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QUEENSLAND YEAR BOOK

1958

No. 19

COMMONWEALTH BUREAU
OF CENSUS AND STATISTICS
• QUEENSLAND OFFICE •

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COMMONWEALTH BUREAU OF CENSUS AND STATISTICS,
• QUEENSLAND OFFICE •

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OFFICIAL
YEAR BOOK
OF
QUEENSLAND
1958

— No. 19 —

Issued under Instructions from
The Right Honorable the Treasurer

by

S. R. CARVER,
COMMONWEALTH STATISTICIAN.

Compiled by

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DEPUTY COMMONWEALTH STATISTICIAN
AND GOVERNMENT STATISTICIAN.

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PREFACE.

On 6th January, 1958, an "Integrated Statistical Service" was set up under an arrangement between the Commonwealth Government and the Government of Queensland. The function of the Integrated Service is "the collection and publication of statistics and the supply of statistical information for the purposes of both the Commonwealth and the State." The service is operated by the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics, which took over the staff and equipment of the Queensland Government Statistician's Office. Under the arrangement the Bureau will continue to provide all statistical services which were previously available to governmental and private users of statistics and to publish all existing State statistical publications, and this issue of the Year Book is published under the arrangement.

In the *Queensland Year Book* an attempt is made to present all the most important and valuable statistics of the State with that necessary minimum of comment which is required for understanding the figures. The *Queensland Pocket Year Book* provides a brief summary of the main statistical facts over a period of years without comment, in a convenient form as a handy pocket reference. Detailed statistical tabulations without comment are published in eight parts of the annual *Statistics of Queensland* (see page 452).

Tables in this issue of the Year Book generally refer to the financial year 1956-57 or the calendar year 1957, but statistics later than those printed can be obtained, as soon as they become available, from the Queensland office of the Bureau of Census and Statistics.

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

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

S. E. SOLOMON,

Deputy Commonwealth Statistician
and Government Statistician.

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

16th June, 1959.

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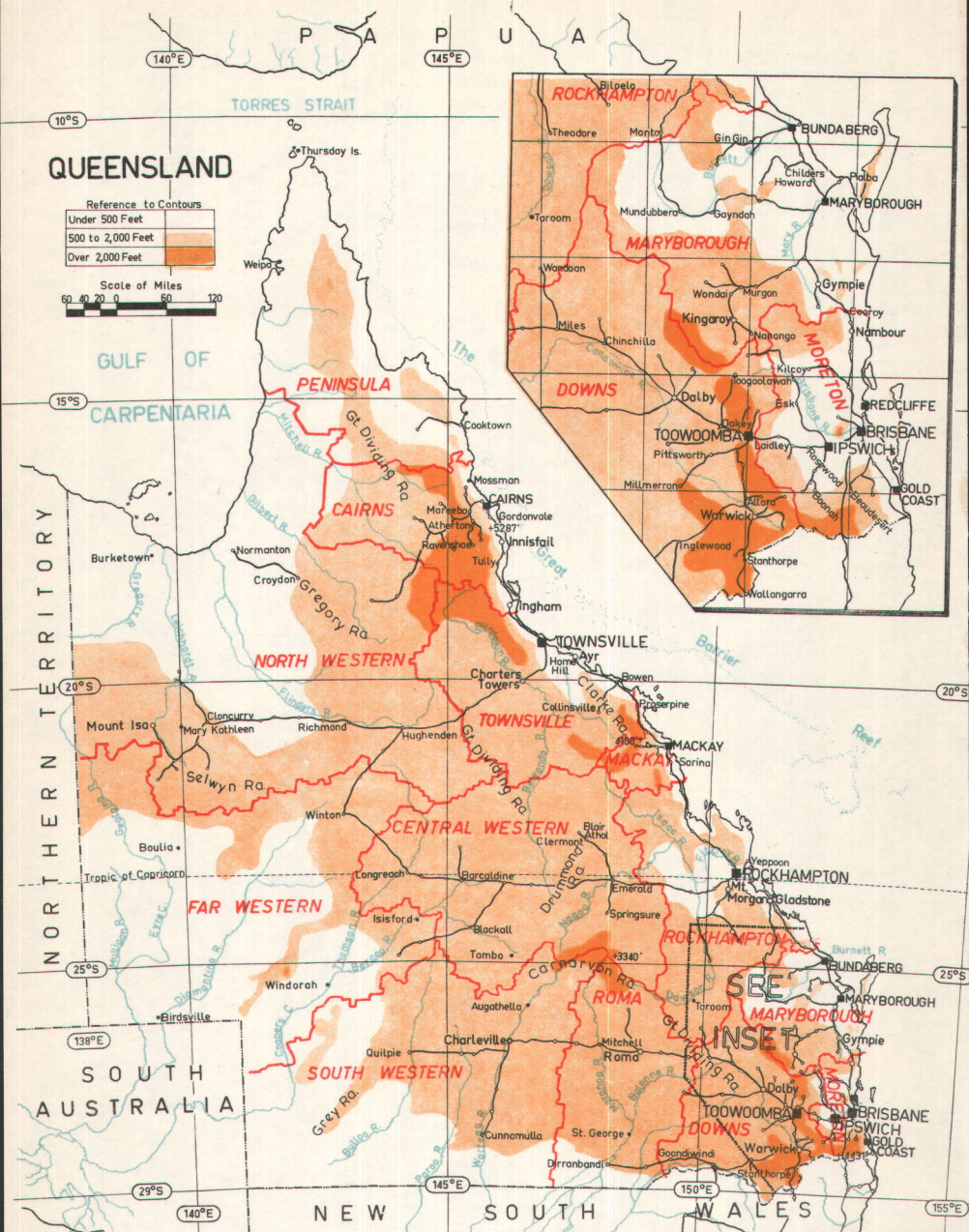
CALENDAR, 1958.

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

CALENDAR, 1959.

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

* Public Holiday. Local holidays are granted for Annual Shows, the date for the Royal National Exhibition in the metropolitan area for 1959 being 19th August.



THE AREA OF QUEENSLAND is 667,000 square miles representing 22½ per cent. of the area of Australia.

The areas of the **STATISTICAL DIVISIONS** (shown in red on the map) are:

	sq mls		sq mls
Moreton	8,270	Far Western	108,875
Maryborough	17,372	Mackay	7,302
Downs	27,584	Townsville	39,505
Roma	34,660	Cairns	27,961
South Western	89,807	Peninsula	48,693
Rockhampton	39,051	North Western	146,760
Central Western	71,160		

CITIES AND TOWNS with population—

Over 500,000 shown thus: ■ BRISBANE.

40,000—50,000 shown thus: ■ TOOWOOMBA, ROCKHAMPTON, TOWNSVILLE, IPSWICH.

15,000—40,000 shown thus: ■ CAIRNS, GOLD COAST, BUNDABERG, MARYBOROUGH, REDCLIFFE, MACKAY.

4,000—15,000 shown thus: ○ Gympie, Warwick, Mt. Isa, Ayr, Gladstone, Innisfail, Charters Towers, Dalby, Nambour, Charleville, Kingaroy, Roma, Mt. Morgan and Ingham.

Under 4,000 shown thus: ○ Bowen. • St. George.

THE QUEENSLAND YEAR BOOK

No. 19—1958

Chapter 1.—GENERAL INFORMATION.

1. AREA AND POSITION.

The area of Queensland is 667,000 square miles.* The State lies within 10 and 29 degrees south latitude and 138 and 154 degrees east longitude, and 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 32½ per cent. of the Australian total, being about 54 per cent. more than the occupied area of Western Australia, the State with the largest territory. Only about 3½ per cent. of the huge area of Queensland is not occupied either for private production or for public reserves; this is mainly in the north of Cape York Peninsula. The area leased for pastoral and similar purposes is 85 per cent. of the whole territory. About 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.

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

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

* The area, which was previously reckoned as 670,500 square miles, was re-measured by the Surveyor-General in 1958.

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

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

Thus from east to west the following divisions may be distinguished.

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

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

3. CLIMATE.

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

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

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

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

METEOROLOGY, BRISBANE, 1957.

Month.	Mean Corrected Barometer, 9 a.m.	Shade Temperature.					Rainfall.		
		Mean.	Absol- ute Maxi- mum.	Absol- ute Mini- mum.	Mean Maxi- mum.	Mean Mini- mum.	Total.	Wet Days. <i>a</i>	Aver- age for 30 Years. <i>b</i>
	In.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	In.	No.	In.
January ..	29.93	76.2	95.2	62.3	83.5	68.9	2.71	9	5.72
February ..	29.84	77.0	92.7	65.0	84.2	69.8	4.41	13	5.47
March ..	30.00	73.8	92.4	60.6	82.0	65.6	2.40	9	4.97
April ..	30.05	72.9	92.8	56.6	81.9	64.0	0.72	4	3.68
May ..	30.16	64.5	83.3	42.3	75.5	53.6	0.34	2	2.35
June ..	30.20	62.4	75.2	46.0	71.4	53.5	0.89	7	2.75
July ..	30.13	57.4	72.4	40.3	66.7	48.1	3.16	8	1.88
August ..	30.09	61.1	78.4	41.4	70.4	51.8	1.78	10	1.07
September ..	30.12	65.0	84.1	47.4	75.7	54.3	0.53	3	1.69
October ..	30.06	71.2	100.2	46.8	80.8	61.7	2.36	8	2.27
November ..	29.95	76.0	97.0	56.5	84.8	67.3	0.53	4	4.00
December ..	29.96	78.4	100.1	64.1	87.1	69.7	0.76	4	4.24
Year ..	30.04	69.6	100.2	40.3	78.7	60.7	20.59	81	40.09

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

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

METEOROLOGY FOR SIX TYPICAL STATIONS.

Month.	Mean Maximum Daily Temperature. <i>a</i>		Mean Minimum Daily Temperature. <i>a</i>		3 p.m. Relative Humidity. <i>a</i>		Rainfall. <i>b</i>	
	1957. Deg.	Aver- age. Deg.	1957. Deg.	Aver- age. Deg.	1957. %	Aver- age. %	1957. In.	Aver- age. In.
CLONCURRY (NORTH INLAND).								
January ..	93.5	98.7	73.7	76.5	37	30	9.88	4.73
February ..	98.9	96.3	75.3	75.4	34	34	1.99	3.96
March ..	89.1	94.6	68.9	73.0	44	32	3.91	1.86
April ..	94.2	89.9	67.3	66.9	27	26	1.18	0.62
May ..	83.1	82.9	56.8	59.7	22	26	0.00	0.48
June ..	80.5	77.3	56.9	54.1	34	29	1.06	0.80
July ..	72.8	76.4	47.8	51.5	30	27	0.32	0.23
August ..	81.3	81.4	50.0	54.3	19	19	0.00	0.12
September ..	88.4	88.4	54.9	61.0	15	18	0.00	0.16
October ..	97.6	95.1	67.3	68.2	15	18	1.49	0.44
November ..	100.5	98.6	70.0	73.5	18	22	1.59	1.59
December ..	102.5	100.4	75.7	76.2	23	24	2.99	1.90
Year ..	90.2	90.0	63.7	65.9	27	25	24.41	16.89
LONGREACH (CENTRAL INLAND).								
January ..	95.0	99.6	70.2	73.3	<i>n</i>	31	3.41	2.31
February ..	97.7	96.9	72.8	71.7	33	34	0.39	3.12
March ..	92.2	94.1	66.4	68.1	34	35	2.46	2.10
April ..	93.2	87.8	63.5	60.1	27	32	1.19	1.01
May ..	80.8	80.4	50.6	52.1	25	35	0.00	0.52
June ..	78.3	74.3	51.5	46.7	32	38	1.47	0.94
July ..	70.3	73.2	42.4	44.3	31	35	1.31	0.80
August ..	80.5	77.9	47.2	46.5	21	28	0.00	0.30
September ..	87.7	85.4	51.0	53.7	10	24	0.00	0.52
October ..	97.3	92.8	63.1	61.5	17	22	2.07	0.84
November ..	101.6	97.0	68.7	67.5	15	24	0.49	1.26
December ..	103.8	99.7	73.1	71.5	21	27	1.61	1.82
Year ..	89.9	88.3	60.0	59.8	—	30	14.40	15.54
CHARLEVILLE (SOUTH INLAND).								
January ..	97.8	97.6	70.5	70.8	20	28	0.89	2.65
February ..	93.3	96.1	70.3	70.1	33	29	2.80	2.36
March ..	89.2	91.7	62.8	65.1	31	33	2.46	1.54
April ..	85.9	84.5	60.4	55.7	32	34	2.51	0.95
May ..	73.7	76.4	41.7	47.2	25	39	0.40	0.69
June ..	71.9	69.3	45.3	42.3	36	43	2.20	1.46
July ..	61.7	68.3	34.1	40.1	37	40	0.22	1.32
August ..	72.8	72.9	40.3	42.1	21	33	0.19	0.75
September ..	80.4	80.4	43.1	49.0	11	28	0.00	0.95
October ..	89.5	88.2	54.8	57.7	13	26	0.13	1.02
November ..	94.7	93.6	61.9	64.4	15	25	0.94	1.68
December ..	98.1	96.4	70.4	68.5	17	27	2.08	2.60
Year ..	84.1	84.6	54.6	56.1	24	32	14.82	17.97

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

n Not available.

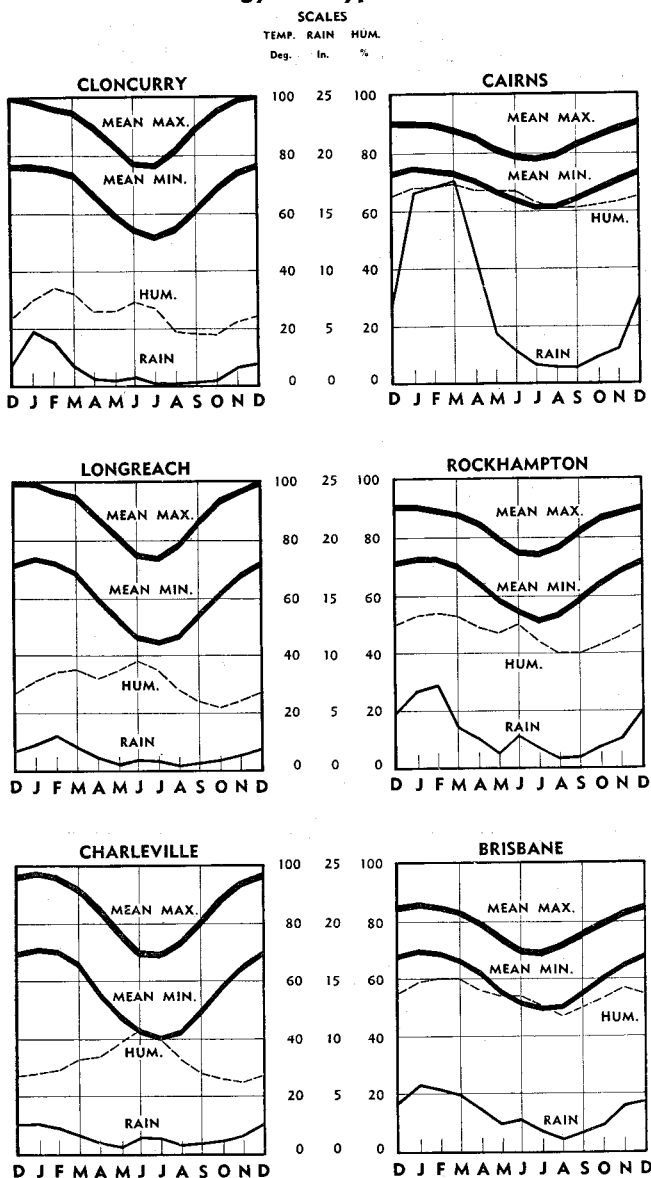
METEOROLOGY FOR SIX TYPICAL STATIONS—*continued*.

Month.	Mean Maximum Daily Temperature. <i>a</i>		Mean Minimum Daily Temperature. <i>a</i>		3 p.m. Relative Humidity. <i>a</i>		Rainfall. <i>b</i>	
	1957. Deg.	Average. Deg.	1957. Deg.	Average. Deg.	1957. %	Average. %	1957. In.	Average. In.
CAIRNS (NORTH COASTAL).								
January ..	86.1	89.7	72.8	74.2	66	68	22.09	16.51
February ..	89.0	89.0	74.5	73.9	65	68	16.56	17.00
March ..	85.2	87.1	72.4	72.6	66	69	18.01	17.59
April ..	84.0	84.9	70.8	70.0	63	67	5.46	10.76
May ..	80.3	81.6	66.4	66.2	63	67	4.80	4.37
June ..	77.9	78.8	64.7	63.5	60	67	3.61	2.87
July ..	77.5	78.1	65.2	61.0	66	63	1.45	1.56
August ..	79.5	79.5	63.2	61.1	57	61	0.05	1.46
September ..	82.2	82.6	63.8	63.8	46	61	0.15	1.43
October ..	84.9	85.6	67.9	67.4	53	62	0.33	2.40
November ..	87.3	87.9	65.1	70.4	55	63	2.15	3.05
December ..	88.9	89.7	73.6	72.9	54	65	2.51	7.35
Year ..	83.6	84.5	68.4	68.1	59	65	77.17	86.35
ROCKHAMPTON (CENTRAL COASTAL).								
January ..	87.3	90.0	70.0	72.3	54	53	2.12	6.70
February ..	90.0	88.7	71.0	72.1	52	54	1.73	7.28
March ..	87.9	87.2	66.2	69.8	46	53	0.98	3.54
April ..	86.5	84.2	64.1	64.8	48	49	2.15	2.66
May ..	79.4	79.3	54.4	58.3	37	47	0.10	1.26
June ..	76.0	74.4	52.5	54.0	51	50	0.55	2.80
July ..	71.5	73.7	45.7	51.2	42	44	2.21	1.77
August ..	76.9	76.7	51.1	52.9	39	40	1.14	0.82
September ..	82.2	81.7	52.6	58.3	41	40	0.02	0.94
October ..	88.7	85.9	61.0	63.8	38	43	0.58	1.99
November ..	91.0	88.5	67.0	68.0	39	46	2.33	2.63
December ..	92.1	90.0	69.1	70.9	41	50	1.71	4.97
Year ..	84.1	83.4	60.4	63.0	44	47	15.62	37.36
BRISBANE (SOUTH COASTAL).								
January ..	83.5	85.5	68.9	69.1	60	59	2.71	5.72
February ..	84.2	84.6	69.8	68.7	61	60	4.41	5.47
March ..	82.0	82.3	65.6	66.2	57	60	2.40	4.97
April ..	81.9	79.1	64.0	61.5	57	56	0.72	3.68
May ..	75.5	73.7	53.6	55.6	41	54	0.34	2.35
June ..	71.4	69.4	53.5	51.5	54	54	0.89	2.75
July ..	66.7	68.6	48.1	49.4	46	51	3.16	1.88
August ..	70.4	71.1	51.8	50.0	46	47	1.78	1.07
September ..	75.7	75.5	54.3	54.8	42	50	0.53	1.69
October ..	80.8	79.2	61.7	60.3	43	53	2.36	2.27
November ..	84.8	82.3	67.3	64.6	50	57	0.53	4.00
December ..	87.1	84.5	69.6	67.5	54	55	0.76	4.24
Year ..	78.7	78.0	60.7	59.9	51	55	20.59	40.09

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

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

Meteorology of Typical Stations.



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

4. RAINFALL.

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

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

ANNUAL RAINFALL, QUEENSLAND, 1950 TO 1957.

Locality.	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.	1954.	1955.	1956.	1957.	Average <i>a</i>
	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.
<i>Coastal.</i>									
Brisbane ..	63.9	33.9	33.5	43.6	61.4	50.4	59.2	20.6	40.1
Bundaberg	73.5	27.1	51.8	61.6	62.2	61.5	71.7	26.3	42.4
Gladstone	43.5	24.5	39.9	38.7	49.0	55.6	87.0	19.8	38.3
R'hampton	59.0	24.6	33.4	32.9	45.7	57.1	63.6	15.6	37.4
Mackay ..	101.8	65.2	40.3	53.0	99.4	108.7	97.0	40.9	63.2
Townsville	86.5	41.1	36.3	70.9	59.2	61.4	81.1	29.0	39.7
Innisfail ..	228.3	101.4	102.5	135.3	171.8	153.4	114.2	140.2	139.2
Thursday Is.	86.0	43.6	87.4	62.4	75.8	64.1	78.4	67.9	66.5
Burketown	67.5	22.9	14.9	41.4	40.9	49.1	64.8	28.5	26.9
<i>Sub-Coastal.</i>									
Warwick	36.8	23.9	33.7	20.0	29.5	30.5	36.1	16.5	25.1
Toowoomba	66.2	33.6	35.9	38.8	49.1	49.6	65.2	21.4	35.2
Kingaroy	40.6	18.9	25.9	28.0	45.2	43.4	47.0	16.1	28.1
Eidsvold	46.6	21.3	37.0	34.4	43.4	66.1	44.2	14.0	28.4
Emerald ..	42.2	17.4	19.8	25.4	39.5	37.4	55.4	16.6	23.3
Ch. Towers	48.0	16.3	15.1	22.7	39.3	27.1	45.6	18.0	23.3
Atherton	89.8	41.9	55.3	51.8	51.8	72.7	78.0	58.7	54.1
Palmerville	38.6	26.4	28.9	33.4	38.0	51.5	56.7	38.9	39.9
<i>Western.</i>									
Cunnamulla	31.6	10.7	17.8	11.4	15.1	19.5	36.4	5.9	12.6
Charleville	41.2	11.0	20.7	18.5	28.7	32.2	31.8	14.8	18.0
Blackall ..	40.9	17.0	18.9	15.4	34.5	41.9	39.4	12.2	19.2
Longreach	41.4	22.2	8.3	12.5	23.7	33.0	40.0	14.4	15.5
Boulia ..	31.4	6.0	8.5	18.1	6.1	14.1	17.8	10.5	9.5
Winton ..	41.8	12.7	9.9	11.1	20.9	32.6	26.4	18.2	16.2
Hughenden	41.5	18.9	6.6	17.4	32.7	37.9	31.5	14.6	18.2
Cloncurry	37.1	15.0	12.3	21.7	30.7	28.2	25.7	24.4	16.9
Croydon ..	39.7	30.8	9.6	28.0	<i>n</i>	28.0	50.4	<i>n</i>	28.9

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

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

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

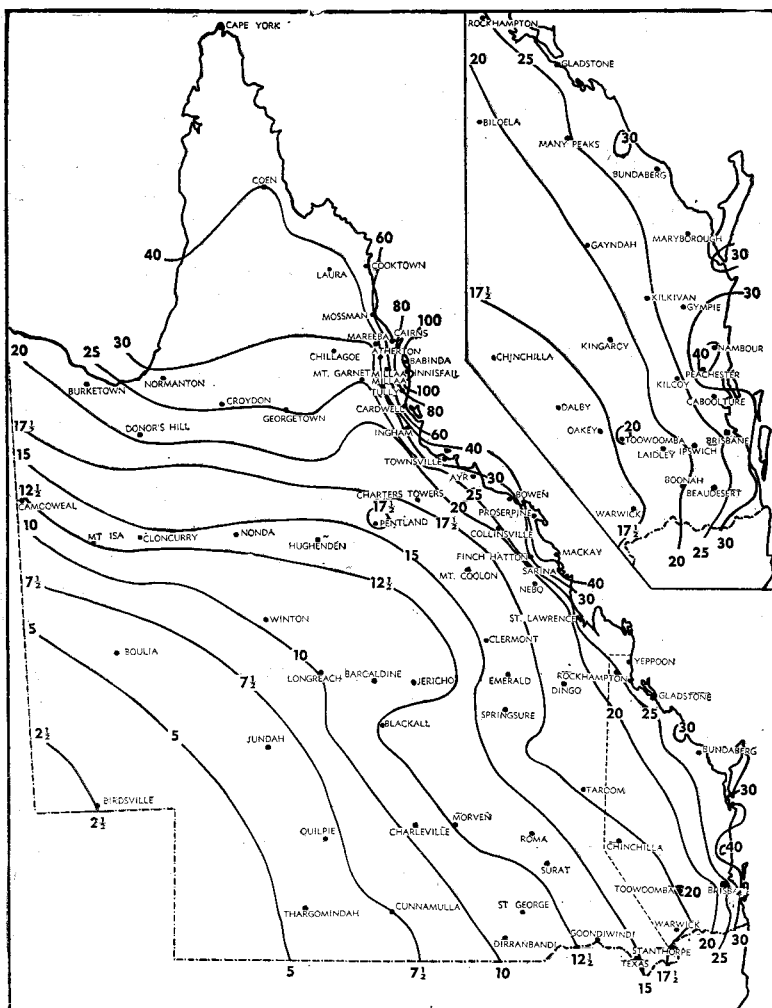
Maps showing average summer and winter rainfall throughout Queensland appear on pages 10 and 11.

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

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

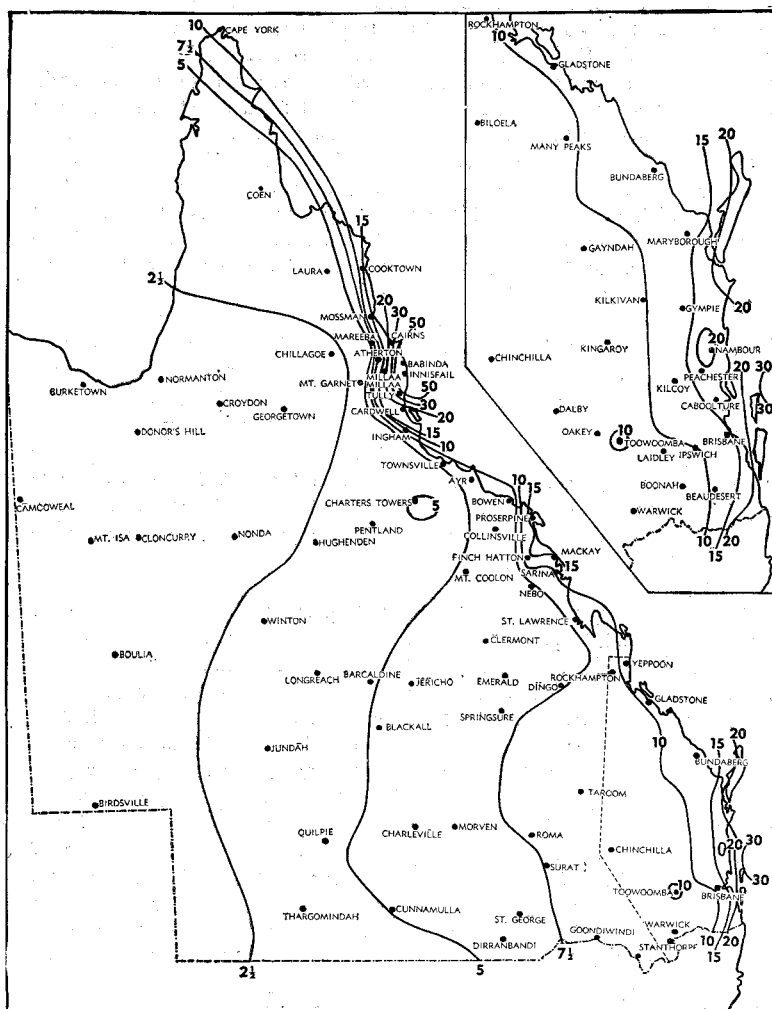
In southern Queensland good summer rainfall is slightly less reliable than in north Queensland, except for the south coastal fringe, which has an assured summer rainfall. However, good winter rainfall is far more reliable in south Queensland. It is very certain near the coast, and sufficiently frequent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

SUMMER RAINFALL—QUEENSLAND.



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

WINTER RAINFALL—QUEENSLAND.



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

5. RAINFALL AND RURAL INDUSTRY.

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

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

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

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

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

In the inland pastoral districts 15 inches or more of summer rain produces a very good season, provided it comes in several soaking falls. In southern and central inland Queensland, of which Charleville and Longreach are typical, over 15 inches fall about one summer in four. In the northern inland, of which Richmond is typical, this occurs more frequently, one year in two or three. Taking less than 10 inches of summer rain as a measure of a poor season in these pastoral districts, Charleville and Longreach expect such a season rather less often than one year in two, and Richmond about one year in four. On the other hand, Charleville expects good winter rains (6 inches or over) one year in two, Longreach one year in five, and Richmond one year in nine. Pastoral settlement under such climatic conditions is stable but sheep and cattle numbers vary considerably, and considerable skill in management of flocks and herds, paddocks and water, and fodder supplies is required by the pastoralist. Severe droughts, with low rainfall for more than a year, have occasionally been experienced in inland Queensland. The worst on record was between 1900 and 1902, while less severe and less general droughts occurred in the late 1870s, mid-1880s, 1915-16, 1925-26, 1935-36, 1945-46, 1951, and 1957.

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

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

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

6. SEASONAL ACTIVITIES IN RURAL INDUSTRY.

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

TIMES OF PLANTING AND HARVESTING PRINCIPAL CROPS, QUEENSLAND.

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

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

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

7. SEASONAL CONDITIONS IN QUEENSLAND.

1956-57.—Most of the State had better than average rain in July, with moderate floods in some rivers. August, September, and October were relatively dry and unusually cold. Widespread, severe frosts affected stone fruit, vegetables, and potatoes.

November and December were generally hot and dry, with some relief from thunderstorms in December. Beef cattle were in good condition, and sheep had adequate feed and water. Butter production was down 20 per cent., and the wheat harvest was half of the previous year's production.

In January, hot and humid conditions with thunderstorms and unusually heavy hail prevailed. Strong, drying winds affected horticulture, but for the first time since February, 1956, dairy production exceeded that in the corresponding month of the previous year. Conditions in the beef cattle and sheep areas were generally very good.

Rainfall continued to be abnormally low in South-East Queensland for the rest of the year, and, by April, drought conditions were developing. In May and June there was heavy rain in the northern coastal areas, delaying sugar harvesting and causing mill stoppages, but benefiting the horticultural areas. In the south-eastern area, however, the dry weather continued. May was one of the driest on record and had one of the coldest State-wide spells on record.

Butter production in June was the lowest monthly production for any single month in the post-war period. The dry weather reduced the yield of peanut and cotton crops, but, by minimising pest and disease troubles, it helped to improve their quality.

1957-58. From July, 1957, to February, 1958, the greater part of the State was dry. The southern coastal districts had their lowest rainfall period for 55 years, the Darling Downs for more than 20 years. The drought caused a large reduction in rural production.

Rains came in February, 1958, and broke the drought in most of the State, except the south-west and the north-west. The other rural areas recovered quickly and by mid-1958 the seasonal conditions were favourable, with plentiful water supplies.

Beef cattle and sheep areas and stock routes were poor in pastures during the period up to February, 1958. Serious bush and grass fires caused extensive destruction of pastures, and the Channel country of the South-west, used for beef cattle raising, was drought stricken throughout 1957-58. The State's wool clip was reduced, and dairying production dropped sharply. Butter and cheese factory output fell 20 per cent.

Agricultural crops declined, as the dry conditions delayed planting and restricted the areas for the summer grain crops of maize and grain sorghum. Improved seasonal conditions in 1958 resulted in good recoveries in growth and production. The winter grain crops of wheat, barley, canary seed, and linseed were similarly affected by the drought. The wheat crop was far short of the State's own requirements.

Sugar cane production, however, was high. Improved seasonal conditions in the Mackay and northern districts by September, 1957, increased the sugar yield and production in 1957 was second only to the record production in 1954; production for 1958 promises to set a new record for the State, crops in the very dry Bundaberg area having made remarkable improvement after the rains in February, 1958.

Water shortages affected most crops. Restrictions had to be applied to water supplies in irrigated areas. The 1958 cotton harvest was lower than that for 1957 and in the case of potatoes both the 1957 (spring) and 1958 (autumn) plantings and production were smaller than the corresponding crops a year earlier. Peanut and tobacco crops in 1958 were higher than those for 1957.

Horticultural crops were satisfactory despite the dry conditions. For Stanthorpe, 1957 was the driest year on record, but the apple harvest in 1958 was not much below the record harvest of 1957.

8. TRADE AND COMMERCE.

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

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

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

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

Chapter 2.—GOVERNMENT.

1. SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Minister for Public Works and Local Government.—Hon. James Alfred

Heading, C.M.G.

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

THE GOVERNOR.

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

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

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

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

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

2. THE STATE PARLIAMENT.

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

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

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

THE STATE PARLIAMENT

Electoral District.	Place of Nomination.	Member's Name and Political Party.	Area of Electorate in Square Miles.	Number of Persons Qualified to Vote.
<i>Metropolitan</i>				
Baroona	Petrie Terrace ..	Pewer, Hon. W. (<i>Q.L.P.</i>) ..	1½	8,982
Brisbane	Brisbane	Mann, J. H. (<i>A.L.P.</i>) ..	1½	8,023
Bulimba	Bulimba	Houston, J. W. (<i>A.L.P.</i>) ..	6½	14,214
Buranda	Buranda	Hooper, K. W. (<i>Lib.</i>) ..	1½	9,758
Chernside	Chernside	Dewar, A. T. (<i>Lib.</i>) ..	23½	18,483
Clayfield	Eagle Junction ..	Taylor, H. B. (<i>Lib.</i>) ..	2	10,515
Coorparoo	Coorparoo	Hiley, Hon. T. A. (<i>Lib.</i>) ..	2½	13,066
Fortitude Valley	Fortitude Valley ..	Windsor, R. L. (<i>Lib.</i>) ..	2	9,313
Ithaca	Rosalie	Hanlon, P. J. (<i>A.L.P.</i>) ..	2	10,147
Kedron	Gordon Park	Lloyd, E. G. (<i>A.L.P.</i>) ..	9½	20,789
Kelvin Grove ..	Ashgrove	Tooth, S. D. (<i>Lib.</i>) ..	2	10,604
Kurilpa	West End	Connolly, P. D. (<i>Lib.</i>) ..	1½	9,175
Merthyr	New Farm	Ramsden, S. R. (<i>Lib.</i>) ..	2	9,147
Mount Coot-tha ..	Newmarket	Morris, Hon. K. J. (<i>Lib.</i>) ..	88	15,909
Mount Gravatt ..	Holland Park	Hart, G. L. (<i>Lib.</i>) ..	56	28,289
Norman	East Brisbane ..	Baxter, W. E. (<i>A.L.P.</i>) ..	3	11,546
Nundah	Nundah	Knox, W. E. (<i>Lib.</i>) ..	33	11,930
Sandgate	Sandgate	Ahearn, T. G. (<i>Lib.</i>) ..	19	18,878
Sherwood	Sherwood	Herbert, J. D. (<i>Lib.</i>) ..	79	19,402
South Brisbane ..	South Brisbane ..	Gair, Hon. V. C. (<i>Q.L.P.</i>) ..	1½	8,826
Toowong	Toowong	Munro, Hon. A. W. (<i>Lib.</i>) ..	6	13,308
Windsor	Woolowin	Smith, F. R. (<i>Lib.</i>) ..	2	10,241
Wynnum	Wynnum Central ..	Gunn, W. M. (<i>A.L.P.</i>) ..	35	15,871
Yeronga	Mooroooka	Noble, Hon. H. W. (<i>Lib.</i>) ..	4½	12,851
Total Metropolitan ..			385	319,267

a Not contested.

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

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

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

The table below shows the name and political party of each Member of the Legislative Assembly elected at the General Election held on 3rd August, 1957, and particulars of the voting at that election.

GENERAL ELECTION, 3RD AUGUST, 1957.

Number of Votes Cast.	Votes Cast as Percentage of Total Enrolment.	Votes Cast for Candidates of Each Party.						In-valld Votes Cast.	Per-centage of In-valld Votes Cast.	
		Country Party.	Liberal Party.	Australian Labour Party.	Queens-land Labour Party.	Inde-pendent.	Other.			
(24 Electorates).										
8,350	93-0	..	2,691	2,177	3,333	..	..	149	1-8
7,284	90-8	..	2,087	2,744	2,307	..	..	146	2-0
13,627	95-9	..	4,619	4,993	3,891	..	..	124	0-9
9,329	95-6	..	3,472	3,188	2,113	484	..	72	0-8	
17,702	95-8	..	9,476	4,487	3,546	..	..	193	1-1
9,787	93-1	..	7,447	..	..	2,065	..	275	2-8
12,420	95-1	..	8,543	3,559	..	..	..	318	2-6
8,686	93-3	..	3,252	2,752	2,586	..	..	96	1-1
9,742	96-0	..	3,638	4,222	1,759	..	..	123	1-3
19,935	95-9	..	7,119	8,410	4,203	..	..	203	1-0
10,062	94-9	..	4,150	3,754	2,061	..	..	97	1-0
8,547	93-2	..	3,167	2,421	2,737	109	..	113	1-3	
8,603	94-1	..	3,151	2,336	3,028	..	..	88	1-0
15,092	94-9	..	8,723	3,254	2,967	..	..	148	1-0
26,943	95-2	..	10,562	10,434	5,432	145	..	370	1-4	
11,035	95-6	..	4,376	4,478	2,033	..	..	148	1-3
11,378	95-4	..	4,421	3,307	3,526	..	..	124	1-1
17,983	95-3	..	6,620	6,323	4,867	..	..	173	1-0
18,323	94-4	..	8,934	5,810	3,381	..	..	198	1-1
8,269	93-7	..	2,593	1,974	3,598	..	..	104	1-3
<i>a</i>										
9,758	95-3	..	3,760	2,165	3,733	..	..	100	1-0
15,094	95-1	..	5,170	7,807	1,821	126	..	170	1-1	
12,296	95-7	..	6,660	2,903	2,635	..	..	98	0-8
290,245	94-9b	..	124,631	93,498	65,557	2,929	..	3,630	1-3	

b Percentage of enrolment in contested electorates only.

THE STATE PARLIAMENT

Electoral District.	Place of Nomination.	Member's Name and Political Party.	Area of Electorate in Square Miles.	Number of Persons Qualified to Vote.
<i>South-Eastern</i>				
Aubigny ..	Oakey ..	Sparkes, W. B. J. G. (C.P.) ..	3,140	9,439
Barambah ..	Kingaroy ..	Bjelke-Petersen, J. (C.P.) ..	3,020	9,856
Bremer ..	Booval ..	Donald, J. (A.L.P.) ..	29½	11,822
Bundaberg ..	Bundaberg ..	Walsh, E. J. (Q.L.P.) ..	22½	12,007
Cullide ..	Biloela ..	Jones, V. E. (C.P.) ..	10,440	10,716
Carnarvon ..	Stanthorpe ..	Hilton, Hon. P. J. R. (Q.L.P.) ..	8,020	10,486
Condamine ..	Dalby ..	Diplock, L. F. (Q.L.P.) ..	11,085	12,069
Cocroora ..	Nambour ..	Low, D. A. (C.P.) ..	845	10,150
Cunningham ..	Pittsworth ..	Fletcher, Hon. A. R. (C.P.) ..	2,800	11,102
Darlington ..	Beaudesert ..	Harrison, R. L. (C.P.) ..	1,085	11,808
Fassifern ..	Boonah ..	Müller, Hon. A. G. (C.P.) ..	1,830	9,353
Fitzroy ..	Allenstown ..	Clark, J. (A.L.P.) ..	235	9,155
Ipswich ..	Ipswich ..	Marsden, I. (A.L.P.) ..	5	10,025
Isis ..	Childers ..	Pizzey, Hon. J. C. A. (C.P.) ..	4,540	9,870
Keppel ..	Rockhampton ..	Thackeray, M. H. (A.L.P.) ..	5,010	12,615
Landsborough ..	Landsborough ..	Nicklin, Hon. G. F. R. (C.P.) ..	1,080	10,801
Lockyer ..	Laidley ..	Chalk, Hon. G. W. W. (Lib.) ..	1,250	10,363
Marodian ..	Goomeri ..	Heading, Hon. J. A. (C. P.) ..	4,245	8,935
Maryborough ..	Maryborough ..	Davies, H. J. (A.L.P.) ..	140	10,470
Murrumba ..	Redcliffe ..	Nicholson, D. E. (C.P.) ..	960	15,701
Nash ..	Gympie ..	Hodges, A. M. (C.P.) ..	1,160	10,867
North Toowoomba ..	East Toowoomba ..	*Wood, L. A. (A.L.P.) ..	3½	10,058
Port Curtis ..	Gladstone ..	Burrows, J. (A.L.P.) ..	4,235	10,062
Rockhampton ..	Rockhampton ..	Gardner, H. R. (Q.L.P.) ..	2½	9,399
Somerset ..	Brassall ..	Richter, H. (C.P.) ..	2,075	9,504
Southport ..	Southport ..	Gaven, E. J. (C.P.) ..	350	14,070
Toowoomba ..	Toowoomba ..	Anderson, M. J. R. (Lib.) ..	4	10,383
Warwick ..	Warwick ..	Madsen, Hon. O. O. (C.P.) ..	1,130	9,253
Total South-Eastern ..			68,742½	300,329
<i>Northern</i>				
Burdekin ..	Ayr ..	Coburn, A. (Ind.) ..	1,470	8,345
Cairns ..	Cairns ..	Wallace, G. W. G. (A.L.P.) ..	79	9,052
Cook ..	Cairns ..	Adair, H. A. (Q.L.P.) ..	54,250	9,892
Haghton ..	Townsville ..	McCarthy, C. G. (Q.L.P.) ..	1,395	9,165
Hinchinbrook ..	Ingham ..	Jessen, C. G. (A.L.P.) ..	4,575	9,348
Mackay ..	Mackay ..	Graham, F. D. (A.L.P.) ..	5	8,035
Mirani ..	Sarina ..	Evans, Hon. E. (C.P.) ..	2,220	8,862
Mourilyan ..	Innisfail ..	Byrne, P. (A.L.P.) ..	1,310	8,131
Mulgrave ..	Gordonvale ..	Watson, R. H. (C.P.) ..	1,330	8,055
Mundingburra ..	West Townsville ..	Aikens, T. (N.Q.L.P.) ..	1,065	10,728
Tablelands ..	Mareeba ..	Gilmore, T. V. (C.P.) ..	36,820	9,778
Townsville ..	Townsville ..	Keyatta, G. (A.L.P.) ..	3½	7,226
Whitsunday ..	Proserpine ..	Roberts, L. H. S. (C.P.) ..	6,185	9,352
Total Northern ..			110,707½	115,969

a Not contested. *b* Percentage of enrolment in contested electorates only.

* Deceased. At by-election, 31st May, 1958, J. E. Duggan (A.L.P.) elected

GENERAL ELECTION, 3RD AUGUST, 1957—continued.

Number of Votes Cast.	Votes Cast as Percentage of Total Enrolment.	Votes Cast for Candidates of Each Party.						In-val- id Votes Cast.	Per-centage of In-val- id Votes Cast.	
		Country Party.	Liberal Party.	Australian Labour Party.	Queens- land Labour Party.	Inde- pendent.	Other.			
(28 Electorates).										
<i>a</i>										
9,346	94.8	6,503	..	..	2,736	..	..	107	1.1	
11,342	95.9	..	2,938	6,692	1,580	..	..	132	1.2	
11,326	94.3	2,652	..	2,543	6,058	..	..	73	0.6	
<i>a</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9,848	93.9	3,911	..	1,343	4,517	..	..	77	0.8	
11,506	95.4	5,031	..	879	5,540	..	..	56	0.5	
9,640	95.0	7,201	..	2,283	..	..	..	156	1.6	
10,697	96.4	7,054	..	..	..	3,468	..	175	1.6	
11,091	93.9	6,589	..	2,227	..	2,147 ^c	..	128	1.2	
8,800	94.1	6,317	..	..	2,329	..	..	154	1.8	
8,753	95.6	..	2,693	3,743	2,255	..	..	62	0.7	
9,535	95.1	..	3,179	4,320	1,982	..	..	54	0.6	
9,489	96.1	6,230	..	..	2,935	..	..	324	3.4	
12,141	96.2	..	3,063 ^d	3,730	3,151	2,139	..	58	0.5	
<i>a</i>										
9,812	94.7	..	7,600	..	..	2,032	..	180	1.8	
8,515	95.3	6,307	..	2,073	..	..	..	135	1.6	
10,118	96.6	3,218	..	5,297	1,461	..	..	142	1.4	
14,897	94.9	9,112	..	2,868	2,756	..	..	161	1.1	
10,519	96.8	4,331	..	2,414	3,696	..	..	78	0.7	
9,503	94.5	..	3,610	4,183	1,646	..	..	64	0.7	
9,675	96.2	3,460	..	4,757	1,412	..	..	46	0.5	
8,992	95.7	..	2,589	2,203	3,245	904 ^c	..	51	0.6	
9,066	95.4	3,700	..	2,078	3,246	..	..	42	0.5	
13,205	93.9	9,650	..	3,401	..	..	..	154	1.2	
9,816	94.5	..	4,031	3,781	1,654	301	..	49	0.5	
8,863	95.8	5,695	..	..	3,026	..	..	142	1.6	
256,495	95.2 ^b	96,961	29,703	60,815	55,225	10,991	..	2,800	1.1	
(13 Electorates).										
8,027	96.2	..	..	2,268	1,560	4,145	..	54	0.7	
8,436	93.2	2,455	..	3,211	2,687	..	..	83	1.0	
9,165	92.7	3,463	..	1,607	4,013	..	..	82	0.9	
8,726	95.2	..	2,105	2,393	4,164	..	..	64	0.7	
8,823	94.4	..	2,473	3,057	1,497	1,652	..	144	1.6	
7,650	95.2	..	2,939	3,175	1,452	..	..	84	1.1	
8,491	95.8	4,770	..	1,889	1,749	..	..	83	1.0	
7,798	95.9	2,619	..	3,246	1,740	81	..	112	1.4	
7,607	94.4	3,407	..	1,792	2,331	..	..	77	1.0	
10,104	94.2	..	..	1,920	..	564	7,488 ^e	132	1.3	
9,023	92.3	3,359	..	2,321	3,279	..	..	64	0.7	
6,663	92.2	..	2,290	2,631	1,637	..	..	105	1.6	
8,884	95.0	4,861	..	2,555	1,374	..	..	94	1.1	
109,397	94.3	24,934	9,807	32,065	27,483	6,442	7,488	1,178	1.1	

^c Two Independent candidates.^d Joint Liberal-Country Party.^e North Queensland Labour Party.

THE STATE PARLIAMENT

Electoral District.	Place of Nomination.	Member's Name and Political Party	Area of Electorate in Square Miles.	Number of Persons Qualified to Vote.
<i>Western</i>				
Balonne	Mitchell	Beardmore, E. J. (C.P.)	29,310	5,806
Barcoo	Blackall	Davis, E. W. (A.L.P.)	56,380	5,329
Belyando	Emerald	Foley, T. A. (Q.L.P.)	48,920	5,242
Carpentaria ..	Cloncurry	Smith, A. J. (Q.L.P.)	98,040	8,493
Charters Towers ..	Charters Towers	Jones, Hon. A. (Q.L.P.)	1,305	4,463
† Flinders	Hughenden	Loneragan, W. H. (C.P.)	70,390	4,841
* Gregory	Longreach	Rae, W. A. R. (C.P.)	91,140	5,166
Mackenzie	Clermont	Hewitt, N. T. E. (C.P.)	24,700	4,938
Roma	Roma	Ewan, W. M. (C.P.)	12,180	5,924
Warrego	Charleville	Dufficy, J. J. (A.L.P.)	58,300	5,952
Total Western			490,665	56,154
Total for State			670,500	791,719

* Deferred election held on 5th October, 1957.

† Election declared void by Election Tribunal on 5th March, 1958. At by-election, 17th May, 1958, W. H. Loneragan (C.P.) elected.

Members representing the various parties who were elected at the 1957 Election were as follows:—Country, 21; Liberal, 17; Australian Labour, 20; Queensland Labour, 11; North Queensland Labour, 1; and Independent, 1; while 3 Country Party and 1 Liberal were returned unopposed. The state of the parties remained the same after the by-elections. Offices in the 1958-59 Session of Parliament were held by the following Members:—

Speaker.—Hon. A. R. Fletcher.

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

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

Leader of Opposition.—J. E. Duggan.

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

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

Number of Votes Cast.	Votes Cast as Percentage of Total Enrolment.	Votes Cast for Candidates of Each Party.						In- valid Votes Cast.	Per-centage of In- valid Votes Cast.	
		Country Party.	Liberal Party.	Australian Labour Party.	Queens- land Labour Party.	Inde- pendent.	Other.			
(10 Electorates).										
5,301	91.3	2,264	..	1,988	995	..	..	54	1.0
4,864	91.3	1,419	..	1,971	1,443	..	..	31	0.6
4,815	91.9	1,774	..	1,161	1,841	..	..	39	0.8
7,392	87.0	2,211	..	2,292	2,832	..	..	57	0.8
4,259	95.4	..	1,294	1,060	1,837	..	..	68	1.6
4,218	87.1	1,441	..	1,440	1,079	225	..	33	0.8	
4,370	84.6	2,075	..	1,328	955	..	..	12	0.3
4,618	93.5	2,523	..	1,140	920	..	..	35	0.8
5,613	94.8	2,568	..	855	2,006	141	..	43	0.8	
5,322	89.4	1,550	..	2,358	1,361	..	..	53	1.0
50,772	90.4	17,825	1,294	15,593	15,269	366	..	425	0.8	
706,909	94.66	139,720	165,435	201,971	163,534	20,728	7,488	8,033	1.1	

b Percentage of enrolment in contested electorates only.

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

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

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

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

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

THE COMMONWEALTH MINISTRY. (*As from 10th December, 1958.*)

CABINET.

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

Trade.—Rt. Hon. J. McEwen (V.).

Treasurer.—Rt. Hon. H. E. Holt (V.).

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

*Vice-President of Executive Council, and Minister for National
Development.*—Senator Hon. W. H. Spooner, M.M. (N.S.W.).

Defence.—Hon. A. G. Townley (T.).

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

Labour and National Service.—Hon. W. McMahon (N.S.W.).

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

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

Immigration.—Hon. A. R. Downer (S.A.).

Attorney-General.—Hon. Sir G. E. J. Barwick, Q.C. (N.S.W.).

OTHER MINISTERS.

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

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

Army.—Hon. J. O. Cramer (N.S.W.).

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

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

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

Primary Industry.—Hon. C. F. Adernann (Q.).

Supply.—Hon. A. S. Hulme (Q.).

Interior, and Works.—Hon. G. Freeth (W.A.).

Navy.—Senator Hon. J. G. Gorton (V.).

Queensland Members of the Commonwealth Parliament.—The following statements show the names and parties of Queensland members of the Commonwealth Parliament. The last general election of Members of the House of Representatives was held on 22nd November, 1958. At the same time five Senators were elected to replace those whose term was due to expire on 30th June, 1959.

QUEENSLAND SENATORS.

Term—To 30th June, 1962.

Elected—10th December, 1955.

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

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

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

O'Sullivan, Hon. Sir N., K.B.E. (*Liberal*).

Rankin, Dame Annabelle J. M.

D.B.E. (*Liberal*).

Term—To 30th June, 1965.

Elected—22nd November, 1958.

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

Dittmer, F. C. S. (*Labour*).

Kendall, R., R.D. (*Liberal*).

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

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

General Election—22nd November, 1958.

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

Darling Downs	..	Swartz, R. W. C., M.B.E., E.D. (<i>Liberal</i>).
Fisher	Adermann, Hon. C. F. (<i>Country</i>).
McPherson	..	Barnes, C. E. (<i>Country</i>).
Maranoa	..	Brimblecombe, W. J. (<i>Country</i>).
Moreton	..	Killen, D. J. (<i>Liberal</i>).
Oxley	..	Cameron, Hon. D. A., O.B.E. (<i>Liberal</i>).
Wide Bay	..	Bandidt, H. N. C. (<i>Country</i>).

Capricornia ..	Pearce, H. G. (<i>Liberal</i>).
Dawson ..	Davidson, Hon. C. W., O.B.E. (<i>Country</i>).
Herbert ..	Murray, J., M.B.E. (<i>Liberal</i>). ^a
Kennedy ..	Riordan, Hon. W. J. F. (<i>Labour</i>).
Leichhardt ..	Fulton, W. J. (<i>Labour</i>).

First preference votes cast in Queensland at the last general election for the House of Representatives and the Senate were distributed among the parties as shown in the following table. Of the votes cast in the House of Representatives election, 3.0 per cent. were informal, compared with 7.2 per cent. in the Senate election. Votes were cast by 94.9 per cent. of the 784,354 electors enrolled.

FIRST PREFERENCE VOTES.

Party.	House of Representatives.	Senate.
Liberal	189,706	..
Country	140,093	..
Liberal-Country	34,743	325,224
Australian Labour Party	270,676	282,284
Queensland Labour Party	80,035	73,037
Communist	3,581	6,508
Loyalist League of Rights (Aust.) .. .. .	..	4,459
Australian National Party	3,577	..
Total Valid Votes	722,411	691,512
Informal	22,532	53,431
Total Votes Cast	744,943	744,943

Details of the voting at the 1958 House of Representatives Election, with the name of the party for which each candidate stood, are given below. The place of nomination for each electorate is shown in *italics*, and the elected member is shown first in the list for each electorate.

**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES ELECTION, QUEENSLAND,
22ND NOVEMBER, 1958.**

Name of Division.	Electors Enrolled.	Name of Candidate.	Candidate's Party.	First Preference Votes.
Bowman <i>(Annerley, Bris.)</i>	45,817	McColm, M. L. Burns, T. J. Chalmers, H. M. Condle, N. L.	Lib. Q.L.P. A.L.P. A.N.P.	20,770 5,002 16,398 331
Brisbane <i>(Brisbane)</i>	41,196	Lawson, G. Cairns, K. M. K. Henderson, J. B. Maule, G. J. Morgan, J. G.	A.L.P. Lib. Com. Q.L.P. A.N.P.	17,360 14,235 643 4,135 363
Capricornia.. <i>(Rockhampton)</i>	38,974	Pearce, H. G. Maxwell, C. A. Verney, J. C.	Lib.-C.P. A.L.P. Q.L.P.	18,074 14,978 3,830
Darling Downs <i>(Toowoomba)</i>	42,246	Swartz, R. W. C. McCafferty, J. F. Walsh, M. M.	Lib. A.L.P. Q.L.P.	22,469 13,623 3,680
Dawson <i>(Mackay)</i>	38,184	Davidson, C. W. Ferguson, S. J. O'Grady, W. S.	C.P. A.L.P. Q.L.P.	21,424 10,243 3,569
Fisher <i>(Gympie)</i>	43,089	Adermann, C. F. Humphries, J. H. Weir, W. A. A.	C.P. Q.L.P. A.L.P.	26,953 3,465 10,337
Griffith <i>(South Brisbane)</i>	42,274	Chesbry, A. A. Coutts, W. C. Kehoe, G. B.	Lib. A.L.P. Q.L.P.	15,493 18,136 5,507
Herbert <i>(Townsville)</i>	43,200	Murray, J. Bodero, V. D. Edmonds, W. F. Fay, H.	Lib.-C.P. Q.L.P. A.L.P. Com.	16,669 5,496 16,249 702
Kennedy <i>(Charters Towers)</i>	36,924	Riordan, W. J. F. Hindson, A. Katter, R. C.	A.L.P. C.P. Q.L.P.	16,075 10,466 5,026
Leichhardt <i>(Cairns)</i>	43,474	Fulton, W. J. Bidner, J. J. Turner, G. F.	A.L.P. Q.L.P. C.P.	18,234 6,407 14,021
Lilley <i>(Albion, Brisbane)</i>	45,390	Wight, Bruce McD. Barnes, W. L. Goldstiver, M. Melloy, J... ..	Lib. Q.L.P. A.N.P. A.L.P.	21,272 5,606 312 14,170
McPherson <i>(Southport)</i>	50,682	Barnes, C. E. Evans, H. I. Hilton, J. G. M.	C.P. A.L.P. Q.L.P.	29,346 12,730 4,413
Maranoa <i>(Dalby)</i>	39,979	Brimblecombe, W. J. Beaumont, L. D. Dohring, A.	C.P. A.L.P. Q.L.P.	18,699 12,384 5,027
Moreton <i>(Mt. Gravatt, Bris.)</i>	49,654	Killen, D. J. Julius, M. N. Mansfield, R. C. E. Ouston, B. W.	Lib. Com. Q.L.P. A.L.P.	23,460 1,297 4,652 16,687

**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES ELECTION, QUEENSLAND,
22ND NOVEMBER, 1958—continued.**

Name of Division.	Electors Enrolled.	Name of Candidate.	Candidate's Party.	First Preference Votes.
Oxley (Ipswich)	42,725	Cameron, D. A.	Lib.	22,555
		Dawson, W. L.	Com.	939
		Warren, R. L.	A.L.P.	16,966
Petrie (Kedron, Bris.) ..	50,694	Hulme, A. S.	Lib.	23,682
		Burge, H. M.	A.N.P.	1,776
		Claffey, J. S.	A.L.P.	16,376
		McCurdie, M. O.	Q.L.P.	5,081
Ryan (Paddington, Bris.)	47,695	Drury, E. N.	Lib.	25,770
		Edmonds, R. V.	A.N.P.	795
		Hurley, B. D.	Q.L.P.	4,613
		McDonnell, B. J.	A.L.P.	13,232
Wide Bay (Maryborough) ..	42,157	Bandidt, H. N. C.	C.P.	19,184
		Hansen, B. P.	A.L.P.	16,498
		McDonnell, E. V.	Q.L.P.	4,526

Parties :—

A.L.P. Australian Labour Party.
Com. Communist Party.
Lib.-C.P. Liberal-Country Party.

A.N.P. Australian National Party.
C.P. Country Party.
Q.L.P. Queensland Labour Party.

Lib. Liberal.

4. STATE GOVERNMENTS.

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

State.	Premier.	Last Election.
N.S.W. ..	Hon. J. J. Cahill (<i>Labour</i>)	March, 1956
Victoria ..	Hon. H. E. Bolte (<i>Liberal-Country</i>) ..	May, 1958
Queensland ..	Hon. G. F. R. Nicklin (<i>Country-Liberal</i>)	August, 1957
S. Australia ..	Hon. T. Playford (<i>Liberal-Country</i>) ..	March, 1956
W. Australia ..	Hon. A. R. G. Hawke (<i>Labour</i>) ..	April, 1956
Tasmania ..	Hon. E. E. Reece (<i>Labour</i>)	October, 1956

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

5. ALL AUSTRALIAN PARLIAMENTS.

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

PARLIAMENTARY GOVERNMENT IN AUSTRALIA, 1955-56.

Particulars.			Common-wealth.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Total.
Members^a—										
Upper House	..	No.	60	60	34	..	20	30	19	223
Lower House	..	No.	124	94	66	75	39	50	30	478
Annual Salary^a—										
Upper House	..	£	1750 ^b	500	1600 ^c	..	1933 ^e	2120 ^f	1382 ^g	..
Lower House	..	£	1750 ^b	1875	1600 ^c	2496 ^d	1940 ^e	2120 ^f	1382 ^g	..
Total Cost—										
Executive	..	£1,000	209	97	77	72	57	56	59	627
Parliament	..	£1,000	2,323	646	510	403	315	388	166	4,751
Total ..	..	£1,000	2,532	743	587	475	372	444	225	5,378
Cost per Head—										
Executive	..	s. d.	0 5	0 7	0 7	1 1	1 6	1 8	3 8	1 4
Parliament	..	s. d.	5 0	3 8	4 0	5 11	7 5	11 7	10 5	10 3
Total ..	..	s. d.	5 5	4 3	4 7	7 0	8 11	13 3	14 1	11 7

^a At 30th June, 1956.

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

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

^d Plus marginal allowance of £100 for metropolitan electorates and ranging from £165 to £270 for non-metropolitan electorates.

^e Average. Actual salary varies according to electorate.

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

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

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

6. DIVISIONS OF QUEENSLAND.

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

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

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

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

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

The Local Government Act, 1902, consolidated the Acts of 1878 and 1879 and classified shires and divisions as shires; and municipalities, other than shires, as cities and towns. Brisbane, Rockhampton, and Townsville were declared to be cities, and power was given to the Governor in Council to create, abolish, and alter local government areas. As a result, the number of local authorities increased from 160 in 1902 to 164 in 1910 and 186 in 1916. This was the maximum number reached. There were 170 in 1920, 148 in 1930. In June, 1949, the number was reduced from 144 to 134, and in May, 1958, to 133.

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. Since May, 1958, when the Hughenden Town Council was abolished, there have been 12 Cities, 9 Towns, and 112 Shires.

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

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

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

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

One Queensland Local Authority, the Town of Thursday Island, has no council; it is being administered by the Department of Local Government.

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

(c) *Petty Sessions Districts*: Under *The Justices Acts, 1886 to 1956*, 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) *State Electoral Districts*: Queensland is divided by *The Electoral Districts Act, 1949*, into 75 State Electoral Districts, distributed among four zones (see page 21), consideration being given in making the division to (a) community of interest, (b) means of communication, (c) physical features, and (d) boundaries of Petty Sessions Districts and of Local Authority Areas.

(e) *Commonwealth Electoral Districts*: 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.

(f) *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 Southern Division—Eastern and Western districts; Mackay Division; and Northern Division—Eastern and Western Districts; they have not been altered since 1921. The boundaries of these districts are shown on page 347.

(g) *Land Agents' Districts*: Under *The Land Acts, 1910 to 1958*, there are forty-four Land Agents' Districts, and in the principal town of each there is established a Land Agent's Office where particulars of Crown leasehold land within the district are recorded for public information.

The fifteen Pastoral Districts proclaimed under *The Crown Lands (Pastoral Leases) Act, 1863*, are now practically obsolete.

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

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 1,401,427 in 1957.

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

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

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

POPULATION OF STATES AT CENSUSES.

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

n Not available.

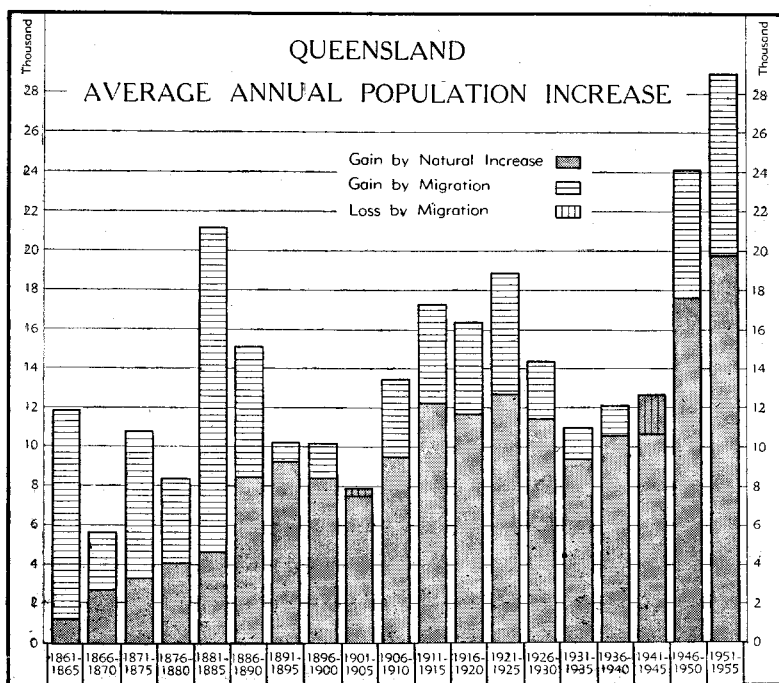
At the 1861 Census the population of Queensland was 30,059; at 1871, 120,104; at 1881, 213,525; at 1891, 393,718; and at 1901, 498,129.

The population of Queensland in 1859 was the second smallest of the six Colonies, Western Australia's being the smallest. In 1867 it exceeded that of Tasmania, and in 1885 that of South Australia, and since that date it has retained third place. According to the Censuses taken by the several Colonies in 1881, the population of Queensland was 9·5 per cent. of the Australian total, and this figure had increased to 14·7 per cent. at the 1954 Census.

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

POPULATION OF QUEENSLAND, GROWTH SINCE 1952.

Year.	At 31st December.			Mean for Year Ended 30th June.	Mean for Year Ended 31st December.
	Males.	Females.	Total.		
1952 ..	652,974	618,282	1,271,256	1,239,868	1,255,896
1953 ..	666,348	632,072	1,298,420	1,272,244	1,287,231
1954 ..	679,012	643,740	1,322,752	1,300,464	1,313,055
1955 ..	692,920	657,764	1,350,684	1,325,336	1,338,995
1956 ..	708,246	670,701	1,378,947	1,352,629	1,366,496
1957 ..	718,166	683,261	1,401,427	1,380,466	1,392,384



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

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

The following table shows, for each State and Territory, the population at the end of, and the mean population during, the financial year 1956-57 and the calendar year 1957, and also masculinity rates.

POPULATION OF AUSTRALIAN STATES AND TERRITORIES.

State or Territory.	Estimated Population.		Mean Population.		Masculinity at 30th June, 1957. <i>a</i>
	30th June, 1957.	31st Dec., 1957.	Year Ended 30th June, 1957.	Year Ended 31st Dec., 1957.	
N. S. Wales ..	3,622,906	3,660,497	3,588,033	3,622,557	100.9
Victoria ..	2,673,498	2,700,635	2,640,105	2,673,654	101.8
Queensland ..	1,396,740	1,401,427	1,380,466	1,392,384	105.3
South Australia ..	873,123	886,203	861,373	874,159	103.3
Western Australia	691,882	700,214	684,518	691,723	105.8
Tasmania ..	327,895	340,866	326,137	330,200	106.3
N. Territory ..	19,170	18,515	18,340	18,730	136.5
A. C. Territory ..	37,865	39,114	36,013	37,631	113.2
Australia ..	9,643,079	9,747,471	9,534,985	9,641,038	102.6

a Males per 100 females.

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

Increase of Population.—The following table shows population increases by natural increase and by migration for each State and Australia from January, 1922, to December, 1954. The years have been combined to give details for five periods of six years and one of three years. The first 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 last two periods the post-war years.

POPULATION INCREASE, AUSTRALIA.

State.	Total Persons.			Annual Average per 1,000 of Population.		
	Natural Increase.	Net Immigration.	Total Increase.	Natural Increase.	Net Immigration.	Total Increase.
1st January, 1922, to 31st December, 1927.						
N. S. Wales	197,735	104,230	301,965	14.50	7.64	22.14
Victoria ..	116,841	74,264	191,105	11.75	7.47	19.22
Queensland	73,343	37,318	110,661	14.87	7.57	22.44
S. Australia	40,294	27,594	67,888	12.55	8.60	21.15
W. Australia	29,836	33,513	63,349	13.50	15.17	28.67
Tasmania ..	19,698	-19,223	475	14.95	-14.59	0.36
Australia^a	477,963	262,109	740,072	13.54	7.43	20.97
1st January, 1928, to 31st December, 1933.						
N. S. Wales	162,992	16,872	179,864	10.67	1.10	11.77
Victoria ..	85,739	-3,092	82,647	7.97	-0.29	7.68
Queensland	62,123	10,520	72,643	11.30	1.91	13.21
S. Australia	28,771	-15,724	13,047	8.35	-4.56	3.79
W. Australia	28,813	11,554	40,367	11.13	4.46	15.59
Tasmania ..	15,553	-2,594	12,959	11.51	-1.92	9.59
Australia^a	384,670	20,467	405,137	9.86	0.53	10.39
1st January, 1934, to 31st December, 1939.						
N. S. Wales	126,471	25,316	151,787	7.86	1.57	9.43
Victoria ..	61,544	692	62,236	5.55	0.06	5.61
Queensland	58,932	10,514	69,446	9.99	1.78	11.77
S. Australia	21,098	-5,312	15,786	5.96	-1.50	4.46
W. Australia	26,126	986	27,112	9.59	0.36	9.95
Tasmania ..	14,235	-3,923	10,312	10.06	-2.77	7.29
Australia^a	309,456	31,719	341,175	7.57	0.78	8.35
1st January, 1940, to 31st December, 1945. ^b						
N. S. Wales	167,119	11,364	178,483	9.78	0.66	10.44
Victoria ..	96,857	48,996	145,853	8.23	4.16	12.39
Queensland	79,789	-11,319	68,470	12.81	-1.82	10.99
S. Australia	35,526	-1,693	33,833	9.69	-0.46	9.23
W. Australia	33,055	-16,615	16,440	11.56	-5.81	5.75
Tasmania ..	17,261	-9,985	7,276	11.87	-6.87	5.00
Australia^a	431,715	21,209	452,924	9.99	0.49	10.48
1st January, 1946, to 31st December, 1951.						
N. S. Wales	236,660	145,014	381,674	12.94	7.93	20.87
Victoria ..	154,835	129,596	284,431	12.24	10.25	22.49
Queensland	106,778	46,636	153,414	15.63	6.83	22.46
S. Australia	59,090	53,813	112,903	14.69	13.37	28.06
W. Australia	51,146	49,105	100,251	16.33	15.68	32.01
Tasmania ..	27,813	23,694	51,507	16.96	14.44	31.40
Australia^a	641,687	456,023	1,097,710	13.73	9.75	23.48

POPULATION INCREASE, AUSTRALIA—*continued*.

State.	Total Persons.			Annual Average per 1,000 of Population.		
	Natural Increase.	Net Immigration.	Total Increase.	Natural Increase.	Net Immigration.	Total Increase.
1st January, 1952, to 31st December, 1954.						
N. S. Wales	126,022	21,619	147,641	12.41	2.13	14.54
Victoria ..	93,433	87,906	181,339	13.00	12.23	25.23
Queensland	59,390	25,084	84,474	15.33	6.47	21.80
S. Australia	33,076	31,382	64,458	14.21	13.48	27.69
W. Australia	31,558	27,518	59,076	16.95	14.78	31.73
Tasmania ..	15,596	2,128	17,724	17.10	2.33	19.43
Australia ^a	362,551	199,937	562,488	13.71	7.56	21.27

^a Including Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory.

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

The preceding table brings out the following features:—

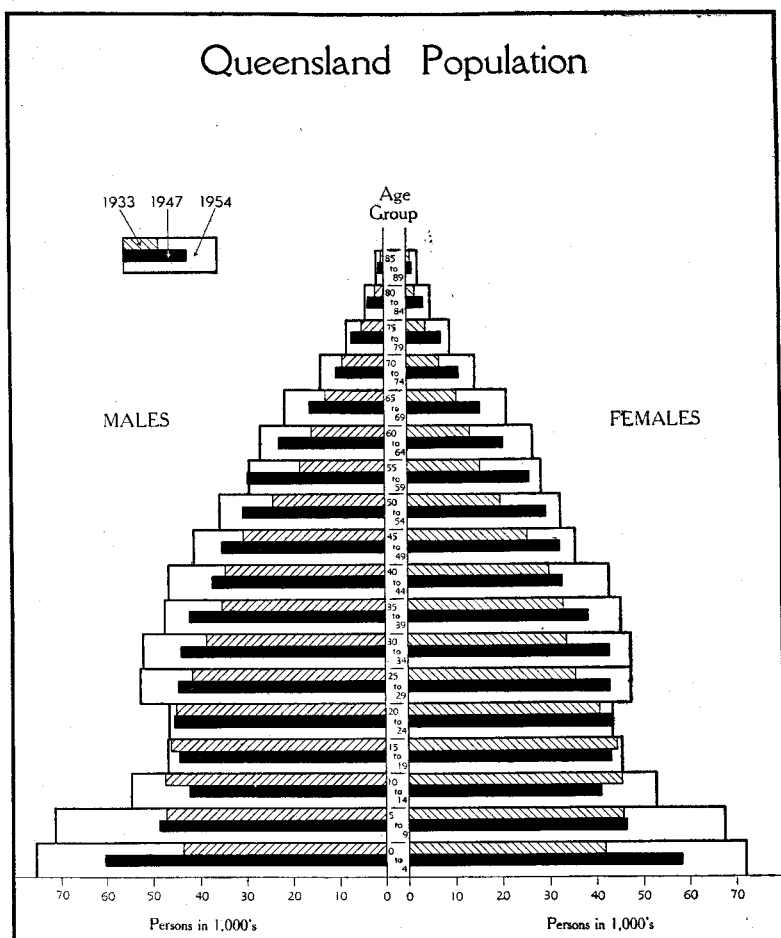
(i) *Natural Increase*.—After falling in the late 1930s to little more than half its original level, the rate of natural increase recovered in the years after the 1939-1945 war to about the same annual average as in the mid-1920s.

(ii) *Migration*.—In the periods after both wars, Australia gained more than one-third of its population increase by migration. In the intervening period, which embraced the economic depression, recovery, and the second war, gains from immigration fell to a very low level.

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

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION, CENSUS, 1954.

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



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

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

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

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

BIRTHPLACES OF POPULATION, CENSUS, 1954.

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

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

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

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

RELIGIONS OF POPULATION, CENSUS, 1954.

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

^a a Roman Catholic and Catholic Undefined.

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

CONJUGAL CONDITION OF POPULATION, CENSUS, 1954.

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

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

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

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

PERIOD OF RESIDENCE IN AUSTRALIA, CENSUS, 1954.

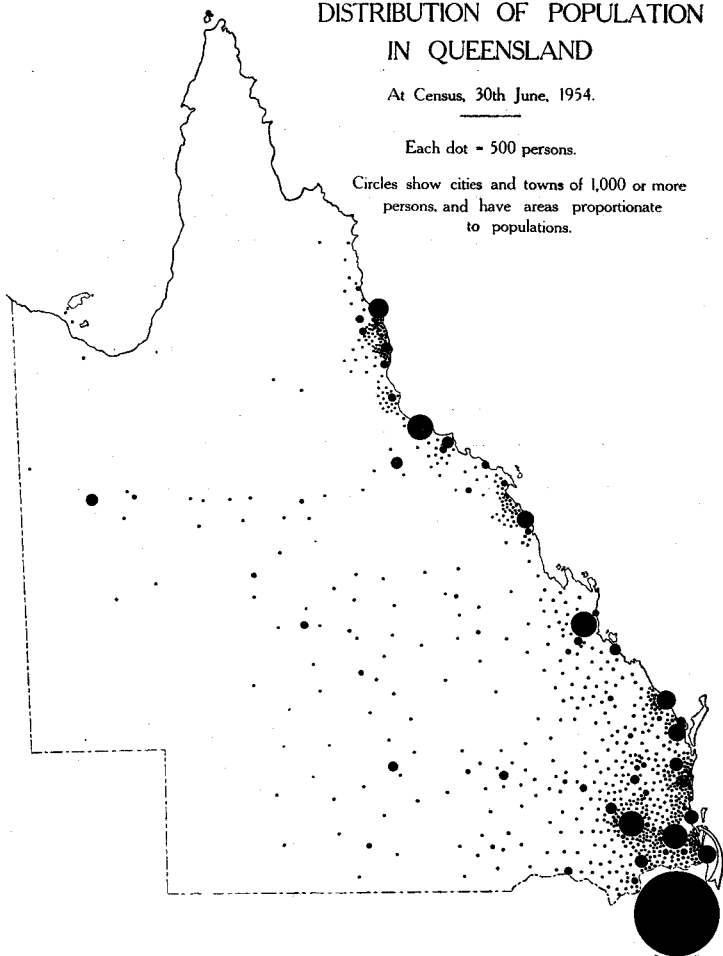
Period of Residence in Australia.	Brisbane.			Queensland.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Australian Born ..	205,396	222,634	428,030	584,949	575,646	1,160,595
Under 1 Year ..	1,572	1,572	3,144	4,568	2,832	7,400
1 Year	1,353	1,394	2,747	3,451	2,751	6,202
2 Years	2,498	2,025	4,523	6,730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

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION IN QUEENSLAND

At Census, 30th June, 1954.

Each dot = 500 persons.

Circles show cities and towns of 1,000 or more persons, and have areas proportionate to populations.



2. DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION.

The fact that, except for the Darling Downs, the most fertile land is situated between the sea and the range explains why most of the people are distributed along the east coast. As the map on page 42 shows, population is relatively densest within two hundred miles of Brisbane. Brisbane itself has over one-third of the State's population, but this is the lowest proportion of metropolitan population for any State except Tasmania. Throughout the interior, where the industry is almost entirely pastoral, population is sparsely distributed. The populations at the 1947 and 1954 Censuses and the mean population for 1957 for each of the statistical divisions and of the three major divisions of the State are shown in the following table.

POPULATION OF STATISTICAL DIVISIONS.

Statistical Division.	Census, 1947. <i>a</i>	Census, 1954.	Mean Population, 1957.
Metropolitan	402,030	502,320	540,158
Moreton ^b	144,701	173,437	185,440
Maryborough	112,159	122,921	126,525
Downs	116,069	132,069	137,455
Roma	15,563	18,627	19,375
South Western	11,573	14,734	15,482
<i>Total South Queensland</i> ..	<i>802,095</i>	<i>964,108</i>	<i>1,024,435</i>
Rockhampton	78,660	88,198	91,357
Central Western	20,745	22,425	22,850
Far Western	4,911	5,352	5,490
<i>Total Central Queensland</i> ..	<i>104,316</i>	<i>115,975</i>	<i>119,697</i>
Mackay	37,338	42,947	44,620
Townsville	66,853	75,699	78,610
Cairns	73,600	90,787	95,500
Peninsula	5,331	6,500	6,568
North Western	14,995	19,272	20,254
<i>Total North Queensland</i> ..	<i>198,117</i>	<i>235,205</i>	<i>245,552</i>
Migratory	1,887	2,971	2,700
Total Queensland ..	1,106,415	1,318,259	1,392,384

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

Local Authorities.—The area and population of each Local Authority are shown in the table on pages 44 to 47. The area of the State, previously reckoned as 670,500 square miles, has been re-measured by the Surveyor-General as 667,000 square miles. Local Authority areas have been revised in the table. Populations are those recorded at the 1947 and 1954 Censuses, and as estimated at 30th June, 1957. Intercensal estimates are made each year based on estimates from Town and Shire Clerks and other data. The table shows populations in all cases of the areas which constituted the Local Authorities as they were at 30th June, 1957.

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

LOCAL AUTHORITIES, AREA AND POPULATION.

Cities are shown thus—BRISBANE.

Towns are shown thus—REDCLIFFE.

Shires are shown thus—Albert.

Local Authority.	Area at 30th June, 1957.	Population at Census, 30th June, 1947.			Population at Census, 30th June, 1954.			Estimated Population, 30th June, 1957.
	Square Miles.	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	Total.

SOUTH QUEENSLAND.								
<i>Moreton Division.</i>								
BRISBANE ..	385	195,102	206,928	402,030	244,904	257,416	502,320	543,000
IPSWICH ..	47	16,381	16,013	32,394	19,620	19,333	38,953	41,700
REDCLIFFE ..	13½	4,254	4,617	8,871	6,601	7,256	13,857	16,200
SOUTH COAST ..	47½	6,729	7,159	13,888	9,687	10,120	19,807	22,800
Albert ..	530	3,973	3,288	7,261	4,634	4,080	8,714	9,050
Beaudesert ..	1,160	4,747	4,221	8,968	5,079	4,464	9,543	9,740
Boonah ..	570	3,243	2,996	6,239	3,088	2,841	5,929	5,960
Caboolture ..	475	3,074	2,642	5,716	3,769	3,332	7,101	7,650
Esk ..	1,475	3,809	3,328	7,137	3,681	3,304	6,985	6,980
Gatton ..	610	3,511	2,908	6,419	3,994	3,143	7,137	7,400
Kilcoy ..	555	1,382	1,169	2,551	1,309	1,164	2,473	2,470
Laidley ..	268	2,486	2,269	4,755	2,411	2,206	4,617	4,620
Landsborough ..	425	3,434	3,026	6,460	4,136	3,629	7,765	8,200
Maroochy ..	445	7,823	7,191	15,014	9,186	8,683	17,869	19,350
Moreton ..	700	4,689	3,982	8,671	4,550	3,975	8,525	8,540
Pine ..	290	2,591	2,224	4,815	3,352	2,957	6,309	6,850
Redland ..	150	2,729	2,482	5,211	3,815	3,550	7,365	7,760
Not Incorporated	124	203	128	331	342	146	488	500
<i>Total Moreton ..</i>	<i>3,269½</i>	<i>270,160</i>	<i>276,571</i>	<i>546,731</i>	<i>334,158</i>	<i>341,599</i>	<i>675,757</i>	<i>728,770</i>
<i>Maryborough Division.</i>								
BUNDABERG ..	17	7,733	8,193	15,926	9,693	10,258	19,951	21,000
GYMPIE ..	7	3,966	4,447	8,413	4,735	5,229	9,964	10,420
MARYBOROUGH	10	7,349	7,813	15,162	8,684	9,268	17,952	18,800
Biggenden ..	510	1,156	1,023	2,179	1,021	953	1,974	1,930
Burrum ..	1,530	4,132	3,743	7,875	4,335	4,073	8,408	8,500
Eidsvold ..	1,855	704	609	1,313	701	610	1,311	1,330
Gayndah ..	1,045	1,797	1,610	3,407	1,770	1,582	3,352	3,350
Gooburrum ..	490	2,018	1,807	3,825	2,281	1,850	4,131	4,300
Isis ..	660	1,881	1,758	3,639	2,369	1,874	4,243	4,400
Kilkivan ..	1,255	2,299	1,842	4,141	2,204	1,719	3,923	3,930
Kingaroy ..	935	4,272	3,791	8,063	4,139	3,920	8,059	8,060
Kolan ..	1,025	1,358	1,144	2,502	1,350	1,152	2,502	2,520
Mundubbera ..	1,610	1,133	931	2,064	1,269	1,057	2,326	2,370
Murgon ..	270	1,911	1,821	3,732	2,122	2,053	4,175	4,300
Nanango ..	670	2,286	1,898	4,184	2,062	1,876	3,938	3,920
Noosa ..	338	3,110	2,815	5,925	3,305	2,991	6,296	6,430
Perry ..	910	329	299	628	259	237	496	430

LOCAL AUTHORITIES, AREA AND POPULATION—continued.

Local Authority.	Area at 30th June, 1957.	Population at Census, 30th June, 1947.			Population at Census, 30th June, 1954.			Estimated Population, 30th June, 1957.
	Square Miles.	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	Total.

Maryborough Division—continued.

Tiaro	855	1,464	1,202	2,666	1,390	1,177	2,567	2,540
Widgee	1,135	4,232	3,552	7,334	4,495	3,644	8,139	8,270
Wondai	1,380	2,431	2,145	4,626	2,575	2,275	4,850	4,900
Woocoo	595	412	333	750	371	289	660	650
Woongarra ..	270	1,748	1,557	3,305	1,976	1,728	3,704	3,800
<i>Total M'borough</i>	<i>17,372</i>	<i>57,821</i>	<i>54,338</i>	<i>112,159</i>	<i>63,106</i>	<i>59,815</i>	<i>122,921</i>	<i>126,750</i>

Downs Division.

TOOWOOMBA ..	44	16,785	13,409	35,194	20,701	22,448	43,149	45,900
WARWICK	10	3,552	3,877	7,429	4,408	4,743	9,151	9,800
DALBY	6	2,233	2,152	4,385	3,123	3,059	6,182	6,800
GOONDIWINDI ..	6	1,248	1,219	2,467	1,481	1,469	2,950	3,080
Allora	270	1,204	1,013	2,217	1,096	1,010	2,106	2,090
Cambooya	245	1,072	887	1,959	1,029	819	1,848	1,900
Chinchilla	3,355	2,810	2,393	5,203	3,224	2,797	6,021	6,270
Clifton	335	1,479	1,289	2,768	1,356	1,186	2,542	2,540
Crow's Nest ..	640	2,143	1,893	4,036	1,985	1,748	3,733	3,700
Glengallan	670	2,809	2,310	5,119	2,512	2,127	4,639	4,680
Inglewood	2,265	2,247	1,810	4,057	2,442	1,999	4,441	4,610
Jondaryan	735	2,773	2,484	5,257	2,903	2,513	5,416	5,530
Millmerran	1,740	1,647	1,365	3,012	1,919	1,554	3,473	3,570
Murilla	2,334	1,345	1,148	2,493	1,681	1,409	3,090	3,260
Pittsworth	424	1,927	1,672	3,599	1,977	1,754	3,731	3,830
Rosalie	845	3,646	3,070	6,716	3,568	2,970	6,538	6,460
Rosenthal	760	968	857	1,825	869	762	1,631	1,590
Stanthorpe	1,035	3,955	3,464	7,419	4,344	3,991	8,335	8,530
Tara	4,315	1,301	977	2,278	1,834	1,315	3,149	3,320
Waggamba	5,340	1,542	1,048	2,590	1,746	1,222	2,968	3,070
Wambo	2,210	3,316	2,730	6,046	3,754	3,222	6,976	7,170
<i>Total Downs</i> ..	<i>27,584</i>	<i>60,002</i>	<i>56,067</i>	<i>116,069</i>	<i>67,952</i>	<i>64,117</i>	<i>132,069</i>	<i>137,700</i>

Roma Division.

ROMA	30	1,943	1,951	3,894	2,134	2,114	4,248	4,380
Balonne	12,015	2,264	1,776	4,040	3,230	2,297	5,527	5,900
Bendemere	1,510	834	692	1,526	892	710	1,602	1,630
Booringa	10,740	1,407	1,194	2,601	1,738	1,379	3,117	3,230
Bungil	5,090	1,190	927	2,117	1,412	1,069	2,481	2,550
Warroo	5,275	821	564	1,385	999	653	1,652	1,720
<i>Total Roma</i> ..	<i>34,660</i>	<i>8,459</i>	<i>7,104</i>	<i>15,563</i>	<i>10,405</i>	<i>8,222</i>	<i>18,627</i>	<i>19,410</i>

South Western Division.

CHARLEVILLE] ..	27	1,771	1,689	3,460	2,306	2,211	4,517	4,880
Bulloo	23,425	392	155	547	483	189	672	680
Murweh	16,925	1,442	1,028	2,470	1,731	1,284	3,015	3,100
Paroo	18,375	1,802	1,363	3,165	2,408	1,735	4,143	4,350
Quilpie	26,055	1,226	705	1,931	1,545	842	2,387	2,500
<i>Total S. Western</i>	<i>89,807</i>	<i>6,633</i>	<i>4,940</i>	<i>11,573</i>	<i>8,473</i>	<i>6,261</i>	<i>14,734</i>	<i>15,510</i>

LOCAL AUTHORITIES, AREA AND POPULATION—*continued.*

Local Authority.	Area at 30th June, 1957.	Population at Census, 30th June, 1947.			Population at Census, 30th June, 1954.			Estimated Population, 30th June, 1957.
	Square Miles.	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	Total.

CENTRAL QUEENSLAND.

Rockhampton Division.

ROCKHAMPTON	62	17,114	17,874	34,988	19,719	20,951	40,670	42,900
GLADSTONE ..	11	2,686	2,558	5,244	3,605	3,339	6,944	7,300
Banana ..	5,995	4,342	3,274	7,616	4,711	3,680	8,391	8,700
Broadsound ..	7,140	857	558	1,415	939	598	1,537	1,540
Calliope ..	2,435	2,130	1,671	3,801	2,071	1,663	3,734	3,720
Duaringa ..	6,220	988	802	1,790	1,070	835	1,905	1,940
Fitzroy ..	1,930	2,015	1,758	3,773	1,911	1,643	3,554	3,560
Livingstone ..	4,930	3,327	3,125	6,452	3,685	3,346	7,031	7,200
Miriam Vale	1,445	1,014	770	1,784	956	750	1,706	1,680
Monto ..	1,640	2,255	2,015	4,270	2,413	2,045	4,458	4,500
Mount Morgan ..	195	2,558	2,396	4,954	2,654	2,406	5,060	5,040
Taroom ..	6,950	1,072	849	1,921	1,383	998	2,381	2,550
Theodore ^a ..	78	296	234	530	400	325	725	790
Not Incorporated	20	75	47	122	50	52	102	100
<i>Total R'hampton</i>	<i>39,051</i>	<i>40,729</i>	<i>37,931</i>	<i>78,660</i>	<i>45,567</i>	<i>42,631</i>	<i>88,198</i>	<i>91,520</i>

Central Western Division.

Aramac ..	8,970	932	660	1,592	985	729	1,714	1,730
Barcaldine ..	3,255	1,115	1,032	2,147	1,176	1,024	2,200	2,220
Bauhinia ..	9,795	801	655	1,456	934	699	1,633	1,660
Belyando ..	11,430	1,685	1,382	3,067	1,734	1,370	3,104	3,120
Blackall ..	6,295	1,403	1,085	2,488	1,597	1,183	2,780	2,840
Emerald ..	4,345	1,312	1,019	2,331	1,542	1,102	2,644	2,680
Iffracombe ..	2,535	261	189	450	332	212	544	570
Jericho ..	8,385	837	642	1,479	929	671	1,600	1,620
Longreach ..	9,080	2,298	1,839	4,137	2,352	1,991	4,343	4,470
Peak Downs ..	3,090	417	299	716	516	302	818	900
Tambo ..	3,980	528	354	882	610	435	1,045	1,080
<i>Total C. Western</i>	<i>71,160</i>	<i>11,539</i>	<i>9,156</i>	<i>20,745</i>	<i>12,707</i>	<i>9,718</i>	<i>22,425</i>	<i>22,890</i>

Far Western Division.

Barcoo ..	23,900	566	269	835	674	336	1,010	1,020
Boulia ..	23,570	438	238	676	493	271	764	780
Diamantina ..	36,560	185	49	234	182	57	239	240
Isisford ..	4,065	384	273	657	483	324	807	860
Winton ..	20,783	1,499	1,010	2,509	1,512	1,020	2,532	2,600
<i>Total F. Western</i>	<i>108,875</i>	<i>3,072</i>	<i>1,839</i>	<i>4,911</i>	<i>3,344</i>	<i>2,008</i>	<i>5,352</i>	<i>5,500</i>

NORTH QUEENSLAND.

<i>Mackay Division.</i>								
MACKAY ..	8	6,694	6,792	13,486	7,285	7,477	14,762	15,000
Mirani ..	810	2,503	2,064	4,567	2,880	2,176	5,056	5,200
Nebo ..	3,875	337	197	534	282	165	447	450
Pioneer ..	1,065	6,291	5,315	11,606	7,945	6,371	14,316	15,250
Proserpine ..	1,020	2,087	1,790	3,877	2,538	2,038	4,576	4,850
Sarina ..	510	1,763	1,505	3,268	2,125	1,665	3,790	3,950
Not Incorporated	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total Mackay ..</i>	<i>7,302</i>	<i>19,675</i>	<i>17,663</i>	<i>37,338</i>	<i>23,055</i>	<i>19,892</i>	<i>42,947</i>	<i>44,700</i>

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

LOCAL AUTHORITIES, AREA AND POPULATION—continued.

Local Authority.	Area at 30th June, 1957.	Population at Census, 30th June, 1947.			Population at Census, 30th June, 1954.			Estimated Population, 30th June, 1957.
	Square Miles.	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	Total.

Townsville Division.

CHARTERS TRS.	26	3,673	3,888	7,561	3,483	3,478	6,961	6,800
TOWNSVILLE ..	70	17,464	16,645	34,109	20,510	19,961	40,471	42,900
BOWEN	4	1,745	1,531	3,276	1,843	1,728	3,571	3,640
Ayr	1,940	6,753	5,709	12,462	8,340	6,868	15,208	15,900
Dalrymple ..	27,185	1,470	841	2,311	1,136	778	1,914	1,880
Thuringowa ..	1,630	1,450	877	2,327	1,669	958	2,627	2,670
Wangaratta ..	8,650	2,739	2,068	4,807	2,776	2,171	4,947	4,960
<i>Total Townsville</i>	<i>39,505</i>	<i>35,294</i>	<i>31,559</i>	<i>66,853</i>	<i>39,757</i>	<i>35,942</i>	<i>75,699</i>	<i>78,750</i>

Cairns Division.

CAIRNS	19	8,579	8,065	16,644	10,792	10,228	21,020	22,940
Atherton	225	2,372	1,963	4,335	2,896	2,505	5,401	5,750
Cardwell	1,120	2,503	1,843	4,346	2,985	2,060	5,045	5,230
Douglas	745	1,381	1,112	2,493	1,793	1,307	3,100	3,270
Eacham	440	2,059	1,681	3,740	2,073	1,808	3,881	3,980
Herberton	2,535	1,700	1,498	3,198	2,207	1,943	4,150	4,320
Hinchinbrook ..	1,175	5,157	4,055	9,212	6,745	4,636	11,381	11,900
Johnstone	630	6,950	5,315	12,265	8,658	6,322	14,980	15,850
Mareeba	20,355	3,586	2,726	6,312	4,253	3,337	7,595	8,020
Mulgrave	670	5,778	4,707	10,485	7,519	5,958	13,477	13,600
Not Incorporated	47	276	294	570	372	385	757	760
<i>Total Cairns ..</i>	<i>27,961</i>	<i>40,341</i>	<i>33,259</i>	<i>73,600</i>	<i>50,298</i>	<i>40,489</i>	<i>90,787</i>	<i>95,670</i>

Peninsula Division.

THURSDAY ISLAND	1½	513	431	944	927	1,135	2,062	1,550
Cook	48,340	681	458	1,139	863	682	1,545	1,630
Not Incorporated	352	1,594	1,654	3,248	1,466	1,427	2,893	3,400
<i>Total Peninsula</i>	<i>48,693½</i>	<i>2,788</i>	<i>2,543</i>	<i>5,331</i>	<i>3,256</i>	<i>3,244</i>	<i>6,500</i>	<i>6,580</i>

North Western Division.

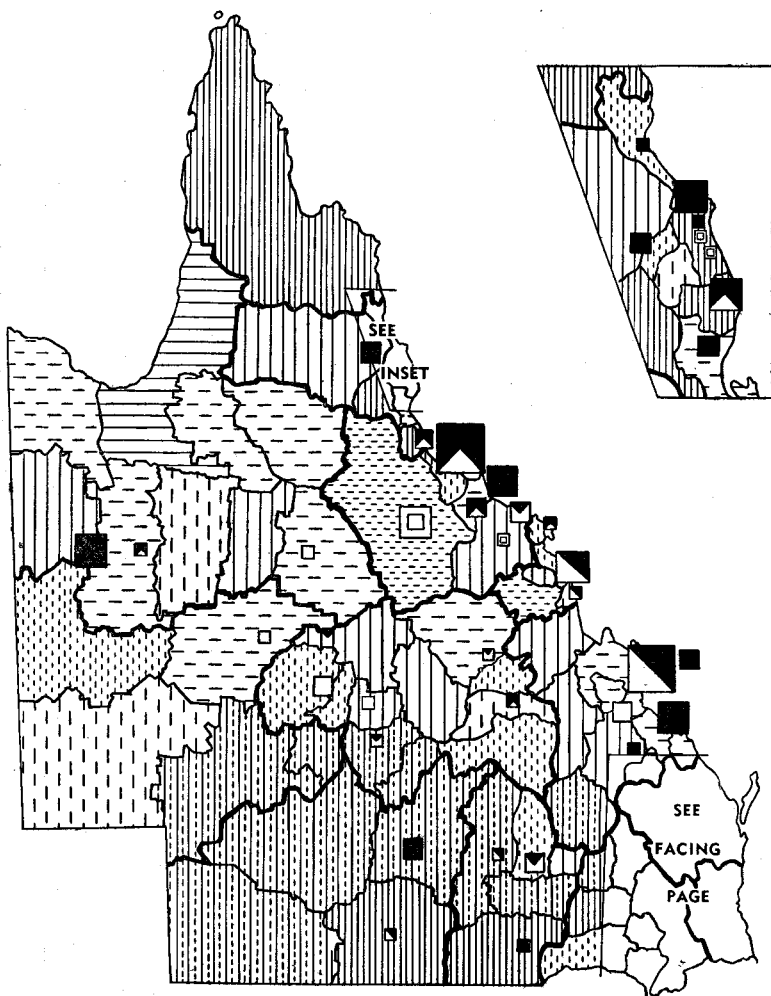
HUGHENDEN ..	26	959	786	1,745	986	786	1,772	1,780
Barkly Tableland	15,720	255	125	380	278	144	422	430
Burke	16,140	152	98	250	153	95	248	290
Carpentaria ..	26,360	400	210	610	366	200	566	580
Cloncurry	19,540	3,824	2,443	6,267	6,301	4,213	10,514	11,300
Croydon	10,960	92	75	167	96	65	161	170
Etheridge	15,380	536	324	860	501	314	815	830
Flinders	16,044	1,048	517	1,565	944	577	1,521	1,540
McKinlay	15,725	1,076	557	1,633	1,036	611	1,647	1,650
Richmond	10,400	840	638	1,478	917	669	1,586	1,700
Not Incorporated	465	18	22	40	10	10	20	20
<i>Total N. Western</i>	<i>146,760</i>	<i>9,200</i>	<i>5,795</i>	<i>14,995</i>	<i>11,588</i>	<i>7,684</i>	<i>19,272</i>	<i>20,290</i>

Migratory.

Migratory .. ..	..	1,708	179	1,887	2,586	385	2,971	2,700
<i>Total Queensland</i>	<i>667,000</i>	<i>567,471</i>	<i>538,944</i>	<i>1,106,415</i>	<i>676,252</i>	<i>642,007</i>	<i>1,318,259</i>	<i>1,396,740</i>

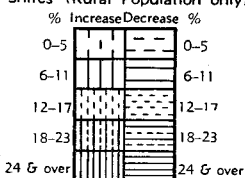
Intercensal Population Changes.—The diagrams on this and the following page indicate the percentage changes in population between the Censuses of 1947 and 1954 in each town with more than 1,000 population in 1954, and in the non-urban population of each Shire. The various forms of shading are explained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

INCREASE OR DECREASE OF POPULATION, 1947 TO

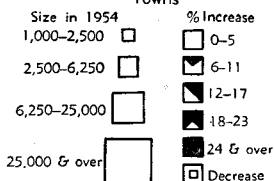


KEY TO BOTH DIAGRAMS

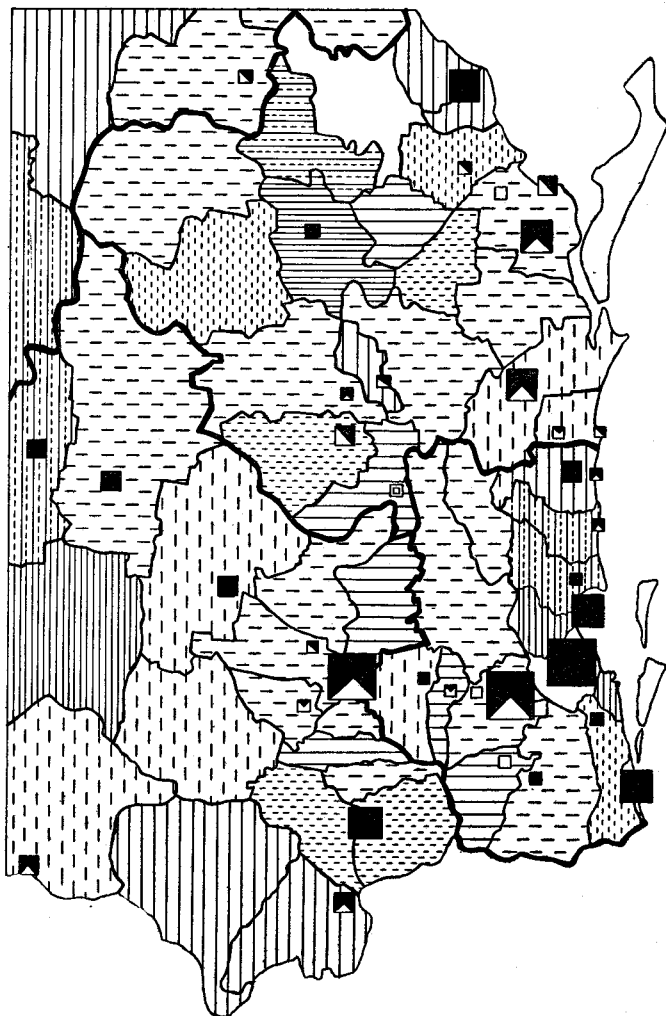
Shires (Rural Population only)



Towns



1954, IN QUEENSLAND TOWNS AND RURAL AREAS



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

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

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

Brisbane.—The City of Brisbane, as constituted in 1925, embraces an area of 385 square miles. The table at the top of the next page shows Brisbane's population at each of the Census dates and at the end of each of the last ten years. In estimating the population of the city at Census dates, an endeavour has been made to include all urban population living in the area which now forms the City of Brisbane area.

Metropolitan Statistical Areas.—For statistical purposes, the City of Brisbane has been divided into 48 statistical areas, 46 of which are city or suburban closely-settled areas and the remaining 2 are semi-rural localities within the city boundaries. The former embrace 107 square miles, or 28.5 per cent. of the whole area excluding the river.

BRISBANE POPULATION.

At Census.	Estimated Population.	Percentage of Q'land.	At 31st December.	Estimated Population.
1861	6,051	20.1	1948	414,500
1871	25,916	21.6	1949	429,530
1881	47,172	22.1	1950	444,650
1891	101,554	25.8	1951	453,660
1901	119,428	24.0	1952	469,000
1911	139,480	23.0	1953	488,000
1921	209,946	27.8	1954	504,600
1933	299,748	31.6	1955	519,000
1947	402,030	36.3	1956	531,300
1954	502,320	38.1	1957	546,500

The table below shows the area of each statistical area, the population at the Censuses of 1947 and 1954, and the estimated population at 30th June, 1957.

METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS, AREA AND POPULATION.

Statistical Area.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.				
		Census, 30th June, 1947.	Census, 30th June, 1954.			
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Estimated 30th June, 1957.
<i>City—</i>						
1. City	1.81	21,391	9,731	8,207	17,938	16,500
2. North City	3.31	27,983	11,616	13,692	25,308	23,600
3. South City	2.75	31,063	13,184	14,611	27,775	26,100
<i>Total</i>	7.87	80,437	34,511	36,510	71,021	66,200
<i>North Side Inner—</i>						
4. Ascot	2.25	16,865	7,203	8,892	16,095	15,800
5. Fernberg	1.47	10,897	5,013	5,549	10,562	10,350
6. Ithaca	1.47	8,767	4,582	5,047	9,629	9,850
7. Meeandah	4.30	1,876	1,002	1,027	2,029	2,150
8. Newmarket	1.96	10,675	5,428	5,874	11,302	11,800
9. Normanby	1.02	13,798	5,836	6,023	11,859	11,200
10. Windsor	1.88	14,681	6,469	7,405	13,874	13,300
<i>Total</i>	14.35	77,559	35,533	39,817	75,350	74,450
<i>North Side Outer—</i>						
11. Ashgrove	1.43	8,393	4,278	4,859	9,137	9,550
12. Bald Hills	0.39	650b	479	471	950	1,100
13. Banyo	2.52	3,064	2,743	2,623	5,366	6,250
14. Chermside	3.58	4,935b	7,181	7,521	14,702	17,000
15. Enoggera	1.89	6,057	5,026	5,038	10,064	11,500
16. Geebung	3.38	3,000b	3,602	3,537	7,139	8,650
17. Hendra	2.36	6,230	3,329	3,572	6,901	7,100
18. Kalinga	1.03	7,983	3,301	4,097	7,398	7,500
19. Kedron	1.69	10,210	6,075	6,520	12,595	14,500
20. Mitchelton	1.58	3,378	3,286	3,420	6,706	7,900
21. Nundah	2.51	11,234	6,742	7,143	13,885	14,850
22. Stafford	2.47	832	2,702	2,758	5,460	7,700
23. The Gap	0.86	250b	245	296	541	650
<i>Total</i>	25.69	66,216	48,989	51,855	100,844	114,250

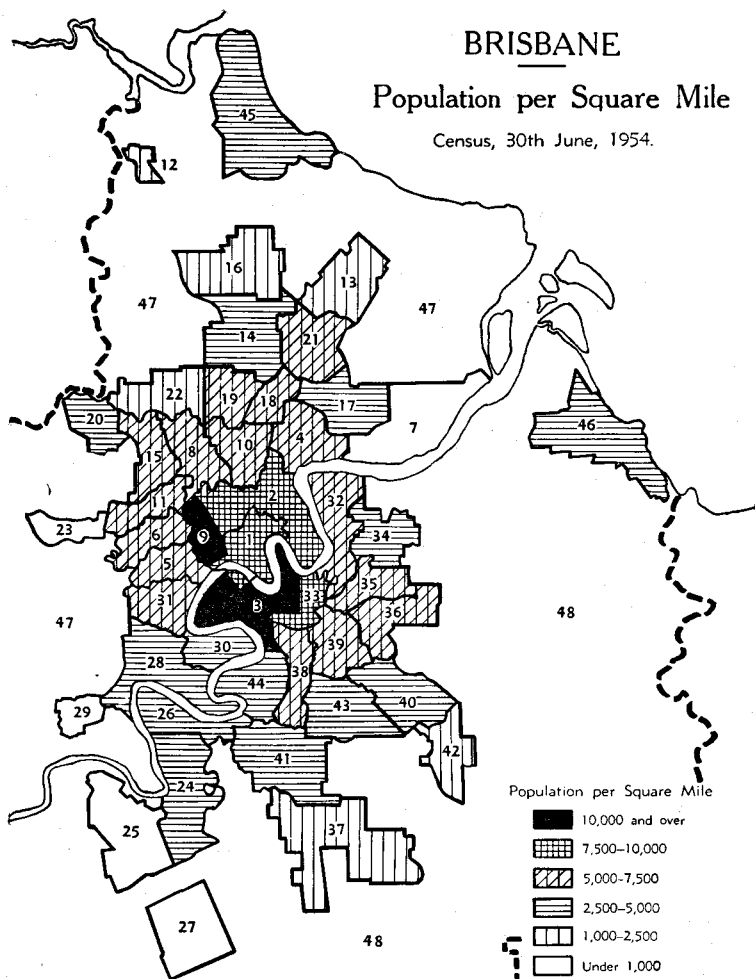
METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS, AREA AND POPULATION—*continued.*

Statistical Area.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.					
		Census, 30th June, 1947.	Census, 30th June, 1954.				Esti- mated 30th June, 1957.
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Per Square Mile.	
<i>Western—</i>							
24. Corinda	3.14	6,423 ^b	4,657	5,011	9,668	3,079	11,000
25. Darra	3.59	1,750 ^b	1,140	1,161	2,301	641	2,850
26. Graceville	1.75	4,201	2,934	3,291	6,225	3,557	7,200
27. Inala	3.20	..	1,247	1,270	2,517	787	6,100
28. Indooroopilly ..	3.39	8,565	5,133	5,545	10,678	3,150	11,600
29. Kenmore	0.79	250 ^b	237	249	486	615	600
30. St. Lucia	1.34	2,101	2,064	2,204	4,268	3,185	4,900
31. Toowong	1.81	9,651	4,210	5,046	9,256	5,114	9,250
<i>Total</i>	19.01	32,941	21,622	23,777	45,399	2,388	53,500
<i>South Side Inner—</i>							
32. Balmoral	2.52	13,868	7,388	7,716	15,104	5,994	15,600
33. East Brisbane ..	1.19	12,438	5,388	5,842	11,230	9,437	11,000
34. Morningside ..	1.79	4,919	4,098	4,173	8,271	4,621	9,200
<i>Total</i>	5.50	31,225	16,874	17,731	34,605	6,292	35,800
<i>South Side Outer—</i>							
35. Camp Hill	1.69	7,669	5,281	5,644	10,925	6,464	11,450
36. Chatsworth	2.02	7,247	6,344	6,864	13,208	6,539	14,850
37. Cooper's Plains ..	5.25	2,000 ^b	3,524	3,455	6,979	1,329	8,850
38. Ekibin	1.57	11,705	5,614	5,934	11,548	7,355	11,300
39. Greenslopes	1.87	13,686	6,583	7,050	13,633	7,290	13,850
40. Holland Park	2.59	5,666	5,725	6,123	11,848	4,575	14,200
41. Moorooka	3.47	8,364	5,971	6,192	12,163	3,505	13,800
42. Mount Gravatt ..	1.66	1,200 ^b	1,288	1,228	2,516	1,516	3,400
43. Tarragindi	2.48	2,607	3,338	3,475	6,813	2,747	8,800
44. Yeronga	2.17	8,568	4,793	5,127	9,920	4,571	10,400
<i>Total</i>	24.77	68,712	48,461	51,092	99,553	4,019	110,900
<i>Bayside—</i>							
45. Sandgate	5.66	12,057	8,381	8,508	16,889	2,984	19,600
46. Wynnum	4.15	13,528	8,976	9,503	18,479	4,453	20,400
<i>Total</i>	9.81	25,585	17,357	18,011	35,368	3,605	40,000
<i>Rural—</i>							
47. North of River ..	130.94	6,472 ^b	7,178	6,261	13,439	103	16,000
48. South of River ..	137.06	12,883 ^b	14,379	12,362	26,741	195	31,900
<i>Total</i>	268.00	19,355	21,557	18,623	40,180	150	47,900
Total Brisbane	375.00 ^a	402,030	244,904	257,416	502,320	1,340	543,000

a Excluding 10 square miles covering the area of the Brisbane River within the city boundaries. *b* Estimated or partly estimated.

Some of the statistical areas were included in the rural areas in 1947 and the boundaries of others have been enlarged since that date. In these cases, the 1947 figures have been estimated to be comparable with the later years.

The following diagram illustrates the density of settlement in statistical areas, the identifying numbers being as in the table above.



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 1955*, require the midwife or medical practitioner in attendance to forward to the District Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages for that area a notification of the birth of the infant within a period of seventy-two hours after the birth. Such notification is in addition to, and not in substitution for, the registration of the birth by the parents.

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

BIRTHS IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, QUEENSLAND.

Statistical Division.	Births in 1957.			Birth Rate. <i>a</i>	
	Males.	Females.	Total.	1956.	1957.
Metropolitan ..	6,112	5,752	11,864	21·4	22·0
Moreton <i>b</i> ..	2,185	2,103	4,288	22·6	23·1
Maryborough ..	1,549	1,490	3,039	24·8	24·0
Downs ..	1,875	1,768	3,643	26·8	26·5
Roma ..	335	306	641	30·5	33·1
South Western ..	241	251	492	28·2	31·8
<i>Total South</i> ..	<i>12,297</i>	<i>11,670</i>	<i>23,967</i>	<i>23·0</i>	<i>23·4</i>
Rockhampton ..	1,208	1,004	2,212	24·1	24·2
Central Western ..	343	345	688	29·7	30·1
Far Western ..	78	70	148	25·1	27·0
<i>Total Central</i> ..	<i>1,629</i>	<i>1,419</i>	<i>3,048</i>	<i>25·3</i>	<i>25·5</i>
Mackay ..	623	610	1,233	26·7	27·6
Townsville ..	954	966	1,920	22·8	24·4
Cairns ..	1,278	1,223	2,501	25·9	26·2
Peninsula ..	131	123	254	<i>c</i>	<i>c</i>
North Western ..	417	423	840	34·4	41·5
<i>Total North</i> ..	<i>3,403</i>	<i>3,345</i>	<i>6,748</i>	<i>26·0</i>	<i>27·5</i>
Total Queensland..	17,329	16,434	33,763	23·7	24·2

a Births per 1,000 mean population.

b Excluding Metropolitan.

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

Births by Months of Registration.—On the next page, births throughout Queensland are shown according to the months in which they were registered. Percentage distributions are shown for 1957 and for the average of the last five years. On the average, births in November, December, and January together account for only 23·7 per cent. of the annual total compared with 25·8 per cent. for May, June, and July.

BIRTHS BY MONTH OF REGISTRATION, QUEENSLAND.

Month of Registration.	Births in 1957.			Per Cent. of Annual Total.	
	Males.	Females.	Total.	1957.	Five Years 1953-1957.
January	1,575	1,493	3,068	9.1	8.4
February	1,380	1,302	2,682	7.9	8.0
March	1,562	1,395	2,957	8.8	9.0
April	1,374	1,371	2,745	8.1	8.4
May	1,568	1,423	2,991	8.9	8.9
June	1,325	1,353	2,678	7.9	8.3
July	1,578	1,470	3,048	9.0	8.6
August	1,444	1,325	2,769	8.2	8.4
September	1,345	1,313	2,658	7.9	8.1
October	1,538	1,452	2,990	8.9	8.6
November	1,355	1,306	2,661	7.9	8.0
December	1,285	1,231	2,516	7.4	7.3
Total	17,329	16,434	33,763	100.0	100.0

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

BIRTH AND REPRODUCTION RATES, AUSTRALIA, 1861 TO 1957.

Year.	Crude Birth Rates. ^a							G. R. R. ^b		N. R. R. ^c	
	N S W	Vic.	Qld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.	Qld.	Aust.	Qld.	Aust.
1861 ..	41.6	43.5	45.6	43.3	37.4	35.7	42.3	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
1871 ..	39.7	37.2	43.9	38.0	30.1	30.1	38.0	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
1881 ..	38.2	31.3	38.0	38.1	34.2	33.7	35.3	<i>n</i>	2.65	<i>n</i>	1.88
1891 ..	34.8	33.6	37.1	33.4	35.1	33.6	34.5	<i>n</i>	2.30	<i>n</i>	1.73
1901 ..	27.8	25.8	28.5	25.4	30.4	28.6	27.2	<i>n</i>	1.74	<i>n</i>	1.39
1911 ..	28.6	25.0	27.6	28.9	28.2	28.6	27.2	<i>n</i>	1.71	<i>n</i>	1.42
1921 ..	25.9	23.2	26.7	24.1	23.4	27.0	25.0	<i>n</i>	1.51	<i>n</i>	1.31
1931 ..	18.7	16.9	19.3	15.8	19.8	21.2	18.2	<i>n</i>	1.14	<i>n</i>	1.04
1941 ..	18.5	17.8	20.8	18.2	21.4	21.7	18.9	1.30	1.15	1.19	1.05
1951 ..	22.0	22.2	24.2	23.8	25.5	25.5	23.0	1.62	1.49	1.54	1.41
1953 ..	22.1	22.4	23.9	23.4	25.5	25.3	22.9	1.65	1.56	1.57	1.48
1954 ..	21.3	22.3	23.7	22.9	24.9	25.0	22.5	1.67	1.56	1.59	1.48
1955 ..	21.3	22.3	24.2	22.6	25.2	25.6	22.6	1.71	1.59	1.62	1.51
1956 ..	21.3	22.4	23.7	22.3	25.0	25.2	22.5	1.72	1.61	1.63	1.53
1957 ..	21.9	22.6	24.2	22.3	24.5	25.5	22.9	1.78	1.66	1.69	1.58

^a Births per 1,000 mean population.

^b Gross Reproduction Rate.

^c Net Reproduction Rate.

n Not available.

The *gross* reproduction rate represents the number of female children who would be born to the average woman during the whole child-bearing period of her life if current fertility rates prevailed throughout the whole of that time; the *net* rate is obtained from the gross rate by allowing for the proportion of female children who themselves fail to reach child-bearing age. The net rate of 1.69 in 1957 means that the number of female births in 1957 was 69 per cent. more than was required to replace the present generation of women.

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

Ages of Mothers and Duration of Marriage.—The first part of the following table shows the ages of mothers at the birth of their first child after marriage. In the case of multiple births, only the first-born is included. The second part shows the ages and the duration of the marriages of the mothers of all nuptial children born in 1957, 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, 1957.

Age of Mother at Birth of Child.	Total.	Duration of Marriage.							
		Ex- nuptial.	Under 9 Months	9 Months and under 1 Year.	1 Year and under 2 Years.	2 Years and under 3 Years.	3 Years and under 4 Years.	4 Years and under 5 Years.	5 Years and Over.
FIRST NUPTIAL BIRTHS ONLY.									
Under 20	1,453	..	923	256	248	24	2	..	..
20-24 ..	4,638	..	1,091	1,106	1,546	572	213	78	32
25-29 ..	2,153	..	209	346	553	326	259	178	282
30-34 ..	821	..	80	107	159	107	63	44	261
35-39 ..	323	..	32	27	67	40	27	21	109
40 & over	96	..	10	3	27	7	8	8	33
Total	9,484	..	2,345	1,845	2,600	1,076	572	329	717

ALL BIRTHS.

Under 20	2,275	435	926	257	445	169	40	3	..
20-24 ..	9,962	555	1,101	1,115	2,089	2,020	1,398	872	812
25-29 ..	10,162	402	210	354	684	965	1,198	1,316	5,033
30-34 ..	6,658	301	82	107	200	285	304	367	5,012
35-39 ..	3,549	189	32	27	73	92	97	121	2,918
40 & over	1,157	72	10	3	29	18	22	26	977
Total	33,763	1,954	2,361	1,863	3,520	3,549	3,059	2,705	14,752

In the next table, all nuptial births registered during 1957 are shown according to the duration and previous issue of the current marriage.

NUPTIAL BIRTHS, QUEENSLAND, 1957.

Duration of Marriage.	Total Confinements. ^a	Total Children of Current Marriage. ^b	Average Number of Children.	Confinements According to Number of Previous Children of Current Marriage.					
				0.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5 and Over.
Under 5 years..	16,922	27,670	1.64	8,767	5,953	1,961	226	15	..
5 yrs. & under 10	9,023	28,975	3.21	583	1,924	3,252	2,119	788	357
10 yrs. & under 15	3,786	16,555	4.37	110	309	790	1,004	728	845
15 yrs. & under 20	1,430	8,171	5.71	22	50	171	248	251	688
20 yrs. & under 25	310	2,161	6.97	1	4	20	40	39	206
25 yrs. & over	21	168	8.00	1	1	1	1	2	15
Total ..	31,492	83,700	2.66	9,484	8,241	6,195	3,638	1,823	2,111

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

^b These totals are derived by multiplying the numbers of confinements shown in the last six columns of the table by the number of previous children plus one, and adding the second or third children of multiple births in 1957.

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 1957 the masculinity of births registered in the various States was:—New South Wales, 105.97; Victoria, 105.00; Queensland, 105.45; South Australia, 105.40; Western Australia, 106.74; and Tasmania, 107.25. 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 1957 was 1,954, the percentage of the total births being 5.79. The other States recorded lower ex-nuptial birth rates in 1957 than did Queensland, the rates being:—Queensland, 5.79; Western Australia, 4.72; New South Wales, 4.33; Tasmania, 4.10; Victoria, 3.42; and South Australia, 3.33. 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. It fell to 4.84 by 1951, but for the three years, 1955 to 1957, has averaged 5.73.

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

The number of legitimations in 1957 was 259. During the five years ended 1957 there were 1,400 legitimations, equivalent to 16.0 per cent. of all ex-nuptial births registered during the same period.

Multiple Births.—During 1957, 343 pairs of twins were born, consisting of 110 pairs of males, including 3 where both were stillborn and 3 where one was still born, 116 pairs of females, including 1 where both were still born and 4 where one was still born, 116 pairs of a male with

a female, including 1 still born male and 2 still born female children, and 1 set consisting of a still born male and a still birth of unstated sex. There were 6 sets of triplets, consisting of 2 sets of two males and a female, 1 set of a male and two females, 2 sets of three females, all live born, and one set of three males one of whom was still born.

Still Births.—Prior to 1958, there was no statutory provision in Queensland for the registration of still births. Provision was made, however, for voluntary notification, and it appears likely that practically all such births were notified. Particulars of still births are given on page 62.

Infant Mortality tables will be found on pages 62 and 63.

4. MARRIAGES.

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

Age and Conjugal Condition at Marriage.—The following table shows the age and conjugal condition at marriage of all persons married during 1957. Of the 10,271 marriages celebrated, 983 bridegrooms and 3,902 brides were minors. Nine brides were aged 14 years and 55 were 15 years; 6 bridegrooms were aged 16 years and 28 were 17 years. Two bridegrooms were 82 years of age, while 3 brides were aged 77 years.

MARRIAGES, QUEENSLAND, 1957, AGE AND CONJUGAL CONDITION.

Age at Marriage.	Never Previously Married.		Widowed.		Divorced.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 20 ..	432	2,596	..	2	..	1	432	2,599
20-24 ..	4,422	4,782	2	13	2	28	4,426	4,823
25-29 ..	2,830	1,116	12	39	42	96	2,884	1,251
30-34 ..	953	388	25	41	91	117	1,069	546
35-39 ..	334	173	27	50	85	121	446	344
40-44 ..	188	86	60	61	104	90	352	237
45-49 ..	98	50	42	68	67	50	207	168
50-54 ..	58	28	50	53	35	26	143	107
55-59 ..	29	23	50	44	25	8	104	75
60 and Over	30	26	153	87	25	8	208	121
Total ..	9,374	9,268	421	458	476	545	10,271	10,271

In the next table, the average ages of brides and bridegrooms in the last ten years are shown. In that period, as a result of improved economic conditions, the average age at marriage of bachelors has decreased by 11 months and of spinsters by 9 months. On the other hand, due to the increasing life expectancy of original marriages, the age of widowers at re-marriage has risen by over 3 years, and of widows by over 2 years. The age of divorcees at re-marriage has increased by 2½ years.

MARRIAGES, QUEENSLAND, AVERAGE AGES OF BRIDEGROOMS AND BRIDES.

Year.	Never Previously Married.		Widowed.		Divorced.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1948 ..	27-27	23-77	51-05	45-03	38-88	34-57	28-93	25-34
1949 ..	27-13	23-77	51-29	44-89	39-26	34-20	28-85	25-31
1950 ..	27-10	23-66	52-31	45-23	39-30	34-91	28-97	25-43
1951 ..	27-04	23-73	51-56	44-93	40-31	35-08	28-82	25-37
1952 ..	26-81	23-52	52-83	46-24	41-14	35-77	28-69	25-25
1953 ..	26-79	23-39	52-51	45-18	40-92	36-02	28-61	25-19
1954 ..	26-69	23-29	51-58	45-94	39-87	36-46	28-50	25-06
1955 ..	26-48	23-12	52-11	46-84	41-63	35-81	28-31	24-92
1956 ..	26-50	23-02	53-42	47-34	40-66	36-61	28-25	24-80
1957 ..	26-37	22-98	54-11	47-11	41-60	36-96	28-22	24-80

Religious Denominations.—The 10,271 marriages in 1957 were celebrated by officials of the following denominations:—Church of England, 2,836; Roman Catholic, 2,650; Presbyterian, 1,845; Methodist, 1,674; Lutheran, 281; Baptist, 161; Salvation Army, 129; Congregational, 72; other religious denominations, 337; civil officers, 286.

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

Jan.	9-4	Apr.	10-7	July	6-4	Oct.	8-5
Feb.	7-3	May	8-8	Aug.	7-1	Nov.	7-5
Mar.	6-5	June	8-2	Sept.	9-1	Dec.	10-5

Marriage Rate.—Crude marriage rates for each State from 1861 to 1957 are given below.

CRUDE MARRIAGE RATES^a, AUSTRALIA, 1861 TO 1957.

Period.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia. ^b
1861-1870 ^c ..	8-6	7-4	11-3	8-1	7-7	6-9	8-0
1871-1880 ^c ..	7-8	6-3	8-4	8-2	6-7	6-9	7-2
1881-1890 ^c ..	8-0	7-8	8-7	7-5	7-0	7-6	7-9
1891-1900 ^c ..	6-8	6-5	6-6	6-3	8-6	6-3	6-7
1901-1910 ^c ..	7-7	7-3	6-8	7-5	8-7	7-6	7-5
1911-1920 ^c ..	8-7	8-1	8-2	8-8	7-5	7-6	8-3
1921-1930 ^c ..	8-0	7-9	7-4	7-6	7-5	7-2	7-8
1931-1940 ^c ..	8-2	8-3	8-1	8-2	8-5	8-2	8-2
1941-1950 ^c ..	9-9	9-8	9-8	10-3	9-9	9-1	9-9
1953	8-1	8-0	7-7	7-9	8-1	7-9	8-0
1954	8-0	7-9	7-6	7-8	8-1	8-1	7-9
1955	7-9	7-9	7-5	7-6	7-8	8-2	7-8
1956	7-7	7-7	7-3	7-4	7-5	8-1	7-6
1957	7-9	7-6	7-4	7-5	7-1	7-6	7-6

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

^b Including Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory.

^c Average of annual rates.

5. DEATHS.

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

There were 11,679 deaths registered in Queensland during 1957. The table below shows the number of deaths, male and female, crude death rates, and infant mortality rates, distributed according to the normal residences of the persons who died.

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

DEATHS IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, QUEENSLAND, 1957.

Statistical Division.	All Deaths.			Deaths under One Year.	Crude Death Rate. <i>a</i>	Rate of Infant Mortality. <i>b</i>
	Males.	Females.	Total.			
Metropolitan	2,778	2,216	4,994	224	9.2	19
Moreton ^c	837	559	1,396	96	7.5	22
Maryborough	543	395	938	73	7.4	24
Downs	644	471	1,115	75	8.1	21
Roma	105	44	149	13	7.7	20
South Western	86	36	122	17	7.9	35
<i>Total South</i>	<i>4,993</i>	<i>3,721</i>	<i>8,714</i>	<i>498</i>	<i>8.5</i>	<i>21</i>
Rockhampton	475	304	779	44	8.5	20
Central Western	139	54	193	17	8.4	25
Far Western	20	12	32	3	5.8	20
<i>Total Central</i>	<i>634</i>	<i>370</i>	<i>1,004</i>	<i>64</i>	<i>8.4</i>	<i>21</i>
Mackay	199	126	325	38	7.3	31
Townsville	467	247	714	38	9.1	20
Cairns	455	232	687	61	7.2	24
Peninsula	42	30	72	16	<i>d</i>	63
North Western	123	40	163	17	8.0	20
<i>Total North</i>	<i>1,286</i>	<i>675</i>	<i>1,961</i>	<i>170</i>	<i>8.0</i>	<i>25</i>
Total Queensland	6,913	4,766	11,679	732	8.4	22

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

Deaths by Month of Registration.—Deaths in 1957 are shown on the next page according to the month in which they were registered. The percentage distribution by months for 1957 is also compared with an average distribution for five years in which the seasonal anomalies of any one year are evened out. From this, it appears that 30 per cent. of deaths occur in July, August and September compared with 22 per cent. in the humid summer months of January, February and March.

DEATHS, BY MONTH OF REGISTRATION, QUEENSLAND.

Month of Registration.	Deaths in 1957.			Per Cent. of Annual Total.	
	Males.	Females.	Total.	1957.	Five Years 1953-1957.
January ..	528	379	907	7.8	7.4
February ..	468	352	820	7.0	7.0
March ..	493	331	824	7.1	7.3
April ..	504	370	874	7.5	7.3
May ..	583	372	955	8.2	8.2
June ..	571	344	915	7.8	9.0
July ..	772	540	1,312	11.2	10.4
August ..	780	478	1,258	10.8	10.3
September ..	570	436	1,006	8.6	9.2
October ..	618	465	1,083	9.3	8.8
November ..	512	367	879	7.5	7.9
December ..	514	332	846	7.2	7.2
Total ..	6,913	4,766	11,679	100.0	100.0

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

CRUDE DEATH RATES^a, AUSTRALIA, 1861 TO 1957.

Period.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia. ^b
1861-1870 ^c ..	16.53	17.08	19.56	15.15	15.03	14.77	16.65
1871-1880 ^c ..	15.56	15.42	18.09	15.24	15.01	16.06	15.71
1881-1890 ^c ..	14.84	15.43	17.54	13.53	16.30	15.63	15.27
1891-1900 ^c ..	12.41	13.79	12.63	12.05	15.94	12.95	13.04
1901-1910 ^c ..	10.68	12.38	10.64	10.56	11.80	10.78	11.25
1911-1920 ^c ..	10.52	11.44	10.65	10.51	9.89	10.11	10.75
1921-1930 ^c ..	9.26	9.82	9.19	9.14	9.04	9.57	9.40
1931-1940 ^c ..	9.06	10.04	8.85	9.03	9.02	9.77	9.31
1941-1950 ^c ..	9.71	10.50	9.19	10.02	9.55	9.76	9.86
1953	9.36	9.45	8.55	8.97	8.17	8.33	9.09
1954	9.46	9.19	8.64	9.01	8.38	8.67	9.10
1955	9.32	8.92	8.44	9.19	8.17	7.87	8.91
1956	9.58	9.17	8.92	8.95	8.23	7.80	9.13
1957	9.20	9.03	8.39	8.67	7.66	8.09	8.81

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

^b Including Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory.

^c Average of annual rates.

Infant Mortality.—In 1957, deaths of infants under one year of age numbered 732 (418 males and 314 females). The infant mortality rates were 21.7 (both sexes), 24.1 (males) and 19.1 (females). Deaths under one month of age numbered 514 (301 males, 213 females), giving mortality rates per 1,000 live births of 15.2 (both sexes), 17.4 (males), and 13.0 (females). As shown on the next page, the infant mortality rate for the tropical portion of the State is usually higher than that for the sub-tropical area.

INFANT MORTALITY RATES^a, QUEENSLAND.

Area.	1953.	1954.	1955.	1956.	1957.
Tropical	32.5	24.6	21.3	25.8	23.8
Sub-tropical	22.6	21.5	20.0	21.8	21.0
Whole State	25.0	22.3	20.3	22.7	21.7

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

In 1957, for Brisbane alone, the rate was 18.9; for the other cities in the sub-tropical area, 25.4; and for tropical cities, 28.7.

The main causes of infant deaths in 1957 are shown below.

INFANT DEATHS, QUEENSLAND, 1957.

Cause.	Sub-tropical.	Tropical.	Total.
Congenital Malformations	94	38	132
Immaturity	123	41	164
Birth Injuries	84	23	107
Post-natal Asphyxia and Atelectasis	41	17	58
Other Diseases peculiar to Early Infancy	71	31	102
Pneumonia (Aged 4 weeks and over)	39	15	54
Gastro-enteritis and Colitis (Aged 4 weeks and over)	6	12	18
Other	74	23	97
Total	532	200	732

Still births contribute almost as much to the loss of infant life as do deaths during the first twelve months of life. The next table shows the numbers of still born infants, together with rates per 1,000 births in conjunction with corresponding figures for infant deaths, during the last ten years. There has been a decrease in the loss of infants through still births about the same as the decrease in infant mortality.

STILL BIRTHS AND INFANT MORTALITY, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Still Births.				Rate per 1,000 Births (Live and Still).			
	Males.	Females.	Total. ^a	Masculinity. ^b	Still Births.	Deaths under 4 Weeks.	Deaths 4 Weeks to 1 Year.	Total.
1948 ..	342	275	617	124	21.7	19.8	7.5	49.0
1949 ..	304	271	581	112	20.5	17.0	7.2	44.7
1950 ..	336	259	607	130	20.5	18.1	6.1	44.7
1951 ..	336	294	651	114	21.5	17.9	7.3	46.7
1952 ..	330	252	596	131	18.9	17.7	6.8	43.4
1953 ..	318	250	585	127	18.7	17.5	7.0	43.2
1954 ..	295	244	554	121	17.5	16.5	5.4	39.4
1955 ..	280	229	521	122	15.8	14.6	5.4	35.8
1956 ..	260	281	556	93	16.9	16.1	6.3	39.3
1957 ..	301	276	597	109	17.4	15.0	6.3	38.7

^a Including still births of unstated sex.

^b Males per 100 females.

Infant Mortality in Various States.—A comparison of infant mortality rates in the various States is shown below. The rates in all States have fallen by about one-quarter in the last decade.

INFANT MORTALITY RATES^a, AUSTRALIA, 1901 TO 1957.

Period.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia. ^b
1901-1905 ^c	97.36	95.83	94.73	86.69	125.87	90.06	97.13
1906-1910 ^c	77.35	79.96	71.48	68.50	89.68	83.21	77.71
1911-1915 ^c	71.04	72.15	65.74	67.01	72.61	70.94	70.29
1916-1920 ^c	64.87	66.96	63.18	61.77	61.52	63.70	64.63
1921-1925 ^c	58.14	61.98	51.00	54.14	59.26	60.27	57.90
1926-1930 ^c	54.72	52.24	47.33	46.91	49.23	53.47	51.95
1931-1935 ^c	41.92	42.74	39.49	35.13	40.79	44.47	41.27
1936-1940 ^c	41.21	37.65	36.78	33.02	39.71	41.41	38.83
1941-1945 ^c	36.29	34.73	34.55	33.20	33.37	39.54	35.24
1946-1950 ^c	28.94	23.87	27.51	26.56	28.14	26.57	27.01
1951-1955 ^c	25.12	20.74	23.63	22.57	24.49	23.71	23.36
1953 ..	24.64	21.15	24.98	20.65	23.83	22.88	23.30
1954 ..	25.29	19.30	22.29	21.29	22.54	23.94	22.47
1955 ..	24.86	18.37	20.28	23.30	22.44	23.37	22.01
1956 ..	23.47	19.32	22.74	19.88	22.70	20.98	21.72
1957 ..	22.70	20.16	21.68	20.63	21.09	20.15	21.41

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

^b Including Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory.

^c Average of five annual rates.

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

MATERNAL MORTALITY, QUEENSLAND AND AUSTRALIA.

Year.	Live Births.		Maternal Deaths. ^a		Maternal Mortality Rate. ^b	
	Queensland.	Australia.	Queensland.	Australia.	Queensland.	Australia.
1911 ..	16,991	122,193	98	615	5.77	5.03
1921 ..	20,333	136,198	108	643	5.31	4.72
1931 ..	17,833	118,509	108	650	6.06	5.48
1941 ..	21,518	134,525	92	490	4.28	3.64
1951 ..	29,652	193,298	35	203	1.18	1.05
1953 ..	30,782	202,235	22	126	0.71	0.62
1954 ..	31,176	202,256	30	139	0.96	0.69
1955 ..	32,352	207,677	20	133	0.62	0.64
1956 ..	32,409	212,133	29	119	0.89	0.56
1957 ..	33,763	220,358	21	138	0.62	0.63

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

^b Rate per 1,000 live births.

Expectation of Life.—In the next table figures of expectation of life for various countries are shown, the latest information available being given for each country. The table provides a more vivid comparison than

death rates. The effect of infant mortality is clearly shown in the expectation of life at ages 0 and 1. All expectations except those for Australia and Queensland are averages for both sexes.

