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QUEENSLAND YEAR BOOK 1938

No. 2



GOVERNMENT
STATISTICIAN

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THE QUEENSLAND YEAR BOOK 1938

No. 2.



Issued by
THE GOVERNMENT STATISTICIAN
BRISBANE

Preface.

The Queensland Year Book in its present form was first published in 1937 by Mr. J. B. Brigden, whose departure from Queensland is as great a loss to the State as it is gain to the Commonwealth. The object of this book is to provide a comprehensive survey of a number of aspects of Queensland life—economic, financial, social, and administrative. It is not intended as a final reference book, which is provided by the “Statistics of Queensland” issued annually in eight sections. In this Year Book a selection is made of the most important and valuable statistics. These are published with that necessary minimum of comment without which the statistics would be of little value, if not actually misleading.

The tables in each case have been brought up to date, and in certain cases figures for earlier years have been revised whenever the availability of more recent information, or the correction of errors and unsatisfactory presentation, has made this necessary. In addition to general revision and elaboration, certain new material has been added, of which the most important is an historical appendix of 19 pages (pages 306-324) summarising all available statistics of population, trade, &c., since the foundation of the State. Of current importance is the inclusion of a table (page 193) and graph (page 192) of export prices for Queensland and Australian produce, and a graph of the Queensland balance of trade over the last ten years (page 192). Some statistics regarding co-operative societies (page 301) are included for the first time. The change in Queensland population between 1911 and 1933 is shown by the ingenious device of “pyramid diagrams” (pages 44 and 45), which draw attention strikingly to the serious decline of the number of children, and the increase in the number of old people, which has taken place in the last twenty years.

I am glad to be able to take advantage of this opportunity of expressing thanks to all other Government Departments for the assistance rendered in the collection of this information and to the general public themselves who provided the information in the first place. Thanks are due to the Commonwealth Statistician and to the Statisticians of the other States for the large amount of statistical information supplied.

This Year Book has been prepared by Mr. S. E. Solomon, Deputy Statistician, with the assistance of the Statistical Staff. Mr. W. C. Ogilvie has been in charge of the Statistics of Production, and Mr. A. F. Trueman is Editor of the Year Book and in charge of Public Finance. The diagrams have been drawn by Miss L. Campbell-Brown.

COLIN CLARK,
Government Statistician.

The Bureau of Industry,
14th June, 1938.

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CALENDAR, 1938.

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

CALENDAR, 1939.

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

* Public Holiday. An additional holiday is granted in the Metropolitan area for the Exhibition; the date for 1938 being 17th August.

QUEENSLAND SEASONAL CALENDAR.

FIRST QUARTER (JANUARY TO MARCH)—

This is the period of greatest rainfall, Brisbane's average aggregate for the three months being $18\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Dairy production is high, though slowly declining. **Maize** is planted on the Atherton Tableland in January. The **banana** and **pineapple** planting season, commenced in September, ends in February, and the summer crop of **pineapples** is harvested throughout the quarter. The autumn crop of **potatoes** is planted in February.

SECOND QUARTER (APRIL TO JUNE)—

Rainfall declines sharply, Brisbane registrations aggregating only half of the January to March total. Dairy production falls steeply to about 65 per cent. of the first quarter's volume. **Sugar-cane** is planted during April and May, and the crushing of the mature cane commences in June to continue to December, the northern mills generally being the first to operate. The main **tobacco harvest** is in this quarter, and the marketing of **citrus fruits** commences. **Cotton picking** is in full swing throughout the quarter. The principal **maize harvest** commences in May and continues to July, and the autumn crop of **potatoes** is lifted in May and June.

May and June are the chief months for **wheat** planting, but late sowings are made in July. Early sowings are made in April for fodder, the second growth being harvested for grain.

Operations at meat works are at their peak in May and June. Southern and central district works operate practically throughout the year, but the season commences after Easter and ends in August in the North. The wool-selling season closes at the end of June.

THIRD QUARTER (JULY TO SEPTEMBER)—

This is the period of lowest rainfall, the average three-monthly aggregate for Brisbane dropping to $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Dairy production reaches its lowest point in July, and the increase in August and September is only slight. Output for the three months is little more than half of the total for the first quarter. July is a busy month at meat works.

Sheep shearing reaches its peak in August and September. This work is carried on throughout the year, though December and January are very light months. July is busy in northern and south-western districts. Generally speaking shearing is done earlier in the North than in the South. The wool-selling season opens in September.

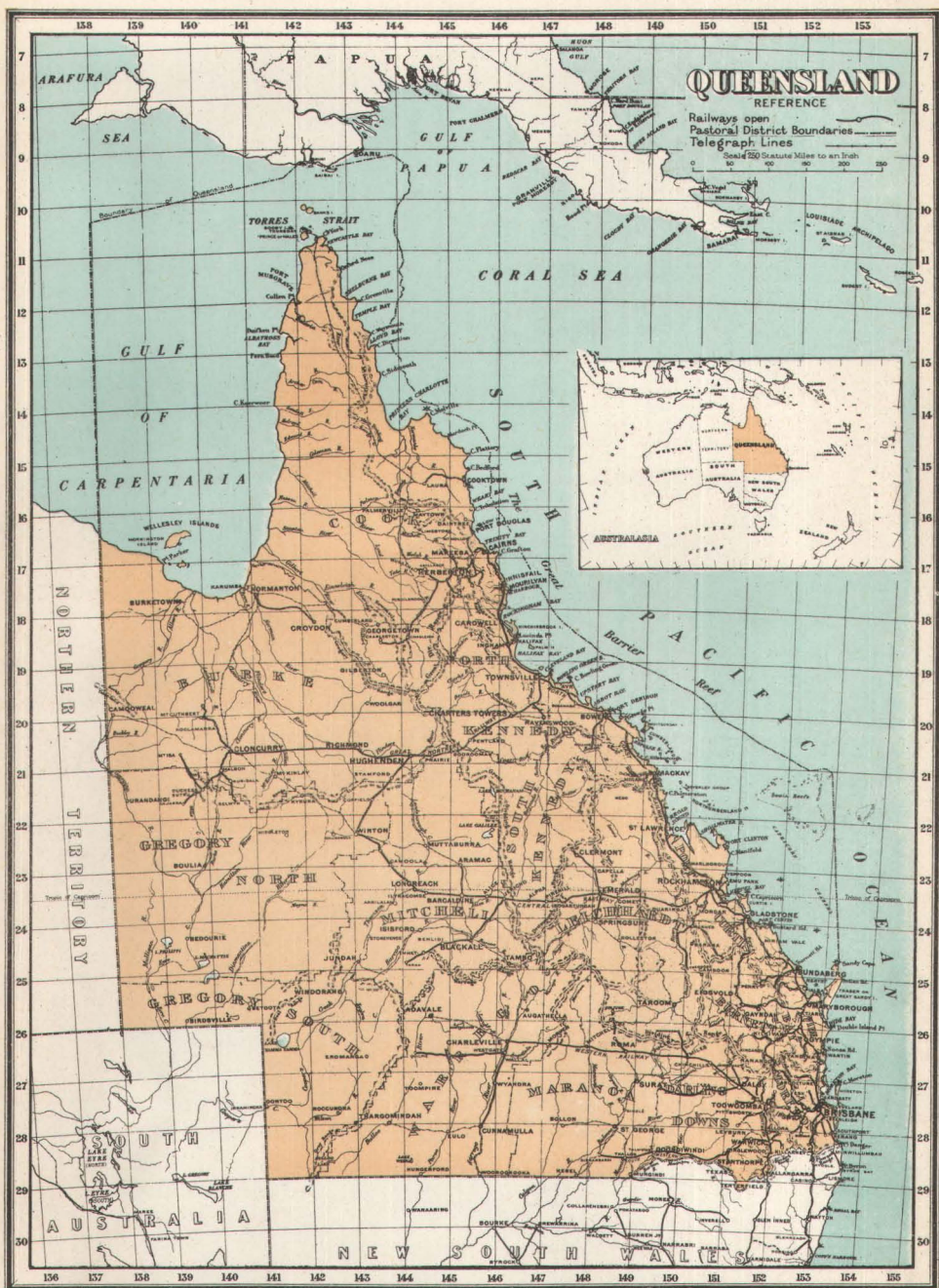
This is the height of the **sugar crushing** season. Late **maize** and **cotton** are harvested, and winter **pineapples**, and there are spring plantings of cotton, potatoes, bananas, pineapples and other fruits.

FOURTH QUARTER (OCTOBER TO DECEMBER)—

Rainfall increases steadily as the wet season approaches, and Brisbane's average aggregate for the quarter is $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Dairy production rises steeply, and the output for the three months is not much below that for the first quarter.

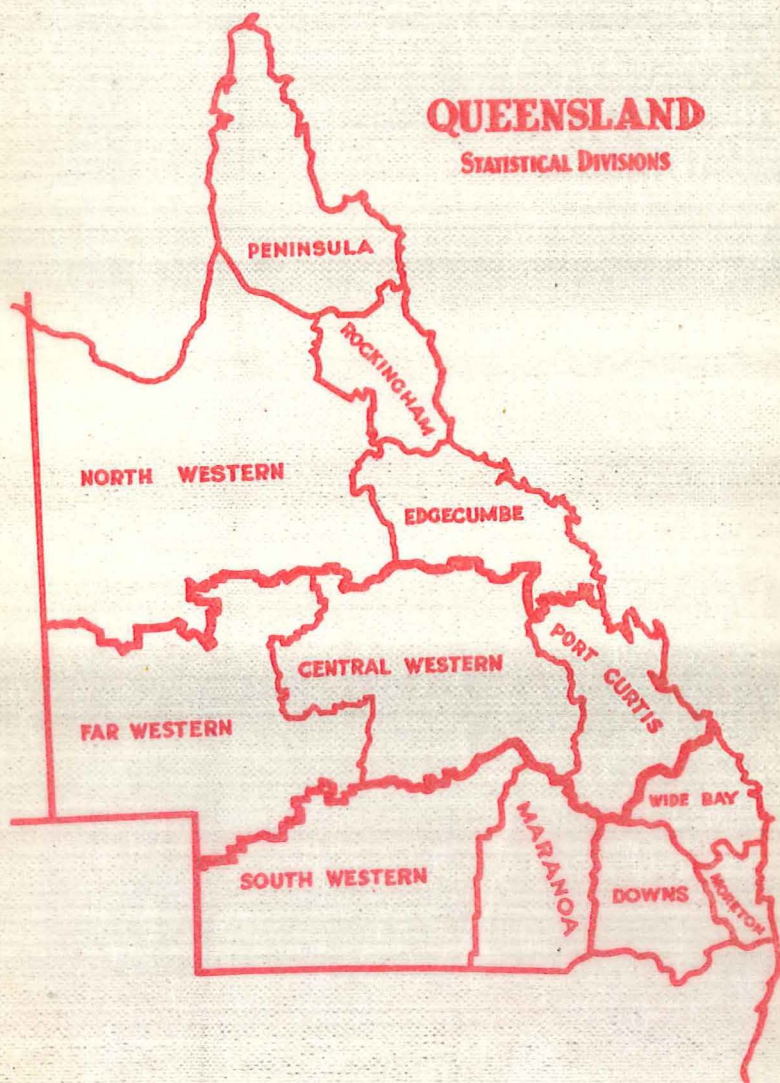
Tobacco, southern district **maize** and late **cotton** are planted in November and December. **Wheat** is harvested in November. Spring **potatoes** are lifted in December, and in this quarter the **banana crop** is heaviest and the sugar season ends.

The first quarter is the quietest and the third the busiest time of the year.



QUEENSLAND

STATISTICAL DIVISIONS



THE QUEENSLAND YEAR BOOK

No. 2—1938

Chapter 1.—GENERAL INFORMATION.

1. GEOGRAPHY.

The area of Queensland is 670,500 square miles. It has 3,236 miles of coastline. From north to south its greatest distance is 1,300 miles and from east to west 900 miles. The area is $22\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the Australian continent, and the occupied area 30 per cent. of the Australian total, being about 50 per cent. more than the occupied area of Western Australia, the State with the largest territory. Less than 11 per cent. of the huge area of Queensland is unoccupied either for private production or for public reserves, and is mainly in the north of Cape York Peninsula. The area leased for pastoral and similar purposes is 78 per cent. of the whole Territory.

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. Rainfall is frequently deficient inland, but artesian water is available over the greater part, including the sub-tropical hinterland which is part of the great Australian sheep-land. The boundaries of the State are shown on the accompanying map.

The western boundary roughly coincides with the limits of profitable occupation of Central and Northern Australia other than the pastoral country in the north-west of the continent. The most notable exception is the Barkly Tableland, which is an extension of the elevated pastoral country south and west of Cloncurry.

Physical Features.—That outstanding feature of Australian topography known as the Great Dividing Range continues from the New South Wales border to Cape York Peninsula, with numerous tributary ranges, very broken and irregular in its distance from the coast. The highest elevations are in the north, where the Bellenden-Ker Range rises to 5,438 feet in Mount Bartle Frere and is close to the coast. The Atherton Tableland is a large triangular area 12,000 square miles in extent and 2,000 feet high, inland of this Range. Three smaller plateau areas attain 2,000 feet—one behind Mackay, another more inland and south of the Tropics, the third being the Darling Downs. The Dividing Range is for the greater part of its length a broad belt of pastoral country over 1,000 feet high, extending inland from north of the Darling Downs, contracting but still extensive in the central portion of the State, and widening again in the north until it diminishes to negligible proportions in the Peninsula.

The vast western plains extend with an elevation of 500 feet or more for about two-thirds of the distance from the coast, except in the south-west where the elevation falls towards the lowlands of the interior, and in the central-west, where the elevation continues until it rises again to

over 1,000 feet south and west of Cloncurry. The country north of this westward extension and around the Gulf is low-lying. Most of the coastal areas are well below 500 feet in elevation.

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

Thursday Island, close to the mainland north-west of Cape York, is only 1½ miles long. The Gulf of Carpentaria is shallow, but Torres Strait offers a good trade route. The oversea ports are Brisbane, Gladstone, Port Alma (near Rockhampton), Bowen, Townsville, and Cairns.

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

Among the notable shorter rivers are the Pioneer, arising from the highlands around Mackay, and the Johnstone and others in the narrow strip of coast south of Cairns.

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

Artesian Water.—Practically the whole of the area west of the Dividing Highlands is situated in the world's largest artesian basin, except that it extends no further north than the Gulf, and does not include the highlands west and south of Cloncurry. The water varies in quality, but its use renders huge areas productive that otherwise would be too dry.

Natural Resources.—While the extent of territory is itself no guide to actual resources, the huge area under effective occupation in Queensland demonstrates its remarkable suitability for productive purposes. The best evidences of natural resources are in the production of an intelligent and energetic people, after generations of enterprise and initiative, and

in their brief history. In that history minerals and timber have been determining elements; minerals are still widespread along and around the dividing highlands, and on the highlands extending westwards. Native pine timbers are still prevalent in the southern highlands, and in the north there are also large forests of tropical hardwoods. The Barrier Reef and its fisheries are important productive assets. Land suitable for agriculture and dairying is not a large proportion of the whole, being limited by rainfall and its seasonal distribution, but its aggregate area is large, and has a great variety of production. There are rich soils together with adequate rainfall on the Darling Downs, the Atherton Tableland, and in many of the river valleys along the eastern coast. The pastoral country is as large as Western Europe.

Production is duly recorded in chapter 7. While pastoral and agricultural productions are both liable to fluctuate in volume with good and bad seasons, the area is so large that extreme variations in total production are rare.

2. METEOROLOGY.

Climate and Rainfall.—The State can be divided, roughly, into three climatic regions—

1. The coast and adjacent mountain slopes, where the climate is marked by a comparative evenness of temperature and a considerable degree of moisture, with annual average rainfalls varying from 40 inches to 180 inches, the latter being recorded in the seaboard district between Cairns and Cardwell (the heaviest rain region in Australia).
2. The mid-interior, which has a climate characterised by a wider range of temperature and an average rainfall ranging from 15 to 25 inches per annum.
3. The far interior, where there is a still wider range of temperature and, in general, the atmosphere is very dry, especially over the far central-west and south-west, where the average rainfall is mostly below 10 inches and the rate of evaporation high.

Most of the rain falls in summer, the four months—December to March—being regarded as the “wet season,” when north-west monsoonal influences attain their greatest activity and the prevailing south-east trade wind becomes more pronounced, frequently producing torrential rains, especially on the northern coast. There is, however, a serviceable rain distribution over the major portion of the State during the other seasons and, except in the far north, there are, normally, no very dry months over the eastern part. The monthly distribution of rain is more equable south from the Tropic than in tropical areas.

With surface altitudes ranging up to 5,000 feet, the climate embraces many features, from the characteristically tropical heat of summer (with inland temperatures at times over 110 degrees) to winter's frosty nights over the greater part (including the tropical tablelands) and occasional snow-falls on the south-eastern highlands.

The following tables show rainfall, mean temperature, and mean humidity for six typical stations. (See graph, page 5.)

METEOROLOGY FOR TYPICAL STATIONS.

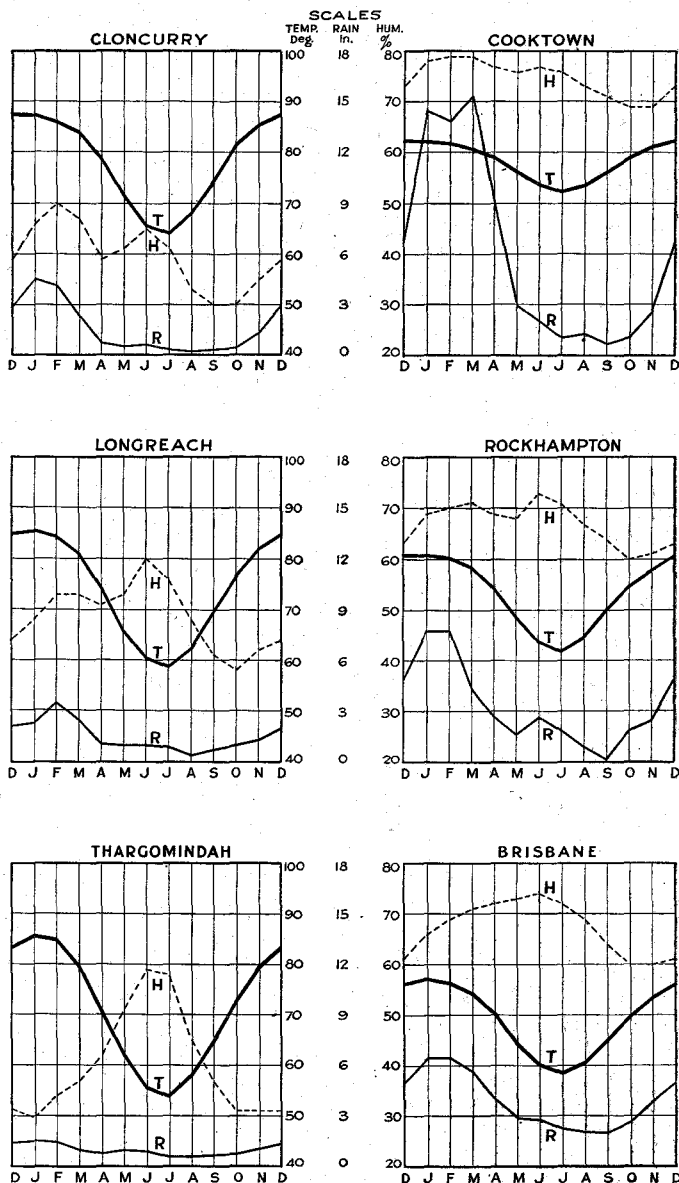
1. TWO NORTHERN STATIONS.

Period.	Cloncurry (Inland).					Cooktown (Coastal).				
	Rainfall.		Mean Temperature.		Mean Humidity 9 a.m. 1937.	Rainfall.		Mean Temperature.		Mean Humidity 9 a.m. 1937.
	1937.	Average.	1937.	Average.		1937.	Average.	1937.	Average.	
	In.	In.	Deg.	Deg.	%	In.	In.	Deg.	Deg.	%
January	2.85	4.46	88.4	87.5	43	12.66	14.41	83.2	82.1	81
Feb. . .	2.48	4.08	87.3	86.1	42	9.24	13.72	82.5	81.7	81
March..	5.82	2.38	81.3	83.8	44	17.75	15.30	80.8	80.6	80
April ..	..	0.71	75.0	78.6	26	2.12	8.77	77.6	78.9	74
May ..	..	0.47	71.2	71.4	29	0.62	2.81	76.2	76.3	68
June ..	2.78	0.64	61.3	65.7	46	0.03	1.99	73.2	73.7	74
July ..	..	0.32	63.7	64.2	37	1.12	0.96	71.0	72.3	71
August	0.03	0.15	68.1	68.4	31	0.52	1.19	72.2	73.5	66
Sept. . .	..	0.30	74.7	74.7	21	0.47	0.57	76.2	76.1	68
October	0.18	0.44	81.7	81.7	18	0.75	1.03	78.4	79.0	68
Nov. . .	0.03	1.27	86.0	85.8	32	1.27	2.50	80.0	81.0	65
Dec. . .	0.29	2.88	90.5	87.8	27	2.64	6.57	82.5	82.3	71
Year	14.46	18.10	77.4	78.0	33	49.19	69.82	77.8	78.1	72

2. TWO CENTRAL STATIONS.

Period.	Longreach (Inland).					Rockhampton (Coastal).				
	Rainfall.		Mean Temperature.		Mean Humidity 9 a.m. 1937.	Rainfall.		Mean Temperature.		Mean Humidity 9 a.m. 1937.
	1937.	Average.	1937.	Average.		1937.	Average.	1937.	Average.	
	In.	In.	Deg.	Deg.	%	In.	In.	Deg.	Deg.	%
January	0.74	2.15	89.0	85.7	43	3.85	7.60	82.7	80.8	66
Feb. . .	4.31	3.42	83.9	84.4	52	10.63	7.75	79.1	80.1	72
March..	6.09	2.48	77.7	80.8	54	7.37	4.36	78.0	78.4	76
April ..	..	0.95	70.7	74.1	43	1.58	2.53	72.2	74.4	60
May ..	..	0.89	66.6	66.1	40	0.09	1.59	70.4	68.8	71
June ..	0.79	0.86	57.0	60.2	59	1.60	2.57	62.1	63.8	67
July ..	0.38	0.78	59.2	58.7	49	1.89	1.77	62.6	62.0	71
August	0.22	0.27	63.5	62.4	43	0.29	0.81	64.6	64.7	70
Sept. . .	..	0.59	70.3	69.6	36	..	1.29	70.6	70.0	60
October	0.06	0.91	79.4	77.0	28	2.27	1.78	76.8	75.0	63
Nov. . .	1.57	1.16	84.8	82.0	40	3.01	2.44	78.5	78.0	66
Dec. . .	0.17	1.88	88.1	85.0	33	3.24	4.79	82.4	80.6	62
Year	14.33	16.34	74.2	73.8	43	35.82	39.28	73.3	73.1	67

Meteorology for Typical Stations



The above graphs show, for six typical stations, average monthly mean temperature (T) average monthly rainfall (R) : and average monthly mean 9 a.m. humidity (H). Figures for 1937 are shown on pages 4 and 6.

3. TWO SOUTHERN STATIONS.

Period.	Thargomindah (Inland).					Brisbane (Coastal).				
	Rainfall.		Mean Temperature.		Mean Humidity 9 a.m. 1937.	Rainfall.		Mean Temperature.		Mean Humidity 9 a.m. 1937.
	1937.	Average.	1937.	Average.		1937.	Average.	1937.	Average.	
	In.	In.	Deg.	Deg.	%	In.	In.	Deg.	Deg.	%
January	0.10	1.44	85.6	85.8	36	1.57	6.38	78.9	77.2	58
Feb. . .	0.87	1.36	83.0	85.0	48	5.25	6.33	75.2	76.5	66
March. .	0.04	0.83	79.1	79.6	48	7.26	5.62	74.1	74.3	73
April . .	..	0.73	68.4	70.5	43	0.92	3.78	69.2	70.2	63
May . . .	..	0.84	62.0	61.8	41	0.25	2.71	65.3	64.5	67
June . .	0.51	0.83	53.0	55.5	67	0.73	2.68	59.2	60.2	66
July . . .	..	0.48	53.4	54.0	50	1.15	2.22	59.1	58.6	70
August	0.27	0.50	59.3	58.1	43	1.40	1.95	60.8	60.6	69
Sept. . .	0.07	0.54	65.9	65.0	27	0.20	2.00	66.1	65.3	56
October	..	0.73	75.3	72.8	29	3.59	2.57	72.0	69.9	57
Nov. . .	0.05	1.01	82.5	79.5	31	7.94	3.80	71.6	73.4	68
Dec. . .	0.07	1.30	86.5	83.3	21	4.53	4.89	76.4	76.2	65
Year	1.98	10.59	71.2	70.9	40	34.79	44.93	69.0	68.9	65

The following table gives more detailed information of weather conditions in Brisbane during 1937. The year's rainfall of 34.8 inches was an improvement on the dry conditions of 1936, when 21.8 inches were recorded, but it was still well below the annual average of 45.0 inches for 85 years ending 1936.

METEOROLOGY, BRISBANE, 1937.

Month.	Mean Barometer a 9 a.m.	Shade Temperature.					Rainfall.		
		Mean.	Absolute Maximum.	Absolute Minimum.	Mean Maximum.	Mean Minimum.	Total.	Wet Days.	Average for 85 years.
	In.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	In.	No.	In.
January . .	29.84	78.9	96.3	63.9	87.5	70.3	1.57	5	6.44
February . .	29.94	75.2	97.4	63.2	82.5	67.8	5.25	12	6.34
March . . .	30.01	74.1	96.5	62.7	81.8	66.4	7.26	12	5.60
April . . .	30.02	69.2	85.4	54.2	79.2	59.3	0.92	7	3.81
May	30.10	65.3	83.8	48.8	75.5	55.1	0.25	5	2.74
June	30.07	59.2	71.0	42.8	67.4	51.0	0.73	8	2.71
July	30.27	59.1	76.6	42.4	68.2	49.9	1.15	13	2.23
August . . .	30.17	60.8	78.2	43.7	69.8	51.8	1.40	11	1.96
September .	30.19	66.1	86.5	46.1	76.6	55.5	0.20	1	2.02
October . . .	30.02	72.0	99.1	58.1	81.5	62.5	3.59	8	2.54
November . .	30.02	71.6	100.5	58.4	78.9	64.4	7.94	17	3.75
December . .	29.88	76.4	93.6	62.6	84.8	68.0	4.53	14	4.90
Year	30.04	69.0	100.5	42.4	77.8	60.2	34.79	113	45.04

a Mean Atmospheric Pressure corrected to 32° F. Mean Sea Level and Standard Gravity

3. ECONOMIC HISTORY.

The economic foundations of Queensland, as of New South Wales, were established by the discovery of its inland pastoral resources. From the short convict period, 1824-1840, little more of permanent value was derived than the establishment of Brisbane as the capital. In 1847 the town of Gladstone was founded as another penal settlement, and because of its harbour it was to have been the capital of "North Australia," but this was an even briefer episode. The continuing history is a record of an overflow of adventurous squatters spreading from New South Wales to the Darling Downs, over the central highlands, and to the north and west. Later a similar wave of miners overflowed from the "gold rush," exploited rich areas scattered from Gympie to the far North, and established incidentally the towns of Rockhampton and Townsville as the chief ports and commercial centres for the Central and Northern districts. More intensive settlement in the Brisbane hinterland was promoted by the existence of pine timber.

During the twenty years before Queensland became a separate colony practically the whole of its productive territory had been explored and occupied. Progress had been remarkably rapid despite natural obstacles, occasional droughts and floods, conflicts with aborigines, shortage of labour, and primitive transport conditions. When Burketown was visited by a trading vessel in 1865 the first stage of economic development was virtually completed.

Separation. The Fifties saw the establishment of the colonies with their own systems of government. Both before and after separation from New South Wales there was agitation to include the Northern Rivers districts of New South Wales in the new colony of Queensland.

Later, and until Australian Federation became a probability, there were recurrent demands for a separate colony in the North. The tropical area had as much reason for separation as had the sub-tropical in 1859. Its labour problems were more serious and seemed to require coloured labour. Convicts were not available, Chinese had been found too expensive, and the aborigines were too few or too hostile. In 1863 Towns introduced Kanakas from the South Sea Islands, and as the sugar industry spread northwards their numbers increased. Some 57,000 were transported to Queensland during the colonial period, but the procedure was a century behind its time.

The merits of further territorial division were confused by this issue, by the absence of a single dominating centre for the whole of the area, and by demands from the central district for separation from both north and south. The chief results were to establish three distinct railway systems, and to increase the volume of public works.

Details of the separation in 1859 and of divisions of the State are given in Chapter 2. Queensland was granted representative government with a liberal franchise at once, and proceeded immediately with an active policy of public development. In the first seven years the population increased four-fold, and reached its first 100,000 in 1868.

The Sixties: Development commenced at too rapid a pace for continuity. The Government was active in public works and in promoting agriculture and immigration. A railway from Ipswich to Grandchester was opened in 1865. Land sales provided revenue and expansion was general. Bank and other loans to pastoralists increased rapidly, and total bank advances increased four-fold in five years to over £2 millions in 1865. In 1866 government loan expenditure was £965,346; a prodigious figure for the population at the time. Over £3 millions were borrowed in London.

In 1866 a London failure precipitated a crisis. Works had to be curtailed, and there was a march of unemployed. Emergency finance was instituted, Treasury bills and notes both being used but with indifferent success. Loan expenditure, which had averaged £686,000 per year for four years to 1867, fell to £117,000 in 1869.

Recovery was assisted by the discovery of the Gympie gold field in 1867, and although a drought period supervened, during which large areas were forfeited, the decade ended with very great achievement. In 1870 the wool produced had increased from 5 to 38 million lb., sheep from 3½ to 8 millions, and cattle to over a million. The area under crop was 52,200 acres, of which 14,700 were under cotton, and 6,300 under sugar, which was over £30 per ton in 1868 and 1869. Cotton had been stimulated by high prices due to the American Civil War, and its substantial production at that time continued for a period of seven years.

The Seventies: The early Seventies were years of recovery and consolidation, and throughout this period alluvial mining became relatively more important. Charters Towers and other new fields were developing. From 1874 the gold production exceeded £1 million a year in value and both copper and tin made important additions. Some 11,500 farming selections were sold on the Darling Downs, covering an area of 4½ million acres, and rich scrub lands were cleared and occupied for sugar and other cultivation as coastal settlement spread northward from Brisbane. The legislature was much occupied with efforts to increase farming more rapidly, and although there was much disappointment, the area under crop rose to 114,000 acres. Sugar expanded, was checked by "rust" and low prices, but increased again. Bundaberg and Mackay had been established. The cattle industry made great progress, the number increasing to 3 millions, but sheep and wool production declined. Pastoral tenures were insecure until the end of this period, and squatters in the nearer areas were under constant challenge.

Prosperity had returned by 1874, and the credit of the Government having been rehabilitated, loan expenditures again increased, and exceeded £2 millions during the last two years of the decade. By 1880, 637 miles of railway had been constructed at a cost of £5½ millions. In four years the Government had borrowed £5 millions, and it was estimated that £3 millions had been invested privately from external sources. Boom conditions were again developing, especially in Brisbane, where the adult male population is said to have increased 50 per cent. in the three years to 1881.

The Eighties: These were Boom years in Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia. In five years their Governments spent £37 millions of loan funds. This represents a rate of expansion which has never since been equalled. It was estimated that in the same period £12 millions were invested in Queensland on private account. In 1886 Government loan expenditure was over £2 millions, a figure not reached again for twenty-five years. In the ten years this expenditure totalled £15 millions. Railway mileage increased from 637 to 2,664. Treasury deficits were substantial, despite large revenue from land sales, and the debt charges were heavy, but current production was increasing so rapidly that they seemed of little moment. The population increased by as many people during this ten years as in the nineteen years that followed.

The invention of refrigeration gave a new impetus to the cattle industry, and the export of frozen beef became another subject of Queensland pioneering. Cattle increased by 76 per cent. At the same time, artesian bores were multiplied, and sheep more than doubled, increasing from 7 to 18 millions. The cumulative effect was not reached until 1892, when the numbers of sheep reached 21 millions, a figure above the average since then, and a peak not again reached until 1913. Wool production was 123 million lb. in the same year, and did not achieve the same volume again until 1909.

The area of alienated land increased from $4\frac{1}{2}$ to $10\frac{1}{2}$ million acres during the ten years, and the area under crop doubled. The price of sugar was high in the early Eighties, and large areas of suitable land were sold, the Colonial Sugar Refining Company entering the field on a large scale. The price fell again and the use of Kanaka labour under the plantation system was discouraged; nevertheless the area under sugar rose from 20,200 to 51,000 acres and extended from Nerang to Mossman.

The discovery and exploitation of Mount Morgan added further drama to a picturesque period, and the annual value of gold production, which had fallen, rose again and began to exceed £2 millions.

There was a prolonged drought in the middle of this period but it scarcely checked the ardours of expansion, and it was followed by excellent seasons. At the time, money was pouring out to Australia. Queensland bank advances increased in the ten years from £4 millions to £17 millions.

During this period the British consumption and investment markets were at their peaks of expansion. It was the hey-day of the Victorian era. In Queensland the time was notable for the rival political personalities of McIlwraith and Griffith, comparable in their more limited field to their older contemporaries in England, Disraeli and Gladstone. McIlwraith almost succeeded in a scheme for private land-grant railways on a huge scale, and his attempted annexation of New Guinea may have had bad luck because Gladstone was in power at the time. Griffith, the Liberal Leader and future Chief Justice of Australia, was among other things responsible for restraints on coloured labour immigration, and for the beginnings of regulation in the sugar industry and in employment generally.

The period was notable also for trade union activity and a ferment of political ideas. The Shearers' Union was founded and grew to strength. The vagaries of immigration policy assisted to promote organised discontent. In 1883, for example, there was a net immigration of 34,370 persons, a record never since approached. Although "works" were booming a drought followed and there was great distress. Village settlements were attempted to relieve the unemployed, but without success. William Lane, who in 1893 founded the ill-fated "New Australia" communist settlement in Paraguay, became the intellectual leader of the new radical thought and exercised an influence over the course of Queensland opinion not less powerful than that of the statesmen above mentioned. In 1885 the colony became the third largest in population.

The Nineties: Catastrophe overtook the colony in the early Nineties. The shearers' and maritime strikes of 1891 were themselves disasters, and they coincided with a general slump throughout Australia, following the collapse of the boom. Not only was public borrowing checked but the lavish flow of private funds stopped suddenly. In 1889 a Queensland loan of £2½ millions had been over-subscribed in London, but in 1891 for a loan of the same amount, £1 million of which was for repayment of old debt, only £300,000 was offered. Brisbane felt the effects most severely. Although the seasons continued to be excellent 1892 was a bad year. In February, 1893, the capital was devastated by floods, and later in the year bank failures brought further desolation. Once again Treasury bills and notes were both brought into use in desperate efforts to save the situation. Government loan expenditures, which had averaged £1½ millions a year, fell from lack of funds until the total in 1894 was only £185,000.

Meanwhile the boom in the pastoral industries was checked by influences other than droughts. Export prices had been falling slowly since the early Seventies, and with more acceleration in the late Eighties. Wool had been stable at a little over 12d. per lb. from 1875 to 1885; after which it fell to about 9d. but without causing any check to expansion. Large capital investments were made, and artesian bores were increased. However, the slump of the Nineties was of oversea origin and markets contracted. The price of wool fell steadily to 6½d. in 1894, and export prices generally were only about half of what they had been twenty years previously.

The cattle industry had commenced the decade with rapid expansion, and three large freezing works were established. Meat exports were exceeding £1 million a year after 1894. In that year the numbers of cattle exceeded 7 millions, a figure attained only once since that time—in 1921, after the stimulus of war prices. In 1900 the number of cattle was only 4 millions. While low prices, and in later years drought, were in part responsible, a serious menace developed in the spread from the Northern Territory of the cattle tick, which swept over Queensland during the Nineties. At this time also, prickly-pear was becoming a serious pest.

By the middle of the Nineties the general depression in finance and employment had spent its force. The credit of the colony had again revived, and public works expenditures were renewed at a more modest level of about £1 million a year. There were Treasury surpluses instead of heavy deficits. In 1895 the Government was able to borrow £1¼ millions in London at 3½ per cent. at over par, and the loan was over-subscribed five times. By 1897 the colony was enjoying a sober prosperity, with better export prices. However the recovery was short-lived, for 1898 commenced a prolonged and devastating drought lasting for five years, at the end of which the sheep population had fallen to only one-third of the peak numbers of the early Nineties.

In spite of these disasters the colony progressed, especially in the central and northern districts. Gold production had gone on steadily at over £2 millions a year, and coal production increased. Agriculture expanded, the total area under crop doubling to 457,000 acres. Dairying and fruit-growing became important. Sugar suffered a set-back in 1894 which accelerated the transition from plantation to farm cultivation based on central mills. Better seasons and prices in the late Nineties took the value of sugar exports to over £1 million in 1898 and again in 1899. The wheat yield exceeded a million bushels in both 1897 and 1900. The population reached the half-million total in the first year of the new century.

Australian Federation: Queensland had been prominent in the preliminary conferences, and continued to be so in Commonwealth counsels. The State was nationally-minded and consideration of common defence and the growth of national political parties overcame geographical differences. Moreover Queensland had much to gain from the free trade market of the continent.

The Kanaka controversy was decided immediately in favour of "White Australia." About 60,000 islanders had been introduced, but mortality had been very high, and probably at no time did their numbers much exceed 10,000. The older established were allowed to remain, but in 1906 the remainder, numbering 3,642, were returned to their islands.

The effects of Federation on the economic structure of Queensland have been gradual but far-reaching. Its interstate trade has become larger than its overseas trade. The protected and more stable Australian market has promoted the expansion of farm production, notably of sugar, fruit, cotton, maize, and sundry smaller crops, e.g., peanuts. On the other hand Queensland, in common with the other outlying States, has not shared in the greatly increased manufacturing production of Australia as much as the central States of New South Wales and Victoria. Queensland factory employment has remained fairly stable in proportion to population. The growth of sugar, meat, and dairy factory processing has increased factory employment, but in industries exposed to competition from the central States there has been some decline relative to population. The

financial stability of the State has been greatly increased, especially since the Financial Agreement of 1928, under which loan expenditures are provided chiefly from Commonwealth borrowings over the whole of Australia.

The First Decade: The century opened in the middle of the longest and most disastrous drought ever experienced. The whole of Australia was affected and Queensland suffered severely. The production of wool fell to 42 million lb. in 1902, and for the five years 1900 to 1904 averaged only 60 million lb. per year. In the same period the numbers of sheep averaged only 9½ millions, and of cattle 3½ millions. Dairy production fell by half. There was a net emigration of 10,000 persons from Queensland from 1902 to 1907. During four years additional houses in Queensland averaged only 520 per year. Even after the drought ended the seasons fluctuated considerably. After the two great disasters of the "crash" and the long drought, there was a period of caution. Government loan expenditures averaged only £372,000 a year for three years after the great drought, and revenue surpluses became the rule instead of deficits. The total loan expenditure for the ten years was only £9 millions (as compared with £15 millions in the Eighties) of which £3 millions were spent in the last two years. Philp was Premier during the most difficult years, to 1903.

Gold production was at its peak during the drought, but began to decline after 1903. Copper increased temporarily as gold declined. Pearl-
ing was also at its peak as the century began. The area under crop increased to 606,000 acres in 1909 as farming steadily progressed, although this area in 1902 was only 275,000 acres. In 1910 the area rose to 667,000 acres. In that year the sugar acreage was 140,000 and the tonnage of sugar reached 210,000. The value of sugar exports to the other States had averaged nearly £1½ millions a year from 1904 onwards. Interstate trade statistics were discontinued after 1909.

The Central district and its railway system were linked by rail with the South in 1903. Kidston came into power in 1906 and achieved fame on the rising tide of optimism and prosperity. In 1910 Parliament authorised an immense programme of railway construction, most of which has not been proceeded with. In 1911 the University was opened.

Pre-War: Another period of boom was developing between 1908 and the war in 1914. During the five years ended in 1913 net immigration totalled 51,000 persons. In 1912, 7,800 additional dwellings were recorded, and in 1913, 9,400. Government loan expenditures were high, averaging £2½ millions a year after 1910. Over a period of six years to 1913 1,466 miles of additional railway had been opened. There had been a run of good seasons and prices were rising. Sheep exceeded 20 millions for five successive years to 1914, when their numbers were over 23 millions, and 155 million lb. of wool were produced. The wool figure was not again equalled until 1929. In 1913 oversea exports had risen from £8 millions to £12 millions. Gold production was still exceeding £1 million per year and the annual value of all minerals was close on £4 millions. In four years the area under crop had increased by 141,000 acres (23 per cent.) and dairying was growing fast. Factory employees in 1913 totalled 42,000.

A tramway strike in Brisbane in 1912 marked in dramatic fashion the revival of trade union strength and the conflict between old and new ideas in employment relations. In 1915 a Labour Government was returned to power and continued in office until 1929. There had been fifteen Labour members elected in 1893, and a short-lived Labour Government in 1899.

Effects of the War: During and just after the war years the seasons were less favourable, droughts prevailing in 1915 and 1916 (when sheep fell below 16 millions), and again in 1919. Prickly-pear was spreading rapidly, and by 1924 had infested 26 million acres. Wool and meat production were at lower levels and mineral production declined, but the values of production and of exports increased substantially under the influence of steeply rising prices. Government loan expenditure continued on the same scale as before, the coastal railway being pushed forward for reasons of defence. Between 1913 and 1920, 1,073 miles of railway were added.

Three main economic effects of causes incidental to the war may be noted. The rise in prices, which reached its peak at the end of 1920, established a price level about 60 per cent. above the pre-war level, and so reduced the burden of old debt. The pre-war public debt of about £50 millions remained at the same figure, while, in terms of the same money, the income upon which it was charged rose with the higher price level. The asset values increased with other capital values, and substantial additions could be made to the public debt without increasing its real burden.

Labour and wage regulation comprise a second group of effects, arising from the same far-reaching cause. The effects on wage-earners stimulated a development already well advanced.

Both of these general effects were common throughout Australia. The third group of effects arose from the war control of certain commodities. This was widespread in Queensland, notably over wool, beef, and sugar. The example of sugar was a potent force making for the extension of marketing control.

The enthusiasm and vigour of the response to these and other influences are illustrated by an official book published in 1918 entitled "Socialism at Work." State Enterprises were promoted at the time, and included cattle stations and timber mills. These were sold at a later date, and sugar mills were handed over to private co-operative control, but the general policy then started has continued and its scope can be ascertained in these pages.

Post War: The process of adaptation was assisted by increased loan expenditures, which reached their record to date in 1920 at a figure of £5½ millions, and continued at an average of over £4 millions until 1927-28. This was a period of development and expansion throughout Australia. Severe droughts prevailed again in 1926 and 1927, but in the intervening years the State was very prosperous. Sheep once again exceeded 20 millions in 1925 and cattle numbered 6½ millions in that year. At that time wool production was around 140 million lb. Prices were high, wool exports were valued at £13 millions in 1925-26, and total

oversea exports reached a peak of over £23 millions. Factory employees reached their record of over 50,000 in 1926. In the four years 1924 to 1927 net immigration was 40,000 and 22,000 dwellings were added.

The State had not recovered from the droughts to these high levels when the world depression commenced in 1929. Loan expenditures had decreased in 1928-29 as railway programmes were being completed. In ten years 1,000 miles had been added, and the scrub lands of the north had been partially developed. Loan expenditure in 1928-29 was £3½ millions. It fell to £1,163,000 in 1931-32. The story of the depression years is summarised at the end of this chapter. The seasons were on the whole remarkably good during those years, and wool production reached an unprecedented average of 184 million lb. in 1931, 1932 and 1933, while the numbers of sheep exceeded 20 millions for a period of six years, until the drought of 1935. Prickly-pear had been conquered, and over 17 million acres had been re-settled.

During the war the sugar growers had been paid less than the world price for their product and an embargo was placed on export. An embargo on imports has continued since, and to recompense them for their war-time treatment the sugar growers in 1920 were given a price of £30 6s. 8d. per ton for three years. So embarrassing were the consequences that by 1929 certain restrictions were accepted on sugar admitted to share in the home price. The acreage increased to 250,000 by 1924 and now exceeds 300,000.

Cotton commenced its present career about 1922. Bananas reached their peak in 1928. Wheat achieved a yield of 5 million bushels in 1930, and has occupied over 200,000 acres since 1927. The total area of Queensland under crops reached a million acres in 1924 and has doubled since the war.

Despite the post-war prices, mining production fell away. After 1925, and from 1926 to 1929, it averaged only £1½ millions per year, most of which was locally consumed coal. By 1933 the £2 million figure had been recovered as Mount Isa silver-lead made its large contributions, and the high price of gold revived gold mining. Timber was an important by-product of the northern farm settlements.

A leading feature of the post-war period has been the stimulus to farm production given by high tariff protection, by marketing organisation, by State assistance in many forms, and by extensions of the differential "home price" method of assisting exports. Sugar, cotton, maize, and bananas are among such products specially suited to the climatic conditions of the State, and for which the Australian-wide market was available, but Queensland has also shared fully in the general increase in dairying. Protection (in the form of tariff preference and quotas) has become an important element for exports to the British market.

During recent years there have been increasing applications of science to rural industries and the processing of their products. The efficiency of the sugar and dairying industries has increased greatly, and the cattle industry is in the early stages of transition from frozen to chilled beef to meet the demands of the British market.

4. 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, cheese, meat), Maryborough (butter, timber), Bundaberg (sugar, rum), Gladstone (sugar, wool, meat), Rockhampton (gold, hides, wool, meat), Mackay (sugar), Bowen (coal, salt, meat), Townsville (sugar, silver-lead, meat), Cairns (sugar, timber, copper), Thursday Island (pearl and trochus shell, bêche-de-mer). Most of the direct overseas imports arrive at Brisbane; but large shipments of exports are made overseas from Townsville, Gladstone, and Rockhampton, and smaller amounts from Cairns, Mackay and Bowen.

The extensive State railway system (shown on the map on page 154) 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 air transport is increasing.

External trade is relatively large, as natural resources depend greatly on external markets. The larger volume of exports is sold overseas, and, except wool, chiefly in Great Britain. The larger volume of imports is purchased in Australia, chiefly of goods manufactured in the central States. Information is given in the pages dealing with trade.

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

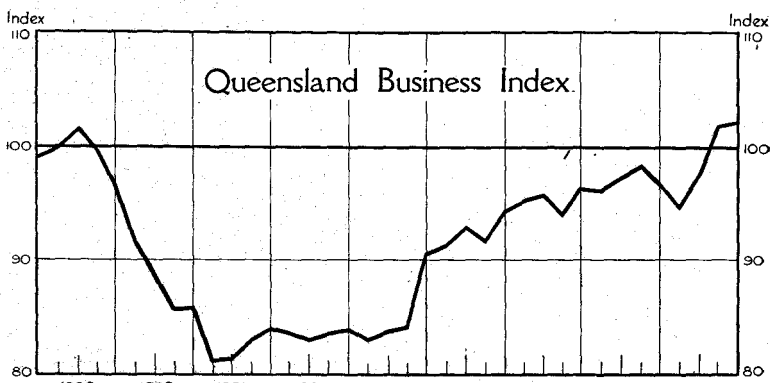
5. THE TREND OF BUSINESS AND PROSPERITY.

The graphs on the next page tell the story of adversity and recovery in recent years, and the relevant statistics are given on page 302. Share price indexes and bond interest rates are given on pages 303-4.

The decline was part of the general Australian experience. The direct loss of overseas income from loans and the slump in world prices had cumulative effects throughout trade and industry. Queensland suffered the indirect effects less than the States more dependent on manufactures, but the deterioration was general. Government expenditures were partially maintained through emergency (Treasury bill) expansions of Commonwealth Bank credit, but the situation had adverse effects on business confidence. As unemployment increased wage rates were reduced, and in 1931 drastic "cuts" were made in Government expenditures. The flow of spending from emergency credit was reduced, but business confidence recovered, and by 1932 stability had been achieved at a low level. Five years of recovery followed, stimulated by public works expenditure. A recession in the rate of improvement, caused by drought in South Eastern Queensland in the early months of 1937, has subsequently been recovered. Employment was restored, both directly and by increasing demand for the products of private enterprise.

Export prices rose generally during 1936, and early in 1937 were still on the up-grade. For some months sterling prices were within 10 per cent. of full recovery, while in Australian currency they were above "par." (See page 193.) These prices, however, declined during the second half of 1937 and for 1938 Queensland is depending on the effects of a good season and the particular prosperity of the British market to sustain export income.

With the exception of March rains which benefited most areas, the early part of 1937 was very dry. These dry conditions continued until November when good rainfalls were recorded in many areas. Further good falls early in January established generally satisfactory prospects for the farming and pastoral communities, but the Darling Downs are now dry again. Sugar production will be less than the 1937 record, because of rainfall deficiencies in the Far North during the autumn.



The Business Index is a weighted average of nine individual indexes covering banking, trade, traffic, building, and employment. It expresses conditions as percentages of the pre-depression level and is adjusted for increasing population and for price movements. Unemployment insurance contributions are the chief data for the employment percentages, which include the full-time equivalent of relief work.

Chapter 2.—GOVERNMENT.

1. SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT.

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

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

Local and Special authorities operate under legislation of the Queensland Parliament. Particulars of the various State departments and their activities are outlined in subsequent pages.

GOVERNORS OF QUEENSLAND.

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

The Executive Government of the State is as follows:—

THE GOVERNOR.

His Excellency Colonel The Right Honorable Sir Leslie Orme Wilson,
G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.M.G., D.S.O.
(First Appointed 13th June, 1932.)

or

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

Sir James William Blair, K.C.M.G.

and

THE STATE MINISTRY.

Premier and Chief Secretary.
Hon. William Forgan Smith, LL.D.

Secretary for Public Lands.
Hon. Percy Pease.

Secretary for Labour and Industry.
Hon. Maurice Patrick Hynes.

Attorney-General.
Hon. John Mullan.

Secretary for Agriculture and Stock.
Hon. Frank William Bulecock.

Treasurer.
Hon. Frank Arthur Cooper.

Secretary for Health and Home Affairs.
Hon. Edward Michael Hanlon.

Secretary for Mines.
Hon. Thomas Andrew Foley.

Secretary for Public Works and Public Instruction.
Hon. Henry Adam Bruce.

Minister for Transport.
Hon. John Dash.

The Leaders of the various Governments of Queensland, since separation from New South Wales, are shown on the next page.

The Premiership of Queensland has been occupied as follows:—

PREMIERS OF QUEENSLAND.

Sir R. G. W. Herbert	From 10th December, 1859, to 1st February, 1866.
Hon. A. Macalister ..	From 1st February, 1866, to 20th July, 1866.
Sir R. G. W. Herbert	From 20th July, 1866, to 7th August, 1866.
Hon. A. Macalister ..	From 7th August, 1866, to 15th August, 1867.
Sir R. R. Mackenzie ..	From 15th August, 1867, to 25th November, 1868.
Sir C. Lilley	From 25th November, 1868, to 3rd May, 1870.
Sir A. H. Palmer ..	From 3rd May, 1870, to 8th January, 1874.
Hon. A. Macalister ..	From 8th January, 1874, to 5th June, 1876.
Hon. G. Thorn	From 5th June, 1876, to 8th March, 1877.
Hon. J. Douglas ..	From 8th March, 1877, to 21st January, 1879.
Sir T. Mellwraith ..	From 21st January, 1879, to 13th November, 1883.
Sir S. W. Griffith ..	From 13th November, 1883, to 13th June, 1888.
Sir T. Mellwraith ..	From 13th June, 1888, to 30th November, 1888.
Hon. B. D. Morehead	From 30th November, 1888, to 12th August, 1890.
Sir S. W. Griffith ..	From 12th August, 1890, to 27th March, 1893.
Sir T. Mellwraith ..	From 27th March, 1893, to 27th October, 1893.
Sir H. M. Nelson ..	From 27th October, 1893, to 13th April, 1898.
Hon. T. J. Byrnes ..	From 13th April, 1898, to 27th September, 1898.
Sir J. R. Dickson ..	From 1st October, 1898, to 1st December, 1899.
Hon. A. Dawson ..	From 1st December, 1899, to 7th December, 1899.
Hon. R. Philp	From 7th December, 1899, to 17th September, 1903.
Sir A. Morgan	From 17th September, 1903, to 19th January, 1906.
Hon. W. Kidston ..	From 19th January, 1906, to 19th November, 1907.
Hon. R. Philp	From 19th November, 1907, to 18th February, 1908.
Hon. W. Kidston ..	From 18th February, 1908, to 7th February, 1911.
Hon. D. F. Denham ..	From 7th February, 1911, to 1st June, 1915.
Hon. T. J. Ryan ..	From 1st June, 1915, to 21st October, 1919.
Hon. E. G. Theodore	From 21st October, 1919, to 26th February, 1925.
Hon. W. N. Gillies ..	From 26th February, 1925, to 22nd October, 1925.
Hon. W. McCormack	From 22nd October, 1925, to 11th May, 1929.
Hon. A. E. Moore ..	From 11th May, 1929, to 11th June, 1932.
Hon. W. Forgan Smith	From 11th June, 1932.

2. THE STATE PARLIAMENT.

The 28th Parliament of Queensland was elected on the 2nd April, 1938, for three years. There were 582,711 persons on the rolls of the 59 contested electorates, and 539,037 or 92.5 per cent. of them voted.

Forty-two Labour, twelve United Country, four United Australia, and one Protestant Labour Party members were elected, while two Labour, and one United Country Party were returned unopposed.

The following table shows the members of the Legislative Assembly, together with name, area, and enrolment of each electorate.

MEMBERS OF THE STATE PARLIAMENT.

Speaker—Hon. G. Pollock.*Chairman of Committees*—E. J. Hanson.

NOTE. The asterisks indicate members of the Government Party.

Electorate.	Place of Nomination.	Area in Square Miles.	Number of Persons Qualified to Vote. <i>a</i>	Member.
<i>Metropolitan (20 Electorates).</i>				
Baroona ..	Petrie Terrace ..	2.1	10,107	*Power, W.
Brisbane ..	Brisbane ..	1.5	9,963	*Mann, J. H.
Bulimba ..	Bulimba ..	12.4	10,500	*Marriott, G. H.
Buranda ..	Buranda ..	2.1	10,962	*Hanson, E. J.
Enoggera ..	Alderley ..	12.5	11,052	*Taylor, G. C.
Fortitude Valley	Fortitude Val. ..	2.2	9,987	*Brassington, S. J.
Hamilton ..	Hamilton ..	2.7	10,286	Russell, H. M.
Ithaca ..	Rosalie ..	3.3	10,984	*Hanlon, Hon. E. M.
Kelvin Grove ..	Ashgrove ..	3.2	10,849	Morris, G. A.
Kurilpa ..	West End ..	1.7	10,796	*Copley, P. K.
Logan ..	Coorparoo ..	8.7	11,584	*Brown, J. I.
Maree ..	East Brisbane ..	2.2	10,468	*King, W. T.
Merthyr ..	New Farm ..	1.6	10,832	*Keogh, J. P.
Nundah ..	Nundah ..	33.9	10,919	*Hayes, J. V.
Oxley ..	Graceville ..	76	11,304	Nimmo, T.
Sandgate ..	Sandgate ..	38.7	10,531	*Hislop, R. W.
South Brisbane ..	South Brisbane ..	2.5	11,117	*Gair, V. C.
Toowong ..	Toowong ..	95	10,500	Massey, H.
Windsor ..	Woolloowin ..	2.2	10,645	*Williams, H.
Wynnum ..	Wynnum ..	155	11,939	Dart, W. L.
<i>Southern (23 Electorates).</i>				
Albert ..	Southport ..	677	10,023	Plunkett, T. F.
Aubigny ..	Oakey ..	2,464	8,983	Moore, Hon. A. E.
Bremer ..	Ipswich ..	233	9,256	*Cooper, Hon. F. A.
Bundaberg ..	Bundaberg ..	370	10,442	*McLean, B.
Carnarvon ..	Stanthorpe ..	7,864	8,830	*Hilton, P. J. R.
Coorooora ..	Cooroy ..	1,313	9,640	Walker, H. F.
Cunningham ..	Clifton ..	3,122	8,841	Deacon, W. A.
Dalby ..	Dalby ..	14,567	10,218	*Slessar, A. R.
E. Toowoomba ..	E. Toowoomba ..	197	9,509	Yeates, H.
Fassifern ..	Beaudesert ..	1,890	9,679	Müller, A. G.
Gympie ..	Gympie ..	476	7,610	*Dunstan, T.
Ipswich ..	Ipswich ..	6.1	10,083	*Gledson, D. A.
Isis ..	Childers ..	7,074	8,680	Brand, W. A.
Maranoa ..	Roma ..	26,620	8,803	*Conroy, C. W.
Maryborough ..	Maryborough ..	440	9,801	*Farrell, D.
Murrumbidgee ..	Caboolture ..	966	9,919	Nicklin, G. F. R.
Nanango ..	Kingaroy ..	3,149	9,282	Edwards, J. B.
Stanley ..	Esk ..	2,424	9,105	MacDonald, D.
Toowoomba ..	Toowoomba ..	5.7	10,967	*Duggan, J. E.
Warrego ..	Charleville ..	92,090	8,417	*Bedford, R.
Warwick ..	Warwick ..	1,697	9,635	*Healy, J. J. O'C.
West Moreton ..	Laidley ..	1,361	8,670	Maher, E. B.
Wide Bay ..	Goomeri ..	4,457	8,925	Clayton, E. H. C.

a As at date of election, 2nd April, 1938.

MEMBERS OF THE STATE PARLIAMENT—*continued.*

Electorate.	Place of Nomination.	Area in Square Miles.	Number of Persons Qualified to vote. <i>a</i>	Member.
<i>Central (9 Electorates).</i>				
Barcoo ..	Blackall ..	47,573	7,491	*Bulcock, Hon. F. W.
Fitzroy ..	Allenstown ..	265	10,225	*Clark, J.
Gregory ..	Winton ..	129,640	7,317	*Pollock, Hon. G.
Keppel ..	Lake's Creek	7,214	8,909	Daniel, D. J. M.
Mackay ..	Mackay ..	97	10,157	*Smith, Hon. W. F. L.L.D.
Mirani ..	Mirani ..	7,970	9,776	*Walsh, E. J.
Normanby ..	Emerald ..	37,518	8,606	*Foley, Hon. T. A.
Port Curtis ..	Gladstone ..	7,569	10,365	*Williams, T. L.
Rockhampton	Rockhampton	6.6	10,718	*Larcombe, J.
<i>Northern (10 Electorates).</i>				
Bowen ..	Bowen ..	9,752	8,426	*Riordan, E. J.
Cairns ..	Cairns ..	230	9,121	*O'Keefe, J.
Carpentaria ..	Cloncurry ..	156,535	7,956	*Mullan, Hon. J.
Charters Towers	Ch. Towers ..	22,905	7,516	*Wellington, W. J.
Cook ..	Atherton ..	48,334	8,586	*Collins, H. H.
Herbert ..	Innisfail ..	1,740	10,705	*Pease, Hon. P.
Kennedy ..	Townsville ..	8,230	9,760	*Jesson, C. G.
Mundingburra	Mundingburra	930	10,348	*Dash, Hon. J.
The Tableland	Herberton ..	10,064	10,078	*Bruce, Hon. H. A.
Townsville ..	Townsville ..	5.1	9,856	*Hynes, Hon. M. P.

a As at date of election, 2nd April, 1938.