EXPECTATION OF LIFE, VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	Period.	Expectation of Life, in Years, at Age—							
		0.	1.	10.	20.	30.	40.	50.	60.
Australia-Male ..	1891-00	51.1	56.9	51.4	42.8	35.1	27.7	20.5	14.0
	1901-10	55.2	60.0	53.5	44.7	36.5	28.6	21.2	14.4
	1920-22	59.2	62.7	56.0	47.0	38.4	30.1	22.2	15.1
	1932-34	63.5	65.5	58.0	48.8	39.9	31.1	22.8	15.6
	1946-48	66.1	67.3	59.0	49.6	40.4	31.2	22.7	15.4
Australia-Female	1891-00	54.8	59.9	54.5	45.7	37.9	30.5	22.9	15.9
	1901-10	58.8	62.9	56.4	47.5	39.3	31.5	23.7	16.2
	1920-22	63.3	66.0	59.2	50.0	41.5	33.1	24.9	17.2
	1932-34	67.1	68.7	61.0	51.7	42.8	34.0	25.6	17.7
	1946-48	70.6	71.5	63.1	53.5	44.1	34.9	26.1	18.1
Queensland-Male	1946-48	65.5	66.6	58.5	49.2	40.1	31.1	22.7	15.4
Queensland-Female	1946-48	70.2	71.0	62.8	53.2	43.9	34.9	26.3	18.3
Canada	1950-52	68.6	70.3	62.1	52.6	43.3	34.0	25.3	17.6
England and Wales	1954	70.3	71.1	62.5	52.8	43.3	33.9	24.9	17.0
France	1950-51	66.5	68.7	60.5	50.9	41.7	32.7	24.2	16.6
Ireland, Republic	1945-47	61.4	64.9	57.4	48.3	39.8	31.3	23.1	15.7
Japan	1955	66.1	67.8	60.3	50.9	42.0	33.1	24.6	17.0
Netherlands ..	1950-52	71.8	72.6	64.3	54.6	45.0	35.6	26.5	18.2
New Zealand ..	1950-52	70.4	71.0	62.5	52.9	43.5	34.1	25.3	17.4
Norway	1946-50	71.0	72.1	63.9	54.4	45.3	36.1	27.2	18.9
Scotland	1955	68.2	69.3	60.8	51.1	41.6	32.4	23.6	15.9
Thailand	1947-48	50.3	53.6	49.4	41.2	33.9	27.0	20.1	13.4
U.S.A.	1954	69.6	70.5	62.0	52.4	43.0	33.8	25.2	17.7

6. FERTILITY AND INFANT MORTALITY BY DISTRICTS.

The compilation of vital statistics by Local Authority Areas has made it possible to analyse fertility and mortality by districts. However, the small numbers involved in some areas, such as the Far-Western, Peninsula, and North-Western Statistical Divisions, make the various rates erratic from year to year. The diagrams shown on page 66 are based on the average of five years' figures in order to provide more accurate comparisons less subject to random fluctuations.

Fertility.—The net reproduction rate, which is calculated on female births and mortality, measures the extent to which births are sufficient to replace the population. The 1957 rate of 1.69 means that current female births will provide for a generation of mothers 69 per cent. larger than the present generation.

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

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

FERTILITY AND INFANT MORTALITY BY DISTRICTS, QUEENSLAND,
1952 TO 1956.

District.	Net Reproduction Rate.					Infant Mortality Rate. <i>b</i>				
	1952.	1953.	1954.	1955.	1956.	1952.	1953.	1954.	1955.	1956.
<i>Cities.</i>										
Brisbane ..	1.41	1.38	1.38	1.41	1.41	24	21	19	18	20
Ipswich ..	1.43	1.59	1.57	1.55	1.62	22	26	28	31	21
Bundaberg ..	1.76	1.55	1.62	1.75	1.68	19	17	26	9	17
Gympie ..	1.71	1.44	1.63	1.64	1.60	33	38	13	..	4
Maryborough..	1.82	1.41	1.70	1.66	1.56	12	19	31	20	21
Toowoomba ..	1.56	1.47	1.50	1.56	1.60	22	18	24	23	25
Warwick ..	1.78	1.67	1.54	1.68	1.78	26	23	25	27	30
Rockhampton	1.46	1.47	1.56	1.43	1.48	27	29	30	16	22
Mackay ..	1.26	1.33	1.42	1.59	1.69	25	40	35	41	24
Charters Towers	1.36	1.41	1.62	1.67	1.76	8	33	15	14	21
Townsville ..	1.37	1.39	1.37	1.55	1.46	17	31	18	20	27
Cairns ..	1.64	1.42	1.65	1.54	1.48	16	37	21	19	33
All Urban <i>a</i>	1.45	1.41	1.43	1.47	1.47	23	23	21	19	21
<i>Statistical Divisions (ex. Cities).</i>										
Moreton ..	1.67	1.56	1.67	1.66	1.73	28	21	20	21	18
Maryborough..	1.86	1.83	1.82	1.75	1.85	26	26	28	21	33
Downs ..	1.91	2.01	1.99	1.99	2.02	29	25	19	20	21
Roma ..	2.02	2.14	1.92	2.13	2.14	41	30	23	19	27
South Western	1.96	2.19	1.87	2.08	1.96	40	37	37	24	46
Rockhampton	1.78	1.82	1.82	1.99	1.88	23	24	28	25	24
Central Western	1.78	1.80	1.93	1.75	2.04	36	25	32	24	12
Far Western ..	1.60	1.89	1.43	2.00	1.81	34	37	49	20	15
Mackay ..	1.70	1.85	1.90	1.98	1.88	18	27	8	19	20
Townsville ..	1.89	1.82	1.70	1.78	1.61	21	24	10	11	22
Cairns ..	1.74	1.75	1.82	1.92	1.91	19	33	27	21	29
Peninsula, N.W.	1.95	1.97	1.99	2.18	2.26	48	47	37	31	37
All Rural <i>a</i>	1.80	1.81	1.82	1.87	1.89	28	27	24	21	25
Whole State	1.59	1.57	1.59	1.62	1.63	25	25	22	20	23

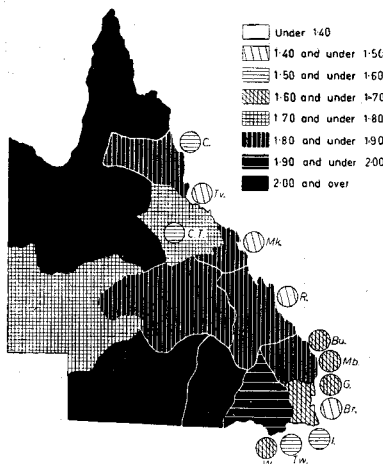
a The twelve incorporated cities are treated as urban; all other towns are included with rural.

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

Infant Mortality.—These rates are calculated as the number of infant deaths for every 1,000 live births in the district. The average rate for the tropical cities used to be higher than that for the sub-tropical cities excluding Brisbane, but since 1945 it has often been just as low. The rural rates are lowest in the closely settled districts, where they are usually at least as low as the average for the urban areas.

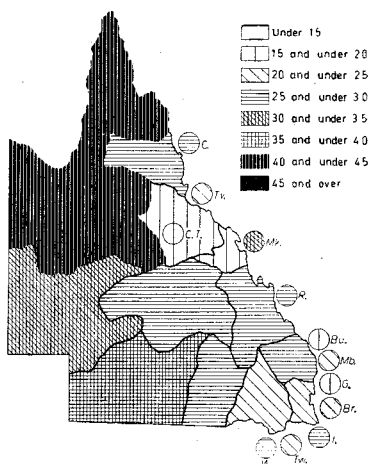
NET REPRODUCTION RATES

Queensland—Average for Five Years 1952-56



INFANT MORTALITY RATES

Queensland—Average for Five Years 1952-56



7. DISEASES.

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

DEATH RATES^a FROM PRINCIPAL CAUSES, QUEENSLAND.

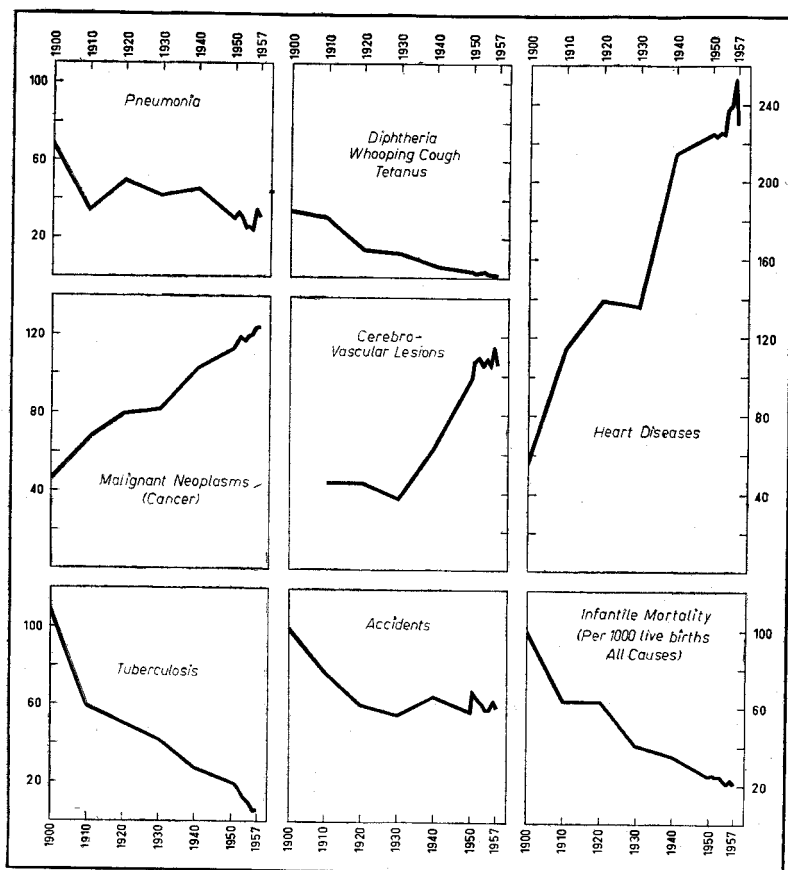
Cause of Death.	1900.	1910.	1920.	1930.	1940.	1950.	1955.	1956.	1957.
Tuberculosis..	1.08	0.59	0.51	0.42	0.27	0.20	0.10	0.06	0.07
Malignant Neoplasms	0.47	0.67	0.79	0.82	1.03	1.13	1.20	1.24	1.24
Diabetes Mellitus ..	0.03	0.06	0.09	0.08	0.15	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.08
Vascular Lesions affecting Central Nervous System ..	<i>n</i>	0.45	0.45	0.37	0.63	0.99	1.05	1.15	1.06
Heart Diseases ..	0.57	1.14	1.39	1.36	2.15	2.25	2.39	2.53	2.30
Hypertensive Disease	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	0.46	0.41	0.39	0.35
Pneumonia ..	0.68	0.34	0.49	0.42	0.45	0.30	0.24	0.35	0.31
Nephritis and Nephrosis ..	0.38	0.42	0.53	0.56	0.59	0.29	0.20	0.22	0.20
Congenital Malforma- tions ..	0.09	0.14	0.15	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.13	0.14	0.12
Diseases of Early Infancy ..	0.48	0.60	0.75	0.48	0.42	0.39	0.30	0.32	0.31
Accidents ..	1.00	0.77	0.60	0.55	0.65	0.57	0.58	0.62	0.59
All Other Causes ..	6.94	4.52	4.90	3.02	2.52	1.94	1.74	1.80	1.76
All Causes ..	11.72	9.70	10.65	8.19	8.97	8.73	8.44	8.92	8.39

^a Deaths per 1,000 mean population.*n* Not available.

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

DEATH RATES — SELECTED CAUSES — 1900 — 1957

PER 100,000 MEAN POPULATION



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

CAUSES OF DEATH BY SEX AND

Cause of Death. (Abridged International List, 1948 Revision.)	Males.					
	0-9.	10-19.	20-29.	30-39.	40-49.	50-59.
Tuberculosis (Respiratory) .. ..	..	..	..	2	7	13
Other Tuberculosis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Syphilis and its Sequelae .. ..	..	..	..	..	2	3
Dysentery, All Forms .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough	1	..	..	..	..	..
Meningococcal Infections	3	1	1	..	..	..
Acute Poliomyelitis .. ..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Measles .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Typhus and Other Rickettsial Diseases .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	2	3	2	3	3	6
Malignant Neoplasms, including Neoplasms of Lymphatic and Haematopoietic Tissues	26	11	9	26	63	154
Benign and Unspecified Neoplasms	1	1	..	2	2	2
Diabetes Mellitus .. ..	..	..	..	1	4	4
Anaemias .. ..	..	..	..	..	1	2
Vascular Lesions affecting Central Nervous System	1	1	7	13	36	85
Non-meningococcal Meningitis	11	1	1	..	2	2
Rheumatic Fever	4	2	..	..	..	..
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease .. ..	..	2	5	8	11	16
Arteriosclerotic and Degenerative Heart Disease .. ..	..	..	1	25	105	291
Other Diseases of Heart	2	..	1	..	7	16
Hypertension— With Heart Disease .. ..	..	..	..	1	7	17
Without mention of Heart .. ..	..	..	1	2	5	15
Influenza	4	1	2	1	3	3
Pneumonia	45	2	3	6	6	20
Bronchitis	5	1	..	..	..	6
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum .. ..	..	..	1	..	8	22
Appendicitis .. ..	..	..	3	1	3	3
Intestinal Obstruction; Hernia	7	..	1	..	2	4
Gastritis, Duodenitis, Enteritis, Colitis, except Diarrhoea of Newborn	15	..	1	..	1	2
Cirrhosis of Liver	2	1	..	3	4	12
Nephritis and Nephrosis	4	..	4	22	26	26
Hyperplasia of Prostate .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Complications of Pregnancy, Childbirth and Puerperium .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Congenital Malformations	84	3	1	..	2	3
Diseases of Early Infancy	246	..	..	..	..	..
Senility; Ill-defined Causes	5	1	3	2	6	7
All Other Diseases	26	10	17	25	44	65
Motor Vehicle Accidents	17	42	66	40	25	36
All Other Accidents	39	28	40	38	42	32
Suicide and Self-inflicted Injuries .. ..	..	2	18	28	29	36
Homicide and Operations of War	1	..	2	1	3	..
Total	551	113	191	250	459	906

AGE GROUPS, QUEENSLAND, 1957.

		Females.									Total.		
	70 and Over.	0-9.	10-19.	20-29.	30-39.	40-49.	50-59.	60-69.	70 and Over.	Males.	Females	Persons.	
21	31	..	..	..	5	1	..	5	3	74	14	88
..	1	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	1	3	4
4	10	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	3	19	5	24
..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	3	4
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	4
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	6
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
..	
4	5	3	1	1	..	1	2	1	?	28	12	40	
84	424	5	7	8	30	69	137	199	73	997	728	1,725	
3	1	2	2	..	4	5	4	..	2	12	19	31	
5	21	..	1	..	2	1	8	17	42	45	71	116	
3	9	..	2	..	2	2	6	..	15	15	31	46	
77	383	1	2	2	11	47	67	17	471	703	772	1,475	
..	7	..	1	1	..	1	2	..	..	17	11	28
..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	..	6	4	10
8	14	..	3	..	9	8	10	8	13	64	51	115	
85	844	1	1	1	4	22	66	175	669	1,756 ^a	939	2,695 ^a	
49	166	..	2	1	1	2	7	17	121	241	151	392	
41	98	..	..	..	1	2	7	35	119	164	164	328
21	31	..	..	1	7	3	4	19	57	75	91	166
2	16	1	..	1	1	..	3	4	9	32	19	51	
47	112	33	2	..	5	7	7	33	102	241	189	430	
49	49	4	..	..	..	..	1	5	25	90	35	125
21	23	..	1	..	2	5	1	4	9	75	24	99	
4	3	..	..	1	1	..	1	2	4	17	9	26
6	21	2	..	1	1	2	3	11	21	51	41	92	
8	10	11	..	2	..	1	1	4	9	37	28	65	
1	4	..	..	..	1	3	5	3	8	37	20	57
6	37	2	3	5	20	26	21	18	29	155	124	279	
2	58	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	73	..	73
1	..	61	1	10	8	3	..	..	..	..	21	21
..	..	185	..	2	..	6	3	..	2	94	75	169	
0	87	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	246	185	431
8	336	28	10	14	27	44	48	68	291	661	530	1,191	
5	23	12	7	4	5	5	6	9	5	274	53	327	
9	74	20	11	9	7	9	7	12	95	323 ^b	170	493 ^b	
8	22	..	1	2	13	8	11	8	3	153	46	199	
1	..	4	2	4	1	1	..	1	..	8	13	21	
23	2,914	392	61	75	168	284	442	841	2,503	6,913	4,766	11,679	

^a Including 5 deaths of unspecified age.^b Including 1 death of unspecified age.

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

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

The Queensland Radium Institute, established in March, 1944, provides radiotherapy for cancer and allied conditions in Queensland. The Institute maintains a main centre at the Brisbane Hospital and operates at sub-centres at the Mater Misericordiae Hospital, Brisbane, and in the general hospitals at Bundaberg, Cairns, Mackay, Maryborough, Rockhampton, and Townsville. Diagnosis and treatment of patients are free. The Institute now has in its possession a 4 million volt linear accelerator and also undertakes treatment with radioactive isotopes to conform with modern practice. Stocks of radium are held permanently at sub-centres and some doctors at these sub-centres have received tuition at the metropolitan centre. A member of the radiotherapeutic staff of the main centre and a physicist visit country sub-centres periodically to encourage standardisation of diagnosis and treatment. An annual visit is also being made to some far western towns for examination of patients and treatment if possible. During the year ended 30th June, 1957, 30,335 persons were examined throughout Queensland, of whom 20,336 were in Brisbane. The Institute also functions as an advisory committee to the Department of Health and Home Affairs and to the Commonwealth Department of Territories in regard to the purchase of X-ray and other electro-medical equipment for public hospitals.

Diseases Treated in Hospitals.—Information is received from all public hospitals in the State concerning the patients treated therein during the year, the diseases for which they received treatment, and the result of the treatment. Particulars are given in the next four pages. Reports were received for 159,339 cases, treatment of which was completed during 1956. Normal maternity cases are excluded.

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

PATIENTS TREATED IN PUBLIC HOSPITALS, QUEENSLAND, 1956.

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)	737	46	377	25	44	1	8	5
Other Tuberculosis ..	34	4	29	..	1	1	..	..
Syphilis and its Sequelæ	73	8	23	3	17	2	1	1
Dysentery, All Forms ..	182	17	32	17	..	..	1	..
Diphtheria	12	2	10	..	1	..	2	..
Whooping Cough ..	52	6	40	2	..	..	..	..
Meningococcal Infections	40	7	5	2	5	1	1	1
Acute Poliomyelitis ..	128	16	21	2	2	1	1	..
Measles	641	178	128	39	4	..	2	..
Typhus & Other Rickettsial	41	3	44	6	..	..	1	..
Other Infective & Parasitic	1,760	408	1,030	141	22	3	17	..
Malignant Neoplasms ..	3,004	244	625	43	746	94	189	11
Benign and Unspecified								
Neoplasms	1,671	253	434	43	37	8	8	..
Diabetes Mellitus ..	877	175	285	45	60	14	16	3
Anaemias	358	53	137	13	13	3	7	2
Vascular Lesions affecting								
Central Nervous System	1,300	230	317	40	617	104	164	13
Non-meningococcal Meningitis	151	41	33	2	19	5	5	1
Rheumatic Fever ..	397	101	142	28	6	..	1	..
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	123	26	57	7	16	1	7	..
Arteriosclerotic & Degenerative Heart Disease ..	1,528	316	434	68	367	88	100	16
Other Diseases of Heart ..	1,230	420	479	70	264	80	95	15
Hypertension—								
With Heart Disease ..	398	57	92	25	96	11	21	1
Without mention of Heart	713	207	261	49	84	15	14	1
Influenza	699	407	361	123	..	8	2	..
Pneumonia	2,863	918	1,160	269	179	29	44	6
Bronchitis	1,733	694	774	207	30	9	13	4
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	1,280	246	376	76	31	12	11	2
Appendicitis	2,543	1,083	1,070	150	10	1	2	..
Intestinal Obstr'n; Hernia	2,212	454	651	60	27	12	9	1
Gastritis, Duodenitis, Enteritis, Colitis, except								
Diarrhoea of Newborn	1,878	622	752	254	14	8	10	6
Cirrhosis of Liver ..	68	6	20	4	20	2	4	..
Nephritis and Nephrosis ..	377	101	130	23	72	12	30	5
Hyperplasia of Prostate ..	494	74	137	9	28	9	17	..
Complications of Pregnancy								
Childbirth & Puerperium	5,299	923	1,109	406	3	2	3	1
Congenital Malformations	710	66	82	4	40	8	11	2
Diseases of Early Infancy	295	74	81	38	6	5	2	..
Senility; Ill-defined Causes	7,767	3,749	3,192	629	179	82	51	11
All Other Diseases ..	35,837	10,857	13,587	2,455	398	96	125	13
Motor Vehicle Accidents ..	1,615	472	676	109	72	21	26	3
All Other Accidents ..	9,380	3,516	5,085	1,243	196	25	63	13
Self-inflicted Injuries ..	337	33	59	13	16	1	9	1
Assaults	156	24	101	29	4	..	1	1
Total	90,993	27,137	34,438	6,771	3,746	774	1,094	139

PUBLIC HOSPITALS, QUEENSLAND, 1956—

Disease for which Treated. (Abridged International List, 1948 Revision.)	Males.					
	0-9.	10-19.	20-29.	30-39.	40-49.	50-59.
Tuberculosis (Respiratory)	17	15	67	82	141	170
Other Tuberculosis	10	9	3	8	5	4
Syphilis and its Sequelae	3	3	2	6	3	15
Dysentery, All Forms	88	7	6	7	8	4
Diphtheria	8	2	1	..	..	1
Whooping Cough	36	2	..	..	..	..
Meningococcal Infections	21	7	2	..	1	..
Acute Poliomyelitis	39	40	16	7	2	..
Measles	404	55	30	20	7	5
Typhus and Other Rickettsial Diseases	5	27	19	18	9	5
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	605	360	357	236	148	124
Malignant Neoplasms, including Neo- plasms of Lymphatic and Haemato- poietic Tissues	36	28	48	85	181	395
Benign and Unspecified Neoplasms ..	67	82	97	78	110	101
Diabetes Mellitus	38	26	38	35	51	92
Anaemias	70	8	4	10	23	17
Vascular Lesions affecting Central Nervous System	3	9	..	47	59	155
Non-meningococcal Meningitis	69	23	..	20	8	4
Rheumatic Fever	129	176	38	15	5	..
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease ..	2	11	15	25	12	10
Arteriosclerotic and Degenerative Heart Disease	1	4	10	30	156	374
Other Diseases of Heart	11	6	19	19	50	142
Hypertension— With Heart Disease .. ..	..	..	..	5	31	52
Without mention of Heart	1	..	14	22	52	106
Influenza	127	173	149	113	79	87
Pneumonia	966	290	221	264	276	294
Bronchitis	858	117	71	66	96	199
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum ..	1	14	131	241	354	340
Appendicitis	309	900	608	327	206	87
Intestinal Obstruction; Hernia ..	379	141	235	271	340	387
Gastritis, Duodenitis, Enteritis, Colitis, except Diarrhoea of Newborn ..	911	161	168	129	105	119
Cirrhosis of Liver	4	1	3	8	16	19
Nephritis and Nephrosis	105	47	26	31	42	35
Hyperplasia of Prostate .. ..	..	2	3	5	8	70
Complications of Pregnancy, Childbirth, and Puerperium .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Congenital Malformations	314	110	27	26	22	16
Diseases of Early Infancy	286	..	..	..	..	..
Senility; Ill-defined Causes	1,382	1,069	1,017	1,031	963	889
All Other Diseases	9,136	3,467	3,430	3,698	3,351	3,041
Motor Vehicle Accidents	168	448	695	358	200	150
All Other Accidents	2,753	2,831	2,871	1,875	1,494	1,007
Self-inflicted Injuries .. ..	..	7	45	45	40	24
Assaults	2	14	73	62	53	20
Total	19,364	10,692	10,559	9,325	8,707	8,560

AGES OF ALL PATIENTS TREATED.

		Females.									Total. a		
-69.	70 and Over.	0-9.	10-19.	20-29.	30-39.	40-49.	50-59.	60-69.	70 and Over.	Males.	Females	Persons.	
168	93	8	23	89	126	67	47	30	27	760	425	1,185	
..	2	5	3	6	1	5	3	1	1	42	25	67	
19	10	7	3	12	3	4	2	4	8	62	45	107	
5	2	75	11	11	4	3	6	5	2	129	119	248	
..	..	8	..	3	..	..	1	..	..	12	12	24
..	..	59	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	38	62	100
1	..	15	2	3	..	1	..	1	..	32	22	54	
..	..	23	17	14	7	2	..	..	..	104	63	167
5	1	321	57	26	24	12	4	2	1	532	454	986	
3	..	1	3	2	1	..	1	..	..	86	8	94
68	61	427	300	215	133	78	67	71	42	1,978	1,361	3,339	
629	807	24	16	28	112	254	363	445	449	2,219	1,697	3,916	
105	52	110	145	272	355	421	202	117	79	696	1,705	2,401	
126	119	13	47	36	44	82	152	253	223	527	855	1,382	
48	66	42	23	24	38	47	43	32	64	246	315	561	
277	426	3	4	8	24	66	109	236	445	986	901	1,887	
1	4	63	15	9	3	3	2	2	..	130	97	227	
2	1	95	150	26	13	7	7	..	..	368	300	668
6	15	1	17	20	21	26	14	6	11	97	116	213	
497	450	1	5	8	16	72	130	268	314	1,529	817	2,346	
380	687	4	8	19	17	55	67	227	471	1,326	873	2,199	
103	118	..	..	..	8	17	32	69	134	312	260	572
117	127	..	7	27	84	119	142	196	211	440	790	1,230	
58	62	119	153	110	104	55	58	48	55	858	732	1,590	
327	405	694	181	153	176	173	145	227	381	3,067	2,143	5,210	
297	377	566	107	73	83	82	82	117	196	2,088	1,320	3,408	
225	138	3	8	55	86	132	101	91	52	1,449	529	1,978	
49	26	306	1,090	476	221	98	64	35	26	2,522	2,324	4,846	
387	265	173	27	75	124	132	133	161	138	2,409	968	3,377	
103	86	754	196	162	119	95	117	120	118	1,792	1,714	3,506	
16	11	..	1	3	3	3	4	4	1	79	19	98	
16	17	82	55	21	51	54	15	22	6	320	311	631	
236	388	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	714	..	714
..	..	..	619	4,097	2,467	460	15	..	..	..	7,737	7,737
8	6	220	32	20	21	13	13	6	1	532	330	862	
..	..	202	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	286	202	488
800	1,013	1,163	1,043	987	963	842	642	628	766	8,227	7,110	15,337	
597	2,352	6,940	4,081	4,322	4,606	4,005	2,957	2,326	1,978	31,265	31,471	62,736	
109	69	102	160	115	86	65	60	47	27	2,207	665	2,872	
648	508	1,664	765	409	369	388	358	416	730	14,078	5,146	19,224	
22	16	..	18	71	52	44	33	13	7	204	238	442	
12	6	3	7	16	17	17	2	3	2	242	68	310	
470	8,786	14,296	9,400	12,024	10,583	7,999	6,193	6,229	6,966	84,990	74,349	159,339	

a Including 1,186 whose ages were not specified.

DISCHARGES FROM PUBLIC HOSPITALS, QUEENSLAND, 1956.

Disease for which Treated. (Abridged International List, 1948 Revision.)	Cured.		Died.		Other. <i>a</i>	
	Males.	Females	Males.	Females	Males.	Females
Tuberculosis (Respiratory) ..	35	18	42	16	683	391
Other Tuberculosis ..	13	4	1	1	28	20
Syphilis and its Sequelae ..	3	11	16	5	43	29
Dysentery, All Forms ..	110	97	..	1	19	21
Diphtheria ..	9	7	..	3	3	2
Whooping Cough ..	26	37	..	..	12	25
Meningococcal Infections ..	20	15	6	2	6	5
Acute Poliomyelitis ..	27	22	3	1	74	40
Measles ..	344	301	2	4	186	149
Typhus and Other Rickettsial ..	61	5	..	1	25	2
Other Infective and Parasitic ..	1,211	821	21	21	746	519
Malignant Neoplasms, includ- ing Neoplasms of Lymphatic and Haematopoietic Tissues ..	176	152	634	406	1,409	1,139
Benign & Unspecified Neoplasms	281	911	26	27	389	767
Diabetes Mellitus ..	14	17	27	66	486	772
Anaemias ..	33	60	11	14	202	241
Vascular Lesions affecting Central Nervous System ..	39	38	451	447	496	416
Non-meningococcal Meningitis ..	72	51	13	17	45	29
Rheumatic Fever ..	111	97	5	2	252	201
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	1	2	13	11	83	103
Arteriosclerotic and Degener- ative Heart Disease ..	63	29	390	181	1,076	607
Other Diseases of Heart ..	63	48	288	166	975	659
Hypertension— With Heart Disease ..	1	6	71	58	240	196
Without mention of Heart ..	16	40	61	53	363	697
Influenza ..	748	634	6	4	104	94
Pneumonia ..	2,253	1,542	140	118	674	483
Bronchitis ..	1,122	806	42	14	924	500
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	289	94	46	10	1,114	425
Appendicitis ..	1,809	1,670	6	7	707	647
Intestinal Obstruction; Hernia	1,626	538	25	24	758	406
Gastritis, Duodenitis, Enteritis, Colitis, except Diarrhoea of Newborn ..	1,376	1,267	19	19	397	428
Cirrhosis of Liver ..	2	..	18	8	59	11
Nephritis and Nephrosis ..	63	62	68	51	189	198
Hyperplasia of Prostate ..	211	..	54	..	449	..
Complications of Pregnancy, Childbirth, and Puerperium ..	..	5,530	..	9	..	2,198
Congenital Malformations ..	132	53	29	32	371	245
Diseases of Early Infancy ..	155	117	4	9	127	76
Senility; Ill-defined Causes ..	2,965	2,410	194	129	5,068	4,571
All Other Diseases ..	15,755	15,965	374	258	15,136	15,248
Motor Vehicle Accidents ..	899	308	101	21	1,207	336
All Other Accidents ..	7,607	2,675	159	138	6,312	2,333
Self-inflicted Injuries ..	40	67	17	10	147	161
Assaults ..	90	27	4	2	148	39
Total ..	39,871	36,554	3,387	2,366	41,732	35,429

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

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

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES, QUEENSLAND.

Disease.	1901.	1909-10.	1919-20.	1930.	1940.	1950.	1955.	1956.	1957.
Breast Abscess ..	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	57
Diarrhoea (Infantile) ..	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	167	222	173	106
Diphtheria ..	252	552	2,841	1,686	598	172	68	20	16
Dysentery (Bacillary) ..	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	4	19	244	206	308	100
Hepatitis Infective ..	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	71
Hookworm ..	<i>b</i>	1	5	10	18	62	265	343	212
Leptospirosis ^a ..	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	55	55	191	199	197
Leprosy ..	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	8	30	1	6	1	2
Malaria ..	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	9	9	10	24	25	18	31
Meningitis, Cerebro-spinal ..	<i>b</i>	10	32	3	5	44	53	45	47
Poliomyelitis, Acute Anterior ..	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	17	4	44	106	180	112	24
Puerperal Fever ..	10	11	26	40	33	2	19	23	12
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	119	17	29	20	18
Scarlet Fever ..	115	33	340	617	248	446	716	257	203
Tuberculosis ..	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	343	525	594	685	726	762
Typhoid Fever ..	793	760	731	130	53	9	10	7	6
Typhus Fever ..	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	..	33	53	55	34	52
Venereal Diseases ..	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	2,848	1,714 ^c	1,258	577	731	883	1042
Other ..	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	5	35	58	272	268	638
Total ..	..	..	..	..	3,083	2,631	3,733	3,437	3,596

^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.

8. MENTAL SICKNESS.

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

There was a mental hospital at Townsville from 1940 to the beginning of April, 1948, when the premises became part of the general hospital, the psychiatric section of which now treats early and incipient cases of mental sickness. A psychiatric clinic was commenced in Brisbane in 1945 and for the year ended 30th June, 1957, a total of 726 new patients were treated. A psychiatric clinic was established in Toowoomba in 1946. An epileptic home at Willowburn, Toowoomba, was opened in 1919.

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

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

annually, probably due largely to better supervision and notification, until at 30th June, 1957, there were 4,545 persons in the four mental hospitals. Though the cases have increased, the rate reached its peak in 1909, when it was 3.95 per 1,000. At 30th June, 1957, the rate was 3.25.

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 1957 rates were New South Wales, 3.87; Queensland, 3.45; Victoria 3.31; South Australia, 3.13; Western Australia, 2.65; and Tasmania, 2.40. The rate for Australia was 3.43.

The number of patients stated to have recovered has shown a tendency, though not a regular one, to increase. The number of patients discharged as recovered or relieved, expressed as a percentage of the admissions each year, averaged 46 per cent. during the years 1909 to 1947. Since 1947-48 the proportion has been higher, and averaged 55 per cent over the eight years to 1954-55. In 1956-57 it was 59 per cent. of the admissions.

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

Since the first year for which information is available, the number of male patients has exceeded the number of females, the figures at 30th June, 1957, being 2,470 males and 2,075 females. Of the four hospitals, Goodna treats the greatest number, 2,612 being patients at 30th June, 1957, when Toowoomba had 1,252, Ipswich 598, and Charters Towers 83.

The epileptic home at Toowoomba is solely for epileptic patients, and at 30th June, 1957, contained 112 patients, the total having changed very little during a quarter of a century. While male patients predominate in the mental hospitals, female patients exceed the male patients in this institution, the figures at 30th June, 1957, being 48 males and 64 females. This feature is observed as far back as records are available.

For statistics of mental hospitals, see Chapter 5.

9. ABORIGINALS.

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

The first of these Acts covers aborigines resident on the Queensland mainland. Provision is made for the establishment of Protectorates and Reserves, with the appointment of Protectors and Superintendents; also for the proclamation of regulations regarding employment, wages, hours of

work, trading, quality of food and clothing supplied, accommodation, &c. The treatment of sickness and contagious diseases is provided for.

The Protectors have control over the employment of the aboriginals, and persons desiring to employ them must enter into an agreement with the Protector of the district in which the intending employees are situated. There are also regulations regarding the movements of aboriginals from one district to another. All aboriginals in employment are insured under *The Workers' Compensation Act*. These employed aboriginals are not allowed to spend their full earnings, as a proportion is banked to their credit, but they may make reasonable withdrawals with the permission of the Protector under whose control they may be. At 30th June, 1957, there were 3,997 accounts of natives in the Aboriginal Trust Account, the total to their credit being £660,074, including invested funds.

The Torres Strait Islanders Act aims at conferring a measure of local self-government upon the natives of the islands. The local government of each reserve is vested in a council consisting of not more than five Islanders. These councillors, including the chairman, are elected by ballot triennially, each Islander over the age of eighteen years being entitled to vote. An island fund has been established, into which is paid the receipts from an island tax and charges for services. The council makes by-laws for controlling the health, food supply, housing, &c., of the natives. A court deals with offences against by-laws. Other provisions of the Act are similar to the Act covering Queensland natives. At 30th June, 1957, the credit balance of 6,274 accounts of Islanders was £228,296.

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, 1957, 21 luggers and cutters owned and operated by them won 187 tons of pearl-shell, valued at £104,961, and 129 tons of trochus shell, valued at £54,326.

The amount expended by the Queensland Government on the general welfare and advancement of the State's aboriginal and Islander population for the year ended 30th June, 1957, amounted to £514,047. In addition, an amount of £75,687 was provided by Commonwealth Government Loan Funds, making a total of £589,734.

At 30th June, 1957, there were four aboriginal settlements, namely, Cherbourg (via Murgon), Palm Island (off Townsville), Woorabinda (via Rockhampton), and Bamaga (Cape York), controlled by the Government, and 12 reserves managed by religious bodies. The mission reserves are subsidised by the Government. There are 16 island villages with native schools controlled by teachers established on the Torres Strait Islands. The Queensland Government, through the Department of Native Affairs, has provided facilities at the Government Settlements for primary education, and manual and rural training. The Church Missions have a similar policy. The Government has also sponsored higher education so that the coloured people of the State may also receive secondary schooling.

Details of the estimated native population under the care of the Department of Native Affairs at 30th June, 1957, are shown in the table below. It should be noted that these figures do not include an estimated 20,000 people of full or part aboriginal blood exempted under the Acts from the control of the Department. Aboriginals granted exemption during 1956-57 numbered 109, excluding 39 children of those exempted. In the five years ended 30th June, 1957, there were 602 adult exemptions.

ESTIMATED NATIVE POPULATION, QUEENSLAND, 30TH JUNE, 1957.

Locality.	Aboriginals.		Torres Strait Islanders.	Total.	Children Enrolled in Native Schools.	
	Full-bloods.	Half-bloods.			Boys.	Girls.
Government Settlements—						
Cape York ^a	170	29	357	556	55	69
Cherbourg	147	898	..	1,045	140	140
Palm Island	655	729	..	1,384	205	170 ^b
Woorabinda	461	258	..	719	98	92
Missions—						
Brethren—						
Doomadgee	311	54	..	365	59	43
Church of England—						
Edward River	285	1	..	286	24	16
Lockhart River	317	6	..	323	35	36
Mitchell River	708	23	..	731	40	61
Yarrabah	154	675	..	829	88	90
Lutheran—						
Hopevale	189	152	..	341	46	39
Presbyterian—						
Aurukun	630	..	..	630	67	58
Mapoon	123	176	..	299	30	27
Mornington Island	355	45	..	400	62	49
Weipa	159	..	..	159	21	18
Roman Catholic—						
Hammond Island .. ..	..	..	103	103	20	16
Seventh Day Adventist—						
Mona Mona	213	112	..	325	43	39
Country Reserves ^c	5,080	3,975	..	9,055	..	..
Torres Strait Islands .. ..	..	..	5,624	5,624	420	410 ^d
Total	9,957	7,133	6,084	23,174	1,453	1,373

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

^b Including St. Michael's (R.C.) Palm Island Convent, 56 boys, 43 girls.

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

^d Including St. Paul's (C. of E.) Moa Island, 35 boys, 31 girls.

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

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

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

ABORIGINAL POPULATION, AUSTRALIA.

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

a Including Tasmania and Australian Capital Territory.

b Excluding Torres Strait Islanders.

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

Chapter 4.—PUBLIC JUSTICE.

1. THE LEGAL SYSTEM.

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

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

The Inferior Courts, known as Magistrates' Courts, consist of Stipendiary Magistrates or Justices of the Peace. The jurisdiction varies in accordance with the personnel of the Bench but is, in general and unless extended by consent, limited to actions in which not more than £600 is claimed. Appeal lies to the Supreme Court, or a Judge thereof, where £75 or more is involved.

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

Appeal lies from the Criminal Court to the Court of Criminal Appeal consisting of not less than three Judges, and can, with special leave, be taken to the High Court of Australia. The right of appeal to the Court of Criminal 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, 1957, there were 348 police stations in the State, grouped for administrative purposes into 17 police districts, with the Police Depot, Licensing, Traffic, and Criminal Investigation Branches functioning separately.

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

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

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

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

The number of police officers is shown in the following table, the figure for 1957 including 173 detectives, 107 plain clothes police, 7 policewomen, 42 probationaries 98 cadets, and 23 native trackers.

QUEENSLAND POLICE.

Particulars.		1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56.	1956-57.
<i>Police Officers a—</i>						
Metropolitan	No.	1,195	1,142	1,108	1,170	1,228
Country ..	No.	1,278	1,285	1,270	1,277	1,286
Total ..	No.	2,473	2,427	2,378	2,447	2,514
<i>Expenditure—</i>						
Salaries ..	£	1,862,056	1,926,687	2,073,188	2,313,735	2,408,570
Maintenance ^b	£	702,144	724,892	704,661	794,980	876,485
Allowance in lieu of Quarters	£	76,041	81,330	83,648	88,309	91,322
Grant to Superannuation Fund	£	37,500	334,756 ^r	159,391	232,823	242,054
Total ..	£	2,677,741	3,067,665	3,020,888	3,429,847	3,618,431

a At end of year. b Including overtime. r Revised since last issue.

The Police Force has its own superannuation fund, the members contributing 5½ per cent. of their annual salaries. Contributions of members are now invested to build up the Fund and payment of superannuation allowances is met from the Consolidated Revenue Fund. The State grant is shown in the above table (for fuller particulars, see Chapter 13). During 1956-57 the amount of pensions paid to retired policemen and to the widows and children of deceased policemen amounted to £241,302, and the number of contributors at 30th June, 1957, was 2,344.

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

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

are required. All police stations in the metropolitan area have fixed frequency radio sets (A.M. type) installed, and are in constant communication with the Police Wireless Section. Radio communication with interstate police headquarters and other centres is also available. Additional equipment is being obtained, and A.M. apparatus on motor vehicles has been replaced by F.M. equipment. Motor vehicles equipped with radio are also attached to police stations with radio facilities. There is a central communications room in Brisbane. During 1956-57, 134,020 local and 7,559 interstate messages were handled.

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

3. PRISONS AND REFORMATORIES.

During 1956-57, there were nine prisons in use in the State. Brisbane, with three divisions for males and one for females, and Townsville, for males only, are maximum-security and reformatory prisons. Wacol, near Brisbane, is being developed as a medium-security prison and farm. The State Farms at Palen Creek and Numinbah, south of Brisbane, and at Stone River, in North Queensland, are minimum-security prisons. The other prisons are the Thursday Island Prison and the Gaol at Rockhampton, both for short term prisoners, and a small single compound prison at Pencil Bay, Palm Island, for the detention of one aboriginal prisoner serving a life sentence and presently suffering from Hansen's Disease.

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.	
1947 ..	5	4	979	63	362	14	34
1948-49	4	3	1,748	127	367	13	33
1949-50	4	3	1,669	152	406	17	36
1950-51	4	3	1,730	240	468	11	40
1951-52	4	3	1,709	221	480	17	40
1952-53	4	3	2,053	255	559	11	45
1953-54	4	3	2,113	265	620	17	49
1954-55	4	3	1,931	222	597	11	46
1955-56	4	3	1,919	196	628	19	48
1956-57	6	3	2,110	203	691	22	52

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

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

As the Queensland prison system is designed to rehabilitate, rather than merely punish, prisoners, every reasonable facility is afforded to prisoners in the "walled" prisons at Brisbane and Townsville to improve their mental and moral outlook and physical condition. Prisoners are taught trades and given every encouragement to improve their standard of general education, and, in addition, the Department pays for technical correspondence courses. Recreational facilities are provided for the week-end period. The Salvation Army and Methodist Homes for men and women assist in the rehabilitation of discharged prisoners.

The three minimum-security prisons are operated and referred to as State Farms. At 30th June, 1957, they held 111 prisoners. Each farm is controlled by an officer-in-charge, assisted by warden-overseers, who are competent instructors in the various farming activities. Prisoners are placed on their honour not to attempt escape.

Under *The Prisoners' Parole Acts*, 1937 to 1943, a Board recommends to the Governor in Council the release of prisoners on parole. During 1957 the Board made five such recommendations.

Children under the age of 17 are dealt with in the Children's Courts. Children convicted may be ordered to be detained at the 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 25 centres. The main offences with which persons were charged during 1956-57 and how they were dealt with are shown below.

SUPREME COURTS CRIMINAL CASES, QUEENSLAND, 1956-57.

Offence.	Persons Charged.		How Dealt With.			
	Males.	Fe-males.	Sentenced or Bound Over.	Found Insane.	Ac-quitted.	Other. <i>a</i>
Murder	8	2	5	..	3	2
Attempted Murder	7	1	3	..	5	..
Manslaughter	32	1	4	..	19	10
Offences against Females	75	..	51	..	17	7
Other Offences against the Person	130	11	104	1	29	7
Offences against Property	433	12	393	2	31	19
Other	31	4	24	..	7	4
Total	716	31	584	3	111	49

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

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

SUPREME COURTS, CRIMINAL CONVICTIONS, AUSTRALIA.

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

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

b Including Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory.

The next table shows the principal types of offences with which persons were charged before Queensland Supreme Courts during the last ten years. The total number of persons charged in 1956-57 was 166 per cent. greater than in the pre-war year 1938-39, compared with an increase in the State's population over the same period of 37 per cent. Offences against property increased by 240 per cent., those against females by 83 per cent., and charges involving homicide by 76 per cent.

SUPREME COURTS, CRIMINAL CHARGES, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Murder.	Attempted Murder.	Manslaughter.	Offences against Females.	Other against Person.	Against Property.	Other.	Total.
1947-48 ..	8	5	19	30	118	198	22	400
1948-49 ..	4	5	15	33	92	182	6	337
1949-50 ..	9	6	15	52	92	221	10	405
1950-51 ..	10	5	14	71	123	247	7	477
1951-52 ..	9	..	17	57	109	253	17	462
1952-53 ..	15	7	21	62	91	339	14	549
1953-54 ..	12	8	19	55	160	331	24	609
1954-55 ..	14	5	15	77	110	261	7	489
1955-56 ..	6	4	26	68	108	334	14	560
1956-57 ..	10	8	33	75	141	445	35	747

Inferior Courts.—Courts of Petty Sessions (presided over by a Stipendiary Magistrate or Justices of the Peace) are held in the several Police Districts throughout Queensland. During 1956-57 there were 17 Police Districts, of which the metropolitan area comprised three. The following table shows, for the last ten years, the numbers of criminal cases dealt with by these Courts, as well as cases dealt with by Industrial Magistrates.

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

Year.	Assault.	Stealing.	Against Good Order.		Road Traffic Laws.	All Other.	Total.
			Drunkenness.	Other.			
1947-48	521	1,839	17,419	2,348	5,675	6,862	34,664
1948-49	470	1,934	20,872	1,926	4,560	6,387	36,149
1949-50	443	2,014	24,813	2,161	5,983	5,089	40,503
1950-51	450	2,259	26,914	2,094	6,290	5,925	43,932
1951-52	528	2,441	28,176	2,056	8,647	8,001	49,849
1952-53	545	2,358	22,994	2,046	8,100	8,825	44,868
1953-54	665	2,506	21,257	2,204	9,465	10,385	46,482
1954-55	700	2,627	23,986	2,444	10,866	8,749	49,372
1955-56	544	3,080	22,748	2,228	11,549	6,923	47,072
1956-57	496	3,353	23,550	2,564	16,076	7,572	53,611

The table on pages 86 and 87 shows, in greater detail, the numbers of persons charged in Inferior Courts with various offences during 1956-57, and also gives particulars of how the charged persons were dealt with.

The table on page 88 shows the numbers of males and females charged before Inferior Courts during 1956-57, classified according to their ages and the offences with which they were charged. The table also shows for each class of offence the percentage of the total males and females in each age group.

For most types of offences, the 20 to 29 years group provided the highest proportion of the men charged. Men charged with drunkenness were somewhat older on the average, the 30 to 39 years age group being most common for traffic offences due to drunkenness. For drunkenness as an offence against good order the average age was higher still, charges against men in their forties being not greatly fewer than those against men in their thirties. More than half of the 1,983 charges brought against juvenile males aged from 10 to 19 years involved stealing or other offences against property. Over half of the women brought before the Courts were on charges of drunkenness. Of the women charged with drunkenness, the 30 to 39 years group provided the greatest number, followed by the 40 to 49 years group. The 18 males and 7 females shown in the under 10 years age group for "other" offences were charged as neglected or uncontrollable children.

INFERIOR COURTS, CASES TRIED

Offence.	Persons Charged.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
<i>Offences against the Person</i>	725	36	761
Murder, Attempted Murder, Manslaughter ..	42	6	48
Offences against Females	125	..	125
Assaults	471	25	496
Other Offences against the Person	87	5	92
<i>Offences against Property</i>	4,013	369	4,382
Burglary, Housebreaking, Stealing from Premises	321	3	324
Stealing and Illegally Using Motor Vehicles ..	328	1	329
Other Stealing	2,377	323	2,700
Unlawful Possession of Property and Receiving ..	296	20	316
Other Offences against Property	691	22	713
<i>Forgery and Offences against the Currency</i>	3	1	4
Forgery and Uttering Forged Instruments ..	3	1	4
Offences against the Currency .. .. .	..	..	..
<i>Offences against Good Order</i>	24,420	1,694	26,114
Drunkenness	22,096	1,454	23,550
Obscene, Threatening, Abusive Language ..	647	53	700
Vagrancy	693	160	853
Indecent, Riotous, Offensive Conduct	696	23	719
Other Offences against Good Order	288	4	292
<i>Other Offences</i>	21,706	644	22,350
Breach of Maintenance Order and Desertion of			
Wives and Children	636	..	636
Offences against Gambling Laws	658	84	742
Offences against Liquor Laws	724	45	769
Offences against Factory and Industrial Laws ..	1,264	53	1,317
Offences against Revenue Laws	120	5	125
Offences against Wireless Laws	682	56	738
Offences against Health Laws	83	6	89
Drunk in Charge of a Motor Vehicle	931	10	941
Other Offences against Traffic & Transport Laws	15,012	123	15,135
Offences against Railway Laws	83	5	88
Offences against Local Authority By-Laws ..	297	108	405
Other Offences	1,216	149	1,365
All Offences	50,867	2,744	53,611

AND RESULTS OF TRIALS, QUEENSLAND, 1956-57.

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.
75	6	64	5	10	..	274	11	75	2	227	12
6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	5
9	..	6	..	..	..	21	..	14	..	75	..
51	5	45	4	10	..	249	11	58	2	58	3
9	..	13	1	..	..	4	..	3	..	58	4
281	9	709	140	2	1	2,024	196	551	15	446	8
60	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	3	..	256	2
16	..	35	..	..	..	155	1	80	..	42	..
139	6	555	123	1	1	1,238	175	339	13	105	5
42	2	38	10	..	..	169	7	29	..	18	1
24	1	80	7	1	..	461	12	100	2	25	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1
..
60	7	3,884	429	18,115	964	1,616	184	745	110	..	..
28	1	3,783	387	16,963	930	1,155	131	167	5	..	..
8	4	9	1	443	25	169	23	18	..	..	..
11	1	65	35	2	..	67	19	548	105	..	..
8	1	22	6	546	9	114	7	6	..	..	..
5	..	5	..	161	..	111	4	6	..	..	..
319	29	106	17	373	61	20,734	494	161	41	13	2
57	..	..	..	..	..	575	..	4	..	..	..
3	..	2	..	345	61	303	21	5	2	..	..
6	1	12	..	..	..	702	44	4	..	..	..
37	6	5	1	..	..	1,221	46	1	..	..	..
1	1	..	..	..	..	118	4	1	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	682	56	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	83	6	..	..	..	..
47	..	6	..	5	..	859	10	14	..	..	..
84	1	38	2	19	..	14,849	120	22	..	..	..
..	..	3	..	1	..	64	5	15	..	..	..
4	1	..	..	..	..	293	107	..	..	..	..
80	19	40	14	3	..	985	75	95	39	13	2
735	51	4,763	591	18,500	1026	24,648	885	1,532	168	689	23

INFERIOR COURTS, AGES OF PERSONS CHARGED, QUEENSLAND, 1956-57.

Age Group.	Assaults.	Offences against Females.	Other against Person.	Stealing.	Other against Property.	Drunkenness.	Other against Good Order.	Drunken in Charge of Motor Vehicle.	Other Traffic Laws.	Other.	Total.
MALES CHARGED—NUMBER. ^a											
Under 10 ..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	18	22
10 to 19 ..	25	30	16	951	168	327	230	20	87	129	1,983
20 to 29 ..	88	28	28	951	259	3,363	551	217	168	246	5,899
30 to 39 ..	61	15	22	523	213	5,465	506	308	77	252	7,442
40 to 49 ..	37	10	14	258	109	4,967	496	238	59	238	6,426
50 to 59 ..	14	6	8	125	70	3,874	272	95	30	111	4,605
60 to 69 ..	7	4	4	42	19	1,878	110	26	7	67	2,164
70 & Over..	1	1	1	16	2	623	15	5	2	13	679
Not Stated	238	31	36	157	146	1,599	144	22	14,574	4,661	21,608
Total ..	471	125	129	3,026	987	22,096	2,324	931	15,004	5,735	50,828

MALES CHARGED—PERCENTAGE IN EACH AGE GROUP.^b

Under 10 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
10 to 19 ..	11	32	17	33	20	2	11	2	20	12	7
20 to 29 ..	38	30	30	33	31	16	25	24	39	23	20
30 to 39 ..	26	16	24	18	26	27	23	34	18	24	26
40 to 49 ..	16	11	15	9	13	24	23	26	14	22	22
50 to 59 ..	6	6	9	4	8	19	12	10	7	10	16
60 to 69 ..	3	4	4	2	2	9	5	3	2	6	7
70 & Over..	..	1	1	1	..	3	1	1	..	1	2

FEMALES CHARGED—NUMBER.

Under 10 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	7
10 to 19 ..	..	..	..	84	9	11	30	..	..	59	193
20 to 29 ..	4	..	3	71	7	216	83	2	3	9	398
30 to 39 ..	4	..	2	64	7	414	54	3	1	22	571
40 to 49 ..	1	..	3	55	7	363	33	4	2	25	493
50 to 59 ..	1	..	..	28	4	212	12	1	..	16	274
60 to 69 ..	..	..	..	12	..	153	6	..	..	13	184
70 & Over..	..	..	..	4	..	75	2	..	..	3	84
Not Stated	15	..	3	9	8	10	20	..	117	358	540
Total ..	25	..	11	327	42	1,454	240	10	123	512	2,744

FEMALES CHARGED—PERCENTAGE IN EACH AGE GROUP.^b

Under 10 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
10 to 19 ..	..	..	..	27	30	1	14	..	..	38	9
20 to 29 ..	40	..	37	22	20	15	38	20	50	6	18
30 to 39 ..	40	..	26	20	20	29	24	30	17	14	26
40 to 49 ..	10	..	37	17	20	25	15	40	33	16	22
50 to 59 ..	10	..	..	9	10	15	5	10	..	10	13
60 to 69 ..	..	..	..	4	..	10	3	..	..	9	8
70 & Over..	..	..	..	1	..	5	1	..	..	2	4

^a Excluding 39 companies which are included among males in other tables.^b Excluding persons whose ages were not stated.

Drunkenness and breaches of road traffic laws made up 74 per cent. of all cases in 1956-57. For the whole State, cases of drunkenness have fallen from 23.0 to 17.1 per 1,000 population since 1951-52; but the rate for traffic cases has risen from 7.1 to 11.6. Metropolitan traffic cases now exceed cases of drunkenness. 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.

INFERIOR COURTS, CASES IN POLICE DISTRICTS, QUEENSLAND, 1956-57.

Police District.	Drunkenness.		Road Traffic Laws.		Other Offences.		Total Offences.	
	Number of Cases.	Rate. <i>a</i>	Number of Cases.	Rate. <i>a</i>	Number of Cases.	Rate. <i>a</i>	Number of Cases.	Rate. <i>a</i>
Metropolitan ^b	9,685	15.1	10,837	16.9	6,996	10.9	27,518	42.9
Bundaberg ..	527	9.7	278	5.1	274	5.1	1,079	19.9
Cairns ..	1,452	24.3	366	6.1	815	13.6	2,633	44.0
Charleville ..	1,146	75.8	116	7.7	278	18.4	1,540	101.9
Cloncurry ..	1,441	100.9	260	18.2	601	42.1	2,302	161.2
Innisfail ..	590	18.8	229	7.3	468	14.9	1,287	41.0
Ipswich ..	399	5.2	385	5.0	423	5.5	1,207	15.7
Longreach ..	1,273	66.3	74	3.9	389	20.3	1,736	90.5
Mackay ..	821	14.7	439	7.9	387	6.9	1,647	29.5
Maryborough	520	6.5	733	9.2	579	7.2	1,832	22.9
Rockhampton	1,037	12.1	767	9.0	724	8.5	2,528	29.6
Roma ..	791	31.2	117	4.6	224	8.8	1,132	44.6
Toowoomba	735	8.0	633	6.9	587	6.4	1,955	21.3
Townsville ..	2,540	29.3	764	8.8	1,081	12.5	4,385	50.6
Warwick ..	593	14.4	78	1.9	159	3.9	830	20.2
Total ..	23,550	17.1	16,076	11.6	13,985	10.1	53,611	38.8

a Rate per 1,000 population.

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

5. CIVIL COURTS.

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

SUPREME AND CIRCUIT COURTS, CIVIL CASES, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56.	1956-57.
Writs of Summons Issued ^a No.	2,203	2,261	2,256	1,986	2,127
Actions Tried—					
With Jury .. No.	41	33	25	9	16
Without Jury .. No.	918	1,006	884	766	801
Judgments under Orders					
No. XV and XVIII ^b No.	314	248	237	154	171
All Judgments—					
For Plaintiff .. No.	1,143	1,251	1,103	908	969
For Defendant .. No.	130	36	43	21	19
Total Amount Awarded £	224,687	309,574	286,585	374,129	387,236

a Including matrimonial actions (petitions).

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

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

MAGISTRATES' COURTS, CIVIL CASES, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.		1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56.	1956-57.
Cases Heard	No.	6,378	5,969	7,220	8,540	9,548
Amount Claimed ..	£	266,177	263,333	354,244	543,475	661,944
Verdicts for Plaintiffs	No.	4,914	5,000	6,190	7,699	8,649
Amount Awarded ^a ..	£	205,112	222,174	286,560	439,839	551,824

^a Excluding costs.

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 1957, 689 marriages were dissolved as follows:—Divorce decree made absolute, 682; and nullity of marriage, 7. No judicial separations were granted. Petitions by husbands were responsible for 308 of the dissolutions granted, and petitions by wives for 381.

Grounds on which dissolution of marriage was allowed were, in the cases of petitions by husbands, adultery, 111; desertion 193; insanity, 2; and other grounds, 2. For wives' petitions the grounds were adultery, 72; desertion, 299; insanity 2; and other grounds, 8.

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 1957 and for the last pre-war year.

DIVORCES, &C., GRANTED, AUSTRALIA.

State.	1939.	1953.	1954.	1955.	1956.	1957.
New South Wales	1,553	3,752	2,851	2,900	3,147	3,013
Victoria	805	2,128	1,539	1,691	1,270	1,362
Queensland ..	201^a	730	714	803	708	689
South Australia ..	243	638	600	628	572	538
Western Australia	244	539	533	488	552	545
Tasmania	80	210	238	233	197	180
Australia ^b ..	3,135	8,041	6,528	6,782	6,492	6,374

^a Year ended 30th June.

^b Including Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory.

The number of divorces had been rising steadily for a long period before the recent war, but it showed a sharp upward turn in all States during the war years and the Australian total reached its peak in 1947. The

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

DIVORCE RATE ^a, AUSTRALIA.

State.	1901 to 1910.	1911 to 1920.	1921 to 1930.	1931 to 1940.	1941 to 1950.	1951 to 1957.
New South Wales	27.2	32.3	55.9	65.4	119.3	109.4
Victoria ..	16.4	28.5	38.5	50.0	102.4	81.5
Queensland ..	4.4	8.0	20.0	26.4	86.9	67.1
South Australia ..	3.1	6.8	24.5	50.7	112.0	91.5
Western Australia	13.8	20.8	52.9	70.9	153.1	116.1
Tasmania ..	6.0	5.4	26.1	40.8	82.3	93.4
Australia ^b ..	17.1	23.9	41.9	54.2	110.5	94.3

^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 1957 classified according to duration of marriage, and origin of petition.

DURATION OF MARRIAGES DISSOLVED, QUEENSLAND.

Duration of Marriage.	Divorces ^a , 1957.			Proportion at Each Duration.		Proportion where Husband Petitioner.	
	Petition of—		Total.	1957.	1956.	1957.	1956.
	Husband.	Wife.					
Under 5 Years ..	34	23	57	%	%	%	%
5 Years and under 10 Years	90	110	200	37.6	37.8	60	48
10 " " " 15 "	80	101	181	42.7	41.4	45	51
15 " " " 20 "	46	65	111			44	41
20 " " " 30 "	44	58	102	14.9	14.3	41	49
30 " " " 40 "	12	20	32	4.7	5.5	43	49
Over 40 Years ..	..	1	1	0.1	1.0	37	56
Total ..	308 ^b	381 ^b	689 ^b	100.0	100.0	45	48

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

^b Including petitions for which duration was not stated—2 husbands and 3 wives.

Prior to 1944, the greatest proportion of divorces was provided by marriages which had lasted from 10 to 20 years. Towards the end of the war, marriages of less than 10 years' duration started to provide the greatest proportion, rising from 27.4 per cent. in 1942 to a peak of 46.3 per cent. in 1946. In 1944, divorces of persons married less than 5 years

rose to 17.5 per cent. of all divorces, compared with about 5 per cent. before 1943, but were low again at 8.3 per cent in 1957. The proportion from marriages of 5 to 10 years' duration, which was about 25 per cent. in the years up to 1944, was high at 29.3 per cent. in 1957, although it was lower than its peak of 37.6 per cent. in 1949. From 1949 to 1957, excepting one year, wives were the petitioners in more than half the total cases, this being a reversal of the position in previous years and a return to general pre-war experience.

6. LIQUOR LICENSES.

The regulation and control of liquor licenses and licensees under *The Liquor Acts*, 1912 to 1958, is vested in a Licensing Commission, set up under the 1935 amending Act, and consisting of three members appointed by the Governor in Council. Prior to 1935, all matters under the Liquor Acts were dealt with by Police Magistrates at monthly or quarterly Licensing Courts. Licenses of the following description may be granted under these Acts:—Licensed Victuallers', Wineseller's, Packet, Spirit Merchant's, Club, Booth, Bottler's, Railway Refreshment Room, and Billiard.

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

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

An amendment to the Acts in 1958 provided for a right of appeal to the Supreme Court on the ground that the Commission is exceeding its jurisdiction, and restored the obligation to take a local option poll if 10 per cent. of the electors of a locality, in which the Commission proposes to grant a license, petition for such a poll, except in a locality declared a "tourist area." This amendment also gave the Commission a measure of price control of liquor whenever it considers that the price being charged is excessive.

The Commission is empowered to accept surrenders of licensed victuallers' and winesellers' licenses, and to cancel or forfeit such licenses, which then become the property of the Commission until sold by public tender and removed to new localities, where the convenience of the public

and the requirements of the locality are considered by the Commission to warrant the establishment of licensed premises. Any premium received on the sale of such licenses is credited to a trust fund, from which compensation is paid to owners and licensees for cancellation or surrender of licensed victuallers' and winesellers' licenses.

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

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

The Commission is empowered to forfeit licenses of premises improperly conducted, and to cancel licenses where premises do not comply with the prescribed standards. The Commission may order the owner and licensee to provide improved services or additional accommodation or amenities; in default it may suspend the license. The Commission is also empowered to order structural alterations and improvements to hotel premises based upon recommendations by police officers acting as licensing inspectors, health inspectors, and its own inspectors stationed throughout Queensland.

The following table shows licenses in force for the last ten years, excluding railway refreshment rooms which sell liquor, numbering 46 at 30th June, 1957, of which 18 were leased bars at railway stations, the remaining 28 being controlled by the Railway Commissioner. The sale of liquor with meals in rail dining cars is also under the control of the Railway Commissioner. The Liquor Act exempts from control the sale of liquor on aircraft during flight.

LIQUOR LICENSES IN FORCE, QUEENSLAND.

At 30th June.	Licensed Victuallers.	Wine-sellers.	Spirit Merchants.	Registered Clubs.	Sporting Clubs.	Packet.	Ex-Service-men's Clubs	All Licenses. a
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1948	1,263	30	120	35	200	7	..	1,655
1949	1,254	30	123	35	225	9	..	1,676
1950	1,246	30	124	35	238	12	..	1,685
1951	1,239	30	124	35	246	11	..	1,685
1952	1,238	30	125	35	259	11	..	1,698
1953	1,234	30	128	35	277	10	..	1,714
1954	1,220	30	129	35	296	9	..	1,719
1955	1,212	30	131	35	304	8	..	1,720
1956	1,207	29	131	42	314	8	39	1,770
1957	1,199	27	131	46 ^b	325	6	43	1,777

a Excluding railway refreshment rooms detailed in preceding paragraph.

b Including 1 workers' club license, 2 canteen permits, and 14 extended certificates granted to clubs not yet fully qualified.

During the war years the Commission set up an Accommodation Bureau. This service has been extended so as to provide a service to the general public seeking temporary accommodation.

During 1956-57 eleven licensed victuallers' licenses were surrendered. Three of the cancelled licenses held by the Commission were removed to premises in new localities. The Commission granted 397 transfers of licenses, while 1 application was refused and 28 were withdrawn.

During 1956-57 fees amounted to £666,314 from licensed victuallers', winesellers', and booth licenses, and £92,924 from spirit merchants' licenses. Spirit merchants pay a fixed annual fee of £125 and 4 per cent. on sales of liquor to persons other than persons licensed to sell liquor. Revenue from club and packet licenses amounted to £40,260. The total revenue from all sources was £822,442.

7. LAND TITLES.

Freehold land in Queensland is held either under "the old system" or under *The Real Property Acts*, 1861 to 1956. 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.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56.	1956-57.
UNDER REAL PROPERTY ACTS.					
Transfers	35,728	38,530	36,504	34,441	34,362
Mortgages	25,128	29,857	24,022	20,555	20,878
Releases from Mortgage ..	18,725	22,682	19,379	17,396	17,479
Other Dealings	16,659	16,930	17,097	15,747	15,878
UNDER REGISTRATION OF DEEDS ACT (OLD SYSTEM).					
Conveyances	11	20	24	8	11
Mortgages	1	9	12	7	8
Releases from Mortgage ..	1	8	3	2	3
Other Dealings	65	101	84	32	12

Chapter 5.—SOCIAL SERVICES.

1. SCHOOLS.

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

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

The use of wireless and film projectors in schools is becoming increasingly important. During 1957 only 52 out of 1,559 State schools, and 43 out of 296 private schools, were not equipped with radio sets. The Australian Broadcasting Commission gave 1,111 broadcasts for primary and secondary schools, and 75 for primary correspondence schools. In State schools there were 838 motion and still picture projectors, and the Department of Education had 5,977 motion picture films available; while 156 private schools had projectors, with over 1,000 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 1957*, and *The Technical Instruction Acts, 1908 to 1957*, at the following types of schools.

(a) Primary schools—

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

(b) Secondary schools—

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

(c) Queensland Agricultural High School and College.

(d) Technical Colleges.

(e) Teachers' Training College.

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

Grammar Schools.—These are established under *The Grammar Schools Acts, 1860 to 1900*, and there are now eight—four for boys, three for girls, and one mixed. They are a characteristic Queensland institution, being semi-State in character, and are of interest as representing the first attempt by the State to make provision for secondary education. They are controlled by boards of trustees, and operate under subsidy from the State, and are inspected annually by the Department of Education. Other private schools are inspected only by request. The net enrolment at grammar schools for 1957 was 1,535 boys and 945 girls.

Other Private Schools.—These schools, of which there were 288 in 1957, are not subject to State control. The Roman Catholic Church conducted 256 of these schools, the Church of England 16, and other religious denominations 14, while 2 private schools were undenominational in character. Net enrolments for 1957 were Roman Catholic, 26,823 boys and 26,766 girls; Church of England, 2,192 boys and 2,052 girls; other denominations, 1,085 boys and 1,982 girls; and undenominational schools, 74 boys and 56 girls.

Aboriginal Schools.—At 30th June, 1957, there were 34 aboriginal schools, all except one being under the control of the Director of Native Affairs, with an enrolment of 1,453 boys and 1,373 girls. Average attendance during 1956-57 was 1,288 boys and 1,231 girls.

Government Expenditure on Education.—The Government of Queensland spent £10,718,863 on State schools during 1956-57. This amounted to £7 15s. 4d. per head of population, compared with £1 8s. 1d. in 1920-21 and 11s. 1d. in 1910-11, the year in which compulsory education was

introduced. If government expenditure on education and buildings is taken to include not only State schools but also subsidies to grammar schools, university, libraries, art galleries, &c., it amounted to £13,296,940 in 1956-57, or £9 12s. 8d. per head. In 1860 there were 73 children receiving education per 1,000 of mean population; in 1900, 224; and in 1957, 200. The decline from 1900 was due to the proportion of children of school age decreasing because of lower birth rates and improved longevity, but since 1948, when it was 165, the proportion has increased, as the large numbers born in the latter war and post-war years have reached school age.

State and Private Schools.—Particulars of State and private schools for the year 1957 are given in the following table.

SCHOOLS, QUEENSLAND, 1957.

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 ..	1,451	6,080	93,193	85,826	82,875	76,477
Provisional ..	30	31	286	259	248	242
Correspondence	1	78	2,919	2,896	1,780	1,855
Special ..	16	99	854	641	618	460
Rural ..	25	309	4,286	4,042	3,975	3,826
Intermediate	16 ^a	98	2,484	2,476	2,219	2,223
Total State ..	1,523	6,695	104,022	96,140	91,715	85,083
Private—						
Grammar ..	b	b	195	31	182	31
Other ..	288	2,123	24,994	25,953	22,785	23,594
Total Private	288	2,123	25,189	25,984	22,967	23,625
Total Primary ..	1,811	8,818	129,211	122,124	114,682	108,708
Secondary—						
State—						
High ..	36	730	6,505	5,964	5,704	5,265
High "Top" ..	34 ^a	212	925	1,070	818	943
Total State ..	36	942	7,430	7,034	6,522	6,208
Private—						
Grammar ..	8	112	1,340	914	1,271	874
Other ..	c	c	5,180	4,903	5,005	4,466
Total Private	8	112	6,520	5,817	6,276	5,340
Total Secondary	44	1,054	13,950	12,851	12,798	11,548
Total All Schools ..	1,855	9,872	143,161	134,975	127,480	120,256

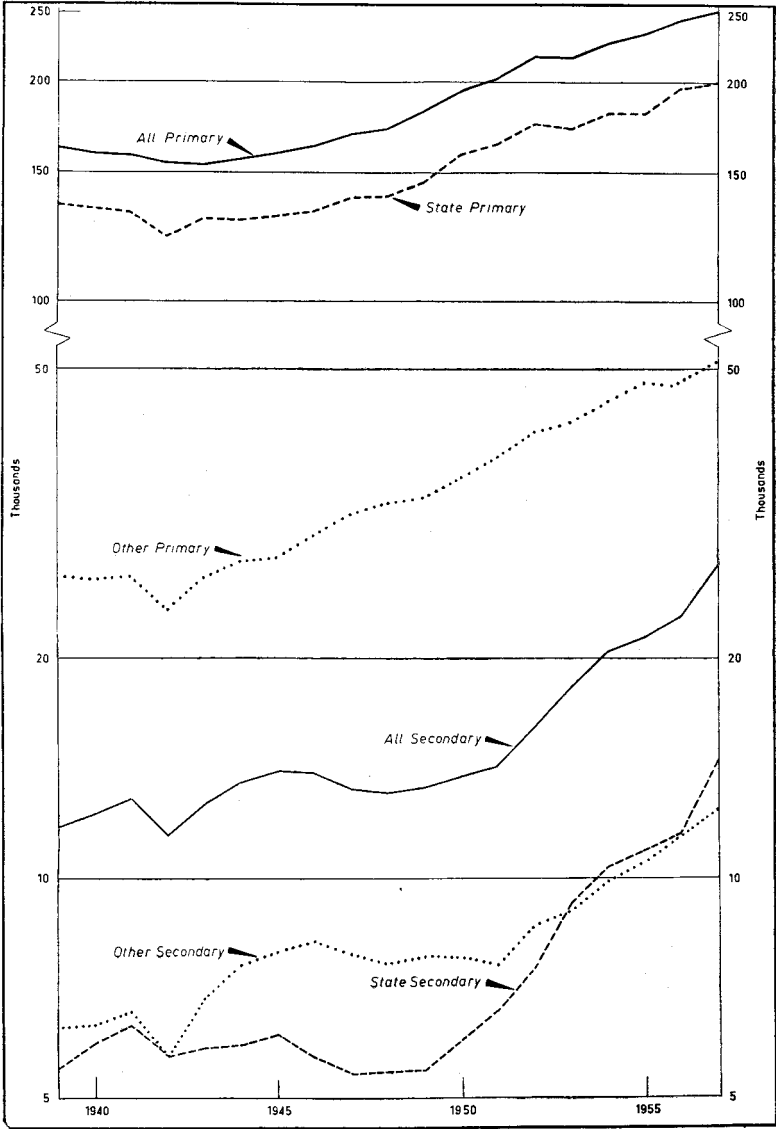
^a Attached to State schools and excluded from the total.

^b Included with secondary schools.

^c Included with primary schools.

Vocational subjects are taught in 129 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 1957 was 20,572, and in domestic science, 21,655.

NET ENROLMENT at QUEENSLAND SCHOOLS 1939 - 1957



The following table includes all primary and secondary schools.

SCHOOLS, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Schools.		Teachers.		Net Enrolment.			Government Expenditure on State Schools. <i>b</i>
	State.	Other.	State. <i>a</i>	Other.	State.	Other.	Total.	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£1,000.
1948	1,545	254	5,410	1,769	145,121	40,349	185,470	3,206
1949	1,556	250	5,533	1,783	154,919	41,106	196,025	3,828
1950	1,556	253	5,739	1,819	164,803	43,239	208,042	4,597
1951	1,565	254	5,976	1,852	171,107	45,323	216,430	5,669
1952	1,571	274	6,144	1,957	183,385	49,491	232,876	6,293
1953	1,563	271	6,101	1,975	182,572	51,169	233,741	7,184
1954	1,553	284	6,407	2,052	191,648	54,792	246,440	8,285
1955	1,557	287	6,847	2,124	196,848	58,121	254,969	9,809
1956	1,560	286	7,337	2,121	208,956	58,579	267,535	10,719
1957	1,559	296	7,637	2,235	214,626	63,510	278,136	11,914

a Including part-time manual training instructors and sewing mistresses: 1,005 in 1957.

b For year ended 30th June following.

Ages of scholars at all State and private schools in 1957 are given below.

AGES OF SCHOLARS, QUEENSLAND, AT 1ST AUGUST, 1957.

Age.	Primary Schools.			Secondary Schools.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 6 ..	8,860	8,508	17,368	..	..	..
6	15,110	14,416	29,526	..	..	..
7	15,099	14,564	29,663	..	..	..
8	14,751	14,157	28,908	..	..	..
9	14,827	14,061	28,888	..	..	..
10	16,094	15,134	31,228	..	..	..
11	13,524	12,651	26,175	..	..	..
12	13,647	13,120	26,767	10	6	16
13	11,536	11,140	22,676	285	292	577
14	3,992	3,542	7,534	3,748	3,934	7,682
15	500	385	885	5,042	4,935	9,977
16	223 ^a	130 ^a	353 ^a	2,796	2,265	5,061
17 .. ..	..	..	..	1,391	940	2,331
18 and Over	..	..	..	1,058	466	1,524
Total ..	128,163	121,808	249,971	14,330	12,838	27,168

a Aged 16 and over.

Practically all children from the age of 6 years to 12 years were receiving full-time education. Of older age groups, the approximate proportions of all children in the State receiving full-time education were:—13 years, 96 per cent.; 14 years, 70 per cent.; 15 years, 49 per cent.; 16 years, 27 per cent.; and 17 years, 12 per cent.

Queensland Agricultural High School and College.—Of 839 students enrolled at this institution during 1957, 253 were taking diploma courses in agriculture, dairying, stock, and horticulture, and 14 taking third year degree courses in agricultural science.

Technical Education.—There are 13 Technical Colleges with a combined teaching staff of 577, including 167 full-time teachers. In addition, correspondence courses are available through the Technical Correspondence School (apprenticeship and certificate courses), the State Commercial High School and College (commercial subjects), and the Central Technical College (diploma courses in engineering).

STUDENTS AT TECHNICAL COLLEGES, QUEENSLAND, 1957.

Course.	Full-Time.		Part-Time.		Correspondence.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Apprenticeship ..	..	..	8,851	206	3,398	192
Diploma ^a ..	25	7	1,094	90	281	52
Certificate ^b ..	..	..	1,806	105	505	22
Other ..	39	40	4,304	7,065	2,495	308
Total ..	64	47	16,055	7,466	6,679	574

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

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

Teachers' Training College.—The training of teachers is undertaken by approved secondary schools for the first two years following the Junior Public Examination. The students then proceed to the Teachers' Training College in Brisbane for further training for a period of one year. In 1957, 2,745 students were being trained. Correspondence classes for Junior, Senior, and Teachers' examinations are also held, and during 1957 there were 1,116 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 1957 totalled 1,570.

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

SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Scholarship.		Junior.		Senior.	
	Total Candidates.	Candidates Passed.	Total Candidates.	Candidates Passed.	Total Candidates.	Candidates Passed.
1948 ..	8,366	5,897	3,985	3,282	1,261	870
1949 ..	8,808	6,417	4,278	3,268	1,054	719
1950 ..	8,781	6,691	4,367	3,513	1,061	801
1951 ..	10,081	8,936	4,559	a	1,089	794
1952 ..	11,885	9,683	5,278	a	1,080	809
1953 ..	13,097	10,587	5,963	a	1,154	917
1954 ..	13,058	10,421	6,651	a	1,410	1,073
1955 ..	14,889	11,960	7,498	a	1,492	1,156
1956 ..	15,128	11,086	7,938	a	2,212	a
1957 ..	17,703	12,384	9,597	a	2,984	a

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

2. UNIVERSITY.

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

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

UNIVERSITY OF QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Teaching Staff. <i>a</i>		Students. <i>b</i>			Revenue.			
	Pro-fessors.	Other.	Day.	Even-ing.	Exter-nal.	Gov-ernment Aid. <i>c</i>	Students' Fees, &c.	From Foundations & Bequests. <i>d</i>	From All Sources.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£	£	£	£
1948	20	307	2,093	1,098	1,152	177,659	115,485	26,376	327,434
1949	25	383	2,060	1,041	1,294	226,134	114,049	22,061	380,966
1950	28	396	1,832	1,180	1,233	352,389	109,392	41,479	535,657
1951	28	379	1,749	1,067	1,198	445,060	155,887	36,585	675,151
1952	29	374	1,673	1,005	1,172	557,395	186,155	67,056	851,788
1953	29	416	1,633	946	1,156	575,591	174,376	75,135	847,915
1954	30	428	1,692	1,014	1,406	630,578	191,077	61,589	901,547
1955	31	426	1,823	1,075	1,629	750,548	206,884	104,595	1,080,691
1956	32	470	2,077	1,356	1,896	933,206	218,321	106,189	1,291,896
1957	33	488	2,298	1,455	1,862	910,329	261,686	125,476	1,456,783

a Including part-time staff.

b Excluding students attending Extension Lectures at the University.

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

d Excluding capital of new foundations. In 1957 these amounted to £35,510.

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 in the City, in July, 1941. To meet post-war requirements, it has been necessary to use additional temporary buildings.

The erection of new permanent University buildings at St. Lucia on the Brisbane River was commenced in March, 1938, but work was interrupted by the war. 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. The Chemistry Building was occupied early in 1950, the Geology Building in 1951, and the Physics Building early in 1956. Extensions of the Main Building were occupied by the administration in 1953, and by the Department of Architecture in 1956. Work has been commenced on the Biological Sciences Building and a laboratory for the Department of Civil Engineering.

The next table shows, for the various courses of study at the University, the number of enrolments, and the degrees, &c., conferred during 1957.

UNIVERSITY OF QUEENSLAND ENROLMENTS AND DEGREES, &c., 1957.

Course.	New Enrolments.			Total Enrolments			Degrees Conferred.		Diplomas and Certificates Conferred.	
	Males.	Fe-males.	Total.	Males.	Fe-males.	Total.	Males.	Fe-males.	Males.	Fe-males.
Arts	160	169	329	679	494	1,173	47	34	..	1
Science	157	47	204	582	132	714	67	25	5	..
Engineering	121	..	121	388	..	388	71	1	..	..
Commerce	240	32	272	875	80	955	31	..	86	4
Agriculture	44	1	45	125	4	129	8	1	..	..
Law	45	2	47	155	9	164	14	..	..	..
Dentistry	35	2	37	153	10	163	16	3	..	..
Vet. Science	37	3	40	108	6	114	16	..	..	..
Medicine	125	16	141	512	69	581	54	9	..	..
Architecture	18	3	21	99	5	104	1	2	15	..
Education	136	69	205	581	187	768	20	4	48	23
Divinity	21	1	22	82	2	84	1	..	3	..
Music .. ..	..	..	..	..	4	4	..	..	1	..
Physical Educ'n	4	4	8	26	27	53	..	..	3	7
Physiotherapy	1	30	31	3	94	97	..	3	..	26
Public Admin.	45	3	48	132	5	137	..	..	..	..
Social Studies .. ..	..	8	8	2	16	18	..	..	..	..
Total	1,189	390	1,579	4,502	1,144	5,646	346	82	161	61

The University carries out research work in various subjects, and conducts engineering and other tests. In addition to students doing research work, there was in 1957 a staff of 39 special research workers. A comprehensive reference library, containing 173,710 works, is available.

Residential colleges are being erected by the various religious denominations, with government assistance, on sites adjoining the University at St. Lucia. The University has made available the necessary land and the State Government is providing a £ for £ subsidy on all moneys expended on construction up to a maximum of £100,000 for each college. Men's colleges already occupied include Cromwell (Cong.), King's (Meth.), Emmanuel (Pres.), and St. John's (C.E.), and construction of St. Leo's (R.C.) College is expected to commence shortly. A site has also been allocated for the University Union College. The Women's (non-denominational) College, was occupied in the middle of 1958, and construction work on Duchesne (R.C.) College for women is well advanced. The whole college project will provide accommodation for between 600 and 700 students, and will involve a total expenditure of over £1m.

3. SCIENCE AND ART.

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

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

The holdings of the Public Library and extension services are:—Main Reference Collection, 112,888 volumes and 5,227 maps and pamphlets; Oxley Memorial Library, 19,033 volumes and 7,875 maps, pamphlets, and miscellaneous items; the Country Extension Service, 51,778 volumes.

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

The policy of the Library Board of Queensland is to encourage Local Authorities to operate library services. As a result, there are now 44 Local Authorities conducting library services. The most notable are the Brisbane City Council libraries (eleven), the municipal libraries at Rockhampton, Toowoomba, Townsville, Atherton and Ingham, and the Shire Council libraries at Gordonvale and Innisfail. There are 30 libraries in Queensland free to adults and 48 free to children.

Various Town and Shire Councils with large areas and sparse populations have pooled their resources to provide library services on a

regional basis. Three such services have been established so far, viz., the South-Western (1 Town and 6 Shires), the Central-Western (6 Shires) and the North-Western (6 Shires), with headquarters at Charleville, Barcaldine, and Mount Isa respectively.

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

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

Museum.—The Queensland Museum, founded in 1855, is the State museum of natural science, and is maintained by the State Government. Its collections comprise extensive exhibited and reference series, mainly in the fields of zoology, geology, and ethnology, and some mechanical and historical material is held with a view to future museum development. It is now the recognised State depository for valuable type material in natural science and has built up a valuable and extensive library covering zoology, geology and anthropology.

There has been a marked increase in recent years of services to the public, government departments, and to individuals and institutions beyond the State. Lessons supported by films are provided for classes of school children, lectures and film displays are arranged for the public, and an annual refresher course in natural science is conducted for teachers. Apart from popular booklets and cards available for sale to the public, the *Memoirs of the Queensland Museum* are published containing papers on the subjects comprising the collections.

Art Gallery.—The Queensland National Art Gallery, Brisbane, maintained by the State Government, was founded in 1895. The first Director was appointed in 1950. The interior of the Gallery has been remodelled, and an art museum and a print room have been added. The collection comprises mainly Australian paintings, although recent additions include some important English paintings and bronzes by Rodin, Degas, Renoir, and Epstein. The building of a new Art Gallery will commence in 1959.

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

4. SUPERVISION OF HEALTH.

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

The Division of Public Health Supervision is composed of sections devoted to communicable diseases, to foods and drugs, and to environmental sanitation. State health inspectors have offices in Cairns, Townsville, Mackay, Rockhampton, and Toowoomba. They act as advisers and consultants to local authority health inspectors. They are also responsible for the supervision of drugs and of quality of foods. Local Authorities are entrusted with the control of hygiene in food establishments, including cafes. They also provide immunisation against diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, and poliomyelitis in children. Local authorities outside Brisbane are now offering immunisation with Salk vaccine to persons aged 15 to 44 years. In Brisbane this is being carried out by the Department of Health and Home Affairs.

Division of Tuberculosis.—The Chest Clinic, under the supervision of the Director of Tuberculosis, is situated in Brisbane at 81 George Street, and a free X-ray service is available as part of the anti-tuberculosis campaign. A mobile X-ray unit makes similar facilities available in country areas. Thoracic annexes have been opened at Cairns, Townsville, and Toowoomba, while another annex at Rockhampton is nearly completed. Specialist tuberculosis officers have been appointed to Cairns, Townsville, Toowoomba, and Thursday Island, and another is being appointed to Rockhampton. B.C.G. vaccination of persons negative to the tuberculin skin test is provided by the division.

Division of Industrial Medicine.—The services of this division are available both to industry and the trade union movement for the prevention of industrial hazards. This division is particularly interested in occupational diseases, such as silicosis and lead and other poisoning, and advises on industrial problems such as lighting, ventilation, fatigue, air pollution and the use of radio-active isotopes.

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

Division of School Health Services.—Children during their school period are supervised by doctors and nurses of this division. In addition to a medical service, a dental service is provided, preference being given

to areas where no dentist is practising. Four rail dental cars cater for the needs of outback children, and motor cars accompanying the rail cars transport the dentists to schools not on the railway. This division has now completed the mass immunisation of children throughout Queensland with Salk anti-polio vaccine.

Division of Mental Hygiene.—Mental hospitals are established at Brisbane, Ipswich, Toowoomba, and Charters Towers. In addition to a clinic at Brisbane, psychiatric services are available at Brisbane, Townsville, Rockhampton, and Toowoomba Hospitals. There is also an epileptic home at Toowoomba. (See also page 75.)

The Laboratory of Micro-biology and Pathology provides a clinical pathology service for private practitioners and hospitals throughout the State as well as conducting public health laboratory investigations. The medical officers are responsible for the teaching of forensic medicine in the University of Queensland and for conducting all coronial autopsies in the metropolitan area. It was here that Q fever was first recognised as a disease entity, and the laboratory is now recognised as the World Health Organisation Leptospiral Reference Centre for Australia.

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

The Queensland Institute of Medical Research was established for the purpose of research into Queensland fevers, lead poisoning, and the incidence of disease in relation to geographical districts and climatic influences in Queensland. A field station has been established in North Queensland to investigate the fevers of that area.

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

Members of the Council are appointed by the Governor in Council, and represent such organisations as the Department of Health and Home Affairs, the University of Queensland, the Department of Education, the British Medical Association, the Red Cross Society, the Australian Dental Association, and the Country Women's Association.

The State Government originally made an annual grant of £2,000, but, with the rapid expansion of the Council's activities, this was increased by steps to £28,440 in 1957-58, in which year the Council's expenditure was £32,290.

Its activities include publicity through the press, radio, films, pamphlets, &c., instruction in schools, and displays at annual shows. During the year 1957-58, 59 newspapers and 9 magazines donated space

for the publishing of the Council's news articles, 19 radio stations donated time for the broadcasting of 5-minute sessions, there were 241 film screenings before an aggregate audience of 59,500 people, and 916,000 pamphlets, 29,000 booklets, and 14,000 posters were distributed.

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

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

MEDICAL AND HOSPITAL BENEFIT SCHEMES, QUEENSLAND.

Item.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56.	1956-57.	1957-58.
<i>Medical Benefits.</i>					
Number of Registered Organisations	6	7	7	6	6
Membership	126,974	163,498	192,356	225,985	259,041
No. of Professional Services ..	339,331	890,709	1,194,971	1,518,790	1,666,230
Amount of Commonwealth Benefit paid £	147,060	396,375	528,141	665,396	743,664
Amount of Fund Benefit paid (incl. ancillary benefits) £	143,872	430,716	602,276	843,144	973,862
<i>Hospital Benefits.</i>					
Number of Registered Organisations	3	3	2	3	3
Membership	114,000	152,474	177,110	217,937	253,154
Amount of Commonwealth Benefit paid—					
Ordinary <i>a</i> £	1,230,556	1,282,168	1,318,872	1,345,766	1,415,169
Additional <i>b</i> £	33,299	63,437	76,111	86,868	144,520
Total £	1,263,855	1,345,605	1,394,983	1,432,634	1,559,689
Amount of Fund Benefit paid £	134,316	324,618	455,359	581,237	728,006

a Ordinary benefits are payable to hospitals in respect of—

- (i) beds occupied by pensioners in public hospitals (12s. per day),
- (ii) other occupied beds in public hospitals and approved private hospitals (8s. per day).

b Additional benefits are payable through registered hospital benefit organisations, at 4s. per day for those insured for a fund benefit of less than 16s. per day and, from 1st January, 1958, at 12s. per day for those who have insured for 16s. or more per day.

5. HOSPITALS.

There is a system of public hospitals throughout the State. During 1956-57, 54 District Hospitals Boards administered 129 public hospitals, 3 tuberculosis sanatoria, one being for the coloured population of the far north, and 10 ambulance brigades. Two hospitals for the treatment of Hansen's disease (leprosy) were controlled by the Department of Health and Home Affairs, and 5 other hospitals received aid from the Government. There were also 114 public maternity hospitals or sections of the above hospitals. At 30th June, 1957, there were 61 private hospitals registered in the State, 21 of which were in Brisbane.

The Brisbane General, South Brisbane, the Children's, and the Brisbane Women's Hospitals provide public hospital accommodation for Brisbane. The Mater Misericordiae (R.C.) has public, intermediate, private, and children's sections, and St. Martin's (C.E.) and St. Andrew's (Pres.) are also large church hospitals. Mt. Olivet (R.C.) is a hospital for incurables.

Public hospitals supply free consultation and treatment, including radiological and pathological service, to out-patients. In-patient treatment in the public wards is also free. In conjunction with public hospitals, 31 dental clinics (excluding the Brisbane and the South Brisbane Dental Hospitals) and 39 branch clinics were in operation during 1956-57.

The 61 private hospitals in Queensland at 30th June, 1957, were registered under the provisions of *The Health Acts, 1937 to 1955* (Division XI). Licenses may be issued under four categories:—(a) a general private hospital for medical, surgical, and maternity cases; (b) a lying-in hospital for maternity cases only; (c) a hospital for mental cases only (other than persons who have been certified as mentally sick pursuant to the *Mental Hygiene Acts*); and (d) a hospital for the treatment of mothers and/or infants. Convalescent homes are not required to be registered.

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

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

The State Government is responsible for the net annual cost of administration and maintenance of all public hospitals. Under the Hospital Benefits Agreement between the Commonwealth and the State, the Commonwealth pays to the State 8s. per daily occupied bed in respect of qualified patients in public hospitals, except for uninsured pensioners (and their dependants) who are enrolled in the Pensioner Medical Service

and in respect of whom 12s. per day is paid. In addition, there is payable under *The National Health Act, 1953 to 1957*, the amount of 8s. per day in respect of qualified patients hospitalised in approved private hospitals. This benefit is payable to the proprietors of the hospitals, after having first been allowed against the patients' hospital accounts.

PUBLIC HOSPITALS, QUEENSLAND.^a

Year.	Hospitals.	Staff.		Patients Treated.		Deaths during Year.	Expenditure. <i>b</i>
		Medical.	Other.	General.	Maternity.		
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£
1947-48	121	460	6,419	133,114	23,565	4,739	3,089,294
1948-49	121	484	6,910	132,839	24,745	4,947	3,636,424
1949-50	126	504	7,414	136,942	26,291	4,834	4,171,421
1950-51	131	545	7,735	140,799	27,613	5,113	4,994,310
1951-52	136	567	8,147	145,516	29,648	5,333	6,622,703
1952-53	138	684	8,321	153,724	30,465	5,165	7,501,829
1953-54	138	723	8,440	157,187	30,870	5,181	7,942,961
1954-55	140	754	8,794	160,177	32,334	5,433	8,884,468
1955-56	140	761	9,024	166,755	33,614	5,595	9,842,446
1956-57	139	798	9,568	173,517	33,718	5,794	11,217,564

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

b Excluding expenditure from loans (1956-57, £2,301,966).

Particulars of public hospitals in the various States for the year 1955-56 are shown in the following table.

PUBLIC HOSPITALS, AUSTRALIA, 1955-56.

State.	Hospitals.	In-patients.				Receipts.	
		Treated during Year.	Treated per 1,000 of Pop'n.	Deaths during Year.	Remaining at End of Year.	Government Contributions. <i>a</i>	Total. <i>b</i>
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£1,000.	£1,000.
N. S. Wales	264	414,132	118	12,260	14,267	19,068	26,943
Victoria ..	126	222,986	87	7,666	8,172	14,158	18,796
Queensland	140	200,369	148	5,595	7,139	9,141	11,570
S. Australia	65	69,295	83	2,397	2,612	4,765	5,851
W. Australia	95	81,271	121	2,164	2,570	4,266	5,472
Tasmania ..	26	32,903	103	1,083	1,640	1,600	1,958
N. Territory	4	6,224	356	134	217	418	469
A. C. T. ..	1	5,488	163	118	156	234	276
Total ..	721	1,032,668	111	31,417	36,773	53,650	71,335

a Including Commonwealth Hospital Benefits.

b Including loan receipts.

The table on pages 110-113 gives particulars for the year 1956-57 of the staff, patients treated, and finances of public hospitals in the various statistical divisions of Queensland. The total for all hospitals in each division is given, together with separate particulars for each board.

PUBLIC HOSPITALS,

Name of Statistical Division and Hospital Board or Hospital.	Hos- pi- tals.	Staff.			Patients Treated during Year.			Average Daily Number Resident In- patients.
		Med- ical.	Nurs- ing.	Other.	In-patients.		Out- patients.	
					General.	Maternity.		
(i) Boards—	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
<i>Moreton</i>	20	384	1,856	2,152	65,064	16,686	238,161	3,206
Brisbane and S.C.	15	351	1,683	2,022	57,604	14,970	209,885	2,965
Ipswich	5	33	173	130	7,460	1,716	28,276	241
<i>Maryborough</i> ..	17	43	575	458	19,462	3,467	62,250	693
Bundaberg ..	3	13	136	109	3,241	934	18,211	131
Central Burnett ..	3	3	42	42	2,048	237	1,458	49
Gympie	1	4	97	70	2,751	685	8,510	119
Isis	1	1	12	12	572	83	1,081	16
Maryborough ..	1	13	138	106	3,809	633	19,801	172
North Burnett ..	3	5	29	29	1,494	194	2,499	38
South Burnett ..	5	4	121	90	5,547	701	10,690	168
<i>Downs</i>	16	47	490	396	16,379	3,558	42,271	718
Chinchilla	1	2	28	22	1,288	204	1,113	41
Dalby	3	8	73	72	2,386	471	5,122	162
Goondiwindi ..	1	2	22	21	1,141	265	3,500	29
Inglewood	2	3	15	16	992	146	932	22
Miles	2	3	25	24	1,441	155	2,690	34
Stanthorpe	1	1	40	30	1,319	273	2,782	34
Tara	1	3	10	9	429	62	733	10
Toowoomba	4	24	205	155	5,070	1,562	21,621	298
Warwick	1	1	72	47	2,312	420	3,778	88
<i>Roma</i>	8	11	73	92	3,961	636	8,496	117
Balonne	4	4	21	32	1,308	228	4,405	33
Roma	4	7	52	60	2,653	408	4,091	84
<i>South Western</i> ..	7	10	63	63	2,690	500	9,302	88
Charleville	3	6	42	35	1,626	318	4,046	61
Cunnamulla	2	2	13	16	641	145	3,898	17
Quilpie	2	2	8	12	423	37	1,358	10
<i>Rockhampton</i> ..	10	29	265	284	8,926	1,517	37,520	333
Banana	2	4	25	30	1,267	197	4,288	36
Gladstone	2	3	36	30	1,456	287	7,047	44
Mount Morgan ..	1	3	33	31	974	186	4,170	37
Rockhampton ..	5	19	171	193	5,229	847	22,015	216
<i>Central Western</i> ..	13	13	125	138	4,898	669	16,032	140
Barcaldine	3	5	31	35	768	110	3,762	22
Blackall	3	2	21	25	923	128	3,797	24
Clermont	2	1	21	15	919	114	3,410	30
Emerald	1	1	16	16	784	76	1,660	19
Longreach	3	3	28	37	1,167	204	2,611	34
Springsure	1	1	8	10	337	37	792	11
<i>Far Western</i>	2	2	14	17	779	114	2,473	18
Winton	2	2	14	17	779	114	2,473	18
<i>Mackay</i>	1	15	77	63	2,890	311	10,641	136
Mackay	1	15	77	63	2,890	311	10,641	136

See footnotes at end of table.

QUEENSLAND, 1956-57.

Receipts.					Expenditure.			Average Cost per In- patient per Day.
Government Aid. <i>a</i>	Patients' Pay- ments.	Dental Clinics.	Other.	Total. <i>b</i>	On In- patients.	Other. <i>c</i>	Total. <i>d</i>	
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	<i>s. d.</i>
4,551,291	175,286	97,883	38,380	4,862,840	3,721,734	1,263,561	4,985,295	63 7
4,278,204	153,247	94,470	37,777	4,563,698	3,464,653	1,218,811	4,683,464	64 0
273,087	22,039	3,413	603	299,142	257,081	44,750	301,831	58 7
935,639	94,612	13,035	4,238	1,047,524	880,604	168,998	1,049,602	69 6
216,083	14,199	4,223	1,196	235,701	202,275	34,022	236,297	84 8
77,212	3,259	..	164	80,635	77,885	1,676	79,561	86 10
113,583	22,777	2,205	701	139,266	119,456	18,768	138,224	54 11
22,249	972	..	15	23,236	21,526	1,257	22,783	72 11
215,877	30,373	6,342	1,261	253,853	201,419	52,439	253,858	64 1
52,648	2,044	265	547	55,504	49,315	6,876	56,191	70 8
237,987	20,988	..	354	259,329	208,728	53,960	262,688	68 1
908,724	80,321	1,809	8,784	999,638	825,524	174,011	999,535	63 0
44,768	3,399	..	31	48,198	47,697	1,041	48,738	63 6
106,443	17,191	..	6,089	129,723	124,544	5,067	129,611	42 1
35,263	7,807	..	143	43,213	38,708	4,530	43,238	73 0
31,531	1,387	..	118	33,036	32,315	620	32,935	81 4
52,970	3,380	..	152	56,502	52,780	3,996	56,776	85 5
55,792	9,260	..	203	65,255	60,917	4,711	65,628	98 7
18,765	819	..	20	19,604	17,805	1,803	19,608	95 11
480,916	21,092	1,809	1,002	504,819	357,812	148,014	505,826	65 9
82,276	15,986	..	1,026	99,288	92,946	4,229	97,175	57 10
163,105	12,917	3,922	6,667	186,611	164,657	24,066	188,723	77 3
47,318	4,338	2,383	6,262	60,301	50,276	11,683	61,959	83 4
115,787	8,579	1,539	405	126,310	114,381	12,383	126,764	74 10
131,328	8,165	1,053	576	141,122	125,721	17,710	143,431	78 8
69,572	5,930	1,041	80	76,623	68,037	10,446	78,483	61 5
35,490	1,357	12	380	37,239	31,584	5,842	37,426	99 9
26,266	878	..	116	27,260	26,100	1,422	27,522	150 9
592,077	30,484	7,978	4,276	634,815	466,936	172,174	639,110	76 11
44,440	3,263	1,334	9	49,046	40,937	8,040	48,977	62 4
55,161	4,445	1,773	2,001	63,380	51,931	12,200	64,131	63 11
53,602	934	588	84	55,208	46,910	8,325	55,235	70 0
438,874	21,842	4,283	2,182	467,181	327,158	143,609	470,767	83 2
327,181	14,554	3,692	6,514	351,941	302,138	48,492	350,630	118 2
81,561	1,700	2,294	864	86,419	70,710	14,645	85,355	179 0
58,830	2,700	..	748	62,278	55,114	6,684	61,798	124 1
41,276	1,326	..	5	42,607	35,658	7,076	42,734	66 0
51,713	895	..	231	52,839	50,206	2,640	52,846	143 7
72,453	6,285	1,398	4,662	84,798	68,519	16,238	84,757	108 9
21,348	1,648	..	4	23,000	21,931	1,209	23,140	110 9
43,327	1,801	47	167	45,342	38,804	4,749	43,553	121 2
43,327	1,801	47	167	45,342	38,804	4,749	43,553	121 2
136,264	1,681	3,046	156	141,147	115,881	24,143	140,024	46 8
136,264	1,681	3,046	156	141,147	115,881	24,143	140,024	46 8

PUBLIC HOSPITALS,

Name of Statistical Division and Hospital Board or Hospital.	Hos- pi- tals.	Staff.			Patients Treated during Year.			Average Daily Number Resident In- patients.
		Med- ical.	Nurs- ing.	Other.	In-patients.		Out- patients.	
					General.	Maternity.		
(i) Boards— <i>cont'd.</i>	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
<i>Townsville</i>	9	41	394	338	13,925	2,554	47,646	573
<i>Ayr</i>	2	4	49	49	2,012	525	6,997	73
<i>Bowen</i>	3	6	62	59	2,198	344	12,046	73
<i>Charters Towers</i> ..	1	3	31	34	1,051	214	3,914	30
<i>Ingham</i>	1	3	28	27	1,563	340	2,627	49
<i>Townsville</i>	2	25	224	169	7,101	1,131	22,062	348
<i>Cairns</i>	16	30	394	339	15,881	2,296	66,758	548
<i>Atherton</i>	4	3	76	56	4,334	491	17,296	114
<i>Cairns</i>	5	19	157	143	5,610	923	26,648	232
<i>Innisfail</i>	1	3	72	55	2,787	414	8,285	90
<i>Mareeba</i>	4	2	48	45	1,422	218	6,493	62
<i>Mossman</i>	1	2	19	16	721	83	4,509	21
<i>Tully</i>	1	1	22	24	1,007	167	3,527	29
<i>Peninsula</i>	2	4	56	79	1,260	284	7,199	90
<i>Thursday Island</i> ..	2	4	56	79	1,260	284	7,199	90
<i>North Western</i> ..	11	10	87	115	4,608	774	22,627	122
<i>Cloncurry</i>	1	2	12	20	931	126	2,290	29
<i>Etheridge</i>	2	..	2	7	96	3	1,566	1
<i>Hughenden</i>	1	2	14	13	631	115	2,015	15
<i>McKinlay</i>	1	1	7	10	330	47	373	8
<i>Mount Isa</i>	2	3	40	38	1,889	409	12,122	53
<i>Normanton</i>	3	..	6	14	379	26	3,248	9
<i>Richmond</i>	1	2	6	13	352	48	1,013	7
Total 54 Boards	132	639	4,469	4,534	160,723	33,366	571,376	6,782
(ii) Other Hospitals—								
<i>Moreton</i>	4	151	243	204	8,683	..	6,951	342
<i>Mater Misericordiae</i>	1	85	160	137	5,207	..	5,285	200
<i>Mater Children's</i> ..	1	58	61	32	3,409	..	1,666	76
<i>Peel Island</i>	1	1	4	28	22	..	..	21
<i>Southport (Green- haven)</i>	1	7	18	7	45	..	..	45
<i>Downs</i>	1	7	66	36	4,066	348	1,060	81
<i>St. Vincent's</i>	1	7	66	36	4,066	348	1,060	81
<i>Far Western</i>	1	..	2	..	13	4	84	..
<i>Birdsville</i>	1	..	2	..	13	4	84	..
<i>Townsville</i>	1	1	6	8	32	..	24	31
<i>Fantome Island</i> ..	1	1	6	8	32	..	24	31
Total Other	7	159	317	248	12,794	352	8,119	454
Total All Hospitals	139	798	4,786	4,782	173,517	33,718	579,495	7,236

a Including Commonwealth Hospital Benefits.

b Excluding loan receipts.

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

QUEENSLAND, 1956-57—continued.

Receipts.					Expenditure.			Average Cost per In- patient per Day.
Government Aid. <i>a</i>	Patients' Pay- ments.	Dental Clinics.	Other.	Total. <i>b</i>	On In- patients.	Other. <i>c</i>	Total. <i>d</i>	
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	s. d.
850,240	56,445	7,954	1,898	916,537	773,706	139,653	913,359	74 0
105,069	12,391	546	23	118,029	102,240	15,948	118,188	76 10
122,400	3,502	2,460	516	128,878	103,591	22,987	126,578	81 1
76,944	5,602	976	86	83,608	72,894	9,563	82,457	103 0
54,611	7,936	951	137	63,635	55,865	8,383	64,248	63 0
491,216	27,014	3,021	1,136	522,387	439,116	82,772	521,888	70 2
740,837	47,301	10,440	4,250	802,828	678,058	121,616	799,674	67 9
126,119	10,410	..	528	137,057	118,143	17,299	135,442	56 10
318,059	14,916	5,590	1,236	339,801	284,705	57,593	342,298	67 5
122,827	12,223	1,664	1,205	137,919	118,683	18,038	136,721	71 11
90,885	4,195	1,167	391	96,638	77,359	17,960	95,319	68 5
35,333	1,379	2,019	29	38,760	31,592	6,607	38,199	81 6
47,614	4,178	..	861	52,653	47,576	4,119	51,695	89 2
187,092	278	668	237	188,275	141,149	44,706	185,855	85 7
187,092	278	668	237	188,275	141,149	44,706	185,855	85 7
262,766	8,201	2,387	3,808	277,162	236,729	36,992	273,721	126 4
48,201	2,248	1,101	231	51,781	43,973	7,385	51,358	84 8
8,481	8	154	108	8,751	7,728	1,059	8,787	346 7
36,211	1,800	327	192	38,530	34,197	5,459	39,656	123 6
20,044	644	148	934	21,770	18,508	632	19,140	130 5
106,198	2,858	77	1,921	111,054	94,563	14,399	108,962	97 7
23,413	8	175	178	23,774	19,164	4,827	23,991	117 4
20,218	635	405	244	21,502	18,596	3,231	21,827	140 4
9,829,871	532,046	153,914	79,951	10,595,782	8,471,641	2,240,871	10,712,512	68 5
345,581	53,806	..	3,332	402,719	92,058 ^g	<i>n</i>	420,475	<i>n</i>
186,573	42,966	..	2,307	231,846	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	243,559	<i>n</i>
81,694	4,742	..	144	86,580	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	84,858	<i>n</i>
53,050	..	..	..	53,050	53,050	..	53,050	138 5
24,264	6,098	..	881	31,243	39,008	..	39,008	47 6
22,984	44,963	..	1,061	69,008	71,855	..	71,855	48 8
22,984	44,963	..	1,061	69,008	71,855	..	71,855	48 8
834	..	..	2,402	3,236	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	1,661	<i>n</i>
834	..	..	2,402	3,236	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	1,661	<i>n</i>
11,061	..	..	..	11,061	11,061	..	11,061	19 9
11,061	..	..	..	11,061	11,061	..	11,061	19 9
380,460	98,769	..	6,795	486,024	174,974 ^g	<i>n</i>	505,052	54 0
10210331	630,815	153,914	86,746	11081806	8,646,615 ^g	2,240,871 ^g	11217564	65 6

d Excluding loan expenditure, £2,301,966.*e* A hospital at Cooktown in the Peninsula Statistical Division is administered by the Cairns Hospital Board.*f* Hospital for treatment of Hansen's disease.*g* Incomplete.*n* Not available.

Mental Hospitals.—A general discussion on the incidence of mental sickness in the State will be found in section 8 of Chapter 3. The following table shows the operations of the various establishments for the treatment of mental disorders. At 30th June, 1957, there were four mental hospitals and one hospital for epileptic patients. The hospitals are under the control of the Department of Health and Home Affairs, and there is a Director of Mental Hygiene who reports annually on the conduct of these institutions. In accordance with the Commonwealth-State Mental Institutions Benefits Agreement, no charge has been made for the maintenance of patients in mental hospitals since 1st November, 1949.

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

MENTAL HOSPITALS, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Hos- pitals.	Staff.		Patients Admitted during Year. <i>a</i>	Re- covered and Re- lieved.	Deaths.	Patients at End of Year.		Expendi- ture.
		Medi- cal.	Other.				Males.	Females	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£
1947-48 ^b	5	10	682	793	442	258	2,116	1,892	512,581
1948-49	4	11	731	845	475	292	2,111	1,957	627,921
1949-50	4	10	792	850	493	255	2,162	1,991	755,756
1950-51	4	10	806	930	480	289	2,221	2,074	885,463
1951-52	4	10	817	1,005	559	327	2,251	2,137	1,084,208
1952-53	4	11	790	1,142	620	336	2,321	2,233	1,289,794
1953-54	4	11	844	1,141	686	355	2,410	2,211	1,313,025
1954-55	5	13	950	1,141	636	381	2,479	2,225	1,475,449
1955-56	5	13	1,003	1,238	742	401	2,528	2,207	1,851,891
1956-57	5	14	1,118	1,391	843	467	2,518	2,139	2,140,619

a Excluding transfers between institutions.

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

6. AMBULANCES.

Ambulance services were established in 107 districts of the State at 30th June, 1957. Ten of the services were under the control of local hospitals boards, while control of the other 97 services, which were centres of the Queensland Ambulance Transport Brigade, was vested in local committees, consisting of members elected triennially by subscribers of not less than £1 per annum.

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

AMBULANCE SERVICES, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Centres.	Staff.	Cases.				Expenditure.
			Attendance at Accidents.	Treated at Headquarters.	Disinfecting and Fumigating.	Transport to and from Hospitals, &c.	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£
1947-48	87	902	48,303	161,233	60	176,942	277,752
1948-49	91	859	50,188	168,078	62	184,456	311,478
1949-50	92	917	51,224	165,689	57	192,701	361,046
1950-51	95	919	53,505	160,750	80	201,960	440,329
1951-52	101	954	53,919	169,483	235	216,697	553,789
1952-53	102	956	54,431	175,489	69	224,256	582,366
1953-54	104	1,000	54,853	187,565	33	220,764	646,914
1954-55	104	1,007	51,087	191,559	78	201,684	670,308
1955-56	106	1,036	56,624	221,468	335	230,204	805,511
1956-57	107	1,089	55,201	215,024	102	226,552	865,669

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, 1957, there were 232 Maternal and Child Welfare Centres in the State, comprising 42 parent centres and 190 sub-centres, and 3 Ante-natal clinics. In the metropolitan area there were 10 parent centres and 50 sub-centres of Maternal and Child Welfare, and 3 Ante-natal Clinics. An Infant Welfare Railway Car visits centres in the Winton-Hughenden-Cloncurry area.

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

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

MATERNAL AND CHILD WELFARE, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56.	1956-57.
Maternal and Child Welfare Centres—					
Parent Centres .. No.	42	43	43	42	42
Sub-centres .. No.	173	174	181	185	190
Patients Sent to Hospital or to Own Doctor No.	2,877	2,749	3,581	4,395	5,461
New Cases Seen—					
Infants ^a .. No.	18,180	17,736	18,565	19,368	19,858
Expectant Mothers No.	827	783	977	951	1,069
Total Attendances at Clinics .. No.	372,326	362,008	370,680	401,828	418,105
New Cases Seen by Clinic Doctors .. No.	1,851	1,630	1,872	1,922	1,980
Attendances to See Clinic Doctors .. No.	3,052	2,788	3,265	3,293	3,336
New-born Babies Visited .. No.	25,298	25,284	26,348	26,513	27,111
Subsequent Visits .. No.	939	913	951	1,451	1,442
Ante-natal Clinics—					
Resident Centres .. No.	3	3	3	3	3
Sub-centres .. No.	2	..	..	..	..
New Cases Seen .. No.	277	239	311	307	334
Total Attendances at Clinics .. No.	1,919	2,167	2,644	2,826	3,167
Total Expenditure .. £	255,892	255,893	247,895	267,435	284,995

^a Infants under 12 months only.

There are in Brisbane 1 creche, 3 kindergartens, and 1 training college controlled by 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 1956-57 total receipts were £22,715, including £7,500 government aid. In addition, 20 kindergartens, 9 in Brisbane and 11 in other centres, are affiliated with the Association.

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

8. CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

Care of the aged, destitute, and orphans is provided by a large number of public and private institutions. Statistics of 56 institutions were available at 30th June, 1957, 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 included 2 homes for prisoners just released from gaol.

The 29 children's homes vary from purely reformatory schools to those which care for orphans and destitute children. The State Children Department operates 5 of these, and placed State children (see below) in 18 of the others during 1956-57. State children in these institutions at 30th June, 1957, were 678 boys and 411 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, 1956-57.

Type of Institution.	Institutions.	Inmates.				Receipts.	
		Admitted.	Died	Remaining at 30th June.		Government Aid.	Total.
				M.	F.		
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£	£
State Benevolent Asylums	4	714	351	1,031	448	425,420	531,132
Other Benevolent Asylums	16	417	69	297	375	15,618	172,655
Refuges and Night Shelters	5	242 ^a	..	8 ^a	10 ^a	800	16,605
State Industrial Schools and Orphanages ..	5	470	1	175	39	85,628	91,129
Other Industrial Schools and Orphanages ..	24	1,182	1	762	751	107,683	211,868
Institutions for Blind and Deaf	2	35	1	155	88	86,386	155,099
Total	56	3,060	423	2,428	1,711	721,535	1,178,488

^a Not including figures for three of these institutions which have no regular inmates but supply beds for the night only. In 1956-57 they supplied 38,517 beds for men and 8,505 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.	1953.	1954.	1955.	1956.	1957.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Inmates of Institutions ..	1,022	1,069	1,091	1,049	1,096
In Hospitals	16	36	44	42	46
Boarded Out—					
With Foster Mothers ..	287	287	282	316	324
With Relatives	3,214	3,346	3,494	3,853	3,828
Sent to Employers	272	296	287	296	293
Released on Probation ..	166	175	168	172	211
Miscellaneous	45	10	13	20	29
Total	5,022	5,219	5,379	5,748	5,827

10. AGE AND INVALID PENSIONS.

Pensions have been paid by the Commonwealth Government to aged persons since 1st July, 1909, and to invalids since 15th December, 1910. At first, the maximum rate of pension was £26 per annum. The rate was varied from time to time, until, in December, 1940, it stood at £52 per annum. Amending legislation fixed the rate at £54 12s. per annum to operate from 26th December, 1940, subject to quarterly variation of one or more sixpences in accordance with changes in the "C" Series Retail Prices Index Number. In 1943 the principle of automatic adjustments was abandoned and the rate held at £70 4s. per annum (27s. per week) which had been reached on 19th August, 1943. Since 1944, changes have been made by Parliament.

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

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

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

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

A person may have property (which includes cash) to the value of £209 (or, in the case of a married couple, £419 between them) without any reduction in the rate of pension. Other property limits were raised as follows from October, 1958. The property limit, above which no pension is payable, is £2,250, or, in the case of a married couple, £4,500. These figures are exclusive of the value of the pensioner's permanent home, furniture, and personal effects. Where the value of a pensioner's property (including cash but excluding his home, &c.) exceeds £200 but does not exceed £2,250, the annual rate of pension is reduced by £1 for every

complete £10 of property above £200 up to £2,250. For this purpose the value of the property of a married pensioner is deemed to be half the total value of the property of both husband and wife. The reduction of pension due to property is made in addition to any reduction which may be necessary on account of income.

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

Supplementary assistance of 10s. per week is available to single pensioners and married couples when only one is a pensioner and the other is not receiving a wife's allowance. Only those persons who pay rent and who are considered to depend entirely on their pensions are eligible.

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

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

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

AGE AND INVALID PENSIONS, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Pensioners. <i>a</i>					Total Payments. <i>b</i>	Pensioners per 1,000 of Population.	
	Age.		Invalid.		Total.		Age.	Invalid
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.				
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£	No.	No.
1947-48	15,310	25,496	6,438	5,370	52,614	5,253,595	36·1	10·4
1948-49	16,086	27,598	6,792	5,677	56,153	5,941,139	37·7	10·8
1949-50	16,462	29,475	6,685	5,470	58,092	6,383,375	38·4	10·2
1950-51	17,069	31,006	5,947	4,793	58,815	7,184,550	39·2	8·7
1951-52	17,739	32,979	5,815	4,756	61,289	8,835,443	40·3	8·4
1952-53	18,966	35,270	5,860	4,831	64,927	10,723,585	42·0	8·3
1953-54	20,471	37,890	6,031	4,991	69,383	12,016,836	44·3	8·4
1954-55	24,667	38,170	6,398	5,240	74,475	13,026,461	46·7	8·7
1955-56	25,543	40,656	6,669	5,496	78,364	15,178,307	48·3	8·9
1956-57	26,863	43,075	7,176	5,937	83,051	16,332,328	50·1	9·4

a At 30th June each year. Pensioner inmates of benevolent homes are excluded up to 1955-56, and included in 1956-57.

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

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

AGE AND INVALID PENSIONS, AUSTRALIA, 1956-57.

State or Territory.	Pensioners. <i>a</i>					Total Payments. <i>b</i>	Pensioners per 1,000 of Population.	
	Age.		Invalid.		Total.		Age.	Invalid.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.				
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£	No.	No.
N. S. Wales	67,003	118,603	25,353	17,209	228,168	45,296,362	51.2	11.7
Victoria . .	35,351	83,437	10,807	8,400	137,995	26,772,524	44.4	7.2
Queensland	26,863	43,075	7,176	5,937	83,051	16,332,328	50.1	9.4
S. Aust. . .	14,017	29,628	2,736	2,637	49,018	9,622,268	50.0	6.2
W. Aust. . .	11,938	20,254	2,850	2,189	37,231	7,253,944	46.5	7.3
Tasmania	4,844	10,003	1,422	1,390	17,659	3,697,343	45.3	8.6
N. T. . .	70	68	31	12	181	38,049	7.2	2.2
A. C. T. . .	222	405	48	39	714	122,140	16.6	2.3
Total . .	160,308	305,473	50,423	37,813	554,017	109,209,972 ^c	48.3	9.2

a At 30th June, 1957; including pensioners in benevolent homes.

b See note *b* to previous table.

c Including £75,014 paid to persons temporarily abroad.

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

11. REHABILITATION.

The Commonwealth Rehabilitation Service aims to make physically handicapped persons medically fit for employment, to train them for jobs if this is necessary, to find them suitable employment and render them personal assistance towards this end.

Rehabilitation benefits may be made available to—

- unemployment, sickness, or special beneficiaries;
- invalid or widow pensioners;
- persons in receipt of tuberculosis allowance; and
- boys and girls aged 14-15 years who, without treatment or training, would be likely to qualify for invalid pension at the age of 16.

The disability must be a substantial handicap to employment and be likely to continue for at least 13 weeks from the time rehabilitation begins.

Selection is made from those whose disability is remediable and where there are reasonable prospects of the person engaging in a suitable vocation within three years from the commencement of treatment.

Treatment includes medical, dental, psychiatric, and hospital treatment, with remedial physical training, physiotherapy, and occupational therapy undertaken at Commonwealth residential or day-attendance rehabilitation centres. For persons in the 14-15 years age group, a charge for sustenance is made while in a residential centre.

During treatment, payment of pension or benefit continues, except for those aged 14-15 years, who are not qualified to receive pensions or benefits until they reach 16 years. When vocational training begins, pension or benefit is replaced by a rehabilitation allowance. With an invalid pensioner or a sickness, unemployment, or special beneficiary, this allowance is equal to and calculated in the same manner as an invalid pension. Where appropriate, allowances for the wife and first child are included. For a widow pensioner, the rate of rehabilitation allowance is the same as that of the widow's pension. Pensioners receiving supplementary assistance of 10s. per week continue to do so. A training allowance of £1 10s. per week is added to the rehabilitation allowance during training. Additional allowances towards living-away-from-home costs are paid where necessary, and fares and subsistence (including those of an authorised attendant) incurred in connection with treatment, training, or attendance for an interview or for medical examination may also be paid.

Disabled people who cannot qualify for the free service may pay for rehabilitation.

A person who is receiving rehabilitation as a free service may, where necessary, receive artificial replacements, surgical aids, or appliances free of charge. Books and tools of trade (costing not more than £40) may be supplied to those who undertake training. Should these items be kept after the trainee commences work, he must pay for them by small instalments. Every effort is made to place each rehabilitated person in a suitable job. If, after treatment or training, a person is unable to work, his right to continuance of benefit or pension is not prejudiced.

12. MATERNITY ALLOWANCES.

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

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

MATERNITY ALLOWANCES, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Total Confinements. <i>a</i>	Claims Paid.	Amount Paid.	Average Amount Paid per Claim.	Claims per 1,000 Confinements.
	No.	No.	£	£ s. d.	No.
1952-53	30,984	31,058	496,982	16 0 0	1,002
1953-54	31,166	30,889	496,802	16 1 8	991
1954-55	31,963	31,782	512,445	16 2 6	994
1955-56	32,747	32,764	525,779	16 0 11	1,001
1956-57	33,143	32,882	532,563	16 3 11	992

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

Allowances paid in the various States in 1956-57 are shown below.

MATERNITY ALLOWANCES, AUSTRALIA, 1956-57.

State or Territory.	Claims Paid.	Amount Paid.	Amount Paid per Head of Population.
	No.	£	s. d.
New South Wales	77,387	1,251,911	7 0
Victoria	59,648	948,575	7 2
Queensland	32,882	532,563	7 9
South Australia	19,929	319,188	7 5
Western Australia	16,853	271,128	7 11
Tasmania	8,166	131,000	8 0
Northern Territory	579	9,117	9 11
Australian Capital Territory ..	1,067	17,056	9 6
Total	216,617^a	3,482,206^a	7 4

a Including 106 claims, amounting to £1,668, 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, 1956-57.

State or Territory.	Claims Granted.				Total Births on which Claims Granted. <i>a</i>
	No Other Children.	One or Two Other Children.	Three or More Other Children.	Total.	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
New South Wales	25,366	36,919	15,102	77,387	78,320
Victoria	19,339	29,023	11,286	59,648	60,351
Queensland	9,682	15,438	7,762	32,882	33,237
South Australia	6,012	9,862	4,055	19,929	20,123
Western Australia	4,910	8,306	3,637	16,853	17,046
Tasmania	2,374	3,794	1,998	8,166	8,249
Northern Territory	176	266	137	579	587
Aust. Capital Territory ..	339	522	206	1,067	1,077
Abroad	40	58	8	106	106
Total	68,238	104,188	44,191	216,617	219,096

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

A trend towards larger families in Australia continued throughout 1956-57. In 1949-50, the percentage of maternity allowance claims granted with no other children was 35.2. In 1956-57, the figure was 31.5. The percentage with one or two other children remained stable—48.6 in 1949-50 and 48.1 in 1956-57. The percentage where there were three or more other children, however, rose significantly from 16.2 to 20.4.

Of maternity allowances granted in 1956-57, Tasmania had the highest percentage (24.5) of claims where there were three or more other children. Then came Queensland (23.6), Western Australia (21.6), South Australia (20.3), New South Wales (19.5), and Victoria (18.9).

13. 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, 1957.

State or Territory.	Claims in Force. <i>a</i>	Endowed Children. <i>a</i>			Average Liability per Claim. <i>a</i>	Amount Paid, 1956-57. <i>b</i>
		Total.	Per 1,000 Population.	Per Claim.		
	No.	No.	No.	No.	£ s. d.	£
N. S. Wales	518,942	1,081,141	298	2.08	41 3 4	20,758,876
Victoria	373,121	791,026	296	2.12	42 2 5	15,168,739
Queensland ..	199,689	453,717	325	2.27	46 1 6	8,836,240
S. Australia	127,356	274,291	314	2.15	42 19 11	5,249,971
W. Australia	102,157	227,575	329	2.23	44 18 5	4,461,588
Tasmania ..	48,743	111,367	340	2.28	46 8 1	2,172,628
N. Territory ..	2,705	5,881	307	2.17	43 10 7	163,412
A. C. Territory	5,297	11,717	309	2.21	44 10 3	216,624
Abroad ..	159	331	..	2.08	41 2 6	8,884
Total ..	1,378,169	2,957,046	307	2.15	42 15 9	57,036,962

a Excluding 397 claims covering 21,145 endowed children in approved institutions.

b Including amounts paid to approved institutions for endowed children.

14. WIDOWS' PENSIONS.

Pensions for widows have been paid by the Commonwealth Government from 30th June, 1942. "Widows" under the pension scheme include deserted wives, divorced women, dependent females, women whose husbands are in hospitals for the insane, and women whose husbands are imprisoned. The following rates came into operation on 15th October, 1957. The weekly rate for a widow who has one or more children under 16 years of age is £4 12s. 6d., plus 10s. per week for each additional child after the first. Widows who are over 50 years of age, and have no children, receive £3 15s. A widow under 50 years of age who has no child is eligible in the case of necessitous circumstances, for a

pension of £3 15s. a week for a period not exceeding 26 weeks after her husband's death, but, where the widow is pregnant, payment may be continued until the birth of her child. A woman whose husband is imprisoned and has been in prison for at least six months, and who is over 50 years of age or has one or more children, receives £3 15s. a week. A widow who is considered to be entirely dependent on her pension and who is paying rent may receive supplementary assistance of 10s. a week.

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

Property limits were raised to the following levels from October, 1958. A widow who has a child or children in her care, except a woman whose husband is in prison, is eligible for a pension unless the value of her property (excluding her home, furniture, and personal effects) exceeds £2,250. The annual rate of pension for other widows is reduced by £1 for every complete £12 of property (other than the home, &c.) above £200 up to £1,750, and by £1 for every £10 above £1,750 up to £2,250. No pension is payable in these cases if the value of the property (other than the home, &c.) exceeds £2,250.

WIDOWS' PENSIONS AT 30TH JUNE, 1957.

State or Territory.	Pensions Current.			Average Weekly Rate of Pension.	Pensions Paid, 1956-57.	
	Class "A" <i>a</i>	All Classes	Total per 10,000 of Population		Amount.	Per Head of Population.
	No.	No.	No.	£ s. d.	£	s. d.
N. S. Wales	8,616	18,389	51	3 18 4	3,641,724	20 4
Victoria ..	4,619	10,879	41	3 16 8	2,035,597	15 5
Queensland	3,659	7,544	54	3 18 6	1,503,523	21 9
S. Australia	1,689	3,783	43	3 16 11	735,021	17 1
W. Australia	1,237	3,243	47	3 13 11	612,271	17 11
Tasmania ..	772	1,476	45	3 19 7	303,367	18 7
N. Territory	12	24	13	4 1 2	5,935	6 6
A.C.Territory	44	78	21	3 18 4	14,579	8 1
Total ..	20,648	45,416	47	3 17 7	8,862,402^b	18 7

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

b Including £10,385 paid to persons temporarily abroad.

15. WAR PENSIONS.

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

condition which existed before enlistment is pensionable if it is considered to have been aggravated by war service.

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

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

WAR PENSIONS, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Recipients. <i>a</i>		Expenditure	Average Rate per Fortnight.				Per 1,000 of Population.			
	Incapa- citated Ex- members.	Depend- ants.		Incapaci- tated Ex- members.		Depend- ants.		Recipients.	Ex- penditure.		
	No.	No.	£	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	No.	£
1947-48	18,389	29,731	1,793,996	2	0	0	1	1	2	42.5	1,609
1948-49	19,395	32,162	2,074,951	2	5	9	1	2	9	44.5	1,819
1949-50	20,862	36,156	2,381,093	2	8	0	1	1	8	47.7	2,030
1950-51	21,919	39,954	3,016,499	3	3	11	1	6	3	50.4	2,499
1951-52	22,645	42,699	3,777,019	3	12	5	1	6	1	51.9	3,046
1952-53	23,304	45,236	4,109,763	4	1	1	1	8	5	53.1	3,230
1953-54	24,184	48,195	4,591,219	4	9	10	1	8	10	54.9	3,530
1954-55	25,063	51,260	5,385,216	4	18	9	1	9	11	56.8	4,063
1955-56	25,812	53,862	5,763,319	5	7	9	1	10	11	58.1	4,261
1956-57	26,470	56,218	6,106,669	5	10	8	1	10	11	59.2	4,424

a 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, 1956-1957.

Where Payable.	Recipients.		Expenditure.	Average Rate per Fortnight.			
	Incapacitated Ex-members.	Dependants.		Incapacitated Ex-members.		Dependants.	
	No.	No.	£	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
N. S. Wales ^a ..	69,080	136,244	15,297,734	4	18 11	1	15 1
Victoria ..	58,204	115,450	13,372,248	5	2 10	1	16 0
Queensland ..	26,470	56,218	6,106,669	5	10 8	1	10 11
S. Australia ^b ..	19,902	44,837	4,309,036	5	1 0	1	9 11
W. Australia ..	18,053	36,934	3,584,495	4	10 0	1	10 5
Tasmania ..	8,259	18,492	2,026,868	5	16 9	1	11 7
Abroad ..	1,746	3,401	506,737	5	9 10	3	16 6
Total ..	201,714	411,576	45,203,787	5	1 10	1	13 11

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

16. COMMONWEALTH PENSIONS AND SOCIAL AND HEALTH SERVICES EXPENDITURE.

The following table shows the total expenditure in each State on social and health services, excluding cost of administration, for the year 1956-57.

SOCIAL AND HEALTH SERVICES AND PENSIONS EXPENDITURE, AUSTRALIA, 1956-57.

Item.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia	Tasmania	Total. <i>a</i>
<i>Social Benefits.</i>	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
Age and Invalid Pensions ..	45,296	26,773	16,332	9,622	7,254	3,698	109,210
Funeral Benefits	136	94	48	30	23	10	341
Child Endowment	20,759	15,168	8,836	5,250	4,461	2,173	57,037
Widows' Pensions	3,642	2,035	1,504	735	612	303	8,862
Maternity Allowances ..	1,252	948	533	319	271	131	3,482
Tuberculosis Allowances ..	527	361	244	159	92	78	1,461
Unemployment Benefits ..	670	531	419	114	337	23	2,096
Sickness Benefits	640	340	234	136	97	47	1,499
Special Benefits <i>b</i>	116	155	80	26	14	13	405
Commonwealth Rehabilitation	145	175	64	91	71	22	568
<i>National Health Services.</i>							
Hospital Benefits	4,046	2,359	1,443	815	772	320	9,813
Medical Benefits	2,716	1,434	665	590	601	140	6,146
Medical Benefits for Pensioners	1,380	734	366	261	194	58	2,999
Medicines for Pensioners ..	825	378	279	162	114	35	1,793
Pharmaceutical Benefits ..	3,994	2,757	1,321	843	698	244	9,924
Nutrition of Children ..	1,093	599	386	199	158	155	2,607
Tuberculosis Campaign <i>c</i>	1,607	1,092	1,080	319	470	171	4,755
Miscellaneous ..	42	36	75	7	13	19	925 <i>d</i>
Total ..	88,886	55,969	33,909	19,678	16,252	7,640	223,923
Total per Head of Population ..	£ s. d. 24 15 6	£ s. d. 21 4 0	£ s. d. 24 11 3	£ s. d. 22 16 11	£ s. d. 23 14 10	£ s. d. 23 8	£ s. d. 23 9 8

a Including Australian Capital Territory and Northern Territory and amounts paid abroad. *b* Including payments to migrants in reception and training centres. *c* Including reimbursements to States for maintenance of hospitals. *d* Including £650,642 for the production of poliomyelitis vaccine.

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

Friendly Societies.—See Chapter 14.

Chapter 6.—LAND AND SETTLEMENT.

1. DEVELOPMENT.

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

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

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

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

2. LAND ADMINISTRATION.

The Land Administration Board.—The Board, established in 1923, is charged with the administration of the unalienated 84·8 per cent. of the State held under the main classes of Crown tenures, namely Pastoral Lease, Grazing Selection, and Agricultural Selection, and with making available from time to time, under the appropriate tenure, such lands as come into the hands of the Crown by resumption, expiry, surrender, or forfeiture of existing tenures. Lands which remain unoccupied (8·8 per cent. of the whole area) are either permanently reserved for public purposes or are too inferior or remote for settlement.

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

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

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

Perpetual Lease Selections have a first period of 15 years, the second year being rent free. Subsequent periods are for 7 years. Opening rents are $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the notified capital value, rentals for subsequent 7-year periods being determined by the Land Court.

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

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

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

Perpetual Lease Prickly Pear Development Selections.—The spread of prickly pear over 60 million acres in Queensland (of which 22 million acres were densely affected), and the success achieved in destroying the pest by introducing, in 1925, the South American moth borer, *Cactoblastis cactorum* is dealt with in the 1957 *Year Book* and earlier issues. Leases were opened in land reclaimed 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 1½ 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 1½ per cent. of the capital value of the land at the commencement of each assessment period.

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

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

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

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

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

3. AREAS AND TENURES.

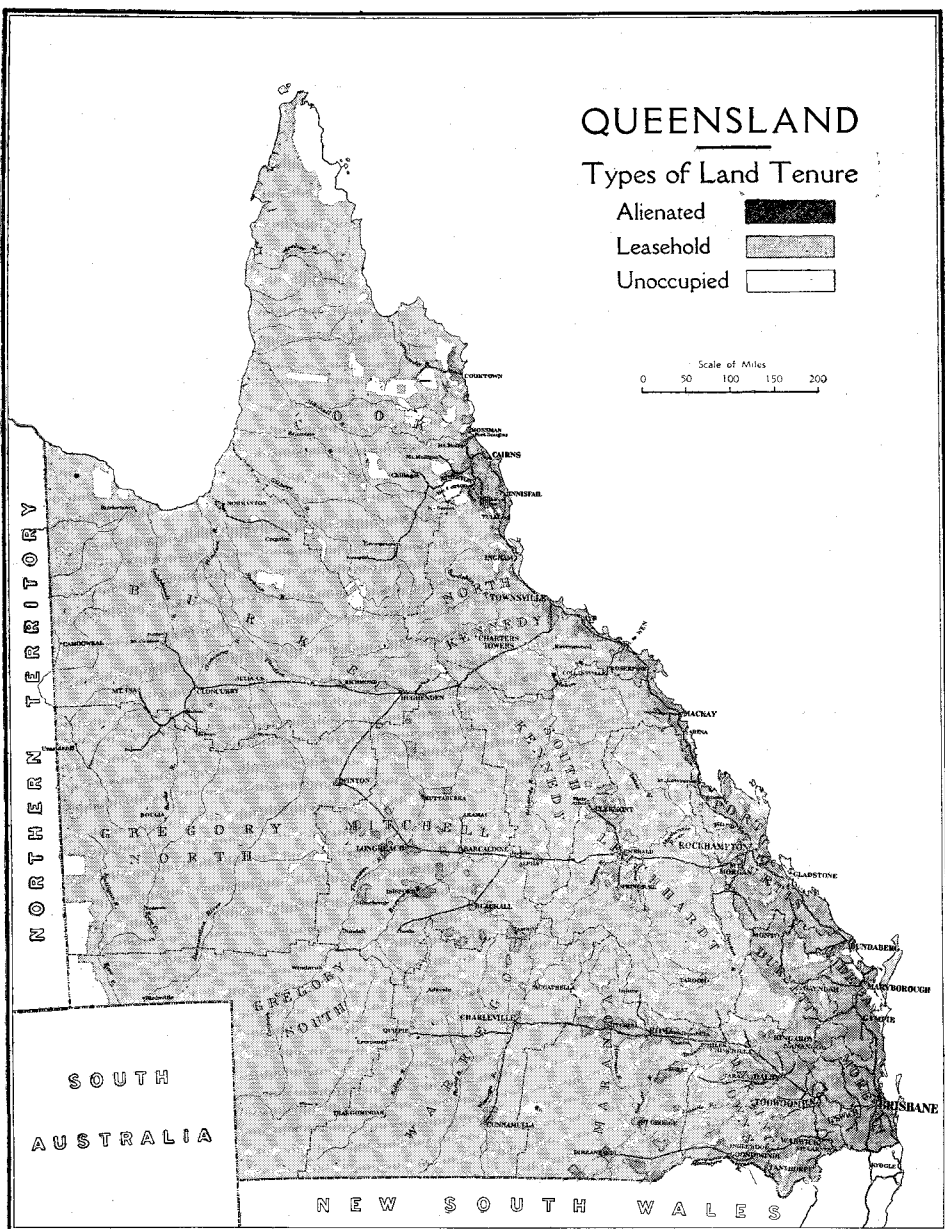
The following table shows the total area of the State, the area in occupancy, and the areas held under each main group of tenures at the end of each of the last five years.

TYPES OF LAND TENURE, QUEENSLAND.

Type of Tenure.	1953.	1954.	1955.	1956.	1957.
	1,000 Ac.	1,000 Ac.	1,000 Ac.	1,000 Ac.	1,000 Ac.
Alienated—					
By Purchase	24,326	24,515	24,772	25,027	25,144
Without Payment	92	92	92	92	92
In Process of Alienation ..	3,331	3,142	2,891	2,635	2,517
Total Alienated	27,749	27,749	27,755	27,754	27,753
Pastoral Leases	249,215	250,984	252,206	249,711	247,001
Occupation Licenses	13,018	10,519	11,109	12,740	15,192
Grazing Farms and Homesteads	88,587	89,438	89,825	90,340	90,985
Perpetual Leases	6,567	7,022	7,042	6,853	6,871
Forest Grazing Leases	1,644	1,620	1,625	1,204	945
Under Mining Acts	537	554	564	591	595
Leases for Special Purposes	2,563	2,074	2,063	2,246	2,480
Total Leased	362,131	362,211	364,434	363,685	364,069
Total Occupied	389,880	389,960	392,189	391,439	391,822
Roads and Stock Routes ..	3,641	3,663	3,674	3,688	3,711
Reserved for Public Purposes	19,058	19,000	19,054	19,407	19,442
Unoccupied and Unreserved ^r	14,301	14,257	11,963	12,346	11,905
Total Area <i>r</i>	426,880	426,880	426,880	426,880	426,880

^r Revised since last issue. See footnote, page 1.

Land Tenures, Australia.—Land areas and tenures in the various States are shown in the table on page 132.



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 130.

LAND TENURES, AUSTRALIA, AT END OF 1956.

State.	Private Lands.		Crown Lands.		Total Area.	Pro- portion Private Lands.
	Alienated.	In Process of Alienation.	Leased.	Other.		
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	%
N.S.W. ^a	53,007,646	12,795,673	115,914,331	16,319,470	198,037,120	33.2
Vic. ..	31,003,053	2,332,642	6,175,292	16,734,773	56,245,760	59.3
Q'land	25,119,465	2,634,946	363,684,616	35,440,973	426,880,000	6.5
S.A. ..	14,402,668	526,295	139,737,359	88,578,478	243,244,800	6.1
W.A. ^a	25,726,950	12,837,282	216,810,793	369,213,775	624,588,800	6.2
Tas. ^b ..	6,287,918	331,434	2,516,725	7,641,923	16,778,000	39.5
N.T. ^a ..	377,000	..	177,028,000	157,712,000	335,117,000	0.1
A.C.T. ^c	65,857	41,224	314,189	179,530	600,800	17.8
Total	155,990,557	31,499,496	1,022,181,305	691,820,922	1,901,492,280	9.9

^a At 30th June, 1957. ^b At 30th June, 1955. Latest figures available pending revision. ^c Including Jervis Bay area, 18,000 acres.

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

LAND REVENUE, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56.	1956-57.
	£	£	£	£	£
Rents—					
Pastoral ..	653,339	680,511	672,808	682,673	733,136
Grazing ..	989,459	1,273,450	1,313,588	1,288,426	1,497,190
Perpetual Leases	159,160	176,596	292,385	291,743	330,126
Special ..	51,981	53,712	54,823	57,245	65,981
Total ..	1,853,939	2,184,269	2,333,604	2,320,087	2,626,433
Sales	81,834	75,288	72,117	64,004	57,308
Other—					
Surveys ..	31,443	28,547	40,252	42,418	52,917
Other ..	56,921	88,810	92,028	92,700	93,366
Total ..	88,364	117,357	132,280	135,118	146,283
Total Revenue	2,024,137	2,376,914	2,538,001	2,519,209	2,830,024

4. IRRIGATION AND WATER CONSERVATION.

The economy of the State of Queensland is largely dependent on primary production and as it is subject to relatively frequent and serious losses by drought and also to extensive damage by flooding, the need for the provision of works for water conservation for irrigation and for flood mitigation is apparent.

The right to the use and flow and to the control of water in watercourses, lakes, springs and artesian wells in Queensland vests in the Crown, and the Commissioner of Irrigation and Water Supply is the officer

authorised to take measures to conserve water and provide for its more equal distribution and beneficial use. The Commissioner also controls sub-artesian bores in declared areas.

Development of Water Resources.—The *Land and Water Resources Development Act*, 1943, set up an Investigation Bureau, with provision for Advisory Committees, to plan, co-ordinate, and provide for the development and use of water resources.

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

Private Conservation, Irrigation and Water Supply Schemes.—The total area under agriculture in Queensland in 1956-57 was 2½ million acres with an annual value of production of approximately £80,000,000. Of this area some 116,000 acres were irrigated from which the annual value of crops produced was estimated at £14,400,000.

The bulk of the irrigated area is supplied with water from privately owned pumps operating from streams under license or from underground water resources. Diversions from streams have been materially assisted by the Government's policy of providing weirs for storage on streams throughout the State. During the past 25 years, 39 weirs have been constructed with a storage capacity of 49,430 acre feet. These provide improved regulation of stream flow and augment supplies available for use by private irrigators who pump from the streams.

Technical assistance is available to landholders throughout the State on all matters relating to water conservation and utilisation for domestic, stock and irrigation purposes, on individual holdings or groups of holdings.

In addition, under *The Farm Water Supplies Assistance Act*, 1958 the Government has provided finance to farmers by way of special Agricultural Bank loans, and technical supervision of construction and installation. Where contractors are not available the services of the Irrigation and Water Supply Commission can be made available for boring operations.

Irrigation Areas.—(a) *Dawson Valley Irrigation Area.*—Irrigation areas totalling 5,900 acres have been established on the Dawson River at Theodore and Gibber Gunyah where sixty-eight irrigated farms are under production. Water for irrigation is safeguarded by three weirs constructed on the Dawson River in the vicinity of Theodore. Pumping stations deliver water to channels which provide water to farms by gravity. Dairy products and cotton account for the major part of production from irrigated farms.

Eight farms have been taken up at Moura. These are supplied by privately owned equipment drawing from a storage of 5,100 acre feet created by Moura Weir on the Dawson River.

Further development of the Dawson Project is dependent on the provision of additional storage works. The Irrigation and Water Supply

Commission has recently completed investigations to determine a dam site on the Dawson River in the Nathan Gorge, the method of utilisation of the stored water, the area which can be developed, the estimated cost and the benefits to be derived from the implementation of the scheme.

(b) *Burdekin River Project.*—The Burdekin River Irrigation and Flood Mitigation Project has a three-fold purpose, the conservation of water for the generation of power and for irrigation, and the mitigation of flooding. The scheme has been planned for completion in stages, at each of which production will be commensurate with expenditure involved. The Burdekin River Authority has been constituted to control the development of the Project through the several interested State Departments.

Irrigation works required for Stage 1 of the Project were completed during 1957. The works serve approximately 200 farms comprising the irrigated areas of Clare, Millaroo and Dalbeg.

Water requirements have been safeguarded by the construction of Gorge Weir with a capacity of 6,600 acre feet, some 79 miles from the mouth of the Burdekin River. Pumping stations at each of the three areas deliver water to channels from which farms are supplied by gravity.

The main production from the areas is tobacco, of which 1,200 acres were grown during the 1957 season; off season crops of potatoes, beans and cotton are also produced. The value of production from the areas during 1957-58 was £560,000 of which £480,000 was from tobacco.

Construction of Stage 2 of the Project has not yet been commenced.

(c) *Mareeba-Dimbulah Irrigation Area.*—The history of tobacco growing in North Queensland has demonstrated the necessity of irrigation for the successful production of the crop.

Following a report to Parliament in 1952 on water conservation and irrigation proposals for the Mareeba-Dimbulah Area, a scheme was approved providing for the construction of a concrete dam on the Barron River in the vicinity of Tinaroo Falls, approximately 63 miles from the mouth of the river near Cairns and about 12 miles from Atherton; the provision of a supplementary weir known as Collins Weir on the Walsh River west of the Great Dividing Range; and the construction of some 200 miles of Main Channel and a similar length of distribution channels to convey water from the storages to individual sections of the project. Water will be conveyed by gravity to approximately 1,100 irrigation farms, on which 49,500 acres could be irrigated annually. It is expected that 12,000 acres will be devoted annually to tobacco production and the balance to mixed crops.

Tinaroo Falls Dam is the first major dam to be constructed in Queensland primarily for irrigation purposes, and will conserve 90,000 million gallons of water in a lake approximately three-quarters the volume and two-thirds the area of Sydney Harbour. It is of the mass gravity type rising 136 feet above river bed level with a maximum base width of 120 feet. A spillway 250 feet long and 12 feet deep will allow the passage of the highest likely flood. Completion of Tinaroo Falls Dam in 1959 is anticipated and channel construction is proceeding.

Collins Weir has been completed and channel construction in the South Walsh Area will permit irrigation of 25 tobacco farms in this area during the 1958 season from that source.

(d) *St. George Irrigation Area.*—This area is based on the Jack Taylor Weir on the Balonne River at St. George. Forty-one farms will be served by the works which comprise pumping station, channels and irrigation structures, and a drainage system; 20 farms have been allotted. Fat lamb raising on irrigated pastures is the main form of production.

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

Border Rivers Project.—The Dumaresq-Barwon Border Rivers Commission, consisting of representatives of New South Wales and Queensland, was created as the result of agreement legislation in these States to control works on these rivers and to allocate the water.

Investigation, design and construction of a dam on the Dumaresq River is the responsibility of the New South Wales Water Conservation and Irrigation Commission, and the Queensland Irrigation and Water Supply Commission is the constructing authority for any required weirs.

So far two weirs have been built on the Dumaresq River, one at Bonshaw and the other at Texas. A third weir is under construction at Glenarvon. Investigations in connection with the dam are proceeding.

Artesian Water.—Western Queensland beyond the 20 inch annual rainfall belt is predominantly pastoral and is mainly dependent for water supplies on artesian and sub-artesian bores, and, where normal surface storage is not readily available, on excavated tanks. The Great Artesian Basin in Queensland consists approximately of the area lying west and south of the Great Dividing Range, excluding the Cloncurry Mineral Field and the Barkly Tableland. It comprises 430,000 square miles or about two-thirds of the total State area.

A total of 2,525 artesian bores have been drilled in the Basin to an average depth of 1,425 feet. In addition, some 9,000 sub-artesian bores, within the Great Artesian Basin, have been registered in Queensland.

The established policy in regard to control of artesian wells is based on the recommendations of an Artesian Investigation Committee whose report was submitted to Parliament in 1954. Briefly, the findings of the Committee were that although there was proven diminution of artesian flow in Queensland, and such constituted a disability, it in no way threatened the future of the pastoral industry as the rate of flow would eventually stabilise; however, as the result of the Committee's recommendations, applications for licenses to sink artesian bores are carefully investigated, and action is taken to control flow in order to ensure equitable distribution of the water and to obviate waste.

Particulars of artesian bores drilled and the flow of artesian water since 1884 are given in the next table.

ARTESIAN BORES, QUEENSLAND.

Date.	Bores Flowing.	Bores Ceased Flowing.	Total Bores Drilled.	Daily Flow. <i>a</i>	Total Depth Drilled.	Average Depth of New Bores. <i>b</i>
	No.	No.	No.	1,000 Gal	1,000 Ft.	Feet.
31st December, 1884	3	..	3	0.02	0.3	100
31st December, 1894	262	5	267	99,600	311	1,180
31st December, 1904	647	46	693	265,700	1,065	1,770
31st December, 1914	1,068	161	1,229	354,900	2,013	1,770
31st December, 1924	1,251	325	1,576	328,500	2,587	1,650
31st December, 1934	1,291	523	1,814	282,400	2,914	1,370
31st December, 1938	1,352	596	1,948	262,100	3,053	1,040
31st December, 1943	1,301	707	2,008	229,200	3,109	930
31st December, 1948	1,439	685	2,124	227,780	3,190	700
30th June, 1953 ..	1,507	826	2,333	221,800	3,365 ^r	837
30th June, 1957 ..	1,627	898	2,525	211,000	3,596	1,203

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

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

^r Revised since last issue.

Stock Route Watering.—In 1935, the Trunk Stock Route System was inaugurated and from then on the construction of watering facilities on stock routes was greatly expanded. The Irrigation and Water Supply Commission acts as a construction authority for the Stock Routes Co-ordinating Board in these matters and had completed 347 facilities to 30th June, 1957.

Under *The State Grants (Encouragement of Meat Production) Act*, 1949-1954, the Commonwealth Government agreed to meet half the cost of a total expenditure of £300,000 to provide additional watering facilities on stock routes leading into, along and out of the Channel Country, and on the route from Camooweal to Mount Isa. Thirty-three facilities have been established under this scheme.

Irrigation on Rural Holdings.—According to returns received from primary producers for 1956-57, crops or pastures were irrigated on 6,078 holdings, or 14.0 per cent. of all rural holdings in the State. The total area of crops irrigated was 116,111 acres, or 4.7 per cent. of the total area under crop, and 4,776 acres of introduced pasture and 785 acres of native pasture were irrigated. The average area irrigated per holding using irrigation was 20.0 acres.

Underground supplies of water are used more than surface water. In 1956-57, on 2,481 holdings, 71,329 acres were irrigated with water from bores, spears, or wells, while, on 3,090 holdings, 40,309 acres were irrigated with surface water from streams, weirs, lagoons, &c. On 111 holdings, chiefly market gardens in Brisbane, 358 acres were irrigated from town water supplies. A combination of sources of water was used by 396 irrigators on 9,676 acres. These figures include pastures as well as crops.

A total of 2,093 acres was irrigated by gravity flow without the aid of pumping plant, compared with 20,683 acres in 1955-56. The decrease of 18,590 acres was due to wet conditions which made it unnecessary to water native pastures. Among power-plants, oil engines pumped water

for 63,280 acres and electric motors for 45,245 acres. Most of the electric motors were used in the Moreton Division and the Ayr sugar district.

CROPS IRRIGATED, QUEENSLAND.

Crop.	1955-56.			1956-57.		
	Total Area.	Area Irrigated.	Proportion Irrigated.	Total Area.	Area Irrigated.	Proportion Irrigated.
	Acres.	Acres.	%	Acres.	Acres.	%
Sugar Cane ..	483,322	58,762	12.2	481,160	57,158	11.9
Vegetables ..	57,071	19,828	34.7	62,728	25,096	40.0
Fruit ..	44,169	3,671	8.3	42,477	3,660	8.6
Tobacco ..	6,301	5,545	88.0	7,029	6,350	90.3
Cotton ..	13,290	685	5.2	11,338	407	3.6
Other..	1,995,981	23,966	1.2	1,860,454	23,440	1.3
All Crops ..	2,600,134	112,457	4.3	2,465,186	116,111	4.7

The next table shows the distribution, in statistical divisions, of crops irrigated during 1956-57.

DISTRIBUTION OF IRRIGATED CROPS, QUEENSLAND, 1956-57.

Statistical Division.	Sugar Cane.	Vegetables.	Fruit.	To-bacco.	Cotton.	Other.	Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Moreton ..	14	17,585	1,341	3	..	15,365	34,308
Maryborough ..	11,935	2,598	1,446	82	5	3,193	19,259
Downs ..	..	366	116	1,903	..	1,493	3,878
Roma ..	..	10	11	..	..	19	40
South Western ..	..	7	36	..	..	12	55
Rockhampton ..	..	701	113	1	326	2,803	3,944
Central Western ..	..	15	1	..	..	22	38
Far Western ..	..	3	1	..	..	..	4
Mackay ..	659	57	17	..	..	4	737
Townsville ..	44,284	2,684	454	1,161	76	365	49,024
Cairns ..	266	1,057	110	3,194	..	154	4,781
Peninsula & Nth. West	..	13	14	6	..	10	43
Total Queensland	57,158	25,096	3,660	6,350	407	23,440	116,111

5. FORESTRY.

The Department of Forestry controls the disposal of timber resources on Crown lands, the reserved forest areas, and selection tenures which reserve timber to the Crown. The proportion of timber from Crown lands has been increasing as private resources have become depleted, and the revenues are important. Silvicultural operations to replace forests cut for use are being actively pursued. The table on page 139 gives particulars of operations for five years.

The work of the Department of Forestry in the field of reforestation aims at making adequate provision for the timber requirements of the State. It falls naturally into two broad classes, namely, establishment of plantations of softwoods and the improvement of natural stands of hardwoods, cypress pine, and cabinetwoods of North Queensland.

A minimum of 200,000 acres of good quality softwood plantations is considered necessary and the aim is to achieve that target by 1980. By the end of March, 1957, approximately 76,000 acres of plantations of native and exotic softwoods had been established, and this area is being extended by the annual planting of about 5,000 acres.

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

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

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

The chief exotic species planted is slash pine, which is native to the south-east of U.S.A. Slash pine has proved less exacting than loblolly pine from the same region and has proved suitable for planting over a wide range along the eastern coastal plain from Brisbane to north of Rockhampton. Centres of planting are Beerwah, Toolara (Coondoo Creek—near Gympie), Tuan Creek (near Maryborough), and Bowenia (near Yeppoon). The oldest plantations are at Beerwah and were established in 1928. At age 28 years in 1956, the average height of the slash pine was 82 feet and the average girth breast high was 42 inches for the 111 stems per acre remaining. Merchantable thinnings had yielded 2,200 cubic feet per acre and the standing volume was 3,200 cubic feet per acre.

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

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

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

STATE FOREST SERVICE, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56.	1956-57.
	1,000 Ac.	1,000 Ac.	1,000 Ac.	1,000 Ac.	1,000 Ac.
Forest Reservations—					
State Forests, Permanent	4,597	4,667	4,698	4,958	5,008
Timber Forests, Temporary	3,254	3,223	3,213	3,084	3,071
National Parks	765	779	788	788	788
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Nurseries	28	28	29	29	27
Reforestation—	1,000 Ac.	1,000 Ac.	1,000 Ac.	1,000 Ac.	1,000 Ac.
Area of Plantations ..	57	62	67	73	79
Area Treated for Natural Regeneration	515	532	549	562	569
Harvesting and Marketing—	1,000.	1,000.	1,000.	1,000.	1,000.
Logs S. Ft.	206,008	240,737	224,466	223,538	221,366
Sleepers Pieces	1,322	878	650	760	1,063
Rlwy Timbers { S. Ft.	1,174	826	716	1,020	1,214
{ Lin. Ft.	98	83	91	98	141
Bridge Timbers { S. Ft.	21	42	101	19	18
{ Lin. Ft.	..	..	..	..	..
House Blocks and Poles Lin. Ft.	810	772	865	807	596
Fencing Timber { Pieces	451	430	349	380	372
{ Lin. Ft.	227	296	63	245	201
Mining Timber { Pieces	147	53	49	80	46
{ Lin. Ft.	622	338	301	348	295
Fuel Tons	53	62	61	69	61
Survey—	1,000 Ac.	1,000 Ac.	1,000 Ac.	1,000 Ac.	1,000 Ac.
Assessment and Valuation					
Surveys	131	120	90	126	119
Total Area Dealt with to Date	7,434	7,554	7,644	7,770	7,889
Receipts—	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
Sales of Timber	2,527	2,493	2,019	1,836 ^r	2,400
Other	19	20	28	30 ^r	26
Expenditure—					
Marketing of Timber ..	1,136	915	731	670	871
Reforestation ^a	1,246	1,096	1,404	1,527	1,369
National Parks	25	30	45	51	46
Administration, &c. ..	241	265	282	328	333
Access Roads ^b	149	124	216	217	156
Resumption of Timberlands	7	4	10	12	7
Purchase of Plant ..	21	61	118	67	46

^a Expenditure from Loan Fund and Special Funds. ^b Excluding expenditure by Main Roads Department on Forestry Access Roads. ^r Revised since last issue.

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

The improvement of the natural forests is effected by cultural treatments, which are designed to secure adequate regeneration of the best species and to improve their representation in the forest, and to

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

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

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

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

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

The number of persons employed in all activities of the Forestry Department at 30th June, 1957, was 1,804.

Chapter 7.—PRODUCTION.

1. INTRODUCTION.

In the production of Queensland, primary industry, which includes rural, mining and forestry production, is of paramount significance. Factory activity is of growing importance, however, and building construction and maintenance has required a large share of manpower since the last war. This chapter deals with these economic activities, and, in conclusion, there is a section dealing with national income, chiefly for Australia as a whole, which includes the production of the service industries. These latter industries are vital and increasingly important in a modern economy, and in Queensland employ about 60 per cent. of the working population. They include transport and communications, wholesale and retail trade, financial and professional services, public administration, and entertainment and personal services. They are discussed in the appropriate sections of the chapters on Social Services, Transport and Communication, Trade and Employment.

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

The value of Queensland's natural grasslands is seen from the fact that nearly all the sheep and beef cattle are maintained on them—the sheep on the open grasslands of the southern and 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 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 1956-57, on 43,292 holdings, which had a total area of 368,689,000 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, 1956-57.

Statistical Division.	Total Holdings.	Total Area of Holdings.	Holdings Carrying—			
			Dairy Cattle.	Beef Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
	No.	Acres.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Moreton ..	10,318	3,292,403	7,811	1,088	191	4,259
Maryborough ..	7,559	7,810,668	6,163	1,368	131	3,365
Downs ..	9,211	15,414,956	6,489	3,054	2,550	3,468
Roma ..	1,383	20,746,360	455	1,089	950	96
South Western	637	54,772,231	109	537	567	13
<i>Total South</i>	<i>29,108</i>	<i>102,036,618</i>	<i>21,027</i>	<i>7,136</i>	<i>4,389</i>	<i>11,201</i>
Rockhampton	4,154	21,598,891	2,626	1,804	195	1,532
Cent. Western	1,225	42,626,370	268	920	735	38
Far Western..	359	62,709,791	70	224	289	6
<i>Total Central</i>	<i>5,738</i>	<i>126,935,052</i>	<i>2,964</i>	<i>2,948</i>	<i>1,219</i>	<i>1,576</i>
Mackay ..	2,158	3,649,908	1,219	282	4	101
Townsville ..	1,547	20,020,117	372	435	3	109
Cairns ..	3,979	11,691,463	1,445	341	8	530
Peninsula ..	57	19,070,863	8	48	..	2
North Western	705	85,285,081	81	557	401	17
<i>Total North</i>	<i>8,446</i>	<i>139,717,432</i>	<i>3,125</i>	<i>1,663</i>	<i>416</i>	<i>759</i>
Total Q'land	43,292	368,689,102	27,116	11,747	6,024	13,536

Sizes of Flocks and Herds.—In 1955-56, a special classification of sheep flocks and cattle herds was made, according to the number of stock on each holding. Particulars are shown in the following table.

FLOCKS AND HERDS ACCORDING TO SIZE, QUEENSLAND, 31ST MARCH, 1956.

Size of Flock or Herd.	Sheep.		Dairy Cattle.		Beef Cattle.	
	Flocks.	Stock.	Herds.	Stock.	Herds.	Stock.
	No.	1,000.	No.	1,000.	No.	1,000.
Under 5 ..	609	11	4,802	12	1,362	14
5 to 19 ..			4,843	47		
20 to 49 ..			5,900	206		
50 to 99 ..	198	14	8,815	641	2,009	67
100 to 499 ..	743	214	3,377	478	2,053	147
500 to 999 ..	614	450	..	..	4,077	979
1,000 to 1,999 ..	800	1,160	..	..	1,132	792
2,000 to 4,999 ..	1,358	4,530	..	..	631	886
5,000 to 9,999 ..	1,085	7,591	..	..	339	1,020
10,000 and Over ..	467	8,146	..	..	114	804
					73	1,237
Total ..	5,874	22,116	27,737	1,384	11,790	5,946

Growers of Crops.—The next table shows the numbers of growers of some of the main crops during 1956-57. 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, 1956-57.

Statistical Division.	Sugar Cane.	Wheat.	Maize.	Sorghum.	Pine-apples.	Bananas.	Potatoes.	Tomatoes.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Moreton	330	55	257	94	1,106	852	1,353	719
Maryborough ..	1,570	152	769	537	493	163	248	72
Downs .. ..	..	2,480	459	1,187	..	..	139	455
Roma .. ..	..	109	1	31	..	..	..	..
South-Western ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total South</i> ..	<i>1,900</i>	<i>2,796</i>	<i>1,486</i>	<i>1,849</i>	<i>1,599</i>	<i>1,015</i>	<i>1,740</i>	<i>1,246</i>
Rockhampton ..	102	304	97	533	142	54	61	141
Central-Western ..	..	30	..	46	..	..	..	..
Far Western ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total Central</i> ..	<i>102</i>	<i>334</i>	<i>97</i>	<i>579</i>	<i>142</i>	<i>54</i>	<i>61</i>	<i>141</i>
Mackay	1,829	..	..	1	10	14	12	15
Townsville ..	645	..	..	5	43	35	55	270
Cairns	2,392	1	269	..	59	75	63	55
Peninsula .. ..	..	..	1	..	4	4	..	..
North-Western ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total North</i> ..	<i>4,866</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>270</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>116</i>	<i>128</i>	<i>130</i>	<i>340</i>
Total Queensland	6,868	3,131	1,853	2,434	1,857	1,197	1,931	1,727

Machinery on Holdings.—The following table shows the types of machinery used on rural holdings. See page 136 for irrigation.

MACHINERY USED ON RURAL HOLDINGS, QUEENSLAND.

Description.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56.	1956-57.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Ploughs (All Kinds) ..	61,640	60,219	60,929	59,605	57,909
Disc Cultivators	25,421	26,756	28,379	28,934	29,418
Rotary Hoes	4,555	4,665	4,957	5,230	5,291
Harrows (Leaves)	115,145	116,619	116,657	116,690	114,771
Scarifiers	30,943	29,578	28,755	27,465	26,125
Other Cultivators	22,198	22,744	23,987	24,781	25,858
Fertiliser Distributors ..	7,164	7,888	8,338	8,657	8,989
Grain Drills	10,088	10,448	11,030	11,218	11,343
Maize or Cotton Planters ..	7,908	7,707	7,693	7,619	7,350
Sugar Cane Planters	4,833	4,977	5,080	5,197	5,331
Headers, Strippers, Harvesters	5,351	5,662	6,056	6,517	6,519
Reapers and Binders	1,482	1,536	1,394	1,280	1,195
Mowers, and Hay Rakes ..	25,281	25,364	25,862	26,365	<i>a</i>
Fruit Spraying Plants (Power)	1,919	2,069	2,388	2,463	<i>a</i>
Fruit Graders	908	968	940	942	<i>a</i>
Milking Machines (Stands) ..	46,071	47,324	48,057	48,883	48,967
Shearing Machines (Stands)	15,941	16,257	16,420	17,004	17,037
Tractors—Wheeled	29,822	32,535	35,024	37,443	} 44,873
Tractors—Crawler or Track	4,176	4,547	4,945	5,313	
Stationary Engines	46,917	48,455	49,397	50,008	
Electric Motors	8,730	10,069	11,554	12,846	14,494

a Information not collected.

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

PERMANENT FULL-TIME WORKERS ON RURAL HOLDINGS, QUEENSLAND.

At 31st March.			Proprietors. a	Unpaid Relatives.	Employees.	Total.
MALES.						
1953	..	..	44,001	5,301	19,934	69,236
1954	..	..	43,579	5,907	20,718	70,204
1955	..	..	43,912	6,105	20,359	70,376
1956	..	..	45,759	3,946	20,099	69,804
1957	..	..	45,564	4,214	19,148	68,926
FEMALES.						
1953	..	..	10,435	5,772	3,737	19,944
1954	..	..	11,934	7,925	3,855	23,714
1955	..	..	10,991	8,982	3,922	23,895
1956	..	..	9,138	6,403	3,474	19,015
1957	..	..	10,080	5,362	3,149	18,591
TOTAL.						
1953	..	..	54,436	11,073	23,671	89,180
1954	..	..	55,513	13,832	24,573	93,918
1955	..	..	54,903	15,087	24,281	94,271
1956	..	..	54,897	10,349	23,573	88,819
1957	..	..	55,644	9,576	22,297	87,517

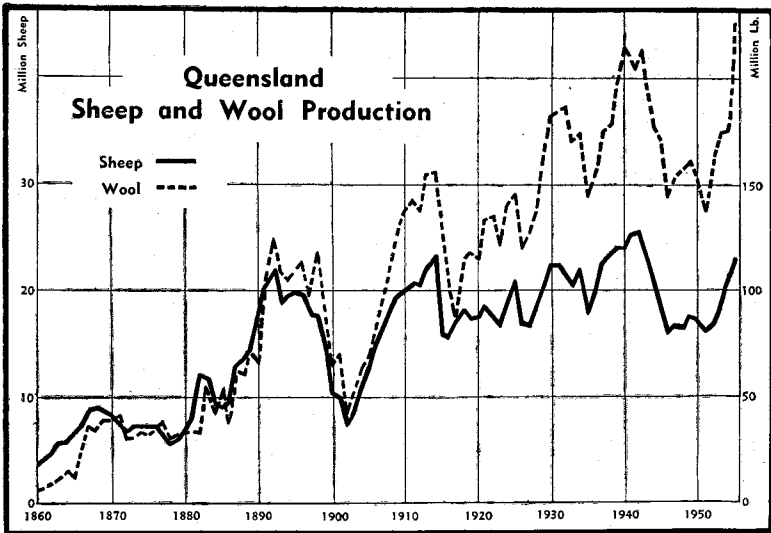
a Including share-farmers.

The permanent full-time employees shown in the above table were recorded as having received wages (including the value of board and lodging when it was supplied) to the value of £13,655,356 in the twelve months ended 31st March, 1957. In addition, £18,177,242 was stated to have been paid to all seasonal or casual workers during the twelve months. At 31st March, 1957, 17,239 males and 1,129 females were recorded as being engaged in such temporary employment, but their numbers would vary greatly at different seasons of the year.

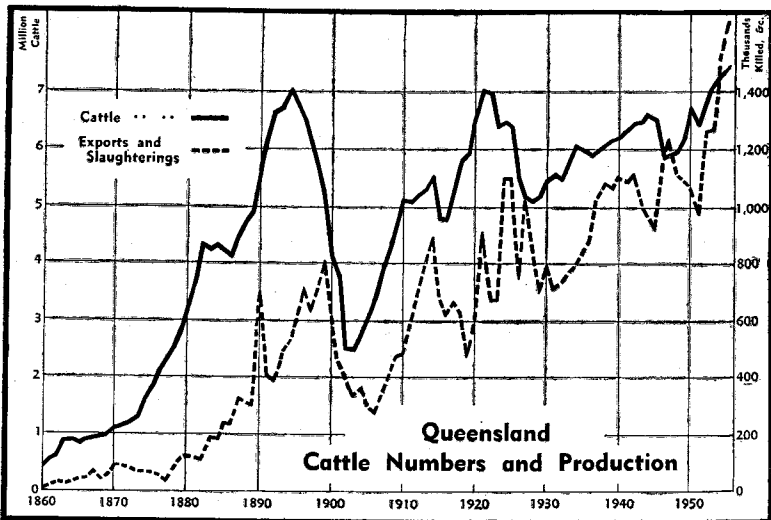
3. LIVE STOCK.

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 south-east and north-west through the centre of Queensland extending to the border of New South Wales but not as far as the Gulf of Carpentaria. Pig breeding, generally associated with dairy farming, is confined mostly to the Moreton, Maryborough, and Downs districts.

Types of Live Stock.—Since March, 1943, live stock have been classified according to their principal types. The table on page 146 shows the results of such classification for the last five years.



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



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

LIVE STOCK, QUEENSLAND, AT 31ST MARCH.

Description.	1954.	1955.	1956.	1957.	1958.
<i>Horses.</i>	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Draught over 1 Year	63,110	54,214	46,905	39,618	33,090
Other over 1 Yr.	196,171	199,168	200,892	201,076	196,460
Foals under 1 Yr.	13,899	13,496	13,295	14,073	13,744
Total Horses ..	273,180	266,878	261,092	254,767	243,294
<i>Beef Cattle.</i>					
Bulls	80,413	81,809	82,083	88,020	86,582
Cows and Heifers	2,567,229	2,615,068	2,630,737	2,751,367	2,693,013
Calves under 1 Yr.	1,070,851	1,061,363	1,107,276	1,211,283	1,107,988
Other	1,984,506	2,102,608	2,126,186	2,036,373	2,029,643
Total Beef Cattle	5,702,999	5,860,848	5,946,282	6,087,043	5,917,226
<i>Dairy Cattle.</i>					
Bulls	28,143	27,940	27,889	27,819	27,178
Cows Milking ..	661,256	655,307	664,443	630,558	608,142
Cows Dry	253,607	247,221	251,661	288,377	236,144
Heifers	214,325	226,437	225,627	215,201	217,770
Calves under 1 Yr.	163,144	162,228	159,680	161,557	134,737
Other ^a	62,733	58,081	54,439	51,162	45,998
Total Dairy Cattle	1,383,208	1,377,214	1,383,739	1,374,674	1,269,969
Total All Cattle	7,086,207	7,238,062	7,330,021	7,461,717	7,187,195
<i>Sheep.</i>					
Rams	235,469	234,763	252,460	271,855	268,006
Breeding Ewes ..	7,494,134	7,948,152	8,610,538	9,233,623	9,265,420
Other Ewes	1,035,107	1,113,268	1,240,947	1,423,609	1,491,392
Lambs & Hoggets	3,009,746	3,647,437	4,174,489	3,924,773	2,624,669
Wethers	6,419,532	7,278,206	7,837,312	8,336,341	8,624,224
Total Sheep ..	18,193,988	20,221,826	22,115,746	23,190,201	22,273,711
<i>Pigs.</i>					
Boars	10,793	10,915	10,328	10,757	10,517
Breeding Sows ..	50,826	52,406	49,148	56,071	53,691
Suckers, Weaners, and Slips ..	115,104	121,868	112,364	118,894	114,936
Baconers and Porkers ..	112,066	116,655	112,386	112,595	125,786
Backfatters ..	2,219	2,533	1,452	1,066	1,495
Stores	93,445	102,502	87,193	95,135	116,288
Total Pigs ..	384,453	406,879	372,871	394,518	422,713

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

The beef cattle total decreased during the twelve months ended 31st March, 1958, by 2·8 per cent. from its highest level for 34 years. Dairy cattle decreased in number during the twelve months by 7·6 per cent. to a point 300,000 below their 1943 peak, reaching their lowest total since 1933.

A decrease in sheep numbers of 916,490, or 4·0 per cent., followed an increase of 1,074,455 during the previous twelve months to the highest total for 13 years. The latest number was only 87 per cent. of the total at 31st March, 1943.

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

LIVE STOCK, AUSTRALIA, AT 31ST MARCH, 1957.

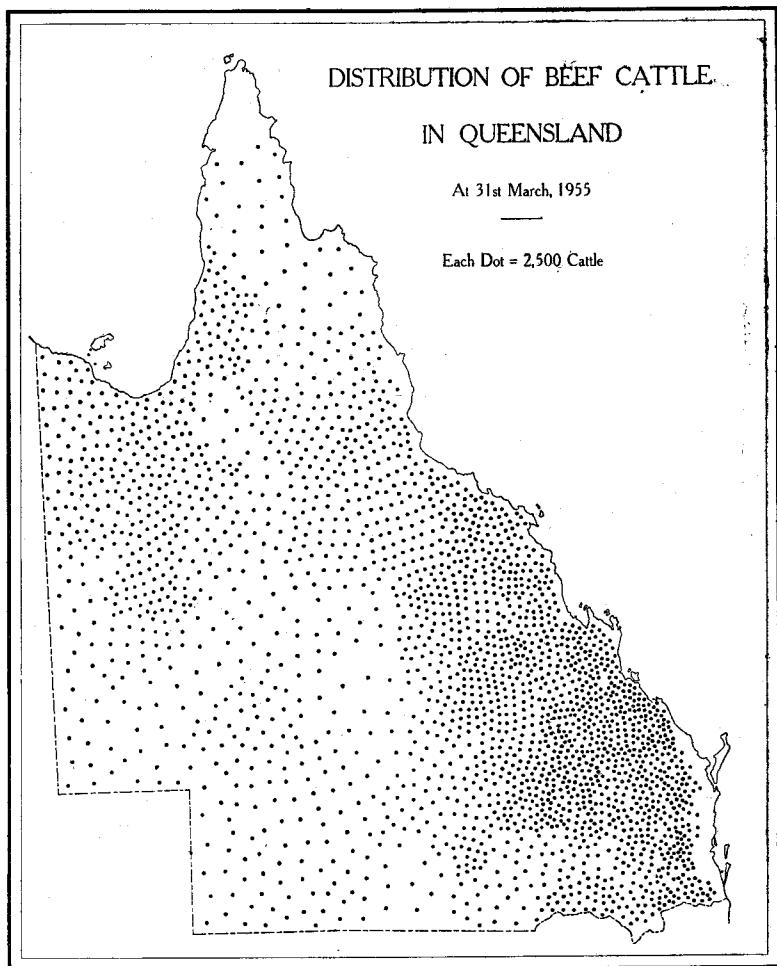
State or Territory.	Horses.	Beef Cattle.	Dairy Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
New South Wales ..	235	2,577	1,334	67,670	387
Victoria	108	1,045	1,721	25,831	258
Queensland	255	6,087	1,375	23,190	395
South Australia ..	41	356	265	14,984	92
Western Australia ..	45	733	224	14,887	140
Tasmania	14	158	196	2,943	52
N. Territory ^a ..	38	1,176	..	30	1
A. C. Territory ..	1	7	3	267	..
Total Australia	737	12,139	5,118	149,802	1,325
% Queensland of Total	34·6	50·1	26·9	15·5	29·8

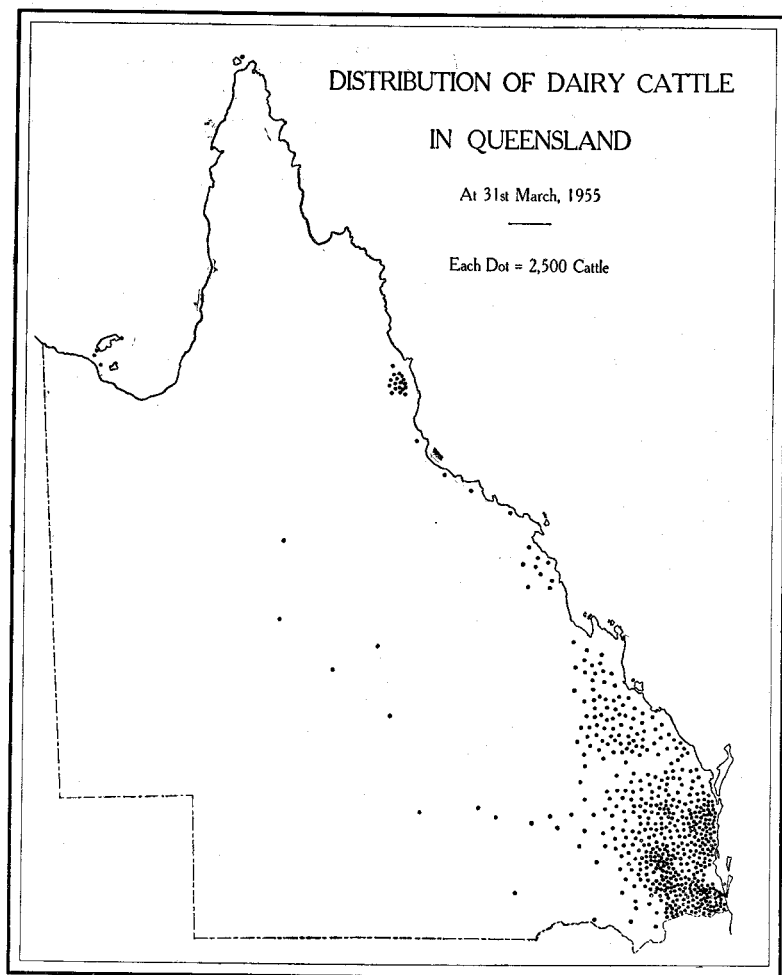
^a At 30th June, 1957.

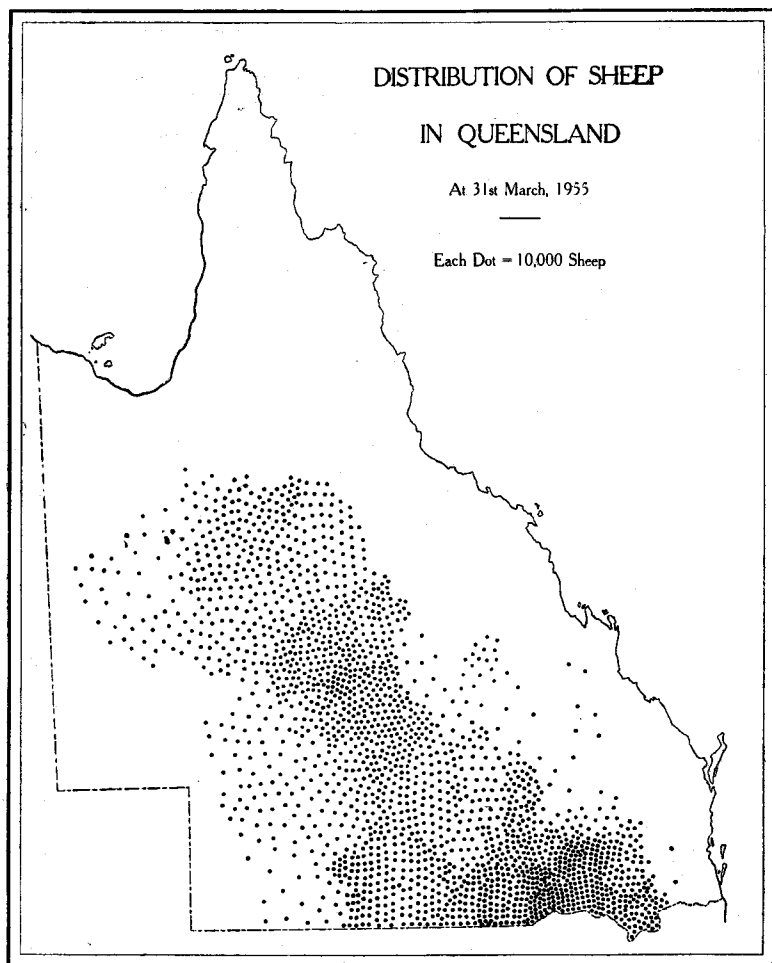
Distribution of Live Stock.—Numbers of live stock in statistical divisions are shown in the following table, and the distribution of beef and dairy cattle, sheep, and pigs in the maps on pages 148 to 151.

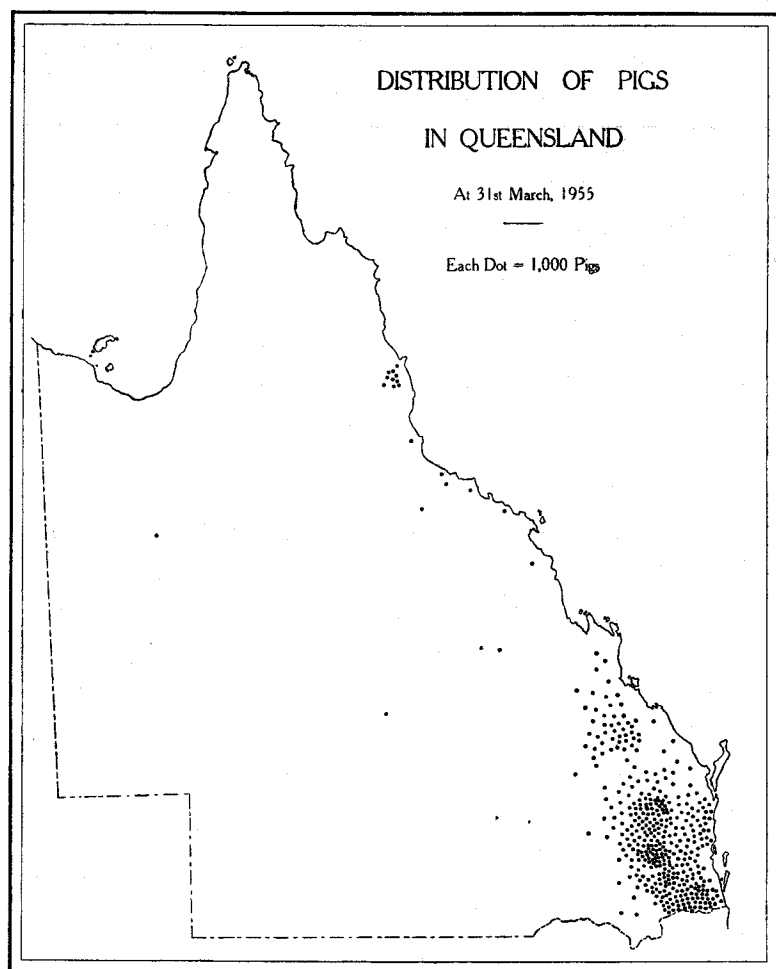
LIVE STOCK, QUEENSLAND, AT 31ST MARCH, 1957.

Statistical Division.	Horses.	Beef Cattle.	Dairy Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Moreton	27,154	156,178	409,007	16,845	101,696
Maryborough ..	26,606	381,295	372,330	8,452	105,719
Downs	32,237	444,912	278,591	3,902,689	113,032
Roma	16,147	407,648	15,145	3,808,582	1,783
South Western ..	16,580	337,710	3,571	4,777,877	142
<i>Total South ..</i>	<i>118,724</i>	<i>1,727,743</i>	<i>1,078,644</i>	<i>12,514,445</i>	<i>322,372</i>
Rockhampton ..	28,743	975,193	203,904	150,934	50,781
Central Western ..	23,783	708,739	9,542	5,011,448	1,491
Far Western ..	12,865	446,253	2,196	2,592,929	372
<i>Total Central ..</i>	<i>65,391</i>	<i>2,130,185</i>	<i>215,642</i>	<i>7,755,311</i>	<i>52,644</i>
Mackay	6,467	146,009	22,683	1,142	1,171
Townsville	14,058	537,001	6,356	210	5,683
Cairns	9,992	169,812	48,804	684	11,415
Peninsula	5,237	93,540	152	..	56
North Western ..	34,898	1,282,753	2,393	2,918,409	1,177
<i>Total North ..</i>	<i>70,652</i>	<i>2,229,115</i>	<i>80,388</i>	<i>2,920,445</i>	<i>19,502</i>
Total Queensland	254,767	6,087,043	1,374,674	23,190,201	394,518









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.
1947-48..	1,146,668	6,540,702	3,730,189	57.0	1,047,958	402,143
1948-49..	1,093,859	6,159,620	3,278,247	53.2	988,919	497,960
1949-50..	1,112,954	6,847,643	3,869,703	56.5	1,002,763	511,247
1950-51..	1,187,427	6,858,001	3,721,830	54.3	772,243	463,031
1951-52..	1,057,406	6,200,471	2,061,849	33.3	802,562	369,885
1952-53..	1,267,338	6,108,167	3,339,524	54.7	1,063,181	399,633
1953-54..	1,379,427	6,925,618	3,342,491	48.3	1,082,820	461,967
1954-55..	1,442,358	7,032,212	3,934,905	56.0	1,010,577	496,517
1955-56..	1,515,251	7,791,723	4,577,819	58.8	1,187,989	459,541
1956-57..	1,654,862	8,184,343	4,458,033	54.5	1,272,430	438,982

Stock Losses.—Losses of cattle from drought and other causes were above normal in 1957-58, totalling 555,990, compared with 282,842 in 1956-57 and 277,522 in 1955-56. Sheep losses, which average about 1,500,000 for seasons of good rainfall, were 2,187,695 in 1957-58, compared with 1,349,829 in 1956-57.

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 1956-57 there were 29 meatworks and 9 bacon factories in operation in the State, including several large establishments producing meat and canned products for export at various ports along the coast from Brisbane to Cairns. Reference to the Queensland Meat Industry Board is made at the end of Chapter 10.

The following table shows the operations of these establishments during the five years ended 30th June, 1957. Other particulars will be found in section 10 of this chapter.

MEATWORKS, INCLUDING RABBIT FREEZING WORKS, AND BACON FACTORIES.

Particulars.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56.	1956-57.
Establishments No.	30	35	35	38	38
Workers ^a .. No.	6,716	7,304	7,433	7,897	7,477
Salaries and Wages					
Paid... .. £1,000	5,229	5,992	6,584	7,108	7,035
Stock Killed—					
Cattle and Calves No.	991,513	1,058,066	1,120,319	1,154,713	1,265,365
Sheep .. No.	486,892	460,199	365,095	460,888	466,604
Lambs .. No.	81,729	91,544	87,630	112,171	140,338
Pigs .. No.	359,297	417,600	439,305	394,788 ^r	382,833
Fresh Meat Produced—					
Beef, Veal 1,000 Lb.	344,913	354,660	356,700	388,520	462,645
Mutton 1,000 Lb.	20,327	18,857	14,698	19,837	19,211
Lamb 1,000 Lb.	2,675	2,773	2,647	3,580	4,594
Bacon, Ham 1,000 Lb.	14,111	15,695	17,454	15,998	14,683
Pork .. 1,000 Lb.	8,136	9,619	11,336	9,065	10,365
Canned					
Products 1,000 Lb. ^b	74,324	60,271	71,953	66,729	62,555
Value of All					
Products .. £1,000	47,664	49,891	49,586	52,061	55,221

^a Average number of workers during period of operation.

^b Weight of meat, vegetables, and other constituents. ^r Revised since last issue.

Meat Exports.—The following table gives details of the exports of meat and allied products to oversea markets; it does not include the products of wild animals. In 1956-57, 12,417 cattle were exported, 11,513 of which went to the Philippines.

OVERSEA EXPORTS OF MEAT AND ALLIED PRODUCTS, QUEENSLAND, 1956-57.

Country to which Exported.	Meat.	Cattle Hides and Sheep Skins.	Leather.	Edible Animal Fats and Tallow.
	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom ..	19,757,678	333,463	150,185	464,211
Other British ..	4,212,249	5,652	156,516	495,085
Belgium ..	411,506	45,511	..	60,501
France ..	43,150	666,639	..	..
Germany ..	39,561	289,033	..	15,174
Italy ..	209,017	273,928	..	..
Japan ..	1,075,359	92,507	..	123,806
Netherlands ..	43,390	77,137	..	26,530
Philippines ..	660,791	14,196	..	1,100
Other Countries ..	617,207	242,090	..	138,833
Total ..	27,069,908	2,040,156	306,701	1,325,240

Exports of meat and allied products to other Australian States during 1956-57 included fresh beef and mutton, £1,233,318, fresh pork, £224,002, bacon and hams, £823,121, canned meats, &c., £1,156,839, hides and skins, £709,154, tallow, £337,034, and edible animal oils and fats, £544,650. In addition, the movement of live animals across the inter-state borders accounted for net exports from the State to the value of £9,413,482 for cattle, £659,129 for pigs, and £45,331 for sheep.

4. WOOL.

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

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

WOOL PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND.

Year. a			Sheep and Lambs Shorn.	Total Wool Produced. b	Value of Wool Produced. c
			No.	Lb. Greasy.	£
1947-48	..	..	16,832,805	153,564,000	28,057,000
1948-49	..	..	17,156,033	156,655,000	32,623,000
1949-50	..	..	17,182,290	162,256,000	46,878,000
1950-51	..	..	17,800,232	154,667,000	88,818,000
1951-52	..	..	17,522,337	138,767,000	47,190,000
1952-53	..	..	17,326,402	163,149,000	59,903,000
1953-54	..	..	18,611,841	174,414,000	61,125,000
1954-55	..	..	20,244,911	176,548,000	52,109,000
1955-56	..	..	20,482,679	194,014,000 r	53,134,000 r
1956-57	..	..	24,071,462	227,664,000	78,504,000

a Year ended 30th June.

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

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

r Revised since last issue.

Of the total number of sheep shorn in 1956-57, 3,508,974 (14.6 per cent.) were lambs.

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

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

production in other States increased. However, since 1953-54 Queensland's production has risen to reach again the level of the late war-time years. In 1956-57 New South Wales provided approximately three-sevenths, Victoria one-fifth, Queensland one-seventh, South Australia one-eighth, and Western Australia one-tenth of the total wool. Quantities produced in the various States (in terms of wool in the grease) were New South Wales, 660,343,000 lb.; Victoria, 299,572,000 lb.; Queensland, 227,664,000 lb.; South Australia, 188,808,000 lb.; Western Australia, 156,402,000 lb.; and Tasmania, 28,663,000 lb., making up an Australian total (with Territories) of 1,564,255,000 lb.

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

WOOL CLIP, QUEENSLAND, 1956-57.

Statistical Division.	Sheep and Lambs Shorn.	Wool Produced (including Crutchings).		Proportion of Wool Produced in Each Division.	Proportion of Total Sheep in Each Division.
		Total.	Per Sheep.		
	No.	Lb. Greasy.	Lb. Grsy.	%	%
Moreton	17,755	109,265	6.15	0.1	0.1
Maryborough ..	6,576	39,338	5.98	0.0	0.0
Downs	4,036,178	33,123,768	8.21	16.3	16.8
Roma	3,856,802	32,639,366	8.46	16.0	16.4
South Western ..	5,073,169	44,853,251	8.84	22.0	20.6
<i>Total South</i> ..	<i>12,990,480</i>	<i>110,764,988</i>	<i>8.53</i>	<i>54.4</i>	<i>53.9</i>
Rockhampton ..	131,558	956,127	7.27	0.5	0.7
Central Western ..	5,223,736	44,447,698	8.51	21.8	21.6
Far Western ..	2,725,579	23,980,226	8.80	11.8	11.2
<i>Total Central</i> ..	<i>8,080,873</i>	<i>69,384,051</i>	<i>8.59</i>	<i>34.1</i>	<i>33.5</i>
Mackay	1,075	4,124	3.84	0.0	0.0
Townsville	319	2,292	7.18	0.0	0.0
Cairns	724	4,957	6.85	0.0	0.0
Peninsula .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
North Western ..	2,997,991	23,500,422	7.84	11.5	12.6
<i>Total North</i> ..	<i>3,000,109</i>	<i>23,511,795</i>	<i>7.84</i>	<i>11.5</i>	<i>12.6</i>
Total Queensland..	24,071,462	203,660,834	8.46	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, 1957.

OVERSEA EXPORTS OF WOOL^a FROM QUEENSLAND.

Country to which Exported.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56.	1956-57.
QUANTITY (1,000 LB. GREASY).					
Belgium	10,991	17,355	16,208	15,293	20,875
Czechoslovakia	528	2,186	1,486	1,697	2,192
France	20,918	29,195	26,323	30,196	38,843
Germany	7,459	12,146	12,206	15,893	19,907
Italy	11,101	18,714	12,618	12,539	18,366
Japan	43,482	28,294	32,968	36,834	57,810
Mexico	235	1,576	2,117	1,785	1,468
Netherlands	260	1,088	597	932	658
Poland	854	4,193	2,986	3,168	5,824
Switzerland	339	545	703	1,036	681
Turkey	1,258	3,330	640	34	1,083
United Kingdom	38,164	42,840	45,044	34,312	53,176
U.S.A.	12,258	18,003	20,066	17,169	15,930
U.S.S.R. .. ..	..	8,420	..	..	..
Other Countries	2,494	4,943	6,108	4,924	7,672
Total	150,341	192,828	180,070	175,812	244,485

VALUE (£1,000).

Belgium	3,343	5,263	4,231	3,375	5,730
Czechoslovakia	240	1,017	537	544	1,001
France	7,143	9,644	7,690	7,933	12,411
Germany	2,969	4,472	3,835	4,352	6,649
Italy	4,277	7,276	4,115	3,579	6,515
Japan	17,642	11,638	12,031	11,622	23,575
Mexico	106	712	820	596	586
Netherlands	89	353	158	231	160
Poland	356	1,792	1,199	1,176	2,386
Switzerland	156	247	293	325	273
Turkey	545	1,144	262	11	444
United Kingdom	13,665	15,426	13,769	8,789	17,651
U.S.A.	4,612	6,459	6,074	4,455	5,173
U.S.S.R. .. ..	..	4,013	..	..	..
Other Countries	997	1,902	2,006	1,429	2,859
Total	56,140	71,358	57,020	48,417	85,413

^a Excluding noils and wool waste.

Included above is the greasy equivalent of wool which was scoured or carbonised in Queensland and exported clean. In 1956-57, exports of scoured and carbonised wool were 11,437,000 lb., the principal importing countries being United Kingdom (4,271,000 lb.), U.S.A. (2,417,000 lb.), Germany (1,463,000 lb.), France (1,094,000 lb.), and Italy (622,000 lb.).

Wool Sales.—Particulars of wool sold in the Brisbane market during the ten years ended 30th June, 1957, 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.	Bales Sold.	Wool Sold.		Amount Realised.	Average Price per Lb.	
			Greasy.	Scoured.		Greasy.	Scoured.
	No.	No.	Lb.	Lb.	£	d.	d.
1947-48	8	478,680	138,910,375	8,876,596	28,665,231	45.35	65.37
1948-49	9	484,040	141,554,543	6,198,373	32,387,030	51.29	82.66
1949-50	8	521,710	153,921,744	5,577,007	46,168,218	68.47	97.17
1950-51	9	554,705	160,272,400	5,212,784	99,136,400	141.74	206.50
1951-52	8	467,265	134,736,024	3,654,121	48,957,421	84.01	117.67
1952-53	9	530,052	161,743,734	3,573,556	61,855,194	88.85	132.80
1953-54	9	572,524	170,582,498	3,534,841	63,423,420	86.51	131.36
1954-55	9	588,207	177,872,265	2,712,998	55,215,735	72.86	107.43
1955-56	10	623,363	184,558,037	3,241,506	52,667,223	66.83	94.23
1956-57	11	798,906	237,173,354	3,307,995	84,695,945	84.09	115.72

Wool Processing.—In 1956-57 there were 10 wool-scouring and fellmongery plants in the State, and 4 woollen mills. The mills used the equivalent of 2,732,000 lb. of greasy wool. Particulars are as follows.

WOOL SCOURS, FELLMONGERIES, AND WOOLLEN MILLS, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.		1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56.	1956-57.
Establishments ..	No.	16	16	15	13	14
Workers ^a ..	No.	868	1,139	1,132	1,123	1,252
Salaries and Wages	£	505,306	652,325	651,288	684,074	809,841
Materials Used—						
Sheepskins ..	1,000	561	597	522	514	551
Greasy Wool	1,000 Lb.	12,537	17,299	17,888	18,139	20,756
Production—						
Scoured Wool ^b	1,000 Lb.	8,882	11,045	11,561	11,595	13,501
Woollen Cloth	Sq. Yds.	1,042,207	1,449,225	1,347,512	1,246,192	1,615,251
Blankets ..	Pairs	4,063	10,274	16,260	16,632	16,379

^a Average number of workers during period of operation.

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

5. DAIRYING.

The dairying industry is situated mainly on a strip of moist pastures stretching along the east coast from the border of New South Wales northwards to Rockhampton, on the Darling Downs, and on the Atherton Tableland behind Cairns. Butter, cheese, and milk produced in 1956-57 were worth £28,250,000 (including subsidy), while the value of pig products produced in the related industry of pig-raising was £9,586,000. The following table gives particulars for the last ten years.

DAIRYING, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Dairy Cows and Heifers. <i>a</i>			Production.		Oversea Exports.	
	Total. <i>b</i>	Cows.		Butter.	Cheese.	Butter.	Cheese.
		In Milk.	Dry. <i>b</i>				
	No.	No.	No.	1,000 Lb.	1,000 Lb.	1,000 Lb.	1,000 Lb.
1947-48	1,159,625	694,244	251,930	105,382	21,607	73,637	7,086
1948-49	1,189,229	700,908	262,565	107,029	21,041	84,337	10,744
1949-50	1,197,069	693,413	269,339	109,278	20,276	72,693	6,109
1950-51	1,197,759	666,398	301,561	107,321	19,440	55,443	5,585
1951-52	1,083,785	572,448	286,987	63,195	10,529	4,422	1,528
1952-53	1,135,430	641,400	262,221	110,712	21,143	58,993	6,123
1953-54	1,160,555	661,256	284,974	94,426	15,112	41,944	3,572
1954-55	1,158,006	655,307	276,262	103,539	17,744	47,797	5,283
1955-56	1,168,950	664,443	278,881	108,731	16,978	61,681	6,692
1956-57	1,159,717	630,558	313,958	92,785	15,986	41,732	4,333

a As at 31st March.*b* Including one-half of "Other" dairy cattle (see page 146).

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

DAIRYING, QUEENSLAND, 1956-57.

Statistical Division.	Dairy Cows. <i>a</i>	Milk Produced. <i>b</i>	Milk per Cow. <i>c</i>	Butter Made.		Cheese Made.	
				On Farms. <i>b</i>	In Factories. <i>d</i>	On Farms. <i>b</i>	In Factories. <i>d</i>
	No.	1,000 Gal.	Gal.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.
Moreton ..	287,617	73,560	256	185	26,023	..	863
Maryborough ..	257,192	61,358	239	193	28,103	..	1,256
Downs ..	192,289	63,909	332	180	21,755	..	13,867
Roma ..	9,644	1,307	135	14	465	..	..
South Western	1,977	89	45	1	..	..	..
<i>Total South</i>	<i>748,719</i>	<i>200,223</i>	<i>267</i>	<i>573</i>	<i>76,346</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>15,986</i>
Rockhampton	134,656	28,575	212	104	11,993	..	..
Cent. Western	5,317	301	57	13	..	..	..
Far Western ..	1,172	54	47	..	..	..	..
<i>Total Central</i>	<i>141,145</i>	<i>28,930</i>	<i>205</i>	<i>117</i>	<i>11,993</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>..</i>
Mackay ..	15,343	2,268	148	31	485	..	..
Townsville ..	3,874	511	132	5	..	..	..
Cairns ..	33,955	9,725	286	19	3,215	..	..
Peninsula ..	84	8	92	..	..	..	..
North Western	1,396	51	37	1	..	..	..
<i>Total North</i>	<i>54,652</i>	<i>12,563</i>	<i>230</i>	<i>56</i>	<i>3,700</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>..</i>
Total Q'land ..	944,516	241,716	256	746	92,039	..	15,986

a Milking and dry cows, and half of "Other" dairy cattle shown on page 146, at 31st March, 1957.*b* Year ended 31st March, 1957, as recorded on farmers' statistical returns.*c* Milk produced throughout the year April, 1956, to March, 1957, divided by the number of cows at 31st March, 1957.*d* Year ended 30th June, 1957.

Most of the butter production is from the southern part of the coastal strip. In 1956-57, Maryborough and Moreton Statistical Divisions each produced nearly one-third of the State's total production. Downs Division produced nearly one-quarter, and most of the remainder came from Rockhampton and Cairns Divisions. Most of the cheese production came from the Downs.

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

DAIRYING, AUSTRALIA, 1956-57.

State or Territory.	Cows. <i>a</i>	Total Milk Produced. <i>b</i>	Milk per Cow. <i>c</i>	Butter Made. <i>d</i>	Cheese Made. <i>d</i>	Bacon and Ham Made. <i>d e</i>
	No.	1,000 Gal.	Gal.	1,000Lb.	1,000Lb.	1,000Lb.
N. S. Wales ..	971,868	303,868	312	78,532	9,003	22,947
Victoria ..	1,112,293	590,714	541	200,045	45,284	17,037
Queensland ..	944,516	254,492	270	92,785	15,986	22,322
S. Australia ..	166,549	87,894	529	18,950	26,752	7,674
W. Australia ..	134,478	57,036	424	16,961	2,587	6,877
Tasmania ..	119,485	63,888	557	23,827	748	2,065
A. C. Territory..	2,280	957	423	11	..	..
Total <i>f</i> ..	3,451,469	1,358,849	396	431,111	100,360	78,922

a At 31st March, 1957. *b* Year ended 30th June, 1957. *c* Milk produced throughout the year July, 1956, to June, 1957, divided by the average of the numbers of cows at 31st March, 1956, and 31st March, 1957. *d* Factories and farms combined; former for year ended 30th June, 1957, latter for year ended 31st March, 1957. *e* Cured weight; including pressed and canned bacon and ham converted to "bone in" weight. *f* Excluding Northern Territory for which no figures are available.

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

DAIRY FARMS AND FACTORIES, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56.	1956-57.
Dairy Farmers <i>a</i> No.	28,663	28,640	28,211	27,737	27,116
Butter Made { 1,000 Lb.	935	799	690	788	746
on Farms { £	164,526	144,700	122,088	135,957	126,020
Dairy Factories No.	89	91	89	85	83
Value of—					
Land and Buildings £	1,196,076	1,405,248	1,493,223	1,673,503	1,688,838
Plant .. £	1,460,871	1,788,948	2,120,704	2,574,811	2,518,939
Workers <i>b</i> .. No.	1,614	1,623	1,626	1,675	1,669
Salaries and Wages £	1,085,975	1,143,410	1,183,146	1,275,412	1,288,197
Butter Made { 1,000 Lb.	109,777	93,627	102,849	107,943	92,039
<i>c</i> { £	23,569,115	20,418,574	21,970,608	21,471,114	18,083,728
Cheese Made { 1,000 Lb.	21,143	15,112	17,744	16,978	15,986
<i>c</i> { £	2,388,956	1,714,939	1,848,679	1,863,320	1,674,211

a Owners of one head or more of dairy cattle. *b* Average for whole year. *c* Values include subsidy (see page 289). For cheese, the output of certain small factories, for which figures are not included in the preceding items, is included here for the years 1952-53 to 1955-56 during which these small factories were operating.

For the marketing of butter and cheese, see Chapter 10. Exports for the last ten years are shown in the table on page 158.

Poultry Farming.—Raising of poultry for commercial purposes was at first generally carried on as an adjunct to dairying. However, in recent years, it has become so important commercially that a distinct industry has grown up, and many holdings are now given over entirely to the production of poultry and eggs. This has been responsible for the stepping up of the production of fodder suitable for poultry feed. It is only during recent years that any systematic attempt has been made to collect detailed statistics of poultry farming. At 31st March, 1957, 912 commercial poultry farmers kept 871,000 fowls, of which 757,000 were hens and pullets, while on other rural holdings there were 599,000 fowls. Recorded egg production during 1956-57 amounted to 7,556,000 dozen from commercial poultry farms and 2,668,000 dozen from other rural holdings. The total recorded egg production of 10,224,000 dozen amounted to about 89 eggs per year per head of the Queensland population. Unrecorded production of eggs from small flocks kept by householders in towns and townships is at least as large as recorded production. The consumption of eggs in 1955-56 was estimated for Australia at 205 per head of population, and Queensland consumption was probably at about the same level. A Family Budget Enquiry in Queensland in 1939-40 showed an average consumption per head of 4.9 per week, or 255 eggs over the whole year, while Australian consumption during the three pre-war years averaged 243 eggs per head per year. (See Chapter 10 for marketing of eggs.)

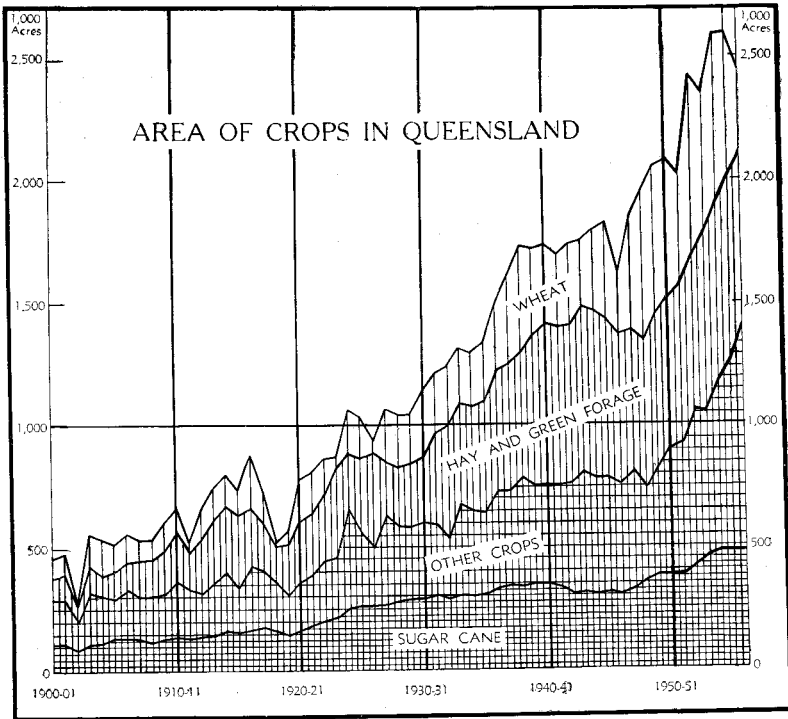
Other poultry recorded on the holdings of commercial poultry farmers and other farmers at 31st March, 1957, were 54,000 ducks, 22,000 turkeys, and 9,000 geese.

Bee Keeping.—In 1956-57, returns were received from 790 bee keepers in the State, showing a production of 3,075,000 lb. of honey, equal to an average of 107 lb. per productive bee hive, compared with 2,329,000 lb. and an average of 97 lb. per productive hive in the preceding season. Beeswax amounting to 42,000 lb. was produced in 1956-57. The value of the products of the industry in 1956-57 was estimated at £180,000.

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. This is of particular interest as in Queensland and in northern New South Wales is found probably the only attempt in the world to cultivate cane sugar, cotton, bananas, and pineapples entirely with white labour. How successful this has been may be judged by comparison of recent years' production with that of 1900-01. The table on page 162 provides a comparison between the season 1900-01, conditions at the beginning of the 1939-1945 War, and the three latest seasons available.

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



over the last half century. The total area under all crops is five times as great as it was fifty years ago, and over the last twenty years, during which the area under crop in Australia as a whole has not increased, the Queensland figure has doubled. In 1956-57, Queensland had 1.8 acres of crops per head of population, compared with 2.0 acres for Australia as a whole.

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

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

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

Sugar cane is the most stable element in Queensland agriculture. Its most notable periods of expansion were in the decades following the two World Wars.

PRINCIPAL AGRICULTURAL CROPS, QUEENSLAND.

Crop.	1900-01.	1939-40.	1954-55.	1955-56.	1956-57.
<i>Area.</i>					
Sugar Cane ^a .. Acres	72,651	262,181	367,640	365,252	360,932
Maize Acres	127,974	176,844	114,673	108,146	125,606
Sorghum Acres	^c	4,397	202,532	155,527	171,705
Wheat Acres	79,304	362,044	687,402	581,732	359,952
Green Forage .. Acres	41,445	550,716	649,607	689,469	640,316
Hay Acres	42,497	59,970	74,770	62,452	44,948
Cotton Acres	..	41,212	8,377	13,290	11,338
Peanuts Acres	^c	12,337	37,971	31,493	25,017
Potatoes Acres	11,060	12,446	9,621	10,202	12,925
Pumpkins Acres	14,232	28,097	22,097	22,747	23,728
Tobacco Acres	665	3,653	5,135	6,301	7,029
Bananas ^b Acres	6,215	6,345	5,452	5,353	4,411
Pineapples ^b .. Acres	939	5,451	8,355	8,471	7,758
<i>Production.</i>					
Sugar Cane .. 1,000 Tons	848	6,039	9,864	8,616	8,978
Maize .. 1,000 Bush.	2,457	3,345	3,080	2,710	3,468
Sorghum .. 1,000 Bush.	^c	62	5,083	3,960	4,243
Wheat .. 1,000 Bush.	1,194	6,795	16,478	14,922	7,061
Hay Tons	78,758	102,750	169,636 ^d	136,207 ^d	95,602 ^d
Cotton .. 1,000 Lb.	..	17,528	3,597	5,359	3,809
Peanuts .. 1,000 Lb.	^c	13,020	31,362	19,338	19,434
Potatoes Tons	20,014	28,306	30,651	37,561	49,499
Pumpkins Tons	43,740	75,164	56,019	50,819	55,736
Tobacco .. 1,000 Lb.	452	2,094	4,332	3,702	4,344
Bananas .. 100 Bush.	8,705	6,328	5,387	6,262	5,253
Pineapples .. 100 Doz.	4,248	23,819	35,806	40,388	33,370
<i>Yield per Acre.</i>					
Sugar Cane Tons	11.68	23.03	26.83	23.59	24.87
Maize Bush.	19.20	18.91	26.86	25.06	27.61
Sorghum Bush.	^c	14.12	25.10	25.46	24.71
Wheat Bush.	15.06	18.77	23.97	25.65	19.62
Hay Tons	1.85	1.71	2.27	2.18	2.13
Cotton Lb.	..	425	429	403	336
Peanuts Lb.	^c	1,055	826	614	777
Potatoes Tons	1.81	2.27	3.19	3.68	3.83
Pumpkins Tons	3.07	2.68	2.54	2.23	2.35
Tobacco Lb.	679	573	844	588	618
Bananas Bush.	140	100	99	117	119
Pineapples Doz.	452	437	429	477	430

^a Area cut for crushing each year. ^b Area bearing only. ^c Not collected separately. ^d Excluding hay cut from permanent pasture (732 tons in 1956-57).

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, 1956-57.

Crop.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Total, Six States.
<i>Area.</i>							
Sugar Cane ^a Acres	9,182	..	360,932	..	..	..	370,114
Maize .. Acres	53,225	2,727	125,606	6	10	2	181,576
Sorghum .. Acres	34,585	..	171,705	..	60	..	206,350
Wheat 1,000 Acres	1,742	1,565	360	1,438	2,765	4	7,874
<i>Green</i>							
Forage 1,000 Acres	814	66	640	364	752	48	2,684
Hay ^h 1,000 Acres	367	782	45	299	242	123	1,858
Cotton .. Acres	..	..	11,338	..	..	..	11,338
Peanuts .. Acres	419	..	25,017	..	^c	..	25,436
Potatoes .. Acres	14,959	39,706	12,925	5,677	8,558	19,125	100,950
Pumpkins ^b Acres	6,799	2,569	16,074	925	1,055	56	27,478
Tobacco .. Acres	1,031	2,935	7,029	..	1,176	..	12,171
<i>Production.</i>							
Sugar Cane 1,000 Tons	294	..	8,978	..	..	..	9,272
Maize 1,000 Bush.	1,945	81	3,468	^d	^e	^f	5,494
Sorghum 1,000 Bush.	671	..	4,243	..	^g	..	4,914
Wheat 1,000 Bush.	28,490	35,282	7,061	31,432	32,100	89	134,454
Hay ^h 1,000 Tons	538	1,423	96	453	289	238	3,037
Cotton 1,000 Lb.	..	..	3,809	..	..	..	3,809
Peanuts 1,000 Lb.	524	..	19,434	..	^c	..	19,958
Potatoes .. Tons	54,459	227,307	49,499	43,665	53,741	89,700	518,371
Pumpkins ^b Tons	19,370	13,235	35,515	6,099	4,561	233	79,013
Tobacco 1,000 Lb.	805	2,741	4,344	..	819	..	8,709
<i>Yield per Acre.</i>							
Sugar Cane Tons	32.03	..	24.87	..	..	..	25.05
Maize .. Bush.	36.54	29.70	27.61	8.33	12.00	30.00	30.26
Sorghum .. Bush.	19.40	..	24.71	..	3.33	..	23.81
Wheat .. Bush.	16.35	22.54	19.62	21.86	11.61	22.25	17.08
Hay ^h .. Tons	1.47	1.82	2.12	1.52	1.19	1.94	1.63
Cotton .. Lb.	..	..	336	..	^c	..	336
Peanuts .. Lb.	1,249	..	777	..	^c	..	780
Potatoes .. Tons	3.64	5.73	3.83	7.69	6.28	4.69	5.14
Pumpkins ^b Tons	2.85	5.15	2.21	6.59	4.32	4.16	2.88
Tobacco .. Lb.	781	934	618	..	697	..	716

^a Area cut for crushing.

^b Excluding pumpkins for animal fodder.

^c A few acres grown, particulars of which are not available.

^d 50 bushels.

^e 120 bushels.

^f 60 bushels.

^g 200 bushels.

^h Including hay cut from permanent pasture.

Value of Agricultural Production.—The gross value of all agricultural production in Queensland for the season 1956-57 has been estimated at £81,014,247. 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 1956-57 was approximately £72,415,000.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND, 1956-57.

Crop.	Area Under Crop.	Production.	Gross Value.
<i>Sugar Cane—</i>	<i>Acres.</i>		<i>£</i>
Cut for Crushing	360,932	8,978,081 tons	38,329,102
Cut for Plants	12,450	277,136 tons	1,132,793
Standover, &c.	106,734	..	..
<i>Cereals—</i>			
Wheat	359,952	7,061,373 bush.	4,913,811
Maize	125,606	3,468,102 bush.	2,156,973
Barley (2-row)	113,651	2,593,896 bush.	1,322,785
Barley (6-row)	17,653	366,321 bush.	174,015
Oats	27,523	552,771 bush.	304,024
Rye	115	1,677 bush.	839
<i>Other Grain—</i>			
Canary Seed	162,189	1,557,273 bush.	2,638,941
Millet, Panicum, &c.	64,602	954,090 bush.	1,045,028
Sorghum	171,705	4,243,227 bush.	2,025,454
<i>Seed—</i>			
Lucerne	1,115	59,128 lb.	
Sudan Grass	3,434	1,241,856 lb.	11,826
Permanent Pasture	a	195,028 lb.	62,093
			30,377
<i>Fodders—</i>			
Oats	286,610	..	1,433,050
Sorghum	52,497	..	288,734
Sugar and Cow Cane	3,272	..	20,564
Other Green Forage	297,937	..	1,266,779
<i>Hay—</i>			
Lucerne	34,520	79,533 tons	1,455,454
Oaten	2,709	4,583 tons	91,660
Wheaten	4,420	5,988 tons	71,856
Other	3,299b	6,230 tons	79,660
<i>Other Field Crops—</i>			
Arrowroot	382	4,527 tons	32,730
Broom Millet (Brush)	275	1,032 cwt.	11,017
Cotton	11,338	3,809,079 lb.	223,783
Cow and Field Peas, &c. (Seed)	5,261	28,530 bush.	28,530
Ginger	16	103,595 lb.	3,237
Linseed	86,265	352,871 cwt.	1,235,080
Peanuts	25,017	19,434,460 lb.	910,990
Potatoes	12,925	49,499 tons	4,034,168
Pumpkins	23,728	55,736 tons	1,110,819
Sunflower Seed	9,392	179,325 bush.	119,550

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND, 1956-57—*continued*.

Crop.	Area Under Crop.	Production.	Gross Value.
	Acres.		£
<i>Other Field Crops (continued)—</i>			
Sweet Potatoes	1,413	4,147 tons	125,067
Tobacco	7,029	4,344,127 lb.	2,226,000
Other (including Nurseries, &c.)	2,081	..	181,136
<i>Citrus Fruit—</i>			
Lemons	341	73,457 bush.	80,159
Mandarins	1,123	129,261 bush.	234,825
Oranges	2,860	361,851 bush.	421,915
Other	80	20,092 bush.	21,471
<i>Other Orchard Fruit—</i>			
Apples	5,868	723,297 bush.	1,365,840
Apricots	235	16,170 bush.	58,212
Custard Apples	218	25,789 bush.	44,776
Figs	18	5,253 bush.	8,220
Mangoes	486	26,750 bush.	34,709
Nuts	140	74,326 lb.	7,433
Peaches	1,149	73,280 bush.	160,630
Pears	323	56,028 bush.	85,613
Plums	1,010	49,739 bush.	133,279
Other	52	3,866 bush.	11,924
<i>Grapes</i>	2,627	7,700,536 lb.	421,670
<i>Plantation Fruit—</i>			
Bananas	4,411	525,307 bush.	874,860
Papaws	920	406,348 bush.	280,257
Passion Fruit	52	4,129 bush.	14,313
Pineapples	7,758	3,336,986 doz.	2,391,673
Strawberries	237	1,282,640 lb.	189,031
Other	9	..	2,457
<i>Fruit Areas Not Yet Bearing</i> ..	12,560	..	..
<i>Vegetables—</i>			
Beans, French	5,877	652,552 bush.	1,250,727
Beans, Navy	994	9,677 bush.	16,330
Cabbages and Cauliflowers ..	1,942	490,178 doz.	330,514
Carrots	525	2,313 tons	118,574
Cucumbers	1,029	154,202 bush.	106,094
Lettuces	408	302,260 bush.	132,239
Onions	3,258	14,279 tons	985,251
Peas, Green	919	53,679 bush.	105,121
Tomatoes	5,759	773,757 bush.	1,742,552
Turnips	945	2,428 tons	30,392
Watermelons and Rock Melons	1,333	4,561 tons	118,671
Other	1,673	..	136,590
Total	2,465,186	..	81,014,247

a Harvested from 2,869 acres of permanent pasture.

b Not including 558 acres of permanent pasture, from which 732 tons of hay (included in following columns) were cut.

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

GROSS VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND.

Crop.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56.	1956-57.
Sugar Cane	£1,000. 28,932	£1,000. 37,381	£1,000. 37,931	£1,000. 33,814	£1,000. 38,329
Maize	1,905	2,037	1,942	1,809	2,157
Wheat	15,401	7,225	10,697	9,903	4,914
Other Cereals	2,260	617	1,781	2,345	1,801
Green Forage	2,509	3,518	2,734	2,958	3,009
Hay	1,972	2,712	2,393	1,920	1,699
Cotton	107	316	208	307	224
Peanuts	843	2,076	1,137	846	911
Potatoes	1,077	1,142	766	1,653	4,034
Pumpkins	443	528	507	848	1,111
Tobacco	1,385	2,041	2,585	1,900	2,226
Tomatoes	1,663	1,359	1,207	1,456	1,743
Apples	502	902	1,026	1,056	1,366
Bananas	879	978	1,074	616	875
Citrus Fruits	678	704	766	807	758
Grapes	336	288	304	319	422
Pineapples	2,461	2,255	2,231	2,526	2,392
Other Fruits	783	770	864	974	1,030
Other Agriculture	6,988	6,642	7,778	10,191	12,013
Total	71,124	73,491	77,931	76,248	81,014

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

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND, 1956-57.

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	88	623	421	1,716	63	5	311
Maryborough	122	1,427	54	1,135	281	55	27
Downs	6,006	850	..	..	431	1,429	159
Roma	188	1	..	..	8	..	..
South Western .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total South	6,404	2,901	475	2,851	783	1,489	497
Rockhampton	523	188	11	396	2,902	34	61
Central Western	134	..	..	..	8	..	..
Far Western .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Central	657	188	11	396	2,910	34	61
Mackay .. ..	..	..	1	3	..	..	4
Townsville .. ..	..	4	8	31	112	471	192
Cairns	a	373	29	55	1	2,347	20
Peninsula .. ..	..	2	1	1	3	2	..
North Western .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Total North .. ..	..	379	39	90	116	2,821	216
Total Queensland	7,061	3,468	525	3,337	3,809	4,344	774

a 450 bushels.

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. Harvesting begins in most districts about June and ends in November or December. Mechanical harvesting is at the experimental stage but over 900 front-end loaders are on the farms. There is a great deal of technical research and collaboration between the mills and the cane-growers, who are mostly specialists. The production of sugar per acre of cane grown has increased with increased efficiency. The general organisation of the industry is outlined in the chapter on Marketing.

Queensland sugar growing is based on Central Mills, of which 31 operated during the 1956 season. Fourteen of the mills were controlled co-operatively by the growers. Each mill has assigned to it the cane grown on a particular area. This system was first developed as an essential accessory to individual small-farm production.

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

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

Sugar production for 1957 was 1,256,000 tons, produced from 8,946,000 tons of cane cut from 365,000 acres.

SUGAR PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND.

Season.	Area Cultivated. <i>a</i>	Area Cut for Crushing.	Cane Produced.	Sugar Produced. <i>b</i>	Cane per Acre Cut.	Sugar per Acre Cut.	Cane for Each Ton of Sugar.
	Acres.	Acres.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1870 ..	6,342	2,188	<i>n</i>	2,854	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
1880 ..	20,224	12,497	<i>n</i>	15,861	<i>n</i>	1·27	<i>n</i>
1890 ..	50,922	40,208	<i>n</i>	68,924	<i>n</i>	1·69	<i>n</i>
1900 ..	108,535	72,651	848,328	92,554	11·68	1·28	9·17
1910 ..	141,779	94,641	1,840,447	210,756	19·45	2·23	8·73
1920 ..	162,619	89,142	1,339,455	167,401	15·03	1·88	8·00
1930 ..	296,070	222,044	3,528,660	516,783	15·89	2·33	6·83
1940 ..	350,851	263,299	5,180,868	759,416	19·68	2·88	6·82
1950 ..	381,545	263,666	6,691,706	879,844	25·38	3·34	7·61
1952 ..	419,834	274,757	6,841,536	934,614	24·90	3·40	7·32
1953 ..	466,478	332,703	8,751,063	1,220,383	26·30	3·67	7·17
1954 ..	486,741	367,640	9,864,304	1,301,245	26·83	3·54	7·58
1955 ..	482,145	365,252	8,616,163	1,135,685	23·59	3·11	7·59
1956 ..	480,116	360,932	8,978,081	1,171,879	24·87	3·25	7·66

Cultivation and Production in Divisions, 1956.

Cairns ..	159,657	134,692	3,260,314 ^c	406,246	24·21	} 3·51	{ 7·87
Townsville ..	56,664	33,428	1,240,626 ^c	184,532	37·11		
Mackay ..	163,365	115,545	2,462,019	323,632	21·31	2·80	7·61
Maryborough	91,012	69,261	1,839,231	233,249	26·56	3·37	7·89
Moreton ..	9,418	8,006	175,891	24,220	21·97	3·03	7·26

a Excluding fodder crops. *b* 94 per cent. net titre. *c* Cane crushed in mills in these divisions was:—Cairns, 3,197,051 tons; and Townsville, 1,303,889 tons. *n* Not available.

Sugar cane is grown in two States of Australia—Queensland and New South Wales. Of the 1,207,784 tons of raw cane sugar produced in Australia in 1956-57, 97·0 per cent. was produced in Queensland and 3·0 per cent. in New South Wales.

While the area under sugar cane in Queensland has recently been expanded after having fluctuated for nearly two decades between 300,000 and 350,000 acres, production in New South Wales reached its peak in 1895-96 with 32,927 acres under cane, from which it declined to 10,490 acres in 1918-19. Stimulated by a guaranteed price, the area expanded to about 20,000 acres in 1924-25. In these years Queensland's acreage also expanded rapidly from 148,000 acres in 1919-20 to 270,000 in 1925-26, and reached 351,000 acres in 1940-41. War-time shortages of manpower and fertilisers, and bad seasons, then caused some decrease, followed by increases to the record level of 486,700 acres in 1954-55. The area in 1956-57 was 480,100 acres. In New South Wales, after a fall to 15,500 acres in the late 1920s, the area in 1940-41 was still about the same as in 1924-25 (20,000 acres), and in 1956-57 it was 19,100 acres.

Canefields in Queensland in 1956-57 yielded, per acre harvested, 24·87 tons of cane or 3·25 tons of sugar, while in New South Wales the return was 32·06 tons of cane or 3·91 tons of sugar. The yield of sugar per acre harvested is usually much higher in New South Wales than in Queens-

land, but owing to the shorter time cane takes to reach maturity in the more northerly areas the yield per acre cultivated is frequently higher in Queensland. Thus, in 1956-57, the yield per acre harvested in New South Wales was 20 per cent. higher than in Queensland, while the yield per acre cultivated was 23 per cent. lower. Average yields of sugar per acre cultivated in 1956-57 were Queensland, 2.44 tons, and New South Wales, 1.88 tons, compared with 2.36 and 2.13 tons respectively in the previous year.

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

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

Fruit Crops.—The value of the Queensland fruit crop in 1956-57 was £6,843,000. Queensland is practically the sole Australian source of pine-apples and other tropical fruits, and in 1956-57 supplied approximately one-seventh of the Australian banana crop. The following table compares the Queensland fruit production with that of other States.

FRUIT CROPS, AUSTRALIA, 1956-57.

Particulars.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Total. <i>a</i>
Bearing Area—							
Apples .. Acres	11,214	14,824	5,868	5,527	11,251	16,690	65,451
Bananas .. Acres	18,610	..	4,411	..	245	..	23,283
Citrus Fruits Acres	25,722	5,599	4,404	6,483	4,179	..	46,406
Grapes .. Acres	16,335	41,749	2,627	55,434	8,234	..	124,383
Pineapples .. Acres	309	..	7,758	..	..	..	8,082
Production							
Apples 1,000 Bush.	1,348	2,622	723	1,008	1,688	3,401	10,792
Bananas 1,000 Bush.	3,063	..	525	..	34	..	3,625
Citrus 1,000 Bush.	4,359	939	585	1,578	480	..	7,943
Grapes .. Tons	62,907	235,080	3,438	177,406	16,375	..	495,213
Pineapples 1,000 Dz.	67	..	3,337	..	..	..	3,408
Total Area under Fruit							
Bearing .. Acres	88,699	89,057	29,917	80,744	27,201	21,486	337,255
Non-bearing Acres	16,615	19,164	12,560	10,663	3,835	1,508	64,405
Gross Value of Fruit							
Production £1,000	18,923	18,577	6,843	11,633	4,595	4,751	65,264

a Including Australian Capital Territory and Northern Territory.

Pineapples, apples and bananas are the most important Queensland fruit crops. They were worth £2,392,000, £1,366,000 and £875,000 respectively in 1956-57. Pineapples and bananas are produced chiefly in the Moreton and Maryborough Divisions, bananas frequently being grown on steep hillsides and pineapples on frost-free lands between. Pineapples have shown a steady increase in acreage since the earliest times. Bananas reached their peak of 19,750 acres in 1928, but subsequently declined to about one-third of that acreage. Apples are grown in the Stanthorpe area of the Downs Statistical Division.

Other tropical fruits, particularly papaws, custard apples, and mangoes, are grown throughout coastal Queensland. Papaws (406,300 bushels in 1956-57) and custard apples (25,800 bushels in 1956-57) are grown chiefly in rural districts within 50 miles of Brisbane, while most mangoes are grown in the tropical coastal districts.

Oranges and mandarins, worth £657,000 in 1956-57, are grown fairly extensively in the coastal divisions, Gayndah, Maroochy, Maryborough, and Gatton being the most important districts. Grapes, nearly all for table use, were worth £422,000. 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 1956-57, 38,356 gallons of wine were made.

The high country to the south of the Downs around Stanthorpe enables fruits of the cool temperate zone to be grown. In 1956-57 the State produced 723,297 bushels of apples, 73,280 bushels of peaches, 49,739 bushels of plums, and smaller quantities of pears and apricots. The total value of these five fruits was £1,804,000 and the quantity was 918,514 bushels, only 5 per cent. less than the 1955-56 record crop.

Cotton.—The high price of cotton during the American Civil War (1861-1865) established cotton-growing in Queensland, and an area of 12,963 acres planted in 1871 yielded a peak production of approximately 8 million lb. of seed cotton. The industry then rapidly declined and did not substantially revive until 1920-1923, when its acreage was expanded under the influence of a price of 5½d. per lb. of seed cotton guaranteed by the Queensland Government. The area rose to 50,186 acres in 1924, but then fell sharply, averaging about 20,000 acres from 1926 to 1931. Then followed a period of much higher acreages, reaching a peak of 66,470 acres in 1938. Attempts were made to stimulate production during the war years, and 1941 and 1942 seasons averaged about 15 million lb. of seed cotton from 60,000 acres. However, by 1945 the area under cotton had fallen to under 8,000 acres with a yield of approximately 2 million lb. A further decline after 1947 reduced the area to 2,688 acres yielding less than 1 million lb. in 1949. Each of the next four years showed some recovery, but figures for the 1954 season declined, being 8,377 acres and 3·6 million lb. of seed cotton. There was some recovery in the 1955 season when 5·4 million lb. of seed cotton were harvested from 13,290 acres, but a decline in 1956 to 3·8 million lb. from 11,338 acres.

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

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

Ginning and marketing are carried out by the Queensland Cotton Marketing Board, which operates gineries 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 Division, particularly in the Callide Valley where Banana Shire grew 53

per cent. of the State's 1956 crop. Most of the remainder of the crop was produced in the Downs, Maryborough, and Townsville Divisions.

Grain Sorghum.—This is a summer-growing crop which has made rapid strides in Queensland in recent years, expanding from 4,397 acres in 1939-40 to 202,532 acres in 1954-55. The 1956-57 production was 4,243,227 bushels from 171,705 acres. Large-scale production of grain sorghum by the Queensland-British Food Corporation (Queensland and British Governments) in the Central-Western Division was commenced in 1948-49, when 316,000 bushels were harvested from 29,286 acres. The largest production obtained was in 1950-51 (1950 harvest) when 70,000 acres produced 1,281,000 bushels. Yields in the next two seasons were poor, and after the 1953 harvest the area was subdivided into smaller holdings. Half of the sorghum acreage is now in Downs Division, with most of the balance in Rockhampton and Maryborough Divisions.

Forage or Saccharine Sorghums, used for fodder when green, have been grown in Queensland for a number of years, and 52,497 acres were planted in 1956-57, from which fodder valued at £289,000 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 1956-57 Queensland produced 50 per cent. of the Australian crop, the remainder coming from Victoria, Western Australia, and New South Wales. The area under tobacco in Queensland in 1956-57 was 7,029 acres, producing 4,344,000 lb. of dried leaf. Over half of this production was from the Mareeba district (Atherton Tableland), one-third from the Texas district, south of the Downs, and one-ninth from the Ayr district. Small quantities were produced near Ingham, Bundaberg, and Miriam Vale.

Peanuts.—Peanuts have been grown in Queensland in small quantities for many years, but, under tariff protection, the area expanded from 210 acres in 1923 to a peak of 9,994 acres in 1928. After a decrease to 1,486 in 1930, the acreage had risen to 21,220 in 1938. A decrease in the early war years was followed by increased areas, reaching 38,800 acres in 1946-47, which yielded 50,960,000 lb. of peanuts, valued at £849,000. In 1956-57 25,017 acres yielded 19,434,000 lb., valued at £911,000. The most important area for peanuts is the Nanango-Kingaroy-Murgon district in the south-west of the Maryborough Division, followed by the Atherton Tableland and areas near Rockhampton. The crop is processed and marketed by the Peanut Marketing Board (see Chapter 10).

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

10,000 to 20,000 acres. There has been a marked expansion in the last two years, and in 1956-57 162,189 acres yielded 1,557,273 bushels, valued at £2,639,000. The crop is cultivated on the Downs to the south and west of Toowoomba.

Arrowroot.—Queensland is the main producer of this crop, which comes from the rhizomes of a member of the canna family, the plant being known in other countries as “Queensland arrowroot”. Arrowroot has been grown in this State for many years. In 1861 the area grown was 14 acres; it had increased to 968 acres in 1921 with a production of 14,619 tons. The area and production have fluctuated a great deal since that date, and, in 1956-57, the area was 382 acres and the production 4,527 tons, worth £33,000. The crop is grown in the Logan-Southport section of the Moreton Division.

Other Crops.—There are other crops of much greater value than some of those discussed above; but they are not of such peculiar interest to Queensland. Wheat, grown mostly on the Downs, is the State's second most important crop and realised £4,914,000 in 1956-57. Maize was worth £2,157,000 in 1956-57 for the grain crop, and large amounts were grown as green forage. It is grown mainly in Maryborough, Moreton, Downs, and Cairns Divisions. The marketing of wheat and maize is described in Chapter 10.

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

ARTIFICIAL FERTILISERS USED ON CROPS AND PASTURES, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Sugar Cane.	Vegetables.	Fruit.	Other Crops.	Pastures.	Total.
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AREA FERTILISED (ACRES).

1952-53	282,823	18,784	19,826	46,398	5,433	373,264
1953-54	317,038	17,860	23,439	56,864	10,637	425,838
1954-55	322,438	18,212	25,135	62,218	13,810	441,813
1955-56	339,322	20,369	23,881	65,404	18,242	467,218
1956-57	355,669	25,113	23,465	62,134	16,154	482,535

SUPERPHOSPHATE USED (CWT.).

1952-53	207,100	14,793	9,316	44,578	7,290	283,077
1953-54	273,171	15,151	12,695	52,100	12,484	365,601
1954-55	250,865	13,178	12,123	55,750	17,615	349,531
1955-56	289,848	18,460	17,947	58,507	23,874	408,636
1956-57	313,212	25,461	15,331	56,998	21,747	432,749

OTHER ARTIFICIAL FERTILISERS USED (CWT.).

1952-53	1,076,010	115,481	136,667	30,068	3,144	1,361,370
1953-54	1,237,493	115,833	169,778	34,128	4,329	1,561,561
1954-55	1,142,849	122,577	179,324	34,062	5,666	1,484,478
1955-56	1,226,501	130,103	174,362	36,294	5,573	1,572,833
1956-57	1,265,551	154,790	179,033	37,989	8,196	1,645,559

TOTAL ARTIFICIAL FERTILISERS PER ACRE FERTILISED (CWT.).

1952-53	4.5	6.9	7.4	1.6	1.9	4.4
1953-54	4.8	7.3	7.8	1.5	1.6	4.5
1954-55	4.3	7.5	7.6	1.4	1.7	4.2
1955-56	4.5	7.3	8.1	1.4	1.6	4.2
1956-57	4.4	7.2	8.3	1.5	1.9	4.3

7. FISHERIES.

Fisheries production of Queensland was worth £1,777,000 in 1956-57, compared with £557,000 in 1945-46 when pearl-shell and other tropical fishing was resumed after the war. The quantity of edible fish taken has remained fairly steady, but, whereas in 1945-46 it accounted for 77 per cent. of the total value of fisheries production, it now accounts for only 35 per cent. The quantity of crabs has nearly trebled, and the quantity of prawns is now over fourteen times as great. The amount of oysters was little more than a quarter of that in 1945-46, but lobsters and scallops are new items of production. The production of pearl-shell built up from 53 tons in 1945-46 to 1,191 tons in 1949-50, but declined thereafter to less than half that quantity. The output of trochus-shell in the last five years has averaged 1,076 tons, compared with 447 tons for the first five post-war years. Whaling has been carried on successfully since 1953. The following table gives details of production for the last five years.

FISHERIES PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND.

Product.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56.	1956-57.
QUANTITY.					
Fish Tons	4,688	4,360	4,034	3,974	3,923 ^a
Crabs 1,000	360	310	391	427	557
Lobsters Cwt.	17	74	81	104	78
Prawns 1,000 Lb.	500	700	2,000	2,400	2,500
Oysters Sacks	2,694	1,835	1,050	973	1,027
Scallops 1,000 Lb.	..	..	..	50	300
Squid ^c 1,000 Lb.	..	..	..	..	45
Whales No.	..	700 ^b	600 ^b	600 ^b	600 ^b
Pearl-shell .. Tons	495	431	400	510	503
Trochus-shell .. Tons	995	1,360	1,239	938	848
VALUE.					
Fish £	595,515	529,764	499,077	534,279	616,540 ^a
Crabs £	30,415	26,869	37,476	38,420	49,574
Lobsters £	194	935	1,100	1,356	1,226
Prawns £	65,000	83,500	240,000	280,000	350,000
Oysters £	16,256	12,577	6,640	7,985	6,903
Scallops .. .. £	..	..	..	10,000	35,500
Squid ^c .. .. £	..	..	..	..	3,467
Whales £	..	92,539	100,364	149,169	76,269
Pearl-shell .. £	250,643	215,373	201,811	284,126	276,455
Trochus-shell .. £	145,993	259,073	349,457	343,640	356,328
Total £	1,104,016	1,220,630	1,435,925	1,648,975	1,772,262

^a Excluding approximately 100,000 lb. fresh water fish valued at £5,000.

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

^c Not significant until 1956-57.

The public revenue received from fisheries of all kinds for licenses, leases, fines, forfeitures, &c., amounted in 1957 to £14,627.

Labour and capital engaged in the fishing industry in Queensland in 1956-57 are shown in the next table. In 1956-57, 98 boats, employing 1,155 men, were operating in tropical fisheries, compared with 88 boats and 924 men in 1940-41, before these fisheries were interrupted by the war.

LABOUR AND CAPITAL ENGAGED IN FISHERIES^a, QUEENSLAND, 1956-1957.

Particulars.	General Fisheries.	Oyster Fisheries.	Tropical Fisheries.	Total.
Boats Engaged No.	4,857	47	98	5,002
Value of Boats and Equipment £	1,627,458	30,180	500,400	2,158,038
Men Employed No.	10,731	146	1,155	12,032

^a Excluding whaling.

8. MINES AND QUARRIES.

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

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

MINERAL PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND.

(As recorded by Queensland Mines Department.)

Mineral.	1939.	1952.	1953.	1954.	1955.	1956.
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QUANTITY.

	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.
Gold ..	147,248	84,642	71,818	98,754	65,296	70,294
Silver ..	3,885,963	3,435,261	2,906,314	3,409,439	3,775,048	3,953,333
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Copper ..	5,798	6,236	21,409	27,748	28,227	37,168
Tin ..	867	330	292	730	770	630
Lead ..	45,292	39,395	36,168	40,715	40,682	43,933
Zinc ..	29,092	23,683	19,944	19,615	17,151	16,331
Rutile, &c. ..	..	24,104	27,918	32,136	35,556	44,728
Coal ..	1,317,488	2,742,236	2,516,812	2,760,810	2,747,165	2,734,659

VALUE.

	£	£	£	£	£	£
Gold ^a ..	1,428,598	1,375,465	1,159,072	1,539,058	1,021,787	1,099,932
Silver ..	325,000	1,323,235	1,105,931	1,294,261	1,512,245	1,625,407
Copper ..	289,927	1,902,267	6,589,365	8,771,738	12,171,444	16,085,756
Tin ..	200,652	328,750	222,657	537,852	603,240	531,227
Lead ..	685,856	6,564,910	3,511,906	4,919,641	5,387,477	6,392,714
Zinc ..	415,571	4,471,637	1,817,123	1,912,208	1,940,315	2,005,243
Rutile, &c. ..	..	652,146	969,983	890,836	1,154,257	1,823,370
Coal ..	1,167,844	5,905,377	5,822,110	6,418,388	6,857,833	7,076,824
Other ..	80,682	839,588	612,813	645,774	655,545	477,839
Total ..	4,594,130	23,363,375	21,810,960	26,929,756	31,304,143	37,118,312

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

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

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

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

Mineral production has always yielded the State a fairly large income. By 1873 its annual value exceeded £1m. From 1905 to 1918 the value was always at least £3m. It then fell to a relatively low level from 1921 to 1931, in most of these years not reaching £2m. Increasing activity during the 1930s raised the value from about £1m. in 1931 to about £5m. in 1940. High post-war prices of metals and generally increased production raised the value (at the mine) of mineral output to a record level of £30.2m. in 1956.

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

Gold production reached its peak in 1900, when 676,000 fine oz. were produced, valued at £2,872,000. At this time the Charters Towers field was in its prime with 283,237 oz. for the year, followed by Mount Morgan with 199,262 oz. Production declined after 1900 until by 1930 the output was only 7,821 oz. After that year production increased substantially and from 1933 to 1942 the annual production averaged nearly 120,000 oz.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Lead and Zinc production has increased with the growth of Mount Isa. After gold and coal they were the most important minerals produced, but during the 1939-1945 War copper supplanted them. Subsequent to the outbreak of war their combined value exceeded the value of the gold output. Early in 1943, however, the production of these minerals was suspended in favour of copper, and in 1944 and 1945 there was no production at all. In 1946 production was resumed, and in 1956 the combined value of these metals was over seven times as great as in 1939. The quantity produced, however, was still below the 1939 level.

Coal production, most of which is consumed locally, showed a steady growth until it reached over 1,000,000 tons in 1913. From 1913 to 1940, annual production was usually about 1,000,000 tons, but during the war it rose sharply, and in 1956 it was 2,734,659 tons. Ipswich is the main coal field, followed by Clermont, Bowen, Callide, and Maryborough, and smaller amounts are mined in the Toowoomba, Rockhampton, and other districts. On the Clermont field at Blair Athol, on the Callide field, and at Scottville in the Bowen district coal is being obtained by open-cut methods. Large-scale operations on the Callide field commenced late in 1948. The field has been connected with the main railway system, and the railway to the coast has been improved to increase its carrying capacity. Coal is also transported by road to the port of Gladstone.

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

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

also operates a number of drills in experimental work testing the various fields. There is a government assay office at Cloncurry, to which 1,163 samples were submitted during 1956, and the Mines Department operates several compressor and pumping plants.

State Coal Mines.—The State Government operates two coal mines—at Collinsville (near Bowen), and Ogmoo (north of Rockhampton). Mount Mulligan State mine (inland from Cairns) was closed in 1957. The output of these three mines amounted to 6 per cent. of the State's coal production in 1956.

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

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

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

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

MINING AND QUARRYING OPERATIONS, QUEENSLAND, 1956.

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

SUMMARY FOR FIVE YEARS.

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

n Not available.

Mineral Production in Australian States.—The next table affords direct comparison between Australian States for the year 1956 which is the latest year for which mining census results are available for all States. The explanations preceding the Queensland table above also apply to the other States except for wages and salaries in Western Australia where the amount shown is that paid by mines and quarries in which five or more persons are engaged.

MINING AND QUARRYING OPERATIONS, AUSTRALIA, 1956.

State or Territory.	Average Employment.		Salaries and Wages Paid.	Value of Output.	Power, Fuel, and Materials Used.	Value of Production.
	During Period Worked.	During Whole Year.				
	No.	No.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
New South Wales	28,547	28,316	33,330	88,790	16,741	72,049
Victoria	4,787	4,601	4,673	11,891	2,434	9,457
Queensland ..	9,767	9,339	10,697	30,204	6,056	24,148
South Australia ..	2,855	2,213	1,938	11,910	2,423	9,487
Western Australia	8,169	8,030	8,289	20,230	5,880	14,350
Tasmania	2,910	2,866	3,337	10,555	2,256	8,299
Northern Territory	683	638	730	2,594	510	2,084
Australian Capital Territory ..	47	42	45	146	41	105
Total ..	57,765	56,045	63,039	176,320	36,341	139,979

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

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

PRODUCTION OF PRINCIPAL MINERALS^a, AUSTRALIA, 1956.

Mineral. ^b	New South Wales.	Vic-toria.	Queens-land.	South Aus-tralia.	West-ern Aus-tralia.	Tas-mania.	North-ern Terr-itory.	Total.
Gold 1,000 Oz.	29	39	56	^c	814	17	75	1,030
Silver 1,000 Oz.	9,289	2	3,725	1	192	1,373	4	14,586
Copper .. Tons	4,289	..	34,898	1	46	8,807	5,000	53,041
Tin .. Tons	269	..	630	..	240	938	1	2,078
Lead 1,000 Tons	238	..	43	^d	6	12	..	299
Zinc 1,000 Tons	229	..	16	^d	..	33	..	278
Rutile ^e 1,000 Tons	63	..	31	..	2	..	..	96
Zircon 1,000 Tons	50	..	22	..	..	..	..	72
Tungsten ^f Tons	4	..	49	..	..	1,428	101	1,582
Coal ^g 1,000 Tons	14,810	10,679	2,735	481	830	299	..	29,834

^a Excluding iron, of which approximately 2,331,611 tons and 211,215 tons were contained in iron ore mined in South Australia and Western Australia respectively.

^b Except for coal, these items refer to the principal content of the minerals produced. ^c Less than 500 oz. ^d Less than half the unit of quantity shown. ^e In terms of TiO₂. ^f In terms of WO₃. ^g Including 10,560(000) tons of brown coal in Victoria.

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

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

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

Quarries.—The following table gives details of production, workers, and wages and salaries paid, according to class of stone, for the year 1956.

CONSTRUCTION MATERIAL QUARRIES, QUEENSLAND, 1956.

Class of Stone.	Quarries	Production.			Workers	Wages and Salaries.
		Dimension and Crushed Stone.	Gravel, &c.	Value.		
	No.	Tons.	Tons.	£	No.	£
Felstone, Porphyry ..	4	23,163	519	23,452	24	15,691
Blue Metal	12	273,469	106,163	231,555	113	95,146
Granite	7	148,157	47,157	145,284	72	57,830
Freestone, Sandstone	3	840	22,029	12,754	13	8,324
Other	9	54,221	242,696	77,818	47	29,789
Total ..	35	499,850	418,564	490,863	269	206,780

9. TIMBER.

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

The native timbers are chiefly in two large and widely separated areas. In the south, the timber country extends from the border ranges to beyond Maryborough. This is the main pine-hardwood belt, which extends also to the margins of the sub-tropical region in New South Wales. The most important forest species are cypress pine, ironbark, and spotted gum. In the north, the "rain forest" or jungle timbers comprise, in addition to pine, a great variety of first-class cabinet woods. Very large quantities have been destroyed in the process of farm clearing, but large quantities remain and are being used to an increasing extent for building construction, furniture, and veneers. Queensland walnut, maple, silkwood, black bean, silky oak, silver ash, and some others are well known. There is a great variety of lesser-known woods of high intrinsic value which are becoming more highly appreciated on the timber markets as time goes on. There has been a rapid increase in the production of plywood and veneers in recent years. Thinnings from exotic pine plantations established by the Forestry Department are already making an appreciable contribution to the softwood needs of the State, 123,000,000 super. feet having been milled to 30th June, 1957.

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

There were 600 sawmills, 26 plywood mills, and 59 case mills from which returns were received for 1956-57. 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 or for use by plywood mills and case mills. In 1956-57 these items together amounted to 6,590,221 super. feet.

SAWMILLS, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56.	1956-57.
Mills No.	646	636	597	593	600
Workers ^a No.	7,382	7,483	7,373	7,058	7,160
Salaries and Wages ^b £	4,099,112	4,346,680	4,565,041	4,511,487	4,894,535
Land, Buildings, and Plant £	3,096,286	3,352,818	3,637,103	3,761,628	3,984,749
Sawn Timber Produced ^c					
Quantity 1,000 S. Ft.	263,598	263,143	242,039	237,317	254,398
Value £	11,988,597	12,722,409	12,497,214	12,987,278	14,592,761

^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 1956-57 among the three main divisions of the State as follows:—Southern, 440; Central, 62; Northern, 98. The Southern division accounted for 182,827,177 super. feet of sawn native timber, the Central division for 16,380,197 super. feet, and the Northern for 55,190,300 super. feet.

Operations of plywood mills are shown in the following table.

PLYWOOD MILLS, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56.	1956-57.
Mills No.	21	22	22	24	26
Workers ^a No.	1,097	1,355	1,439	1,754	1,651
Salaries and Wages ^b £	684,515	921,454	1,007,571	1,233,340	1,228,826
Land, Buildings, and Plant £	542,342	639,744	673,010	945,197	1,035,045
Logs Used 1,000 S. Ft.	23,516	34,277	36,129	43,562	37,792
Plywood ^c 1,000 Sq. Ft.	81,400	114,545	129,830	133,230	118,647
Veneers ^c 1,000 Sq. Ft.	25,593	82,421	96,814	121,790	112,584
Value of Plywood .. £	2,515,020	3,506,112	3,956,066	4,187,332	4,046,421
Value of Veneers .. £	165,040	461,020	587,921	747,875	785,107

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

^b Excluding working proprietors' drawings.

^c Including quantities made in sawmills.

10. MANUFACTURING.

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

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

FACTORIES, AUSTRALIA, 1956-57.

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'dings.		
	No.	No.	No.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
N.S.W.	21,719	322,207	106,860	370,238	288,390	267,670	1,669,735	678,559
Vic.	16,147	253,340	97,049	291,240	219,626	233,900	1,242,420	511,349
Q'land	5,465	83,972	17,522	75,958	62,793	49,875	383,555	133,414
S.A.	4,019	74,010	16,420	76,231	50,588	48,290	315,865	123,212
W.A.	3,844	40,991	6,611	35,706	46,280	32,704	179,975	70,253
Tas.	1,584	22,260	5,174	23,341	29,805	22,047	106,591	45,234
Total	52,778	796,780	249,636	872,714	697,482	654,486	3,898,141	1,562,021

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 1956-57 for £1,189,908,000 out of a total value of production of £1,562,021,000 for all Australian manufactures. Of the remaining States, Queensland had the largest value of production by manufacturing, but manufacturing production per head was considerably lower than in South Australia or Tasmania. For 1956-57, production per head was as follows:—Victoria, £193·7; New South Wales, £189·1; South Australia, £143·0; Tasmania, £138·7; Western Australia, £102·6; Queensland, £96·7.

Development of Secondary Industries.—Since 1929, the Queensland Government has made advances and guaranteed loans to assist the development of new industries (see page 402). In February, 1945, a departmental committee was set up to survey the existing state of secondary industry and to consider proposals for its expansion and development. In December, 1946, a Secondary Industries Division was established within

the Department of Labour and Industry. The new division, which took over the administration of Industries Assistance from the Bureau of Industry, advises and assists worthwhile industries.

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

FACTORIES, QUEENSLAND AND METROPOLITAN, TEN YEARS.

Year.	Estab- lish- ments.	Work- ers. <i>a</i>	Salaries and Wages Paid. <i>b</i>	Capital Values.		Output.	Produc- tion. <i>c</i>
				Machinery and Plant.	Land and Buildings.		
	No.	No.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
<i>Queensland.</i>							
1947-48 ..	3,580	76,108	23,657	18,288	15,580	122,324	41,797
1948-49 ..	4,020	82,339	28,832	21,401	17,278	150,904	52,272
1949-50 ..	4,433	89,163	34,032	23,878	19,441	170,709	60,092
1950-51 ..	4,715	94,132	41,991	27,585	22,357	210,620	73,770
1951-52 ..	4,858	94,024	50,833	33,034	26,393	242,608	89,305
1952-53 ..	5,000	92,172	56,220	38,871	31,147	286,180	95,023
1953-54 ..	5,129	97,010	62,028	45,887	35,422	321,438	106,264
1954-55 ..	5,209	99,225	66,818	52,899	39,214	344,041	115,861
1955-56 ..	5,305	101,409	70,852	59,392	44,702	360,027	124,331
1956-57 ..	5,465	101,934	75,958	62,793	49,875	383,555	133,414
<i>Metropolitan.</i>							
1947-48 ..	1,369	39,678	12,197	5,459	8,411	56,355	21,360
1948-49 ..	1,442	42,491	14,713	6,524	9,325	66,883	25,365
1949-50 ..	1,618	46,724	17,465	7,566	10,485	78,583	30,967
1950-51 ..	1,713	49,861	22,435	9,557	12,165	102,133	38,783
1951-52 ..	1,756	50,298	27,652	11,748	14,669	125,959	46,943
1952-53 ..	1,818	47,864	29,521	13,164	16,964	132,959	51,577
1953-54 ..	1,810	50,305	32,095	14,737	19,365	147,859	56,684
1954-55 ..	1,855	51,945	34,739	16,428	21,577	157,697	62,611
1955-56 ..	1,874	53,399	37,092	19,072	24,709	168,849	66,923
1956-57 ..	1,981	53,519	39,587	20,614	27,984	182,293	71,039
<i>Rest of State.</i>							
1947-48 ..	2,211	36,430	11,460	12,829	7,169	65,969	20,437
1948-49 ..	2,578	39,848	14,119	14,877	7,953	84,021	26,907
1949-50 ..	2,815	42,439	16,567	16,312	8,956	92,126	29,125
1950-51 ..	3,002	44,271	19,556	18,028	10,192	108,487	34,987
1951-52 ..	3,102	43,726	23,181	21,286	11,724	116,649	42,362
1952-53 ..	3,182	44,308	26,699	25,707	14,183	153,221	43,446
1953-54 ..	3,319	46,705	29,933	31,150	16,057	173,579	49,580
1954-55 ..	3,354	47,280	32,079	36,471	17,637	186,344	53,250
1955-56 ..	3,431	48,010	33,760	40,320	19,993	191,178	57,408
1956-57 ..	3,484	48,415	36,371	42,179	21,891	201,262	62,375

a Aggregate of average number of workers employed during period each factory was operating, including, in 1956-57, 41,056 males and 12,463 females in the metropolitan area and 43,317 males and 5,098 females in the rest of the State.

b Excluding drawings of working proprietors.

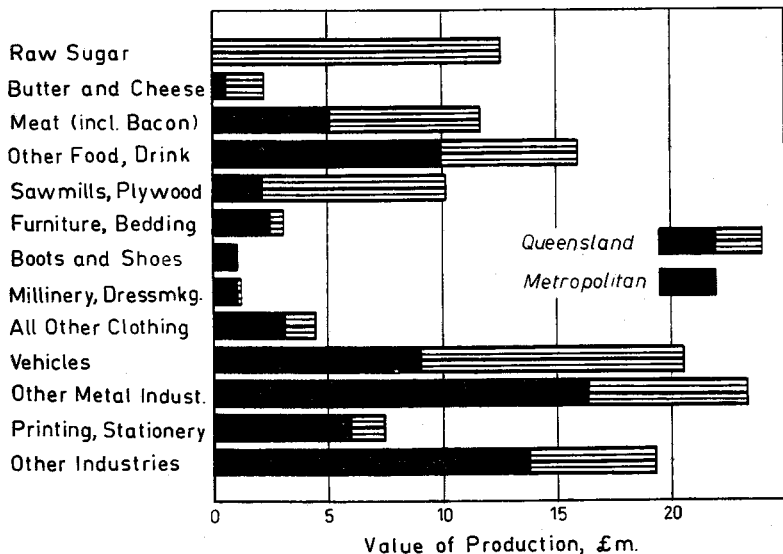
c Output, less value of goods consumed in process of production.

In the preceding table, the last column, "Production", represents the value of the wealth produced by the factories as such. This is the amount which the goods they made are worth in excess of the value of the things which they had to use to make these goods. (No allowance has been made for depreciation, and certain overhead expenses, such as insurance, which strictly should have been deducted to arrive at this figure, but it is not considered practicable to deduct these.) In manufacturing, many goods are treated in several factories, the output of one becoming the raw material of another. Hence such commodities are counted more than once in the aggregate value of output and raw materials. The value of production is assessed without such duplications and should be used in judging activity in manufacturing as a whole. It is the fund which provides wages and salaries, profits, interest, and rent. In 1956-57, production of factories (£133,414,000) was worth 57 per cent. of the value of the net production of primary industries (£233,486,000).

Further particulars to those in the following pages are given for meatworks on page 152; butter and cheese factories, pages 158 and 159; sugar mills, page 168; and sawmills and plywood mills, page 181.

The relative importance of the various types of factories throughout Queensland, and the relative importance of Metropolitan factories in each section, are illustrated by the diagram below.

FACTORY PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND, 1956-57.



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

FACTORIES, STATISTICAL DIVISIONS AND CITIES, 1956-57.

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..	1,981	53,519	39,587,253	182,292,690	71,039,027	48,598,123
Moreton ^c ..	669	9,818	6,723,030	29,554,668	11,518,598	6,778,354
Ipswich ..	126	5,753	4,326,644	14,494,483	6,674,344	2,727,586
Maryborough	608	7,820	5,460,881	31,107,199	10,035,348	9,225,792
Bundaberg..	118	1,672	1,197,698	6,699,805	2,555,523	2,014,106
Gympie ..	79	585	360,488	2,665,264	725,095	929,248
Maryborough	85	2,238	1,693,658	5,399,713	2,426,909	1,375,205
Downs ..	727	6,863	4,621,030	23,693,944	7,622,725	6,439,716
Toowoomba	234	3,665	2,636,876	11,217,657	4,069,488	3,635,697
Warwick ..	46	478	348,382	2,374,654	568,562	552,012
Roma ..	92	433	242,073	1,053,898	479,205	336,353
South Western	52	242	127,705	469,331	239,882	163,685
Total South	4,129	78,695	56,761,972	268,171,730	100,934,785	71,542,023
Rockhampton	354	5,663	4,321,072	23,314,406	6,981,284	3,820,404
Rockhampton	174	4,010	3,121,220	13,363,018	4,283,704	2,410,473
Cent. Western	82	435	248,777	761,698	422,522	251,528
Far Western..	11	61	45,251	207,947	61,145	66,064
Total Central	447	6,159	4,615,100	24,284,051	7,464,951	4,137,996
Mackay ..	170	3,213	2,746,082	18,164,733	4,758,810	7,160,599
Mackay ..	88	924	605,779	1,843,487	990,578	674,859
Townsville ..	257	5,395	4,782,124	24,482,775	8,151,991	11,206,861
Charters Trs.	32	152	72,601	271,651	151,987	92,734
Townsville..	147	2,962	2,411,828	8,872,522	3,947,976	3,119,636
Cairns ..	407	7,653	6,121,190	31,752,668	10,189,124	16,194,794
Cairns ..	90	2,094	1,633,148	5,842,549	2,656,131	2,543,862
Peninsula ..	13	84	59,494	111,317	61,789	78,730
North Western	42	735	871,700	16,587,594	1,852,369	2,346,815
Total North	889	17,080	14,580,590	91,099,087	25,014,083	36,987,799
Total Q'land..	5,465	101,934	75,957,662	383,554,868	133,413,819	112,667,818

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 1956-57 accounted for 75 per cent. of the State's total factory production. Of this, metropolitan factories accounted for £71,039,027, or 53 per cent. of the total factory production of the State and provided 52 per cent. of the total salaries and wages. Sawmills, engineering works and butter factories are the principal factories in the rest of Moreton and in the Maryborough and Downs Divisions, and all the cheese factories are situated in these areas, particularly in the Downs Division. Nineteen per cent. of the State's factory production in 1956-57 was from Northern Queensland. Sugar mills, meatworks, smelting works, sawmills and plywood mills were most important. The remaining 6 per cent. was from Central Queensland, chiefly in meatworks and butter factories.

Of the cities outside Brisbane, factory production per head of population was highest in Ipswich, which has railway workshops and woollen mills. Other important manufacturing cities are Maryborough, where engineering works are important; Cairns, with sawmills and plywood and veneer mills; Bundaberg, with sugar milling and refining, and engineering; Rockhampton and Townsville, with meatworks, railway workshops and (in Townsville) cement works; and Toowoomba, agricultural implements, bacon, flour, butter and cheese.

FACTORIES, INDUSTRY GROUPS AND STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, 1956-57.

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	193	145,286	1,917,861	592,163	638,104
Meat (incl. Bacon)	18	3,261	2,960,238	28,059,754	5,183,991	2,555,641
Other Food, Drink	211	6,155	4,388,102	33,834,474	9,983,818	11,601,847
Sawmills, Plywood	63	1,773	1,319,296	6,025,073	2,185,531	1,024,329
Furniture, Bedding	169	2,240	1,481,163	5,586,161	2,493,551	1,453,633
Wool Scours, &c...	6	260	236,868	1,812,792	383,637	173,544
Boots and Shoes ..	27	1,408	885,234	2,527,854	1,084,820	526,580
Millinery, Dressmkg	70	1,588	714,646	2,206,435	1,150,535	515,409
All Other Clothing	159	3,670	1,911,003	6,367,462	3,144,384	1,606,910
Vehicles	343	6,740	5,196,253	13,215,878	8,931,809	4,113,811
Other Metal Indus.	395	12,892	10,404,242	34,651,629	16,428,687	9,993,659
Printing, Stationery	109	4,221	3,195,723	11,839,382	5,987,841	4,744,412
Other Industries ..	406	9,118	6,749,199	34,247,935	13,488,260	9,650,244
<i>Total</i>	<i>1,981</i>	<i>53,519</i>	<i>39,587,253</i>	<i>182,292,690</i>	<i>71,039,027</i>	<i>48,598,123</i>
<i>Moreton Division (excluding Metropolitan).</i>						
Butter and Cheese	14	307	231,876	5,404,634	355,809	781,979
Other Food, Drink	142	986	631,110	6,352,202	1,791,219	1,185,845
Sawmills, Plywood	139	1,719	1,166,323	3,925,648	1,865,066	922,422
Furniture, Bedding	19	77	31,511	147,359	65,223	48,461
Clothing	50	533	213,524	599,789	423,985	248,833
Vehicles	172	4,022	3,039,040	6,612,177	3,785,669	1,521,085
Other Metal Indus.	42	411	297,872	850,556	470,796	528,203
Printing, Stationery	10	135	100,979	231,991	156,556	107,928
Other Industries ..	81	1,628	1,010,795	5,430,312	2,604,275	1,433,598
<i>Total</i>	<i>669</i>	<i>9,818</i>	<i>6,723,030</i>	<i>29,554,668</i>	<i>11,518,598</i>	<i>6,778,354</i>
<i>Maryborough Division.</i>						
Raw Sugar ..	7	1,542	1,311,930	10,574,379	2,745,845	4,145,949
Butter and Cheese	16	310	224,953	5,781,673	415,265	653,994
Other Food, Drink	104	915	538,700	5,220,972	1,498,904	1,581,890
Sawmills, Plywood	108	1,500	1,058,273	3,655,278	1,857,048	818,125
Furniture, Bedding	29	191	111,084	347,346	171,531	101,904
Clothing	39	200	72,287	194,961	139,780	111,948
Vehicles	192	1,242	738,426	1,970,869	1,157,407	753,444
Other Metal Indus.	51	1,437	1,085,726	2,447,310	1,480,211	623,322
Printing, Stationery	16	158	121,635	266,696	191,319	166,415
Other Industries ..	46	325	197,867	647,715	378,038	268,801
<i>Total</i>	<i>608</i>	<i>7,820</i>	<i>5,460,881</i>	<i>31,107,199</i>	<i>10,035,348</i>	<i>9,225,792</i>

See footnotes at end of table.

FACTORIES, INDUSTRY GROUPS AND STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, 1956-57—cont'd.

Industry.	Estab- lish- ments.	Workers <i>a</i>	Salaries and Wages. <i>b</i>	Output.	Production (Value Added).	Land, Buildings, and Plant.
	No.	No.	£	£	£	£
<i>Downs Division.</i>						
Butter and Cheese	34	503	416,022	6,089,217	593,552	827,828
Meat (incl. Bacon)	4	468	367,869	3,120,553	540,419	448,237
Other Food, Drink	125	774	511,119	4,260,162	1,084,191	1,623,641
Sawmills, Plywood	114	856	535,037	2,422,822	1,100,017	454,854
Furniture, Bedding	21	40	11,397	60,215	30,138	28,247
Clothing	52	422	182,525	417,803	307,273	235,632
Vehicles	242	1,780	1,120,516	3,313,912	1,725,295	1,291,175
Other Metal Indus.	53	1,111	835,727	2,019,861	1,144,924	803,399
Printing, Stationery	21	314	242,142	638,659	453,492	246,969
Other Industries ..	61	595	398,676	1,350,740	643,424	479,734
<i>Total</i>	<i>727</i>	<i>6,863</i>	<i>4,621,030</i>	<i>23,693,944</i>	<i>7,622,725</i>	<i>6,439,716</i>
<i>Roma Division.</i>						
Food and Drink ..	21	69	27,454	298,678	73,007	79,256
Sawmills, Plywood	24	132	77,391	346,276	182,629	92,151
Metal Industries ..	37	190	116,551	358,174	184,485	125,056
Other Industries ..	10	42	20,677	50,770	39,084	39,890
<i>Total</i>	<i>92</i>	<i>433</i>	<i>242,073</i>	<i>1,053,898</i>	<i>479,205</i>	<i>336,353</i>
<i>South Western Division.</i>						
Food and Drink ..	14	37	15,169	100,830	41,310	35,596
Metal Industries ..	27	156	86,951	295,651	150,977	89,857
Other Industries ..	11	49	25,585	72,850	47,595	38,232
<i>Total</i>	<i>52</i>	<i>242</i>	<i>127,705</i>	<i>469,331</i>	<i>239,882</i>	<i>163,685</i>
<i>Rockhampton Division.</i>						
Butter and Cheese	5	143	110,840	2,399,717	159,877	450,437
Meat (incl. Bacon)	3	1,857	1,726,649	10,642,871	2,562,083	1,132,726
Other Food, Drink	61	493	283,383	1,654,654	573,093	594,333
Sawmills, Plywood	56	341	190,886	687,201	362,608	184,599
Furniture, Bedding	11	90	44,266	129,284	72,227	22,964
Clothing	32	155	64,223	199,612	130,156	90,898
Vehicles	114	1,614	1,140,610	2,201,471	1,480,250	662,154
Other Metal Indus.	25	452	370,468	3,503,676	1,019,950	302,354
Printing, Stationery	9	137	91,530	253,752	161,350	128,312
Other Industries ..	38	381	298,217	1,642,168	459,690	251,627
<i>Total</i>	<i>354</i>	<i>5,663</i>	<i>4,321,072</i>	<i>23,314,406</i>	<i>6,981,284</i>	<i>3,820,404</i>
<i>Central Western Division.</i>						
Food and Drink ..	22	68	24,037	153,864	77,335	33,581
Sawmills, Plywood	7	60	38,751	106,709	47,749	23,013
Wool Scours, &c. . .	3	13	10,539	19,740	14,525	26,934
Clothing	10	36	11,075	45,887	31,472	20,858
Metal Industries ..	33	221	148,840	396,627	226,784	139,319
Other Industries ..	7	37	15,535	38,871	24,657	7,823
<i>Total</i>	<i>82</i>	<i>435</i>	<i>248,777</i>	<i>761,698</i>	<i>422,522</i>	<i>251,528</i>

See footnotes at end of table.

FACTORIES, INDUSTRY GROUPS AND STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, 1956-57—cont'd.

Industry.	Estab- lish- ments.	Workers <i>a</i>	Salaries and Wages. <i>b</i>	Output.	Production (Value Added).	Land, Buildings, and Plant.
	No.	No.	£	£	£	£
<i>Far Western Division.</i>						
Food and Drink ..	6	29	27,501	148,706	32,255	41,531
Other Industries ..	5	32	17,750	59,241	28,890	24,533
<i>Total ..</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>61</i>	<i>45,251</i>	<i>207,947</i>	<i>61,145</i>	<i>66,064</i>
<i>Mackay Division.</i>						
Raw Sugar ..	8	1,700	1,737,696	14,706,071	3,040,537	5,598,100
Other Food, Drink	34	305	219,812	1,186,671	439,080	636,305
Sawmills, Plywood	16	143	90,147	327,787	134,183	118,314
Furniture, Bedding	12	68	35,461	142,695	66,366	33,194
Clothing	13	111	40,271	126,437	79,316	45,181
Vehicles	46	355	236,960	697,184	378,687	263,241
Other Metal Indus.	21	343	258,164	605,488	410,600	307,246
Printing, Stationery	5	87	64,135	145,565	104,717	35,618
Other Industries ..	15	101	63,436	226,835	105,324	123,400
<i>Total ..</i>	<i>170</i>	<i>3,213</i>	<i>2,746,082</i>	<i>18,164,733</i>	<i>4,758,810</i>	<i>7,160,599</i>
<i>Townsville Division.</i>						
Raw Sugar ..	4	944	1,026,709	8,280,373	1,960,511	6,472,677
Meat (incl. Bacon)	5	1,453	1,543,360	8,673,730	2,410,475	1,805,428
Other Food, Drink	59	269	120,013	973,974	419,042	377,084
Sawmills, Plywood	9	126	95,114	537,379	178,819	176,830
Furniture, Bedding	18	104	52,225	194,714	83,422	60,109
Clothing	32	191	77,525	252,441	157,573	122,561
Vehicles	60	1,342	1,065,145	2,006,950	1,369,511	600,767
Other Metal Indus.	31	411	327,639	990,904	498,641	318,279
Printing, Stationery	10	145	109,380	303,220	201,231	105,809
Other Industries ..	29	410	365,014	2,269,090	872,766	1,167,317
<i>Total ..</i>	<i>257</i>	<i>5,395</i>	<i>4,782,124</i>	<i>24,482,775</i>	<i>8,151,991</i>	<i>11,206,861</i>
<i>Cairns Division.</i>						
Raw Sugar ..	10	2,710	2,675,796	18,895,315	4,547,240	11,359,798
Butter and Cheese	4	55	45,071	663,116	62,481	114,562
Other Food, Drink	81	815	582,316	3,356,913	1,175,656	1,853,005
Sawmills, Plywood	84	2,077	1,492,503	4,634,092	2,197,877	1,140,178
Furniture, Bedding	15	123	70,798	213,466	99,198	87,418
Clothing	31	155	63,833	197,748	123,902	128,346
Vehicles	95	907	595,356	1,457,508	913,351	621,275
Other Metal Indus.	44	341	231,315	726,238	432,447	256,482
Printing, Stationery	11	140	104,656	280,330	190,108	159,936
Other Industries ..	32	330	259,546	1,327,942	446,864	473,794
<i>Total ..</i>	<i>407</i>	<i>7,653</i>	<i>6,121,190</i>	<i>31,752,668</i>	<i>10,189,124</i>	<i>16,194,794</i>
<i>Peninsula Division.</i>						
Metal Industries ..	5	33	24,695	36,438	25,679	22,006
Other Industries ..	8	51	34,799	74,879	36,110	56,724
<i>Total ..</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>84</i>	<i>59,494</i>	<i>111,317</i>	<i>61,789</i>	<i>78,730</i>

See footnotes at end of table.