3. THE COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT.

Queensland is one of the six States which formed the Commonwealth in 1901, and is entitled to elect 6 of the 36 members of the Federal Senate (as is each of the other States), and at present is entitled to elect 10 of the 75 members of the House of Representatives (who are divided amongst the States in proportion to population). Members of both houses are elected by adult suffrage. Three Senators 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.

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

The statement on the next page shows the names of the present Governor-General and Cabinet, and Senators and Members of the House of Representatives for Queensland.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Brigadier-General the Right Hon. Alexander Gore Arkwright, Baron Gowrie,
V.C., K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.

THE COMMONWEALTH MINISTRY.

Prime Minister—Rt. Hon. J. A. Lyons, C.H. (*Wilmot, Tasmania*); *Commerce and Health (Acting Prime Minister when required)*—Sir Earle C. G. Page, G.C.M.G. (*Cowper, New South Wales*); *Attorney-General and Minister for Industry*—Rt. Hon. R. G. Menzies, K.C. (*Kooyong, Victoria*); *External Affairs, Territories, and Vice-President of the Executive Council*—Rt. Hon. W. M. Hughes, K.C. (*North Sydney, New South Wales*); *Postmaster-General*—Senator the Hon. A. J. McLachlan (*South Australia*); *Trade and Customs*—Hon. T. W. White, D.F.C., V.D. (*Balaclava, Victoria*); *Treasurer, and Development and Research*—Hon. R. G. Casey, D.S.O., M.C. (*Corio, Victoria*); *Defence*—Hon. H. V. C. Thorby (*Calare, New South Wales*); *Interior*—Hon. J. McEwen (*Indi, Victoria*); *Repatriation and War Service Homes*—Senator the Hon. H. S. Foll (*Queensland*); *Assistant Ministers*—Hon. J. A. Perkins (*Eden-Monaro, New South Wales*); Senator the Hon. A. N. MacDonald (*Western Australia*); Hon. V. C. Thompson (*New England, New South Wales*); Hon. A. G. Cameron (*Barker, South Australia*).

QUEENSLAND MEMBERS OF THE FEDERAL PARLIAMENT

(AND THEIR POLITICAL PARTIES).

SENATE.

Elected—15th September, 1934—

Term—1st July, 1935, to 30th June,
1941—

Elected—23rd October, 1937—

Term—1st July, 1938, to 30th June,
1944—

Cooper, W. J., M.B.E. (*U.C.P.*)

Crawford, Hon. T. W. (*U.A.P.*)

Foll, Hon. H. S. (*U.A.P.*)

Brown, G. (*Labour*).

Collings, J. S. (*Labour*).

Courtice, B. (*Labour*).

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

(Last General Election—23rd October, 1937.)

Metropolitan.

Brisbane Lawson, G. (*Labour*).

Griffith Baker, F. M. J. (*Labour*).

Lilley Jolly, W. A., C.M.G. (*United Australia*).

Southern.

Darling Downs Fadden, A. W. (*United Country*).

Maranoa Hunter, Hon. J. A. J. (*United Country*).

Moreton Francis, Hon. J. (*United Australia*)

Wide Bay Corser, B. H. (*United Country*).

Central and Northern.

Capricornia Forde, Hon. F. M. (*Labour*).

Herbert Martens, G. W. (*Labour*).

Kennedy Riordan, W. J. F. (*Labour*).

Particulars of the voting for the various candidates, together with the names of the parties for which they stood, at the last Federal Election, are given in the following table. The place of nomination for each electorate is shown in italics, and the elected member for each electorate is shown first.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES ELECTIONS, QUEENSLAND, 23RD OCTOBER, 1937.

Name of Division.	Electors Enrolled.	Name of Candidate.	Candidate's Party.	First Preference Votes.
Brisbane ..	61,312	Lawson, G. ..	Labour ..	28,818
		Hart, G. L. ..	United Aus. ..	24,808
		Sawtell, A. B. ..	Social Credit	2,362
Capricornia .. (<i>Rockhampton</i>)	57,037	Forde, F. M. ..	Labour ..	27,221
		Hiskens, E. A. ..	United Country	20,543
		Harding, J. E. ..	Social Credit	6,235
Darling Downs (<i>Toowoomba</i>)	52,599	Fadden, A. W. ..	United Country	30,747
		Bailey, L. W. ..	Labour ..	17,264
		Rushton, A. ..	Social Credit	2,617
Griffith .. (<i>South Brisbane</i>)	61,001	Baker, F. M. J. ..	Labour ..	27,864
		Clark, D. ..	United Aus. ..	23,756
		Moore, W. ..	Social Credit	6,108
Herbert .. (<i>Townsville</i>)	65,852	Martens, G. W. ..	Labour ..	25,766
		Wilkie, J. L. ..	United Country	17,252
		Paterson, F. W. ..	Communist ..	12,523
		Beck, H. G. ..	Social Credit	3,622
Kennedy .. (<i>Charters Towers</i>)	53,555	Riordan, W. J. F. ..	Labour ..	30,356
		Kippen, A. ..	United Country	14,812
		Price, H. ..	Social Credit	2,269
Lilley .. (<i>Brisbane</i>)	59,562	Jolly, W. A. ..	United Aus. ..	31,814
		Taylor, E. ..	Labour ..	21,386
		Cash, H. A. ..	Social Credit	3,040
Maranoa .. (<i>Dalby</i>)	56,094	Hunter, J. A. J. ..	United Country	24,846
		Bedford, R. ..	Labour ..	21,272
		Madden, H. I. ..	Social Credit	5,257
Moreton .. (<i>Ipswich</i>)	62,090	Francis, J. ..	United Aus. ..	32,813
		McCoy, J. F. ..	Labour ..	22,021
		Hogg, H. B. ..	Social Credit	4,508
Wide Bay .. (<i>Maryborough</i>)	54,219	Corser, B. H. ..	United Country	19,437
		Nichols, G. H. F. ..	Social Credit	20,356
		Watson, G. A. H. ..	Labour ..	11,644

First preference votes were distributed amongst the parties as follows :—

	Representatives.	Senate.
Labour	233,612	230,713
United Country	127,637	} 239,060
United Australia	113,191	
Social Credit	56,374	
Communist	12,523	

4. STATE GOVERNMENTS.

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

State.	Premier.	Last Election.
N.S.W. ..	Hon. B. S. B. Stevens (<i>United Australia</i>)	March, 1938.
Victoria ..	Hon. A. A. Dunstan (<i>Country</i>) ..	October, 1937.
Queensland ..	Hon. W. Forgan Smith, LL.D. (<i>Labour</i>)	April, 1938.
S.A. ..	Hon. R. L. Butler (<i>Liberal Country</i>) ..	March, 1938.
W.A. ..	Hon. J. C. Willcock (<i>Labour</i>) ..	February, 1936.
Tasmania ..	Hon. A. G. Ogilvie, K.C. (<i>Labour</i>) ..	February, 1937.

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

5. ALL AUSTRALIAN PARLIAMENTS.

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

PARLIAMENTARY GOVERNMENT IN AUSTRALIA, 1936-37.

		Common- wealth.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Total.
Members— <i>a</i>									
Upper House ..	No.	36	60	34	..	20	30	18	198
Lower House ..	No.	75	90	65	62	46	50	30	418
Annual Salary— <i>a</i>									
Upper House ..	£	960	..	200	..	400	600	432 <i>b</i>	..
Lower House ..	£	950	670	500	650	400	600	464 <i>b</i>	..
Total Cost—									
Executive ..	£1,000	58	34	23	21	16	17	13	182
Parliament ..	£1,000	496	165	112	88	71	86	37	1,055
Total ..	£1,000	554	199	135	109	87	103	50	1,237
Cost per Head—									
Executive ..	s. d.	0 2	0 3	0 3	0 5	0 6	0 9	1 1	0 7
Parliament ..	s. d.	1 6	1 3	1 2	1 9	2 4	3 10	3 2	3 1
Total ..	s. d.	1 8	1 6	1 5	2 2	2 10	4 7	4 3	3 8

a At 30th June, 1937.

b Average. Actual salary varies according to electorate.

6. DIVISIONS OF QUEENSLAND.

(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. The present Local Government Act (1936) foreshadows the regional de-centralisation of local government in Queensland.

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 this 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 of 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 of 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. In 1880 also the Local Works Loans Act made it possible for local authorities to finance public works. Ten years later came the Valuation and Rating Act 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.

In 1902 the Local Government Act 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. By 1920 there were 170 local authorities, by 1930, 148, while the present number is 144.

With the passing of the Local Government Act of 1936 all previous Acts have been consolidated, all municipalities being termed Areas and classified into (a) cities, (b) towns, and (c) shires. The Act delegates very wide powers. At the present time, there are twelve cities, eleven towns, and 121 shires.

The City of Brisbane is governed by the Local Government Act of 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 Municipal area was created in 1925.

(b) *Counties and Parishes*: Before Queensland became a separate colony, the Moreton Bay District had been divided for survey purposes into counties and parishes and as settlement progressed this division was extended throughout the State. A proclamation of 7th March, 1901, under the Land Act of 1897, named 319 counties, and on 27th April, 1901, a further proclamation added two more, making 321 in all, at which figure the number has remained. Each county was subsequently divided into

parishes, and, as natural boundaries were followed as far as possible, all divisions of Queensland for administrative purposes have been based on the division into counties and parishes.

(c) *Financial Divisions*: The Central and Northern Districts Boundaries Act created the divisions of Southern, Central, and Northern Queensland in 1900, and for certain financial and administrative purposes (e.g., railways) these main divisions are used. (See also paragraph (g) below.)

(d) *Petty Sessions Districts*: Under the Justices Acts (1886-1932) power was given to the Governor in Council to designate Petty Sessions Districts. Originally Police Districts, they increased with the growth of municipalities, their boundaries usually coinciding.

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

Under the Commonwealth Elections Act and the Elections Acts, 1885 to 1898, Amendment Act of 1900 Queensland forms one electorate for the election of six Senators. For the election of members of the House of Representatives there are ten divisions each returning one member.

(f) *Pastoral Districts*: Schedules A and B of the Crown Lands (Pastoral Leases) Act of 1863 named the ten pastoral districts of Moreton, Port Curtis, Wide Bay, Burnett, Darling Downs, Kennedy, Leichhardt, Maranoa East, Maranoa West, and Mitchell. The following year the districts of Warrego and North Cook were proclaimed, and, two years later, the North Cook district was altered into the Cook district and the new district of Burke created, all by proclamations under this Act. The two districts of Gregory North and Gregory South were proclaimed in 1873 under the same Act, making a total of fifteen pastoral districts. No further sub-division has been made since the division into pastoral districts has been superseded for most purposes by the division into Land Agents' Districts.

(g) *Statistical Divisions*: Statistical collections in the State are based generally on Petty Sessions Districts. For convenience of comparison, these districts are grouped into twelve Statistical Divisions, each constituting as far as possible a natural region of the State. (See the frontispiece map for the actual area covered by each division.) The district statistics in the Population and Production Chapters of this book are presented in terms of these statistical divisions.

The twelve divisions have again been grouped into three zones, corresponding as nearly as possible to the three traditional financial divisions of the State (see paragraph (c) above). Though the boundaries of these groups of statistical divisions do not correspond exactly with the usual boundaries of the financial divisions, they are sufficiently close to be suitable for making comparisons between the progress of South, Central, and North Queensland.

7. STATE GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS.

The departments of the Queensland Government, together with their main branches, are set out hereunder. The address of the Head Office of the Department is given in all cases; and, except where another address is stated, the location of branches may be taken as the same as the Head Office. Certain statutory authorities have been included under the appropriate departmental headings.

PREMIER AND CHIEF SECRETARY.

Executive Buildings.

Administrative Offices for His Excellency the Governor, the Executive Council, Parliament, the Agent-General, and the Auditor-General.

Public Service Commissioner, Taxation Building, George street.

Public Service Superannuation, Taxation Building, George street.

Parliamentary Draftsman.

State Reporting Bureau, Parliament House.

Immigration Depôt, Kangaroo Point.

State Stores, William street.

Meat Industry Board, Brisbane Abattoir.

Public Library, William street.

Museum and Art Gallery, Bowen Bridge road.

State Electricity Commission, Parbury House, Eagle street.

THE TREASURY.

Treasury Buildings.

All State Loans and Securities, Local Authority Loans.

Stamp Duties, Probate and Succession Duties.

Totalisator and Betting.

Taxation on Land, Income and Unemployment Relief Tax on Income other than from Employment, Taxation Building.

Bureau of Industry, including The Bridge Board, The Stanley River Works Board, The University Works Board, and The Industries Assistance Board, 108 George street.

Government Statistician, including Stock Returns, 108 George street.

Harbours and Marine, Edward street, including Marine Board Pilots, Dredges, Fisheries, and Explosives.

Government Printer, and Advertising, George street.

State Insurance (Life, Fire, Accident, Marine, &c.), Adelaide and Edward streets.

Workers' Compensation, Adelaide and Edward streets.

Sugar Works and Acquisition Acts.

The Sugar Board and Central Sugar Mills, Teachers' Building, Elizabeth street.

JUSTICE AND ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

Treasury Buildings.

Solicitor-General, Crown Solicitor, and Crown Prosecutions.

Supreme Court, George street.

Police Court and Fair Rents Court, George street.

Clerk of Petty Sessions, George street.

Coroner's Court and Inquests, George street.

Children's Court, State Children Department, William street. (*See also Health and Home Affairs.*)

Titles Office and Registrar.

Registration of Firms, Money Lenders, and Registrar of Auctioneers and Commission Agents.

Hire-purchase Agreements and Trade Coupons.

Art Unions.

Registrar-General: Births, Marriages, Deaths, Legitimizations.

Friendly Societies, Building Societies, &c.

Electoral Office and Registrations.

Company Registration, Supreme Court, George street.

Public Curator, Edward street—

Administrator of Estates (intestate), of Mental Patients, Convicts, &c.

General Trustee under Wills or otherwise, Agent, Attorney, Conveyancer,

Liquidator, &c.

Public Defender, Protector of Estates of Incapacitated Persons.

HEALTH AND HOME AFFAIRS.

William Street.

Health, Hospitals, Local Government, Insanity, Cemeteries and Cremation, Hawkers and Pedlars, Holidays, School Health Services.

Institutions.

Diamantina Hospital for Chronic Diseases (South Brisbane), Industrial Institution for the Blind (South Brisbane), Westwood Sanatorium (via Rockhampton), Lazaret (Peel Island), Benevolent Asylum (Dunwich), Inebriates Institution (Dunwich), Eventide Home (Charters Towers), Epileptic Home (Willowburn), Hospitals for the Insane (Goodna, Ipswich, and Toowoomba), Elizabeth Kenny Clinics for Paralysis (Brisbane, Toowoomba, Townsville, and Cairns), Wilson Ophthalmic School Hostel (Windsor).

Sub-Departments.

Health—Medical Services, Food and Sanitary Inspection, Contagious Diseases, Microbiology and Pathology, Hookworm Campaign.

Government Analyst.

Aborigines (Settlements at Cherbourg, Woorabinda, and Palm Island).

State Children (State Children, Infant Life Protection, Adoption, Orphanages). Receiving Depots at Townsville, Rockhampton, and Woolloowin.

Farm Home for Boys (Westbrook).

Liquor Licensing Commission, Treasury Buildings.

Prisons, Treasury Buildings. Prisons at Boggo road (South Brisbane), Rockhampton, Stewart's Creek (Townsville), State Farm (Palen Creek).

Police, Treasury Buildings. Criminal Investigation Branch, George street; Water Police, Edward street; Road Traffic and Motor Drivers' Licenses, Albert street.

Child Welfare. Baby Clinics (Head Clinic, Alfred street, Valley).

Professional Registration Boards. Medical Practitioners, Pharmacists, Dentists, Opticians, Nurses and Masseurs (Registrar, Bank of New South Wales Building, Queen street).

Local Government Clerks Board.

Board of Examiners for Engineers and Overseers of Works of Local Authorities.

LABOUR AND INDUSTRY.

Treasury Buildings.

Administration, Unemployment Relief Tax Fund.
 Labour Exchange (Females), Ann street.
 Labour Exchange (Males), Unemployment Relief Tax on Income from Employment, Stamp Sales, &c., Unemployment Insurance, Workers' Accommodation, Trade Unions, and Factories and Shops Registration, &c., Labour Department, Edward street.
 Industrial Court, Industrial Registrar, Taxation Building.
 State Enterprises (Corporation).
 Price Fixing, Taxation Building.
 The Fish Board.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Treasury Buildings.

Administration and Inspection, Primary, Rural, Intermediate, High, Grammar, and Technical Schools; Schools of Arts.
 Correspondence School, College road, Normanby.
 Teachers' Training College, Turbot street.
 Blind and Deaf Schools, Dutton Park.
 Agricultural High School and College, Gatton.
 Apprenticeship, Smellie's Building, Edward street.
 Juvenile Employment—
 Rural, Old Railway Offices, George street.
 Industrial, with Apprenticeship, cr. Edward and Alice streets.
 Commercial, State Commercial High School and College, George street.

LANDS.

Executive Buildings.

Land Administration Board.
 Land Court, Commissioners, Agents, Rangers.
 Public Estate Improvement, Roads and Reserves, &c., Prickly-pear and other Pests, Wire and Wire Netting.
 Surveyor-General.
 Irrigation, Water Supply, and Sewerage—
 Water Authorities, Conservation, Artesian Bores, Stream Gauging, and Sewerage Schemes.
 Forestry—
 Rangers, Afforestation, &c., Sales.
 Timber Advisory Committee.

AGRICULTURE AND STOCK.

William Street.

General Administration, Inspection, Registration—
 Under Various Acts, Fruit, Seeds, Fertilizers, Dairy Produce, Margarine, Dairies, Cold Stores, Stock, Quarantine, Brands, Stallions, Slaughtering, &c., Primary Producers' Organisation and Marketing, Co-operative Associations.

Direction of Marketing and Commodity Boards.
 Division of Plant Industry Research.
 Specialists in Production.
 Sugar Experiment Stations and Cane Prices Board.
 State Farms and Gardens (Experimental, &c.).
 Bureau of Tropical Agriculture, South Johnstone.
 St. Lucia Farm School, St. Lucia.
 Entomology and Plant Pathology.
 Animal Health (Stations, Yeerongpilly and Oonoomba, Townsville), Veterinary Surgeons.
 Botanical Museum (Botanical Gardens).
 Chemical Laboratory.
 Agricultural Journal.
 Fauna Protection.
 Marsupial Destruction, Trappers' Permits.
 Agricultural Bank, Taxation Building.
 Rural Rehabilitation Scheme, Taxation Building.
 Agricultural High School and College (Gatton), under Public Instruction.
 Meat Industry Board (Brisbane Abattoir), Statutory Authority under Chief Secretary.

MINES.

Treasury Buildings.

Administration, Inspection, Registration—

Under Various Acts, Investigations and Information, Wardens in Districts, Miners' Rights, Prospectors' and other Assistance.

State Coal Mines, Styx, Bowen, Mount Mulligan;

State Coke Ovens, Bowen; Smelters, Chillagoe; Treatment Works, Irvinebank; Batteries, Drills, &c.

Mining Journal, cr. Edward and Alice streets.

Geological Survey, Edward and Alice streets.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Treasury Buildings.

Public Buildings, Construction, Maintenance, Occupation.

Workshops (Ipswich road).

Local Authority Works, Architects, and Engineers.

Machinery and Scaffolding, Weights and Measures, Edward and Alice streets.

State Advances Corporation—

Workers' Dwellings and Workers' Homes.

"Building Revival" Advances.

Electrical Workers' Board, Smellie's Building, Edward street.

Gas, Administration of the Gas Act.

Motor Spirit (Vendors' Acts); Use of Power Alcohol.

Main Roads Commissioner and Registrar of (Motor) Vehicles, Albert street.

TRANSPORT.

Railway Offices, Adelaide Street.

Commissioner for Railways.

Works, Staff, Rates, and Fares.

General Manager (Southern Division), Traffic Superintendent, and Goods Agent, Roma street.

Leases, Land Resumptions, Engineering, and Surveys.

Accounts.

Advertising, Roma street.

Audit, Albert street.

Stores, Countess street.

Tourist Bureau and Booking Office.

Transport Board, Albert street.

(See Public Works for Road Transport, and Treasury for Harbours and Marine.)

(For numbers of persons employed by the State Government, see Chapter 12, Section 1.)

8. COMMONWEALTH DEPARTMENTS.

The main Commonwealth Departments have branches in Brisbane, and these are situated in the Commonwealth Building, Adelaide street, with the exception of the Post Office, Queen street; Customs Department, Queen street; Naval Office, Edward street; the Defence Department, Petrie terrace; the Weather Bureau, Upper Edward street; the Repatriation Commission, Mary street; and the War Service Homes Commission, 259 Queen street.

9. REPRESENTATIVES OF OTHER COUNTRIES.

The United Kingdom (His Majesty's Trade Commissioner), J. R. Adams, Estates Chambers, Creek street, Brisbane.,

Consular Representation of various countries in Queensland is as follows. They are located in Brisbane unless otherwise stated.

Argentina (Vice Consul), J. F. Brett, Builders' Exchange, Wharf st.

Belgium (Acting Consul), P. L. Rodgers, Circular Quay.

Bolivia (Hon. Consul), A. A. Henderson, National Mutual Bldg., Queen st.

Czecho-Slovakia (Hon. Consul), R. C. Hancock, Union Bank Chm., Queen st.

Denmark (Hon. Consul), T. W. Bouchard, 357 Queen st.

(Hon. Vice Consul), Lieut.-Col. V. Larsen, V.D., 357 Queen st.

(Hon. Vice Consul), J. H. Horn, Townsville.

Finland (Vice Consul), E. E. Forth, Roma st.

France (Consular Agent), R. E. Nixon-Smith, Circular Quay.

Germany (Hon. Consul), Otto H. Witte, 334 Queen st.

Greece (Hon. Consul), C. K. Freeleagus, Astoria Bldg., Adelaide st.

Italy (Royal Consular Agent), T. M. W. McWilliam, 67 Adelaide st.

(Acting Vice Consul), Dr. L. Chieffi, Howard Smith Bldg., Townsville.

(Acting Consular Agent), S. Tanfani, 139 Abbott st., Cairns.

- Japan* (Hon. Consul), F. E. Loxton, 133 Mary st.
Latvia (Hon. Consul), R. T. Stephens, Primary Building, Creek st.
Netherlands (Hon. Consul), F. H. Hart, Australasia Chambers, Queen st.
 (Hon. Vice Consul), Major R. J. Donaldson, D.S.O., Aus.
 Chm., Queen st.
 (Hon. Vice Consul), A. S. McNaught, Townsville.
 (Hon. Vice Consul), H. N. Hockings, Thursday Island.
- Norway* (Hon. Consul), Capt. O. Svensen, Union Bank Chambers, Queen st.
 (Hon. Vice Consul), W. E. Savage, Union Bank Chm., Queen st.
 (Hon. Vice Consul), F. L. Rudd, Rockhampton.
 (Acting Hon. Vice Consul), W. H. Rudd, Rockhampton.
- Panama* (Hon. Consul), J. W. H. Moxon, 175 Eagle st.
Portugal (Vice Consul), L. A. Poole, 154 Charlotte st.
- Spain* (Hon. Vice Consul), J. E. Trude, Atcherley House, Queen st.
- Sweden* (Hon. Consul), Lieut.-Col. R. M. Stodart, V.D., 26 Market st.
 (Hon. Vice Consul), Brigadr.-Genl. W. G. Thompson, V.D., Rockhampton.
 (Acting Hon. Vice Consul), F. R. North, Townsville.
- Switzerland* (Consular Agent), H. Schaub, Parbury House, 127 Eagle st.
- U.S.A.* (Consul), J. P. Ragland, 406 Queen st.

10. TAXATION RATES AND LICENSE FEES.

(i.) ORDINARY INCOME TAX.

(a) *Queensland.*

Returns stating Income for the year ended 30th June must be lodged by 31st July, or for business Income by 31st August. The following is a summary of the principal rates, which are in pence per £ of taxable Queensland income.

Rates of Tax on Individuals.

Personal Exertion.—6 plus the sum of the taxable income multiplied by .006, and 60 on all in excess of £3,000.

Property.—12 plus the sum of the taxable income multiplied by .004, to £3,000; thereafter the rates are the same as for personal exertion income.

A *Super Tax* of 20 per cent. is added for that portion of taxable income which exceeds £250 after deducting any super tax paid, and for all incomes of persons domiciled in a State of the Commonwealth other than Queensland.

Additional Tax is levied at 15 per cent. on taxable incomes from £780 to £849, of 16 per cent. from £850 to £899, of 18 per cent. from £900 to £949, of 20 per cent. from £950 to £999, and of 27½ from £1,000, and all absentees, the percentages being of the amount of tax including super tax.

Statutory Exemption.—£150, decreased by £1 for every £4 of net income over £250. No exemption is allowed in the case of persons domiciled in other States or the F.C. Territory.

Minimum Tax.—When the amount falls between 0s. and 10s., or 10s. and 20s., the tax is 10s. or 20s. respectively.

Rates of Tax on Companies.

	d.
Banking Companies	48
Insurance Companies	} 39
Companies whose incomes are specially assessed	
(The rate is reduced to 21 pence on profits from Life Assurance distributed among policy-holders.)	
Mining Companies. On income derived from metalliferous mining or leases	12
Film Companies	48
Other Companies, on profits as defined and not exceeding 6 per cent. on capital as defined	21

Plus 3d. for each additional 1 per cent. of profit until it reaches 19 per cent., after which the rate is 63d.

And if *Public Utility or Monopoly Companies* the addition is 6d. for each additional 1 per cent. of profit until it reaches 16 per cent., after which the rate is 87d.

A *Super Tax* of 20 per cent. of the primary tax is charged on the incomes of all companies; except Mutual Life Assurance Companies and Mining Companies which are charged 1s. for each £ of taxable income.

(b) Federal Income Tax.

Returns of Income must be lodged as for State Tax. The principal rates are given in pence per £ of taxable income.

Personal Exertion.—76.5 one-hundredths of a sum being 3 plus the taxable income divided by 160, and on any income in excess of £6,900, 68.85d.

Property.—

Up to £500, 90 per cent. of 3 + $\frac{\text{taxable income}}{100}$

£501 to £1,500, 90 per cent. of 1 + $\frac{\text{taxable income} \times 14}{1,000}$

£1,501 to £3,700, 90 per cent. of 4½ + $\frac{\text{taxable income} \times 23}{2,000}$

On every £ over £3,700, 81d.

Exemption.—£250 diminishing to nil at £750.

Company Tax.—12d.

Note.—State Income Tax and Relief Tax, all Land Tax, and Rates are allowed as deduction from taxable income.

(c) New South Wales Income Tax.

The following rates apply, less 15 per cent.:—

Property.—9d., plus the sum of the taxable income multiplied by 3 divided by 500, and 51d. on the excess over £5,500.

Personal Exertion.—The above rates apply, but, in calculating, the taxable income is decreased by one-fifth or £900 (whichever is the less).

Exemption.—£250 for residents, diminishing to nil at £2,250, and £50 for non-residents, diminishing to nil at £450.

Company Tax.—27d. in the £. Lower rates for Life Insurance companies.

(d) Victorian Income Tax.

Personal Exertion.—6d., to £500; on incomes over £500, 7d. on the first £500, 8d. on the next £500, 9d. on the next £500, and 10d. on the balance over £1,500. *Property* rates double.

Additional Tax is levied (a) on incomes from £801 to £1,000 at 10 per cent.; £1,001 to £1,250, 12½ per cent.; £1,251 to £2,200, 15 per cent.; £2,201 to £5,000, 20 per cent.; and 25 per cent. on incomes over £5,000; and (b) a further 7½ per cent. of the total tax.

Exemption.—£200 for incomes to £500, diminishing to nil at £600.

Company Tax.—22.575d. in the £. Lower rates for Life Insurance companies.

(e) South Australian Income Tax.

Rates commence at 13.002d. per £, ranging to 58d. on property income over £7,000. Exemptions are of £100, diminishing to nil at £1,000. Companies at 24d. in the £.

(f) Western Australian Income Tax.

The rate commences at 2d. per £ and ranges to 48d. on incomes of £6,672 and over, less 20 per cent. Exemptions vary from £100 (diminishing) to £250 for persons of pension ages. Companies at 17½d. in the £. Gold mining companies at 33½d. in £.

(g) Tasmanian Income Tax.

The ordinary rates range from 3 plus the sum of 3 times the income divided by 800 (in pence) to 60d. on portion of income over £7,600. Property rates range from 3.005d. to 60d. on portion of income over £6,500. Exemptions vary from £125 to £200. Companies at 18d. in the £.

(ii.) UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF AND "SPECIAL" TAXES.*(a) Queensland.*

The Unemployment Relief Tax Fund is administered by the Department of Labour and Industry. Details of income and expenditure from the tax are given on page 249.

Under "The Income (Unemployment Relief) Tax Acts, 1930 to 1935," a special tax is levied—(a) on income from employment through employers and as defined in the Acts, and (b) on other income directly by the Commissioner of Taxes. Companies are not liable. The (a) rates now in operation are as follows in pence per £ of annual income:—

2d. on incomes £84 to £111 8d. on incomes £220 to £499
 5d. on incomes £112 to £219 11d. on incomes £500 and over.

Special rates apply to certain casual and seasonal employments.

Taxation collected through employers is collected by means of stamps obtainable from Labour Agents or from the Director of Labour, Brisbane. Employers of ten or more employees may remit by cheque fortnightly as per schedule supplied.

Collection through the Commissioner for Taxes may be made on returns supplied for income tax purposes. If no such return is required, a special return must be made of income other than from employment and certain exempted sources. Income tax exemptions and deductions are not allowed. This part of the tax is levied on the incomes returned for 1936-37 as the basis for 1937-38.

(b) *New South Wales.*

Wages Tax.—Levied on incomes from employment at a gradually rising rate commencing at 10d. per week on £3, and approaching 10d. in £. At £7 per week, tax is 4s. 4d., at £10, 6s. 7d., at £20, 14s. 1d. Residents with total income not above £200 exempt; and 6d. rebate per week for wife and each dependent child.

Special Income Tax.—Levied annually on incomes other than from employment, commencing at 2.4d. in £ on first £100, and approaching 10d. in £. Residents with total income not above £100 exempt; not above £156 rebate of $\frac{1}{2}$ ths tax; and 6d. rebate per week for wife and each dependent child. Companies, 10d. in £.

(c) *Victoria.*

Special Taxation is levied on incomes over £104 commencing at 6s. per £100 and rising to 12s. 6d. per £100 over £2,500. Income up to £200 is exempt for persons with dependents.

A separate *Unemployment Relief Tax* is levied on incomes over £104, and ranges from £1 0s. 7d. per £100 (at £105) to £4 10s. 7d. per £100 on incomes over £3,000. For 1937-38 these rates are reduced by 20 per cent. Companies are not liable for these taxes.

(d) *South Australia.*

None.

(e) *Western Australia.*

Financial Emergency Tax commenced to operate on 1st December, 1932. For 1938, the rates range from 4d. to 1s. in the £, with statutory exemption of £199 for persons with dependents; and £78 for persons without dependents. Companies are liable. Since January, 1931, a *Hospital Tax* of 1½d. per £ has been levied on all incomes except pensions and incomes below £1 per week.

(f) *Tasmania.*

Special Income Tax is levied on incomes other than salary or wages exceeding £104 per annum at rates ranging from 4d. in £ on first £312 to 1s. in £ on amount in excess of £1,500. *Special Wages Tax* is payable over £3 10s. per week and ranges from 4d. in £ on amounts up to £6 weekly to 1s. in £ on over £28 17s. weekly. Companies are not liable.

(iii.) LAND TAXES.

(a) *Queensland Land Tax.*

Returns of the value of freehold land held are required as for Income Tax on forms supplied, wherever the value exceeds £200. Exemption varies from £300 according to the class and use of land, but is not granted to absentees or companies.

The rates are per £ of taxable unimproved value, and are progressive by steps. Where the value is less than £500 the rate is 1d. From £500 to £999 it is 1½d. From £1,000 to £1,999 it is 1¾d. From £2,000 to £2,499 it is 2d. From £2,500 there is also a Super Tax, and the total tax is then 3¼d., ranging thereafter to 8d. where the value exceeds £75,000. An additional 2d. is payable on "undeveloped land."

Mutual life assurance societies have no exemption but are rated at 2d. to £2,500, and at 3d. when the value exceeds that sum.

(b) *Federal Land Tax.*

The tax extends to certain leasehold and other interests in land; exemption—£5,000, except for absentees.

Nominal rates in pence per £ of taxable unimproved value: One and one in 18,750 on the first £, plus the same fraction of a penny for each additional £ to £75,000. Value in excess is rated at 9d. Rates are higher for absentees.

The amount of tax is the sum so determined less 10 per cent. less 50 per cent.

(c) *New South Wales Land Tax.*

Tax is levied only on land outside incorporated (Local Government) areas in the Western Division.

The rate is 1d. per £ over £240.

(d) *Victorian Land Tax.*

½d. per £. Exemption £250, diminishing to nil at £500.

(e) *South Australian Land Tax.*

¾d. per £, plus another ¾d. when the value exceeds £5,000. Absentees pay 20 per cent. extra.

(f) *Western Australian Land Tax.*

2d. per £ when not improved, and 1d. when improved. Absentees pay 50 per cent. extra. Certain new settlers are exempt for five years, and improved lands used for agricultural and pastoral pursuits are exempt.

(g) *Tasmanian Land Tax.*

1d. per £ to £2,500, after which the rate increases to 3¼d. maximum.

(iv.) PROBATE AND SUCCESSION DUTIES.

(a) *Queensland.*

"*The Succession and Probate Duties Acts, 1892 to 1935.*"

Probate or Administration Duty.—£1 for every £100 or part thereof in excess of £300 in net value. No duty where the net value does not amount to £300.

Succession Duty is payable as percentages of the Succession on the following progressive scale, subject to exemption

- (a) where the net value of an estate is under £200;
- (b) where the whole value of a succession is less than £20;
- (c) where a succession is by a charitable or educational institution in Queensland.

A = where the Successor is Domiciled within—and B = outside Australia.

Successions Passing upon Death the Value of which are—	Widow and Lineal Issue.		Husband Schedule Rates.		Other Relatives.		Strangers in Blood.	
	A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.
Over—£								
200 but not over 500	Nil	0½	2	2	3	3¼	4	5
500 but not over 1,000	1	1¼	2	2	3	3¾	4	5
1,000 but not over 2,500	1½	1½	3	3	4½	5½	6	7½
2,500 but not over 4,000	2½	3¼	4	4	6	7½	8	10
4,000 but not over 5,000	3	3¾	4½	4½	6¾	8¼	9	11¼
5,000 but not over 6,000	5	6¼	5	6¼	7½	9¾	10	12½
6,000 but not over 7,000	5½	6¾	5½	6¾	8½	10½	11	13¾
7,000 but not over 8,000	6	7½	6	7½	9	11¼	12	15
8,000 but not over 9,000	6½	8¼	6½	8¼	9½	12¾	13	16¼
9,000 but not over 10,000	7	8¾	7	8¾	10½	13½	14	17½
12,500 but not over 15,000	8	10	8	10	12	15	16	20
17,500 but not over 20,000	9	11¼	9	11¼	13½	16¾	18	22½
22,500 but not over 25,000	10	12½	10	12½	15	18¾	20	25
27,500 but not over 30,000	11	13¾	11	13¾	16½	20½	22	27½
Maximum Rates	20	20	25	25	25	25	30	30

(b) *Federal Estate Duty.*

Where the estate exceeds £1,000 in net value, but not £2,000, the rate of duty is £1 per cent., and where over £2,000 the rate is £1 per cent., plus one-fifth of £1 per cent. for every additional £1,000 or part thereof, with a maximum of £15 per cent.

Widows and lineal descendants are rated at two-thirds of the above on their successions.

Successions for religious, educational, or charitable purposes are exempt.

Rates for other States for widows and children are:—

(c) *New South Wales Succession Duty.*

2 per cent. from £500 to £1,000 rising by $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. with each £1,000 to 17 per cent. on £61,000, then rising by $\frac{1}{8}$ per cent. per £1,000 to a maximum of 25 per cent.

Exemption £1,000, and half rates on successions up to £5,000 by widows and children under twenty-one years of age.

Persons domiciled without the State are charged at higher rates than the above, which are for persons domiciled within the State.

(d) *Victoria.*

The rate commences at £201 and at $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., rising to 10 per cent. for over £20,000. Duties are now plus 21 per cent. on the above rates.

(e) *South Australia.*

The rate commences at £500 and at $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., rising to $17\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for over £200,000, with half rates for children under twenty-one, and when the total estate is not over £2,000.

(f) *Western Australia.*

To £500, 1 per cent.; over £500, a graduated rate, rising from 1 per cent. to 10 per cent. on estates over £20,000.

(g) *Tasmania.*

Three per cent. from £500 to £1,000, rising by $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. for each £500 to £3,000, then by $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. for each £1,000 to the maximum of $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. at £36,000 and over. If the estate is less than £2,000, the rate is half on the excess over £1,000.

(v.) **SALES TAX.**

This Federal tax is payable by registered 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, at $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; increased to 6 per cent. from July, 1931; and decreased to 5 per cent. from October, 1933, and to 4 per cent. from September, 1936.

Chapter 3.—POPULATION AND HEALTH.

1. POPULATION.

At the 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. The growth of the population was at first rapid, reaching 400,395 in December, 1891. The figure was 493,847 in 1900 and at the 31st December, 1937, 993,461. 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. During the intercensal period, 1921-1933, the population of Queensland increased by 25.3 per cent., which was more than in any other State except Western Australia. Increases in other States were:—Western Australia, 31.9 per cent.; New South Wales, 23.8; Victoria, 18.9; South Australia, 17.3; and Tasmania, 6.5. This increase comprises a natural increase (excess of births over deaths) which has become greater in absolute numbers as the population increased, although the rate per 1,000 of population has fallen, and a net migration increase (excess of arrivals over departures) which has fluctuated from year to year, according to gold discoveries, war, and general economic conditions. In common with the other States, the fluctuations in numbers of immigrants from overseas have been largely dependent upon fluctuations of Commonwealth and State Government assistance and oversea borrowing.

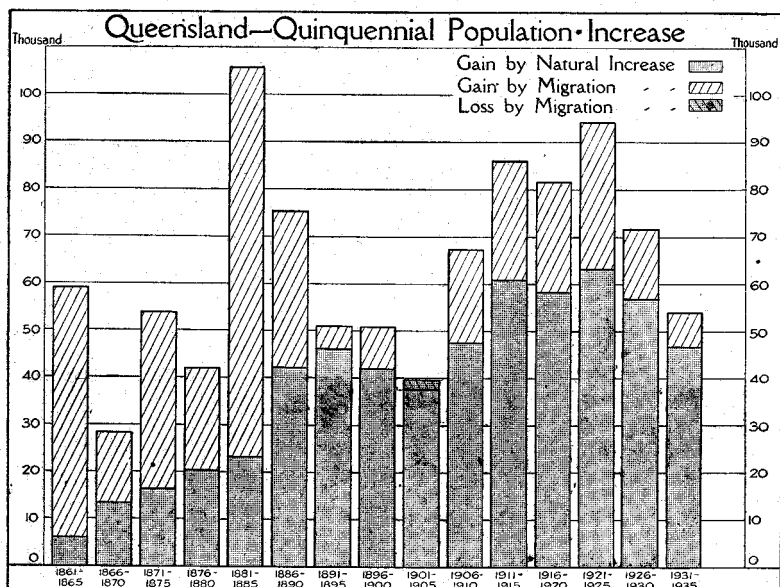
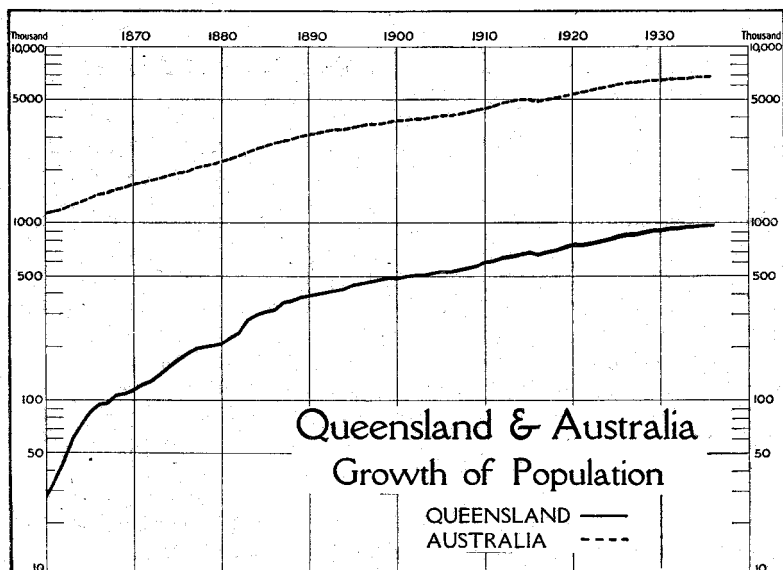
The following table shows the population of all States at censuses since 1891, and the Queensland population for Tropical and Sub-Tropical areas for the 1921 and 1933 censuses.

POPULATION OF STATES AT CENSUSES.

State or Territory.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1933.
Queensland—					
Sub-tropical ..	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	574,575	706,738
Tropical ..	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	181,397	240,796
Total ..	393,718	498,129	605,813	755,972	947,534
N. S. Wales ..	1,123,954	1,354,846	1,646,734	2,100,371	2,600,847
Victoria ..	1,139,840	1,201,070	1,315,551	1,531,280	1,820,261
South Australia ..	315,533	358,346	408,558	495,160	580,949
W. Australia ..	49,782	184,124	282,114	332,732	438,852
Tasmania ..	146,667	172,475	191,211	213,780	227,599
N. Territory ..	4,898	4,811	3,310	3,867	4,850
F. C. Territory	<i>a</i>	<i>a</i>	1,714	2,572	8,947
Australia ..	3,174,392	3,773,801	4,455,005	5,435,734	6,629,839

a Included with New South Wales.

n Not available.



The first of these graphs shows the growth of the Queensland and Australian populations on a ratio scale. Steepness indicates rate of growth. The same slope indicates the same rate of growth irrespective of the absolute level of population at the time. The second graph shows, for each quinquennium, the proportion of the net population increase due to natural increase and migration respectively.

At the 1861 census, the population of Queensland was 30,059; at 1871, 120,104; at 1881, 213,525.

The population of Queensland in 1859 was the second smallest of the six Colonies, Western Australia being the smallest. In 1867 it exceeded that of Tasmania, and in 1885 that of South Australia, and since that date it has retained third place. According to the censuses taken by the several Colonies in 1881 the population of Queensland was 9.5 per cent. of the Australian total, and this figure has increased since then to the last census, the percentage then being 14.3.

The following table shows the growth of the population of Queensland in ten-year periods since 1860, and for every year during the last decade. The mean populations for the calendar year 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 1860.

Year.	At 31st December.			Mean for Year ended 30th June.	Mean for Year ended 31st December.
	Males.	Females.	Persons.		
1860 ..	16,817	11,239	28,056	<i>n</i>	25,788
1870 ..	69,221	46,051	115,272	<i>n</i>	112,217
1880 ..	124,013	87,027	211,040	<i>n</i>	208,130
1890 ..	223,252	168,864	392,116	<i>n</i>	386,803
1900 ..	274,684	219,163	493,847	<i>n</i>	490,081
1910 ..	325,513	273,503	599,016	580,252	591,591
1920 ..	396,555	354,069	750,624	737,464	745,957
1930 ..	481,559	435,177	916,736	903,703	910,319
1928 ..	468,323	422,554	890,877	877,753	884,815
1929 ..	473,948	428,188	902,136	891,435	897,569
1930 ..	481,559	435,177	916,736	903,703	910,319
1931 ..	487,932	441,794	929,726	917,830	924,825
1932 ..	492,516	446,581	939,097	930,456	935,575
1933 ..	497,468	451,563	949,031	940,628	945,454
1934 ..	502,505	456,992	959,497	950,351	955,584
1935 ..	508,381	462,338	970,719	960,859	966,198
1936 ..	514,174	467,960	982,134	972,190	978,589
1937 ..	519,689	473,772	993,461	984,117	989,668

n Not available.

Masculinity—The population of early Queensland had a large excess of males. In 1860 the masculinity rate (i.e., the number of males for each 100 females) was 150; it has declined more or less steadily ever since, until at the 31st December, 1937, it was 110. Queensland still has a higher masculinity in its population than any other State except Western Australia. In the four other States, the sexes are fairly evenly divided, and Victoria actually has a slight excess of females. The two territories (Northern and Federal Capital) have high masculinity. Details are shown in the table on the next page.

POPULATION ESTIMATES OF AUSTRALIAN STATES AND TERRITORIES.

State or Territory.	Estimated Population.		Mean Population.		Masculinity <i>a</i> at 31st Dec., 1937.
	30th June, 1937.	31st Dec., 1937.	Year ended 30th June, 1937.	Year ended 31st Dec., 1937.	
N. S. Wales ..	2,692,659	2,710,738	2,680,730	2,694,679	102
Victoria ..	1,855,281	1,859,487	1,852,071	1,856,033	98
Queensland ..	992,091	993,461	984,117	989,668	110
South Australia ..	588,678	591,201	588,300	589,143	100
W. Australia ..	454,231	457,111	451,890	454,295	112
Tasmania ..	232,693	238,990	232,208	233,951	102
N. Territory ..	5,455	5,354	5,320	5,411	213
F. C. Territory ..	10,276	10,248	10,000	10,195	118
Australia ..	6,831,364	6,866,590	6,804,636	6,833,375	102

a Males per 100 females.

Increase of Population.—The following table shows population increases by natural increase and by migration. Migration figures comprise oversea and interstate arrivals and departures. The *net* oversea migration figures for all States are irregular, although Queensland generally shows an increase, and the *net* interstate figures show steadier movements. For some years, both Queensland and New South Wales have gained by migration, the remaining States generally losing. In 1937 however, Western Australia and Tasmania made substantial gains. The natural increase rate for Queensland in 1860 was 27 per 1,000 of the population, but has gradually declined until in 1937 it was only 10.3.

POPULATION, INCREASE DURING 1937.

State or Territory.	Persons.			Rate per 1,000 Mean Population.		
	Natural Increase.	Net Immigration.	Total Increase.	Natural Increase.	Net Immigration.	Total Increase.
New South Wales	22,262	6,740	29,002	8.26	2.50	10.76
Victoria ..	11,118	— 3,224	7,894	5.99	— 1.74	4.25
Queensland ..	10,156	1,171	11,327	10.26	1.18	11.44
South Australia ..	3,738	— 1,849	1,889	6.35	— 3.14	3.21
Western Australia	4,544	1,010	5,554	10.00	2.22	12.22
Tasmania ..	2,616	1,046	3,662	11.18	4.47	15.65
Australia <i>a</i> ..	54,635	5,203	59,838	8.00	0.76	8.76

a Including Northern Territory and Federal Capital Territory.

Age Distribution.—The age distribution of the population is available at census dates only, and the following table shows the Metropolitan and Queensland population in age groups as at the census of 30th June, 1933.

Taking age groups of 10 years, the group 10 to 19 years contains the highest percentage (19.3) of the population, the preceding group having the second highest (18.9), while the succeeding groups show gradual decreases. At the 1921 census the 0 to 9 group had the highest percentage, 22.4; the 10 to 19 group, 18.6; and then the same gradual decline. This change is due to the lower birth rates of recent years and its effect is seen in the increasing average age of the population at succeeding censuses:—viz., 23 years in 1861, 25 years in 1901, 26 years in 1911, 27 years in 1921, and 30 years in 1933. A similar change is shown by other States. A graphical comparison of the changes in the age distribution of the population between 1911 and 1933 is shown on pages 44 and 45.

Forty per cent. of Queensland's population were under 21 years at the 1933 census, more than in any other State except Tasmania (New South Wales 39, Victoria 37, South Australia 38, Western Australia 38, Tasmania 42).

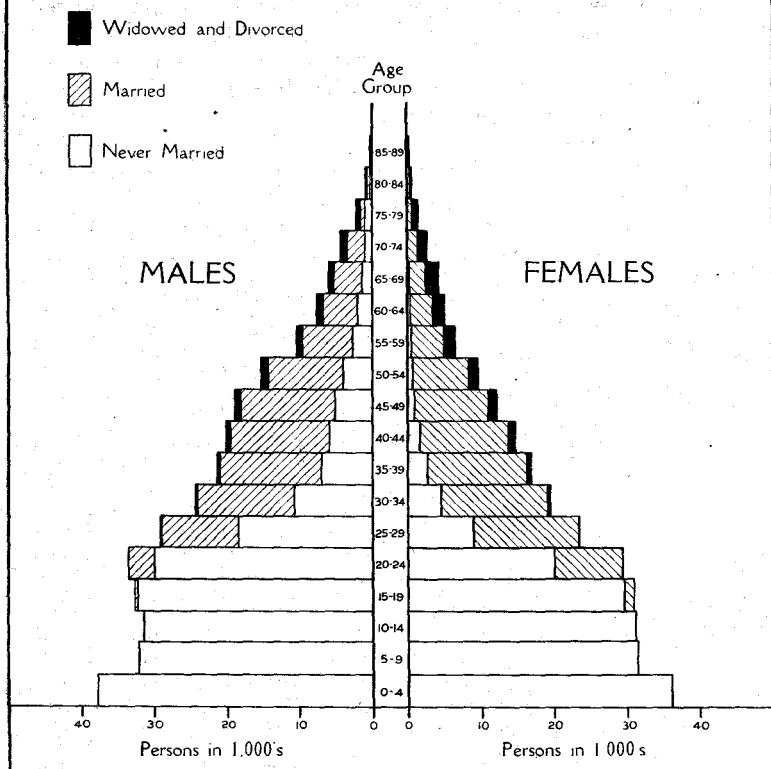
A smaller proportion of the metropolitan population is under 21 than in the rest of the State,—partly on account of the metropolitan birth rate being lower, and partly on account of a general movement of adults from the country to the city. This feature is also noted in the other States, and is a normal result of modern industrialisation, and the development of secondary industries in Australia.

POPULATION—AGES AT CENSUS, 1933.

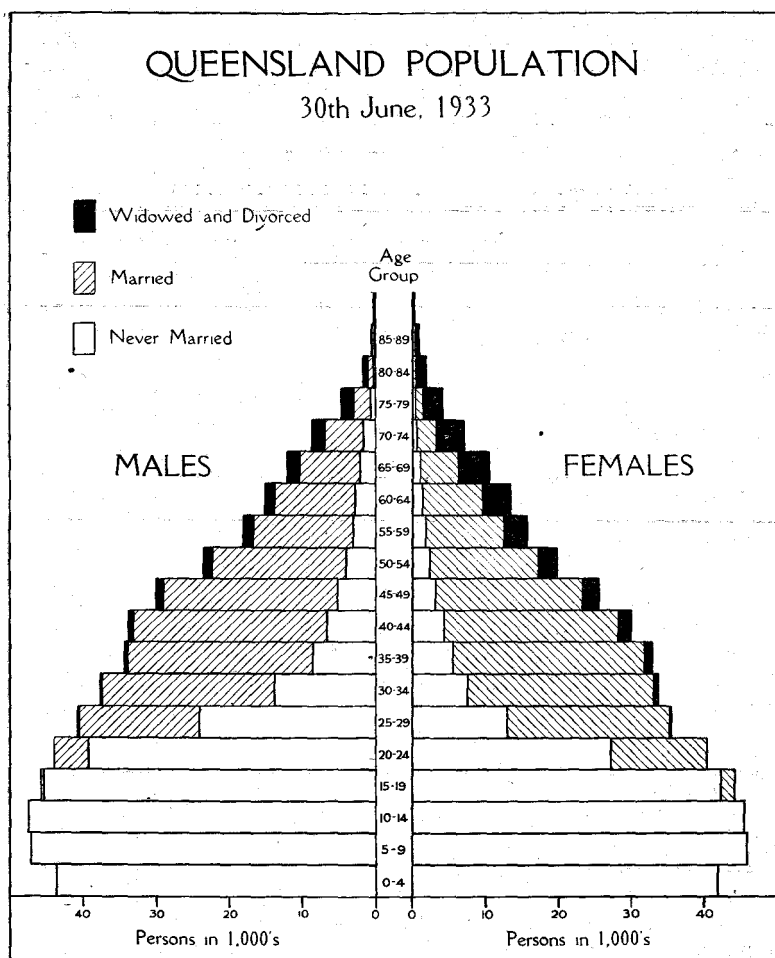
Age Group.	METROPOLITAN.			TOTAL, QUEENSLAND.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
0-4	11,234	10,763	21,997	43,791	41,885	85,676
5-9	13,322	12,990	26,312	47,155	45,737	92,892
10-14	14,329	14,017	28,346	47,483	45,382	92,865
15-19	12,961	14,484	27,445	45,909	44,249	90,158
20-29	22,583	26,144	48,727	86,363	76,208	162,571
30-39	20,950	24,447	45,397	73,115	66,697	139,812
40-49	20,303	21,819	42,122	64,548	55,628	120,176
50-59	13,308	14,439	27,747	42,231	35,442	77,673
60-69	8,483	10,293	18,776	28,155	23,925	52,080
70-79	4,585	4,971	9,556	13,861	11,050	24,911
80-89	853	1,128	1,981	2,556	2,470	5,026
90-99	74	89	163	221	201	422
100 and over	1	..	1	4	4	8
Not stated	539	639	1,178	1,825	1,439	3,264
Total	143,525	156,223	299,748	497,217	450,317	947,534
Under 21	% 38.0	% 35.5	% 36.6	% 39.1	% 41.4	% 40.1
21-64	55.4	57.6	56.6	55.0	53.2	54.2
65 and over	6.6	6.9	6.8	5.9	5.4	5.7

QUEENSLAND POPULATION

3rd April, 1911



The horizontal length of each column represents the number of persons of the age group to which it corresponds. For a population to be maintaining itself by natural increase, it is obvious that each column should be somewhat longer than that immediately above it. This was so in the lowest age group in 1911. Above that, the position was complicated by the presence of immigrants, particularly males in the age groups above 20.



The effect of the declining birth rate is apparent in the graph. There are not nearly enough children under 5 years to replace those now from 5 to 9 years. Similarly the children from 5 to 9 years are insufficient to replace those from 10 to 14 years. The excess of males in Queensland, due principally to immigration is most apparent in the greater number, at all ages, of males who have never married than females who have never married.

Birthplaces.—At each census the population is grouped according to the birthplaces of the people, and the results for Queensland for the 1933 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, 98.6 per cent. of the population were British subjects and 96.8 per cent. were born in British countries. Races are shown in the next section.

POPULATION—BIRTHPLACES AS RECORDED AT CENSUS, 1933.

Birthplace.	METROPOLITAN.			TOTAL, QUEENSLAND.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Australasia ..	113,542	127,292	240,834	404,665	385,830	790,495
Europe	28,496	27,787	56,283	84,959	61,692	146,651
Asia	549	260	809	4,191	652	4,843
Africa	183	163	346	553	345	898
America	389	283	672	1,179	631	1,810
Other <i>a</i>	366	438	804	1,670	1,167	2,837
Total	143,525	156,223	299,748	497,217	450,317	947,534
<i>Certain Countries (included in above)</i>						
Australia ..	112,635	126,540	239,175	401,876	384,249	786,125
New Zealand ..	883	730	1,613	2,512	1,521	4,033
British Isles ..	25,921	26,170	52,091	66,702	53,578	120,280
Denmark	273	184	457	1,212	613	1,825
Germany	772	644	1,416	4,117	2,865	6,982
Greece	295	107	402	1,228	390	1,618
Italy	166	66	232	6,005	2,338	8,343
China	220	66	286	1,792	140	1,932

a Polynesia, at Sea, and not stated.

The percentage of Australian born is by far the greatest and has risen from 78 per cent. in 1921 to 83 in 1933, whilst the percentage for the British Isles has fallen from 17 to 13. Of foreign born, Germans and Chinese have decreased, and Italians have increased.

A comparison with the other States shows that Queensland, with the exception of Western Australia, has the lowest percentage of Australian born (New South Wales 86, Victoria 88, South Australia 90, Western Australia 75, Tasmania 94), and the second highest of those born in the British Isles. Though Queensland has the greatest number of Italian born, the percentage of the total population, 0.88, is less than that for Western Australia, 1.04.

Although the metropolitan population is 31.6 per cent. of the total Queensland population, it contains only 30.4 per cent. of Australian born, 20.3 per cent. of German born, 24.9 per cent. of Greek born, and 2.8 per

cent. of Italian born, but 43.3 per cent. of these born in the British Isles. The Germans, Italians, and Greeks are located more in the farming and sugar areas, whilst the British people are more attracted by commercial, industrial, and professional life.

Race.—At the 1933 Census persons not of European race were required to state their race. The results of the tabulation of this information are shown hereunder. Fullblood aborigines, numbering 12,532, are not included in this, or any other, Census tabulation. (See page 72 for aborigines.)

POPULATION—RACE AS RECORDED AT CENSUS, 1933.

Race.	METROPOLITAN.			TOTAL, QUEENSLAND.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
European	142,942	155,818	298,760	488,165	445,309	933,474
Non-European—						
Chinese	256	62	318	2,164	417	2,581
Indian <i>a</i>	25	4	29	594	80	674
Japanese	60	9	69	769	53	822
Malay .. ..	..	1	1	286	127	413
Polynesian <i>b</i> ..	4	6	10	991	467	1,458
Syrian	33	43	76	176	182	358
Other	13	16	29	279	84	363
Total Non-European	391	141	532	5,259	1,410	6,669
Half-caste—						
Australian						
Aboriginal ..	55	136	191	2,756	2,679	5,435
Chinese	84	75	159	480	383	863
Indian <i>a</i>	17	10	27	138	114	252
Japanese	15	18	33	43	50	93
Malay .. ..	..	..	..	59	73	132
Polynesian <i>b</i> ..	4	7	11	161	160	321
Syrian	3	3	6	22	21	43
Other	14	15	29	134	118	252
Total Half-Caste ..	192	264	456	3,793	3,598	7,391
Total	143,525	156,223	299,748	497,217	450,317	947,534

a Native of India (including Cingalese).

b Including Papuan.

Conjugal Condition.—The next table shows the conjugal condition of the people of Queensland at the Census. It will be noticed that, according to the records, there were nearly 3,000 married women in Brisbane whose husbands were in the country districts or out of the State, while in the whole State there were 3,600 married men whose wives were out of the State. This may reflect the migration of men from other States in search of work.

In Queensland, widowed persons were 10.52 per cent. of all persons who had been married, compared with 11.14 per cent. in Australia as a whole; while divorcees were 0.40 per cent., compared with 0.72 per cent. for all Australia.

POPULATION—CONJUGAL CONDITION AS STATED AT CENSUS, 1933.