FACTORIES, INDUSTRY GROUPS AND STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, 1956-57—*cont'd.*

Industry.	Estab- lish- ments.	Workers <i>a</i>	Salaries and Wages. <i>b</i>	Output.	Production (Value Added).	Land, Buildings, and Plant.
	No.	No.	£	£	£	£
<i>North Western Division.</i>						
Food and Drink ..	15	72	49,246	242,483	115,459	55,164
Metal Industries ..	17	574	763,244	16,124,377	1,634,917	2,244,707
Other Industries ..	10	89	59,210	220,734	101,993	46,944
<i>Total ..</i>	<i>42</i>	<i>735</i>	<i>871,700</i>	<i>16,587,594</i>	<i>1,852,369</i>	<i>2,346,815</i>
<i>Total State ..</i>	<i>5,465</i>	<i>101,934</i>	<i>75,957,662</i>	<i>383,554,868</i>	<i>13,341,381</i>	<i>11,266,718</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, TYPES AND STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, 1956-57.

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 ..	8,866	13,201,102	15,700	19,622,086	28,953	38,215,839
Moreton ^b ..	2,581	3,434,001	4,930	4,811,279	2,307	3,273,318
Maryborough ..	3,712	5,471,497	2,159	2,135,285	1,949	2,428,566
Downs ..	2,120	2,681,725	2,729	2,774,284	2,014	2,166,716
Roma ..	159	213,142	268	267,949	10	3,954
South Western			213	212,687	25	21,355
<i>Total South</i>	<i>17,438</i>	<i>25,001,467</i>	<i>25,999</i>	<i>29,823,570</i>	<i>35,258</i>	<i>46,109,748</i>
Rockhampton	2,695	4,020,390	2,269	2,164,625	699	796,269
Central Western	99	86,944	309	321,906	53	38,342
Far Western ..			35	36,475	..	..
<i>Total Central</i>	<i>2,794</i>	<i>4,107,334</i>	<i>2,613</i>	<i>2,523,006</i>	<i>752</i>	<i>834,611</i>
Mackay ..	2,003	3,417,513	603	666,042	607	675,255
Townsville ..	2,558	4,587,961	2,029	2,250,574	808	1,313,456
Cairns ..	5,113	7,118,856	1,529	1,589,565	1,015	1,486,793
Peninsula ..	566	1,591,750	41	31,685		
North Western			208	284,633		
<i>Total North</i>	<i>10,240</i>	<i>16,716,080</i>	<i>4,410</i>	<i>4,822,499</i>	<i>2,430</i>	<i>3,475,504</i>
<i>Total Q'land ..</i>	<i>30,472</i>	<i>45,824,881</i>	<i>33,022</i>	<i>37,169,075</i>	<i>38,440</i>	<i>50,419,863</i>

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

Processing works are an essential part of primary production, and are such that, owing to the bulky or perishable nature of the raw material which they treat, they must be established close to the production of this material. Large industries under this heading in Queensland include sugar mills, meatworks, and sawmills. Sheltered industries are those in which, through consideration of bulk or perishability or time, the factory has to be situated within reasonable distance of the market which it is to serve. This section includes bakeries, motor-repairing, newspapers, &c. Competitive industries are the secondary production of the State in a truly competitive sense. They are free of any ties either to sources of raw materials or to the markets they serve.

In the last ten years the number of workers in processing industries has increased by 35 per cent., while those in sheltered and competitive industries have increased by 42 and 52 per cent. respectively. In 1956-57 the metropolitan area had 75 per cent. of the workers in competitive industries, 48 per cent., of those in sheltered industries, and 29 per cent. of those in processing industries. In 1946-47 the corresponding percentages were 77, 46, and 29. While the general pattern has not changed much, some of the individual statistical divisions have shown considerable development in competitive manufacture. Competitive production has increased in Cairns, Maryborough, Moreton, and Townsville over the ten-year period at a faster rate than in Brisbane, but the numbers of workers are much fewer in these country centres than in Brisbane.

Female Employment.—Female employment in factories in 1910 was 20 per cent. of the total employment. The percentage dropped to 16 in 1925-26, but rose during the depression and again in the war years to reach a peak of 22 per cent. in 1942-43. Since then, a relatively greater increase in the number of male employees in factories has reduced the female percentage. It was 17 per cent. in 1956-57. Among the industry groups shown in the table on the next page, the clothing and footwear industries employed 35 per cent. of the female factory labour, and food and drink factories 22 per cent.

Juvenile Employment.—The number of juveniles under 21 years of age employed in Queensland factories in June, 1957, was 16,671, compared with 14,597 in 1947, but with the increase in total factory employment they represented only 16·4 per cent. of the whole compared with 20·7 per cent. in 1946-47. Employees under 16 years of age, both boys and girls, now number 683 more than ten years ago, and all employees from 16 to 20 inclusive 1,391 more, but their percentages of total factory employment have fallen from 3·2 to 2·9, and from 17·6 to 13·6 respectively.

Considering each sex separately, juvenile employment as a percentage of all employment at June, 1957, compared with corresponding figures for June, 1947, in brackets, was:—Under 16 years, males 2·0 (2·1), females 6·9 (8·1); 16 years and under 21 years, males 10·8 (13·7), females 26·9 (35·6).

General Employment.—The following table shows details for 1956-57, and totals for each of the last ten years, of employment in factories.

FACTORIES, EMPLOYMENT AND INDUSTRY GROUPS, QUEENSLAND, 1956-57.

Industry.	Estab- lish- ments.	All Workers. <i>a</i>			Juveniles. <i>b</i>			
					Under 16 Years.		Aged 16 and under 21.	
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Raw Sugar	31	6,947	152	7,099	50	3	522	82
Butter and Cheese ..	80	1,366	188	1,554	12	8	104	85
Meat (including Bacon)	38	6,983	487	7,470	239	9	528	87
Other Food, Drink ..	889	7,176	3,073	10,249	126	129	669	626
Sawmills, Plywood ..	626	8,013	577	8,590	87	28	475	155
Furniture, Bedding ..	296	2,542	382	2,924	103	21	411	52
Wool Scours, &c. ..	10	270	5	275	1	..	5	1
Boots and Shoes ..	29	757	659	1,416	31	46	119	131
Millinery, Dressmkg.	79	110	1,570	1,680	..	161	10	674
All Other Clothing ..	424	1,599	3,840	5,439	43	376	182	1,173
Vehicles	1,375	17,527	1,075	18,602	405	24	2,658	319
Other Metal Industries	674	16,715	1,223	17,938	269	45	1,946	262
Printing, Stationery ..	200	3,814	1,580	5,394	111	140	516	428
Other Industries ..	714	10,153	2,711	12,864	231	215	899	639
Total	5,465	83,972	17,522	101,494	1,708	1,205	9,044	4,714

SUMMARY FOR TEN YEARS.

1947-48	3,580	62,338	13,223	75,561	1,262	955	8,060	4,481
1948-49	4,020	67,099	14,552	81,651	1,335	1,068	7,613	4,698
1949-50	4,433	71,565	16,005	87,570	1,492	1,139	7,653	4,665
1950-51	4,715	75,746	17,389	93,135	1,661	1,178	7,490	4,760
1951-52	4,858	76,189	16,666	92,855	1,713	1,076	7,691	4,345
1952-53	5,000	76,018	15,488	91,506	1,709	1,106	8,256	4,613
1953-54	5,129	79,711	16,685	96,396	1,766	1,198	8,732	4,867
1954-55	5,209	81,565	16,993	98,558	1,750	1,124	8,891	4,716
1955-56	5,305	83,222	17,337	100,559	1,743	1,199	9,080	4,719
1956-57	5,465	83,972	17,522	101,494	1,708	1,205	9,044	4,714

a In terms of full employment for year.

b Number on pay-roll on pay-day nearest 30th June.

Size of Establishment.—In the ten years after 1946-47, the number of large factories employing more than 100 persons increased by 37, while employment therein increased by 15,432 and they had 47 per cent. of all workers in 1956-57 compared with 45½ per cent. ten years earlier. The proportion in factories with up to 10 workers also increased, from 14 to 16½ per cent. Although the number of workers in factories with from 11 to 100 workers increased during the ten years by 8,389, the proportion of total employment in these factories decreased from 40·7 to 36·6 per cent. The number of factories with fewer than 4 workers has increased from 813 to 1,819, with a 118 per cent. increase in employment from 1,751 to 3,819.

Of the industry groups shown below, production was concentrated most heavily in large establishments. In raw sugar practically 100 per cent. of employment was provided in works with more than 100 workers; in meat (including bacon) 91 per cent., other metal industries, 54 per cent., vehicles, 50 per cent., and boots and shoes, 50 per cent. Small-scale organisation was most apparent in furniture, other food and drink (including bakeries), and vehicles (including garages), where 28, 27, and 25 per cent. respectively of the workers were in establishments with less than 11 workers.

FACTORIES, EMPLOYMENT^a ACCORDING TO SIZE OF ESTABLISHMENT, BY
INDUSTRY GROUPS, QUEENSLAND, 1956-57.

Industry.	Number of Workers Engaged in Establishment.							All Establishments.
	Under 4.	4.	5 to 10.	11 to 20.	21 to 50.	51 to 100.	101 and Over.	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Raw Sugar ..	..	..	..	..	25	..	7,074	7,099
Butter and Cheese ..	18	12	164	358	696	151	155	1,554
Meat (incl. Bacon) ..	2	4	36	75	139	380	6,841	7,477
Other Food, Drink ..	906	492	1,363	789	1,336	1,328	4,097	10,311
Sawmills, Plywood ..	378	260	1,443	1,438	1,974	1,525	1,793	8,811
Furniture, Bedding ..	239	68	503	760	479	307	581	2,937
Wool Scours, &c. ..	..	8	10	14	87	159	..	278
Boots and Shoes ..	6	..	22	61	248	377	712	1,426
Millinery, Dressmkg. ..	8	20	128	321	830	260	117	1,684
All Other Clothing ..	241	156	871	777	1,199	1,432	772	5,448
Vehicles ..	1,226	680	2,766	1,971	1,981	736	9,286	18,646
Other Metal Indust. ..	336	228	1,484	1,453	2,875	1,834	9,745	17,955
Printing, Stationery ..	76	64	437	522	1,100	835	2,364	5,398
Other Industries ..	383	308	1,478	1,580	2,444	2,440	4,277	12,910
Total ..	3,819	2,300	10,705	10,119	15,413	11,764	47,814	101,934
Number of Factories	1,819	575	1,543	689	498	166	175	5,465

SUMMARY FOR TEN YEARS.

	1947-48	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57
..	1,977	1,472	7,297	8,038	12,863	9,535	34,926	76,108		
..	2,469	1,564	8,383	8,312	13,457	9,127	39,027	82,339		
..	2,914	1,776	8,677	9,401	14,344	10,451	41,600	89,163		
..	3,132	1,796	9,144	9,492	15,256	10,739	44,573	94,132		
..	3,217	1,812	9,692	9,945	15,266	10,413	43,679	94,024		
..	3,475	1,980	9,704	9,956	14,356	10,853	41,848	92,172		
..	3,559	1,976	10,134	9,860	15,294	10,663	45,524	97,010		
..	3,673	1,972	10,246	9,667	15,094	11,294	47,279	99,225		
..	3,733	2,092	10,389	9,703	15,329	11,356	48,807	101,409		
..	3,819	2,300	10,705	10,119	15,413	11,764	47,814	101,934		

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

Output and Costs.—Values of output, power, fuel and materials used, and salaries and wages paid in the factory industries of Queensland are given hereunder. (See page 184 for explanation of "Production".)

FACTORY OUTPUT AND COSTS, QUEENSLAND, 1956-57.

Industry.	Output.	Power. Fuel, Light, &c., Used.	Other Materials Used.	Production (Value Added).	Salaries and Wages. a
	£	£	£	£	£
Raw Sugar	53,569,262	519,542	40,469,364	12,580,356	6,945,487
Butter and Cheese ..	22,496,948	250,659	20,024,614	2,221,675	1,208,167
Meat (incl. Bacon) ..	55,220,693	860,953	42,623,382	11,736,358	7,034,999
Other Food, Drink ..	51,726,907	1,230,392	34,554,281	15,942,234	6,755,070
Sawmills, Plywood	22,882,032	367,044	12,327,000	10,187,988	6,123,361
Furniture, Bedding	6,824,516	44,692	3,696,502	3,083,322	1,839,312
Wool Scours, &c. ..	1,837,510	36,170	1,400,338	401,002	250,164
Boots and Shoes ..	2,555,237	12,252	1,440,442	1,102,543	896,413
Millinery, Dressmkg.	2,378,753	15,324	1,099,389	1,264,040	747,687
All Other Clothing ..	8,310,373	144,837	3,677,451	4,488,085	2,632,714
Vehicles	32,739,966	382,151	11,953,935	20,403,880	13,541,336
Other Metal Indus.	61,797,175	1,392,093	36,931,835	23,473,247	14,557,397
Printing, Stationery	14,050,301	135,723	6,394,415	7,520,163	4,075,852
Other Industries ..	47,165,195	1,823,434	26,332,835	19,008,926	9,349,703
Total ..	383,554,868	7,215,266	242,925,783	133,413,819	75,957,662

SUMMARY FOR TEN YEARS.

1947-48	122,323,963	1,989,099	78,538,223	41,796,641	23,656,540
1948-49	150,903,549	2,404,477	96,227,374	52,271,698	28,831,949
1949-50	170,709,006	2,837,325	107,779,990	60,091,691	34,031,762
1950-51	210,620,404	3,497,819	133,352,372	73,770,213	41,991,029
1951-52	242,607,747	4,295,129	149,007,827	89,304,791	50,832,860
1952-53	286,180,270	5,113,327	186,044,304	95,022,639	56,220,195
1953-54	321,438,425	5,626,790	209,547,188	106,264,447	62,027,978
1954-55	344,041,224	6,342,371	221,838,113	115,860,740	66,817,670
1955-56	360,027,203	6,540,095	229,156,534	124,330,574	70,851,737
1956-57	383,554,868	7,215,266	242,925,783	133,413,819	75,957,662

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, 1956-57.

Industry.	Engines Used.	Land, Buildings, and Plant.	Per Worker.			Per 1,000 Mean Popula- tion.
			Produc- tion.	Salaries and Wages. a	Land, Bldgs., and Plant.	Produc- tion.
	H.P.	£	£	£	£	£
Raw Sugar	117,487	27,834,464	1,772	978	3,921	9,113
Butter and Cheese ..	22,514	3,543,352	1,430	778	2,280	1,609
Meat (including Bacon)	28,005	6,541,822	1,571	942	876	8,501
Other Food, Drink ..	46,188	18,770,185	1,555	728	1,831	11,549
Sawmills, Plywood ..	82,828	5,019,794	1,186	761	584	7,380
Furniture, Bedding ..	8,736	1,837,413	1,054	697	628	2,234
Wool Scours, &c. ..	1,862	204,028	1,458	920	742	290
Boots and Shoes ..	958	536,170	778	641	379	799
Millinery, Dressmkg. ..	365	543,672	752	467	324	916
All Other Clothing ..	3,023	2,634,590	825	529	484	3,251
Vehicles	32,143	10,253,695	1,097	786	557	14,781
Other Metal Industries	58,692	15,348,129	1,308	836	856	17,004
Printing, Stationery ..	9,644	5,729,678	1,394	776	1,062	5,447
Other Industries ..	69,241	13,870,826	1,477	757	1,078	13,770
Total	481,686	112,667,818	1,314	787	1,110	96,644

SUMMARY FOR TEN YEARS.

1947-48	269,661	33,868,285	553	326	448	37,498
1948-49	291,860	38,678,773	640	369	474	45,820
1949-50	309,750	43,319,595	686	407	495	51,219
1950-51	336,883	49,941,687	792	472	536	61,109
1951-52	365,075	59,427,142	962	574	640	72,028
1952-53	394,609	70,018,064	1,038	646	765	74,689
1953-54	424,734	81,309,182	1,145	676	843	81,713
1954-55	441,090	92,112,973	1,176	711	935	87,420
1955-56	473,524	104,093,680	1,236	739	1,035	91,918
1956-57	481,686	112,667,818	1,314	787	1,110	96,644

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

Interpretation of the figures in the second part of the table should take account of price changes which occurred during the period and, in the case of the relatively fixed item of land, buildings and plant, of fluctuations in the number of workers engaged. After 1931-32, capital per worker declined as employment increased, first, following the low levels during the economic depression, and, later, as a result of the war-time impetus to factory production, but it has been increasing again since 1946-47. Wages and salaries and production per worker in 1956-57 were more than two and one-half times their levels in 1946-47, largely owing to price rises, but production per head of the State's population had, with the growth of industrial activity, reached more than three times its 1946-47 level.

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

QUANTITIES OF PRINCIPAL FACTORY PRODUCTS, QUEENSLAND.

Commodity.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56.	1956-57.
Aerated Waters 1,000 Gal.	9,637	10,292	9,911	9,954 ^r	11,124
Arrowroot Tons	331	257	426	355	435
Beer 1,000 Gal.	20,013	21,323	22,151	22,933	24,134
Biscuits 1,000 Lb.	16,321	17,669	17,452	18,996	21,018
Blankets Pairs	4,063	10,274	16,260	16,632	16,379
Bran & Pollard 1,000 Bush.	4,652	4,799	5,546	6,009	6,118
Bread 1,000 Lb.	199,365	201,911	201,303	208,479	211,921
Bricks 1,000	37,773	43,077	46,627	48,353	52,284
Butter 1,000 Lb.	109,777	93,627	102,849	107,943	92,039
Cheese 1,000 Lb.	21,143	15,112	17,744	16,978	15,986
Cloth, Woollen 1,000 Sq. Yds.	1,042	1,449	1,348	1,246	1,615
Cotton Lint 1,000 Lb.	755	2,068	1,365	2,164	1,460
Flour Tons	125,971	129,645	148,516	160,791	162,294
Footwear—					
Boots and Shoes .. Pairs	1,172,504	1,169,332	1,144,032	1,107,373	1,240,385
Sandals Pairs	113,376	212,765	192,363	169,775	170,187
Slippers Pairs	637,151	723,571	440,816	329,779	338,467
Fruit, Preserved ^a 1,000 Lb.	39,970	61,051	74,694	81,417	59,473
Hides and Skins .. 1,000	1,560	1,612	1,578	1,731	1,841
Ice Cream 1,000 Gal.	2,103	2,249	2,267	2,756	2,774
Jam 1,000 Lb.	8,809	9,896	10,916	11,473	11,610
Leather—					
Dressed 1,000 Sq. Ft.	8,531	9,496	9,460	9,399	9,688
Sole 1,000 Lb.	6,294	6,865	6,496	5,824	5,948
Lime Tons	19,018	24,324	22,929	19,173	15,413
Meat—					
Beef and Veal 1,000 Lb.	344,913	354,660	356,700	388,520	462,645
Mutton & Lamb 1,000 Lb.	23,002	21,631	17,346	23,417	23,805
Pork 1,000 Lb.	8,136	9,619	11,336	9,065	10,365
Bacon & Ham 1,000 Lb.	14,111	15,695	17,454	15,998	14,683
Canned 1,000 Lb.	74,324	60,271	71,577	66,729	62,294
Motor Bodies ^c .. No.	3,456	3,586	4,739	3,861	4,406
Pickles, Sauces, &c. 1,000 Pts.	1,996	2,268	2,149	2,393	2,301
Plywood 1,000 Sq. Ft.	81,400	114,545	129,830	133,230	118,647
Soap Cwt.	128,605	143,947	131,007	148,622 ^r	145,721
Sugar, Raw Tons	934,614	1,220,383	1,301,245	1,135,685	1,171,879
Tallow Tons	6,586	16,976	17,882	20,042	17,423
Timber, Sawnd ^b —					
Hardwoods 1,000 S. Ft.	166,594	161,441	158,177	162,310	165,087
Softwoods—					
Natural .. 1,000 S. Ft.	68,019	71,526	59,076	49,717	57,157
Plantation 1,000 S. Ft.	3,391	5,269	7,004	8,652	9,331
Sleepers .. 1,000 S. Ft.	28,174	26,457	19,427	18,307	24,435
Veneers 1,000 Sq. Ft.	25,593	82,421	69,814	121,790	112,584
Wheatmeal Tons	7,751	9,446	9,773	9,627	8,531
Wool, Scoured 1,000 Lb.	8,882	11,045	11,561	11,707 ^r	13,154

^a Including pulped fruit. ^b Australian grown only and excluding timber sawn and used in plywood and case mills of which the 1956-57 quantities (in 1,000 super. feet) were as follows:—Hardwoods, 4,041; natural softwoods, 261; plantation softwoods, 674. Sawn timber produced for sale as such by these mills is included. ^c Excluding bodies assembled from panels produced outside Queensland. ^r Revised since last issue.

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

VALUES OF PRINCIPAL FACTORY PRODUCTS, QUEENSLAND.

Commodity.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56.	1956-57.
	£	£	£	£	£
Aerated Waters ..	1,677,520	1,754,284	1,819,197	1,929,351 ^r	2,375,546
Arrowroot ..	25,723	24,860	49,067	46,489	49,401
Beer ..	3,095,301	3,684,309	3,917,349	4,177,987	4,607,472
Biscuits ..	1,432,628	1,628,355	1,659,862	1,881,031	2,167,837
Blankets ..	18,569	42,700	68,127	75,488	73,088
Bran and Pollard ..	1,090,683	1,237,898	1,287,150	1,278,091	1,238,529
Bread ..	4,400,270	4,858,562	4,955,593	5,274,238	5,727,196
Bricks ..	449,411	552,021	627,733	695,307	800,451
Butter ^a ..	23,569,115	20,418,574	21,970,608	21,471,114	18,083,728
Cheese ^a ..	2,388,956	1,714,939	1,848,679	1,863,320	1,674,211
Cloth, Woollen ..	797,353	991,639	1,076,526	987,100	1,266,017
Cotton Lint ..	142,365	351,520	262,430	384,533	301,144
Flour ..	3,199,829	3,653,036	4,486,060	4,927,191	5,036,038
Footwear—					
Boots and Shoes ..	1,769,695	1,809,745	1,872,083	1,886,231	2,069,600
Sandals ..	82,985	186,037	177,872	135,465	144,850
Slippers ..	282,682	310,321	215,539	175,691	203,523
Fruit, Preserved ^b ..	2,994,337	4,720,915	5,578,206	5,444,476	4,696,981
Hides and Skins ..	2,343,618	2,545,701	2,218,770	2,542,333	2,807,019
Ice Cream ..	1,150,668	1,204,324	1,197,143	1,542,212	1,510,960
Jam ..	636,950	675,005	766,826	896,556	945,318
Leather—					
Dressed ..	717,978	884,534	967,832	1,054,700	1,191,827
Sole ..	787,191	877,457	937,785	873,101	850,714
Lime ..	97,995	119,612	118,951	111,487	95,745
Meat—					
Beef and Veal ..	21,683,426	23,331,116	23,670,518	25,008,804	29,208,325
Mutton and Lamb ..	1,202,058	1,497,496	1,114,522	1,501,898	1,433,094
Pork ..	1,170,165	1,350,959	1,312,508	1,394,551	1,490,951
Bacon and Ham ..	2,652,969	3,351,288	4,186,928	3,479,835	3,610,924
Canned ..	11,764,972	9,618,187	9,458,255	9,818,977	8,072,928
Motor Bodies ^d ..	615,745	573,634	668,728	633,290	827,214
Pickles, Sauces, &c. ..	157,104	198,318	204,394	234,380	237,401
Plywood ..	2,515,020	3,506,112	3,956,066	4,187,332	4,046,421
Soap ..	558,190	690,851	637,711	761,527 ^r	749,067
Sugar, Raw ..	39,058,681	50,385,770	52,212,505	46,902,265	53,101,375
Tallow ..	301,486	1,296,677	1,386,643	1,527,394	1,226,172
Timber, Sawn ^c —					
Hardwoods ..	8,418,117	8,684,419	8,834,707	9,622,598	10,288,674
Softwoods—					
Natural ..	2,961,289	3,320,960	3,037,634	2,708,118	3,375,232
Plantation ..	132,090	201,808	268,944	333,185	440,663
Sleepers ..	583,365	587,774	441,323	413,532	590,809
Veneers ..	165,040	461,020	587,921	747,875	785,107
Wheatmeal ..	202,535	272,310	298,473	280,010	268,039
Wool, Scoured ..	5,170,181	5,293,622	5,099,707	4,828,654 ^r	7,225,128

^a Including subsidy. ^b Including pulped fruit. ^c See note ^b to table on page 195. ^d See note ^c to table on page 195. ^r Revised since last issue.

11. HEAT, LIGHT, AND POWER.

Electricity.—Fifty-six generating stations classified for statistical purposes as electricity suppliers were in operation at 30th June, 1957. These were all establishments whose main purpose was to supply electricity to outside consumers. There were, in addition, twenty-two factories—sixteen sugar mills, two garages, one distillery, one butter factory, one whaling station, and one wool scour—which generated electric power for their own use and sold small amounts, and also a large number of factories generating for their own use only. None of these is classified as a generating station in this section.

At 30th June, 1957, 39 Local Authorities operated electricity undertakings. Of these, 5 purchased and distributed power received in bulk, while 35—1 City (Brisbane), 5 Towns, and 29 Shires—operated 37 generating stations. (Cloncurry Shire Council, which generated electricity in Cloncurry, and purchased and distributed power in Mount Isa, is included in both categories.) Regional Electricity Boards operated 12 stations, and the Southern Electric Authority of Queensland 3 stations. A station was operated by the Co-ordinator-General of Public Works, while the remaining 3 stations belonged to private concerns. The Brisbane City Council's 3 stations supplied most of the Greater Brisbane area, but the Southern Electric Authority's services included the central portion of Brisbane as well as most of south-eastern Queensland outside the metropolitan area.

The largest source of hydro-electric power is the Tully Falls scheme (36,000 kW) which was commissioned on 21st September, 1957, with a further 36,000 kW to follow. Other hydro-electric power stations are at Barron Falls (3,800 kW), Somerset Dam (3,200 kW), and Mossman (160 kW). Among the other generators steam is the usual power for the larger undertakings, and crude oil and gas engines for the smaller.

ELECTRICITY GENERATING STATIONS, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Establishments.	Workers. a	Value of Generating Stations. b	Horse- power of Engines Used.	Electricity Generated.	Consumers Supplied.
	No.	No.	£	H.P.	1,000 kWh.	No.
1952-53 ..	52	1,176	14,630,607	437,858	1,232,475	290,236
1953-54 ..	54	1,289	20,962,134	469,484	1,392,683	306,902
1954-55 ..	59	1,350	28,424,357	509,563	1,526,386	324,114
1955-56 ..	57	1,513	32,250,472	593,250	1,654,660	339,458
1956-57 ..	56	1,540	33,587,597	625,597	1,824,058 ^c	352,077

a Average for whole year.

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

c In addition 112,346(000) kWh were produced by factories which generate for their own use, and 8,694(000) kWh were sold by these factories.

The next table shows details of electricity stations in all States.

ELECTRICITY GENERATING STATIONS, AUSTRALIA, 1956-57.

State.	Estab- lish- ments.	Workers. <i>a</i>	Salaries and Wages.	Fuel, Lubri- cants, &c., 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 kWh.	£1,000.	£1,000.
N. S. Wales ..	82	5,490	6,108	16,208	6,782	41,848	103,300
Victoria ..	53	3,186	3,534	10,513	5,037	24,942	72,131
Queensland ..	56	1,540	1,493	5,876	1,824	10,999	33,588
S. Australia ..	41	<i>e</i>	<i>e</i>	<i>e</i>	1,255	<i>e</i>	<i>e</i>
W. Australia ..	87	971	1,052	3,439	775	6,646	17,475
Tasmania ..	9	<i>e</i>	<i>e</i>	<i>e</i>	2,205	<i>e</i>	<i>e</i>
Total ..	328	12,473	13,571	39,830	18,289	94,948	300,587

a Average for whole year. *b* Excluding electricity generated in some other factories (see previous page). *c* Valued at the generating station. The Queensland value of output at prices paid by consumers was £17,331(000). *d* Value of land, buildings, and equipment of generating stations only. *e* Not available for separate publication, but included in total.

State Electricity Commission.—Established in January, 1938, the State Electricity Commission consisted of four Commissioners until 1st July, 1948, when a single Commissioner for Electricity Supply was appointed. The Commission's main functions are to secure a proper and sufficient supply of electricity, to ensure the safety of the public, to review prices charged to consumers, to grant licenses to supply electricity, and to control and advise the electricity undertakings generally. It is also authorised to co-ordinate the industry's development throughout Queensland, and since its establishment substantial progress has been made in this direction.

By an agreement with the Commission, the City Electric Light Co. Ltd., Brisbane, in 1939 became the co-ordinating authority for the provision of electricity in an area of almost 9,000 square miles, extending from the southern border to Gympie. The company acquired undertakings at Ipswich, Southport, Nambour, Redcliffe, Coolangatta, Gympie, Beaudesert, and Boonah, and the transmission line from Brisbane to Somerset Dam.

From 1st February, 1953, the City Electric Light Co. Ltd. became, under legislation passed in 1952, a public undertaking called the Southern Electric Authority of Queensland, to the board of which the Commissioner for Electricity Supply and another government member were appointed. This authority has the right to supply the whole of the south-eastern corner of the State, excepting an area of the City of Brisbane supplied by the Brisbane City Council, and can acquire existing undertakings by agreement. The shareholdings existing at the date of transfer were converted to variable interest stock, and further funds have been provided by public loans guaranteed by the Queensland Government.

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

Stanthorpe and a number of other adjacent districts on the Darling Killarney, and Allora districts. The supply was extended later to include Downs. This undertaking was absorbed by the Southern Electric Authority in 1954 as a further step in the planned development of the electricity supply industry in south-eastern Queensland.

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

Other agreements have been concluded whereby the power-houses of the Brisbane City Council and the Southern Electric Authority of Queensland have been inter-connected. The generating capacity of these two authorities will suffice for some years for the anticipated needs of Brisbane and south-eastern Queensland.

The present organisation, control, and development of the electricity supply industry is designed to meet the special problems arising from low population density and to serve adequately Queensland's extensive primary producing economy and rapidly developing secondary industries. *The Regional Electric Authorities Acts, 1945 to 1954*, provide for the creation of regions of electricity supply and the constitution of Regional Electricity Boards to control the development of the regions. Provision is made for the transfer to the Boards of Local Authority electricity undertakings in other areas of the State, and for the acquisition of privately-owned undertakings as and when purchasing rights accrue. Each Board comprises representatives of the Local Authorities in its region and a representative of the State Electricity Commission.

At the middle of 1958, five Regional Electricity Boards (Cairns, Capricornia, Mackay, Townsville, and Wide Bay-Burnett), covering an area of 209,720 square miles, were in operation. The Mackay Regional Electricity Board came into operation on 1st March, 1957, and embraces an area of 7,227 square miles. It includes Mackay, Sarina, and Proserpine and the intervening rural areas. The Bowen area of supply was transferred to the Townsville Board from 13th July, 1957, and the Central Queensland area comprising the Shires of Emerald, Peak Downs, Belyando, and Bauhinia were transferred to the control of the Capricornia Regional Electricity Board as from 1st January, 1958. Construction programmes of electrical development, including the erection of new central generating stations and transmission lines planned by the Commission, are now well advanced in the original regions. The first major regional station was commissioned at Howard (Wide Bay-Burnett Region) in September, 1951, the second at Rockhampton (Capricornia Region) in September, 1952, and the third at Townsville (Townsville Region) in July, 1953, and, with additional plant since installed, ample supplies of electricity are now available for all purposes in these regions.

The full programme of development extends over a considerable period and is divided into two stages. During the first of these, which is now virtually completed in the areas of the original Boards, new generating facilities and main transmission systems are being constructed to provide supply at basic locations. The second stage provides for the extension of this transmission system, where possible, from the basic locations into all

parts of the region, the ultimate purpose being the provision of ring transmission lines within each region and then the construction of inter-connecting transmission lines between each region. In this direction there is an arrangement between the Cairns and Townsville Regional Electricity Boards whereby the latter is initially taking part of its requirements from the Tully Falls hydro scheme by means of an inter-connecting transmission line commissioned early in 1958.

All the original Boards sell electrical appliances and equipment, including sales on hire-purchase, and the Commission acts as a central purchasing agency for Board and Local Authority electricity undertakings.

Special attention has been given to the electrification of small townships in western Queensland which cannot be included in regional areas at this stage, and are not large enough to be catered for by any major scheme. Plans have been prepared for the introduction of small schemes with a minimum of operating costs, which will also be entitled to the maximum subsidy available under the government subsidy scheme. These plans provide for electricity supply in centres of small population with potential consumers numbering between 50 and 200. The first township to receive supply under this plan was Ilfracombe, in May, 1951, and 28 others were receiving supply by June, 1958.

Electrical development in Regional Board areas has been subsidised by the State Government up to one-third of capital cost based on annual loan charges, with special subsidies ranging from 50 to 65 per cent. for Local Authority operated electricity undertakings in isolated areas.

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

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

The Commission undertakes the raising of capital funds, by public and private loans, on behalf of the Regional Electricity Boards, and to 30th June, 1958, a total of £29.7m. had been raised.

From the calendar year 1938, at the beginning of which the Commission was established, to the financial year 1956-57, capital invested in electricity undertakings increased from £6.9m. to £92.2m.; the number of consumers from 149,000 to 350,100; and the number of units sold from 192.2m. to 1,436.4m. The average annual consumption per consumer rose by 218 per cent. during this period, and the increase in the average revenue per consumer was 339 per cent., the average revenue per unit sold having increased by 38 per cent. The areas of supply of electricity undertakings now include 95 per cent. of the population of the State, and over four-fifths of the people in these areas are already receiving supply.

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

ELECTRICITY UNDERTAKINGS, QUEENSLAND, 1956-57.

Number of Consumers Served.	Undertakings.	Consumers.	Average Consumption per Consumer.		Per Unit Sold.		
			a	b	Average Cost.	Average Revenue.	Average Margin of Profit.
	No.	No.	Units.	Units.	d.	d.	d.
1— 250 ..	28	3,473	945	1,001	11·23	9·97	-1·26
251— 500 ..	7	2,806	1,713	1,918	8·34	7·99	-0·35
501— 1,000 ..	7	4,565	1,713	1,876	6·31	6·12	-0·19
1,001— 1,500 ..	3	3,513	2,082	2,184	5·01	5·03	0·02
1,501— 3,000 ..	1	1,542	1,568	1,883	6·84	6·28	-0·56
3,001—10,000 ..	2	12,858	2,285	2,380	4·41	4·25	-0·16
Over 10,000 ..	6	321,345	4,007	4,287	2·56	2·61	0·05
Total ..	54	350,102	3,835	4,102	2·68	2·72	0·04

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 £46 12s. 7d., and, excluding consumers in respect of street lighting and other supplies at special rates, it was £43 6s. 2d.

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

GASWORKS, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Establishments.	Workers.	Value of Works.	Coal Used.	Gas Sold to Consumers.	Consumers Supplied.
	No.	No.	£	Tons.	1,000 C. Ft.	No.
1952-53 ..	16	441	1,740,782	204,502	2,500,310	113,446
1953-54 ..	16	434	1,891,278	196,289	2,550,933	116,386
1954-55 ..	16	385	2,016,580	196,569	2,614,160	119,126
1955-56 ..	16	401	2,034,853	199,633	2,675,620	119,637
1956-57 ..	16	392	2,301,905	202,790	2,706,849	125,244

a Average for whole year.

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

Coke sold during 1956-57 amounted to 52,541 tons, valued at £211,968, and 2,104,227 gallons of tar were sold for £51,856. In the metropolitan area the four gasworks sold 2,095,347,500 cubic feet of gas during 1956-57.

A comparison of the gasworks in the various States for 1956-57 is made in the table on the next page.

GASWORKS, AUSTRALIA, 1956-57.

State.	Establishments.	Workers. <i>a</i>	Salaries and Wages.	Coal Used.	Gas Sold.	Value of Output. <i>b</i>	Value of Works. <i>c</i>
	No.	No.	£1,000.	1,000 Tons.	Million C. Ft.	£1,000.	£1,000.
N. S. Wales ..	37	1,441	1,629	912	19,917	13,814	7,931
Victoria ..	32	1,629	1,833	603	13,495	8,393	17,152
Queensland ..	16	392	329	203	2,707	1,950	2,302
S. Australia ..	3	<i>d</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>d</i>
W. Australia ..	4	175	158	42	1,246	1,015	1,794
Tasmania ..	2	<i>d</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>d</i>
Total ..	94	4,138	4,448	1,946	40,662	27,698	32,856

a Average for whole year.

b Value at gasworks. The Queensland value of output at prices paid by consumers was £2,822 (000).

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

d Not available for separate publication, but included in total.

12. BUILDING OPERATIONS.

Before building operations were placed under State Building Control regulations at the end of 1945, particulars of approvals were available only for Brisbane, the other incorporated cities, and nine selected towns. From 1946 until Building Controls were abolished in August, 1952, records of building approvals embraced the whole State. The series has been continued since August, 1952, with the co-operation of Local Authorities, which retained their own building regulations except for a few Shires accounting for less than 5 per cent. of all building operations. The table on the next page shows particulars of approvals during the ten years ended 1957 as far as they are available. The figures give a fairly complete measure of all building operations proposed to be undertaken, the only operations exempt from approvals being small jobs of low value, mostly alterations and maintenance, and all governmental operations. Figures for the latter have been included in the table.

It may be noted however that while before the war it was probable that the number and value of approvals issued might be taken as a fairly accurate measure of the building work which was actually commenced in each year, shortages of materials and labour after the war caused the work actually commenced to be less than the approvals issued in the corresponding period. It has also been found that many approvals were obtained by persons who for various reasons did not proceed with the construction of the proposed dwellings. Commencements therefore have not been as numerous as dwellings approved. Since 1946 a regular statistical collection has been made from builders, including persons building their own houses (see page 205), and this has provided a measure of actual commencements. Commencements have been a higher proportion of approvals issued in the metropolitan area than in the other parts of the State since the war. In the period 1946 to 1957, actual commencements of new dwellings were 85.1 per cent. of approvals issued in the metropolitan area, and 78.5 per cent. in the extra-metropolitan area.

BUILDING APPROVALS, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Houses.			Other Buildings.	Total.
	New.	Additions, &c.			

BRISBANE.					
	No.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1948	4,928	6,074	309	1,255	7,638
1949	5,044	7,362	410	1,302	9,074
1950	5,805	9,332	571	2,331	12,234
1951	7,086	13,612	785	4,366	18,763
1952	6,505	12,923	871	4,527	18,321
1953	5,150	10,636	1,097	5,230	16,963
1954	4,359	9,835	1,148	8,304	19,287
1955	3,798	9,433	1,185	10,782	21,400
1956	3,960	10,912	1,060	10,281	22,253
1957	3,611	10,072	1,187	10,661	21,920

OTHER CITIES AND TOWNS. ^a					
	No.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1948	3,113	3,424	373	1,058	4,855
1949	3,274	3,947	427	1,194	5,568
1950 ^a	3,595	4,877	528	1,316	6,721
1951	3,564	5,942	672	1,760	8,374
1952	3,268	5,567	786	2,340	8,693
1953	3,835	6,878	825	3,613	11,316
1954	3,394	6,658	909	4,658	12,225
1955	2,920	6,307	879	6,441	13,627
1956	2,850	6,499	870	6,692	14,061
1957	3,321	8,066	862	7,042	15,970

REST OF STATE.					
	No.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1948	3,439	2,875	560	945	4,380
1949	3,337	3,329	666	1,165	5,160
1950	3,367	3,802	592	1,249	5,643
1951	3,550	4,996	784	1,467	7,247
1952	2,458	3,447	703	2,038	6,188
1953	2,294	3,523	617	2,270	6,410
1954	2,211	3,872	566	3,622	8,060
1955	2,289	4,448	594	4,481	9,523
1956	2,845	7,060	536	4,330	11,926
1957	2,119	4,668	534	5,057	10,259

TOTAL QUEENSLAND.					
	No.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1948	11,480	12,373	1,242	3,258	16,873
1949	11,655	14,638	1,503	3,661	19,802
1950	12,767	18,011	1,691	4,896	24,598
1951	14,200	24,550	2,241	7,593	34,384
1952	12,231	21,937	2,360	8,905	33,202
1953	11,279	21,037	2,539	11,113	34,689
1954	9,964	20,365	2,623	16,584	39,572
1955	9,007	20,188	2,658	21,704	44,550
1956	9,655	24,471	2,466	21,303	48,240
1957	9,051	22,806	2,583	22,760	48,149

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

Details of the number of jobs and the value of work authorised for each type of work in each city and town during 1957 are shown below. All governmental and semi-governmental approvals are included.

BUILDING APPROVALS, 1957.

Local Authority Area.	Houses.			Other Buildings.			Total Value.
	New Buildings.		Additions, &c.	New Buildings.		Additions, &c.	
	No.	£		No.	£		
Brisbane ..	3,611	10,072,351	1,187,225	691	9,504,993	1,155,354	21,919,923
Bundaberg ..	169	356,197	45,154	31	216,766	43,638	661,755
Cairns ..	206	539,731	67,049	72	295,307	73,283	975,370
Charters Trs.	10	19,150	5,448	8	57,811	7,670	90,079
Gympie ..	63	127,055	20,635	18	84,142	23,880	255,712
Ipswich ..	435	962,498	38,429	38	541,983	54,115	1,597,025
Mackay ..	108	248,500	24,082	48	158,547	39,889	471,018
Maryborough	80	207,556	44,595	38	157,915	50,806	460,872
Rockhampton	231	561,661	68,316	69	422,625	65,413	1,118,015
Toowoomba	270	792,224	91,267	88	938,130	66,793	1,888,414
Townsville ..	493	1,296,162	80,713	69	546,584	99,150	2,022,609
Warwick ..	28	73,852	17,556	6	42,022	11,275	144,705
Total Cities	5,704	15,256,937	1,690,469	1,176	12,966,825	1,691,266	31,605,497
Bowen ..	21	43,545	3,703	6	20,447	3,929	71,624
Charleville ..	55	157,150	11,750	18	151,681	9,199	329,780
Dalby ..	33	71,883	18,427	14	90,795	15,769	196,874
Gladstone ..	20	42,379	525	5	27,752	4,571	75,227
Goondiwindi	10	21,950	2,936	8	55,777	3,210	83,873
Hughenden	10	18,710	..	..	..	..	18,710
Redcliffe ..	379	734,338	112,873	121	109,514	43,558	1,000,283
Roma ..	41	98,970	21,407	22	167,630	20,776	308,783
South Coast	657	1,683,281	185,878	362	2,035,036	239,340	4,143,535
Thursday Is.	2	8,924	1,440	4	37,790	7,507	55,661
Total Towns	1,228	2,881,130	358,939	560	2,696,422	347,859	6,284,350
Total Shires	2,119	4,668,391	533,439	933	4,479,810	577,254	10,258,894
Total Q'land	9,051	22,806,458	2,582,847	2,669	20,143,057	2,616,379	48,148,741

As pointed out earlier, the post-war shortage of building materials and building tradesmen caused a greater lag than formerly to occur between the time when a building was approved and its actual commencement and completion. To measure actual achievements, special collections of statistics have been undertaken from private building contractors and governmental constructing authorities, as well as from the very large number of persons who made their own arrangements to build a house without engaging a building contractor.

From these returns the following table has been constructed. Although in the earlier years some of the figures shown incorporate a certain amount

of estimation, the figures generally are believed to give a fairly accurate statement of the housing position. In the table all individual dwellings are counted separately, whether detached dwellings, tenements or flats, or dwellings attached to shops. Additional dwellings provided by conversion of existing dwellings into flats or by temporary conversion of military huts into houses or flats are not included.

CONSTRUCTION OF DWELLINGS, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Dwellings Approved. <i>a</i>	Dwellings Commenced.			Dwellings Completed.		
		Govt. Sponsored. <i>b</i>	Other.	Total.	Govt. Sponsored. <i>b</i>	Other.	Total.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1948	11,480	1,294	7,687	8,981	1,219	7,853	9,072
1949	11,655	1,852	7,926	9,778	1,548	7,659	9,207
1950	12,767	1,970	8,305	10,275	1,790	8,299	10,089
1951	14,200	2,919	9,074	11,993	2,294	8,643	10,937
1952	12,231	4,018	6,651	10,669	3,017	8,469	11,486
1953	11,279	2,260	6,528	8,788	3,275	6,675	9,950
1954	10,657 ^r	2,103	6,646	8,749	2,611	5,792	8,403
1955	9,644 ^r	2,019	5,742	7,761	2,339	5,963	8,302
1956	10,202 ^r	2,279	5,757	8,036	2,224	5,174	7,398
1957	9,842	1,650	5,372	7,022	2,136	5,552	7,688
Total 10 Years	113,957	22,364	69,688	92,052	22,453	70,079	92,532

a Including governmental and semi-governmental approvals. Prior to 1954, houses only are included; from 1954 onwards the totals include flats (number of individual dwelling units) and dwelling units incorporated in other new buildings.

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

r Revised since last issue.

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.	1953.	1954.	1955.	1956.	1957.
New Dwellings	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
Other New Buildings	19,521	17,765	18,958	18,048	20,453
Additions, Alterations, Repairs, &c.	6,927	8,115	12,044	13,417	18,049
	5,768	5,642	6,217	6,431 ^r	6,188
Total	32,216	31,522	37,219	37,896 ^r	44,690

r Revised since last issue.

In addition to the completed work, there were under construction at 31st December, 1957, dwellings to the value of approximately £7,073,400 and other new buildings to the value of £14,446,600.

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 Com- pleted.	Average Cost.
		Completed at Cost of—								
		Under £1,601.	£1,601- £2,000.	£2,001- £2,400.	£2,401- £2,800.	£2,801- £3,200.	£3,201 and Over.			
	£	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£	
1947-48	1,590	276	..	..	..	..	..	276	1,124
1948-49	1,765	287	10	..	..	..	..	297	1,284
1949-50	1,925	169	50	1	..	..	..	220	1,460
1950-51	2,295	135	143	18	6	..	..	302	1,639
1951-52	2,421	46	250	116	21	4	..	437	1,914	
1952-53	2,339	38	262	163	33	8	4	508	1,995	
1953-54	2,422	20	200	135	22	5	7	389	2,011	
1954-55	2,683	14	174	220	82	22	1	513	2,146	
1955-56	2,862	3	84	241	156	50	15	549	2,375	
1956-57	2,944	1	36	212	368	129	74	820	2,607	

a For description, see above.

The following table, derived from particulars given in applications to Local Authorities for building approvals, supplies further data regarding recent trends in building costs. The table also shows the average sizes of houses constructed. The averages given in the above table for the Housing Commission's "standard" dwelling have shown since 1947-48 a smaller relative increase than those derived from approvals. The latter, however, include all dwellings throughout the whole State, whether constructed by contractors or by the owners themselves, and they are not standardised for style and finishings as are the former. During the decade from 1947 to 1957, average costs based on approvals showed increases of 134, 177, and 146 per cent. for brick, &c., wood, and fibro-cement dwellings respectively, while the cost of the "standard type" of the Housing Commission increased by only 106 per cent. from 1946-47 to 1956-57.

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.	£	£	£
1948	1,125	1,019	961	136	100	94
1949	1,185	1,024	980	159	116	110
1950	1,178	1,012	976	175	134	120
1951	1,163	1,023	938	196	160	147
1952	1,190	990	889	213	178	157
1953	1,322	997	872	224	187	165
1954	1,392	1,042	893	237	197	174
1955	1,322	1,050	908	255	216	184
1956	1,346	1,083	922	258	226	192
1957	1,325	1,093	940	279	238	207

a Including brick-veneer, stone, and concrete.

13. VALUE OF PRODUCTION.

The following table shows the net value of annual production for each State and Australia since July, 1932.

NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION, AUSTRALIA.^a

State.	Average 5 Years Ended 30th June, 1937.	Average 5 Years Ended 30th June, 1942.	Average 5 Years Ended 30th June, 1947.	Average 3 Years Ended 30th June, 1950. <i>c</i>	Average 3 Years Ended 30th June, 1953. <i>c</i>	Average 3 Years Ended 30th June, 1956. <i>c r</i>	Year Ended 30th June, 1957.
PRIMARY. ^b							
N.S.W. ...	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
Victoria	66,025	74,139	108,073	234,676	396,189	382,997	431,298
Q'land ..	39,964	48,312	73,066	146,984	250,582	257,146	280,895
S.A. ...	31,270	44,439	57,359	101,585	165,531	194,939	233,920
W.A. ...	15,174	20,282	30,067	69,165	115,850	112,698	141,748
Tasmania	17,072	21,209	23,985	57,993	95,840	94,309	98,570
	5,354	8,599	12,530	19,371	34,244	37,956	40,009
Total ..	174,859	216,980	305,080	629,774	1,058,236	1,080,045	1,226,440
Q'land Proportion	% 17·88	% 20·48	% 18·80	% 16·13	% 15·64	% 18·05	% 19·07
MANUFACTURING.							
N.S.W. ...	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
Victoria	62,253	105,175	163,201	251,004	422,414	582,419	707,379
Q'land ..	49,360	80,971	123,769	186,835	322,684	450,829	527,646
S.A. ...	14,792	21,070	31,153	52,593	88,333	119,465	138,399
W.A. ...	9,999	16,677	28,140	44,882	79,713	110,728	126,766
Tasmania	6,448	9,097	13,300	21,967	42,035	61,945	73,442
	3,594	6,121	9,178	15,885	28,302	39,037	48,682
Total ..	146,446	239,111	368,741	573,166	983,481	1,364,423	1,622,314
Q'land Proportion	% 10·10	% 8·81	% 8·45	% 9·18	% 8·98	% 8·76	% 8·53
ALL PRODUCTION.							
N.S.W. ...	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
Victoria	128,278	179,314	271,274	485,680	818,603	965,416	1,138,677
Q'land ..	89,324	129,283	196,835	333,819	573,266	707,975	808,541
S.A. ...	46,062	65,509	88,512	154,178	253,864	314,404	372,319
W.A. ...	25,173	36,959	58,207	114,047	195,563	223,426	268,514
Tasmania	23,520	30,366	37,285	79,960	137,875	156,254	172,012
	8,948	14,720	21,708	35,256	62,546	76,993	88,691
Total ..	321,305	456,091	673,821	1,202,940	2,041,717	2,444,468	2,848,754
Q'land Proportion	% 14·34	% 14·36	% 13·14	% 12·82	% 12·43	% 12·86	% 13·07

^a Excluding Australian Capital Territory and Northern Territory.

^b Including local value, i.e., gross value at place of production, for forestry, fisheries, and trapping.

^c Excluding amounts distributed from realisation of post-war wool stocks. The amount for Queensland is included in the tables on pages 208 to 211.

^r Revised since last issue.

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

GROSS VALUE OF RECORDED PRODUCTION OF PRIMARY INDUSTRIES,
QUEENSLAND.

Industry.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56.	1956-57.
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
Agricultural—					
Grain Crops	22,487	12,288	18,355	18,855	14,582
Green Forage	2,509	3,518	2,734	2,958	3,009
Hay	1,972	2,712	2,392	1,920	1,699
Sugar Cane	30,092	38,576	38,000	34,694	39,462
Fruit	5,639	5,897	6,265	6,298	6,843
All Other	8,425	10,500	9,285	11,523	15,419
Total	71,124	73,491	77,931	76,248	81,014
Pastoral—					
Wool (less Fellmongered, &c.) ^e	60,218	62,743	53,324	51,959 ^r	76,688
Sheep Killed in Factories	1,929	2,160	1,527	1,942	2,298
Sheep Killed Elsewhere ^a	1,709	1,828	1,657	1,745	2,116
Net Exports of Live Sheep	—281	—2,234	—2,225	68	44
<i>Total—Sheep-raising</i>	<i>63,575</i>	<i>64,497</i>	<i>54,283</i>	<i>55,714^r</i>	<i>81,146</i>
Cattle Killed in Factories	23,454	24,492	25,764	25,082	27,713
Cattle Killed Elsewhere ^a	6,569	7,419	7,443	7,931	8,765
Net Exports of Live Cattle	5,439	2,835	8,102	10,158	9,852
<i>Total—Cattle-raising</i>	<i>35,462</i>	<i>34,746</i>	<i>41,309</i>	<i>43,171</i>	<i>46,330</i>
Horses	67	71	79	65	94
Total	99,104	99,314	95,671	98,950^r	127,570
Dairying and Pig-raising—					
Cream for Butter Factories ^b	21,804	19,136	20,209	20,184	16,976
Milk for Factories ^c ..	2,241	1,742	2,021	2,158	2,120
Milk for Use as Such ..	5,859	6,051	6,197	6,411	6,910
Farmers' Butter and Cheese	165	145	122	136	126
<i>Total—Dairying ..</i>	<i>30,069</i>	<i>27,074</i>	<i>28,549</i>	<i>28,889</i>	<i>26,132</i>
Pigs Killed in Factories ..	5,422	6,220	4,643	4,889	5,153
Pigs Killed Elsewhere ^a ..	416	455	428	638	648
Net Exports of Live Pigs	231	335	676	946	659
<i>Total—Pig-raising ..</i>	<i>6,069</i>	<i>7,010</i>	<i>5,747</i>	<i>6,473</i>	<i>6,460</i>
Total	36,138	34,084	34,296	35,362	32,592
Poultry—					
Poultry Consumed, &c. ..	443	364	466	434	473
Eggs Produced	1,874	2,047	2,069	2,186	2,200
Total	2,317	2,411	2,535	2,620	2,673
Bee-keeping—					
Honey and Wax	102	143	80	116	180
Total Rural Production ..	208,785	209,443	210,513	213,296^r	244,029

See footnotes at end of table.

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

Industry.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56.	1956-57.
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
Trapping—					
Furred Skins, &c.	144	341	160	161	193
Forestry—					
Logs for Milling & Export	6,332	6,846	6,652	6,970	7,724
Firewood, Railway Timber	1,970	2,271	2,065	2,529	1,726
Total	8,302	9,117	8,717	9,499	9,450
Fishing—					
Edible Fish	707	654	784	872	1,068
Whales . . . . .	..	93	101	149	76
Other Fisheries	397	474	551	628	633
Total	1,104	1,221	1,436	1,649	1,777
Mining—					
Gold, Silver, Copper, Lead,					
Tin, Zinc ^d	10,691	10,101	13,593	18,076	20,224
Coal	6,494	6,325	7,008	7,499	7,436
Gems, Ores, Other Minerals	935	1,631	1,515	1,863	2,676
Stone Quarry Products . .	367	344	400	498	594
Total	18,487	18,401	22,516	27,936	30,930
Total Primary Production	236,822	238,523	243,342	252,541^r	286,379

^a In slaughterhouses and on holdings.

^b Including subsidy—1952-53, £4,156(000); 1953-54, £3,742(000); 1954-55, £3,614(000); 1955-56, £3,126(000); 1956-57, £2,681(000).

^c Including subsidy—1952-53, £270(000); 1953-54, £200(000); 1954-55, £217(000); 1955-56, £216(000); 1956-57, £179(000).

^d Gross value of ores before treatment.

^e Including amounts distributed from realisation of post-war wool stocks—1952-53, £2,962(000); 1953-54, £3,175(000); 1954-55, £2,281(000).

^r Revised since last issue.

Net Value of Primary Production.—Details of the net values of recorded primary production in 1956-57 are as follows 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, 1956-57.

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 . .	81,014	127,570	35,445	30,930	11,420	286,379
Costs of Marketing	8,598	8,649	1,518	726	1,159	20,650
Gross Production Valued at Place of Production	72,416	118,921	33,927	30,204	10,261	265,729
Costs of Production—						
Seeds and Fodder	2,647	3,668	5,891	^c	^d	12,206 ^e
Other Materials, &c.	9,642	1,705	2,200	6,056	421 ^e	20,024 ^e
Depreciation ^a	5,527	5,058	1,549	937 ^e	87 ^e	13,158 ^e
Net Value of Production ^b	60,127	113,548	25,836	24,148	9,840 ^f	233,499 ^f

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

^b Depreciation not deducted

^c Not applicable.

^d Not available, but probably small.

^e Incomplete.

^f Including "local" value for trapping and forestry.

Changes in Value of Production.—The following table shows estimated gross values of production. The values are based for primary industries on the prices obtained in the principal markets, and for manufacturing on the *net* value of production at the factory door. No allowance is made for costs of marketing, or costs of production, in the primary industries, and there is some duplication in the total as the products of one primary industry sometimes become the raw material of another.

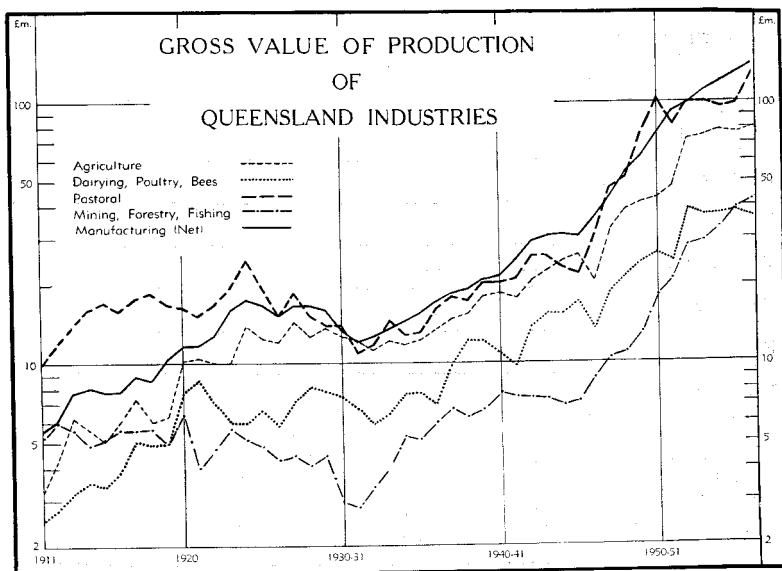
The figures prior to 1924-25, owing to change in the basis of valuation, are not exactly comparable with those of later years, but they have been revised and brought into line as far as possible.

GROSS VALUE OF RECORDED PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Agricultural.	Dairying, Poultry, and Bees.	Pastoral.	Mining.	Forestry, Fisheries, &c.	Total Primary.	Manufacturing (Net). <i>a</i>
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1911 ..	3,186	2,509	9,947	3,715	1,452	20,809	5,547
1912 ..	4,276	2,751	11,837	4,281	1,715	24,860	6,085
1913 ..	6,241	3,192	13,981	3,909	1,671	28,994	7,772
1914 ..	5,680	3,499	16,290	3,030	1,826	30,325	8,071
1915 ..	5,023	3,358	17,194	3,397	1,676	30,648	7,755
1916 ..	6,020	3,854	15,926	4,059	1,531	31,390	7,810
1917 ..	7,308	5,032	18,000	4,045	1,489	35,874	8,982
1918 ..	6,012	4,854	18,590	3,786	1,821	35,063	8,636
1919 ..	6,297	4,915	16,867	2,516	2,459	33,054	10,455
1920 ..	10,386	7,688	16,454	3,521	2,862	40,911	11,689
1921 ..	10,515	8,706	15,323	1,549	2,441	38,534	11,797
1922 ..	10,165	6,995	16,679	1,925	2,798	38,562	12,915
1923 ..	10,106	6,000	19,500	2,315	3,400	41,321	16,048
1924-25 ..	13,992	5,966	24,842	2,376	2,721	49,897	17,634
1925-26 ..	12,553	6,614	19,488	1,953	2,889	43,496	16,881
1926-27 ..	12,182	5,794	15,168	1,748	2,563	37,454	15,270
1927-28 ..	14,504	7,227	18,612	1,800	2,671	44,814	16,810
1928-29 ..	12,709	8,182	15,340	1,597	2,506	40,334	16,752
1929-30 ..	13,804	7,843	14,036	1,882	2,564	40,129	16,131
1930-31 ..	12,821	7,500	14,046	1,329	1,630	37,327	13,529
1931-32 ..	12,191	6,733	11,090	1,348	1,474	32,836	12,133
1932-33 ..	11,306	5,880	11,871	1,627	1,790	32,474	12,757
1933-34 ..	12,303	6,452	14,601	2,199	1,855	37,409	13,713
1934-35 ..	11,906	7,597	12,892	2,632	2,647	37,674	14,623
1935-36 ..	12,380	7,785	13,287	2,430	2,735	38,618	15,683
1936-37 ..	13,557	6,964	16,145	2,818	3,158	42,642	17,185
1937-38 ..	14,931	9,773	18,062	3,582	3,185	49,533	18,603
1938-39 ..	15,564	12,236	17,418	3,268	2,994	51,480	19,301
1939-40 ..	18,116	12,172	20,408	3,468	3,187	57,351	20,973
1940-41 ..	18,388	10,864	20,374	4,258	3,441	57,325	21,644
1941-42 ..	17,774	9,722	21,117	4,328	3,080	56,021	24,830
1942-43 ..	20,632	13,812	25,681	4,282	3,081	67,488	29,045
1943-44 ..	22,506	15,524	25,651	3,584	3,693	70,958	30,211
1944-45 ..	24,634	15,378	23,343	3,540	3,371	70,266	30,902
1945-46 ..	25,813	17,195	22,124	3,621	3,559	72,312	30,270

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

Year.	Agricultural.	Dairying, Poultry, and Bees.	Pastoral.	Mining.	Forestry, Fisheries, &c.	Total Primary.	Manufacturing (Net). <i>a</i>
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1946-47 ..	20,526	13,560	30,469	3,904	4,810	73,269	35,337
1947-48 ..	32,132	18,569	45,822	5,629	4,911	107,063	42,886
1948-49 ..	38,307	21,563	51,159	5,333	5,621	121,983	53,540
1949-50 ..	40,913	24,037	72,454 ^b	7,218	5,812	150,434	61,354
1950-51 ..	42,421	25,973	117,216	11,019	7,050	203,679	75,460
1951-52 ..	47,212	24,167	82,857 ^b	11,112	9,720	175,068	91,329
1952-53 ..	71,124	38,557	99,104 ^b	18,487	9,550	236,822	98,209
1953-54 ..	73,491	36,638	99,314 ^b	18,401	10,679	238,523	110,255
1954-55 ..	77,931	36,911	95,671 ^b	22,516	10,313	243,342	120,061
1955-56 ..	76,248	38,098	98,950 ^r	27,936	11,309	252,541 ^r	128,080
1956-57 ..	81,014	35,445	127,570	30,930	11,420	286,379	138,399

a Including Heat, Light, and Power.*b* Including amounts distributed from realisation of post-war wool stocks.*r* Revised since last issue.

The above diagram is drawn on a logarithmic scale, so that a given proportionate increase is represented by the same distance on all parts of the vertical scale.

Value of Production in Divisions.—The table on the next two pages gives the distribution among statistical divisions of the gross value of recorded production for 1956-57. Among other things it shows (i) the dominance of the Downs in the production of grain crops and of northern coastal districts in sugar cane production, (ii) the substantial contribution made to the State's primary production by the sparsely populated western divisions, (iii) the concentration of dairying in the south-eastern corner of the State, and (iv) the importance of the mining industry in the north-west.

GROSS VALUE OF RECORDED PRODUCTION

Item.	Moreton.	Mary- borough.	Downs.	Roma.	South Western.	Rock- hampton.
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
Agricultural—						
Grain Crops ..	543	1,352	11,002	167	..	1,080
Green Forage ..	329	355	1,969	90	6	191
Hay ..	854	206	483	17	..	124
Sugar Cane ..	787	7,464	..	..	..	502
Fruit ..	2,636	1,377	2,150	38	6	432
All Other ..	7,241	1,914	2,897	3	1	640
Total ..	12,390	12,668	18,501	315	13	2,969
Pastoral—						
Wool ..	40	15	12,473	12,289	16,894	360
Sheep ..	371	161	916	569	693	105
Beef Cattle ..	2,279	3,490	4,550	2,733	2,256	6,820
Horses ..	2	2	80	1	1	2
Total ..	2,692	3,668	18,019	15,592	19,844	7,287
Dairying and Pig- raising—						
Dairying ..	8,635	6,232	6,648	130	10	2,833
Pigs ..	1,605	1,670	1,765	35	7	810
Total ..	10,240	7,902	8,413	165	17	3,643
Poultry ..	1,655	210	366	13	4	141
Bee-keeping ..	90	41	41	1	..	4
Trapping ..	..	..	193	..	..	..
Forestry ..	3,819	1,717	986	148	5	400
Fishing ..	637	276	..	..	5	92
Mining—						
Gold, Silver, Cop- per, Lead, Tin, Zinc ..	..	2	5	..	..	3,196
Coal ..	3,919	438	335	61	..	1,032
Other Minerals, Gems, &c. ..	2,372	191	19	..	1	36
Quarry Products	252	28	67	..	..	45
Total ..	6,543	659	426	61	1	4,309
Total Primary ..	38,066	27,141	46,945	16,295	19,889	18,845
Manufacturing (net)	86,508	10,156	7,689	516	261	7,061
Total Primary (gross) and Manufactur- ing (net) ..	124,574	37,297	54,634	16,811	20,150	25,906

IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, 1956-57.

Central Western.	Far Western.	Mackay.	Townsville.	Cairns.	Peninsula.	North Western.	Total.
£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
197	..	..	6	233	2	..	14,582
29	4	6	1	10	..	19	3,009
9	..	..	1	4	..	1	1,699
..	..	10,893	6,176	13,640	..	..	39,462
4	..	10	82	104	3	1	6,843
12	..	26	973	1,702	10	..	15,419
251	4	10,935	7,239	15,693	15	21	81,014
16,737	9,028	1	1	2	..	8,848	76,688
708	342	53	107	40	..	393	4,458
4,693	2,872	1,455	4,153	2,051	616	8,362	46,330
1	1	..	1	1	..	2	94
22,139	12,243	1,509	4,262	2,094	616	17,605	127,570
41	7	291	84	1,214	1	6	26,132
40	9	61	164	250	2	42	6,460
81	16	352	248	1,464	3	48	32,592
8	2	36	66	167	1	4	2,673
..	..	..	1	2	..	..	180
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	193
67	..	163	131	1,924	48	42	9,450
..	..	65	65	159	454	24	1,777
2	..	2	47	366	16	16,588	20,224
376	..	..	1,156	120	..	..	7,437
1	..	1	68	80	2	7	2,778
..	..	2	42	55	..	..	491
379	..	5	1,313	621	18	16,595	30,930
22,925	12,265	13,065	13,325	22,124	1,155	34,339	286,379
484	69	4,873	8,348	10,374	62	1,998	138,399
23,409	12,334	17,938	21,673	32,498	1,217	36,337	424,778

14. NATIONAL INCOME.

Estimates of the Australian national income are given in this section. They are taken from a paper entitled *National Income and Expenditure*, 1957-58, which was prepared in the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics and presented to the Commonwealth Parliament with the 1958-59 Budget. In all tables, figures are given for 1948-49 and for each of the last five years. The figures appearing in previous *Year Books* have in many cases been revised, and some of the estimates for 1957-58 have been put in brackets to indicate that when the estimates were made they were still tentative and based on very incomplete information.

Total market supplies represent the value of all goods and services which become available in their final form on the Australian market during any year, valued at current market prices. This total quantity includes, of course, certain goods and services obtained from overseas, and the deduction of the amount paid for them leaves the quantity of goods and services produced in Australia. This is termed the *gross national product* and is the value at current prices of the production in Australia of all goods and services customarily exchangeable for money, deducting the value of those goods and services produced by one industry or business but used up by another in the process of production.

If we allow for the cost of all maintenance work and depreciation necessary for keeping capital intact (whether such maintenance and replacements are made or not) we obtain a figure of *net national product*. The latter figure is inflated by the fact that the prices paid for certain commodities (e.g., drink and tobacco) contain a considerable element of indirect taxation. Adjustment on this account gives the total value of *national income* which is available for distribution as personal incomes (wages, salaries, profits, &c.), and non-personal incomes (undistributed profits of companies, accruals in insurance funds, trading profits of government departments, &c.). (See table on page 215.)

Expenditure by various sections of the community on goods and services must equal total market supplies and is shown in the table on page 216. After deduction of expenditure on goods to be exported and services to be supplied overseas, the balance consists of the expenditure on goods and services by persons, public authorities, and financial enterprises for consumption and investment in Australia. This is called *gross domestic expenditure*, and is itemised in the table.

Personal income, shown on pages 216 to 219, is the total amount which becomes available to individuals for spending. It is used in buying goods and services for consumption, paying direct taxation, saving, and making personal remittances overseas. It includes *transfer income* which is not earned by current production but includes age pensions, unemployment benefit, interest received from public authorities, &c. Personal income also includes remittances privately received from persons abroad. On the other hand, personal income does not include income received direct by public authorities from business undertakings and other property, or income received by companies and not distributed as dividends.

NATIONAL INCOME, AUSTRALIA.

Income Payments and Other Charges.	1948-49.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56.	1956-57.	1957-58.
	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.
Wages, Salaries, &c.	1,076	2,248	2,439	2,659	2,807	2,899
Company Income	214	473	518	547	580	(571)
Surplus of Public Authority Business Undertakings	10	29	35	29	49	56
Farm and Station Income excluding Companies	321	499	447	438	535	(359)
Income of Other Unincorporated Businesses, Professions, &c.	227	435	476	514	532	(544)
Net Rents of Dwellings (including Imputed Rents of Owner-occupied Dwellings)	71	101	119	137	152	166
Other Net Rents and Interest	42	82	93	103	110	115
National Income	1,961	3,867	4,127	4,427	4,765	4,710
Allowances for Depreciation and Maintenance	96	225	269	320	350	(441)
Indirect Taxes less Subsidies	221	465	509	550	621	668
Gross National Product	2,278	4,557	4,905	5,297	5,736	5,819
Import and Other Oversea Payments	502	836	1,036	1,022	914	1,019
Total Market Supplies	2,780	5,393	5,941	6,319	6,650	6,838

Wages and salaries, including the pay of members of the Forces, have increased by 169 per cent. since 1948-49. As a proportion of the national income, they were 55 per cent. in 1948-49, and 62 per cent. in 1957-58. The net income from public authority business undertakings rose to a peak of £58m. during the war years, and, after falling to nil in 1950-51, was up to £56m. in 1957-58. This figure is made up of surpluses from the different types of undertakings (with 1948-49 figures in brackets) as follows:—Electricity and gas, £38m. (£5m.); water supply and sewerage, £15m. (£7m.); post office, £2m. (£—3m.); public transport, £—10m. (nil); and other undertakings, £11m. (£1m.).

The distribution of *total market expenditure* is shown in the table on the next page. After purchasing the goods and services required for export overseas, the rest of the money is spent by (i) individuals on consumers' goods and services, (ii) private persons and organisations on new plant and equipment, new buildings and maintenance of buildings, and additions to stocks ("gross private investment"), (iii) public authorities, including Commonwealth, State, and Local Governments (including extra-budgetary and loan funds) and all semi-governmental authorities other than banks and housing authorities, and (iv) "financial enterprises". The latter item represents expenditure incurred by financial institutions in providing services to the economy which are not directly paid for by the spending of individuals, and is comparable to certain public authority services, e.g., administration of justice. It is the cost

of financial services met out of interest differentials and not out of direct charges, and is regarded as a final use of goods and services.

Personal consumption was 67 per cent. of the gross domestic expenditure in 1948-49 and 64 per cent. in 1957-58. Public authority expenditure of £1,055m. in 1957-58 was 18 per cent. of the gross domestic expenditure and this proportion has been stable in recent years. Gross private investment (£1,029m., or 17 per cent., in 1957-58) has varied with the running-down or building-up of stocks between 13 per cent. in 1952-53 and 20 per cent. in 1954-55 and 1955-56. Private capital investment has risen slowly from 14 per cent. in 1948-49 to 17 per cent. in 1957-58.

NATIONAL EXPENDITURE, AUSTRALIA.

Net Expenditure on Goods and Services.	1948- 49.	1953- 54.	1954- 55.	1955- 56.	1956- 57.	1957- 58.
	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.
Personal Consumption	1,472	2,802	3,092	3,304	3,501	3,758
Public Authority Expenditure—						
War and Defence	41	170	173	189	183	172
Public Works	142	397	416	444	457	479
Increase in Stocks	8	—19	—1	10	—1	3
Other	137	277	305	346	370	401
Financial Enterprises	21	42	47	54	59	62
Gross Private Investment—						
Fixed Capital	300	740	869	939	948	1,019
Increase in Non-Farm Stocks	100	60	180	130	60	(50)
Increase in Farm Stocks ..	—20	23	—2	24	—30	—40
Gross Domestic Expenditure	2,201	4,492	5,079	5,440	5,547	5,904
Export and Other Oversea Payments	579	901	862	879	1,103	934
Total Market Expenditure	2,780	5,393	5,941	6,319	6,650	6,838

Personal income includes not only income currently produced, but also income payments not made in return for current production, such as pensions and cash benefits, interest on loans to public authorities, and private receipts from abroad. It consists of incomes of Australian residents received as wages, salaries, pensions, &c., as well as from earnings of farms and other unincorporated businesses. Personal incomes from farms are defined as including increases in farm stocks, and in stocks or funds held by marketing authorities on behalf of farmers. Company earnings become personal incomes only to the extent that they are distributed to Australian residents as dividends, while rent and interest received by resident persons are also part of personal income.

The first part of the next table shows how personal income was made

up of the foregoing items. The total personal income of Australians has risen by 138 per cent. since 1948-49. Wages and salaries which accounted for 64 per cent. of the total in 1957-58 have risen by 169 per cent. The development of social services in that period has meant that personal income from these benefits is now almost three times its 1948-49 level. Income from unincorporated businesses (other than rural) and professions has increased by 140 per cent., but represents practically the same proportion of total personal income as in 1948-49; so also does property income (rent, interest and dividends). Due to seasonal fluctuations and a return of export prices to their 1949-1950 level, farm and station income in 1957-58 was only 22 per cent. above the 1948-49 income and represented only 9 per cent. of the total compared with 17 per cent. then.

PERSONAL INCOME AND OUTLAY, AUSTRALIA.

Income or Outlay.	1948-49.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56.	1956-57.	1957-58.
	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.
Wages, Salaries, &c. (incl. Forces)	1,076	2,248	2,439	2,659	2,807	2,899
Farm and Station Income, excluding Companies ^a	319	526	467	434	527	(390)
Income of Other Unincorporated Businesses, Professions, &c. . .	227	435	476	514	532	(544)
Rent and Interest	116	148	168	186	210	228
Dividends	52	98	117	132	142	(150)
Cash Social Service Benefits . .	108	224	242	271	286	315
Private Remittances from Overseas	14	16	18	20	22	23
Personal Income	1,912	3,695	3,927	4,216	4,526	4,549
Consumption Expenditure—						
Gross Rent of Dwellings . . .	121	211	236	264	295	319
Food	381	747	807	876	917	960
Clothing, Footwear, Drapery, &c.	239	389	424	439	444	460
Hardware, Elec. Goods, Furniture	136	298	332	354	362	400
Tobacco, Cigarettes, Beer, &c.	167	307	328	353	398	419
Other Retail Purchases . . .	141	273	302	327	334	355
All Other Expenditure	287	577	663	691	751	(845)
Total Consumption	1,472	2,802	3,092	3,304	3,501	3,758
Direct Taxes	213	424	393	422	443	477
Savings—						
Assurance Funds	24	47	49	54	60	67
Other	196	401	371	412	495	(221)
Private Remittances to Overseas	7	21	22	24	27	26
Personal Outlay	1,912	3,695	3,927	4,216	4,526	4,549

^a Excluding increases in farm stocks and funds of marketing authorities.

ITEMS OF PERSONAL INCOME BY STATES.

State.	1948-49.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56.	1956-57.	1957-58.
<i>Wages, Salaries, &c., including Forces (£m.).</i>						
New South Wales ^a ..	447	899	979	1,072	1,138	1,175
Victoria	310	645	703	771	812	839
Queensland	135	288	310	334	355	367
South Australia ^b ..	89	196	212	232	241	250
Western Australia ..	64	150	160	168	173	178
Tasmania	31	70	75	82	88	90
Australia	1,076	2,248	2,439	2,659	2,807	2,899

Income from Property and Unincorporated Businesses, including Farmers (£m.).

New South Wales ^a ..	273	465	460	465	527	478
Victoria	208	342	365	382	411	401
Queensland	101	172	179	178	213	190
South Australia ^b ..	76	122	124	127	149	134
Western Australia ..	53	91	83	92	94	90
Tasmania	17	31	35	42	39	42
Australia	728	1,223	1,246	1,286	1,433	1,335

Cash Social Service Benefits and Deferred Pay (£m.).

New South Wales ^a ..	43	89	96	106	111	123
Victoria	28	58	62	71	74	81
Queensland	16	32	35	40	43	48
South Australia ^b ..	9	20	22	24	26	28
Western Australia ..	8	17	18	20	22	24
Tasmania	4	8	9	10	10	11
Australia	108	224	242	271	286	315

Total Personal Income (£m.).

New South Wales ^a ..	763	1,453	1,535	1,643	1,776	1,776
Victoria	546	1,045	1,130	1,224	1,297	1,321
Queensland	252	492	524	552	611	605
South Australia ^b ..	174	338	358	383	416	412
Western Australia ..	125	258	261	280	289	292
Tasmania	52	109	119	134	137	143
Australia	1,912	3,695	3,927	4,216	4,526	4,549

Total Personal Income per Head of Population (£).

New South Wales ^a ..	250	427	444	466	495	485
Victoria	258	431	455	478	491	488
Queensland	221	378	395	408	443	431
South Australia ^b ..	260	430	443	459	483	465
Western Australia ..	239	409	402	418	422	418
Tasmania	195	352	380	420	420	428
Australia	245	415	432	453	475	467

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

An itemised dissection of personal income by States for 1957-58 is shown on page 218. Personal income per head fell from the 1956-57 level in all States except Tasmania.

The table on page 217 also shows how personal income was disposed of between expenditure on goods and services for consumption, direct taxes, savings, and private remittances abroad. Direct taxation and savings took 10 and 6 per cent. respectively of personal income in 1957-58, compared with 11 and 12 per cent. in 1948-49. Consumption goods and services took 83 per cent. of personal income in 1957-58, compared with 77 per cent. in 1948-49, and included rent (7 per cent. of personal income), food (21 per cent.), clothing (10 per cent.), hardware, &c. (9 per cent.), and tobacco, beer, &c. (9 per cent.). Clothing took $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. less of the total than it did in 1948-49, but "all other" consumption expenditure, which includes motor cars and petrol, increased from 15.0 to 18.6 per cent. of the total personal outlay.

The combined income and expenditure accounts of all public authorities, including local and semi-governmental authorities, are shown in the next table. Income from business undertakings is shown before deducting interest and other debts charges. "Net borrowing" consists of loan raisings less changes in cash balances, provision for sinking funds and debt repayment, and net advances to non-public authority enterprises.

PUBLIC AUTHORITY RECEIPTS AND OUTLAY, AUSTRALIA.

Receipts or Outlay.	1948- 49.	1953- 54.	1954- 55.	1955- 56.	1956- 57.	1957- 58.
	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.
Direct Taxes on Persons ..	213	424	393	422	443	477
Direct Taxes on Companies ..	74	134	171	186	216	215
Indirect Taxes	251	488	531	568	639	689
Less Subsidies	-30	-23	-22	-18	-18	-21
Net Taxation	508	1,023	1,073	1,158	1,280	1,360
Business Undertakings Surplus	10	29	35	29	49	56
Allowances for Depreciation ..	5	15	16	21	25	29
Rent and Interest Received ..	17	34	40	48	53	60
Net Borrowing	7	66	99	139	35	19
Total Receipts	547	1,167	1,263	1,395	1,442	1,524
Interest Paid	91	113	122	129	139	146
Cash Social Service Benefits ..	108	224	242	271	286	315
Wages and Salaries	183	403	445	490	521	534
Purchases from Australian Business Undertakings ..	131	396	418	473	476	499
Purchases, &c., Overseas ..	14	26	30	26	12	22
Overseas Gifts, Relief, &c. ..	14	3	4	4	4	5
Capital Transfers ^a	6	2	2	2	4	3
Total Outlay	547	1,167	1,263	1,395	1,442	1,524

^a War gratuity, war damage insurance claims, net payments and advances to farmers for drought relief, &c.

The net borrowing of all public authorities shown was financed by Treasury Bills, Commonwealth Government stocks and bonds, War Savings Certificates and Stamps, National Savings Bonds, interest-free loans, and local and semi-governmental loans, bank overdraft, &c.

Australia's financial relationship with the rest of the world is shown in the following table. The first part of the table shows how current payments for commodities and services accounted for changes in national indebtedness. The second part shows how these changes in indebtedness were reflected in variations in the overseas liabilities of various sections of the economy, including public authorities' net indebtedness, Australia's international reserves, and private net indebtedness overseas. The latter is a balancing item and includes errors and omissions in the balance of international payments.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS, AUSTRALIA.

Nature of Payment.	1948- 49.	1953- 54.	1954- 55.	1955- 56.	1956- 57.	1957- 58.
	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.
Exports of Merchandise and Gold Production	531	828	778	788	994	831
Imports of Merchandise ..	-415	-682	-847	-820	-718	-791
Merchandise Balance ..	116	146	-69	-32	276	40
Other Receipts for Services, &c.	39	62	71	75	84	83
Public Authority Interest ..	-20	-21	-22	-22	-23	-23
Public Authority Oversea Gifts, Relief, &c.	-14	-3	-4	-4	-4	-5
Private Remittances (Net) ..	7	-5	-4	-4	-5	-3
Foreign Travel (Net) ..	-3	-12	-15	-16	-13	-20
Government Transactions (Net)	-14	-26	-30	-26	-12	-22
Other Payments for Services, &c.	-61	-105	-131	-144	-146	-166
Other Interest, Rent, Dividends	-18	-53	-54	-64	-64	-62
Total Current Balance ..	32	-17	-258	-237	93	-178
Net Increase in Indebtedness to Rest of World—						
Public Authorities—						
Loans	-13	11	26	26	-30	13
Other	-2	-17	-10	12	27	..
Private—						
Undistributed Income ..	6	28	27	37	41	41
Other	143	5	73	89	81	82
Decrease in Reserves ..	-166	-10	142	73	-212	42
Total	-32	17	258	237	-93	178

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 £130m. in 1957-58, or about 15 per cent. of the gross domestic expenditure.

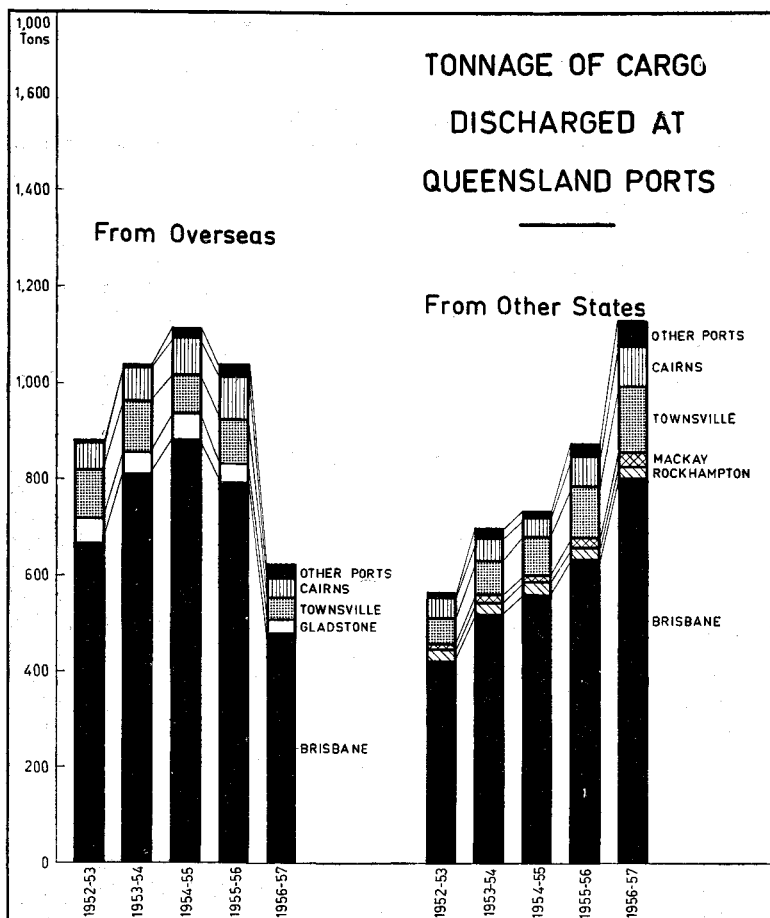
At the Census of June, 1954, 39,777 persons were recorded as being occupied in transport and storage services in Queensland, equivalent to 7.5 per cent. of all persons working. In addition to these persons engaged in operating the services, there were 7,717 persons employed in railway and tramway workshops, 7,260 in manufacture and maintenance of motor vehicles, 2,053 in shipbuilding, &c., 6,926 in the construction and maintenance of roads and bridges, and 5,637 in the construction and maintenance of rail and tram permanent way. There were also persons engaged in selling motor vehicles, parts, petrol, &c., and drivers of commercial vehicles owned by firms other than transport operators. For these no precise figures are available, but they could number about 20,000, making a total of 89,370, or 16.9 per cent. of the working population. With 11,668 persons engaged in communication services, total employment in transport and communication services would have been 101,038 persons, or 19.1 per cent. of all workers.

2. SEA TRANSPORT AND PORTS.

Sea transport takes precedence historically in Queensland transport, and the location of ports explains a great deal of the relations between districts and the coastal cities. It was not until 1903 that the central district was linked with the southern by other than sea transport, and the coastal railway system was not completed until 1924. Until then, therefore, Brisbane was the commercial capital of the southern district only, and the trade of the central and northern ports was largely distinct.

Brisbane accommodates the largest vessels in the Australian trade comfortably in its dredged and improved river. In recent years the increasing size of vessels has moved the main centres for shipping downstream, but still within easy access of the city. Adequate dry-docking facilities are available in a modern graving dock completed in 1945 as a joint project of the Commonwealth and State Governments.

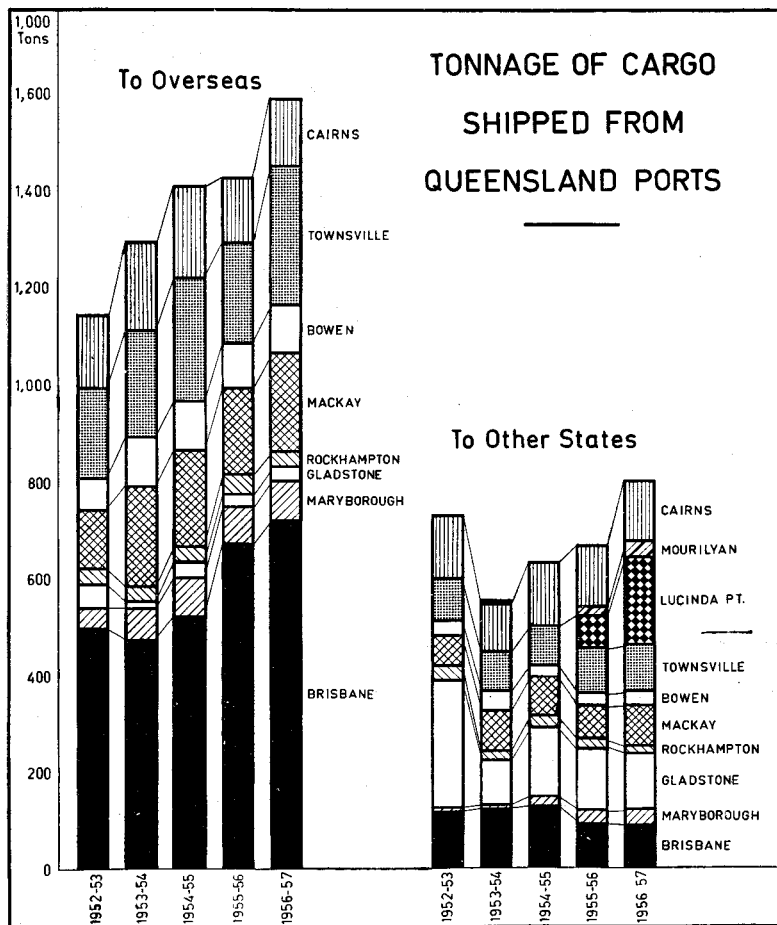
The river ports of Maryborough and Bundaberg lost their early importance as the size of vessels increased and railway transport became available. Maryborough is supplemented by a deep-water jetty at Urangan, and a new deep-water port and bulk sugar terminal for Bundaberg, capable of handling medium size coastal ships, was opened in September, 1958.



The port of Rockhampton was established through the Canoona gold rush in 1858. It is on the Fitzroy River nearly forty miles from the sea and is used by interstate ships of light draught. In 1881 a deep-water overseas port for Rockhampton was established at Port Alma, originally as part of a railway policy for Central Queensland, but was not connected by rail until 1912. Gladstone, which has a good natural harbour, is equipped to handle coal, grain, ore, &c., in bulk and has become a substantial oil terminal.

At Mackay an artificial deep-water harbour has been constructed to accommodate large vessels. A sugar bulk handling installation has been completed which is capable of storing 150,000 tons of sugar. It can load and trim sugar into a ship's holds at the rate of 600 tons per hour. There is also an oil terminal with a depth of 35 feet at low water spring tides.

Bowen is situated on a natural harbour. It contains four wharf berths and exports sugar and meat.



Townsville was established in 1868 by the discovery of gold at Ravenswood and Charters Towers. The Great Northern Railway which extends 600 miles west to Mt. Isa brings lead, zinc, wool, and uranium for shipment. Townsville is also being provided with sugar bulk handling plant which is expected to be in operation in 1959.

Cairns is also a "made" port, and its harbour is well equipped for its substantial traffic with the sugar country on the coast and with the Atherton Tableland.

Lucinda Point at the southern extremity of Hinchinbrook Channel is the sugar bulk handling terminal for the rich sugar lands of the Herbert River Valley. Mourilyan Harbour is to be developed and a bulk sugar terminal established which, it is expected, will be ready for the 1960 sugar season.

Other small ports north of Townsville are Innisfail, at present engaged in the export of sugar but which will be displaced by Mourilyan Harbour, and Port Douglas. Thursday Island, the headquarters of the

pearl-shell industry, the Gulf ports of Normanton and Burketown, and Cooktown and Portland Road on the north-east coast are served by a Queensland shipping company under State subsidy.

Seven ports (see next page) are administered by Harbour Boards with members representing the towns and districts served by the ports. All the other ports, including Brisbane, are controlled by the State Treasury through the Department of Harbours and Marine, which also supervises the engineering activities of the other ports. Provision is made in *The Harbours Acts, 1955 to 1956*, for the constitution of a Harbours Trust consisting of five members, two of whom "shall be persons well versed respectively in matters relating to shipping and to the industries of this State". To date no action has been taken to constitute the Trust. Many of the Brisbane wharves are owned by private shipping interests.

Brisbane Harbour Finances.—The accounts of the Brisbane Harbour under the control of the Department of Harbours and Marine are set out in the following table. The loan indebtedness of the Harbour at 30th June, 1957, was £2,991,564, and the Working Account had a debit balance of £19,309.

BRISBANE HARBOUR.

Year.	Harbour Dues.	Total Receipts.	Working Expenses. <i>a</i>	Total Expenditure.	Accumulated Balance.
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1952-53	318	393	426	558	—236
1953-54	603	753	460	611	—95
1954-55	688	853	522	693	66
1955-56	701	817	582	772	111
1956-57	671	918	684	1,048	—19

a Excluding interest and redemption.

The Department of Harbours and Marine controls the South Brisbane Dry Dock, Cairncross Dock, and Brisbane River. At 30th June, 1957, accumulated balances for these sections of the Department's activities were *Dr.* £80,340, *Dr.* £80,115, and *Cr.* £114,802 respectively.

Accumulated credits to the operating accounts of the smaller harbours not administered by Harbour Boards were, at 30th June, 1957, £148,232, of which Innisfail accounted for £137,081. Debits totalled £8,306.

Harbour Boards' Finances.—Harbour Boards control the ports of Bundaberg, Gladstone, Rockhampton, Mackay, Bowen, Townsville, and Cairns. Practically all the capital expenditures of the Harbour Boards have been provided by the State Government in the form of loans and subsidies.

From 30th June, 1945, to 30th June, 1957, arrears of interest due from Bowen and Rockhampton Harbour Boards of £150,659 and £618,353 respectively were written off by the State Government, and £54,116 outstanding redemption of loans was waived in respect of Bowen. During this period, loans of £151,182 and £77,017 have been advanced by the Government to Bowen and Rockhampton respectively, and all payments on these loans are being met. For the past three years, Bowen has paid

instalments on the debt as at 30th June, 1945, and has also paid redemption totalling £13,000 on account of arrears. Arrears of interest and penalty interest due from 1st July, 1948, to 30th June, 1957, amounting to £15,453 have been written off in respect of the Bundaberg Harbour Board, which paid no redemption in 1956-57.

HARBOUR BOARDS, 1956-57.

Harbour Board.	Wharfage and Harbour Dues.	Total Receipts (excluding Loan).	Working Expenses.	Total Expenditure (excluding Loan).	Loan Indebtedness, 30th June, 1957.
	£	£	£	£	£
Bowen	47,271	62,059	27,491	57,663	387,873
Bundaberg ..	3,042	23,766	17,213	21,223	340,403
Cairns	169,558	220,040	192,211	226,674	250,660
Gladstone ..	32,997	83,608	65,750	99,594	519,123
Mackay	191,445	227,798	61,970	434,819	1,061,832
Rockhampton ..	62,339	74,362	45,257	80,217	530,250
Townsville ..	251,126	314,353	168,367	250,338	477,194
Total	757,778	1,005,986 ^a	578,259	1,170,528 ^b	3,567,335

^a Including Government Subsidy £43,110.

^b Including construction £372,495, and debt charges £201,268.

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, 1957.

QUEENSLAND PORTS, OVERSEA & INTERSTATE CARGO^a SHIPMENTS, 1956-57.

Port.	Cargo Discharged.			Cargo Shipped.		
	Oversea.	Interstate.	Total.	Oversea.	Interstate.	Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Brisbane ..	480,163	803,609	1,283,772	723,513	90,375	813,888
Maryborough ..	..	4,888	4,888	80,030	32,307	112,337
Bundaberg ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gladstone ..	28,804	44,779	73,583	28,590	115,482	144,072
Rockhampton ..	2,135	25,121	27,256	32,801	13,018	45,819
Mackay	22,516	30,053	52,569	201,357	86,639	287,996
Bowen .. ..	..	1,132	1,132	98,904	31,831	130,735
Townsville ..	45,445	138,987	184,432	284,574	97,940	382,514
Lucinda Point ..	..	1,567	1,567	6,420	178,934	185,354
Mourilyan ..	..	40	40	..	28,483	28,483
Cairns	42,525	81,543	124,068	133,603	126,634	260,237
Thursday Is.	20	..	20	156	3	159
Total	621,608	1,131,719	1,753,327	1,589,948	801,646	2,391,594

^a Expressed in terms of tons weight or tons measurement of 40 cubic feet according to the type of cargo.

The next table gives the tonnage of cargo passing through Queensland ports, excluding intrastate movements, during the five years ended 30th June, 1957. Comparing 1956-57 with 1946-47, 56 per cent. more cargo was discharged (44 per cent. more from overseas and 65 per cent. more interstate) and 138 per cent. more was shipped (249 per cent. more overseas and 46 per cent. more interstate).

QUEENSLAND PORTS, CARGO^a DISCHARGED AND SHIPPED.

Year.	Cargo Discharged.			Cargo Shipped.		
	Oversea.	Interstate.	Total.	Oversea.	Interstate.	Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1952-53 ..	880,217	566,980	1,447,197	1,141,352	731,229	1,872,581
1953-54 ..	1,037,141	699,644	1,736,785	1,294,645	555,928	1,850,573
1954-55 ..	1,111,512	735,834	1,847,346	1,407,978	633,408	2,041,386
1955-56 ..	1,039,373	874,884	1,914,257	1,425,674	668,226	2,093,900
1956-57 ..	621,608	1,131,719	1,753,327	1,589,948	801,646	2,391,594

^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, 1956-57.

Port.	On Voyages beyond Queensland.				On Coastwise Voyages.			Total Entries.
	From Overseas Direct.	From Overseas via States.	From Other States.	Total.	Originating beyond Q'land.	Entirely within Q'land.	Total.	

NUMBER OF VESSELS.

Brisbane ..	221	221	419	861	94	172	266	1,127
Maryborough ..	13	..	20	33	12	48	60	13
Bundaberg ..	..	..	..	..	..	90	90	90
Gladstone ..	4	1	23	28	59	..	59	87
Rockhampton ..	..	2	42	44	61	23	84	128
Mackay ..	9	1	29	39	50	1	51	90
Bowen ..	19	..	16	35	38	..	38	73
Townsville ..	52	9	64	125	193	12	205	330
Lucinda Point ..	1	..	48	49	15	..	15	64
Mourilyan ..	..	..	3	3	8	..	8	11
Cairns ..	30	12	21	63	126	19	145	208
Thursday Island	21	..	3	24	13	30	43	67
Total ..	370	246	688	1,304	669	395	1,064	2,368

NET TONNAGE OF VESSELS (1,000 TONS).

Brisbane ..	794	1,053	1,234	3,081	421	16	437	3,518
Maryborough ..	23	..	25	48	18	2	20	68
Bundaberg ..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	3
Gladstone ..	22	5	78	105	186	..	186	291
Rockhampton ..	..	9	64	73	216	3	219	292
Mackay ..	33	4	64	101	170	^a	170	271
Bowen ..	72	..	40	112	148	..	148	260
Townsville ..	140	36	164	340	652	9	661	1,001
Lucinda Point ..	2	..	89	91	25	..	25	116
Mourilyan ..	..	..	4	4	9	..	9	13
Cairns ..	90	58	44	192	336	12	348	540
Thursday Island	4	..	^a	4	5	9	14	18
Total ..	1,180	1,165	1,806	4,151	2,186	54	2,240	6,391

^a Less than 500 tons.

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

TOTAL SHIPPING CLEARING QUEENSLAND PORTS, 1956-57.

Port.	On Voyages beyond Queensland.				On Coastwise Voyages.			Total Clearances.
	To Overseas Direct.	To Overseas via States.	To Other States.	Total.	Terminating beyond Q'land.	Entirely within Q'land.	Total.	
NUMBER OF VESSELS.								
Brisbane	270	163	336	769	191	170	361	1,130
Maryborough ..	16	..	17	33	13	47	60	93
Bundaberg .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	91	91	91
Gladstone	8	4	40	52	35	..	35	87
Rockhampton ..	16	3	19	38	66	24	90	128
Mackay	21	1	24	46	45	1	46	92
Bowen	7	4	11	22	51	..	51	73
Townsville .. .	86	11	67	164	152	13	165	329
Lucinda Point ..	..	..	32	32	31	..	31	63
Mourilyan .. ..	..	..	8	8	3	..	3	11
Cairns	59	1	53	113	79	19	98	211
Thursday Island	29	..	2	31	10	30	40	71
Total	512	187	609	1,308	676	395	1,071	2,379

NET TONNAGE OF VESSELS (1,000 TONS).

Brisbane ..	1,085	740	1,003	2,828	705	15	720	3,548
Maryborough ..	24	..	16	40	24	2	26	66
Bundaberg ..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	3
Gladstone ..	45	23	59	127	163	..	163	290
Rockhampton ..	64	18	8	90	206	3	209	299
Mackay ..	91	3	52	146	128	a	128	274
Bowen ..	13	20	15	48	214	..	214	262
Townsville ..	284	46	129	459	535	9	544	1,003
Lucinda Point ..	..	..	53	53	61	..	61	114
Mourilyan ..	..	..	9	9	4	..	4	13
Cairns ..	216	4	89	309	216	12	228	537
Thursday Island	3	..	3	6	3	9	12	18
Total ..	1,825	854	1,436	4,115	2,259	53	2,312	6,427

a Less than 500 tons.

The next table shows the total entries and clearances of ships at all the ports of Queensland. As in the preceding tables, each ship is counted once as an entry at each port it enters, and once as a clearance at each port it leaves. For example, a ship starting from Sydney for overseas via Brisbane, calling at Townsville and Cairns, and leaving Cairns for overseas would be recorded as one "From Other States" entry, two "Coastwise" clearances, two "Coastwise" entries, and one "To Overseas Direct" clearance. In 1956-57, coastal and local shipping had not recovered its pre-war importance. All the figures show a very appreciable increase in the last ten years, but it is only in oversea and interstate voyages that the 1956-57 figures about equal the pre-war level. Coastwise tonnage is about the same as pre-war, but the number of vessels concerned is only four-fifths

of the 1938-39 number. For purely intrastate voyages, the number of vessels is only one-third and the tonnage one-sixth of the 1938-39 level.

TOTAL SHIPPING AT QUEENSLAND PORTS.

Year.	On Voyages beyond Queensland.				On Coastwise Voyages.			Grand Total.
	Over-seas Direct.	Over-seas via States.	Other States.	Total.	Beyond Q'land.	Entirely within Q'land.	Total.	

NUMBER OF VESSELS ENTERED.

1947-48	198	146	306	650	538	210	748	1,398
1948-49	264	191	360	815	558	202	760	1,575
1949-50	264	224	379	867	457	359	816	1,683
1950-51	253	256	395	904	579	318	897	1,801
1951-52	251	194	413	858	585	359	944	1,802
1952-53	305	233	494	1,032	683	454	1,137	2,169
1953-54	301	254	559	1,114	721	514	1,235	2,349
1954-55	328	269	598	1,195	673	482	1,155	2,350
1955-56	347	262	597	1,206	709	415	1,124	2,330
1956-57	370	246	688	1,304	669	395	1,064	2,368

NUMBER OF VESSELS CLEARED.

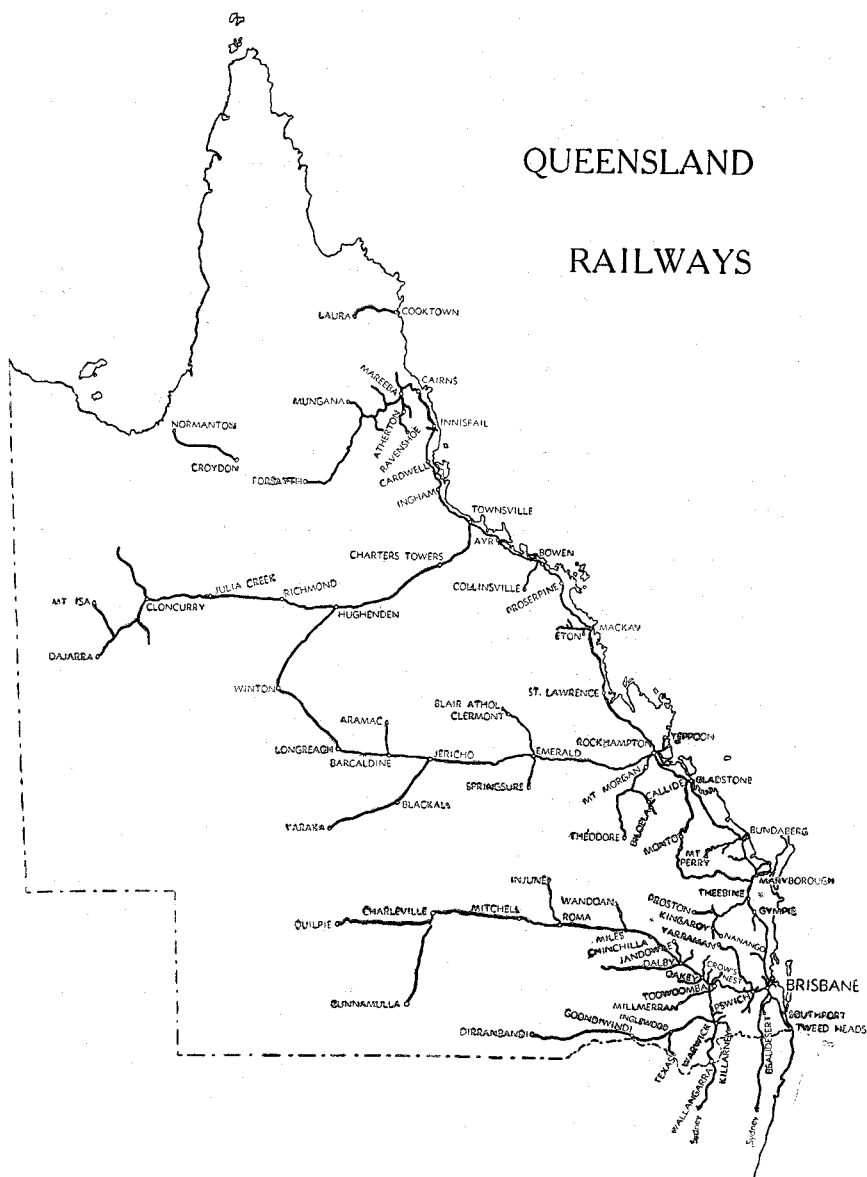
1947-48	250	99	316	665	525	208	733	1,398
1948-49	308	169	378	855	526	199	725	1,580
1949-50	322	181	386	889	445	336	781	1,670
1950-51	354	156	428	938	586	322	908	1,846
1951-52	321	109	432	862	572	384	956	1,818
1952-53	401	172	482	1,055	670	474	1,144	2,199
1953-54	459	189	484	1,132	727	515	1,242	2,374
1954-55	480	176	558	1,214	673	479	1,152	2,366
1955-56	490	184	568	1,242	671	419	1,090	2,332
1956-57	512	187	609	1,308	676	395	1,071	2,379

3. RAILWAYS.

Geographical conditions in Queensland, as elsewhere, have determined the layout of the railways. The huge area of Queensland covers 30 per cent. of the occupied area of Australia, and it has no inland waterways. There are, however, sufficient good harbours along the eastern coast. Unfortunately the broken mountain ranges are too close to the sea for the coastal railway to serve much country for most of its mileage, and the vast plain stretching westward is not highly productive in proportion to its area, and transport has to cross rough country to reach it.

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

QUEENSLAND
RAILWAYS



of distant terminals. Even in Western Australia, where the mileage is greater in proportion to population, most of the railway system can be shown on a map of the south-western corner of the State. For its sparsely populated area, Queensland, with the greatest railway mileage of any State, is lavishly equipped with railways.

Construction of railways concerned candidates at the first election of the Queensland Parliament in 1860. The first Parliament, on 13th August, 1861, passed *The Moreton Bay Tramway Act* which empowered an already formed private company to construct railways on the land-grant principle. The company, however, had difficulty in raising the necessary capital (which was increased from £150,000 to £200,000 when the Bill was before Parliament). In the meantime, conditions for borrowing money by the Governments of the young colonies became favourable, and public opinion set in favour of government construction of public works. In 1863, an Act authorised government construction of railways, but provided for private construction of branch railways, and for the Government, if it wished, to lease its own lines to private persons for a period not exceeding seven years. Neither of these provisions was taken advantage of, and railway construction and operation in Queensland which commenced under this Act have been carried on by the Government ever since. Very few lines have been built by private enterprise. On a number of subsequent occasions, the Government endeavoured to attract private railway building by offering free grants of land to railway builders, but the offers were never taken up to any appreciable extent.

The first line was opened from Ipswich to Grandchester on 31st July, 1865. It reached Toowoomba in 1867, Brisbane was connected in 1875, and in subsequent years the lines were pushed out to the Downs, the Maranoa, and the South-West. The Central Division Railways were commenced in 1867, with 30 miles of line inland from the port of Rockhampton, but during the next six years no mileage was added to this system. In the eighties began a spurt of railway building in connecting the ports with the interior by short lines. These were as follows:—1880, Townsville; 1881, Bundaberg; 1881, Maryborough (to Gympie); 1885, Mackay; 1885, Cooktown; 1887, Cairns; 1889, Normanton; and 1890, Bowen. Depression and financial difficulties slackened progress during the nineties, and the early years of the twentieth century. These beginnings grew into isolated systems of some magnitude, until in 1910, when *The North Coast Railway Act* provided for linking the systems by a coastal railway, there were 3,806 miles of railway in the State. The last link in this coastal line was completed in 1924. A great burst of development occurred during the decade 1911-1920. In the six years from 1910 to 1915 inclusive, 1,572 miles of line were opened. After that date progress was steady till the maximum mileage of 6,567 miles was reached in 1932. This mileage included the South Brisbane-Border section of the uniform gauge railway to Sydney (69 miles of 4 ft. 8½ in. gauge track). The mileage being operated at 30th June, 1957, was 6,456.

At the outset a gauge of 3 ft. 6 in. was deliberately chosen, although previously New South Wales had adopted 4 ft. 8½ in., and Victoria 5 ft. 3 in. The choice was between fewer lines with more speed, and more lines with less speed. The decision has been justified by the extent of

Queensland's railway system today, and it is claimed that the air-conditioned express trains in Queensland are equal in comfort to any in Australia.

The standard gauge (4 ft. 8½ in.) railway from Kyogle, New South Wales, to South Brisbane was opened for traffic on 27th September, 1930. The line was built under an agreement between the Commonwealth and the States of Queensland and New South Wales. The total cost was £4,371,000. The cost of the Queensland section was £2,200,000 and Queensland's share of this under the agreement was £625,000. Net profits after payment of interest on capital costs are divided between Queensland and New South Wales in proportion to route mileage in each State—69 and 112 miles respectively.

In November, 1947, an expert committee reported to the Government on the electrification of the Brisbane suburban railway system. The committee recommended the electrification of the suburban lines using 1,500-volt direct current overhead contact wires and all steel multiple unit cars. Early in 1950, the Government announced its decision to proceed with the electrification of the railways in the metropolitan area at a then estimated cost of £5,888,000. The complete scheme involves the overhead wiring and electrifying of the equivalent of 225 miles of single track, a new carriage depot, replacing 60-lb. with 94-lb. rails in the electrified area, and raising and lengthening of platforms, as well as the purchase of suitable rolling stock. Work on the quadruplication of certain sections of line in the suburban area to cope with the expansion of traffic was commenced during 1950-51, but limitation of loan funds has retarded progress. Considerable work on the permanent way and on new station buildings has been accomplished, including the completion in 1957 of a new bridge over the Brisbane River at Indooroopilly to carry the two additional tracks.

New establishments in and near Brisbane include a bulk stores depot with administrative block now in use, and mechanical engineering workshops being built, at Redbank; civil engineering workshop being built at Banyo and a depot for diesel-electric locomotives, air-conditioned trains and rail motors on which work is in hand at Northgate.

An extensive programme for the modernisation of the railways has been undertaken since the war. Progress made in the rolling stock programme during the five years ended 30th June, 1957, is set out below.

QUEENSLAND RAILWAYS, ROLLING STOCK, 1952-1957.

Particulars.	Locomotives.				Cars.	Rail Motors, Trailers, &c.	Brake Vans.	Wagons.
	Steam.	Diesel-Mech.	Diesel-Elec.	Total.				
On hand 30-6-52	859	1	..	860	1,077	211	174	23,002
1952-53 to 1956-57								
Added	29	5	44	78	165	28	8	6,098
Withdrawn ..	93	..	..	93	79	21	15	883
On hand 30-6-57	795	6	44	845	1,163	218	167	28,217

Orders were current on 30th June, 1957, for a further 24 locomotives (5 steam and 19 diesel-electric). Fulfilment of these orders will permit of more extensive use of diesel-electric traction with its greatly superior hauling capacity, speed and economy of operation. Diesel-electric locomotives, which represented 5·2 per cent. of locomotive stock, were responsible for 18 per cent. of the total traffic mileage in 1956-57.

Air-conditioned trains are used on the four main trunk lines between Brisbane and Cairns, Brisbane and Cunnamulla, Rockhampton and Winton, and Townsville and Mount Isa. Other passenger services in the country have been improved by the use of diesel-electric locomotives which have accelerated these services.

Passenger Traffic.*—Passenger Traffic provided 10 per cent. of the total earnings in 1956-57 compared with 12 per cent. in 1952-53. The decline is largely due to the competition of air travel and good motor highways with long-distance rail journeys. Even metropolitan suburban passenger traffic has been affected, as the number of passengers has decreased by 1·6 per cent. since 1952-53, and its earnings have fallen from 2·7 per cent. of total earnings to 2·5 per cent. Average earnings per suburban passenger train mile in 1956-57 were 102d. per mile compared with 117d. per train mile for country services.

Passengers on season and workers' weekly tickets represented 64 per cent. of metropolitan and 51 per cent. of non-metropolitan travellers. First class suburban travel was abolished on 31st July, 1956.

Goods Traffic.*—Goods traffic provided 83 per cent. of total earnings in 1956-57 compared with 81 per cent. in 1952-53. Average earnings per ton of goods per mile rose in that period from 3·8d. to 4·8d. and earnings per ton of goods from 690d. to 879d. Since the introduction of diesel-electric locomotives, the average gross load of goods and live-stock trains on the 3 ft. 6 in. gauge lines, excluding the Cooktown and Normanton lines, has risen from 308 tons to 326 tons (diesel-electric, 449 tons; steam, 294 tons).

The tonnage of goods conveyed during 1956-57 was the second highest on record, being exceeded only by that carried in 1954-55. The earnings from goods traffic were greater than for any previous year due principally to the higher freight rates applicable from 1st August, 1956. The tonnage of livestock carried and earnings from livestock reached a record level.

The following table shows, for the last five years, details of the finances and working operations of the railways. It should be noted that the capital account shown represents capital remaining after the writing off of £28m. on all lines under *The Railway Capital Indebtedness Reduction Act, 1931*. The capital account shown for the South Brisbane-Border Railway is the capital liability borne by Queensland, and represents only about a quarter of the total expenditure on the Queensland section of this uniform gauge line (see page 231).

* Analysis in these paragraphs excludes the South Brisbane-Border Railway.

As in other Australian States, the earnings of the railways in Queensland are insufficient to meet working expenses and the interest due on loans expended on construction and equipment. The resulting charge on consolidated revenue may be regarded as part of the cost of developing the country.

RAILWAY OPERATIONS, QUEENSLAND, FIVE YEARS.

Particulars.		1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56.	1956-57.
Lines Open mls.		6,560	6,560	6,553	6,456	6,456
Traffic Train Mileage 1,000 mls.		18,563	19,241	19,637	19,289	20,054
Train Mileage per Mile Open .. mls.		2,825	2,934	2,997	2,988	3,106
Capital Account (opened lines)	£1,000	58,485	67,100	71,016	74,345	80,726
Total Earnings £1,000		25,985	30,223	31,625	31,313	36,678
Earnings per Train Mile .. s.		28.0	31.4	32.2	32.5	36.6
Total Working Expenses .. £1,000		27,997	29,121	30,946	33,874	37,790
Expenses per Train Mile .. s.		30.2	30.3	31.5	35.1	37.7
Net Revenue £1,000		-2,012	1,102	679	-2,561	-1,112
Costs as % of Earnings .. %		107.7	96.4	97.9	108.2	103.0
<i>Coaching Traffic—</i>						
Train Mileage 1,000 mls.		6,720a	6,819a	7,178	7,161	7,253
Country 1,000 mls.		4,711a	4,754a	5,080	5,142	5,183
Suburban b 1,000 mls.		2,009	2,065	2,098	2,019	2,070
Passengers Carried 1,000		35,819	35,879	35,919	35,647	34,270
Country 1,000		6,575	6,404	6,207	5,899	5,487
Suburban b 1,000		29,244	29,475	29,712	29,748	28,783
Earnings Collected £1,000		4,196	4,593	4,651	4,684	5,155
Passengers £1,000		3,102	3,371	3,376	3,273	3,622
Country £1,000		2,419	2,616	2,609	2,524	2,740
Suburban b £1,000		683	755	767	749	882
Parcels, Mails, &c. £1,000		1,094	1,222	1,275	1,411	1,533
<i>Goods Traffic d—</i>						
Train Mileage 1,000 mls.		11,618a	12,219a	12,459	12,128	12,801
Tonnage e 1,000 tons		7,437	8,161	8,577	8,266	8,531
Minerals (incl. Coal) 1,000 tons		2,217	2,324	2,428	2,329	2,618
Agricult. Produce 1,000 tons		2,678	3,257	3,442	3,271	3,177
Other Goods 1,000 tons		1,758	1,819	1,902	1,859	1,858
Livestock 1,000 tons		784	761	805	807	878
Earnings Collected £1,000		21,007	24,815	26,106	25,736	30,502
Minerals (incl. Coal) £1,000		3,827	4,791	4,826	4,670	5,983
Agricult. Produce £1,000		3,790	4,712	4,983	4,901	5,694
Other Goods £1,000		10,841	12,182	13,115	12,804	14,460
Livestock £1,000		2,549	3,130	3,182	3,361	4,365
Average Length of Haul a c .. mls.		184	177	171	178	185
Average Gross Load of Goods						
Trains a c tons		308	312	316	321	326
Rents, Refreshment Rooms, &c. .. £1,000		782	815	868	893	1,021

a Excluding Uniform Gauge Railway. b Metropolitan District only. c Excluding the Cooktown and Normanton Railways and the Innisfail and Mourilyan Tramways. d Excluding Departmental traffic. e Including some duplication of tonnage carried on both the Uniform Gauge and the 3'6" systems. Counting such tonnages only once, the 1956-57 total would be 8,453 (000) tons.

At present, the Queensland railway system is divided into three divisions for administrative purposes. In addition, there is the Queensland section of the uniform gauge railway to Sydney which is operated by the New South Wales Railway Commissioner under a special agreement. Details of the operations of each of these sections are given in the following table.

QUEENSLAND RAILWAYS, DIVISIONAL OPERATIONS, 1956-57.

Particulars.		Southern Division.	Central Division.	Northern Division. ^a	South Brisbane -Border. ^b	Total.
Lines Open mls.		2,734	1,659	1,994	69	6,456
Traffic Train Mileage 1,000 mls.		10,080	4,657	5,072	245	20,054
Train Mileage per Mile Open mls.		3,687	2,807	2,543	3,549	3,106
Capital Account (opened lines) £1,000		43,086	17,297	19,678	665	80,726
Total Earnings Allotted £1,000		16,333	9,360	10,118	867	36,678
Coaching ^d £1,000		3,372	1,363	1,232	209	6,176
Goods and Livestock £1,000		12,961	7,997	8,886	658	30,502
Earnings per Train Mile s.		32.4	40.2	39.9	70.8	36.6
Total Working Expenses £1,000		19,312	8,664	8,974	840	37,790
Expenses per Train Mile s.		38.3	37.2	35.4	68.6	37.7
Net Revenue £1,000		-2,978	696	1,143	27	-1,112
Costs as % of Earnings %		118.2	92.6	88.7	96.8	103.0
<i>Coaching Traffic c—</i>						
Passengers Carried 1,000		31,844	752	1,522	152	34,270
Earnings Collected £1,000		3,300	649	1,009	197	5,155
Passengers £1,000		2,304	436	751	131	3,622
Parcels, Mails, &c. £1,000		996	213	258	66	1,533
<i>Goods Traffic c—</i>						
Tonnage 1,000 tons		3,877	1,931	2,343	380	8,531
Minerals (incl. Coal) 1,000 tons		1,410	380	770	52	2,618
Agricuilt. Produce 1,000 tons		1,169	1,022	885	101	3,177
Other Goods 1,000 tons		898	273	467	220	1,858
Livestock 1,000 tons		400	256	221	1	878
Earnings Collected £1,000		15,319	5,744	8,781	658	30,502
Minerals (incl. Coal) £1,000		2,291	1,082	2,535	75	5,983
Agricuilt. Produce £1,000		2,875	1,263	1,381	175	5,694
Other Goods £1,000		8,331	2,116	3,608	405	14,460
Livestock £1,000		1,822	1,283	1,257	3	4,365
Rents, Refreshment Rooms, &c. £1,000		546	262	202	11	1,021

^a Including Innisfail and Mourilyan Tramways (30 miles of 2 ft. gauge.)

^b Uniform gauge (4' 8½") operated by New South Wales Railways.

^c Dissected into Divisions according to the stations at which carriage was originated—Departmental traffic is excluded.

^d Including Rents, Refreshment Rooms, &c.

Of the total amount expended from Loan Funds during the year 1956-57 (£5,290,120), £1,766,859 was general expenditure on surveys, suspense accounts, rolling stock and depreciation. Of the remaining

£3,523,261, £2,999,238, or 85 per cent., was expended in the Southern Division, £175,040 (5 per cent.) in the Central Division, and £348,983 (10 per cent.) in the Northern Division.

Local Authority and Private Railways.—At 30th June, 1957, there were 78 miles of local authority or private railways open to the public for general passenger and goods traffic. Most of these were built primarily to carry minerals or timber. In addition, there was a large number of private tramways owned by sugar mills and sawmills to carry sugar cane and logs to the mills, but these were not open for public traffic. Of lines open for public traffic, 52 miles were of the same gauge as the State railway system, 3 ft. 6 in. Of these, 41 miles were operated by a Local Authority—the Aramac Tramway (Aramac Shire), carrying general goods and sheep. The Mackay Harbour Board operated 4 miles of railway connecting the Outer Harbour with the State railway system. The remaining 7 miles were operated by two private companies; one to serve the Bowen Consolidated Mine in the north of the State, and one in the south—the Tannymorel line, carrying coal and timber. The only other line open for public traffic was a 2-ft. gauge tramway operated by Douglas Shire, connecting Mossman, the most northerly sugar area, with its port, Fort Douglas.

All Australian Railways.—Most of the railways of other States are owned and operated, as in Queensland, by the State Government. The only private line in Australia of more than 100 miles is the Western Australian Midland Railway Company's 277 miles. The following table shows the mileage, classified according to gauge, and rolling stock, of the government railways. The Commonwealth railways consist of the standard gauge trans-Australian line, the 3 ft. 6 in. lines from Port Augusta to Central Australia, and from Darwin inland, and a standard gauge branch of 5 miles to Canberra.

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS, AUSTRALIA, 1956-57.

Government.	Route Mileage—Each Gauge				Rolling Stock.			Staff. a
	5' 3"	4' 8½"	3' 6"	All.	Loco- motives.	Coach- ing.	Goods & Service.	
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	No.	No.	No.	No.
New South Wales	..	6,103	..	6,103	1,217	3,750	26,686	54,808
Victoria	4,374	..	..	4,408 ^b	549	2,407	22,703	29,816
Queensland .. ..	..	69	6,357	6,456 ^c	845	1,536	28,229	29,823
South Australia	1,631	..	913	2,544	318	697	9,006	10,131
Western Australia	..	..	4,117	4,117	430	592	12,673	13,977
Tasmania .. ..	..	..	585	585	130	165	2,817	2,675
Commonwealth ..	..	1,268	990	2,258	168	188	2,423	2,606
Total ..	6,005	7,440	12,962	26,471	3,657	9,390 ^d	104,538 ^e	143,836

a Excluding staff engaged on construction, except for Victoria. b Including 34 miles of 2' 6" gauge. c Including 30 miles of 2' 0" gauge. d Including 55 vehicles jointly owned by Victoria and South Australia. e Including 1 vehicle jointly owned by Victoria and South Australia.

The next table shows the traffic carried, earnings, and working expenses of the government railway systems in the various States. Extreme caution must be used in making direct comparisons between States, on account of adjustments to earnings and expenses, some of which have been noted.

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS, AUSTRALIA, 1956-57.

Government.	Train Miles.	Passenger Journeys.	Goods, &c. Carried.	Gross Earnings.	Working Expenses.	Profit on Working.
	1,000.	1,000.	1,000 Tons.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
New South Wales	37,030	264,137	18,791	78,689 ^a	75,352	3,337
Victoria	18,544	167,405	9,381	37,352	39,118	-1,766
Queensland	20,054	34,270	8,453	36,678	37,790	-1,112
South Australia ..	7,188	17,407	4,498	13,770 ^b	15,977	-2,207
Western Australia	8,278	13,271	4,223	13,859	17,076	-3,217
Tasmania	1,855	2,813	1,061	2,534	3,447	-913
Commonwealth ..	2,136	213	1,069	4,962	3,597	1,365
Total	95,085	499,516	47,476	187,844	192,357	-4,513

^a Excluding £1,000(000) government grant towards losses on non-paying developmental lines, and £800(000) to subsidise payments from Superannuation Account.

^b Excluding £3,400(000) government grant towards working expenses, and £800(000) towards debt charges.

4. STREET TRAMWAYS AND BUSES.

Brisbane.—The City of Brisbane is now the only city served by a system of street tramways, the Rockhampton steam tramways having been replaced by motor buses in 1939.

The first tramway commenced to operate in Brisbane during August, 1885. Six miles of tramway had been laid down, but only a portion was opened. The line was worked for several years as a horse tramway, but with very unsatisfactory results. Efforts were made by the company to obtain the requisite capital to convert the tramway to an electric one, and during 1896 the Brisbane Electric Tramways Company, a private company with head office in London, was formed. It acquired the interest of the original proprietary, and at once proceeded with the conversion. Electric tramcars started to run in 1897, when there were 15 miles of tramway, 33 electric trams, and 24 horse trams in operation. On 31st December, 1922, the system, which then consisted of a route mileage of 42 miles, was purchased by the Government, and the Brisbane Tramway Trust was appointed to control and operate it. In 1925, the Greater Brisbane scheme amalgamated all the city and suburban municipalities, and the new City Council was given control of the tramways. It took over the liabilities of the Tramway Trust, about £2m. due in London.

The City Council instituted motor bus services in July, 1940, and during 1948 it took over most of the private bus services. In August,

1951, the Council started to operate trolley buses on one city route, and other routes have since been opened. The government railways provide suburban railway transport.

BRISBANE CITY COUNCIL TRANSPORT SERVICES.

Year.	Route Open.	Vehicles	Staff.	Vehicle Mileage.	Passengers Carried.	Earnings.	Working Expenses.	Capital Cost.
	Miles.	No.	No.	1,000.	1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1952-53	364.29	645	2,892	14,644	139,835	2,858	2,857	6,578
1953-54	364.29	646	2,947	15,001	138,231	3,097	3,030	6,827
1954-55	390.07	643	3,103	14,931	136,674	3,135	3,149	7,059
1955-56	396.66	647	2,902	14,726	131,271	3,351	3,340	7,273
1956-57	398.00	656	2,858	14,020	125,195	3,393	3,431	7,463

All Local Authorities.—Details of the operations of all Local Authority urban transport services during 1956-57 are shown below.

LOCAL AUTHORITY URBAN TRANSPORT SERVICES, 1956-57.

Service.	Route Open.	Ve- hicles.	Staff.	Vehicle Mileage.	Passengers Carried.	Earn- ings.	Working Expenses.	Capital Cost.
	Miles.	No.	No.	1,000.	1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
<i>Tramways.</i>								
Brisbane ..	66	408	2,228	8,378	89,346	2,501	2,336	5,579
<i>Trolley Buses.</i>								
Brisbane ..	19	30	<i>a</i>	1,017	11,985	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>
<i>Motor Buses.</i>								
Brisbane ..	313	218	630	4,625	23,864	892	1,095	1,884
Maryborough	58	5	7	86	505	13	11	32
Rockhampton	42	37	76	770	3,781	100	103	159
Total ..	498	698	2,941	14,876	129,481	3,506	3,545	7,654

a Included with Brisbane motor buses.

5. ROADS.

The road system of Queensland is extensive because practically all the land of the State is made use of in one way or another, there being no areas of waste land of any appreciable extent. Queensland's roads cover not only the more closely settled areas along the coast, but they extend into the far-west and north-west of the State.

The next table shows Queensland's roads, classified according to the nature of their construction, in the areas controlled by the various Local Authorities (according to returns received from them) at 30th June, 1957. The figures are not exactly comparable with those shown in previous issues, as an improved system of classification of roads according to standard of construction was introduced. At the same time, errors in the records from some Local Authorities were detected and corrected.

ROADS IN QUEENSLAND, 30TH JUNE, 1957.

Local Authority Area.	Concrete or Other High Standard.	Paved & Bitumen Sealed.	Paved Unsealed.	Formed Only.	Cleared Only.	Natural State.	Total.
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Brisbane ..	75	802	600	390	5	457	2,329
Other Cities ..	10	849	321	286	40	378	1,884
Towns ..	3	289	103	122	75	65	657
Shires ..	120	5,081	16,341	33,356	13,906	46,950	115,754
Total ..	208	7,021	17,365	34,154	14,026	47,850	120,624

Although certain of the more important roads are under the control of the Main Roads Department, most of the roads are solely under the control of the Local Authorities and are constructed and maintained by them. The construction of these roads may be financed by the expenditure of the Local Authorities' own funds, or by Treasury or other loans. In many cases, whatever the method of finance, construction is assisted by the State Government by means of subsidies from government funds.

In addition, a proportion of the funds received by Queensland from the Commonwealth tax on petrol is made available to Local Authorities for expenditure on rural roads within their areas. The total amount allocated in this way each year is paid into the Commonwealth Aid (Local Authority Roads) Fund, and Local Authorities are reimbursed actual expenditure on approved projects. Transactions through this fund for the last five years were as follows:—

Year.	Receipts.	Payments.	Balance at 30th June.
	£	£	£
1952-53	560,100	620,839	207,222
1953-54	560,100	527,592	239,730
1954-55	1,033,025	840,280	432,475
1955-56	1,028,125	1,044,017	416,583
1956-57	1,250,000	1,305,073	361,510

In certain instances, Commonwealth grants have been made available for the improvement of roads of special importance on a national basis, such as the road connecting the Callide Coal Field with the port of Gladstone, and the Channel Country roads connecting cattle fattening country in the south-west corner of the State with various rail heads.

Main Roads.—A Main Roads Board, consisting of three members, was appointed under *The Main Roads Act, 1920*, and commenced operations in 1921. In 1925 the Board was replaced by the Main Roads Commission under the control of a single Commissioner. The Commission became a Department in February, 1951. The Department controls and has a major financial responsibility in the maintenance and construction of such roads as have been gazetted under its Act. These roads are

classified under the following headings:—State Highways, Main, Developmental, Secondary, Mining Access, Farmers', and Tourist Roads, and Tourist Tracks. Details are set out below.

QUEENSLAND MAIN ROADS.

At 30th June.	Types of Roads Gazetted.						Improved Roads at End of Year. <i>a</i>
	State High- ways.	Main.	Develop- mental.	Tourist Roads.	Other.	Total.	
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
1948 ..	7,262	10,605	245	256	1,233	19,601	8,892
1949 ..	7,333	10,656	245	270	1,375	19,879	9,117
1950 ..	7,610	10,876	245	276	1,463	20,470	9,414
1951 ..	7,781	10,973	245	290	1,490	20,779	10,446
1952 ..	7,776	11,079	245	298	1,492	20,890	10,997
1953 ..	7,772	11,120	245	298	1,519	20,954	11,764
1954 ..	7,772	11,198	246	298	1,536	21,050	12,237
1955 ..	7,778	11,186	241	298	1,536	21,039	12,655
1956 ..	8,252	10,635	235	299	1,564	20,985	13,194
1957 ..	8,246	10,636	235	297	1,561	20,975	13,911

a Excluding those under construction.

For most gazettals Local Authorities are required to contribute towards the costs of construction and of maintenance, as shown below.

	<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 ..	Up to 50 per cent. of capital cost and interest, repayable over 30 years	Not exceeding one-half
Farmers' Roads ..	Up to 50 per cent. of capital cost and interest, repayable over 30 years	Not exceeding one-half
Mining Access Roads	Nil, unless other than mining interests served, when Main Roads terms may be applied	Same as for construction
Tourist Roads ..	As agreed before works commence	As agreed
Tourist Tracks ..	Nil	Nil

Not only do the Department and the Local Authorities jointly contribute to the costs of work, but as far as possible they co-operate

to their mutual benefit in matters pertaining to roadworks, including the design of schemes, the construction of works, and the carrying out of maintenance.

In most cases work is carried out under the supervision of the Local Authority in whose area the work lies, but in certain instances work is directly supervised by the Department, especially for the construction of State Highways, to which the Local Authority is not required to make any financial contribution.

In the earlier days of the Department, improvements were most urgently required on roads which assisted primary production—roads leading from farm areas to market or to rail—and it was largely on these roads that work was carried out. At a later stage, when road conditions for primary production had been considerably improved, attention was given to roads linking important towns and important districts, and improvements were carried out on the State Highways and principal Main Roads of the State, including those which linked with roads in the adjoining State of New South Wales and the Northern Territory.

Progress made in the construction of the road system which has been gazetted under the control of the Department is indicated by the mileages of various types of improved roads, which, at 30th June, 1957, were as follows:—

Gravelled or metalled pavement	4,248 miles
Bitumen surfaced or concrete pavement ..	4,741 miles
Cleared or formed	4,922 miles

The Department has been responsible also for the construction of many bridges, and at 30th June, 1957, the total length of these amounted to 36.0 miles.

Since the 1939-1945 War there have been remarkable increases in the volume of traffic, and in its speed, and also in the weights of commercial vehicles. These increases have introduced a new set of conditions, necessitating in many cases the widening and strengthening of existing roads and the improvement of curvature and of grades. Between Brisbane and Ipswich, one of the most heavily trafficked gazetted roads in the State, the construction of a divided four-lane highway has been put in hand to meet traffic requirements.

An important phase of the Department's work lies in planning the road requirements for future developments in traffic. Where it is considered that additional land will be required eventually for the provision of adequate road facilities, action is taken to acquire such land as early as is practicable, so that it will be available when the time comes to make use of it.

The principal sources of funds of the Main Roads Department are motor vehicle registration fees, contributions from Commonwealth taxation on petrol, and loans from the State Treasury. Receipts and expenditure of the Main Roads Department during the five years ended 1956-57 are shown in the following table.

MAIN ROADS DEPARTMENT.

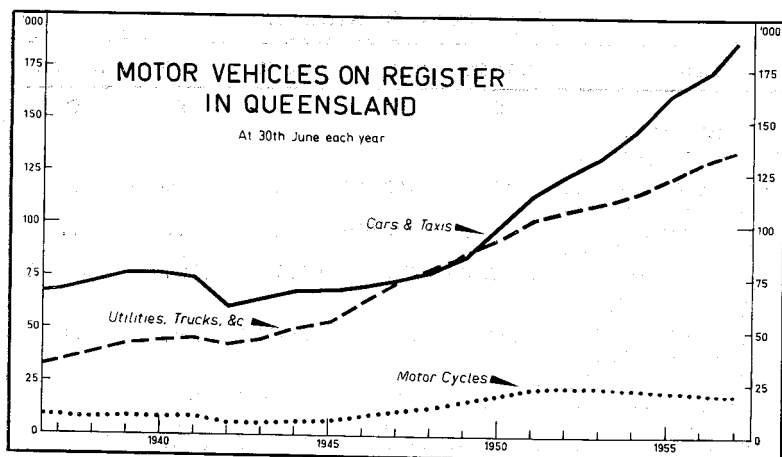
Particulars.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56.	1956-57.
	£	£	£	£	£
RECEIPTS.					
(i) <i>Main Roads Fund</i> —					
Government Loan ..	825,000	100,000	..	380,000	..
Treasury Grants and Advances ..	..	40,000	..	..	..
Motor Vehicle Registration Fees ..	3,523,958	3,766,460	4,075,193	4,342,483	4,608,807
Maintenance Repayments by Local Authorities ..	308,179	311,212	368,711	406,998	590,885
Commonwealth—					
Channel Country Roads ..	250,000	250,000	75,000	100,000	80,000
Callide Coal Road ..	45,450	1,143	..	..	..
Other ^a ..	2,279,484	2,643,422	3,306,201	4,007,077	4,682,899
Plant Hire, Plans, & Survey Charges ..	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i>	811,268	974,296	1,163,191
Other ..	328,804	164,112	97,099	97,669	113,621
Total ..	7,560,875	7,276,349	8,733,472	10,308,523	11,239,403
(ii) <i>Special Funds</i> —					
Commonwealth Aid, L. Auth. Roads ..	560,100	560,100	1,033,025	1,028,125	1,250,000
Burdekin Bridge ..	103,855	309,315	<i>c</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>c</i>
All Receipts ..	8,224,830	8,145,764	9,766,497	11,336,648	12,489,403
EXPENDITURE.					
(i) <i>Main Roads Fund</i> —					
Road Construction ..	3,222,722	2,986,173	4,843,026	5,156,798	6,335,904
Road Maintenance ..	1,180,788	1,603,418	2,077,429	2,521,193	2,372,221
Interest and Redemption ..	504,140	514,775	515,895	508,274	498,640
Purchase of Plant ..	357,220	478,649	939,506	554,204	709,152
Maintenance of Plant ..	420,053	358,855	451,222	516,444	578,291
Administrative ^d ..	777,809	805,952	945,521	1,050,433	1,175,216
Total ..	6,462,732	6,747,822	9,772,599	10,307,346	11,669,424
(ii) <i>Special Funds</i> —					
Commonwealth Aid, L. Auth. Roads ..	620,860	527,592	840,280	1,044,017	1,305,073
Burdekin Bridge ..	176,908	311,995	<i>c</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>c</i>
Other ..	24,817	—328,440	—36,262	—109,652	149,062
All Expenditure	7,285,317	7,258,969	10,576,617	11,241,711	13,123,559

^a Contributions under Federal Aid Roads Scheme and Commonwealth Aid Roads and Works Act, 1947 to 1949, Commonwealth Aid Roads Act, 1950 to 1954, and reimbursement of expenditure on strategic roads.

^b Offset against expenditure.

^c Burdekin River Bridge Construction Fund administered by Co-Ordinator-General's Department from 1st July, 1954.

^d Including surveys, design, engineering, cost of collecting motor vehicle fees, office expenses, and administration.



6. ROAD TRANSPORT.

Motor Vehicles.—The number of vehicles each year and the revenue from registration fees, motor taxes, licenses, &c., are shown below.

MOTOR VEHICLES IN QUEENSLAND *a*.

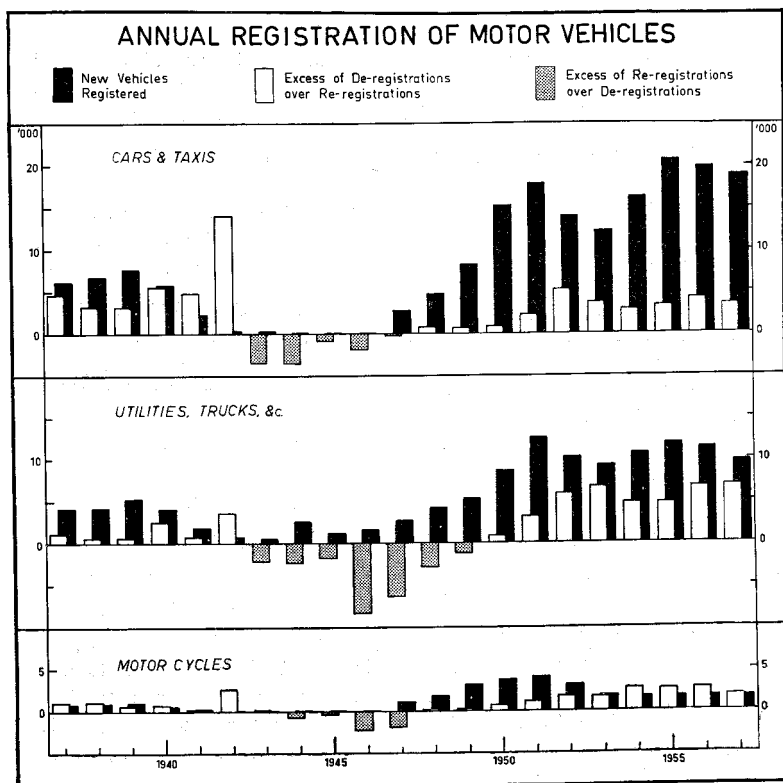
At 30th June.	Cars.	Buses.	Trucks and Lorries.	Utilities and Panel Vans.	Motor Cycles.	Total Motor Vehicles.	Revenue Collected.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£
1948 ..	73,236 ^r	796	83,686 ^r	<i>b</i>	13,391	171,109	1,248,411
1949 ..	80,833 ^r	917	90,041 ^r	<i>b</i>	16,177	187,968	1,498,003
1950 ..	95,146 ^r	968	97,653 ^r	<i>b</i>	19,152	212,919	1,713,695
1951 ..	110,732 ^r	981	36,792	70,268 ^r	22,011	240,784	2,599,932
1952 ..	119,482 ^r	1,001	36,885	74,355 ^r	23,302	255,025	3,413,198
1953 ..	128,004 ^r	1,014	35,647	78,156 ^r	23,400	266,221	4,422,943
1954 ..	141,233 ^r	1,005	36,005	83,597 ^r	22,367	284,207	4,803,730
1955 ..	158,611 ^r	1,027	37,195	89,487 ^r	21,401	307,721	5,115,852
1956 ..	174,183 ^r	1,033	37,306 ^r	93,614 ^r	20,419 ^r	326,555 ^r	5,337,602
1957 ..	189,728 ^c	1,128	37,750	96,166	20,312	345,084 ^d	5,715,857

a Including vehicles registered at the Main Roads Department and Commonwealth-owned vehicles, but excluding all defence service vehicles. *b* Included with trucks and lorries. *c* Including 2,304 licensed as taxicabs. *d* There were also 2,397 mobile equipment vehicles and 20,534 trailers registered in Queensland. *r* Revised since last issue in accordance with results of 1955 Motor Vehicle Census.

During the year 1956-57, new vehicles registered were as follows:—Cars and taxis, 18,989; trucks and lorries, 2,393; utilities and panel vans, 7,426; motor cycles, 1,659; and buses and ambulances, 147. As in the previous three years, new motor cycles were less than those needed for replacements. The registrations of new motor vehicles in the last five years have been as follows:—1952-53, 23,372; 1953-54, 28,419; 1954-55, 34,116; 1955-56, 32,689; and 1956-57, 30,614. The record number registered in one year was 34,456 in 1950-51.

MOTOR VEHICLES ^a REGISTERED, AUSTRALIA.

State or Territory.	Motor Vehicles ^a Registered at 30th June					Gross Revenue from Registration & Motor Tax, 1956-57 ^b
	1953.	1954.	1955.	1956.	1957.	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£
N. S. Wales	613,554	654,557	709,036	762,950	807,088	9,901,324
Victoria ..	539,828	559,246	629,147	677,916	708,582	6,974,759
Queensland	266,221	284,207	307,721	326,555^r	345,084	4,632,918
S. Australia	205,702	218,412	229,502	238,701	250,207	3,302,210
W. Australia	141,945	153,936	168,808	178,374	182,964	1,590,619
Tasmania ..	60,545	65,362	71,673	76,748	80,000	857,624
N. T. ..	5,152	3,823	4,999	5,554	6,657	36,972
A. C. T. ..	6,947	7,803	8,834	10,073	10,843	82,513
Total ..	1,839,894	1,947,346	2,129,720	2,276,871	2,391,425	27,378,939

^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.^r Revised since last issue in accordance with results of 1955 Motor Vehicle Census.

At 30th June, 1957, the numbers of motor vehicles per 1,000 population were as follows:—South Australia, 287; Victoria, 265; Western Australia, 264; Queensland, 247; Tasmania, 244; New South Wales, 223.

Registration of Motor Vehicles.—All motor vehicles (including cycles) must be registered as such with the Commissioner of Main Roads, and, in addition, taxicabs must obtain a license from the Commissioner of Police to ply for hire. Vehicles used in certain districts or on certain routes for the carriage of passengers or goods must be licensed under *The State Transport Facilities Acts, 1946 to 1955* (see below).

Fees Payable.—Annual registration fees were as follows as from 1st February, 1958:—for pneumatic-tyred vehicles the sum of the horse-power and the weight in cwt. of the vehicle ready for use 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.) charged at 5s. per unit if the capacity is not over 2 tons, and 9s. per unit if over 2 tons; for trailers 6s. per cwt., and for caravan trailers 9s. per cwt.; for traction engines £3 3s. per year; and for pneumatic-tyred vehicles with a load capacity of over four tons, owned and used by a primary producer solely in connection with his business, £1 per annum. Registration number plate fees were: motor vehicles 10s. and cycles 8s. per pair; trailers 7s. 6d. for single plate. A driving license fee of 7s. 6d. for a private motor vehicle or motor cycle and 12s. 6d. for a commercial vehicle was also charged when each vehicle, except a traction engine or a trailer, was registered. From 1st January, 1959, a fee of 15s. has been charged on all vehicles.

Actual fees (excluding driving fees) paid during 1957-58 on *motor cars* ranged from £4 16s. to approximately £25. On *pneumatic-tyred trucks and utilities*, the fees ranged from about £12 12s. to over £15 for a truck with a capacity of 1 ton, and up to £30 for 5-ton trucks. *Motor cycles* are charged £2 5s.; or £3 8s. with a side car.

Drivers.—Under the provisions of *The Traffic Acts, 1949 to 1957*, 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 ten years, five years, or one year, according to age.

The Motor Vehicles Insurance Acts, 1936 to 1945, requires owners to be insured, before registering their vehicles, and to remain insured against unlimited liability for personal injury caused by negligence or wilful default of drivers (Third Party Risk). The Main Roads Department collects the renewal premiums for the insurance companies.

Licensing of Road Transport.—Under *The State Transport Facilities Acts, 1946 to 1955*, control is exercised in respect to the carriage of passengers and goods by road unless specially exempted. Carriage is authorised by way of license (regular operation) or permit (casual operation). License fees are assessed in relation to the degree of competition with alternative services.

Briefly, the following determinations have been made:—

Omnibus Service: An amount varying from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 10 per cent. of the gross revenue derived from the service, dependent upon the degree of competition with alternative services.

Inter-town Passenger Service: A rate varying from $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 1d. per passenger carried per road-mile, dependent upon the existence and adequacy of alternative services. The maximum rate of 1d. per passenger-mile applies only to services which are fully competitive with alternative services.

Inter-town Goods Service: An amount varying from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 20 per cent. of the gross revenue derived from the licensed service. The maximum rate is fixed in cases where the goods services are fully competitive with the existing services.

Inter-town Passenger and Goods Service: An amount varying up to 20 per cent. of the gross revenue derived from the licensed service (see Inter-town Goods Service above). In appropriate cases fees may be assessed separately for passengers and goods.

In isolated areas, particularly for the carriage of passengers and goods by mail carriers and milk and cream carriers, a nominal fee is assessed.

The Commissioner grants permits for the use of vehicles for special purposes; fees are assessed according to the nature of the trips. Reductions are made for sporting bodies, charitable institutions, &c. 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., who may deposit an adequate sum as security against fees, and operate on manifest, submitting returns in a similar manner to that of licensees.

In April, 1958, the Government exempted from the payment of permit fees, the use on any road of any vehicle, not exceeding a load capacity of 2 tons, owned by a primary producer and used by him solely in connection with his business as a primary producer.

The Roads (Contribution to Maintenance) Acts, 1957 to 1958.—Owners of commercial goods vehicles, the load capacity of which, together with any trailer attached, exceeds 4 tons, are required to pay to the Commissioner for Transport, charges based on $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per ton mile on the tare weight of the vehicle, added to 40 per cent. of the load capacity (in cwt.). The whole of these monies is applied to the maintenance of public highways.

7. TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS.

Summary for Ten Years.—The next two tables give a summary of road traffic accidents occurring on public highways and reported to the police in Queensland for the last ten years. Since the end of the last war the number of vehicles on the roads has more than doubled, and the number of persons killed or injured in road accidents has risen similarly. Population has not increased as fast, and consequently the numbers of persons killed and injured per 10,000 population rose from 1.6 and 34.1 respectively in 1947-48 to 2.4 and 71.0 in 1956-57.

ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS, QUEENSLAND, TEN YEARS.

Year.	Motor Vehicles. <i>a</i>	Persons Killed.	Persons Injured.	Per 1,000 Vehicles. <i>a</i>		Per 10,000 Population.	
				Persons Killed.	Persons Injured.	Persons Killed.	Persons Injured.
1947-48	165,260	182	3,799	1.1	23.0	1.6	34.1
1948-49	180,116	169	4,017	0.9	22.3	1.5	35.2
1949-50	199,771	202	4,771	1.0	23.9	1.7	40.7
1950-51	229,274	218	5,512	1.0	24.0	1.8	45.7
1951-52	250,157	251	6,561	1.0	26.2	2.0	52.9
1952-53	260,406	301	7,152	1.2	27.5	2.4	56.2
1953-54	275,912	278	7,933	1.0	28.8	2.1	61.0
1954-55	297,588	273	8,421	0.9	28.3	2.1	63.5
1955-56	319,734	298	9,170	0.9	28.7	2.2	67.8
1956-57	337,539	325	9,800	1.0	29.0	2.4	71.0

a Average for the year, excluding vehicles operated by the Armed Services.

The following table shows the total numbers of road accidents reported, distinguishing those causing casualties, and also classifies persons killed or injured according to the capacities in which they were involved.

ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS, QUEENSLAND, TEN YEARS.

Year.	Accidents Reported.		Persons Killed or Injured.									
	Total.	Casualty. <i>a</i>	Pedestrians.		Motor Drivers.		Motor Cyclists.		Pedal Cyclists.		Others. <i>b</i>	
			K.	I.	K.	I.	K.	I.	K.	I.	K.	I.
1947-48	8,708	3,067	51	717	25	537	24	604	16	585	66	1,356
1948-49	9,351	3,223	29	673	22	536	34	787	11	564	73	1,457
1949-50	11,958	3,958	54	820	27	733	45	1,035	17	683	59	1,500
1950-51	15,884	4,557	51	941	32	816	54	1,271	17	772	64	1,712
1951-52	20,767	5,214	64	944	43	1,136	55	1,474	20	787	69	2,220
1952-53	23,623	5,748	67	950	59	1,181	51	1,591	17	949	107	2,481
1953-54	28,587	6,349	62	1,071	44	1,464	65	1,671	20	1,023	87	2,704
1954-55	34,602	6,586	69	1,118	52	1,691	55	1,596	17	997	80	3,019
1955-56	37,803	7,116	82	1,245	61	2,049	47	1,498	15	1,127	93	3,251
1956-57	39,910	7,527	78	1,138	75	2,334	44	1,635	21	1,175	107	3,518

a Accidents causing human death or injury.

b Passengers in vehicles, crews of trams, drivers of animal-drawn vehicles, riders of horses, &c.

Time of Occurrence.—In 1956-57, accidents were most frequent on days before public holidays, which had a daily average of 150 accidents, followed by Fridays with an average of 142 and Saturdays with 140. Other week days averaged 97, while Sundays were lowest with 89. According to time of day, the greatest number happened between 5 and 6 p.m., 41 per cent. of the daily total being between 3 and 8 p.m.

Types and Causes of Accidents.—The following tables show accidents classified according to types of vehicles, &c., involved, and main causes.

ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS, QUEENSLAND, 1956-57.

Type of Accident.	Accidents Reported.		Persons Killed.		Persons Injured.	
	Total.	Casualty. <i>a</i>	Metro- politan.	Total.	Metro- politan.	Total.
Involving a Collision—						
Pedestrian and—						
Car	586	577	33	42	391	560
Van or Utility	238	236	6	14	138	229
Truck, &c.	57	57	3	8	37	54
Motor Cycle	147	136	2	5	124	182
Pedal Cycle	68	68	2	2	53	83
Other	93	92	5	5	84	90
Car and—						
Car	7,502	522	6	13	486	980
Van or Utility	5,539	385	3	8	272	644
Truck, &c.	2,159	163	3	9	91	248
Motor Cycle	1,438	615	8	16	468	734
Pedal Cycle	805	501	4	10	221	502
Other	2,157	109	3	7	58	142
Van or Utility and—						
Van or Utility	1,280	93	..	3	53	166
Truck, &c.	1,000	84	4	12	42	122
Motor Cycle	531	273	3	7	160	318
Pedal Cycle	351	258	2	4	103	267
Other	884	44	..	..	13	60
Truck, &c., and—						
Truck, &c.	401	22	..	1	6	37
Motor Cycle	164	89	3	8	57	100
Pedal Cycle	103	77	..	2	32	79
Other	697	18	1	2	15	21
Motor Cycle and—						
Motor Cycle	52	36	..	2	26	59
Pedal Cycle	125	92	..	1	41	123
Other	172	121	..	3	46	138
Pedal Cycle and—						
Pedal Cycle	37	29	..	..	21	41
Other	31	21	2	3	13	19
Other Vehicle and—						
Other	119	11	..	..	19	20
Moving Vehicle and Stationary Vehicle or Other Obstruction—						
Car	2,795	91	1	8	62	131
Van or Utility	1,355	38	..	2	14	48
Truck, &c.	1,145	7	..	..	4	10
Motor Cycle	117	64	2	4	41	69
Pedal Cycle	93	59	..	..	40	59
Other	237	3	..	..	4	4
Other Types (Sole Vehicle, &c.)—						
Car	3,967	1,062	6	55	329	1,571
Van or Utility	1,887	581	1	37	121	865
Truck, &c.	640	150	1	12	16	200
Motor Cycle	648	488	2	14	208	564
Pedal Cycle	122	120	1	1	60	122
Other	168	135	2	5	113	139
Total	39,910	7,527	109	325	4,082	9,800

a Accidents causing human death or injury.

ROAD TRAFFIC

Cause.	City of				
	Accidents Reported.		Killed.		
	Total.	Casualty. a	Pedestrians.	Others.	Total.
<i>Drivers of Motor Vehicles, excluding</i>					
<i>Motor Cyclists</i>	16,018	1,239	3	31	34
Excessive Speed	417	144	..	6	6
Not Keeping to the Left	432	56	..	2	2
Careless at Intersection	1,779	276	..	4	4
Intoxicated	262	67	1	1	2
Inexperience	182	25	..	1	1
Inattentive	4,602	294	2	8	10
Reversing Without Care	1,985	21	..	..	..
Overtaking Improperly	1,559	59	..	1	1
Infirmary	28	11	..	1	1
Driver Asleep or Drowsy	66	32	..	1	1
Dazzled by Approaching Lights	117	31	..	1	1
Not Giving or Disregarding Signal	1,569	130	..	3	3
Careless at Railway Level Crossing	9	3	..	2	2
Other	3,011	90	..	..	..
<i>Motor Cyclists</i>	1,074	516	..	14	14
Excessive Speed	120	93	..	4	4
Not Keeping to the Left	17	10	..	..	..
Careless at Intersection	97	47	..	..	..
Intoxicated	8	7	..	..	..
Inexperience	62	39	..	..	..
Inattentive	320	152	..	4	4
Overtaking Improperly	59	23	..	5	5
Dazzled by Approaching Lights	7	4	..	..	..
Not Giving or Disregarding Signal	177	78	..	1	1
Careless at Railway Level Crossing	1	1	..	..	..
Other	206	62	..	..	..
<i>Pedal Cyclists</i>	439	305	1	7	8
Not Keeping to the Left	25	18	..	..	..
Careless at Intersection	49	33	..	1	1
Intoxicated	5	5	..	2	2
Inattentive	215	154	1	2	3
Not Giving or Disregarding Signal	42	27	..	..	..
Other	103	68	..	2	2
<i>Drivers of Animal-drawn Vehicles and</i>					
<i>Riders of Animals</i>	5	3	..	..	..
<i>Pedestrians</i>	710	698	48	..	48
Careless in Crossing or Walking on					
Roadway	475	464	41	..	41
Intoxicated	64	64	3	..	3
Children under Seven Years Acting					
in Irresponsible Manner	81	81	2	..	2
Incorrectly Boarding Vehicle	31	30	..	..	..
Other	59	59	2	..	2

ACCIDENTS, 1956-57.

Brisbane.			Queensland.							
Injured.			Accidents Reported.		Killed.			Injured.		
Pedes- trians.	Others.	Total.	Total.	Cas- ualty. a	Pedes- trians.	Others.	Total.	Pedes- trians.	Others.	Total.
70	1,673	1,743	27,594	3,147	9	139	148	109	4,549	4,658
6	237	243	1,517	567	4	49	53	9	903	912
..	90	90	1,385	205	..	7	7	2	372	374
4	402	406	2,865	528	..	13	13	4	779	783
5	86	91	585	174	2	10	12	9	241	250
1	37	38	381	83	..	5	5	1	119	120
29	345	374	7,336	668	2	20	22	42	901	943
8	16	24	3,465	35	..	..	..	9	35	44
1	86	87	2,214	149	..	4	4	2	229	231
..	13	13	58	19	..	2	2	..	20	20
..	37	37	393	168	..	13	13	..	209	209
1	50	51	470	137	1	3	4	5	195	200
10	168	178	2,533	198	..	3	3	11	271	282
..	3	3	119	42	..	6	6	..	62	62
5	103	108	4,273	174	..	4	4	15	213	228
18	595	613	1,837	984	1	38	39	24	1,146	1,170
6	112	118	265	200	..	17	17	7	236	243
..	11	11	51	35	1	3	4	..	44	44
..	61	61	161	81	..	1	1	..	97	97
..	7	7	20	16	..	..	..	1	19	20
2	45	47	108	74	..	1	1	2	88	90
7	171	178	514	264	..	6	6	11	298	309
..	22	22	87	41	..	6	6	..	43	43
..	6	6	20	16	..	1	1	..	19	19
1	93	94	316	156	..	2	2	1	192	193
..	1	1	10	8	..	1	1	..	8	8
2	66	68	285	93	..	..	..	2	102	104
12	312	324	929	641	1	13	14	22	653	675
..	21	21	69	50	..	1	1	..	54	54
..	34	34	124	81	..	4	4	..	82	82
..	4	4	19	15	..	2	2	..	14	14
9	152	161	406	279	1	2	3	14	280	294
..	28	28	96	61	..	1	1	1	62	63
3	73	76	215	155	..	3	3	7	161	168
..	4	4	7	4	..	..	..	..	5	5
661	41	702	1,010	990	64	..	64	940	62	1,002
433	35	468	619	602	48	..	48	563	51	614
61	..	61	90	90	5	..	5	85	2	87
79	1	80	170	170	5	..	5	165	3	168
30	..	30	31	30	..	..	..	30	..	30
58	5	63	100	98	6	..	6	97	6	103

ROAD TRAFFIC

Cause.	City of				
	Accidents Reported.		Killed.		
	Total.	Casualty. a	Pedestrians.	Others.	Total.
<i>Passengers</i>	124	109	..	2	2
Alighting Improperly from Vehicle ..	38	37	..	..	..
Riding Improperly or Falling ..	50	50	..	2	2
Intoxicated	14	14	..	..	..
Other	22	8	..	..	..
<i>Motor Vehicle Defects, excluding Motor Cycles</i>	634	97	..	1	1
Brakes or Steering	434	62	..	..	..
Tyres	47	12	..	1	1
Head or Rear Lights	20	5	..	..	..
Other	133	18	..	..	..
<i>Motor Cycle Defects</i>	43	23	..	..	..
Brakes or Steering	23	11	..	..	..
Tyres	2	..	..	..	..
Head or Rear Lights	5	4	..	..	..
Other	13	8	..	..	..
<i>Pedal Cycle Defects</i>	51	39	..	..	..
Brakes	17	10	..	..	..
Head or Rear Lights	22	18	..	..	..
Other	12	11	..	..	..
<i>Animal-drawn Vehicle Defects</i> .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Animals</i>	149	38	..	..	..
Animal Ridden or in Vehicle ..	12	5	..	..	..
Animals Straying in Roadway ..	137	33	..	..	..
Other .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Road Conditions</i>	294	84	..	1	1
Loosely Gravelled	77	30	..	..	..
Wet and Slippery	150	33	..	1	1
Other	67	21	..	..	..
<i>Weather</i>	134	29	..	..	..
Glaring Sun	69	16	..	..	..
Other	65	13	..	..	..
<i>Parties Not Involved</i>	906	117	..	1	1
Swerving to Avoid Vehicle, &c. ..	659	96	..	1	1
Other	247	21	..	..	..
<i>Other Causes</i>	402	27	..	..	..
Trams	402	27	..	..	..
Other .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Total	20,983	3,324	52	57	109

a Accidents causing

ACCIDENTS, 1956-57—continued.

Brisbane.			Queensland.							
Injured.			Accidents Reported.		Killed.			Injured.		
Pedes- trians.	Others.	Total.	Total.	Cas- ualty. a	Pedes- trians.	Others.	Total.	Pedes- trians.	Others.	Total.
..	110	110	208	186	..	5	5	..	190	190
..	37	37	46	45	..	1	1	..	44	44
..	50	50	97	97	..	4	4	..	99	99
..	14	14	25	25	..	..	..	..	25	25
..	9	9	40	19	..	..	..	..	22	22
13	124	137	1,944	445	..	27	27	17	615	632
9	80	89	1,161	244	..	11	11	12	358	370
..	18	18	292	83	..	7	7	..	114	114
..	5	5	106	34	..	4	4	1	40	41
4	21	25	385	84	..	5	5	4	103	107
3	30	33	107	69	..	1	1	3	86	89
1	15	16	35	19	..	..	..	1	24	25
..	..	..	20	15	..	..	..	..	19	19
2	4	6	20	14	..	..	..	2	18	20
..	11	11	32	21	..	1	1	..	25	25
1	40	41	97	74	..	..	..	3	76	79
..	10	10	34	23	..	..	..	..	23	23
1	19	20	42	33	..	..	..	3	34	37
..	11	11	21	18	..	..	..	..	19	19
..
..	42	42	1,453	139	..	5	5	..	162	162
..	6	6	31	14	..	3	3	..	13	13
..	36	36	1,420	125	..	2	2	..	149	149
..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	107	107	1,711	414	1	9	10	1	565	566
..	34	34	597	156	..	3	3	..	215	215
..	49	49	582	112	..	4	4	1	157	158
..	24	24	532	146	1	2	3	..	193	193
2	37	39	488	106	2	7	9	5	136	141
1	17	18	195	42	2	1	3	3	43	46
1	20	21	293	64	..	6	6	2	93	95
5	148	153	2,123	301	..	3	3	11	386	397
4	123	127	1,392	258	..	3	3	9	334	343
1	25	26	731	43	..	..	..	2	52	54
3	31	34	402	27	..	..	..	3	31	34
3	31	34	402	27	..	..	..	3	31	34
..
788	3,294	4,082	39,910	7,527	78	247	325	1,138	8,662	9,800

human death or injury.

Ages of Persons Killed or Injured.—The following table shows the ages of persons killed or injured, according to the capacity in which the person was involved in the accident. In working the rates, the estimated age distribution of the mean population for 1956-57 was used.

AGES OF PERSONS KILLED OR INJURED IN ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS,
QUEENSLAND, 1956-57.

Age Group.	Pedestrians.	Motor Drivers.	Motor Cyclists.	Pedal Cyclists.	Passengers.	Others. <i>a</i>	Total.	Rate per 10,000 Persons of Each Age.
Under 5	92	..	..	..	206	1	299	19.5
5-6	90	..	..	9	98	..	197	33.1
7-16	201	9	16	637	497	6	1,366	54.2
17-20	40	310	777	133	685	5	1,950	255.6
21-29	80	720	559	90	718	1	2,168	129.0
30-39	108	588	168	90	434	7	1,395	70.5
40-49	128	379	96	86	369	2	1,060	60.3
50-59	158	223	25	59	251	3	719	54.5
60 and Over ..	273	160	18	78	259	6	794	48.0
Not Known ..	46	20	20	14	76	1	177	..
Total	1,216	2,409	1,679	1,196	3,593	32	10125	73.3

a Tram crews, drivers of animal-drawn vehicles, riders of horses, &c.

Ages of Drivers.—In the next table the ages of the drivers of first vehicles involved in accidents are shown. Thus, where there were two or more vehicles in an accident, only the driver of the vehicle which was primarily responsible for the accident is included.

AGES OF DRIVERS OF FIRST VEHICLES INVOLVED IN ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS,
QUEENSLAND, 1956-57.

Age Group.	Motor Cars.	Taxis and Service Cars.	Utilities, Trucks, &c.	Motor Cycles.	Pedal Cycles.	Other Vehicles. <i>a</i>
Under 14 .. ..	..	..	1	..	359	8
14-16	23	..	17	17	313	6
17-19	1,533	1	807	855	100	14
20-24	2,955	100	1,902	702	45	77
25-29	2,231	137	1,891	247	28	178
30-34	1,956	117	1,702	122	21	204
35-39	1,758	112	1,418	91	29	193
40-44	1,519	104	1,202	63	35	194
45-49	1,338	105	918	40	22	157
50-54	1,009	69	684	13	15	83
55-59	838	55	454	14	18	52
60 and Over ..	1,265	49	598	15	56	34
Not Known ..	2,343	84	1,453	139	62	111
Total ^b	18,768	933	13,047	2,318	1,103	1,311

a Mainly animal-drawn vehicles, trams, and buses.

b Excluding 1,010 accidents where a pedestrian was responsible, and 1,420 accidents where a straying animal was responsible.

Traffic Accident Rates.—In the next table are shown numbers of persons killed or injured in traffic accidents per 10,000 persons living, classified according to ages and to capacities in which persons met with accidents, during the five years ended 1956-57.

ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENT RATES^a, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Age Group.										All Ages. b
	Under 5.	5-6.	7-16.	17-20.	21-29.	30-39.	40-49.	50-59.	60 and over.		
PEDESTRIANS.											
1952-53	..	6.1	16.3	7.2	6.1	4.9	4.9	6.3	11.4	14.2	8.0
1953-54	..	4.7	16.4	9.8	5.6	4.9	5.2	7.3	11.0	16.9	8.7
1954-55	..	5.7	17.0	9.4	7.1	4.9	5.7	7.1	12.3	16.4	9.0
1955-56	..	7.0	19.6	9.0	8.5	5.3	7.3	8.0	11.7	17.6	9.8
1956-57	..	6.0	15.1	8.0	5.3	4.8	5.5	7.3	12.0	16.5	8.8
MOTOR DRIVERS.											
1952-53	0.1	13.4	22.1	18.5	12.6	10.1	5.7	9.7
1953-54	0.3	18.5	29.2	18.7	16.0	13.0	5.7	11.6
1954-55	0.3	26.9	32.6	21.4	18.2	13.3	6.2	13.1
1955-56	0.5	32.6	37.3	27.0	21.2	14.9	8.5	15.6
1956-57	0.4	40.6	42.8	29.7	21.5	16.9	9.7	17.4
MOTOR CYCLISTS.											
1952-53	0.2	87.1	41.4	9.9	4.3	3.4	0.9	12.9
1953-54	0.7	98.1	41.0	9.6	5.5	2.7	0.7	13.3
1954-55	0.4	101.1	35.7	8.9	4.7	2.2	1.3	12.4
1955-56	0.4	98.8	31.6	7.7	3.9	2.7	1.0	11.4
1956-57	0.6	101.9	33.3	8.5	5.5	1.9	1.1	12.2
PEDAL CYCLISTS.											
1952-53	..	0.1	1.7	19.2	14.2	5.3	5.1	5.4	5.4	6.3	7.6
1953-54	1.3	22.1	19.9	5.8	4.6	4.6	4.6	5.1	8.0
1954-55	1.8	21.2	19.9	5.4	4.2	4.5	4.1	3.9	7.7
1955-56	2.6	23.7	19.6	4.8	4.0	4.8	6.3	4.9	8.5
1956-57	1.5	25.3	17.4	5.3	4.5	4.9	4.5	4.7	8.7
OTHERS. ^c											
1952-53	..	10.2	14.5	13.1	55.2	34.7	20.6	16.4	17.1	13.7	20.4
1953-54	..	9.6	12.9	15.2	65.5	36.9	19.8	18.2	18.5	14.7	21.5
1954-55	..	10.2	12.1	17.5	70.1	38.2	23.3	20.6	19.0	16.6	23.4
1955-56	..	13.0	12.2	19.6	79.4	40.4	25.0	18.0	17.2	17.8	24.7
1956-57	..	13.5	16.5	19.9	90.4	42.8	22.3	21.1	19.2	16.0	26.2
ALL PERSONS.											
1952-53	..	16.4	32.5	39.8	176.0	108.4	59.0	45.0	47.4	40.8	58.6
1953-54	..	14.3	30.6	48.1	207.6	117.8	57.9	51.6	49.8	43.1	63.1
1954-55	..	15.9	30.9	48.8	225.1	116.8	63.5	55.1	50.9	44.4	65.6
1955-56	..	20.0	34.4	53.2	238.9	119.4	71.0	55.9	52.8	49.8	70.0
1956-57	..	19.5	33.1	54.2	255.6	129.0	70.5	60.3	54.5	48.0	73.3

^a Persons killed or injured per 10,000 persons living in each age group.

^b Including persons whose ages were not known.

^c Passengers in vehicles, crews of trams, drivers of animal-drawn vehicles, riders of horses, &c.

In the last five years, road traffic accident rates per 10,000 persons have tended to increase steadily in all age groups and in nearly all categories shown in the preceding table. The notable exception is the accident rate for motor-cyclists which has declined since 1953-54, notably in the age group 21 to 29 years where the rate fell from 41.0 to 33.3.

The accident rate for pedestrians per 10,000 of population was highest for the 5 to 6 years and 60 years and over age groups. For motor drivers it was highest for the 21 to 29 age group with a slightly lower rate for the 17 to 20 group. In all other categories, the 17 to 20 group showed by far the highest rate.

By relating the number of casualties in 1956-57 to the average number of vehicles on register throughout the year, it appears that one motor-cyclist was killed or injured for every 12 motor-cycles on the register compared with one driver for every 132 of all other types of motor vehicles.

Road Conditions.—In 1956-57, 1,711 accidents, 414 of which caused casualties, were attributed to road conditions, loosely gravelled roads accounting for 597, and wet and slippery roads 582.

8. AIR TRANSPORT.

In 1920, Queensland and Northern Territory Aerial Services Ltd. (Qantas) was formed, with headquarters at Longreach, to open up air services between Charleville and Cloncurry, and eventually to connect with Brisbane and Sydney, and through Camooweal to Darwin. Air taxi work and joy-riding were the main uses of aircraft in Queensland until 2nd November, 1922, when a subsidy of £12,000 from the Commonwealth Government made the Charleville-Cloncurry service possible. Further extensions were shortly in operation:—Cloncurry to Camooweal in 1925, Cloncurry to Normanton in 1927, and Charleville to Brisbane in 1929. Although a contract had been accepted by the Commonwealth Government in 1921 with a subsidy of £11,000 for a regular weekly service between Sydney and Brisbane, on account of various difficulties the service was not started until 1930, when a regular unsubsidised service was inaugurated by Australian National Airways. In July, 1938, the mail and passenger flying boat service conducted by Imperial Airways was extended to Australia in conjunction with Qantas Empire Airways, which operated the route from Singapore to Sydney. In October, 1957, Ansett Airways, which first extended its southern services to Brisbane in 1948 and to Cairns in 1954, took over Australian National Airways and now operates the combined organisations.

In October, 1958, Trans-Australia Airlines, operated by the Australian National Airlines Commission, and Ansett-A.N.A. provided services between Queensland coastal cities, Brisbane, and the southern capitals, connecting at Sydney with planes to New Zealand, Great Britain, America, and South Africa, and also operated services between various Queensland towns. Qantas Empire Airways Ltd. operated between New Guinea and Sydney, landing at Brisbane and other Queensland coastal cities. Other companies provided services connecting Brisbane with towns in Central and Western Queensland and connecting Sydney

and the Southern States with Coolangatta, Toowoomba, towns in South-Western Queensland and Brisbane via New England (N.S.W.) towns. Mt. Isa is connected with Alice Springs in Central Australia. Subsidiary companies provided planes for taxi and charter work, and the Flying Doctor Service operated throughout Western Queensland. In many cases a pedal wireless transmitting and receiving set provides communication with the Flying Doctor. The map on page 256 shows the air routes operating in Queensland.

Brisbane is connected by air with the Asian countries through Darwin. The scheduled travel times from Brisbane are: to Darwin 7 hours; Hong Kong, 21½; Tokyo, 25½; Singapore, 18½; Djakarta, 14½; Bangkok, 24½; and Calcutta, 29½ hours.

The air journey from Cairns to Port Moresby takes 2½ hours, to Rabaul 8½ and Hollandia 9½ hours.

Under *The State Transport Facilities Acts, 1946 to 1955*, licenses are issued for the carriage of passengers and goods by air within the State in the same manner as for road transport. Fees range from 10 per cent. of the gross earnings to nominal fixed annual fees. From 1st July, 1958, substantial reductions were made in license fees to air services operating in outback areas.

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.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56.	1956-57.
Registered Aircraft					
Owners ^a No.	369	384	414	437	485
Registered Aircraft ^a .. No.	821	845	887	934	1,054
Licensed Pilots ^a —					
Private No.	1,677	2,035	2,245	2,453	2,592
Commercial No.	518	552	582	665	829 ^d
Airline Transport .. No.	911	917	963	1,003	1,027
Licensed Ground					
Engineers ^a No.	1,790	1,757	1,747	1,818	1,915
Aerodromes ^a —					
Government No.	186	198	185	188	169
Public No.	260	262	303	301	313
Flying Boat Bases ^b .. No.	15	16	13	13	13
Accidents—					
Persons Killed No.	5	36	27	22	24
Persons Injured No.	19	27	19	27	36
<i>Internal Services Only.</i>					
Hours Flown No.	237,640	251,019	257,787	251,900	251,139
Miles Flown 1,000	39,059	41,014	43,513	43,701	42,120
Paying Passengers 1,000	1,706	1,772	1,918	2,020	2,125
Paying Passenger-Miles .. 1,000	667,321	702,139	765,652	827,885	891,196
Freight Short Tons	57,635	69,479	78,711	84,446	75,092
Mails ^c Short Tons	2,311	2,316	2,317	2,478	2,514

^a At 30th June. ^b Including alighting areas. ^c Gross weight of internal mails. ^d Including 99 senior commercial and 21 helicopter licenses.

AIR ROUTES AND BROADCASTING STATIONS IN QUEENSLAND

Air Routes, 30-6-58

Broadcasting Stations-

National-

Medium Wave

Short Wave

Commercial



9. POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

The Commonwealth Postmaster-General's Department controls all forms of communication, including ordinary posts, telegraphs, telephones, and wireless telegraphy in Queensland, and it operates broadcasting stations for the Australian Broadcasting Commission. Until August, 1946, cable and wireless communication was operated by private companies under an arrangement with the Postmaster-General's Department. Thereafter, the Overseas Telecommunications Commission (Australia) was set up to take over and operate radio and cable services linking Australia with other countries.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, AUSTRALIA, 1956-57.

State.	Earnings. ^a				Total Working Expenses. <i>a d</i>
	Postal.	Tele-graph.	Tele-phone.	Total. <i>d</i>	
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
New South Wales ^b	12,901	1,955	20,200	35,056	34,184
Victoria	9,415	1,509	15,457	26,381	23,462
Queensland	4,295	1,149	7,139	12,583	12,559
South Australia ^c	2,890	697	4,611	8,198	7,509
Western Australia	2,107	569	2,854	5,530	5,667
Tasmania	870	182	1,470	2,522	2,894
Australia	32,478	6,061	51,731	90,270	86,275

^a Figures for Central Office are distributed over the States on a population basis except for the costs of conveyance of air mails which are distributed according to the volume of mail originating in each State.

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

^d Excluding all transactions of Wireless Branch.

Postal business in Queensland since 1870 is shown below.

POST OFFICE BUSINESS IN QUEENSLAND.^a

Year.	Letters and Postcards. <i>b</i>	Newspapers, &c. <i>c</i>	Registered Articles. <i>d</i>	Parcels.	Telegrams and Cablegrams.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1870 ..	1,438,007	767,398	<i>e</i>	<i>n</i>	81,483
1880 ..	4,252,342	3,464,046	<i>e</i>	<i>n</i>	523,073
1890 ..	14,663,582	8,936,130	<i>e</i>	<i>n</i>	1,197,620
1900 ..	25,347,534	9,355,721	<i>e</i>	246,405	1,364,147
1910 ..	51,555,247	15,989,363	<i>e</i>	589,112	2,073,318
1920-21 ..	72,809,041	18,810,525	921,252	1,216,912	2,884,547
1930-31 ..	94,769,000	22,741,500	981,779	2,104,300	2,400,014
1940-41 ..	108,965,100	25,830,000	1,308,257	2,155,800	3,559,062
1950-51 ..	150,553,600	30,452,600	2,290,000	3,207,200	5,761,784
1952-53 ..	149,861,300	26,868,100	2,062,100	2,764,400	4,125,372
1953-54 ..	160,172,700	28,261,400	2,028,300	2,716,100	4,177,158
1954-55 ..	166,057,300	28,876,600	2,038,600	2,524,600	4,281,712
1955-56 ..	177,441,600	28,988,300	2,131,200	2,528,400	4,378,861
1956-57 ..	179,188,100	29,192,500	1,961,700	2,558,900	4,165,197

^a These figures comprise the mail matter lodged in Queensland for delivery in Australia or overseas. ^b Prior to 1940-41, "letters, postcards, and packets"; thereafter, "letters and cards and other enveloped articles sorted with letters". ^c Prior to 1940-41, "newspapers"; thereafter, "postal articles not included in the letter mail other than parcels and registered articles". ^d Other than registered parcels. ^e Included under other headings. ⁿ Not available.

Communications lodged at the 8,202 Post Offices throughout Australia in 1956-57 included 1,373,526,200 letters and postcards, 250,964,700 newspapers, &c., 15,729,400 registered articles, 16,345,200 parcels, and 22,511,100 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.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56.	1956-57.
Postal Notes—					
Issued—					
Number ..	2,091,809	1,988,186	2,002,609	2,054,997	1,895,439
Value £	984,138	941,853	955,134	998,262	926,541
Commission£	38,153	36,074	36,427	37,572	35,062
Paid—					
Number ..	2,302,104	2,269,680	2,132,675	2,146,854	2,179,474
Value £	1,097,698	1,092,269	1,052,256	1,102,668	1,157,059
Money Orders—					
Issued—					
Number ..	789,508	817,532	901,282	992,381	1,038,226
Value £	6,567,098	6,925,919	7,569,402	8,337,882	8,856,485
Commission£	53,121	55,830	62,232	69,424	73,240
Paid—					
Number ..	717,610	727,710	809,784	903,699	929,669
Value £	6,201,493	6,538,891	7,159,314	7,868,923	8,441,408

Telegraph business in Queensland during five years is shown below. The earnings of the Telegraph Branch in Queensland in 1956-57 were £1,149,000, out of £6,060,000 for all Australia; and its working expenses were £1,214,000, out of £6,677,000. Earnings include, as well as charges for messages, a substantial amount received for teleprinter services.

TELEGRAPHS, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56.	1956-57.
Messages Sent to					
Places—					
In Australia—					
Number ..	4,057,852	4,098,455	4,198,446	4,291,965	4,076,162
Value £	618,450	634,679	677,915	684,067	792,173 ^a
Overseas—					
Number ..	67,520	78,703	83,266	86,896	89,035
Value £	70,214	91,426	97,701	101,413	102,688
Total Value £	688,664	726,105	775,616	785,480	894,861
Messages Received from Overseas ..	No.				
	59,519	64,730	69,060	74,446	75,311

^a Including meteorological telegrams which were previously transmitted free.

Telephone business in Queensland for the last five years is shown in the next table. The earnings for 1956-57 in Queensland were £7,139,000, out of an Australian total of £51,731,000, and working expenses £6,767,000 out of £45,623,000.

TELEPHONES, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56.	1956-57.
Calls—					
Local .. 1,000	114,139	121,900	131,730	138,929	144,883
Trunk .. 1,000	12,522	13,673	15,671	17,346	18,624
Earnings £1,000	4,756	5,169	5,679	6,307	7,139
Exchanges at End of Year .. No.	1,288	1,310	1,328	1,334	1,345
Lines Connected No.	131,780	140,473	152,360	163,973	173,641
Instruments Connected .. No.	177,609	188,515	203,303	218,156	231,205

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.	1953.	1954.	1955.	1956.	1957.
Broadcasting Stations—					
National ^a	14	14	14	14	14
Commercial	20	20	20	20	20
Broadcast Listeners ..	282,338	287,683	293,542	301,371	312,527
Coast ^b	7	7	8	8	8
Amateur	304	318	322	330	363
Other Transmitting and Receiving	983	1,130	1,618	2,079	2,435
Other Receiving Only ..	82	69	70	87	88

^a This is the number of broadcasting stations operated by the Post Office for the Australian Broadcasting Commission.

^b Ground stations authorised for communication with ships and aircraft, including specialised departmental stations.

Six of the eight coastal wireless stations were used for transmitting commercial messages during 1956-57. They were situated at Brisbane, Cairns, Rockhampton, Thursday Island, Townsville, and Willis Island. These six stations were owned by Amalgamated Wireless (Australasia) Limited until 1st October, 1946, when they were transferred to the Overseas Telecommunications Commission then set up by the Commonwealth Government. During the twelve months ended 31st March, 1957,

these stations sent 25,010 paying messages of 352,541 words, 12,765 weather messages of 488,210 words, and 3,905 free-traffic messages of 95,826 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, 1957, there were thirty-four broadcasting stations in Queensland, including fourteen National Stations—four at Brisbane, including two short-wave stations, and one each at Rockhampton, Townsville, Dalby, Atherton, Longreach, Maryborough (Pialba), Cairns, Mackay, Gympie, and Southport.

Since 1st October, 1956, the broadcast listener's license fee has been £2 15s. per annum for persons living within 250 miles of a National Station, and £1 8s. in other areas, for one or more receivers ordinarily held at the address shown in the license by the licensee or any member of his family. Licenses are issued to pensioners in these two zones at 10s. and 7s. respectively, but are free to blind persons. Amateur station licenses cost £1 per annum.

BROADCASTING STATIONS AND LISTENERS' LICENSES, 30TH JUNE, 1957.

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	17	38	777,072	454,727	212	226
Victoria ..	3 ^c	5	20	554,909	359,460	208	214
Queensland ..	2	12	20	312,527	133,596	224	246
S. Australia ^b ..	..	9	8	234,120	150,847	262	280
W. Australia ..	2	7	14	155,166	97,321	224	259
Tasmania ..	..	4	8	73,459	26,607	224	257
Total ..	8	54	108	2,107,253	1,222,558	219	233

^a Including Australian Capital Territory.

^b Including Northern Territory.

^c Including two used for oversea broadcasts.

Chapter 9.—TRADE.

1. INTRODUCTION.

Queensland has a greater proportion of its working population engaged in primary production than have the other States. Consequently, while its exports consist predominantly of primary produce, Queensland provides an important market for the manufactured products of the southern States.

Normally, about one-third of Queensland's exports and approximately three-quarters of the imports are interstate, although these proportions were lower in the years of high oversea export values.

Most of Queensland's external trade is by sea, for which purpose there is a well-distributed system of ports extending the whole length of the east coast. A small amount of trade is carried on by rail and road with the South, including exports of fruits and vegetables, for which special trains are run, while increasing amounts of perishable fruits and some vegetables are being sent interstate by air. Live stock move across the interstate and Northern Territory borders on the hoof, and wool as well as live stock crosses the New South Wales border by rail and road transport.

The ports extend from Thursday Island in the north to Brisbane in the south. Thursday Island is the centre for the pearling fleets off the Queensland coast, and exports pearl- and trochus-shell. Cairns is the outlet of the Atherton Tableland and the mining and sugar districts of the North, and Townsville is the port of the mines of the Mount Isa-Cloncurry district and the pastoral lands of North Queensland. Rockhampton serves the mines of the Mount Morgan area and the pastoral lands of Central Queensland, and Brisbane is the outlet of the South, and the main port for oversea imports into Queensland. Between these ports are a number of smaller ports serving the sugar mills, meatworks, and other producers of their districts.

Prior to Federation, records of Queensland's external trade, which included trade with the other Australian colonies as well as overseas, were kept by the Queensland Customs Department. According to the Constitutional arrangements for the disposal of Commonwealth surplus revenues in the early days of Federation, it was necessary for the Commonwealth to keep records of interstate trade, and this was done until 1909. The collection was then dropped and no records of Queensland's interstate trade were kept until, in 1931-32, the collection was revived by the Bureau of Industry. Complete detailed records are available for the year 1931-32; from that year until February, 1940, only the total monthly figures for interstate imports and exports were collected. From March, 1940, until June, 1953, interstate trade was tabulated in accordance with an abbreviated list, and, in July, 1953, a more detailed commodity classification was introduced. (See section 3, page 272.) Records of direct oversea trade are complete, and have been kept since 1901 by the Commonwealth.

External trade in 1900 was worth £9·6m. for exports and £7·2m. for imports. By 1909 exports were £14·8m. and imports £10·2m., and in 1938-39 exports were £44·8m. and imports £31·9m. In 1956-57 exports

amounted to £293.5m. and imports to £229.2m. Total exports per head were £20 6s. 0d. in 1860. From £16 11s. 4d. in 1880, they grew to £19 11s. 0d. in 1900, £26 0s. 11d. in 1909, and £44 9s. 1d. in 1938-39, and were £212 12s. 9d. in 1956-57.

It is not possible to measure with precise accuracy variations in the volume of trade. However, calculation of an approximate index of the volume of overseas exports, weighted according to the values of the principal items exported in 1938-39, showed the volume of exports in the post-war years, on the basis of 1938-39 as 100, as follows:—1945-46, 59; 1946-47, 81; 1947-48, 70; 1948-49, 105; 1949-50, 91; 1950-51, 83; 1951-52, 57; 1952-53, 92; 1953-54, 104; 1954-55, 104; 1955-56, 114; 1956-57, 123. Very similar results were obtained by adjusting total export values in accordance with the changes in the index of overseas export prices for Queensland (see page 279). The last war ended with the volume of overseas exports only about half as great as in 1938-39 and complete recovery was not attained until 1948-49. Then followed three years with successive decreases ending, after a very poor season in 1951-52, with overseas exports again almost down to half their pre-war level. A marked recovery commencing in 1952-53 restored their volume, but, after allowing for the increase in population, the volume of overseas exports per head in 1956-57 was still only 90 per cent. of the pre-war volume per head.

Wool was the main item of export in the Colony's early years. Before 1870 it had become worth more than £1m. annually, and gold and live stock were each worth about £½m. Cotton reached a peak in its early production with exports of £78,000 in 1871. Wool made irregular progress during the next fifteen years, but in 1875 it was surpassed for the first time by gold with £1,498,000. In 1880 wool was the largest item of export, £1,388,000, and gold followed, with £821,000. Wool and gold were the chief exports from 1885 to 1905, wool usually being slightly in excess of gold, with an average annual value of about £2m. Meat exports first exceeded £1m. in 1895, and sugar passed £1m. in 1898. Live stock exports were between £½m. and £1m. in almost every year between 1883 and 1903, and until the 1939-1945 War normally approximated £1m. annually. During and after the war, border crossings of stock reached very large proportions, and in 1956-57 net total exports of live stock were worth £10.6m.

2. OVERSEA TRADE.

The Commonwealth Constitution gave the Commonwealth Parliament power to legislate with respect to trade and commerce with other countries, and among the States; and provided that the collection and control of duties of customs and excise, and the control of payment of bounties, should pass to the Commonwealth Government. It was further provided that trade, commerce, and intercourse among the States should be absolutely free. Prior to Federation, these matters were dealt with by the individual States; different tariffs operated, and interstate trade was subject to the same customs duties as overseas. The Constitution required the Commonwealth to impose uniform duties of customs within two years after the establishment of the Commonwealth, and the first Commonwealth *Customs*

Act was proclaimed in October, 1901. From that date a uniform tariff for all States came into force, and interstate trade became free, except that Western Australia, as provided by the Constitution, was given the right to levy duty on goods from other States for a period of five years.

Details of the customs tariffs, primage duty, trade agreements, import licensing regulations, export control, &c., will be found in the *Commonwealth Year Book* (No. 44, 1958, pages 329 to 336).

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 and in the appendix.

Exports.—Queensland's oversea exports in 1956-57 were worth £190.4m., compared with £48.3m. in the first normal post-war year, 1947-48. Wool is easily the most valuable single item of the State's oversea exports. In recent years, oversea exports of meats and sugar have each been about half the value of wool exports, but in 1956-57 the return from wool was high and they were each about one-third of the wool value. Butter exports have been relatively low in the last few years, and their value has been exceeded by that of mineral products as exports of copper, silver-lead and mineral sands have risen to a high value.

While the proportion of Queensland's oversea exports going to the United Kingdom has decreased during recent years, both other British countries and foreign countries have taken a greater proportion. From 1947-48 to 1956-57 the United Kingdom proportion fell from 54.0 to 38.7 per cent., while for other British countries it rose from 7.8 to 11.0 per cent., and for foreign countries from 38.2 to 50.3 per cent.

Details of the values of the principal items of oversea exports from Queensland during 1956-57, distinguishing between exports to the United Kingdom, other British countries, and foreign countries, are given in the table on page 264, and in total to all countries for the same items during the previous four years in the table on page 265.

OVERSEA EXPORTS, PRINCIPAL ITEMS, QUEENSLAND, 1956-57.

Commodity.	United Kingdom a	Other British Countries.	Foreign Countries	Total
Meat, Fresh, Frozen or Chilled—	£	£	£	£
Beef and Veal	14,277,225	2,112,774	2,580,234	18,970,233
Pork .. .. .	.. .. .	70,126	7,162	77,288
Offals	984,820	139,942	108,602	1,233,364
Other Meat	74,451	39,669	91,537	205,657
Bacon and Hams, except Tinned	1,211	94,705	3,561	99,477
Meat, Preserved in Tins, &c.—				
Beef and Veal	3,638,302	1,423,701	185,333	5,247,336
Ham	226,364	24,670	1,276	252,310
Tongues	155,499	3,792	687	159,978
Other Meat and Poultry	244,340	134,777	5,445	384,562
Meat Extracts	86,853	54,717	76,463	218,033
Beef, Corned, &c.	43,580	101,494	5,572	150,646
Other Meat and By-products	25,033	11,882	34,109	71,024
Butter	4,023,614	505,212	1,048,218	5,577,044
Cheese	260,906	64,612	46,860	372,378
Eggs (in Shell or not in Shell)	352,056	57,890	42,279	452,225
Honey	81,552	..	24,953	106,505
Ghee .. .. .	..	272,148	12,916	285,064
Other Dairy Products	83,213	103,983	49,981	237,177
Wheat .. .. .	..	13,685	1,928,179	1,941,864
Maize .. .. .	..	21,081	..	21,081
Millet and Panicum	283,987	17,745	119,996	421,728
Sorghum	201,696	10,075	165,871	377,642
Barley	17,800	..	468,035	485,835
Flour, Wheaten	480,210	345,157	4,077	829,444
Pineapples, Preserved or Pulped	841,483	461,160	6,068	1,308,711
Other Fruit, Preserved or Pulped	9,790	93,890	879	104,559
Pineapple, Juice	131,192	47,764	16,602	195,558
Sugar, Raw or Refined	16,615,797	9,831,816	1,828,235	28,275,848
Live Animals	100	40,622	416,056	456,778
Cattle Hides and Calf Skins	135,541	5,652	982,871	1,124,064
Sheep and Lamb Skins	197,922	..	718,170	916,092
Wool	18,414,267	801,106	66,929,322	86,144,695
Pearl, &c., Shell	20,603	68,121	455,725	544,449
Canary Seed	1,035,744	50,613	420,887	1,507,244
Edible Animal Oils and Fats, incl. Tallow	172,843	97,639	158,044	428,526
Tallow, Inedible	291,368	397,446	207,900	896,714
Whale Oil	211,060	..	320,875	532,835
Titanium and Zircon Sands, Concentrates, &c.	1,099,914	55,335	7,229,377	8,384,626
Copper—Ores, Concentrates, Blister, Ingots, &c.	1,895	1,870	5,849,735	5,853,500
Lead and Silver-Lead—Ores, &c., Bullion, Scrap, &c.	8,344,261	382	151,118	8,495,761
Zinc—Ores, Concentrates, Spelter Ingots, &c. .. .. .	..	..	1,186,449	1,186,449
Other Ores, Concentrates, Residues and Metals	24,392	90,756	985,017	1,100,165
Machines and Machinery	44,814	326,508	107,946	479,268
Leather and Leather Manufactures	150,185	158,434	..	308,619
Logs and Timber, Undressed and Dressed	13,424	71,529	3,797	88,750
Plywood and Veneers	100,576	14,019	..	114,595
Other Goods n.e.i.	269,659	2,658,286	829,955	3,757,900
Total Exports (incl. Specie)	73,670,442	20,896,785	95,816,374	190,383,601

a Including "For Orders" and Destination Unknown, totalling £795,507.

OVERSEA EXPORTS, PRINCIPAL ITEMS, QUEENSLAND.

Commodity.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56.
	£	£	£	£
Meat, Fresh, Frozen or Chilled—				
Beef and Veal	10,123,782	17,117,088	17,786,224	18,626,966
Pork	243,561	295,188	393,564	117,362
Offals	680,721	894,331	1,155,224	1,365,330
Other Meat	648,058	295,157	164,457	127,127
Bacon and Hams, except Tinned	256,672	238,515	152,367	107,626
Meat, Preserved in Tins, &c.—				
Beef and Veal	8,164,394	6,745,073	8,118,402	7,928,083
Ham	1,481,689	1,461,037	932,803	433,200
Tongues	4,820a	3,739a	219,264	207,082
Other Meat and Poultry	2,790,486	911,697	305,239	121,150
Meat Extracts	b	b	567,723	454,224
Beef, Corned, &c.	98,175	115,241	150,490	129,403
Other Meat and By-products	758,837	521,488	57,987	44,714
Butter	10,740,416	7,697,450	8,848,115	9,574,050
Cheese	660,226	468,651	540,274	566,198
Eggs (in Shell or not in Shell)	503,104	664,759	371,508	254,985
Honey	22,218	32,520	32,293	211,192
Ghee	114,601	275,465	237,230	239,403
Other Dairy Products	145,550	69,783	98,197	108,982
Wheat	3,057,987	1,076,969	1,097,105	3,615,559
Maize	652,133	350,036	241,178	109,535
Millet and Panicum	248,490	352,998	554,956	444,029
Sorghum	1,439,507	876,049	849,819	392,455
Barley	1,197,644	66,895	604,625	1,119,847
Flour, Wheaten	143,662	240,771	574,251	873,494
Pineapples, Preserved or Pulped	1,451,149	3,100,314	2,925,432	2,974,731
Other Fruit, Preserved or Pulped	78,237	352,551	198,652	210,019
Pineapple, Juice	380,972	668,833	280,568	190,472
Sugar, Raw or Refined	21,264,274	31,168,007	30,773,520	24,298,891
Live Animals	39,746	17,690	143,841	249,020
Cattle Hides and Calf Skins	216,085	424,706	653,321	964,687
Sheep and Lamb Skins	462,553	495,279	438,011	527,580
Wool	56,172,350	71,632,839	57,144,504	48,889,942
Pearl, &c., Shell	497,514	503,291	523,838	671,603
Canary Seed	n	n	559,278	1,307,235
Edible Animal Oils and Fats, incl. Tallow	314,162	414,370	172,803	447,439
Tallow, Inedible	105,567	485,396	295,305	678,310
Whale Oil	n	512,551	597,670	509,722
Titanium and Zircon Sands, Concentrates, &c.	2,101,117	1,565,279	2,679,325	4,723,616
Copper—Ores, Concentrates, Blister, Ingots, &c.	464,023	3,723,120	2,058,030	6,504,325
Lead and Silver-Lead—Ores, &c., Bullion, Scrap, &c.	8,029,877	4,800,197	6,432,142	4,912,212
Zinc—Ores, Concentrates, Spelter Ingots, &c.	3,278,547	613,413	801,688	955,169
Other Ores, Concentrates, Residues & Metals	813,957	384,591	150,387	196,798
Machines and Machinery	454,065	388,282	417,448	588,747
Leather and Leather Manufactures	105,965	221,215	208,668	223,447
Logs and Timber, Undressed and Dressed	548,969	185,727	198,444	167,471
Plywood and Veneers	96,108	80,586	61,006	103,957
Other Goods, n.e.i.	4,046,074	2,655,440	2,716,279	4,677,335
Total Exports (incl. Specie)	145,098,044	165,104,577	154,483,455	152,144,724

a Sheep's tongues only. b Included in Other Meat and By-products. n Not available.

The decline in the proportion of exports taken by the United Kingdom has been more marked in some commodities than in others. The proportion of exports of frozen beef and veal sent to the United Kingdom fell from 94.1 per cent. in 1947-48 to 77.1 per cent. in 1948-49 and has been fairly stable to 1956-57 when the figure was 75.3 per cent. Wool shows a fluctuating, but generally declining, trend from 27.2 per cent. in 1947-48 to 21.4 per cent. in 1956-57, and butter from 98.2 per cent. to 72.1 per cent. The proportion of sugar going to the United Kingdom rose from 62.0 per cent. in 1947-48 to 78.9 per cent. in 1952-53, but has since declined to 58.8 per cent. in 1956-57, whilst the proportion of mineral exports has fallen from 66.2 per cent. to 37.4 per cent.

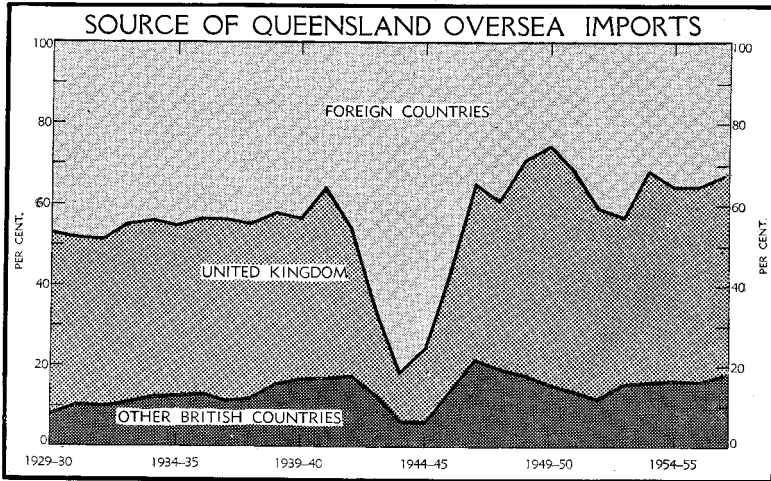
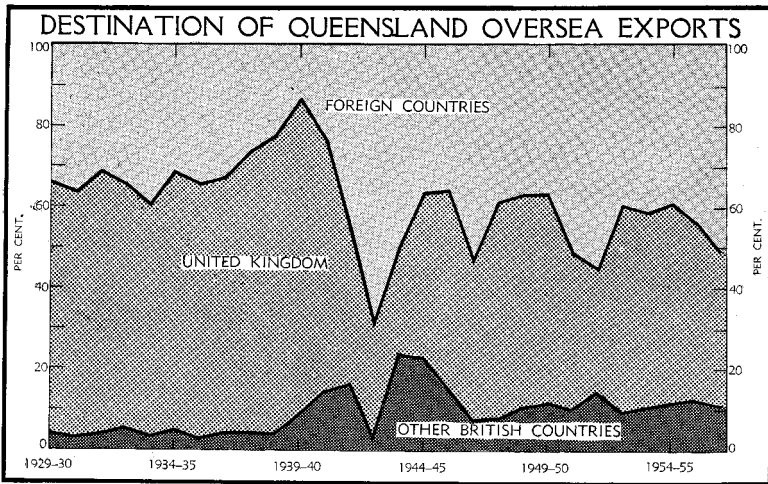
Sugar exports, principally to New Zealand and Canada, accounted for 47 per cent. of the total exports to other British countries in 1956-57. The most important items to foreign countries were wool (£66.9m.), principally to Japan, France, U.S.A., Belgium, Italy, and Germany, and minerals (£15.7m.).

The next table shows, for five years, the quantities of oversea exports for the main items for which this information is available.

QUANTITIES OF OVERSEA EXPORTS, QUEENSLAND.

Commodity.	Unit.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56.	1956-57.
Beef, Frozen, &c. . . .	Cwt.	1,262,847	2,168,916	2,003,020	2,341,698	2,510,978
Animal Offals	Cwt.	95,369	124,209	138,235	150,489	148,706
Bacon and Hams	Cwt.	9,757	8,912	6,000	4,160	3,320
Canned Meats	Cwt.	659,783	516,644	542,855	512,808	422,651
Meat Extracts	Cwt.	n	n	9,293	8,210	5,419
Butter	Cwt.	526,722	374,501	426,755	550,721	372,610
Cheese	Cwt.	54,673	31,892	47,170	59,749	33,685
Eggs in Shell	Doz.	2,072,227	1,294,513	1,623,575	720,150	1,127,050
Eggs not in Shell . . .	Cwt.	4,102	21,606	10,177	10,100	18,165
Wheat	Bush.	3,653,925	1,273,515	1,507,744	5,170,331	2,843,643
Sorghum	Tons	46,692	41,215	44,112	20,479	19,912
Flour, Wheaten	Tons	3,161	5,978	18,321	20,952	28,448
Preserved Pineapples . .	Cwt.	143,897	286,258	328,392	367,951	160,739
Fruit Juices	Gal.	2,180,193	1,779,413	938,767	721,099	786,987
Sugar, Raw or Refined . .	Tons	453,412	699,206	730,782	585,313	668,374
Wool, Greasy	1,000 Lb.	134,035	171,408	155,245	153,244	219,705
Wool, Scoured and Other	1,000 Lb.	8,457	10,418	11,722	11,503	12,942
Pearl, &c. Shell	Cwt.	32,695	31,632	28,872	27,819	20,402
Animal Fats	Cwt.	130,808	384,927	105,663	250,712	309,595
Whale Oil	Gal.	..	1,219,843	1,505,831	787,759	1,121,029
Copper—Blister, Ingots, &c.	Tons	1,123	12,806	5,281	14,589	15,599
Lead—Bullion, Scrap, &c.	Tons	49,686	37,786	44,102	32,405	56,006
Zinc Ores and Concentrates	Tons	41,100	35,704	28,374	42,534	53,371
Mineral Sands, Concentrates	Tons	64,272	56,960	95,620	113,089	184,072
Plywood	Sq. Ft.	1,082,882	773,611	352,036	704,077	739,381

n Not available.



Imports.—The tables on pages 268 and 269 show direct overseas imports into Queensland during 1956-57 from the United Kingdom, other British countries and foreign countries, and in total from all countries during the previous four years.

OVERSEA IMPORTS, PRINCIPAL ITEMS, QUEENSLAND, 1956-57.

Commodity.	United Kingdom.	Other British Countries.	Foreign Countries.	Total. a
	£	£	£	£
Fish, Fresh or Preserved	161,441	86,676	216,875	464,992
Tea	292	1,873,948	389,224	2,263,464
Tobacco and Manufactures, Cigarettes, &c. ..	20,101	242	29,606	49,949
Cotton, Raw	1,095	10,199	125,816	137,110
Yarns, Threads, Cordage, and Twines ..	392,880	6,582	39,235	438,747
Bags and Sacks .. .. .	..	1,700,204	3,130	1,703,334
Piece Goods, Blankets, and Towels	1,815,591	821,331	839,557	3,476,479
Linoleum	389,712	..	1,176	390,888
Carpets and Floor Coverings, n.e.i. ..	168,023	4,863	32,802	205,688
Apparel, including Footwear	135,735	16,945	110,374	263,069
Kerosene—Aviation, Power, &c. .. ..	..	3,615	1,300,682	1,304,297
Mineral Lubricating Oil	26,144	..	804,466	830,624
Petrol, including Aviation Spirit	11	415,036	2,598,587	3,013,634
Residual, Diesel and Furnace Oil .. ..	..	..	264,736	264,790
Other Petroleum Products (excl. Petr. Jelly)	54,597	..	166,645	221,242
Pigments, Paints, Varnishes	202,263	1,022	164,486	367,771
Asbestos	2,044	256,294	..	258,338
Iron & Steel—Pig, Plate, Sheet, Pipes, Wire, &c.	2,316,550	21,551	695,441	3,033,542
Kitchenware, Cooking Appliances (not electric)	88,914	421	4,941	94,276
Hand Tools	262,677	6,125	123,860	392,662
Motor Vehicles, Motor Cycles, Cycles, and Parts	4,319,666	437,011	429,105	5,185,782
Other Metal Goods (excl. Machy. & Elec. Goods)	824,974	87,778	300,164	1,213,972
Electrical Wire and Cable	134,080	145	147	134,372
Dynamo Electrical Machinery, &c.	1,550,144	5,223	160,670	1,716,037
Internal Combustion Engines and Parts ..	463,502	94,251	88,546	646,299
Tractors and Parts	2,187,092	4,255	1,439,705	3,631,052
Railway and Tramway Vehicles, incl. Locos.	276,124	66	28,159	304,349
Household Machines, incl. Refrigerators ..	84,337	525	51,328	136,190
Agricultural Machinery, Implements, and Parts	340,813	44,059	201,527	586,399
Steam Turbines and Parts	212,515	..	1,132	213,647
Mining and Metallurgical Machinery	180,849	42,323	119,979	343,151
Other Machinery, Machine Tools, and Parts	2,244,710	17,243	888,633	3,150,586
Rubber, Unmanufactured	728	728,239	186,317	915,284
Rubber Tyres and Tubes	113,067	2,330	103,408	218,805
Logs .. .. .	..	286,364	14,378	300,742
Timber, Undressed and Dressed	632	182,779	134,254	317,665
Glass	138,328	5,245	183,813	332,386
Glassware and Bottles	104,525	12,185	54,202	170,912
Crockery and Householdware, n.e.i.	336,442	441	71,825	408,708
Paper, Paper Boards, Pulp	947,008	614,519	523,023	2,084,550
Paper Manufactures, Stationery, and Books	745,728	2,403	98,249	853,962
Jewellery, Timepieces, Fancy & Sporting Goods	183,810	15,603	187,945	387,358
Optical, Scientific, Photographic Appliances	261,361	4,649	97,833	363,843
Drugs, Toilet Goods, Soaps, Chemicals, &c.	587,624	11,235	307,479	906,338
Fertilisers	15	54,079	857,182	911,276
Other Goods, n.e.i.	1,924,300	1,121,726	1,213,842	4,276,075
Total Imports (incl. Specie)	24,200,444	8,999,730	15,659,534	48,884,036

a Including Origin Unknown, totalling £24,328.

OVERSEA IMPORTS, PRINCIPAL ITEMS, QUEENSLAND.

Commodity.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56.
	£	£	£	£
Fish, Fresh or Preserved	141,267	458,313	602,415	733,533
Tea	608,039	1,486,804	2,847,210	1,723,670
Tobacco and Manufactures, Cigarettes, &c.	530,492	829,589	478,826	130,406
Cotton, Raw	48,359	152,102	140,993	152,188
Yarns, Threads, Cordage, and Twines ..	197,993	385,079	445,654	326,061
Bags and Sacks	2,023,761	1,714,444	2,592,299	2,432,233
Piece Goods, Blankets, and Towels	1,530,476	4,306,088	5,418,540	4,812,567
Linoleum	161,110	594,946	517,197	457,056
Carpets and Floor Coverings, n.e.i.	64,088	412,060	497,454	482,505
Apparel, including Footwear	136,948	400,441	484,885	378,645
Kerosene—Aviation, Power, &c.	1,225,833	1,310,936	1,423,840	1,303,528
Mineral Lubricating Oil	582,760	517,809	676,143	724,422
Petrol, including Aviation Spirit	5,809,085	5,890,929	5,801,045	5,774,031
Residual, Diesel and Furnace Oil	1,615,305	1,587,134	1,572,597	781,559
Other Petroleum Products (excl. Petr. Jelly)	71,462	111,966	182,885	379,650
Pigments, Paints, Varnishes	71,780	210,913	332,199	341,307
Asbestos	382,287	391,221	514,015	355,420
Iron & Steel—Pig, Plate, Sheet, Pipes, Wire, &c.	3,386,181	2,537,408	5,073,021	4,648,228
Kitchenware, Cooking Appliances (not electric)	64,654	163,790	230,788	209,365
Hand Tools	178,517	374,584	527,252	482,246
Motor Vehicles, Motor Cycles, Cycles, and Parts	3,450,133	6,428,740	8,227,906	6,671,170
Other Metal Goods (excl. Machy. & Elec. Goods)	1,665,525	1,432,599	1,526,960	2,052,648
Electrical Wire and Cable	355,827	236,162	427,033	434,075
Dynamo Electrical Machinery, &c.	2,110,904	1,672,976	2,003,775	2,185,554
Internal Combustion Engines and Parts ..	473,234	492,833	723,224	852,033
Tractors and Parts	2,183,494	3,776,820	4,289,254	3,375,328
Railway and Tramway Vehicles, incl. Locos.	1,945,005	2,543,385	361,613	121,828
Household Machines, incl. Refrigerators ..	46,190	316,588	272,207	151,158
Agricultural Machinery, Implements, and Parts	562,447	745,111	875,025	776,536
Steam Turbines and Parts	172,499	416,848	361,340	410,625
Mining and Metallurgical Machinery	415,940	149,657	1,006,563	180,303
Other Machinery, Machine Tools, and Parts	3,622,241	2,805,669	3,475,610	3,227,806
Rubber, Unmanufactured	427,553	762,058	979,990	1,578,722
Rubber Tyres and Tubes	173,790	186,904	284,488	154,347
Logs	30,855	109,127	307,525	329,263
Timber, Undressed and Dressed	37,075	81,563	338,762	465,698
Glass	114,074	241,033	343,807	280,571
Glassware and Bottles	34,854	134,327	216,177	187,364
Crockery and Householdware, n.e.i.	93,111	389,703	666,989	628,526
Paper, Paper Boards, Pulp	1,014,732	1,655,231	2,524,951	2,423,615
Paper Manufactures, Stationery, and Books	426,378	602,185	681,495	769,102
Jewellery, Timepieces, Fancy & Sporting Goods	80,168	355,737	619,232	607,535
Optical, Scientific, Photographic Appliances	138,678	265,593	368,476	458,446
Drugs, Toilet Goods, Soaps, Chemicals, &c.	436,572	533,258	845,773	959,398
Fertilisers	245,887	591,332	1,019,357	740,159
Other Goods, n.e.i.	4,124,139	4,869,325	5,776,361	5,087,541
Total Imports (incl. Specie)	43,221,702	55,631,350	68,883,151	61,737,971

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.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56.	1956-57.
	£	£	£	£	£
Brisbane					
Imports ..	36,951,483	48,383,775	60,854,161	55,535,974	43,945,722
Exports ..	98,518,833	111,147,921	98,041,587	95,077,629	131,802,933
Maryborough					
Imports ..	11,225	21,270	40,301	25,337	21,655
Exports ..	2,168,398	3,196,253	3,129,043	3,445,914	3,437,135
Bundaberg					
Imports ..	31,252	4,696	2,998	2,798	3,243
Exports ..	16,889	14,164	27	139,187	147
Gladstone					
Imports ..	835,851	1,223,824	1,143,802	648,037	509,361
Exports ..	3,316,816	3,300,314	3,898,551	4,020,716	3,296,776
Rockhampton					
Imports ..	508,177	278,761	640,716	568,523	243,983
Exports ..	5,735,032	5,472,146	6,189,921	6,003,219	5,005,412
Mackay					
Imports ..	418,788	245,233	697,331	972,603	464,468
Exports ..	5,602,717	8,735,309	8,398,984	7,297,058	8,605,545
Bowen					
Imports ..	543	5,355	483	728	586
Exports ..	3,178,981	5,450,376	5,796,327	5,967,121	5,520,165
Townsville					
Imports ..	3,021,830	3,126,336	3,040,931	2,230,244	2,433,080
Exports ..	19,432,053	19,043,015	20,446,558	23,372,355	26,849,424
Cairns					
Imports ..	1,437,106	2,324,774	2,457,417	1,742,608	1,248,570
Exports ..	7,120,555	8,737,318	8,577,886	6,765,203	5,796,890
Thursday Is.					
Imports ..	5,447	17,326	5,011	11,119	13,368
Exports ..	7,770	7,761	4,571	56,322	69,174
Total					
Imports ..	43,221,702	55,631,350	68,883,151	61,737,971	48,884,036
Exports ..	145,098,044	165,104,577	154,483,455	152,144,724	190,383,601

Queensland's oversea trade is mostly through Brisbane, which has handled on the average over the last five years about 90 per cent. of the imports and two-thirds of the exports. Townsville, with about one-twentieth of the import trade and about one-eighth of the export trade,

is the second port. Some of the smaller ports engage in specialised overseas 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 overseas 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 overseas exports, and, as wool sales are held in Brisbane only, most of this item is included in Brisbane overseas exports, whereas much of the production comes from Central and North Queensland. Moreover, the table does not include figures for interstate trade, which is largely handled for each district through its local port. Thus it must be realised that the figures in the table show only the value of the overseas 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 overseas trade of Queensland, imports and exports separately, and the annual excess of exports. The last column does not necessarily indicate a "favourable" trade balance as a whole, as the very large amount of interstate trade must be taken into account in such a reckoning. This has been done in the table on page 279.

OVERSEA IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, QUEENSLAND.

Year.			Total Oversea Trade.	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of Exports.
			£	£	£	£
1947-48	..	..	70,872,491	22,560,511	48,311,980	25,751,469
1948-49	..	..	131,606,182	32,484,412	99,121,770	66,637,358
1949-50	..	..	147,602,645	48,900,095	98,702,550	49,802,455
1950-51	..	..	227,731,488	67,399,678	160,331,810	92,932,132
1951-52	..	..	182,402,074	86,426,748	95,975,326	9,548,578
1952-53	..	..	188,319,746	43,221,702	145,098,044	101,876,342
1953-54	..	..	220,735,927	55,631,350	165,104,577	109,473,227
1954-55	..	..	223,366,606	68,883,151	154,483,455	85,600,304
1955-56	..	..	213,882,695	61,737,971	152,144,724	90,406,753
1956-57	..	..	239,267,637	48,884,036	190,383,601	141,499,565

Australian Oversea Trade.—The total overseas trade of Australia for the last ten years is shown in the next table. The figures do not include the value of "stores" supplied in Australian ports to overseas vessels. During the last five years the value of stores amounted

respectively to £11·7m., £10·3m., £13·2m., £13·5m., and £14·2m. The columns headed Specie and Bullion no longer refer to chiefly currency transfers. The value of specie exported in 1956-57 was only £87,961 while the value imported was £9,267. Most of the bullion represents unrefined bullion imported from the Territories, New Zealand, and Fiji for refining, while the exports represent the re-export of this in a refined state, plus the exports of Australia's own production of gold and silver.

OVERSEA TRADE, AUSTRALIA.

Year.	Merchandise.		Specie and Bullion.		Balance of Exports.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Merchandise.	Total.
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1947-48 ..	338,085	404,989	1,661	4,965	66,904	70,208
1948-49 ..	414,056	541,103	1,138	1,570	127,047	127,479
1949-50 ..	536,124	611,653	1,945	2,044	75,529	75,628
1950-51 ..	741,379	979,096	2,492	2,700	237,717	237,925
1951-52 ..	1,049,751	665,240	3,672	9,768	-384,511	-378,415
1952-53 ..	510,342	848,498	3,767	22,774	338,156	357,163
1953-54 ..	678,590	811,866	3,019	16,466	133,276	146,723
1954-55 ..	840,972	758,041	2,770	16,123	-82,931	-69,578
1955-56 ..	818,293	770,837	2,796	11,027	-47,456	-39,225
1956-57 ..	716,682	972,998	2,309	19,908	256,316	273,915

3. OVERSEA AND INTERSTATE TRADE.

From July, 1953, a detailed tabulation of the interstate trade of Queensland was instituted on a basis which permitted direct combination with statistics of overseas trade, and exports and imports of main commodities in 1956-57 are shown in this section.

Imports.—While exports overseas from Queensland in 1956-57 were worth nearly twice as much as exports to other States—due principally to three very valuable items of overseas export, wool, sugar, and meat—imports from overseas were worth only one-quarter as much as imports from other States.

Much of the imports recorded as coming to Queensland from other States are indirect imports of goods which originated in overseas countries but were landed and cleared through the Customs in southern States. No figures are available to show the proportion which such indirect overseas imports make of the total, but in 1931-32, when a record was kept, 12·6 per cent. of the total interstate imports were of goods of overseas origin, which was equivalent to 40·5 per cent. of the direct overseas imports of that year. Indirect export of goods overseas via other States, on the other hand, is negligible, and in 1931-32 amounted to only 1·2 per cent. of total interstate exports.

Quantities of Exports and Imports.—For some major items of which the quantity can be measured in reasonably homogeneous units, quantities of exports and imports are given in the next table. The amounts shown include the totals of trade both with oversea countries and with other States.

QUANTITIES OF CERTAIN COMMODITIES EXPORTED AND IMPORTED,
QUEENSLAND, 1956-57.

Commodity.	Unit.	Total Exports.	Total Imports.
Beef and Veal—Fresh, Frozen or Chilled	cwt.	2,691,873	n
Meat, Poultry, &c.—Preserved in Tins, &c.	cwt.	490,283	26,433
Milk and Cream, including Infants' and Invalids' Food	cwt.	n	113,111
Fish, Fresh or Preserved	cwt.	n	43,741
Butter	cwt.	551,528	n
Wheat ^a	bushels	3,439,035	457,968
Maize	bushels	406,200	n
Millet and Panicum	tons	19,542	n
Sorghum	tons	22,761	n
Flour, Wheaten	tons	42,420	n
Potatoes	tons	n	10,911
Pineapples, Fresh	bushels	701,789	n
Dates, Raisins, Sultanas, &c.	lb.	n	4,297,722
Other Dried or Evaporated Fruits	lb.	662,736	2,070,314
Pineapples, Preserved in Liquid	cwt.	380,578	n
Other Fruit Preserved in Liquid	cwt.	110,335	80,112
Peanuts, including Peanut Paste	lb.	18,225,130	n
Sugar, Raw or Refined	tons	1,132,055	n
Tea	lb.	n	9,600,339
Confectionery	lb.	n	15,598,130
Ale, Beer, and Porter	gallons	n	1,462,972
Tobacco, Unmanufactured	lb.	6,484,972	1,012,581
Cattle	number	467,245	101,000
Sheep	number	386,253	332,103
Wool, Greasy	lb.	224,506,696	9,935,283
Wool, Scoured, &c.	lb.	13,046,646	919,075
Kerosene	gallons	n	25,047,385
Other Fuel Oils	gallons	n	149,560,501
Timber, including Logs	sup. feet	8,807,981	28,319,537
Plywood	sq. feet	75,728,376	n
Veneers	sq. feet	14,517,242	n

^a Including estimates for unrecorded interstate exports.

n Not recorded separately, but nil or only a small quantity.

Value of Exports.—Exports from Queensland consist predominantly of unprocessed or partly processed products of primary industries. Oversea exports were discussed on page 263. As regards items sent to other States in 1956-57, sugar was the most important, while other large items were live stock, blister copper, fruit and vegetables, timber (including plywood and veneer), meat, butter, tobacco, peanuts, and hides and skins. Although exports of live stock were partly offset by inward movements, there remained a net export of £10·1m. Manufactured products of metal, rubber, &c., were well represented among goods sent to other States, but some of these were sales in northern New South Wales of non-Queensland products distributed from Brisbane. Details for the year ended 30th June, 1957, are given in the following table.

EXPORTS, QUEENSLAND, 1956-57.

Commodity.	Overseas.	Interstate.	Total.
	£	£	£
<i>Foodstuffs of Animal Origin</i>	34,182,464	9,084,997	43,267,461
Meat, Fresh, Frozen or Chilled—			
Beef and Veal	18,970,233	1,227,306	20,197,539
Pork	77,288	224,002	301,290
Other Meat and Offals	1,439,021	181,509	1,620,530
Bacon and Hams, except Tinned	99,477	823,121	922,598
Meat, Poultry, &c., Preserved in Tins, &c.	6,044,186	1,156,839	7,201,025
Other Meat, Extracts, and By-products	439,703	a	439,703
Butter	5,577,044	4,150,233	9,727,277
Cheese	372,378	631,810	1,004,188
Eggs (in Shell or not in Shell)	452,225	8	452,233
Honey	106,505	2,227	108,732
Other Foodstuffs of Animal Origin	604,404	687,942	1,292,346
<i>Foodstuffs of Vegetable Origin and Beverages</i>	34,302,349	37,543,624	71,845,973
Wheat	1,941,864	417,100	2,358,964
Maize	21,081	261,549	282,630
Millet and Panicum	421,728	196,780	618,508
Sorghum	377,642	54,617	432,259
Barley and Other Grains	486,342	111,204	597,546
Flour, Wheaten	829,444	455,261	1,284,705
Vegetables, Fresh	18,081	3,533,776	3,551,857
Fruit, Fresh	20,365	1,563,364	1,583,729
Pineapples, Preserved or Pulped	1,308,711	1,640,577	2,949,288
Other Fruit, Preserved or Pulped	104,559	958,123	1,062,682
Peanuts, including Peanut Paste .. .. .	..	1,605,261	1,605,261
Sugar, Raw or Refined	28,275,848	24,937,453	53,213,301
Other Foodstuffs of Vegetable Origin	496,684	1,808,559	2,305,243
<i>Tobacco</i>	31,699	4,078,153	4,109,852
Tobacco, Unmanufactured	7,280	3,513,647	3,520,927
Tobacco Manufactures, Cigarettes, and Cigars	24,419	564,506	588,925
<i>Live Animals and Animal Substances (not Foodstuffs)</i>	89,468,870	16,125,402	105,594,272
Cattle	438,191	11,293,061	11,731,252
Pigs	585	667,111	667,696
Sheep	63	1,377,465	1,377,528
Other Live Animals	17,939	35,964	53,903
Furred Skins	28,262	117,083	145,345
Cattle Hides and Calf Skins	1,124,064	701,472	1,825,536
Sheep and Lamb Skins	916,092	7,682	923,774
Wool, Greasy and Scoured	86,144,695	1,650,046	87,794,741
Other Animal Substances, not Foodstuffs	798,979	275,518	1,074,497
<i>Vegetable Substances and Fibres, &c. (not Foodstuffs)</i>	1,652,259	1,354,691	3,006,950
Yarns, Piece Goods, Textiles, &c.	82,198	2,294,583	2,376,781
Apparel	121,342	2,735,217	2,856,559
<i>Oils, Fats and Waxes</i>	1,997,496	1,953,319	3,950,815
Edible Animal Oils and Fats, incl. Edible			
Tallow	428,526	544,650	973,176
Tallow, Inedible	896,714	337,034	1,233,748
Vegetable Oils	929	83,647	84,576
Oils, Fats, Waxes, n.e.i. (incl. Whale Oil)	671,327	987,988	1,659,315

a Not recorded separately: included in "Other Foodstuffs of Animal Origin."

EXPORTS, QUEENSLAND, 1956-57—*continued.*

Commodity.	Overseas.	Interstate.	Total.
	£	£	£
<i>Minerals, Metals, and Metal Manufactures</i> ..	26,257,267	14,003,680	40,260,947
Coal	191	263,406	263,597
Coke and Other Non-Metallic Rocks and Minerals	97,925	12,332	110,257
Ores, Concentrates, Sands, Residues, &c.			
Titanium, Zirconium, and Monazite ..	8,384,626	2,092	8,386,718
Tungsten	23,107	..	23,107
Copper	742,121	158	742,279
Zinc	1,182,196	..	1,182,196
Lead and Silver-Lead	16,069	..	16,069
Tin	3,116	435,247	438,363
Other	14,052	518	14,570
Metals and Alloys—Scrap, Pig, Ingots, Bullion, &c.—			
Copper	5,111,379	7,324,803	12,436,182
Zinc (Spelter)	4,253	13	4,266
Lead	8,479,692	10,595	8,490,287
Other Metals	961,774	669,614	1,631,388
Motor Vehicles, Motor Cycles, Cycles, and Parts	80,098	2,482,943	2,563,041
Hardware (incl. Kitchenware, Hand Tools, &c.)	36,193	970,985	1,007,178
Other Metal Manufactures	721,837	1,830,974	2,552,811
<i>Machines and Machinery (incl. Electrical)</i> ..	479,268	3,117,638	3,596,906
<i>Rubber and Rubber Manufactures</i>	46,470	2,974,520	3,020,990
<i>Leather and Leather Manufactures</i>	308,619	756,298	1,064,917
<i>Wood and Wicker</i>	231,005	4,257,325	4,488,330
Logs and Timber, Undressed and Dressed ..	88,750	594,015	682,765
Plywood and Veneers	114,595	3,294,855	3,409,450
Furniture, Wood and Wicker Manufactures n.e.i.	27,660	368,455	396,115
<i>Other Goods, n.e.i.</i>	1,614,237	2,882,114	4,496,351
Total Exports (excl. Specie)	190,376,905	103,161,561	293,538,466

Value of Imports.—Nearly half of the overseas imports consisted of minerals, metals, and metal manufactures, &c., which also made up about two-fifths of the interstate imports. However, the total value of such items coming from other States was more than three times that from overseas. Motor vehicles and parts were the largest item in this total, and there were also large interstate imports of other kinds of machinery, and of various metal products. Queensland relied largely on other States as its immediate source of apparel and textiles, &c., and of a number of manufactured foodstuffs, particularly those of vegetable origin. Other items which were predominantly obtained from other States included tyres and tubes, stationery, &c., fancygoods and jewellery, scientific &c. instruments, medical and toilet preparations, fertilisers, and drugs. Details for the year ended 30th June, 1957, are given in the next table.

IMPORTS, QUEENSLAND, 1956-57.

Commodity.	From Overseas.	From Other States.	Total.
	£	£	£
<i>Foodstuffs of Animal Origin</i>	507,016	2,361,809	3,868,825
Meat, Poultry, &c., Fresh, Preserved, or Canned	164	567,582	567,746
Milk and Cream, Preserved, Condensed, or Dried, incl. Infants' and Invalids' Food	4,977	1,984,470	1,989,447
Fish, Fresh or Preserved	464,992	272,585	737,577
Other Foodstuffs of Animal Origin	36,883	537,172	574,055
<i>Foodstuffs of Vegetable Origin and Beverages</i> ..	2,782,365	15,315,569	18,097,934
Potatoes, Fresh .. .. .	..	678,414	678,414
Onions and Other Fresh Vegetables	1,177	722,961	724,138
Fruit, Fresh .. .. .	..	1,670,590	1,670,590
Fruit, Dried and Evaporated	30,540	436,444	466,984
Fruit and Vegetables, Preserved in Liquid or Pulped, Jams, Jellies, &c.	17,708	1,788,388	1,806,096
Tea	2,263,464	9,353	2,272,817
Coffee and Cocoa	167,009	1,001,118	1,168,127
Confectionery	4,671	2,240,893	2,245,564
Other Foodstuffs of Vegetable Origin	197,196	4,449,866	4,647,062
Ale, Beer, and Porter	4,107	1,238,658	1,242,765
Wine and Spirits	96,493	1,078,884	1,175,377
<i>Tobacco and Manufactures, Cigarettes, &c.</i> ..	49,949	6,862,242	6,912,191
<i>Animals and Animal Substances (not Foodstuffs)</i>	13,601	7,248,632	7,262,233
Live Animals	2,585	3,258,388	3,260,973
Wool, Greasy or Scoured	1,052	3,798,045	3,799,097
Other Animal Substances (mainly Unmanufactured)	9,964	192,199	202,163
<i>Vegetable Substances, Fibres, Seeds, Cork, &c.</i>	553,904	1,106,631	1,660,535
<i>Yarns, Fibres, Textiles, and Apparel</i>	6,592,499	28,570,854	35,163,353
Yarns, Threads, Cordage, and Twines	438,747	1,020,556	1,459,303
Bags and Sacks	1,703,334	347,680	2,051,014
Piece Goods, Blankets, and Towels	3,476,479	6,484,597	9,961,076
Linoleum	390,888	427,258	818,146
Carpets and Floor Coverings, n.e.i.	205,688	668,026	873,714
Textiles, n.e.i.	114,294	2,028,827	2,143,121
Footwear	32,034	3,267,118	3,299,152
Apparel, n.e.i.	231,035	14,826,792	14,557,827
<i>Oils, Fats, Waxes, Paints, Pigments, &c.</i> ..	6,132,597	12,219,667	18,352,264
Kerosene—Aviation, Power, &c.	1,304,297	47,842	1,352,139
Mineral Lubricating Oil	830,624	272,129	1,102,753
Petrol (incl. Aviation Spirit), Shale Oils, Other Petroleum Products (excl. Petr. Jelly)	3,499,666	8,512,311	12,011,977
Oils, Fats, Waxes, n.e.i.	130,239	1,378,296	1,508,535
Pigments, Paints, Varnishes, &c.	367,771	2,009,089	2,376,860
<i>Rocks and Minerals (incl. Asbestos)</i>	331,329	516,457	847,786
<i>Metals, Metal Manufactures, Machinery, &c.</i>	20,781,716	68,978,112	89,759,828
Iron and Steel, Pig, Rails, Bar, Rod, Sections, &c.	702,752	3,976,246	4,678,998
Iron and Steel, Plate and Sheet, Galvanised, &c. .. .. .	..	2,535,412	2,535,412
Iron and Steel, Plate and Sheet, Tinned and Other	1,987,868	2,451,045	4,438,913
Iron and Steel, Pipes and Tubes	58,765	1,961,965	2,020,730
Iron and Steel, Wire, Posts, and Other	284,157	3,810,564	4,094,721
Non-ferrous Metals	74,191	1,359,495	1,433,686

IMPORTS, QUEENSLAND, 1956-57—*continued.*

Commodity.	From Overseas.	From Other States.	Total.
	£	£	£
<i>Metals, Metal Manufactures, Machinery, &c.</i> (continued).			
Kitchenware, Cooking Appliances (not Electric)	94,276	1,465,523	1,559,799
Hand Tools	392,662	722,248	1,114,910
Motor Vehicles, Motor Cycles, Cycles, and Parts	5,185,782	16,480,524	21,666,306
Other Metal Goods (excl. Machinery and Elec. Goods)	1,139,181	5,855,211	6,994,392
Electrical Wire and Cable	134,372	1,675,369	1,809,741
Radios, Gramophones, &c., and Parts	9,414	1,808,454	1,817,868
Electric Heating and Cooking Appliances	35,140	862,649	897,789
Other Electrical Apparatus and Machinery	1,671,483	5,536,696	7,208,179
Internal Combustion Engines and Parts	646,299	605,707	1,252,006
Tractors and Parts	3,631,052	4,039,558	7,670,610
Railway and Tramway Vehicles, incl. Locos.	304,349	418,780	723,129
Household Machines, incl. Refrigerators	136,190	5,081,455	5,217,645
Agricultural Machinery, Implements, and Parts	586,399	3,693,711	4,280,110
Other Machinery, Machine Tools, and Parts	3,707,384	4,637,500	8,344,884
<i>Rubber and Rubber Manufactures</i>	1,248,533	5,637,218	6,885,751
Rubber Unmanufactured	915,284	86,502	1,001,786
Rubber Tyres and Tubes	218,805	4,127,123	4,345,928
Other Rubber Manufactures	114,444	1,423,593	1,538,037
<i>Wood and Wicker</i>	769,637	486,539	1,256,176
Logs	300,742	21,065	321,807
Timber, Undressed and Dressed	317,665	166,634	484,299
Furniture, Wood and Wicker Manufactures	151,230	298,840	450,070
<i>Earthenware, Cement, &c.</i>	1,042,365	1,604,687	2,647,052
Portland Cement	3,761	2,775	6,536
Glass	332,386	293,031	625,417
Glassware and Bottles	170,912	319,547	490,459
Crockery and Householdware, n.e.i.	408,708	287,236	695,944
Other Earthenware, China, Stoneware, &c.	126,598	702,098	828,696
<i>Paper, Paper Boards, and Pulp</i>	2,084,550	2,868,899	4,953,449
<i>Paper Manufactures, Stationery, and Books</i> ..	853,962	2,548,870	3,402,832
<i>Jewellery, Timepieces, Fancy & Sporting Goods</i>	387,358	2,687,795	3,075,153
<i>Optical, Scientific, and Photographic Appliances</i>	363,843	1,158,632	1,522,475
<i>Chemicals, Medicines, Fertilisers, &c.</i>	1,817,614	12,968,736	14,786,350
Medical Drugs, Toilet Goods, and Soaps	166,518	7,524,527	7,691,045
Other Drugs and Chemicals	739,820	3,720,350	4,460,170
Fertilisers	911,276	1,723,859	2,635,135
<i>Other Goods, n.e.</i>	2,571,198	6,210,686	8,781,884
Total Imports (excl. Specie)	48,884,036	180,352,035	229,236,071

4. TOTAL TRADE.

Commodity Groups.—The general pattern of Queensland's external trade during 1956-57 is summarised by commodity groups in the following statement.

	Total Exports.	Total Imports.	Total Trade.	Excess of Exports or Imports(—).
	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.
Foodstuffs of Animal Origin ..	43.3	3.9	47.2	39.4
Foodstuffs, &c., of Vegetable Origin	71.8	18.1	89.9	53.7
Animals, Animal and Vegetable				
Substances (not Foodstuffs) ..	112.7	15.8	128.5	96.9
Apparel and Textiles	5.2	35.1	40.3	—29.9
Oils, Fats, and Waxes	4.0	16.0	20.0	—12.0
Minerals, Metals, and Manufactures				
thereof	43.4	90.6	134.0	—47.2
Other Items	13.1	49.7	62.8	—36.6
Total	293.5	229.2	522.7	64.3

The export balance was accumulated for the most part in the first three groups, which consist of unprocessed or partly processed products of primary industry in the nature of foodstuffs and animal and vegetable substances including wool. Much of the small imports of animal foodstuffs was processed milk and cream, while the relatively larger imports of vegetable foodstuffs included confectionery, tea, processed fruit and vegetables, and some fresh fruit and vegetables of kinds not generally produced in Queensland or in seasonally short supply (such as potatoes and apples). Wool contributed most to the large exports in the group of inedible animal and vegetable substances. Tobacco, chiefly unmanufactured, was included in this group of exports, but its value was only about three-fifths of that of the imports of manufactured tobacco products.

Another important group of exports—minerals, metals, and manufactures thereof—showed even higher values for imports. For exports, its high value was chiefly due to the products of the mining industry, which included blister copper, lead, and various mineral concentrates and sands. Its dominating position in imports was due to highly processed manufactures, including motor vehicles, tractors, machinery of all kinds, and iron and steel products.

Other groups in which imports were much more important than exports were apparel and textiles, oils, fats, and waxes, and "other items". Petrol, kerosene, and other motor oils contributed most to the total for oils, fats, and waxes, while the miscellaneous group of other items included large values for rubber goods including tyres and tubes, paper and stationery, medical and toilet preparations, drugs and chemicals, and fertilisers.

Balance of Total Trade.—The following table provides a complete statement of Queensland's external visible trade.

TOTAL EXTERNAL TRADE, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Imports.			Exports.			Total Trade.	Favourable Visible Balance of Trade.
	Over-sea. <i>a</i>	Inter-state.	Total.	Over-sea. <i>a</i>	Inter-state. <i>b</i>	Total.		
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1947-48 ..	22,561	46,422	68,983	48,312	28,464	76,776	145,759	7,793
1948-49 ..	32,484	53,870	86,354	99,097	30,483	129,580	215,934	43,226
1949-50 ..	48,900	64,047	112,947	98,690	31,469	130,159	243,106	17,212
1950-51 ..	67,399	81,333	148,732	160,282	39,903	200,185	348,917	51,453
1951-52 ..	86,427	94,583	181,010	95,949	48,284	144,233	325,243	-36,777
1952-53 ..	43,222	92,891	136,113	145,095	50,763	195,858	331,971	59,745
1953-54 ..	55,627	143,672	199,299	165,103	75,382	240,485	439,784	41,186
1954-55 ..	68,883	153,811	222,694	154,480	78,045	232,525	455,219	9,831
1955-56 ..	61,730	161,445	223,175	152,138	90,588	242,726	465,901	19,551
1956-57 ..	48,884	180,352	229,236	190,377	103,161	293,538	523,173	64,302

a Excluding specie.

b Including the net export of live stock and wool overland until 1952-53; thereafter, outward movement included with exports and inward with imports.

It should be noted that some of the large increase in the recorded value of interstate imports in 1953-54 was due to the more complete system of collection which was instituted in that year. The table should be read with this fact in mind and its effect upon the visible balances shown for earlier years. The general fluctuations of the balances, however, may be taken as indicative of the external trade position.

The favourable visible balances shown in the foregoing table are absorbed by so-called "invisible" items—freight, insurances, interest, profits, commissions, tourists' remittances, &c. The unfavourable visible balance of 1951-52 was due to a drop in wool prices and a poor season reducing the value of exports while imports continued to increase following the boom conditions of the previous year. Except in abnormal times, Queensland, as a young country, has a net import (investment) balance after allowing for all payments due.

5. EXPORT PRICES.

Price index numbers for overseas exports are shown in the next table. These index numbers are calculated 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.

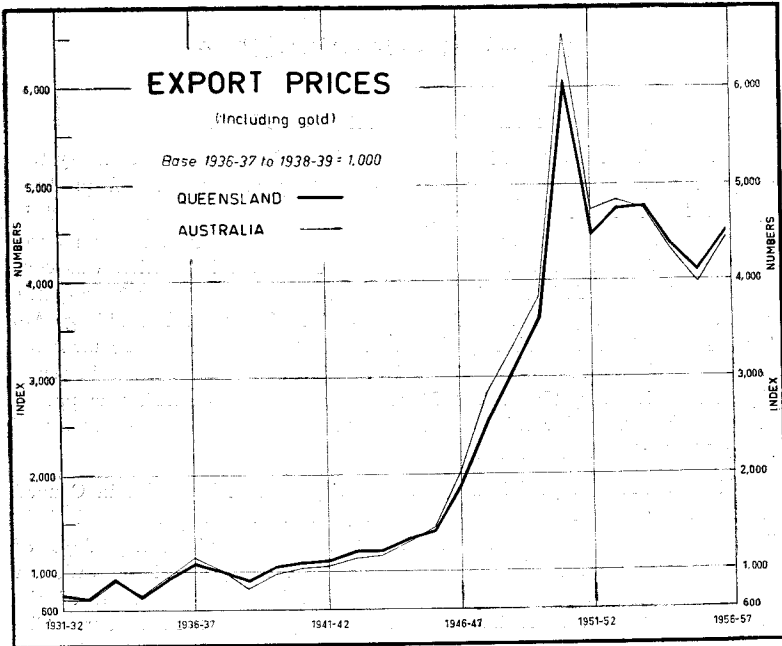
(Base: Average for Three Years Ended June, 1939 = 100.)

Year.	Australia.				Queensland.	
	Wool.	Other Groups.	All Groups.		All Groups.	
			Excluding Gold.	Including Gold.	Excluding Gold.	Including Gold.
1931-32	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	72	72	76	76
1932-33	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	70	71	72	72
1933-34	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	96	90	91	91
1934-35	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	74	75	74	75
1935-36	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	94	95	93	93
1936-37	122	108	116	115	108	108
1937-38	99	105	102	102	101	101
1938-39	79	87	82	83	91	91
1939-40	98	98	96	98	105	105
1940-41	101	106	103	104	108	109
1941-42	101	110	105	106	111	111
1942-43	117	112	114	114	121	121
1943-44	117	118	117	117	122	123
1944-45	117	141	130	130	135	134
1945-46	117	171	148	146	143	142
1946-47	173	228	209	203	191	188
1947-48	287	280	296	283	258	252
1948-49	365	305	348	332	313	305
1949-50	473	308	399	383	369	360
1950-51	999	365	690	654	623	604
1951-52	564	397	495	473	459	448
1952-53	616	371	505	483	489	476
1953-54	615	356	496	474	490	477
1954-55	538	342	450	431	449	438
1955-56	464	342	414	397	420	410
1956-57	578	331	464	444	459	447

n Not available.

The very rapid post-war rises in the prices of export commodities carried the export price index numbers to a peak, in 1950-51, which was more than six times the pre-war level. In that year wool prices more than doubled to average about 12s. per lb. greasy, and their fall in the following year, almost as steep as their rise, was mainly responsible for the decline in the index numbers to less than five times their pre-war average.

The movements of the index numbers since the depression years of the early 1930s are shown in the following diagram.



Chapter 10.—MARKETING.

1. THE QUEENSLAND SYSTEM.

Since the first world war Queensland has developed a system of producers' organisations for the marketing of agricultural produce. Special legislation regarding sugar and wheat marketing was passed in 1915 and 1920 respectively. In 1922 a general enabling Act was passed, and, in 1926, after various amendments, the general legislation was consolidated in *The Primary Producers' Organisation and Marketing Act*, which, with subsequent amendments, is still the general enabling Act for the establishment and organisation of marketing boards. To meet the particular circumstances of the fruit and vegetable industries, however, separate legislation, *The Fruit Marketing Organisation Act*, was passed in 1923. It was under this legislation that the Committee of Direction of Fruit Marketing was set up.

Each board and pool is a separate entity created by Order in Council on the initiative of petitioning growers, after due notice published in the *Gazette*. If a counter petition is received within thirty days of notice requesting a poll of the producers concerned, and is in order, a poll is taken, and the board is authorised only if 50 per cent. of the producers vote and three-fifths of the votes polled are in favour. The Order in Council confers the necessary powers, which in special cases may include ownership of the commodity. Nominations are then called for representatives and, if necessary, an election is held. The boards are established for limited periods which are extended, subject to the same procedure. If a poll is demanded and held, a simple majority decides the question of extension. Marketing boards usually comprise from two to six representatives of producers and the Director of Marketing or his deputy. Elections of representatives are held triennially. The presence of a government officer on each board ensures liaison with the Department of Agriculture and Stock, provides the board with experienced advice, and is a safeguard against abuse of statutory powers.

There is ample elasticity of method as between boards to suit different conditions and policies. The boards may or may not handle the commodity, store it, and negotiate sales. Sometimes the actual marketing is carried out by one or more commercial firms acting as agents. The commodities are graded, and the price quoted is for a standard grade, usually first quality. Deductions are made for inferior grades. Producers are paid in instalments commencing on delivery and concluding when the season's operations are completed. In the case of the Tobacco Leaf Marketing Board, pooling is not practised, and the Board sells tobacco leaf on behalf of each individual grower who delivers it. Bank advances are used for interim payments, and the accounts are all audited by the Auditor-General. The chief function is, of course, the pooling of sales receipts, which may vary widely per unit over place and time, as sales are made in local, Australian, or oversea markets.

The fact of organisation encourages incidental co-operative operations such as advertising and sales promotion generally, special dealings with large buyers or organisations, transport economies, crop insurance against hail, &c., and assistance to research and improvements in production, grading, processing, handling, and other activities. The boards have powers to impose levies for specific purposes.

In the case of sugar, butter, cheese, and dried fruits, there are Australia-wide marketing schemes which were instituted in order to pool a low export price with a comparatively high internal-consumption price and distribute the proceeds among all producers. For wheat, an Australia-wide scheme is in operation to stabilise the returns to growers for a period of five years up to the end of the 1957-58 season (see page 297). For eggs and egg products, export is controlled by the Australian Egg Board, which is constituted of representatives of State Egg Marketing Boards and empowered to operate export pools.

Commodity marketing boards are not empowered to control or regulate production, except in the case of sugar. When excessive production of sugar stimulated by high home prices threatened to bring down the average return for the crop very heavily, control of production became necessary. The amount of sugar which might be delivered from each mill was placed under control by *The Sugar Acquisition Act*, 1915. Particulars of the development of this control appear in section 2 below.

Wheat production, which threatened to be excessive in the early years of the 1939-1945 War compared with the limited shipping space available for exports, was restricted for four seasons by the Commonwealth Government. However, this policy, combined with effects of drought on the 1944-45 crop in the southern States and on the 1946-47 crop in Queensland and New South Wales and with tremendous demands from Europe, produced a serious shortage. From the next six crops, however, large overseas exports were made from Australia, despite a fall in acreage of 27.3 per cent. The international grain market has since changed radically, heavy carry-over stocks in exporting countries having been attended by a marked fall in prices.

The Peanut Industry Protection and Preservation Acts, 1939 to 1941, make provision for disease control, grading, and the separation of pools for edible and oil kernels if necessary.

Legal provision for Commonwealth pools to provide for enforcement of a home-consumption price above the export price, and for the control of internal trade necessary therefor, was declared *ultra vires* by the Privy Council in the James Case of 1936. In a Referendum on 6th March, 1937, the Commonwealth sought powers to legislate on this matter, which powers were refused by a substantial majority in every State. Similar marketing powers were again unsuccessfully sought in 1944 and 1946.

Before 1939, home-consumption prices were maintained for butter, cheese, and dried fruits by a purely voluntary agreement between the Commonwealth, States, and individual producers, any of whom, if they wished, had the legal right to renounce the agreement. With the passing by the Commonwealth Government of *The Dairying Industry Act*, 1952,

which provided for a stabilisation scheme for the dairying industry by the payment of bounties on production of butter and cheese, the States agreed, in order to ensure the payment of a guaranteed return to dairy farmers, to fix maximum prices under the laws of the States relating to prices for sale of butter and cheese on a basis determined from time to time by the Commonwealth Minister for Commerce and Agriculture. In the case of sugar, where virtually the whole production is in Queensland, output and sales can be controlled by this State's legislation. The small sugar production of New South Wales is sold under a special agreement between the Queensland Sugar Board and the individual producers. Home-consumption prices for sugar are determined by the Commonwealth Government by virtue of the Sugar Agreement contracted between the Queensland and Commonwealth Governments.

During the 1939-1945 War, the Commonwealth Government assumed control of the marketing of principal commodities under National Security Regulations issued under its Defence powers.

2. RAW SUGAR.

The Central Sugar Cane Prices Board was constituted by Act of Parliament in 1915, and comprises a chairman (a judge of the Supreme Court), a cane growers' representative, a millowners' representative, a qualified sugar chemist, and a person experienced in accountancy and audit. The Central Board is a judicial authority, and its functions are prescribed by *The Regulation of Sugar Cane Prices Acts, 1915 to 1954*. Within its jurisdiction, the Board's functions cover appeals against Local Board awards and other matters. In addition, the Board's functions include the granting of assignments for cane growing, control of the transfer of such assignments on sale or lease, recommendations on mill peaks, control of analyses of cane for payment purposes, and distribution of sugar moneys between mills and growers.

By authority of the same Act, a Local Cane Prices Board is constituted in each mill area to draw up, each year, an award or contract between the miller and the growers setting out the conditions relating to the supply of cane and the payment therefor. Either party, if not satisfied with the award, may appeal to the Central Board for amendment of the award which then, whether amended or not, becomes an award of the Central Board.

Of the 31 sugar mills operating in Queensland, eight are owned by companies registered as co-operative societies. They are South Johnstone, Tully, Racecourse, Farleigh, Cattle Creek, North Eton, Proserpine, and Gin Gin. Six others—Babinda, Mossman, Mulgrave, Plane Creek, Marian, and Isis—are owned by companies which distribute the majority or the whole of their profits among the growers but are not registered as co-operatives. The remaining 17 mills are owned by public or proprietary companies and distribute profits only to shareholders.

Control of Production.—The control of sugar production is effected primarily by means of mill peaks representing, in the case of each mill,

the quota of raw sugar which the Queensland Government undertakes to acquire. Mill peaks were introduced in 1929, and their aggregates (in terms of 94 net titre sugar) have been reviewed and increased as follows:—

1929-1938	..	611,428 tons	1952	..	963,080 tons
1939-1946	..	737,000 tons	1953	..	1,152,500 tons
1947-1948	..	737,000 tons	1954-1956	..	1,170,900 tons
		plus 3 per cent.*	1957	..	1,203,900 tons
1949	..	848,600 tons	1958	..	1,207,400 tons
		plus 3 per cent.*			
1950-1951	..	916,900 tons			
		plus 3 per cent. on 1949 peaks*			

* For soldier settlement.

To each grower is assigned an area of land which may be used for the production of cane for milling. Of the whole or "gross" area of the assignment not more than three-quarters, representing the "net" area, may be harvested in any season. This arrangement is designed to provide for rotational fallowing of the land.

A further control of individual farm production is provided by farm peaks determined annually and incorporated in the award. By this means the amount of cane to be accepted from each grower is defined, subject to the proviso that any deficiencies in the supply of some growers may be filled by other growers having cane available above their peak quota but from within the net area of the assignment.

Assignments.—Until the end of the 1939-1945 War no fresh assignments had been granted since assignments were reviewed about 1929-30, but under *The War Service (Sugar Industry) Land Settlement Acts, 1946 to 1951*, and *The War Service Land Settlement Acts, 1946 to 1951*, new assignments to eligible ex-servicemen were granted.

The Central Sugar Cane Prices Board has assigned, under *The Regulation of Sugar Cane Prices Acts, 1915 to 1954*, sufficient land to produce the aggregate mill peaks under normal conditions and reasonable rotation of land. Particulars of all assignments are shown below.

SUGAR CANE LAND ASSIGNMENTS, AT 30TH JUNE, 1958.

Category.	Assign- ments.	Area.	
		Gross.	Net.
	No.	Acres.	Acres.
Old Assignments	7,018	426,550	323,004
New Assignments—			
War Service	253	16,789	12,644
1950-1952 Expansion Scheme ..	813	49,913	37,694
Increased Assignments—			
War Service .. .. .	..	2,832	2,067
1950-1952 Expansion Scheme ..	..	97,884	72,545
Total	8,084	593,968	447,954

Commonwealth-State Control.—The Commonwealth Parliament in 1956 passed a Sugar Agreement Act, extending until 1961 legislation which had been in force since 1923 providing for an embargo on sugar imports. The agreement made in 1946 between the Commonwealth Government and the Queensland Government provided that refined sugar should be sold in each of the capital cities of Australia at £33 4s. per ton, but the price was increased to £37 6s. 8d. from 5th December, 1947, to £41 9s. 4d. from 7th November, 1949, to £53 6s. 8d. from 7th July, 1951, to £65 12s. 10d. from 24th March, 1952, to £73 16s. 11d. from 13th October, 1952, and to £82 1s. from 14th May, 1956. The Commonwealth Government also signed the 1937 International Sugar Agreement, which remained in operation until the outbreak of war. The British Ministry of Food then concluded arrangements annually with the Queensland Government for the purchase of Australia's surplus production of raw sugar during the seasons 1939 to 1949 inclusive.

A Commonwealth Countries Sugar Marketing Agreement became effective from the commencement of 1950, by which the United Kingdom undertook to find a market for the exportable surplus sugar of the Commonwealth producing countries. This agreement remained in operation until the end of 1952. From the beginning of 1953 export quotas were imposed, Australia's allocation being 600,000 tons.

When a new International Agreement became operative from 1st January, 1954, the Commonwealth Agreement was, in effect, embodied in the International Agreement and the Commonwealth exporting countries retained the overall quota of 2,375,000 tons provided for in the Commonwealth Agreement. The allocation of this total between exporting members of the British Commonwealth remained a matter for the countries and territories themselves, Australia's share being 600,000 tons. Of this total, 314,000 tons were allotted to Australia as its portion of a "negotiated price" quota, the balance of 286,000 tons being available for sale to various destinations on the basis of World price plus preference. The Commonwealth allocation was increased to 2,450,000 tons in 1956 and to 2,500,000 tons in 1958. Australia's share of the additional 125,000 tons International quota, effective from 1958, is 31,962 tons, and is available for sale on the "free" market.

From 1957, due to altered marketing arrangements in New Zealand, Australia's negotiated price quota was reduced to 300,000 tons and the "free" market quota correspondingly increased.

Subject to the agreement with the Commonwealth Government regarding the price in the Australian market, the Queensland Government controls sugar production. For each season a Proclamation is issued by the State Government acquiring the aggregate of the mill peak quotas, the changes in which are shown on page 285. In accordance with *The Sugar Acquisition Act*, 1915, ownership of all sugar output is vested in the Queensland Government. The Queensland Government engages the Colonial Sugar Refining Co. Ltd. and the Millaquin Sugar Co. Ltd. as agents for the refining of sugar for sale in Australia, and for the sea transport, financing, and selling of sugar for sale both in Australia and abroad. The net proceeds (£54 3s. per ton in 1957) from Australian sales after meeting

the charges for the above services and the receipts from export sales (£45 16s. 8d. in 1957) are pooled and a uniform price per ton paid to the mills on production up to each mill's peak quota. Production in excess of quotas from assigned land is paid for at the price (£44 1s. in 1957) realised for exports other than "negotiated price" sugar, but sugar from unassigned land realises only a nominal price of 10s. per ton. The cost of land transport to the nearest harbour falls on the mill.

Statistics.—Production is dealt with in Chapter 7. The following table shows the disposals of 94 net titre sugar by the Sugar Board in selected years since 1923.

AUSTRALIAN SUGAR PRODUCTION, RAW SUGAR MARKETED.

Season.	Thousands of Tons Sold.			Per Cent. Exported.	"Excess" Sugar.	
	Australia.	Overseas.	Total.		1,000 Tons.	Per Cent. of Exports.
1923	270	17	287	6	..	..
1925	289	227	516	44	..	..
1930	325	210	535	39	7	3
1935	337	310	647	48	45	15
1940	400	406	806	50	64	16
1945	456	210 ^a	666	32	19	9
1948	500	443	943	47	180	41
1949	497	440	937	47	86	20
1950	518	403	921	44	12	3
1951	588	157	745	21	2	1
1952	477	471	948	50	55	12
1953	522	732	1,254	58	101	14
1954	543	784	1,327	59	143	18
1955	545	626	1,171	53	39	6
1956	531	676	1,207	56	68	10
1957	550	742	1,292	57	132	18

^a Including a certain quantity distributed to distilleries and other essential services.

The next table shows the total realisations on sugar sold in Australia and overseas for the five seasons ended 1957.

RAW SUGAR, NET VALUES AND AVERAGE PRICES PAID TO MILLS.

Season.	Value of Sales.			Average Net Price per Ton.			
	Australia.	Overseas.	Total.	Australian Sales	Overseas Sales.	Average. ^a	Average. ^b
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1953 ..	25,007	28,330	53,337	47 18 6	38 13 9	43 8 3	42 7 11
1954 ..	25,533	29,339	54,872	47 1 0	37 8 0	42 9 11	41 4 7
1955 ..	25,568	24,156	49,724	46 18 0	38 11 6	42 14 2	42 6 5
1956 ..	28,459	27,942	56,401	53 11 6	41 6 5	47 1 9	46 10 6
1957 ..	29,796	34,033	63,829	54 3 0	45 16 8	49 17 2	49 4 11

^a Excluding "excess" sugar; Queensland sugar only.

^b Including "excess" sugar; Queensland sugar only.

Sugar Board Accounts.—The table below shows for each of the three years to 30th June, 1957, the expenditure incurred and the gross receipts from refined and raw sugar. The accounts are for financial years and do not coincide with the seasons.

SUGAR BOARD RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

Particulars.	1954-55.	1955-56.	1956-57.
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
Sales in Australia	35,531	37,262	40,903
Sales Overseas	35,146	30,027	36,367
Total Sales	70,677	67,289	77,270
Stocks at End of Year	5,690	5,779	5,083
Charges on Australian Sales ^a—			
Raw Sugar Sea Freights, &c. .. .	4,153	4,041	4,147
Refining	4,288	4,655	4,755
Managing and Financing	1,375	1,449	1,479
Selling	290	295	237
Trade Discounts, &c.	474	488	533
Syrup and Treacle Packages	145	144	161
Refined Sugar Freights	206	236	241
Charges on Oversea Sales—			
Freights, Port Handling, &c. .. .	4,184	4,336	6,741
Sacks and Exchange	1,117	943	882
Insurance, Commission, &c. .. .	426	407	368
Contribution to Fruit Industries .. .	216	216	261
Rebates on Sugar Content of Exported			
Manufactures	141	217	340
Administration and Sundries	33	50	40
Total Expenses	17,048	17,477	20,185
Raw Sugar Purchases	54,875	49,727	56,403
Percentage of Expenses to—	%	%	%
Gross Receipts	24.1	26.0	26.1
Purchases	31.1	35.1	35.8

^a Including managing and financing oversea sugar.

A debit balance on the year's operations, including changes in stocks, of £12,859 was carried forward at 30th June, 1957, and the total excess of assets was then £389,694.

3. BUTTER, CHEESE, AND EGGS.

Butter and Cheese.—A voluntary scheme to stabilise the price of butter, known as the "Paterson Plan", was introduced in January, 1926. However, it did not receive the support of all manufacturers and was subsequently replaced on 1st May, 1934, by a compulsory price equalisation plan for both butter and cheese. Complementary legislation for this plan was passed by the Commonwealth Government (Dairy Produce Act, 1933) and the State Governments of New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, and Tasmania, the object being to control the interstate and intrastate movements of butter and cheese. These Acts were subsequently invalidated in 1936 by the Privy Council decision in the James Case.

Since this decision a price equalisation scheme has operated voluntarily on the basis of agreements between manufacturers and the Commonwealth Dairy Produce Equalisation Committee Ltd. The Committee, comprising members of the State Dairy Products Boards and other representatives of the industry, enters into agreements with manufacturers to secure to them equal rates from sales of butter and cheese, for which purpose it may fix basic prices at which these products sold in Australia or abroad are to be taken into account. It equalises returns to factories through an Equalisation Fund. The States originally participating in the scheme were New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, and Tasmania in respect of both butter and cheese, and South Australia in respect of cheese only. South Australia and Western Australia entered the scheme in respect of butter on 1st April, 1946, and Western Australia included cheese in January, 1947.

Under the provisions of the various Dairy Industry Assistance Acts, the first of which was passed in 1942, the Commonwealth Government has provided subsidies on milk supplied for the manufacture of butter, cheese, and processed milk products. No subsidy has been paid on processed milk products since 1951-52.

BUTTER AND CHEESE MARKETING RETURNS AND SUBSIDY, TEN YEARS.

Year	Rate per cwt.			Amount of Subsidy paid in Queensland.
	Equalisation Price.	Subsidy.	Overall Return to Manufacturer.	

Butter.

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	£1,000.
1947-48	212	3·5	32	11·6	245	3·1	1,559
1948-49	237	6·7	28	11·3	266	6·0	1,366
1949-50	247	4·3	45	10·0	293	2·3	2,209
1950-51	241	8·3	85	8·5	327	4·8	4,066
1951-52	307	8·9	121	4·2	429	1·1	3,380
1952-53	398	1·1 ^r	85	0·0	483	1·1 ^r	4,166
1953-54	400	5·1	89	10·3	490	3·4	3,756
1954-55	395	10·3	79	0·0	474	10·3	3,627
1955-56	400	10·4	65	1·0 ^r	465	11·4 ^r	3,137
1956-57	392	6·6	65	7·8	458	2·4	2,697

Cheese.

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	£1,000.
1947-48	119	9·3	19	7·6	139	4·9	152
1948-49	138	1·0	11	3·9	149	4·9	94
1949-50	141	4·8	23	10·9	165	3·7	206
1950-51	144	1·6	37	10·9	182	0·5	305
1951-52	208	11·6	31	4·6	240	4·2	132
1952-53	232	4·8	32	0·0	264	4·8	269
1953-54	232	4·7	32	0·0	264	4·7	200
1954-55	220	2·2	29	11·0	250	1·2	216
1955-56	262	4·1 ^r	31	5·6	293	9·7 ^r	216
1956-57	223	11·9	26	2·6	250	2·5	135

^r Revised since last issue.

Under a five-year stabilisation plan which operated from 1st July, 1952, to 30th June, 1957, the Commonwealth Government, with the approval of the States, fixed the ex-factory price of butter and cheese, guaranteed to dairy farmers a return in keeping with their cost of production in respect of quantities of butter and cheese sold within the Commonwealth plus a quantity exported equivalent to 20 per cent. of home consumption, and hence determined the amount of subsidy it would make available to lift the return on that part of output covered by the guarantee to the guaranteed level.

A further five year stabilisation plan, embodying all the important features of the old plan came into operation from 1st July, 1957. However, at the suggestion of dairy industry leaders the Government agreed that any subsidy made available under the new scheme would be on the basis of a fixed amount in any dairying year, this amount to be determined by the Government at the commencement of each year. This decision means that deferred bounty payments can be made almost immediately after the season's close—probably in September or October—when actual production of butter and cheese for the season is known. Under the previous arrangement the precise subsidy commitment was not known until up to six or eight months later.

During the 1939-1945 War, contracts were arranged between the Governments of the Commonwealth and the United Kingdom whereby the latter undertook to purchase Australia's surplus butter and cheese. From 1944-45 the two Governments entered into long-term purchase agreements under which Australia agreed to make available to the United Kingdom all excess butter and cheese. Prices under the contract were subject to annual review on the request of either party. The prices for the last year of the contract (1954-55) ranged from 392s. 6d. (Australian currency) per cwt. f.o.b. for choice grade butter to 355s. for whey butter of pastry grade, and from 211s. 3d. per cwt. f.o.b. to 186s. 3d. according to grade for cheese.

This contract was not renewed on its expiry on 30th June, 1955, and from that date the Commonwealth Government ceased to be the principal in the sale of Australia's butter and cheese in the United Kingdom. The Australian Dairy Produce Board assumed this duty, and a representative of the Board in London took over the functions of consignee from the Ministry of Food. The Commonwealth Government in 1954 passed amending legislation to ensure that the Dairy Produce Board had the necessary powers. Manufacturers or their duly appointed agents (operating as licensees under the Dairy Produce Export Control Act) export butter and cheese. The Board in England allocates supplies to selected agents who sell them under the general direction of the Board, the agents accounting to the Board for all sales made and the Board in turn accounting to the manufacturers. For export markets other than the United Kingdom, sales procedure is similar, namely, sales by manufacturers through licensees of the Board, with the Board reserving the right to arrange bulk sales itself to any other country. The machinery of the Commonwealth Dairy Produce Equalisation Committee is still used to offset fluctuations caused by the vagaries of the market.

Amounts realised on exports of butter and cheese in excess of the f.o.b. equivalent of the guaranteed return have been credited to the Dairy Industry Stabilisation Fund, which was established in July, 1948, for the purpose of stabilising returns from exports. During 1951-52 the fund met the deficiency in respect of all exports which did not return sufficient to meet the basic return to the factory. From 1st July, 1952, to 30th June, 1957, the fund has been available to the industry to be used, in whatever manner considered desirable, to make good any deficiency in respect of all exports other than the quantity provided for under the five-year stabilisation plan. At 30th June, 1958, the amount to the credit of the fund was approximately £1,500,000. The Act was amended in 1957 to enable the Board to use the fund for such other purposes as are approved by the Minister for Primary Industry.

The Butter Marketing Board.—This Board was established in 1925 and is concerned principally with the regulation of supplies to markets. In 1936 it obtained the right to be sole vendor of "pat" butter in the Brisbane area. The objectives of this were to obtain for the producers the additional profits arising from the sale of certain blends and brands, and to obtain exact control of the grades of butter placed on the market.

The next table shows sales of Queensland butter in Australia and overseas, according to the records of the Butter Marketing Board. (For production statistics see Chapter 7.)

SALES OF QUEENSLAND BUTTER TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT FOR EQUALISATION.

Year.	Australian Sales.		Overseas Sales.		Total Sales.	Proportion Sold Overseas.
	Queensland.	Other.	Great Britain.	Other. ^a		
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	%
1947-48	11,271	3,151	31,268	1,581	47,271	69.5
1948-49	10,809	3,334	31,402	1,653	47,198	70.0
1949-50	11,708	4,869	28,485	3,134	48,196	65.6
1950-51	15,816	8,395	19,943	3,290	47,444	49.0
1951-52	16,600	7,064	899	3,287	27,850	15.0
1952-53	15,062	6,596	19,849	7,499	49,006	55.8
1953-54	15,570	8,329	15,317	2,580	41,796	42.8
1954-55	16,290	5,686	21,396	2,543	45,915	52.1
1955-56	15,867	3,573	24,999	3,751	48,190	59.7
1956-57	16,156	6,354	13,506	5,066	41,082	45.2

^a Including butter sold to tinnern for export, and butter for ships' stores.

In the three years 1947-48 to 1949-50, the proportion of butter sold overseas had almost recovered its pre-war level, but, in 1950-51, increased Australian sales, both in Queensland and the other States, reduced the amount sold overseas to the lowest since 1946-47. In 1951-52, severe drought conditions throughout the dairying districts reduced Queensland production to the lowest since 1926-27, but a good season in 1952-53 lifted production and total sales to their highest levels for ten years.

Butter sales in 1956-57 were worth £15·6m., excluding Commonwealth subsidy paid through factories amounting to £2·7m. The average net price returned to factories (about 3s. 6d. per lb.) was 1d. less than in 1955-56.

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 16,365 tons in 1956-57. The recorded consumption of butter (including farm production) per head in Queensland for 1938-39 was 33·2 lb., which was about the same as the recorded Australian consumption per head of 32·7 lb. From June, 1943, butter consumption was rationed to enable larger quantities to be made available for commitments overseas and for the Forces, and the civilian per capita ration allowance was 26 lb. A reduction in the ration allowance to 6 oz. per week (19·5 lb. per annum) was made throughout the Commonwealth in June, 1944. Butter rationing in Australia ended on 16th June, 1950, and consumption in Queensland for all purposes, including factories, hotels, cafes, &c., averaged 27·1 lb. per head in 1956-57.

The next table shows, for ten years, the average prices of butter, as quoted in London and Brisbane, and Australian equalisation values, i.e., net return to manufacturers at agents' floors, Queensland ports of shipment or other recognised centres of distribution.

BUTTER PRICES PER LB.

Year.	London. <i>a</i>		Brisbane.	Australian Equalisation Value.
	Sterling.	Australian Currency.	Australian Currency.	Australian Currency.
	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>
1947-48	23·57	29·46	19·48	22·75
1948-49	26·79	33·48	23·13	25·45
1949-50	28·93	36·16	23·13	26·67
1950-51	30·54	38·17	23·13	25·90
1951-52	32·79	40·98	33·50	32·97
1952-53	35·36	44·20	44·75	42·65
1953-54	36·64	45·80	44·75	42·90
1954-55	35·36	44·20	44·75	42·41
1955-56	36·67	45·84	48·38	42·95
1956-57	29·77	37·21	49·88	42·06

a From 1939-40 to 1954-55 butter was sold on the London market on an f.o.b. Australia basis, and the price shown has been calculated by adding shipping charges, &c., on the basis of pre-war charges. Since 1954-55 the price shown represents the approximate nett pool return for choicest butter.

Cheese.—Since 1934, returns to producers of cheese have (as in the case of butter) been averaged from the different markets through the Commonwealth Equalisation Scheme, under which uniform prices obtain

throughout the various States (see page 288). Details of equalisation and subsidy rates and manufacturers' returns are shown on page 289. The Cheese Marketing Board fixes intrastate prices, licenses manufacturers, agents, and wholesale dealers, and determines rates of commission, terms, &c.

Particulars of the disposal of Queensland cheese on the various markets during the last five years are set out in the table below.

DISPOSAL OF QUEENSLAND CHEESE, FIVE YEARS.

Market.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56.	1956-57.
	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.
Local	5,534	5,849	5,824	5,795 ^r	5,937
Interstate	2,610	1,854	1,548	1,230	767
Processors for Australian Market	5,428	4,379	4,129	3,570 ^r	4,332
Processors for Overseas	889	750	621	579	575
Exported to U.K.	4,642	1,238	3,973	4,613	3,064
Other Exports	962	1,059	584	438	94
Total	20,065	15,129	16,679	16,225 ^r	14,769

^r Revised since last issue.

Eggs.—The Egg Marketing Board was constituted in 1923 as a grower-controlled organisation under the provisions of *The Primary Producers' Organisation and Marketing Acts*. As from 5th July, 1943, control of the egg industry was assumed, as a war-time measure, by the Commonwealth Government, and the Board became a receiving and selling agent of the Commonwealth Controller of Egg Supplies. Commonwealth control ended on 31st December, 1947. On 1st July, 1947, the Central Queensland Egg Marketing Board commenced marketing operations for an area centred on Rockhampton, and the original Board became the South Queensland Egg Marketing Board covering the area in South Queensland which it had previously controlled.

The South Queensland Board handles most of the commodity through its premises in Brisbane, but it has a depot at Toowoomba, and in 1956-57 employed agents in seven of the other main country centres. The Central Queensland Board at first marketed through an agent (Central Queensland Meat Export Co. Pty. Ltd.), but since 1st April, 1950, the Board has operated its own floor.