Conjugal Condition.	METROPOLITAN.			TOTAL, QUEENSLAND.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Never Married—						
Under age 15 ..	38,885	37,770	76,655	138,429	133,004	271,433
Age 15 and over	41,607	44,478	86,085	160,887	110,592	271,479
Total Never Married	80,492	82,248	162,740	299,316	243,596	542,912
Married	57,935	60,565	118,500	180,045	176,400	356,445
Widowed	4,346	12,580	16,926	13,600	28,504	42,104
Divorced	337	379	716	927	674	1,601
Not Stated ..	415	451	866	3,329	1,143	4,472
Total ..	143,525	156,223	299,748	497,217	450,317	947,534
Percentages a—	%	%	%	%	%	%
Never Married	39.92	37.69	38.74	45.26	34.98	40.42
Married ..	55.59	51.33	53.32	50.65	55.79	53.07
Widowed ..	4.17	10.66	7.62	3.83	9.02	6.27
Divorced ..	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.26	0.21	0.24

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

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

PERSONS WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN UNDER 16 YEARS, CENSUS, 1933.

Number of Dependent Children.	METROPOLITAN.			TOTAL, QUEENSLAND.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1	14,025	1,939	15,964	41,427	4,480	45,907
2	10,135	784	10,919	32,746	2,037	34,783
3	5,471	413	5,884	20,061	1,050	21,111
4	2,698	144	2,842	11,105	448	11,553
5	1,196	58	1,254	5,726	244	5,970
6	525	21	546	2,889	86	2,975
7	198	7	205	1,265	31	1,296
8	65	2	67	465	11	476
9	24	2	26	140	2	142
10 and over ..	2	..	2	58	..	58
Total Persons ..	34,339	3,370	37,709	115,882	8,389	124,271
Dependent children	72,774	5,821	78,595	271,919	15,555	287,474
Children per person	2.12	1.73	2.08	2.35	1.85	2.31

The average number of children under 16 years dependent on each person was for males having dependent children 2.25 for Australia, compared with 2.35 for Queensland; and for females having dependent children 1.77 for Australia compared with 1.85 for Queensland.

Religions.—The following table shows the religions of the population of Queensland as stated at the census. It should be noted that the information is not strictly comparable with that for previous censuses (which is not given here); as, for the first time, the religion question was made a voluntary one, and 131,729 persons took advantage of the provision to give no answer, compared with 19,397 who gave no answer at the 1921 census. Only 1,932 persons definitely stated that they had no religion.

POPULATION—RELIGION AS STATED AT CENSUS, 1933.

Religion.	METROPOLITAN.			TOTAL, QUEENSLAND.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Christian—						
Church of England	51,531	56,242	107,773	172,740	159,232	331,972
Catholic (Roman and Undefined)	28,399	33,639	62,038	105,507	101,057	206,564
Presbyterian ..	16,343	17,953	34,296	54,799	52,014	106,813
Methodist ..	13,264	15,093	28,357	43,476	44,433	87,909
Lutheran ..	887	898	1,785	10,257	8,633	18,890
Baptist ..	3,217	3,938	7,155	7,171	7,820	14,991
Congregational ..	1,618	1,961	3,579	4,180	4,489	8,669
Church of Christ	620	835	1,455	2,348	2,672	5,020
Salvation Army	637	812	1,449	2,106	2,391	4,497
Other ..	4,681	5,175	9,856	13,943	12,404	26,347
Total Christian ..	121,197	136,546	257,743	416,527	395,145	811,672
Non-Christian ..	550	468	1,018	1,553	648	2,201
No Religion ..	494	192	686	1,544	388	1,932
Indefinite and not stated ..	21,284	19,017	40,301	77,593	54,136	131,729
Total ..	143,525	156,223	299,748	497,217	450,317	947,534

2. DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION.

The fact that, except for the Darling Downs, the most fertile land is situated along the East Coast between the sea and the range, accounts for the greater part of the people being distributed along the East Coast. Over the area within two hundred miles of Brisbane, population is relatively densest. In Brisbane itself nearly one-third of the State's population is gathered, but this is the lowest proportion of metropolitan population for any State except Tasmania. Throughout the interior, population is sparsely distributed, as befits the carrying on of an extensive pastoral industry. The mean populations for 1937 for each of the three divisions of the State (see frontispiece map) were Southern, 698,985; Central, 93,574; Northern, 197,109. The following statement shows the mean population of the Statistical Divisions:—

MEAN POPULATION OF STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, 1937.

Moreton	441,096
Wide Bay	114,332
Downs	116,170
Maranoa	14,109
South Western	13,278
<i>Total South Queensland</i>	698,985

Port Curtis	64,164
Central Western	24,938
Far Western	4,472
<i>Total Central Queensland</i>	93,574

Edgecumbe	100,288
Rockingham	75,246
Peninsula	6,190
North Western	15,385
<i>Total North Queensland</i>	197,109
<i>Total Queensland</i>	989,668

Local Authorities.—The latest available estimates of the populations of local authorities areas in the State are given in the following statement. Most are as at 31st December, 1937. The authorities are grouped as nearly as possible in accordance with Statistical Divisions, but as the Statistical Divisions, when used for Vital Statistics, are based on Registry Districts, and as the figures in the above statement are for mean population adjusted to agree with the estimated mean population of the whole State, the totals of the following groups do not agree exactly with those given above.

Cities are shown thus—BRISBANE.

Towns are shown thus—COOLANGATTA.

Shires are shown thus—Beaudesert.

SOUTH QUEENSLAND.

Moreton Division.

Beaudesert	5,002	Landsborough	5,000
Beenleigh	2,322	Maroochy	13,254
Boonah	7,011	Moreton	8,388
BRISBANE	318,430	Nerang	3,666
Caboolture	5,720	Normanby	2,550
Cleveland	2,680	Pine	4,648
COOLANGATTA	2,000	REDCLIFFE	4,500
Coomera	1,170	Rosewood	4,387
Crow's Nest	2,983	SOUTHPORT	6,000
Esk	7,114	Tambourine	2,747
IPSWICH	22,675	Tarampa	6,000
Kilcoy	2,450	Tingalpa	1,812
Laidley	6,054	Waterford	1,154

SOUTH QUEENSLAND (continued).

Wide Bay Division.

BUNDABERG	..	12,571
Burrum	..	6,850
Degilbo	..	2,500
Eidsvold	..	1,500
Gayndah	..	4,200
Gooburru	..	4,800
GYMPIE	..	8,300
Isis	..	4,020
Kilkivan	..	4,600
Kingaroy	..	7,800
Kolan	..	3,060
MARYBOROUGH	..	11,938
Mundubbera	..	2,390
Murgon	..	3,850
Nanango	..	4,200
Noosa	..	5,980
Perry	..	750
Tiaro	..	5,628
Widgee	..	8,910
Wondai	..	4,870
Woocoo	..	800
Woongarra	..	3,375

Downs Division.

Allora	..	2,665
Cambooya	..	2,100
Chinchilla	..	4,550
Clifton	..	3,130
DALBY	..	3,250
Drayton	..	1,800
Glengallan	..	6,500

Downs Division (continued.)

GOONDIWINDI	..	2,600
Highfields	..	2,320
Inglewood	..	4,400
Jondaryan	..	5,307
Millmerran	..	2,725
Murilla	..	3,060
Pittsworth	..	3,644
Rosalie	..	8,200
Rosenthal	..	2,460
Stanthorpe	..	7,362
Tara	..	1,950
TOOWOOMBA	..	28,600
Waggamba	..	2,700
Wambo	..	5,206
WARWICK	..	7,000

Maranoa Division.

Balonne	..	4,500
Bendmere	..	1,615
Booringa	..	3,516
Bungil	..	2,567
ROMA	..	3,369
Warroo	..	1,540

South Western Division.

Bulloo	..	625
CHARLEVILLE	..	3,300
Murweh	..	2,937
Paroo	..	3,500
Quilpie	..	2,000

CENTRAL QUEENSLAND.

Port Curtis Division.

Banana	..	8,100
Broadsound	..	1,590
Calliope	..	4,628
Duaringa	..	1,691
Fitzroy	..	4,256
GLADSTONE	..	3,900
Livingstone	..	6,750
Miriam Vale	..	2,270
Monto	..	4,000
Mount Morgan	..	5,100
ROCKHAMPTON	..	30,000
Taroom	..	1,760

Central Western Division.

Aramac	..	1,650
Barcaldine	..	2,967
Bauhinia	..	1,710
Belyando	..	3,000
Blackall	..	2,810
Emerald	..	2,600
Ilfracombe	..	642
Jericho	..	1,640
Longreach	..	4,650
Peak Downs	..	917
Tambo	..	948

Far Western Division.

Barcoo	..	1,112
Boulia	..	607
Diamantina	..	228
Isisford	..	952
Winton	..	2,800

NORTH QUEENSLAND.

Edgecombe Division.

Ayr	14,000
BOWEN	3,100
CHARTERS TOWERS	8,100
Dalrymple	3,260
MACKAY	11,720
Mirani	4,405
Nebo	525
Pioneer	11,600
Proserpine	4,000
Sarina	3,200
Thuringowa	2,300
TOWNSVILLE	30,035
Wangaratta	5,060

Rockingham Division.

Atherton	4,000
CAIRNS (City)	13,750
Cairns (Shire)	11,025
Cardwell	5,000
Douglas	2,900
Eacham	4,600

Rockingham Division (continued.)

Herberton	2,850
Hinchinbrook	12,200
Johnstone	13,650
Woothakata	8,300

Peninsula Division.

Cook	1,850
THURSDAY ISLAND	1,484

North Western Division.

Barkly Tableland	750
Burke	355
Carpentaria	690
Cloncurry	6,300
Croydon	283
Etheridge	1,488
Flinders	1,607
HUGHENDEN	1,825
McKinlay	2,025
Wyangarie	1,750

Towns with 1,000 or more persons.—The following towns were recorded at the census (30th June, 1933) as having a population of 1,000 or more:—

Atherton	1,555	Ipswich	22,498
Ayr	4,792	Kingaroy	2,330
Babinda	1,818	Laidley	1,582
Barcaldine	2,042	Longreach	3,274
Beaudesert	1,390	Mackay	10,665
Blackall	1,780	Mareeba	2,470
Boonah	1,246	Maryborough	11,415
Bowen	2,619	Mitchell	1,358
Brisbane	299,748	Mossman	1,285
Bundaberg	11,466	Mount Isa	3,241
Cairns	11,993	Mount Morgan	3,262
Charleville	3,205	Murgon	1,091
Charters Towers	6,978	Nambour	2,251
Childers	1,324	Nanango	1,025
Chinchilla	1,278	Oakey	1,119
Clermont	1,406	Pittsworth	1,113
Cloncurry	1,584	Proserpine	2,177
Collinsville	1,134	Redcliffe	2,008
Coolangatta	1,828	Rockhampton	29,369
Cunnamulla	1,676	Roma	3,369
Dalby	2,967	Rosewood	1,338
Emerald	1,266	Sarina	1,747
Gatton	1,089	Southport	4,213
Gladstone	3,039	St. George	1,200
Goondiwindi	1,931	Stanthorpe	2,158
Gordonvale	2,086	Thursday Island	1,041
Gympie	7,749	Toowoomba	26,423
Home Hill	2,215	Townsville	25,876
Hughenden	1,823	Tully	2,688
Ingham	2,687	Warwick	6,664
Innisfail	2,960	Winton	1,551
Innisfail East	1,204	Yeppoon	1,598

Brisbane.—The following table shows the growth of the City's population as at the census dates; and also the growth over the last ten years. The City of Brisbane as constituted in 1925 covers an area of 385 square miles, so that the latter figures are comparable for the same area.

Brisbane is the fourth most populous city in Australia; Sydney Melbourne and Adelaide occupying the first three places. The same order of the Capital Cities has obtained since 1901, the first year for which a reliable comparison is available.

Brisbane had 20.1 per cent. of Queensland's population in 1861, and this percentage has increased, though irregularly, to 31.6 per cent. at the 1933 Census. The proportion of the population living in the Metropolitan Area is lower than for any other State except Tasmania.

BRISBANE POPULATION.

At Census.	Estimated Population.	% of Q'land.	At 31st December.	Estimated Population.
1861	6,051	20.1	1928	275,776
1871	15,029	12.5	1929	284,758
1881	22,842	10.7	1930	279,951
1891	101,554	25.8		
1901	119,428	24.0	1931	283,435
			1932	298,142
1911	139,480	23.0	1933	301,252
1921	209,946	27.8	1934	304,930
1933	299,748	31.6	1935	306,154
			1936	313,430
			1937	318,430

3. MIGRATION.

Queensland's migration has been discussed generally when tracing the growth of population (see page 39). The following table shows migration during 1937. There is no record of the large amount of migration by road.

MIGRATION, QUEENSLAND, 1937.

Method of Migration.	Arrivals.			Departures.		
	Oversea.	Interstate.	Total.	Oversea.	Interstate.	Total.
By rail .. ..	..	36,251	36,251	..	35,188	35,188
By sea	4,683	24,935	29,618	4,186	24,846	29,032
By air	<i>a</i>	3,234	3,234	<i>a</i>	3,712	3,712
Total	4,683	64,420	69,103	4,186	63,746	67,932

a Oversea migration by air has been included with interstate migration by air, as separate figures are not available.

Arrivals from the United Kingdom have declined of recent years until in 1930 departures exceeded arrivals. The 1937 figures were: arrivals 1,428, departures 1,521. Arrivals from other British Possessions have usually been less than departures to them, the 1937 figures being 1,808 and 1897 respectively. The arrivals from Foreign Countries in 1937 were 1,447, and departures 768; the tendency for some years past has been for foreign arrivals to exceed departures.

The net result of interstate movements of population is a gain to Queensland, but the numbers of both arrivals and departures have increased with the growth of the tourist traffic.

Assisted immigration has for many years been a feature of Australian migration policy. Up to 1920 the States had their own systems of assisting selected immigrants, but in that year the Commonwealth Government assumed responsibility for the recruiting of migrants, and for their transport to Australia. The State Governments advised the Commonwealth as to the numbers and class of workers required, and then became responsible for their settlement. Owing to the financial and industrial depression, the number admitted under the scheme was greatly reduced from 1930 onwards. The number of assisted immigrants who had come to Queensland to the end of 1937 was 236,005. The number in 1920 was 1,272, rising to 3,669 in 1926, and declining rapidly since that date, until in 1937 there were only 7. The Commonwealth Government has now resumed assisted immigration, so the numbers may show increases in future years.

Naturalisation.—During the last ten years Letters of Naturalisation have been procured in Queensland by 4,605 foreigners. The occupations which they were stated to be following are shown in conjunction with their birthplaces in the following table:—

LETTERS OF NATURALISATION GRANTED, YEARS 1928-1937.

Occupation,	Birthplace of Applicant.									
	Finland.	Germany.	Greece.	Italy.	Norway and Sweden.	Russia.	Other European Countries.	U.S.A.	Other.	Total.
Cabinet makers and carpenters	13	5	2	26	2	19	14	..	2	83
Other tradesmen	5	21	15	63	6	31	39	4	3	187
Miners	7	5	1	9	4	4	8	..	..	38
Seamen and fishermen .. ..	..	6	..	5	2	1	1	..	1	16
Labourers	25	61	61	1,364	27	95	273	3	7	1,916
Shopkeepers and assistants .. ..	..	5	161	26	..	4	11	..	16	223
Cane cutters	2	1	1	48	..	2	2	..	..	56
Farmers	41	55	47	1,130	10	86	172	4	9	1,554
Cooks and domestic duties .. ..	..	8	32	12	2	6	8	..	4	72
Other occupations	11	53	46	105	17	69	116	13	30	460
Total	104	220	366	2,788	70	317	644	24	72	4,605

Letters of naturalisation granted during each of the last ten years to persons born in various countries are shown in the following table:—

LETTERS OF NATURALISATION GRANTED, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Birthplace of Applicant.									
	Finland.	Germany.	Greece.	Italy.	Norway and Sweden.	Russia.	Other European Countries.	U.S.A.	Other.	Total.
1928	7	18	39	336	11	13	30	3	8	465
1929	11	23	57	296	10	37	72	4	14	524
1930	14	21	55	454	8	37	63	2	5	659
1931	23	19	42	525	11	52	90	3	14	779
1932	9	16	23	209	9	30	71	2	15	384
1933	10	18	18	171	3	24	50	2	8	304
1934	6	29	29	216	7	25	81	4	1	398
1935	13	28	38	269	5	32	75	..	5	465
1936	6	30	38	218	4	41	66	3	1	407
1937	5	18	27	94	2	26	46	1	1	220

4. BIRTHS.

For purposes of 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, by all the District Registrars.

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 birth occurred excepting in the case of the 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 and three weeks respectively. The provision in respect of registration also applies to the birth of an illegitimate child.

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

The following fees are prescribed:—		s. d.
For registering a birth within sixty days of its occurrence	nil.	
For registering a birth after the expiration of sixty days and within three years following such birth	2 6	
Every search in index of births (payable on application)	5 0	
Every certified copy of birth entry when exact date is given (payable on application)	2 0	
Every certified copy of birth entry when exact date is not given (payable on application)	7 0	
Certificate of birth under Friendly Societies Act	1 0	
Legitimation fee (including certified copy of new entry of Birth) ..	4 0	

Births, birth rates, and masculinity of births for separate divisions of Queensland are shown hereunder. In calculating rates, the proportions of women aged 15 to 44 at 1933 census are assumed to apply still.

BIRTHS IN QUEENSLAND, 1937.

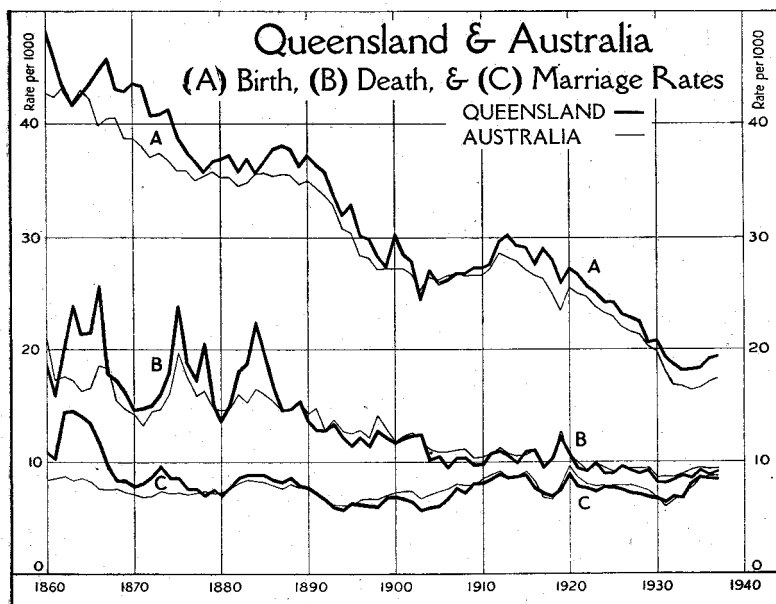
Statistical Division.	Number.			Rate.		Masculinity of Births. <i>a</i>
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Per 1,000 Mean Population.	Per 1,000 Females 15 to 44 years.	
Metropolitan	2,535	2,430	4,965	15.7	61.3	104
Moreton	1,163	1,095	2,258	18.0	81.2	106
Wide Bay	1,297	1,238	2,535	22.2	100.0	105
Downs	1,189	1,196	2,385	20.5	92.3	99
Maranoa	168	179	347	24.6	113.9	94
South-Western	179	143	322	24.3	119.8	125
<i>Total South Q'land</i>	<i>6,531</i>	<i>6,281</i>	<i>12,812</i>	<i>18.3</i>	<i>77.4</i>	<i>104</i>
Port Curtis	716	657	1,373	21.4	94.8	109
Central-Western	278	242	520	20.9	99.8	115
Far Western	55	50	105	23.5	124.9	110
<i>Total Cent. Q'land</i>	<i>1,049</i>	<i>949</i>	<i>1,998</i>	<i>21.4</i>	<i>97.1</i>	<i>111</i>
Edgumbe	1,096	1,049	2,145	21.4	96.8	104
Rockingham	827	704	1,531	20.3	100.2	117
Peninsula	101	138	239	38.6	201.4	73
North-Western	151	149	300	19.5	101.7	101
<i>Total North Q'land</i>	<i>2,175</i>	<i>2,040</i>	<i>4,215</i>	<i>21.4</i>	<i>101.4</i>	<i>107</i>
<i>Total Q'land ^b</i> ..	<i>9,822</i>	<i>9,340</i>	<i>19,162</i>	<i>19.4</i>	<i>83.9</i>	<i>105</i>

a Male births per 100 female births.

b Includes 67 male and 70 female births to women not permanent residents of Queensland.

In the Tropical portion of the State, the birth rate for 1937 was 21.2, compared with 15.7 for the Metropolitan Area, and 21.0 for the remainder of the State.

The table (and graph) on the next page show the trend of Australian birth-rates since 1860.

CRUDE BIRTH RATE *a*: 1861 TO 1937.

Period.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia. <i>b</i>	New Zealand.
1861-1870	41.80	41.51	43.89	41.75	34.01	32.04	41.02	<i>n</i>
1871-1880	38.87	33.90	40.62	37.51	31.79	30.59	36.25	<i>n</i>
1881-1890	37.31	31.89	38.31	36.21	34.98	34.92	35.20	33.79
1891-1900	30.66	28.60	32.70	29.02	30.01	30.59	30.05	26.72
1901-1910	27.09	25.08	26.80	25.22	30.05	28.89	26.51	26.83
1911-1920	27.53	24.22	28.33	26.76	26.56	28.66	26.57	25.15
1921-1930	23.27	21.04	23.56	21.09	22.21	24.07	22.44	20.99
1928 ..	22.27	19.69	22.36	19.98	21.36	21.77	21.27	19.56
1929 ..	21.04	18.98	20.60	18.63	21.51	22.03	20.25	19.01
1930 ..	20.59	18.55	20.80	17.42	21.44	21.66	19.86	18.80
1931 ..	18.67	16.86	19.28	15.77	19.77	21.18	18.16	18.42
1932 ..	17.40	15.19	18.56	14.74	18.31	19.78	16.86	17.09
1933 ..	16.99	15.60	18.14	15.32	17.95	19.93	16.78	16.59
1934 ..	16.52	15.20	18.17	14.50	17.66	19.51	16.39	16.47
1935 ..	16.89	15.16	18.31	14.14	18.23	19.41	16.55	16.13
1936 ..	17.31	15.63	19.17	15.17	18.84	19.84	17.13	16.64
1937 ..	17.63	16.02	19.36	15.25	18.95	20.69	17.43	17.29

a Number of births per annum per 1,000 of mean population.*b* Includes Federal Capital Territory and Northern Territory.*n* Not available.

The table on the previous page shows the Birth Rates of the States from 1861 onwards, and for New Zealand since 1881. The rate for Queensland has decreased gradually over this period, the highest rate, 47·9, being recorded in 1860, and the lowest, 18·1, in 1933. Queensland is not the only State to show this decline, as the same tendency is observed in the rates of the other States, and indeed of most countries. The rates for Queensland compare favourably with those of the rest of Australia, as for many years the rate was slightly higher, but over the last ten years, Tasmania has been usually the highest. The rates for other countries have generally shown a decline, and most of the more developed countries in Europe have rates about the same level as the Australian States. However, some of the Mediterranean countries (e.g., Italy, 23·3; Spain, 25·7; Portugal, 28·7; in 1935) and the more Eastern countries (e.g., Poland, 26·1; Rumania, 30·7; and U.S.S.R. 42·7; in 1935) have substantially higher rates. In 1935 the birth rates in the rest of the Empire were: Great Britain and Ireland, 15·2; Canada, 20·2; South Africa (whites), 24·2; New Zealand, 16·1.

The crude birth rate is an imperfect measure of the fecundity of the people of a country because of the varying proportions of persons of different ages and of persons of each sex. A better comparison is obtained from the birth rates stated per 1,000 women of child bearing age, i.e., 15 to 44 years. There is no record of persons of various ages except at Census years. In the following calculations, women of 15 to 44 years have been taken as the same proportion of the population as they were of those specified at the 1933 Census. On birth-rates calculated on this basis, Queensland falls to third place, the rates in 1937 for the States (in order of magnitude) being:—Tasmania, 91·7; Western Australia, 84·1; Queensland, 83·9; New South Wales, 75·1; Victoria, 67·3; and South Australia, 64·7.

Masculinity of Births.—The proportion of male births to female (masculinity) in Australia is usually about 105 to 100, varying from year to year between 106 and 104. In 1936 the masculinity of births registered in the various States was: New South Wales, 105·08; Victoria, 105·03; Queensland, 105·56; South Australia, 102·43; Western Australia, 102·27; and Tasmania, 105·80. Offsetting these prevailing masculinity rates, however, the infantile mortality rate (deaths under 1 year per 1,000 births) is much higher for males than it is for females, and this factor tends to equalise the proportions of males and females in the population.

Ex-Nuptial Births.—The number of ex-nuptial births occurring in the State in 1937 was 910, the percentage of the total births being 4·75. The number and the rate have shown a decline for some years past. The other States recorded lower ex-nuptial birth rates in 1936 than did Queensland, the rates being Queensland, 4·84; Tasmania, 4·76; New South Wales, 4·53; Victoria, 4·41; Western Australia, 3·95; and South Australia, 3·05. Queensland's rate is usually higher than that for any of the other States.

Multiple Births.—During 1936 there were 181 cases of twin births, 64 being twin males, 60 twin females, and 57 being one of each sex.

Infant Mortality Tables will be found on pages 64 and 65.

5. MARRIAGES.

Marriages may be celebrated by the Registrar-General, Brisbane; District Registrars; or Ministers of Religion or Justices of the Peace authorised to celebrate marriages. Any minister or justice who has celebrated a marriage must, within one month thereafter, transmit the original document to the Registrar of the District in which the marriage took place. (See beginning of section 4 of this Chapter for particulars of Registry Districts). The following fees are payable:—

	£	s.	d.
Fee for every marriage celebrated by Registrar or Justice of the Peace authorised to celebrate marriages	1	0	0
Every search in index of marriages (payable on application) ..	0	2	0
Every certified copy of marriage entry where exact date is given (payable on application)	0	2	0
Every certified copy of marriage entry where exact date is not given (payable on application)	0	4	0
No official fees are prescribed for marriages celebrated by an authorised minister of religion.			

The following table shows the number of marriages and the marriage rate for Queensland since 1861. The decline in the marriage rate while partly due to a tendency for more people to remain unmarried is also largely affected by the increase in the average age of the population since 1860.

MARRIAGES AND CRUDE MARRIAGE RATE, QUEENSLAND.

Period.	Average Annual Number of Marriages.	Marriage Rate. <i>a</i>	Year.	Number of Marriages.	Marriage Rate. <i>a</i>
1861-1870	834	10.58	1928 ..	6,322	7.14
1871-1880	1,374	7.90	1929 ..	6,169	6.87
1881-1890	2,690	8.36	1930 ..	6,199	6.81
1891-1900	2,904	6.35			
			1931 ..	5,951	6.43
1901-1910	3,678	6.81	1932 ..	6,415	6.86
1911-1920	5,549	8.22	1933 ..	6,471	6.84
1921-1930	6,176	7.36	1934 ..	7,635	7.99
			1935 ..	8,280	8.57
			1936 ..	8,306	8.49
			1937 ..	8,353	8.44

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

Age and Conjugal Condition at Marriage.—In Queensland in 1937 the average age of all bridegrooms was 28·7 years, and of all brides 24·8 years. Of persons married for the first time, the average age of males was 27·6 years, and of females 24·0 years. 7,826 bridegrooms and 7,928 brides were married for the first time, 399 bridegrooms and 317 brides were widowed persons, and 128 bridegrooms and 108 brides were divorced persons.

Other States.—Crude marriage rates for the various States of Australia and for New Zealand have been as follows during the last 10 years:—

CRUDE MARRIAGE RATE ^a, 1928 TO 1937.

Year.		New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia. ^b	New Zealand.
1928	.. ..	8·16	7·53	7·14	7·26	8·12	6·97	7·71	7·58
1929	.. ..	7·80	7·31	6·87	6·50	8·00	7·86	7·43	7·78
1930	.. ..	6·86	6·52	6·81	5·78	7·47	6·56	6·69	7·77
1931	.. ..	6·02	5·66	6·43	5·33	6·34	6·68	5·96	6·79
1932	.. ..	6·73	6·49	6·86	6·29	6·68	6·64	6·63	6·80
1933	.. ..	7·07	6·96	6·84	6·84	7·69	7·13	7·03	7·16
1934	.. ..	7·70	7·57	7·99	7·39	8·34	7·32	7·71	7·62
1935	.. ..	8·45	8·38	8·57	8·28	8·85	8·17	8·45	8·20
1936	.. ..	8·57	8·61	8·49	8·82	9·43	8·98	8·66	9·25
1937	.. ..	8·61	8·74	8·44	9·06	9·18	8·73	8·70	9·55

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

^b Includes Federal Capital Territory and Northern Territory.

6. DEATHS.

Each death must be registered within thirty days next thereafter by the tenant of the house or place where death occurs. In the case of the deaths of illegitimate children under 5 years of age, notification must be made in writing within 24 hours by the occupant of the house or place where the death occurred. In cases where the death occurs in an outside district, or where the occupant is also the mother, this time is extended to one week.

No fee is payable on registration of a death. The following fees are payable:—

	s.	d.
Every search in index of death (payable on application)	5	0
Every certified copy of death entry when exact date is given (payable on application)	2	0
Every certified copy of death entry when exact date is not given (payable on application)	7	0
Certificate of death under Friendly Societies Act	1	0

There were 9,006 deaths registered in Queensland during 1937. A good number of persons from the Northern parts of New South Wales come to Brisbane and Downs Country Towns Hospitals for treatment so that only 8,906 of the total persons who died in Queensland were residents of this State. The following table shows the number of deaths, male and female, and death and infant mortality rates distributed according to the normal residences of the persons who died.

DEATHS IN DIVISIONS, 1937.

Statistical Division.	All Ages.			Infants under one Year.	Crude Death Rate. <i>a</i>	Rate of Infant Mortality. <i>b</i>
	Males.	Females.	Total.			
Metropolitan ..	1,855	1,479	3,334	199	10.6	40
Moreton	671	416	1,087	70	8.7	31
Wide Bay	489	292	781	70	6.8	28
Downs	542	430	972	99	8.4	42
Maranoa	73	36	109	17	7.7	49
South Western ..	63	30	93	7	7.0	22
<i>Total South Q'land</i>	<i>3,693</i>	<i>2,683</i>	<i>6,376</i>	<i>462</i>	<i>9.1</i>	<i>36</i>
Port Curtis ..	364	256	620	58	9.7	42
Central Western ..	141	63	204	20	8.2	38
Far Western ..	29	8	37	5	8.3	48
<i>Total Cent. Q'land</i>	<i>534</i>	<i>327</i>	<i>861</i>	<i>83</i>	<i>9.2</i>	<i>42</i>
Edgecumbe ..	561	356	917	59	9.1	28
Rockingham ..	367	183	550	46	7.3	30
Peninsula ..	61	33	94	18	15.2	75
North Western ..	79	29	108	11	7.0	37
<i>Total North Q'land</i>	<i>1,068</i>	<i>601</i>	<i>1,669</i>	<i>134</i>	<i>8.5</i>	<i>32</i>
Total Q'land c ..	5,368	3,638	9,006	683	9.1	36

a Deaths per 1,000 of mean population.

b Deaths under one year per 1,000 births.

c Includes 73 male and 27 female deaths (including 4 infant deaths) of persons not permanent residents of Queensland.

Death Rate.—The death rate (deaths per 1,000 persons in the mean population) has fallen since 1860 to half its level at that time. This fall has been more marked in Queensland than in any other State; but it should be remembered that, in the decennium 1861-1870, Queensland had the highest death rate of any State. Now it usually has the lowest. To some extent the present position is due to the low *average age* of the Queensland population; but allowance can be made for differing age distributions, and a standardised death rate calculated. Standardised death rates for 1936 were: New South Wales, 9.12; Victoria, 9.23; Queensland, 9.02; South Australia, 8.36; Western Australia, 9.62; Tasmania, 9.60; Total Australia, 9.12. Crude death rates are as follow on the next page.

CRUDE DEATH RATE^a: 1861 to 1937.

Period.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia. ^b	New Zealand.
1861-1870	16.53	17.08	19.56	15.15	15.03	14.77	16.65	<i>n</i>
1871-1880	15.56	15.42	18.09	15.24	15.01	16.06	15.71	<i>n</i>
1881-1890	14.84	15.43	17.54	13.53	16.30	15.63	15.27	10.41
1891-1900	12.41	13.79	12.63	12.05	15.94	12.95	13.04	9.85
1901-1910	10.68	12.38	10.64	10.56	11.80	10.78	11.25	9.83
1911-1920	10.52	11.44	10.65	10.51	9.89	10.11	10.75	9.98
1921-1930	9.26	9.82	9.19	9.14	9.04	9.57	9.40	8.61
1928 ..	9.21	10.11	9.01	9.02	8.93	9.89	9.42	8.49
1929 ..	9.82	9.44	9.26	8.80	9.34	9.99	9.52	8.75
1930 ..	8.39	8.93	8.19	8.46	8.80	9.82	8.56	8.56
1931 ..	8.32	9.47	8.14	8.49	8.51	9.15	8.67	8.34
1932 ..	8.27	9.29	8.35	8.58	8.54	8.90	8.63	8.02
1933 ..	8.58	9.59	8.34	8.44	8.64	9.60	8.92	7.98
1934 ..	8.95	10.19	8.57	9.26	9.23	10.23	9.32	8.48
1935 ..	9.28	10.03	9.16	8.83	9.25	10.25	9.46	8.22
1936 ..	9.14	10.16	8.78	9.30	9.40	10.34	9.43	8.75
1937 ..	9.36	10.03	9.10	8.91	8.95	9.51	9.44	9.08

^a Number of deaths per annum per 1,000 of mean population.^b Includes Federal Capital Territory and Northern Territory.*n* Not available.

Ages of Deaths.—The ages at which persons died during 1937 are shown in the following table for all deaths and for chief causes:—

DEATHS, PRINCIPAL CAUSES IN AGE GROUPS, 1937.

Cause of Death.	Age at Death.								Total.
	0-9.	10-19.	20-29.	30-39.	40-49.	50-59.	60-69.	70 and over.	
Typhoid and paratyphoid fever	..	1	5	6	4	2	1	..	19
Typhus fever .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	2
Smallpox .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Scarlet fever	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	4
Whooping-cough	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	30
Diphtheria	38	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	39
Influenza	19	1	5	8	6	6	10	46	101
Plague .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tuberculosis of the respiratory system	2	10	25	55	64	64	40	16	276
Tuberculosis, other	3	1	4	4	1	3	1	4	21
Syphilis	3	..	1	2	2	8	3	..	19
Malaria .. .. .	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	3

DEATHS, PRINCIPAL CAUSES IN AGE GROUPS, 1937—*continued.*

Causes of Death.	Age at Death.									Total.
	0-9.	10-19.	20-29.	30-39.	40-49.	50-59.	60-69.	70 and over.		
Other infectious and parasitic diseases	25	10	9	6	9	6	12	14	91	
Cancer and other malignant tumours	4	3	8	32	105	201	302	347	1,002	
Tumours, non-malignant or nature not specified ..	4	2	6	5	21	17	7	14	76	
Chronic rheumatism and gout .. .. .	..	..	..	1	1	1	6	2	11
Diabetes mellitus	3	3	7	2	6	29	44	66	160	
Alcoholism (acute or chronic) .. .. .	..	..	..	1	8	6	1	2	18
Other general diseases and chronic poisonings ..	22	24	18	17	20	17	23	21	162	
Progressive locomotor ataxia and genl. paralysis of insane ..	..	..	..	4	3	7	3	6	23
Cerebral hæmorrhage, embolism and thrombosis ..	3	7	10	15	41	54	100	185	415	
Other diseases of the nervous system	34	16	20	27	19	27	27	32	202	
Diseases of the heart	10	10	27	46	119	239	466	985	1,902	
Other diseases of the circulatory system .. .. .	..	2	1	7	26	57	103	225	421
Bronchitis	12	2	1	3	5	8	13	64	108	
Pneumonia	127	24	35	46	59	63	86	194	634	
Other diseases of the respiratory system	11	2	2	7	16	18	43	77	176	
Diarrhœa and enteritis	67	2	2	10	4	8	7	25	125	
Appendicitis	9	16	14	16	12	14	11	7	99	
Diseases of the liver and biliary passages	5	2	3	8	12	22	30	24	106	
Other diseases of the digestive system	25	8	13	23	36	60	41	42	248	
Nephritis	9	29	80	67	97	81	90	122	575	
Other diseases of the genito-urinary system	2	3	6	10	14	16	43	105	199	
Puerperal septicæmia .. .. .	..	5	10	9	1	..	..	..	25
Other diseases of pregnancy .. .. .	..	1	23	28	9	..	..	..	61
Diseases of the skin and bones and organs of locomotion ..	5	5	8	4	3	5	7	10	47	
Pre-natal causes	485	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	490
Senility .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	349	366
Suicide .. .. .	..	5	18	24	32	17	13	13	122
Homicide	2	..	4	2	1	5	..	..	14
Violent or accidental death	56	71	94	62	56	73	53	119	584	
Unspecified or ill-defined	2	..	2	3	3	3	9	2	24	
Total, all causes	1,024	268	466	560	817	1,139	1,612	3,120	9,006	

Causes of Death.—The death rates from each of the main causes during the last 10 years are shown in the next table:—

DEATH RATES ^a FROM PRINCIPAL CAUSES.

Cause of Death.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.
Influenza	0.12	0.28	0.06	0.11	0.06	0.29	0.14	0.25	0.12	0.10
Tuberculosis, all kinds ..	0.42	0.40	0.42	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.35	0.34	0.34	0.30
Cancer, all kinds ..	0.87	0.90	0.82	0.95	0.93	0.91	0.92	0.96	0.99	1.01
Diabetes mellitus ..	0.10	0.13	0.08	0.10	0.12	0.15	0.12	0.15	0.14	0.16
Cerebral hæmorrhage and apoplexy	0.32	0.32	0.27	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.26	0.29	0.26	0.25
Heart disease, all kinds	1.30	1.33	1.36	1.39	1.52	1.63	1.66	1.84	1.64	1.92
Arterio sclerosis ..	0.17	0.18	0.22	0.28	0.24	0.26	0.32	0.31	0.34	0.34
Bronchitis, all kinds ..	0.14	0.19	0.10	0.11	0.09	0.12	0.10	0.11	0.11	0.11
Broncho-pneumonia ..	0.15	0.21	0.18	0.17	0.16	0.23	0.20	0.21	0.25	0.25
Pneumonia, other..	0.39	0.36	0.24	0.31	0.26	0.37	0.29	0.43	0.36	0.39
Diarrhœa and enteritis ..	0.30	0.25	0.17	0.15	0.13	0.12	0.09	0.12	0.12	0.13
Nephritis, acute and chronic	0.63	0.56	0.56	0.53	0.60	0.56	0.57	0.58	0.58	0.58
Congenital malformations	0.12	0.12	0.11	0.09	0.11	0.11	0.12	0.10	0.11	0.12
Diseases of early infancy..	0.53	0.48	0.48	0.42	0.45	0.43	0.44	0.42	0.42	0.38
Senility	0.59	0.64	0.50	0.43	0.50	0.53	0.42	0.39	0.38	0.37
Suicide	0.14	0.14	0.20	0.17	0.15	0.13	0.13	0.14	0.14	0.12
Accidents	0.59	0.60	0.55	0.47	0.51	0.44	0.54	0.59	0.58	0.59
All other causes ..	2.13	2.17	1.87	1.83	1.89	1.93	1.90	1.93	1.90	1.98
Total, all causes ..	9.01	9.26	8.19	8.14	8.35	8.84	8.57	9.16	8.78	9.10

^a Deaths per 1,000 of mean population.

Infant Mortality.—The main causes of infant deaths (under 1 year of age) were:—

INFANT DEATHS, QUEENSLAND, 1937.

Cause.	Sub-tropical.	Tropical.	Total.
Premature birth	177	67	244
Other pre-natal causes	167	58	225
Diarrhœa and enteritis	29	14	43
Pneumonia (all forms)	41	19	60
Whooping cough	15	6	21
Other	70	20	90
Total	499	184	683

When the 683 deaths of infants are stated as a proportion of the total births during the year, a rate of 35.64 per 1,000 births results. This is the lowest rate ever recorded for Queensland, and a lower figure has never been recorded by any other State except South Australia. The rate for residents of the Tropical portion of the State is usually higher than that for residents of the non-Tropical portion, but in 1937 the position was reversed, and the tropical portion had the lower rate. The rates were as follows.

	1936.	1937.
Tropical Area	38.0	34.4
Sub-Tropical Area	34.4	36.1

In 1937, for Brisbane alone the rate was 40.1; for the other cities in the Sub-Tropical area, 51.2; and for Tropical cities, 49.9.

The number of infant deaths of males was 380, and of females 303, giving infantile mortality rates per 1,000 births of 38.7 and 32.4 respectively. The infantile mortality rates of infants *under one month of age* per 1,000 births were 25.6 for males, 21.5 for females, or 23.6 for both sexes together.

Infant mortality rates since 1901 are shown in the following table:—

RATE OF INFANT MORTALITY ^a SINCE 1901.

Period.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia. ^b	New Zealand.
1901-05 ^c	97.36	95.83	94.73	86.69	125.87	90.06	97.13	74.77
1906-10 ^c	77.35	79.96	71.48	68.50	89.68	83.21	77.71	69.62
1911-15 ^c	71.04	72.15	65.74	67.01	72.61	70.94	70.29	53.63
1916-20 ^c	64.87	66.96	63.18	61.77	61.52	63.70	64.63	48.62
1921-25 ^c	58.14	61.98	51.00	54.14	59.26	60.27	57.90	42.74
1926-30 ^c	54.72	52.24	47.33	46.91	49.23	53.47	51.95	36.65
1931-35 ^c	41.92	42.74	39.49	35.13	40.79	44.47	41.27	31.88
1933 ..	39.35	40.43	42.74	32.13	36.83	41.07	39.52	31.64
1934 ..	46.36	44.63	40.61	35.58	40.89	42.28	43.59	32.11
1935 ..	39.44	41.17	37.26	34.95	40.15	51.84	39.78	32.26
1936 ..	43.47	42.31	36.20	31.09	42.22	49.55	41.16	30.96
1937 ..	40.68	36.70	35.64	33.06	37.52	41.73	38.06	31.21

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

^b Includes Federal Capital Territory and Northern Territory.

^c Average of five annual rates.

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

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

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

7. DISEASES.

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. The tables in the following pages show this information in four divisions according to where the hospital was situated.

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 in this table, therefore, cannot be directly compared with causes of death as recorded in death statistics (pages 62 and 63). Moreover, although in death statistics the information is tabulated with respect to the normal place of residence of the deceased, in hospital statistics, no attempt has been made to transfer cases to the district where the patient usually lived when treatment was received in a hospital in another district.

The following tables show the total number of cases treated for each disease, and the number of these who died. The remainder had generally recovered before discharge although a fair number are stated to have been only temporarily relieved, or unrelieved. (For details see page 68.) (Patients still in hospital at the end of the year are not included in these statistics, and normal maternity cases are excluded.)

PATIENTS TREATED IN PUBLIC HOSPITALS, 1936.

(Each case is shown for District in which Hospital is situated.)

Disease for which Treated.	Patients Treated.				Patients Died.			
	Sub-tropical.		Tropical.		Sub-tropical.		Tropical.	
	Coastal.	Inland.	Coastal.	Inland.	Coastal.	Inland.	Coastal.	Inland.
Typhoid and paratyphoid fever	36	9	6	8	3	1	2	1
Typhus fever	3	..	121	..	..	..	2	..
Measles	416	197	66	4	5	2	..	..
Scarlet fever	554	49	54	11	7	..	..	..
Whooping-cough	144	25	10	1	6	3	1	..
Diphtheria <i>a</i>	1,000	57	288	16	26	6	11	1
Influenza	931	425	684	186	28	9	2	3
Tuberculosis (respiratory)	336	49	129	13	92	12	44	5
Other tuberculosis	75	14	23	3	7	..	4	..
Syphilis	113	4	26	1	12	..	3	..
Malaria	11	2	100	..	1	..	1	..
Other infectious and parasitic diseases	603	120	445	52	19	13	14	2
Cancer	1,234	131	316	51	317	50	88	24
Tumours, non-malignant or nature unspecified	373	97	87	16	23	4	9	..
Chronic rheumatism and gout	379	141	235	55	10	1	1	1
Diabetes mellitus	279	58	65	18	36	11	6	1
Alcoholism (acute or chronic)	532	118	214	62	7	2	..	..
Other general diseases and chronic poisonings	632	122	231	52	62	2	12	2
Progressive locomotor ataxia	37	1	10	1	7	..	1	..
Cerebral hæmorrhage, etc.	188	61	49	16	95	27	24	7
Other nervous system	2,744	678	938	274	53	7	16	5
Diseases of the heart	686	263	347	98	209	59	72	22
Other circulatory system	883	226	383	103	96	16	31	7
Bronchitis	964	312	616	124	24	15	7	6
Pneumonia	1,097	468	313	61	205	41	61	8
Other respiratory system	1,653	382	543	138	31	12	23	7
Diarrhoea and enteritis	735	411	628	157	18	11	13	4
Appendicitis	2,144	979	1,035	333	32	13	9	5
Diseases of the liver and biliary passages	584	188	245	40	34	8	13	4
Other digestive system	8,021	2,130	2,739	668	87	19	28	10
Nephritis	440	118	147	34	140	31	43	14
Other genito-urinary system	3,219	838	1,509	304	80	18	21	6
Puerperal septicæmia	55	8	28	6	6	2	4	2
Other diseases of pregnancy	1,295	473	663	141	5	7	9	2
Diseases of the skin and bones and organs of locomotion	2,432	816	1,722	358	24	8	8	4
Prenatal causes	199	37	45	19	48	20	13	11
Senility	298	72	160	54	78	22	68	15
Attempted suicide	62	10	18	5	14	2	1	1
Attempted homicide	10	1	14	3	2	..	1	2
Violent and accidental causes	6,212	2,194	4,589	973	123	39	53	15
Cause not determined	210	65	193	17	5	1	4	1
Total	41,819	12,349	20,034	4,476	2,077	494	723	198

a Including 154 Diphtheria carriers in hospital for observation.

The 78,678 patients treated in the public hospitals during the year 1936 were discharged in the following ways:—

DISCHARGES FROM PUBLIC HOSPITALS, 1936.

Division.				Died.	Recovered.	Not Recovered.	Total.
Tropical Coastal	..	M		488	9,303	2,762	12,553
		F		235	5,868	1,378	7,481
Inland	..	M		128	2,393	339	2,860
		F		70	1,391	155	1,616
Subtropical Coastal	..	M		1,261	13,184	7,890	22,335
		F		816	11,910	6,758	19,484
Inland	..	M		318	5,497	1,087	6,902
		F		176	4,421	850	5,447
Total	..	..	..	3,492	53,967	21,219	78,678

The figures in the foregoing section are substantially less than those shown on pages 88 and 89 for the total number of patients treated in Public Hospitals. The returns from some hospitals must therefore be somewhat incomplete. An attempt is being made to obtain more complete figures in future, but in the meantime, these figures are published as evidence of the relative incidence of diseases.

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

The incidence of malaria, diphtheria, scarlet fever, typhoid, tuberculosis, Weil's disease, and venereal disease is being lessened, and, though in some cases the work of the Department of Health and Medical Services is hampered by incomplete returns and inadequate facilities, the health of Queensland shows steady improvement. There have been no recent epidemics of diphtheria and this may be ascribed to the increased number of persons who have been immunised. In spite of the success of the Immunisation Campaign, however, the work is unnecessarily slow since there is still prejudice against immunisation amongst some people.

The Queensland Cancer Trust has a clinic in Brisbane, and co-operates with Hospital Boards in the larger cities. Diagnosis of cases and treatment, if necessary, is free. In addition to this work, the Trust carries out an intensive scheme of publicity by means of public meetings, instructions issued to doctors, dentists, and chemists, etc.

8. INSANITY.

The first mental hospital was opened at Goodna, Brisbane, in 1864, and was followed by the Ipswich Hospital in 1870, and the Institution at Toowoomba in 1890. The original buildings of these Hospitals have been considerably enlarged and added to since their erection; but they remain the three principal hospitals for the treatment of mental patients. In addition to these institutions, there is a Reception House at Townsville, where patients are lodged temporarily for supervision or prior to their removal to the main hospitals. There are also an Epileptic Home at Willowburn, Toowoomba, and Detention Wards at the Dunwich Benevolent Asylum. All of these institutions are under the direct control of the State, the cost of their upkeep beyond what is paid in patients fees being provided for by Consolidated Revenue.

The number of mental patients in 1874 was 300, which represented a rate of 1.83 per 1,000 of the population. The number of cases has increased annually probably largely due to better supervision and notification, until at 30th June, 1937, there were 3,368 persons in the three mental hospitals. Though the cases have increased, the rate reached its highest point in 1909 when it was 3.95 per 1,000, declining since then to 3.40 at 30th June, 1937.

Comparing Queensland's rate with that for other States over a period of years, it is observed that New South Wales and Victoria show higher rates. The 1935 rates were:—New South Wales, 4.13; Victoria, 3.83; South Australia, 2.68; Western Australia, 3.22; Tasmania, 2.77.

The number of patients stated to have recovered has shown a tendency, though not regular, to increase; but the recoveries expressed as a percentage of the admissions each year has remained fairly constant, the annual average since 1909 being 46 per cent.

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

Since the first year when information is available, the number of male patients has exceeded the number of females, the figures at 30th June, 1937, being 1,943 males and 1,425 females. Of the three Hospitals, Goodna treats the greatest number of cases, 1,690 being on its books at 30th June, 1937. Toowoomba had 1,163 and Ipswich 515 at that date.

The Epileptic Home at Toowoomba is solely for epileptic patients, and at the 30th June, 1937, contained 83 patients. This figure has shown but slight variation over the last 15 years, the number being sometimes higher, and sometimes lower. Whilst male patients predominated in the mental hospitals, female patients exceed the male patients in this institution, the figures at 30th June, 1937, being 35 males and 48 females. This feature is observed as far back as records are available.

There are two detention wards at Dunwich, in which 32 patients, 23 males and 9 females were placed in 1936-37. These cases consists of inmates of the institution who wandered away and became lost, those who will not

conform to the rules of the institution, and those who require special care. In the event of their being certified insane, they are removed to a Mental Hospital, usually Goodna.

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 all of the States commenced systems of protection. The first step taken in Queensland was in 1892 when it became illegal to supply them with opium; later the supplying of liquor became punishable by law; and in 1897 "*The Aboriginal Protection and Restriction of Sale of Opium Act*" was passed. This legislation provided for the establishment of Protectorates, and Reserves, with the appointment of Protectors and Superintendents; also the proclaiming of regulations regarding employment, wages, hours of work, trading, quality of food and clothing supplied, accommodation, etc. An amending Act in 1934 gave greater control and supervision of the health and social condition of half-castes. The administration of the Act is vested in the Chief Protector of Aborigines, Brisbane.

At the 30th June, 1937, there were three settlements, Cherbourg (Murgon), Palm Island (Townsville), and Woorabinda (Rockhampton) controlled by the Government, and 14 reserves managed either by Religious Bodies or the Government. The mission reserves are subsidised by the Government. Apart from these areas, there are a number of protectorates for the control of the natives.

The Protectors have control over the employment of the aborigines, and those desiring to employ them must enter into an agreement with the protector of the district in which the intending employees are situated. There are also regulations regarding the movements of aborigines from one district to another. All aborigines in employment are insured under the Workers' Compensation Act. These employed aborigines are not allowed to spend their full earnings, as a proportion is banked to their credit, but they may make reasonable withdrawals with the permission of the protector under whose control they may be. At the 31st December, 1936, there were 5,785 accounts of natives in the Aboriginal Trust Account, the total to their credit being £36,081.

A census of the Aboriginal population is taken at the 30th June of each year with the assistance of the several Protectors and Superintendents, the result of the 1937 Census being shown in the next table. In classing the natives as Adults and Children, it has been the practice to show only those under the age of 12 years as children. A half-caste is defined for statistical purposes as follows:—

- (a) A person of mixed blood living with aborigines whatever the degree of the white strain; and
- (b) A person of mixed blood not living with aborigines if the predominant strain is aboriginal or if the strains are equal.

The aboriginal population of Queensland is shown in the following table:—

ABORIGINALS, QUEENSLAND, AT 30TH JUNE, 1937.

Class.	ADULTS. <i>a</i>		CHILDREN.		TOTAL.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
FULL-BLOODS.						
In Supervised Camps—						
In Regular Employment ..	1,969	531	..	..	1,969	531
Other	1,277	1,968	1,222	1,258	2,499	3,226
Not in Supervised Camps—						
In Regular Employment ..	916	285	..	..	916	285
Nomadic	718	605	152	162	870	767
Other	226	332	262	229	488	561
Total Full-bloods	5,106	3,721	1,636	1,649	6,742	5,370
HALF-CASTES.						
In Supervised Camps—						
In Regular Employment ..	577	341	..	..	577	341
Other	199	458	689	708	888	1,166
Not in Supervised Camps—						
In Regular Employment ..	576	285	..	..	576	285
Nomadic	16	17	4	6	20	23
Other	340	538	571	587	911	1,125
Total Half-castes	1,708	1,639	1,264	1,301	2,972	2,940
TOTAL.						
In Supervised Camps—						
In Regular Employment ..	2,546	872	..	..	2,546	872
Other	1,476	2,426	1,911	1,966	3,387	4,392
Not in Supervised Camps—						
In Regular Employment ..	1,492	570	..	..	1,492	570
Nomadic	734	622	156	168	890	790
Other	566	870	833	816	1,399	1,686
Total	6,814	5,360	2,900	2,950	9,714	8,310

a See previous page for definition of "adults."

The table on page 72 shows the tendency for the number of full-bloods in Australia to remain fairly constant up to 1933, with a decrease of approximately 5,000 during 1933-34. Queensland contains the third highest number of full-bloods, the percentage of the total for the States being: New South Wales, 1.6; Victoria, 0.1; Queensland, 22.9; South Australia, 3.3; Western Australia, 41.9; Tasmania, 0.0; Northern Territory, 30.2. As opposed to the slight decrease in the full-bloods over the past few years, the number of half-castes shows a slight annual increase in each State.

ABORIGINAL POPULATION, AUSTRALIA.

At 30th June.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Northern Territory.	Australia. ^a
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FULL BLOODS.

1928 ..	1,197	53	13,193	2,615	22,597	21,008	60,663
1929 ..	1,234	53	14,177	2,630	22,916	20,791	61,801
1930 ..	992	53	14,042	2,426	23,174	21,047	61,734
1931 ..	864	49	13,654	1,657	23,110	19,567	58,901
1932 ..	915	50	13,372	1,722	24,883	18,777	59,719
1933 ..	1,229	86	12,532	1,988	25,623	18,643	60,101
1934 ..	1,008	53	12,306	1,740	22,503	17,238	54,848
1935 ..	909	48	12,070	1,741	22,188	17,422	54,378
1936 ..	869	55	12,337	1,543	22,047	16,846	53,698
1937 ..	849	53	12,112	1,734	22,118	15,968	52,835

HALF CASTES.

1928 ..	6,846	607	4,421	1,565	2,437	942	16,818
1929 ..	7,108	607	3,869	1,456	2,711	878	16,629
1930 ..	7,926	513	3,889	1,569	3,126	774	17,797
1931 ..	8,503	557	4,052	1,692	3,397	813	19,014
1932 ..	8,809	553	4,068	1,685	3,351	730	19,196
1933 ..	8,485	510	4,425	1,591	3,675	781	19,467
1934 ..	9,373	559	4,916	1,769	4,012	770	21,737
1935 ..	9,367	582	5,425	2,047	4,254	822	22,817
1936 ..	9,777	586	5,785	1,814	4,266	884	23,461
1937 ..	9,754	646	5,912	2,103	4,209	919	23,950

^a Including Tasmania and Federal Capital Territory

Chapter 4.—PUBLIC JUSTICE.

1. THE LEGAL SYSTEM.

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

The Supreme Court.

For the purpose of Supreme Court business the State is divided into three divisions with Registries at Brisbane, Rockhampton and Townsville. Five 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. In the Supreme Court is vested Common Law, Equity, Matrimonial, Probate and Admiralty jurisdictions and 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 a Judge is sent on Circuit. Appeal lies to the full bench of the Supreme Court (consisting of not less than three Judges), and in certain cases to the High Court of Australia; in some cases appeal can be carried to the Privy Council.

The Jury system obtains but can be dispensed with at the wish of the parties.

The Inferior Courts.

These Courts, known as Magistrates Courts, consist of Justices of the Peace, or Magistrates; the jurisdiction varies in accordance with the personnel of the Bench but is, in general and unless extended by consent, limited in its decisions to business in which not more than £200 is claimed.

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

A preliminary hearing is held before Justices of the Peace or a Magistrate 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.

Justices of the Peace and Police Magistrates have power to deal summarily with certain minor offences and except in excluded cases have power to grant bail.

Appeal lies from the Criminal Court to the Court of Criminal Appeal consisting of not less than three Judges, and can, with leave, be taken to the High Court of Australia.

2. POLICE.

The Queensland Police are controlled by a Commissioner in Brisbane, and at 30th June, 1937, there were 340 police stations in the State, grouped for administrative purposes into 14 police districts.

The system of recruiting men for the Police Force was altered recently, and entrance is now by examinations held annually, the standard being equivalent to the Seventh Grade of the State Primary Schools. The subjects of the examination are English, Mathematics, and Geography (principally Queensland). Candidates are selected in order of merit, due care being taken that the requisite numbers of horsemen and bushmen are obtained. At the examination in 1936, 157 passed out of 323. The recruits are given three months schooling and specialised training at the Police Depot, Brisbane, before being sworn in as Police Constables.

There is also a Cadet System in operation under which youths of about 18 years of age are enrolled, performing general clerical work and receiving instruction in the Italian language. On attaining the age of 21 years, they are sent to the Police Depot to receive the usual three months training, before being made constables. At the 30th June, 1937, there were 36 cadets enrolled.

The number of police officers is shown in the accompanying table, the figure for 1937 including 49 Detectives, 38 Trackers, and 2 women Police. Members of the force desiring promotion must pass a qualifying examination, which is held annually, the subjects being law and police duties.

The work of the Police Force includes a wide range of duties, the country policeman usually acting on behalf of many State and Commonwealth Government Departments.

QUEENSLAND POLICE.

Particulars.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.
<i>Police Officers at end of year :—</i>					
Metropolitan No.	473	482	493	523	557
Country .. No.	858	857	850	842	844
Total No.	1,331	1,339	1,343	1,365	1,401
<i>Expenditure during year</i>					
Maintenance <i>a</i> £	456,240	480,432	518,768	523,871	535,488
Buildings .. £	23,289	25,829	53,625	59,245	67,915
Superannuation Fund .. £	43,500	41,700	49,500	62,000	64,000
Total .. £	523,029	547,961	621,893	645,116	667,403

a Including salaries.

The Police Force has its own Superannuation Fund, the members contributing 5½ per cent. of their annual salaries, with the Consolidated

Revenue Fund making an annual grant. The State grant is shown in the above table (for fuller particulars see page 291). During 1936-37 the amount of pensions paid to retired policemen and to the widows and children of deceased policemen amounted to £88,015; and the number of contributors at the 30th June, 1937, was 1,319.