Eggs handled by the Boards include only those from flocks registered under the Egg Industry Regulations (i.e., flocks of more than 250 birds up to March, 1957, 150 or more up to October, 1957, and 50 or more thereafter). Figures do not include eggs from the flocks of registered owners licensed to sell privately, nor legal sales from smaller flocks.

In 1956-57, receivals by the South Queensland Board and its agents totalled 8,138,128 dozen (including 71,988 dozen purchased from New South Wales). The Central Queensland Board received 345,447 dozen produced locally.

The South and Central Boards respectively made gross payments to producers in 1956-57 of £1,667,911 and £81,454, with average net payments for all grades of 37-98d. and 46-38d. per dozen.

During the 1939-1945 War, contracts were made with the Government of the United Kingdom for the purchase of Australia's surplus eggs. For the 1947-48 season the United Kingdom agreed to purchase Australia's exportable surplus of eggs in shell and egg pulp at prices considerably in advance of those operating in previous years; and early in 1948, entered into an agreement covering eggs, egg pulp, and egg powder for the five seasons 1948-49 to 1952-53.

For 1953-54 the Ministry of Food agreed to pay the Australian Government the actual United Kingdom market realisations for eggs in shell, less actual costs paid by the Ministry. These realisations were nearly 25 per cent. below those of 1952-53, and to cushion the effect of the fall, the Commonwealth Government made a special grant of £250,000 to egg producers in 1954.

From the beginning of 1954-55 the Ministry of Food ceased to act as principal in the distribution of eggs in the United Kingdom. Following this move the Australian Egg Board was reconstituted, and during 1954-55, 1955-56 and 1956-57 this Board (comprising representatives from the Egg Boards of Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, and Western Australia), and the New South Wales Egg Board selling on its own behalf, made exports to selected agents in the United Kingdom and elsewhere. In the 1957-58 season, the New South Wales Board joined the other State Boards for the export of egg pulp by the pool conducted by the Australian Egg Board, but continued to export shell eggs on its own behalf.

4. WHEAT.

State Wheat Board.—The State Wheat Board was constituted by a special Act in 1920 and has its administrative headquarters in Toowoomba. Up to the 1939-40 season the Board was in complete control of the Queensland wheat crop. It took delivery of it each year as harvested and arranged for its grading, storage, and sale, including export sales in several years when the crop was in excess of local requirements. It made the necessary sale agreements with millers and others and provided seed wheat for purchase by farmers. It organized and conducted a hail insurance scheme, levying growers to obtain funds.

In 1940 the Australian Wheat Board was set up to handle and market the whole Australian crop and the State Board was appointed its agent and sole licensed receiver for Queensland. In this capacity the State Board continued to receive, grade and store the crop and to arrange the loading and dispatch of grain to fulfil orders and for export. For these services the State Board receives allowances from the Australian Board. The State Board also sells on its own account wheat, obtained from the Australian Board, to produce merchants and others. It has also continued to conduct its hail insurance scheme.

The State Board owns numerous wheat storages, including nine concrete silos, situated near railway sidings in all the main wheat growing areas. These have been financed by means of moneys obtained by levies on growers delivering grain to the various pools over the years. Wheat is delivered to these storages—other than small quantities sent direct to mills and merchants. Prior to 1951-52, when a small quantity was experimentally stored in bulk, the wheat was all handled in bagged form. Bulk handling commenced with the establishment of two bulkheads on the Downs used for the 1952-53 crop and one was also set up in Brisbane chiefly for use in connection with the bulk loading of ships. The first concrete silo on the Downs took in some grain at the end of the 1953-54 harvest and two more were available in 1954-55. By the 30th June, 1958 nine silos and three bulkheads with capacities of 2,640,000 and 330,000 bushels respectively were available on the Downs and the capacity at Brisbane was 500,000 bushels. Shed storages could take 16,030,000 bushels and the total capacity of all Board storages was 19,500,000 bushels. The wheat terminal under construction at Brisbane will store 1,300,000 bushels, and the loading rate to ships will be approximately 30,000 bushels per hour.

The table hereunder shows deliveries of Queensland wheat to the Pools over the last seven seasons, covering the period during which some bulk handling has operated. The table also shows the net returns per bushel to growers at growers' sidings for Q1 quality milling wheat allowing for the inclusion of premium payments and for the deduction of railage costs and of levies for the hail insurance and building funds.

DELIVERIES TO STATE WHEAT BOARD AND RETURN TO GROWERS,
1951-52 TO 1957-58.

Season.	Pool No.	Deliveries of Queensland Wheat.			Return to Grower at Grower's Siding for Q1 Milling Wheat per Bushel. ^a	
		Bulk.	Bagged.	Total.	Bulk.	Bagged.
		Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	s. d.	s. d.
1951-52 ..	15	14,500	6,153,917	6,168,417	13 7-93 ^b	15 4-01 ^b
1952-53 ...	16	381,422	16,394,912	16,776,334	13 11-725	15 0-85
1953-54 ..	17	485,763	8,616,160	9,101,923	10 7-038	11 2-939
1954-55 ..	18	814,019	13,790,807	14,604,826	10 10	11 5-536
1955-56 ..	19	1,180,709	12,917,414	14,098,123	10 10	11 6-45
1956-57 ^d ..	20	1,038,168	4,798,496 ^r	5,836,664 ^r	9 5-5 ^c	9 9-5 ^c
1957-58 ^d ..	21	1,604,780 ^e	3,632,747 ^e	5,237,527 ^e	10 4-5 ^f	10 8-5 ^f

^a Return equals Total Advances by Australian Wheat Board, plus Premium Payments by State Wheat Board on Q1 Milling Wheat, less Railage Deduction, less Hail Insurance Levy and Building Fund Levy. ^b Includes refund of contributions to Wheat Prices Stabilisation Fund—1s. 3-066d. (plus small amount of interest). ^c To 14-7-58: Further advance still to be made. ^d The figures for these years do not include a large but unrecorded quantity of wheat sold direct to Interstate buyers by growers and not delivered to the Pool. ^e Figures liable to slight revision should further deliveries be made. ^f First Advance only, but includes a special emergency premium of 1s. 0d. a bushel. ^r Revised since last issue.

Queensland, unlike the rest of Australia, does not operate on the f.a.q. standard. The State Board operates a scheme for grading and

classifying milling wheat into three grades (Q1, Q2, and Q2A), which remain at a constant standard. The figures of bushels delivered shown in the table are bushels of 60 lb. calculated on the weight of wheat delivered. The heavier wheats delivered are classified into the three milling qualities according to weight per actual bushel subject to being free from foreign matter and to certain other conditions. All other grain is graded as feed quality. The figures for bushels shown in the table are therefore on a different basis from those appearing in the production chapter and elsewhere in the Year Book which are on a volume basis of three bushels to a bag irrespective of weight.

Although dry weather results in small crops in some years, Queensland is now an important wheat producing State and in most years has a considerable quantity of hard milling wheat available for export. Queensland milling wheat is recognised as being the best on the average in Australia and over 95 per cent. of the crop is usually graded as milling wheat. Hard milling wheat of high protein content is sought after by oversea buyers and, as a result of good prices received for exports, the

PRICES PER BUSHEL OF QUEENSLAND WHEAT FOR HOME CONSUMPTION.

Period Commencing—	Price to Mills.			Price to Produce Trade.	
	Bulk.	Bagged.	Quality-Premium.	Bulk.	Bagged.
		<i>a</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>a c</i>
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
1st December, 1948 ..	6 8	7 4	2½	6 8½	7 5½
11th December, 1950 ..	7 10	8 9	2½	7 10½	8 9½
1st July, 1951 ..	7 10	9 7	2½	7 10½	9 7½
1st December, 1951 ..	10 0	11 9	2½	12 2	13 11
19th June, 1952 ..	10 0	11 6	2½	12 2	13 8½
20th October, 1952 ..	10 0	11 3	2½	12 2	13 5½
1st December, 1952 ..	11 11	13 0	2½	14 1	15 2
9th November, 1953 ..	11 11	12 11	2½	14 1	15 1
1st December, 1953 ..	14 1½	15 1½	2½	14 3½	15 3½
1st February, 1954 ..	14 1½	14 11	2½	14 3½	15 1
22nd February, 1954 ..	14 1½	14 10½	2½	14 3½	15 0½
13th December, 1954 ..	14 1½	14 10½	2½	14 3½	15 0½
16th May, 1955 ..	14 1½	14 10½	2½	14 3½	15 0½
1st December, 1955 ..	13 5½	14 2½	2½	13 7½	14 4½
1st December, 1956 ..	13 9½	14 6½	2½	13 11½	14 8½
22nd January, 1957 ..	13 9½	14 6½	2½	16 11½ ^e	17 8½ ^e
1st December, 1957 ..	14 4	15 1	2½	16 11½ ^f	17 8½ ^f
4th December, 1957 ..	17 3½	18 0½	<i>d</i>	16 11½ ^f	17 8½ ^f

a Varied because of changes in cost of bags as well as in wheat prices.

b Additional charge for high grade milling wheat. An additional special premium of 2-5d. per bushel is paid for wheat milled and sold as flour on the Downs.

c Since 1st December, 1951, the prices charged to customers purchasing large quantities each month have been 2d. less than those shown. *d* A surcharge of 2s. 11-25d. is included in the prices charged to mills to cover a quality premium of 6d., an emergency premium of 1s. 0d., and a contribution towards cost of importing wheat from other States of 1s. 5-25d. *e* Includes a surcharge of 3s. 0d. to cover cost of importing wheat from other States. *f* Includes a surcharge of 2s. 5-5d. to cover cost of importing wheat from other States.

Queensland Board receives extra payments which are distributed to growers as special premiums. The extra amounts so received together with proceeds from special payments made by Queensland millers enabled the State Board to pay total premiums amounting to 6d. a bushel on the Q1 and 3d. a bushel on the Q2 deliveries by growers who supplied the 1954-55 and 1955-56 pools with these grades of grain, and 4-5d. and 3d. respectively for the 1956-57 pool. In addition a number of growers were paid special premiums ranging from 1s. to 2s. a bushel for supplying grain used for seed purposes.

For some years the Australian Board's selling price for wheat for home consumption remained fixed at 4s. 5d. per bushel, Brisbane, for milling purposes, and 4s. 6d. per bushel, Brisbane, for stock feeding, both prices being on a bagged basis, but from the 1946-47 season all selling prices have been fixed on a bulk basis with adjustments for value of bags sold with the wheat. Particulars of the selling prices at Brisbane of both bulk and bagged wheat from 1st December, 1948, are given in the table on page 296.

The following table shows the sales of Queensland wheat during the last five years. The figures cover sales made by the Board for the purposes mentioned, and do not include wheat retained by growers on the farms for seed and feed. Wheat imported from other States by the Board is excluded. The sales are those made during the calendar years shown and do not refer to grain from any particular harvest. All figures are expressed in terms of bushels of untreated wheat.

SALES OF QUEENSLAND WHEAT.

Year.	For Local Use as—				Overseas 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.
1953 ..	5,702	2,481	375	146	4,442	222	13,368
1954 ..	5,921	2,255	266	121	44	433	9,040
1955 ..	6,365	1,634	187	121	4,201	1,236	13,744
1956 ..	6,361	1,599	109	122	5,333	1,522	15,046
1957 ^a ..	6,131	432	227	82	1	475	7,348

^a In 1957 Queensland wheat was supplemented by sales of 1,098(000) bushels imported from other States and used for flour 304(000) bushels, breakfast foods 51(000) bushels, and stock food 743(000) bushels.

Australian Wheat Board.—All wheat produced in Australia, beginning with portion of the 1938-39 crop, has been marketed through the Australian Wheat Board, with separate pools for each crop. Crops from the 1938-39 to 1947-48 seasons were marketed under National Security Regulations, the crops being acquired by the Commonwealth, while those from the 1948-49 and later seasons have been covered by marketing and stabilisation plans enacted by complementary Commonwealth-State legislation.

Advances are made to growers in anticipation of sales and guaranteed by the Commonwealth Government. Payments made to growers from the

various pools in the last ten years, in terms of the amounts paid per bushel for bagged f.a.q. wheat, f.o.r. ports, are as follows:—

1948-49: 12s. 0d.	1951-52: 15s. 11d.	1954-55: 12s. 7d.
1949-50: 13s. 10d.	1952-53: 16s. 1d.	1955-56: 12s. 8d.
1950-51: 14s. 1d.	1953-54: 12s. 9d.	1956-57: 12s. 11d.
1957-58 (incomplete): 11s. 4d.		

The amounts include refunds of wheat tax on account of pools for the years 1947-48 to 1951-52.

The Wheat Industry Stabilisation Plan, as it operated throughout Australia during each of the seasons 1941-42 to 1948-49, provided for the registration of farms and licensing of areas. Areas allotted to each grower were fixed in proportion to the average sown during the basic four-year period. Although licensing continued during the 1945-46 to 1948-49 seasons, growers were permitted to plant without restriction. The Wheat Industry Stabilisation Board ceased to function in December, 1948. A revised stabilisation plan operated for the 1948-49 to 1952-53 seasons. The principal amendment was that control of production was not required.

Particulars of guaranteed prices, subsidies, &c., for the years 1947-48 to 1951-52 appear on page 281 of the 1954 *Year Book*, and for 1952-53 on page 292 of the 1956 *Year Book*. All contributions paid into these earlier prices stabilisation funds were refunded and details are given on page 292 of the 1956 *Year Book*.

1953-54 to 1957-58 Wheat Stabilisation Plan.—Agreement between the Commonwealth and State Governments on this plan was reached at a conference held in July, 1954. The plan was subsequently approved by a 94 per cent. majority in a poll of wheat-growers, and has been made effective by the passing of complementary Commonwealth and State legislation. The main provisions of the stabilisation plan are as follows:—

- (i) The plan applies to the crops of the 1953-54 to 1957-58 seasons inclusive.
- (ii) The Australian Wheat Board, during the period of the plan, is the sole authority for the marketing of wheat within Australia and wheat and flour for export. (In Queensland, the State Wheat Board acts as agent.)
- (iii) The Commonwealth Government guarantees to growers a return equal to the ascertained cost of production in respect of up to 100 million bushels of wheat exported from each of the five seasons' crops.
- (iv) A stabilisation fund is to be established by levying, when export realisations exceed the cost of production, an export tax of up to 1s. 6d. per bushel on wheat exported.
- (v) The maximum amount of the fund is to be £20m. Repayments from the fund will be made to the oldest contributing pool on the recommendation of the Australian Wheat Board when moneys in the fund exceed this figure.
- (vi) When export realisations fall below the cost of production, returns are to be raised in respect of up to 100 million bushels

from each crop to that level, firstly by drawing on the stabilisation fund, and, secondly, when that source is exhausted, by the Commonwealth Government.

- (vii) The same home-consumption price provisions apply for the five years as for the three years ended 1955-56 under the earlier wheat marketing plan. If Australia should not be a party to an International Wheat Agreement during any part of this period, the current price for export sales by the Australian Wheat Board is to be taken in determining the home-consumption price instead of the ruling International Wheat Agreement export price.

For 1953-54 and 1954-55, the selling price for home consumption was fixed at 14s. 1½d. per bushel bulk basis f.o.r. ports, for 1955-56 at 13s. 5½d. per bushel, and for 1956-57 at 13s. 9½d. per bushel. [The Queensland prices for 1956-57 were 13s. 9½d. per bushel for milling wheat, and 16s. 9½d. per bushel (including 3s. per bushel to cover transport costs of South Australian wheat) for wheat stock food. The price for stock food remained the same for 1957-58 but the price for milling wheat rose to 14s. 4d. per bushel on 1st December, 1957, and to 16s. 9-25d. on 4th December, this latter price including 1s. 0d. emergency premium and 1s. 5-25d. towards the cost of importing wheat from southern states.]

Under the new plan the 1953-54 pool paid £9.2m. into the Wheat Prices Stabilisation Fund. From this the 1954-55 and 1955-56 pools received, respectively, £188,000 and £1,036,000 from the Fund to meet the Commonwealth guarantee. For 1957-58 money was paid into the Fund.

5. WOOL.

Details of the arrangements made for the disposal of the Australian wool clip during the 1939-1945 War appear on page 282 of the *1954 Year Book*.

Wool sales were resumed in September, 1946. The average auction room price in Australia of greasy wool, as computed by the National Council of Wool-selling Brokers, rose from 24.49d. in 1946-47 to the record price of 144.19d. in 1950-51. For the years 1956-57 and 1957-58 the prices were 79.66d. and 62.27d. per lb. respectively. These prices represent the average prices realised for all greasy wool, of whatever type or quality, marketed during the years mentioned.

Practically all Queensland wool is sold at public auctions organised by the National Council of Wool-selling Brokers. All auction sales in Queensland are held in Brisbane, and, in 1956-57, there were eleven such sales, the total amounts of wool sold being 237.2m. lb. of greasy and 3.3m. lb. of scoured, which realised £84.7. Further particulars of Brisbane wool sales are given on page 157. Some New South Wales wool is sold at Brisbane sales, and similarly a certain amount of Queensland wool is taken to New South Wales to the wool sales held at Sydney and Newcastle. Buyers from overseas countries attend the wool sales.

6. COTTON.

This Board dates from 1926 when it took over from a previous organisation which promoted the development of this industry, at first under guaranteed prices and later under bounty and tariff protection. The Board is active in fostering production, which varies greatly with the seasons. It distributes seed, bales, bags, &c., advises on varieties, and assists in combating pests and promoting research and improved methods. The Board operates ginneries and processes by-products, producing cotton-seed oil, meal, and cake, and linters. In 1957 its oil mill treated 704 short tons of cotton-seed.

Australian consumption of raw cotton since 1927 has increased from 3,000 bales of lint to 90,000 bales. Up to 1930, local production exceeded consumption; from 1931 to 1935 production was approximately equal to consumption (except for a poor season in 1932). Production was 13,504 bales of lint in 1936, but consumption had then risen to 20,000 bales. In spite of efforts to extend it during the war years, production fell from 11,437 bales in 1941 to 522 bales in 1949. There was increased production in each of the next three years and a very favourable season in 1953. In 1954 production fell, but it recovered in 1955, when, however, it was equivalent to only 5 per cent. of consumption by Australian spinners. Production has fallen considerably since 1955.

For the 1957 season 3,413,641 lb. of seed cotton were received and 1,340,586 lb. of lint were produced. Payments to growers were £225,219, averaging 15-837d. per lb. of seed cotton.

The following table gives particulars which include Cotton Marketing Board estimates in round figures of the consumption of cotton lint by Australian spinners. In addition, about 2,000 bales a year are used by woollen mills. The consumption covers a variety of grades and staples which the Cotton Marketing Board endeavours to supply, but the production cannot coincide with consumption requirements in detail.

SEED COTTON, LINT, AND MARKET AVAILABLE.

Season.	Seed Cotton.	Proportion of Lint.	Lint.	Australian Consumption of Lint (Estimated).
	1,000 Lb.	Per Cent.	Bales. ^a	Bales. ^a
1948	2,070	34.4	1,439	90,000
1949	737	34.5	522	70,000
1950	1,107	36.3	806	70,000
1951	1,494	36.8	1,124	70,000
1952	2,156	35.0	1,483	80,000
1953	5,424	38.1	4,229	80,000
1954	3,688	37.0	2,819	80,000
1955	5,651	38.3	4,386	85,000
1956	3,936	37.1	3,046	85,000
1957	3,414	39.3	2,845	90,000

^a Bales of approximately 500 lb.

There is a general understanding that the tariff protection given to cotton spinners is dependent on their use of the Australian raw material as far as possible, although they may have to import the long staple Egyptian type of cotton which is not grown in Queensland. The marketing of cotton lint is arranged between the Board and the Australian spinners. Contracts are made on the basis of the import parity price of cotton of a standard grade, as recommended by the Tariff Board. Premiums or discounts for other grades are fixed for the year. The crop is harvested between March and August, and ginning reaches its peak in April or May, while the spinners' purchases extend evenly over the year.

In 1946 the Commonwealth Government passed an amendment to *The Bounty Act* of 1941, extending for five years the guarantee of a minimum average net return to growers of 15d. per lb. of raw cotton, equivalent to 5.25d. per lb. of seed cotton, delivered on rails at grower's railing station, and in 1950 the guarantee was increased to 9½d. per lb. for five years commencing 1951. On account of rising prices, the guarantee was increased to 14d. per lb. for the 1953 to 1958 crops, and has now been extended for a further five years from 1st January, 1959.

The average net return to growers for raw cotton rose from 11.2d. per lb. in 1939 to 16.6d. in 1945, and then remained fairly steady until it rose to 24.7d. in 1949, 31.4d. in 1950, and 58.1d. in 1951. In 1952 it fell to 32.4d., but rose again to 37.8d. in 1953, 38.5d. in 1954, 36.8d. in 1955, 38.6d. in 1956 and 40.3d. in 1957. The equivalent prices for seed cotton were 4.0d. in 1939, 14.3d. in 1956 and 15.8d. in 1957. Commonwealth bounty was £119,826 for 1956 and £75,835 for 1957 season.

7. SPECIAL NORTHERN BOARDS.

Atherton Tableland Maize.—This Board was established in 1923 to treat maize for market and to pool receipts from different markets. Tableland maize, as a consequence of the tropical climatic conditions under which it is grown, has a high moisture content and has to be dried to 14 per cent. moisture before it can be stored. The Board operates a number of storage silos equipped with the necessary mechanism to shell, test, dry, clean, fumigate, and bag maize for sale. It also grists maize into various forms, and compounds poultry, pig, and cattle foods. The Tableland usually produces approximately one-fifth of the State's output, but the rest, grown over a wide area of the State, is not under control.

ATHERTON TABLELAND MAIZE MARKETING BOARD.

Particulars.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56.	1956-57.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Maize Received at Silos	17,430	12,699	13,513	9,606	5,954
Northern Sales ..	4,293	4,709	5,497	6,533	5,954
Payments to Growers per Ton ^a ..	£ s. d. 26 4 4	£ s. d. 20 15 8	£ s. d. 21 19 6	£ s. d. 19 16 3	£ s. d. 20 10 4
Expenses per Ton ^b ..	9 8 11	8 16 4	8 2 4	8 5 0	7 18 9
Loan Liability at end of season ..	£ 37,300	£ 35,000	£ 58,000	£ 54,000	£ 53,000

^a Actual payments vary according to grade.

^b Expenses cover all costs, including carting, shelling, sacks, freights, insurance, &c.

The tonnage received for treatment and the expenses involved in handling vary with the season. Average production over the life of the Board exceeds 16,000 tons, and up to half this total is absorbed by the North Queensland market. The balance above the northern requirements is sold either interstate or overseas. During the 1956-57 season approximately two-thirds of the estimated crop of 18,000 tons was destroyed by cyclone. The entire residue of the crop, 5,954 tons, was disposed of on the local market. Total realisations were £164,832

At the time of the establishment of the Board, approximately £87,000 was borrowed from the Government. During 1954-55 the Board purchased additional cleaning machinery to the value of £25,000, and at the invitation of the Treasury the balance of its government loan was taken over by the Board's bankers. Total loan indebtedness to the Bank of New South Wales at 31st May, 1957, was £52,957.

Northern Pig Marketing Board.—This was established in 1923 and controls the district market for pigs. A large proportion of the pigs produced in the district is sold to the co-operative bacon factory at Mareeba.

A decline in pig production in North Queensland during the years 1946 to 1948, mainly due to seasonal conditions, was followed during 1949 and 1950 by a return to normal production, which was assisted by the introduction by the Board during 1947 and 1948 of breeders from Central and Southern Queensland. After 1950-51, seasonal and other factors reduced the quantity of foodstuffs available for pigs, and their production again declined. During 1956-57, the demand for pig meat from within the Board's area was met by the introduction of live pigs from Central Queensland for slaughter.

Details of the operations of the Board over the last five years are shown in the following table.

NORTHERN PIG MARKETING BOARD.

Particulars.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56.	1956-57.
Pigs to Bacon Factory No.	6,640	5,140	6,074	4,524	5,866
Pigs Sold to Butchers No.	4,469	4,261	3,897	3,984	5,343
Average Weight of First Grade Pigs Lb.	116	111	110	115	113
Average Price of First Grade Pigs . . . d. per Lb.	24.9	27.4	22.8	27.0	29.5
Amount Paid to Growers £	132,720	116,159	104,620	106,529	138,193

8. MISCELLANEOUS FARM PRODUCTS.

Peanuts.—The Board was established in 1924 when the commercial production of peanuts began under tariff protection. The bulk of the crop is grown in the South Burnett district, with Kingaroy as its centre. Smaller quantities are produced near Rockhampton and in the Atherton

district, and the Board has branches at each place. The Board is associated with a co-operative organisation for the holding of assets, chiefly silos for storage and machinery for shelling, grading, and other treatment. Total capital investment in silos, plant and ancillary building at Kingaroy is approximately £275,000. This includes a new building to accommodate de-shelling and grading plant, and to provide additional storage, erected during 1957-58 at a cost of approximately £58,000. At Atherton a total of approximately £41,000 has been expended in the provision of buildings and plant to handle the North Queensland crop. At Rockhampton, buildings, plant, and a rail siding to handle peanuts produced in Central Queensland have involved a total outlay of approximately £43,000, including £13,000 for additional storage space in 1956-57.

The outstanding debt on all assets as at 30th June, 1958, was £28,600. Finance was secured from the Commonwealth Bank, and repayments are made out of levies from growers. The Board also operates a Revolving Levy Scheme, under which levies collected from growers in past seasons are repaid, less proportionate depreciation charges, as funds become available. A revision of the scheme during 1957-58 now provides that, as from the 1957 crop, depreciation will be met from current funds and levies will be repaid in full. Levies collected in 1927-1944 have been repaid.

Legislation is now in force whereby tonnages for production are allotted by the Board to growers, and each grower is entitled to supply to the No. 1 Pool the tonnage allotted to him. Any surplus production is marketed through the No. 2 Pool. No. 1 Pool allocations correspond with the Commonwealth's estimated requirements each year, and, in the event of No. 1 Pool failing to realise the requirements, No. 2 Pool may be drawn on to meet the shortage. There is no restriction of acreage but all peanuts must be graded to conform to standards of quality. Surplus peanuts in No. 2 Pool may be crushed for oil.

The following table gives particulars of the operations of the Board for five years. There was only one pool in each of these years.

PEANUT MARKETING BOARD.

Particulars.	1952.	1953.	1954.	1955.	1956.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Quantity Received	4,179	9,097	20,997	15,054	8,893
	d. per lb.	d. per lb.	d. per lb.	d. per lb.	d. per lb.
Price Realised	13.02	13.25	10.96	10.19	13.56
Paid to Growers	10.69	11.16	9.03	8.00	11.23
Working Expenses	2.33	2.09	1.93	2.19	2.33

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 barley in November, 1942 (see 1949 *Year Book*, page 272). The Queensland Board, which has operated since 1930, was appointed agent in this State for the Australian Barley Board in

the years in which the latter Board acquired the Queensland crop; but from 1942-43 the Queensland Board again became the marketing authority for Queensland.

Deliveries to the Board during the 1956-57 season totalled 1,572,990 bushels, compared with 2,761,017 bushels in 1955-56. There has been a marked increase in the production of barley during recent years and the Barley Marketing Board has now developed a substantial export trade. This trade, which began in 1947-48 with the export of 50,509 bushels, accounted for 866,662 bushels in 1956-57—a considerable fall from the 2,300,439 bushels in 1955-56. About 90 per cent. of the crop is grown on the Downs.

Tobacco.—The Tobacco Leaf Marketing Board was constituted on 22nd July, 1948, to operate for three years. Dissatisfaction among growers with prices being received through the Australian Tobacco Board, which operated under the National Security (Tobacco Leaf) Regulations, led to the revocation of the regulations and the taking over by the new Board of marketing functions on 24th September, 1948. The Board works through agents in both North and South Queensland, and, under an amendment of the marketing legislation in 1954, has power to handle leaf delivered to it voluntarily by New South Wales growers.

From the 1956-57 crop the Board received 5,528,387 lb. of leaf, including 1,083,276 lb. from New South Wales, compared with 4,226,939 lb., including 465,560 lb. from New South Wales, received from the 1955-56 crop. The average price realised on sales by the Board for the 1956-57 crop was 128-13d. per lb. compared with 136-23d. per lb. the previous year. The Board deducts a levy of 1d. per lb. for administrative purposes on all leaf delivered by growers.

Broom Millet.—This Board dates from 1926. Queensland does not produce all its local requirements, the balance being obtained from southern States. Because annual production is small, the Board does not practise pooling but disposes of each grower's crop on a consignment basis. In 1956-57, 63 tons were sold for £14,446, compared with 46 tons for £9,903 in 1955-56.

Grain Sorghum.—The Grain Sorghum Marketing Board was constituted in March, 1956. The Board decided to operate two pools for the 1957 season, No. 1 to operate from 1st January to 30th April, and No. 2 to operate from 1st May to 31st December.

Intake for No. 1 Pool totalled 4,496 tons, 3,200 tons being delivered to Brisbane and 1,296 tons being delivered to Gladstone. The total quantity had been sold by 30th June, 1957, the average selling price for f.a.q. grain being £19 2s. 9d. per ton. Interstate sales totalled 55 tons, 75 tons were exported to Singapore and the balance was absorbed by the local market.

No. 2 Pool receipts were 15,472 tons, of which 10,341 tons were at Brisbane and 5,131 tons at Gladstone. All deliveries were absorbed by the local market and the average selling price for f.a.q. grain was £20 5s. 11d. per ton. In addition 115 tons of selected seed were delivered.

Total realisations for both pools were £402,746 which returned to growers £18 9s. 8½d. per ton for f.a.q. grain from No. 1 pool, £19 9s. 8½d. per ton for f.a.q. grain from No. 2 pool, and £24 9s. 8½d. per ton for selected seed, at Brisbane and Gladstone.

Maize.—There is no official marketing board for Southern Maize, but *voluntary pools* were formed by maize-growers in Southern Queensland in 1947, in each of the years 1949 to 1954, and again in 1956. Receipts for the 1956 pool were 445 tons, which returned £8,655 to the growers, equivalent to 9s. 9d. per bushel. There was no pool for 1957.

9. FRUIT AND VEGETABLES.

One of the most important marketing organisations in Queensland is the Committee of Direction of Fruit Marketing (the C.O.D.), constituted under *The Fruit Marketing Organisation Act* in 1923 to organise the orderly marketing of Queensland fruits. Its principal functions are:—

- (i) To provide cheap and rapid rail transport for fruit and vegetables to southern markets, and to organise bulk loadings from various growers' districts to the main markets.
- (ii) To inform growers, daily, of the conditions of markets, mitigate gluts and shortages, and investigate growers' complaints.
- (iii) To arrange with canners the handling of all fruits surplus to fresh fruit market requirements.
- (iv) To engage in canning and jam manufacture.
- (v) To maintain wholesale selling floors in a number of Queensland and New South Wales markets.
- (vi) To distribute fruit and vegetables in Queensland through a chain of retail shops.
- (vii) To act as selling agents for fruit producers elsewhere.

Wholesale and retail selling outlets are being extended as opportunity offers. Advertising, packing and storage, banana and papaw ripening, sale of requisites to growers, and distribution of fruit and vegetables to country districts are additional activities.

The C.O.D. operates its own tropical fruit canneries at Northgate, Brisbane, and at Koongal, Rockhampton. These canneries specialise in pineapples, papaws, and all varieties of jams. With pineapples, they concentrate on exports. Various fruits are handled by the C.O.D. for factories, direct and ex markets, the principal amounts for 1956-57 being pineapples, 47,802 tons; papaws, 2,952 tons; citrus, 1,296 tons; tomatoes, 672 tons; strawberries, 407 tons; jam melons, 252 tons; pears, 228 tons; figs, 189 tons; apples, 135 tons; plums, 42 tons; and passion fruit, 25 tons.

Beans and peas are sent to the southern States by passenger trains and by air, and there is a growing movement of strawberries and other perishable items by air. The floods and coal strike of June to August, 1949, gave a special impetus to air transport, and a considerable number of growers continued to use it. During 1957 the following quantities were lifted by air for other States:—Beans, 13,768 bags; strawberries, 35,015 cartons; and 261 other packages.

The C.O.D. organises special trains for the transport of fruit and vegetables to Sydney, Melbourne, and Adelaide, collecting produce from as far north as Cairns. The table below shows the quantities of the principal fruits and vegetables carried in special trains during 1957.

PRINCIPAL ITEMS CONSIGNED INTERSTATE BY RAIL BY C.O.D., 1957.

Month.	Apples.	Avo- cadoes.	Bananas.	Citrus.	Custard Apples.	Mangoes.	Papaws.	Pine- apples.
	Bush.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Bush.	$1\frac{1}{2}$ Bush.	Bush.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Bush.	Bush.	$1\frac{1}{2}$ Bush.	$1\frac{1}{2}$ Bush.
January	166	1	5,401	..	..	24,703	11,430	43,186
February	229	..	4,765	711	..	1,256	1,071	42,108
March ..	2,078	19	2,946	8,592	1	21	170	44,330
April ..	..	228	2,653	13,430	476	..	1,104	37,552
May ..	33	1,259	4,655	31,737	2,053	..	1,450	42,040
June ..	..	587	3,136	20,558	722	..	3,180	34,122
July ..	..	1,224	4,236	16,390	577	..	2,793	26,952
August ..	..	530	5,791	11,390	245	..	5,568	40,018
September	19	537	6,638	3,383	7	2	7,351	33,711
October	..	553	8,435	28	..	390	17,332	51,227
November	..	143	6,510	..	..	31,525	19,588	42,722
December	68	63	3,882	..	..	19,228	8,084	40,652
Total ..	2,593	5,144	59,048	106,219	4,081	77,125	79,061	478,620

	Beans.	Beetroot.	Cucum- bers.	Marrows.	Pumpkins.	Sweet Potatoes.	Tomatoes.
	$1\frac{1}{2}$ Bush.	Cwt.	Bush.	$1\frac{1}{2}$ Bush.	Cwt.	Cwt.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Bush.
January	6	393	180	23	3,355	..	186
February	55	92	39	..	486	..	5
March ..	54	..	97	29	2	72	26
April ..	180	60	509	..	9	157	815
May ..	3,293	562	4,853	222	16	1,107	44,284
June ..	6,332	155	6,399	72	..	802	75,770
July ..	6,627	60	4,687	166	72	1,333	105,729
August ..	4,953	172	10,550	438	753	664	137,737
September	6,044	1,688	15,518	3,787	874	561	124,123
October	1,171	6,850	43,397	3,576	6,619	278	104,146
November	1	4,919	32,141	691	10,118	332	25,381
December	..	294	1,314	24	5,881	16	116
Total ..	28,716	15,245	119,684	9,028	28,185	5,322	618,318

During the 1957 season, the quantities (in bushels) of fruit and vegetables consigned by the C.O.D. from the Stanthorpe district to Sydney and Newcastle by road were: apples, 28,627; pears, 1,429; grapes, 647; tomatoes, 969; and other, 243.

Canned Fruits.—During the 1939-1945 War, the Government acquired the bulk of the canned fruit pick (see 1954 *Year Book* page 291). Commercial shipments were resumed in 1946 when approximately one million cases of canned fruit were exported to the United Kingdom

under an official arrangement which was virtually on a merchant to Government basis. Similar arrangements operated in respect of exports to the United Kingdom during the years 1947 to 1954. Canned fruits were decontrolled by the United Kingdom Government on 1st January, 1955, and contracts of sale and shipment are now conducted on a trader to trader basis, subject to terms and conditions laid down by the Australian Canned Fruits Board as to such matters as minimum prices, insurance requirements, and mode of payment.

Navy Beans.—The Navy Bean Marketing Board was constituted on 7th November, 1946. Production is confined to the Kingaroy-Wondai district and the south-eastern section of the Downs. In 1956, due to heavy flood rains, only an estimated 1,000 acres were harvested of about 2,000 acres planted. The intake totalled 261 tons gross, from which only 209 tons of merchantable beans were received. The selling price for canning grade beans was £2 8s. 6d. per bushel, an increase of 2s. per bushel over the previous three seasons. The average return to growers was £2 2s. 2d. per bushel of cleaned beans, less inward freight and cleaning charges amounting to approximately 5s. per bushel (on the basis of cleaned weight), yielding average net return at growers' sidings of £1 17s. 2d. per bushel.

10. COAL.

The principles of control were extended to the coal-mining industry in 1933 by special legislation (*The Coal Production Regulation Acts*). A Central Coal Board regulated the production and sale of coal from Southern Queensland mines, and there were four district boards with sub-districts to carry out the detailed regulation. The Board included a representative of employees and the Commissioner of Prices was Chairman. Quotas were determined for each mine, and prices for the districts.

On 1st January, 1949, under the provisions of *The Coal Industry (Control) Act*, 1948, a Queensland Coal Board was set up, and all existing Coal Boards were dissolved and their assets and liabilities vested in the new Board. The functions of the Board are to secure and maintain adequate supplies of coal throughout Queensland and for export, and to provide for the regulation and improvement of the coal industry.

The lag of production behind consumption which had persisted for some years was gradually overcome and ample coal supplies to satisfy all consumer demands are now available. Considerable improvement has been effected to colliery installations, mine layouts and mine transport, and a substantial advance has been made in the output of coal per manshift worked. Most collieries are now equipped with some form of surface treatment and sizing plants, and several collieries in the West Moreton district are installing modern high efficiency washing plants.

Of the total Queensland production of 2,663,000 tons of coal during 1957, electricity undertakings consumed 1,139,000 tons, the Railways Department 589,000 tons, and gasworks 202,000 tons. Exports amounted to 104,000 tons in 1957. Most of this coal was exported from the Callide field to Victoria.

11. RELATED ACTIVITIES.

Other State activities related to marketing include price fixing, the operations of the Meat Industry Board and the Fish Board, and certain regulating control of auctioneers, commission agents, and other private concerns.

Price Fixing.—Under *The Profiteering Prevention Act*, 1920, a Commissioner of Prices was appointed to regulate the retail prices of staple foodstuffs not under the control of commodity boards and of other commodities at his discretion. At the outbreak of war, regulations were made under the Commonwealth *National Security Act*, 1939, and the control of prices became a Commonwealth function, the State Commissioner becoming the Deputy Commonwealth Prices Commissioner.

The Commonwealth Government used a variety of measures to support its control of prices, including wage-pegging and the payment of subsidies to meet increased costs at the source. High import and export prices began to exert upward pressure on prices, but the rise accelerated after wage-pegging was abandoned in 1946, and most subsidies were discontinued in 1948.

Following a Referendum in May, 1948, at which permanent powers to control prices were unsuccessfully sought, the Commonwealth Government vacated the field of price control as from 6th September, 1948.

The State Government assumed control of prices in Queensland under *The Profiteering Prevention Act*, 1948. The Act was amended in certain particulars in 1954, and further amended in 1957. The Acts are now cited as *The Profiteering Prevention Acts*, 1948 to 1957. A Commissioner of Prices administers the Acts.

Since 1948 a number of goods and services have been released from control. Goods remaining under control are in the essential group.

The Queensland Meat Industry Board.—This Board was constituted in 1931. It comprises a Chairman, who is also General Manager of the Brisbane Abattoir, and two other members, all of whom are appointed directly by the Governor in Council.

The Board is responsible for the preparation of the whole of the domestic meat requirements of the metropolitan area, and, in addition, processes all classes of meat for the canning, interstate, and oversea export trades, though it does not have a monopoly in these fields. It does not purchase live stock and sell the resultant meat, but kills live stock on behalf of individual owners. The stock are either purchased at the adjoining saleyards conducted by the Board, or sent in direct for slaughter. The Board performs on behalf of the owners all the necessary services up to placing the resultant meat into the meat delivery hall for domestic consumption, or on board ship for export. It purchases from the owners the inedible offal from the animals slaughtered, and from this produces a great variety of commodities. Canneries at the Brisbane Abattoir are operated by lessees.

The Board co-operates with Commonwealth and State authorities in scientific and industrial research, and took a leading part in the development of the technique required for the export of chilled beef from Australia to the British market.

The following table gives particulars, for five years, of the numbers of animals treated at the Brisbane Abattoir.

BRISBANE ABATTOIR OPERATIONS.

Particulars.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56.	1956-57.
Cattle Treated—	1,000.	1,000.	1,000.	1,000.	1,000.
For Domestic Markets ..	121	130	129	133	137
For Interstate Markets ..	18	12	10	14	12
For Oversea Markets ..	156	163	152	140	151
Total	295	305	291	287	300
Other Animals Treated—					
For Domestic Markets ..	653	691	583	669	652
For Oversea Markets ..	146	137	108	100	107
Total	799	828	691	769	759 ^a
	£	£	£	£	£
Surplus Revenue	60,508	42,490	31,464	59,080	25,124
Applied for Scientific Research	3,350	2,525	5,025	3,775	3,775

^a Comprising 542 (000) sheep and lambs, 129 (000) calves, and 89 (000) pigs.

Board revenues are derived from fees charged for its various services, and from the sale of manufactured by-products. At 30th June, 1957, the works at Cannon Hill were valued at £671,938, and the Board's excess of assets over liabilities was £1,170,964.

Australian Marketing Arrangements.—Details of marketing during the 1939-45 War and in the post-war period up to July, 1952, are given in earlier *Year Books*.

A fifteen-year meat agreement, covering the period 1st July, 1952, to 30th September, 1967, was finalised between the United Kingdom and Australian Governments in October, 1951. The classes of meat included in the agreement are chilled and frozen beef, frozen veal, mutton, and lamb, frozen sheep and cattle sundries, and edible offal. The principal objects of the agreement are to promote the production of meat in Australia for export to the United Kingdom, and to provide for a satisfactory market for Australian meat in the United Kingdom for the period of the agreement.

Bulk purchasing of meat by the United Kingdom Ministry of Food under this agreement ceased at the close of the 1953-54 season, and private trading was reverted to from the commencement of the 1954-55 season. In the event of market prices under private trading averaging below a schedule of certain agreed minimum prices, the United Kingdom Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food will make a payment to the Australian Government to make good the deficiency. For each season since

the 1954-55 season, except in the season 1957-58, the average prices received for beef on the United Kingdom market have been below the guaranteed minimum. This has resulted in the United Kingdom making deficiency payments to Australia. Payments were 1954-55, £15m.; 1955-56, £3.25m.; and 1956-57, £5.93m. These payments have been passed on to the Australian Meat Board for distribution in the form of bounty on beef exported to the United Kingdom. The Commonwealth Government in 1955 passed legislation to enable payment in advance of the amounts expected from the United Kingdom Government. In the event of these advances exceeding the amount of money received from the United Kingdom Government, a levy on exports is to be imposed, which may be spread over a period of about one year. Prices received for beef were below the support levels in the first half of 1955, and payment of 1½d. per lb. for the period May to August, 1955, and 1d. per lb. in September, 1955, was authorised. Prices subsequently revived in the United Kingdom and there was, as a result, an overpayment by way of deficiency payments of approximately £650,000 in 1954-55. This led, on 1st February, 1956, to the imposition of a levy of ½d. per lb., and the levy continued until 16th April, 1956, when it was replaced by a further deficiency payment of 2d. per lb. Subsequently, on 28th July, 1956, the deficiency payment was reduced to 1½d. per lb. This rate continued for the remainder of 1956. From January, 1957, the rate was raised to 3d. per lb., and for bone-in beef, it remained at 3d. throughout 1957. The rate for bone-out beef was raised to 4d. per lb. from March to December, 1957.

The Fish Board.—This Board, which operates under a special Act, controls assets taken over from the former State Enterprise in Brisbane, and conducts the Brisbane Fish Market and activities incidental to cold storage. In 1956-57 the Board also operated for the receipt and distribution of the fishermen's harvest through nineteen markets and eight agencies, extending along the coast from Coolangatta to Port Douglas. A loss of £3,669 resulted from operations during 1956-57. The Board's loan indebtedness to the Treasury at 30th June, 1957, was £119,294.

In 1955-56, the Board tried the U.S.A. for a market for Queensland "Banana" and "King" prawns from the Hervey Bay and Fraser Island areas. Four shipments totalling 79,300 lb. were sent. Further supplies were sent in 1956-57. The processing of these prawns is done at Bundaberg and at the Brisbane Market. A new section has been provided at the Brisbane Market for the heading, grading, peeling and packing of prawns for interstate and oversea markets, for the weighing and packing of scallops and the processing of fish fillets.

Chapter 11.—PRICES.

1. WHOLESALE PRICES.

While retail prices concern the consumer most as they determine his "cost of living", wholesale prices have more direct influence upon business conditions; and the fluctuations of a wholesale price index number are some indication of the prospects of trade and business. Statistical records of the wholesale prices of the more important commodities (live stock and produce) in the Brisbane markets are available, and are fairly reliable. However, there has not yet been computed a combined wholesale price index for Queensland or any part of Queensland, but on page 313 a wholesale price index for Australia is shown.

The next two tables show the average prices in Brisbane (or in other centres in cases where no market for the commodity exists in Brisbane) for the main items of live stock and produce. Prices have been calculated from agents' records of sales held, or from returns supplied by agents of the prices prevailing each month.

AVERAGE PRICES OF FAT CATTLE, SHEEP, AND PIGS, BRISBANE SALEYARDS.

Class of Stock.	1953.			1954.			1955.			1956.			1957.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
<i>Cattle—</i>															
Bullocks	40	3	9	42	2	1	37	13	1	35	17	0	38	9	7
Cows	21	11	10	21	16	10	21	3	5	22	4	0	21	15	10
Steers	26	17	2	30	0	7	29	2	8	30	2	9	31	19	10
Heifers	21	2	0	21	18	7	21	5	10	24	9	3	23	18	11
Vealers and Yearlings	12	8	8	12	5	11	10	19	1	10	7	0	10	4	7
Calves	2	13	10	2	17	6	3	3	3	3	4	9	3	6	5
<i>Sheep—</i>															
Wethers, Merino ..	3	15	1	3	8	1	2	19	5	3	8	9	3	5	4
Wethers, All Kinds	3	14	10	3	8	8	2	19	8	3	8	8	3	5	5
Ewes, Merino ..	2	12	4	2	12	0	2	6	2	2	12	6	2	12	9
Ewes, All Kinds ..	2	13	11	2	11	8	2	7	5	2	13	9	2	9	10
Hoggets	3	7	9	3	7	4	3	0	1	2	18	8	3	13	8
Lambs	3	18	3	4	0	0	4	0	10	4	6	10	4	8	1
Rams	3	9	1	3	4	7	2	14	11	2	16	11	3	4	6
<i>Pigs—</i>															
Baconers	15	7	5	13	5	1	11	19	7	15	4	2	13	16	6
Porkers	10	5	10	8	13	9	8	2	3	10	17	2	9	2	3
Stores	7	4	11	5	3	4	3	18	8	6	5	2	4	17	2

The table on the next page shows average wholesale prices for Queensland produce prevailing in the metropolitan markets during each of the last five years. Prices of unprocessed produce are generally those received by growers; for processed goods they are prices paid to manufacturers by distributors or users.

AVERAGE WHOLESALE PRICES OF QUEENSLAND PRODUCE,
BRISBANE MARKETS.

Commodity.	Unit.	1953.	1954.	1955.	1956.	1957.
<i>Agricultural Produce—</i>		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Beans, Green ..	lb.	1 0½	1 2½	1 4	1 5	1 3
Cabbages ..	dozen	10 10	17 7	18 9	15 11	11 9
Cauliflowers ..	dozen	21 5	22 9	26 2	28 8	17 10
<i>Chaff—</i>						
Lucerne ..	cwt.	22 10	22 11	18 8	22 9	31 1
Oaten ..	cwt.	20 0	27 4	24 7	22 6	35 1
Mixed ..	cwt.	17 8	18 6	16 8	19 8	25 9
Hay, Lucerne ..	cwt.	14 0	13 11	11 0	12 9	19 4
Maize ..	bushel	13 3	13 10	13 1	12 6	15 5
Onions ..	cwt.	33 3	33 1	51 0	83 0	26 7
Peas, Green ..	lb.	1 2½	1 2	1 5	1 6	1 3
Potatoes ..	cwt.	37 2	24 2	41 9	84 11	27 6
Pumpkins ..	cwt.	19 3	17 6	20 11	29 0	12 9
Sweet Potatoes ..	cwt.	28 9	28 10	34 0	67 10	37 9
Tomatoes ..	½-bush.	16 1	21 5	25 4	24 4	20 3
<i>Fruit—</i>						
Apples ..	bushel	51 4	29 3	38 3	35 8	43 1
Bananas ..	bushel	35 11	41 5	20 6	32 1	49 1
Grapes ..	bushel	46 8	56 8	63 1	76 7	60 9
Lemons ..	bushel	30 2	33 3	28 2	27 7	49 7
Mandarins ..	bushel	34 0	36 0	30 10	36 4	39 0
Mangoes ..	bushel	27 11	29 10	33 7	30 11	38 9
Oranges ..	bushel	31 0	26 0	24 2	25 6	35 5
Papaws ..	bushel	18 3	16 9	17 2	19 8	23 0
Passion Fruit ..	½-bush.	41 2	38 9	43 1	45 10	41 9
Peaches ..	½-bush.	17 11	18 0	16 6	17 2	23 10
Pineapples ..	dozen	18 10	17 0	15 5	17 4	19 1
Strawberries ..	dozen boxes	29 10	27 9	34 4	31 5	30 9
<i>Mill Produce—</i>						
Bran ..	ton	484 6	519 7	445 3	411 11	462 4
Flour ..	ton	534 1	601 6	626 3	617 3	669 6
Pollard ..	ton	490 5	526 6	451 8	411 11	462 4
<i>Dairy Produce—</i>						
Bacon ..	lb.	3 6	3 9	3 4	4 1	4 3
Butter ..	lb.	3 10	3 10	4 0	4 3	4 3
Cheese ..	lb.	2 6½	2 6	2 7	2 9	2 9
Eggs ..	dozen	4 4	4 1	4 3	4 3	3 11
Ham ..	lb.	4 11	5 1	4 8	5 1	5 4
Honey ..	lb.	0 11	0 11	0 11	1 0	1 1
Milk, Bottled ^a ..	gallon	3 10	3 10	3 10	3 10	4 3
Pork ..	lb.	2 8½	2 5½	2 1	2 9	2 8
<i>Live Poultry—</i>						
Ducks ..	lb.	1 7½	1 1½	1 5	1 5	1 8
Fowls ..	lb.	1 10	1 7	1 8	1 11	1 7
Geese ..	lb.	0 11½	0 10	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
Turkeys ..	lb.	2 6½	2 1	2 4½	2 4	2 5

^a Prices charged to retail milk vendors.*n* Not available.

Wholesale Price Indexes.—No wholesale price index number is computed specifically for Queensland. An index of prices in Melbourne covering the period from 1861 to 1949 was computed and published in the *Quarterly Summary of Australian Statistics* up to September, 1951. However, as neither the component items nor the weighting were varied during the 89 years for which this index was constructed, it did not adequately measure price variations of commodities weighted in accordance with present-day consumption. It was therefore replaced by a new wholesale price index, shown in the next table. Commodities in this index are priced in their primary or basic form wherever possible. The prices used have in the main been obtained directly from manufacturers and merchants and, with a few important exceptions, from Melbourne sources. These price movements may be taken as representative of variations in wholesale prices of basic materials in most Australian markets. The weighting system adopted is based on average annual consumption during the years 1928-29 to 1934-35 inclusive. Latest figures are published in the *Monthly Review of Business Statistics*.

During 1956, fluctuations in the prices of potatoes and onions were so great as to dominate the movement of the "Foodstuffs and Tobacco" section of the index. As no suitable adjustment could be effected to eliminate such transient fluctuations, the index was reconstructed, as from the base period, by omitting potatoes and onions.

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX NUMBERS, BASIC MATERIALS AND FOODSTUFFS.
(Average for Three Years Ended June, 1939 = 100.)

Year.	Metals and Coal.	Oils, Fats, and Waxes.	Textiles.	Chemicals.	Rubber and Hides.	Building Materials.	Foodstuffs and Tobacco.	Goods Principally Imported.	Goods Principally Home Produced.	All Groups.
1938-39 ..	103	100	82	101	92	97	101	99	100	100
1948-49 ..	185	173	342	159	130	198	174	201	172	180
1949-50 ..	214	184	434	187	143	225	196	223	196	204
1950-51 ..	256	196	641 ^a	242	292	268	229	256	240	244
1951-52 ..	343	220	577	314	298	370	276	288	300	297
1952-53 ..	392	234	607	350	224	404	293	292	331	319
1953-54 ..	388	222	566	323	191	363	308	271	339	319
1954-55 ..	391	214	510	314	246	372	315	277	340	322
1955-56 ..	404	220	456	317	328	415	325	292	352	334
1956-57 ..	409	241	520	344	302	463	324	311	357	344
1957-58 ..	398	238	437	349	280	453	325	301	355	339

^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.

From 1938-39 to 1957-58, the wholesale price index number for all groups increased by 239 per cent., compared with an increase between September, 1939, and June, 1958, in the "C" Series *retail* price index for Queensland of 184 per cent. (see page 322). Wholesale prices of foodstuffs and tobacco increased by 222 per cent., compared with an increase in retail prices of food and groceries of 223 per cent.; and wholesale prices of textiles were up by 433 per cent., chiefly due to the rise in wool prices, against 297 per cent. for the clothing section of the retail price index.

2. RETAIL PRICES.

Retail price index numbers assumed particular importance in Australia after they were 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 planned as measures of variations in the retail price level, and should not be taken as relative measures of the complete cost of living, which involves elements of subjective judgment outside the function of a statistician.

Technically, these index numbers are "ratios of weighted aggregates", that is, they measure the variation in the cost of a parcel of goods—the "regimen"—from time to time, or from place to place. The index is simply the proportion which the cost of the regimen, at some particular time and place, bears to the cost of the same regimen at the time and place adopted as a base. Each item in the regimen must be capable of standardisation and must mean the same thing at widely separated places and times. The difficulty of standardising the qualities of such things as clothing and fresh fruit prevented their inclusion in the original regimen, and the older indexes comprised standard items of food, groceries, and house rents, which together covered about 60 per cent. of ordinary household expenditure. Later, the indexes were extended to include clothing, household drapery and utensils, and miscellaneous items. Each item receives its due weight in the whole according to its relative consumption in the community.

The regimen must comprise sufficient items, capable of standardisation, to represent as a group the movement in retail prices generally, and, in particular, of the goods and services purchased and consumed by the family of a wage earner. The regimen must be a selected regimen because it is impossible in practice to ascertain at regular intervals prices of every item of goods and services entering into household expenditure. It is better to limit the regimen to items for which price variations can be ascertained with reasonable accuracy than to distend it by including items for which price comparisons are necessarily inaccurate. The regimen therefore is not (as is sometimes erroneously supposed) a basic wage regimen, nor yet is it a full list of component items in a standard of living. Its items are *representative* of the fields covered, and are included in the index in proportions representing the average consumption of all commodities in the field each represents. The regimen at present in use is described on pages 315 and 316.

In 1920 the Commonwealth Basic Wage Commission reported on the standard of living which was desirable for basic wage earners, and listed items of expenditure for a specified family. Following upon that report the Commonwealth Statistician compiled an index number covering approximately the same items. After May, 1933, the Commonwealth Court used the new index (known as the "C" Series Index), and this stimulated a statistical examination of the whole position and some important revisions of procedure.

In 1936 the Commonwealth Statistician, in consultation with the State Statisticians, overhauled the regimen and reviewed the methods of calculation. The influence of these revisions upon current index numbers has been small, but the changes made enabled the figures to be issued and used with complete confidence. The complete regimen then comprised 170 standardised items (apart from housing). In the course of revision some articles formerly included were omitted, either because of unnecessary duplication, or because they could not be defined with sufficient precision, or because their use was not general.

The collections are made by qualified "Field Officers", who visit the shops to inspect the articles to be priced. Grades of articles have been definitely specified, and, where necessary, samples are used to check the goods in reporting stores. For practical purposes, the prices used are for the same articles throughout Australia, and from period to period. The same principles are applied in the collection of data for house rents. The procedure of collection is now exhaustive in its thoroughness.

The Present Regimen.—The complete regimen in the June quarter of 1958, allowing for certain temporary omissions caused by war and post-war shortages of some commodities, comprised 40 items of food and groceries, rents of houses, 77 items of clothing, 26 items of household drapery and utensils, fuel and light, and some miscellaneous items.

The commodities in the food and groceries regimen can be seen from the list in the table on pages 319 and 320. They are combined in proportions estimated to represent their relative consumption in Australia.

For housing, rents are collected for houses of four and five rooms. Returns are obtained from estate agents for "ordinary unfurnished houses in a fair situation, with the usual conveniences, and in a good state of repair". The rents must include all sanitary and similar charges. All houses included in the average are inspected by the Field Officer to ensure that they comply with the conditions specified.

The clothing regimen is divided into five parts, which represent the requirements of a man, a woman, a boy of 10½ years, a girl of 7 years, and a boy of 3½ years respectively. This was the nominal family unit used by the 1920 Basic Wage Commission. The items in each group are allotted individual weights which represent their relative consumption by the type of individual concerned.

The following are the items in the clothing regimen. In some cases separate prices are included for the same garment made in different materials.

Man.—Suit, trousers, overcoat, hat, shirts, singlets, underpants, socks, braces, handkerchief, pyjamas, pullover, shoes and working boots.

Woman.—Costume, skirt, hats, frocks, brassiere, vests, panties, slip, stockings, gloves, nightdress, pyjamas, apron, cardigan, shoes.

Three Children.—The items follow lines similar to those for the man and the woman.

For the remaining sections the regimens are:—

Household Drapery.—Blankets, quilt, sheets, pillow slip, towels, table cloth.

Household Utensils.—Seventeen items made up of crockery, cutlery, electric lamp and iron, and various items of kitchen ware.

Fuel and Light.—Prices of firewood, gas, electric light and power, in proportions approximating to their household consumption.

Other.—This last section comprises fares, union and lodge dues, medicine, newspapers, school requisites, and allowances for recreation and smoking on arbitrary bases. These items merely follow the 1920 Commission's comprehensive inclusion of "all items".

The various groups are combined in the total index number in the proportions in which they are required by an "average Australian household". To determine this average household, the results of the 1933 Census were used. Food, clothing, and household expenses sufficient for the average number of persons living in each private household are combined with the average rent of one house. In combining clothing for different types of persons, the proportions used for each are those shown by the Census for numbers of persons in the following age groups—men over seventeen years, women over seventeen years, children ten to sixteen years, children five to nine years, and children under five years. In combining house rents, four and five roomed houses are taken in the proportions which these types bear to one another in Australia as a whole. Wooden and brick houses, however, are combined in each town by a different set of weights which accords with the actual type of building used in the town. As there are relatively very few brick houses in Queensland, the whole housing weight in Queensland towns is given to wooden houses.

Effects of Abnormal Conditions.*—Under variable conditions since 1940, scarcity of certain types of goods, erratic supply, and changes of grades in common use have created unusual difficulty in obtaining the data necessary for measuring variations in prices. In some instances, this has

* From the Commonwealth Statistician's Labour Report No. 42.

rendered it necessary to substitute new grades, qualities, or types of articles for those formerly used as indicators of changes in price. This has been the case more particularly in the clothing, household drapery, and household utensils sections of the indexes. Substitutions of similar kind were necessary at times under normal conditions in order to meet changes of fashion and usage. Such substitutions help to keep the indexes representative of current conditions and are not injurious to an index provided the transitional difficulties can be solved as they arise. No change in principle is involved. The indexes continue to measure, as accurately as may be, price variations, and price variations only. Those differences in prices which are solely due to substitution of a new item for one which has ceased to be available or in common use are neutralised by taking the price of the old item as typical of price variation in its class up to the time of substitution, and the price of the new item as typical of such changes in price thereafter.

In periods of economic stability, popular usage of items in general consumption changes slowly and the weight of items and groups is changed only at long intervals. In other periods, scarcity of supplies of some goods, rationing, and kindred factors may actually produce short-term changes in usage. The weights applicable to the items in an index cannot, however, be changed frequently and at short intervals. For this reason it becomes desirable periodically to compile a new retail price index with items and weights more representative of current usage than those of the former index. Steps have been taken along these lines with the publication of an "Interim Retail Price Index" (see page 324).

Food Prices.—The following table shows the average retail price in six Queensland towns during the year ended 31st December, 1957, of each of the food and grocery items included in the retail price index regimen.

RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD AND GROCERIES, AVERAGES DURING 1957.

Item.	Unit.	Brisbane.	Bundaberg.	Rockhampton.	Toowoomba.	Townsville.	Warwick.
		d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
<i>Groceries—</i>							
Bread	2 lb. loaf	14.42	15.13	15.42	14.63	16.13	14.63
Flour	2 lb.	9.80	10.43	11.87	9.68	12.65	10.15
Flour, Self-raising	2 lb. pkt.	18.30	21.03	21.30	19.91	22.30	20.03
Tea	1 lb. pkt.	75.90	78.01	77.46	76.21	78.69	77.78
Sugar	1 lb.	9.96	9.95	10.28	10.37	11.52	10.77
Rice	1 lb.	12.00	13.00	12.96	12.67	12.88	12.75
Seed Tapioca ..	1 lb.	16.71	16.25	15.37	13.99	16.25	16.58
Jam, Plum ..	1½ lb. tin	32.06	34.06	33.80	32.89	33.03	33.71
Golden Syrup ..	2 lb. tin	18.95	19.38	22.22	20.86	24.16	21.32
Oats, Flaked ..	1 lb.	10.76	12.39	11.71	11.37	10.99	11.29

RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD AND GROCERIES, 1957—*continued*.

Item.	Unit.	Brisbane.	Bundaberg.	Rockhampton.	Toowoomba.	Townsville.	Warwick.
		d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
<i>Groceries—continued.</i>							
Raisins, Seeded ..	1lb. pkt.	27.48	29.09	27.82	28.33	28.26	29.58
Currants ..	1 lb.	23.13	24.71	25.79	24.19	26.09	27.42
Apricots, Dried ..	1 lb.	58.87	58.39	56.70	55.00	54.25	58.25
Peaches, Canned ..	30 oz. tin	44.05	45.76	45.73	44.70	44.27	44.82
Pears, Canned ..	30 oz. tin	42.27	44.33	43.86	43.06	42.66	43.47
Salmon, in Tins ..	1 lb.	a	a	a	a	a	a
Potatoes ..	7 lb.	38.39	41.28	39.39	29.11	39.40	36.49
Onions, Brown ..	1 lb.	7.25	8.40	8.17	6.14	8.11	8.70
Soap ..	1 lb.	18.03	17.99	18.02	18.28	18.25	18.66
Kerosene ..	1 quart	8.50	10.48	10.36	9.52	9.41	10.94
<i>Dairy Produce—</i>							
Butter, Factory ..	1 lb.	54.12	53.83	53.77	53.50	55.10	54.00
Cheese, Mild ..	1 lb.	34.90	36.71	38.38	35.01	39.16	35.77
Eggs, New Laid ..	1 dozen	60.60	59.15	63.99	43.91	73.63	54.81
Bacon, Rashers ..	1 lb.	76.78	74.24	74.33	71.55	71.55	74.50
Milk, Condensed ..	1 tin	24.03	24.70	25.00	24.20	24.30	24.74
Milk, Fresh ..	1 quart	16.85	16.75	16.65	17.32	18.35	16.75
<i>Meat—</i>							
<i>Beef—</i>							
Sirloin ..	1 lb.	33.18	32.37	30.02	35.47	31.08	34.33
Rib (bone out) ..	1 lb.	27.54	25.53	24.00	29.89	24.75	28.10
Steak, Rump ..	1 lb.	41.35	41.23	37.33	43.26	37.42	42.23
Steak, Chuck ..	1 lb.	20.98	20.55	19.70	23.17	19.42	22.13
Sausages ..	1 lb.	19.67	19.27	19.33	20.67	20.17	20.77
<i>Beef, Corned—</i>							
Silverside ..	1 lb.	30.08	29.93	27.00	33.24	27.22	31.17
Brisket ..	1 lb.	21.33	20.97	20.18	24.02	19.50	22.58
<i>Mutton—</i>							
Leg ..	1 lb.	23.54	25.78	25.00	27.07	27.00	25.50
Shoulder ..	1 lb.	12.90	15.45	13.76	14.74	15.60	16.07
Loin ..	1 lb.	23.10	22.51	21.24	23.88	22.98	23.70
Chops, Loin ..	1 lb.	23.50	24.79	23.93	27.07	26.00	24.82
Chops, Leg ..	1 lb.	23.50	24.94	23.08	26.40	26.13	24.90
<i>Pork—</i>							
Leg ..	1 lb.	53.83	45.20	46.60	50.99	53.10	42.65
Loin ..	1 lb.	52.51	43.40	46.53	51.18	50.29	42.65
Chops ..	1 lb.	52.53	45.75	46.53	51.25	50.03	42.65

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 seventeen years to 1957, and for each quarter of 1957. Comparative figures for 1957 excluding price movements of potatoes and onions are also shown.

RETAIL PRICE INDEX NUMBERS, FOOD AND GROCERIES ONLY.

(Weighted Average Six Capital Cities, 1923-1927 = 1,000.)

Period.	Brisbane.	Bundaberg. ^a	Rockhampton.	Toowoomba.	Townsville.	Warwick.	Queensland. ^b	Australia. ^c
<i>Year.</i>								
1901	540	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	544
1912	616	723	639	615	<i>n</i>	640	628	631
1914	603	708	641	609	<i>n</i>	609	616	640
1918	836	951	852	837	<i>n</i>	874	848	847
1920	1,148	1,193	1,156	1,118	1,253	1,144	1,149	1,175
1925	970	1,049	978	936	1,077	933	970	998
1933	699	802 ^a	749	678	804	727	706	751
1941	911	958	931	862	981	900	915	947
1942	972	1,024	992	951	1,048	958	979	1,031
1943	975	1,033	995	975	1,041	965	982	1,037
1944	964	1,026	1,002	1,003	1,049	984	977	1,026
1945	966	1,025	1,016	1,009	1,055	991	980	1,034
1946	980	1,039	1,016	1,019	1,071	1,010	993	1,036
1947	1,055	1,112	1,097	1,091	1,148	1,090	1,068	1,100
1948	1,208	1,255	1,244	1,228	1,295	1,223	1,219	1,256
1949	1,332	1,383	1,373	1,358	1,442	1,360	1,346	1,394
1950	1,462	1,515	1,523	1,480	1,560	1,484	1,476	1,566
1951	1,823	1,881	1,913	1,859	1,941	1,886	1,842	2,041
1952	2,328	2,390	2,395	2,382	2,485	2,376	2,349	2,526
1953	2,413	2,474	2,476	2,450	2,598	2,472	2,434	2,641
1954	2,451	2,532	2,542	2,487	2,647	2,534	2,476	2,671
1955	2,526	2,607	2,591	2,595	2,702	2,615	2,549	2,811
1956	2,719	2,753	2,724	2,791	2,846	2,784	2,734	3,084
1957	2,648	2,686	2,655	2,691	2,769	2,700	2,661	2,971
<i>Quarter.</i>								
1st, 1957 ..	2,631	2,652	2,644	2,705	2,764	2,659	2,646	2,982
2nd, 1957 ..	2,641	2,697	2,661	2,695	2,794	2,709	2,658	2,997
3rd, 1957 ..	2,631	2,665	2,638	2,654	2,728	2,698	2,641	2,975
4th, 1957 ..	2,689	2,731	2,675	2,708	2,788	2,732	2,697	2,928

Excluding Price Movements of Potatoes and Onions.^d

1957	2,699	2,727	2,697	2,744	2,819	2,737	2,710	2,973
<i>Quarter.</i>								
1st, 1957 ..	2,655	2,669	2,649	2,743	2,779	2,687	2,669	2,973
2nd, 1957 ..	2,675	2,710	2,683	2,728	2,803	2,725	2,688	2,977
3rd, 1957 ..	2,684	2,711	2,691	2,713	2,805	2,727	2,695	2,687
4th, 1957 ..	2,780	2,816	2,764	2,791	2,887	2,807	2,788	2,955

^a Indexes for Charters Towers are shown in this column up to 1933; from 1941 onwards they are for Bundaberg.

^b Weighted average of "five towns". The Queensland towns are Brisbane, Toowoomba, Rockhampton, Townsville, and Bundaberg. Townsville and Bundaberg replaced Charters Towers and Warwick in 1937.

^c Weighted average of six capital cities.

ⁿ Not available.

^d Excluded as from September quarter, 1955.

Rent.—The information in the next table, showing rents paid for unfurnished dwellings in Queensland, came from the 1954 Census records.

AVERAGE WEEKLY RENTALS OF PRIVATE DWELLINGS OCCUPIED BY TENANTS,
QUEENSLAND, CENSUS, 1954.

Description of Dwelling.	Urban.			Rural.	All Queens- land.
	Metro- politan.	Other Incor- porated Cities and Towns.	Unin- corporated Towns. <i>a</i>		
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
<i>Houses.</i>					
Walls of Wood—					
3 Roomed	31 6	28 4	24 1	18 8	24 6
4 Roomed	33 1	32 0	28 6	20 10	28 9
5 Roomed	36 10	34 1	30 11	23 6	32 8
6 Roomed	37 10	36 8	29 2	25 1	34 5
Average 3 to 6 Rooms ..	36 4	34 3	29 4	22 7	31 11
Walls of Fibro-cement—					
3 Roomed	29 0	34 11	28 6	22 7	28 6
4 Roomed	40 0	37 6	34 2	26 11	35 1
5 Roomed	47 4	40 1	37 2	28 7	40 2
6 Roomed	44 11	43 5	34 9	26 7	40 0
Average 3 to 6 Rooms ..	42 9	39 8	34 10	26 8	37 2
<i>Flats.</i>					
Walls of Wood—					
3 Roomed	40 1	39 11	35 5	30 6	38 11
4 Roomed	45 6	42 3	36 6	31 3	42 6
5 Roomed	49 7	44 7	36 6	27 1	45 5
6 Roomed	56 1	46 1	39 0	35 9	49 10
Average 3 to 6 Rooms ..	46 4	42 7	36 4	30 6	42 11
Walls of Fibro-cement—					
3 Roomed	39 0	44 10	40 4	35 1	41 2
4 Roomed	41 8	44 9	47 2	38 11	43 1
5 Roomed	43 8	46 11	49 1	36 8	44 10
6 Roomed	45 9	51 4	43 0	60 0	47 8
Average 3 to 6 Rooms ..	42 0	45 9	45 3	38 5	43 5

a Towns with 1,000 population or more not separately incorporated as Cities or Towns for purposes of local government but whose boundaries were specially determined for Census purposes.

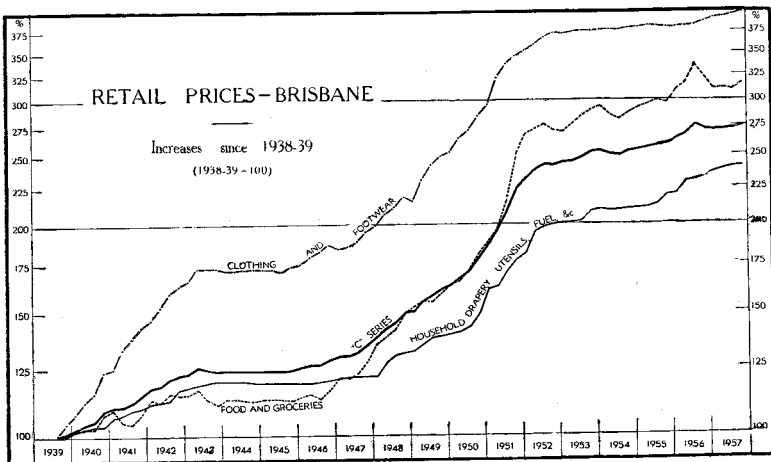
An exhaustive analysis of the 1933 Census results determined the average rental charged for all the rented houses occupied by employed salary or wage earners, grouped according to size and material of construction, for each of twelve principal cities (two in Queensland). In calculating subsequent fluctuations of the rent element in the price index numbers in these principal cities, the average rent for each type of house, obtained from the Census investigation, has been varied quarterly in accordance with changes in the rents of an extensive list of houses let by agents, who furnish regular returns. For cities other than the two principal cities, the average rent obtained from agents' rent rolls continues to be employed as a basis, to which quarterly fluctuations as revealed by rent rolls are applied. Every effort is made to keep the houses on the lists as representative as possible of fair average quality accommodation. Poor or dilapidated houses are excluded; and changes in rents due to structural

alterations are not allowed to affect the index. The index deliberately excludes any element of rent variation caused by changed standards or accommodation, and only measures changes in the rent of a fixed standard of housing. The house rent indexes are "price" indexes in the strict sense, i.e., they measure only the "price" element in rent fluctuations. Rentals of tenanted houses completed since the end of the war are not taken into account.

"C" Series.—Combining the index for food, groceries, and house rent with indexes for clothing and miscellaneous expenditure (i.e., household drapery, hardware, fuel and light, and expenses such as fares, newspapers, smoking, medical fees, and union dues), the "C" Series Indexes are obtained. The "C" Series were the index numbers used by the Commonwealth Arbitration Court to vary the basic wage under most awards, prior to its adoption of its own "Court" Series in the 1937 Basic Wage Judgment. The "Court" Series was constructed by the Arbitration Court, using the "C" Series as a basis.

The table on the next page shows the variations in the "C" Series Index Number and its constituent parts during the four quarters of the financial year 1957-58, in comparison with the last pre-war quarter (September, 1939), the quarter in which the war ended (September, 1945), and the September, 1952, quarter when the post-war inflationary spiral began to flatten out.

In all Queensland towns, and in the six capital cities, clothing increased in price more than any other section of the index number. In Brisbane, clothing prices, between September, 1939, and September, 1945, rose by 70 per cent.; miscellaneous items by 19 per cent.; food and groceries by 13 per cent.; and housing by 1 per cent. By June, 1958, clothing had risen by 298 per cent.; food and groceries by 225 per cent.; miscellaneous items by 140 per cent.; and housing by 55 per cent.



The above diagram is drawn on a logarithmic scale, so that a given proportionate increase is represented by the same distance on all parts of the vertical scale.

RETAIL PRICE INDEX NUMBERS, CHANGES SINCE 1939.
(Weighted Average Six Capital Cities, 1923-1927 = 1,000.)

Quarter Ended.	Brisbane.	Bundaberg.	Rockhampton.	Toowoomba.	Townsville.	Queensland. a	Australia. b
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FOOD AND GROCERIES.

September, 1939	855	904	892	812	950	863	920
September, 1945	965	1,023	1,015	1,007	1,049	979	1,040
September, 1952	2,367	2,398	2,409	2,401	2,531	2,384	2,592
September, 1957	2,631	2,665	2,638	2,654	2,728	2,641	2,975
December, 1957	2,689	2,731	2,675	2,708	2,788	2,697	2,928
March, 1958 ..	2,788	2,841	2,751	2,813	2,881	2,795	2,988
June, 1958 ..	2,782	2,864	2,740	2,784	2,896	2,789	2,982

Excluding Price Movements of Potatoes and Onions.^c

September, 1957	2,684	2,711	2,691	2,713	2,805	2,695	2,987
December, 1957	2,780	2,816	2,764	2,791	2,887	2,788	2,955
March, 1958 ..	2,851	2,895	2,806	2,871	2,946	2,856	3,012
June, 1958 ..	2,867	2,947	2,821	2,866	2,982	2,874	3,018

HOUSING (4 AND 5 ROOMS).

September, 1939	855	642	753	851	861	841	967
September, 1945	863	674	768	860	865	851	775
September, 1952	963	743	890	946	948	949	1,070
September, 1957	1,115	882	1,110	1,077	1,248	1,114	1,389
December, 1957	1,119	882	1,110	1,077	1,248	1,117	1,400
March, 1958 ..	1,123	882	1,110	1,087	1,261	1,122	1,412
June, 1958 ..	1,325	985	1,172	1,134	1,335	1,292	1,455

CLOTHING.

September, 1939	834	846	847	831	845	836	836
September, 1945	1,421	1,407	1,446	1,401	1,428	1,422	1,415
September, 1952	3,049	3,102	3,070	3,020	3,045	3,050	3,115
September, 1957	3,259	3,320	3,293	3,298	3,277	3,267	3,365
December, 1957	3,280	3,332	3,308	3,322	3,293	3,288	3,386
March, 1958 ..	3,293	3,339	3,308	3,325	3,296	3,298	3,393
June, 1958 ..	3,317	3,367	3,330	3,352	3,317	3,322	3,424

MISCELLANEOUS.

September, 1939	955	992	969	979	995	962	961
September, 1945	1,134	1,167	1,169	1,165	1,177	1,142	1,161
September, 1952	1,883	1,953	1,965	1,946	2,028	1,905	2,018
September, 1957	2,276	2,353	2,385	2,343	2,492	2,305	2,387
December, 1957	2,284	2,359	2,390	2,349	2,509	2,313	2,397
March, 1958 ..	2,290	2,383	2,410	2,352	2,519	2,321	2,399
June, 1958 ..	2,296	2,383	2,412	2,366	2,522	2,327	2,400

"C" SERIES.

September, 1939	866	843	861	853	912	867	916
September, 1945	1,069	1,049	1,077	1,085	1,109	1,073	1,126
September, 1952	2,094	2,078	2,112	2,107	2,175	2,101	2,238
September, 1957	2,343	2,329	2,372	2,363	2,452	2,353	2,574
December, 1957	2,371	2,356	2,389	2,389	2,480	2,380	2,565
March, 1958 ..	2,411	2,402	2,420	2,430	2,519	2,420	2,592
June, 1958 ..	2,462	2,440	2,436	2,439	2,547	2,464	2,607

All Groups Excluding Price Movements of Potatoes and Onions.^c

September, 1957	2,362	2,347	2,392	2,385	2,482	2,373	2,578
December, 1957	2,402	2,387	2,422	2,419	2,517	2,412	2,576
March, 1958 ..	2,432	2,420	2,440	2,450	2,543	2,441	2,601
June, 1958 ..	2,492	2,469	2,465	2,468	2,578	2,493	2,620

a Weighted average of five towns. b Weighted average of six capital cities.
c Excluded as from September quarter, 1955. Index numbers in the section above include these movements.

The next table gives annual averages of the "C" Series Index Number for Queensland towns, and annual weighted averages for Queensland and Australia for selected significant years before 1931, and for each year thereafter.

RETAIL PRICE INDEX, "C" SERIES, QUEENSLAND TOWNS.
(Weighted Average Six Capital Cities, 1923-1927 = 1,000.)

Year.	Brisbane.	Bundaberg.	Charters Towers.	Rockhampton.	Toowoomba.	Townsville.	Warwick.	Queensland. ^a	Australia. ^b
1914 ^c ..	611	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	687
1921 ^c ..	923	n	1,025	972	949	n	994	941	1,013
1925 ..	923	n	896	907	919	1,027	903	920	997
1929 ..	923	n	939	904	916	1,026	931	922	1,033
1931 ..	798	n	827	806	816	914	815	801	873
1932 ..	764	n	794	779	788	878	777	768	830
1933 ..	751	n	762	752	778	850	757	753	804
1934 ..	762	n	759	759	785	851	761	764	817
1935 ..	780	n	789	776	785	852	769	780	832
1936 ..	804	n	810	802	802	866	779	803	850
1937 ..	837	809	819	840	840	883	779	840	873
1938 ..	852	831	839	853	843	902	800	854	897
1939 ..	870	847	883	867	858	918	834	871	920
1940 ..	908	879	915	905	898	950	867	909	957
1941 ..	963	938	971	959	951	1,004	926	964	1,008
1942 ..	1,033	1,015	1,048	1,032	1,033	1,075	1,007	1,035	1,091
1943 ..	1,072	1,057	n	1,073	1,080	1,114	1,055	1,075	1,131
1944 ..	1,071	1,057	n	1,074	1,085	1,117	1,061	1,075	1,126
1945 ..	1,072	1,054	n	1,079	1,087	1,114	1,064	1,075	1,126
1946 ..	1,093	1,074	n	1,096	1,107	1,136	1,087	1,097	1,145
1947 ..	1,137	1,115	n	1,140	1,152	1,181	1,138	1,140	1,188
1948 ..	1,241	1,221	n	1,241	1,246	1,282	1,234	1,244	1,295
1949 ..	1,348	1,335	n	1,357	1,360	1,404	1,349	1,352	1,415
1950 ..	1,472	1,464	n	1,491	1,486	1,525	1,461	1,478	1,560
1951 ..	1,760	1,754	n	1,785	1,773	1,818	1,751	1,767	1,883
1952 ..	2,063	2,056	n	2,091	2,083	2,148	2,063	2,072	2,196
1953 ..	2,135	2,118	n	2,166	2,160	2,243	2,140	2,145	2,302
1954 ..	2,170	2,157	n	2,206	2,191	2,284	2,178	2,181	2,326
1955 ..	2,211	2,202	n	2,253	2,247	2,333	2,218	2,225	2,393
1956 ..	2,316	2,293	n	2,346	2,356	2,434	2,312	2,328	2,547
1957 ..	2,343	2,331	n	2,374	2,371	2,462	2,326	2,355	2,565

Excluding Price Movements of Potatoes and Onions.^d

1956 ..	2,272	2,248	n	2,303	2,309	2,393	2,264	2,284	2,489
1957 ..	2,361	2,347	n	2,391	2,391	2,482	2,339	2,373	2,567

^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. ^d Excluded as from September quarter, 1955. All other index numbers shown include these movements.

n Not available.

The table below shows the "C" Series Index Number for the capital city of each State, and the weighted average of the six capitals.

RETAIL PRICE INDEX, "C" SERIES, CAPITAL CITIES.
(Weighted Average Six Capital Cities, 1923-1927 = 1,000.)

Period.	Sydney.	Mel- bourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.	Australia. <i>a</i>
<i>Year.</i>							
1914 ^c	712	671	611	699	707	687	687
1921 ^c	1,046	1,003	923	989	1,008	1,070	1,013
1925	1,016	984	923	1,028	994	1,028	997
1929	1,073	1,017	923	1,037	1,026	1,000	1,033
1933	832	789	751	789	811	825	804
1936	866	844	804	839	856	860	850
1937	889	868	837	859	869	875	873
1938	913	896	852	888	882	887	887
1939	936	924	870	906	901	908	920
1940	974	964	908	936	932	945	957
1941	1,028	1,008	963	988	993	1,001	1,008
1942	1,107	1,100	1,033	1,075	1,061	1,078	1,091
1943	1,151	1,139	1,072	1,102	1,104	1,117	1,131
1944	1,144	1,135	1,071	1,098	1,105	1,105	1,126
1945	1,142	1,135	1,072	1,102	1,107	1,107	1,126
1946	1,165	1,149	1,093	1,120	1,127	1,138	1,145
1947	1,212	1,188	1,137	1,165	1,161	1,178	1,188
1948	1,318	1,294	1,241	1,277	1,264	1,292	1,295
1949	1,439	1,415	1,348	1,393	1,410	1,419	1,415
1950	1,593	1,565	1,472	1,521	1,538	1,526	1,560
1951	1,933	1,880	1,760	1,833	1,860	1,861	1,883
1952	2,265	2,170	2,063	2,159	2,170	2,180	2,196
1953	2,368	2,285	2,135	2,246	2,295	2,399	2,302
1954	2,382	2,288	2,170	2,277	2,459	2,406	2,326
1955	2,439	2,365	2,211	2,354	2,554	2,458	2,393
1956	2,584	2,567	2,316	2,466	2,655	2,663	2,547
1957	2,614	2,562	2,343	2,463	2,729	2,690	2,565
<i>Quarter ended—</i>							
March, 1957 ..	2,604	2,546	2,321	2,432	2,714	2,688	2,550
June, 1957 ..	2,618	2,573	2,337	2,470	2,750	2,707	2,572
Sept., 1957 ..	2,622	2,568	2,343	2,485	2,746	2,681	2,574
Dec., 1957 ..	2,613	2,560	2,371	2,465	2,707	2,684	2,565

Excluding Price Movements of Potatoes and Onions. ^b

1956	2,525	2,492	2,272	2,408	2,653	2,622	2,489
1957	2,618	2,555	2,361	2,466	2,726	2,699	2,567
<i>Quarter ended—</i>							
March, 1957 ..	2,602	2,536	2,330	2,434	2,708	2,685	2,547
June, 1957 ..	2,611	2,558	2,349	2,466	2,746	2,704	2,565
Sept., 1957 ..	2,628	2,567	2,362	2,492	2,741	2,699	2,578
Dec., 1957 ..	2,630	2,559	2,402	2,473	2,708	2,707	2,576

^a Weighted average of six capital cities.

^b Excluded as from September quarter, 1955. All other index numbers shown include these movements.

^c Month of November only.

Interim Retail Price Index.—Since 1948 prices have been regularly collected for about 100 additional items not included in the "C" Series Retail Price Index. Concurrently, estimates of consumption of individual items of food have been made, and aggregate retail sales, by groups of

items, have been recorded. An interim revision of the retail prices index numbers based on these investigations was first published in March, 1954, showing price changes as from July, 1950. The new index is designed to measure retail price variations (with 1952-53 as base year) on the basis of (a) a current pattern of wage earner expenditure using recent consumption weights for foods and recent expenditure weights for combining groups of items into the aggregate index; (b) a wider range of commodities and services than that covered by any existing price index; and (c) individual city weights for electricity, gas, fares, &c.

The new index has shown much the same trend as has the "C" Series Index, as will be seen by the comparison provided in the following table.

INTERIM RETAIL PRICE INDEX, SIX CAPITALS.
GROUP INDEXES^a AND COMPARISON WITH "C" SERIES INDEX.

Period.	Food.	Clothing and Drapery.	Rent.	Other Items.	All Groups.	
					Interim Index.	"C" Series Index.
Year—						
1952-53 ..	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1953-54 ..	103.7	101.6	105.0	100.9	102.5	102.8
1954-55 ..	104.6	102.4	109.6	101.4	103.6	103.7
1955-56 ..	110.6	103.3	115.5	106.4	108.0	108.8
1956-57 ..	115.8	105.8	122.5	117.8	114.3	114.1
1957-58 ..	113.7	109.2	128.4	120.2	115.6	114.3
Quarter ended—						
Sept., 1957 ..	113.8	108.4	126.1	119.9	115.1	113.8
Dec., 1957 ..	112.4	109.1	127.0	120.1	114.9	113.5
Mar., 1958 ..	114.4	109.3	128.2	120.2	115.8	114.7
June, 1958 ..	114.4	110.2	132.2	120.4	116.5	115.3

Excluding Price Movements of Potatoes and Onions. b

Year—						
1955-56 ..	108.1	..	..	..	107.0	107.5
1956-57 ..	112.4	..	..	..	113.0	112.2
1957-58 ..	114.0	..	..	..	115.7	114.7
Quarter ended—						
Sept., 1957 ..	113.7	..	..	..	115.1	114.0
Dec., 1957 ..	112.8	..	..	..	115.1	114.0
Mar., 1958 ..	114.6	..	..	..	115.9	115.0
June, 1958 ..	114.9	..	..	..	116.7	115.9

^a Each index is a weighted average for six capital cities with base 1952-53=100.0, and the "C" Series Index has been converted to the same base.

^b Excluded as from September quarter, 1955. All other index numbers shown include these movements.

The weights of some of the main items in the Food Group (e.g., milk, eggs, meat, potatoes, and flour) in the Interim Index are substantially different from those of the "C" Series Index to accord with average consumption in the years 1949-50 to 1952-53. Of the 40 items included in the Food and Groceries Group of the "C" Series Index, two non-food items have been transferred to the Household Sundries Group of the Interim Index, and two items have been excluded. Twenty-four new items have been added, including lamb, packaged breakfast foods, biscuits, ice cream, processed cheese, honey, sandwich spreads, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks, and certain types of confectionery.

Seventeen new items have been added to the Clothing and Drapery Group, and 25 items each formerly represented by one type of article are now each represented by two or more types. Consequential adjustments have been made in weights of individual items. The new items include sports coat, sports trousers, cardigan (and other types of knitted wear), overalls, piece goods (rayon, cotton, and woollen), and knitting wool.

Only minor changes relating to the combining weights have been made in the Rent Group, which is almost identical in both indexes.

Six new sub-groups are included in the Interim Index to replace three sections of the Miscellaneous Group of the "C" Series Index. These six sub-groups of the new index comprise 75 items, compared with 32 in the old index, substantially enlarging their representativeness. The principal new items are garden tools, floor coverings, shaving cream, toilet soap, &c., patent medicines, baby foods, haircuts, dry cleaning, shoe repairs, postage, &c. The weight of this group is much greater than it was in the "C" Series Index.

The Interim Price Index numbers for each capital city are shown below. Common weights are adopted for all groups and items in the index for each city except in respect of fares, gas, electricity, and some minor items. The resultant indexes show price variations for each city on a basis appropriate to that city. They do not provide a measure of the relative "cost of living" in one city compared with another. For that reason the Interim Index of each city in the base year 1952-53 is 100.0.

INTERIM RETAIL PRICE INDEXES.^a

Period.	Sydney.	Mel- bourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.	Six Capitals. ^b
Year—							
1952-53 ..	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1953-54 ..	102.2	102.4	103.0	102.0	103.9	106.6	102.5
1954-55 ..	103.1	102.7	104.0	103.6	109.6	105.6	103.6
1955-56 ..	106.1	109.5	107.1	107.2	112.7	111.5	108.0
1956-57 ..	114.1	115.1	111.7	110.9	118.3	119.1	114.3
1957-58 ..	115.7	115.6	114.5	112.5	119.8	119.5	115.6
Quarter—							
Sept., 1957 ..	115.0	115.5	112.5	112.2	120.1	118.8	115.1
Dec., 1957 ..	114.8	115.3	113.4	111.7	119.1	119.1	114.9
Mar., 1958 ..	116.4	115.5	114.9	112.1	119.4	119.7	115.8
June, 1958 ..	116.4	116.0	117.3	114.0	120.7	120.3	116.5

Excluding Price Movements of Potatoes and Onions.^c

Year—							
1955-56 ..	105.3	108.4	105.9	106.3	112.6	110.6	107.0
1956-57 ..	113.0	113.5	110.3	109.5	117.9	118.0	113.0
1957-58 ..	116.0	115.5	114.5	112.6	119.7	119.7	115.7
Quarter—							
Sept., 1957 ..	115.2	115.3	112.3	112.2	119.8	119.0	115.1
Dec., 1957 ..	115.2	115.2	113.6	111.8	118.9	119.4	115.1
Mar., 1958 ..	116.7	115.5	114.8	112.1	119.4	119.7	115.9
June, 1958 ..	116.8	116.1	117.3	114.2	120.7	120.6	116.7

^a Base for each index, year 1952-53=100.0.

^b Weighted average.

^c Excluded as from September quarter, 1955. All other index numbers shown include these movements.

Chapter 12.—EMPLOYMENT.

1. INTRODUCTION.

The statistics of employment given in this chapter are based on data derived from the various Censuses, the Occupation Survey of 1945, and estimates derived from other sources. Statistics of trade unions and the operations of the State Industrial Court follow in section 4. The section on wages describes the principles followed by both the State and Commonwealth industrial tribunals in prescribing "basic" wage rates; these rates, average wages, and award wages for a number of the main occupations are given also. This is followed by information on hours and regulation of working conditions. (Details of mining and factory employment are given in Chapter 7, and of transport employment in Chapter 8.) The remainder of the chapter deals with apprenticeship, workers' compensation, and unemployment benefits.

2. WORKING POPULATION.

Industries and Occupations.—The working population is classified both by *industry* and by *occupation*. A man's occupation is the nature of the work which he himself performs. His industry is defined as the nature of his employer's business, according to the commodity or service which his employer produces or performs. Thus carpenters, horsemen, or clerks working for a mining company are, industrially, engaged in mining. But a man who is by occupation a miner, working for a sewerage authority, is industrially classified under building and construction, and so forth.

With the increasing complexity of industry, persons of an increasing range of occupations will be found under one industrial heading, and persons of a given occupation will be found in a wide range of industries. In the 1933 Census of Australia, for the first time, this distinction was recognised, and two entirely separate tabulations of industries and occupations were made.

In the Census of 1921, and previously, only a single tabulation was made. This tabulation was on an industrial and not on an occupational basis, and it is possible to make comparisons of industrial classification over a period of years. Unfortunately, in these earlier years the word "occupations" was used to designate what we now describe as industries. Unless recognised, this is a serious source of confusion.

Industries.—The following table shows the working population of Queensland according to the type of industry to which each person belonged at the time of the 1954 Census.

INDUSTRIES, QUEENSLAND, CENSUS, 30TH JUNE, 1954.

Industry.	Males.	Females.	Total.
<i>Primary Production</i>	100,932	7,306	108,238
Fishing, Hunting, and Trapping	1,911	28	1,939
Sugar Growing	19,641	414	20,055
Fruit Growing	5,472	310	5,782
Vegetable Growing and Market Gardening ..	2,226	132	2,358
Other Farming	14,944	858	15,802
Grazing	25,358	2,317	27,675
Dairying	27,543	3,236	30,779
Forestry	3,837	11	3,848
<i>Mining and Quarrying</i>	9,109	170	9,279
Silver, Lead, and Zinc Mining	2,277	72	2,349
Coal Mining	3,994	31	4,025
Other Mining and Quarrying	2,838	67	2,905
<i>Manufacturing</i>	90,838	18,405	109,243
Agricultural and Earth Moving Machines ..	1,709	140	1,849
Other Founding, Engineering, and Metal- working	13,340	1,222	14,562
Ship and Boat Building; Marine Engineering	1,794	34	1,828
Railway Locomotives, Rolling Stock, and Tramcars	7,670	47	7,717
Motor Vehicles, Parts, and Accessories ..	6,970	290	7,260
Other Ships, Vehicles, Parts, and Accessories	210	15	225
Textiles and Fibrous Materials (not Dress) ..	888	1,161	2,049
Clothing and Knitted Goods (including Needleworking)	1,235	6,418	7,653
Boots, Shoes, and Accessories	1,499	773	2,272
Slaughtering and Carcase Butchering ..	2,153	59	2,212
Meat Freezing, Preserving, and Canning ..	5,594	669	6,263
Milk Processing	1,725	272	1,997
Bread, Cakes, and Pastry	2,753	648	3,401
Sugar Milling and Refining	8,707	199	8,906
Other Food, Drink, and Tobacco	6,063	2,109	8,172
Sawmilling	8,032	325	8,357
Other Wood Products (not Furniture) ..	2,850	207	3,057
Cabinets and Furniture (other than Metal) ..	3,022	164	3,186
Newspapers and Periodicals	2,078	469	2,547
Job and General Printing	1,803	801	2,604
Other Paper, Paper Products, Photography, &c.	775	754	1,529
Chemicals, Dyes, Paints, &c.	1,692	394	2,086
Rubber Goods (other than Clothing)	1,472	391	1,863
Other and Unspecified	6,804	844	7,648
<i>Electricity, Gas, Water, &c. Services</i>	7,406	411	7,817
Gas Making	952	82	1,034
Electricity	4,246	315	4,561
Water and Sanitary Services	2,208	14	2,222
<i>Building and Construction</i>	49,579	460	50,039
Construction and Repair of Buildings ..	28,168	356	28,524
Construction and Maintenance of Roads and Bridges	6,908	18	6,926
Construction and Maintenance of Rail and Tram Permanent Way	5,634	3	5,637
Water, Irrigation, and Sewerage Construction	2,154	23	2,177
Other Construction Works and Maintenance	6,715	60	6,775

INDUSTRIES, QUEENSLAND, CENSUS, 30TH JUNE, 1954—continued.

Industry.	Males.	Females.	Total.
<i>Transport and Storage</i>	37,602	2,175	39,777
Taxi and Hire Services	2,190	86	2,276
Carrying and Cartage Services	6,675	312	6,987
Tramway, Bus, and Car Services	3,410	105	3,515
Coastal and Oversea Shipping	3,155	205	3,360
Loading and Discharging Vessels	5,365	24	5,389
Rail Services	14,454	1,100	15,554
Air Transport (including Maintenance)	1,490	271	1,761
Other Transport and Storage	863	72	935
<i>Communication</i>	9,163	2,505	11,668
<i>Finance and Property</i>	8,437	4,307	12,744
Banking	4,360	1,717	6,077
Insurance	2,386	1,465	3,851
Other Finance and Property	1,691	1,125	2,816
<i>Commerce</i>	53,864	25,990	79,854
Wholesale Trade	17,449	5,212	22,661
Live Stock and Primary Produce Dealing, &c.	3,512	934	4,446
Retail Trade	32,903	19,844	52,747
<i>Public Authority (n.e.i.) and Professional</i>	36,283	26,309	62,592
Public Authority Activities (n.e.i.)	10,296	3,721	14,017
Law, Order, and Public Safety	3,969	964	4,933
Religion and Social Welfare	1,889	1,248	3,137
Health, Hospitals, &c.	5,930	11,603	17,533
Education	5,321	6,964	12,285
Other Professional	8,878	1,809	10,687
<i>Amusements, Hotels, Cafes, Personal Service, &c.</i>	13,123	20,054	33,177
Amusement, Sport, &c.	4,271	1,419	5,690
Private Domestic Service	701	5,187	5,888
Hotels, Boarding Houses, Restaurants, &c.	5,590	11,240	16,830
Other Personal Services	2,561	2,208	4,769
<i>Other and Inadequately Described</i>	3,881	1,545	5,426
Total Working Population	420,217	109,637	529,854

Grade of Occupation.—The following table shows the grade of occupation, or occupational status, of all persons in the work force of Queensland at 30th June, 1954, according to the Census results.

GRADES OF OCCUPATION, QUEENSLAND, 30TH JUNE, 1954.

Grade.	Males.	Females.	Total.
<i>Work Force—</i>			
Employer	36,692	4,975	41,667
Self Employed	59,069	7,398	66,467
Employee (on Wage or Salary)	311,872	92,241	404,113
Helper (not on Wage or Salary)	4,226	1,971	6,197
Not at Work	7,451	2,597	10,048
Not Stated	907	455	1,362
Not in Work Force	256,035	532,370	788,405
Total Population	676,252	642,007	1,318,259

Occupations.—The next table shows occupations, according to the principles set out on page 327, of the working population of Queensland at the 1947 Census. No occupational classification is available for the 1954 Census.

OCCUPATIONS, QUEENSLAND, CENSUS, 30TH JUNE, 1947.

Occupation.	Males.	Females.	Total.
<i>Rural, Fishing, and Hunting Occupations</i> ..	93,014	5,142	98,156
Farmers, Graziers, Other Farm Workers, n.e.i.	80,798	5,105	85,903
Farm Contractors (incl. Fencing, Boring, &c.)	720	7	727
Shearers	1,253	..	1,253
Drovers and Stockmen	3,301	10	3,311
Forest and Timber Workers, n.e.i. ..	4,697	3	4,700
Fishermen	1,653	13	1,666
Trappers, Hunters	592	4	596
<i>Professional and Semi-professional Occupations</i> ..	11,009	11,100	22,109
Teachers and Instructors, n.e.i. ..	3,389	3,898	7,287
Medical Practitioners	720	59	779
Dentists	420	11	431
Physiotherapists, Masseurs	33	93	126
Nurses, Orderlies	664	5,470	6,134
Pharmacists and Industrial Chemists ..	956	128	1,084
Veterinary Surgeons	51	..	51
Clergy and Other Religious Workers, n.e.i.	1,157	152	1,309
Social Workers, n.e.i.	12	248	260
Solicitors, Barristers, Legal Officers ..	553	5	558
Magistrates, Judges	43	..	43
Metallurgists and Assayers	67	..	67
Architects	205	3	208
Surveyors (including Quantity Surveyors) ..	249	..	249
Draftsmen	729	32	761
Artists and Art Teachers	132	124	256
Photographers	281	64	345
Journalists, Authors, Writers	420	80	500
Musicians and Music Teachers	225	452	677
Actors, Dancers (including Teachers)	329	191	520
Members of Parliament (so described) ..	49	1	50
Other Professional Workers	325	89	414
<i>Administrative Occupations</i>	17,635	3,964	21,599
Proprietors, Directors, &c., n.e.i. ..	10,925	3,392	14,317
Managers (so described)	6,265	572	6,837
Ships', Radio, and Aircraft Officers ..	445	..	445
<i>Commercial and Clerical Occupations</i>	58,401	35,551	93,952
Clerks, n.e.i.	17,130	9,421	26,551
Accountants, Auditors, Book-keepers ..	2,067	637	2,704
Secretaries	535	485	1,020
Typists, Shorthand Writers	35	8,783	8,818
Telephonists	32	1,534	1,566
Cashiers (so described)	84	391	475
Librarians	48	152	200
Office Machinists, n.e.i.	14	533	547
Messengers	919	29	948
Telegraphists and Wireless Operators ..	424	52	476
Postmen, Mailmen	210	1	211
Ticket and Showcard Writers	40	21	61
Weighmen	37	2	39
Collectors, n.e.i.	124	22	146

OCCUPATIONS, QUEENSLAND, CENSUS, 30TH JUNE, 1947—*continued.*

Occupation.	Males.	Females.	Total.
<i>Commercial and Clerical Occupations (cont.)—</i>			
Officers, n.e.i.	3,007	131	3,138
Inspectors (excluding Police)	1,459	5	1,464
Public Servants, n.e.i.	2,477	613	3,090
Postmasters	306	174	480
Stationmasters	518	293	811
Other Clerical, &c. Workers	1,651	505	2,156
Buyers	266	31	297
Auctioneers, Agents, Travellers	3,454	80	3,534
Ordermen	110	1	111
Bookmakers	333	..	333
Butchers	2,937	7	2,944
Cafe, Canteen Workers, n.e.i.	594	590	1,184
Shopkeepers and Other Sales Workers	19,590	11,058	30,648
<i>Domestic and Protective Service Occupations</i>	18,671	20,236	38,907
Housekeepers	1	1,242	1,243
Matrons . . . . .	..	246	246
Cooks	1,536	1,380	2,916
Waiters	169	3,021	3,190
Barmen	611	869	1,480
Stewards	274	32	306
Domestic Servants, n.e.i.	292	10,190	10,482
Hospital Attendants	500	197	697
Gardeners, Green-keepers, Groundsmen	1,666	3	1,669
Cleaners	1,453	922	2,375
Caretakers, Watchmen, Door- & Gate-keepers	1,646	138	1,784
Professionals' Attendants, Receptionists	6	632	638
Ushers	12	199	211
Porters	1,455	4	1,459
Lift Drivers	171	..	171
Hairdressers	1,177	1,020	2,197
Undertakers	95	2	97
Horse Trainers, Jockeys	712	..	712
Other Sporting Occupations	61	7	68
Firemen (Fire Brigades)	368	..	368
Ambulance and First Aid Men	310	2	312
Police (including Private)	1,709	8	1,717
Warders	122	6	128
Other Service Workers	219	79	298
Members of Armed Forces	4,106	37	4,143
<i>Craftsmen</i>	64,021	1,966	65,987
Foremen, n.e.i.	5,174	254	5,428
Carpenters, Cabinetmakers, and Joiners	11,460	1	11,461
Bricklayers and Stonemasons	892	..	892
Painters, Sprayers, Dockers, French Polishers	4,507	9	4,516
Plasterers	580	..	580
Plumbers, Gasfitters	2,469	..	2,469
Glaziers	93	..	93
Mechanics (so described)	368	..	368
Radio Mechanics	745	1	746
Telephone Mechanics, Telephone Engineers	730	..	730
Motor Mechanics, Motor Engineers	5,886	1	5,887
Electricians, Electrical Engineers	2,054	..	2,054
Mechanics, n.e.i.	971	..	971
Fitters (so described), Turners (so described)	3,332	10	3,342

OCCUPATIONS, QUEENSLAND, CENSUS, 30TH JUNE, 1947—*continued.*

Occupation.	Males.	Females.	Total.
<i>Craftsmen (continued)—</i>			
Electrical Fitters	913	..	913
Fitters, n.e.i., Turners, n.e.i.	1,558	20	1,578
Dental Mechanics	292	9	301
Optical Mechanics	114	2	116
Optometrists	146	10	156
Watchmakers	326	..	326
Technicians, n.e.i.	241	31	272
Laboratory Assistants	101	83	184
Piano Tuners	125	1	126
Printers	370	84	454
Compositors, Linotype Operators	783	1	784
Stereotypers and Engravers	214	6	220
Engineers (so described)	1,018	..	1,018
Engineers, n.e.i.	1,876	3	1,879
Drivers (so described)	139	2	141
Engine Drivers (incl. Locomotive Drivers)	3,955	..	3,955
Blacksmiths	1,051	..	1,051
Boilermakers	1,002	..	1,002
Moulders, Coremakers	822	6	828
Welders	680	2	682
Coppersmiths, Tinsmiths, Panel Beaters	582	..	582
Pattern Makers	118	1	119
Toolmakers, Die Makers	175	1	176
Saw Sharpeners	189	..	189
Shipwrights	172	..	172
Wool Classers, Skin Classers	302	..	302
Tailors (so described)	561	1,254	1,815
Bootmakers (so described)	456	7	463
Saddlers	366	2	368
Upholsterers	256	4	260
Coopers	113	..	113
Bakers	2,317	84	2,401
Window Dressers	136	11	147
Signalmen	148	..	148
Linesmen	1,387	..	1,387
Repairers	927	34	961
Other Craftsmen	829	32	861
<i>Operatives</i>	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

OCCUPATIONS, QUEENSLAND, CENSUS, 30TH JUNE, 1947—*continued.*

Occupation.	Males.	Females.	Total.
<i>Operatives (continued)—</i>			
Storemen	4,982	30	5,012
Cellarmen	119	1	120
Packers, Sorters, Labellers, and Wrappers ..	854	1,206	2,060
Dressmakers, Needleworkers, Whiteworkers	4	1,919	1,923
Milliners	7	508	515
Assemblers, n.e.i.	285	10	295
Binders	121	211	332
Chainmen	185	..	185
Cutters	343	88	431
Fettlers	2,885	..	2,885
Finishers	92	197	289
Ironworkers, Steelworkers (so described) ..	270	..	270
Laundry Workers	183	807	990
Machinists, n.e.i.	2,926	4,128	7,054
Miners (so described)	3,508	1	3,509
Pressers	467	119	586
Projectionists	337	2	339
Prospectors	196	..	196
Riggers (so described)	191	..	191
Sawyers	762	..	762
Seamen	1,468	..	1,468
Sheet Metal Workers	621	14	635
Slaughtermen	608	..	608
Tailors-out	342	2	344
Textile Workers, n.e.i.	135	109	244
Trimmers	402	37	439
Viewers, Checkers, Examiners	454	45	499
Wheelers	47	1	48
Wool Sorters	39	..	39
Makers, n.e.i.	1,375	132	1,507
Builders, n.e.i.	1,418	..	1,418
Hands, n.e.i.	2,297	500	2,797
Process Workers (so described)	359	72	431
Workers, n.e.i.	5,284	364	5,648
Attendants, n.e.i.	306	127	433
Miscellaneous and Ill Defined Operatives ..	6,066	914	6,980
<i>Labourers</i>	<i>27,939</i>	<i>80</i>	<i>28,019</i>
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>	<i>10,882</i>	<i>2,986</i>	<i>13,868</i>
<i>Persons Not Gainfully Occupied</i>	<i>199,483</i>	<i>446,158</i>	<i>645,641</i>
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. PERSONS IN 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. 1945 figures include civilians only, but in all other years, defence forces and national servicemen are included. In 1933 there was a large number of part-time workers, and one-third of these have been deducted to obtain the estimates of numbers in terms of full-time employment. Workers for no wages are assumed to be fully engaged.

The 1939 estimates were based on the National Register of 1939 and other relevant statistics; while 1945 figures were obtained from the Occupation Survey. The 1933, 1947, and 1954 figures are from the respective Censuses.

PERSONS IN EMPLOYMENT, QUEENSLAND.

Industry Group.	June, 1933.	July, 1939.	June, 1945.	June, 1947.	June, 1954.
Primary (excluding Mining)	106,900	116,000	110,400	102,700	107,300
Mining	7,400	10,100	6,400	7,800	9,200
Manufacturing ^a	49,900	70,700	78,300	91,800	113,700
Building and Construction ^b	18,000	27,900	24,800	41,000	51,600
Transport and Communication ^b	33,500	36,400	38,400	46,800	51,200
Property and Finance	6,400	6,400	6,500	10,000	12,800
Commerce	43,100	52,400	45,900	58,000	79,300
Public Administration, Professions, Entertainment	31,800	39,400	49,400	55,900	68,000
Personal and Domestic	29,900	36,700	29,400	28,800	26,700
Total in Employment	326,900	396,000	389,500	442,800	519,800

^a Including electricity and gas.

^b At the first two dates shown, railway and tramway maintenance workers (of whom there were 5,300 in 1945) were included with Transport and Communication; in 1945, 1947, and 1954 they were included with Building and Construction, which also includes water and sewerage construction and maintenance workers throughout.

Fluctuations in Volume of Employment.—The figures in the table on the next page cover all persons in work in Queensland whether as employees, employers, self-employers, or full-time helpers.

The figures for July, 1939, were prepared from the National Register of that date. Those for 1947-48 and following periods are based on estimates of employees (excluding rural industry and private domestic service) compiled monthly from Pay-roll Tax data.

Use of this material allows the tabulation of employment by industry groups and by sex on a basis which is uniform throughout Australia.

Pay-roll Tax is payable by any concern paying £200 or more per week (£20 to 1st October, 1953, £80 from then until 1st September, 1954, and £120 from then until 1st September, 1957) in wages and salaries.

Agriculture, where most of the employers have insufficient employees to be liable for tax, is very incompletely covered, and Commonwealth Government employment, public hospitals, and private domestic service are not covered at all, but special monthly returns of employment are obtained from government departments. It is therefore necessary to make estimates to include omitted industries (except rural and private domestic) and small firms not liable to make a return. Information to do this is derived from various sources, mainly the general Censuses of 1947 and 1954. Together with annual agricultural statistics, these sources provide the basis of estimates of rural and private domestic employment, and of employers and workers on own account.

Unemployment became almost non-existent during the 1939-1945 War, and the re-absorption of discharged servicemen into civil employment was accomplished without causing any large amount of unemployment. In the post-war years such unemployment as has occurred has been principally caused by the temporary displacement of labour from seasonal industries. During 1956-57 the number of persons, mostly males, receiving Commonwealth unemployment benefit at the end of each month in Queensland varied between 792 and 4,218.

PERSONS IN CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT, QUEENSLAND.

Period.						Employees.	Total in Work.
July, 1939	..	..	..	..	..	289,800	396,000
Year—							
1948-49	..	..	..	..	..	375,400	478,600
1949-50	..	..	..	..	..	389,900	493,700
1950-51	..	..	..	..	..	407,200	511,600
1951-52	..	..	..	..	..	414,100	519,100
1952-53	..	..	..	..	..	407,500	514,000
1953-54	..	..	..	..	..	411,900	519,700
1954-55	..	..	..	..	..	422,500	530,600
1955-56	..	..	..	..	..	431,700	540,300
1956-57	..	..	..	..	..	435,300	544,500
1957-58	..	..	..	..	..	433,000	542,800
Quarter—							
3rd, 1957	..	..	..	..	..	437,900	547,500
4th, 1957	..	..	..	..	..	431,700	541,500
1st, 1958	..	..	..	..	..	427,000	536,900
2nd, 1958	..	..	..	..	..	435,300	545,300

Wage and Salary Earners (excluding Rural and Private Domestic) in Employment.—As outlined above, estimates are prepared each month of the total number of wage and salary earners, excluding those in rural industry and in private domestic service, in employment in each State. Fluctuations in such employment in Queensland are shown for the various industries in the table on the next page. Details for all States are published in the *Monthly Bulletin of Employment Statistics*.

The estimates in the table show the employment position at the conclusion of hostilities in 1945 and in the last four years.

WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS IN CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT, QUEENSLAND.
(Excluding Rural Industry and Private Domestic Service.)

Industrial Group.	June, 1945. <i>a</i>	June, 1954.	June, 1955.	June, 1956.	June, 1957.
MALES (THOUSANDS).					
Forestry, Fishing, Trapping	3.4	5.6	5.8	6.0	5.1
Mining and Quarrying ..	5.7	9.3	9.5	9.7	9.9
Factories and Works ..	57.4	90.0 ^r	91.8 ^r	92.3 ^r	94.7
Building and Construction ..	14.6	33.4	35.9	36.3	35.0
Shipping and Stevedoring ..	7.5	8.6	9.1	8.9	9.2
Rail, Road, and Air Transport	24.3	34.5	36.0	37.4	36.8
Communication	4.5	8.9	9.3	9.4	9.8
Retail Trade	9.9	15.6	15.5	15.8	15.6
Other Commerce	13.1	27.8	29.2	30.2	30.5
Governmental, n.e.i. ..	12.2	11.6	11.6	11.7	11.9
Other Industries	16.4	24.3	24.5	24.7	25.1
All Industries	169.0	269.6 ^r	278.2 ^r	282.4 ^r	283.6
FEMALES (THOUSANDS).					
Factories and Works ..	15.0	19.4 ^r	19.5 ^r	19.6 ^r	19.9
Rail, Road, and Air Transport	2.2	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8
Communication	2.9	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.7
Retail Trade	12.4	15.1	15.8	16.1	16.6
Other Commerce	7.4	10.6	11.3	11.7 ^r	12.1
Governmental, n.e.i. ..	7.3	4.3	4.5	4.5	4.5
Other Industries ^b	27.9	34.0	35.6	36.3	37.4
All Industries	75.1	88.6 ^r	92.1 ^r	93.7 ^r	96.0
TOTAL (THOUSANDS).					
Forestry, Fishing, Trapping	3.4	5.6	5.8	6.0	5.2
Mining and Quarrying ..	5.8	9.6	9.8	10.1	10.2
Factories and Works ..	72.4	109.4 ^r	111.3 ^r	111.9 ^r	114.6
Building and Construction ..	15.1	34.0	36.5	36.9	35.6
Shipping and Stevedoring ..	7.8	8.9	9.4	9.2	9.5
Rail, Road, and Air Transport	26.5	37.2	38.8	40.2	39.6
Communication	7.4	11.4	11.9	12.1	12.5
Retail Trade	22.3	30.7	31.3	31.9	32.2
Other Commerce	20.5	38.4	40.5	41.9 ^r	42.6
Governmental, n.e.i. ..	19.5	15.9	16.1	16.2	16.4
Other Industries	43.4	57.1	58.9	59.7	61.2
All Industries	244.1	358.2 ^r	370.3 ^r	376.1 ^r	379.6

^a Derived from Occupation Survey, 1st June, 1945. ^b Including small numbers of females in the extra groups shown for males. These are included in their correct groups in the total figures. ^r Revised since last issue.

Employment of wage and salary earners (excluding rural and private domestic) is shown in the following table for all States separately for the same periods as appear in the preceding table.

WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS IN CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT, AUSTRALIA.
(Excluding Rural Industry and Private Domestic Service.)

State.	June, 1945. <i>b</i>	June, 1954. <i>r</i>	June, 1955. <i>r</i>	June, 1956. <i>r</i>	June, 1957.
MALES (THOUSANDS).					
New South Wales	536.0	771.3	794.2	808.5	810.1
Victoria	359.2	556.8	576.2	583.2	585.8
Queensland	169.0	269.6	278.2	282.4	283.6
South Australia	109.4	176.8	180.8	187.9	186.4
Western Australia	75.9	139.1	141.5	140.5	138.4
Tasmania	39.5	63.6	65.1	65.7	66.0
Australia <i>a</i>	1,296.3	1,990.3	2,049.5	2,081.7	2,084.7
FEMALES (THOUSANDS).					
New South Wales	247.9	284.3	297.4	305.9	309.3
Victoria	193.2	222.1	232.3	238.5	240.8
Queensland	75.1	88.6	92.1	93.7	96.0
South Australia	49.0	56.6	59.8	62.5	62.3
Western Australia	35.6	43.4	44.3	45.1	44.5
Tasmania	16.6	21.2	21.9	23.2	22.9
Australia <i>a</i>	619.4	719.7	751.7	773.1	780.2
TOTAL (THOUSANDS).					
New South Wales	783.9	1,055.6	1,091.6	1,114.4	1,119.4
Victoria	552.4	778.9	808.5	821.7	826.6
Queensland	244.1	358.2	370.3	376.1	379.6
South Australia	158.4	233.4	240.6	250.4	248.7
Western Australia	111.5	182.5	185.8	185.6	182.9
Tasmania	56.1	84.8	87.0	88.9	88.9
Australia <i>a</i>	1,915.7	2,710.0	2,801.2	2,854.8	2,864.9

a Including Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory.

b Derived from Occupation Survey, 1st June, 1945. *r* Revised since last issue.

4. INDUSTRIAL ARBITRATION AND TRADE UNIONS.

The State Industrial Court.—The Industrial Court of Queensland was established in 1917 and operates under *The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Acts, 1932 to 1955*. It has a Supreme Court Judge as President and three other Members, and existing legislation permits the appointment of a fourth Member, when necessary. 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. There is no appeal to any superior authority.

The Court is legally competent to determine all industrial matters in relation to employers and employees, and in relation to the organisations

representing them. It controls most of the employment in the State, and one of its important functions is to determine from time to time a basic wage, which prescribes minimum rates payable to adult male and female workers under its awards (see page 344).

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 and who issue permits to aged and infirm workers, and to improvers, which allow an employer to engage them at a lesser rate than the award wage when they are not capable of producing sufficient to warrant the payment of the award wage. 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.

Details of the business of the State Industrial Court are as follows.

BUSINESS OF INDUSTRIAL COURT, QUEENSLAND.

Nature of Transaction.	1948.	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.	1953.	1954.	1955.	1956.	1957.
Applications for—										
New Awards, Variations, Rescissions, Interpretations ..	490	418	312	342	543	357	401	439	475	437
Compulsory Conferences and References to Disputes ..	17	22	21	29	35	65	84	95	60	49
Apprentices or Improvers ..	..	1	4	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
Deregistration of Industrial Unions	3	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	..
Exemptions from Long Service Leave Provisions .. ..	..	..	..	..	47	103	79	13	60	27
Injunction and Restraint Orders	4	9	5	5	5	14	13	13	17	20
Appeals from Decisions of—										
Industrial Registrar .. ..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Industrial Magistrates under—										
Workers' Compensation Acts	4	5	8	1	6	6	6	10	3	7
Industrial Arbitration Acts	15	20	8	28	15	39	39	37	35	49
Workers' Accommodation Acts										1
Apprentices and Minors Acts										1
Miscellaneous Applications ^a ..	44	33	13	193	35	63	1,148	45	43	13
Cases filed at Townsville Registry ^b	25	25	29	1	67	50	52	38	62	23
Total Cases	602	536	403	601	753	697	1,823	690	757	627

^a Including, in 1951, 163 complaints by one employer against members of certain metal trades unions concerning an overtime ban, and, in 1954, 1,121 complaints by export meat industry employers against employees for non-observance of Court orders.

^b Mainly applications for variations of awards.

The Commonwealth Court is superior within its jurisdiction, but in Queensland its awards are much more limited in their application than in most other States. Based on a survey which covered a large proportion of all employees, the following estimates were made of the numbers of employees working under awards of the different Courts in April, 1954:—Awards of State Court, 219,000 males and 65,000 females; awards of Commonwealth Court, 51,000 males and 20,000 females; no award, 40,000 males and 19,000 females.

Industrial Disputes.—The following table shows particulars of industrial disputes, the workpeople involved, and the time and wages lost for the State of Queensland during the last ten years.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES (INVOLVING STOPPAGE OF WORK), QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Disputes.	Workpeople Involved.			Working Days Lost.	Total Estimated Loss of Wages.
		Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.		
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£
1948 ..	12	13,734	7,797	21,531	815,107	833,269
1949 ..	38	26,184	87	26,271	183,333	351,985
1950 ..	147	24,157	2,483	26,640	74,007	142,721
1951 ..	191	51,685	4,412	56,097	96,307	218,454
1952 ..	195	39,298	1,624	40,922	76,286	235,914
1953 ..	265	87,986	3,511	91,497	153,448	465,830
1954 ..	278	77,006	6,675	83,681	183,855	611,331
1955 ..	274	83,026	3,626	86,652	99,318	328,046
1956 ..	269	112,409	2,973	115,382	238,812	815,592
1957 ..	221	43,123	4,611	47,734	95,300	348,422

A comparison with the other States for 1957 is given in the next table.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES (INVOLVING STOPPAGE OF WORK), AUSTRALIA, 1957.

State.	Disputes.	Workpeople Involved.			Working Days Lost.	Total Estimated Loss of Wages.
		Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.		
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£
N. S. Wales ..	761	253,041	5,950	258,991	505,910	1,860,101
Victoria ..	47	8,728	453	9,181	13,444	45,576
Queensland ..	221	43,123	4,611	47,734	95,300	348,422
S. Australia ..	13	6,274	7	6,281	3,703	12,571
W. Australia	14	5,352	..	5,352	3,068	10,801
Tasmania ..	36	7,236	..	7,236	5,330	18,294
Australia^a	1,103	325,995	11,048	337,043	630,213	2,308,622

^a Including Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory.

Unions Registered in Queensland.—In order that they may be represented in claims before the State Industrial Court, unions both of employees and employers must be registered under *The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Acts*, 1932 to 1955.

Particulars of employers' unions for five years are shown below.

EMPLOYERS' UNIONS REGISTERED IN QUEENSLAND.

Name of Union.	Membership in Queensland at 31st December.				
	1953.	1954.	1955.	1956.	1957.
Queensland Cane Growers' ..	7,890	7,877	7,769	7,660	7,577
United Graziers'	4,622	4,713	4,893	5,118	5,157
Australian Sugar Producers'	4,230	4,572	4,805	4,967	5,167
Q'land Assn. of Grocers, Drapers, & General Stores	2,513	2,505	2,328	2,398	2,924
Queensland Shopkeepers' ..	1,519	1,604	1,661	1,655	1,694
Queensland Automobile Chamber of Commerce ..	1,056	1,110	1,085	1,122	1,126
Other Unions	4,539	4,407	4,700	4,647	5,179
Total ^a	26,369	26,788	27,241	27,567	28,824

^a 23 unions in 1953-56, and 24 in 1957.

Practically all unions of employees are also registered in this way. The few exceptions are those unions all of whose members are covered by awards of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission.

EMPLOYEES' UNIONS REGISTERED IN QUEENSLAND.

Name of Union.	Membership in Queensland at 31st December.				
	1953.	1954.	1955.	1956.	1957.
Australian Workers' (Q.) ..	77,024	79,287	83,219	82,523	82,770
Fed. Clerks' (C. and S. Q.) ..	21,096	22,361	21,573	20,512	19,682
Queensland Shop Assistants'	12,883	13,223	13,383	13,788	14,440
Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners ..	11,200	10,600	11,000	10,500	11,350
Aust. Railways Union (Q.) ..	10,513	10,296	10,723	11,019	11,259
Amalgamated Engineering ..	9,943	10,037	10,279	10,309	11,004
Aust. Meat Industry (Q.) ..	8,672	9,722	10,195	9,987	10,417
Transport Workers' (Q.) ..	7,625	7,995	8,184	8,325	8,150
Amalgamated Foodstuffs ..	6,832	7,281	7,117	7,367	7,545
Queensland Teachers' ..	5,080	5,478	5,416	5,760	6,551
Federated Engine Drivers' and Firemen's	6,039	4,610	5,500	5,824	6,071
Fed. Storemen & Packers' (Q.)	4,383	5,761	6,222	6,382	6,017
Electrical Trades (Q.) ..	5,244	5,467	5,750	5,396	5,777
Queensland State Service ..	5,321	5,416	5,507	5,541	5,641
Fed. Misc. Workers' (Q.) ..	5,443	5,818	4,683	5,000	5,401
United Bank Officers' (Q.) ..	3,791	4,019	4,212	4,420	4,374
Fed. Clerks' Union (N.Q.) ..	3,483	3,367	3,523	3,994	4,004
Clothing and Allied Trades	3,252	3,775	2,640	3,055	3,290
Printing Industry (Q.) ..	2,882	2,973	3,107	3,171	3,267
Aust. Builders' Labourers' Federation	3,100	3,500	3,700	3,700	3,200

EMPLOYEES' UNIONS REGISTERED IN QUEENSLAND—*continued.*

Name of Union.	Membership in Queensland at 31st December.				
	1953.	1954.	1955.	1956.	1957.
Q'land Railway Maintenance	2,727	2,737	3,019	3,367	3,185
Queensland Colliery ..	3,471	3,365	3,400	3,336	3,116
Vehicle Builders' Fedn. (Q.)	2,386	2,808	2,817	3,078	3,069
Operative Painters' and Decorators' (Q.) ..	2,850	2,628	2,850	3,061	2,985
Australian Fed. Union of Locomotive Enginemn ..	2,867	2,815	2,916	3,060	2,929
Federal Ironworkers' (Q.) ..	2,480	2,603	2,850	2,990	2,918
Municipal Officers' (Q.) ..	2,225	2,373	2,597	2,812	2,901
Fed. Furnishing Trade (Q.)	2,625	2,669	2,771	2,735	2,764
Sheet Metal Workers' (Q.) ..	2,474	2,642	2,678	2,695	2,555
Queensland Government Professional Officers' ..	1,845	1,973	2,149	2,354	2,524
Queensland Police ..	2,282	2,268	2,251	2,276	2,300
Royal Australian Nursing Federation (Q.) ^a ..	1,678	1,839	1,777	1,905	2,215
Plumbers' and Gasfitters' (Q.)	1,901	1,958	2,004	2,047	2,089
Theatrical & Amusement (Q.)	2,137	2,026	2,054	2,066	2,083
Queensland Railway Traffic	2,091	2,072	2,060	2,125	2,057
Boilermakers' (Q.) ..	1,797	1,818	2,029	2,050	2,050
Federated Liquor Trade (Q.)	1,300	1,700	2,010	2,002	2,000
Aust. Tramway and Motor Omnibus Employees' (Bris.)	1,824	1,967	1,920	1,844	1,834
Hospital Employees' ..	1,167	1,278	1,428	1,472	1,599
Boot Trade Federation (Q.)	1,629	1,565	1,378	1,321	1,189
Commercial Travellers' (Q.)	1,030	1,005	775	795	1,174
Queensland Railway Station-masters, Assist. S'masters, and Night Officers' ..	1,092	1,038	1,109	1,173	1,172
Railway Salaried Officers' ..	1,014	1,037	1,037	1,040	1,015
Musicians of Aust. (Q.) ..	653	652	963	915	1,001
Other Unions ..	8,907	9,013	9,274	9,349	9,834
Total ^b ..	270,258	278,835	286,049	288,441	292,768

^a Previously shown as Australian Trained Nurses (Q.)

^b 76 unions in 1953 and 1954 and 77 in 1955-57.

Trade Unions in Australia.—The following table shows, for five years, the membership of all trade unions in Australia, grouped industrially. Before the last war (31st December, 1938) there were 366 separate unions in Australia with 885,158 members; at 31st December, 1957, there were 373 unions with 1,810,154 members. Corresponding figures for Queensland are 133 unions with a membership of 310,821. This last figure includes the members of unions wholly covered by Federal awards and not registered with the Queensland Industrial Court. It is therefore in excess of the total of 292,768 shown above.

TRADE UNIONS, AUSTRALIA.

Industrial Group.	Membership at 31st December.				
	1953.	1954.	1955.	1956.	1957.
Wood, Furniture, &c. ..	43,051	43,572	47,678	46,081	45,460
Engineering, Metal Works, &c.	246,217	258,838	266,897	267,141	270,798
Food, Drink, Tobacco, &c...	95,806	104,335	106,865	105,230	107,999
Clothing, Hats, Boots, &c...	111,788	117,292	107,618	105,064	101,967
Books, Printing, &c. ..	35,467	38,912	41,514	42,464	43,312
Other Manufacturing ..	80,027	84,456	85,023	83,537 ^r	86,115
Building	123,811	143,071	134,224	145,448	135,541
Mining, Quarrying, &c. ..	50,515	49,833	46,641	47,081 ^r	42,221
Railway & Tramway Services	143,642	143,680	146,401	145,791	141,566
Other Land Transport ..	59,494	62,025	66,627	60,293	59,985
Shipping, &c.	39,941	40,372	41,612	39,328	38,162
Pastoral, Agricultural, &c. .	62,070	63,831	66,224	64,717	62,028
Domestics, Hotels, &c. ..	33,025	36,611	37,722	38,209	39,196
Public Service	195,777	202,797	203,437	209,497 ^r	216,200
Banking, Insurance, Clerical	108,605	112,946	114,218	110,734 ^r	112,722
Retail and Wholesale ..	62,723	72,664	71,583	72,635	73,238
Municipal, Labouring, &c. .	75,097	81,115	83,572	86,231	87,740
Other	112,702	131,154	134,006	141,927 ^r	145,904
Total	1,679,758	1,787,504	1,801,862	1,811,408 ^r	1,810,154

^r Revised since last issue.

5. WAGES.

Commonwealth Basic Wage.—Prior to 1921 the Commonwealth basic wage, when declared, was based on the “Harvester” judgment when Mr. Justice Higgins fixed £2 2s. per week as a reasonable wage to provide for “a family of about five” in Melbourne in 1907. It was varied by the retail prices index number for food, groceries, and rent of all houses (“A” Series) for the calendar year or for the four quarters immediately preceding the declaration.

From 1921 to August, 1953, the Commonwealth basic wage was adjusted quarterly after the index number became available, and from April, 1934, the variation took effect from the commencement of the third month after the end of the quarter to which the index number referred. From 1940 any variation was effective from the commencement of the first full pay period in the second month after the end of each quarter.

From 1921 until the first quarter of 1933, the wage was varied in accordance with the fluctuations of the index number of food, groceries, and rent (all houses)—the “A” Series—taking as a basis the “Harvester” 7s. a day in Melbourne in 1907. In 1922 the “Powers 3s.” was added to the “Harvester” equivalent by Mr. Justice Powers to allow for the lag while the rise of prices was preceding the calculation and application of

the index number. This 3s. became a permanent addition. As an emergency "depression" measure, 10 per cent. was deducted from the gross amount of the standard wage from February, 1931, until the first quarter of 1934. From the first quarter of 1933 until the Court's judgment of 17th April, 1934, the basic wage was varied in accordance with the fluctuations of the "C" Series Index, which includes clothing and miscellaneous items. The 1934 judgment introduced a new basis, under which an index number of 1,000 ("C" Series) was equivalent to a wage of 81s. Variations were made in amounts of not less than 2s. per week.

The 1937 judgment divided the basic wage into two parts. (i) The first part was a "needs" wage, which was varied automatically by amounts of not less than one or more shillings per week with changes in the cost of living. This was the same as the basic wage under the 1934 judgment; but, to determine variations in the cost of living, the Court adopted a special "Court" Index Number, obtained by multiplying the "C" Series Index Number by .081, which gave the wage in shillings. (ii) To the "needs" wage was added a constant "prosperity" loading, which varied between States, and was lower for railway awards.

The basic wage was adjusted automatically each quarter according to these principles until December, 1946, when a judgment of the Court declared a new interim basic wage calculated as above except that a new "Court" Index (Court Index—Second Series), to be derived by multiplying the "C" Series Index Number by .087, instead of .081 as previously, was to be used.

A judgment of the Court on 12th October, 1950, awarded a general increase in the basic wage for males of £1 per week. In subsequent interpretations of the new award the Court declared that the existing "prosperity" loadings should be absorbed into the new basic wage at a uniform level of 5s. in all States and for all awards. The result was that in Brisbane, where the existing "prosperity" loading was 6s., the basic wage was increased by 19s. to £7 14s. The Court further decided that as from the first pay period in February, 1951, the new basic wage would be shown in shillings by a new "Court" Index (Court Index—Third Series), to be derived by multiplying the "C" Series Index Number by .103 instead of .087 as previously. The rate for females was fixed at 75 per cent. of the rate for males.

On 12th September, 1953, the Court decided that, in the case of certain awards, automatic adjustment of the basic wage should no longer operate. In a series of subsequent applications to the Court, the majority of other awards were varied in a similar manner.

At a subsequent Basic Wage Inquiry in 1956, the Court reiterated its opinion that "so long as the assessment of the basic wage is made as the highest which the capacity of the economy can sustain, the automatic adjustment of that basic wage upon price index numbers cannot be justified" and intimated that an annual assessment would be most appropriate in fixing the basic wage. Since then, later inquiries have varied the basic wage as shown in the following table without departing from these principles.

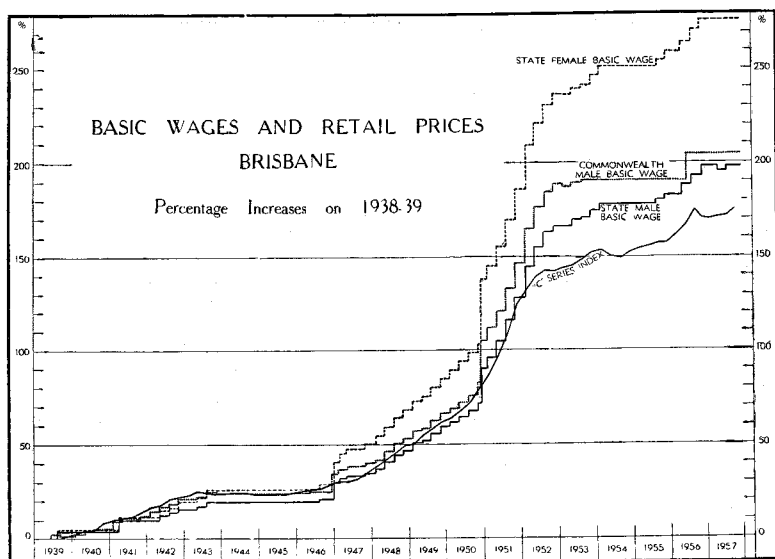
The following table gives annual averages of the Commonwealth basic wage for males in Brisbane, and each change from 1st December, 1946, to 21st May, 1958.