3. PRISONS AND REFORMATORIES.

The Prisons in Queensland are administered by a Comptroller-General, and at the 31st December, 1937, there were 6 prisons in the State, situated at Brisbane, Stewart's Creek near Townsville, Rockhampton, Thursday Island, Normanton, and Palen Creek near Beaudesert. The Brisbane Prison was opened in June, 1883. Since that date the other Prisons named above have been established, and some others have been abolished.

The number of prisoners in confinement has tended to decrease of recent years, and also the rate per 100,000 of the population. The following table shows details for the last 10 years:—

PRISONS AND PRISONERS, QUEENSLAND.

Year.			Prisons.	Prisoners Received During Year.		Prisoners in Confinement at End of Year.		
				Males.	Females.	Number.		Per 100,000 mean population
						Males.	Females.	
1927	..	..	7	1,511	79	385	11	45
1928	..	..	7	1,217	81	394	12	46
1929	..	..	7	1,152	89	393	12	45
1930	..	..	7	1,319	70	349	10	39
1931	..	..	7	1,566	76	335	6	37
1932	..	..	7	1,705	76	364	9	40
1933	..	..	6	1,674	72	356	7	38
1934	..	..	6	1,511	66	350	6	37
1935	..	..	7	1,395	50	328	6	35
1936	..	..	6	1,209	48	291	5	30

The number of convicted prisoners in confinement per 100,000 of the population in the various States at 31st December, 1936, were:—New South Wales, 44; Victoria, 59; Queensland, 27; South Australia, 41; Western Australia, 58; Tasmania, 48.

Prison conditions have been improved of recent years, provision now being made for the teaching of trades, for the establishment of libraries, and for giving lectures and concerts; and radio sets provide additional programmes. In the Brisbane Prison, the long-term inmates are kept separate from the short-term, and they are taught trades such as tailoring, bootmaking, tinsmithing, &c., the goods made being used in various Government Institutions. The value of the work done in 1936 amounted to £25,749.

Children under 17 years of age are dealt with in Children's Courts

and those convicted are usually sent to the Reformatory School at Westbrook, Toowoomba.

In 1934 a Prison Farm conducted on the Honour System was established at Palen Creek. There are only a small number of men there, the daily average for 1937 being 23. They have erected their own buildings, and prepared market gardens, the surplus products of which are sold. The farm is controlled by an Officer-in-charge, assisted by a Farm Overseer and Warder, and the prisoners are there on parole.

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

4. CRIMINAL COURTS.

Criminal cases are dealt with at the 3 Supreme Courts (Brisbane, Rockhampton and Townsville) and by the Supreme Court on Circuit at 26 different centres. The main offences with which persons were charged, and how they were dealt with, are shown below:—

SUPREME COURTS—CRIMINAL CASES, 1936-37.

Offence.	Persons Charged.		How Dealt With.			
	Males.	Females.	Sentenced or Found Over.	Found Insane.	Acquitted.	Other <i>a</i> .
Murder	3	2	..	1	4	..
Attempted Murder .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manslaughter	10	..	4	..	2	4
Offences against Females	33	..	18	..	6	9
Other Offences against the Person	48	8	34	..	9	13
Offences against Property	154	8	89	..	27	46
Offences against Currency	4	1	2	..	1	2
Other	11	..	7	..	..	4
Total	263	19	154	1	49	78

a Jury disagreed, case postponed, case fell through, etc.

Persons convicted of serious crime in the States of Australia during the last 10 years are shown by the following table of convictions for criminal offences in the Supreme Courts. In the larger States, probably due to the presence of the two large cities, there was a noticeable increase in crime during the early depression years. Since then there has been a satisfactory fall in all States. Queensland's figure for 1936-37 (154) is the lowest recorded for many years, except for 1934-35, when the figure was low, apparently on account of a carry-over to 1935-36. Per 100,000 of the population, Queensland's position is satisfactory.

SUPREME COURTS—CRIMINAL CONVICTIONS.

Year.	New South Wales. a.	Victoria.	Queens- land. a.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia b
1927 ..	877	474	259	196	61	37	1,904
1928 ..	846	521	244	264	51	70	2,000
1929 ..	1,034	630	193	258	74	73	2,283
1930 ..	1,208	720	198	304	92	65	2,589
1931 ..	1,139	723	209	274	72	84	2,508
1932 ..	1,024	674	198	236	75	81	2,293
1933 ..	855	594	206	224	38	59	1,981
1934 ..	862	550	129	206	81	55	1,887
1935 ..	766	569	222	172	55	54	1,846
1936 ..	623	533	154	171	52	47	1,592
RATE PER 100,000 MEAN POPULATION.							
1936 ..	23	29	16	29	12	20	23

a Figures for year ended 30th June following.

b Includes Northern Territory and Federal Capital Territory.

Courts of Petty Sessions (presided over by a Police Magistrate or Justice of the Peace) are held in the 14 Police Districts throughout Queensland, and the following table shows the criminal cases dealt with by magistrates. The figures also include cases dealt with by Industrial Magistrates (i.e., breaches of industrial legislation):—

LOWER COURTS, CRIMINAL AND QUASI-CRIMINAL CASES, 1936-37.

Type of Offence.	Persons Charged.	How Dealt With.			
		Committed to Higher Courts.	Summarily Convicted.	Bail Estreated.	Discharged.
Against the person	446	81	240	12	113
Against property	2,403	143	2,143	4	113
Against currency	4	2	1	..	1
Against good order—					
Drunkenness	10,436	..	5,324	5,085	27
Other ..	2,179	..	1,256	881	42
Other	18,891	12	16,489	140	2,250
* Total ..	34,359	238	25,453	6,122	2,546

Of the 18,891 "other" cases dealt with, the majority of whom were summarily convicted, 8,899 were charged with offences against the traffic laws, and 4,092 were train "jumpers."

Drunkenness, it will be seen, makes up a large proportion of the business of these Courts. "Bail Estreated" may be taken as practically equivalent to a summary conviction in these cases. On this basis, the number of convictions for drunkenness per 10,000 of mean population has varied as follows during the last 9 years:—1928-29, 118; 1929-30, 108; 1930-31, 102; 1931-32, 65; 1932-33, 67; 1933-34, 70; 1934-35, 78; 1935-36, 86; 1936-37, 106.

5. CIVIL COURTS.

Writs of Summons matters dealt with by the Supreme and Circuit Courts of Queensland during the last 5 years are shown hereunder:—

SUPREME AND CIRCUIT COURTS—CIVIL CASES, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.
Writs of Summons Issued No.	875	821	890	781	849
Amount Claimed .. £	412,734	269,869	258,354	207,420	234,303
Actions Tried—					
With Jury .. No.	46	56	35	45	54
Without Jury .. No.	146	174	167	202	183
Judgments under Orders					
No. XV. and XVIII. a No.	171	164	128	111	133
Judgments—					
For Plaintiff .. No.	344	375	313	332	342
For Defendant .. No.	19	19	17	26	28
Total Amount Awarded £	110,425	78,986	61,593	46,857	59,502

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

Claims for personal damages or for debts not exceeding £200, or for rent not exceeding £100, are heard by Magistrates Courts. The amounts awarded to plaintiffs in Magistrates Courts each year total three or four times the amounts awarded in Supreme Courts. Their operations were as follows:—

MAGISTRATES' COURTS—CIVIL CASES, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.
Cases heard .. No.	19,306	19,874	20,005	20,053	17,555
Amount claimed £	343,505	319,909	312,109	314,111	279,004
Amount awarded £	221,378	207,385	192,102	193,128	179,714

Matrimonial Cases.—Divorces are obtainable in Queensland on the grounds of adultery, desertion, insanity, and some other causes, and nullity of marriage may be decreed on account of marriage within prohibited degrees, and various other causes. In Queensland during 1936-37, there were 252 petitions for divorce, on which 153 decrees nisi were granted, and 161 decrees were made absolute during the year. Of 2 petitions for nullity of marriage, one was granted. There were also 5 petitions for judicial separation, 2 of which were granted.

The following table shows the total number of marriages dissolved (i.e., divorce decrees made absolute, decrees for nullity of marriage, and judicial separations granted) in each of the States during the last 5 years.

DIVORCES, ETC., GRANTED *a*, AUSTRALIA.

State.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
New South Wales	870	1,036	1,105	1,148	1,172
Victoria	459	499	621	608	690
Queensland <i>b</i>	90	114	154	152	164
South Australia	134	165	190	213	213
Western Australia	110	121	157	159	192
Tasmania	33	42	60	87	62
Total, Australia <i>c</i> ..	1,697	1,977	2,297	2,378	2,508

a Includes divorce decrees made absolute, decrees for nullity of marriage, and judicial separations granted.

b Year ending 30th June following.

c Includes Northern Territory and Federal Capital Territory.

6. MISCELLANEOUS.

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

The Titles Office is a sub-Department of the Department of Justice and is under the control of the Registrar of Titles.

LAND TITLES BUSINESS, QUEENSLAND.

Transactions.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.
<i>Under Real Property Acts.</i>					
Transfers	11,049	12,219	16,195	17,014	16,946
Mortgages	8,458	9,002	10,519	11,496	11,382
Releases from mortgage ..	7,042	7,381	8,288	8,671	8,082
Other dealings	7,041	7,455	8,842	9,659	9,727
<i>Under Registration of Deeds Act (Old System).</i>					
Conveyances	11	14	16	25	13
Mortgages	4	7	13	15	4
Releases from mortgage ..	..	3	2	7	3
Other dealings	10	7	6	11	10

Liquor Licenses.—The control of Liquor Licenses is regulated under the *Liquor Acts*, 1912 to 1935. Prior to the 1935 Amending Act the powers now vested in the Licensing Commission were vested in local Police Magistrates.

The Licensing Commission consists of three members, one of whom is required to be a Judge of the Supreme Court or a member of the Industrial Court. It is entrusted with the distribution of licenses throughout the State, and the raising of the standard of Hotel accommodation both for the requirements of the general public and for the tourist traffic. It also controls Billiard and Bagatelle Licenses.

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

The Commission is empowered to become possessed of licenses by accepting voluntary surrenders, or by cancelling or forfeiting licenses, and removing any of such licenses to other sites. These licenses are then sold by public tender, and the proceeds may be used as compensation for surrendered or cancelled licenses.

During 1936-37 surrenders of Licensed Victuallers' licenses numbered 9 and cancellations 3; and 8 of these licenses were removed to new sites. There was also one Wineseller's license cancelled.

The Commission is also responsible for the collection of Liquor License fees fixed at 2½ per cent. of the purchase price of liquor (with a maximum fee of £300), instead of being based on the specially assessed annual value of premises as formerly. During 1936-37 the fees amounted to £63,019 from Licensed Victuallers' and Winesellers' licenses (compared with £60,570 in 1935-36), and £11,177 from Spirit Merchants. Spirit Merchants pay a fixed annual fee, and 2½ per cent. on sales of spirits to persons other than persons licensed to sell liquor.

The following table shows licenses in force for the last 10 years:—

LIQUOR LICENSES IN FORCE.

At 30th June.			Licensed Victuallers.	Wine Sellers.	Wholesale Spirit Merchants.	Club.	Total.
			No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1928	..	..	1,407	37	149	30	1,623
1929	..	..	1,414	34	152	31	1,631
1930	..	..	1,407	34	145	30	1,616
1931	..	..	1,389	34	146	29	1,598
1932	..	..	1,369	38	144	31	1,582
1933	..	..	1,362	34	138	32	1,566
1934	..	..	1,346	32	137	30	1,545
1935	..	..	1,347	32	136	32	1,547
1936	..	..	1,339	32	138	32	1,541
1937	..	..	1,335	31	138	32	1,536

Chapter 5.—SOCIAL SERVICES.

1. SCHOOLS.

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

Several new features, such as the raising of the leaving age from twelve to fourteen years and compulsory education were introduced by an Amending Act of 1910. State High Schools were inaugurated in 1912, and a more liberal scheme of Government scholarships to secondary schools came into force in 1913, with further amendments in subsequent years. A Teachers' Training College was established in 1914, and rural schools for training in useful manual arts and elementary agricultural science were introduced in 1917. Correspondence schools were commenced 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.

Practical education for country children is 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 addition, there is a School Medical Service, and Travelling Dental Clinics give free treatment to school children. In 1923 the Gatton Agricultural College was transferred to the Department of Public Instruction and reorganised as the Queensland Agricultural High School and College.

At present public education in Queensland is carried on under *The State Education Acts*, 1875-1912 and *The Technical Instruction Acts*, 1908-1918, at the following types of schools:—

(a) Primary schools—

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

(b) Secondary schools—

- (i.) State High Schools,
- (ii.) State Commercial High School and College,
- (iii.) Industrial High School,
- (iv.) Domestic Science High School and
- (v.) Technical Colleges.

(c) A Teachers' Training College, opened in 1914, to replace the pupil teacher system.

Education is free and compulsory for all children up to fourteen years of age or until they pass the scholarship examination, when, by special permission, they may leave school at less than fourteen years.

Scholarships providing free education at secondary schools (either 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 School Acts* 1860-1900, and there are now eight—five for boys and three for girls. They are a characteristic Queensland institution, being semi-State in character, and are of interest as representing the first attempt by the State to make provision for secondary education. They are controlled by boards of trustees, and operate under subsidy from the State, and are inspected annually by the Department of Public Instruction. Other private schools are inspected only by request. In 1936 the Grammar Schools had staffs aggregating 49 full-time males and 26 full-time females and 10 visiting teachers. Their average daily attendance was 980 boys and 457 girls.

Private Schools and Business Colleges.—There are 228 private schools and business colleges in Queensland, both denominational and undenominational. They are not subject to State control. Of these 18 are conducted by the Church of England, 170 by the Roman Catholic Church, and 9 by other denominations. Of the remainder 16 are undenominational ordinary schools, while 15 are business colleges. The aggregate enrolment in 1936 of Church of England schools was 994 boys and 1,260 girls; Roman Catholic schools, 13,347 boys and 14,654 girls; and of other private schools 647 boys and 1,125 girls. Business colleges had an aggregate enrolment of 401 males and 1,412 females.

Aboriginal Schools.—There are 31 of these under the control of the Aboriginal Department. (See page 70.)

Government Expenditure on Education.—The Government of Queensland spent £1,463,570 on State schools during 1936-37. This amounted to £1 9s. 9d. per head of the population, compared with £1 8s. 1d. in 1920-21 and 11s. 1d. in 1910-11, the year in which compulsory education was introduced. If Government expenditure on education and buildings is taken to include not only State schools but also subsidies to grammar schools,

University, libraries, art galleries, &c., it amounted to £2,042,693 in 1936-37, or £2 ls. 6d. per head. In 1860 there were 73 children receiving education per 1,000 of mean population; in 1900, 250; and in 1936, 206. The decline since 1900 is due to the falling birth rate, which has resulted in there being relatively fewer children of school age.

The following table shows the progress of Queensland schools, and the annual government expenditure on State schools since 1860:—

SCHOOLS,^a QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Schools.		Teachers.		Scholars Enrolled.			Government Expenditure on State Schools.
	State.	Other.	State.	Other.	State.	Other.	Total.	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£1,000
1860	4	37	8	220	493	1,397	1,890	3
1870	111	62	228	101	16,177	1,866	18,043	27
1880	345	77	989	206	43,305	4,150	47,455	85
1890	621	136	1,539	499	73,275	10,188	83,463	163
1900	932	173	2,217	664	108,070	14,653	122,723	250
1910	1,191	159	2,618	761	109,206	16,320	125,526	334
1920	1,638	167	4,349	1,038	143,423	26,175	169,598	1,060
1930	1,726	201	4,266	1,264	160,325	32,244	192,569	1,390
1932	1,723	211	4,064	1,298	158,601	32,343	190,944	1,223
1933	1,720	213	4,097	1,326	159,505	31,379	190,884	1,255
1934	1,730	220	4,107	1,369	160,508	32,374	192,882	1,343
1935	1,723	227	4,137	1,402	159,148	33,881	193,029	1,385
1936	1,720	236	4,281	1,565	166,119	35,395	201,514	1,464

^a Excluding Technical Schools.

The following table gives a comparison of the schools, State and other, and teachers and scholars in various States. For Government expenditure on education in the States see page 269.

SCHOOLS, AUSTRALIA, 1936.

State.	Schools			Teachers.			Scholars Enrolled.		
	State.	Other.	Total.	State.	Other.	Total.	State.	Other.	Total.
N.S.W.	3,452	779	4,231	12,657	4,916	17,573	377,715	101,884	479,599
Vic. . .	2,749	519	3,268	8,971	2,556	11,527	284,206	79,793	363,999
Q'land	1,720	236	1,956	4,281	1,565	5,846	166,119	35,395	201,514
S. Aus.	1,073	177	1,250	3,179	938	4,117	92,914	15,597	108,511
W. Aus.	900	167	1,067	2,283	696	2,979	59,403	18,169	77,572
Tas. . .	503	64	567	1,354	335	1,689	30,774	5,782	36,556
Total . .	10,397	1942	12,339	32,725	11,006	43,731	1,011,131	256,620	1,267,751

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, Commerce, Law, Science, Medicine, Dentistry, Veterinary Science, Agriculture and Engineering. The Faculties of Law, Medicine, Science and Dentistry commenced teaching during the year 1936. The governing body of the University is a Senate, consisting of 20 members, 10 nominated by the Governor-in-Council, and 10 elected triennially by the Council, which consists of members and past members of the Senate, graduates of three years' standing, donors of not less than £500 to the University, and others.

The University is at present housed in temporary premises which were once Government House. New buildings have been commenced at St. Lucia on the Brisbane River, and it is hoped that a section will be ready for occupation within five years. A scheme of building which will provide for the University's natural growth has been adopted. The progress of the University during the last 10 years is shown in the following table.

UNIVERSITY OF QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Teaching Staff. <i>a</i>		Students		Revenue.			
	Pro-fessors	Other.	Matricu-lated	Other.	Govern-ment Aid <i>c</i>	Fees, &c.	From Private Foundations. <i>e</i>	From all Sources.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	£	£	£	£
1928 ..	14	48	480	108	26,607	11,670	27,514	68,553
1929 ..	14	50	544	122	25,857	13,115	19,860	61,697
1930 ..	14	44	617	161	24,382	15,302	19,530	61,419
1931 ..	14	48	663	136	20,695	18,317	24,437	67,130
1932 ..	14	45	664	162	19,900	17,028	33,926	73,809
1933 ..	14	48	757	146 <i>b</i>	19,560	18,864	29,763	69,940
1934 ..	14	77	847	259 <i>b</i>	19,560	19,696	17,403	58,530
1935 ..	14	76	918	259 <i>b</i>	25,118	22,663	21,709	71,821
1936 ..	17	90	981	302 <i>b</i>	30,210	26,010	25,850	84,392
1937 ..	21	102	1,015	308 <i>b</i>	36,473 <i>d</i>	29,647	48,903	117,420

a Includes part-time staff.

b Includes students attending Extension Lectures at the University.

c Excludes amounts provided for Tutorial classes. In 1937 this was £1,650.

d Includes £4,200 grant from Commonwealth Government for research.

e Includes Capital of new foundations. In 1937, these amounted to £25,216.

During the year 1937, degrees were conferred on 110 students, as follows:—Arts, 36 males, 32 females; pure science, 15 males, 4 females; dentistry, 8 males, 2 females; agriculture, 3 males; engineering, 8 males; and commerce, 2 males. At the end of 1937, 1,929 degrees had been granted since the inception of the University.

Workers' Education.—In 1913 Workers' Educational Associations were formed in all the States with the object of bringing the Universities into closer relationship with the masses of the people, thereby providing for the higher education of the workers in civic and cultural subjects. The Queensland University co-operates with the W.E.A. in the formation of a joint committee for tutorial classes which supervises the educational work under the direction of a member of the University staff, the Director of Tutorial Classes. With an extensive correspondence system, in addition, the work of the W.E.A. is progressing rapidly. In 1937, 1,080 students were enrolled for tutorial and W.E.A. classes.

3. SCIENCE AND ART.

Libraries.—The only public library in the State is located in Brisbane. This is purely a reference library which contains approximately 40,000 books. It is maintained by the Government which intends at an early date to erect more commodious premises and to considerably enlarge the activities of the library.

Besides numerous private lending libraries, there are in Brisbane 30 libraries attached to Schools of Arts, the contents numbering 158,000 books. Similar libraries totalling 185 are distributed throughout the State, their books numbering 415,000. Up to 1932 these libraries received an annual Government grant, but since then the grants have been discontinued.

Museum and Art Gallery.—The Museum and National Art Gallery are maintained by the Government, and are located together in the same building in Brisbane. The Government's building scheme provides for new accommodation for the National Art Gallery.

The Museum was opened in September, 1871, and moved to the present building in 1901. There is a full collection of native Queensland fauna and flora besides many exhibits of historical interest. The Queensland Geological Survey Museum has branches in Townsville opened in 1886, and in Brisbane opened in 1892.

The National Art Gallery was opened on 29th March, 1895, and before moving to its present building was located in the Executive Buildings, Brisbane. There are 565 exhibits, 354 of these having been presented, 33 being on loan and 178 having been purchased.

Science.—The most important scientific work is conducted by the Department of Agriculture and Stock, and the Commonwealth Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, both having strong practical bias and applications to production. These activities are co-ordinated together and 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 Act of 1937 is administered by the Director-General of Health and Medical Services, under the direction of the Minister for Health and Home Affairs. The executive staff consists of the Director-General, Deputy Director-General, State Health Officer, Medical Officer for Tuberculosis Bureau, with twenty-six food and sanitary inspectors. In addition, there is a Laboratory of Microbiology and Pathology under the control of a Director assisted by a Medical Officer, a Bacteriologist and four Assistants. A further Medical Officer controls the Enthetic Diseases Section with the assistance of part-time medical officers, while two inspectors and a Microscopist have charge of the Hookworm Campaign.

Branch offices, in charge of inspectors, are located at Toowoomba, Rockhampton, Townsville, Cairns and Mackay, and, in conjunction with the Brisbane staff, are responsible for the enforcement of provisions of the Health Act and Regulations dealing with Food and Drugs, Milk Sellers, Health (Food Supply), Fish Supply, Poisons and Footwear. As the Department is responsible for Local Authorities it is able to co-ordinate the work of its officers with that of the Local Authorities.

5. HOSPITALS.

There is a system of public hospitals throughout the State. The Brisbane General, the Children's, and the Brisbane Women's Hospitals, provide public hospital accommodation for Brisbane. In addition, the Mater Misericordiae (R.C.) has public, intermediate, private, and children's sections, and St. Martin's (C.E.) is a large private hospital. In the whole State, there are 111 public hospitals, 65 being administered by the 42 hospital boards, and the rest in other ways. In addition, 3 other hospitals receive aid from the Government. There are also 99 public maternity hospitals or sections of the above hospitals.

A Leper Settlement is situated at Peel Island, Moreton Bay. In Brisbane there is an Institution for the Blind, and an Institution for the Deaf, particulars of which are included in the table on page 93.

Public Hospitals.—Prior to 1923 the public hospitals were under the control of local committees elected by the subscribers and endowed by the Government. *The Hospitals Act, 1923*, subsequently superseded by *The Hospitals Act, 1936*, provided for the grouping of hospitals in adjacent districts, under the authority of a board. At 30th June, 1937, there were 42 boards controlling 65 hospitals. Each board consists of a chairman and from 4 to 9 members as determined by the Governor-in-Council. The members are representative of the component Local Authorities, subscribers, if any, and the Government. The two former groups are elected by the Local Authority Councils and subscribers of £1 or more per annum respectively.

The State Government each year makes a grant of £10 per occupied bed to each hospital, and special grants are made for building purposes. Any deficiency between receipts and expenditure is then met by the Government (60 per cent.), and precepts on the Local Authority or Authorities (40 per cent.). The boards can borrow money for capital works.

Each year further hospitals are being brought under the "board" system but there were 46 other hospitals at 30th June, 1937, under the control of local committees.

Under the latter system the number of committee members is fixed by the rules of the hospital, and some of the members are elected by subscribers of £1 or more per annum, and the rest appointed by the Government, the proportion of each being determined by the Governor-in-Council. The Committee cannot raise loans, but money raised by it in subscriptions, etc., is endowed by the Government in the ratio of 30s. for every £1. It also receives from the Government £10 per annum per occupied bed.

Profits from the Golden Casket Art Union are used in making the £10 per bed grants, and to provide approximately one-half of the precepts and endowments from Consolidated Revenue.

The progress of public hospitals in Queensland during the last 10 years is shown in the following table.

PUBLIC HOSPITALS, QUEENSLAND. *a*

Year ended 30th June.	Hospitals.	Staff.		Patients Treated.		Deaths during Year.	Expendi- ture.
		Medical.	Other.	General.	Maternity.		
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£
1928 ..	122	340	2,465	59,000	4,577	2,879	704,770
1929 ..	123	316	2,586	62,725	4,860	2,966	698,960
1930 ..	121	348	2,961	64,680	5,058	2,968	751,754
1931 ..	118	380	2,755	66,294	5,985	2,800	710,902
1932 ..	115	376	2,796	71,739	6,494	2,996	651,442
1933 ..	114	364	2,881	73,523	6,890	2,978	658,476
1934 ..	116	354	3,008	78,516	7,235	3,311	737,051
1935 ..	117	370	3,058	80,692	7,690	3,445	863,241
1936 ..	117	352	3,307	86,567	8,816	3,648	914,774
1937 ..	116	370	3,502	91,564	9,570	3,743	1,016,372

a Excluding two Government Sanatoria, but including subsidised private hospitals.

The following tables give particulars for the year 1936-37 of the staff, patients treated, and finances of hospitals in the various statistical divisions of the State. The total for all hospitals in each division is given, but separate particulars are shown only for Boards or Committees whose hospitals treated 300 or more in-patients during the year.

PUBLIC HOSPITALS QUEENSLAND, 1936-37.

Name of Statistical Division and Hospital Board or Hospital.	Hospitals.	Staff.			In-Patients during Year.	Receipts.		Expenditure.
		Medical.	Nursing.	Other.		From Government.	Total.	
(i.) Under Boards.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£	£	£
<i>Moreton</i>	11	140	743	339	30,278	132,024	318,020	353,584
Brisbane and S. C.	5	117	605	260	25,260	110,052	268,682	304,646
Ipswich	4	19	97	63	3,486	17,259	36,806	36,113
Laidley	1	1	8	5	369	797	2,657	2,688
Nambour	1	3	33	11	1,163	3,916	9,875	10,137
<i>Wide Bay</i>	11	22	244	133	10,536	41,810	99,650	99,614
Biggenden	1	1	8	5	402	1,543	4,340	4,289
Bundaberg	3	10	89	54	3,531	13,746	32,259	33,448
Gayndah	1	1	8	5	374	1,636	3,710	3,720
Gympie	1	2	37	21	1,897	6,161	15,409	15,618
Isis	1	1	7	3	336	1,661	4,273	4,318
Kingaroy	1	3	16	7	834	2,633	5,417	5,584
Maryborough ..	1	2	56	25	1,824	10,240	23,304	21,470
Mundubbera ..	1	1	8	6	610	1,919	5,816	5,925
Weinholt	1	1	15	7	728	2,271	5,122	5,242
<i>Downs</i>	4	32	162	84	7,189	29,777	62,023	64,004
Goondiwindi ..	1	2	16	8	976	2,750	7,075	6,927
Stanthorpe	1	2	23	6	887	7,528	10,638	10,650
Toowoomba	1	20	83	53	3,675	14,369	31,685	33,419
Warwick	1	8	40	17	1,651	5,130	12,625	13,008
<i>Maranoa</i>	5	7	46	27	2,649	9,023	21,796	21,170
Balonne	2	2	11	11	977	3,645	9,054	8,876
Roma	3	5	35	16	1,672	5,378	12,742	12,294
<i>South-Western</i>	4	5	26	14	1,202	6,920	14,530	13,991
Charleville	2	4	19	8	955	4,218	9,594	9,222
<i>Port Curtis</i>	5	6	115	56	4,486	23,308	50,723	49,997
Gladstone	2	1	18	3	692	3,492	8,316	8,093
Monto	1	1	10	5	593	1,106	4,347	4,765
Rockhampton ..	2	4	87	48	3,201	18,710	38,060	37,139
<i>Central-Western</i>	6	6	49	34	1,524	11,287	22,589	21,356
Barcaldine	1	1	11	6	365	1,907	4,040	3,991
Blackall	1	1	11	8	310	1,928	4,486	4,310
Longreach	2	2	19	10	564	4,463	7,849	6,905
<i>Edgecumbe</i>	8	21	193	88	10,689	42,630	87,591	82,038
Ayr	2	2	38	18	1,762	7,994	14,313	14,846
Bowen	3	4	31	16	1,759	6,733	13,128	13,077
Mackay	1	3	53	18	2,865	11,403	20,902	20,648
Townsville	2	12	71	36	4,303	16,500	39,248	33,467
<i>Rockingham</i>	8	12	204	85	11,263	42,219	105,048	108,317
Atherton	1	2	31	17	1,530	4,987	16,251	14,909
Cairns	3	4	81	32	5,281	18,676	45,201	44,658
Cardwell	1	2	17	7	926	3,924	10,016	7,490
Innisfail	1	2	48	17	2,014	9,509	22,147	29,039
Mareeba	1	1	13	7	588	2,179	5,114	4,868
Mossman	1	1	14	5	924	2,944	6,319	7,353

PUBLIC HOSPITALS QUEENSLAND, 1936-37.—(continued).

Name of Statistical Division and Hospital Board or Hospital.	Hospitals.	Staff.			In-Patients during Year.	Receipts.		Expenditure.
		Medical.	Nursing.	Other.		From Government.	Total.	
(i.) Under Boards. —(continued).	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£	£	£
<i>Far-Western</i> ..	1	..	1	2	30	404	803	915
<i>Peninsula</i> ..	1	1	4	2	130	703	1,614	1,880
<i>North-Western</i> ..	1	1	7	5	237	1,484	3,257	3,015
Total ..	65	253	1794	869	80,213	341,589	787,644	819,881
(ii.) Not under Boards.								
<i>Moreton</i> ..	2	5	80	52	1,249	20,405	29,277	29,745
<i>Beaudesert</i> ..		2	13	6	865	1,069	3,386	3,854
<i>Diamantina</i> ..		3	67	46	384	19,336	25,891	25,891
<i>Wide Bay</i> ..	2	2	11	10	597	1,958	4,749	4,675
<i>Nanango</i> ..		1	6	5	347	1,344	2,876	2,815
<i>Darling Downs</i> ..	6	7	42	28	2,394	7,899	16,721	16,703
<i>Chinchilla</i> ..		1	6	4	414	1,367	2,389	2,339
<i>Dalby</i> ..		2	18	12	896	2,886	6,643	6,873
<i>Miles</i> ..		1	7	3	393	1,316	2,377	2,021
<i>Maranoa</i> ..	2	2	10	9	453	2,207	5,225	5,984
<i>South-Western</i> ..	2	2	12	10	553	2,901	4,954	6,211
<i>Cunnamulla</i> ..		1	10	7	487	2,104	3,462	4,769
<i>Port Curtis</i> ..	4	4	30	24	1,598	7,875	14,859	14,879
<i>Biloela</i> ..		1	5	5	394	1,040	2,240	2,415
<i>Mount Morgan</i> ..		1	20	12	960	4,832	9,019	8,986
<i>Central-Western</i> ..	7	8	27	30	1,278	9,324	17,639	17,290
<i>Clermont</i> ..		1	9	6	417	1,762	4,196	3,799
<i>Emerald</i> ..		1	6	6	288	2,848	4,623	5,333
<i>Far-Western</i> ..	4	3	17	16	730	6,062	11,851	13,551
<i>Winton</i> ..		1	9	7	401	1,917	4,269	4,322
<i>Edgecumbe</i> ..	1	3	37	22	1,255	4,884	10,289	9,424
<i>Charters Towers</i> ..		3	37	22	1,255	4,884	10,289	9,424
<i>Rockingham</i> ..	5	3	21	16	918	4,889	10,353	10,610
<i>Herberton</i> ..		1	14	6	635	2,371	5,165	5,403
<i>Peninsula</i> ..	1	1	6	4	456	1,520	3,037	3,440
<i>Thursday Island</i> ..		1	6	4	456	1,520	3,037	3,440
<i>North-Western</i> ..	10	8	47	42	2,911	22,416	33,222	32,628
<i>Cloncurry</i> ..		2	13	7	706	3,181	5,807	6,502
<i>Hughenden</i> ..		1	9	6	435	2,269	4,939	4,668
<i>Mount Isa</i> ..		1	15	10	1,109	12,786	14,589	13,944
Total ..	46	48	340	263	14,392	92,340	162,176	165,140
Total, all Hospitals	111	301	2134	1132	94,605	433,929	949,820	985,021

PUBLIC HOSPITALS, AUSTRALIA, 1936-37.^a

State.	Hospitals.	In-patients.			Receipts.	
		Treated during Year.	Deaths During Year.	Remaining at end of Year.	Government Contributions.	Total.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	£	£
N. S. Wales ..	172	104,587	3,365	4,554	839,098	1,796,590
Victoria ..	70	93,178	4,900	5,331	325,756	983,537
Queensland ..	116	101,109	4,082	3,969	447,873	988,332
S. Australia ..	54	34,014	1,753	1,511	197,453	380,850
W. Australia ..	93	41,327	1,805	1,919	265,385	476,631
Tasmania ..	19	19,044	795	854	67,453	156,695
Total ..	524	393,259	16,700	18,138	2,143,018	4,782,635

^a Figures for N. S. Wales and Victoria are for 1935-36, and for South Australia, 1936.

Mental Diseases Hospitals.—A general discussion on the incidence of insanity in the State will be found in Section 8 of Chapter 3. The following table shows the operations of the various establishments conducted by the Queensland Government for the treatment of diseases of the mental system. Three are hospitals for the insane, and one a hospital for epileptic patients. No particulars are included for a reception house at Townsville, where patients are held temporarily for observation or treatment pending their removal to one of the permanent institutions. All are supported by the Government, and all expenditure in excess of patients' fees, and contributions, is met from State Revenue funds. The hospitals are under the control of the Department of Health and Home Affairs, and there is an Inspector of Mental Hospitals, who reports annually on the conduct of these institutions.

MENTAL HOSPITALS.^a QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Hospitals.	Staff.		Patients Treated during Year.	Re-covered and Re-lieved.	Deaths.	Patients at end of Year.		Expenditure.
		Medi-cal.	Other.				M.	F.	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£
1927-28..	4	7	476	3,552	245	201	1,911	1,183	224,657
1928-29..	4	7	496	3,603	263	212	1,909	1,195	243,543
1929-30..	4	7	494	3,599	244	236	1,900	1,203	228,448
1930-31..	4	7	461	3,572	212	168	1,936	1,241	204,003
1931-32..	4	7	477	3,712	241	207	1,967	1,267	185,058
1932-33..	4	7	477	3,747	232	226	1,953	1,310	198,097
1933-34..	4	7	521	3,840	282	253	1,935	1,353	195,629
1934-35..	4	7	518	3,928	267	248	1,988	1,409	231,803
1935-36..	4	7	534	3,984	313	247	1,966	1,430	223,442
1936-37..	4	7	535	3,993	265	268	1,978	1,473	233,804

^a Not including Reception House at Townsville.

6. AMBULANCES.

A sub-centre of the Queensland Ambulance Transport Brigade is established in most districts of the State, and, with the exception of three cases where the local hospital is the controlling authority, the control is vested in a local committee, consisting of members elected triennially by subscribers of not less than £1 per annum and Government representatives.

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

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

AMBULANCE TRANSPORT BRIGADES, QUEENSLAND.

Year ended 30th June.	Brigades.	Staff.	Cases.				Expendi- ture.
			Accidents.	Office.	Other.	Ambulance Transport.	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£
1928 ..	65	613	24,598	53,219	420	46,473	135,222
1929 ..	66	609	26,877	60,487	334	49,343	121,370
1930 ..	66	652	26,207	66,634	263	51,995	117,930
1931 ..	71	658	25,721	68,085	359	53,333	101,552
1932 ..	70	649	25,701	67,814	310	52,841	82,765
1933 ..	72	656	25,978	70,385	320	54,138	82,367
1934 ..	73	711	27,350	71,973	259	60,243	87,827
1935 ..	73	750	28,606	78,937	160	62,715	99,165
1936 ..	74	771	29,175	88,438	257	81,994	106,679
1937 ..	75	764	30,762	90,807	266	95,795	112,111

7. CHILD WELFARE.

There is a system of Baby Clinics administered by the Director of Infant Welfare, and at the 30th June, 1937, there were 90 Clinics in the State, comprising 16 head centres and 74 branches. In the Metropolitan Area there were 5 centres and 10 branches. The table on the next page shows the progress of and work done by Baby Clinics over the last five years.

In addition, there are in Brisbane 3 Creches, 6 Kindergartens, and a Child Welfare College for nurses. The Infant Welfare Railway Car is an adjunct to the work of the Clinics and 2 Ante-Natal Clinics are conducted in Brisbane. The Baby Clinics, Infant Welfare Railway Car, and Ante-Natal Clinics are run and financed by the Government. The Creches and Kindergartens are controlled by separate committees, each of which sends a delegate to a central committee. A small fee is charged for services, money is raised by subscriptions, and a Government grant is received.

STATE BABY CLINICS—QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	Year ended 30th June—				
	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.
Head clinics at end of year .. No.	16	16	16	16	16
Branch clinics at end of year .. No.	8	8	37	49	74
Total expenditure .. £	10,790	10,973	12,062	16,931	20,133
Indoor work—					
Patients sent to hospital or to own doctor No.	2,804	2,871	2,633	2,800	3,122
New cases seen—					
Infants and children No.	8,805	8,452	9,394	10,792	11,165
Mothers .. No.	5,662	5,624	6,553	7,822	8,828
Total attendances at clinics .. No.	130,192	125,149	136,925	168,002	199,705
Cases seen by clinic doctors .. No.	1,766	1,605	1,720	1,651	1,878
Attendances to see clinic doctors .. No.	3,735	2,835	3,113	3,297	3,516
Outdoor work—					
New-born babies visited .. No.	6,638	6,351	6,998	7,888	8,419
Subsequent visits paid No.	5,354	4,855	4,980	4,732	4,375

8. CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

Care of the aged, destitute, and orphans is provided by a large number of public and private institutions. Statistics of 48 institutions are available at 30th June, 1937, and the next table shows these particulars grouped according to the nature of the institutions. Of the 15 benevolent asylums for aged or destitute adults, 2 were State institutions, and 13 were operated by religious denominations or private organisations. Six of the latter received Government aid. The 5 refuges and night shelters include 2 homes for prisoners just released from gaol which received £412 from the Government.

The 26 children's homes vary from purely reformatory schools to those which care for orphans and destitute children. The State Children's Department operates 5 of these, and places State children (see below) in 14 of the others. The number of State children in the 17 institutions at 30th June, 1937, was 534 boys and 401 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, 1936-37.

Type of Institution.	Institutions	Inmates.				Receipts.	
		Admitted during Year.	Died during Year.	Remaining at 30th June.		Government Aid.	Total.
				M.	F.		
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£	£
State benevolent asylums	2	442	106	822	137	29,022	52,508
Other benevolent asylums	13	365	57	240	356	1,640	29,955
Refuges and night shelters	5	617	..	14	8	412	4,396
State industrial schools and orphanages	5	641	..	130	29	14,068	14,548
Other industrial schools and orphanages	21	926	8	693	701	15,818	38,422
Institutions for blind and deaf	2	31	2	122	58	16,328	30,389
Total	48	3,022	173	2,021	1,289	77,288	170,218

9. STATE CHILDREN.

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

There were 7,378 children in the care of the Department at the 31st December, 1937, and the following table shows how they were disposed.

STATE CHILDREN, QUEENSLAND.

How Disposed.	Number of Children at 31st December.				
	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.
Inmates of institutions ..	727	762	816	857	927
In hospitals	21	30	40	33	28
Boarded out with foster mothers	723	616	592	575	545
Boarded out with female relatives	5,497	5,547	5,562	5,377	5,330
Sent to employers	418	427	417	437	431
Released on probation ..	69	74	81	108	112
Miscellaneous	51	11	17	15	5
Total	7,506	7,467	7,525	7,402	7,378

10. OLD AGE AND INVALID PENSIONS.

Old age and invalid pensions are paid by the Commonwealth Government. Old age pensions have been paid since 1st July, 1909, and invalid pensions since 15th December, 1910. Originally 10s. a week, the rate has been varied from time to time until now it is £52 per annum (20s. per week), reduced according to the pensioner's private income, so that his total income (including pension) does not exceed £84 10s. per annum.

Males over 65, and females over 60, are eligible to receive old age pensions, but Asiatics not born in Australia, other than Indians born in British India, and aboriginal natives of Australia, Africa, Pacific Islands, and New Zealand are excluded from receiving them. Invalid pensions are paid to invalids whose disability is total and permanent, and became so in Australia. A special provision for permanently blind persons allows the full pension rate to be drawn until the combined incomes (including pension) of the pensioner and his wife equal £227 10s. per annum. Pensioners who are inmates of Benevolent Asylums receive a pension of 6s. per week. (For fuller details, see Commonwealth Year Book).

The number of Old-age Pensioners in all States in 1910 was 65,492, the number rising gradually to 215,690 in 1937. Invalid pensions also show a steady increase from 7,451 in 1911 to 83,396 in 1937. The amount paid for the year ended 30th June, 1911, for both types of pensions was £1,847,440, this figure rising rapidly to £13,998,793 for 1936-37, due to the increase in the number of pensions and the rate of payment.

The following table shows details of old age and invalid pensions paid in the State of Queensland during the last 10 years. The numbers have been increasing in proportion to the population.

INVALID AND OLD-AGE PENSIONS, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Pensioners. <i>a</i>					Total Payments.	Pensioners per 1,000 of Population.	
	Invalid.		Old Age.		Total.		In- valid.	Old Age.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.				
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£	No.	No.
1927-28	3,747	4,096	8,020	10,165	26,028	1,284,572	8.7	20.2
1928-29	4,112	4,441	8,636	10,659	27,848	1,363,327	9.3	21.1
1929-30	4,386	4,780	9,139	11,259	29,564	1,490,050	9.7	21.6
1930-31	4,665	5,042	10,091	12,285	32,083	1,595,400	10.2	23.6
1931-32	4,896	5,341	10,718	13,018	33,973	1,489,004	10.6	24.6
1932-33	4,931	5,330	10,457	12,143	32,861	1,429,982	10.8	23.8
1933-34	5,071	5,502	10,763	12,519	33,855	1,432,316	11.0	24.3
1934-35	5,284	5,745	11,100	13,246	35,375	1,530,334	11.4	25.2
1935-36	5,411	5,966	11,645	13,848	36,870	1,654,945	11.6	26.0
1936-37	5,448	6,162	12,161	14,694	38,465	1,789,314	11.7	27.1

a At 30th June each year.

A comparison with the other States of Australia is given in the table on the next page. The comparison of old age pensioners per 1,000 population is affected by the proportion of the population who are of an age to be eligible to receive pensions. Per 1,000 persons old enough to be eligible to receive pensions (men over 65 years, and women over 60 years, taking the proportions in each State at the 1933 census), the numbers of male and female pensioners respectively were—Tasmania, 472 and 434; Western Australia, 470 and 408; New South Wales, 440 and 373; South Australia, 423 and 391; Queensland, 397 and 371; and Victoria, 376 and 338.

INVALID AND OLD-AGE PENSIONS, 1936-37.

State.	Pensioners. <i>c</i>					Total Payments.	Pensioners per 1,000 of Population.	
	Invalid.		Old Age.		Total.		Invalid	Old Age
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.				
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£	No.	No.
N.S.W. <i>a</i> ..	16,637	22,533	35,806	45,965	120,941	5,684,963	14.5	30.3
Victoria ..	7,790	10,492	24,575	38,180	81,037	3,799,851	9.9	33.8
Queensland	5,448	6,162	12,161	14,694	38,465	1,789,314	11.7	27.1
S. A. <i>b</i> ..	2,592	3,913	8,245	12,558	27,308	1,260,812	10.9	35.0
W. A. ..	2,124	2,510	6,731	7,722	19,087	890,040	10.2	31.8
Tasmania ..	1,490	1,705	3,960	5,093	12,248	573,813	13.8	39.0
Total ..	36,081	47,315	91,478	124,212	299,086	13,998,793	12.2	31.6

a Including F.C. Territory.*b* Including N. Territory.*c* At 30th June, 1937.

11. MATERNITY ALLOWANCES.

Maternity allowance payments of £5 for every confinement which results 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, and the conditions have been varied on several occasions since that date. Since 1st January, 1938, the income limit has been fixed at £247 per annum, plus £13 in respect of each other child under 14 years of age up to a maximum of 7 children. The allowance is £4 10s. if there are no other children, £5 if there are two other living children under the age of 14 years, and £7 10s. where there are more than two other living children under 14 years of age. Particulars of payments in Queensland for the last 10 years are as follows:—

MATERNITY ALLOWANCES, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Claims Paid.	Amount Paid.	Average Amount Paid per Claim.	Per 1,000 Mean Population.	
				Claims Paid.	Amount Paid.
	No.	£	£ s. d.	No.	£
1927-28 ..	19,790	98,950	5 0 0	22.6	113
1928-29 ..	19,040	95,200	5 0 0	21.4	107
1929-30 ..	18,490	92,450	5 0 0	20.5	102
1930-31 ..	18,790	93,950	5 0 0	20.5	102
1931-32 ..	13,240	54,263	4 2 0	14.2	58
1932-33 ..	11,680	46,678	3 19 11	12.4	50
1933-34 ..	10,780	43,080	3 19 11	11.3	45
1934-35 ..	10,940	47,057	4 6 0	11.4	49
1935-36 ..	11,640	50,662	4 7 1	12.0	52
1936-37 ..	12,170	56,542	4 12 11	12.4	57

Maternity allowances paid in the various States in 1936-37 were as follows:—

MATERNITY ALLOWANCES, 1936-37.

State.	Claims Paid.	Amount Paid.	Average Amount Paid per Claim.	Per 1,000 Mean Population.	
				Claims Paid.	Amount Paid.
	No.	£	£ s. d.	No.	£
N. S. Wales <i>a</i> ..	31,086	145,495	4 13 7	11.6	54
Victoria ..	20,350	94,988	4 13 4	11.0	51
Queensland ..	12,170	56,542	4 12 11	12.4	57
S. Australia <i>b</i> ..	6,899	32,146	4 13 2	11.6	54
W. Australia ..	4,731	22,088	4 13 5	10.5	49
Tasmania ..	4,018	18,891	4 14 0	17.3	81
Total ..	79,254	370,150	4 13 5	11.6	54

a Including F.C. Territory.

b Including N. Territory.

12. WAR PENSIONS.

War pensions are a responsibility of the Commonwealth Government, and are paid to disabled soldiers and their dependants when the disability has been caused, or aggravated "to any material degree," by war service, and to widows and dependants of deceased soldiers. The rate of pensions varies according to the ex-soldier's military rank, and to 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 10 years were as follows:—

WAR PENSIONS, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Recipients. <i>a</i>		Total Payments.	Average Rate per Fortnight.		Per 1,000 of Population.	
	Incapacitated Pensioners.	Dependants.		Incapacitated Pensioners.	Dependants.	Recipients.	Total Payments.
	No.	No.	£	£ s. d.	s. d.	No.	£
1927-28 ..	7,826	19,312	825,011	1 15 10	17 6	30.6	940
1928-29 ..	7,935	20,038	839,007	1 16 9	17 4	31.1	941
1929-30 ..	8,072	20,633	860,607	1 16 11	17 1	31.5	952
1930-31 ..	8,195	21,167	877,044	1 16 8	16 9	31.7	956
1931-32 ..	8,185	20,645	817,780	2 1 3	12 2	30.7	879
1932-33 ..	8,214	20,362	755,447	2 1 4	12 2	30.2	803
1933-34 ..	8,204	20,182	780,673	2 1 0	13 0	29.6	821
1934-35 ..	8,234	20,011	807,070	2 1 7	13 11	29.2	840
1935-36 ..	8,557	19,724	825,390	2 1 5	14 4	28.8	849
1936-37 ..	8,668	18,860	857,139	2 1 8	15 7	27.8	871

a As at 30th June each year.

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

WAR PENSIONS, 1936-37.

Where Payable.	Recipients.		Total Payments.	Average rate per fortnight.	
	Incapacitated Pensioners.	Dependants.		Incapacitated Pensioners.	Dependants.
	No.	No.	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
N. S. Wales <i>a</i> ..	25,971	55,947	2,634,894	2 1 3	0 16 8
Victoria ..	25,750	58,554	2,326,414	1 15 2	0 14 10
Queensland ..	8,668	18,860	857,139	2 1 8	0 15 7
S. Australia <i>b</i> ..	4,343	10,652	481,068	2 0 5	0 18 1
W. Australia ..	7,078	15,808	680,272	1 17 11	0 15 7
Tasmania ..	3,299	8,883	387,511	2 7 3	0 14 11
United Kingdom	1,652	5,436	284,950	2 7 2	1 5 10
South Africa ..	51	90	4,337	2 7 5	1 3 6
New Zealand ..	243	471	25,289	1 14 6	1 1 5
Other Overseas ..	21	29	1,215	1 17 7	0 15 5
Total ..	77,076	174,730	7,683,089	1 19 3	0 17 7

a Including Federal Capital Territory.

b Including Northern Territory.

13. NATIONAL INSURANCE.

The Commonwealth Government has undertaken to make provision for a compulsory system of Health and Pensions Insurance, which will provide medical services, medicine, payments while sick, and old-age pensions for contributors. Mr. J. B. Brigden has been appointed to direct the scheme, and legislation was introduced to Parliament on the 4th May, 1938.

The National Health and Pensions Insurance Bill provides for compulsory insurance to cover all persons over 14 years of age engaged under contract of service at manual labour, and those employed at non-manual labour up to a salary limit of £365 per annum. Males must contribute until they reach 65 years of age, and females until 60 years. Contributions are payable half by the employer and half by the employee, but the employer's share of the contributions continues in the case of an employed pensioner. Persons under 16 years are termed juveniles. The weekly contributions are:—For adult males, 3s., to be increased by 6d. after the scheme has been in operation for 5 years, and 5 years later by another 6d.; for adult females, 2s., to be increased by 6d. after 5 years; juveniles, 8d. Lower rates are prescribed for persons exempt from medical or pensions benefits. The employer's share of the contribution will still continue in the case of an employed pensioner.

The health benefits will provide (a) free medical attendance, treatment, and medicines; (b) weekly payments when the contributor is sick

of 20s. for males and 15s. for females, plus 3s. 6d. for each dependent child under 15 years; (c) weekly payments, called "disablement benefits" to come into force when sickness benefit rights of 26 weeks have been exhausted, of 15s. for males and 12s. 6d. for females, plus 3s. 6d. for each dependent child under 15 years. Juveniles are not eligible for sickness or disablement benefits.

The pensions benefits will provide (a) weekly payments of 20s. to males over 65 years, and 15s. to females over 60 years, plus 3s. 6d. for each dependent child under 15 years; (b) weekly payments to contributors' widows for life or until remarriage, of 12s. 6d. until 1944, thereafter 15s., plus 3s. 6d. for each dependent child under 15 years; (c) weekly payments of 7s. 6d. to contributors' orphans under 15 years.

Administration is to be through approved societies to be affiliated with existing friendly societies, trade unions, &c. Contributors whose incomes become in excess of £365 will have the option to continue their insurance for sickness, disablement, and pensions benefits only. The existing old-age and invalid pension rights are to remain undisturbed.

Unemployment Insurance.—See Chapter 12, page 247.

Friendly Societies.—See Chapter 14, page 299.

Chapter 6.—LAND AND SETTLEMENT.

1. DEVELOPMENT.

The greater part of the territory of Queensland is Crown land held under lease and controlled by the Land Administration Board under the Secretary for Lands. The State is divided into Land Agents' Districts, each in charge of a Commissioner. The Department of Mines controls leases and licenses of Crown lands for mining and incidental purposes. Attached to the Department of Lands are the sub-Departments of Irrigation and Water Supply and of Forestry, and the Prickly Pear Land Commission.

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 Administration Board.—The Board was established in 1928. Its main function is to determine leasehold areas, tenures, rentals, and standards of improvements required. In determining these conditions the Board assesses stock-carrying capacities, and "living areas," with the object of promoting individual settlement on areas where such occupation is practicable. There is a great variety of tenures to suit widely different conditions.

Since the establishment of the Board most of the pastoral tenures have been reviewed, a total area of 308 million acres having been subjected

to adjustment. Rents were greatly reduced at the onset of the depression, and tenures generally extended to give better security for investment.

Promotion of Settlement.—As current leases expire the land is subdivided and re-distributed where a greater number of holdings is practicable. Land is also resumed for this purpose in accordance with leasehold terms, and other arrangements are made by agreements. In recent years the land formerly infested by prickly pear has been re-distributed, and new dairying settlements on Crown lands have been established in the North and the Mackay hinterland.

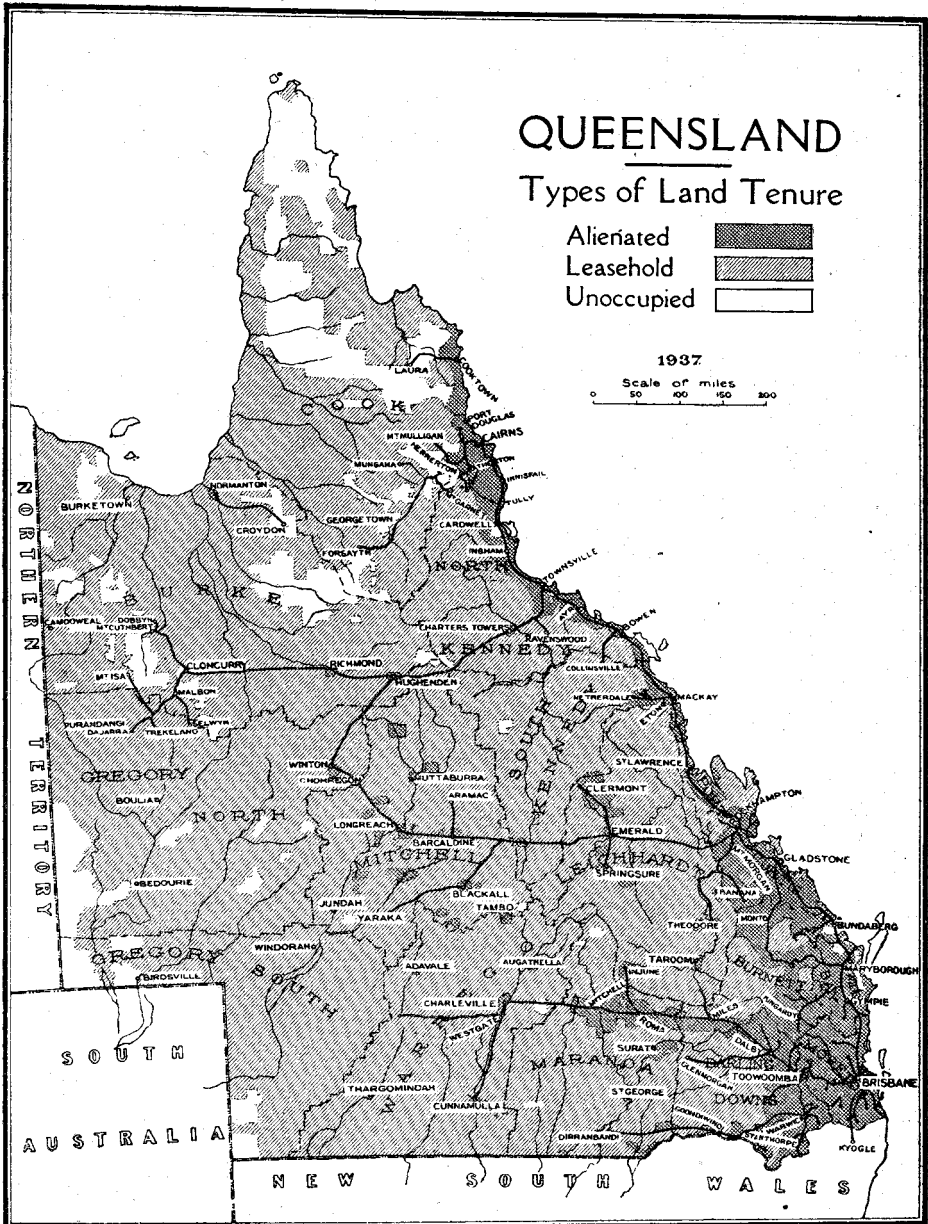
The Department provides access roads and other facilities on a liberal scale in addition to the State's general development programme through transport, &c., and settlers generally are assisted financially by special advances and through the Agricultural Bank, while the Department of Agriculture and Stock is equally active in rendering other forms of assistance.

2. AREAS AND TENURES.

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

TYPES OF LAND TENURE, QUEENSLAND.

Type of Tenure.	At 31st December—				
	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.
	1,000 Ac.	1,000 Ac.	1,000 Ac.	1,000 Ac.	1,000 Ac.
Alienated—					
By purchase	19,189	19,358	19,545	19,788	20,013
Without payment ..	91	91	92	92	92
In process of alienation ..	8,688	8,574	8,354	8,053	7,800
Total Alienated	27,968	28,023	27,991	27,933	27,905
Pastoral Leases	225,496	231,677	232,227	234,286	239,606
Occupation Licenses ..	10,945	10,855	11,346	9,615	7,274
Grazing Farms and Homesteads	79,092	80,631	81,198	80,832	81,351
Perpetual Leases	4,816	5,283	5,620	5,969	6,091
Prickly-pear Leases ..	3,014	2,097	812	501	194
Forest Grazing Leases ..	..	..	21	733	1,181
Under Mining Acts ..	375	385	483	411	425
Leases for special purposes ..	845	1,120	1,242	1,192	1,185
Total Occupied	352,551	360,071	360,940	361,472	365,212
Roads and Stock Routes ..	2,872	2,901	3,006	3,026	2,999
Reserved for Public Purposes	18,174	18,183	18,293	18,515	18,422
Unoccupied and unreserved	55,523	47,965	46,881	46,107	42,487
Total Area	429,120	429,120	429,120	429,120	429,120



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

Land Revenue is one of the main sources of Government Consolidated Revenue apart from Taxation, and particulars 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.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.
	£	£	£	£	£
Rents—					
Pastoral ..	386,508	387,708	380,101	375,684	389,285
Grazing ..	385,376	471,204	380,676	438,545	473,387
Perpetual Leases ..	43,460	49,331	54,282	55,469	60,845
Special ..	17,011	15,284	16,467	18,921	18,081
Total ..	832,355	923,527	831,526	888,619	941,598
Sales ..	175,193	185,827	177,895	174,995	164,186
Other—					
Surveys ..	31,308	35,103	34,298	34,391	30,544
Other ..	21,380	11,009	15,255	18,247	16,403
Total ..	52,688	46,112	49,553	52,638	46,947
Total ..	1,060,236	1,155,466	1,058,974	1,116,252	1,152,731

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

LAND TENURE, AUSTRALIA, AT END OF 1936.