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 December, 1946 ..	5	1	0 ^b
1922	3	11	11	1st February, 1947 ..	5	3	0
1929	4	0	5	1st May, 1947 ..	5	4	0
1932	2	18	0	1st November, 1947 ..	5	5	0
1936	3	4	2	1st February, 1948 ..	5	7	0
1937	3	8	8	1st May, 1948 ..	5	10	0
1938	3	14	7	1st August, 1948 ..	5	13	0
1939	3	15	10	1st November, 1948 ..	5	15	0
1940	3	18	0	1st February, 1949 ..	5	18	0
1941	4	2	7	1st May, 1949 ..	5	19	0
1942	4	7	11	1st August, 1949 ..	6	2	0
1943	4	12	4	1st November, 1949 ..	6	5	0
1944	4	13	0	1st February, 1950 ..	6	7	0
1945	4	13	0	1st May, 1950 ..	6	9	0
1946	4	14	3	1st August, 1950 ..	6	12	0
1947	5	3	8	1st November, 1950 ..	6	15	0
1948	5	10	6	1st December, 1950 ..	7	14	0 ^c
1949	6	0	3	1st February, 1951 ..	7	19	0
1950	6	11	4	1st May, 1951 ..	8	6	0
1951	8	8	7	1st August, 1951 ..	8	15	0
1952	10	5	9	1st November, 1951 ..	9	5	0
1953	10	16	10	1st February, 1952 ..	9	19	0
1954	10	18	0	1st May, 1952 ..	10	7	0
1955	10	18	0	1st August, 1952 ..	10	13	0
1956	11	3	10	1st November, 1952 ..	10	16	0
1957	11	14	2	1st February, 1953 ..	10	15	0
				1st May, 1953 ..	10	17	0
				1st August, 1953 ..	10	18	0
				1st June, 1956 ..	11	8	0 ^c
				15th May, 1957 ..	11	18	0 ^c
				21st May, 1958 ..	12	3	0 ^c

a The female rate used to be 54 per cent. of the male rate, but for some years it varied in different awards from 54 to 75 per cent. The October, 1950, judgment fixed it at 75 per cent. of the male rate. *b* Interim basic wage declaration by Court on application of unions. *c* Basic wage declaration by Court on application of unions. Payable as from the first pay period commencing on or after the date shown.

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.

Particulars of each basic wage declaration from the first declaration by the State Industrial Court until July, 1958, are as follows:—

STATE WEEKLY BASIC WAGE, BRISBANE.

Date of Operation.	Males.			Females.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1st March, 1921	4	5	0	2	3	0
1st March, 1922	4	0	0	2	1	0
28th September, 1925 ^a	4	5	0	2	3	0
1st August, 1930	4	0	0	2	1	0
1st December, 1930	3	17	0	1	19	6
1st July, 1931	3	14	0	1	19	0
1st April, 1937	3	18	0	2	1	0
1st April, 1938	4	1	0	2	3	0
7th August, 1939	4	4	0	2	5	0
31st March, 1941	4	9	0	2	8	0
4th May, 1942	4	11	0	2	9	6
3rd August, 1942	4	12	0	2	10	0
2nd November, 1942	4	14	0	2	11	6
3rd May, 1943	4	15	0	2	12	6
2nd August, 1943	4	17	0	2	14	6

^a Fixed by Basic Wage Act.

STATE WEEKLY BASIC WAGE, BRISBANE—*continued.*

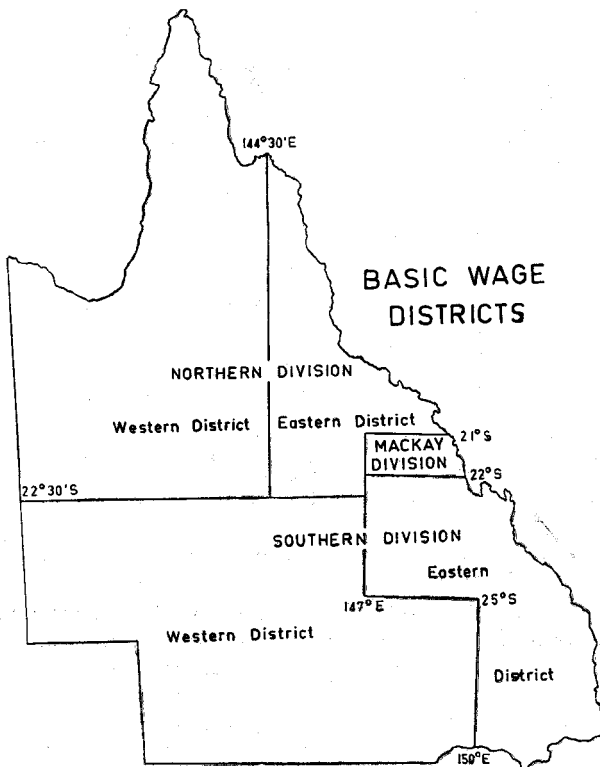
Date of Operation.					Males.			Females.		
					£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
5th August, 1946	..	..	..	..	4	18	0	2	15	6
23rd December, 1946	..	..	..	..	5	5	0	3	0	6
10th February, 1947	..	..	..	..	5	7	0	3	2	6
28th April, 1947	..	..	..	..	5	8	0	3	3	6
27th October, 1947	..	..	..	..	5	9	0	3	4	6
2nd February, 1948	..	..	..	..	5	11	0	3	6	6
26th April, 1948	..	..	..	..	5	14	0	3	8	6
2nd August, 1948	..	..	..	..	5	17	0	3	10	6
1st November, 1948	..	..	..	..	5	19	0	3	12	6
31st January, 1949	..	..	..	..	6	2	0	3	14	6
2nd May, 1949	..	..	..	..	6	3	0	3	15	6
1st August, 1949	..	..	..	..	6	6	0	3	17	6
31st October, 1949	..	..	..	..	6	9	0	3	19	6
30th January, 1950	..	..	..	..	6	11	0	4	1	6
1st May, 1950	..	..	..	..	6	13	0	4	3	6
31st July, 1950	..	..	..	..	6	16	0	4	5	6
30th October, 1950	..	..	..	..	6	19	0	4	7	6
7th December, 1950	..	..	..	..	7	14	0	5	2	6
5th February, 1951	..	..	..	..	7	19	0	5	5	6
30th April, 1951	..	..	..	..	8	6	0	5	10	0
30th July, 1951	..	..	..	..	8	15	0	5	16	0
29th October, 1951	..	..	..	..	9	5	0	6	3	0
4th February, 1952	..	..	..	..	9	19	0	6	13	0
28th April, 1952	..	..	..	..	10	7	0	6	18	6
28th July, 1952	..	..	..	..	10	13	0	7	2	6
3rd November, 1952	..	..	..	..	10	16	0	7	4	6
4th May, 1953	..	..	..	..	10	18	0	7	6	0
3rd August, 1953	..	..	..	..	10	19	0	7	7	0
2nd November, 1953	..	..	..	..	11	2	0	7	9	0
1st February, 1954	..	..	..	..	11	5	0	7	11	0
1st August, 1955	..	..	..	..	11	7	0	7	12	6
24th October, 1955	..	..	..	..	11	9	0	7	14	0
23rd April, 1956	..	..	..	..	11	13	0	7	17	0
23rd July, 1956	..	..	..	..	11	17	0	8	0	0
29th October, 1956	..	..	..	..	12	1	0	8	2	6
29th April, 1957	..	..	..	..	11	19	0	8	2	6
29th July, 1957	..	..	..	..	12	1	0	8	2	6
27th January, 1958	..	..	..	..	12	4	0	8	4	6
28th April, 1958	..	..	..	..	12	8	0	8	7	6
28th July, 1958	..	..	..	..	12	14	0	8	12	0

From 1942 to 1945, the Court was governed by the Wage Pegging section of the National Security Regulations, which restricted wage increases principally to "cost of living" adjustments. In December, 1946, the Court raised the basic wage by 7s., and in the latter part of 1947 it adjusted wage rates as required by the introduction of a 40-hour week.

Following the Commonwealth Court's male basic wage increase of £1 a week (see page 343), the State basic wage was raised by 15s. per week for both sexes in December, 1950. At the same time, the Court declared that if any award provided for any male employee to receive less than 5s. a week over the basic wage, his rate would be adjusted on application to the Court. The effective basic wage for males has been, therefore, since December, 1950, 5s. a week above the rates shown above.

In subsequent judgments, the Court has made it clear that, while it considers the basic wage level following each quarterly adjustment to the "C" Series Index, it does not hold itself bound to alter the basic wage accordingly, or indeed, to make any variation purely on the grounds of alteration in price levels.

Parities and Allowances.—The basic wage as fixed (and shown in the preceding table and diagram) is applicable throughout the South-Eastern part of the State. Additional amounts are payable throughout various other districts defined as in the map, partly on account of higher "costs of living" in those districts. Amounts termed "parities" are added



in the Mackay and Northern Divisions (5s. 6d. and 10s. respectively for adult males) while an additional "allowance" of 7s. 4d. is payable in the Western Districts. Total amounts payable are thus:—North-Eastern, 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.

Average Wages.—Actual wages are generally higher than the basic wage, because they include margins for particular occupations and skills.

The following table shows the weighted average nominal weekly rates payable for a full week's work in the various States for adult males since 1914. They are weighted by the proportions of the various industrial groups in each State. Direct comparisons between States must be made with qualification, since the varying proportions in the different States of industrial groups, in which average wage rates differ, affect the averages.

AVERAGE WAGE RATES FOR ADULT MALES.^a

Date.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
30th June, 1914 ..	55 11	54 4	52 10	54 4	62 9	52 7	55 3
31st Dec., 1915 ..	57 7	55 3	54 4	54 8	63 4	53 2	56 6
31st Dec., 1921 ..	95 10	93 7	96 8	89 5	95 0	91 8	94 6
31st Dec., 1929 ..	102 11	101 1	101 2	97 2	100 7	94 8	101 2
31st Dec., 1933 ..	81 11	77 0	88 1	73 5	81 4	78 0	80 6
31st Dec., 1947 ..	141 3	136 10	134 9	133 10	137 8	133 0	137 11
31st Dec., 1948 ..	159 9	155 5	151 4	153 7	156 6	153 2	156 4
31st Dec., 1949 ..	171 11	168 11	167 10	165 3	171 6	165 4	169 8
31st Dec., 1950 ..	209 6	204 5	199 10	200 6	208 3	199 7	205 6
31st Dec., 1951 ..	255 0	245 5	240 10	241 8	251 4	247 3	248 7
31st Dec., 1952 ..	284 8	274 5	267 9	274 6	284 7	276 2	278 2
31st Dec., 1953 ..	296 8	282 6	273 10	278 9	292 5	296 11	287 7
31st Dec., 1954 ..	298 4	284 3	278 7	282 2	293 3	299 2	290 0
31st Dec., 1955 ..	310 1	296 7	284 11	284 9	304 9	302 7	300 0
31st Dec., 1956 ^b	331 3	312 9	301 3	297 11	318 1	319 9	317 7
31st Mar., 1957 ^b	329 3	313 1	301 4	297 11	319 8	319 9	317 1
30th June, 1957 ^b	331 9	318 1	302 2	308 7	322 11	326 11	321 0
30th Sept., 1957 ..	333 2	318 2	303 10	308 8	326 5	326 11	321 6
31st Dec., 1957 ..	333 2	318 2	304 0	309 2	326 6	326 11	322 2

^a Averages, weighted by industrial groups, for a full week's work.

^b Partly estimated.

Award Wage Rates.—Wage rates for the principal non-rural occupations, as prescribed by awards of the State and Commonwealth industrial tribunals, are given below for the south-eastern portion of Queensland. The wages shown are minimum rates, and they exclude allowances payable, such as for shift work, night work, and work under extraordinary conditions, &c. Overtime rates are usually time-and-a-half for day workers, and double-time for shift workers and for work on Sundays and holidays. Except where otherwise specified the rates are per week of 40 hours.

AWARD WAGE RATES FOR ADULTS, SOUTH-EASTERN QUEENSLAND.
1ST JANUARY, 1958.

Males.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
<i>Pastoral Industry—</i>				<i>Joinery Works—</i>			
Station Hands (General) ..	12	13	7 ^e	Joiners, Glaziers ..	16	1	0
Shearing Shed Hands ..	18	16	10 ^e	<i>Engine Drivers—</i>			
<i>Sugar Industry—</i>				Locomotive ..	15	2	6
Field Workers ..	13	17	0	Tractor (over 50 b.h.p.) ..	14	17	0
Sugar Mill Workers ..	14	1	10	Grader (over 40 b.h.p.) ..	15	15	0
Fugalmen ..	14	14	0	Fork Lift ..	14	11	0
<i>Sawmilling—</i>				<i>Road Construction—</i>			
Machinists, First Class ..	14	16	6	Tool Sharpeners ..	14	2	1
Ordermen ..	13	11	6	Concrete Pavers ..	14	1	6
Sawyers, No. 1 ..	14	16	6	Labourers ..	13	3	6
Tailors-out ..	14	1	6	<i>Carriers and Carters—</i>			
Labourers ..	12	16	6	Motor Vehicle up to 25			
<i>Electrical Engineering—</i>				Cwt. ..	14	0	0
Installation Electricians ..	17	11	9	Motor Vehicle 25 Cwt.			
Electrical Fitters ..	17	6	3	to Three Tons ..	14	9	6
Power house Labourers ..	15	0	11	Motor Vehicle Three to			
Electrical Labourers ..	14	2	6	Six Tons ..	14	19	0
Radio Mechanics ..	17	3	6	<i>Waterside Workers</i> ..	0	10	4
<i>Mechanical Engineering—</i>							per hour ^a
Boilermakers ..	17	3	6	<i>Distribution—</i>			
Fitters or Turners ..	17	3	6	Shop Assistants (21			
Moulders ..	17	3	6	years and over) ..	14	8	0
Patternmakers ..	18	6	0	Storemen and Packers,			
Toolmakers ..	17	18	6	Warehouse Labourers ..	13	18	0
Engineering Labourers ..	14	0	4	<i>Clerical and Professional—</i>			
Motor Mechanics ..	17	3	6	Clerks (21 years and over) ..	14	11	0
<i>Butter and Cheese Factories—</i>							
Butter Makers ..	14	17	0	Draftsmen ..	14	10	0
Graders ..	14	11	0	Assistant Architects ..	16	0	0
Testers ..	14	1	0	Assistant Engineers ..	17	10	0
Pasteurisers ..	14	3	6	Assistant Quantity			
Cheese Makers ..	14	17	0	Surveyors ..	18	10	0
Other Male Employees ..	13	6	0				
<i>Baking—</i>				Journalists ^b ..	17	15	3 ^a
Doughmakers ..	14	8	6		to	38	3 9 ^a
Ovensmen ..	14	6	0	Pharmaceutical			
<i>Furniture Making—</i>				Chemists ..	14	8	0
Cabinet Makers, Carvers,					to	16	8 6
Upholsterers, &c. ..	15	13	0	<i>Hotels—</i>			
Bedding Makers ..	15	6	7	Chief Cooks ..	14	5	0
Storemen and Labourers ..	13	8	0	Cooks ..	13	10	0
Glass Bevellers and				Barmen ^c ..	14	0	0 ^a
Silverers ..	16	6	9	Yardmen ..	12	15	0
<i>Building—</i>				<i>Boarding Houses—</i>			
Tradesmen ..	16	7	9	Chief Cooks ..	14	15	0 ^d
Labourers ..	14	8	3	Other Cooks ..	14	5	0 ^d

AWARD WAGE RATES FOR ADULTS, SOUTH-EASTERN QUEENSLAND—*continued*.

				<i>Females.</i>			
				£	s.	d.	£ s. d.
<i>Clothing Trade—</i>				<i>Distribution—</i>			
Cutters	13	18	0 ^a	Shop Assistants (21	..	9	18 6
Machinists (ready-made	..	10	12 0 ^a	years and over)	..	9	18 6
dressmaking)	..	11	1 6 ^a	<i>Cafes and Restaurants—</i>			
Minimum Wage	..	9	14 0 ^a	Cooks .. ..	..	10	14 9
<i>Nursing—</i>				Others .. ..	..	8	19 6
Sisters, Grade I.	..	11	0 6 ^e	<i>Hotels—</i>			
	to	11	14 6 ^e	Cooks .. ..	..	10	5 0
Sisters, Grade II.	..	10	10 6 ^e	Barmaids ^c ..	..	10	17 6 ^a
	to	10	16 6 ^e	Waitresses ..	..	8	19 0
<i>Public Hospital Employees</i>				Generals .. ..	..	9	4 0
(other than nurses)—				<i>Boarding Houses—</i>			
Laundresses	9	18	0	Chief Cooks ..	..	11	2 6 ^d
Cooks	10	3	0	Other Cooks ..	..	10	7 6 ^d
	to	10	17 0	Laundresses ..	..	9	4 6 ^d
Kitchenmaids, House-				Waitresses, Housemaids	9	0	6 ^d
maids, &c. ..	9	18	0				

^a Commonwealth award. ^b Metropolitan dailies. ^c Brisbane rates are 3s. higher for males and 2s. for females. ^d Value of board and lodging to be deducted from these rates. ^e Board and lodging provided free.

6. HOURS AND WORKING CONDITIONS.

Minimum working conditions are prescribed for employees in Factories and Shops and other legislation, and in awards of the Industrial Court. These rules are often as important as wages. They include provisions to protect the health, welfare, and safety of workers in mines, pastoral stations, sugar mills and fields, factories and workshops, construction camps, and in shops of all kinds. Industrial awards require payments for specified public holidays and usually include annual holidays. When wage rates are on an hourly basis or are for seasonal occupations, they are usually "loaded" to cover such provisions as far as possible.

Hours.—A standard working week is prescribed in industrial awards, and overtime rates are required for hours worked in excess thereof. Regulation of working time includes limitations on the "spread" of hours where time is broken, and outside which extra payments are required. The conditions are a means of increasing the wages paid in occupations requiring work to be done outside the normal working hours.

Maximum hours which may be prescribed in any award of the State Court were reduced to 40 hours per week by legislation in 1947. An exception was made for rural employees engaged in mustering, droving, feeding, or attending to stock, railway gatekeepers, and employees on coastal, river, or bay vessels, for whom a working week of up to 48 hours might be prescribed. The Commonwealth industrial authority has granted a general 40-hour week in its awards.

The following table gives the average weekly hours of labour for adult males. The figures are averages of the numbers of hours per week which are worked under the awards or agreements or according to ruling or predominant rates in different industries in the various States, weighted according to the number of workers in each group. They are exclusive of awards for the shipping, &c., and the pastoral, agricultural, &c., industries, and of all overtime. During 1947 and 1948 the working week under the majority of awards in all States was reduced to 40 hours.

WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOUR, ADULT MALES, AUSTRALIA.

At End of Year.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia.
1920 ..	47.51	47.19	45.63	47.29	46.53	47.33	47.07
1925 ..	46.76	46.98	43.88	46.97	46.26	47.25	46.44
1930 ..	45.64	46.85	44.43	46.83	45.55	47.09	45.98
1935 ..	44.18	46.69	43.69	46.63	45.48	46.75	45.26
1940 ..	43.70	44.28	43.46	45.23	44.09	44.92	44.04
1945 ..	43.50	43.91	43.18	44.07	43.15	43.38	43.59
1950 ..	39.99	39.99	40.00	40.00	39.54	40.00	39.96
1955 ..	39.99	39.98	40.00	40.00	39.51	40.00	39.95
1957 ..	39.99	39.98	40.00	40.00	39.51	40.00	39.95

7. APPRENTICESHIP.

Under *The Apprentices and Minors Acts*, 1929 to 1954, provision is made for an Apprenticeship Executive, comprising a chairman appointed by the Government, three representatives each of employers and of unions elected by the respective representatives on the Group Committees, and a representative of the Education Department. Each member is appointed for a period of three years and is eligible for re-appointment.

For each trade or group of trades there is a Group Apprenticeship Committee subject to the control of the Executive. In each of the larger country centres there is an Apprenticeship Advisory Committee to deal with local apprenticeship questions and other matters referred to it by a Group Committee or the Apprenticeship Executive for consideration or investigation locally. At present there are 28 Group Committees in Brisbane, while there are 14 Advisory Committees in country centres. There is a special Group Committee for railway apprentices.

Close co-operation between the employers and the Apprenticeship Executive exists and every opportunity is taken to provide for the skilled training of apprentices. Apprentices are indentured mainly at an age of 15 to 16 years, for five years, and during that period are required to attend classes at technical colleges at convenient centres or follow correspondence tuition in their trade if arranged by the Education

Department. During the year ended 31st December, 1957, there were 5,095 apprentices attending the Central Technical College and State Commercial High School, 3,240 attending technical colleges outside Brisbane, and 2,902 taking correspondence courses. (The last two numbers include some apprentices who were simultaneously taking some subjects at technical colleges and others by correspondence.) For the year ended 31st December, 1956, the numbers were 5,059, 3,327, and 3,314 respectively. The percentage of passes at the annual examinations is usually high, 83 per cent. of the 1957 candidates being successful. The proportion of passes was low in the early war years, being under 70 per cent. in the years 1940 to 1942, and was again low in 1947 to 1949, with a minimum of 69.6 per cent. in 1947.

The next table shows the numbers of apprentices indentured, and indentures begun and ceased, for each of the ten years 1948-49 to 1957-58.

APPRENTICES, QUEENSLAND.

Year.			New Indentures.	Suspensions Resumed after War Service. <i>a</i>	Indentures Completed. <i>a</i>	Indentures Cancelled. <i>b</i>	Apprentices at End of Year.
1948-49	..	..	2,400	9	1,588	543	8,300
1949-50	..	..	2,349	54	1,753	630	8,320
1950-51	..	..	2,478	..	1,716	551	8,531
1951-52	..	..	2,501	..	1,621	500	8,911
1952-53	..	..	3,158	..	1,825	562	9,682
1953-54	..	..	3,325	..	1,716	577	10,714
1954-55	..	..	2,575	..	1,531	603	11,155
1955-56	..	..	3,295	..	2,221	653	11,576
1956-57	..	..	2,355	..	2,290	639	11,002
1957-58	..	..	2,797	..	2,500	618	10,681

a Including men who were given credit for war service in trade and completed their indentures without actual resumption. Suspension of indentures during the 1939-1945 War totalled 3,204. By 30th June, 1950, they had been accounted for as follows:—Died on service, 95; resumed apprenticeship, 2,089; completed indentures through war service in trade, 493; and indentures cancelled for various reasons, 527.

b Excluding cancellations of apprenticeships which had been previously suspended for war service.

8. GENERAL EMPLOYMENT FACILITIES.

The operation of State Employment Exchanges was discontinued from 29th September, 1952, and the work connected therewith transferred to the Commonwealth Employment Service. This action was taken to obviate the duplication of the Employment Exchange Service by both State and Commonwealth Governments. The service is now being maintained by Commonwealth Employment Officers in the larger centres and by State officers acting as agents for the Commonwealth elsewhere in the State.

9. WORKERS' COMPENSATION INSURANCE.

In Queensland it is compulsory for employers to insure workers with the State Government Insurance Office. The following table gives details of operations for five years.

WORKERS' COMPENSATION (STATE GOVERNMENT INSURANCE OFFICE).

Particulars.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56.	1956-57.
<i>Ordinary and Domestic Department.^a</i>					
Claims Settled—					
Fatal No.	244	203	208	247	243
Non-fatal No.	39,913	41,381	43,533	54,831	56,261
Compensation Paid £	2,110,732	2,398,726	3,017,115	3,670,776	3,851,340
Premiums Received £	3,410,586	3,697,841	3,756,056	4,104,235	4,629,434
<i>Miners' Phthisis Department.^b</i>					
Claims Admitted .. No.	17	27	25	9	15
Recipients ^c —					
Incapacitated .. No.	298	291	280	270	250
Dependent No.	330	337	346	339	346
Compensation Paid £	68,905	80,749	115,000	137,480	132,751
Premiums Received £	93,402	98,975	102,625	126,944	140,029

^a Including industrial diseases.

^b Comprising mining, quarrying, stone-crushing or cutting, baking, and flour-milling industries.

^c Recipients of compensation at 30th June.

Compensation is payable for personal injury arising out of, or in the course of, employment, and includes a disease which is contracted by the worker in the course of his employment, whether at or away from his place of employment, and to which the employment is a contributing factor, but excludes certain specified diseases provided for separately.

The legislation provides for insurance of all persons who work under a contract of service, except members of the employer's family dwelling in his house, and members of the Police Force (who are separately provided for under other legislation).

Compensation is paid for injuries sustained at the place of employment, on the journey to or from work, or when working under the employer's instructions away from the place of employment.

In the case of fatal injuries to a breadwinner with persons totally dependent on him, £2,500 is paid (with the reservation that no deduction for weekly payments shall be made so as to reduce the amount payable in respect of the dependants of the worker below £300), plus £75 for each dependent child under 16 years of age if there is a wholly dependent widow. For partial dependency, the minimum payment is £250.

For non-fatal injuries, the maximum payment is £2,800. During the period of incapacity, the weekly rate of compensation ranges between £8 19s. and £9 19s. for an adult male worker without dependants, and between £7 7s. 6d. and £8 7s. 6d. for an adult female worker without

dependants. The maximum weekly payment for a married man depends upon the number of totally dependent children, and is only limited by the average weekly earnings of the worker. In addition, specified sums are payable for certain permanent disabilities.

In the case of specified mining and industrial diseases—silicosis, anthraco-silicosis or pulmonary tuberculosis—and subject to certain residential qualifications, the widow of a worker receives £3 10s. a week, plus 15s. a week for each child under 16 years of age, with a maximum weekly payment of £5. The total of all payments cannot exceed £2,500 (with the reservation that no deduction for weekly payments shall be made so as to reduce the amount payable in respect of the dependants of the worker below £300). A worker suffering from such a disease receives £3 10s. a week, plus 15s. for each child, and £2 10s. for the wife of the worker, with a maximum weekly payment of £7. Weekly payments continue to the worker during his life-time.

10. UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS.

Provision against the risks of unemployment is now generally recognised as a community responsibility. The principle is accepted that industries enjoying more stable employment should share equally in the costs with others more susceptible to unemployment, and that the burden should be spread over the whole community.

In Queensland, alone among Australian States, a scheme of unemployment insurance was operating before 1945. From 1st July, 1945, this scheme was replaced by an Australia-wide system of unemployment benefit financed and controlled by the Commonwealth Government. State legislation in 1944 provided for the suspension of the Queensland system from the date of commencement of the Commonwealth Unemployment Benefit.

Commonwealth Unemployment Benefit.—The Commonwealth scheme, which commenced to operate on 1st July, 1945, provides for payments to persons whose normal earnings are interrupted through unemployment or sickness. These are financed from taxation revenue and not from any system of contribution.

Weekly rates payable were amended in October, 1957, from which date they were as follows:—For unmarried persons, £1 15s. a week at 16 and 17 years of age, £2 7s. 6d. at ages 18 to 20, and £3 5s. in all other cases; for married persons, £3 5s. and an additional £2 7s. 6d. for a dependent wife or husband and 10s. for one or more dependent children. Incomes are permitted, without affecting the benefit of up to £1 for unmarried persons under 21, and £2 in all other cases. Sick pay from approved friendly societies up to £2 a week is not taken into account in assessing income. (In calculating unemployment benefit, but not sickness benefit, the income of the wife or husband is considered.) No payment is made for unemployment or sickness of less than seven days' duration.

The following table shows the benefit paid under the scheme for 1957-58.

COMMONWEALTH UNEMPLOYMENT AND SICKNESS BENEFIT, QUEENSLAND,
1957-1958.

Class of Benefit.	Claims Admitted.			Amount of Benefits Paid.	Persons Receiving Benefits at 30th June, 1958.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.
	No.	No.	No.	£	No.	No.	No.
Unemployment	34,503	4,728	39,231	1,281,756	3,913	992	4,905
Sickness ..	7,756	1,956	9,712	304,761	1,022	303	1,325
Special ^a ..	694	198	892	89,290	104	300	404
Total ..	42,953	6,882	49,835	1,675,807	5,039	1,595	6,634

^a Excludes Special Benefits to migrants in Reception and Training Centres.

The next table shows, for the various States, the operation of the Commonwealth unemployment benefit scheme during the last five years. The high incidence of seasonal unemployment in Queensland's predominantly rural industries keeps this State's figures relatively high.

COMMONWEALTH UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT, AUSTRALIA.
(Monthly Averages.)

Year.	New South Wales. ^a	Victoria.	Queens- land.	South Australia. ^b	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia.
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PERSONS ADMITTED TO BENEFIT EACH MONTH.

	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1953-54	1,954	799	1,935	127	252	111	5,178
1954-55	635	200	997	43	111	39	2,025
1955-56	893	345	1,319	89	431	38	3,115
1956-57	2,409	1,995	1,796	543	1,153	107	8,003
1957-58	4,208	2,198	3,269	884	1,140	291	11,990

PERSONS ON BENEFIT AT END OF EACH MONTH.

	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1953-54	6,495	2,698	3,169	252	406	212	13,232
1954-55	1,443	538	1,408	67	153	81	3,690
1955-56	1,368	479	1,511	84	515	57	4,014
1956-57	4,166	3,349	2,343	702	1,972	134	12,666
1957-58	8,738	5,127	5,588	1,575	2,360	512	23,900

PAYMENTS DURING EACH MONTH.

	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1953-54	103,935	42,306	48,489	4,184	6,325	3,549	208,788
1954-55	21,214	8,275	22,535	1,041	2,226	1,329	56,620
1955-56	18,034	5,806	23,989	919	6,407	830	55,985
1956-57	56,036	44,247	34,916	9,480	28,071	1,920	174,670
1957-58	144,345	84,317	106,813	25,627	40,228	8,651	409,981

^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 is briefly stated in section 8. Section 9 gives a comprehensive summary for State semi-governmental bodies. Section 10 provides net aggregates for all State public finance.

The last section gives information regarding particular State institutions.

2. COMMONWEALTH AND STATE FINANCIAL RELATIONS.

Under the Federal Constitution both the functions of government and the sources of revenue are divided, but it is not possible to divide them in such a way as to make each sovereign governing authority financially independent. The Commonwealth has of necessity greater taxing powers, and it has always contributed towards the needs of the States. By the Financial Agreement of 1927 and its ratification, the basis of these contributions became part of the Constitution. But other payments are made also. Special Commonwealth grants are made to three of the States (South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania). Other grants are made from time to time to all States for particular purposes, the chief being from petrol taxation for Main Roads. Details are given in a subsequent table.

Difficulties caused by the high rates of income taxation required to provide money for war purposes, and the desirability of collecting such taxation currently from earnings, led to a war-time arrangement by which the Commonwealth Government became the sole authority to levy income taxation for the duration of the war and one year thereafter; and, under legislation passed in March, 1946, the Commonwealth Government will collect tax on behalf of the States for an indefinite period. The Commonwealth assumed control of the State taxation staffs, and now makes one assessment on taxpayers' incomes to cover both Commonwealth and State requirements. The States receive from such collections an annual reimbursement to compensate them for their inability to collect income tax (see page 362). A similar arrangement was made with regard to entertainment tax but this tax is no longer levied by the Commonwealth Government.

Payments from the Commonwealth to the State Governments fall into four categories:—

- (a) Constitutional contributions towards public debt charges (see below).
- (b) Special grants to particular States, made on the recommendation of the Commonwealth Grants Commission, and special non-recurring grants made to all States.
- (c) Payments for special purposes determined by the Commonwealth and expended through the States, usually for convenience of administration.
- (d) Payments in lieu of income tax.

The Financial Agreement of 1928.—The main principles of this arrangement were that the Commonwealth took over all the debts of the States existing on 1st July, 1929, and became responsible for the security of future debt incurred by Australian Governments. The Commonwealth became bound to make annual payments for 58 years of a fixed sum of £7,584,912 towards interest thereon, and in addition sinking fund contributions of (a) 2s. 6d. per cent. on State debts as at 30th June, 1927, and (b) 5s. per cent. on State debts incurred thereafter. The States were bound also to pay the balance of interest due, and 5s. per cent. to the sinking fund on all of their debts. Among other provisions there is one requiring special contributions of 4 per cent. per annum for the redemption of funded debt incurred for revenue deficits.

The next table shows payments by the Commonwealth to the State Governments in the last year prior to the Agreement, and payments under the Agreement at ten-year intervals since its inception and in 1956-57.

FINANCIAL AGREEMENT, COMMONWEALTH PAYMENTS TO STATES.

State.	Payments 1926-27 under the Surplus Revenue Act.	Payments by Commonwealth under the Agreement.					Interest Saving on Trans- ferred Properties.
		1927-28.	1937-38.	1947-48.	1956-57.		
	£	£	£	£	£	£	
N. S. Wales	2,917,411	3,213,771	3,520,662	3,610,437	4,568,166	71,820	
Victoria ..	2,127,159	2,306,253	2,414,527	2,462,669	3,181,434	34,543	
Queensland	1,096,235	1,228,627	1,288,753	1,330,795	1,672,410	23,410	
S. Australia	703,816	811,690	874,380	916,199	1,311,221	15,535	
W. Australia	560,639 ^a	551,991	635,956	670,564	928,022	11,046	
Tasmania ..	266,859	295,457	305,019	326,101	563,702	7,511	
Total ..	7,672,119	8,407,789	9,039,297	9,316,765	12,224,955	163,865	

^a Including a special payment of £90,000.

Under the provision for the transfer from the States to the Commonwealth of an amount of 5 per cent. debt equal to the amounts of debts incurred by them for properties subsequently transferred to the Commonwealth, the States benefited annually to the extent of the difference

between interest at 5 per cent. and interest at the rate previously allowed them (3½ per cent.) on this debt. These amounts are shown in the last column of the foregoing table.

The Australian Loan Council.—The same Agreement and Constitutional ratification provided for a Loan Council, which consists of one representative from each Government (usually the Treasurer). The Loan Council determines the amounts to be borrowed by all the Governments (except any for defence), allocates the total among them, and determines the terms and conditions of the loans raised.

The main purpose of this control is to prevent competition between the various Governments, and to limit borrowings to such amounts as it is estimated can be raised on the terms and conditions acceptable to the Council. The Commonwealth Bank advises the Council and in recent years has underwritten the loans.

This provision controls government borrowings only and does not extend to statutory authorities, but the Loan Council by its own resolutions imposes a degree of control over their operations also.

Prior to the 1939-1945 War, loans were floated in June and November of each year for Commonwealth and State purposes. Loans during the war were floated more frequently than previously, and this practice has continued to the present. In addition to the raising of loans from the Australian public and overseas, the Commonwealth Government has adopted the policy of lending surplus revenue to the States, most of its own works being carried out from revenue. The lending of surplus revenue to the States is not included in the following table which shows only details of loans actually obtained from the public.

AUSTRALIAN LOANS RAISED.

Year.	Raised in Australia.			Raised Overseas.		Total.
	Cash.	Con- version.	Counter Sales.	Cash.	Con- version.	
1952-53	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
1953-54	52,287	47,211	16,517	8,265	..	124,280
1954-55	118,384	43,173	1,312	16,018	10,796	189,683
1955-56	127,753	253,797	8,139	16,979	5,137	411,805
1956-57	100,714	113,701	5,498	13,373	3,761	237,047
1956-57	97,854	228,010	1,211	4,836	10,467	342,378

On loans floated in Australia during 1956-57, the return to the investor varied from £4 to £4 9s. per cent. on short-term loans, while the return on long-term loans was £5 per cent.

At 30th June, 1957, £20,042,800 was outstanding on Savings Certificates which had been issued between March, 1940, and 31st January, 1949. Since 1st February, 1949, a National Savings Groups Scheme has operated. Employees may have their employers deduct amounts from their wages and pay them into their savings bank accounts.

The public loans issued by the Commonwealth include provision for revenue deficits, but there are other public borrowings also—e.g., a proportion of the increases in savings bank deposits in Queensland go directly to the State. Loans are made to Local and Semi-Governmental Authorities by the State Government, but these Authorities are also permitted to borrow on their own account. All such borrowings from other sources must first be approved by the Governor in Council, and are then guaranteed by the Queensland Government. At 30th June, 1957, the outstanding balance of such guaranteed loans was £114,131,229.

International Loans.—To provide dollar funds to purchase capital equipment, the Commonwealth Government has borrowed from the International Bank of Reconstruction and Development: \$100m, August, 1950; \$50m, July, 1952; \$54m., March, 1954; \$54.5m., March, 1955; \$9.23m., November, 1956; and \$50m., in December, 1956. A Loan of \$15m. (Canadian) was raised in Canada in November, 1955. Two public loans each of 60m. Swiss francs were raised in Switzerland in November, 1953, and February, 1955.

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 357. 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 362 for details), it may apply to the Commonwealth Government for special consideration. No such grant was made in 1956-57.

Payments of the second group directly ease the burden of the State Treasuries, and are merely an example of a normal procedure whereby a central government, which can raise taxation more easily, subsidises regional governments according to their varying needs.

It is not always clear to what extent the third group of payments relieves State finances. Some relieve the State by almost as much as their full value, as when they are applied to a purpose which the State must carry out in some degree, e.g., road making. Others are applied to purposes for which the State is hardly more than a distributing agent for the Commonwealth Government, e.g., bounties to producers, or to purposes which the State, if left to its own decision, might not carry out, e.g., research.

In making the Special Grants to States, the Commonwealth Government has been guided by the findings of the Commonwealth Grants Commission, which recommends payments to applicant States after considering their budgetary positions, severity of taxation compared with other States, and the extent to which they have made their government services conform to their financial capacities.

The following table shows payments of all descriptions made by the Commonwealth Government to or for the States.

COMMONWEALTH PAYMENTS TO OR FOR THE STATES, 1956-57.

Particulars.	New South Wales.	Vic-toria.	Queens-land.	South Aus-tralia.	West-ern Aus-tralia.	Tas-mania.	Total.
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
(a) <i>Tax Reimbursement</i> ..	58,342	40,228	24,367	14,049	12,251	5,385	154,622
(b) <i>Other General Financial Assistance.</i>							
Financial Agreement—							
Interest	2,917	2,127	1,096	704	474	267	7,585
Sinking Fund	1,651	1,054	576	607	455	297	4,640
Special Assistance	6,926	5,826	2,892	1,668	1,454	639	19,405
Special Grants .. ..	..	..	..	5,800	9,200	3,500	18,500
Total	11,494	9,007	4,564	8,779	11,583	4,703	50,130
(c) <i>Direct Payments for Special Purposes.</i>							
C'wealth Aid Roads—							
Grants to States ..	8,587	5,495	6,009	3,509	6,105	1,563	31,268
Other	a	a	a	a	a	a	950
Public Hospital Benefits	2,200	1,440	1,157	475	450	213	5,935
Mental Instit'ns Benefits	384	527	88	128	52	69	1,248
Tuberculosis Benefits	1,607	1,092	1,080	319	470	171	4,739
Tuberculosis Act, 1948 ^b ..	990	120	672	89	504	6	2,381
Pharmaceutical Benefits	461	334	252	84	102	54	1,287
Nutrition of Children ..	1,093	599	386	199	158	155	2,590
Imported Houses	..	2	..	..	..	..	2
Long Service Leave (Coal)	474	1	87	..	27	8	597
Meat Production	..	..	82	..	52	..	134
Trans-Australian Railway	..	..	..	20	..	..	20
W. Australian Waterworks	..	..	..	..	462	..	462
Grants to Universities ..	872	522	310	271	194	93	2,262
Total	16,668	10,132	10,123	5,094	8,576	2,332	53,875
(d) <i>Assistance for Producers.</i>							
Cotton Bounty .. ..	..	..	151	..	..	..	151
Tractor Bounty .. ..	..	..	..	..	158	..	158
Dairy Industry—							
Subsidy	2,275	6,265	3,000	850	500	610	13,500
Extension Grant	60	60	65	24	19	9	237
Cattle Tick Control	675	..	..	..	..	..	675
Tobacco Industry	3	5	8	..	5	..	21
Drought, Flood, and Bush							
Fire Relief	15	165	1	374	..	..	555
Expansion of Agricultural							
Advisory Services	70	61	60	21	34	24	270
Flax Fibre .. ..	..	40	..	..	10	..	50
Sulphuric Acid	46	121	17	159	78	..	421
Total	3,144	6,717	3,302	1,428	804	643	16,038
Total All Payments	89,648	66,084	42,356	29,350	33,214	13,063	274,665

a Strategic Roads and Road Safety, not allocated between States.

b Reimbursement of capital expenditure.

Payments during the five years ended 30th June, 1957, to or for the State Governments from the Commonwealth Government are shown below.

COMMONWEALTH PAYMENTS TO OR FOR THE STATES, FIVE YEARS.

State.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56.	1956-57.
REIMBURSEMENT OF TAXATION.					
	£	£	£	£	£
N. S. Wales	43,424,114	47,732,911	50,697,089	54,209,017	58,342,295
Victoria ..	26,027,848	29,351,601	32,397,126	36,043,922	40,228,170
Queensland	17,487,045	19,257,017	20,897,300	22,518,181	24,367,186
S. Australia	9,342,310	10,384,255	11,413,920	12,681,193	14,048,234
W. Australia	8,741,392	9,623,017	10,238,101	11,251,429	12,250,928
Tasmania	3,600,414	4,066,344	4,402,697	4,874,300	5,385,136
Total ..	108,623,123	120,415,145	130,046,233	141,578,042	154,621,949

OTHER PAYMENTS.					
	£	£	£	£	£
N. S. Wales	28,995,633	26,562,847	29,411,073	30,189,137	31,305,776
Victoria ..	23,781,357	22,232,744	22,381,975	22,180,381	25,855,185
Queensland	16,331,320	14,857,891	15,916,885	15,619,079	17,989,081
S. Australia	14,712,833	13,377,846	9,898,751	13,308,122	15,301,528
W. Australia	16,587,619	16,087,555	16,853,585	19,194,306	20,962,553
Tasmania	5,077,721	5,165,855	6,138,357	7,796,603	7,679,030
Total ..	106,086,483 ^a	103,884,738 ^a	101,500,626 ^a	109,237,628 ^a	120,043,153 ^a

TOTAL.					
	£	£	£	£	£
N. S. Wales	72,419,747	74,295,758	80,108,162	84,398,154	89,648,071
Victoria ..	49,809,205	51,584,345	54,779,101	58,224,303	66,083,355
Queensland	33,818,365	34,114,908	36,814,185	38,137,260	42,356,267
S. Australia	24,055,143	23,762,101	21,312,671	25,989,315	29,349,762
W. Australia	25,329,011	25,710,572	27,091,686	30,445,735	33,213,481
Tasmania	8,678,135	9,232,199	10,541,054	12,670,903	13,064,166
Total ..	214,709,606 ^a	224,299,883 ^a	231,546,859 ^a	250,815,670 ^a	274,665,102 ^a

^a Including £600,000 in 1952-53 and 1953-54, £900,000 in 1954-55, and £950,000 in 1955-56 and 1956-57 for Strategic Roads and Road Safety, and, in 1953-54, £5,000,000 payment to Commonwealth Aid Roads Supplementary Trust Account, not allocated between States.

The total payments of £1,196,037,120 during the five years ended June, 1957, included in the preceding table, came from revenue. Of the total £57,295,388 was paid under the Financial Agreement, £655,284,492 as reimbursement of income and entertainment taxes, £184,349,154 as special money grants, £119,812,234 for roads, and £179,295,852 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 1956-57 (£274,665,102) was again higher than in any previous year. However, it included £154,621,949 transferred as tax reimbursements which commenced

in 1942-43. Further, in the years following 1941-42, Commonwealth payments to the States included certain large expenditures on account of the dairying and wheat industries which were made through the States as part of Commonwealth war policy, and similar conditional payments were continued after the war. These grants for special purposes paid through the States make it difficult to assess the actual change in direct financial assistance to the States. In 1938-39, financial assistance to the States not earmarked for special purposes amounted to £11,083,000, compared with £50,130,000, excluding tax reimbursements, in 1956-57.

Reimbursements of Taxation.—Uniform taxation of incomes throughout Australia was introduced by the Commonwealth Government in 1942 to implement its financial policy for meeting the exigencies of war finance. Under this scheme the Commonwealth was to become the sole authority levying taxes upon incomes in all States of the Commonwealth; every State was to vacate that field of taxation, and each State was to receive an annual payment from the Commonwealth as reimbursement for loss of income tax revenue, during the period from 1st July, 1942, to the end of the first full financial year after the cessation of the war. The States did not willingly accept the scheme in policy or in law; the matter was pressed, by the States, to the High Court which ruled that in war time the Commonwealth could requisition the staff, buildings, &c., of State Income Tax Administration; and further, that in peace time, while the Commonwealth could not prevent the States levying income tax, it could make grants to the States on condition that they vacated the field of income taxation.

The Commonwealth *State Grants (Income Tax Reimbursement) Act*, 1942, provided for the payment of taxation reimbursements to the States, the annual amount payable to each State being a fixed sum specified in the Act, as follows:—

	£
New South Wales	15,517,000
Victoria	6,890,000
Queensland	5,821,000
South Australia	2,458,000
Western Australia	2,644,000
Tasmania	925,000
Total	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 $\frac{1}{4}$ of the persons living in areas with less than one person per square mile, $\frac{1}{2}$ of those in areas with 1 and less than 2 persons, and $\frac{1}{4}$ of those in areas with 2 and less than 3 persons per square mile, bears to the whole population.

In 1948-49, 10 per cent. of the total reimbursement would be distributed in proportion to "adjusted" population, and 90 per cent. in proportion to the 1946-47 and 1947-48 amounts. In 1949-50, the proportions would be 20 per cent. and 80 per cent. respectively, the former proportion increasing each year by 10 per cent., until, in 1957-58, and in all succeeding years while the arrangement lasts, the whole reimbursement would be distributed in proportion to "adjusted" population.

For the years 1948-49 to 1956-57, the basic amount of £40 million for distribution was increased, following Commonwealth-State discussions, to £45 million. After adjustment to allow for increased population and increased average wages according to the formula, the amount for distribution for 1957-58 was £165,854,559. The distribution of this amount under the prescribed formula, compared with the previous year, and with the basic 1946-47 and 1947-48 distribution is shown in the following statement.

	1946-47 and 1947-48.	1956-57.	1957-58.
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
New South Wales ..	16,477	58,353	61,747
Victoria	8,860	40,237	44,000
Queensland	6,601	24,369	25,921
South Australia ..	3,458	14,049	15,259
Western Australia ..	3,384	12,252	13,064
Tasmania	1,220	5,385	5,864
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	40,000	154,645	165,855
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

If the application of the prescribed formula under the 1946 arrangement should result in any State receiving less in any year than the 1946-47 amount (i.e., £6,601,000 in the case of Queensland), it is provided that such State shall receive an amount equal to the 1946-47 amount, and the remainder of the aggregate payable under the formula will be distributed to the other States in accordance with the formula.

Although the Commonwealth continued, until 1953-54, to impose a tax on entertainments, the States under the 1946 arrangement secured the right to continue in or enter the field of entertainment taxation without prejudicing their rights to reimbursement grants.

Any State retains the legal right to impose income taxation but loses its reimbursement rights under this formula by so doing. If all States impose income taxes (but not until then) the Commonwealth will refund arrears of State taxation outstanding at 1st July, 1942, which have subsequently been collected by the Commonwealth.

During 1952, the Prime Minister announced the desire of the Commonwealth Government to restore to the States the right of levying their own income taxes, but no arrangement with the States has yet been reached. In 1957, the Victorian and New South Wales governments successfully challenged the validity of the Uniform Tax legislation, but since the judgment of the High Court in August of that year, there has been no change in the existing arrangements.

3. STATE REVENUE.

The particulars in this section refer for the most part to the Consolidated Revenue Fund only. In order to get a complete statement of State finances, account must be taken of funds which are not included in the Consolidated Revenue Fund. In Queensland (and in the other States) certain receipts and expenditure are handled through Trust Funds, and not shown in Consolidated Revenue. Details of Trust Funds are given in the table on page 371.

On the other hand, the Consolidated Revenue Fund is swollen by certain receipts from business undertakings, which yield only a small net revenue or none at all. Railways are the most important item of this sort. Queensland has special Trust Funds for other State business undertakings, e.g., mining and insurance.

An analysis of Trust Fund accounts is combined with Consolidated Revenue Fund in the following table. The sum of receipts or expenditure of the Consolidated Revenue and Trust Funds in any year overstates the total volume of State finances, as fairly substantial amounts are transferred from Consolidated Revenue to Trust Funds and from Trust Funds to Consolidated Revenue. The table eliminates the effect of such transfers, and gives a survey of the State's finances according to source of income and purpose of expenditure.

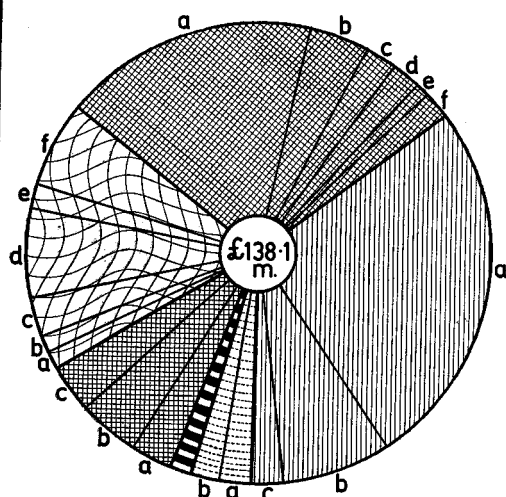
QUEENSLAND REVENUE RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1956-57.

Particulars.	Consolidated Revenue Fund.	Trust Funds.	Total.
RECEIPTS.			
Taxation ^a —	£	£	£
Income (Commonwealth Reim- bursement)	24,369,425	..	24,369,425
Motor	1,108,739	4,608,807	5,717,546
Other	9,088,222	858,037	9,946,259
Business Undertakings—			
Railways	35,582,910	17,200	35,600,110
Other .. .. .	..	13,691,573	13,691,573
Land Revenue	4,452,149	1,185,023	5,637,172
Interest on Loans and Public Bal- ances	774,994 ^b	1,292,842	2,067,836
Commonwealth Payments	4,944,683	9,669,985 ^e	14,614 668 ^e
Other	3,666,086	22,811,730	26,477,816
Net Total Receipts ^b	83,987,208	54,135,197 ^c	138,122,405 ^e
Gross Total Receipts ^b	85,158,100	56,583,226 ^e	141,741,326 ^e
EXPENDITURE.			
	£	£	£
General Administration ^c	8,446,139	1,718,264	10,164,403
Education	11,551,995	417,472	11,969,467
Public Health and Recreation	9,099,790	5,267,984	14,367,774
Social Amelioration	1,864,300	292,748	2,157,048
Business Undertakings—			
Railways	36,738,153	800,000	37,538,153
Other .. .. .	..	10,415,314	10,415,314
Roads and Bridges .. .. .	..	12,201,470	12,201,470
Land Settlement	670,345	5,724,959	6,395,304
Forestry	332,686	1,132,032	1,464,718
Agriculture	833,908	1,360,460	2,194,368
Irrigation	630,439	2,527,326	3,157,765
Other Development	1,181,996 ^f	8,419,294 ^d	9,601,290
Debt Charges	11,958,997	1,920,738	13,879,735
Other	521,402	3,844,941 ^g	4,366,343
Net Total Expenditure ^b	83,830,150	56,043,002 ^e	139,873,152 ^e
Gross Total Expenditure ^b	85,142,870	58,349,203 ^e	143,492,073 ^e

^a For details see page 380.^b Net totals exclude, and gross totals include, transfers between funds.^c Including law, order, and public safety.^d Including housing, £6,088,609.^e Including £2,631,500 provided by the Commonwealth Government but not shown in the State accounts.^f Including subsidies to Local Bodies, £252,000.^g Including loans to Local Bodies and investments, £3,324,110.^h Excludes £485,268 capitalised interest transferred from Loan Fund—included in "Other."

CONSOLIDATED REVENUE & TRUST FUNDS - 1956-57

RECEIPTS



	£m.
TAXATION	40.0
a Income	24.4
b Motor	5.7
c Probate, Succession	2.9
d Stamp Duties	3.0
e Land	1.4
f Other	2.6
BUSINESS UNDERTAKINGS	49.3
a Railways	35.6
b State Insurance	10.5
c Tourist, Fish, Mines	3.2
LAND REVENUE	5.6
a Rents	2.8
b Forestry, &c	2.8
INTEREST ON LOANS	2.1
C'M'TH PAYMENTS	14.6
a Hospitals, Health	3.9
b Local & Main Roads	6.0
c Agreement, Grant, &c	4.7
MISCELLANEOUS	26.5
a Harbours & Marine	1.7
b Golden Casket Profit	1.5
c C'm'th & Debenture Loans	3.8
d Trans. from Loan Fund	8.7
e Repayments, &c	1.7
f Other	9.1

GEN. ADMINISTRATION 5.8

LAW, ORDER & SAFETY 5.0

a Police 3.5

b Other 1.5

EDUCATION, SCIENCE, ART 12.1

a State Schools 9.2

b University 1.3

c Technical & Other 1.6

HEALTH & RECREATION 14.4

a Hospitals 12.7

b Preventive Measures 1.7

SOCIAL AMELIORATION 2.2

a Relief, Child Care, Aged 1.4

b Aborigines 0.8

BUSINESS UNDERTAKINGS 48.0

a Railways 37.5

b State Insurance 7.2

c Tourist, Fish, Mines 3.3

DEVELOPMENT OF RESOURCES 35.0

a Roads & Bridges 12.2

b Land Settlement 6.4

c Agriculture 2.2

d Irrigation 3.2

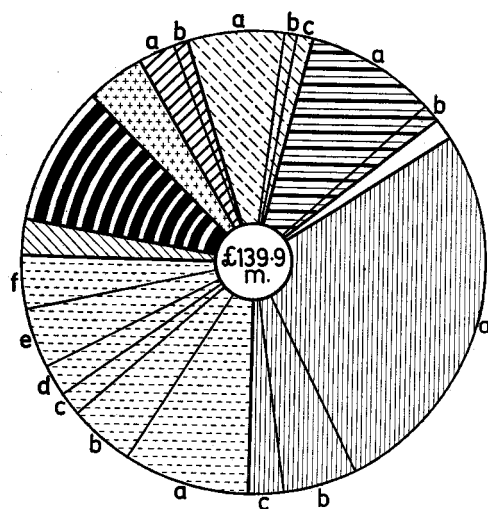
e Housing 6.0

f Forestry, Shipping &c. 5.0

LOCAL GOVERNMENT 3.5

DEBT CHARGES 13.9

EXPENDITURE



In the table below 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.
1947-48	26,413	14,563	40,976	26,581	15,633	42,214
1948-49	32,550	17,135	49,685	32,441	18,102	50,543
1949-50	36,396	19,806	56,202	36,642	20,958	57,600
1950-51	44,273	26,398	70,671	43,752	24,999	68,751
1951-52	55,211	34,871	90,082	55,195	34,879	90,074
1952-53	62,520	38,344	100,864	62,286	37,022	99,308
1953-54	68,948	41,502	110,450	66,333	37,777	104,110
1954-55	72,980	45,074	118,054	71,174	46,470	117,644
1955-56	74,503	48,149	122,652	76,145	54,333	130,478
1956-57	83,987	54,135	138,122	83,830	56,043	139,873

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. At 30th June, 1957, it stood at £1,639,960.

Consolidated Revenue Receipts.—Details of the receipts of the Consolidated Revenue Fund during the last five years are shown in the next table. The largest single item is "Railways", but most of this is absorbed in working expenses. Land revenue is a smaller part of the whole than it used to be, its proportion being 7·8 per cent. in 1938-39 and 5·2 per cent. in 1956-57. While other sources of revenue increased with rising prices and increasing population, land revenue remained fairly constant at about £1½m. until 1949-50, rising to £4·5m. in 1956-57.

Reimbursement of income tax from the Commonwealth is shown as "Income Tax." Some Commonwealth grants 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.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56.	1956-57.
Taxation—	£	£	£	£	£
Probate and Succession Duties ..	2,302,299	2,352,384	2,512,895	2,947,743	2,913,723
Lottery Tax ..	280,000	288,000	304,375	305,000	305,125
Other Stamp Duties	2,084,270	2,547,395	2,613,038	2,549,161	2,994,296
Land Tax ..	1,034,548	1,079,624	1,205,531	1,386,451	1,428,413
Income Tax ^a ..	17,490,656	19,278,457	20,906,636	22,531,483	24,369,425
Racing Taxes ..	293,130	297,506	284,782	293,993	300,453
Transport Taxes ..	1,029,482	1,195,490	1,224,015	1,192,146	1,302,577
Liquor Taxes ..	361,519	399,495	443,187	793,571	805,970
Licenses, Other Taxes	62,091	117,749	137,635	145,012	146,404
Total Taxation ..	24,937,995	27,556,100	29,632,094	32,144,560	34,566,386
Railways	24,868,163	28,951,990	30,804,558	30,404,083	35,582,910
Lands—					
Rents	1,957,962	2,254,036	2,399,583	2,377,341	2,681,250
Forestry	1,344,969	1,523,910	1,205,318	1,091,959	1,382,954
Other	125,962	189,348	222,406	278,892	387,945
Total Lands ..	3,428,893	3,967,294	3,827,307	3,748,192	4,452,149
Interest^c	1,331,705	1,461,834	1,720,002	1,972,572	2,293,713
Commonwealth Govt.—					
Contribution to Interest on Debt	1,096,235	1,096,235	1,096,235	1,096,235	1,096,235
Special Financial Assistance ..	4,220,912	3,438,356	3,198,235	2,123,117	2,892,430
Grants for Specific Purposes ..	650,114	643,312	711,416	789,390	956,018
Total C'wealth ..	5,967,261	5,177,903	5,005,886	4,008,742	4,944,683
Fees for Services ..	1,060,305	1,122,480	1,236,818	1,283,120	1,456,721
Other^b	1,576,271	1,458,479	1,593,058	2,107,410	1,861,538
Total Receipts ..	63,170,593	69,696,080	73,819,723	75,668,679	85,158,100

^a Income tax reimbursements from the Commonwealth.

^b Receipts of Government Printing Office and various institutions, rent of buildings, share of savings bank profits, &c., and in 1952-53, 1955-56 and 1956-57, loan repayments used for sinking fund.

^c Including interest on borrowed funds paid to Consolidated Revenue by Trust Funds. On page 365 this interest is included in gross total receipts of Consolidated Revenue and gross total expenditure of Trust Funds.

Consolidated Revenue Expenditure.—The table on pages 369-70 shows expenditure during the last five years from the Consolidated Revenue Fund. The items are arranged according to a uniform classification which has been adopted by the Statisticians of Australia with the object of making possible direct comparisons between States. Items are placed to function of expenditure without regard to the government department which spent the money—e.g., the expenditure on the Tourist Bureau is shown under “Other Development of State Resources”, although it was controlled by the Health and Home Affairs Department until April, 1952, then by the

Mines and Immigration Department and is now under the Minister for Labour and Industry.

It must be pointed out that, as the statement includes only Consolidated Revenue Fund expenditure, the amounts under various headings are not always a complete account of the expenditure on those items. For example, the amount shown under "Business Undertakings" does not include the expenditure on such undertakings as the State Government Insurance Office, State Coal Mines, State Coke Works, Fish Supply, and the Tourist Bureau, for which all transactions are passed through trust funds. Again, the amount for government and public hospitals excludes amounts distributed from the profits of the Golden Casket Art Union, which are not passed through Consolidated Revenue.

QUEENSLAND CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND, EXPENDITURE.^a

Function.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56.	1956-57.
	£	£	£	£	£
Legislative and General Administration—					
Parliament, including Governor ..	230,518	272,976	288,945	338,647	346,343
Electoral	102,645	34,892	45,034	113,767	54,283
Royal Commissions and Enquiries ..	813	..	15,522	18,927	7,695
Other	2,621,580	3,234,692	2,660,531	3,531,020	3,808,738
Total	2,955,556	3,542,560	3,010,032	4,002,361	4,217,059
Law, Order, and Public Safety—					
Police	2,680,782	2,776,833	2,916,326	3,269,883	3,467,917
Prisons	176,828	181,946	192,477	229,820	254,092
Other	922,422	998,089	1,042,775	1,212,935	1,221,862
Total	3,780,032	3,956,868	4,151,578	4,712,638	4,943,871
Regulation of Trade and Industry—					
Factories, Shops, & Labour Legislation	158,416	175,912	174,080	210,855	233,377
Price Fixing, &c. ..	140,426	102,876	92,611	101,232	101,155
Weights & Measures	29,504	31,723	34,841	34,173	31,561
Transport Control	54,478	55,935	63,912	64,108	64,652
Liquor Lic. Control	13,829	16,347	18,512	23,763	26,219
Building Control ..	3,486	..	..	..	..
Other	150	150	150	150	150
Total	400,289	382,943	384,106	434,281	457,114
Education—					
State Schools ..	5,632,514	6,362,127	6,985,554	8,213,684	9,145,521
Technical Colleges	703,890	764,870	802,538	950,853	1,029,303
University ..	574,109	643,274	665,547	771,217	947,405
Agricultural ..	267,747	286,877	230,567	256,518	270,647
Other	121,287	122,583	134,702	151,768	159,119
Total	7,299,547	8,179,731	8,818,908	10,344,040	11,551,995

QUEENSLAND CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND, EXPENDITURE *a*—continued.

Function.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56.	1956-57.
Science and Art—	£	£	£	£	£
Libraries, Museum	90,651	96,148	104,715	106,999	139,553
Art Gallery ..	7,000	7,000	7,000	10,000	10,000
Other	23,362	15,234	15,923	20,014	18,498 ^b
Total	121,013	118,382	127,638	137,013	168,051
Health & Recreation—					
Govt. and Public					
Hospitals ..	5,068,021	5,519,852	6,099,571	5,082,050	6,003,388
Mental Hospitals ..	1,320,229	1,338,393	1,512,403	1,812,050	1,924,345
Baby Clinics ..	239,947	259,188	251,458	271,753	291,291
Other	625,412	706,630	784,875	890,209	942,766
Total	7,253,609	7,824,113	8,648,307	8,056,062	9,161,790
Social Amelioration—					
Child Welfare ..	325,518	339,717	388,592	442,634	464,447
Aboriginals ..	492,164	512,549	592,218	632,107	657,917
Relief Assistance &c.	97,734	99,127	103,626	112,994	115,297
Homes for Aged &c.	498,195	506,621	528,791	586,525	626,639
Total	1,413,611	1,458,014	1,613,227	1,774,260	1,864,300
Development of State Resources—					
Land Settlement ..	1,043,285	1,030,406	1,075,059	1,261,117	1,324,784
Mining	210,276	237,533	244,767	282,365	287,943
Agricultural, Pastoral, Dairying ..	947,886	1,075,918	1,012,560	1,117,836	1,107,416
Forestry	587,941	453,683	538,323	327,633	332,686
Other	498,980	1,900,811	1,911,369	608,121	642,053
Total	3,288,368	4,698,351	4,782,078	3,597,072	3,694,882
Business Undertakings					
Railways	27,170,554	28,303,027	30,040,780	32,899,023	36,738,153
Mining	120,000	327,832	250,000	..	..
Other .. ..	..	82,834	..	..	..
Total	27,290,554	28,713,693	30,290,780	32,899,023	36,738,153
Public Debt Charges—					
Interest	5,843,022	6,648,552	7,637,444	8,440,773	9,181,651
Exchange & Comm.	683,409	679,743	745,348	717,106	724,450
Sinking Fund ..	1,550,997	1,637,210	1,775,470	1,895,289	2,052,896
Total	8,077,428	8,965,505	10,158,262	11,053,168	11,958,997
Other	1,099,689	1,512,986	1,617,084	382,199	386,658
Total Expenditure	62,979,696	69,353,146	73,602,000	77,392,117	85,142,870

a Certain amounts paid from Consolidated Revenue to Trust Funds for definite purposes, e.g., superannuation, are included in this table according to their appropriate function. On page 365 these amounts are included in gross total expenditure of Consolidated Revenue and gross total receipts of Trust Funds.

b Including £13,498 towards Queensland Symphony Orchestra.

Trust Funds.—The following table gives the receipts and expenditure of the principal Trust Funds.

TRUST FUNDS, QUEENSLAND, 1956-57.

Fund.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Balance 30th June, 1957.
	£	£	£
Aboriginal Welfare	163,254	147,782	39,756
Agricultural Bank	3,405,005	3,278,692	785,362
Barrier Fences	146,265	129,885	106,820
Buffalo Fly Control	39,584	37,965	25,323
Burdekin River Authority	9,586	136,218	66,906
C'wealth Aid Local Authority Roads	1,250,000	1,305,073	361,509
Commonwealth-State Housing	4,711,433	5,188,528	-11,920
Co-ordinator-General of Public Works			
Construction	197,879	419,227	92,516
Dairy Cattle Improvement	80,082	82,358	-12,951
Drought Relief	13,246	..	235,357
Electricity	111,419	125,698	32,079
Federal Aid Rehabilitation	21,380	..	668,918
Fish Supply	1,077,877	1,093,061	-123,322
Forestry and Lumbering	1,043,123	1,043,123	..
Hamilton Lands Development	102,889	80,018	80,051
Harbour Dues	1,454,381	1,507,545	74,964
Hospital Benefits	199,000	195,785	22,519
Hospital, Motherhood, and Child Welfare	1,533,520	2,114,847	1,138,917
Irrigation & Water Supply Construction	2,354,027	2,391,108	16,878
Irvinebank State Treatment Works	12,834	24,801	-42,709
Land Act Improvement	124,506	163,865	53,672
Life Assurance Co. Acts—Cash Deposits	..	..	35,350
Liquor Acts	45,839	17,925	364,839
Main Roads	11,239,403	11,669,424	411
Main Roads—Burdekin Bridge	133,908	206,965	15,125
Police Superannuation	412,147	247,065	714,651
Port Development	3,232	1,633	64,445
Post-war Reconstruction	381,846	989,937	1,639,960
Public Service Superannuation	520,611	185,123	5,710,664
Queensland Housing Commission	2,854,624	2,788,070	-98,237
Sickness, Medical, and Funeral Benefits	59,719	29,664	380,299
State Coal Mines	576,865	693,909	-324,476
State Coke Works	250,469	239,832	-107,032
State Enterprises	6,285	4,502	123,419
State Insurance	9,801,558	7,193,576	28,283,110
State Stores Board	496,257	598,648	-551,592
Stock	537,038	491,699	95,380
Stock Diseases Compensation	92,582	90,684	92,262
Stock Routes and Pests Destruction	281,043	287,249	4,952
Sugar Cane Prices	93,577	114,081	68,634
Supreme Court	16,799	14,169	43,177
Tourist Bureau	1,309,821	1,319,987	136,090
Tully Falls Hydro-electric Project	2,591,251	2,889,815	107,351
Unemployment Insurance .. .. .	..	..	2,695,589
Workers' Homes	38,500	56,707	401,455
Other	3,468,418	2,797,350	4,527,957
Total	53,263,082 ^a	52,393,593 ^b	48,034,428 ^c

^a Excluding repayments of advances to Local Authorities, &c., £688,643.

^b Excluding advances to Local Authorities and other investments, £3,324,110.

^c Cash £7,271,205, and securities £40,763,223.

4. STATE LOAN FUND.

Loan Expenditure.—The net loan expenditure is the amount spent from loans, after deducting receipts under each head from repayment of loans by borrowers who have received State advances, realisation of assets, &c. In certain categories where the repayments have exceeded the advances made during the year (e.g., Advances to Settlers), there has been no burden on the Loan Fund, but rather a contribution to it. At the foot of the following table a reconciliation shows how the total public debt outstanding at 30th June, 1957, was accounted for by net loan expenditure.

LOAN EXPENDITURE, QUEENSLAND, 1956-57.

Head of Expenditure.	Expenditure during 1956-57.		Aggregate Net Expenditure to Date.
	Gross.	Net.	
	£	£	£
Railways	5,510,407	5,293,640	85,207,545
Reduction of Railway Capital .. ..	..	..	26,453,419 ^a
Telegraphs .. .. .	..	..	524,388
Industrial Undertakings	53,086	42,593	4,868,790
Public Buildings	3,078,742	2,978,261	29,612,994
Roads (Main Roads Acts)	-450,891	-606,629	6,599,453
Other Roads and Bridges		-96,194	3,064,784
Harbours and Marine	-34,684	-36,853	4,103,053
Mining	746	435	523,548
Forestry	1,406,195	1,406,195	13,357,471
Immigration .. .. .	..	..	2,763,071
Agriculture .. .. .	..	-1,065	1,506,632
Land Resumptions	185,098	184,177	4,445,386
Prickly Pear Lands	55,719	55,707	1,154,482
Water Supply, Irrigation	4,580,356	4,481,187	25,668,270
Agricultural Bank	920,000	733,749	6,923,373
Advances to Settlers .. .. .	..	-4,801	70,357
Wire-netting	90,000	82,434	379,798
Central Sugar Mills .. .. .	..	..	74,628
Queensland Housing Commission—			
Workers' Dwellings	1,654,000	1,416,873	9,283,626
Workers' Homes .. .. .	..	-31,939	533,833
Building Improvement	224	125	551
War Service Land Settlement	300,971	216,237	5,222,449
Loans to Local Bodies	1,923,099	298,246	27,315,507
Subsidies to Local Bodies	3,702,996	3,701,819	23,810,337
Deficits Funded, &c. .. .. .	..	..	8,683,421
Miscellaneous	150,000	..	3,258,398
Total	23,126,064	20,114,197 ^b	295,409,564
Add Discounts and Flotation Expenses .. .. .	..	..	10,209,160
Credit Balance Loan Account .. .. .	..	..	278,887
Less Redemptions from Revenue and Sinking Funds .. .. .	..	..	36,577,928
Gross Public Debt .. .. .	..	..	269,319,683

^a Excluding discounts, &c., £1,546,581.

^b Excluding £150,000 sinking fund contribution included in other columns.

Loan expenditure during the last five years and the gross public debt at the end of each year are shown in the following table.

LOAN EXPENDITURE, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Gross Expenditure.	Net Expenditure. <i>a</i>	Aggregate Net Expenditure to Date.	Gross Public Debt.
	£	£	£	£
1952-53 ..	22,004,057	19,381,631	219,406,214	204,255,133
1953-54 ..	20,630,241	18,450,825	237,857,039	220,396,425
1954-55 ..	20,498,178	18,023,548	255,880,587	236,474,488
1955-56 ..	21,905,139	19,014,780	275,145,367	252,799,369
1956-57 ..	23,126,064	20,114,197	295,409,564	269,319,683

a Excluding sinking fund contributions included in other columns; 1952-53, £150,000; 1955-56, £250,000; 1956-57, £150,000.

State Government Debt.—In the next table the public debt has been classified according to the rate of interest payable, and the liability for interest at 30th June, 1957, is shown opposite each amount.

QUEENSLAND GOVERNMENT DEBT, 30TH JUNE, 1957.

Rate of Interest Per Cent.	Public Debt.	Interest Payable.
£ s. d.	£	£
5 0 0	20,723,314	1,036,166
4 10 0	62,339,050	2,805,256
4 0 0	17,437,030	696,645
3 15 0	15,890,451	595,853
3 10 0	30,365,167	1,062,517
3 7 6	916,675	30,938
3 5 0	40,421,010	1,313,101
3 2 6	48,933,003	1,529,157
3 2 0	1,410,344	43,330
3 0 0	27,130,874	811,774
2 10 0	1,973,200	49,330
1 0 0	1,779,405	17,793
Treasury Bonds, 6½ % ..	160	..
Gross Public Debt ..	269,319,683	9,991,860
Less Sinking Funds ..	107,008	Average Rate per £100.
Net Public Debt ..	269,212,675	£3 14s. 2d.

The State Government owed the Commonwealth £30,000 advanced under *The Wire and Wire-netting Advances Act*, 1927, and £25,635,962 under the Commonwealth and State Housing Agreement, which amounts are excluded from the above table. These are supplementary to a number of State Acts which provide loan moneys for the same purpose.

The gross public debt of £269,319,683 was payable as follows:—

	£	%
Australia	221,617,293	82.3
London	43,448,820	16.1
America	4,253,570	1.6

The proportions of public debt maturing overseas and in Australia respectively were 18 and 82 per cent., compared with 13 and 87 per cent. for the public debts of the other States taken together and 11 and 89 per cent. for the debt of the Commonwealth Government.

The loans raised overseas are gradually being liquidated and as far as possible all loan requirements are being raised in Australia.

The amounts of interest payable in various places on the Queensland debt, excluding exchange, were as follows:—Australia, £8,388,778; London, £1,441,869; America, £161,213; representing average interest rates of 3.79, 3.32, and 3.79 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.
1947-48	744	624	960	1,128	2,516	5,972
1948-49	1,098	875	1,124	1,224	2,948	7,269
1949-50	2,135	935	1,056	1,916	3,143	9,185
1950-51	6,789	811	1,669	3,464	5,115	17,848
1951-52	6,448	1,878	3,359	4,932	7,195	23,812
1952-53	7,786	735	3,150	4,448	5,885	22,004
1953-54	5,572	172	829	6,250	7,807	20,630
1954-55	4,202	-204	1,884	6,572	8,044	20,498
1955-56	4,321	180	2,145	6,171	9,088	21,905
1956-57	5,510	-451	2,965	5,626	9,476	23,126
Net Loan Expendi- ture to Date ..	111,661	9,664	22,514	51,126	100,445	295,410

a With the exception of special projects, all loan expenditure on roads and bridges was carried out through the Main Roads Department, whose expenditure is included here.

b Advances to Settlers, Agricultural Bank, Wire-netting, Queensland Housing Commission (or State Advances Corporation), and War Service Land Settlement.

The construction and equipment of railways has absorbed 37.8 per cent. of the net loan expenditure to date. Loans and subsidies to local bodies (largely for roads, water, and sewerage) have taken £51.1m., or

17·3 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 1956-57 income tax alone amounted to 47·3 per cent. of the gross receipts into Consolidated Revenue. Of the total collections of £620,298,070, £154,621,949 was paid to the States as reimbursement of income tax. After deducting reimbursements to the States, Commonwealth income tax in 1956-57 accounted for 49·5 per cent. of all taxation receipts, compared with 16·1 per cent. before the war.

COMMONWEALTH REVENUE RECEIPTS.

Year.	Taxation.					Business Under-takings.	Other.	Total.
	Customs and Excise.	Sales.	Income. a	Land.	Other.			
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1947-48	115,605	34,728	232,900	3,641	27,139	32,580	19,312	465,905
1948-49	126,199	39,029	272,347	3,032	30,419	34,912	48,439	554,377
1949-50	143,883	42,425	279,654	4,211	34,215	42,087	34,177	580,652
1950-51	165,004	57,173	451,489	3,591	41,313	48,792	74,430	841,792
1951-52	213,917	95,459	551,143	6,199	52,310	64,955	32,845	1016828
1952-53	183,824	89,067	554,737	1,250	56,434	70,932	83,823	1040067
1953-54	220,217	95,689	528,181	221	53,571	75,126	49,785	1022790
1954-55	244,403	100,446	532,916	13	52,685	80,210	56,768	1067441
1955-56	255,771	110,001	573,988	..	57,483	87,821	53,294	1138358
1956-57	286,037	125,751	620,298	1	63,328	99,803 ^b	116617 ^c	1311835

a Including Social Services Contribution which was merged with Income Tax after income year 1949-50; and Wool Deduction, since 1950-51.

b Post Office, £90,074(000); Railways, £4,428(000); and Broadcasting Services, £5,301(000).

c Including Meat Export Charge, £3,259(000); surplus balances of trust accounts, £69,782(000); interest and repayments, £13,550(000); Defence and Civil Aviation Departments, £5,025(000); and net profit on Note Issue, £10,054(000).

Expenditure from Consolidated Revenue.—The information in the table on the next page applies only to expenditure appropriated from the Consolidated Revenue Fund each year. For example, the Commonwealth

Government until 1951-52 operated a system by which amounts of excess revenue were paid into the National Welfare Fund and spent gradually in that and subsequent years as they were required. The actual expenditure on "Social Services", after taking into account unexpended balances of the National Welfare Fund, was £68,613,000, £80,777,000, £92,804,000, £114,983,000, and £137,608,000 in the five years ended 30th June, 1952, and not the amounts shown as expended in the table.

COMMONWEALTH REVENUE EXPENDITURE.

Year.	Defence Services. <i>a</i>	War and Repatriation Services. <i>b</i>	Business Undertakings. <i>a</i>	Social Services.	Direct Payments to or for States.	Other. <i>c</i>	Total.
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1947-48	74,169	135,744	42,668	88,043	22,072	103,209	465,905
1948-49	61,929	164,874	56,256	110,058	25,116	136,144	554,377
1949-50	55,274	132,070	70,607	123,288	30,861	168,552	580,652
1950-51	149,170	129,977	98,344	132,680	52,925	278,696	841,792
1951-52	170,699	133,792	104,158	171,709	74,679	361,791	1,016,828
1952-53	216,584	146,078	111,791	165,511	74,268	312,435	1,026,667
1953-54	190,661	147,335	110,714	176,565	73,833	323,682	1,022,790
1954-55	186,794	150,456	113,952	189,319	68,974	357,946	1,067,441
1955-56	191,550	154,766	127,399	214,866	78,964	370,813	1,138,358
1956-57	189,690	142,463	138,982 ^d	223,923	89,455	527,322 ^e	1,311,835

a Including new works paid for from revenue.

b Including new works paid for from revenue, repatriation services and pensions on account of the 1914-1918 and 1939-1945 Wars, and, up to 1949-50, subsidies, &c., in connection with war-time wage-pegging and price stabilisation.

c Including taxation reimbursements to States, and, from 1950-51, subsidies, &c.
d Post Office, £121,917(000); Railways, £7,667(000); Broadcasting Services, £9,398(000).

e Including self-balancing items, £7,610(000), and £194,793(000) paid to Loan Consolidation and Investment Reserve.

Up to 1949-50, subsidies, &c., which during the war were part of the Commonwealth Government's policy for wage-pegging and price stabilisation, were included above with "War and Repatriation Services", but since then they have been included with "Other". Price stabilisation subsidies and primary production assistance payments totalled £15,014,000 for 1956-57, compared with £17,393,000 for 1955-56. The items for 1956-57, compared with the 1955-56 amounts (in brackets), were as follows:—Dairy Products, £13,499,974 (£14,499,587); Tea, Nil (£1,733,489); Sulphuric Acid Bounty, £420,652 (£512,471); Coal, Nil (£27,385); Gold Mining Industry Assistance, £495,496 (£401,055); Tractor Bounty, £158,303 (£55,035); Flax Fibre, £49,823 (£58,070); Rayon Yarn, £59,928 (£38,294); Cellulose Acetate Flake, £179,117 (Nil); and Cotton Bounty, £150,665 (£67,284).

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 adjustments have been made for refunds of amounts expended in earlier years.

COMMONWEALTH NET LOAN FUND EXPENDITURE.

Year.	War, Defence, and Repatria- tion. <i>a</i>	Transport and Communi- cation. <i>b</i>	Housing. <i>c</i>	Assistance to Primary Producers. <i>d</i>	Inter- national Loans. <i>e</i>	Other. <i>f</i>	Total.
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
1947-48	..	-170	13,305	..	..	-9	13,126
1948-49	-18,733	-6	14,492	..	..	-6	-4,253
1949-50	25,483	-9	17,215	..	..	-7	42,682
1950-51	-12	-2	46,551	3,862	4,044	-16	54,427
1951-52	..	-4	26,547	5,120	23,831	-1	55,493
1952-53	..	-5	30,000	5,684	17,935	-9	53,605
1953-54	..	-1	37,200	4,199	27,260	-12	68,646
1954-55	..	-3	29,150	4,039	29,505	-4	62,687
1955-56	..	-5	33,200	10,804	25,828	-4	69,823
1956-57	..	3,893	32,150	7,959	5,367	-3	49,366
Total to Date	1,953,586	66,705	317,995	55,517	133,770	17,505	2,545,078

a War Loans (1914-1918 and 1939-1945), Defence and Repatriation expenditure for Other Loans; excluding War Service Homes and War Service Land Settlement.

b P.M.G. Department, Broadcasting, Railways, Ships, Docks, Aviation, &c.

c Assistance to States and War Service Homes.

d War Service Land Settlement, Wheat Storage, Wheat Bounty, Farmers' Debt Adjustment, Drought Relief, &c.

e International Bank, Swiss, and Canadian Loans.

f Territories, Assistance to States, Immigration, and Other Works.

6. COMMONWEALTH AND STATE INDEBTEDNESS.

Government Debt.—The gross public debt of the Commonwealth and State Governments at 30th June, 1957, 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 £503,194,362, or 12·4 per cent. of the debt, matured abroad. Places of maturity of Queensland debts are shown on page 374. The real interest bill was somewhat higher than that shown, as the amounts are actual interest payable to bondholders, and to the interest payable overseas approximately 25 per cent. should be added to cover the cost of exchange. The amount of £456,623 shown as interest

payable on Commonwealth war debt overseas was payable on £13,258,660, interest on £79,724,220 having been suspended by arrangement with the British Government since 30th June, 1931.

The figures in the following table were compiled on uniform lines for all States and presented by the Commonwealth Treasurer in his 1957-58 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, 1957.

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 ..	742,696,152	205 0 0	27,696,088	7 12 11
Victoria	481,818,674	180 4 5	18,728,611	7 0 1
Queensland ..	269,319,682	192 16 5	9,996,206	7 3 2
South Australia ..	274,913,619	314 17 3	10,486,038	12 0 2
Western Australia	205,145,043	296 10 1	7,618,018	11 0 3
Tasmania	132,584,229	404 7 0	5,214,574	15 18 1
Maturing Overseas	284,035,326	29 12 7 ^c	9,369,377	0 19 6 ^c
Maturing in Australia ..	1,822,442,073	190 2 4 ^c	70,370,158	7 6 10 ^c
Total States ..	2,106,477,399	219 14 11^c	79,739,535	8 6 4^c
On Account of Commonwealth—				
War—				
Maturing Overseas	92,982,880 ^b	9 12 10 ^d	456,623	0 0 11 ^d
Maturing in Australia ..	1,446,698,887	150 0 6 ^d	39,833,109	4 2 8 ^d
Works and Other—				
Maturing Overseas	126,176,156	13 1 8 ^d	5,097,887	0 10 7 ^d
Maturing in Australia ..	299,296,897	31 0 9 ^d	11,500,174	1 3 10 ^d
Total Commonwealth	1,965,154,820	203 15 9^d	56,887,793	5 18 0^d
Total C'wealth & States	4,071,632,219	422 4 8^d	136,627,328	14 3 4^d

a Including in the figures for the States the amounts payable by the Commonwealth 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 1956-57 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, 1956-57.

Government.	During 1956-57.			Aggregate to End of 1956-57.
	Public Works.	Other. <i>a</i>	Total.	
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
New South Wales	48,975	2,671	51,646	845,273
Victoria	38,449	4,747	43,196	604,713 ^b
Queensland ..	20,114	79	20,193	305,619
South Australia	23,953	1,031	24,984	312,922
Western Australia	16,278	2,049	18,327	242,008
Tasmania ..	10,535	484	11,019	144,086
Total States ..	158,304	11,061	169,365	2,454,621
Commonwealth ^c	35,980	8,019	43,999	2,411,309
Total Australia ..	194,284	19,080	213,364	4,865,930

a The amount shown in this column for the Commonwealth was for War and Defence Services, while the figures for the States were discounts and flotation expenses on loans, exchange on remittances, &c., and funding of deficits.

b Gross loan expenditure.

c Excluding International Bank Dollar Loans, Canadian and Swiss Loans.

7. TAXATION.

This section gives some particulars of the principal taxes collected by the State Government and the Commonwealth Government in Queensland.

Under the Constitution, the Commonwealth Government is given the exclusive right to customs and excise duties, while other forms of taxation are shared with the State Governments. Thus the Commonwealth has the most productive forms of taxation, and since the Commonwealth Government entered the field of income taxation the position of the States has been more difficult.

The position reached in practice before the 1939-1945 War was that the Commonwealth had the sole right to the field of customs and excise duties, and sales and similar taxes. The States shared with the Commonwealth the fields of income and land taxes, and death duties. For the most part, the Commonwealth left the States in exclusive possession of stamp duties of various sorts, licenses, and entertainment and gambling taxes.

During the war the Commonwealth became the sole collector of income and entertainment taxes, and reimbursements of taxation were made to all States (see page 362). Since July, 1941, a pay-roll tax has been collected by the Commonwealth.

For convenience of administration and to minimise duplication of returns, an arrangement existed before the war whereby both Federal and State income taxes were collected together by State Commissioners, the taxpayer rendering one return only. Since the institution of uniform

income tax, the Commonwealth has taken over all income taxation staffs, and only one assessment is made on each income (see page 362 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, 1956-57.

Tax.	Total Amount.			Amount per Head.					
	State.	Commonwealth.	Total.	State.	Commonwealth.	Total.	State.	Commonwealth.	Total.
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
<i>Consld. Revenue.</i>									
Income ^a	24,370	35,867	60,237	17 13 1	25 19 8	43 12 9			
Land	1,428	..	1,428	1 0 8	..	1 0 8			
Probate, Succession, and Estate	2,914	1,163	4,077	2 2 3	16 10	2 19 1			
Lottery	305	..	305	4 5	..	4 5			
Other Stamp Duty	2,994	123	3,117	2 3 5	1 9	2 5 2			
Customs .. ..	..	6,797	6,797	..	4 18 6	4 18 6			
Excise .. ..	..	24,403	24,403	..	17 13 7	17 13 7			
Sales .. ..	..	15,393	15,393	..	11 3 0	11 3 0			
Pay-roll .. ..	..	5,397	5,397	..	3 18 2	3 18 2			
Transport	1,303	..	1,303	18 10	..	18 10			
Liquor	806	..	806	11 8	..	11 8			
Betting	300	..	300	4 4	..	4 4			
Wool .. ..	..	155	155	..	2 3	2 3			
Stevedoring Industry Charge	..	356	356	..	5 2	5 2			
Other	146	116	262	2 2	1 8	3 10			
<i>Trust Funds.</i>									
Motor Vehicle Registration ..	4,609	..	4,609	3 6 9	..	3 6 9			
Diseases in Stock	270	..	270	3 11	..	3 11			
Stock Routes and Pests Destruct'n	202	..	202	2 11	..	2 11			
Sugar Cane Prices	93	..	93	1 4	..	1 4			
Other	293	..	293	4 3	..	4 3			
Total	40,033	89,770	129,803	29 0 0	65 0 7	94 0 7			

^a Commonwealth collections are shown exclusive of £24,370(000) reimbursed to the State Government, which amount is shown as a State collection.

The figures for Commonwealth taxation represent the amounts collected in Queensland, but do not indicate the amounts contributed by the people of this State. Moneys are collected in other States in respect of goods consumed in, or assessments made on account of, this State. The contrary position whereby moneys are collected in Queensland on behalf of other States probably holds to a much less extent. Moreover, there are substantial amounts of central office collections of income and estate taxes not included in the table, some portion of which is on account of Queensland.

Income Tax.—On 1st July, 1942, the Commonwealth Government became the sole authority taxing income in Australia.

With the increasing amount of tax payable during the war years, a system of deductions from wages sufficient to meet the approximate tax for the year was introduced. As the tax assessable on one year's income was deducted from the earnings in the following year, the deduction system was most unsatisfactory in those cases where income in any year was smaller than in the preceding year. This position led to the introduction, in April, 1944, of the "Pay as You Earn" system of taxation. An amendment to the Act advanced by twelve months the income year on which tax was based, so that, in the case of taxpayers other than companies, tax assessed on earnings during a financial year was deducted during the same financial year. Any necessary adjustment was made after the end of the year, when the assessment was issued.

Under the "Pay as You Earn" system, tax deductions for wage and salary earners were made from their current earnings, but other receivers of personal incomes were assessed for provisional taxation on their incomes in the previous income year. For the latter, a self-assessment plan of provisional taxation was introduced in 1952-53, permitting the taxpayer to submit his own estimate of his expected income for payment of provisional taxation, penalty rates of additional taxation being levied if the estimate proved to be more than 20 per cent. in error.

Originally uniform taxation was designed as a war-time measure, and was to operate for the duration of the war and one year thereafter, but legislation passed by the Federal Parliament in March, 1946, provided for the indefinite continuation of uniform income taxation, with the Commonwealth as the sole taxing authority. Details of the arrangements are given on page 362, and on page 364 reference is made to proposals for the return of income taxation to the States.

Uniform Income Tax and Social Services Contribution Rates.—From the income year 1950-51, income tax and social services contribution have been merged into a single levy. The rates of tax and contribution on income payable for 1957-58 are shown below.

RATES OF TAX AND CONTRIBUTION ON INCOME, 1957-58.

Part of Taxable Income.	d. in £.	Part of Taxable Income.	d. in £.	Part of Taxable Income.	d. in £.
Up to £100	1	£801 to £900	42	£3,201 to £3,600	105
£101 to £150	3	£901 to £1,000	46	£3,601 to £4,000	111
£151 to £200	7	£1,001 to £1,200	52	£4,001 to £4,400	117
£201 to £250	11	£1,201 to £1,400	59	£4,401 to £5,000	124
£251 to £300	15	£1,401 to £1,600	65	£5,001 to £6,000	132
£301 to £400	20	£1,601 to £1,800	71	£6,001 to £8,000	139
£401 to £500	26	£1,801 to £2,000	77	£8,001 to £10,000	145
£501 to £600	30	£2,001 to £2,400	85	£10,001 to £16,000	152
£601 to £700	34	£2,401 to £2,800	92	Over £16,000	160
£701 to £800	38	£2,801 to £3,200	99		

Tax is payable on the whole of a person's taxable income if it exceeds £104. After the income year 1952-53, no additional tax was levied on income derived from property.

Uniform Tax Assessments.—The following table shows the tax assessed during 1955-56 on the 1954-55 incomes of Queensland residents. The total includes 1,354 taxpayers who derived incomes in Queensland and elsewhere, their incomes from salaries and wages being £392,168, and from other sources £2,918,925. They were assessed £1,121,129 as income tax and social services contribution.

UNIFORM TAXATION, QUEENSLAND RESIDENTS, 1955-56.

Grade of Actual Income.	Taxpayers.	Taxable Income.			Tax Payable. a
		Wages and Salaries.	Other.	Total.	
£	No.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
105 to 200	23,228	2,770	700	3,470	30
201 to 300	36,894	7,113	1,453	8,566	157
301 to 500	77,623	22,452	5,332	27,784	1,042
501 to 1,000	256,486	124,562	22,358	146,920	9,745
1,001 to 2,000	87,042	52,225	32,800	85,025	9,035
2,001 to 3,000	10,052	3,166	17,382	20,548	3,657
3,001 to 5,000	5,996	1,561	18,425	19,986	5,025
5,001 and Over	3,529	1,332	25,950	27,282	11,604
Total	500,850	215,181	124,400	339,581	40,295

a Income tax and social services contribution combined.

Concessional Deductions (Income Tax).—With the uniform tax plan the principle was adopted of allowing concessions in the form of rebates of tax, but the former method of allowing deductions in calculating taxable income was restored from the income tax year 1950-51.

The maximum amount of each concessional deduction for 1957-58 was as follows:—Dependent wife or husband, £143; dependent parent or parent-in-law, £143; children under 16 years, £91 for one child, £65 for each other child; dependent daughter housekeeping for widowed parent, or housekeeper caring for a widowed taxpayer's children under 16 years of age, £143; invalid relative (child, step-child, brother, or sister) aged 16 years or over, £91; children between 16 and 21 years receiving full-time education, £91; amounts paid to medical or hospital benefits fund for personal benefit of taxpayer or his family; medical expenses, £150 for each member of the family group, including dental expenses, £30, optical and therapeutic treatment expenses, amounts paid for artificial limbs and eyes, hearing aids, and medical and surgical appliances, and amounts paid to a personal attendant of a totally incapacitated person; funeral expenses, £30 for any member of the family group; life assurance, &c., £300; educational expenses of each dependent, £100. Rates and land tax paid on

non-income producing property, gifts of £1 and upwards to charitable institutions, patriotic funds, &c., subscriptions up to £10 10s. to trade, business, or professional associations or unions, and one-third of the amount paid as calls on mining shares were also allowed as deductions from income.

Company Tax.—State income tax on companies which used to be levied before the recent war has been suspended, and the Commonwealth rates are the only levies made, as with income tax on individuals. The amounts of reimbursement of income tax to States shown earlier in this chapter allow for company taxation as well as taxation of individuals during the period in which the Commonwealth is the only income-taxing authority.

Rates of income tax and social services contribution payable on each £1 of taxable income for 1957-58 by companies, other than companies in the capacity of trustees, were as follows:—Resident Public Companies: 6s. 6d. up to £5,000, 7s. 6d. on remainder. Non-resident Public Companies: 5s. 6d. on income consisting of dividends up to £5,000, 6s. 6d. on other income up to the amount by which dividend income was below £5,000, 7s. 6d. on remainder. Co-operative or Non-profit Companies (other than a friendly society dispensary): 5s. 6d. up to £5,000, 7s. 6d. on remainder. Non-profit Company which is a Friendly Society Dispensary: 5s. 6d. Life Assurance Companies: Mutual income, 4s. 6d. up to £5,000, 6s. 6d. on remainder. Other income of non-resident assurance companies, 5s. 6d. on income consisting of dividends up to amount by which mutual income was below £5,000. All other income of assurance companies, 6s. 6d. up to amount by which mutual income and (for non-resident companies) dividend income was below £5,000, 7s. 6d. on remainder. Private Companies: 4s. 6d. up to £5,000, 6s. 6d. on remainder; additional tax of 10s. in the £ of income less primary tax, dividends, and retention allowance. All Companies: Interest paid or credited to non-resident taxpayers taxable at 7s. 6d. in the £.

Land Tax (State).—Returns of freehold land are required from residents where the unimproved value is £700 or over, and from all absentees and companies owning land.

The rates are per £ of taxable value, and are progressive by steps, i.e., the rate applicable to a taxable value of any given size-group operates over the whole taxable value. There is also a super tax which commences at a taxable value of £2,500 with the following rates:—£2,500 to £2,999, 1d.; £3,000 to £3,999, 1½d.; £4,000 and over, 2d. Total rates of land taxation (including super tax) are as follows:—Under £500, 1d.; £500 to £999, 1½d.; £1,000 to £1,999, 1½d.; £2,000 to £2,499, 2d.; £2,500 to £2,999, 3½d.; £3,000 to £3,999, 4d.; £4,000 to £4,999, 4½d.; £5,000 to £9,999, 5d.; £10,000 to £19,999, 5½d.; £20,000 to £29,999, 6d.; £30,000 to £49,999, 6½d.; £50,000 to £59,999, 7d.; £60,000 to £74,999, 7½d.; £75,000 and over, 8d. In ascertaining taxable value, £700 is deducted from the total unimproved value, but on primary producers' land valued at up to £2,900 the exemption is £1,900 less £6 for every £5 of unimproved value over £1,900. No exemption is granted to absentees or companies. Mutual life assurance societies are rated at 2d. to £2,500 and at 3d. when the value exceeds that sum.

SUMMARY OF LAND TAXATION RATES, AUSTRALIA, 1957-58.

State.	Rates of Tax (in £ on unimproved taxable values).	Exemptions.
New South Wales	1d. up to £2,500, thence graduated to reach 1·625d. on £10,000, 2·1875d. on £20,000, and 4·481d. on £65,000. 8d. on each £1 over £65,000	On primary producers' land—£10,000 diminishing by £2 for every £1 in excess of £10,000 Other—£5,000 diminishing by £2 for every £1 in excess of £5,000
Victoria ..	1d. up to £8,750, thence graduated to reach 1·0625d. on £10,000, 1·594d. on £20,000, and 4·022d. on £85,000. 7d. on each £1 over £85,000 Absentees—20% extra	On primary producers' land—£3,000, diminishing by £1 for every £1 in excess of £3,000 Other—£1,000, diminishing by £5 for every £1 in excess of £1,000
Queensland	1d. up to £499, thence rising in steps, being 5d. on £5,000, 5½d. on £10,000, 6d. on £20,000, and 8d. on £75,000 and over (see preceding paragraph)	On primary producers' land—£1,900, diminishing by £6 for every £5 in excess of £1,900, to £700 on £2,900 and over Other—£700 Absentees and companies—Nil
South Australia	¾d. up to £5,000, thence graduated to reach 1·125d. on £10,000, 1·812d. on £20,000, and 4·203d. on £80,000. 7½d. on each £1 over £80,000 Absentees—20% extra	—
Western Australia	1½d. up to £5,000, thence graduated to reach 1·875d. on £20,000, and 3·625d. on £60,000. 7d. on each £1 over £60,000 Surcharge of 1d. on land not improved. Absentees—50% extra	Certain lands under conditional purchase. Land owned by any public or religious body, provided land is not being used as a source of profit or gain. Mining Properties. Land owned by pensioners
Tasmania	Graduated from 1d. on £25 to reach 1·42d. on £5,000, 1·98d. on £10,000, 2·63d. on £20,000, and 4·467d. on £72,000. 7d. on each £1 over £72,000. On rural land, no tax payable below £4,801: thereafter tax £27 10s. less than on other land	Rural lands up to £4,800. Resident age pensioners' land when value under £1,000. Churches and charitable institutions. Certain reductions may be made in the case of sporting clubs

The next table shows State Land Tax collections in Queensland during 1956-57.

STATE LAND TAX, QUEENSLAND, 1956-57.

Type of Taxpayer.	Taxable Value.					Total.
	£1-£499.	£500-£1,999.	£2,000-£9,999.	£10,000-£49,999.	£50,000 and Over.	
TAXPAYERS (NO.).						
Individuals	6,883	8,884	6,319	608	6	22,700
Companies	257	567	713	348	89	1,979 ^a
Total ..	7,140	9,451	7,032	956	95	24,679 ^a
TAXABLE VALUE (£).						
Individuals	1,925,271	8,588,688	25,568,636	9,671,601	505,172	46,259,368
Companies	77,787	614,133	3,405,499	7,756,565	11,514,918	23,966,277 ^a
Total ..	2,003,058	9,202,821	28,974,135	17,428,166	12,020,090	70,225,645 ^a
PRIMARY TAX PAYABLE (£).						
Individuals	8,019	59,385	283,428	149,199	11,836	511,867
Companies	323	4,273	39,428	130,431	280,399	459,832 ^a
Total ..	8,342	63,658	322,856	279,630	292,235	971,699 ^a

^a Including 5 mutual life assurance companies not classified according to value; taxable value, £597,375; primary tax payable, £4,978.

The amounts of tax payable shown in the above table are for primary tax only. In addition, super tax (on land values exceeding £2,499) was assessed at £437,155—£249,587 on individuals and £187,568 on companies—making a total land tax assessment of £1,408,854. Allowing for arrears and accrued penalties, &c., the total amount payable to the Taxation Department during 1956-57 was £1,472,395.

The total payments received after allowing for refunds and adjustments were £1,428,413, an increase of £41,962 on the 1955-56 revenue. No relief from tax was granted to taxpayers during the year. The cost of collecting the tax was £6 15s. 7d. for each £100 collected.

Probate or Administration Duty (State).—This duty is £1 for every £100 or part thereof of the net value of an estate, with exemption if the net value does not exceed £500, or, where the successor is wife or lineal issue, £1,500.

Where an estate does not exceed £4,750, the following provisions apply to that portion succeeded to by wife and children under 21:—Estate not exceeding £4,000—exempt; £4,001 to £4,250—duty rebate of 75 per cent.; £4,251 to £4,500—rebate of 50 per cent.; £4,501 to £4,750—rebate of 25 per cent.

Succession Duty (State).—This duty is payable as a percentage of the succession at the rates shown in the next table. Columns headed A show rates payable where the successor is domiciled within Australia, and those headed B where the successor is domiciled outside Australia.

RATES OF SUCCESSION DUTY PAYABLE, QUEENSLAND.

Net Value of Estate.		Wife and Lineal Issue.		Husband Schedule Rates.		Other Relatives.		Strangers in Blood.	
		A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.
£	£	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
500 but not over	1,000	Nil	$\frac{1}{2}$	2	2	3	$3\frac{1}{2}$	4	5
Over—									
1,000 but not over	1,500	Nil	$\frac{3}{4}$	3	3	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{5}{8}$	6	$7\frac{1}{2}$
1,500 but not over	2,500	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{7}{8}$	3	3	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{5}{8}$	6	$7\frac{1}{2}$
2,500 but not over	4,000	$2\frac{3}{8}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$	4	4	6	$7\frac{1}{2}$	8	10
4,000 but not over	5,000	3	$3\frac{3}{4}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{3}{4}$	$8\frac{7}{16}$	9	$11\frac{1}{2}$
5,000 but not over	6,000	5	$6\frac{1}{2}$	5	$6\frac{1}{4}$	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$9\frac{3}{8}$	10	$12\frac{1}{2}$
6,000 but not over	7,000	$5\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{5}{8}$	$5\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{5}{8}$	$8\frac{1}{4}$	$10\frac{5}{16}$	11	$13\frac{1}{2}$
7,000 but not over	8,000	6	$7\frac{1}{2}$	6	$7\frac{1}{2}$	9	$11\frac{1}{4}$	12	15
8,000 but not over	9,000	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$8\frac{1}{8}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$8\frac{1}{8}$	$9\frac{1}{4}$	$12\frac{3}{16}$	13	$16\frac{1}{4}$
9,000 but not over	10,000	7	$8\frac{1}{2}$	7	$8\frac{1}{2}$	$10\frac{1}{2}$	$13\frac{3}{8}$	14	$17\frac{1}{2}$
10,000 but not over	12,500	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$9\frac{3}{8}$	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$9\frac{3}{8}$	$11\frac{1}{4}$	$14\frac{1}{16}$	15	$18\frac{3}{4}$
12,500 but not over	15,000	8	10	8	10	12	15	16	20
15,000 but not over	17,500	$8\frac{1}{2}$	$10\frac{5}{8}$	$8\frac{1}{2}$	$10\frac{5}{8}$	$12\frac{3}{4}$	$15\frac{1}{16}$	17	$21\frac{1}{2}$
17,500 but not over	20,000	9	$11\frac{1}{4}$	9	$11\frac{1}{4}$	$13\frac{1}{2}$	$16\frac{7}{8}$	18	$22\frac{1}{2}$
20,000 but not over	22,500	$9\frac{1}{2}$	$11\frac{7}{8}$	$9\frac{1}{2}$	$11\frac{7}{8}$	$14\frac{1}{4}$	$17\frac{1}{8}$	19	$23\frac{1}{4}$
22,500 but not over	25,000	10	$12\frac{1}{2}$	10	$12\frac{1}{2}$	15	$18\frac{1}{2}$	20	25
25,000 but not over	27,500	$10\frac{1}{2}$	$13\frac{1}{4}$	$10\frac{1}{2}$	$13\frac{1}{4}$	$15\frac{3}{4}$	$19\frac{1}{16}$	21	$26\frac{1}{2}$
27,500 but not over	30,000	11	$13\frac{3}{4}$	11	$13\frac{3}{4}$	$16\frac{1}{2}$	$20\frac{3}{8}$	22	$27\frac{1}{2}$
Maximum Rates ..	..	20	25	20	25	25	30	25	30

Exemption is allowed in the following cases:—(a) where the net value of an estate is under £500; (b) where the whole value of a succession is less than £50; (c) where a succession is to a charitable or educational institution in Queensland; (d) where a succession, not exceeding £100, is to any past or present employee as his sole benefit from the estate.

The last paragraph on the previous page, dealing with probate or administration duty, applies also to succession duty.

Estate Duty (Commonwealth).—Where the value of the estate for duty purposes (net value less statutory exemption) does not exceed £10,000, the rate of duty is 3 per cent.; between £10,000 and £20,000 the rate rises from 3 to 6 per cent. by steps of 0.03 per cent. for each complete £100 in excess of £10,000. Above £20,000 the rate rises until it reaches 26 per cent. for estates of £120,000 and the maximum of 27.9 per cent. at £500,000.

For estates of persons dying on or after 28th October, 1953, the statutory exemption was raised for widows, widowers, children, and grandchildren to £5,000, diminishing as the value of the estate exceeds £5,000 until it disappears at £20,000; and for others to £2,500, disappearing at £10,000. Successions for religious, scientific, educational, or charitable purposes in Australia are exempt.

Gift Duty (State).—This tax came into operation on 1st July, 1926, and imposed a duty on gifts amounting to £1,000 or over. Exemption

is granted in the case of gifts to charitable or educational institutions in Queensland. Rates commence at 3 per cent., with a maximum of 20 per cent. on amounts over £63,000, depending on the total value of the gifts.

Gift Duty (Commonwealth).—This tax came into operation in October, 1941, and imposed a duty on gifts exceeding the value of £500. From 3rd June, 1947, the exemption was raised to £2,000. Rates imposed on the total value of the gift are the same as those under Commonwealth Estate Duty on the value of an estate for duty purposes.

Pay-roll Tax (Commonwealth).—The Pay-roll Tax was introduced in July, 1941, to provide part of the finance for the Commonwealth scheme of child endowment. The rate of tax has remained unchanged at 2½ per cent., and is payable on all wages paid or payable in excess of the statutory amount of general exemption. Up to 30th September, 1953, the general exemption was £1,040 per annum; from 1st October, 1953, to 31st August, 1954, £4,160 per annum; from 1st September, 1954, to 31st August, 1957, £6,240 per annum; and from 1st September, 1957, it has been £10,400 per annum.

Sales Tax (Commonwealth).—This tax, so far as transactions or operations covered by the law in Australia are concerned, is payable by manufacturers and wholesale merchants. Tax payable on imported goods is collected by the Customs Department. A large list of exemptions is designed to help primary producers, and for other purposes. The tax was introduced in August, 1930, and the rate has been altered from time to time. From 4th September, 1957, five rates of tax operated, as follows:—(i) a general rate of 12½ per cent. covering the majority of taxable goods; (ii) a rate of 8½ per cent. on certain specified classes of goods ordinarily used for household purposes; (iii) a rate of 16½ per cent. on commercial motor vehicles, motor cycles, and motor vehicle parts and accessories, other than tyres and tubes which are taxable at the general rate; (iv) a rate of 25 per cent. on certain types of watches, clocks, photographs and photographic equipment, toilet and beauty preparations, jewellery, ornaments, fancy goods, fur garments, &c.; and (v) a rate of 30 per cent. on motor cars.

Wool Tax (Commonwealth).—This tax was re-introduced after the abolition of the Wool Contributory Charge on 1st July, 1952. At that time, the rate was 4s. per bale, 2s. per butt or fadge and 8d. per bag. As from 1st July, 1957, the rates were increased to 6s. per bale, 3s. per butt or fadge and 1s. per bag. Its object is to provide funds for the Wool Use Promotion Fund and the Wool Research Fund.

Stevedoring Industry Charge (Commonwealth).—This charge was introduced as from 22nd December, 1947, when the rate was fixed at 2½d. per man-hour of employment. The rate has been varied from time to time and from 1st April, 1958, it was increased to 3s. per man-hour. The Act provides that the rate per man-hour shall be 2s. 6d. from 1st July, 1959. The charge is payable by employers of waterside labour and provides funds to meet the expenses of the Australian Stevedoring Industry Authority.

Tobacco Charge (Commonwealth).—This charge, operative from 1st January, 1956, is used to finance tobacco research and advisory activities. It is levied on growers at ½d. per lb., and on manufacturers on Australian leaf only at 1d. per lb.

Taxation of Racing and Betting (State).—This taxation comprises stamp duty on betting tickets, bookmakers' licenses, and totalisator tax. The amounts collected from betting and lottery taxation are shown in the table on page 380. 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 £37,953 in 1956-57.

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 2d. (increased from 1d. on 8th November, 1958) per ticket except for the "paddock" in the main cities, where it is 6d. (previously 3d.). Coursing bookmakers' licenses cost £15 annually in the Brisbane area, and £10 elsewhere. Receipts from these taxes in 1956-57 were:—Bookmakers' Tax, £15,465; Betting Tickets and Credit Bets, £126,171.

TOTALISATOR OPERATIONS, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56.	1956-57.
Racing Clubs with Totalisators .. No.	366	385	211 ^a	196 ^a	165 ^a
Meetings Held with Totalisators .. No.	669	618	602	551	560
Passed through Totalisators .. £	2,888,191	2,925,473	2,712,848	2,530,235	2,361,479
Retained by Clubs £	259,819	258,118	241,113	223,208	208,612
Totalisator Tax.. £	144,410	146,273	135,652	126,544	118,074

^a Number which operated; prior to 1954-55, number of licenses issued.

Lottery Tax (State).—A stamp duty of 5 per cent. on the selling price of the ticket, with a minimum duty of 3d. on any ticket, is payable on tickets issued in a drawing, sweep, or lottery where the prize is paid by means of cash, bonds, inscribed stock, or other negotiable instrument. The tax collected on lotteries during 1956-57 was £305,125.

Motor Taxation (State).—See pages 244 and 245.

8. LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Municipalities in Queensland are of three kinds—Cities, Towns, and Shires—and all are known as "Local Authorities". City Councils control twelve important urban areas, one of which is the metropolitan area of Brisbane. Nine other urban areas are controlled by Town Councils. (The Town of Hughenden was absorbed into Flinders Shire in May, 1958.) Shire Councils control all the territory of Queensland outside the incorporated cities and towns with certain special exceptions. A note on the historical and legal growth of Local Authorities is given on page 30, and the population of each Local Authority Area on pages 44-47, but for details of the finances of each Local Authority reference should be made to Part E of the *Statistics of Queensland*. Their boundaries are shown in the maps on pages 390 and 391. 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, 1957.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT, QUEENSLAND, 30TH JUNE, 1957.

Particulars.	City of Brisbane.	Other Cities.	Towns.	Shires.	Total.
Authorities ..No.	1	11	10	112	134
Population ..No.	543,000	278,760	72,410	494,300	1,388,470 ^a
Ratepayers ..No.	n	78,845	29,374	140,490	n
Dwellings ..No.	136,723	72,334	22,688	124,545	356,290
Rateable Value £	63,389,676	26,237,769	10,132,509	121,274,497	221,034,451
Streets and Roads ^b Miles	1,867	1,466	517	54,898	58,748

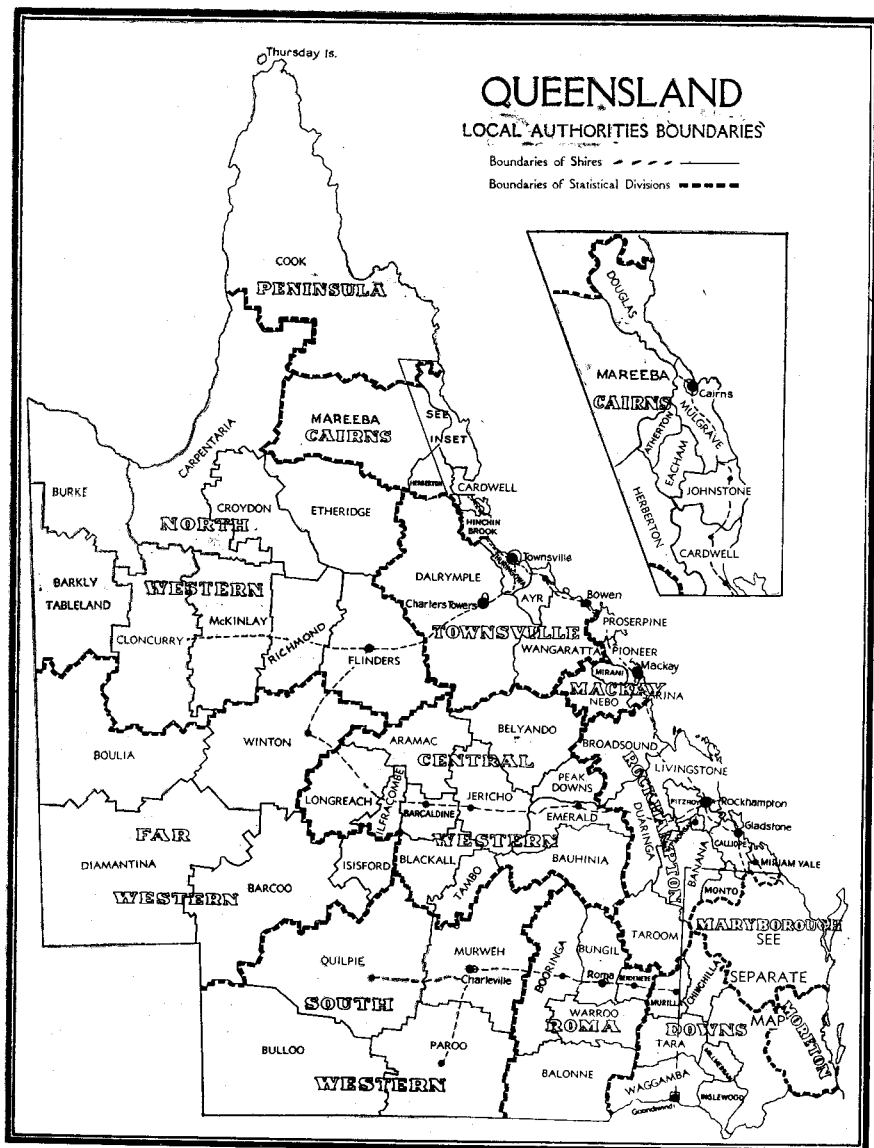
^a Excluding migratory population and residents of unincorporated areas.

^b Formed only.

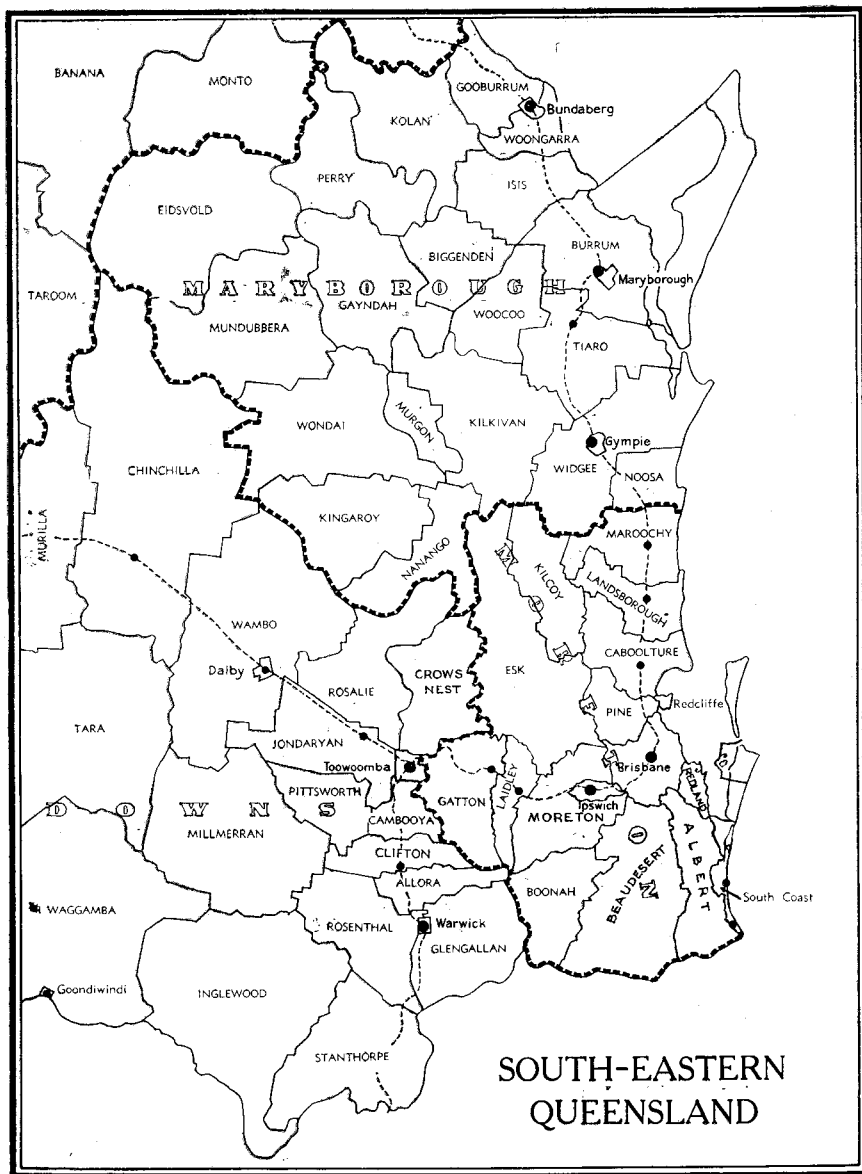
n Not available.

Revenue and Expenditure.—Most of the revenue of Local Authorities is obtained from rates of various kinds, from government grants, and from charges for services.

From 1932 to 1942, the Treasury subsidised loans to Local Authorities for approved works, but war conditions then caused the subsidies to be discontinued. A new set of subsidy rates was introduced on 1st July, 1944, and, as subsequently amended, operated in 1956-57. General works were subsidised by a minimum of 15 per cent. of capital cost or of annual loan charges, up to a maximum of 33½ per cent. For the establishment of new electric authorities and rural electrification, the subsidy was 75 per cent. of the estimated net annual deficit, with a maximum of 33½ per cent. of the interest and redemption charges, and for interconnecting power systems between widely separated areas, a subsidy of 33½ per cent. of the capital cost. For the establishment of smaller electric authorities in isolated areas, subsidies ranging from 50 to 65 per cent. applied. For water supply and sewerage works there was a minimum subsidy of 20 per cent. of capital cost or of annual loan charges, increased by 75 per cent. of the estimated net annual deficit, up to a maximum of 33½ per cent. for water supply and 50 per cent. for sewerage. In respect of new water supply schemes in country areas, the maximum subsidy could be increased to 50 per cent. Other subsidised works included flood mitigation, mosquito eradication, recreational facilities, aerodromes, and students' hostels.



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 44 to 47. The maps show the boundaries as they were at 1st July, 1958. The map facing page 1 also shows the Statistical Divisions.

The table below shows revenue in 1956-57. Loan receipts and subsidies on loan expenditure are excluded, as are receipts from business undertakings although any net profits transferred to general funds are included.

LOCAL AUTHORITIES, QUEENSLAND, REVENUE, 1956-57.

Source of Revenue.	City of Brisbane.	Other Cities.	Towns.	Shires.	Total.
Taxation—	£	£	£	£	£
Rates	3,942,769	1,517,393	520,544	5,582,995	11,563,701
Licenses	51,436	15,588	12,063	12,044	91,131
Govt. Grants—					
State	230,158	51,934	15,677	117,383	415,152
Commonwealth..	23,752	134,095	33,861	1,114,147	1,305,855
Sanitary, Sewerage, Cleansing	1,492,258	638,791	177,863	511,483	2,820,395
Council Properties	320,977	200,001	66,482	239,807	827,267
Re-imbursement for Work Done—					
State Government	123,404	52,410	16,162	1,424,558	1,616,534
Private Persons..	283,831	150,846	66,484	281,356	782,517
Other Receipts ..	77,439	14,307	8,616	99,922	200,284
Total	6,546,024	2,775,365	917,752	9,383,695	19,622,836

Local government expenditure (excluding expenditure on business undertakings) is shown in the table below. The "Grants" were mostly for fire brigades and ambulance brigades. A large part of expenditure on roads is directly paid for by Commonwealth grants.

LOCAL AUTHORITIES, QUEENSLAND, EXPENDITURE, 1956-57.

Head of Expenditure.	City of Brisbane.	Other Cities.	Towns.	Shires.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
Administration ..	533,377	249,494	83,423	764,687	1,630,981
Debt Services .. .	1,207,934	694,053	193,834	1,560,601	3,656,422
Roads	1,257,672	575,084	217,153	3,590,604	5,640,513
Works & Services—					
Health, Cleansing, Sewerage, &c.	41,936	3,871	1,012	8,589	55,408
Council Properties	171,371	117,907	58,420	552,557	900,255
Other	114,610	18,443	1,323	3,506	137,882
Maintenance—					
Health, Cleansing, Sewerage, &c.	1,055,849	486,145	175,529	609,685	2,327,208
Council Properties	403,928	264,591	67,388	352,324	1,088,231
Street Lighting..	123,013	70,853	24,536	69,450	287,852
Other	340,187	63,078	21,343	40,939	465,547
Grants	245,235	43,016	12,797	291,413	592,461
Work Done for—					
State Government	113,844	54,406	20,911	1,427,622	1,616,783
Private Persons	307,134	134,032	72,142	245,733	759,041
Other	275,548 ^a	12,933	7,221	48,525	344,227
Total	6,191,638	2,787,906	957,032	9,566,235	19,502,811

^a Includes exchange and costs on remittance of payments on oversea debt.

Waterworks.—Waterworks supplied 143 cities, towns, and townships with reticulated supplies during 1956-57. Each of the 12 City Councils and the 10 Town Councils controlled its own supply. The remaining 121 waterworks were controlled by 76 Shire Councils.

LOCAL AUTHORITY WATERWORKS, QUEENSLAND, RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE,
1956-57.

Particulars.	City of Brisbane.	Other Cities.	Towns.	Shires.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
Receipts from Revenue—					
Rates and Sales of Water	1,510,552	777,256	219,535	443,366	2,950,709
Government Grants	26,503	18,499	38,790	11,803	95,595
Other	97,569	39,994	18,666	16,545	172,774
Total	1,634,624	835,749	276,991	471,714	3,219,078
Receipts from Loans and Subsidy ..	414,629	507,948	455,016	798,900	2,176,493
Expenditure from Revenue—					
Administration ..	138,404	67,650	20,161	29,761	255,976
Construction ..	31,417	108,830	10,149	29,187	179,583
Maintenance ..	789,322	416,352	125,507	210,060	1,541,241
Debt Service ..	551,511	252,990	121,851	240,501	1,166,853
Other	98,632	12,489	1,325	2,027	114,473
Total	1,609,286	858,311	278,993	511,536	3,258,126
Expenditure from Loans and Subsidy	356,848	374,405	452,246	870,650	2,054,149

Sewerage.—Sewerage systems were operating during 1956-57 in Brisbane, Bundaberg, Charleville, Cunnamulla, Goondiwindi, Hughenden, Ipswich, Kingaroy, Mackay, Maryborough, Quilpie, Rockhampton, Toowoomba, Townsville, and Warwick. Systems were in course of construction in Bowen, Mount Isa, Roma, and Surat.

Local Authorities were authorised by amending legislation in 1946 to install septic tanks and to recover the costs of such works from the owners of the premises concerned. The works become the property of the owner of the land, and repayment instalments become a charge on the land. Under these provisions the Atherton Shire Council had installed septic tanks in all premises in the towns of Atherton and Tolga.

Financial transactions relating to sewerage schemes are included in transactions of the general funds of Local Authorities (see page 392).

At 30th June, 1957, 54,257 premises including public and commercial buildings were connected to the Brisbane sewerage system. It was estimated that out of Brisbane's population of 543,000 at 30th June, 1957, 200,750 were served with sewerage at their residences.

During 1956-57 the total receipts, including loans, of the Brisbane City Council sewerage scheme was £1,168,583, to which rates and charges contributed £617,307, and the total expenditure was £1,081,006.

Electricity.—During 1956-57 electricity was supplied by 37 Local Authorities, 34 of which generated their own power, the rest buying electricity in bulk. (Electricity was also generated and distributed by regional electricity boards and a few private concerns: see page 197.) Financial operations of electricity undertakings of Local Authorities are shown in the following table.

LOCAL AUTHORITY ELECTRICITY UNDERTAKINGS, QUEENSLAND, RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1956-57.

Particulars.	City of Brisbane.	Other Cities. <i>a</i>	Towns.	Shires.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
Receipts from Revenue—					
Rates and Sales ..	4,518,103	221,421	368,305	469,981	5,577,810
Hire and Sale of Materials, &c. ..	48,745	3,533	7,712	6,993	66,983
Government Subsidy ..	60	3,822	29,516	3,313	36,711
Other	20,873	604	15,832	8,044	45,353
Total	4,587,781	229,380	421,365	488,331	5,726,857
Receipts from Loans and Subsidy ..	2,601,828	82,905	129,336	312,370	3,126,439
Expenditure from Revenue—					
Construction and Plant	368,523	558	10,468	8,062	387,611
Maintenance	2,635,993	127,111	290,530	435,360	3,488,994
Office Administration	341,767	11,931	33,381	21,170	408,249
Debt Service	958,333	53,953	116,977	74,008	1,203,271
Other	159,910	3,500	7,620	5,556	176,586
Total	4,464,526	197,053	458,976	544,156	5,664,711
Expenditure from Loans and Subsidy ..	2,490,393	124,538	112,027	344,798	3,071,756

a City of Mackay only; undertaking transferred to Mackay Regional Board from 1st March, 1957.

Transport.—Electric tramways, electric trolley buses, and motor bus services were operated by the Brisbane City Council during 1956-57. Motor bus services were operated by the Rockhampton and Maryborough City Councils, and two Shires (Aramac and Douglas) operated steam tramways to link up various centres in their districts.

Tables containing details of the miles of route open, the numbers of vehicles, staff, and passengers, the vehicle mileage, total revenue and working expenses, and the capital cost for all Local Authority urban transport services appear on page 237.

LOCAL AUTHORITY TRANSPORT SERVICES, QUEENSLAND, RECEIPTS AND
EXPENDITURE, 1956-57.

Particulars.	City of Brisbane.	Other Cities.	Shires.	Total.
Receipts from Revenue—	£	£	£	£
Charges	3,290,603	111,040	57,664	3,459,307
Other	114,463	2,283	56	116,802
Total	3,405,066	113,323	57,720	3,576,109
Receipts from Loans and Subsidy	171,283	20,500	13,716	205,499
Expenditure from Revenue—				
Traffic Charges	2,295,212	79,991	15,147	2,390,350
Construction	50,484	..	1,127	51,611
Maintenance	919,372	27,859	27,434	974,665
Office Administration ..	120,030	6,222	3,245	129,497
Debt Service	403,566	15,851	7,010	426,427
Other	96,453	..	55	96,508
Total	3,885,117	129,923	54,018	4,069,058
Expenditure from Loans and Subsidy	184,369	20,085	10,357	214,811

Other Business Undertakings.—Miscellaneous business undertakings operated by Local Authorities during 1956-57 included municipal markets (Townsville), hotels (Winton and Boulia), and picture theatres (Hinchinbrook, Bulloo and Boulia). Receipts and expenditure are shown below.

LOCAL AUTHORITY OTHER BUSINESS UNDERTAKINGS, QUEENSLAND,
RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1956-57.

Particulars.	Cities.	Shires.	Total.
Receipts from Revenue—	£	£	£
Sales and Charges ..	25,946	82,921	108,867
Other .. ..	..	19,804	19,804
Total	25,946	102,725	128,671
Receipts from Loans and Subsidy .. ..	..	8,000	8,000
Expenditure from Revenue—			
Purchases & Working Exps.	22,698	82,727	105,425
Other	2,433	17,878	20,311
Total	25,131	100,605	125,736
Expenditure from Loans and Subsidy .. ..	..	7,700	7,700

Local Authorities' Loans, &c.—Brisbane City Council has generally obtained most of its loans from sources other than the State Treasury, while other Local Authorities have obtained a fair proportion of their loans from the Treasury. However, during recent years the latter have been obtaining an increasing proportion of their loans from other sources.

Between 1938-39 and 1956-57, while the outstanding balance of Treasury loans to non-metropolitan Local Authorities increased from £5,486,278 to £9,395,273, the balance outstanding on loans raised from other sources increased from £2,942,822 to £22,140,268. Overdrafts may be used for current expenditure, but, under the Local Government Acts, they must be funded with provisions for gradual repayment, or be reduced annually.

LOCAL AUTHORITIES, QUEENSLAND, LIABILITIES AT 30TH JUNE, 1957.

Particulars.	City of Brisbane.	Other Cities.	Towns.	Shires.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
Source of Loan—					
Government Loans	4,440,783	2,185,229	879,457	6,330,587	13,836,056
Other Loans ..	43,977,042	8,180,696	3,873,065	10,086,507	66,117,310
Bank Overdraft ..	751,657	40,096	119,277	400,989	1,312,019
Other Liabilities	2,665,043	96,089	79,958	179,303	3,020,393
Total ..	51,834,525	10,502,110	4,951,757	16,997,386	84,285,778
Purpose of Loan—					
General Fund ^a ..	18,721,639	6,994,255	1,877,552	11,796,524	39,389,970
Waterworks ..	8,485,420	3,407,987	1,700,031	3,940,084	17,533,522
Electricity ..	20,350,029	..	1,374,174	977,067	22,701,270
Transport ..	4,277,437	99,763	..	105,244	4,482,444
Other Undertakings	..	105	..	178,467	178,572
Total ..	51,834,525	10,502,110	4,951,757	16,997,386	84,285,778

^a Roads, bridges, buildings, health, sewerage, plant, &c.

The next table shows details of loan and loan subsidy receipts, and expenditure for all purposes from these funds, by Local Authorities during the year ended 30th June, 1957.

LOCAL AUTHORITIES, QUEENSLAND, LOANS AND LOAN SUBSIDIES,
1956-57.

Particulars.	City of Brisbane.	Other Cities.	Towns.	Shires.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
Receipts—					
Government Loans	14,332	155,169	111,398	812,697	1,093,596
Other Loans ..	3,379,841	1,352,848	596,857	1,966,844	7,296,390
Loan Subsidies ..	305,825	450,964	307,953	965,913	2,030,655
Total ..	3,699,998	1,958,981	1,016,208	3,745,454	10,420,641
Expenditure—					
Roads ..	14,332	403,333	196,613	1,237,923	1,852,201
Sewerage ..	336,440	358,052	111,135	387,886	1,193,513
Other General ..	17,744	400,098	142,754	990,086	1,550,682
Waterworks ..	356,848	374,405	452,246	870,650	2,054,149
Electricity ..	2,490,393	124,538	112,027	344,798	3,071,756
Transport ..	184,369	20,085	..	10,357	214,811
Other Undertakings	..	..	..	7,700	7,700
Total ..	3,400,126	1,680,511	1,014,775	3,849,400	9,944,812

9. SEMI-GOVERNMENTAL BODIES.

In all States certain functions are carried out by means of special statutory authorities whose finances are partly, or completely, excluded from the government accounts. In Queensland certain functions, such as the provision of harbour facilities, supply of electricity, erection and supervision of hospitals, and the marketing of certain primary products, &c., are under the control of such local boards, to which the Government has delegated certain statutory powers. The members of these boards are elected, either directly or indirectly, by those persons most immediately affected by their activities. In many instances the legislation creating these boards also contains provision for their dissolution, subject, of course, to certain requirements being met.

The financial activity of these semi-governmental bodies is excluded from the public accounts of the State, and, in order to obtain complete figures of government activity on all levels, statistics are included in this chapter showing the financial transactions of these bodies. For greater detail as to their activities, reference should be made to other relevant chapters, e.g., for harbours to Chapter 8, for hospitals to Chapter 5, &c.

Prior to 1952-53, certain government trust funds were classed as semi-governmental bodies, but, to avoid the risk of duplication, they are now excluded. Trust fund transactions are covered in section 3 of this chapter, and are included in the statements of total receipts and expenditure of the State Government on pages 365 and 367.

The semi-governmental bodies included in the tables below are 6 bore-water supply boards, the Cairns-Mulgrave Water Authority, 4 irrigation trusts for Cattle Creek and the Burdekin, Don, and Herbert Rivers, 7 harbour boards, 4 regional electricity boards, 73 fire brigades, the University, 139 hospitals under 54 boards, and 107 ambulance centres, and 29 marketing and industry improvement boards.

SEMI-GOVERNMENTAL BODIES, QUEENSLAND, RECEIPTS, 1956-57.

Type of Body.	Revenue Receipts.			
	Grants from Public Funds.	Charges.	Other.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
Water Supply	26,599	55	2,113	28,767
Irrigation and Drainage	15,232	..	2,141	17,373
Harbours	43,110	922,192	40,684	1,005,986
Electricity	566,405	4,275,941	56,909	4,899,255
Fire Brigades	318,807	18,167	590,520	927,494
University ^a	933,206	218,321	140,369	1,291,896
Hospitals and Ambulances	10,060,791	685,960	755,008	11,501,759
Marketing ^b	32,000	25,069,190	162,539	25,263,729
Industry Improvement	9,400	116,774	256,446	382,620
Total	12,005,550	31,306,600	2,006,729	45,318,879

^a For the year 1956.

^b Operations of season ended during 1956-57.

Expenditure from revenue, surplus or deficit on the year's working, and loan expenditure of the semi-governmental bodies were as follows.

SEMI-GOVERNMENTAL BODIES, QUEENSLAND, EXPENDITURE, 1956-57.

Type of Body.	Expenditure from Revenue.				Revenue Surplus or Deficit.	Loan Expenditure.
	Debt Charges.	Working Expenses.	Other.	Total.		
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Water Supply	27,685	5,716	885	34,286	-5,519	25,914
Irrigation and Drainage ..	7,032	2,312	7,617	16,961	412	9,443
Harbours ..	201,268	578,259	391,001	1,170,528	-164,542	682,531
Electricity ..	1,783,704	3,051,807	2,500	4,838,011	61,244	2,843,829
Fire Brigades	45,250	806,278	15,715	867,243	60,251	113,128
University ^a	..	1,236,410	3,026	1,239,436	52,460	..
Hospitals and Ambulances	1,045,974	9,566,317	965,890	11,578,181	-76,422	2,301,966
Marketing ^b ..	156,437	23,002,466	1,689,243	24,848,146	415,583	174,418
Industry Improvement	2,083	357,286	11,440	370,809	11,811	2,245
Total ..	3,269,433	38,606,851	3,087,317	44,963,601	355,278	6,153,474

^a For the year 1956.

^b Operations of season ended during 1956-57.

Loan liabilities of these bodies were £41,497,838 at 30th June, 1957. Of this amount, £480,831 was for water supply authorities, £126,972 for irrigation and drainage, £3,567,335 for harbours, £22,243,804 for electricity, £469,751 for fire brigades, £13,311,383 for hospitals and ambulances, and £1,297,762 for marketing and industry improvements boards.

10. ALL STATE PUBLIC FINANCE.

Approximate net figures are shown below for all governmental and semi-governmental operations in Queensland. The table shows totals for revenue receipts (stating taxation separately) and expenditure, and loan expenditure, for the State Government, Local Governments, and Semi-Governmental Bodies. Details of the items included in the latter group will be found in the preceding pages.

In the net totals, duplication in the form of transfers of revenue from one public account to another has been eliminated as far as information was available. Some of the more important items of this nature were subsidies and grants from the State Government to Local and Semi-Governmental Authorities, and from the Local Authorities to ambulances, fire brigades, &c. (See tables in preceding section.)

STATE PUBLIC FINANCE, QUEENSLAND, SUMMARY, 1956-57.

Public Authority.	Revenue.				Gross Loan Expenditure.
	Receipts.		Expenditure.	Surplus or Deficit.	
	Taxation.	Total.			
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
State Government—					
Consld. Revenue	34,566	85,158	85,143	15	22,976
Trust Funds ..	5,467	56,583	58,349	—1,766	..
Local Authorities—					
Brisbane ..	3,994	16,480	16,457	23	3,094
Other Cities ..	1,535	4,431	4,449	—18	1,230
Towns	546	1,924	2,003	—79	707
Shires	5,640	11,470	11,743	—273	2,883
Semi-Governmental Bodies ..	274	45,319	44,964	355	6,153
Gross Total ..	52,022	221,365	223,108	—1,743	37,043
Net Total ^a ..	51,764	202,348	204,091	—1,743	35,360

^a Excluding, as far as possible, transfers between governmental funds, but revenue receipts and expenditure include £11,466(000) transferred from State Government loan fund which is included here as loan expenditure:—Agricultural Bank, £1,220(000); Burdekin River Bridge Construction Fund, £129(000); Tully Falls Hydro-electric Project, £2,522(000); Co-ordinator-General of Public Works, £81(000); Queensland Housing Commission, £1,654(000); Loan Subsidies to Local Authorities and Other Public Bodies, £2,945(000); Barrier Fences Fund £90(000); Commonwealth-State Housing Fund, £9(000); Fish Supply Fund, £12(000); Hamilton Lands Development Fund, £45(000); Irrigation and Water Supply Construction Fund, £2,274(000); and Capitalised Interest £485(000).

11. STATE FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.

State Enterprises.—These enterprises, formerly conducted by a government corporation under special legislation, were commenced during the years 1915 to 1920 and were in part intended to protect consumers during a period of rising prices and before the price-fixing legislation of 1920 was introduced (see page 308). It was claimed that this object was achieved, and that other enterprises assisted producers, but substantial Treasury losses were incurred, especially from the cattle stations.

Details of the financial results of the various enterprises appeared in the 1951 (page 378) and earlier issues of the *Year Book*.

Agricultural Bank.—The Agricultural Bank was originally established under *The Agricultural Bank Act*, 1901. Advances for rural purposes were later administered by the State Savings Bank and the State Advances Corporation and it was not until 1923 that an Act was passed incorporating the Agricultural Bank in its present form. From 1939 to 1943 it was known as the Bureau of Rural Development. The Agricultural Bank is now the Queensland State Government instrumentality for assisting persons engaged in primary production, and is empowered to make advances under *The Co-ordination of Rural Advances and Agricultural Bank Acts*, 1938 to 1951 (the main Acts administered by the bank) to farmers, graziers,

contract workers on farm lands, and others engaged in primary production, and also to co-operative companies, commodity boards, and co-operative societies within the State. The following headings briefly cover the purposes for which advances may be made under these particular Acts:—

- (a) Payment of liabilities incurred on the land, such as payment of balance of purchase money and releasing of mortgages and other charges.
- (b) Effecting improvements and assisting in approved developmental and experimental work.
- (c) Unspecified purposes in connection with the land.
- (d) Purchase of stock, machinery, and implements.
- (e) Relief in cases of drought, flood, tempest, and fire.
- (f) Crop production.

The maximum advance which can be made to any one person, or in respect of any one farming proposition, is £7,500. For loan purposes on first land mortgage security, the advancing rate generally is 16s. in the £ on the fair estimated security value of the land and improvements thereon or proposed to be effected, and stock and plant owned by an applicant or being acquired with the property. However, within the abovementioned maximum of £7,500, advances to the full value of various improvements to be effected, including buildings, fencing, clearing, water, &c., may be granted up to a limit of £1,250.

First land mortgage security is required for advances for purposes listed under the first three headings above, and, if available, is usually required for advances for the other purposes mentioned. However, where such security is unavailable, provision exists whereby advances may be made on the security of stock mortgages, bills of sale, crop liens, or other security as is available and as the bank may require for various purposes, with specific maximum advances ranging from £100 to £2,000, including £2,000 for the purchase of plant and machinery for use in contract work on farm lands, £2,000 each for the purchase of either sheep, beef cattle, or agricultural machinery and plant, £750 for the installation of plant, machinery, and power, and construction of works for irrigating farm land, £1,000 for crop production and harvesting expenses, £1,000 for conservation of stock fodder, £800 for the purchase of dairy cattle, £500 for dairying plant, £300 for plants and suckers, £200 each for either pigs or horses, and £100 for grass and fodder-crop seed.

Repayment of any loan granted is by half-yearly fixed instalments which extend over a term, according to circumstances, ranging up to thirty years. An additional period up to five years, during which interest only is charged, may be allowed, but the bank is empowered in certain circumstances to extend the repayment term and vary the amounts and times of repayment at its discretion. The rate of interest chargeable in respect of advances made under these Acts is $5\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.

The foregoing applies to advances which may be made to individual farmers or partnerships of farmers, but apart from these the bank is empowered to make advances under these Acts to co-operative companies,

commodity boards, and co-operative societies. Particulars of operations under these Acts for the last five years are shown hereunder.

AGRICULTURAL BANK, "CO-ORDINATION OF RURAL ADVANCES AND
AGRICULTURAL BANK ACTS", QUEENSLAND.^a

Particulars.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56.	1956-57.
Advances Approved £	1,382,392	1,814,713	2,636,698	2,421,399	2,565,333
Advances Made .. £	1,296,532	1,291,259	2,054,167	2,247,126	2,340,951
Repayments Made £	904,100	1,417,758	1,042,187	1,049,261	1,274,926
Amount Owning by					
Borrowers .. £	5,198,303	5,254,178	6,488,211	7,978,063	9,402,251
Accounts Opened No.	1,374	1,515	1,702	1,524	1,713
Accounts Open at					
End of Year .. No.	3,237	3,083	3,460	3,938	4,249

^a All figures include converted loans.

The Agricultural Bank is also charged with the administration in Queensland of advances under *The Re-establishment and Employment Acts*, 1945 to 1951 (Commonwealth), and *The War Service Land Settlement Acts*, 1946 to 1951, to eligible discharged servicemen. The funds for advances under the first mentioned Act are provided by the Commonwealth Government, and a feature of the advances is the reduced interest charges payable by successful applicants. The latter Act provides for special advances to be made to those ex-servicemen who have acquired selections by way of ballot under the War Service Land Settlement Scheme. Up to 30th June, 1957, advances totalling £1,097,157 had been approved under the Commonwealth Act and £871,693 had been advanced, while repayment of £793,766 had left £77,251 owing as principal on 295 accounts. The State Act commenced to operate at the end of 1946-47, and by 30th June, 1957, advances totalling £4,156,429 had been approved and £3,760,508 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, 1957, 692 advances totalling £1,083,288 had been approved, of which £1,044,490 had been actually advanced on 665 accounts. Repayments of £943,509 had been made, and £92,020 was still owing as principal and interest on 62 accounts.

Financial assistance to necessitous farmers who have suffered from the effects of drought may be made available under the provisions of *The Drought Relief to Primary Producers Act*, 1940. Advances were made under this Act on account of the droughts of 1940-41, 1946-47, and 1951-52. For the relief of the effects of the 1940-41 drought, advances to the value of £38,449 were approved, and all of the £27,205 actually advanced was repaid by 30th June, 1950. Advances approved on account of the 1946-47 drought totalled £388,492, and, of £377,706 actually advanced, £383,007, including interest, had been repaid by 30th June, 1957, when £6,264 was still owing as principal and interest. Of advances totalling £324,896

approved on account of the 1951-52 drought, £261,678 had actually been advanced, £246,589 had been repaid, and £18,153 was owing as principal and interest.

Further operations of the bank include business in connection with advances previously granted under *The Discharged Soldiers' Settlement Acts*, 1917 to 1945, *The Financial Arrangements and Development Aid Acts*, 1942 to 1945, and prior legislation, *The Wire and Wire-netting Advances Acts*, 1927 to 1944, *The Wire and Wire-netting Advances Acts*, 1933 to 1944, and *The Marsupial Proof Fencing Acts*, 1898 to 1944, and, in the main, represent the collection of moneys outstanding in respect of advances made under these Acts. Advances are not now generally being made under these Acts.

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.

Since the post-war revival of housing in 1944-45 to 30th June, 1958, 19,058 houses were completed under all schemes administered by the Commission. Of the completed houses, 9,200 are being acquired under home-ownership schemes and 9,858 are for rental.

A person who is the owner, or whose wife or husband is the owner, of a house in Queensland or elsewhere is not eligible to participate in any of the Commission's home-ownership schemes. An applicant may elect to repay his loan over a period of either 30 or 45 years. Those who elect to repay over 30 years, subject to certain conditions, are covered free of charge by life insurance to the extent of their indebtedness to the Commission with a maximum benefit of £2,250 payable under such insurance cover.

Under *The State Housing Acts and Another Act Amendment Act*, 1957, which came into operation on the 9th January, 1958, a holder of a perpetual lease under the State Housing Acts or the Workers' Homes Acts is given the right, subject to certain conditions, to convert his lease to freehold upon payment of the purchasing price of the land and upon performance of the conditions of the lease. This Amending Act also authorises the Commission to sell any Crown land on freeholding lease tenure to an approved purchaser of a house erected on such land.

The purchasing price of the land is added to the unpaid purchase money under the Contract of Sale for the purchase of the house, and the monthly rent in respect of the house is increased so as to permit of the liquidation of the increased purchase money together with interest not later than the date of expiration of the original term on the Contract of Sale. Where the unexpired term of the Contract of Sale for the purchase of the house does not exceed ten years, the lease shall be deemed to be a free-

holding lease for a term of ten years and the expiration date of the relative Contract of Sale extended accordingly. Where the holder of a perpetual lease has fulfilled his Contract of Sale for the purchase of the house, he is required to pay a deposit of one-twentieth of the purchase price of the land, and the balance of such purchasing price together with interest at the prescribed rate over ten years.

A Home Builders' Deposit Trust Fund is available to assist eligible persons accumulate money to (i) acquire land and with Commission assistance erect thereon a dwelling (ii) purchase a house from the Commission under Contract of Sale Conditions. Subject to certain conditions interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum is paid on money deposited.

Workers' Dwellings.—The maximum advances under this scheme were increased to £2,750 for a timber dwelling, £2,850 for a brick-veneer and £3,100 for a brick or concrete dwelling, from 30th October, 1958. The rate of interest chargeable on advances is 5½ per cent. The total amount advanced, including advances under the State Advances Acts on completed dwellings since the inception of this scheme to 30th June, 1958, was £18,539,391.

QUEENSLAND HOUSING COMMISSION, "WORKERS' DWELLINGS".

Particulars.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56.	1956-57.	1957-58.
<i>During Year.</i>					
Amount Advanced £	657,291	978,729	1,302,592	1,800,498	1,597,384
Dwellings Completed .. No.	388	513	550	820	707
<i>At End of Year.</i>					
Dwellings Erected No.	23,023	23,536	24,086	24,906	25,613
Amount Advanced on Completed Dwellings .. £	12,936,927	13,866,251	15,016,168	16,899,084	18,539,391
Dwellings on Books No.	4,033	4,159	4,384	4,941	5,390
Amount Owing on Dwellings on Books ^a £	3,619,643	4,384,653	5,453,555	6,995,635	8,150,206

^a Includes amounts advanced on uncompleted dwellings at close of year and for improvements to existing dwellings.

Workers' Homes.—Under *The Workers' Homes Acts, 1919 to 1957*, an eligible person may request that a house be erected for him on Crown land. Applications are confined to persons with a net annual income for taxation purposes of not more than £800. The applicant contributes at least 5 per cent. of the cost of the house. The loan is repayable with interest at 5½ per cent. over a period of either 30 or 45 years. Applicants are also required to pay a sum approximating 1 per cent. per annum of the cost of the home to cover fire insurance and general expenses, including maintenance, and to pay land rent which is 3 per cent. per annum of the capital value of the land. Land rent is not payable where clients elect to freehold the land and otherwise comply with the relevant provisions of the Acts.

QUEENSLAND HOUSING COMMISSION, "WORKERS' HOMES".

Particulars.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56.	1956-57.	1957-58.
Homes Erected to End of Year .. No.	2,342	2,343	2,343	2,344	2,346
Total Cost ^a .. £	2,023,093	2,052,654	2,081,609	2,097,174	2,113,092
Homes on Books at End of Year .. No.	483	418	368	324	279
Total Amount Owning on Homes on Books at End of Year £	190,211	185,939	156,145	149,550	149,461

^a Including cost of improvements, rent of land, insurance, and repainting.

Sale of Houses under Contract of Sale.—Commission houses may be sold to eligible applicants or the Commission will erect a house, to the intending purchaser's own design, on Commission land, for subsequent sale to him. Tenants of rental houses may also purchase, under Contract of Sale conditions, the houses they are occupying. The following table shows the numbers of contracts and agreements to purchase which had been executed and were on the Commission's books at the end of each of five financed years.

QUEENSLAND HOUSING COMMISSION, "CONTRACT OF SALE".

Particulars at End of Year.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56.	1956-57.	1957-58.
Contracts of Sale	1,115	1,359	1,587	1,983	2,495
Agreements to Purchase ..	469	338	481	491	634
Total ..	1,584	1,697	2,068	2,474	3,129
Amount Owning £	2,242,653	2,458,584	3,237,498	4,224,302	6,000,028

Commonwealth-States Housing Agreement.—The Queensland Housing Commission acts as the housing authority in Queensland in respect of the Commonwealth-States Housing Agreements of 1945 and 1956.

QUEENSLAND HOUSING COMMISSION, COMMONWEALTH-STATES
HOUSING AGREEMENTS.

Particulars at End of Year.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56.	1956-57.	1957-58.
Houses Rented ^a .. No.	7,234	8,616	9,456	10,566	11,370
Houses under Construction No.	1,078	703	747	524	502

^a Number actually rented at date shown, excluding houses vacant and houses sold.

At 30th June, 1958, Contracts of Sale had been executed or Agreements to Purchase had been entered into with approved applicants, pending the execution of Contracts of Sale, in regard to 1,494 of these houses. Expenditure for the year ended 30th June, 1958, was £4,057,738.

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 114,854 at 30th June, 1957. 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 £574,359 were held at 30th June, 1957. Interest on the Unclaimed Moneys Fund amounted to £20,620. The Public Curator held £75,895 in premises and fittings and £243,604 in bank and cash balances in addition to the investments shown in the following table.

PUBLIC CURATOR, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56.	1956-57.
Amounts Held at End of Year					
For Insolvent Estates .. £	3,980	25,903	16,753	15,101	7,986
For Intestate Estates .. £	521,845	651,786	572,333	586,122	655,260
For Wills and Trusts .. £	1,414,970	1,544,246	1,641,502	1,731,410	1,863,712
For Mental Patients .. £	473,590	508,809	539,083	608,616	517,354
For Other Purposes .. £	161,583	193,568	144,533	138,349	158,698
Total £	2,575,968	2,924,312	2,914,204	3,079,598	3,203,010
Investments at End of Year					
Government Securities £	2,803,097	3,102,567	3,244,456	3,399,968	3,601,616
Mortgages £	105,099	91,172	96,391	92,680	89,449
Wills of Living Persons					
Deposited during Year No.	6,465	6,533	7,327	7,892	8,424

Assistance to Industries.—The Government was empowered under *The Industries Assistance Acts, 1929 to 1933*, to make advances or guarantee loans in order to foster and stimulate the construction of works and the development of industries in the State, and to promote employment. The procedure to be followed and the conditions to be observed in the granting of assistance were set out in the Acts. The administration of this legislation, which was previously carried out by the Industries Assistance Board of the Bureau of Industry, was transferred to the Secondary Industries Division of the Department of Labour and Industry by *The Labour and Industry Act, 1946*, and *The Industries Assistance Acts* are now incorporated in that Act. Under these Acts, the total amount guaranteed or advanced was £2,836,080 at 30th June, 1957.

A loan of £625,000 guaranteed on account of Mount Isa Mines Limited was the largest liability so far incurred under the Acts. The company concentrated on the production of copper during the war, but resumed production of silver-lead and zinc pending expansion of plant to enable simultaneous production of all metals which commenced early in 1953. The term of the last guarantee was ten years, and provision was made for a repayment of £62,500 at 30th June each year. At 30th June, 1954, the loan had been fully repaid.

Liabilities under guarantee and advances outstanding totalled £1,210,619 at 30th June, 1957. This amount was made up as follows:—

Manufacture of cement, £318,500; tin dredging, £426,928; cotton spinning, £185,999; wool scouring, £62,883; chain manufacturing, £44,336; sea transport of goods, £36,075; earthenware pipes, brick and tile making, £47,968; engineering, £32,165; gasworks, £21,817; and various other purposes, £33,948.

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 1956-57 was £1,513,236.

GOLDEN CASKET ART UNION, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56.	1956-57.
<i>Receipts.</i>					
Ticket Sales .. £	5,650,000	5,760,000	6,115,000	6,045,000	6,175,000
Other .. £	3,543	3,487	3,514	3,751	7,890
Total £	5,653,543	5,763,487	6,118,514	6,048,751	6,182,890
<i>Expenditure.</i>					
Prize Money .. £	3,609,000	3,679,200	3,907,500	3,863,300	3,946,000
Salaries, Commission, &c. £	292,820	299,726	319,730	329,802	358,229
Office Expenses .. £	52,231	53,574	55,358	58,139	56,675
State Stamp Duty .. £	282,500	288,000	305,750	302,250	308,750
To Dept. of Health and Home Affairs £	1,416,992	1,442,987	1,530,176	1,495,260	1,513,236
Total £	5,653,543	5,763,487	6,118,514	6,048,751	6,182,890
<i>% of Expenditure.</i>					
Prize Money .. %	63.84	63.84	63.86	63.87	63.82
Administration .. %	6.10	6.13	6.13	6.41	6.71
State Stamp Duty .. %	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Dept. of Health and Home Affairs .. %	25.06	25.03	25.01	24.72	24.47

From 1st July, 1920, to 30th June, 1957, Casket profits had been used to make grants to, and to construct hospitals, £18,912,373; to construct dental clinics, £188,198; to construct the Medical School, £55,162; to assist unemployed, £73,823; to augment patriotic funds, £180,000; and to make other grants, &c., £1,098,426.

Public Service Superannuation.—Compulsory superannuation schemes are in force for public servants (including teachers) and police. The Government holds the accumulated balance of the Public Service Fund, on which it allows interest at 5 per cent. per annum, and, from the

beginning of 1949, it has subsidised annuities paid from the fund. From 1st May, 1954, the maximum subsidy for any individual annuitant was raised from £100 to £225 per annum. Moreover, since May, 1954, additional incapacity allowance benefit has been paid by the Government to officers retired before age 65 by reason of incapacity or ill-health and who contributed to the fund for incapacity allowance benefit for a continuous period of 10 years or longer immediately prior to retirement. The maximum additional incapacity allowance benefit payable to any officer is £225 per annum.

STATE SUPERANNUATION FUNDS, QUEENSLAND, 1956-57.

Particulars.	Public Service.		Police.	Total.
	Contributory.	Additional Benefits.		
<i>Receipts—</i>				
Contributions ..	£ 242,320	..	132,831	375,151
Interest	£ 273,632	4,812	32,252	310,696
Government Subsidy	£ 4,000	308,560	247,054 ^a	559,614
Total ..	£ 519,952	313,372	412,137	1,245,461
<i>Expenditure—</i>				
Benefits	£ 124,755	89,035	241,302	455,092
Refunds	£ 60,220	..	5,752	65,972
Total ..	£ 184,975	89,035	247,054	521,064
Funds at End of Year ..	£ 5,710,684	447,580	714,651	6,872,915
Contributors at End of Year—				
Males No.	8,837	..	2,344	11,181
Females No.	4,072	..	..	4,072
Total .. No.	12,909	..	2,344	15,253

^a Including £5,000 from Police Reward Fund.

A Railway Superannuation Scheme was commenced on 1st October, 1930, but subsequently abandoned. Pensions due under this scheme (£12,938 in 1956-57) are now a charge on Consolidated Revenue.

A Parliamentary Superannuation Scheme, details of which are given on page 24, has operated since 1st January, 1949. During 1956-57, members' and government contributions each totalled £7,336, while £9,974 was received in interest. Expenditure on pensions was £3,224, and the fund had a credit balance of £231,052 at 30th June, 1957.

Chapter 14.—PRIVATE FINANCE.

1. MONEY AND BANKING.

The Commonwealth Government is given power by the Constitution to make laws with regard to currency, coinage, legal tender, and banking, excepting State banking confined to the limits of the State concerned. The issue of coinage for the whole Commonwealth has been the business of the Commonwealth Government since the first Australian coins were issued in 1910, and since 1911 the Commonwealth Government (from 1920 through the Commonwealth Bank) has reserved to itself the right of note issue. The unit of currency in use in Australia is the Australian pound, with an exchange rate on sterling of approximately £A125 to £100 *stg.*

The Commonwealth Bank was established by an Act of the Commonwealth Parliament in 1911. It commenced operations with a Savings Bank Department in 1912, and general banking was started in 1913. Gradually it assumed the functions of a "banker's bank" or central bank.

The Commonwealth Bank was under the control of a Governor until 1924 when a Board of Directors was appointed, consisting of a Governor, the Secretary of the Treasury, and six others "who are, or have been, actively engaged in agriculture, commerce, finance, or industry" appointed by the Governor-General in Council. The trading banks were required to settle their balances by cheque drawn on the Commonwealth Bank, and all trading banks were required to furnish to the Commonwealth Treasurer quarterly statements of their average weekly liabilities and assets. (Queensland banking legislation which required banking companies to supply quarterly statements of their liabilities and assets to the State Minister for Health and Home Affairs still remained in force.)

In 1925 a Rural Credits Department of the Commonwealth Bank was created for the purpose of making short-term credit available for the orderly marketing of primary produce, and in 1927 the Savings Bank Department was separated from the General Bank, to be known as the "Commonwealth Savings Bank of Australia". Provision was made for the Savings Bank to be controlled by a Commission of three, but it remained under the control of the Commonwealth Bank Board, as appointments to the Commission were not made.

A Royal Commission on Banking in 1937 recommended that the Commonwealth Bank be given much greater powers of control over the trading banks, and, further, that in the case of disagreement between the Commonwealth Bank Board and the Commonwealth Government, the will of Parliament should prevail.

During the war the Commonwealth Government, under National Security Regulations, assumed very complete control over the private trading banks. Legislation in 1945 aimed at placing much of this control on a permanent basis, and in 1947 government ownership of all banks was the object of legislation which failed to become operative after a decision of the High Court that parts of it were invalid. The 1945 system of control was amended by *The Banking Act, 1953* (see page 409).

The Commonwealth Bank Act, 1945, put the management of the Bank in the hands of a Governor, appointed by the Governor-General. The

Governor was advised by an Advisory Council consisting of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Deputy Governor of the Bank, an additional representative of the Treasury appointed by the Governor-General, and two officers of the Bank appointed by the Treasurer on the recommendation of the Governor. In the event of any difference of opinion between the Bank and the Commonwealth Treasurer, the Government could direct the Bank to give effect to its policy. The Act directed the Bank to act as a central bank, and, further, to develop and expand its general banking business. Within the Bank, the Act provided for (i) a Note Issue Department, (ii) a Rural Credits Department to make loans to bodies concerned with the marketing of primary produce, (iii) a Mortgage Bank Department to make loans to primary producers, and (iv) an Industrial Finance Department to provide finance, assistance, and advice to industrial undertakings, particularly small undertakings. The General Banking Division might make loans for the erection or purchase of, or the discharge of mortgages on, homes. The Commonwealth Savings Bank continued as a separate corporation, under the control of the Governor of the Commonwealth Bank.

The Commonwealth Bank Act, 1951, amended the 1945 Act. The Advisory Council was replaced by a Commonwealth Bank Board with power to determine the policy of the Bank and the Savings Bank and to take any action necessary to carry out such policy. The Bank remained under the management of the Governor, who became Chairman of the Board, while the Deputy Governor became its Deputy Chairman. Other members of the Board are the Secretary to the Department of the Treasury, and seven others appointed by the Governor-General, not more than two of whom may be officers of the Bank or the Commonwealth Public Service, appointed for terms not exceeding five years. Directors and employees of other banks are not eligible for membership of the Board. The Act provides that in the event of an irreconcilable difference of opinion on monetary and banking policy between the Government and the Bank the question shall be determined by the Governor-General in Council. The Treasurer must then lay before each House of Parliament, within 15 sitting days, a copy of such order determining banking policy, a statement by the Government in relation to the matter, and a copy of a statement required to be furnished to the Treasurer by the Board when the dispute first arose.

The Commonwealth Bank Act, 1953, established the Commonwealth Trading Bank of Australia as a separate corporation, managed by a General Manager under the Governor, to conduct the business of the General Banking Division in accordance with policy determined by the Commonwealth Bank Board. The Commonwealth Bank of Australia continues to operate as a central bank, and retains the specialised departments of Rural Credits, Mortgage Bank, and Industrial Finance.

The Banking Act, 1945, provided that banking business should not be carried on except with the written authority of the Governor-General. The Commonwealth Bank was given the duty of protecting the interests of depositors with trading banks, and it might investigate the affairs of, or assume control of, any bank which had failed to meet its obligations, or, in the Commonwealth Bank's opinion, was likely to do so. The Act

provided for each trading bank to keep a Special Account with the Commonwealth Bank, in which there was to be placed the amounts held by the Commonwealth Bank to that bank's credit under the war-time National Security Regulations, and an amount not exceeding the increase in that bank's assets since the provision commenced. Such deposits could only be withdrawn with permission of the Commonwealth Bank. The Commonwealth Bank might also require trading banks to transfer to it specified holdings of foreign currency. The Commonwealth Bank might determine the general policy to be followed by trading banks in relation to advances, and the classes of purposes for which advances might be made by banks, and a trading bank might not purchase government or stock exchange securities without its permission. It might make regulations fixing interest and discount rates. Provision was also made for the Governor-General to make regulations for the control of foreign exchange; and to proclaim the operation of sections of the Act restricting the holding, buying, selling, or manufacturing of gold. Regular statistical returns, in prescribed form, to the Commonwealth Bank and the Commonwealth Statistician were to be made by trading banks. State legislation controlling banking became inoperative after this legislation came into force.

The Banking Act, 1953, incorporated some important changes affecting the relationship between the Commonwealth Bank, as central bank, and the remainder of the banking system. A major provision was the introduction of a new formula for calculating the maximum amounts which banks might be required to hold in Special Accounts with the Commonwealth Bank. The discretionary power provided by the 1945 Act had not been fully exercised, and, by mid-1952, banks could have been directed under the existing law to make further lodgments to Special Accounts aggregating about £500m. The new Act cancelled this uncalled liability and introduced as a new starting point the actual Special Account balances at 10th October, 1952. The amount of the Special Account power now varies with changes in deposits instead of assets; and the extent of the variations is, in general and subject to certain qualifications, 75 per cent. of movements in deposits during the current banking year, instead of 100 per cent. of the increase in assets.

Another provision of the 1953 legislation was that the Commonwealth Bank should, during each financial year, inform each bank in confidence of its estimates of movements during that financial year in the total deposits and liquid assets of all banks, and of likely changes in the aggregate Special Accounts of all banks during each half year. The provision, included in the 1945 legislation, requiring approval of the Commonwealth Bank to the purchase by trading banks of government or certain other securities was repealed. It is now the practice of the banks to consult the Commonwealth Bank before undertaking large security transactions.

Cheque-paying Banks.—Banking in Queensland is for the most part in the hands of large Australian companies with branches in all States. All the larger Australian banks (two with head offices in Sydney, two in Melbourne, and two in London) operated in Queensland at 30th June, 1957; and there was one Queensland institution with its head office in Brisbane—the Brisbane Permanent Building and Banking Co. Limited.

CHEQUE-PAYING BANKS, QUEENSLAND, JUNE, 1957^a.

Bank.	Loans, Advances, and Bills Discounted.	Deposits.		
		Non-interest Bearing.	Interest Bearing.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
Australia and New Zealand Bank Ltd. ..	15,148,685	21,689,759	4,710,751	26,400,510
Bank of Adelaide ..	256,498	580,519	105,886	686,405
Bank of N. S. Wales ..	28,923,223	40,839,370	10,375,088	51,214,458
Brisbane Perm. Building and Banking Co. Ltd.	3,310,928	..	2,497,815	2,497,815
Commercial Bank of Australia Ltd. ..	14,177,399	15,289,412	4,204,413	19,493,825
Commercial Banking Co. of Sydney Ltd. ..	8,132,459	14,163,867	3,793,374	17,957,241
E. S. and A. Bank Ltd.	6,097,919	8,300,438	1,240,631	9,541,069
Nat. Bank of Aust. Ltd.	36,168,437	47,820,329	13,798,593	61,618,922
Q'land National Bk. Ltd. ^b	200,908	54	..	54
Total Private Banks ..	112,418,456	148,683,748	40,726,551	189,410,299
Commonwealth Trading Bank of Australia ..	15,230,341	20,353,457	8,769,713	29,123,170
Total All Banks ..	127,648,797	169,037,205	49,496,264	218,533,469

^a Average of four Wednesdays—5th, 12th 19th, and 26th June, 1957.

^b In voluntary liquidation, having united with the National Bank of Australasia Ltd.

Bank Debits to Customers' Accounts.—Bank debits include the total value of cheques drawn throughout Queensland, and are a comprehensive guide to business trends. They are available since 1945-46.

BANK DEBITS TO CUSTOMERS' ACCOUNTS.

Year.	Average Weekly Debits. ^a	Year.	Average Weekly Debits. ^a
	£1,000.		£1,000.
1947-48	19,864	1952-53	43,796
1948-49	24,365	1953-54	51,032
1949-50	29,482	1954-55	53,873
1950-51	39,011	1955-56	56,028
1951-52	41,516	1956-57	62,743

^a Excluding debits to Australian Government accounts at capital city branches.

Savings Banks.—The Commonwealth Savings Bank opened in Queensland on 16th September, 1912, and on 1st October, 1920, took over the Queensland State Savings Bank. At the time of amalgamation, the Commonwealth Bank held depositors' balances of about £3½m., while the State Bank held about £15m. At 30th June, 1957, deposits were £129·8m., or £147 13s. 1d. per account, and the Savings Bank had 87 branches and 1,099 agencies in the State.

During January, 1956, private savings banks commenced business in Queensland. At 30th June, 1957, deposits were £14.8m., and there were 216 branches and 168 agencies in the State.

The following table shows particulars for ten years for all savings banks.

SAVINGS BANKS, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Accounts at End of Year. <i>a</i>	Deposits during Year. <i>b</i>	Withdrawals during Year. <i>b</i>	Amount to Credit at End of Year.	
				Total.	Per Head of Population.
	No.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£ s. d.
1947-48 ..	736,411	61,429	63,632	84,836	74 19 11
1948-49 ..	754,430	67,170	66,002	87,442	75 8 9
1949-50 ..	778,789	77,033	73,764	92,201	77 1 7
1950-51 ..	797,072	93,243	88,156	98,840	80 10 2
1951-52 ..	816,666	93,645	91,479	102,661	81 10 3
1952-53 ..	838,662	101,518	96,747	109,360	84 13 8
1953-54 ..	854,160	111,365	105,413	117,406	89 1 3
1954-55 ..	868,838	119,281	114,244	124,814	92 16 7
1955-56 ..	907,385	133,639	128,439	132,700	96 16 3
1956-57 ..	959,972	150,976	142,281	144,608	103 10 8

a Excluding inoperative and school bank accounts.

b Including transfers between branches of the Bank.

The following table shows particulars of all savings banks in the States of Australia at 30th June, 1957. All States had Government Savings Banks when the Commonwealth Savings Bank was founded, but all have been transferred to the Commonwealth Bank except those of Victoria and South Australia. In addition to these, the table includes, in the column headed "State Banks", two Trustee Banks in Tasmania, and the Savings Bank Division of the Rural and Industries Bank of Western Australia.

SAVINGS BANKS, AUSTRALIA, AT 30TH JUNE, 1957.

State or Territory.	Separate Accounts. <i>a</i>	Amount to Credit.				Amount to Credit per Head of Population.
		Commonwealth Bank.	State Banks.	Private Banks.	Total.	
	No.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£
N.S.W. ..	2,608,653	363,406	..	58,778	422,184	116.5
Victoria ..	2,320,253	114,542	266,276	30,751	411,569	153.9
Queensland ..	959,972	129,816	..	14,792	144,608	103.5
S. Aust. ..	839,075	33,590	108,811	..	142,401	163.1
W. Aust. ..	473,548	53,697	2,302	6,694	62,693	90.6
Tasmania ..	291,368	15,252	23,507 ^b	..	38,759	118.2
N.T. ...	34,876	4,470	..	726	5,196	91.1
A.C.T. ..						
Total ..	7,527,745	714,773	400,896	111,741	1,227,410	127.3

a Excluding inoperative and school bank accounts.

b Trustee Savings Banks.

2. BANKRUPTCY.

Under Section 51 of the Constitution of the Commonwealth, power to legislate with respect to bankruptcy and insolvency was vested in the Commonwealth Parliament. In 1924 legislation was passed to deal with the matter. The Act provides for the establishment of Registries in the various districts. The Supreme Courts of the various States have original jurisdiction conferred on them under the Act.

BANKRUPTCY, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56.	1956-57.
Sequestrations—					
Debtors' Petitions No.	15	10	30	22	15
Creditors' " No.	93	110	101	111	113
Total .. No.	108	120	131	133	128
Liabilities .. £	231,671	437,704	283,815	137,889	321,348
Assets .. £	229,055	311,646	213,380	76,661	274,073
Compositions and					
Schemes of Arrange-					
ment ^a .. No.	3	2	1	..	..
Liabilities .. £	2,591	1,795	333	..	..
Assets .. £	1,405	1,162	194	..	..
Compositions, Schemes					
of Arrangement, and					
Deeds of Assign-					
ment ^b .. No.	..	1	1	1	..
Liabilities .. £	..	3,736	1,651	2,789	..
Assets .. £	..	2,122	1,281	634	..
Deeds of Arrange-					
ment ^c .. No.	13	16	26	28	24
Liabilities .. £	120,848	58,730	189,665	134,299	128,171
Assets .. £	119,016	45,238	131,943	102,077	120,825

^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, 1956, 18 life assurance organisations were operating in Queensland. Two of them, including the State Government Insurance Office, had their head offices in Queensland, 14 in other Australian States, and 2 overseas.

LIFE ASSURANCE, QUEENSLAND^a, 1956.

Particulars.	Ordinary Business.	Industrial Business.	Total.
Discontinuances—			
By Death and Maturity—			
Policies No.	8,337	19,266	27,603
Sum Assured £1,000	2,595	885	3,480
By Forfeiture and Surrender—			
Policies No.	19,795	14,322	34,117
Proportion of Policies in Force at Beginning of Year .. %	3.7	3.2	3.5
Sum Assured £1,000	14,026	2,065	16,091
Proportion of Sum Assured for All Policies at Beginning of Year %	4.7	5.5	4.8
New Business—			
Policies No.	50,737	27,499	78,236
Sum Assured £1,000	52,271	4,036	56,307
Business at End of Year—			
Policies No.	559,504	442,305	1,001,809
Sum Assured £1,000	335,128	38,452	373,580
Annual Premiums .. £1,000	10,433	1,832	12,265

^a Including a very small amount of business in Papua and New Guinea.

Insurance Other Than Life.—The information in the following table has been compiled from returns which are collected on a uniform basis in all States. It shows particulars for Queensland business only, premiums, losses, and expenditure being allocated according to the State in which the policy was issued. A proportion of the Australian Control Office's expenditure for each company has been included in total expenditure according to the proportion of gross premiums received in this State.

The State Government Insurance Office conducts general insurance, and, in addition, in 1956-57 there were 46 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 353.

In addition to the premium income shown in the following table, the insurance companies received £501,461 from investments (interest, dividends, rents, &c.) held in Queensland. Australian companies received £450,442, and other companies £51,019. Commission and agents' charges amounted to £902,837, while expenses of management and Queensland's proportion of Australian Control Office expenses were £2,936,731.

GENERAL INSURANCE, QUEENSLAND, 1956-57^a.

Class of Business.	Premiums.	Losses.	Contributions to Fire Brigades.	Taxation Paid.	Total Expenditure. ^b	Losses, as Proportion of Premiums.
AUSTRALIAN COMPANIES (45).						
Fire	£ 1,856,045	£ 645,589	} 158,868	£ 129,383	£ 1,505,603	% 34.8
Loss of Profits ..	72,594	21,055				
Householders' Comprehensive, &c.	158,500	29,226	} ..	10,791	130,089	18.4
Marine	184,919	64,328				
Motor Vehicles ..	2,445,799	1,428,012	} ..	119,203	2,762,449	58.4
Compulsory Third Party	665,785	570,118				
Employers' Liability and Workers' Compensation ..	4,769,105	4,219,036	..	8,333	4,637,355	88.5
Other	510,396	217,516	..	24,821	427,670	42.6
Total	10,663,143	7,194,880	158,868	292,531	9,463,166	50.5 ^c

OTHER COMPANIES (74).

Fire	£ 2,559,128	£ 1,252,475	} 245,689	£ 185,521	£ 2,892,601	% 48.9
Loss of Profits ..	234,414	79,985				
Householders' Comprehensive, &c.	217,643	30,718	} ..	25,209	356,940	14.1
Marine	364,952	226,764				
Motor Vehicles ..	1,619,528	1,124,061	} ..	69,931	2,410,379	62.1
Compulsory Third Party	510,378	570,696				
Employers' Liability and Workers' Compensation ..	9,256	581	..	395	4,932	6.3
Other	523,987	226,543	..	18,011	414,408	43.2
Total	6,039,286	3,511,823	245,689	299,067	6,079,260	58.2 ^c

ALL COMPANIES (119).

Fire	£ 4,415,173	£ 1,898,064	} 404,557	£ 314,904	£ 4,398,204	% 43.0
Loss of Profits ..	307,008	101,040				
Householders' Comprehensive, &c.	376,143	59,944	} ..	36,000	487,029	15.9
Marine	549,871	291,092				
Motor Vehicles ..	4,065,327	2,552,073	} ..	189,134	5,172,828	52.9
Compulsory Third Party	1,176,163	1,140,814				
Employers' Liability and Workers' Compensation ..	4,778,361	4,219,617	..	8,728	4,642,287	62.8
Other	1,034,383	444,059	..	42,832	842,078	97.0
Total	16,702,429	10,706,703	404,557	591,598	15,542,426	88.3

^a Figures for each company are for the accounting year ended during 1956-57— for most companies, year ended 31st December, 1956.

^b Including expenses of management, and commission and agents' charges.

^c Excluding Employers' Liability and Workers' Compensation.

4. COMPANIES.

The Companies Act, 1931, is closely modelled on the English Act and is a code of company law. Provision is made for public and private companies and for British, foreign, and mining companies. Partnerships of more than 20 members are required to be registered as companies. A public company must have not less than seven members and a private company not less than two.

COMPANIES ON REGISTER, QUEENSLAND.

At 30th June.	Place of Incorporation.						All Companies.	
	Queensland.		Other States.		Overseas.			
	Com- panies.	Nominal Capital.	Com- panies.	Nominal Capital.	Com- panies.	Nominal Capital.	Com- panies.	Nominal Capital.
	No.	£1,000.	No.	£1,000.	No.	£1,000.	No.	£1,000.
1953 ..	3,390	229,567	1,261	590,625	261	417,444	4,912	1,237,636
1954 ..	3,635	253,147	1,357	662,208	270	447,435	5,262	1,362,790
1955 ^a ..	3,445	256,253	1,421	744,032	272	461,227	5,138	1,461,512
1956 ^a ..	3,864	292,800	1,515	1,020,877	285	669,662	5,664	1,983,339
1957 ^a ..	4,375	355,144	1,625	1,113,616	293	683,513	6,293	2,152,273

^a Excluding companies in liquidation.

New companies incorporated in Queensland in 1956-57 numbered 562, their nominal capital being £40,850,000. During 1956-57, 126 other Australian companies with a nominal capital of £37,084,000 were registered in Queensland, and 9 overseas companies with a nominal capital of £1,252,000. Private companies accounted for 95 per cent. of the new Queensland companies registered in the last ten years. At their balancing dates during 1956-57, companies incorporated in Queensland had £135,483,000 in subscribed capital, of which £127,695,000 was paid-up.

5. FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.

The first friendly society was formed in 1878, and at 30th June, 1957, the number of societies was 23, with 496 branches, excluding district councils. Medical, sickness, and funeral benefits are allowed, most of the members contributing for all these benefits, but provision is made for those who desire to contribute for sickness and funeral benefits only or for medical benefits only. A member requiring medical attention may engage any doctor, and whatever fees are charged are paid directly by the member, who may then obtain from his society a refund of portion of the fees. As from 1st July, 1953, the Commonwealth Government arranged to subsidise benefits provided by approved friendly societies to the extent of 6s. per consultation and stated amounts for all other forms of medical treatment. Approved societies were required to provide from their own funds at least as much as the Commonwealth subsidy. Societies make provision for other forms of medical treatment according to the terms of the Commonwealth agreement. Details of the scope of the Medical Benefits Scheme and of the Commonwealth and Society payments under it are given in the Social Services chapter on page 107.

At 30th June, 1957, there were 17,644 members contributing only for benefits under the Commonwealth medical and hospital benefits schemes. Their numbers are not included in the membership figures given below, but the financial transactions arising from their membership are included with those covering the ordinary business of the societies.

The majority of societies allow sick benefits for 26 weeks at full rate, 26 weeks at half rate, and the remainder of the sick period at quarter rate; the general full rate is £1 1s. The friendly societies have also jointly established medical institutes and dispensaries in the more important towns of the State.

The next table shows details of the societies for five years. The membership was 52,162, or 3·8 per cent. of the population, at 30th June, 1957, but, as members' families usually participate in medical benefits, the percentage benefiting is much higher.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.			1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56.	1956-57.
Branches	..	No.	527	519	513	508	496
Members—							
Males	..	No.	48,734	46,695	45,693	44,503	43,513
Females	..	No.	9,541	9,005	8,895	8,783	8,649
Total	..	No.	58,275	55,700	54,588	53,286	52,162
Deaths of Members—							
Males	..	No.	765	794	793	737	789
Females	..	No.	239	239	207	246	232
Total	..	No.	1,004	1,033	1,000	983	1,021
Sickness—							
Male Cases	..	No.	9,885	10,049	9,613	9,469	9,271
Duration	Weeks		125,905	126,625	120,080	130,470	127,858
Female Cases	..	No.	551	558	530	502	532
Duration	Weeks		7,155	7,056	7,563	7,278	7,972
Receipts—							
Members' Dues	£		317,991	391,508	409,984	432,859	453,297
Investments	£		109,386	116,236	125,781	131,628	137,303
Total	..	£	427,377	507,744	535,765	564,487	590,600
Expenditure—							
Sick Pay	..	£	83,263	92,644	81,905	79,546	78,478
Death Benefits	£		46,181	48,210	48,089	46,814	51,707
Medical and Hospital							
Benefits	..	£	122,755	117,661	172,887	210,277	235,748
Management	£		87,903	114,985	121,411	123,495	143,476
Total	..	£	340,102	373,500	424,292	460,132	509,409
Investment of Funds—							
Mortgages	£1,000		1,494	1,465	1,495	1,445	1,491
Govt. Loans	£1,000		885	954	1,009	1,128	1,096
Property	£1,000		153	191	201	217	289
Cash at Bank,							
&c.	£1,000		293	350	372	398	401
Total	£1,000		2,825	2,960	3,077	3,188	3,277

Funds may be invested as prescribed under the Act, usually in government and municipal securities, or in mortgages, and an actuarial valuation of each society's financial position is made every five years.

Ten years ago, when the total value of all dwellings constructed and the average value per dwelling were less than half the corresponding values for recent years, mortgages accounted for 23 per cent. of all funds invested, and Commonwealth and State Government loans for 59 per cent. Now, 45 per cent. of the funds is invested in mortgages and only 33 per cent. in government loans.

Particulars of membership and finances during 1956-57 of the various orders of friendly societies are shown in the following table.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES, QUEENSLAND, 1956-57.

Society.	Branches. <i>a</i>	Members. <i>b</i>	Receipts.	Expenditure.			Total Funds.
				Sick Pay and Death Benefits.	Medical and Hospital Benefits.	Total.	
	No.	No.	£	£	£	£	£
A.N.A.	9	891	6,675	2,027	663	4,840	58,174
A.O.F.—							
N. Q'land Dist.	2	170	1,346	715	65	910	23,429
R'hampton Dist.	4	450	2,547	1,245	179	2,033	27,838
United Bris. Dist.	31	3,304	31,321	8,965	10,943	27,267	196,471
G.U.O.O.F.	28	2,619	27,760	8,024	8,751	24,209	161,878
H.A.C.B.S.—							
N. Q'land Dist.	8	399	3,354	1,113	221	1,890	42,550
R'hampton Dist.	9	875	5,045	2,396	224	3,767	60,815
S. Q'land Dist.	66	6,794	100,976	18,514	50,927	87,249	382,573
I.O.O.F.	24	1,575	9,212	2,649	1,449	6,854	86,020
I.O.R.	59	4,880	40,347	12,633	10,903	31,486	394,380
M.U.I.O.O.F.—							
N. Q'land Branch	12	1,313	8,012	3,316	602	6,105	111,361
Q'land Branch	141	13,189	236,822	27,629	117,405	211,582	936,117
P.A.F.S.	67	9,301	86,811	22,751	31,408	74,334	573,214
U.A.O.D.	27	3,100	18,585	9,794	1,670	15,904	196,013
Other	9	3,302	11,787	8,414	338	10,979	26,196
Total	496	52,162	590,600	130,185	235,748	509,409	3,277,029

a Excluding district and central bodies.

b Including unfinancial members but excluding 17,644 contributors for Commonwealth benefits only.

6. BUILDING SOCIETIES.

Particulars of the operations of building societies in Queensland for five years are shown in the next table. It should be noted that, in addition to the advances of these societies, home builders owed over £7m. to the Queensland Housing Commission at 30th June, 1957. (See pages 402 and 403.) Other home building is financed by banks, insurance companies, friendly societies, War Service Homes, and the Commonwealth-State Housing Agreement.

BUILDING SOCIETIES, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.		1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56.	1956-57.
Societies .. No.		11	14	15	14	14
Shareholders ^a b No.		15,998	16,548	15,423	15,764	16,732
Borrowers ^b .. No.		9,721	10,107	10,747	12,021	13,105
Loans Repaid .. £		876,013 ^r	1,122,209 ^r	1,089,579 ^r	1,051,929 ^r	1,287,384
Interest on Loans £		207,251	250,294	274,957	329,983	398,853
Loans Granted .. £		1,380,944	1,596,767	1,814,721	2,243,801	2,287,332
Interest on Shares £		171,417	214,412	205,468	206,188	246,952
Total Advances on Mortgages ^b .. £		5,041,536	5,516,577	6,099,296	7,213,276	8,279,300

^a Excluding borrowing shareholders. ^b At end of year. ^r Revised since last issue.

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 1956-57, returns were furnished by 125 associations covering the dairying (butter and cheese), fruit-growing, and sugar-milling industries, and cattle dips. Most of these associations issue share capital with limited liability, but there are some with no capital and their liability is limited to the value of the assets. Affairs are controlled by the members, each member having one vote only. Three-fifths of the members must be producers and suppliers of the association. Rules may be made governing the number of shares which may be held by any one member. Shares are not placed on the market, and the transference of shares must have the approval of the directors.

Societies registered under *The Co-operative Societies Acts* must have at least seven members, and no member can hold more than £300 of shares in a society. These societies can carry on any industry, business, or trade specified in their rules, and dealings in land are also allowed. Their growth has been encouraged by amending legislation passed in 1951 which provided for the establishment of an Advisory Council. The general function of the Council is "to take all such steps and to do all such things as in its opinion will promote and encourage co-operation". It assists both in the formation of new co-operatives and in the improvement and development of existing ones, by advising on matters of finance, business methods, procedure, &c., by preparing and disseminating information to inform the public with respect to co-operation, and by convening or attending public meetings for this purpose. There were 54 of these societies in 1956-57.

The next table gives details of the number, size, and financial operations of co-operative societies of each type in Queensland for the year ended 30th June, 1957.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES, QUEENSLAND, 1956-57.

Particulars.	Producers' Societies.	Consumers' Societies.	Producers' and Consumers' Societies.	Total.
Societies No.	123	54	2	179
Branches ^a No.	81	16	5	102
Members No.	100,025	26,535	3,190	129,750
Sales £	49,512,403	4,368,909	2,499,364	56,380,676
Other Receipts £	2,172,602	102,799	9,213	2,284,614
Total Receipts £	51,685,005	4,471,708	2,508,577	58,665,290
Working Expenses £	9,300,711	652,267	409,934	10,362,912
Rebates and Bonuses £	771,788	90,210	..	861,998
Dividends on Share Capital £	173,585	17,826	5,008	196,419
Purchases £	40,221,722	3,694,170	2,080,241	45,996,133
Other Expenditure £	230,564	18,306	4,130	253,000
Total Expenditure £	50,698,370	4,472,779	2,499,313	57,670,462
Assets £	27,589,492	2,269,149	710,148	30,568,789

^a In addition to main establishment.

8. REAL PROPERTY TRANSFERS.

All transfers of real property are recorded in the Titles Office Register, and details of transfers under *The Real Property Acts*, 1861 to 1952, during the last ten years will be found in the next table. Further information can be found in Chapter 4, section 6.

REAL PROPERTY TRANSFERS, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Transfers.	Consideration in Transfers.	Year.	Transfers.	Consideration in Transfers.
	No.	£		No.	£
1947-48	34,825	23,012,118	1952-53	35,728	52,259,741
1948-49	36,435	27,448,487	1953-54	38,530	62,395,910
1949-50	41,862	39,831,748	1954-55	36,504	63,734,658
1950-51	44,735	60,216,705	1955-56	34,441	62,834,709
1951-52	37,581	54,762,850	1956-57	34,362	62,963,230

9. MORTGAGES, LIENS, BILLS OF SALE.

Mortgages on Real Property.—Mortgages and releases of mortgages registered under *The Real Property Acts*, 1861 to 1952, are shown in the following table for the five years ended 30th June, 1957.

MORTGAGES ON REAL PROPERTY, QUEENSLAND.

Year.			Registered.		Released.	
			No.	£	No.	£
1952-53	..	..	25,128	28,296,691	18,725	15,156,991
1953-54	..	..	29,857	37,768,184	22,682	20,712,733
1954-55	..	..	24,022	33,485,747	19,379	19,252,138
1955-56	..	..	20,555	28,094,453	17,396	17,182,625
1956-57	..	..	20,878	30,735,564	17,479	19,104,010

While the number and value of mortgages registered were at low levels during the war years, the number and value of mortgages released increased. Government restriction on borrowing was one of the main factors in reducing the number of mortgages registered, and, after the restrictions on home building came into force in 1942, the number of mortgages registered dropped by almost 50 per cent. to the low level of 4,882. In the post-war years mortgages registered increased considerably, reaching a peak of 29,857 in 1953-54. The average value per mortgage registered has increased in the last ten years from £694 to £1,472.

Stock Mortgages, Liens on Primary Production, and Bills of Sale.—Owing to the length of time that certain primary and secondary products take to reach maturity or the marketing stage, a producer often has not sufficient capital to carry him so far, and in the meantime needs money for fodder for animals, fertiliser for crops, and wages for employees. The finance necessary to produce the crop, bring the live stock to maturity, or the manufactured product to the marketing stage, is obtained from banks, &c., which take a mortgage over the live stock, a lien over the growing crop or prospective wool clip, or a bill of sale over the plant and machinery or other securities. The bill of sale or other instrument is released when the product is sold and the advance is repaid.

Up to the 1956 issue of the *Year Book*, details were given for five years of the registration and release of mortgages on live stock, liens on primary production, and bills of sale. However, *The Bills of Sale and Other Instruments Act*, 1955, consolidated various enactments regarding such instruments, and since then all bills of sale, stock mortgages, liens on wool and on crops other than sugar, are entered on the one register and total figures only are available. Liens on sugar crops are separately registered under *The Liens on Crops of Sugar Cane Acts*, 1931 to 1951, and are shown separately below.

The following table shows details of the instruments registered and released in the Supreme Court during 1956-57.

BILLS OF SALE AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS, QUEENSLAND, 1956-57.

Type of Instrument.	Instruments Registered.			Instruments Released.		
	Number in which Amount Stated.	Amount Stated.	Number in which No Amount Stated.	Number in which Amount Stated.	Amount Stated.	Number in which No Amount Stated.
Bills of Sale, &c., ^a	No. 4,373	£ 4,988,063	No. 1,733	No. 1,089	£ 1,972,145	No. 1,281
Liens on Sugar ..	1,004	4,226,748	1,720	^b	^b	^b
Government Securities ^c ..	2,066	3,204,067	..	844	709,017	..

^a Including stock mortgages and liens on wool and crops other than sugar.

^b Liens on sugar crops are for one season only, and releases therefore are the same as registrations. ^c Registered as security against loans by the Agricultural Bank.

10. HIRE PURCHASE.

The figures shown in the following table relate to businesses which finance the retail sales of goods, but do not retail goods themselves. Businesses which finance hire purchase exclusively for their own employees are not included. All types of goods sold to final purchasers are included, whether producer or consumer goods. The item "value of goods" denotes the value at net cash or list price excluding hiring charges and insurance; the "amount financed" also excludes hiring charges and insurance.

NEW HIRE PURCHASE AGREEMENTS, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1953-54. <i>r</i>	1954-55. <i>r</i>	1955-56. <i>r</i>	1956-57. <i>r</i>	1957-58. <i>s</i>
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Number of Agreements—					
Motor Vehicles, Tractors, &c.	39,991	{ 45,939 2,685	49,668 3,404	53,854 5,445	57,340 5,235
Plant and Machinery . .					
Household and Personal Goods	110,089	118,254	127,099	133,344	146,819
Total	150,080	166,878	180,171	192,643	209,394
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
Value of Goods—					
Motor Vehicles, Tractors, &c.	26,095	{ 30,369 1,355	32,604 1,720	37,986 2,231	41,594 2,762
Plant and Machinery . .					
Household and Personal Goods	7,047	7,613	7,757	8,044	9,232
Total	33,142	39,337	42,081	48,261	53,588
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
Amount Financed—					
Motor Vehicles, Tractors, &c.	14,824	{ 17,142 837	18,660 1,071	22,774 1,412	24,646 1,762
Plant and Machinery . .					
Household and Personal Goods	5,333	5,942	6,040	6,269	7,291
Total	20,157	23,921	25,771	30,455	33,699
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
Balances Outstanding at end of year (including hiring charges and insurance)	22,489	29,240	32,266	36,934	42,398

r Revised since last issue. *s* Subject to revision.

11. SHARE PRICES INDEX.

The Share Prices Index, which is divided into "Industrial" and "Financial and Trading" sections, measures share values on the Brisbane Stock Exchange as a percentage of those in April, 1928. It gives the value, in pounds, of a parcel of representative Queensland shares that was worth £100 in that month.

The onset of the depression in 1929 was immediately reflected in share values, the complete index falling from 109.0 to 98.4 during the last five months of 1929. The decline was steep throughout 1930, but values steadied in 1931, the low point for the depression being 65.8 in September of that year. The index had recovered its 1928 base level by 1934, and from then rose steadily to a peak of 109.1 in January, 1938. This was followed by a slow downward movement which accelerated during the first year of the Pacific War, the low point of 86.2 being reached in April, 1942. Recovery was rapid, though checked for a time by ceiling price restrictions. The post-war peak of 214.4, recorded for June, 1951, was followed by an almost continuous decline to 133.4 for September, 1952, which was the lowest point of the index since March, 1946. A slow but fairly steady recovery raised the index to 180.1 by November, 1957, and from then until June, 1958, when it stood at 177.2, there were only minor fluctuations at a slightly lower level.

The yearly averages of the complete index and its component sections are shown in the next table.

SHARE PRICES INDEX, BRISBANE.

(April, 1928 = 100.0.)

Year.	Complete Index.	Industrial Section.	Financial and Trading Section.	Year.	Complete Index.	Industrial Section.	Financial and Trading Section.
1928	101.7	102.7	100.7	1943	108.8	130.8	86.8
1929	103.5	108.7	104.3	1944	113.5	134.5	92.5
1930	83.2	80.1	86.3	1945	119.4	140.4	98.3
1931	69.6	67.2	72.0	1946	134.9	158.9	110.9
1932	76.5	77.2	75.8	1947	153.5	176.9	130.1
1933	87.2	89.9	84.4	1948	162.5	191.1	133.9
1934	100.5	105.1	95.8	1949	158.7	189.1	128.2
1935	101.6	108.3	94.9	1950	179.9	216.5	143.3
1936	104.4	112.7	96.2	1951	201.9	246.5	157.3
1937	108.9	116.3	97.5	1952	142.9	170.8	115.0
1938	105.3	113.1	97.4	1953	151.4	182.5	120.4
1939	102.5	113.3	91.6	1954	162.1	191.2	133.0
1940	100.4	114.9	85.8	1955	168.0	194.6	141.5
1941	100.4	117.9	82.9	1956	167.5	194.4	140.6
1942	91.9	108.5	75.4	1957	173.9	202.1	145.8

APPENDIX

Summary of
Queensland Statistics
Since 1860

SUMMARY OF POPULATION

Year.	Population at 31st December.			Mean Population Year Ended—		Net Immigration. <i>a</i>	Natural Increase.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	30th June.	31st December.		
1860	16,817	11,239	28,056	<i>n</i>	25,788	3,778	758
1865	53,292	33,629	86,921	<i>n</i>	80,250	11,544	1,799
1870	69,221	46,051	115,272	<i>n</i>	112,217	2,851	3,260
1875	102,161	66,944	169,105	<i>n</i>	161,724	12,160	2,602
1880	124,013	87,027	211,040	<i>n</i>	208,130	641	5,179
1885	186,866	129,815	316,681	<i>n</i>	309,134	9,657	5,437
1890	223,252	168,864	392,116	<i>n</i>	386,803	858	9,769
1895	248,865	194,199	443,064	<i>n</i>	436,528	3,351	9,722
1900	274,684	219,163	493,847	<i>n</i>	490,081	-1,522	9,054
1905	291,807	239,675	531,482	525,373	528,928	-1,576	8,123
1910	325,513	273,503	599,016	580,252	591,591	10,746	10,425
1915	366,047	319,020	685,067	688,212	692,699	-9,336	12,604
1916	352,271	324,755	677,026	690,494	684,609	-19,439	11,398
1917	354,497	332,007	686,504	680,772	682,113	-3,754	13,232
1918	363,154	341,097	704,251	688,946	697,798	5,362	12,385
1919	390,122	346,016	736,138	707,731	723,285	22,044	9,843
1920	396,555	354,069	750,624	737,464	745,957	2,177	12,309
1921	403,261	362,463	765,724	754,374	762,072	1,913	13,187
1922	411,955	370,424	782,379	769,180	776,806	3,820	12,885
1923	422,261	379,583	801,844	785,466	795,103	7,376	12,089
1924	431,847	390,237	822,084	804,442	814,078	7,859	12,381
1925	444,330	400,512	844,842	825,313	836,844	10,020	12,738
1926	452,968	409,518	862,486	847,757	857,071	6,094	11,550
1927	460,319	416,066	876,385	864,502	870,643	2,144	11,755
1928	468,323	422,554	890,877	877,753	884,815	2,685	11,907
1929	473,948	428,188	902,136	891,435	897,569	1,082	10,177
1930	481,559	435,177	916,736	903,703	910,319	3,116	11,484
1931	487,932	441,794	929,726	917,830	924,825	2,682	10,308
1932	492,516	446,581	939,097	930,456	935,575	-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	3,760	10,818
1940	536,712	494,740	1,031,452	1,021,426	1,026,541	199	11,209
1941	537,879	500,592	1,038,471	1,032,122	1,036,555	-4,458	11,989
1942	534,767	503,158	1,037,925	1,036,690	1,036,016	-10,498	11,544
1943	542,738	511,846	1,054,584	1,040,433	1,047,421	5,467	12,658
1944	548,848	519,407	1,068,255	1,054,810	1,061,467	-549	15,135
1945	556,829	528,035	1,084,864	1,068,630	1,076,610	244	17,254
1946	563,013	533,818	1,096,831	1,084,125	1,090,238	-4,340	16,376
1947	570,993	541,825	1,112,818	1,097,303	1,105,882	-2,230	18,242
1948	584,560	553,984	1,138,544	1,114,634	1,127,318	8,330	17,396
1949	601,723	568,596	1,170,319	1,140,816	1,155,638	14,188	17,587
1950	620,329	585,089	1,205,418	1,173,232	1,191,081	16,470	18,629
1951	636,935	601,343	1,238,278	1,207,194	1,223,719	14,313	18,547
1952	652,974	618,282	1,271,256	1,239,868	1,255,896	13,196	19,782
1953	666,348	632,072	1,298,420	1,272,244	1,287,231	7,388	19,776
1954	679,012	643,740	1,322,752	1,300,464	1,313,055	4,500	19,832
1955	692,920	657,764	1,350,684	1,325,336	1,338,995	6,887	21,045
1956	708,246	670,701	1,378,947	1,352,629	1,366,496	8,040	20,223
1957	718,166	683,261	1,401,427	1,380,466	1,392,384	396	22,084

a Difference between annual population increase and natural increase except from 1939 to 1947 inclusive, during which period deaths of defence personnel were not deducted from natural increase.

STATISTICS (Chapter 3).

Births.	Birth Rate. b	Marriages.	Marriage Rate. b	Deaths.	Death Rate. b	Infant Deaths.		Infant Death Rate.c		Year.
						Under 12 M'ths.	Under 4 Weeks	Under 12 M'ths.	Under 4 Weeks	
1,236	47.9	278	10.8	478	18.5	141	n	114.1	n	1860
3,532	44.0	1,074	13.4	1,733	21.6	580	n	164.2	n	1865
4,905	43.7	879	7.8	1,645	14.7	526	n	107.2	n	1870
6,706	41.5	1,487	9.2	4,104	25.4	1,025	n	152.8	n	1875
8,196	39.4	1,547	7.4	3,017	14.5	865	n	105.5	n	1880
11,672	37.8	2,842	9.2	6,235	20.2	1,733	n	148.5	n	1885
15,407	39.8	3,195	8.3	5,638	14.6	1,548	n	100.5	n	1890
14,874	34.1	2,821	6.5	5,152	11.8	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
13,628	25.8	3,173	6.0	5,503	10.4	1,029	356	75.5	28.3	1905
16,169	27.3	4,768	8.1	5,744	9.7	1,017	476	62.9	29.4	1910
20,163	29.1	6,135	8.9	7,559	10.9	1,297	606	64.3	30.1	1915
18,912	27.6	5,208	7.6	7,514	11.0	1,329	595	70.3	31.5	1916
19,787	29.0	4,868	7.1	6,555	9.6	1,066	566	53.9	28.6	1917
19,536	28.0	4,815	6.9	7,151	10.3	1,107	569	56.7	29.1	1918
18,699	25.9	5,429	7.5	8,856	12.2	1,344	584	71.9	31.2	1919
20,256	27.2	6,667	8.9	7,947	10.7	1,281	586	63.2	28.9	1920
20,329	26.7	5,963	7.8	7,142	9.4	1,101	561	54.2	27.6	1921
19,987	25.7	5,878	7.6	7,152	9.2	1,007	535	50.4	26.8	1922
19,982	25.1	5,814	7.3	7,893	9.9	1,078	575	54.0	28.8	1923
19,708	24.2	6,234	7.7	7,327	9.0	1,011	549	51.3	27.9	1924
20,283	24.2	6,471	7.7	7,545	9.0	917	556	45.2	27.4	1925
19,764	23.1	6,428	7.5	8,214	9.6	1,001	557	50.6	28.2	1926
19,833	22.8	6,277	7.2	8,078	9.3	1,080	561	54.5	28.3	1927
19,783	22.4	6,322	7.1	7,976	9.0	901	542	45.5	27.4	1928
18,486	20.6	6,169	6.9	8,309	9.3	851	509	46.0	27.5	1929
18,939	20.8	6,199	6.8	7,455	8.2	757	531	40.0	28.0	1930
17,833	19.3	5,951	6.4	7,525	8.1	654	451	36.7	25.3	1931
17,367	18.6	6,415	6.9	7,813	8.4	698	513	40.2	29.5	1932
17,150	18.1	6,471	6.8	8,354	8.8	733	493	42.7	28.7	1933
17,360	18.2	7,635	8.0	8,192	8.6	705	432	40.6	24.9	1934
17,688	18.3	8,280	8.6	8,851	9.2	659	482	37.3	27.3	1935
18,755	19.2	8,306	8.5	8,593	8.8	679	493	36.2	26.3	1936
19,162	19.3	8,353	8.4	9,006	9.1	683	452	35.6	23.6	1937
18,992	19.0	8,853	8.8	9,201	9.2	784	539	41.3	28.4	1938
20,348	20.0	9,108	9.0	9,530	9.4	722	551	35.5	27.1	1939
20,412	19.9	10,287	10.0	9,203	9.0	721	519	35.3	25.4	1940
21,519	20.8	9,885	9.5	9,530	9.2	842	554	39.1	25.7	1941
21,166	20.4	11,722	11.3	9,622	9.3	736	537	34.8	25.4	1942
23,234	22.2	9,979	9.5	10,576	10.1	878	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
28,353	25.6	10,999	9.9	10,116	9.1	874	608	30.8	21.4	1947
27,858	24.7	10,125	9.0	10,462	9.3	779	565	28.0	20.3	1948
27,748	24.0	10,234	8.9	10,161	8.8	686	482	24.7	17.4	1949
29,028	24.4	10,304	8.7	10,399	8.7	719	537	24.8	18.5	1950
29,652	24.2	10,814	8.8	11,105	9.1	761	541	25.7	18.2	1951
30,953	24.6	10,056	8.0	11,171	8.9	772	558	24.9	18.0	1952
30,782	23.9	9,859	7.7	11,006	8.6	769	549	25.0	17.8	1953
31,176	23.7	10,027	7.6	11,344	8.6	695	524	22.3	16.8	1954
32,352	24.2	10,098	7.5	11,307	8.4	656	480	20.3	14.8	1955
32,409	23.7	9,934	7.3	12,186	8.9	737	530	22.7	16.4	1956
33,763	24.2	10,271	7.4	11,679	8.4	732	514	21.7	15.2	1957

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. <i>c</i>	Liquor Licences in Force at End of Year. <i>d</i>	Schools. <i>e</i>	Scholars—Net Enrolment during Year. <i>e</i>	University Students at 31st Dec.	Expenditure on State Schools. <i>f</i>
		Males.	Fe-males.							
1860	<i>n</i>	28	6	30	<i>n</i>	107	41	1,890	..	£1,000.
1865	392	190	20	99	<i>n</i>	365	101	9,091	..	3
1870	<i>n</i>	206	17	89	<i>n</i>	618	173	16,425	..	13
1875	660	267	29	176	<i>n</i>	940	233	34,591	..	27
1880	626	301	48	171	2	971	415	44,104	..	63
1885	873	467	52	266	2	1,269	551	59,301	..	85
1890	897	580	55	275	10	1,379	737	76,135	..	115
1895	907	533	49	245	4	1,282	923	87,123	..	163
1900	885	511	52	278	13	1,470	1,084	109,963	..	181
1905	912	495	40	258	6	1,561	1,215	110,886	..	250
1910	1,050	494	33	376	21	1,682	1,348	112,863	..	232
1915	1,293	416	34	351	27	1,828	1,565	129,296	265	334
1916	1,276	312	37	266	25	1,806	1,633	133,359	182	478
1917	1,248	279	24	226	19	1,760	1,673	136,092	227	532
1918	1,231	287	17	193	26	1,731	1,713	142,248	205	595
1919	1,212	320	13	254	31	1,708	1,740	145,373	263	652
1920	1,215	329	16	203	60	1,682	1,771	150,780	291	822
1921	1,173	380	13	338	75	1,650	1,800	154,370	316	1,060
1922	1,180	371	12	378	50	1,632	1,809	156,709	405	1,084
1923	1,209	305	6	278	127	1,604	1,838	162,092	387	1,060
1924-25	1,229	250	7	222	139	1,587	1,874	166,959	347	1,096
1925-26	1,258	335	9	234	125	1,614	1,888	167,247	457	1,158
1926-27	1,247	397	9	269	134	1,614	1,885	171,536	481	1,207
1927-28	1,271	385	11	259	123	1,623	1,897	172,593	532	1,244
1928-29	1,323	394	12	244	123	1,631	1,905	175,245	538	1,274
1929-30	1,311	393	12	193	91	1,616	1,907	174,626	666	1,310
1930-31	1,329	349	10	198	122	1,598	1,897	175,344	778	1,344
1931-32	1,326	335	6	209	115	1,582	1,889	176,025	799	1,390
1932-33	1,331	364	9	198	154	1,566	1,890	173,419	826	1,248
1933-34	1,339	356	7	206	136	1,545	1,903	173,919	875	1,223
1934-35	1,343	350	6	129	154	1,547	1,918	174,979	1,029	1,255
1935-36	1,365	328	6	222	152	1,541	1,925	174,319	1,090	1,343
1936-37	1,401	291	5	154	164	1,536	1,929	180,884	1,148	1,385
1937-38	1,429	296	5	173	210	1,517	1,925	178,740	1,226	1,464
1938-39	1,433	266	5	142	201	1,504	1,940	175,895	1,405	1,530
1939-40	1,493	273	5	214	224	1,494	1,920	173,514	1,655	1,607
1940-41	1,543	283	4	145	255	1,472	1,914	171,391	1,902	1,614
1941-42	1,655	290	12	151	248	1,469	1,885	170,870	1,719	1,616
1942-43	1,749	308	12	155	444	1,463	1,807	166,364	1,305	1,608
1943-44	1,766	335	21	200	721	1,464	1,767	166,418	1,419	1,538
1944-45	1,765	489	21	218	907	1,464	1,766	170,457	1,791	1,639
1945-46	1,776	507	17	229	1,162	1,464	1,746	173,095	2,224	1,859
1946-47	1,769	350	23	261	935	1,458	1,776	176,504	2,224	2,170
1947-48	1,830	407	15	270	724	1,448	1,797	183,257	3,107	2,416
1948-49	2,015	367	13	250	732	1,442	1,799	185,470	3,811	2,740
1949-50	2,070	406	17	313	792	1,435	1,806	196,025	4,343	3,206
1950-51	2,251	463	11	346	708	1,428	1,809	208,042	4,395	3,828
1951-52	2,483	480	17	336	711	1,428	1,819	216,480	4,245	4,597
1952-53	2,473	559	11	419	730	1,427	1,845	232,876	4,014	5,669
1953-54	2,427	620	17	502	714	1,414	1,834	233,741	3,850	6,293
1954-55	2,378	597	11	382	803	1,408	1,837	246,440	3,735	7,184
1955-56	2,447	628	19	431	708	1,448	1,844	254,969	4,112	8,285
1956-57	2,514	691	22	584	689	1,446	1,846	267,535	4,527	9,809
									5,329	10,719

a From 1915 to 1923, as at 30th June following the year shown.

b From 1924-25 to 1946-47, as at the middle of the financial year shown.

c Divorces, nullities of marriage, and judicial separations. Divorces are taken as decrees *nisi* until 1933-34, and from 1934-35 as decrees made absolute during the year. From 1941, figures are for the calendar year ended six months after the year shown.

d The licenses include Licensed Victuallers throughout; Winesellers from 1900; Spirit Merchants and Registered Clubs from 1913; and Ex-Servicemen's Clubs from 1955-56.

SOCIAL STATISTICS (Chapters 4 and 5).

Public Hospitals. <i>g</i>					Mental Hospital Patients.		Pensioners at 30th June. <i>i</i>		Year.
Number.	Staff.	Patients Treated.		Expendi- ture. <i>h</i>	Admis- sions.	At End of Year.	Age.	Invalid.	
		General.	Mater- nity.						
				£1,000.					
6	<i>n</i>	421	<i>j</i>	3	..	..	..	..	1860
7	<i>n</i>	1,811	<i>j</i>	10	68	89	..	..	1865
13	<i>n</i>	2,074	<i>j</i>	17	84	188	..	..	1870
20	<i>n</i>	4,080	<i>j</i>	29	231	356	..	..	1875
29	<i>n</i>	4,537	<i>j</i>	37	254	553	..	..	1880
47	<i>n</i>	10,417	<i>j</i>	85	296	786	..	..	1885
54	<i>n</i>	13,763	<i>j</i>	102	360	1,099	..	..	1890
59	<i>n</i>	14,675	<i>j</i>	95	310	1,393	..	..	1895
71	<i>n</i>	18,766	<i>j</i>	120	411	1,728	..	..	1900
75	<i>n</i>	20,123	<i>j</i>	113	370	1,942	..	..	1905
81	914	26,069	<i>j</i>	154	417	2,267	9,894	492	1910
97	1,359	37,426	<i>j</i>	259	484	2,451	12,049	2,954	1915
101	1,398	38,931	<i>j</i>	275	530	2,536	12,313	3,349	1916
100	1,435	38,766	<i>j</i>	297	498	2,610	12,360	3,679	1917
104	1,499	42,841	<i>j</i>	333	496	2,644	12,317	4,051	1918
103	1,656	46,716	<i>j</i>	384	647	2,783	12,722	4,624	1919
102	1,758	48,503	<i>j</i>	437	571	2,814	13,019	4,960	1920
108	1,943	46,418	<i>j</i>	496	495	2,822	13,478	5,152	1921
111	2,066	49,396	<i>j</i>	534	567	2,915	13,812	5,359	1922
112	2,147	52,739	<i>j</i>	555	558	2,951	14,717	5,882	1923
117	2,381	56,544	<i>j</i>	597	536	3,060	15,120	6,223	1924-25
119	2,610	59,793	3,495	643	525	3,126	16,250	6,800	1925-26
123	2,674	60,137	4,569	682	506	3,077	17,236	7,357	1926-27
124	2,843	59,220	4,577	715	555	3,102	18,185	7,843	1927-28
125	2,940	62,943	4,860	709	524	3,106	19,295	8,553	1928-29
125	3,347	64,898	5,058	762	518	3,109	20,398	9,166	1929-30
122	3,173	66,500	5,985	719	485	3,185	22,376	9,707	1930-31
119	3,210	71,946	6,494	659	554	3,242	23,736	10,237	1931-32
119	3,283	73,780	6,890	666	529	3,270	22,600	10,261	1932-33
118	3,400	78,728	7,235	745	600	3,300	23,282	10,573	1933-34
119	3,466	80,882	7,690	871	646	3,399	24,346	11,029	1934-35
119	3,697	86,755	8,816	924	602	3,401	25,493	11,377	1935-36
118	3,902	91,731	9,570	1,026	618	3,460	26,855	11,610	1936-37
119	4,438	97,430	10,452	1,174	633	3,549	28,198	11,855	1937-38
121	4,696	99,226	12,117	1,451	653	3,652	29,603	12,070	1938-39
120	4,810	104,670	13,065	1,421	578	3,707	34,159 ⁱ	8,677 ⁱ	1939-40
118	4,937	110,539	13,817	1,467	596	3,772	35,168	8,644	1940-41
119	5,106	110,269	14,852	1,657	571	3,735	35,872	9,167	1941-42
119	5,350	114,291	14,499	1,598	844	3,749	34,834	8,815	1942-43
119	5,466	118,253	16,752	1,703	966	3,819	33,247	8,848	1943-44
118	5,389	117,830	19,473	1,789	648	3,840	32,710	9,085	1944-45
119	5,844	127,917	19,470	1,991	685	3,876	34,808	9,807	1945-46
120	6,330	134,408	24,007	2,468	781	3,933	38,754	10,882	1946-47
121	6,879	133,114	23,565	3,089	793	4,008	40,806	11,808	1947-48
121	7,394	132,839	24,745	3,636	845	4,068	43,684	12,469	1948-49
126	7,918	136,942	26,291	4,171	850	4,153	45,937	12,155	1949-50
131	8,280	140,799	27,613	4,994	930	4,295	48,075	10,740	1950-51
136	8,714	145,516	29,648	6,623	1,005	4,388	50,718	10,571	1951-52
138	9,005	153,724	30,465	7,502	1,142	4,554	54,236	10,691	1952-53
138	9,163	157,187	30,870	7,943	1,141	4,621	58,361	11,022	1953-54
140	9,548	160,177	32,334	8,884	1,141	4,704	62,837	11,638	1954-55
140	9,785	166,755	33,614	9,842	1,238	4,735	66,199	12,165	1955-56
139	10,366	173,517	33,718	11,218	1,391	4,657	69,938	13,113	1956-57

^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 Excluding loan expenditure.

ⁱ Since 1939-40, invalid pensioners have been transferred to the age pension on reaching the qualifying age. ^j Included with general patients. ⁿ Not available.

SUMMARY OF LAND AND LIVE

Year.	Land.		Livestock at End of Year. a				
	Alienated.	Leased.	Horses. b	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	5,553,264	18,007,234
1895	14,212	n	468,743	n	n	6,822,401	19,856,959
1900	15,910	281,232	456,788	n	n	4,078,191	10,339,185
1905	17,660	240,153	430,565	n	n	2,963,695	12,535,231
1910	23,432	294,866	593,813	n	n	5,131,699	20,331,838
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	325,575	759,726	5,214,487	572,257	5,786,744	18,220,985
1919	25,958	326,783	731,705	5,880,714	559,719	5,940,433	17,379,332
1920	25,682	325,354	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	6,107,939	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	5,777,324	877,329	6,454,653	19,028,252
1925	24,563	304,333	638,372	5,669,641	767,004	6,436,645	20,963,323
1926	24,571	306,011	571,622	4,631,567	833,278	5,464,845	18,860,772
1927	24,359	317,283	548,333	4,361,344	864,460	5,225,804	16,642,385
1928	24,480	315,392	522,480	4,172,891	955,450	5,128,341	18,509,201
1929	24,397	317,763	500,104	4,234,223	974,365	5,208,588	20,324,303
1930	25,592	315,389	481,615	4,422,682	1,041,042	5,463,724	22,542,043
1931	26,714	326,193	469,474	4,435,413	1,114,986	5,550,399	22,324,278
1932	27,933	323,012	452,486	4,394,237	1,140,828	5,535,065	21,312,865
1933	27,968	324,582	450,024	4,523,387	1,257,783	5,781,170	20,072,304
1934	28,023	332,048	448,604	4,698,512	1,354,129	6,052,641	21,574,182
1935	27,991	332,949	441,913	4,654,855	1,375,149	6,033,004	18,060,093
1936	27,933	333,539	441,536	4,631,445	1,319,127	5,950,572	20,011,749
1937	27,905	337,307	446,777	4,569,696	1,389,469	5,959,165	22,497,970
1938	27,872	339,393	445,296	4,602,905	1,494,184	6,097,089	23,153,569
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	432,469b	4,808,000	1,495,467	6,303,467	25,196,245
1942	27,820	345,930	392,639	4,892,691	1,573,625	6,466,316	25,650,231
1943	27,815	345,956	387,018	4,978,496	1,546,054	6,524,550	23,255,584
1944	27,808	350,768	380,670	5,113,870	1,509,242	6,623,112	21,292,120
1945	27,803	355,149	367,357	5,099,509	1,442,701	6,542,210	18,943,762
1946	27,784	354,777	343,172	4,613,163	1,332,122	5,945,285	16,084,340
1947	27,773	354,433	335,581	4,592,896	1,382,564	5,975,460	16,742,629
1948	27,770	354,989	324,707	4,568,966	1,422,331	5,991,797	16,498,957
1949	27,762	356,735	317,261	4,872,018	1,432,760	6,304,778	17,582,152
1950	27,754	359,421	307,224	5,293,350	1,440,198	6,733,548	17,477,578
1951	27,750	359,644	288,606	5,137,715	1,296,659	6,434,374	16,163,518
1952	27,750	361,213	282,159	5,378,397	1,372,998	6,751,395	17,029,623
1953	27,749	362,131	273,180	5,702,999	1,383,208	7,086,207	18,193,988
1954	27,749	362,211	266,878	5,860,848	1,377,214	7,238,062	20,221,826
1955	27,755	364,434	261,092	5,946,282	1,383,739	7,330,021	22,115,746
1956	27,754	363,685	254,767	6,087,043	1,374,674	7,461,717	23,190,201

a From 1942, figures are as at 31st March of the following year.

b Horses not on rural holdings and all mules and donkeys are excluded after 1941.

c From 1924 to 1935 and from 1941, figures are for the financial year ended 30th June following the year shown. In earlier years the figures differ somewhat from those published by the Commonwealth Statistician, who made certain adjustments to the State records. Prior to 1907, exports are taken for production, converting scoured to greasy by

STOCK STATISTICS (Chapters 6 and 7).

Pigs.	Wool Production. <i>c</i> (Greasy Equivalent).		Butter Production. <i>d</i>		Cheese Production. <i>d</i>		Year.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
No.	1,000 Lb.	£1,000.	1,000 Lb.	£1,000.	1,000 Lb.	£1,000.	
7,147	5,007	444	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	1860
14,888	12,252	885	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	1865
30,992	38,604	1,026	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	1870
46,447	32,167	1,366	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	1875
66,248	35,239	1,388	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	1880
55,843	53,359	1,780	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	1885
96,836	67,350	2,525	2,000 ^e	<i>n</i>	170 ^e	<i>n</i>	1890
100,747	109,287	2,987	3,720	<i>n</i>	1,842	<i>n</i>	1895
122,187	64,688	2,197	5,680	<i>n</i>	1,985	<i>n</i>	1900
164,087	70,169	2,650	20,320	<i>n</i>	2,682	<i>n</i>	1905
152,212	139,251	5,908	31,258	1,334	4,147	93	1910
117,787	130,783	6,267	25,457	1,744	4,383	169	1915
129,730	102,220	6,602	28,967	1,857	8,496	304	1916
172,693	87,426	6,284	38,931	2,673	11,142	413	1917
140,969	113,777	8,296	32,372	2,320	8,637	347	1918
99,596	118,035	8,607	26,214	2,129	8,296	375	1919
104,373	114,810	7,176	40,751	4,200	11,512	533	1920
145,083	132,580	7,784	60,923	5,128	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	10,228	127,343	5,612	13,887	335	1933
269,873	174,088	7,537	133,625	6,036	12,192	346	1934
304,888	142,793	8,288	115,920	6,003	9,149	270	1935
290,855	153,766	9,156	87,475	4,960	7,790	251	1936
282,941	174,751	10,390	118,244	7,348	11,963	381	1937
325,326	179,459	8,195	157,626	9,605	15,769	506	1938
391,333	195,770	10,033	142,846	9,086	13,849	461	1939
435,946	214,704	11,773	119,940	7,648	11,733	399	1940
352,360	204,119	11,635	97,623	6,271	16,360	608	1941
409,348	213,966	13,608	113,211	8,373	28,541	1,223	1942
450,391	194,355	12,656	103,032	9,117	24,051	1,201	1943
438,088	178,719	11,967	96,334	8,556	22,635	1,160	1944
415,411	173,249	10,864	102,567	9,339	26,936	1,403	1945
340,150	144,820	15,791	75,359	6,995	17,292	927	1946
378,102	153,564	28,057	105,382	11,944	21,607	1,380	1947
407,322	156,655	32,623	107,029	12,694	21,041	1,373	1948
391,836	162,256	46,878	109,278	14,280	20,276	1,479	1949
374,991	154,667	88,818	107,321	15,690	19,440	1,552	1950
316,529	138,767	47,190	63,195	12,153	10,529	1,072	1951
335,809	163,149	59,903	110,712	23,734	21,143	2,389	1952
384,453	174,414	61,125	94,426	20,563	15,112	1,715	1953
406,879	176,548	52,109	103,539	22,093	17,744	1,849	1954
372,871	194,014 ^r	53,134 ^r	108,731	21,607	16,978	1,863	1955
394,518	227,664	78,504	92,785	18,210	15,986	1,674	1956

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.

r Revised since last issue.

SUMMARY OF AGRICULTURAL

Season.	Sugar.				Maize.		Wheat.	
	Area Cut for Crushing.	Cane Pro- duced.	Sugar Mills. <i>a</i>	Raw Sugar Made.	Area Har- vested.	Grain Pro- duced.	Area Har- vested.	Grain Pro- duced.
	Acres.	1,000 Tons.	No.	1,000 Tons.	Acres.	1,000 Bushels.	Acres.	1,000 Bushels.
1860-61	..	..	..	..	1,526	<i>n</i>	196	<i>n</i>
1865-66	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	6,244	<i>n</i>	2,068	<i>n</i>
1870-71	2,188	<i>n</i>	39	3	16,040	<i>n</i>	2,892	40
1875-76	7,668	<i>n</i>	66	6	38,711	<i>n</i>	4,058	97
1880-81	12,497	<i>n</i>	83	16	44,109	1,410	10,944	223
1885-86	38,557	<i>n</i>	166	56	71,741	1,574	5,274	52
1890-91	40,208	<i>n</i>	110	69	99,400	2,374	10,294	208
1895-96	55,771	<i>n</i>	64 ^a	86	100,481	2,391	12,950	124
1900-01	72,651	848	58	93	127,974	2,457	79,304	1,194
1905-06	96,093	1,416	51	153	113,720	2,165	119,356	1,137
1910-11	94,641	1,840	51	211	180,862	4,460	106,718	1,022
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	189,145	2,780
1925-26	189,675	3,668	37	486	154,252	3,384	165,999	1,973
1926-27	189,812	2,926	36	389	137,542	2,659	57,084	379
1927-28	203,748	3,556	36	486	234,013	6,704	215,073	3,784
1928-29	215,674	3,736	35	521	192,173	5,136	218,069	2,516
1929-30	214,880	3,581	35	519	171,614	4,376	204,116	4,235
1930-31	222,044	3,529	35	517	172,176	4,566	272,316	5,108
1931-32	233,304	4,034	35	581	147,669	3,781	248,783	3,864
1932-33	205,046	3,546	33	514	98,487	1,654	250,049	2,494
1933-34	228,154	4,667	33	639	166,948	3,716	232,053	4,362
1934-35	218,426	4,271	33	611	160,607	4,142	221,729	4,076
1935-36	228,515	4,220	33	610	157,370	3,504	239,631	2,690
1936-37	245,918	5,171	33	745	181,266	3,149	283,648	2,016
1937-38	245,131	5,133	33	763	174,243	2,628	372,935	3,749
1938-39	251,847	5,342	33	778	183,415	3,733	442,017	8,584
1939-40	262,181	6,039	33	892	176,844	3,345	362,044	6,795
1940-41	263,299	5,181	33	759	205,310	4,444	322,081	5,687
1941-42	246,073	4,794	33	698	174,450	3,988	290,801	3,080
1942-43	231,256	4,353	32	606	173,816	3,798	334,785	5,005
1943-44	220,932	3,398	33	486	172,722	4,512	231,302	5,084
1944-45	219,652	4,398	32	644	158,170	3,859	332,365	6,981
1945-46	229,736	4,552	32	645	136,445	2,860	392,502	8,188
1946-47	219,394	3,717	31	512	141,487	2,943	247,996	705
1947-48	215,378	4,151	32	572	127,703	3,487	462,239	10,685
1948-49	257,944	6,434	32	910	97,598	2,451	607,750	14,317
1949-50	272,812	6,518	32	896	115,550	3,393	600,013	11,778
1950-51	263,666	6,692	32	880	112,467	3,029	558,780	8,785
1951-52	273,370	5,005	31	704	111,181	2,439	454,543	6,632
1952-53	274,757	6,842	31	935	108,230	2,650	724,495	18,662
1953-54	332,703	8,751	31	1,220	114,735	3,042	579,969	10,180
1954-55	367,640	9,864	31	1,301	114,673	3,080	687,402	16,478
1955-56	365,252	8,616	31	1,136	108,146	2,710	581,732	14,922
1956-57	360,932	8,978	31	1,172	125,606	3,468	350,952	7,061

^a The figures shown are the numbers of mills which actually operated during each season. Prior to 1895-96 they include a number of juice mills.

PRODUCTION STATISTICS (Chapter 7).

Hay and Green Forage.	Cotton.		Bananas.		Pineapples.		Total Area Under Crop.	Season.
	Area Har- vested.	Seed Cotton. b	Total Area.	Pro- duction.	Total Area.	Pro- duction.		
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
103,603	171	113	6,198	2,509	1,845	507	522,748	1905-06
188,225	460	151	5,198	1,121	2,170	823	667,113	1910-11
291,467	72	12	8,166	1,211	3,709	922	729,588	1915-16
229,413	75	24	9,300	1,051	4,136	867	885,259	1916-17
184,340	133	118	9,141	1,357	4,166	944	727,958	1917-18
145,407	203	166	7,817	1,268	4,026	860	525,517	1918-19
206,411	72	37	7,694	956	3,922	676	563,762	1919-20
236,766	166	57	8,981	1,198	3,909	827	779,497	1920-21
245,290	1,944	940	9,873	1,743	3,956	876	804,507	1921-22
266,686	8,716	3,957	10,797	2,158	4,195	895	863,755	1922-23
353,602	40,821	12,544	11,668	1,954	3,925	982	871,968	1923-24
229,116	50,186	16,416	13,491	2,464	3,709	973	1,069,837	1924-25
314,310	40,062	19,537	14,766	2,583	3,995	903	1,033,765	1925-26
332,721	18,743	9,060	16,489	2,755	4,235	953	941,783	1926-27
221,255	14,950	7,061	17,967	2,863	4,204	823	1,066,612	1927-28
236,022	20,316	12,291	19,750	3,205	4,734	958	1,044,632	1928-29
258,369	15,093	8,025	19,357	2,941	5,144	857	1,046,235	1929-30
269,510	22,652	17,023	18,030	3,068	5,543	1,001	1,144,216	1930-31
369,558	22,452	15,245	14,764	2,951	5,789	1,182	1,216,402	1931-32
456,838	29,995	6,270	10,589	1,870	5,862	1,176	1,245,638	1932-33
404,405	68,203	17,718	10,926	2,028	5,889	1,355	1,313,438	1933-34
424,789	43,397	26,924	10,323	1,906	5,584	1,127	1,296,619	1934-35
450,960	54,947	20,785	8,500	1,733	5,779	1,333	1,334,690	1935-36
492,540	62,200	19,199	7,305	1,447	6,314	1,228	1,506,423	1936-37
515,189	52,692	11,793	8,174	1,517	6,549	1,331	1,618,738	1937-38
514,375	66,470	13,688	8,781	1,759	7,049	1,848	1,734,789	1938-39
610,686	41,212	17,528	8,534	1,688	7,350	2,382	1,725,342	1939-40
657,102	41,262	12,108	8,233	1,557	7,172	2,143	1,734,706	1940-41
641,960	61,365	15,869	7,120	1,428	6,480	2,019	1,689,660	1941-42
648,477	56,433	14,058	7,526	1,306	6,974	1,943	1,743,994	1942-43
672,173	41,389	9,540	7,450	1,324	6,940	2,001	1,757,396	1943-44
687,051	17,424	8,508	8,132	1,365	7,004	1,571	1,796,833	1944-45
650,989	7,698	1,819	9,432	1,722	7,703	1,643	1,822,108	1945-46
610,787	7,902	3,022	9,447	1,645	7,866	1,535	1,617,280	1946-47
582,949	8,460	2,064	9,887	1,406	9,135	2,073	1,848,539	1947-48
604,311	6,222	1,821	8,820	1,468	9,005	2,119	1,952,495	1948-49
636,919	2,688	719	7,504	1,282	9,319	2,375	2,056,918	1949-50
628,238	2,952	1,102	6,870	1,315	9,159	2,507	2,077,010	1950-51
647,498	4,480	1,406	6,396	986	9,215	1,786	2,021,201	1951-52
637,620	5,866	2,184	7,260	849	10,064	2,209	2,419,440	1952-53
732,054	8,965	5,132	7,529	1,175	11,675	2,988	2,358,127	1953-54
724,377	8,377	3,597	8,348	1,188	12,593	3,581	2,590,774	1954-55
751,921	13,290	5,359	7,113	1,381	12,316	4,039	2,600,134	1955-56
685,264	11,338	3,809	5,815	1,159	11,894	3,337	2,465,186	1956-57

b Until 1895-96 the figures are estimates obtained from records of ginned cotton produced, which was assumed to be 32 per cent. of the seed cotton.

n Not available.

SUMMARY OF FISHERIES, MINERAL, AND

Year.	Fisheries Production. ^a		Mineral Production.					
	Edible Fish, &c.	Other. ^b	Approximate Metal Content.					
			Gold.	Silver.	Lead.	Copper.	Tin.	Zinc.
	£1,000.	£1,000.	Fine Oz.	Oz.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1860	n	..	2,738	..	..	1	..	..
1865	n	1	17,473	..	..	721	..	..
1870	n	..	92,040	..	..	1,335	..	..
1875	n	7	281,725	..	..	1,674	3,133	..
1880	n	63	222,441	n	n	326	1,993	..
1885	n	107	250,137	n	n	1,340	2,277	..
1890	n	97	513,819	n	n	185	2,079	..
1895	n	77	506,285	225,019	363	434	1,480	..
1900	n	134	676,027	112,990	205	384	786	..
1905	n	75	592,620	601,712	2,422	7,221	2,762	..
1910	67	122	441,400	861,202	2,392	16,387	2,067	..
1915	104	62	249,711	239,748	486	19,704	1,488	..
1916	101	53	215,162	243,084	615	19,520	1,195	..
1917	90	83	179,305	241,639	480	19,062	824	..
1918	102	129	133,571	152,499	222	18,980	918	..
1919	132	181	121,030	92,048	136	9,997	696	..
1920	120	173	115,230	274,235	1,709	15,897	1,040	..
1921	118	85	40,376	195,328	1,057	2,428	735	..
1922	130	199	80,584	273,036	2,802	5,104	769	..
1923	141	151	88,726	469,302	5,487	6,243	632	..
1924	153	272	98,841	276,651	3,695	5,630	837	128
1925	182	242	46,406	385,489	5,235	3,909	708	171
1926	166	241	10,339	252,540	3,735	1,217	741	200
1927	181	250	37,979	84,118	914	3,741	778	..
1928	179	247	13,277	22,034	43	2,787	711	..
1929	186	281	9,476	52,663	389	3,748	692	..
1930	177	168	7,821	69,808	231	2,930	422	..
1931	160	143	13,147	1,088,478	17,184	3,135	335	..
1932	161	129	23,263	2,301,782	47,716	3,136	496	..
1933	161	134	91,997	2,248,804	45,150	2,941	599	..
1934	169	151	115,471	2,259,574	42,462	2,906	739	..
1935	168	178	102,990	2,409,165	32,952	2,900	832	4,411
1936	177	193	121,174	3,084,008	35,763	3,828	776	30,443
1937	182	161	127,281	3,264,994	38,474	5,149	820	27,598
1938	194	136	151,432	3,533,490	41,196	4,459	704	23,735
1939	181	154	147,248	3,885,963	45,292	5,798	867	29,092
1940	205	187	126,831	4,365,838	48,118	6,908	890	29,584
1941	225	..	109,064	3,865,514	43,273	7,335	759	27,437
1942	302	..	95,117	3,055,435	33,512	6,331	522	21,035
1943	342	..	62,838	775,072	8,579	10,758	549	5,077
1944	334	18	51,223	112,254	..	15,804	863	..
1945	476	81	63,223	112,710	..	15,007	651	..
1946	506	187	62,733	980,538	12,755	6,481	684	11,361
1947	483	238	72,281	2,100,966	29,590	2,778	977	25,216
1948	496	418	69,646	2,306,869	30,779	3,149	478	21,592
1949	516	474	76,282	2,872,577	37,697	4,925	736	21,241
1950	543	520	88,249	2,940,641	39,173	5,246	600	25,800
1951	610	486	78,580	2,764,755	33,076	4,727	340	21,743
1952	707	397	84,642	3,435,261	39,395	6,236	330	23,683
1953	654	567	71,818	2,906,314	36,168	21,409	292	19,944
1954	784	652	98,754	3,409,439	40,715	27,748	730	19,615
1955	872	777	65,296	3,775,048	40,682	28,227	770	17,151
1956	1,063	709	70,294	3,953,333	43,933	37,168	630	16,331

^a For 1924 and thereafter, the figures are for the financial year ended 30th June following.

^b Includes pearls, pearl, trochus, and tortoise-shell, beche-de-mer and whales.

TIMBER PRODUCTION STATISTICS (Chapter 7).

			Timber Production. ^a					
Coal.	Mineral Sands Concentrates.	Total Value. c	Sawn Timber. ^d				Plywood and Veneer.	Year.
			Pine.		Other.			
1,000 Tons.	Tons.	£1,000.	1,000 Sup. Ft.	£1,000.	1,000 Sup. Ft.	£1,000.	£1,000.	
12	..	21	n	n	n	n	..	1860
33	..	152	n	n	n	n	..	1865
23	..	484	n	n	n	n	..	1870
32	..	1,572	n	n	n	n	..	1875
58	..	1,135	n	n	n	n	..	1880
210	..	1,385	n	n	n	n	..	1885
338	..	2,642	31,330	211	20,097	146	..	1890
323	..	2,436	19,643	103	17,238	107	..	1895
497	..	3,180	60,191	284	39,653	227	..	1900
529	..	3,726	47,969	237	25,961	151	..	1905
871	..	3,710	71,879	504	44,559	355	..	1910
1,024	..	3,324	89,726	769	55,224	543	..	1915
908	..	4,021	75,231	657	46,619	498	..	1916
1,048	..	4,013	70,465	641	41,197	439	..	1917
983	..	3,741	75,007	816	43,429	520	..	1918
932	..	2,575	100,690	1,265	43,699	620	..	1919
1,110	..	3,618	85,313	1,472	50,691	863	..	1920
955	..	1,496	73,554	1,277	39,433	728	..	1921
959	..	1,859	76,598	1,305	49,490	879	..	1922
1,061	..	2,215	78,958	1,376	62,714	1,097	..	1923
1,123	..	2,306	83,674	1,509	59,949	1,230	..	1924
1,177	..	2,012	70,623	1,283	61,040	1,248	..	1925
1,221	..	1,609	66,451	1,208	55,860	1,053	106	1926
1,099	..	1,645	52,790	935	49,402	922	164	1927
1,076	..	1,386	59,384	1,023	47,478	942	208	1928
1,369	..	1,707	48,055	832	44,193	807	148	1929
1,095	..	1,241	28,892	481	29,923	512	88	1930
841	..	1,275	26,502	403	25,903	414	116	1931
842	..	1,819	37,539	545	29,520	477	228	1932
876	..	2,373	42,765	624	32,278	501	287	1933
957	..	2,713	65,116	939	51,702	831	431	1934
1,052	..	2,888	70,660	1,031	54,609	842	533	1935
1,047	..	3,614	88,444	1,268	71,372	1,074	612	1936
1,120	..	4,392	95,854	1,389	92,194	1,358	830	1937
1,113	..	3,966	93,728	1,391	83,230	1,252	717	1938
1,317	..	4,557	105,270	1,581	83,452	1,291	833	1939
1,285	..	5,105	105,563	1,577	84,623	1,312	934	1940
1,454	1,000	5,300	96,405	1,452	102,121	1,591	877	1941
1,637	3,634	5,023	79,937	1,306	102,124	1,674	683	1942
1,700	7,969	4,215	78,708	1,303	103,249	1,825	754	1943
1,660	14,162	4,477	78,897	1,360	94,016	1,745	730	1944
1,635	13,414	4,355	72,819	1,383	90,959	1,752	863	1945
1,568	9,500	4,761	72,096	1,276	123,449	2,512	1,110	1946
1,883	10,254	8,549	68,334	1,410	134,956	3,151	1,617	1947
1,742	13,420	9,204	62,577	1,370	161,709	4,227	1,816	1948
1,970	11,061	11,858	59,910	1,483	164,974	4,726	2,022	1949
2,321	14,710	16,349	59,465	1,977	167,143	5,884	2,407	1950
2,474	19,703	20,200c	70,072	2,881	193,835	8,156	3,043	1951
2,742	24,104	17,429c	71,410	3,093	194,768	9,001	2,680	1952
2,517	27,918	17,284	76,795	3,523	187,898	9,272	3,967	1953
2,761	32,136	21,603	66,080	3,307	177,604	9,276	4,544	1954
2,747	35,556	26,892	58,369	3,041	180,617	10,036	4,935	1955
2,735	44,728	30,204	66,488	3,816	189,522	10,879	4,832	1956

c State Mines Department figures up to 1951. Value of output from Mining Census 1952 onwards.

d Excluding timber sawn and used in plywood and case mills (for 1956-57, in thousand super. feet, pine, 935; other, 4,041).

n Not available.

SUMMARY OF FACTORY

Year.	Manufacturing. <i>a</i>						
	Establishments.	Workers. <i>b</i>			Salaries and Wages Paid. <i>c</i>	Capital Values. <i>d</i>	
		Males.	Females.	Total.		Machinery and Plant.	Land and Buildings.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1860	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
1865	47	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
1870	471	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
1875	575	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
1880	565	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
1885	1,069	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
1890	1,308	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
1895	1,384	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	18,584	<i>n</i>	5,428 ^e	<i>e</i>
1900	2,053	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	25,606	<i>n</i>	4,031	3,205
1905	1,890	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	21,389	<i>n</i>	3,529	2,597
1910	1,542	26,720	6,774	33,494	2,770	4,137	2,896
1915	1,749	33,741	7,675	41,416	4,120	6,068	4,244
1916	1,755	31,538	7,728	39,266	4,068	6,488	4,783
1917	1,763	31,920	7,659	39,579	4,737	6,720	5,022
1918	1,748	32,708	7,365	40,073	4,958	7,200	5,287
1919	1,724	32,880	7,007	39,887	5,169	7,571	5,629
1920	1,766	35,016	7,144	42,160	6,489	8,214	6,009
1921	1,780	34,023	7,162	41,185	6,961	8,693	6,103
1922	1,846	34,481	7,837	42,318	7,185	9,314	6,320
1923	1,880	35,619	8,125	43,744	7,485	9,833	6,977
1924-25	1,848	39,595	7,990	47,585	8,900	11,031	7,421
1925-26	1,854	41,074	7,929	49,003	9,267	12,102	7,700
1926-27	1,831	38,934	7,596	46,530	8,685	12,563	8,175
1927-28	2,072	38,235	7,735	45,970	8,759	12,667	8,602
1928-29	2,109	38,817	7,948	46,765	8,717	13,125	8,126
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	9,568
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	11,696
1939-40	2,995	44,821	10,532	55,353	11,189	15,906	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	14,666	82,339	28,832	21,401	17,278
1949-50	4,433	72,834	16,329	89,163	34,032	23,878	19,441
1950-51	4,715	76,666	17,466	94,132	41,991	27,585	22,357
1951-52	4,858	77,214	16,810	94,024	50,833	33,034	26,393
1952-53	5,000	76,571	15,601	92,172	56,220	38,371	31,147
1953-54	5,129	80,251	16,759	97,010	62,028	45,887	35,422
1954-55	5,209	82,101	17,124	99,225	66,818	52,899	39,214
1955-56	5,305	83,877	17,532	101,409	70,852	59,392	44,702
1956-57	5,465	84,373	17,561	101,934	75,958	62,793	49,875

a Not including "Heat, Light, and Power".*b* Aggregate of average number of workers employed during period each factory was operating.*c* Excluding drawings of working proprietors.*d* Book values, less any depreciation reserve, as stated by factory proprietors.

PRODUCTION STATISTICS (Chapter 7).

Heat, Light, and Power. <i>f</i>								Year.
Output.	Pro- duction. <i>g</i>	Establish- ments.	Workers. <i>b</i>	Salaries and Wages Paid. <i>c</i>	Capital Values. <i>d</i>		Output. <i>h</i>	
					Machinery and Plant.	Land and 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 <i>e</i>	<i>e</i>	66	1895
7,801	<i>n</i>	25	347	<i>n</i>	474	80	115	1900
7,962	<i>n</i>	21	316	<i>n</i>	459	113	169	1905
15,577	<i>n</i>	21	450	61	494	150	215	1910
24,884	8,732	26	663	107	984	203	560	1915
24,955	8,615	27	717	114	1,056	232	586	1916
31,357	10,136	30	867	142	1,127	229	613	1917
29,875	9,907	30	917	163	1,191	232	684	1918
31,737	11,999	30	1,004	196	1,297	257	716	1919
38,932	14,288	29	1,036	230	1,402	252	852	1920
39,343	14,087	30	1,063	256	1,560	271	992	1921
36,961	15,081	32	1,085	263	1,785	295	863	1922
37,780	15,185	32	1,204	280	2,489	308	1,088	1923
47,901	16,675	42	1,337	329	2,971	453	1,241	1924-25
44,572	15,880	43	1,493	360	3,125	455	1,329	1925-26
39,859	14,179	46	1,603	414	3,481	471	1,469	1926-27
45,093	15,844	46	1,511	381	3,925	522	1,370	1927-28
46,420	15,895	47	1,509	380	3,594	540	1,221	1928-29
43,571	14,992	47	1,147	307	2,794	446	1,515	1929-30
38,887	12,361	57	1,091	269	2,986	516	1,536	1930-31
35,465	11,014	58	1,047	249	3,001	501	1,450	1931-32
36,944	11,604	64	991	248	2,865	452	1,491	1932-33
40,974	12,644	69	1,080	278	3,140	488	1,469	1933-34
44,522	13,522	69	1,127	295	2,910	628	1,499	1934-35
46,357	14,813	65	1,073	281	2,968	646	1,580	1935-36
51,858	16,500	67	713	196	2,282	674	1,935	1936-37
58,426	17,934	68	730	211	2,261	682	2,111	1937-38
61,989	18,563	70	768	226	2,343	703	2,266	1938-39
67,345	20,211	69	824	252	2,313	697	2,439	1939-40
68,710	20,823	64	814	245	2,347	701	2,536	1940-41
74,456	23,950	64	870	270	2,331	739	2,704	1941-42
84,359	28,112	64	867	288	2,458	782	2,979	1942-43
88,066	28,978	64	933	332	2,507	784	3,474	1943-44
90,241	29,612	63	1,004	354	2,569	816	3,681	1944-45
88,739	29,105	63	1,148	397	2,806	865	3,737	1945-46
97,534	34,239	62	1,190	434	3,142	929	3,966	1946-47
122,324	41,797	62	1,196	507	3,542	1,029	4,551	1947-48
150,904	52,272	63	1,294	615	4,356	1,230	5,559	1948-49
170,709	60,092	61	1,393	716	5,025	1,365	6,443	1949-50
210,620	73,770	61	1,444	845	6,650	1,601	8,392	1950-51
242,608	89,305	60	1,495	1,073	8,256	2,217	10,698	1951-52
286,180	95,023	68	1,618	1,371	12,799	3,573	13,228	1952-53
321,438	106,264	70	1,744	1,404	18,273	4,581	15,279	1953-54
344,041	115,861	75	1,740	1,482	23,468	6,973	17,053	1954-55
360,027	124,331	73	1,915	1,608	26,385	7,900	17,723	1955-56
383,555	133,414	72	1,932	1,822	27,111	8,778	20,153	1956-57

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	303	166	4,995
1885	496	1,433	1,369	543	733	444	9,266
1890-91	469	2,205	2,731	891	909	646	15,102
1895-96	470	2,400	2,274	1,149 ^c	1,085	644	16,759
1900-01	835	2,801	4,761	1,712	1,317	1,058	19,739
1905-06	1,068	3,137	4,569	1,920	1,546	863	21,741
1910-11	1,842	3,868	8,299	3,295	2,730	1,563	25,899
1915-16	1,660	4,967	13,939	4,012	3,745	2,745	36,838
1916-17	1,541	5,214	13,580	4,035	3,832	2,994	38,581
1917-18	1,189	5,295	13,896	4,154	4,024	3,410	39,472
1918-19	1,158	5,469	14,173	3,783	3,985	3,690	40,435
1919-20	1,365	5,685	14,905	3,791	4,960	4,323	42,187
1920-21	1,772	5,752	14,908	3,868	5,279	5,048	43,557
1921-22	1,985	5,799	14,822	3,732	5,155	4,810	44,753
1922-23	2,713	5,905	28,358 ^b	4,209	5,420	4,714	47,139
1923-24	2,718	6,040	29,536	4,274	5,714	4,991	49,711
1924-25	2,863	6,114	29,658	5,084	7,109	5,425	51,912
1925-26	2,737	6,240	28,384	5,106	7,437	6,460	54,112
1926-27	2,987	6,302	26,813	4,316	7,326	6,495	57,097
1927-28	3,032	6,345	24,801	4,670	7,382	6,106	58,998
1928-29	3,192	6,447	24,738	4,558	7,569	6,203	61,038
1929-30	3,396	6,447	24,441	4,528	7,302	5,946	61,525
1930-31	3,186	6,529	22,009	3,858	6,477	5,080	62,936
1931-32	3,231	6,558	20,762	3,861	5,995	4,435	36,176 ^d
1932-33	3,379	6,567	22,216	3,686	5,992	4,329	36,398
1933-34	3,453	6,567	22,878	4,214	6,230	4,500	36,693
1934-35	3,835	6,567	24,328	4,879	7,167	5,092	37,316
1935-36	4,089	6,567	25,244	4,664	6,697	5,217	38,053
1936-37	4,139	6,567	25,527	4,975	7,092	5,470	38,611
1937-38	4,468	6,567	25,688	5,061	7,383	5,893	39,187
1938-39	4,484	6,567	24,639	5,234	7,798	6,193	39,597
1939-40	3,483	6,567	24,638	5,472	8,090	6,373	40,022
1940-41	2,435	6,567	26,194	5,600	8,415	6,714	40,403
1941-42	1,821	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	32,687	6,888	15,392	14,174	42,652
1949-50	3,077	6,560	32,866	6,943	15,988	15,868	44,027
1950-51	3,201	6,560	34,118 ^b	7,182	19,772	19,439	49,260
1951-52	2,919	6,560	35,003 ^b	6,823	23,358	24,659	53,306
1952-53	3,521	6,560	35,819 ^b	7,437	25,985	27,997	58,485
1953-54	3,733	6,560	35,879 ^b	8,161	30,223	29,121	67,100
1954-55	4,005	6,553	35,919 ^b	8,577	31,625	30,946	71,016
1955-56	4,128	6,456	35,647 ^b	8,266	31,313	33,874	74,345
1956-57	4,151	6,456	34,270	8,531	36,678	37,790	80,726

a Since 1883, vessels calling at more than one port in Queensland have been counted once only. From 1890 until 1913 the figures are for years ended December; other figures are for the years shown. *b* Until 1922-23, journeys made by season ticket holders were not included. *c* Until 1895-96, tonnage of livestock 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.	
1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	Miles.	No.	£1,000.	£1,000.	No.	
..	..	..	n	..	..	5	..	1860
..	..	..	n	..	..	28	..	1865
..	..	..	n	..	..	32	..	1870
..	..	..	n	..	..	62	..	1875
..	..	..	n	..	..	81	..	1880
n	1	40	n	..	..	179	..	1885
3,399	41	n	n	..	..	223 f	..	1890-91
n	27	n	n	..	..	232 f	..	1895-96
13,362	n	n	n	..	..	315 f	..	1900-01
20,050	128	n	n	n	n	360	..	1905-06
32,419	214	n	n	n	n	571	..	1910-11
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	90,881	517	1,925	24,062	1930-31
69,990	693	2,233	32,498 f	88,960	522	1,871	28,938	1931-32
69,686	695	2,163	34,915 f	89,216	526	1,870	36,146	1932-33
71,152	700	2,115	35,617 f	92,836	539	1,954	51,998	1933-34
78,262	746	2,161	32,333 f	100,020	633	2,094	67,351	1934-35
83,794	785	2,259	33,274 f	107,592	715	2,201	83,025	1935-36
87,294	811	2,344	34,011 f	111,765	762	2,294	101,324	1936-37
90,679	829	2,395	37,955	118,808	820	2,407	117,487	1937-38
92,607	843	2,444	41,111	123,163	941	2,537	133,217	1938-39
93,431	869	2,443	42,665	129,757	1,029	2,601	151,110	1939-40
97,982	916	2,391	n	128,439	1,032	2,697	168,216	1940-41
112,448	1,056	2,379	n	109,524	881	3,148	172,527	1941-42
135,480	1,249	2,356	n	115,840	743	4,067	174,783	1942-43
157,432	1,455	2,309	n	125,138	813	4,737	176,358	1943-44
159,679	1,462	2,279	n	129,192	839	5,019	180,689	1944-45
147,007	1,355	2,306	n	143,324	968	4,796	186,396	1945-46
135,757	1,276	2,452	n	158,247	1,076	4,345	221,345	1946-47
132,107	1,355	2,509	47,651	171,109	1,248	4,618	230,028	1947-48
125,587	1,531	2,699	49,813	187,968	1,498	4,653	249,402	1948-49
115,239	1,534	2,692	50,065	212,919	1,714	5,598	260,033	1949-50
108,359	1,707	2,822	51,097	240,784	2,600	6,585	270,587	1950-51
108,213	2,068	2,923	52,656	255,025	3,413	8,391	279,352	1951-52
107,891	2,164	2,901	53,141	266,221	4,423	8,388	282,338	1952-53
104,789	2,331	2,850	53,647	284,207	4,804	9,462	287,693	1953-54
101,849	2,348	2,875	55,185	307,721	5,116	10,262	293,542	1954-55
95,843	2,513	2,859	56,890	326,555r	5,338	11,261	301,371	1955-56
89,346	2,501	2,830	58,748	345,084	5,716	12,583	312,527	1956-57

e Brisbane, and, from 1914 to 1938, Rockhampton, tramways. Figures up to 1930-31 are for the calendar year ended six months earlier than the year shown.

f Calendar year ended six months earlier than the year shown. *g* Estimated.

h Excluding licenses for receivers in excess of one, issued from July, 1942, to January, 1952.

i Duplication of transfer journeys between 4ft. 8½in. and 3ft. 6in. systems has been eliminated from 1950-51. *n* Not available. *r* Revised since last issue.

SUMMARY OF TRADE

Year.	Imports. <i>a</i>			Exports. <i>a</i>			Favour- able Visible Balance. <i>a</i>
	Oversea.	Interstate.	Total.	Oversea.	Interstate. <i>b</i>	Total.	
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1860	57	654	711	..	500	500	-211
1865	722	1,706	2,428	246	875	1,121	-1,307
1870	437	1,093	1,530	668	1,825	2,493	963
1875	1,390	1,754	3,144	1,020	2,719	3,739	595
1880	1,026	1,851	2,877	918	2,322	3,240	363
1885	3,076	2,757	5,833	1,735	3,257	4,992	-841
1890	2,595	1,916	4,511	2,465	5,832	8,297	3,786
1895	2,826	1,839	4,665	3,960	4,927	8,887	4,222
1900	4,100	2,615	6,715	4,132	5,805	9,937	5,797
1905	3,157	2,806	5,963	3,348	8,212	11,560	5,597
1910	5,428	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	8,129	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
1915-16	7,001	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	8,105	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
1916-17	6,263	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	14,541	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
1917-18	4,493	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	10,957	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
1918-19	6,076	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	12,447	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
1919-20	7,219	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	14,399	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
1920-21	11,840	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	15,171	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
1921-22	8,639	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	17,573	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
1922-23	10,783	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	15,782	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
1923-24	11,606	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	14,628	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
1924-25	12,833	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	23,313	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
1925-26	13,773	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	23,585	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
1926-27	13,493	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	14,019	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
1927-28	11,760	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	19,715	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
1928-29	11,594	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	20,125	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
1929-30	11,540	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	16,591	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
1930-31	5,671	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	16,239	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
1931-32	4,341	15,379	19,720	16,852	11,992	28,844	9,124
1932-33	5,152	15,461	20,613	14,693	11,722	26,415	5,802
1933-34	5,299	16,145	21,444	20,132	13,220	33,352	11,908
1934-35	7,179	17,924	25,103	18,824	13,030	31,854	6,751
1935-36	7,863	19,461	27,324	19,552	13,524	33,076	5,752
1936-37	7,871	21,267	29,138	23,881	14,761	38,642	9,504
1937-38	9,391	22,623	32,014	26,556	15,039	41,595	9,581
1938-39	9,070	22,839	31,909	28,651	16,169	44,820	12,911
1939-40	9,982	25,097	35,079	32,195	18,980	51,175	16,096
1940-41	7,226	26,051	33,277	25,245	21,215	46,460	13,183
1941-42	8,049	25,228	33,277	21,296	22,870	44,166	10,839
1942-43	8,605	26,913	35,518	18,624	23,671	42,295	6,777
1943-44	14,541	28,904	43,445	17,889	19,472	37,361	-6,084
1944-45	14,770	30,517	45,287	18,283	19,637	37,920	-7,367
1945-46	12,246	32,155	44,401	27,084	23,041	50,125	5,724
1946-47	13,657	40,863	54,520	43,184	24,911	68,095	13,575
1947-48	22,561	46,422	68,983	48,312	28,464	76,776	7,793
1948-49	32,484	53,870	86,354	99,097	30,483	129,580	43,226
1949-50	43,900	64,047	112,947	98,690	31,469	130,159	17,212
1950-51	67,399	81,333	148,732	160,232	39,903	200,135	51,453
1951-52	86,427	94,583	181,010	95,949	48,234	144,233	-36,777
1952-53	43,222	92,891	136,113	145,095	50,763	195,858	59,745
1953-54	55,627	143,672	199,299	165,103	75,382	240,485	41,186
1954-55	68,883	153,811	222,694	154,480	78,045	232,525	9,831
1955-56	61,730	161,445	223,175	152,138	90,588	242,726	19,551
1956-57	48,884	180,352	229,236	190,776	103,161	293,937	64,701

a Excluding specie.*b* Including the net export of livestock and wool overland until 1952-53; thereafter outward movement included with exports and inward with imports.

STATISTICS (Chapter 9).

Oversea Exports.

Wool. <i>c</i>		Butter.		Meat. <i>e</i>	Sugar.		Year.
1,000 Lb.	£1,000.	Cwt.	£1,000.	£1,000.	Tons.	£1,000.	
2,508	198	..	..	..	..	..	1860
17,791	510	..	..	..	..	..	1865
17,567	784	..	..	12	..	..	1870
17,244	681	..	..	3	309 <i>d</i>	9	1875
41,252	1,370	8	..	23	158 <i>d</i>	4	1880
47,850	1,822	7	..	42	1,509 <i>d</i>	28	1885
57,226	1,559	43	..	139	2,016 <i>d</i>	37	1890
37,749	1,286	320	1	961	7,589 <i>d</i>	114	1895
35,323	1,328	9,237	39	1,349	4,976 <i>d</i>	68	1900
102,405	4,178	63,125	290	680	218	3	1905
85,158	3,922	153,689	752	1,644	27	..	1910
		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	3,128	1931-32
179,970	6,415	683,436	2,783	1,934	186,195	1,793	1932-33
169,101	9,974	875,754	3,260	2,222	307,406	2,838	1933-34
175,591	7,370	911,909	3,676	2,836	310,657	2,716	1934-35
140,899	7,871	680,628	3,812	2,684	299,786	2,740	1935-36
153,068	10,170	481,116	3,092	3,270	405,587	3,693	1936-37
167,656	9,392	670,192	4,535	4,559	426,165	4,008	1937-38
187,113	8,522	1,138,804	7,523	4,886	441,788	4,156	1938-39
180,193	10,104	953,094	6,527	5,899	522,343	6,146	1939-40
122,056	7,680	671,190	4,582	5,540	372,525	4,834	1940-41
136,446	8,458	383,968	2,687	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
291,833	24,443	329,360	3,404	6,995	109,081	2,442	1946-47
156,340	20,360	657,471	8,207	8,487	94,647	2,853	1947-48
235,656	47,153	753,009	10,863	11,625	405,046	12,967	1948-49
193,456	46,638	649,047	10,234	12,462	426,911	13,901	1949-50
185,000	103,062	495,879	8,492	13,280	381,819	14,483	1950-51
148,318	53,753	39,486	884	11,953	160,526	6,522	1951-52
150,341	56,140	528,722	10,740	25,251	453,412	21,264	1952-53
192,828	71,358	374,501	7,697	28,599	699,206	31,168	1953-54
180,070	57,020	426,755	8,848	30,004	730,782	30,774	1954-55
175,812 ^r	48,417 ^r	550,721	9,574	29,662	585,313	24,299	1955-56
244,485	85,413	372,610	5,577	27,070	668,374	28,276	1956-57

c Including the equivalent, in terms of greasy wool, of wool exported after scouring or carbonising; but excluding noils and wool waste. *d* Chiefly refined sugar. *e* Including by-products. *n* Not available. *r* Revised since last issue.

SUMMARY OF PUBLIC

Year.	State Government Receipts.					State Government Expenditure.		
	Taxation (All Funds).	From Common- wealth. <i>a</i>	Total Consoli- dated Revenue Fund.	Total Trust Funds.	All Receipts.	Consoli- dated Revenue Fund.	Trust Funds.	All Expendi- ture.
1860	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1865	63	..	179	..	179	180	..	180
1870	221	..	472	43	515	449	11	460
1875-76	364	..	743	28	771	766	17	783
1880-81	604	..	1,263	58	1,321	1,315	42	1,357
1885-86	658	..	2,024	53	2,077	1,758	47	1,805
1890-91	1,229	..	2,868	117	2,985	3,090	151	3,241
1895-96	1,529	..	3,350	121	3,471	3,685	130	3,815
1900-01	1,567	..	3,642	283	3,925	3,568	264	3,832
1905-06	1,125	583	4,096	261	4,357	4,624	237	4,861
1910-11	506	857	3,854	424	4,278	3,726	515	4,241
1915-16	696	688	5,320	621	5,941	5,315	859	6,174
	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	5,408	18,252
1923-24	3,765	1,029	13,423	6,319	19,747	13,415	6,642	20,057
1924-25	4,108	1,140	14,897	6,320	21,217	14,580	6,413	21,293
1925-26	4,347	1,218	15,600	6,759	22,359	16,154	7,291	23,445
1926-27	4,790	1,318	16,148	6,908	23,056	16,491	7,492	23,983
1927-28	5,393	1,459	16,718	5,994	22,712	16,708	5,476	22,184
1928-29	5,175	1,427	16,736	6,157	22,893	16,902	5,885	22,787
1929-30	4,846	1,587	15,998	5,701	21,699	16,721	5,277	21,998
1930-31	5,543	1,523	15,073	5,619	20,692	15,915	5,207	21,122
1931-32	4,762	1,451	12,994	4,885	17,879	15,069	4,330	19,399
1932-33	5,661	1,437	13,397	5,579	18,976	14,951	5,650	20,601
1933-34	5,846	1,508	13,859	6,823	20,682	14,988	5,970	20,958
1934-35	6,546	1,826	15,280	7,642	22,922	15,845	6,764	22,609
1935-36	7,323	1,687	15,489	7,599	23,088	16,231	7,429	23,660
1936-37	7,731	1,810	16,535	8,310	24,845	16,815	8,118	24,933
1937-38	8,539	2,063	17,340	9,526	26,866	17,568	8,891	26,459
1938-39	8,646	2,242	19,330	9,789	29,119	19,316	9,728	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	8,923	4,188	26,447	12,623	39,070	25,878	10,558	36,436
1945-46	9,484	2,783	24,774	11,681	36,455	24,760	10,720	35,480
1946-47	10,667	3,155	25,033	13,727	38,760	25,017	15,730	40,747
1947-48	12,051	3,423	26,820	15,304	42,124	26,915	16,447	43,362
1948-49	14,220	3,796	32,979	18,029	51,008	32,929	18,936	51,865
1949-50	16,357	5,672	37,119	20,559	57,678	37,090	21,711	58,801
1950-51	19,991	7,031	44,723	27,275	71,998	44,625	25,453	70,078
1951-52	23,592	10,599	55,753	35,388	91,141	55,708	35,425	91,133
1952-53	29,090	10,046	63,171	39,137	102,308	62,980	37,771	100,751
1953-54	32,074	11,227	69,696	44,526	114,222	69,353	38,528	107,881
1954-55	34,541	12,193	73,820	47,788	121,608	73,602	47,596	121,198
1955-56	37,242	11,842	75,669	50,317	125,986	77,392	56,420	133,812
1956-57	40,033	14,615	85,158	56,583	141,741	85,143	58,349	143,492

a Including interest contributions from 1900-01, road grants from 1922-23, non-recurring grants from 1934-35, and grants for local public works from 1935-36. The figures are inflated in 1942-43 and 1943-44 by receipts on account of the Allied Works Fund spent through the Main Roads Commission. Taxation reimbursements are included with Taxation.

FINANCE STATISTICS (Chapter 13).

Gross Loan Expendi- ture.	State Gross Public Debt at 30th June.					Local Govern- ment Revenue. c	Year.
	Where Payable.		Total.	Average Rate of Interest per £100.	Accumu- lated Sinking Fund.		
	Australia.	Overseas.					
£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£ s. d.	£1,000.	£1,000.	
19	..	1,008	1,132	2 5 10	..	6	1860
685	124	2,676	3,371	6 10 0	..	54	1865
155	695	4,493	6,449	4 14 11	..	28	1870
600	1,956	11,167	13,245	4 4 1	..	87	1875-76
991	2,078	18,612	20,821	3 17 11	..	161	1880-81
1,923	2,209	25,877	28,106	4 1 1	..	556	1885-86
1,556	2,229	29,932	33,012	3 18 0	..	863	1890-91
592	3,080	32,832	38,536	3 13 8	..	512	1895-96
1,212	5,704	35,055	42,285	3 14 0	..	761	1900-01
298	7,230	39,056	47,085	3 12 4	5	706	1905-06
1,995	8,029	47,883	58,733	3 15 5	259	904	1910-11
3,062	10,850	49,702	61,775	3 14 4	1,729	1,711	1915-16
2,268	12,073	50,980	63,582	3 17 9	354	1,835	1916-17
1,828	12,602	52,146	66,053	3 17 11	370	1,857	1917-18
3,271	13,907	54,620	70,152	3 16 7	386	1,857	1918-19
4,798	15,532	55,548	80,745	3 13 1	402	2,243	1919-20
4,251	25,197	58,904	85,691	3 19 11	441	2,887	1920-21
3,291	26,787	57,626	88,005	4 6 1	394	2,222	1921-22
3,730	30,379	58,954	91,129	4 5 7	689	2,496	1922-23
4,669	32,175	62,953	97,002	4 14 10	940	3,236	1923-24
5,456	34,049	66,149	102,450	4 15 7	1,108	2,754	1924-25
4,972	36,301	67,150	106,480	4 15 10	1,408	3,118	1925-26
4,186	39,330	72,261	111,664	4 16 0	1,721	4,525	1926-27
10,034b	39,403	72,822	112,862	4 16 0	1,982	4,689	1927-28
4,667	40,400	71,274	112,149	4 15 3	837	6,270	1928-29
3,881	40,875	71,155	112,231	4 15 9	815	6,393	1929-30
3,342	41,076	70,868	111,912	4 7 8	777	6,391	1930-31
1,265	41,044	70,680	114,531	4 7 1	488	5,752	1931-32
3,850	43,851	70,445	117,817	4 4 1	463	6,307	1932-33
4,402	47,372	70,371	118,847	4 3 7	484	6,308	1933-34
5,462	48,476	70,338	122,636	4 2 2	688	7,413	1934-35
5,070	52,298	70,310	124,898	4 2 2	790	7,899	1935-36
4,140	54,588	70,130	125,782	4 2 0	1,083	7,889	1936-37
3,850	55,652	69,892	127,503	4 2 0	720	7,811	1937-38
3,493	57,611	69,691	129,033	4 1 8	818	7,552	1938-39
3,962	59,342	68,059	128,568	3 16 6	793	8,069	1939-40
3,357	60,612	68,049	129,179	3 16 4	1,297	n	1940-41
3,032	63,113	64,090	131,433	3 14 11	1,123	n	1941-42
1,964	60,509	56,853	133,295	3 9 7	850	n	1942-43
1,773	61,130	52,212	135,356	3 7 7	1,845	n	1943-44
1,561	67,343	52,191	138,694	3 6 11	1,134	9,443	1944-45
2,409	76,442	50,283	144,125	3 5 7	1,544	9,600	1945-46
4,682	83,144	49,556	150,662	3 5 1	378	9,791	1946-47
5,972	86,503	48,998	187,310	3 1 10	272	11,094	1947-48
7,269	93,842	48,803	204,255	3 3 9	77	12,693	1948-49
9,185	101,106	48,231	220,396	3 5 7	66	14,901	1949-50
17,848	117,047	47,739	236,474	3 9 5	51	18,106	1950-51
23,812	138,312	47,810	252,799	3 11 0	217	22,908	1951-52
22,004	155,452	269,320	587,672	3 14 2	834	26,615	1952-53
20,630	172,165	187,310	379,475	3 10 0	266	28,492	1953-54
20,498	188,735	236,474	425,209	3 9 5	307	n	1954-55
21,905	204,989	252,799	457,788	3 11 0	217	n	1955-56
23,126	221,617	47,703	269,320	3 14 2	107	32,274	1956-57

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. All receipts of business undertakings are included. n Not available.

SUMMARY OF PRIVATE FINANCE STATISTICS (Chapter 14).

Year.	Cheque-paying Banks (Queensland Business). <i>a</i>				Cheque-paying Bank Transactions <i>b</i>	Savings Banks Deposits at 30th June.	Friendly Societies Benefits Paid.
	Advances.	Total Assets.	Deposits.	Total Liabilities.			
1859-60	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1865-66	420	491	182	221	<i>n</i>	8 <i>c</i>	<i>n</i>
1870-71	2,213	2,503	776	1,003	<i>n</i>	89 <i>c</i>	<i>n</i>
1875-76	1,196	1,599	1,109	1,298	<i>n</i>	407 <i>c</i>	<i>n</i>
1880-81	3,147	4,089	2,897	3,233	<i>n</i>	642 <i>c</i>	<i>n</i>
1885-86	4,421	6,031	3,594	4,292	<i>n</i>	944 <i>c</i>	<i>n</i>
1890-91	11,049	14,278	7,203	9,259	<i>n</i>	1,338 <i>c</i>	<i>n</i>
1895-96	17,275	20,629	9,838	10,595	<i>n</i>	1,661 <i>c</i>	33
1900-01	15,643	19,432	10,813	11,230	<i>n</i>	2,329	44
1905-06	12,785	16,647	13,137	13,633	<i>n</i>	3,896	66
1910-11	13,015	16,710	13,276	13,828	620	4,143	78
1915-16	15,636	22,114	19,633	19,952	1,174	6,377	91
	18,474	26,009	24,153	25,142	1,852	12,939	122
1916-17	17,780	25,081	27,214	28,244	1,924	14,726	118
1917-18	15,704	27,842	31,306	32,596	2,298	16,501	123
1918-19	21,792	30,632	32,408	33,756	2,578	17,511	140
1919-20	21,503	28,594	29,428	30,911	2,462	17,910	158
1920-21	23,297	30,981	28,917	30,196	3,087	18,588	143
1921-22	23,718	29,461	32,001	33,162	3,030	19,394	150
1922-23	27,567	33,751	35,799	36,953	3,324	20,484	163
1923-24	29,964	37,710	35,662	38,251	3,748	20,410	170
1924-25	31,394	41,726	41,169	42,897	4,081	21,340	168
1925-26	33,666	41,967	43,162	44,922	3,711	22,837	185
1926-27	38,297	48,326	42,931	44,844	3,764	22,453	189
1927-28	35,275	45,518	44,205	46,570	3,628	23,325	195
1928-29	36,724	46,226	46,718	48,777	3,777 <i>b</i>	24,076	206
1929-30	36,630	50,811	44,278	46,932	3,566	23,901	221
1930-31	32,601	49,151	43,768	46,471	2,966	22,354	221
1931-32	30,005	48,246	43,143	45,629	2,686	22,952	222
1932-33	31,532	48,512	43,099	46,917	2,747	23,453	211
1933-34	32,546	50,260	42,480	47,128	2,992	24,834	218
1934-35	35,579	52,713	43,019	47,332	3,385	26,197	223
1935-36	38,085	54,611	43,498	47,259	3,528	27,132	229
1936-37	39,337	57,043	45,861	49,705	3,753	27,304	226
1937-38	41,710	57,163	50,094	53,513	4,038	28,206	231
1938-39	42,791	58,339	49,427	52,971	4,212	29,455	236
1939-40	42,169	57,782	51,074	55,663	4,670	28,252	242
1940-41	41,512	57,188	53,926	57,982	4,726	29,089	234
1941-42	40,734	62,800	59,158	63,706	4,815	31,214	231
1942-43	33,360	69,584	98,722	103,892	5,904	45,197	222
1943-44	28,321	77,716	117,184	130,809	6,816	65,479	229
1944-45	31,520	91,770	125,433	141,394	6,895	80,094	234
1945-46	31,941	<i>n</i>	107,919	<i>n</i>	7,154 <i>b</i>	90,063	247
1946-47	42,564	<i>n</i>	105,843	<i>n</i>	16,824 <i>b</i>	85,602	257
1947-48	51,090	<i>n</i>	113,913	<i>n</i>	19,864	84,836	256
1948-49	58,250	<i>n</i>	128,874	<i>n</i>	24,365	87,442	263
1949-50	72,966	<i>n</i>	145,933	<i>n</i>	29,482	92,201	262
1950-51	90,787	<i>n</i>	175,493	<i>n</i>	39,011	98,840	268
1951-52	110,187	<i>n</i>	158,762	<i>n</i>	41,516	102,661	236
1952-53	107,100	<i>n</i>	183,699	<i>n</i>	43,796	109,360	252
1953-54	128,937	<i>n</i>	197,852	<i>n</i>	51,032	117,406	259
1954-55	140,467	<i>n</i>	197,858	<i>n</i>	53,873	124,814	303
1955-56	135,682	<i>n</i>	198,803	<i>n</i>	56,028	132,700	337
1956-57	127,649	<i>n</i>	218,533	<i>n</i>	62,743	144,608	366

a To 1944-45, average during quarter ended 30th June; in 1945-46, average of Mondays in June; from 1946-47, average of Wednesdays in June, for the Commonwealth and private trading banks.

b Up to 1945-46, average weekly Brisbane clearings, and, prior to 1928-29, for the calendar year ended six months earlier than the financial year shown; from 1946-47, average weekly Queensland debits to customers' accounts.

c Calendar year ended six months later than the financial year shown.

n Not available.

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NOTE.—Numbers in *italics* refer to the Summary.

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