State.	Private Lands.		Crown Lands.		Total Area.	Proportion Total Area Alienated.
	Alienated.	In Process of Alienation.	Leased.	Other.		
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	%
N. S. W. ^a	46,736,844	21,641,823	113,246,251	16,411,562	198,036,480	34.53
Vic. ..	27,056,281	6,000,645	10,697,682	12,491,152	56,245,760	58.77
Q'land ..	19,880,136	8,052,805	333,539,017	67,648,042	429,120,000	6.51
S. A. ..	11,713,092	4,327,843	127,064,090	100,139,775	243,244,800	6.59
W. A. ..	17,356,114	15,646,694	205,059,057	386,526,935	624,588,800	5.28
Tas. ..	5,845,608	442,074	2,653,864	7,836,454	16,778,000	37.48
N. T. ^a	478,085	..	183,055,707	151,583,008	335,116,800	0.14
F. C. T. ^b	73,216	33,892	312,881	181,591	601,580	17.80
Total	129,139,376	56,145,776	975,628,549	742,818,519	1,903,732,220	9.73

^a At 30th June, 1937.

^b Includes Jervis Bay area, 17,920 acres.

3. RECLAMATION OF PRICKLY-PEAR LANDS.

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

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

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

4. IRRIGATION AND WATER SUPPLY.

This sub-Department is largely occupied with the technical investigation and control of town water supply and sewerage installations, but its chief concern is irrigation and water conservation, and it is the State

authority for artesian and sub-artesian bores. The sub-Department constructs irrigation and water conservation works (e.g., on stock routes) and administers special irrigation areas in the central district and its southern borders.

The more important irrigation works are at Inkerman (Ayr), which has been handed over to the control of local sugar growers, and at the Dawson Valley, which with the Burnett and Callide settlement areas were promoted to develop farming, including cotton growing. Their financial results have been unfortunate and the actual settlement disappointing. In Queensland the method of spray irrigation and the use of small weirs is making more progress.

The yield of the flow from artesian bores has been diminishing for many years, and during 1937 the Government took the matter in hand with the idea of conserving the output by inspecting and licensing all bores. Applications for bores are now being received, and while all are not yet in, information regarding the great majority of flowing supplies is available, and is being checked by field inspections.

The following table gives particulars of bores in the great artesian basin and of subartesian bores also, exclusive of coastal and Darling Downs areas. Owing to the changed methods of control noted above, the figures for 1937 are not quite comparable with those for previous years, particularly in the case of pumped and "other" bores.

ARTESIAN AND SUB-ARTESIAN BORES, QUEENSLAND.

At 30th June.	Artesian Flowing.					Pumped Bores.	Other Bores. <i>a</i>
	Bores.	Daily Flow.			Total Depth Bored.		
		State and Local Authority.	Private.	Total.			
	No.	1,000 g.	1,000 g.	1,000 g.	1,000 ft.	No.	No.
1928 ..	1,372	52,944	256,555	304,499	3,979	1,888	1,238
1929 ..	1,422	53,920	250,892	304,812	4,119	1,825	1,440
1930 ..	1,421	53,897	235,125	289,022	4,133	1,856	1,436
1931 ..	1,424	56,773	225,063	281,836	4,160	1,896	1,436
1932 ..	1,424	55,079	223,819	278,898	4,171	1,910	1,436
1933 ..	1,426	54,654	223,121	277,775	4,180	1,917	1,436
1934 ..	1,434	54,404	213,378	267,782	4,204	1,938	1,436
1935 ..	1,446	53,908	210,466	264,374	4,230	2,050	1,486
1936 ..	1,462	52,847	201,944	254,791	4,302	2,123	1,487
1937 ..	1,500	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	251,052	<i>n</i>	3,800	3076

a Non-pumping and abandoned.

b Only bores originally flowing which have now ceased to flow.

n Not available.

5. FORESTRY.

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

In recent years re-forestation and silviculture and the improvement and regeneration of native forests have received increasing attention, although the annual plantation falls far short of the equivalent in annual harvest. The marketing of the timber is done by the Forest Service. Other information is included in the chapters on Production and Marketing. The following table gives particulars of the Service operations:—

STATE FOREST SERVICE, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.
Forest Reservations—	1,000 ac.	1,000 ac.	1,000 ac.	1,000 ac.	1,000 ac.
State Forests, Permanent	2,038	2,287	2,339	2,640	2,790
Timber Forests, Temporary	3,610	3,475	3,437	3,542	3,384
National Parks	333	333	336	341	417
Nurseries	No. 14	No. 16	No. 19	No. 19	No. 22
Reforestation—	1,000 ac.	1,000 ac.	1,000 ac.	1,000 ac.	1,000 ac.
Area of Plantations ..	9	12	13	15	17
Area Treated for Natural Regeneration	90	109	142	178	225
Harvesting and Marketing—					
Sales Crown Lands—	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Logs s. ft.	59,371	80,819	143,198	148,193	161,900
Sleepers pieces	294	215	493	343	408
Railway Timbers { s. ft.	266	380	642	892	293
lin. ft.	29	90	134	126	167
House Blocks and Poles lin. ft.	229	206	309	370	349
Fencing Timber { pieces	84	57	85	117	144
lin. ft.	302	15	33	10	65
Mining Timber { pieces	33	36	31	60	228
lin. ft.	59	115	150	149	124
Fuel tons	58	65	77	48	83
Survey—	1,000 ac.	1,000 ac.	1,000 ac.	1,000 ac.	1,000 ac.
Assessment and Valuation					
Surveys	125	60	83	115	227
Total Area Dealt with to Date	4,429	4,489	4,573	4,688	4,915
Finance—	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
Receipts from Sales of Timber	224	279	569	616	618
Receipts, Other	11	15	40	45	51
Expenditure on—					
Marketing of Timber	89	131	301	358	346
Reforestation a ..	52 b	70	89	107	113 c
Administration, &c. ..	33	32	30	32	37

a This expenditure was from Loan Fund, except where noted otherwise.

b Includes £8,444 from Relief Fund.

c Includes £24,874 from Relief Fund.

Chapter 7.—PRODUCTION.

1. INTRODUCTION.

The information in this chapter includes brief descriptions of the locations of the main areas of production for the more important or significant products, with some reference to their history, and statistics are often given for other States also in an endeavour to indicate the special characteristics of the production of Queensland and its districts. Other information is given in the chapter on Marketing. The scope of the assistance given by the State may be gathered from the functions of the Department of Agriculture and Stock and of other Departments as listed in Chapter 2, and from the chapters on Land and Settlement, Transport, Marketing, and on Public Finance. The chapter on Trade indicates the importance of the exports of primary products in relation to their production, which are about 75 per cent. of the gross value of primary products, including the value of their processing. These exports are both oversea and interstate.

Contents.—The first sections deal with Livestock and their products, including Dairy Produce. These are followed by an account of Agriculture and of all main crops, and by Fisheries, including the tropical products of the north.

Mineral production is then described with a brief reference to State mines and facilities. Timber production follows.

Factory and workshop production occupies a lengthy section entitled manufacturing, and is followed by information given separately for the production of Heat, Light and Power. Building operations are recorded in the next section.

Value of Production.—The last section deals with the value of production both gross and net, as far as the latter can be estimated, and distinguishes factory production which is essential to the sale of certain primary products. These distinctions are important, for primary production is recorded at its gross value, whereas factory production is given in the total for all production at its net value.

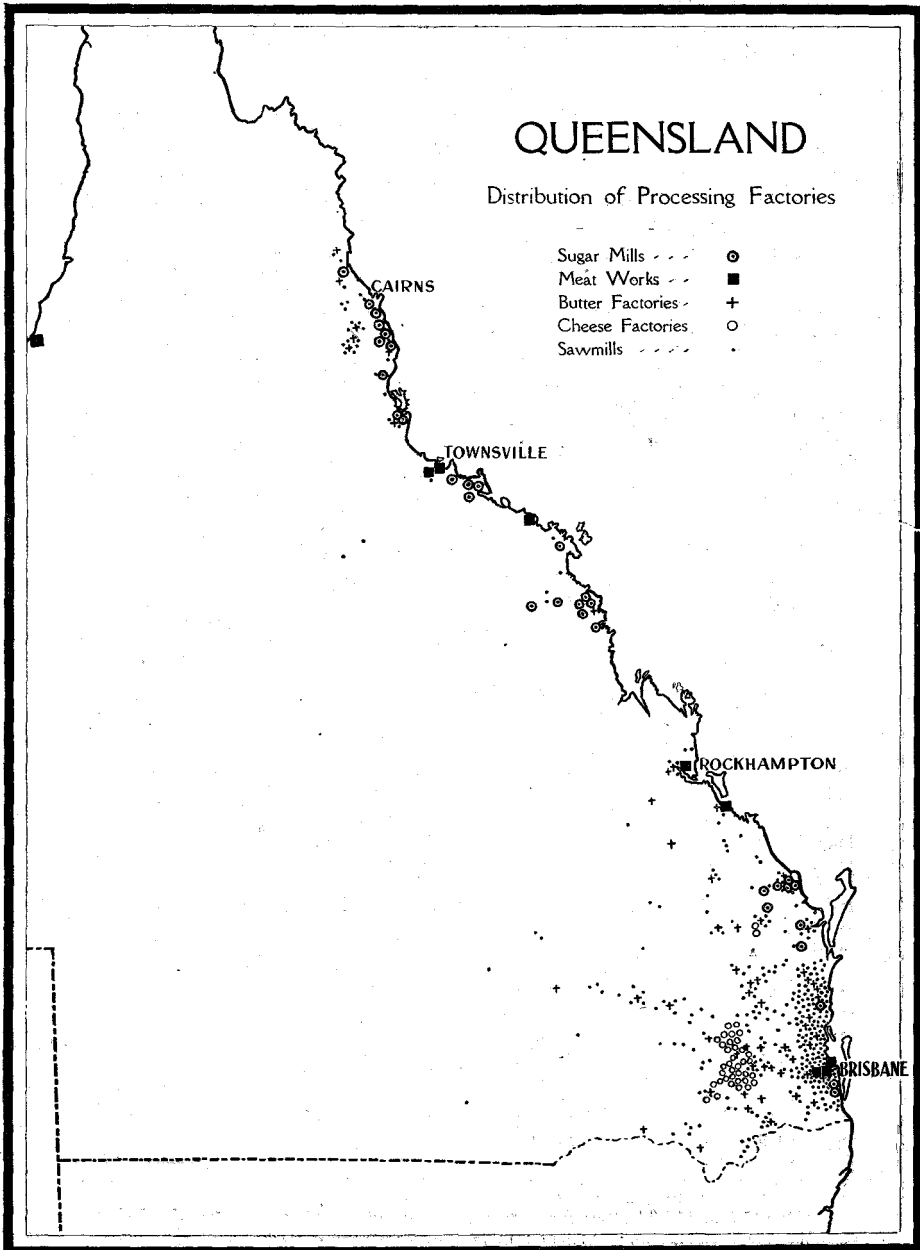
Production and Income.—Production as recorded in official statistics excludes certain large and important elements in the total income of the community. It excludes all building and non-factory construction, the services of trade and transport, and personal services of all kinds not embodied in commodities. The importance of these services can be gathered from the Census statistics given in the chapter on Employment. They comprise an increasing proportion of total production and income. The Queensland proportion of total breadwinners in these categories, where production is excluded from the records, increased between the Census of 1921 and the Census of 1933 from about 50.4 per cent. to about 53.5 per cent.

Information on the income of Queensland cannot be ascertained or estimated closely enough for publication with official records. The latter vary in their accuracy but are of a different order from estimates

QUEENSLAND

Distribution of Processing Factories

- | | | |
|------------------|-----|---|
| Sugar Mills | --- | ⊙ |
| Meat Works | --- | ■ |
| Butter Factories | --- | + |
| Cheese Factories | --- | ○ |
| Sawmills | --- | . |



This map shows the distribution as at 30th June, 1937, of the main processing factories in Queensland

required for total income. It should be noted, however, that recorded production does not cover the same field as total employment or the income from which taxation is obtained.

2. LIVESTOCK.

Apart from sugar, all the more important rural industries are based on cattle and sheep. The cattle are found throughout the State, but most thickly along the wet eastern coastline (largely for dairying) gradually spreading out to the far interior, where they are bred for meat production. The main sheep belt is a broad strip running north and south through the centre of Queensland (see maps pages 112 and 113).

Cattle numbers had reached with steady growth over 7 million in 1894, but the subsequent depression, drought and overstocking reduced them to 2½ million by 1903. Another peak of 7 million was reached in 1921, after which a decline, particularly in 1923 and 1926, led to slightly over 5 million in 1928. The present figure is steady at about 6 million, but there was a small decline of 80,000 in 1936 on account of drought in the south-east of the State.

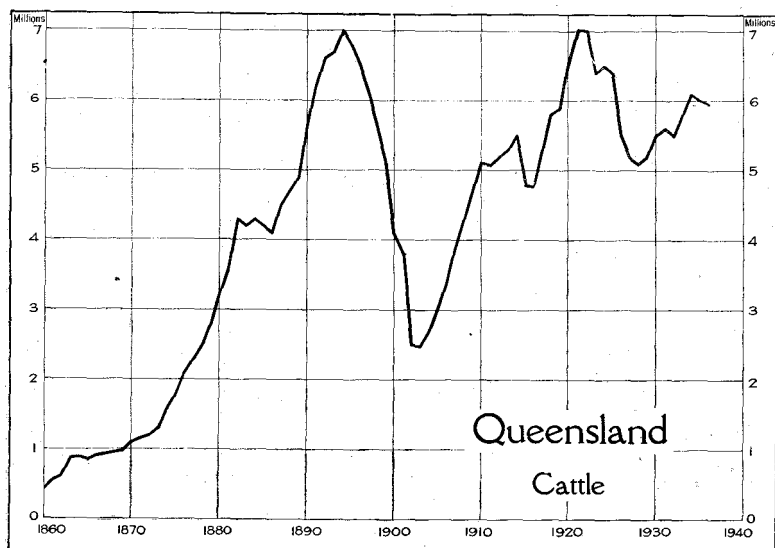
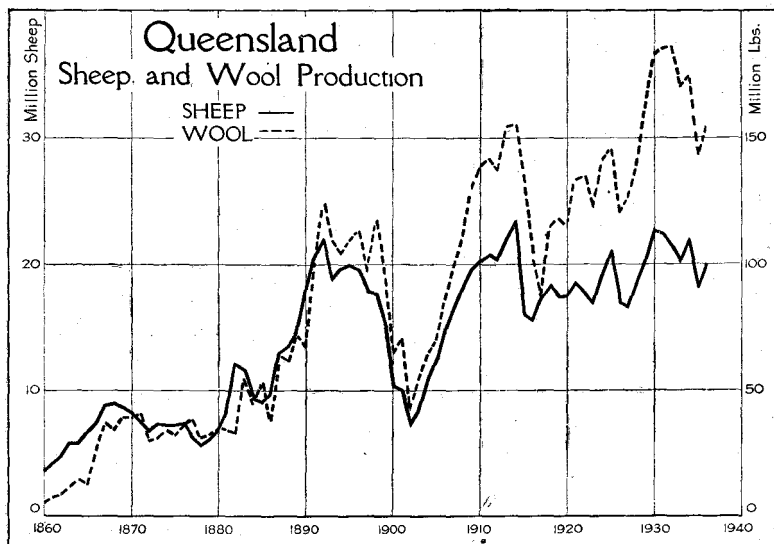
Sheep have varied in a similar way: A peak of 21.7 million was reached in 1892, a trough of 7.2 million in 1902, but for the last 20 years the number has fluctuated round about the 20 million. It was reduced from 23 million to 16 million by drought in 1915, was built up again to 20.7 million in 1925, reduced by the 1926 drought to under 17 million, and was over 20 million again by the end of 1929. Drought in 1935 caused a decrease of 2½ million reducing the flocks to 18 million from which the present figure is still recovering.

LIVE STOCK IN QUEENSLAND.

At 31st December.				Horses. <i>a</i>	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
				No.	No.	No.	No.
1860	..	..	..	23,504	432,890	3,449,350	7,147
1870	..	..	..	83,358	1,076,630	8,163,818	30,992
1880	..	..	..	179,152	3,162,752	6,935,967	66,248
1890	..	..	..	365,812	5,558,264	18,007,234	96,836
1900	..	..	..	456,788	4,078,191	10,339,185	122,187
1910	..	..	..	593,813	5,131,699	20,331,838	152,212
1920	..	..	..	742,217	6,455,067	17,404,840	104,370
1930	..	..	..	481,615	5,463,724	22,542,043	217,528
1931	..	..	..	469,474	5,550,399	22,324,278	222,686
1932	..	..	..	452,486	5,535,065	21,312,865	213,249
1933	..	..	..	450,024	5,781,170	20,072,804	217,448
1934	..	..	..	443,604	6,052,641	21,574,182	269,873
1935	..	..	..	441,913	6,033,004	18,060,093	304,888
1936	..	..	..	441,536	5,950,572	20,011,749	290,855
1937 (Prelim.)	..	..	..	441,000	6,000,000	22,200,000	290,000

a Including mules and donkeys.

For 1936, 48,341 persons owning 1 or more head of cattle lodged returns; the average size of the herds being 123. Of the total number of owners, 40,637 had from 1 to 100 head, this group consisting mainly of dairy farmers.



The first graph shows the number of sheep in Queensland each year, and the corresponding wool production. Wool production has increased more than number of sheep, which reflects the breeding of better sheep for wool. The second graph shows cattle of all kinds in Queensland each year.

Sheep owners totalled 5,349 with an average flock of 3,741. 1,581 owners had flocks of up to 499 sheep, and 493 had 500 to 999; while amongst large flocks, 140 owners had flocks of over 20,000, including 16 of over 50,000, and 1 of over 100,000.

The distribution of livestock in statistical divisions was:—

LIVE STOCK—QUEENSLAND, AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1936.

Statistical Division.	Horses. <i>a</i>	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
Moreton	49,561	516,272	9,484	99,484
Wide Bay	57,972	857,566	6,985	90,254
Downs	65,360	597,359	2,519,725	65,275
Maranoa	21,628	209,590	3,251,139	1,846
South-Western	17,004	179,742	3,824,892	282
<i>Total, S. Queensland</i> ..	<i>211,525</i>	<i>2,360,529</i>	<i>9,612,225</i>	<i>257,141</i>
Port Curtis	41,809	1,008,235	61,272	14,605
Central Western	35,616	391,327	5,750,675	1,118
Far Western	14,621	193,577	1,855,863	68
<i>Total, C. Queensland</i> ..	<i>92,046</i>	<i>1,593,139</i>	<i>7,667,810</i>	<i>15,791</i>
Edgecumbe	58,180	723,118	5,433	6,090
Rockingham	29,802	227,699	612	11,266
Peninsula	6,448	117,284	..	98
North Western	43,535	928,803	2,725,669	469
<i>Total, N. Queensland</i> ..	<i>137,965</i>	<i>1,996,904</i>	<i>2,731,714</i>	<i>17,923</i>
Total, Queensland ..	441,536	5,950,572	20,011,749	290,855

a Including mules and donkeys.

Queensland's share in the total livestock of Australia and New Zealand is indicated in the following table:—

LIVE STOCK AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1936.

State or Territory.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
	No.	No.	No.	No.
New South Wales <i>a</i> ..	545,829	3,288,169	53,166,000	390,780
Victoria <i>a</i>	357,158	2,005,759	17,663,103	318,673
Queensland	440,568^c	5,950,572	20,011,749	290,855
South Australia	200,870	328,013	7,905,112	85,048
Western Australia	155,125	791,470	9,024,758	77,292
Tasmania	30,971	261,597	2,233,655	40,021
N. Territory	31,056	855,398	11,162	490
F. C. Territory <i>a</i>	1,125	9,651	243,669	452
Total Australia	1,762,702	13,490,629	110,259,208	1,203,611
New Zealand	277,799	4,389,101	31,305,818 <i>b</i>	802,419

a At 31st March, 1937.

b At 30th April, 1937.

c Excluding 938 mules and 30 donkeys.

Queensland had the following proportions of the total livestock in Australia in 1936:—Horses, 24·99 per cent.; cattle, 44·11 per cent.; sheep, 18·15 per cent.; pigs, 24·17 per cent.

The following table shows the natural increase, and slaughtering of livestock in Queensland since 1927.

INCREASES AND SLAUGHTERINGS, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Increase.		Slaughtering.		
	Calves Branded.	Lambs Marked.	Cattle (including Calves).	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1927 ..	795,671	2,481,955	643,370	697,787	299,778
1928 ..	989,567	3,995,065	725,454	845,480	342,728
1929 ..	996,554	4,257,250	672,701	1,017,783	361,080
1930 ..	1,071,842	5,625,924	634,488	1,497,768	404,595
1931 ..	1,048,399	5,013,286	591,669	1,938,315	416,715
1932 ..	983,789	4,243,356	595,948	1,756,781	383,543
1933 ..	1,061,771	3,336,321	672,683	1,432,592	392,732
1934 ..	1,203,879	4,979,373	797,822	1,273,674	448,469
1935 ..	1,095,591	2,115,883	859,584	1,019,728	521,664
1936 ..	1,087,724	4,831,815	1,011,119	1,043,744	573,981

Meat Works.—There are 12 meatworks and 10 bacon factories in operation in the State, including large establishments producing meat for export at Brisbane, Gladstone, Rockhampton, Bowen and Townsville. The Queensland Meat Industry Board is noted at the end of Chapter 10 on Marketing.

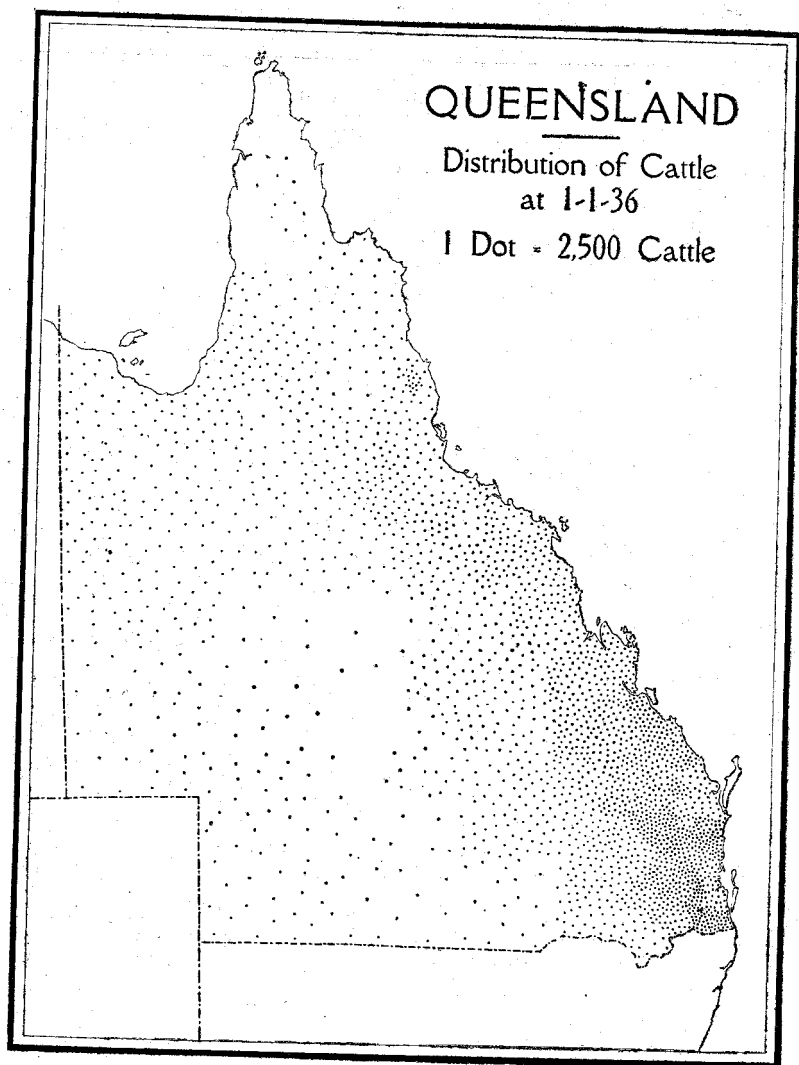
The following table shows the operations of these establishments during the last five years. Other particulars will be found in section 9 of this chapter.

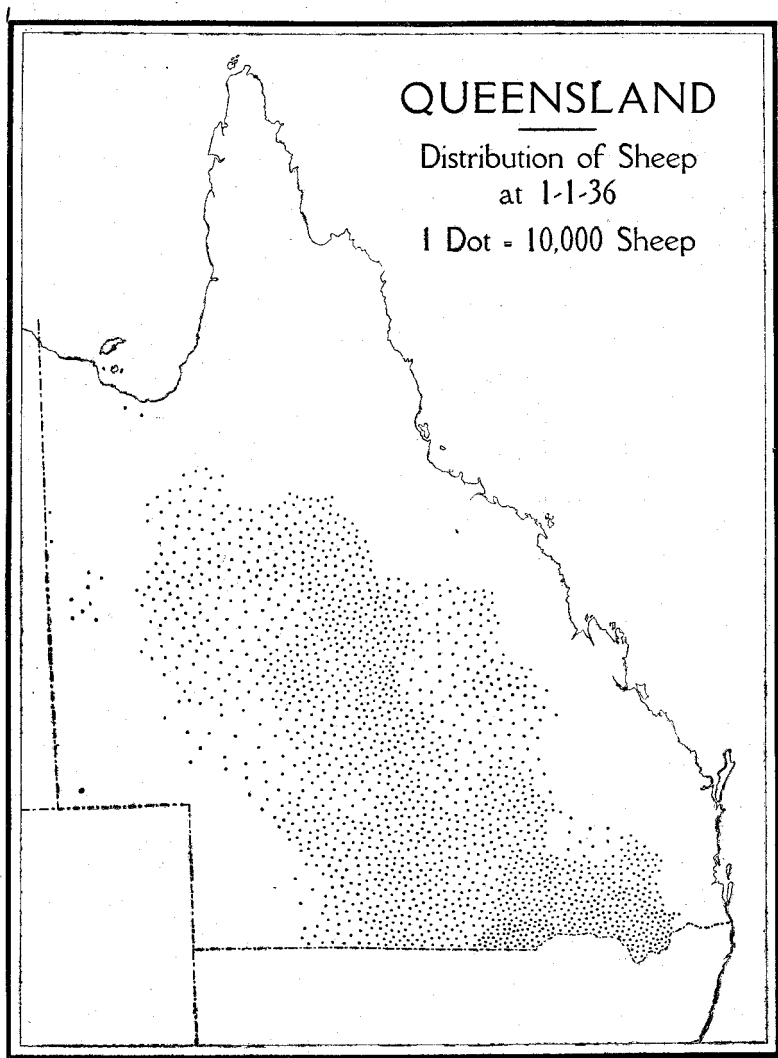
MEATWORKS, INCLUDING RABBIT FREEZING WORKS, AND BACON FACTORIES.

Particulars.			1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.
Establishments ..	No.		17	18	20	20	22
Workers ^a ..	No.		2,696	2,792	3,013	2,759	3,179
Salaries and Wages Paid ..	£		575,464	659,660	747,385	758,770	915,748
Stock Killed—							
Cattle ..	No.		383,204	495,155	607,565	603,562	775,713
Sheep ..	No.		711,453	541,010	586,852	362,748	456,687
Lambs ..	No.		121,616	53,714	71,750	46,998	52,955
Pigs ..	No.		316,727	343,727	426,141	492,416	458,018
Meat Produced—							
Beef ..	1000 lb.		193,046	240,971	255,496	217,330	287,544
Mutton ..	1000 lb.		29,469	21,733	23,862	13,884	19,423
Lamb ..	1000 lb.		3,636	1,507	2,085	1,430	1,556
Bacon and Ham ..	1000 lb.		16,702	18,574	21,475	23,017	20,470
Pork ..	1000 lb.		7,028	8,795	12,109	13,602	14,963
Value all Products ..	£1,000		3,173	3,376	4,220	5,555	7,125

^a Average number of workers during period of operation.

Meat Exports.—Records of interstate exports are not available, but a sample collection of interstate trade statistics was made in 1931-32. In that year livestock, meat, hides and skins, tallow, etc., exported to other States was valued at £2,017,608. New South Wales took £1,690,648;





Victoria £269,291; South Australia £95,065; Western Australia £26,297; Tasmania £3,346. (For further details of exports see chapter 9).

The exports oversea of livestock, meat, and allied products during 1936-37 are shown in the next table. Products of wild animals are not included.

OVERSEA EXPORTS, QUEENSLAND, 1936-37.

Country to which Exported.	Live Stock.	Meat.	Hides and Skins.	Leather.	Tallow.
	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	7,560	2,919,654	129,380	10,424	108,170
British Malaya..	98	52,007	..	255	..
India and Ceylon	26,585	17,783	..	11	2,044
Other British ..	1,347	96,466	285	1,068	5,773
Egypt .. ..	..	79,565	9,067	..	..
France .. ..	..	..	134,432	..	6,579
Japan .. ..	..	8,119	6,417	..	807
Neth. East Indies	3,035	29,635	82	3,581	727
U. S. America ..	..	9	5,043	..	10,993
Other Foreign ..	5,565	57,647	82,657	14	21,826
Total ..	44,190	3,260,885	367,363	15,353	156,919

3. WOOL.

As a wool producer, Queensland ranks second among the States, and wool is the State's most valuable single product. Almost all the sheep are pure breed merinos. At 31st December, 1936, 98.51 per cent. of all the sheep were merinos, 0.14 per cent. other pure breeds, and 0.41 per cent. merino comebacks.

WOOL PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Wool Clip.			Total Wool Produced. ^a	Value of Wool Produced. ^b
	Sheep Shorn.	Wool Shorn.	Weight per Fleece.		
	No.	Lb. Greasy.	Lb. Greasy.	Lb. Greasy.	£
1927-28..	16,961,698	122,781,961	7.24	126,429,938	10,077,519
1928-29..	18,438,630	134,727,365	7.31	138,988,930	9,080,611
1929-30..	20,733,054	155,967,030	7.52	161,087,873	6,886,506
1930-31..	22,778,181	174,600,451	7.67	182,061,407	7,039,708
1931-32..	23,183,705	176,142,684	7.60	184,716,462	5,957,105
1932-33..	22,407,859	173,682,186	7.75	185,833,546	7,340,425
1933-34..	20,776,320	160,874,165	7.74	169,989,516	10,227,703
1934-35..	22,609,717	166,452,800	7.36	174,088,413	7,587,353
1935-36..	18,764,417	136,893,636	7.30	142,793,328	8,287,963
1936 c ..	18,471,448	146,839,941	7.95	153,766,368	9,155,506

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

^b Revised figures based on prices realised at Brisbane Wool Sales.

^c Year ended 31st December.

Of the sheep shorn in 1936 there were 9,365,485 ewes, 5,949,750 wethers, 1,317,910 weaners and hoggets, 1,584,900 lambs and 253,403 rams.

Wool Districts.—The following table indicates the districts in which the wool was produced.

WOOL CLIP, QUEENSLAND, 1936.

Statistical Division.	Sheep Shorn.	Wool Produced.		Proportion of Wool Produced in each Division.	Proportion of Total Sheep in each Division. <i>a</i>
		Total.	Per Sheep.		
	No.	Lb. Greasy.	Lb. Greasy.	%	%
Moreton ..	6,156	33,885	5.51	0.0	0.1
Wide Bay ..	5,696	32,119	5.64	0.0	0.0
Downs ..	2,292,231	17,386,232	7.58	11.8	12.6
Maranoa ..	3,038,565	24,004,153	7.90	16.4	16.2
South Western..	3,590,069	30,184,579	8.41	20.6	19.1
<i>Total S. Q'land</i>	<i>8,933,072</i>	<i>71,640,968</i>	<i>8.02</i>	<i>48.8</i>	<i>48.0</i>
Port Curtis ..	51,892	311,726	6.01	0.2	0.3
Central Western	5,351,106	42,773,163	7.99	29.1	28.7
Far Western ..	1,676,908	13,719,876	8.18	9.4	9.3
<i>Total C. Q'land</i>	<i>7,079,906</i>	<i>56,804,765</i>	<i>8.02</i>	<i>38.7</i>	<i>38.3</i>
Edgecumbe ..	2,832	15,606	5.51	0.0	0.1
Rockingham ..	442	2,419	5.47	0.0	0.0
Peninsula ..	..	..	..	..	..
North Western..	2,455,551	18,376,183	7.48	12.5	13.6
<i>Total N. Q'land</i>	<i>2,458,825</i>	<i>18,394,208</i>	<i>7.48</i>	<i>12.5</i>	<i>13.7</i>
Total Q'land..	18,471,448	146,839,941	7.95	100.0	100.0

a As at 31st December, 1936.

Australian Wool Production.—Queensland first supplanted Victoria as the second wool producing State in the nineties. Since then it has generally remained slightly ahead of Victoria except during the first five years of the twentieth century and during the period 1917 to 1920. New South Wales now produces roughly one half the Australian wool, and Queensland and Victoria together supply one-third. The actual production in 1936-37 is shown hereunder.

AUSTRALIAN WOOL PRODUCTION, 1936-37.

State or Territory.	Sheep Shorn.	Wool Produced.				Average Weight per Fleec.
		Shorn.	Dead and Fellmongered.	Exported on Skins. (Estimate.)	Total Production.	
	No.	lb. greasy.	lb. greasy.	lb. greasy.	lb. greasy.	lb. gr.
N. S. W. ..	55,484,759	459,649,744	25,726,466	18,239,408	503,615,618	8.28
Victoria ..	19,016,489	126,341,386	16,584,764	20,122,360	163,048,510	6.64
Queensland^a	18,471,448	146,839,941	4,808,872	2,117,555	153,766,368	7.95
S. A. ..	7,940,476	66,743,386	2,877,183	6,983,727	76,604,296	8.41
W. A. <i>a</i> ..	9,385,815	63,537,200	..	6,398,010	69,935,210	6.77
Tasmania	2,106,089	12,607,000	..	1,460,000	14,067,000	5.99
N. T. ..	<i>n</i>	35,000	..	..	35,000	<i>n</i>
F. C. T. ..	222,870	1,711,098	16,999	31,350	1,759,447	7.68
Total ..	112,627,946	877,464,755	50,014,284	55,352,410	982,831,449	7.79

a Figures for year 1936.

n Not available.

Wool Sales.—Particulars of wool sold in the Brisbane market during the last ten years are shown in the next table. A note on the marketing of wool is given in Chapter 10.

BRISBANE WOOL MARKET.

Year ended 30th June.	Sales.	Bales Sold.	Wool Sold.		Amount Realised.	Average Price per Lb.	
			Greasy.	Scoured.		Greasy.	Scoured.
	No.	No.	Lb.	Lb.	£	d.	d.
1929 ..	8	376,261	113,454,571	6,201,171	8,180,786	15-68	29-82
1930 ..	10	410,833	122,773,424	6,744,969	5,765,673	10-26	18-42
1931 ..	10	457,039	139,749,813	6,171,041	5,758,105	9-28	13-78
1932 ..	11	446,077	131,610,148	7,691,122	4,650,292	7-74	12-71
1933 ..	10	500,522	141,636,469	13,387,762	6,503,358	9-48	16-26
1934 ..	7	353,036	97,302,028	10,469,300	7,453,650	15-51	26-69
1935 ..	13	550,939	156,152,802	12,149,794	7,696,254	10-38	18-59
1936 ..	8	386,570	108,530,704	8,014,633	7,060,529	13-93	22-73
1937 ..	10	492,266	143,867,941	7,227,028	10,690,878	16-51	26-41
1938 a ..	8	382,764	113,130,994	4,469,358	6,208,313	12-32	21-51

a For 11 months ending May, 1938.

Wool Exports.—The bulk of the Queensland wool production is exported directly overseas. In recent years, about 98 per cent. of the production has been exported. The following table shows the oversea exports to certain countries during the last five years.

OVERSEA EXPORTS OF WOOL FROM QUEENSLAND.

Country to which Exported.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.
QUANTITY (1,000 LB. GREASY).					
Belgium	19,410	21,897	25,028	20,225	27,837
France	19,006	16,641	16,744	11,768	15,489
Germany	31,091	32,768	8,543	8,924	14,150
Holland	882	1,943	3,416	4,392	2,492
Italy	14,164	11,680	3,601	826	8,072
Japan	40,324	27,822	48,311	40,471	13,759
Poland .. ..	..	1,037	3,028	3,809	2,409
United Kingdom ..	52,129	52,642	62,962	43,432	55,654
U. S. America ..	461	908	199	2,163	8,380
Total, all Countries ..	179,970	169,101	175,591	140,899	153,068
VALUE (£1000 AUSTRALIAN).					
Belgium	637	1,255	971	1,102	1,628
France	704	942	595	594	881
Germany	1,145	1,990	378	541	1,022
Holland	33	122	161	272	187
Italy	553	724	158	38	528
Japan	1,489	1,786	2,206	2,443	1,166
Poland .. ..	..	60	131	213	147
United Kingdom ..	1,728	2,909	2,577	2,184	3,503
U. S. America ..	24	61	13	172	743
Total, all Countries ..	6,415	9,974	7,370	7,871	10,170

Included in the figures in the foregoing table is the greasy equivalent of a fair amount of wool which is scoured in Queensland and exported clean. The following table shows the exports of scoured wool to the countries shown in the foregoing table:—

OVERSEA EXPORTS OF SCoured WOOL FROM QUEENSLAND.

Country to which Exported.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.
	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.
Belgium	1,454	2,224	1,929	2,188	1,757
France	1,032	1,395	1,481	1,426	1,178
Germany	2,767	3,608	772	966	631
Holland	29	116	77	163	30
Italy	520	692	33	26	45
Japan	129	..	37	59	..
Poland .. .. .	..	20	221	317	42
United Kingdom	11,037	10,570	12,508	8,775	7,209
U. S. America .. ..	..	..	..	2	58
Total, all Countries ..	17,194	18,723	17,425	14,335	11,061

There are now 17 wool-scouring and fellmongery plants in the State, and 3 woollen mills. In 1936-37, the mills used the equivalent of 1,304,000 lb. of greasy wool. Particulars are as follow:—

WOOL SCOURS, FELLMONGERIES, AND WOOLLEN MILLS, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.
Establishments .. No.	21	23	26	21	20
Workers <i>a</i> No.	842	893	842	790	766
Salaries and wages paid £	126,841	136,359	126,725	116,071	112,156
Sheep skins used .. No.	860,107	866,065	750,330	574,717	536,088
Greasy wool used 1,000 lb.	37,769	38,850	33,268	26,109	22,989
Production—					
Scoured wool <i>b</i> 1,000 lb.	19,168	19,361	17,209	12,623	12,574
Tweed and cloth sq. yards	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	528,147	591,203	608,042
Flannel .. sq. yards	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	524,297	513,828	507,755
Blankets .. pairs	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	7,301	8,020	8,347

a Average number of workers during period of operation.

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

n Not available.

See section 9 of this chapter for further particulars of wool scours.

4. DAIRYING.

The dairying industry is situated on a strip of moist pastures stretching along the East coast from the border of New South Wales northwards towards Rockhampton; on the Darling Downs; and on the Atherton Tableland behind Cairns. Butter, Cheese and Milk produced in 1936-37 were worth £5,500,000, while the value of Pig Products produced in the related industry of Pig-raising was £1,450,000. The following table indicates the growth of the industry since 1895.

DAIRYING, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Dairy Cattle. <i>c</i>			Production.		Exports Oversea.	
	Total (including Heifers)	Cows.		Butter.	Cheese.	Butter.	Cheese.
		In Milk.	Dry.				
	No.	No.	No.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.
1895 ..	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	3,720	1,842	36	1
1900 ..	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	8,680	1,985	1,035	4
1905 ..	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	20,320	2,682	7,070	59
1910 ..	365,444	262,788	102,656	31,258	4,147	17,213	518
1915-16 ..	335,243	218,511	116,732	25,457 ^a	4,383 ^a	2,354	66
1920-21 ..	448,634	335,026	113,608	40,751 ^b	11,512 ^b	26,067	7,936
1925-26 ..	611,426	463,436	147,900	63,001	12,581	36,608	6,463
1930-31 ..	724,323	546,643	147,385	95,719	13,648	67,583	7,790
1932-33 ..	792,943	586,995	173,557	103,032	13,084	76,545	6,527
1933-34 ..	877,409	673,544	164,978	127,343	13,887	98,084	6,636
1934-35 ..	939,254	729,821	172,932	133,625	12,192	102,134	7,819
1935-36 ..	955,746	732,002	186,764	115,920	9,149	76,230	3,481
1936-37 ..	1,106,093	649,422	229,996	87,475	7,790	53,885	1,767

^a For the year ended 31st December, 1915.^c At 31st December.^b For the year ended 31st December, 1920.ⁿ Not available.

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

DAIRYING, QUEENSLAND, 1936-37 ^a.

Statistical Division.	Milk Produced.			Butter Made.		Cheese Made.	
	Used for Butter and Cheese.		Used as Milk.	On Farms.	In Factories.	On Farms.	In Factories.
	On Farms.	In Factories.					
	1,000 gl.	1,000 gl.	1,000 gl.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
Moreton ..	1,883	49,839	7,928	872,532	23,161,600	50	1,299
Wide Bay ..	1,932	52,733	2,544	890,865	25,118,234	3,510	226,264
Downs ..	1,461	38,777	2,482	653,428	19,555,516	1,890	7,544,363
Maranoa ..	144	1,475	291	51,536	899,343	..	..
S. Western ..	31	..	210	7,265	..	..	..
<i>Total, S. Qld.</i>	<i>5,451</i>	<i>142,824</i>	<i>13,455</i>	<i>2,475,626</i>	<i>68,734,693</i>	<i>5,440</i>	<i>7,771,926</i>
Port Curtis ..	719	16,370	1,123	315,422	10,213,747	254	..
Cent. Western ..	83	..	317	21,658	..	..	..
Far Western ..	14	..	88	2,913	..	..	..
<i>Total C. Qld.</i>	<i>816</i>	<i>16,370</i>	<i>1,528</i>	<i>339,993</i>	<i>10,213,747</i>	<i>254</i>	..
Edgecumbe ..	435	719	1,356	155,578	477,256	1,180	..
Rockingham ..	255	7,095	1,166	97,667	4,975,676	11,090	..
Peninsula ..	3	..	12	1,072	..	..	..
North Western ..	11	..	151	3,449	..	..	..
<i>Total N. Qld.</i>	<i>704</i>	<i>7,814</i>	<i>2,685</i>	<i>257,766</i>	<i>5,452,932</i>	<i>12,270</i>	..
Total Q'land	6,971	167,008	17,668	3,073,385	84,401,372	17,964	7,771,926

^a Milk, and farm butter and cheese production are for the year ending 31st December, 1936.

Most of the butter production is from the southern part of the coastal strip, Moreton and Wide Bay, the productions of which are about equal, and which contribute nearly two-thirds of the whole factory production. Most of the rest comes from the Downs. Almost all the cheese comes from the district around Toowoomba.

A comparison of dairying production in the various States is made in the following table:—

DAIRYING, AUSTRALIA, 1935-36.

State or Territory.	Dairy Cattle. <i>a</i>	Total Milk Produced.	Butter Made. <i>b</i>	Cheese Made. <i>b</i>	Bacon and Ham Made. <i>b</i>
	No.	Galls.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
N. S. Wales	1,091,562	345,346,254	125,169,296	7,356,203	22,057,458
Victoria ..	987,676	399,742,201	148,132,507	10,973,804	18,165,168
Queensland	955,746	261,266,206	115,920,415	9,149,283	23,198,346
S. Australia	173,706	59,042,060	20,964,305	8,103,663	6,783,216
W. Australia	130,132	38,138,058	12,908,745	865,482	5,465,098
Tasmania..	97,350	33,736,767	10,613,358	2,150,281	1,984,722
F. C. T. ..	1,052	271,671	13,849	..	1,170
Total c..	3,437,224	1,137,543,217	433,722,475	38,598,716	77,655,178

a Includes heifers within three months of calving, except for Tasmania. Figures for Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania, are as at 31st December, 1935; New South Wales, Victoria, and F. C. Territory as at 31st March, 1936.

b Factories and farms combined.

c Exclusive of N. Territory for which no returns are available.

Statistics of the operations of dairy factories and farms for five years are as follows:—

DAIRY FARMS AND FACTORIES, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.
Dairy Farmers <i>a</i> No.	24,591	25,363	26,102	26,618	<i>n</i>
Value of Plant <i>a</i> £	1,109,019	1,122,235	1,165,178	1,230,457	<i>n</i>
Butter { .. 1,000 lb.	3,005	3,425	3,391	3,421	3,074
made <i>a</i> { £	147,801	134,126	144,200	164,466	163,400
Dairy Factories No.	118	116	116	98 <i>b</i>	102 <i>b</i>
Value of—					
Land and Buildings £	542,878	552,179	564,651	576,035 <i>b</i>	598,948 <i>b</i>
Plant .. £	683,378	681,219	687,898	717,340 <i>b</i>	742,742 <i>b</i>
Workers .. No.	1,172	1,177	1,182	1,096 <i>b</i>	1,037 <i>b</i>
Salaries and Wages £	233,286	247,298	260,423	244,160 <i>b</i>	226,769 <i>b</i>
Butter made { 1,000 lb.	100,028	123,918	130,234	112,500	84,401
£	4,511,984	5,478,180	5,892,261	5,838,230	4,796,504
Cheese made { 1,000 lb.	13,080	13,883	12,186	9,149 <i>c</i>	7,772 <i>c</i>
£	321,388	334,979	345,382	270,083 <i>c</i>	250,655 <i>c</i>

a For year ended 31st December.

b Excludes some small cheese factories, previously included.

c Includes the output of the small establishments referred to in note *b*.

n Not available.

For information about the marketing of butter and cheese see Chapter 10. Exports since 1895 are shown in the table on page 118. The positions of dairy factories in Queensland are indicated in the map on page 107.

5. AGRICULTURE.

The agriculture of Queensland differs from that of the other States because of the large proportion made up of tropical crops and fruits. It is of particular interest as in Queensland, and in Northern New South Wales to a small extent, is found probably the only attempt in the world to cultivate cane sugar, cotton, bananas and pineapples entirely with white labour. The following tables show (1) the progress of the chief agricultural crops in Queensland during the past five years, and (2) a comparison between Queensland and the other States in the principal crops grown.

PRINCIPAL CROPS, QUEENSLAND.

Crop.			1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.
<i>Area—</i>							
Sugar-cane <i>a</i>	..	ac.	205,046	228,154	218,426	228,515	245,918
Maize	..	ac.	98,487	166,948	160,607	157,370	181,266
Wheat	..	ac.	250,049	232,053	221,729	239,631	283,648
Green forage	..	ac.	392,762	311,462	338,312	379,651	429,782
Hay	..	ac.	64,076	92,943	86,477	71,309	62,758
Cotton	..	ac.	29,995	68,203	43,397	54,947	62,200
Peanuts	..	ac.	2,298	2,630	7,501	9,472	17,311
Potatoes, English	..	ac.	9,743	11,936	11,666	13,620	13,448
Pumpkins	..	ac.	9,546	13,518	12,272	13,368	20,605
Tobacco	..	ac.	3,817	4,004	2,081	3,117	3,973
Bananas <i>b</i>	..	ac.	7,235	6,777	7,027	7,004	4,983
Pineapples <i>b</i>	..	ac.	4,534	4,551	4,603	4,545	4,408
<i>Yield—</i>							
Sugar-cane	1,000 tons		3,546	4,667	4,271	4,220	5,171
Maize	.. 1,000 bush.		1,654	3,716	4,142	3,504	3,149
Wheat	.. 1,000 bush.		2,494	4,362	4,076	2,690	2,016
Hay	.. .. tons		82,104	144,250	154,157	122,687	73,787
Cotton	.. 1,000 lb.		6,270	17,718	26,924	20,785	19,199
Peanuts	.. 1,000 lb.		1,239	2,699	8,494	9,636	17,023
Potatoes, English	.. tons		14,017	20,123	21,627	24,765	15,826
Pumpkins	.. .. tons		18,153	33,440	31,632	33,341	40,038
Tobacco	.. 1,000 lb.		2,304	2,080	1,025	1,555	2,005
Bananas	.. 100 bun.		18,699	20,275	19,059	17,334	14,472
Pineapples	.. 100 doz.		11,759	13,553	11,268	13,334	12,277
<i>Yield per acre—</i>							
Sugar-cane	.. tons		17-30	20-46	19-56	18-47	21-03
Maize	.. .. bush.		16-79	22-26	25-79	22-27	17-37
Wheat	.. .. bush.		9-97	18-80	18-38	11-23	7-11
Hay	.. .. tons		1-28	1-55	1-78	1-72	1-18
Cotton	.. .. lb.		209	260	620	378	309
Peanuts	.. .. lb.		539	1,026	1,132	1,017	983
Potatoes, English	.. tons		1-44	1-69	1-85	1-82	1-18
Pumpkins	.. .. tons		1-90	2-47	2-58	2-49	1-94
Tobacco	.. .. lb.		604	519	493	499	505
Bananas	.. .. bun.		258	299	271	247	290
Pineapples	.. .. doz.		259	298	245	293	279

a Area cut for crushing each year.*b* Area bearing only.

PRINCIPAL CROPS, AUSTRALIA, 1936-37.

Crop.		New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Total.
<i>Area.</i>								
Sugar cane <i>a</i>	ac.	10,231	..	245,918	..	..	..	256,149
Maize	.. ac.	116,286	20,115	181,266	..	38	..	317,705
Wheat	1,000 ac.	3,983	2,394	284	3,058	2,575	21	12,315
Green forage	1,000 ac.	646	103	430	137	285	25	1,626
Hay ..	1,000 ac.	748	1,182	63	539	478	89	3,099
Cotton	.. ac.	..	..	62,200	..	..	..	62,200
Peanuts	.. ac.	5	..	17,311	..	177	..	17,493
Potatoes, English	ac.	24,909	45,627	13,448	4,657	4,324	36,967	129,932
Pumpkins	.. ac.	4,486	1,469	20,605	367	624	40	27,591
Tobacco	.. ac.	851	5,492	3,973	102	1,041	113	11,572
<i>Yield.</i>								
Sugar cane	1,000 tons	275	..	5,171	..	..	..	5,446
Maize	1,000 bush.	3,303	795	3,149	..	<i>b</i>	..	7,247
Wheat	1,000 bush.	55,668	42,845	2,016	28,715	21,549	571	151,364
Hay ..	1,000 tons	918	1,403	74	501	413	137	3,446
Cotton	1,000 lb.	..	..	19,199	..	..	..	19,199
Peanuts	1,000 lb.	<i>n</i>	..	17,023	..	48	..	<i>n</i>
Potatoes, English	tons	66,255	196,623	15,826	20,923	22,916	138,557	461,100
Pumpkins	.. tons	13,330	6,754	40,038	2,020	1,938	218	64,298
Tobacco	1,000 lb.	606	1,754	2,005	24	667	143	5,199
<i>Yield per acre.</i>								
Sugar cane	.. tons	26.90	..	21.03	..	..	..	21.26
Maize	.. bush.	28.40	39.50	17.37	..	12.79	..	22.81
Wheat	.. bush.	13.98	17.90	7.11	9.39	8.37	26.80	12.29
Hay ..	.. tons	1.23	1.19	1.18	0.93	0.86	1.53	1.11
Cotton	.. lb.	..	..	309	..	..	..	309
Peanuts	.. lb.	<i>n</i>	..	983	..	270	..	<i>n</i>
Potatoes, English	tons	2.66	4.31	1.13	4.49	5.30	3.75	3.55
Pumpkins	.. tons	2.97	4.60	1.94	5.50	3.11	5.45	2.33
Tobacco	.. lb.	712	319	505	234	641	1,267	449

a Area cut for crushing.*b* 486 bushels.*n* Not available.

Value of Agricultural Production.—The gross value of all agricultural production in Queensland for the season 1936-37 has been estimated at £13,557,000. By "gross value" is meant the value which these 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 1936-37 has been estimated at £12,550,000.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND, 1936-37.

Crop.	Area Harvested.	Yield.	Gross Value.
	Acres.		£
Apples	3,211	215,279 bush.	70,196
Apricots	198	7,343 bush.	5,085
Arrowroot (Tubers)	865	10,204 tons	10,500
Bananas	4,983	1,447,244 bun.	282,850
Barley—			
Malting	4,319	27,302 bush.	6,047
Other	2,333	10,076 bush.	2,250
Beans and Peas—			
Dried	689	32,416 bush.	15,600
Green	3,690	214,969 bags	88,788
Broom Millet (Straw)	776	280,254 lb.	6,212
Cape Gooseberries	6	7,212 qts.	150
Cabbages and Cauliflowers	1,584	320,459 doz.	80,415
Canary Seed	16,976	15,891 cwt.	28,255
Cherries	13	116 bush.	185
Coffee	20	9,230 lb.	345
Copra	300	5 tons	75
Cotton (Unginned)	62,200	19,198,600 lb.	330,324 ^a
Cowpeas	1,092	10,929 bush.	5,460
Cucumbers	499	183,287 doz.	20,671
Custard Apples	197	24,931 bush.	8,513
Figs	29	5,703 bush.	2,086
Grapes	1,944	4,997,851 lb.	70,911
Grass Seed	2,610	12,937 cwt.	17,667
Green Forage	429,782	..	967,000
Hay—			
Lucerne	42,526	59,405 tons	386,000
Oaten	3,218	2,266 tons	13,600
Wheaten	5,259	4,190 tons	20,950
Other	11,755	7,926 tons	31,450
Lemons	215	24,151 bush.	7,416
Lucerne Seed	210	87 cwt.	610
Maize	181,266	3,148,814 bush.	714,570
Mangoes	273	51,152 bush.	16,380
Mangolds	1,310	5,369 tons	10,738
Millet Seed	148	1,196 cwt.	467
Nectarines	35	2,052 bush.	1,335
Oats	7,932	22,417 bush.	3,735
Onions	1,046	35,605 cwt.	22,250
Oranges and Mandarins	2,750	307,439 bush.	109,637
Panicum Seed	5,221	21,961 cwt.	8,785
Papaws	513	158,067 doz.	14,919
Passion Fruit	181	11,425 bush.	8,226
Peaches	1,152	76,662 bush.	34,373
Peanuts	17,311	17,023,099 lb.	130,000
Pears	311	21,491 bush.	6,180
Persimmons	6	334 bush.	100
Pineapples	4,408	1,227,734 doz.	245,230
Plums	967	64,633 bush.	25,450

^a Includes Bounty, £87,778.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND, 1936-37.—*continued.*

Crop.	Area Harvested.	Yield.	Gross Value.
	Acres.		£
Potatoes—			
English	13,448	15,826 tons	170,130
Sweet	2,906	11,959 tons	59,795
Pumpkins	20,605	40,038 tons	143,253
Quinces	10	770 bush.	115
Rye	27	41 bush.	12
Straw (all kinds) .. .. .	..	1,496 tons	7,480
Strawberries	169	246,973 qts.	10,290
Sugar-cane	245,918	5,170,571 tons	8,297,838
Tobacco	3,973	2,005,031 lb.	165,916
Tomatoes	5,131	476,251 bush.	213,125
Turnips	237	683 tons	3,755
Watermelons and rockmelons	606	33,122 doz.	9,415
Wheat	283,648	2,016,236 bush.	580,000 ^a
Market Gardens	1,105	..	55,250
Other Gardens, &c.	457	..	8,640
Total	1,404,469	..	13,557,000

^a No Bounty, Relief, or Special Assistance in 1936-37.

A comparison of gross values of agricultural products for five years is given hereunder.

GROSS VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND.

Crop.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
Sugar-cane	6,853	7,247	6,935	7,073	8,298
Maize	389	681	562	674	715
Wheat	447 ^a	748 ^a	777 ^a	597 ^a	580
Other Cereals	26	37	40	38	12
Green Forage	982	623	677	811	967
Hay and Straw	416	610	616	609	459
Cotton	125 ^a	283 ^a	397 ^a	376 ^a	330 ^a
Peanuts	19	25	80	84	130
Potatoes, English	109	126	180	229	170
Pumpkins	89	109	119	134	143
Tobacco	230	130	69	141	166
Tomatoes	165	193	194	209	213
Apples	94	97	90	71	70
Bananas	427	471	336	303	283
Citrus Fruits	131	134	103	111	117
Grapes	93	69	69	66	71
Pineapples	197	204	208	247	245
Other Fruits	154	139	143	150	151
All Agricultural Production	11,306	12,303	11,906	12,380	13,557

^a Includes Bounty and Assistance.

Agricultural Districts.—The districts in which the chief crops were produced in 1936 were as follows.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND, 1936-37.

Statistical Division.	Sugar Cane.	Wheat.	Maize.	Bananas.	Cotton.
	Tons.	Bushels.	Bushels.	100 Bun.	Lb.
Moreton ..	78,046	5,811	769,212	11,994	354,042
Wide Bay ..	716,343	2,839	868,931	1,401	2,452,789
Downs ..	..	1,824,962	718,666	..	145,072
Maranoa ..	..	169,568	503	..	49,059
South Western ..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total S. Qld. ..</i>	<i>794,389</i>	<i>2,003,180</i>	<i>2,357,312</i>	<i>13,395</i>	<i>3,000,962</i>
Port Curtis ..	2,015	13,056	78,798	698	16,135,462
Central Western ..	..	..	184	..	31,329
Far Western ..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total C. Qld. ..</i>	<i>2,015</i>	<i>13,056</i>	<i>78,982</i>	<i>698</i>	<i>16,166,791</i>
Edgumbe ..	1,915,701	..	2,158	196	19,454
Rockingham ..	2,458,466	..	708,407	179	11,393
Peninsula ..	..	..	995	4	..
North Western ..	..	..	960	..	..
<i>Total N. Qld. ..</i>	<i>4,374,167</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>712,520</i>	<i>379</i>	<i>30,847</i>
Total Q'land	5,170,571	2,016,236	3,148,814	14,472	19,198,600

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 more recently in part of the Bundaberg area. Cultivation is intensive and the production per acre is high. The laborious part of the work is done in the winter, during the months when the more tropical areas are a favourite resort of tourists from the South. There is a great deal of technical research and collaboration between the mills and the cane-growers, who are mostly specialists. The production of sugar per acre of cane grown has increased with increased efficiency. The general organisation of the industry is outlined in the Chapter on Marketing ^a and the location of sugar mills is shown on a map accompanying this Chapter.

The industry is based on the mills, of which there are thirty-three, and fifteen are controlled co-operatively by the growers. These are all "Central Mills" and they each have assigned to them the cane grown on particular areas. This system was first developed as an essential accessory to individual farm production.

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

^a Further details are available in a publication "The Story of Sugar" available at the Government Statistician's Office. Price, 1s., post free.

The industry is now settled in fertile patches chiefly in the river valleys of the coast. It may be roughly grouped into four main areas, the distribution among which is indicated in the second part of the following table. The most northerly area (Rockingham in the table) stretches from Port Douglas in the North to Ingham in the South; the next embraces Ayr, Proserpine, and Mackay (Edgecumbe). The two Southern areas are Bundaberg, Maryborough and Gympie and surrounding districts (Wide Bay); and the areas north and south of Brisbane (Moreton). The statistical divisions used are the standard 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:—

1. Although actually in Port Curtis, St. Lawrence Petty Sessions district, being portion of the Mackay sugar area, is included in Edgecumbe.
2. The Mary Valley portion of Gympie Petty Sessions District is included in Wide Bay, the cane from this area being crushed at Bauple mill.
3. The coastal part of Gympie Petty Sessions District, south of the city, although actually in Wide Bay, is included in Moreton, the cane from this area having been crushed at Nambour mill.

SUGAR PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Area Cultivated.	Area Cut for Crushing.	Cane Produced.	Sugar Produced. <i>a</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
1932	291,136	205,046	3,546,370	514,027	17·30	2·51	6·90
1933	311,910	228,154	4,667,122	638,559	20·46	2·80	7·31
1934	303,926	218,426	4,271,380	611,161	19·56	2·80	6·99
1935	314,700	228,515	4,220,435	610,080	18·47	2·67	6·92
1936	338,686	245,918	5,170,571	744,676	21·03	3·03	6·94
<i>Divisions, 1936</i>							
Rockingham	124,002	104,182	2,458,466	333,686	23·60	3·28	7·22
Edgecumbe ..	141,793	97,234	1,917,716	301,877	19·72	3·03	6·51
Wide Bay ..	65,590	39,832	715,596	97,907	17·97	2·46	7·31
Moreton ..	7,301	4,670	78,793	11,206	16·87	2·40	7·03

a 94 per cent. net titre.

n Not available.

Preliminary figures place the 1937 sugar production at 760,000 tons produced from 5,140,000 tons of cane cut from 256,000 acres.

Sugar-cane is grown in two States of Australia, Queensland and New South Wales, and sugar beet in Victoria. Of the 786,909 tons of raw sugar produced in Australia in the 1936-37 season, 94.6 per cent. was cane sugar produced in Queensland, 4.9 per cent. cane sugar produced in New South Wales and 0.5 per cent. beet sugar produced in Victoria. While the industry in Queensland has been stabilised at the level of its greatest development, over 300,000 acres under cane, production in New South Wales reached its peak in 1895-96 with 32,927 acres under cane, from which it declined to 10,490 acres in 1918-19. Stimulated by the guaranteed post-war 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. But while the industry in Queensland has continued with a slow irregular increase since that time it has remained fairly steady in New South Wales.

Cane-fields in Queensland in 1936-37 yielded 21.0 tons of cane, and 3.0 tons of sugar, per acre harvested, while in New South Wales the return was 26.9 tons of cane and 3.7 tons of sugar. Per acre under cultivation the yield of sugar in Queensland was 2.20 tons of sugar, in New South Wales, 1.86 tons, and in Victoria 1.20 tons.

For operations of sugar mills, see Section 9 of this Chapter.

Fruit Crops.—The value of the fruit crop of the State in 1936-37 was £937,277. An annual value of about £1,000,000 places the State's fruit crop only with those of the smaller States—Western Australia and Tasmania—but Queensland is practically the sole Australian source of pineapples and other tropical fruits, and supplies half the Australian banana crop. The following table compares the Queensland fruit production with that of other States:—

PRINCIPAL FRUIT CROPS, AUSTRALIA, 1936-37.

Particulars.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Total.
Bearing area—							
Apples .. ac.	12,987	26,054	3,211	9,051	9,485	21,609	82,397
Bananas .. ac.	11,560	..	4,983	..	164	..	16,707
Citrus fruits .. ac.	24,566	6,122	2,965	4,722	3,191	..	41,566
Grapes .. ac.	14,984	38,329	1,944	52,679	5,125	..	113,061
Pineapples .. ac.	159	..	4,408	..	10	..	4,577
Production—							
Apples 100 bus.	14,107	28,733	2,153	8,415	10,454	46,110	109,972
Bananas 100 bun.	30,289	..	14,472	..	603	..	45,364
Citrus 100 bus.	27,841	7,624	3,316	7,110	3,826	..	49,717
Grapes tons	29,968	195,172	2,231	148,579	14,844	..	309,794
Pineapples 100 doz.	214	..	12,277	..	8	..	12,499
Total area under fruit—							
Bearing .. ac.	86,522	101,485	22,749	78,182	22,020	28,533	339,491
Not yet bearing ac.	17,907	17,170	9,186	7,695	6,228	3,750	61,936
Total Value of Products	£1,000	2,678	3,883	2,075	935	1,251	11,759

Bananas and pineapples are the most important fruit crops and were worth £282,850 and £245,230 respectively in 1936-37. They are produced chiefly in the Moreton and Wide Bay divisions, bananas being grown on steep hillsides and pineapples on the lowlands between. Other tropical fruits, particularly the papaw, custard apple, and mango, are grown throughout coastal Queensland, but their commercial production is small. Papaws (158,067 dozen in 1936-37) and custard apples (24,931 bushels in 1936-37) are grown chiefly in rural districts within 50 miles of Brisbane to supply the markets of the metropolis, while most mangoes are grown in the tropical coastal districts.

Oranges and mandarins, worth £110,000 in 1936-37, are grown fairly extensively in the coastal divisions, Maroochy (Nambour), Maryborough, Rockhampton, and Gayndah being the most important districts. Grapes, nearly all for table use, were worth £71,000 in 1936-37. Stanthorpe (south of the Darling Downs) was the main producer of grapes, and small amounts were grown at Roma (in the Maranoa), and in the Moreton district. In 1936, 29,121 gallons of wine were made from 388,230 lb. of grapes, while 4,609,621 lb. were sold as table grapes.

The high country to the south of the Downs around Stanthorpe enables fruits of the cool temperate zone to be grown. In 1936-37, the State produced 215,279 bushels of apples, 76,662 bushels of peaches, 64,633 bushels of plums, and small amounts of pears and apricots.

Cotton.—Growing commenced in 1861, and reached a peak production of 8,000,000 lb. (unginned) from 12,963 acres in 1871. The conclusion of the American Civil War led to a decline in prices, and production fell to nothing by 1887. Two other attempts at growing, with local manufacture at Ipswich, reached their peaks in 1895 (269,000 lb. unginned) and 1911 (187,000 lb. unginned). In 1913 the Queensland Government assumed some responsibility for the industry, and made an advance to growers on their crop, and ginned it on owners' account. The area under cotton during the war years fluctuated, once reaching 200 acres. High prices after the war enabled the Queensland Government to guarantee a price of 5½d. per lb. for the three years ended 31st July, 1923. The area rose from 166 acres in 1920 to 82,174 acres in 1924. Since 1924, the Commonwealth Government has assisted the industry, first by a bounty on the crop, and on manufactured yarn, and later by a bounty on the crop only.

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

The present production of cotton comes for the most part from the Port Curtis and Wide Bay divisions, particularly in the Callide Valley and Upper Burnett. In 1936, the Petty Sessions Districts of Mount Morgan and Monto alone supplied 80 per cent. of the whole crop. The 1936 crop amounted to 19,198,600 lb. unginned, which was grown on 62,200 acres. Some 3,400 growers were engaged, so it will be seen that the industry is essentially small scale in organisation. In many cases, crops are grown by tenants who are permitted to occupy areas of virgin land, on which they grow cotton, in return for their clearing the land. After picking the crop, they leave the district.

Tobacco.—Small amounts of tobacco have been grown in Queensland since the earliest days. A peak 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, and reached as low as 96 acres in 1925. Increased tariff protection led to an expansion of cultivation in all States after 1930, and now Victoria (which is the leading producer) and Queensland produce most of the Australian crop. The area under tobacco in Queensland in 1936-37 was 3,973 acres producing 2,005,031 lb. of dried leaf. Three-fifths of this production was from the Mareeba district (Atherton Tableland) and most of the remainder from the South of the Downs and the Bowen, Mackay, and Townsville districts of the Edgumbe division. The 1894 production of tobacco was all grown in the South of the State in the Warwick-Killarney-Stanthorpe district of the Downs.

Peanuts.—Peanuts have been grown in Queensland in small quantities for many years, but in 1926 the area began to expand rapidly from 815 acres in 1925 to 5,693 in 1927. In 1936 there were 17,311 acres which yielded 17,023,099 lb. of peanuts. The vast majority of the peanuts are grown in the Nanango-Kingaroy-Murgon district in the south-west of the Wide Bay division and a few are grown on the Atherton Tableland and near Rockhampton. The crop is processed and marketed by a Peanut Board (see Chapter 10).

Canary Seed.—From 15 acres in 1915, the area under this crop was expanded to 7,596 acres in 1917, and after two years with small acreages, to 12,425 acres in 1920. Through the Twenties the acreage was small and fluctuating, but in 1930 reached 3,299, and 10,293 in 1933. In 1936, 16,976 acres produced 15,891 cwt., worth £28,255. The production came from the Downs to the south and west of Toowoomba. Marketing is controlled by a Canary Seed Board (see Chapter 10).

Arrowroot.—Queensland is the main producer of this crop, New South Wales being the only other State producing it, and then only a small amount. Arrowroot has been grown in this State for many years. In 1861 the area grown was 14 acres; the area had increased to 968 acres in 1921 with a record production of 14,619 tons. This area and production has fluctuated a great deal since that date, and in 1936 the area was 865 acres and the production 10,204 tons, worth roughly £1 per ton. The crop is grown mainly in the Logan-Southport section of the Moreton Division, with a smaller amount in the Gympie section of the Wide Bay Division. See Chapter 10 for the marketing of this crop.

Other Crops.—There are other crops of much greater value than some of those discussed above; but they are not of such peculiar interest to Queensland. Wheat, worth £580,000 in 1936-37, was mostly grown on the Downs. Maize was worth £715,000 in 1936-37 for the grain crop, and large amounts were grown as green forage. It was grown in Moreton, Wide Bay, Downs and Rockingham Divisions. The marketing of wheat and maize is described in Chapter 10.

6. FISHERIES.

The fisheries production of Queensland is worth about £350,000 per annum, about equally divided between the production of edible fish, and of pearls, pearl-shell, and other shell. The industry employs 1,000 boats and about 3,000 men. The following table gives details of production during the last five years:—

FISHERIES, QUEENSLAND.

Product.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.
QUANTITY.					
Fish tons	3,585	4,000	3,871	3,681	3,818
Crabs 1,000	120	113	111	108	97
Turtles No.	736	31	33	73	30
Oysters sacks	8,584	5,817	6,368	6,082	5,978
Pearl Shell tons	416	607	817	1,111	1,174
Bêche-de-mer tons	246	195	139	191	61
Tortoise Shell cwt.	5	5	6	1	1
Trochus Shell tons	558	409	550	411	310

VALUE.

Fish £	133,954	139,801	147,459	149,875	156,787
Crabs £	6,718	6,620	5,650	5,557	6,255
Turtles £	904	31	33	84	45
Oysters £	19,740	14,604	15,895	13,302	13,802
Pearls £	..	1,187	1,905	2,515	35
Pearl Shell £	69,083	76,582	86,502	123,409	149,427
Bêche-de-mer £	19,265	18,362	14,100	13,705	5,729
Tortoise Shell £	120	80	78	130	19
Trochus Shell £	40,433	38,059	48,397	37,899	37,617
. Total £	290,217	295,326	320,019	346,476	369,716

The labour and capital engaged in the various branches of the fishing industry are shown hereunder:—

FISHERIES, QUEENSLAND, 1936-37.

Particulars.	General Fisheries.	Oyster.	Pearlshell and Bêche-de-mer	Total.
Boats engaged .. No.	866	41	95	1,002
Value of boats and equipment £	74,099	2,895	96,750	173,744
Men employed .. No.	1,798	65	1,305	3,168

7. MINES AND QUARRIES.

Mineral production has always yielded the State a fairly large income. Since 1872, it has never been less than £1,000,000 annually. When the minerals produced were at their highest from about 1905 to 1918, this value (excluding quarry products) reached over £4,000,000 in some years and was always at least £3,000,000. For 1937, the value exceeded £4,000,000 compared with only £1,300,000 in 1930. The recent improvement has been due largely to greater gold production, and to silver, lead, and zinc from Mount Isa. In addition to the high prices for gold prevailing of recent years, the industry has been stimulated by assistance in various forms granted by the Mines Department, provision by the State Government being supplemented by a Commonwealth grant of £130,500 spread over about three years.

Gold was the first mineral to reach large proportions in Queensland. By 1868 the annual production was 112,000 fine oz., worth nearly £500,000. This gold came almost entirely from the Gympie and Rockhampton fields. By 1872, copper was at the peak for its early production, the ore being worth £196,000. Most of this was produced on the Clermont field. Coal was being mined at Ipswich, and by 1872 production had reached 28,000 tons. Tin was discovered at Stanthorpe in 1852, mining commenced in 1872 and, in 1873, 8,938 tons of ore mined were recorded as being worth £600,000.

Gold production reached its peak in 1900, when 676,000 fine oz. were produced, valued at £2,871,000. At this time the Charters Towers field was in its prime with 283,237 oz. for the year, followed by Mount Morgan with 199,262 oz. The Gympie fields in that year produced 76,309 oz., and the Croydon field 48,045 oz. Production declined after 1900 until by 1926 the output was worth only £44,000. The increase of recent years (referred to above) raised the production to 127,281 oz., valued at £1,104,760 in 1937.

The most important sources of gold in 1937 were Mount Morgan (51,079 fine oz.), Cracow, about 120 miles inland from Maryborough (27,625 fine oz.). The Charters Towers field is again producing, and gained 12,933 fine oz. in 1937, and Mount Coolon, west of Bowen, produced 7,183 fine oz.

Silver has been produced in small quantities since 1879. It reached its peak with £118,000 in 1908, most being from the Herberton field. Recent developments in the Cloncurry district raised it to 3,265,000 oz., worth £285,000 in 1937, mostly from Mount Isa.

Copper, after its early production, declined to almost nothing by the end of the century. By 1907, however, it had increased again to a value of over £1,000,000, and in 1912 exceeded gold in value being worth £1,698,000, and reached over £2,000,000 from 1916 to 1918. Early in this period, the production was chiefly from the Herberton field, and the fields south of Rockhampton, Mount Morgan and Mount Perry; but, by 1916, Cloncurry had become the chief producer, followed closely by Mount Morgan. Production is now small and in 1937 came almost equally from the Cloncurry field and Mount Morgan.

Lead and *Zinc* production have increased with the growth of Mount Isa during recent years. The production of these metals for the State

in 1937 was—lead 38,474 tons, £888,000, and zinc 27,598 tons, £606,000. After gold and coal they were the most important minerals produced.

Tin, after the early production of the seventies, declined to a low level in 1900, but reached another peak in 1907 when the production, chiefly from Herberton, was worth £497,000. In 1937 Herberton was still the chief source of tin.

Coal production, most of which has been consumed locally, has shown a steady growth, until it reached over 1,000,000 tons in 1913. Since then it has remained at about 1,000,000 tons. Ipswich is the main coalfield (546,000 tons in 1937), followed by Bowen (245,000 tons), Clermont and Maryborough, and small amounts are mined in the Rockhampton, Toowoomba, Chillagoe, Warwick, and Roma districts.

The following table shows the production of some of the principal minerals, and the total value of minerals produced in Queensland during the last five years:—

MINERAL (EXCLUDING QUARRY) PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND.

Mineral.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.
QUANTITIES.					
Gold .. Oz.	91,997	115,471	102,990	121,174	127,281
Silver .. Oz.	2,248,804	2,259,574	2,409,165	3,084,008	3,264,994
Copper .. Tons	2,941	2,906	2,900	3,828	5,149
Tin .. Tons	856	1,056	1,189	1,108	1,171
Lead .. Tons	45,150	42,462	32,952	35,763	38,474
Zinc .. Tons	..	..	4,411	30,443	27,598
Coal .. Tons	875,567	956,558	1,051,978	1,046,879	1,120,179
VALUES.					
Gold .. £	710,168	982,636	904,755	1,048,740	1,104,760
Silver .. £	181,108	208,000	284,678	269,848	284,592
Copper .. £	105,031	95,903	101,489	161,688	308,968
Tin .. £	123,620	179,404	187,234	157,889	202,614
Lead .. £	527,696	463,255	471,221	629,253	887,939
Zinc .. £	..	..	68,863	453,356	606,150
Coal .. £	693,383	752,303	843,034	858,732	934,107
Other .. £	32,245	31,634	26,226	33,997	63,362
Total .. £	2,373,251	2,713,135	2,887,500	3,613,503	4,392,492

State Batteries, &c.—To assist the mining industry the State operates a number of batteries and ore treatment plants. During 1937 the State battery at Kidston, and the Venus State battery at Charters Towers (worked by a lessee under agreement to carry out all public crushings), dealt with gold ores; the State treatment works at Irvinebank treated tin ore for the public; and intermittent crushings of tin ore were made by the State battery at Bamford. The State smelters at Chillagoe produce gold, copper, and smaller amounts of silver and lead. The Government also operates a number of drills in experimental work testing the various fields.

State Coal Mines.—The State Government operates three coal mines:—at Collinsville (Bowen mine), Styx (north of Rockhampton), and Mount Mulligan (100 miles inland from Cairns). The output of these mines was 250,097 tons in 1937, amounting to 22 per cent. of the State's total output. The Bowen mine produced 180,527 tons of this amount.

Mineral Production in Various States.—In 1936, Queensland ranked third among the Australian States as a mineral producer. New South Wales owes its superior position to coal and silver-lead, and Western Australia to gold.

MINERAL PRODUCTION, AUSTRALIA, 1936.

Mineral.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.
QUANTITIES.						
Gold oz.	60,739	113,390	121,174	6,962	846,208	17,600
Silver oz.	56,994	7,964	3,084,008	955	105,219	905,458
Copper tons	1,373	..	3,828	340	2	13,030
Tin tons	1,114	86	1,108	..	50	1,004
Lead tons	255,998 ^b	..	35,763	12	1,535	7,563
Coal tons	9,199,466	3,471,622	1,046,879	..	565,075	132,264

VALUES.

Gold	£	525,792	987,004	1,048,740	48,734	7,373,539	152,298
Silver	£	5,142	525	269,848	86	11,773	81,036
Copper	£	53,687	..	161,688	21,620	97	556,734
Tin	£	268,454	14,778	157,889	..	6,882	206,656
Lead	£	3,815,643 ^b	..	629,253	285	2,228	134,413
Coal	£	5,126,850	706,323	858,732	..	331,565	92,269
Other	£	374,689	81,016	487,353	2,466,870 ^a	92,600	437,557
Total	£	10,170,257	1,789,646	3,613,503	2,537,595	7,818,684	1,660,963

^a Includes iron £2,146,376 and salt £147,116.

^b Silver-lead ores.

In addition, the Northern Territory produced 8,753 oz. of gold and 30 tons of tin and tin ore.

Persons Engaged.—The number of persons engaged in mining in Queensland in 1936 was 8,830, or 9.0 per 1,000 of population. Including workers on smelters and quarries the mining population was 12,044. Details for the last five years are as follows:—

PERSONS ENGAGED IN MINING, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Gold Mining.		Other Mines.	Smelters and Other Surface Works.	Quarries.
	Alluvial.	Quartz.			
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1932	1,444	2,449	4,120	1,274	803
1933	1,183	2,978	4,351	1,559	962
1934	1,230	2,637	4,730	1,804	937
1935	1,234	2,697	4,609	2,000	1,009
1936	1,181	2,802	4,847	2,076	1,138

The Commonwealth Year Book gives the following figures for persons engaged in mining in 1935—New South Wales 26,655, Victoria 9,064, Queensland 8,540, South Australia 974, Western Australia 15,557, Tasmania 5,079, and Northern Territory 566. The numbers per 1,000 of population were New South Wales 10.1, Victoria 4.9, Queensland 8.8, South Australia 1.7, Western Australia 34.9, Tasmania 22.1, Northern Territory 111.0, and for Australia as a whole 9.9. In 1900 the rate per 1,000 for Australia as a whole was 29.9.

Particulars of accidents in mines and smelters in Queensland for the last five years are given hereunder:—

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

Year.	Mines.			Smelters, &c.			Quarries.			
	Acci- dents.	Persons.		Acci- dents.	Persons.		Acci- dents.	Persons.		
		Killed.	Injured		Killed.	Injured		Killed.	Injured	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
1932	..	196	6	191	41	1	40	8	1	8
1933	..	191	7	185	52	1	51	9	1	8
1934	..	316	10	307	43	1	42	6	1	5
1935	..	335	5	330	40	1	39	6	..	6
1936	..	368	16	357	37	2	35	9	2	7

Quarries.—During the year ended 30th June, 1937, 132 quarries operated within the State. The following table shows the quantities and value of the different types of stone raised during the year:—

QUARRIES, QUEENSLAND, 1936-37.

Class of Stone.	Quarries.	Stone Produced.			
		Building Stone.	Macadam, Ballast, &c.	Total Quantity.	Total Value.
	No.	Cub. yds.	Cub. yds.	Cub. yds.	£
Felstone, Porphyry ..	14	251	225,901	226,152	50,080
Blue Metal	15	189	182,356	182,545	52,224
Limestone	11	262	83,547	83,809	28,112
Granite	6	8,417	41,666	50,083	19,246
Freestone and Sandstone ..	25	..	40,131	40,131	13,596
Other	61	10	351,483	351,493	91,289
Total	132	9,129	925,084	934,213	254,547

8. TIMBER.

Queensland possesses the largest area in any Australian State appropriate to permanent forestry production, and its native timber resources have been an important asset in a continent not well endowed with soft-woods. The exploitation of these timber assets has been an aid to

settlement, but it has proceeded at a pace which threatens to exhaust accessible supplies long before the products of a still inadequate re-forestation can replace them. In the process, however, this exploitation of wasting assets adds considerably to production.

These native timbers are chiefly in two large and widely separated areas. In the South the timber country extends from the border ranges to beyond Maryborough. This is the main pine-hardwood belt, which extends also to the margins of the sub-tropical region in New South Wales. In the South and Central-West, the most important forest species are Cypress Pine, Ironbark, and Spotted Gum. In the North the "rain forest" or jungle timbers comprise, in addition to pine, a great variety of first-class cabinet woods. Very large quantities have been destroyed in the process of farm clearing, but large quantities remain and are being used to an increasing extent for fine building construction, furniture, and veneers. Queensland walnut, maple, silkwood, black bean, and some others are well known. The inferiority of others is due to their variety rather than to their quality.

In the following tables the rapid increase in the production of plywood is recorded, and for that commodity reference should be made to the chapter on Marketing. Chapter 6 on Land and Settlement includes an outline of the operations of the Forestry Department, and particulars of certain timbers.

There were 426 sawmills and 74 plywood mills from which returns were received for 1936-37. Particulars of their operations are:—

SAWMILLS, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.
Mills No.	215	224	268	306	426
Workers <i>a</i> No.	2,702	2,811	3,652	3,727	4,304
Salaries and wages paid £	412,006	431,812	621,456	664,074	734,620
Land, buildings, and plant £.	691,152	677,559	707,738	801,014	890,590
Sawn timber produced <i>b</i> —					
Pine .. 1,000 s. ft.	37,539	42,765	65,116	70,660	88,444
Hardwood .. 1,000 s. ft.	22,148	24,286	37,196	42,296	57,714
Other .. 1,000 s. ft.	7,373	7,992	14,506	12,313	13,658
Total .. 1,000 s. ft.	67,060	75,043	116,818	125,269	159,816
Value of sawn timber <i>c</i> —					
Pine £	544,999	624,062	939,154	1,030,559	1,267,846
Hardwood £	314,089	329,736	501,970	556,004	790,289
Other £	162,478	170,907	328,788	285,868	283,780
Total £	1,021,566	1,124,705	1,769,912	1,872,431	2,341,915

a Average number of workers during period of operation.

b Only locally-grown timber included.

c Including an estimate of timber sawn and used in further production in the same works.

The sawmills were distributed in 1936-37 amongst the three main divisions of the State as follows:—Southern 333, Central 32, Northern 61 (see map, page 107). The Southern division accounted for 132,315,491 super. feet of sawn native timber, the Central division for 4,038,051 super. feet, and the Northern for 23,462,884 super. feet.

There were 14 plywood mills in 1936-37. Their progress during recent years is shown in the following table:—

PLYWOOD MILLS, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.
Mills No.	10	10	10	11	14
Workers <i>a</i> No.	407	695	725	843	883
Salaries and wages .. £	50,433	74,134	94,948	110,172	124,841
Land, buildings, and plant £	124,873	139,692	138,188	161,582	177,047
Logs used .. 1,000 s. ft.	10,115	11,775	18,368	20,385	21,120
Plywood made 1,000 s. ft. sld.	<i>n</i>	7,439	10,627	13,670	13,191
Value of plywood made £	201,657	241,211	366,682	482,601	529,889
Value of veneers made £	26,599	45,563	63,961	50,713	82,315

a Average number of workers during the period of operation.

n Not available.

9. MANUFACTURING.

For statistical purposes, a factory has been defined in Australia as an establishment engaged in making or repairing articles, in which four or more workers are employed, or where some form of mechanical power is used. Thus all but the smallest manual workshops are included. There is no doubt that the following figures, compiled in accordance with the above definition, include practically all the manufacturing operations of Queensland and Australia.

At a Conference of Statisticians held in 1937 it was decided not to include electricity and gas establishments amongst ordinary factories; and these establishments are excluded from the figures given throughout this section. (For particulars of these works, see Section 10 of this Chapter.)

Fuller particulars than those in the following pages are given for meat works on page 111; wool scours, etc., page 117; butter and cheese factories, pages 118 and 119; sugar mills, page 125; sawmills, page 134; and plywood mills, above.

The progress of manufacturing production in Queensland since 1896 is shown in the next table.

The last column, the value of "Production," represents the value of the wealth produced by the factories as such. This is the amount which the goods they made are worth in excess of the value of the things which they had to use to make these goods. (No allowance has been made for depreciation, and certain overhead expenses, such as insurance, which strictly should have been deducted to arrive at this figure, but so far it has been impracticable to deduct these.) The value of production is the fund which provides wages and salaries, profits, interest, and rent. In 1936-37, production was worth £17,000,000, compared with £35,000,000 as the estimated value of the net production of the *primary* industries. (See table, page 149.)

FACTORIES, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Estab-lish-ments.	Work-ers. <i>a</i>	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Capital Values.		Output.	Production. <i>b</i>
				Machinery and Plant.	Land and Buildings.		
	No.	No.	£	£	£	£	£
1896	1,319	19,564	<i>n</i>	2,270,726	3,593,624	6,402,068	<i>n</i>
1900	2,053	25,606	<i>n</i>	4,030,795	3,205,185	7,800,951	<i>n</i>
1905	1,890	21,389	<i>n</i>	3,529,245	2,596,790	7,961,797	<i>n</i>
1910	1,542	33,494	2,769,872	4,137,468	2,895,754	15,577,184	<i>n</i>
1915	1,749	41,416	4,119,935	6,067,584	4,243,662	24,884,360	8,732,422
1920	1,766	42,160	6,488,744	8,213,861	6,009,268	38,932,050	14,287,964
1925-26	1,854	49,003	9,544,621	12,101,975	7,700,436	44,571,669	15,880,206
1930-31	2,047	39,383	7,255,584	13,113,725	8,839,563	38,886,817	12,361,339
1932-33	2,091	38,357	6,468,339	12,990,465	8,588,743	36,943,992	11,604,209
1933-34	2,276	41,121	7,141,063	13,240,958	8,935,746	40,973,923	12,644,192
1934-35	2,401	43,651	8,092,805	13,609,267	9,274,397	44,522,264	13,521,936
1935-36	2,417	44,768	8,622,693	14,768,732	9,868,448	46,356,592	14,813,486
1936-37	2,816	47,507	9,469,614	15,178,329	10,809,016	51,857,772	16,500,263

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

b Output, less value of goods consumed in process of production.

n Not available.

Districts.—The districts in which the various factories in Queensland were situated in 1936-37 are shown in the next table.

DISTRIBUTION OF FACTORIES, QUEENSLAND, 1936-37.

Industry.	Whole State.	Statistical Division.						
		Brisbane.	Moreton. <i>a</i>	Wide Bay.	Downs.	Port Curtis.	Edgcumbe.	Rockingham.
Raw sugar	33	..	3	8	..	..	12	10
Butter and cheese ..	102	5	14	17	52	5	1	7
Meat (including bacon) ..	22	8	..	1	5	3	3	1
Other food and drink ..	595	170	69	68	62	33	75	43
Saw and plywood mills ..	440	56	108	103	68	26	16	46
Wool scours, &c.	17	6	..	..	..	..	1	..
Boots and shoes	22	19	..	..	2	1	..	..
Millinery and dressmaking	45	41	..	..	1	1	1	..
All other clothing	209	135	5	14	13	11	9	12
Vehicles	355	143	39	25	46	20	34	17
Other metal industries ..	265	173	13	13	13	11	20	15
Printing and stationery ..	181	94	12	18	15	8	15	7
Other industries	530	356	26	21	35	28	36	19
Total	2,816	1,206	289	288	312	147	223	178

a Excluding Brisbane.

b Maranoa, South-Western, Central-Western, Far Western, North-Western and Peninsula.

Manufacturing in Various States.—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 Australian-wide market, the advantages of large populations, and in New South Wales the possession of the best coal fields in Australia. 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 1936-37 for £133,080,000, out of a total value of production of £172,127,000 for all Australian manufactures. Of the remaining States, Queensland has the largest value of production by manufacturing. It is worth noting, however, that while the development of manufacturing was greatest in the two central States, £28.6 and £30.4 per head of population respectively in New South Wales and Victoria, there is little variation in the other four States from Queensland's £16.8 per head. South Australia was £18.5, Western Australia £16.4, and Tasmania £18.2. A comparison of the manufacturing of the six States in 1935-36 is given hereunder.

FACTORIES, AUSTRALIA, 1935-36.

State.	Estab-lish-ments.	Workers. <i>a</i>		Salaries and Wages Paid.	Capital Values. <i>b</i>		Output.	Produc- tion. <i>c</i>
		Male.	Female.		M'chin'ry and Plant.	Land and B'd'gs.		
	No.	No.	No.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
N.S.W. . .	8,318	137,640	52,268	33,645	38,653	43,690	167,261	64,470
Vic. . .	9,026	119,537	61,648	30,093	25,991	35,148	130,860	52,247
Q'land . .	2,417	35,379	8,676	8,623	14,769	9,868	46,357	14,813
S.A. . .	1,846	29,553	6,966	6,213	6,131	7,608	30,261	10,447
W.A. . .	1,853	16,285	4,071	3,839	4,705	5,701	16,441	6,932
Tas. . .	918	9,018	2,374	1,930	2,521	2,600	8,295	3,541
Total	24,378	347,412	136,003	84,343	92,770	104,615	399,475	152,450

a Average for whole year, including working proprietors.

b Book values as returned by factory owners.

c Output, less value of goods consumed in process of production.

All the States of Australia have amongst their manufacturing industries a large proportion of local and workshop production, and of processing primary products, but the latter feature is most marked in Queensland. In 1935-36, "factories" with up to ten workers were 68.6 per cent. of the total number in Queensland, and 69.2 per cent. in Australia as a whole, but in Queensland 16.0 per cent. of the workers were employed in these establishments, against 14.0 for Australia as a whole.

Factories with over 100 hands in Queensland employed 40.4 per cent. of the workers, and in Australia 46.0 per cent. The proportion of total employment provided by these large factories is greatest in New South Wales (50.1) and Victoria (46.7). South Australia has a high proportion (44.4), due mainly to the existence of two large motor body building works. Tasmania had a percentage of 35.2, the large factories being chiefly woollen mills, smelters, confectionery, and jam works, but the Western Australia figure is only 24.0. Queensland is in the peculiar position of owing her high proportion of large-factory employment (40.4) to the existence of large-scale *processing* works, which are an essential

feature of certain primary industries—sugar and meat production. Apart from railway workshops, the only very large establishment in the State is a rubber works.

Employment.—The following table shows for 1936-37 in detail, and for each of the last ten years in total, employment in Queensland factories.

FACTORY EMPLOYMENT, QUEENSLAND, 1936-37.

Industry.	Establishments.	All Workers. ^a			Juveniles. ^b			
					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	33	4,339	42	4,381	54	..	296	10
Butter and cheese ..	102	906	131	1,037	28	6	128	50
Meat (including bacon) ..	22	3,080	74	3,154	119	3	373	23
Other food and drink ..	595	3,712	1,293	5,005	76	193	442	498
Saw and plywood mills..	440	4,665	144	4,809	270	23	1,037	71
Wool scours, &c. ..	17	221	1	222	5	..	22	1
Boots and shoes ..	22	457	421	878	19	75	85	180
Millinery and dressmaking	45	56	1,157	1,213	6	161	13	463
All other clothing ..	209	854	3,242	4,096	68	408	172	1,267
Vehicles	355	5,951	151	6,102	135	7	792	76
Other metal industries ..	265	5,204	175	5,379	306	14	1,087	78
Printing and stationery..	181	2,600	951	3,551	143	110	424	329
Other industries ..	530	6,216	464	7,680	450	224	1,446	698
Total	2,816	38,261	9,246	47,507	1,679	1,224	6,317	3,744

SUMMARY FOR TEN YEARS.

1927-28	2,072	35,919	7,281	43,200	1,188	830	n	n
1928-29	2,109	35,661	7,861	43,522	1,203	933	n	n
1929-30	2,125	34,045	7,432	41,477	1,200	911	n	n
1930-31	2,047	30,105	6,707	36,812	943	618	n	n
1931-32	1,955	28,157	6,595	34,752	912	633	n	n
1932-33	2,091	29,151	7,248	36,399	889	849	n	n
1933-34	2,276	31,209	7,794	39,003	1,111	985	n	n
1934-35	2,401	33,511	8,410	41,921	1,138	1,048	n	n
1935-36	2,417	35,379	8,676	44,055	1,531	1,278	4,956	3,295
1936-37	2,816	38,261	9,246	47,507	1,679	1,224	6,317	3,744

^a In terms of full employment for year.

^b Number on pay roll on pay day nearest 15th June, 1937. Prior to 1936-37 juveniles are stated in terms of employment for full year.

n Not available.

Females.—The average number of females during the period each factory was in operation totalled 9,366, or 19.3 per cent. of all workers, in 1936-37. In 1910, 6,779, or 20.0 per cent. of the workers were females; in 1920, 7,185, or 16.6 per cent. At the onset of the depression female employment fell more slowly than male, 15.8 per cent. being females in 1925-26 and 17.7 per cent. in 1931-32, and during the recovery

of the last few years, their increase has been more rapid, 19.3 per cent. being females in 1936-37. In Australia as a whole, while the female employment fell less than male at the onset of the depression, it increased less than the male during the recovery years, and it was nearly 28 per cent. of all factory employment in 1935-36.

Juveniles.—Persons under 21 years of age employed in the month of June, 1937, were 27.5 per cent. of all workers in Queensland factories, and 6.2 per cent. were children under sixteen. Persons between 16 and 21 years made up 16.5 per cent. of the males, and 41.5 per cent. of the females, and children were 4.4 per cent. of males, and 13.6 per cent of females. Over 50 per cent. of the females were under 21 years.

Output and Costs.—Value of output, materials used and costs of production, and salaries and wages paid in the principal factory industries of Queensland are given hereunder. (See page 135 for explanation of "Production.")

FACTORY OUTPUT AND COSTS, QUEENSLAND, 1936-37.

Industry.	Output.	Power, Fuel, Light, &c., Used.	Other Materials Used.	Production (Value Added).	Salaries and Wages.
	£	£	£	£	£
Raw sugar	11,026,276	124,491	8,722,953	2,178,832	1,230,236
Butter and cheese .. .	5,224,520	46,656	4,690,118	487,746	226,769
Meat (including bacon)	7,125,772	136,044	5,479,322	1,510,406	915,748
Other food and drink ..	7,144,375	164,911	4,634,253	2,345,211	947,084
Saw and plywood mills	3,161,677	44,261	1,871,294	1,246,122	859,461
Wool scours, &c. ..	1,308,439	11,595	1,230,287	66,557	54,648
Boots and shoes ..	348,467	2,001	194,793	151,673	113,736
Millinery and dressm'k'g	326,758	1,735	162,640	162,383	106,291
All other clothing ..	1,401,437	11,618	686,156	703,663	428,913
Vehicles	2,830,053	43,985	985,977	1,800,091	1,347,173
Other metal industries	4,930,897	147,136	2,446,911	2,336,850	1,144,888
Printing and stationery	1,769,647	31,090	597,412	1,141,145	724,082
Other industries ..	5,259,454	156,313	2,733,557	2,369,584	1,370,585
Total	51,857,772	921,836	34,435,673	16,500,263	9,469,614

SUMMARY FOR TEN YEARS.

1927-28	45,093,209	830,234	28,418,520	15,844,455	9,138,624
1928-29	46,420,462	825,508	29,700,121	15,894,833	9,192,285
1929-30	43,571,422	762,443	27,816,839	14,992,140	8,867,258
1930-31	38,886,817	675,721	25,849,757	12,361,339	7,255,584
1931-32	35,465,055	579,208	23,872,034	11,013,813	6,334,139
1932-33	36,943,992	708,831	24,630,952	11,604,209	6,468,339
1933-34	40,973,923	717,853	27,611,878	12,644,192	7,141,063
1934-35	44,522,264	801,078	30,199,250	13,521,936	8,092,805
1935-36	46,356,592	813,265	30,729,841	14,813,486	8,622,693
1936-37	51,857,772	921,836	34,435,673	16,500,263	9,469,614

Capital Employed.—The following 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 change in the factory production per head of population during the last ten years.

FACTORY CAPITAL EMPLOYED, PRODUCTION, ETC., QUEENSLAND,
1936-37.

Industry.	Engines Used.	Land, Buildings, and Plant.	Per Worker.			Per 1,000 Mean Popula- tion.
			Produc- tion.	Salaries and Wages.	Land, Bldgs., and Plant.	Produc- tion.
	H.P.	£	£	£	£	£
Raw sugar	48,562	8,549,599	497	281	1,952	<i>a</i>
Butter and cheese ..	10,242	1,341,690	470	219	1,294	<i>a</i>
Meat (including bacon) ..	11,251	2,345,194	479	290	744	<i>a</i>
Other food and drink ..	15,308	3,783,693	469	189	756	<i>a</i>
Saw and plywood mills ..	22,194	1,067,637	259	179	222	<i>a</i>
Wool scours, &c. ..	997	123,399	300	246	556	<i>a</i>
Boots and shoes ..	311	155,657	173	130	177	<i>a</i>
Millinery and dressmaking	102	117,017	134	88	96	<i>a</i>
All other clothing ..	646	517,314	172	105	126	<i>a</i>
Vehicles	5,745	1,786,460	295	221	293	<i>a</i>
Other metal industries ..	17,186	2,365,506	434	213	440	<i>a</i>
Printing and stationery ..	4,616	1,631,171	321	204	459	<i>a</i>
Other industries	18,339	2,203,008	309	178	287	<i>a</i>
Total	155,499	25,987,345	347	199	547	16,767

SUMMARY FOR TEN YEARS.

1927-28	94,973	21,269,091	367	212	492	18,051
1928-29	97,342	22,251,016	365	211	511	17,831
1929-30	99,672	22,175,013	361	214	535	16,590
1930-31	100,981	21,953,288	336	197	596	13,468
1931-32	105,698	21,222,801	317	182	611	11,837
1932-33	105,408	21,579,208	319	178	593	12,337
1933-34	115,809	22,176,704	324	183	569	13,305
1934-35	120,759	22,883,664	323	193	546	14,073
1935-36	119,230	24,637,180	336	196	559	15,237
1936-37	155,499	25,987,345	347	199	547	16,767

a Not significant.

Interpretation of the figures in the second part of the table should take account of price changes which occurred during the period. But there seems no doubt that the real capital employed per worker increased substantially during the ten years, which is simply a reflection of the general tendency towards greater mechanisation in industry. Real wages per

worker appear slightly higher than they were ten years ago, but for males they are substantially higher. Female real wages per head are slightly lower than ten years ago, probably on account of more juvenile females being employed. Production per worker has fallen, due partly to lower prices, and partly to the greater proportion of females employed, though it is now increasing.

Products.—The quantities of the principal products made by factories during the last five years were as follows:—

QUANTITIES OF PRINCIPAL FACTORY PRODUCTS, QUEENSLAND.

Commodity.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.
Aerated waters, &c. 100 doz.	19,601	18,376	21,588	24,937	28,535
Beer 100 gal.	52,366	53,406	60,785	65,333	69,972
Biscuits 100 lb.	17,065	18,664	25,210	23,380	23,434
Bricks, ordinary .. 1,000	7,294	12,241	21,755	22,687	28,603
Bricks, fire 1,000	543	738	596	698	1,270
Butter 1,000 lb.	100,028	123,918	130,234	112,500	84,401
Cheese, a 1,000 lb.	13,080	13,883	12,186	9,149	7,772
Cloth, flannel .. sq. yds.	n	n	524,297	513,828	507,755
Cloth, tweed, &c. .. sq. yds.	n	n	528,147	591,203	608,042
Flour tons	91,498	84,159	86,246	86,142	82,423
Footwear—					
Boots and shoes .. prs.	547,592	631,219	636,370	652,907	663,415
Slippers prs.	2,756	7,637	29,994	198,596	302,411
Uppers prs.	131,485	160,859	178,281	108,967	107,502
Fruit, preserved 1,000 lb.	8,273	8,200	9,778	10,010	15,536
Jam 1,000 lb.	6,561	6,696	7,217	8,004	6,901
Leather—					
Dressed 1,000 sq. ft.	3,230	3,410	3,397	4,797	4,046
Sole 1,000 lb.	2,634	2,295	2,340	2,399	2,572
Lime tons	8,427	8,628	8,146	8,366	8,966
Meat—					
Beef 1,000 lb.	193,046	240,971	255,496	217,330	287,544
Mutton and Lamb 1,000 lb.	33,105	23,240	25,947	15,314	20,979
Pork 1,000 lb.	7,028	8,795	12,109	13,602	14,963
Bacon and ham 1,000 lb.	16,702	18,574	21,475	23,017	20,470
Motor bodies No.	566	679	1,192	1,805	1,938
Pickles and sauces 100 pts.	7,113	8,614	7,033	10,236	11,544
Plywood 1,000 super. ft. sld.	n	7,439	10,627	13,670	13,191
Soap, ordinary .. cwt.	109,146	94,046	100,220	93,001	103,356
Soap, sand cwt.	4,011	7,603	7,631	7,962	9,093
Soda crystals 1,000 lb.	2,845	4,190	2,931	2,343	3,247
Sugar, raw tons	514,027	638,559	611,161	610,080	744,676
Timber, sawn—					
Hardwood 1,000 super. ft.	22,148	24,286	37,196	42,296	57,714
Pine 1,000 super. ft.	37,539	42,765	65,116	70,660	88,444
Other 1,000 super. ft.	7,373	7,992	14,506	12,313	13,658
Veneers 1,000 super. ft. sld.	n	812	691	682	1,111
Wheatmeal tons	2,072	2,021	2,776	3,437	4,047
Wool, scoured 1,000 lb.	19,168	19,361	17,209	12,623	12,574

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

n Not available.

Brisbane Factories.—Information has been taken out separately for the metropolitan area factories, and the next table gives these particulars for 1935-36 (1936-37 figures are not yet available). Brisbane factories accounted for £7,190,000, or 48.5 per cent., of the total factory production of the State (£14,813,000), and provided 47.4 per cent. of the total salaries and wages paid. Brisbane has a large rubber works, a sugar refinery, three meatworks, four bacon factories, a cotton ginnery, and seven plywood and veneer mills, but for the most part its factories are small and of the type necessary to supply the local requirements of the State. A large part of the so-called "factory" production is the output of bread bakeries, ice works, &c. Of the £7,623,000 production of factories outside Brisbane, sugar mills accounted for £2,151,000, sawmills £703,000, butter factories £388,000, and meatworks £407,000.

BRISBANE FACTORIES, 1935-36.

Industry.	Estab- lish- ments.	Workers <i>a</i>	Output.	Produc- tion.	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Land, Buildings, and Plant.
	No.	No.	£	£	£	£
Raw sugar .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Butter and cheese ..	4	60	106,643	28,086	8,639	16,818
Meat (including bacon)	7	1,542	3,509,399	629,611	403,636	972,175
Other food and drink	157	2,770	4,191,521	1,247,400	508,072	2,136,155
Saw and plywood mills	41	1,344	964,017	334,819	211,573	335,952
Wool scours, &c. ..	7	134	342,768	44,672	28,303	45,508
Boots and shoes ..	17	925	322,228	150,846	113,652	149,488
Millinery and dressm ^{kg}	38	1,075	271,445	135,991	88,148	90,744
All other clothing ..	123	3,519	1,237,874	593,633	350,748	343,302
Vehicles	107	1,720	834,093	627,204	340,863	596,702
Other metal industries	150	3,053	1,702,858	881,395	614,967	949,891
Printing and stationery	89	2,593	1,258,658	794,303	505,767	1,015,237
Other industries ..	312	5,207	3,650,933	1,722,591	916,631	1,456,640
Total	1,052	23,942	18,392,437	7,190,551	4,090,999	8,108,612

SUMMARY FOR NINE YEARS. *b*

1927-28	777	20,610	16,271,430	7,579,968	3,977,715	7,324,886
1928-29	794	21,069	16,016,823	7,552,400	3,971,891	7,627,669
1929-30	808	20,230	14,760,038	6,784,666	3,914,588	7,452,844
1930-31	754	17,261	12,753,567	5,551,056	3,058,868	7,322,125
1931-32	724	16,314	11,037,886	4,866,148	2,579,647	6,956,294
1932-33	836	18,431	12,718,460	5,238,494	2,880,559	7,113,527
1933-34	962	20,598	14,114,793	5,546,635	3,168,174	7,353,773
1934-35	1,037	22,211	16,753,404	6,595,204	3,682,841	7,603,866
1935-36	1,052	23,942	18,392,437	7,190,551	4,090,999	8,108,612

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

b Information on a strictly comparable basis is available for 9 years only.

10. HEAT, LIGHT, AND POWER.

This group of industries in Queensland comprises fifty-one electric generating stations and sixteen gas works.

Electricity.—For 1936-37 returns were received from fifty-one generating stations which have been classified for statistical purposes as electricity suppliers. These are all establishments whose main purpose is to supply electricity to outside consumers. There are, in addition, twelve factories—five sugar mills, five butter factories, one sawmill, and one metal extraction works—which generate electric power for their own use, and sell small amounts to nearby consumers. There are also a large number which generate for their own use only. None of these is classed as a generating station in this section.

Thirty-nine municipal councils operate electric undertakings, but nine of these simply receive and distribute electricity supplied to them in bulk. Generating stations are operated by five City councils (including Brisbane), seven Town councils, and eighteen Shire councils. The Barron Falls Hydro-Electricity Board, which is controlled by four councils, and the Inkerman Irrigation Board each operate a generating station. The remaining stations (19) are operated by private organisations. The most important of these is the City Electric Light Company which serves the central portion of Brisbane and most of South-Eastern Queensland outside the city. The City Council generates for the rest of the Greater Brisbane area.

The Barron Falls undertaking is the only hydro-electric supply in the State, excepting a small water wheel at Thargomindah driven by an artesian bore. Steam is the usual power for the larger undertakings, and crude oil engines for the smaller. A State Electricity Commission has recently been established to co-ordinate the industry's development.

The following table shows progress during the last five years.

ELECTRICITY GENERATING STATIONS, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Establishments.	Workers. <i>a.</i>	Value of Generating Stations. <i>b.</i>	Horse- power of Engines Used.	Electricity Generated.	Consumers Supplied.
	No.	No.	£	H.P.	1,000 units	No.
1932-33.. ..	48	707	2,659,966	55,706	134,080	95,034
1933-34.. ..	53	797	2,998,941	67,328	168,996	102,534
1934-35.. ..	53	840	2,909,469	67,136	202,030	107,399
1935-36.. ..	49	815	2,998,504	72,249	224,014	121,314
1936-37.. ..	51	480 ^c	2,202,059 ^c	97,856	256,784 ^d	<i>n</i>

a Average for whole year.

b Recorded book values of land, buildings, and equipment of generating stations only.

c The decrease in 1936-37 is due to the exclusion of certain distribution workers and equipment, which it had not been possible to exclude in earlier years.

d In addition 47,784(000) units were used by factories which generate for their own use, and 2,686 (000) units were sold by these factories.

n Not available

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

GASWORKS, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Establishments.	Workers. a.	Value of Works. b.	Coal Used.	Gas Sold.	Consumers Supplied.
	No.	No.	£	Tons.	1,000 c. ft.	No.
1932-33..	16	284	657,135	78,979	1,070,564	55,484
1933-34..	16	286	628,818	78,734	1,080,205	56,877
1934-35..	16	287	627,868	77,745	1,121,395	59,173
1935-36..	16	258	615,372	82,725	1,164,322	62,387
1936-37..	16	229	754,010	87,629	1,190,811	n

a Average for whole year.

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

n Not available.

Coke sold during 1936-37 amounted to 28,799 tons, valued at £29,733, and 861,555 gallons of tar were sold for £13,017.

In the metropolitan area the four gasworks sold 890,552,000 cubic feet of gas during 1936-37.

Heat, Light, and Power Summary.—The following table summarises the progress of the heat, light, and power industry in the State since 1896.

HEAT, LIGHT, AND POWER PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Establishments.	Workers. a	Salaries and Wages Paid.	Capital Values.		Output. b
				Machinery and Plant.	Land and Buildings.	
	No.	No.	£	£	£	£
1896 ..	13	169	n	13,075	268,123	80,756
1900 ..	25	347	n	473,740	79,663	115,413
1905 ..	21	316	n	458,811	113,161	168,683
1910 ..	21	450	60,832	494,051	150,220	214,925
1915 ..	26	663	106,700	983,529	202,743	560,452
1920 ..	29	1,036	230,161	1,401,648	251,998	851,628
1925-26	43	1,493	277,339	3,124,591	455,168	1,328,999
1930-31	57	1,091	273,727	2,986,279	515,543	1,536,041
1932-33	64	991	250,816	2,864,847	452,254	1,491,351
1933-34	69	1,080	280,223	3,139,589	488,170	1,468,862
1934-35	69	1,127	297,091	2,909,609	627,728	1,499,039
1935-36	65	1,073	284,291	2,967,811	646,065	1,579,526
1936-37	67	709 ^c	197,311	2,281,924 ^c	674,145	1,934,847

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

b Valued at price paid by consumers. The value at the generating works for 1936-37 was £1,164,236.

c See note c on previous page.

n Not available.

11. BUILDING OPERATIONS.

Particulars of the number of building permits issued, and the value of proposed operations, are available for Brisbane, the other eleven cities,

and ten towns of Queensland. These figures are the only direct information available as to fluctuations in the building industry. Separate figures are available for dwelling-houses and for other buildings. Operations of the State and Commonwealth Governments for which no permits are required are included in all the following tables.

BUILDING OPERATIONS IN CITIES AND TOWNS.

Urban Area.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.
	£	£	£	£	£
Brisbane	864,864	1,595,180	1,980,502	2,218,419	1,966,384
Bundaberg	25,545	14,538	37,598	67,102	108,778
Cairns	69,516	128,051	104,131	140,837	141,872
Charters Towers	1,972	13,725	10,968	8,991	12,950
Gympie	11,187	14,146	12,637	30,820	19,815
Ipswich	40,034	57,032	59,128	69,445	70,518
Mackay	37,614	111,057	135,795	73,603	135,370
Maryborough	22,039	24,832	51,273	63,247	49,644
Rockhampton	57,600	123,531	96,373	155,247	180,791
Toowoomba	118,184	138,430	201,870	191,348	213,219
Townsville	33,731	63,991	127,635	104,427	125,763
Warwick	18,033	27,247	31,780	24,925	19,194
Total, 12 Cities	1,300,319	2,311,760	2,849,690	3,148,411	3,044,298
Total, 10 Towns <i>a</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	250,307	315,343	298,203
Total	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	3,099,997	3,463,754	3,342,501

a For names, see table on page 146.

n Not available.

The following table shows totals for the twelve cities distinguishing between the type of building, and between new work, and alterations and additions.

BUILDING OPERATIONS—TOTAL FOR 12 CITIES.

Type of Work.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.
	£	£	£	£	£
Dwellings—					
New Buildings	606,192	902,510	1,305,989	1,514,363	1,648,457
Alterations, &c.	123,191	138,525	196,144	181,714	170,942
Other Buildings—					
New Buildings	408,065	884,968	932,539	925,867	800,679
Alterations, &c.	162,871	385,757	415,018	526,467	424,220
Total	1,300,319	2,311,760	2,849,690	3,148,411	3,044,298

Of the total amount in each year, State Government operations in the twelve cities accounted for £183,442 in 1933; £582,037 in 1934; £319,043 in 1935; £222,793 in 1936; and £120,476 in 1937. Commonwealth Government operations were nil in 1933; £77,629 in 1934; £25,139 in 1935; £30,898 in 1936; and £3,125 in 1937.

Full details of the number of jobs, and the value of work authorised, on each type of work in each city and town during 1937, are as follow.

BUILDING OPERATIONS, 1937.

Urban Area.	Dwellings.			Other Buildings.			Total Value.
	New Buildings.		Alterations, &c.	New Buildings.		Alterations, &c.	
	No.	£	£	No.	£	£	£
Brisbane	1,754	1,067,458	95,997	452	498,414	304,515	1,966,384
Bundaberg	145	49,134	6,398	16	45,093	8,153	108,778
Cairns	160	80,930	8,286	48	31,414	21,242	141,872
Charters Towers ..	12	4,784	1,923	1	100	6,143	12,950
Gympie	35	13,488	730	5	4,450	1,147	19,815
Ipswich	103	50,657	5,118	26	11,765	2,978	70,518
Mackay	99	49,945	2,714	15	69,995	12,716	135,370
Maryborough	63	32,182	3,656	16	3,360	10,446	49,644
Rockhampton	190	86,775	11,782	48	64,923	17,311	180,791
Toowoomba	197	102,255	14,096	36	61,410	35,458	213,219
Townsville	185	96,957	18,711	40	8,805	1,290	125,763
Warwick	30	13,892	1,531	3	950	2,821	19,194
Total, 12 Cities	2,973	1,648,457	170,942	706	800,679	424,220	3,044,298
Bowen	13	5,646	400	3	4,633	640	11,319
Charleville	29	21,949	1,501	16	12,512	150	36,112
Dalby	33	15,208	1,263	7	2,460	3,000	21,931
Gladstone	65	24,160	2,090	..	..	5,659	31,909
Innisfail	22	8,780	175	16	21,756	2,203	32,914
Longreach	3	1,106	1,702	3	6,195	1,945	10,948
Redcliffe	130	39,082	5,988	26	6,202	346	51,618
Roma	17	7,745	1,095	8	8,718	100	17,658
Southport	128	53,001	6,473	9	9,470	1,453	70,397
Stanthorpe	21	12,497	..	..	..	900	13,397
Total, 10 Towns	461	189,174	20,687	88	71,946	16,396	298,203
Total	3,434	1,837,631	191,629	794	872,625	440,616	3,342,501

12. VALUE OF PRODUCTION.

By Value of Production, economists mean the total value of all goods and services which are provided by the industry of the citizens of the country. This has to be expressed in terms of the prevailing money units. If the measure is complete, ignoring temporary maladjustments from year to year, the money value of the total must be equal to the sum of all the costs incurred in producing it; that is, the sum of all the amounts distributed in its production to individuals in the form of wages, salaries, interest, rents, etc. Thus there are two possible approaches to the problem of valuation of production, one by adding together records of incomes received, and the other by adding together the recorded values of all goods made and services provided. The latter is perhaps the easier, as there are available statistics for the production of the most important commodities

made in most countries. Even if complete information is not available, the fluctuations of a partial record of production from year to year supply some evidence of the fluctuations of the whole.

Statisticians have been attempting recently to calculate the value of production for Australian States on uniform lines. The following tables show some of the results. In using these tables care must be taken not to overlook their limitations. In the first place, they do not by any means represent the whole production of the State. They only show the value of physical products made. The ever-growing bulk of non-material products, e.g., transport services, entertainment, education, etc., are entirely unrepresented. Secondly, not nearly all the physical products are accounted for. The most noticeable omission is the production of the building industry. Road and bridge building, as well as ordinary houses and other "buildings," are omitted. Moreover, even the factory production is not quite complete, as the products of factories not using mechanical power or employing less than 4 hands are not included. Thirdly, it must be remembered that, while some of the figures have a fair claim to approximate accuracy, others are rather rough estimates. There is an element of approximation in the best of them.

The gross value of production is taken as the value at the principal markets of primary products, and the net production at the factory door of manufactured products.

QUEENSLAND INDUSTRIES—GROSS VALUE OF RECORDED PRODUCTION.

Industries.						1935-36.	1936-37.
						£	£
Agricultural Industry—							
Grain Crops ..	..	..	..	..	..	1,309,356	1,306,614
Green Forage ..	..	..	..	..	..	810,650	967,000
Hay and Straw ..	..	..	..	..	..	609,271	459,480
Sugar Cane ..	..	..	..	..	..	7,073,049	8,297,838
Fruit ..	..	..	..	..	..	947,182	937,277
All Other ..	..	..	..	..	..	1,630,657	1,588,791
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	12,380,165	13,557,000
Pastoral Industry—							
Wool (less Fellmongered and on Skins) ..	..	..	..	..	..	7,971,902	8,752,844
Sheep Killed in Factories ..	..	..	..	..	..	348,967	500,227
Sheep Killed in Slaughterhouses and Holdings ..	..	..	..	..	..	431,414	441,951
Exports of Live Sheep, less Imports ..	..	..	..	..	..	85,195	322,466
<i>Total—Sheep-raising</i> ..	..	..	..	..	..	8,837,478	10,017,488
Cattle Killed in Factories ..	..	..	..	..	..	2,542,667	3,504,641
Cattle Killed in Slaughterhouses and Holdings ..	..	..	..	..	..	1,646,248	1,628,019
Exports of Live Cattle, less Imports ..	..	..	..	..	..	210,362	937,757
<i>Total—Cattle-raising</i> ..	..	..	..	..	..	4,399,277	6,070,417
Horses and Goats ..	..	..	..	..	..	50,600	56,724
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	13,287,355	16,144,629

QUEENSLAND INDUSTRIES—GROSS VALUE OF RECORDED PRODUCTION—
continued.

Industries.	1935-36.	1936-37.
Dairying and Pig-raising Industry—	£	£
Cream for Butter Factories	5,232,751	4,241,910
Milk for Cheese Factories and Concentrating	160,327	160,184
Milk for Consumption	408,030	527,400
Farmers' Butter and Cheese	220,339	209,853
<i>Total—Dairying</i>	<i>6,021,447</i>	<i>5,139,347</i>
Pigs Killed in Factories	1,087,577	1,071,741
Pigs Killed in Slaughterhouses and Holdings	114,939	117,474
Exports of Live Pigs, less Imports	— 2,763 ^c	— 7,530 ^c
<i>Total Pig-raising</i>	<i>1,199,753</i>	<i>1,181,685</i>
Total	7,221,200	6,321,032
Poultry Industry—		
Poultry Consumed, etc.	100,757	95,000
Eggs Produced	454,418	540,000
Total	555,175	635,000
Beekeeping Industry—		
Honey and Wax Produced—Total	8,525	8,000
Rural Production—Total Value	33,452,420	36,665,661
Wild Animals—		
Furred Skins, Rabbits, etc.—Total	59,388	359,436
Forestry Industry—		
Log Timber for Milling and for Export	1,378,579	1,589,862
Firewood, Railway Timber, Poles, etc.	950,814	838,832
Total	2,329,393	2,428,694
Fishing Industry—		
Fish, Crabs, Oysters, and Turtles	168,818	176,889
Pearls, Pearl-, Tortoise-, and Trochus-Shell, Bêche-de-mer	177,658	192,827
Total	346,476	369,716
Mining Industry—		
Gold, Silver, Copper, Lead, and Zinc ^a	1,385,647	1,607,671
Coal	843,034	858,732
Gems, Ores, and other Minerals	26,226	33,997
Stone Quarry Products	175,488	318,082
Total	2,430,395	2,818,482
Primary Production—Total Value	38,618,072	42,641,989
Manufacturing Industry—		
Net Value of Production ^b	15,682,944	17,184,522
Total—All Industries	54,301,016	59,826,511

^a Estimated Gross Value of Ores before treatment.

^b Depreciation not deducted.

^c Excess of Imports over Exports.

Net Value of Production.—Details of the calculation of the net values of recorded production in 1936-37 are as follow in the next table. Estimates have been made of the costs of marketing and production. The figures are preliminary, and subject to slight revision, and particular attention should be given to the notes appended to the table.

GROSS, LOCAL, AND NET VALUES OF PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND, 1936-37

Particulars.	Agriculture.	Pastoral.	Dairy- ing, Poultry and Bees.	Mining.	Other Primary.	Manufacturing.	Total.
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
Gross production valued at principal markets ..	13,557	16,145	6,964	2,818	3,158	17,185	59,827
Costs of marketing ..	1,006	1,533	320	<i>b</i>	303	<i>c</i>	3,162
Gross production valued at place of production ..	12,551	14,612	6,644	2,818	2,855	17,185	56,665
Costs of production ..							
Seeds and fodder ..	1,030	300	1,200	<i>c</i>	<i>b</i>	<i>c</i>	2,530
Other materials, &c. ..	815	200	160	410	36 <i>d</i>	<i>c</i>	1,621
Depreciation <i>a</i> ..	845	350	272	<i>n</i>	24 <i>d</i>	1,123	2,614
Net value of production, depreciation not deducted ..	10,706	14,112	5,284	2,408	2,819	17,185	52,514

a Depreciation on machinery and plant, and maintenance of buildings and fences in the primary industries, and depreciation on buildings, machinery and plant of factories

b Not available, but probably small.

c Not applicable.

d Incomplete.

n Not available.

Primary, Accessory and Manufacturing Industries.—Normally, as in the above table, the work of processing certain raw materials, e.g., making milk into butter and cheese, making sugar cane into raw sugar, scouring wool, cutting logs into timber, and so forth, is treated as manufacturing production. In another sense, the whole value of such products as butter, cheese, raw sugar, timber, etc., may be treated as primary production. This variation has been made in the following table by showing in separate columns those branches of manufacturing industry which are dependent upon the existence of certain primary industries in the vicinity. The industries in the "accessory" column are those whose local existence is essential to prepare primary products for the market. In the "manufacturing" column, opposite certain primary industries, are shown some manufacturing industries, whose local existence appears to be dependent largely on the local production of raw material.

All figures are for net value of production without allowing for depreciation.

NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION, 1936-37.

Industry.	Primary.	Accessory.	Manu- facturing.	Total.
Agriculture—	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
Sugar }	10,706 {	2,179 <i>a</i>	337 <i>i</i>	13,722
Other }		98 <i>b</i>	402 <i>j</i>	
Pastoral—				
Sheep and beef cattle	14,060	1,300 <i>c</i>	280 <i>k</i>	15,640
Horses and goats	52	..	..	52
Dairying, &c.—				
Dairying }	4,957 {	449 <i>d</i>	39 <i>l</i>	5,718
Pigs }		273 <i>e</i>	..	
Poultry	322	..	..	322
Bees	5	..	..	5
Other Primary—				
Wild animals	333	6 <i>f</i>	..	339
Forestry	2,186	1,246 <i>g</i>	..	3,432
Fish	300	..	..	300
Mining—				
Mines	2,090	981 <i>h</i>	6 <i>m</i>	3,077
Quarries	318	..	..	318
Heat, light, and power production	..	..	684	684
Manufacturing, n.e.i. .. ..	..	..	8,905	8,905
Total	35,329	6,532	10,653	52,514

a Sugar mills.

b Cotton ginneries, peanut ginneries, wineries and arrowroot mills.

c Meatworks, woolscours, and fellmongeries.

d Butter and cheese factories.

e Bacon factories.

f Rabbit freezing works and tanneries (part).

g Sawmills and plywood mills.

h Smelters, etc.

i Sugar refineries and distilleries.

j Jam and fruit preserving works, grain mills, malt house, and establishments engaged in making cotton seed oil, etc., cereal foods, peanut products, cattle and poultry foods and (part) margarine.

k Tanneries (part), woollen mills, fertilizer works, sausage casings, and margarine (part) factories.

l Cheese processing, butter patting, and casein factories.

m Coke works.

Changes in Value of Production.—The following table shows the estimated gross value of production of principal groups of industries as far back as it is available. The values are based for primary industries on the prices obtained in the principal markets, and for manufacturing they are 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 totals, however, should give a reasonably accurate measure of the trend of total value of production.

The figures prior to 1924-25, owing to change in the basis of valuation, are not exactly comparable with those of later years. The earlier figures however, have been revised, in consultation with the Commonwealth Statistician, and brought into line as far as possible with those for later years.

QUEENSLAND INDUSTRIES—GROSS VALUE OF RECORDED PRODUCTION.

Year.	Agriculture.	Dairying, Poultry, and Bee-keeping.	Pastoral.	Mineral.	Forestry, Fisheries, &c.	Total Primary.	Manufacturing.	Total.
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1871 ..	n	n	n	680	n	n	n	3,995
1881 ..	n	n	n	1,231	n	n	n	10,200
1891 ..	n	n	n	2,333	n	n	n	14,274
1901 ..	n	n	n	3,150	n	n	n	16,933
1911 ..	3,186	2,509	9,947	3,715	1,452	20,809	5,547	26,356
1915 ..	5,023	3,358	17,194	3,397	1,676	30,648	7,755	38,403
1920 ..	10,386	7,688	16,454	3,521	2,862	40,911	11,689	52,600
1921 ..	10,515	8,706	15,323	1,549	2,441	38,534	11,797	50,331
1922 ..	10,165	6,995	16,679	1,925	2,798	38,562	12,915	51,477
1923 ..	10,106	6,000	19,500	2,315	3,400	41,321	16,048	57,369
1924-25	13,992	5,966	24,842	2,376	2,721	49,897	17,634	67,531
1925-26	12,553	6,614	19,488	1,953	2,889	43,496	16,881	60,377
1926-27	12,182	5,794	15,168	1,748	2,563	37,454	15,270	52,724
1927-28	14,504	7,227	18,612	1,800	2,671	44,814	16,810	61,624
1928-29	12,709	8,182	15,340	1,597	2,506	40,334	16,752	57,087
1929-30	13,804	7,843	14,036	1,882	2,564	40,129	16,131	56,259
1930-31	12,821	7,500	14,046	1,329	1,630	37,327	13,529	50,855
1931-32	12,191	6,733	11,090	1,348	1,474	32,836	12,133	44,970
1932-33	11,306	5,880	11,871	1,627	1,790	32,474	12,757	45,231
1933-34	12,303	6,452	14,601	2,199	1,855	37,409	13,713	51,121
1934-35	11,906	7,597	12,892	2,632	2,647	37,674	14,623	52,298
1935-36	12,380	7,785	13,287	2,430	2,735	38,618	15,683	54,301
1936-37	13,557	6,964	16,145	2,818	3,158	42,642	17,185	59,827

n Not available.

Queensland and Australian Production.—The following table shows Queensland and Australian production in 1935-36.

NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION—QUEENSLAND AND AUSTRALIA, 1935-36.

Industry.	Net Value of Production b.		Queensland as percentage of Australia.	Net Production per head of Mean Population.	
	Queensland.	Australia.		Queensland.	Australia
	£1000	£1000	%	£	£
Agricultural	9,699	48,439	20-02	10-0	7-2
Pastoral	11,561	73,228	15-79	11-9	10-8
Dairying, etc.	5,869	26,848	21-86	6-0	4-0
Poultry and Bees	305	5,868	5-20	0-3	0-9
Total—Rural	27,434	154,383	17-77	28-2	22-9
Wild Animals	56	2,793	2-01	0-1	0-4
Forestry	2,076	6,808	30-50	2-1	1-0
Fishing a	287	1,452	19-77	0-3	0-2
Mining a	2,430	22,089	11-00	2-5	3-3
Total—Primary	32,283	187,525	17-22	33-2	27-8
Factories	15,683	162,437	9-66	16-1	24-0
Total—All Industries	47,966	349,962	13-71	49-3	51-8

a Local Values only. Net Values not available for all States.

b Depreciation not deducted.

"Real" Production Per Head.—In the following table, an attempt has been made to measure the fluctuations of productive activity per head, and relate it to changes since 1911. In the third and fourth columns, the gross value of *all* production, and of primary production alone, have been expressed as amounts per head of population; and the fifth and sixth columns show these amounts as index numbers with 1911 as a base. The fluctuations shown are, however, partly indicative of changed prices, and partly of changed real production per head. By dividing these index numbers by an index number representing the changes in prices, a measure of changes of "real" income per head may be obtained. This has been done for total production in the last column. The index number used was the Commonwealth Statistician's retail prices index. This index, which measures fluctuations in the retail prices of the goods consumed by an ordinary householder, is probably as good as any other for the purpose, though, of course, it cannot be claimed that it is exactly suitable.

The resulting "real" production per head has been depressed of recent years for two reasons. (1) Unemployment, which has withdrawn large numbers of workers from useful production, has decreased production per head of population. Most of the relief works provided by the Government have been of such nature that they would not be included in the recorded statistics of production. (2) The recorded figures take no account of the production of services (see pages 146 and 147). The amount of labour power being devoted to producing such amenities of life becomes an ever greater proportion as civilisation develops.

QUEENSLAND INDUSTRIES—GROSS VALUE OF RECORDED PRODUCTION.

Year.	Gross Value of Production.						Retail Prices Index Number <i>a</i>	Index of "Real" Production per head.
	Total.	Primary.	Per head of Population.					
			Actual.		Index Number.			
			Total.	Primary.	Total.	Primary.		
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£	£				
1911 ..	26,356	20,809	42.88	33.85	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1915 ..	38,403	30,648	55.44	44.24	1,293	1,307	1,292	1,001
1920 ..	52,600	40,911	70.51	54.84	1,644	1,620	1,924	854
1924-25	67,531	49,897	81.82	60.46	1,908	1,786	1,716	1,112
1927-28	61,624	44,814	70.21	51.06	1,637	1,508	1,810	904
1928-29	57,087	40,334	64.04	45.25	1,493	1,337	1,816	822
1929-30	56,259	40,129	62.25	44.41	1,452	1,312	1,762	824
1930-31	50,855	37,327	55.41	40.67	1,292	1,201	1,542	838
1931-32	44,970	32,836	48.33	35.29	1,127	1,043	1,446	779
1932-33	45,231	32,474	48.09	34.52	1,122	1,020	1,376	815
1933-34	51,121	37,409	53.79	39.36	1,254	1,163	1,406	892
1934-35	52,298	37,674	54.43	39.21	1,269	1,158	1,450	875
1935-36	54,301	38,618	55.85	39.72	1,302	1,173	1,522	855
1936-37	59,827	42,642	60.79	43.33	1,418	1,280	1,624	873

^a Retail Prices Index Number of Food, Groceries and Rent (4 and 5 roomed houses) for Brisbane with base 1,000 in 1911.

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 the total income and expenditure. They are, of course, in some degree essential to material production and to the life of the community. In recent years the proportion of total income spent on transport and communication has been increasing generally throughout the world. The economies of modern technique make more of these services available, but the economies of production on farms and in factories are partly absorbed in such additional services, which with increased selling services of all kinds (including advertising) take over a large number of persons who formerly would have been employed in the processes of material production. The Census figures demonstrate the trend, but there are no other statistics available.

In Queensland, because of its immense distances and the scattered nature of its population and industries, transport is particularly costly per unit of population and material production. This cost is the chief handicap to settlement in the more remote parts and sometimes the only handicap to increased production. The community as a whole bears a heavy burden in providing transport facilities, which are generally in advance of the capacity of rural districts to pay for them. The policy is nevertheless intentional and has been followed since the Colony was established. It is part of the general Australian policy of development.

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 the still minor element of aircraft, the annual expenditure in Queensland is probably of the order of about £25 m., or nearly 10s. per head of population per week.





At the Census of 1933, 21,601 persons in Queensland gave "Land Transport" as the industry in which they were engaged. All but 814 were males. At 30th June, 1937, 17,574 persons were employed by the Government Railways. Tramways in Brisbane and Rockhampton employed 1,757. There were approximately 1,760 taxi drivers in the State, 100 service car drivers and 250 bus drivers. These total 21,441 without truck drivers. The total employment in both land and sea transport and accessory occupations probably approaches 80,000.

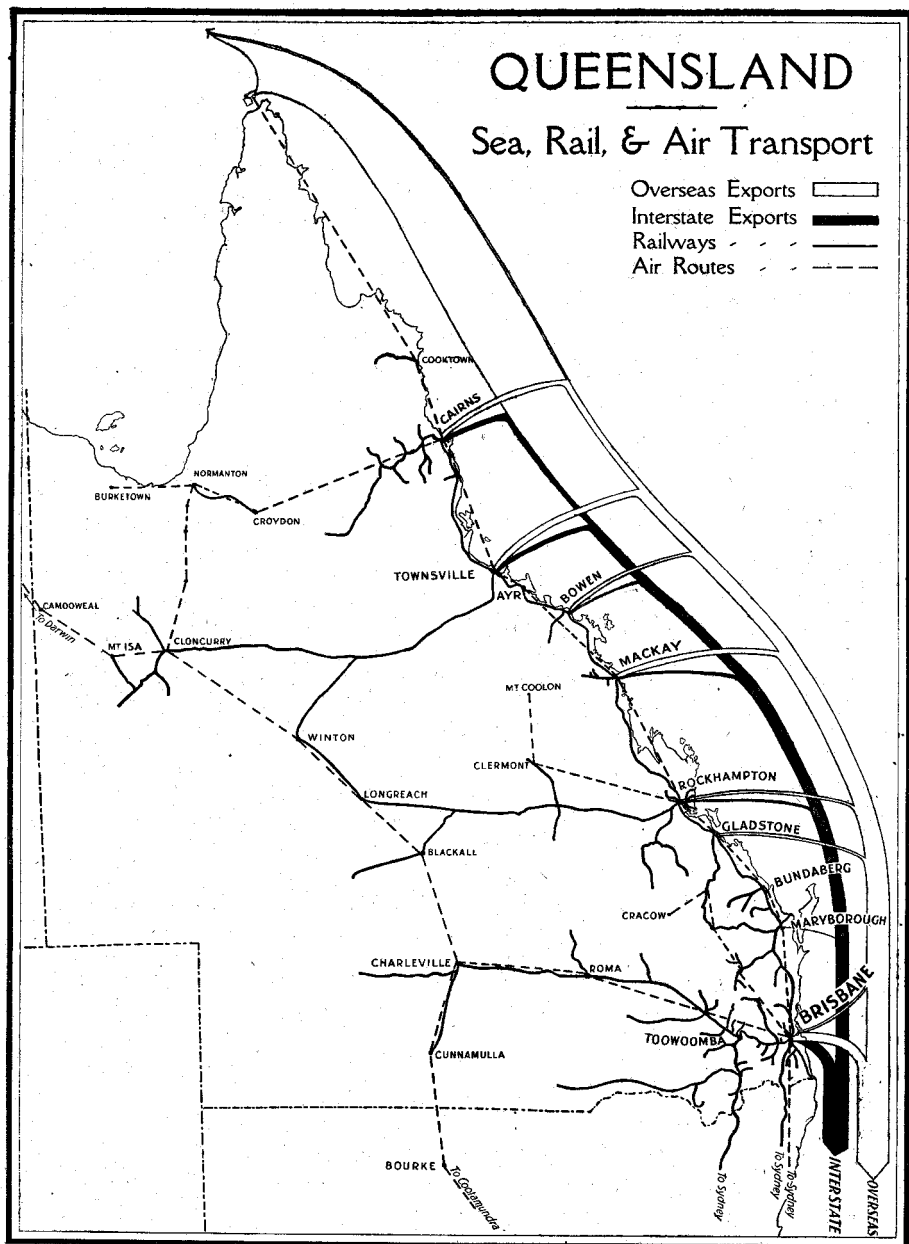
A Royal Commission on Transport reported in August, 1937. Its main recommendations are summarised in the following paragraphs.

Generally, the Commissioners found that existing transport facilities were not in excess of requirements, but might require some redistribution. The Railways had suffered from excessive road competition; however, it was not recommended that any branch railway be closed at present. The road motor transport industry should be compelled to observe reasonable working conditions and pay reasonable wages.

QUEENSLAND

Sea, Rail, & Air Transport

Overseas Exports 
 Interstate Exports 
 Railways 
 Air Routes 



This map shows the railway and air routes existing at 30th June, 1937. The lines representing trade of ports—black for interstate, unshaded for overseas—are of thicknesses approximately proportionate to the tonnages of cargo shipped in the respective ways from the various ports during 1935-36.

The establishment of a Transport Authority more fully representative of rail, road, and public safety was recommended. This body should control all commercial vehicles on routes competitive with the railways. These vehicles should be operated by the Commissioner of Railways by contract with their owners at rates of payment depending on the traffic carried. Charges to owners of goods and passengers should be on the basis of railway schedules of charges. The Transport Authority should be allowed to review railway charges.

The creation of a Harbour Trust for the port of Brisbane (now controlled by the Treasury Department), and a Central Ports and Harbours Authority, to have a measure of control over the various Harbour Boards, were recommended.

2. SEA TRANSPORT AND PORTS.

Sea transport takes precedence historically in Queensland transport, and the location of ports explains a great deal of the relations between districts and the coastal cities. It was not until 1903 that the central district was linked with the southern by other than sea transport, and the coastal railway system was not completed until 1924. Until comparatively recent years, therefore, Brisbane was the commercial capital of the southern district only, and the trade of the central and northern ports has been largely distinct. Shipping services are supplied by highly organised groups of companies for both overseas and interstate trade.

Brisbane accommodates the largest vessels 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 to the city.

The river ports of Maryborough and Bundaberg lost their early importance as the size of vessels increased and railway transport became available.

The river port of Rockhampton was established through the Canoona gold rush of 1858. It is on the Fitzroy River nearly forty miles from the sea and is used by interstate ships of light draught. Gladstone, although older, and with a good natural harbour, was further away, and in 1881 a deepwater overseas port for Rockhampton was established at Port Alma, originally as part of a railway policy for Central Queensland, but was not connected by rail until 1912.

Mackay has a small river port with a sheltered sea anchorage for large vessels. An Outer Harbour is at present being constructed at a cost of about £1 m.

Townsville and Bowen are northern district ports. Bowen is the older and has a good natural harbour which has been well equipped in recent years. But Townsville was established about 1868 by the discovery of gold at Ravenswood and Charters Towers, and later became the head of the long inland railway. The port is open to the sea, and is a "made" port, well equipped for its traffic.

Cairns is also a "made" port open to the sea, and well equipped for its substantial traffic with the sugar country on the coast and with the Atherton Tableland.

Several minor ports need no special mention. Thursday Island and the Gulf of Carpentaria are served by a Queensland company under State subsidy for the Gulf service. A branch service to Northern Territory rivers is subsidised by the Commonwealth.

The main ports, except Brisbane, are administered by Harbour Boards with members representing the towns and districts served by the ports. The port of Brisbane is controlled by the State Treasury through a Department of Harbours and Marine, which supervises the engineering activities of the other ports. Most of the Brisbane wharves are owned by shipping interests.

Brisbane Harbour Finances.—The Brisbane Harbour is controlled by the Treasury Department of Harbours and Marine, and its accounts for the last five years are set out below. The rates for Harbour dues were increased in 1933. The loan indebtedness of the Harbour at 30th June, 1937, was £1,144,598 plus £119,981 overdraft on current operations.

BRISBANE HARBOUR.

Year.	Harbour Dues.	Total Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Total Expenditure. <i>a</i>	Overdraft.
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1932-33 ..	79	82	39	111	186
1933-34 ..	98	102	37	113	197
1934-35 ..	122	124	31	110	183
1935-36 ..	132	138	28	106	151
1936-37 ..	137	148	39	117	120

a Including Interest and Redemption.

The Department separately controls the Brisbane Dry Dock and River, which had respectively an accumulated debit of £1,694, and an accumulated credit of £2,242 at 30th June, 1937.

Nine smaller harbours are also controlled by the same Department. Accumulated credits to their operating accounts at 30th June, 1937, totalled £77,000, of which Innisfail accounted for £67,605. Debits totalled £84,925. The general position had improved during the year.

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 Government, and the following statement gives their outstanding indebtedness to the Government at 30th June, 1937:—

Bundaberg	£16,870	Bowen	£279,276
Gladstone	£92,279	Townsville	£173,299
Rockhampton	£523,156	Cairns	£253,271
Mackay	£230,222 ^a		

^a Including £50,384 advanced during the year towards the cost of the Outer Harbour under construction.

The indebtedness of the Gladstone, Rockhampton, and Bowen Harbour Boards is beyond their capacity to pay interest, and their arrears of interest at 30th June, 1937, were respectively £19,604, £261,150, and £77,182.

The following table shows the shipping entering Queensland ports, classified according to whence the vessel has come immediately before entering the port in question. Thus the sum of the first three columns represents the total number of separate visits to Queensland by ships from outside the State.

TOTAL SHIPPING ENTERING QUEENSLAND PORTS, 1936-37.

Port.	On Voyages beyond Queensland.				On Voyages entirely within Queensland.	Total.
	Oversea Direct.	Oversea via States.	Other States Direct.	Coastwise. ^a		

NUMBER OF VESSELS.

Brisbane	165	224	520	281	203	1,393
Maryborough	2	..	7	37	129	175
Bundaberg .. ..	..	..	1	38	100	139
Gladstone	3	4	19	55	52	133
Rockhampton	2	7	5	152	63	229
Mackay	2	2	9	157	68	238
Bowen	6	1	10	102	45	164
Townsville	6	15	17	397	198	633
Cairns	20	2	8	225	417	672
Thursday Island ..	55	12	3	38	25	133
Total	261	267	599	1,482	1,300	3,909

NET TONNAGE OF VESSELS (1,000 TONS).

Brisbane	677	1,452	415	855	71	4,470
Maryborough	2	..	3	14	41	60
Bundaberg .. ..	..	..	1	14	40	55
Gladstone	7	15	68	266	11	367
Rockhampton	6	33	16	411	26	492
Mackay	6	9	26	504	32	577
Bowen	11	7	20	227	20	285
Townsville	22	53	47	1,237	49	1,408
Cairns	67	9	12	567	73	728
Thursday Island ..	102	45	8	142	13	310
Total	900	1,623	1,616	4,237	376	8,752

^a "Coastwise" means having called at other Queensland Ports since arriving from other States or Oversea.

The following table gives information similar to that in the preceding table for ships leaving Queensland ports.

TOTAL SHIPPING CLEARING QUEENSLAND PORTS, 1936-37.

Port.	On Voyages beyond Queensland.				On Voyages entirely within Queensland.	Total.
	Oversea Direct.	Oversea <i>via</i> States.	Other States Direct.	Coastwise. <i>a</i>		
NUMBER OF VESSELS.						
Brisbane ..	90	198	521	392	199	1,400
Maryborough ..	..	..	7	42	127	176
Bundaberg ..	..	..	..	39	100	139
Gladstone ..	13	4	7	58	52	134
Rockhampton ..	6	2	9	150	62	229
Mackay ..	11	7	17	135	68	238
Bowen ..	5	..	7	107	45	164
Townsville ..	56	10	28	346	194	634
Cairns ..	37	3	28	189	418	675
Thursday Island ..	52	13	4	35	22	126
Total ..	270	237	628	1,493	1,287	3,915

NET TONNAGE OF VESSELS (1,000 TONS).						
Brisbane ..	518	1,227	1,529	1,126	70	4,470
Maryborough ..	..	..	4	17	41	62
Bundaberg ..	..	..	..	14	40	54
Gladstone ..	56	20	11	276	11	374
Rockhampton ..	25	12	13	417	25	492
Mackay ..	39	29	34	443	32	577
Bowen ..	1	..	10	257	20	288
Townsville ..	179	53	58	1,069	49	1,408
Cairns ..	104	16	58	477	73	728
Thursday Island ..	103	53	14	129	12	311
Total ..	1,025	1,410	1,731	4,225	373	8,764

^a "Coastwise" means calling at other Queensland Ports before proceeding Interstate or Oversea.

Some explanation of the next table is needed. Like the preceding tables, it shows the total entries and clearances of ships at all the ports of Queensland. Each ship is counted once as an entry at each port it enters, and once as a clearance at each port it leaves. For example, an overseas ship coming to Brisbane via Sydney, calling at Townsville and Cairns, and leaving Cairns for the East would be recorded as 1 "Oversea via States" entry, 2 "Coastwise" clearances, 2 "Coastwise" entries, and 1 "Oversea direct" clearance. Thus the sum of the first 3 columns represents the total shipping entries or clearances into Queensland during the year (1,127 into Queensland, and 1,135 out of Queensland in 1936-37). Purely local voyages within the State accounted for one third of the number of entries or clearances, but less than one twentieth of the total tonnage of shipping entered or cleared in 1936-37.

TOTAL SHIPPING AT QUEENSLAND PORTS.

Year.	On Voyages Beyond Queensland.				On Voyages Entirely Within Queensland.	Total Entries or Clearances.	
	Oversea Direct.	Oversea Via States.	Other States Direct.	Coastwise. <i>a</i>			
NUMBER OF VESSELS ENTERED.							
1927-28	..	253	235	463	1,311	1,142	3,404
1928-29	..	280	235	455	1,180	1,108	3,358
1929-30	..	302	253	490	1,325	1,196	3,566
1930-31	..	248	228	469	1,207	1,193	3,345
1931-32	..	214	220	483	1,151	1,313	3,381
1932-33	..	216	232	485	1,191	1,238	3,362
1933-34	..	224	220	508	1,582	1,146	3,680
1934-35	..	253	247	587	1,651	908	3,646
1935-36	..	272	267	567	1,806	850	3,762
1936-37	..	261	267	599	1,482	1,300	3,909

NUMBER OF VESSELS CLEARED.

1927-28	237	241	464	1,330	1,143	3,415
1928-29	240	225	495	1,276	1,110	3,346
1929-30	291	239	518	1,318	1,205	3,571
1930-31	245	221	477	1,208	1,183	3,334
1931-32	222	224	485	1,137	1,314	3,382
1932-33	212	232	489	1,185	1,236	3,354
1933-34	212	258	488	1,586	1,157	3,701
1934-35	220	281	587	1,652	912	3,652
1935-36	254	277	571	1,795	867	3,764
1936-37	270	237	628	1,493	1,287	3,915

^a See notes to preceding tables.

The following table compares the amounts of cargo passing through the various ports (excluding intra-state movements).

QUEENSLAND PORTS, OVERSEA AND INTERSTATE CARGO SHIPMENTS ^a, 1936-37.

Port.	Cargo Discharged.		Cargo Shipped.	
	Oversea.	Interstate.	Oversea.	Interstate.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Brisbane	331,766	517,825	167,483	198,803
Maryborough .. ..	..	2,546	..	8,698
Bundaberg .. ..	..	..	..	..
Gladstone	13,448	7,970	44,250	341
Rockhampton	3,095	47,369	37,614	19,492
Mackay	1,807	9,633	114,529	50,972
Bowen .. ..	..	2,399	39,478	18,713
Townsville	60,090	65,167	169,591	51,467
Cairns	6,100	40,150	139,998	118,839
Thursday Island	960	2,311	932	1,073
Total	417,266	695,370	713,875	468,398

^a The tons in this table are either actual tons weight or tons measurement of 40 cub. ft., according to the type of cargo.

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. But there are sufficient good harbours along the eastern coast. Unfortunately the broken mountain ranges are too close to the sea for the coastal railway to serve much country for most of its mileage. And the vast plain stretching westward is not highly productive in proportion to its area, and transport has to cross rough country to reach it.

The railway mileage required to connect the interior with ports and markets is therefore abnormally large in relation to population and production, even for Australia. There are three main lines terminating in the remote interior. None of the other States has so large a proportion of distant terminals. Even in Western Australia, where the mileage is greater in proportion to population, the railway system can be shown on a map of the south-western corner of the State. For its sparsely populated area, Queensland, with the greatest railway mileage of any State, is lavishly equipped with railways.

Construction of railways concerned candidates at the first election of the Queensland Parliament in 1860. The first Parliament, on the 13th August, 1861, passed the *Moreton Bay Tramway Act* which empowered an already formed private company to construct railways on the land-grant principle. The company, however, had difficulty in raising the necessary capital (which was increased from £150,000 to £200,000 when the Bill was before Parliament). In the meantime, conditions for borrowing money by the Governments of the young colonies became favourable, and public opinion set in favour of Government construction of public works. In 1863, an Act authorised Government construction of railways, but provided for private construction of branch railways, and for the Government, if it wished, to lease its own lines to private persons for a period not exceeding seven years. Neither of these provisions was taken advantage of, and railway construction and operation in Queensland which commenced under this Act have been carried on by the Government ever since. Very few lines have been built by private enterprise. On a number of subsequent occasions, the Government endeavoured to attract private railway building by offering free grants of land to railway builders, but the offers were never taken up to any appreciable extent.

At the outset, a gauge of 3 ft. 6 in. was deliberately chosen, although previously New South Wales had adopted 4 ft. 8½ in., and Victoria 5 ft. 3 in. The choice was between fewer lines with more speed, and more lines with less speed. The decision has been justified by the extent of Queensland's railway system to-day, and it is claimed that the modern "Sunshine Express" is equal in comfort and speed to other trains of its type in Australia.

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 com-

menced in 1867, with 30 miles of line inland from the port of Rockhampton, but during the next 6 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. 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.

The following table shows the progress of the State railway system since its inception. As will be seen from the figures for miles open, progress was fast during the Eighties; depression and financial difficulties slackened progress during the Nineties, and the early years of the twentieth century; and 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 approximately the present mileage was reached in 1929.

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS, QUEENSLAND.

Year ended 30th June.	Lines Open.	Passengers Carried.	Goods Carried.	Earnings.	Working Expenses.	Capital Account. a	Net Revenue as Proportion of Capital Account.
	Miles.	1,000	1,000 t'ns	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	%
1865 b ..	21	17	3	6	4	268	0.77
1870 b ..	207	36	25	72	69	2,193	0.14
1880 b ..	637	194	138	308	166	4,995	2.84
1890 ..	2,122	3,107	855	850	619	13,606	1.70
1900 ..	2,801	6,700	1,922	1,464	949	19,321	2.67
1910 ..	3,661	13,259	2,884	2,338	1,414	24,336	3.80
1920 ..	5,685	28,178	3,791	4,960	4,323	42,187	1.51
1930 ..	6,447	24,441	4,528	7,302	5,946	61,525	2.20
1933 ..	6,567	22,216	3,686	5,992	4,306	36,359 ^c	4.64
1934 ..	6,567	22,878	4,214	6,230	4,477	36,651	4.78
1935 ..	6,567	24,328	4,879	7,167	5,069	37,273	5.63
1936 ..	6,567	25,244	4,664	6,697	5,196	37,985	3.95
1937 ..	6,567	25,527	4,975	7,092	5,449	38,540	4.26

a Opened lines only.

b Year ended 31st December.

c The Capital Account was reduced by £28,000,000 from 1st July, 1931, under "The Railway Capital Indebtedness Reduction Act of 1931."

At present the railway system is divided into 8 divisions for administrative purposes (including the Queensland section of the uniform gauge railway to Sydney, which is operated by the New South Wales Railway Commissioner by special agreement). The following table shows the lines and gauge, and capital indebtedness of each division together with the results of working during 1936-37. The capital shown for the South Brisbane to Border Railway is exclusive of an amount spent by the Queensland Treasury for additional expenses in construction not provided for by the agreement with the other Governments.

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS, QUEENSLAND—LINES OPEN AND FINANCIAL
RETURNS, 1936-37.

Railway.	Gauge.	Lines Open.	Capital Account. <i>a</i>	Profit on Working.		Profit after meeting Interest.
				Amount.	Pro- portion of Capital.	
	Ft. in.	Miles.	£	£	%	£
Southern	3 6	2,819	18,966,874	712,661	3.76	— 76,361
Central	3 6	1,673	8,769,357	455,600	5.20	90,795
Great Northern ..	3 6	1,284	7,028,747	411,525	5.85	119,128
Innisfail and Mourilyan	2 0	30	106,145	5,057	4.76	641
Cairns	3 6	527	2,730,778	36,372	1.33	— 77,228
Cooktown	3 6	68	211,645	— 5,008	— 2.37	— 13,812
Normanton	3 6	96	172,528	— 1,903	— 1.10	— 9,080
S. Brisbane to Border	4 8½	69	554,206	28,616	5.16	— 3,728

a The figures in this column are for opened lines only, and exclude £28 m. written off under "The Railway Capital Indebtedness Reduction Act of 1931."

Like the other Australian railways, the Queensland railways make substantial losses, which may be looked upon as part of the cost of developing the country. In reading the above table, it must not be overlooked that the capital upon which interest is calculated has been written down by an amount of £28m., equal to 42 per cent. of the capital cost at 30th June, 1937. The total losses are not so much due to the lines serving remote inland districts as to the branch lines within 150 miles of the coast. On many of these lines working expenses are high in relation to revenue (apart from capital costs), because, in relation to traffic and freight rates, train mileage is high and train loads are low.

Most of the losses are incurred in a triangular area with its apex on the coast north of Rockhampton, and in a small area behind Cairns. The heaviest losses per mile of line are around Brisbane, Cairns, and Rockhampton in that order. The Cairns district, with its tropical costs, might have been expected to be the most expensive.

In an investigation into railway losses the Bureau of Economics and Statistics in 1931 divided the railways into 4 groups; Main lines, Pastoral lines, Mining lines, and Agricultural lines. It was found that losses on the main Brisbane-Wallangarra line (since the opening of the competing uniform gauge line) and the main Coastal line were heavy, but the main inland lines to Roma, Longreach, and Hughenden were, in remarkable contrast to these, in a good position. The Pastoral lines have a relatively low capital cost, and good revenues per train mile. Probably the chief source of loss on them is the carriage of stock at low rates for agistment. The losses on the Mining lines west of Cloncurry are small, but on those west from Cairns are greater, but, nevertheless, much less heavy than on the other branch lines for timber and agriculture. Part of the cost of closer settlement is found in the losses on lines serving agricultural areas. These account for quite half the losses on all lines.

All Australian Railways.—Most of the railways of other States are owned and operated, as in Queensland, by the State Government. The only private lines in Australia of more than 100 miles are the Western Australian Midland Railway Company's 277 miles, and the Tasmanian Emu Bay Company's 103 miles. The following table shows the mileage, classified according to gauge, and rolling stock, of the Government Railways. The Federal Railways consist of the standard gauge trans-Australian line, the 3 ft. 6 in. lines from Port Augusta to Central Australia, and from Darwin inland, and a 5-mile standard gauge branch in the Federal Capital Territory.

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS, AUSTRALIA, 1936-37.

Government.	Miles of each Gauge.				Rolling Stock.			Staff.
	5' 3"	4' 8½"	3' 6"	All.	Loco-motives.	Coach-ing.	Goods.	
					No.	No.	No.	No.
New South Wales	..	6,124	..	6,124	1,346	2,725	21,874	41,123
Victoria ..	4,599	..	..	4,721 ^a	588	2,474	21,005	23,284
Queensland ..	..	69	6,468	6,567 ^b	753	1,254	18,887	17,574
South Australia	1,451	..	1,078	2,529	327	679	8,478	8,100
Western Australia	..	..	4,357	4,357	419	485	11,060	8,629
Tasmania ..	..	..	632	651 ^c	93	226	2,036	2,023
Federal ..	..	1,057	1,088	2,145	105	89	1,384	1,703
Total ..	6,050	7,250	13,623	27,094	3,631	7,932	84,124	102,436

^a Including 122 miles of 2' 6" gauge.

^b Including 30 miles of 2' 0" gauge.

^c Including 19 miles of 2' 0" gauge.

The next table shows the traffic carried, earnings, working expenses, and capital account of the Government Railway systems in the various States. Extreme caution must be used in making direct comparisons between States, on account of adjustments to earnings, expenses, and capital, some of which have been noted.

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS, AUSTRALIA, 1936-37.

Government.	Train Miles.	Passenger Journeys.	Goods, &c. Carried.	Earnings.	Working Expenses.	Capital Account. ^a
	1,000	1,000	1,000 tons.	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
New South Wales	28,547	177,837	14,685	17,816	12,355	145,257
Victoria ..	17,211	141,343	6,813	10,135	7,259 ^b	75,439
Queensland ..	12,963	25,527	4,975	7,092	5,449	38,540
South Australia ..	5,606	17,777	2,400	3,022	2,568 ^c	28,081
Western Australia	6,236	12,710	2,798	3,462	2,620	25,990
Tasmania ..	1,864	2,332	824	479	620	2,033
Federal ..	721	109	127	442	411	16,082
Total ..	73,148	377,635	32,622	42,448	31,282	331,422

^a The capital expenditure on incomplete lines is not included. In Queensland and Tasmania, the capital accounts have been reduced by £28,000,000 and £4,738,000 respectively from their original figures.

^b Not including £162(000), charged to Unemployment Relief Funds.

^c Including £120(000), paid to Sinking Fund.

Queensland Railway Finances.—Details of earnings and working expenses for 1936-37 for each division are shown in the next table. The earnings for each division are the proportion of the total earnings due to that division for the traffic passing over its lines, and not the amount collected in the division.

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS, QUEENSLAND—EARNINGS AND WORKING EXPENSES, 1936-37.

Railway.	Earnings.			Working Expenses.	Profit on Working.
	Coaching.	Goods.	Total.		
	£	£	£	£	£
Southern	1,260,569	2,384,666	3,645,235	2,932,574	712,661
Central.	443,672	1,067,793	1,511,465	1,055,865	455,600
Great Northern ..	317,594	1,108,195	1,425,789	1,014,264	411,525
Innisfail and Mourilyan	804	19,938	20,742	15,685	5,057
Cairns	101,982	242,894	344,876	308,504	36,372
Cooktown	345	547	892	5,900	— 5,008
Normanton	308	370	678	2,581	— 1,903
S. Brisbane to Border	63,590	78,294	141,884	113,268	28,616
Total	2,188,864	4,902,697	7,091,561	5,448,641	1,642,920

During 1936-37, £524,651 was spent from loans on railway construction and equipment.

Passenger Traffic.—Coaching traffic in Queensland provided 30.9 per cent. of the total revenue in 1936-37, compared with 41.3 and 41.8 per cent. in New South Wales and Victoria, and 24.6, 21.5, and 29.4 in South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania. The high proportion of New South Wales and Victoria is due to the large suburban traffic on the electric railways of Sydney and Melbourne. Suburban passenger journeys were 94 and 96 per cent. of the total in New South Wales and Victoria against 80 per cent. in Queensland.

An attempt has been made recently to compare the average fares charged second class suburban travellers in the various States. Allowance has been made for workers' and other concession fares. The average fares per passenger-mile for certain selected stations were in November, 1937:—

	d.
Brisbane .. .. .	.505
Sydney .. . . .	.519
Melbourne .. . .	.591
Adelaide .. . . .	.493
Perth .. . . .	.470

Excluding suburban traffic, the Queensland railways carry almost as many passengers as those of Victoria, and about half the New South

Wales total. For 1936-37, the numbers of passengers carried on country journeys were:—

New South Wales	11,246,618
Victoria	6,013,655
Queensland	5,009,895
South Australia	1,195,887
Western Australia	1,345,484

The percentages of passengers travelling first class in the various States in 1936-37 were:—

	<i>Suburban.</i>	<i>Country.</i>
New South Wales	3.6	14.0
Victoria	32.0	17.3
Queensland	2.8	12.7
South Australia	0.0	13.8
Western Australia	7.4	15.0

Except on long distance trains, first class fares in South Australia were abolished from 1st July, 1929.

Details of passenger traffic in Queensland in 1936-37 were as follows:—

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS, QUEENSLAND—PASSENGER TRAFFIC, 1936-37.

Railway.	Class of Travel.	Passengers Carried.			Receipts from Passenger Traffic.
		On Ordinary Tickets.	On Season Tickets.	Total.	
		No.	No.	No.	£
Southern— Suburban ..	<i>First</i> ..	225,253	342,822	568,075	} 294,802
	<i>Second</i> ..	8,439,026	11,510,110	19,949,136	
	<i>First</i> ..	75,098	393,182	468,280	} 630,847
	<i>Second</i> ..	1,161,404	1,136,918	2,298,322	
Central ..	<i>First</i> ..	27,821	21,560	49,381	} 210,322
	<i>Second</i> ..	509,958	208,046	718,004	
Great Northern	<i>First</i> ..	26,658	28,240	54,898	} 219,884
	<i>Second</i> ..	426,405	284,154	710,559	
Innisfail and Mourilyan ..	<i>Second</i> ..	5,738	..	5,738	567
Cairns ..	<i>First</i> ..	30,275	7,600	37,875	} 89,932
	<i>Second</i> ..	369,689	213,250	582,939	
Cooktown ..	<i>Second</i> ..	837	..	837	214
Normanton ..	<i>Second</i> ..	394	..	394	205
S. Brisbane to Border ..	<i>First</i> ..	26,402	480	26,882	} 42,680
	<i>Second</i> ..	55,786	..	55,786	
Total ..	<i>First</i> ..	411,507	793,884	1,205,391	} 1,489,453
	<i>Second</i> ..	10,969,237	13,352,478	24,321,715	

Goods traffic in divisions is shown hereunder:—

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS, QUEENSLAND—GOODS TRAFFIC, 1936-37.

Railway.	Goods and Minerals.		Livestock.		Parcels and Miscellaneous Receipts.
	Weight (Paying).	Receipts.	Weight (Paying).	Receipts.	
	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	£
Southern	2,071,793	2,308,549	226,033	303,784	435,580
Central	898,750	648,696	90,787	166,418	121,631
Great Northern	1,001,178	962,228	71,198	149,704	99,362
Innisfail and Mourilyan ..	118,402	19,938	..	..	237
Cairns	383,973	245,875	16,966	18,294	21,457
Cooktown	323	547	..	..	131
Normanton	129	370	..	..	103
S. Brisbane to Border ..	95,081	77,823	272	471	20,910
Total	4,569,629	4,264,026	405,256	638,671	699,411

Local Authority and Private Railways.—At the 30th June, 1937, there were 136 miles of private railways open to the public for general passenger and goods traffic. These have usually been built primarily to carry minerals or timber. In addition there are a large number of private tramways owned by sugar mills and sawmills to carry sugar cane and logs to the mills, but these are not open for public traffic. Of those open for public traffic, 100 miles are of the same gauge as the State Railway system, 3 ft. 6 in. Of these, 79 miles are operated by local authorities, the Aramac Tramway, 42 miles (Aramac Shire) carrying general goods and sheep, and the Beaudesert Tramway, 32 miles (Beaudesert Shire) carrying timber, cattle and pigs, and general merchandise. The Mount Crosby Tramway, 5 miles, serves the pumping station of the Brisbane Water and Sewerage Department. The remaining 21 miles are operated by four private companies, two to serve mines in the North of the State—Trekellano in the far west, and Bowen Consolidated Mine—and two in the south—Mount Bauple (sugar and timber), and Tannymorel (coal and timber). In addition to the above, Local Government Authorities operate two public tramways on the 2 ft. gauge, Mapleton in the Maroochy Shire, 16 miles, and Port Douglas-Mossman in the Douglas Shire, 20 miles. Mossman is the most northerly sugar area and this line connects it with its port.

During the year 1936, according to the Commonwealth Statistician's records, all local authorities and private railways carried 3,953 passengers, and 231,568 tons of merchandise. Their capital cost was £528,979, and they employed 72 workers.

4. STREET TRAMWAYS.

The Cities of Brisbane and Rockhampton are served by systems of street tramways.

Brisbane Tramways.—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, and the receipts frequently failed to cover working expenses. Horse traction was too costly and efforts were made by the company to obtain the requisite capital to convert the tramway to an electric one, but for some time without success. During 1896, however, a new company (The Brisbane Electric Tramways Company, a private company with head office in London) was formed. It acquired the interest of the original proprietary, and at once proceeded with the conversion. Electric tramcars started to run in 1897, when there were 15 miles of tramway, 33 electric trams, and 24 horse trams in operation. On 31st December, 1922, the system which then consisted of a route mileage of 42 miles was purchased by the Government, and the Brisbane Tramway Trust was appointed to control and operate it. In 1925, the Greater Brisbane scheme amalgamated all the city and suburban municipalities of Brisbane, and the new City Council was given control of the tramways. It took over the liabilities of the Tramway Trust, about £2m. due in London. The Tramways serve all the closer suburbs of Brisbane, the outer suburbs being served by rail and a few motor bus services operated by licensed private proprietors. So far Brisbane has not experimented with electric trolley buses.

The progress of the City Council's Tramways during the last 10 years is shown in the next table:—

BRISBANE CITY COUNCIL TRAMWAYS.

Year.	Route Open.	Cars.	Staff.	Car Mileage.	Passengers Carried.	Revenue.	Working Expenses.	Capital Account
	Miles.	No.	No.	(1,000)	(1,000)	£	£	£1,000
1927 ..	53-52	260	1,659	6,536	78,058	814,312	613,285	2,050
1928 ..	55-41	275	1,610	6,570	77,703	810,954	607,711	2,195
1929 ..	55-75	275	1,552	6,616	76,117	794,470	584,390	2,215
1930 ..	56-58	293	1,479	6,576	73,617	766,271	552,661	2,241
1931-32 ..	56-61	293	1,363	6,266	68,642	679,605	479,686	2,180
1932-33 ..	56-86	289	1,421	6,255	68,470	683,413	466,357	2,109
1933-34 ..	56-86	290	1,450	6,444	69,976	689,150	462,156	2,062
1934-35 ..	57-53	304	1,700	6,714	77,053	734,888	530,285	2,108
1935-36 ..	58-18	328	1,726	7,209	82,583	773,220	573,217	2,206
1936-37 ..	59-90	354	1,720	7,465	86,096	799,868	595,094	2,291

On the basis of fares charged on ordinary trips between the city and suburbs (making allowance for workers' concession fares, &c.) the following tram fares per passenger-mile have been computed for the capital cities as at November, 1937:—

	d.
Brisbane .. .. .	.847
Sydney .. .. .	.840
Melbourne	1.149
Adelaide	1.013
Perth	1.000 (approx.)
Hobart	1.046

Rockhampton Tramways.—Nearly seven miles of steam tramway serve the City of Rockhampton. They are operated and owned by the Rockhampton City Council, and were opened in 1909. Particulars for the last ten years are shown hereunder—

ROCKHAMPTON CITY COUNCIL TRAMWAYS.

Year.	Route Open.	Cars.	Staff.	Car Mileage.	Passen- gers Carried.	Revenue.	Working Ex- penses.	Capital Account.
	Miles.	No.	No.	(1,000)	(1,000)	£	£	£
1927 ..	6.65	15	44	183	1,787	16,891	17,923	53,129
1928 ..	6.65	15	42	181	1,753	16,402	16,158	53,129
1929 ..	6.65	15	42	181	1,674	15,678	16,177	53,235
1930 ..	6.65	15	44	181	1,511	14,573	15,580	53,235
1931 ..	6.65	15	43	180	1,349	13,047	15,275	53,235
1932 ..	6.65	15	38	173	1,216	11,646	12,949	53,235
1933 ..	6.65	15	36	167	1,176	11,198	12,109	53,235
1934 ..	6.65	15	37	170	1,209	11,580	12,981	53,235
1935 ..	6.65	15	38	173	1,211	11,655	13,286	53,235
1936 ..	6.65	15	37	173	1,198	11,559	14,079	53,235

5. ROADS.

Roads are generally constructed and maintained by local government authorities. In many cases, construction is subsidised by the State Government, either by means of Treasury Loans to local authorities, which are subsidised out of Government Loan funds and the Unemployment Relief Tax Fund, or through the Funds of the Main Roads Commission. Other roads are built by the Public Estate Improvement branch of the Lands Department when it is desired to open up areas of previously inaccessible or undeveloped country.

Roads, classified according to the nature of their construction, which exist in the areas controlled by the various local authorities (according to returns received from them) are shown in the following table:—

ROADS IN QUEENSLAND, 31ST DECEMBER, 1936.

Local Authority Areas.	Formed Roads.				Uncon- structed.	Total.
	Con- crete.	Bitu- men.	Mac- adam.	Other.		
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Brisbane ..	11	209	757	388	517	1,882
Other Cities ..	6	247	236	666	383	1,538
Towns ..	..	67	50	218	139	474
Shires ..	25	955	3,570	26,606	86,835	117,991
Total ..	42	1,478	4,613	27,878	87,874	121,885

Main Roads.—A Main Roads Board consisting of three members was appointed by the Governor-in-Council under the *Main Roads Act, 1920*. In 1925 the Board was replaced by a single Commissioner. This Commission is the major organisation for carrying out the Government policy of building State Highways, Main, Developmental, Secondary, Mining Access, Tourist Roads, and Tourist Tracks. Roads of purely local importance are the responsibility of the Local Government Authority, but other roads are classed by the Commission under one or other of the foregoing seven heads. Its operations during the last 10 years are shown hereunder.

OPERATIONS OF QUEENSLAND MAIN ROADS COMMISSION.

At 30th June.	Types of Roads Gazetted.						Improved Roads at at end of Year. <i>a</i>
	State Highways.	Main.	Developmental.	Tourist Roads.	Other.	Total.	
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
1928 ..	<i>b</i>	5,576	362	..	..	5,938	..
1929 ..	<i>b</i>	6,195	416	..	..	6,611	1,022
1930 ..	<i>b</i>	6,919	439	58	..	7,416	1,247
1931 ..	1,361	6,498	439	102	..	8,400	1,761
1932 ..	1,568	6,687	419	102	..	8,776	1,991
1933 ..	2,034	7,073	340	150	..	9,597	2,428
1934 ..	2,264	7,839	292	174	..	10,569	2,645
1935 ..	2,495	8,498	268	191	41	11,493	3,233
1936 ..	2,754	9,010	270	202	139	12,375	3,628
1937 ..	3,142	9,148	256	208	239	12,993	4,012

a Excluding those under construction.

b Included in Main Roads.

It is the duty of the Main Roads Commissioner, according to the Act, in determining routes, and works to be carried out, to ascertain whether the country through which the proposed road passes is sufficiently served by railways. This is designed to minimise duplication of transport service and has resulted in the diversion, wherever possible, of the through road system so as to serve areas not served by rail. Instances are the Lockyer-Darling Downs Highway, particularly from Ipswich onwards, and the highway which passes over Mount Mee to Woodford and further on down the Mary Valley, which prior to its construction was in a very backward state. The Dawson Highway in the Central District is another example.

When the Commissioner intends to embark upon a road project involving liability to Local Authorities, interested Authorities must be consulted as to the route and nature of the works, and they may lodge objections to the scheme with the Commissioner. Only in the case of State Highways and Mining Access roads is this procedure unnecessary. When agreement cannot be attained, the matter is finally determined by the Minister. Contributions, as set out in the following statement, are required from Local Authorities towards the cost of works undertaken by the Main Roads Commission.

	<i>For Construction.</i>	<i>For Maintenance.</i>
State Highways ..	Nil	Not exceeding one half
Main Roads ..	20 per cent. of capital cost and interest, repayable over 30 years	Not exceeding one half
Developmental Roads	20 per cent. of interest on capital cost, for 20 years	Not exceeding one half
Secondary Roads	50 per cent. of capital cost and interest, repayable over 30 years	Not exceeding one half
Mining Access Roads	Nil, unless other than mining interests served, when Main Roads liability applies	Nil
Tourist Roads ..	As agreed before works commence	As agreed.
Tourist Tracks ..	Nil	Nil

In most cases, the Local Authority acts as the constructing agent.

The funds of the Main Roads Commission are obtained chiefly from Motor Vehicle Registration Fees, Federal contributions from Petrol Taxation, and Loans from the State Treasury for permanent works. A large proportion of permanent construction is from Revenue. The Commissioner shares with the Local Authorities in the distribution of Heavy Vehicle Fees, which are imposed upon certain road hauliers and operators of omnibuses and service cars. Receipts and Expenditure of the Commission during the last five years were as follow:—

MAIN ROADS COMMISSION.

Particulars.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.
<i>Receipts—</i>	£	£	£	£	£
Government Loan ..	194,520	424,579	770,000	400,000	330,000
Unemployment Relief Tax ..	58,845	35,702	38,858	139,617	14,856
Federal Aid Grants ..	341,006	412,347	443,509	501,483	552,360
Motor Vehicle Registrations	474,427	511,008	559,799	616,484	651,733
Heavy Vehicle Fees ..	15,491	17,484	23,502	44,299	54,099
Maintenance Payments by					
Local Authorities ..	66,174	54,307	57,679	64,045	77,147
Other	65,110	35,252	47,660	72,407	49,152
Total	1,215,573	1,490,679	1,941,007	1,838,335	1,729,347
<i>Expenditure—</i>					
Permanent Works <i>a</i> ..	1,072,448	694,706	1,289,525	1,067,490	829,317
Maintenance <i>b</i>	146,582	187,482	262,523	276,662	349,172
To Consolidated Revenue	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000
Payments of Heavy Vehicle Fees to Local Authorities and Consol. Revenue ..	20,168	19,194	15,942	22,011	44,299
Interest and Redemption ..	97,083	89,028	98,982	110,388	113,145
Administration, etc. ..	98,152	115,604	121,002	136,248	137,934
Total	1,684,433	1,356,014	2,037,974	1,862,799	1,723,867

a Including Investigations and Surveys. *b* Including Plant.

In addition, during 1936 Local Authorities spent £1,040,827 on road works.

6. ROAD TRANSPORT.

Motor Vehicles.—Vehicles on the register at the end of each year, and revenue collected from licenses during the year (including Heavy Vehicles) are shown hereunder:—

MOTOR VEHICLES REGISTERED, QUEENSLAND.

At 30th June.	Private Cars.	Taxi-cabs.	Buses.	Trucks.	Motor Cycles.	Total Motor Vehicles.	Trailers	Revenue Collected.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£
1928	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	8,088	75,989	60	384,881
1929	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	8,281	84,089	87	456,518
1930	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	8,778	91,515	172	497,822
1931	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	8,544	90,831	246	493,571
1932	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	8,034	88,960	354	497,059
1933	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	7,725	89,216	505	506,931
1934	60,547	784	287	23,715	7,503	92,836	713	587,459
1935	64,293	917	315	26,688	7,807	100,020	1,034	631,328
1936	66,446	952	314	31,729	8,151	107,592	1,348	712,618
1937	67,842	1,015	346	34,522	8,040	111,765	1,669	759,665

n Not available.

During the year 1936-37, *new* vehicles registered were as follows:—Cars and taxis, 6,223; buses, 26; trucks, 4,073; and motor cycles, 932.

At 30th June, 1937, 128,233 driver's licenses and 10,823 rider's licenses were in force. (For particulars of issue of these, see page 172.)

Motor Vehicles registered in each State of Australia at the end of each of the last five years were as follows.

MOTOR VEHICLES, AUSTRALIA.

State or Territory.	Motor Vehicles Registered at 30th June, <i>a</i>					Gross Revenue from Registration and Motor Tax, 1936-37 <i>b</i>
	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£
N. S. Wales ..	222,470	227,742	243,315	260,345	280,646	2,090,172
Victoria ..	179,602	188,256	202,938	219,925	233,573	1,588,912
Queensland ..	89,216	92,836	100,020	107,592	111,765	665,083
S. Australia ..	59,629	66,229	66,168	73,601	78,939	569,244
W. Australia ..	46,587	48,982	53,217	56,552	61,076	367,452
Tasmania ..	17,755	18,507	19,791	21,595	22,674	120,092
N. Territory ..	680	678	516	1,025	1,081	1,409
F. C. Territory ..	1,292	1,415	1,452	1,657	1,743	10,918
Total ..	617,231	644,645	687,417	742,292	791,497	5,413,282

a Including motor cycles.

b Not including Queensland Heavy Vehicles Fees, nor similar fees in other States when such are imposed.

Registration of Motor Vehicles.—All motor vehicles (including cycles) must be registered as such with the Main Roads Commissioner, and, in addition, taxicabs must obtain a license from the Commissioner of Police to ply for hire. Heavy vehicles must obtain an additional license if operating in certain districts or on certain routes (see page 173).

Registration is required within 3 days of acquisition or use at the Office of the Commissioner of Main Roads or at any police station outside the metropolitan area. Certificates are current for 12 months, and while vehicle is still in use must be renewed not later than 14 days before the expiration of previous certificate. A transferor must notify the transfer of a vehicle within 3 days and lodge his certificate for endorsement. A fee of 2s. 6d. is payable by the transferee. Labels are provided which must be displayed as directed. Number plates are required also.

Conditions of cancellation, refunds, and other particulars can be ascertained by inquiry.

Reciprocity Interstate.—Local registrations and drivers' certificates are valid in other States within limits. No action is required for vehicles taken into New South Wales for not more than 100 miles and for not more than a fortnight. For further distances or periods and for all States a pass may be obtained, good for 3 months, from the office of the Main Roads Commissioner. Documents should be carried. The arrangements do not apply in New South Wales to commercial vehicles with a tare in excess of 25 cwt.

Fees Payable.—Annual registration fees for pneumatic tyred vehicles are determined by adding the horse-power to the weight in cwt. of the vehicle ready for use, and charging 2s. 8d. per unit. For solid tyred vehicles the sum of the horse-power, weight of the vehicle, and maximum permissible load (in cwt.) is charged at 2s. 3d. per unit if the capacity is not over 2 tons, 5s. per unit if over 2 tons. To the total is added a sum of 7s. 6d. for authority to operate the vehicle.

The fees payable, exclusive of driver's license, on *motor cars* range from £2 13s. on "Baby" Austins to over £11 on the largest Sedans. On *pneumatic tyred trucks and utilities*, the fees are from about £6 to over £9 for a truck with a capacity of 1 ton, £7 15s. to over £10 for 1½ tons capacity, £9 to £11 for 2 tons capacity and up to £15 for 5 ton trucks. *Motor cycles* are charged £1, or £1 10s. with a side car. This excludes the rider's license.

Drivers.—Every person who operates a motor vehicle must be duly authorised to do so under the law. He is first required to possess a certificate of competency. This is issued, after test, without fee, but gives no right to operate a vehicle.

The fee of 7s. 6d. charged with vehicle registration entitles the owner or his nominee to have his certificate of competency endorsed, giving authority to operate any registered vehicle. A non-owner may receive the same authority on payment of a fee of 7s. 6d. An owner, for a total fee of 15s., may secure authority for any person to operate his vehicle, provided such person has a certificate of competency.

Traffic Regulations.—Every driver (as part of his competency) is presumed to know the Traffic Regulations announced from time to time by the police authority.

Under the *Motor Vehicles Insurance Act of 1936*, which came into force on 1st March, 1937, all owners of motor vehicles are required to insure and to keep insured against Third Party Risk (personal injury only). The certificate of insurance must be presented before registration or renewal of registration will be effected.

The Act provides for a minimum insurance of £750 against any liability which may arise on account of the death or bodily injury of any person caused by the negligence or wilful default of the driver. The provisions of the Act only apply while the vehicle is being used in Queensland.

Heavy Vehicles.—Additional registrations and fees are required for certain vehicles operating in traffic districts or on "traffic routes," as determined by the Transport Board. These vehicles are trucks, cars, or omnibuses carrying goods or passengers.

The objects are to protect the railways against competitors who otherwise would not pay adequately for the road used, to provide funds for road maintenance to the Commissioner of Main Roads, and to local authorities (which share the revenue in proportion to road usage, and may recommend a traffic route), and to enable heavy traffic to be controlled. Traffic routes are determined accordingly.

There are statutory exemptions for special classes of traffic, and discretionary exemptions also, the chief being for the carrying of goods not more than 15 miles on a traffic route without liability. Certain limits are prescribed for weight, maximum load, height, length, overhang, &c. Every heavy vehicle required to be registered must display a pair of special number plates as directed.

The owners of vehicles for the carriage of passengers are required also to take out an insurance policy for £50 per passenger to cover liability to passengers.

Fees Payable by Heavy Vehicles.—The following fees are payable by heavy vehicles, shod with pneumatic tyres, and operating in traffic districts or on traffic routes. These are in addition to ordinary registration fees.

(A.) *Goods.*—Heavy vehicles equipped for or carrying goods.

If the capacity of the vehicle is not more than 1 ton, 12s. 6d. per day; if more than 1 ton, 12s. 6d. per day plus 5s. for each half ton in excess of 1 ton, up to 5 tons.

(B.) *Passengers, in one District only.*—Heavy vehicles carrying passengers and used solely in any one traffic district.

Where the capacity of the vehicle is—	Per Day.
	s. d.
Not more than 10 persons	2 6
From 11 to 20 persons	2 9
From 21 to 25 persons	3 0
From 26 to 30 persons	3 9
From 31 to 35 persons	4 3
From 36 to 40 persons	5 0

(C.) *Passengers, in more than one District.*—Heavy vehicles equipped for or carrying passengers other than solely in any one traffic district.

Where the capacity of the vehicle is—

				Per Day.		
				£	s.	d.
Not more than 7 persons	..	..	..	1	5	0
From 8 to 10 persons	..	..	..	1	15	0
From 11 to 20 persons	..	..	..	3	5	0

(D.) *Both Goods and Passengers.*

In respect of heavy vehicles equipped for carrying both goods and passengers, the maximum fee is in accordance with Scale A (above), and the capacity is assessed as the capacity for carrying goods, together with a weight at the rate of 1 cwt. for each person the vehicle is equipped to carry.

In general, the provisions as to transfers, cancellations, refunds, &c., applicable to ordinary registration fees and certificates apply to Heavy Vehicle fees and certificates also.

When vehicles are shod with other than Pneumatic Rubber Tyres, the above rates are increased by 20 per cent.

7. AIR TRANSPORT.

In 1920 "Qantas," the Queensland and Northern Territory Aerial Services Limited (the second aircraft company to operate in Australia) was formed, with headquarters at Longreach, to open up air services between Charleville and Cloncurry, and eventually connect with Brisbane and Sydney, and, through Camooweal, to Darwin. The fleet of the company consisted only of two old war-type machines having a cruising speed of 65 miles per hour. The present fleet of this company is composed of five D.H. 86 airliners, having a top speed of 175 miles per hour and a cruising speed of 145 miles per hour, engaged on the overseas air mail service to Singapore, and five other aircraft engaged on subsidiary and special charter services.

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 Federal Government made the Charleville-Cloncurry air service possible.

Further extensions were shortly in operation—Cloncurry to Camooweal in 1925, Cloncurry to Normanton in 1927, and Charleville to Brisbane in 1929. In 1926, a further service was inaugurated by Courier Aircrafts Limited for the purpose of conveying newspapers from Brisbane to Toowoomba, and passengers on the return trip. Although a contract had been accepted by the Federal 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.

During this year also the Brisbane Flying School was formed for the training of pilots, the work of which has now been taken over by the Queensland Aero Club.

The main air services in Queensland are the Brisbane-Darwin-Singapore mail service, twice weekly (Qantas Empire Airways Ltd.), and Brisbane-Sydney, twice daily, and Brisbane-Cairns, once daily (Airlines of Australia Ltd.). Subsidiary services connect all the main centres throughout the State (see map, page 154). Landing grounds have been established over these routes, controlled by the Federal Government and in some cases by Local Authorities. The Brisbane aerodrome at Archerfield has been equipped with flood lighting and beacons for night flying, and a radio station. With the commencement of the Empire Flying Boat Service about the middle of 1938, there may be some rearrangement of internal air services.

A social service of importance to Western Queensland was formed in May, 1928, when the Flying Doctor Service was commenced by the Australian Inland Missions.

No details are available for flying within Queensland only. In the following table particulars are given for air transport in Australia. The figures are for civil aviation *within* Australia only: New Guinea, and the Darwin-Singapore section of the route of Qantas-Empire Airways, are not included.

CIVIL AIRCRAFT, AUSTRALIA.

Particulars.		1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.
Registered Aircraft						
Owners <i>a</i> ..	No.	115	114	123	124	102
Registered Aircraft <i>a</i>	No.	197	188	208	228	214
Licensed Pilots <i>a</i> —						
Private ..	No.	370	429	569	714	744
Commercial ..	No.	184	201	210	236	265
Licensed Ground						
Engineers <i>a</i> ..	No.	272	261	297	295	346
Aerodromes <i>a</i> —						
Government ..	No.	59	64	65	63	72
Public ..	No.	114	126	146	171	183
Government Emergency						
Grounds ..	No.	119	135	138	148	151
Flights Carried Out	No.	85,346	89,894	114,886	129,279	120,075
Hours Flown ..	No.	31,883	35,487	44,507	60,320	80,243
Approximate Mileage 1,000		2,587	3,061	3,714	5,528	8,238
Passengers Carried—						
Paying ..	No.	58,155	54,119	45,491	60,299	85,223
Non-paying ..	No.	12,949	10,117	11,743	14,643	16,590
Total ..	No.	71,104	64,236	57,234	74,942	101,813
Goods—Weight Carried	Lb.	244,258	296,983	248,396	433,843	805,142
Mails—Weight Carried	Lb.	36,212	43,627	43,080	51,751	77,954
Accidents—						
Persons Killed ..	No.	5	10	28	20	19
Persons Injured	No.	6	12	10	6	14

a At 30th June.

8. TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS.

Road Accidents.—The Commissioner of Police requires all traffic accidents occurring on public highways in the State to be reported to the Police. The following table shows the result of tabulation of particulars of these accidents:—

ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS, 1936-37.

Type of Accident.	City of Brisbane.				Total Queensland.			
	Accidents Reported.		Persons Killed or Injured.		Accidents Reported.		Persons Killed or Injured.	
	Total.	Serious. ^a	Killed.	Injured.	Total.	Serious. ^a	Killed.	Injured.
Pedestrian and—								
Motor Car ..	485	425	19	424	611	549	35	539
Motor Cycle ..	42	36	3	43	56	48	3	55
Pedal Cycle ..	102	78	2	90	129	104	4	120
Tram ..	26	22	2	21	27	23	2	23
Other Vehicle	12	10	..	10	17	15	..	15
Motor Car alone..	87	56	2	100	313	229	27	403
Motor Cycle alone	20	17	..	21	44	37	2	44
Collision between—								
Motor Cars ..	2,459	152	2	228	3,268	302	11	497
Motor Cycles ..	8	3	..	2	12	6	..	8
Motor Car and Motor Cycle	271	113	2	133	399	200	5	236
Motor Car and Pedal Cycle..	822	292	10	290	1,107	485	16	488
Motor Car and Tram ..	346	25	2	31	352	26	2	33
Motor Car and Other Vehicle	150	30	4	32	242	63	9	72
Motor Car and Other Object	329	72	5	102	526	168	7	260
Motor Cycle and Other Vehicle or Object ..	67	32	2	33	112	67	3	79
Other Vehicles	72	37	1	42	107	71	1	83
Other Vehicles alone ..	216	177	3	181	278	238	8	240
Total ..	5,514	1,577	59	1,783	7,600	2,631	135	3,195

^a Accidents involving death or injury.

The ages of the persons killed and injured are analysed in the next table. In working the rate per 1,000 persons of each age group the age distribution at the 1933 Census has been applied to the 1936-37 mean population.

TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS, QUEENSLAND, 1936-37.

Ages.	Persons Killed or Injured.		Percentage of Total.	
	Number.	Per 1,000 persons of each age.	Pedestrians. <i>b</i>	Others.
Under 10 years	278	1.49	18.9	5.6
10 to 14 years	285	2.94	8.4	9.1
15 to 20 years	651	5.80	9.2	24.0
21 to 39 years	1,087	3.66	19.7	38.7
40 to 59 years	615	2.98	25.1	17.5
60 years and over	266	3.10	18.7	5.1
Total <i>a</i>	3,182	3.23	100.0	100.0

a Excluding 148 whose ages were not recorded.

b Strictly not all pedestrians, but persons killed or injured in accidents involving pedestrians.

All Transport Accidents.—The following table is an attempt to assemble information for deaths and injuries caused by the various forms of transport. Figures for deaths are probably reasonably accurate, as the death registrations have provided a check, but accidents on the roads or on ships involving only injury sometimes may escape notification.

TRANSPORT ACCIDENTS.

Year.	Sea Transport.	Rail Transport.			Road Transport.		Air Transport.	All forms of Transport.
	All.	Employees.	Passengers.	Other.	Pedestrians.	Other.	All.	Total.
KILLED.								
1932-33 ..	1	6	..	11	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	..	<i>n</i>
1933-34 ..	3	8	4	5	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	..	<i>n</i>
1934-35 ..	10	7	4	7	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	12	<i>n</i>
1935-36 ..	4	5	..	4	46	119	2	180
1936-37 ..	..	6	2	11	44	91	12	166
INJURED.								
1932-33 ..	5	53	23	11	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
1933-34 ..	20	107	16	20	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
1934-35 ..	18	97	9	14	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	1	<i>n</i>
1935-36 ..	30	87	10	18	686	1,966	4	2,801
1936-37 ..	14	95	21	14	752	2,443	4	3,343

n Not available.

9. POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

The Queensland Branch of the Commonwealth Postmaster-General's Department controls all forms of communication, including ordinary posts, telegraphs, telephones, and wireless telegraphy in the State, and it operates broadcasting stations for the Australian Broadcasting Commission. Cable and wireless communication are operated by arrangement with the Postmaster-General's Department by private companies, a percentage of revenue from messages dispatched and received being apportioned to this Department for its services in connection therewith.

The following table shows the financial operations of the Commonwealth Post and Telegraph Department in the various States:—

POSTMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, AUSTRALIA, 1936-37.

State.	Earnings.					Total Expenditure.	Surplus.
	Postal.	Telegraph.	Telephone.	Wireless.	Total.		
N. S. Wales <i>a</i> ..	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
Victoria ..	2,834	513	2,903	156	6,406	4,006	1,500
Queensland ..	1,880	336	2,115	130	4,461	3,308	1,153
S. Australia <i>b</i> ..	998	252	1,003	41	2,294	1,828	466
W. Australia ..	524	134	640	44	1,342	1,200	142
Tasmania ..	465	170	397	25	1,057	940	117
Australia ..	203	46	178	13	440	477	-37
Australia ..	6,904	1,451	7,236	409	16,000	12,659	3,341

a Including F. C. Territory.

b Including N. Territory.

The business handled by the Post Office in Queensland since 1870 is shown in the following table:—

POST OFFICE BUSINESS IN QUEENSLAND.^a

Year.	Letters, Postcards, and Packets.	Newspapers.	Registered Articles. <i>c</i>	Parcels.	Telegrams and Cablegrams.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1870 ..	1,438,007	767,398	<i>b</i>	..	81,483
1880 ..	4,252,342	3,464,046	<i>b</i>	..	523,073
1890 ..	14,663,582	8,936,130	<i>b</i>	..	1,197,620
1900 ..	25,347,534	9,355,721	<i>b</i>	246,405	1,364,147
1910 ..	51,555,247	15,989,363	<i>b</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
1932-33 ..	95,114,400	21,054,900	943,087	1,726,200	2,413,697
1933-34 ..	97,691,400	21,308,900	972,339	1,719,600	2,565,937
1934-35 ..	100,612,800	21,185,200	1,022,804	1,655,300	2,769,836
1935-36 ..	100,789,700	21,838,700	1,052,454	1,650,800	2,873,977
1936-37 ..	103,695,100	22,474,600	1,075,054	1,701,600	2,947,676

a These figures comprise the mail matter lodged in Queensland for delivery in Australia or Oversea.

b Included under other headings.

c Other than Registered Parcels.

The total numbers of communications lodged at the 8,191 Post Offices throughout Australia in 1936-37 were:—823,561,000 letters, &c., 140,732,000 newspapers, 7,495,000 registered articles, 9,001,000 parcels, and 17,015,000 telegrams and cablegrams.

The postal note and money order operations of the Post Office in Queensland are shown in the following table:—

POSTAL NOTES AND MONEY ORDERS, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.
Postal Notes—					
Issued—					
Number ..	1,852,008	2,023,825	2,165,216	2,357,295	2,308,317
Value £	667,725	736,345	790,416	846,424	868,402
Commission £	14,930	16,288	17,984	19,302	19,230
Paid—					
Number ..	1,990,416	2,361,837	2,434,054	2,821,497	2,690,256
Value £	745,182	938,000	896,251	962,463	1,000,163
Money Orders—					
Issued—					
Number ..	463,119	476,858	494,742	509,691	516,845
Value £	2,278,448	2,334,354	2,450,226	2,539,631	2,598,076
Commission £	16,037	15,794	15,807	16,303	17,268
Paid—					
Number ..	421,493	439,790	444,601	456,714	465,182
Value £	2,107,011	2,177,756	2,259,543	2,346,537	2,412,592

Telegraphic business in Queensland during the last five years is shown below. The actual earnings of the Telegraph Branch in Queensland in 1936-37 were £251,709, out of £1,450,460 for all Australia; and its working expenses were £223,835 out of £1,233,332.

TELEGRAPHS, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.
Messages sent to					
Places—					
In Australia—					
Number ..	2,381,140	2,534,792	2,735,679	2,844,765	2,914,671
Value £	191,392	199,104	214,896	222,624	227,033
Overseas—					
Number ..	32,557	31,145	34,157	29,212	33,005
Value £	25,506	26,254	28,035	22,207	24,173
Total Value £	216,898	225,358	242,931	244,831	251,206
Messages Received					
from Overseas					
No.	24,474	24,511	26,525	23,767	26,177

Telephone business in Queensland for the last five years is shown in the next table. The earnings for 1936-37 in Queensland were £1,002,338, out of an Australian total of £7,235,615, and working expenses £602,833 out of £4,573,624.

TELEPHONES, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.
Calls—					
Local 1,000	49,488	50,854	55,200	59,576	62,485
Trunk 1,000	5,329	5,684	6,092	6,527	6,541
Earnings £	799,251	835,162	898,346	965,829	1,002,338
Exchanges at end of Year No.	947	962	979	995	1,012
Lines Connected .. No.	48,170	49,009	51,448	53,784	55,796
Instruments Connected No.	62,207	63,762	67,161	70,844	73,793

10. WIRELESS.

Wireless telegraphy and telephony are controlled by the Commonwealth Government, and various types of licenses are issued by the Postmaster-General's Department for transmitting and receiving wireless messages. The following table shows the number of licenses to operate wireless equipment in force in Queensland at the end of each of the last five years:—

WIRELESS LICENSES, QUEENSLAND.

Type of License.	At 30th June—				
	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.
Coast	6	6	6	6	6
Ship	2	4	6	15	15
Aircraft .. .. .	..	..	..	5	5
Land <i>a</i>	4	5	20	26	33
Broadcasting—					
National <i>b</i>	2	2	2	2	3
Commercial	8	8	10	16	16
Broadcast Listeners	36,146	51,998	67,351	83,025	101,324
Experimental	126	146	176	199	227
Portable	7	7	4	4	6
Special .. .. .	..	..	..	4	10

a Includes a station operated at Camooweal by the Postmaster-General's Department.

b This is the number of Broadcasting Stations operated by the Post Office for the Australian Broadcasting Commission.

The six coastal wireless stations are situated at Brisbane, Cooktown, Rockhampton, Thursday Island, Townsville, and Willis Island. They are owned by Amalgamated Wireless (Australasia) Limited and are used for transmitting commercial messages. In 1936-37, these stations sent 436 service messages of 5,667 words, 4,269 weather messages of 95,594 words, and 19,081 paying messages of 219,085 words.

Broadcasting.—Technical services (i.e., provision and maintenance of broadcasting stations and land lines) for the National Service are provided by the Postmaster-General's Department. The Australian Broadcasting Commission provides studios and programmes, for which it receives 12s. out of each broadcast listener's license fee. The Postmaster-General's Department retains the balance of the fees for technical services.

Commercial broadcasting stations are operated by licensed private operators, and obtain their revenue from the broadcasting of advertisements.

At 30th June, 1937, there were nineteen broadcasting stations in Queensland, including three stations (at Brisbane, Rockhampton, and Townsville) operated by the Postmaster-General's Department for the Australian Broadcasting Commission. An alternative National Station in Brisbane was opened in January, 1938, and a Regional Station at Dalby is under construction.

A Broadcast Listener's License costs £1 1s. per annum for persons living within 250 miles of a National Station (Brisbane, Rockhampton, or Townsville), and 15s. in other parts of the State. Licenses are issued free to blind persons. Experimental Licenses cost £1 10s. per annum.

The number of licenses issued in the various States is shown hereunder:—

BROADCASTING STATIONS AND LISTENERS' LICENCES, 30TH JUNE, 1937.

State.	Stations.		Listeners' Licences. <i>a</i>			
	National.	Commer- cial.	Whole State.	Metropolis.	Per 1000 of Population	
					Whole State.	Metropolis.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
N. S. Wales <i>b</i> ..	6	26	358,976	220,846	133	174
Victoria ..	5	18	289,198	196,817	156	193
Queensland ..	3	16	101,551	55,224	102	176
S. Australia <i>c</i> ..	2	6	99,209	66,294	167	210
W. Australia ..	3	7	61,265	40,174	135	189
Tasmania ..	2	6	29,830	10,770	128	176
Total ..	21	79	940,029	590,125	138	185

a Including Experimental licenses.

b Including Federal Capital Territory.

c Including Northern Territory.

Chapter 9.—TRADE.

1. INTRODUCTION.

Queensland is predominantly a primary producing State, and its trade is therefore chiefly a matter of getting raw materials to market in oversea countries and in the Southern States, and of importing manufactured goods, mostly from the Southern States, and certain raw materials, such as oil, tea, &c., which are not produced locally. Thus oversea trade is slightly less in total value than interstate trade, but oversea exports are usually more than twice as large as oversea imports, while interstate exports are little more than half the value of interstate imports. The direction of Queensland's trade is greatly influenced by Commonwealth Customs tariffs and trade treaties. Apart from wool, the trade of Queensland is chiefly with protected markets.

Most of the external trade is by sea, for which purpose there is a well-distributed system of ports extending the whole length of the east coast. A small amount of trade is carried on by rail with the South, including exports of fruit, for which special fruit trains are run. Live-stock and wool move across the Queensland-New South Wales border from adjoining districts, either on the hoof or by rail.

The ports stretch from Thursday Island in the north to Brisbane in the south. Thursday Island is the centre for the pearling fleets off the Queensland coast, and exports pearl and trochus shell. Cairns is the outlet of the mining and sugar districts of the North, and of the production of the Atherton Tableland, and Townsville of the mines of the Mount Isa-Cloccurry 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 ports serving the sugar mills, meatworks, and other producers of their districts. For details of the trade of separate ports see Chapter 8.

Prior to Federation, records of Queensland's external trade, which included trade with the other Australian colonies as well as oversea, 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 are available until, in 1931-32, the collection was revived by the Bureau of Economics and Statistics. Complete detailed records are available for the year 1931-32; but since that year only the annual figures for total interstate imports and total interstate exports are available. (See section 4, page 197). Records of direct oversea trade are complete, and have been kept since 1901 by the Commonwealth Government.

External trade in 1900 was worth £9.6 m. for exports, and £7.2 m. for

imports. By 1909 exports were £14.8 m. and imports £10.2 m., and in 1936-37 exports were £37.7 m. and imports £29.2 m. Total exports per head were £20 6s. in 1860. From £16 11s. 4d. in 1880, they grew to £19 11s. in 1900, £26 0s. 11d. in 1909, and £38 6s. 7d. in 1936-37. External trade is large in proportion to production.

Wool was the main item of export in the Colony's early years. Before 1870, it had become worth more than £1 m. annually, and gold and livestock were each worth about £½ m. 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 £2 m. Meat exports first exceeded £1 m. in 1895, and sugar passed £1 m. in 1898. Livestock exports were between £500,000 and £1,000,000 in almost every year between 1883 and 1903, since when they have been approximately £1 m. annually. In 1931-32 (the only post-war year for which complete information is available) the chief exports were:—Sugar, £9,166,000; wool, £6,400,000; butter, £3,558,000; meat, £2,599,000; and livestock, £1,203,000.

2. OVERSEA TRADE.

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 Act, 1901-1936, for the payment of duty. They are approximately the value of the goods, c.i.f., at the port of import, recorded in British currency. The amount is determined by taking the sterling price paid by the importer, plus any special deduction, or the current domestic (i.e., in the country of export) value of the goods, whichever is the higher, adding all charges payable or ordinarily payable for placing the goods free on board at the port of export, plus 10 per cent. of the whole amount to cover freight, insurance, &c., to Australia.

Since the divergence of the Anglo-Australian exchange from the approximate parity of the years before 1930, the import values recorded in the manner described above are different from the values of the goods in Australian currency. Therefore they have been converted to their equivalent values in Australian currency in all tables in this chapter where imports and exports are directly compared. In order to make this conversion in 1936-37 it is necessary to add approximately 25 per cent. to the recorded sterling values.

Exports.—The following table shows details of the principal items of

oversea exports from Queensland during 1936-37, distinguishing between exports to British and foreign countries.

OVERSEA EXPORTS, QUEENSLAND, 1936-37.

Article.	United Kingdom.	Other British Possessions.	Foreign Countries.	Total.
	£A.	£A.	£A.	£A.
Pastoral—				
Live stock	7,560	28,002	8,600	44,162
Meat—Beef	2,284,656	93,355	115,617	2,493,628
Mutton	106,973	2,491	800	110,264
Other	287,829	37,927	7,495	333,251
Hides and skins (not furred)	129,380	285	237,698	367,363
Leather	10,429	1,338	3,595	15,362
Tallow	108,170	7,817	40,932	156,919
Wool	3,503,332	424	6,666,496	10,170,252
Other pastoral products ..	8,470	112	20,652	29,234
Total Pastoral	6,446,799	171,751	7,101,885	13,720,435
Agriculture and Dairying—				
Bacon and hams	261	29,359	48,419	78,039
Butter	2,988,492	39,035	63,977	3,091,504
Cheese	38,101	8,333	4,403	50,837
Cotton, raw .. ..	..	..	..	..
Eggs	119,683	2,498	12	122,193
Fruits and vegetables (including preserved) ..	26,161	37,486	3,056	66,703
Pork	248,905	3,523	2,648	255,076
Sugar, raw	2,421,705	451,043	..	2,872,748
Other agricultural products	4,217	3,020	97	7,334
Other dairying products ..	18,751	7,163	1,388	27,302
Total Agriculture and Dairying	5,866,276	581,460	124,000	6,571,736
Mineral—				
Coal	1	..	1,294	1,295
Copper (ore, ingots, etc.) ..	..	..	365,062	365,062
Lead	1,246,475	..	54,778	1,301,253
Precious stones	1,390	..	3,955	5,345
Tin (ore, etc.)	2,709	..	568	3,277
Zinc	433,106	8	..	433,114
Other minerals	4,148	..	1,738	5,886
Total Mineral	1,687,829	8	427,395	2,115,232
Miscellaneous—				
Fish and beche-de-mer ..	79	8,607	8,537	17,223
Furred skins	328,423	..	16,293	344,716
Pearlshell, trochus, and tortoise-shell	6,449	1,160	49,270	56,879
Sandalwood .. ..	..	4,559	..	4,559
Specie	666	11,740	..	12,406
Timber	28,214	9,228	5,421	42,863
All other	25,247	133,592	28,606	187,445
Total Miscellaneous	389,078	168,886	108,127	666,091
Grand Total	14,389,982	922,105	7,761,407	23,073,494

The following table shows the quantities and values of some of the chief items of oversea exports from Queensland during the last five years. Wool is easily the most valuable single item of the State's oversea exports, followed at a much lower level by butter. When meat and sugar, the former of which usually surpasses the latter, are added to wool and butter, the remaining items are of relatively little significance. Butter in 1936-37 showed a 29 per cent. decline in quantity on 1935-36, and its value decreased by 19 per cent. The average price, however, was the highest for the five years shown in the table. The other main items were fairly steady in quantity and value throughout the five years, except for a low export of sugar in 1932-33, caused by a low production which reduced the surplus for export by approximately 100,000 tons. The sugar exports, which represent practically the whole Australian export, slightly exceeded the 400,000 tons allotted to Australia at the 1937 Sugar Conference. Ten years ago, when sugar exports first became large, an export of 195,000 tons of sugar realised nearly £5 m. against £2.9 m. obtained for 405,000 tons in 1936-37.

OVERSEA EXPORTS, QUEENSLAND.

Article.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.
QUANTITY.					
Butter cwt.	683,436	875,754	911,909	680,628	481,116
Bacon, hams, and pork cwt.	38,975	54,298	88,931	115,009	97,409
Beef, frozen and chilled cwt.	1,115,236	1,349,099	1,550,790	1,353,798	1,673,075
Lead tons	52,010	29,100	37,704	30,101	35,972
Sugar tons	186,187	307,020	305,641	299,008	405,046
Tallow cwt.	139,055	120,014	207,385	97,911	128,748
Wool, greasy 1,000 lb.	142,717	128,534	137,837	109,840	129,104
Wool, scoured 1,000 lb.	17,194	18,716	17,425	14,335	11,061
VALUE (£a).					
Butter	2,782,761	3,259,804	3,676,486	3,811,709	3,091,504
Hides and skins ..	188,001	256,153	211,908	267,883	712,079
Bacon, hams, and pork	140,544	185,135	288,244	361,944	333,115
Beef, frozen, and chilled	1,502,106	1,767,172	2,040,770	1,942,488	2,420,295
Other meat	291,263	269,177	506,601	378,829	516,848
Lead	781,304	467,252	635,819	881,279	1,301,253
Sugar	1,471,776	2,275,609	2,178,536	2,157,324	2,872,748
Tallow	149,252	116,040	231,898	137,799	156,919
Wool, greasy	5,359,620	8,094,432	6,047,655	6,603,031	9,040,128
Wool, scoured	1,055,563	1,879,241	1,322,716	1,267,637	1,130,124
Total all articles ..	15,178,670	19,617,628	18,302,879	18,979,154	23,073,494

Countries of Shipment of Exports.—Direct oversea exports from Queensland are sent predominantly to the United Kingdom. The

British proportion remains steady at about 60 per cent., while the Japanese, increasing slightly up to 1935-36, showed a large decrease in 1936-37. Practically the whole of the exports to Japan consist of wool—94 per cent. in 1936-37. The proportion taken by the United States, though very small, has increased in the last five years. Details are shown in the following table which may be compared with a similar table for oversea imports on page 188.

OVERSEA EXPORTS TO VARIOUS COUNTRIES, QUEENSLAND.

Country.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.
VALUE (£1000 AUSTRALIAN).					
<i>British Countries—</i>					
United Kingdom	9,139	11,087	11,647	11,742	14,390
Canada	380	215	388	34	478
Other	337	354	394	468	444
<i>Foreign Countries—</i>					
<i>European—</i>					
Belgium	679	1,291	986	1,106	1,647
France	766	1,014	663	667	1,030
Germany	1,165	2,024	397	557	1,060
Italy	591	758	183	52	532
Other	179	353	542	847	760
<i>The East—</i>					
Japan	1,588	1,892	2,342	2,576	1,238
Netherlands East Indies	49	53	76	69	70
Philippine Is.	99	61	43	51	60
Other	34	31	40	32	26
United States of America	37	351	472	582	1,213
Other Countries	136	134	130	196	125
Total	15,179	19,618	18,303	18,979	23,073

PERCENTAGE.

<i>British Countries—</i>					
United Kingdom	60.21	56.52	63.64	61.87	62.36
Canada	2.50	1.10	2.12	0.18	2.07
Other	2.22	1.80	2.15	2.46	1.93
<i>Foreign Countries—</i>					
<i>European—</i>					
Belgium	4.47	6.58	5.39	5.83	7.14
France	5.04	5.17	3.62	3.51	4.47
Germany	7.67	10.31	2.17	2.93	4.60
Italy	3.90	3.86	1.00	0.27	2.30
Other	1.19	1.81	2.96	4.47	3.29
<i>The East—</i>					
Japan	10.46	9.64	12.80	13.58	5.37
Netherlands East Indies	0.32	0.27	0.41	0.36	0.30
Philippine Is.	0.66	0.31	0.23	0.27	0.26
Other	0.22	0.16	0.22	0.16	0.11
United States of America	0.25	1.79	2.58	3.07	5.26
Other Countries	0.89	0.68	0.71	1.04	0.54
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Imports.—The following table shows direct oversea imports into Queensland during 1936-37 from the United Kingdom, other British, and foreign countries:—

OVERSEA IMPORTS, QUEENSLAND, 1936-37.

Items.	United Kingdom.	Other British Possessions.	Foreign Countries.	Total.
	£ Stg.	£ Stg.	£ Stg.	£ Stg.
Apparel, N.E.I.	8,380	553	16,733	25,666
Asphalt, bitumen	712	801	13,348	14,861
Boots and shoes	10,677	10	2,567	13,254
Brushware, brooms	3,417	557	1,469	5,443
Drapery and haberdashery	138,361	223	46,320	184,904
Drugs, chemicals, and fertilizers	241,645	24,140	91,960	357,745
Earthenware, china, glass	95,099	441	56,478	152,018
Fibres, manufactured	12,658	64,227	55,874	132,759
Fish, fresh, and preserved	49,566	53,282	37,859	140,707
Fruits and vegetables, fresh and pres.	443	11,387	21,838	33,668
Groceries, N.E.I.	14,402	13,177	11,477	39,056
Hardware, and metal manufactures	512,810	37,107	104,606	654,523
Hats and caps	1,905	490	2,939	5,334
Jewellery and fancy goods	16,019	2,964	40,145	59,128
Kerosene	1,102	631	109,889	111,622
Leather and leather goods	4,213	3	1,002	5,218
Machinery and appliances (electrical)	236,158	24,339	48,732	309,229
Machines and machinery (other) <i>a</i>	298,190	25,855	358,877	682,922
Meat, all kinds <i>b</i>	4,356	1,171	10,918	16,445
Motors, cycles, and parts	267,389	228,703	296,629	792,721
Musical instruments, parts	5,596	186	8,673	14,455
Oil, lubricating, mineral	1,824	..	98,893	100,717
Oil (exclusive of kerosene, petroleum and lubricating, mineral)	7,847	440	63,053	71,340
Paints and varnishes	8,616	..	2,227	10,843
Paper and stationery	246,996	138,730	74,716	460,442
Petroleum spirit . . . . .	..	..	665,436	665,436
Rubber goods	16,643	5,120	32,484	54,247
Scientific apparatus	26,841	2,988	68,691	98,520
Seeds, plants, and bulbs	558	16,436	1,574	18,568
Sporting goods and materials	2,105	395	3,888	6,388
Tea . . . . .	..	30,598	89,886	120,484
Textiles and piece goods	695,317	66,968	259,841	1,022,126
Timber	38	22,627	6,359	29,024
Vehicles (other than motors and cycles) and parts	10,545	2,909	3,618	17,072
Wine, beer, spirits	37,167	493	3,313	40,973
Wood and wicker manufactures	5,260	2,905	6,819	14,984
Miscellaneous <i>c</i>	111,523	22,668	287,069	421,260
Total	3,094,378	803,524	3,006,200	6,904,102

a Includes agricultural machinery £18,106, and dairy machinery £49,273.

b Includes sausage casings, £12,115.

c Includes £212,668, outside packages, shown under Foreign Countries, of which £65,667 was from United Kingdom.

Countries of Origin of Imports.—Direct oversea imports are shown in the following table according to their country of origin, which is not in all cases the country of final shipment to Queensland. Slightly over one-half of the State's oversea imports are of British origin, of which an overwhelming proportion are products of the United Kingdom. The most important items in Canada's 8 per cent. are motor cars and news-print. Among other countries, the United States, Japan, and the Netherlands East Indies are predominant. Motor cars and oils form about one-half of the imports from the United States, and oils four-fifths of those from the Netherlands East Indies. Details are as follow:—

OVERSEA IMPORTS FROM VARIOUS COUNTRIES, QUEENSLAND.

Country of Origin.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.
VALUE (£1000 STERLING).					
<i>British Countries</i> —					
United Kingdom	1,997	2,026	2,638	2,971	3,095
Canada	244	286	471	603	541
Other	253	294	332	325	262
<i>Foreign Countries</i> —					
European—					
Belgium	20	19	26	23	44
France	53	42	31	36	41
Germany	100	108	115	152	197
Italy	27	26	29	23	16
Other	174	164	168	208	229
The East—					
Japan	367	400	548	434	315
Netherlands East Indies	329	398	505	539	764
Philippine Is.	1	1	3	4	5
Other	20	17	27	26	23
United States of America	715	682	1,137	1,165	1,029
Other Countries	220	185	267	389	343
Total	4,520	4,648	6,297	6,898	6,904

PERCENTAGE.

<i>British Countries</i> —					
United Kingdom	44.18	43.59	41.88	43.07	44.82
Canada	5.40	6.15	7.47	8.74	7.84
Other	5.60	6.33	5.29	4.72	3.80
<i>Foreign Countries</i> —					
European—					
Belgium	0.44	0.41	0.41	0.33	0.63
France	1.17	0.91	0.49	0.52	0.60
Germany	2.22	2.32	1.82	2.21	2.85
Italy	0.61	0.56	0.46	0.33	0.23
Other	3.84	3.52	2.68	3.01	3.32
The East—					
Japan	8.12	8.60	8.70	6.28	4.56
Netherlands East Indies	7.29	8.56	8.02	7.81	11.07
Philippine Is.	0.02	0.03	0.05	0.06	0.07
Other	0.43	0.37	0.43	0.39	0.34
United States of America	15.82	14.67	18.05	16.89	14.91
Other Countries	4.86	3.98	4.25	5.64	4.96
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Commodities Imported.—Queensland's direct overseas imports are of a miscellaneous nature, chiefly manufactured goods. Machinery and vehicles are the most important group, and softgoods are large. Details for the last five years are as follow:—

OVERSEA IMPORTS, QUEENSLAND.

Article.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.
	£ stg	£ stg	£ stg	£ stg	£ stg
Apparel and attire ..	24,451	27,246	44,964	39,773	44,254
Drapery, piece goods ..	1,108,187	959,764	1,137,351	942,291	985,978
Hardware	480,965	449,830	699,471	778,581	654,523
Kerosene	110,799	87,007	111,191	94,183	111,622
Machinery	226,525	350,781	691,972	939,699	992,151
Motor cars, cycles, and parts	191,814	397,072	795,955	983,382	792,721
Oil, lubricating (mineral)	103,599	75,656	96,806	104,884	100,717
Petroleum	492,177	434,624	445,452	537,747	665,436
Spirits, potable ..	26,134	29,895	33,230	29,241	34,382
Tea	77,869	124,142	119,842	111,535	120,484
Total all articles ..	4,519,563	4,647,838	6,297,499	6,897,783	6,904,102

Total Oversea Trade.—The following table shows, in Australian currency value, total overseas trade of Queensland, imports and exports separately, and the annual excess of exports. It must be remembered that these figures merely indicate the nature of the trade of the State, and that 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 196.

OVERSEA IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Total Oversea Trade.	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of Exports.
	£A.	£A.	£A.	£A.
1927-28	31,497,872	11,760,214	19,737,658	7,977,444
1928-29	31,736,572	11,594,348	20,142,224	8,547,876
1929-30	30,361,907	11,540,083	18,821,824	7,281,741
1930-31	23,372,677	6,244,969	17,127,708	10,882,739
1931-32	21,031,748	4,774,859	16,256,889	11,482,030
1932-33	20,839,442	5,660,772	15,178,670	9,517,898
1933-34	25,439,045	5,821,417	19,617,628	13,796,211
1934-35	26,190,496	7,887,617	18,302,879	10,415,262
1935-36	27,618,628	8,639,474	18,979,154	10,339,680
1936-37	31,720,882	8,647,388	23,073,494	14,426,106

The table shows that the State, as a primary producer, sends large shipments of material directly to the markets of the world, while in buying its requirements it depends more upon products which have been manufactured in other States. The proportion of overseas imports obtained indirectly through other States is probably less than one-third of the value of direct overseas imports. (See table on page 195.)

Oversea Trade at Ports.—The following table shows the value of overseas trade at each of the ports of the State during the last five years:—

OVERSEA TRADE AT VARIOUS PORTS.

Port.		1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.
		£A.	£A.	£A.	£A.	£A.
Brisbane	Imports	4,832,631	4,884,478	6,833,607	7,534,696	7,566,804
	Exports	11,009,860	14,014,006	12,659,443	13,494,883	15,121,980
Maryborough	Imports	26,999	26,038	41,087	43,107	37,442
	Exports	..	..	..	..	..
Bundaberg	Imports	17,178	17,501	25,327	25,521	24,311
	Exports	..	..	..	..	..
Gladstone	Imports	43,740	39,456	48,640	32,094	94,247
	Exports	659,506	1,043,968	1,069,586	1,128,763	1,292,261
Rockhampton	Imports	95,874	97,221	131,913	137,637	170,572
	Exports	611,975	1,046,343	1,003,548	915,333	1,220,323
Mackay	Imports	27,752	48,125	90,408	82,904	67,227
	Exports	337,667	549,976	560,795	575,380	812,553
Bowen ..	Imports	3,843	6,077	6,147	3,065	3,271
	Exports	253,305	466,180	454,060	363,717	532,132
Townsville	Imports	471,602	486,138	556,097	636,210	574,959
	Exports	1,586,937	1,637,477	1,879,526	1,790,952	2,972,923
Cairns ..	Imports	130,750	203,118	140,567	127,629	80,716
	Exports	648,274	800,419	616,494	654,092	1,075,546
Thursday Is.	Imports	10,403	13,265	13,824	16,611	27,839
	Exports	71,146	59,259	59,427	56,034	45,776
Total	Imports	5,660,772	5,821,417	7,887,617	8,639,474	8,647,388
	Exports	15,178,670	19,617,628	18,302,879	18,979,154	23,073,494

The overseas import trade is mostly handled through Brisbane, approximately 85 per cent. coming into this port for each of the five years shown. About 70 per cent. of the exports are handled through Brisbane annually, but some of the smaller ports engage in specialised overseas export trades. Gladstone exports meat; Rockhampton, meat, hides, and wool; Mackay, sugar; Bowen, meat and sugar; Townsville, meat, minerals, and sugar; and Cairns, sugar, timber, and minerals.

As some of the main items of export, such as wool and butter, are transhipped through the port of Brisbane, the overseas export figures of the smaller ports show only a small part of the products of the districts which leave through these ports. Wool is usually about 40 per cent. 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 half of the production comes from Central and North Queensland. Moreover,

the table does not include figures for interstate trade, which is probably for the most part 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.)

Australian Oversea Trade.—The overseas trade of the separate States is shown in the next table. In reading this table it should be remembered that many imports from overseas for various States arrive via agents in New South Wales and Victoria. This applies particularly to Queensland and Tasmania.

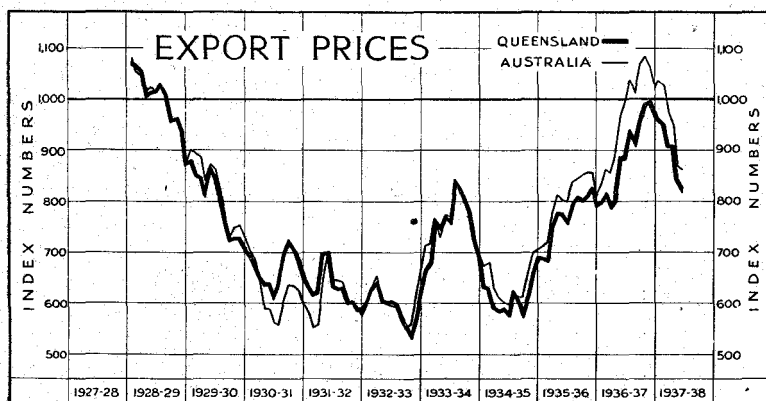
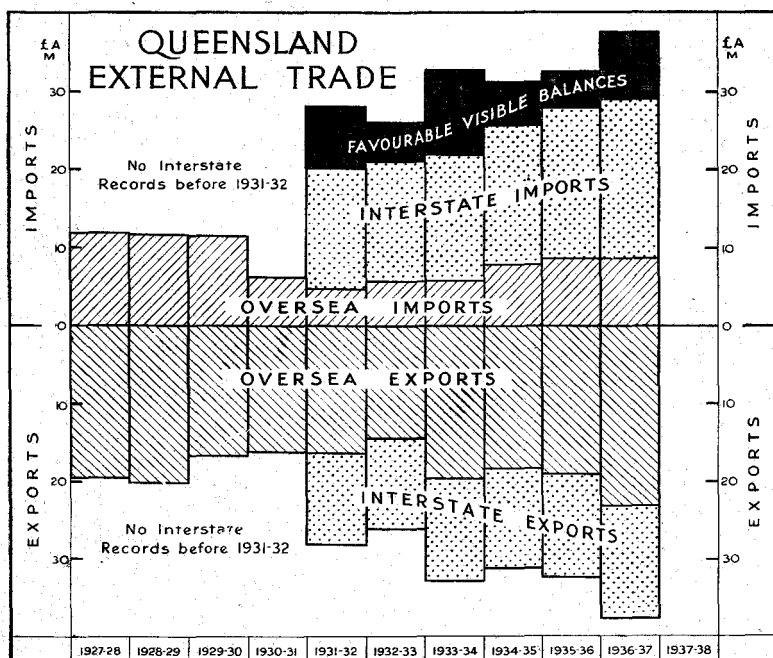
OVERSEA TRADE, AUSTRALIA—1936-37.

State.	Imports.	Exports.	Total Trade.	Imports per Capita.	Exports per Capita.	Total Trade per Capita.
	£A	£A	£A	£A	£A	£A
N. S. Wales	51,297,216	57,302,512	108,599,728	19 2	9 21	7 640
Victoria ..	40,823,642	43,587,646	84,411,288	22 0	10 23	10 845
Queensland	8,647,388	23,073,494	31,720,882	8 15	9 23	8 1132
S. Australia	6,811,632	16,748,140	23,559,772	11 11	7 28	9 440
W. Australia	7,086,097	17,295,787	24,381,884	15 13	7 38	5 653
Tasmania ..	1,293,409	3,522,789	4,816,198	5 11	5 15	3 520
N. Territory	72,795	26,645	99,440	13 13	8 5	0 218
Total ..	116,032,179	161,557,013	277,589,192	17 1	1 23	14 1040

During the last ten years the total overseas trade of Australia has fluctuated as follows:—

OVERSEA TRADE—AUSTRALIA.

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Balance of Exports.
	£A	£A	£A
1927-28	147,944,970	141,205,941	—6,739,029
1928-29	143,647,881	141,632,589	—2,015,292
1929-30	131,081,320	125,127,148	—5,954,172
1930-31	68,808,280	104,855,852	36,047,572
1931-32	56,967,274	108,404,318	51,437,044
1932-33	72,662,360	120,943,317	48,280,957
1933-34	76,042,940	123,441,299	47,398,359
1934-35	92,834,669	112,986,037	20,151,368
1935-36	106,778,705	136,381,221	29,602,516
1936-37	116,032,180	161,557,013	45,524,833



The upper graph shows the annual trade position of Queensland for the last ten years. No records of interstate trade are available for the first four years, but thereafter the statement is complete. The black blocks on the import side are the differences between recorded exports and imports, and represent favourable visible balances of trade. Gold production is included with interstate exports. The lower graph is based on the Commonwealth Statistician's export price indexes (including gold).

Export Prices.—The Commonwealth Statistician has computed the export prices index numbers shown in the following table. The index numbers are made from weighted aggregates of prices. The prices used are actual (or calculated) export parities, based on actual price quotations in Australia, 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. (See graph on page 192.)

EXPORT PRICE INDEX NUMBERS.

Year.	Australia.		Queensland.		Months of 1936-37.	Australia.		Queensland.	
	a	b	a	b		a	b	a	b
1928-29	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	July	811	833	793	798
1929-30	812	817	795	796	Aug.	851	863	810	814
					Sept.	835	856	783	788
1930-31	608	620	665	667	Oct.	868	888	797	803
1931-32	593	612	625	629	Nov.	950	967	879	881
1932-33	579	601	589	594	Dec.	980	997	881	883
1933-34	796	764	750	755	Jan.	1,023	1,037	934	934
1934-35	615	642	611	617	Feb.	997	1,012	909	911
					Mar.	1,057	1,070	963	962
1935-36	782	806	768	773	Apr.	1,071	1,083	990	988
1936-37	959	975	892	894	May	1,052	1,064	996	993
					June	1,014	1,028	970	969

a Excluding gold.

b Including gold.

3. INTERSTATE TRADE.

The collection of Queensland's interstate trade statistics was recommenced in 1931 after an interval of twenty-two years, the Customs authorities having discontinued the work in 1909.

The following tables show in some detail the commodities entering into Queensland's interstate imports and exports during the year 1931-32, and the proportion of the trade in each commodity which was with New South Wales or Victoria. The year 1931-32, which is the only year since 1909 for which complete figures are available, may be taken as a sample of the nature of Queensland's interstate trade to-day; but it must be emphasised that the proportions of some commodities (e.g., cotton) have changed very much since that time.

The information in the two following tables has been obtained from records of the Bureau of Industry. Since 1931-32 the Bureau has records only of the total interstate exports and imports of all items taken together (see page 196).

INTERSTATE EXPORTS, QUEENSLAND, 1931-32.

Item.	To All States.	To New South Wales.	To Victoria.
<i>Queensland Products—</i>	£	£	£
Wool and sheepskins	240,273	166,292	66,128
Hides and calfskins	287,180	122,176	162,945
Marsupial skins	68,487	30,064	3,392
Beef, pork, hams, and bacon	241,398	195,209	26,315
Tinned meats	105,270	54,668	25,047
Tallow and all meat fats	119,853	103,095	12,340
Butter and eggs	44,883	29,392	22
Cheese	108,978	74,280	6,949
Raw sugar	6,667,419	2,761,168	2,605,077
Refined sugar and rum	32,955	22,606	4,735
Cotton lint	227,411	159,613	67,404
Cotton seed oil	38,569	10,169	25,881
Maize	134,455	72,843	61,341
Peanuts	76,547	59,806	11,182
Canary seed	28,859	15,059	6,315
Arrowroot	23,696	13,024	6,686
Tobacco leaf	35,393	21,828	13,565
Pumpkins	23,244	22,565	444
Tomatoes	79,055	74,894	4,094
Bananas	259,338	97,572	160,795
Pineapples (fresh)	85,503	53,305	31,638
Pineapples (canned)	111,799	43,788	34,541
Fresh fruit and vegetables (other)	84,258	58,729	25,248
Pearl-shell	85,439	3,249	..
Ores and metals	94,193	93,260	120
Timber—plywood	115,560	37,813	56,025
Timber—all other	78,719	35,686	24,601
Leather	89,557	38,250	42,644
Saddlery and leather goods	12,175	11,290	51
Footwear	157,642	92,365	45,347
Apparel and drapery	94,666	78,255	10,459
Metal manufactures	54,212	41,159	6,896
Mail order goods	16,855	15,795	89
All other goods	233,560	163,540	52,643
Live stock and wool overland (net)	1,174,350	1,177,250	..
Total of Queensland products	11,331,751	6,050,057	3,600,959
<i>Non-Queensland Products</i>	565,402 ^a	437,921	75,511
Total of Exports Interstate	11,897,153 ^b	6,487,978	3,676,470

^a Includes overseas exports *via* other States to the value of £1,169.

^b Includes overseas exports *via* other States to the value of £140,606 (Pearl-shell, £82,190; marsupial skins, £35,024).

Total exports to South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania were £1,011,284, £566,202, and £29,832, respectively. The net import of live stock and wool overland from the Northern Territory exceeded the exports of other products thereto by £15,219.

INTERSTATE IMPORTS, QUEENSLAND, 1931-32.

Item.	From All States.	From New South Wales.	From Victoria.
<i>Australian Produce—</i>	£	£	£
Preserved milk and infants' foods ..	215,189	24,387	190,736
Fruit (fresh, dried, canned), nuts ..	524,534	138,878	184,393
Potatoes and other vegetables ..	282,193	44,048	184,716
Jams, preserves, sauces, condiments	276,105	114,279	68,973
Wheat, flour, rice, and barley ..	227,607	202,539	24,658
Confectionery, biscuits, and cakes	476,884	371,804	104,487
Tea, coffee, and cocoa	138,573	130,115	5,703
Alcoholic liquors	627,334	173,434	395,364
Tobacco and cigarettes	1,097,187	720,245	365,041
All animal fodders	136,649	108,949	18,388
Hessian, bags, woolpacks, cordage	177,532	132,917	44,524
Footwear	583,073	243,166	337,409
Woollen piece goods, blankets, rugs	252,666	127,648	113,692
All other piece goods	165,255	111,322	53,896
Men's hose, mercery, shirts, etc. ..	182,845	79,509	103,077
All underclothing, N.E.I.	355,144	194,463	160,150
Women's outerwear	156,949	57,963	98,761
Hosiery	306,475	132,454	173,714
Other clothing, textiles, furnishings	708,990	421,952	281,298
Galvanised iron	226,726	226,726	..
Steel and other iron	137,149	134,836	2,276
Wire, barbed wire, and netting ..	202,992	194,148	8,644
All hardware and ironmongery ..	268,707	173,975	88,746
Railway and tramway material ..	90,046	84,196	5,850
Agricultural implements and machinery	169,298	34,749	130,928
Metals and metal manufactures, N.E.I.	251,100	189,041	57,067
Machinery, engines, and parts, N.E.I.	317,853	213,317	99,313
Electrical equipment and lamps ..	220,079	177,424	41,900
Motor vehicles, tractors, and bodies	278,940	66,954	70,195
Motor tyres and tubes	417,279	274,005	143,174
Other rubber and leather goods ..	207,324	119,552	84,471
Paints, varnishes, and materials ..	200,646	187,339	13,072
Paper, stationery, books, printing ..	386,679	271,423	110,016
Fancy and entertainment goods ..	409,641	276,571	130,431
Fertilisers and disinfectants	208,767	193,674	13,447
Toilet preparations	152,726	128,295	23,556
Drugs, chemicals, and medicines ..	565,903	322,567	151,105
Soaps and matches	311,929	172,598	138,512
All other goods	1,528,662	935,480	466,933
Total Australian Produce ..	13,443,630a	7,906,882	4,688,616
<i>Indirect Oversea Imports</i>	1,935,243b		
Total Imports from other States	15,378,873		

a Includes goods of Queensland origin valued at £1,876. Total imports of Australian produce from South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania, amounted to £401,931, £18,450, and £422,411, respectively. Excluding live stock, the total from the Northern Territory was £3,464.

b The Indirect overseas imports consisted chiefly of tea, coffee, and cocoa, £198,237; hessian, bags, woolpacks, and cordage, £178,917; motor vehicles, machinery, &c., £347,091; and oils and motor spirit, £121,112.

Stock and Wool Overland.—Movements of livestock and wool across the State's borders result in a net export. Statistics of these movements are available from border crossing inspectors, and an estimate of the *net* export is included in the figures for interstate exports shown at the bottom of this page. They amounted to £714,407, £964,999, £909,459, £421,462, and £496,866 for the five years ending 1936-37.

Sugar.—Interstate exports of sugar are also available separately, and have been included in the foregoing figures for interstate exports. During the five years ended 1936-37 their amounts have been £6,734,312, £6,293,223, £5,804,304, £6,086,185 and £6,574,690. A reduction in the Australian price of sugar operated from the 5th January, 1933.

4. TOTAL TRADE.

Detailed interstate trade statistics are not available since 1931-32, as the modified system of collection which commenced in July, 1932, merely requires traders to furnish monthly *totals* for *all* commodities. Consequently it is now impossible to separate indirect overseas trade from true interstate trade, or to distinguish between Queensland and non-Queensland products.

Indirect overseas imports are substantial, having amounted in 1931-32 to 12.6 per cent. of the total interstate imports and 40.5 per cent. of direct overseas imports. Indirect overseas exports were only 1.2 per cent. of total interstate exports. Commodities not produced in Queensland exported to other States in 1931-32 totalled £564,233.

In the following statement an attempt has been made to set out for the last five years a complete statement of Queensland's trade. The figures shown for interstate trade include indirect overseas trade. Indirect overseas imports, including customs duty paid in other States, amounted to 40.5 per cent. of direct overseas imports in 1931-32.

TOTAL EXTERNAL TRADE, QUEENSLAND

Year.	Imports.			Exports.				Total Trade.	Favourable Visible Balance of Trade.
	Over-sea. <i>a</i>	Inter-state.	Total.	Over-sea. <i>a</i>	Inter-state. <i>b</i>	Gold Produced. <i>c</i>	Total.		
	£A1000.	£A1000.	£A1000.	£A1000.	£A1000.	£A1000.	£A1000.	£A1000.	£A1000.
1932-33 ..	5,660	15,461	21,121	14,372	11,274	448	26,094	47,215	4,973
1933-34 ..	5,821	16,145	21,966	19,570	12,359	861	32,790	54,756	10,824
1934-35 ..	7,887	17,924	25,811	18,287	12,049	981	31,317	57,128	5,506
1935-36 ..	8,638	19,461	28,099	18,970	12,590	934	32,494	60,593	4,395
1936-37 ..	8,647	20,541	29,188	23,061	13,629	1,029	37,719	66,907	8,531

a Excludes specie. Large shipments of gold specie distorted overseas export statistics during the depression years.

b Includes the net export of live stock and wool overland, averaging nearly £1,000,000 per annum in normal years.

c Queensland's gold production is exported overseas through Southern States; but there are no export statistics.

The favourable visible balances shown in the foregoing table are absorbed by so-called "invisible" items—freight, insurances, interest, profits, commissions, tourists' remittances, &c. In normal times Queensland, as a young country, has a net import (investment) balance after allowing for all payments due.

Australian Trade Balances.—The data shown in the following table have been compiled by the Commonwealth Statistician, and published in the Commonwealth Year Book, No. 30, and show the balance of Australian trade for each of the ten years, after allowing for the movement of gold. These balances are available for the payment of similar items to those enumerated for Queensland in the preceding paragraph.

BALANCE OF TRADE, AUSTRALIA.

Year.	Total Imports. <i>a</i>	Total Exports. <i>a</i>	Gold Production in Australia.	Total Exports and Gold Production	Commodity Balance of Trade.	Net Exports of Gold in Excess of Production	Total Balance.
	£ m. stg.	£ m. stg.	£ m. stg.	£ m. stg.	£ m. stg.	£ m. stg.	£ m. stg.
1927-28	146.9	138.4	2.1	140.5	— 6.4	— 0.3	— 6.7
1928-29	143.3	138.6	1.9	140.5	— 2.8	0.8	— 2.0
1929-30	130.8	98.2	1.9	100.1	—30.7	24.7	— 6.0
1930-31	60.6	77.1	2.2	79.3	18.7	9.7	28.4
1931-32	44.1	75.8	3.6	79.4	35.3	5.3	40.6
1932-33	56.9	78.6	4.6	83.2	26.3	12.3	38.6
1933-34	59.5	90.9	5.7	96.6	37.1	0.8	37.9
1934-35	72.5	82.4	6.0	88.4	15.9	0.2	16.1
1935-36	83.6	98.9	8.0	106.9	23.3	0.4	23.7
1936-37 <i>b</i>	90.5	117.2	8.9	126.1	35.6	0.1	35.7

a Excluding gold.

b Subject to revision.

Chapter 10.—MARKETING.

1. THE QUEENSLAND SYSTEM.

Co-operative marketing has long been advocated by reformers who hoped to reduce the "spread" of prices between producers and consumers, to avoid the often sporadic fluctuations of prices between seasons, to abolish the speculative element, and to protect the producer against wastes and abuses. In practice it is difficult to establish and maintain voluntary co-operation, and the actual savings made are often disappointing, but the fact of combination increases the economic power of the producers, the effective control being over supplies offered on the local or other particular market. Compulsory co-operation, when desired by a majority of producers, is a way of assisting them.

During the war, marketing control over certain commodities was imposed by the Commonwealth Government, not for the benefit of producers but to safeguard essential supplies and to prevent excessive increases in prices. Such control was necessarily arbitrary in character, and was bound either to be discontinued after the war or to be converted into some co-operative form. In Queensland the chief commodities under control were sugar, beef, wool, and certain metals. Control of all but sugar was discontinued, but the State Parliament soon provided opportunities for local control.

The methods gradually evolved have become of special interest because of the wide-spread extension of the principle since that time. The first Australian wheat control was imposed in 1914. Queensland had not been admitted to the control because it was not an exporter, but a large crop in 1920 with prospects of export and lower prices stimulated a demand for control on the lines of the war-time control in other States. Dairy factories were under voluntary co-operation. The basic ideas were well established in Queensland in the sugar industry, and had their origin in the principle of Central Mills for individual canegrowers. In 1915 "*The Sugar Acquisition Act*" and "*The Regulation of Cane Prices Act*" established control over the prices of sugar and of cane. After sugar, the first compulsory pool was the Wheat Pool in 1920, and its legislation became the model for more general application in 1922. The slump of 1921 gave impetus to the general movement, and the upward trend of tariff protection for farm products in the twenties provided favourable market conditions for its development.

In 1922 "*The Primary Producers' Organisation Act*" was passed, and local associations of farmers were formed with District Councils and a Central Council of Agriculture. This council continues to promote the interests of farmers, but it is not directly concerned with marketing. Other legislation in the same year provided for marketing pools for particular commodities and under separate Boards. In 1923, another Act set up the Committee of Direction for Fruit Marketing. In 1926 after various amendments the general legislation was consolidated in "*The Primary Producers' Organisation and Marketing Act*." This Act has since been amended on several occasions.

Procedure.—Each Board and Pool is a separate entity created by Order in Council on the initiative of the Minister for Agriculture and Stock, after due notice. If a 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 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. They usually comprise from two to six representatives of producers and the Director of Marketing or his deputy. Elections are usually held annually. The presence of a Government officer on each Board ensures a general co-ordination of policy. He is usually one acquainted with the technique of the particular production.

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. Usually the actual marketing is carried out by one or more commercial firms acting as agents. The commodities are graded, and the price quoted is for a standard grade, usually first quality. Deductions are made for inferior grades. Producers are paid in instalments commencing on delivery and concluding when the season's operations are completed. Bank advances are used for interim payments and the accounts are all audited by the Auditor-General. The chief function is, of course, the pooling of sales receipts, which may vary widely per unit over place and time, as sales are made in local, Australian or oversea markets.

The fact of organisation encourages incidental co-operative operations such as advertising and sales promotion generally, special dealings with large buyers or organisations, economies in transport, 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.

Sugar, wheat, and fruit are controlled under their original legislation, but all other controlled farm commodities come under the general legislative authority cited above. In the summary that follows particulars are given of the various farm commodity boards roughly in the order of importance of commodities or groups. This is followed by an outline of the operations of the organisation for fruit. Other organised marketing activities are described later.

Interstate Trade.—The operations of the Boards are limited by Section 92 of the Constitution which requires that trade between the States shall be free.^a For some years the section was so interpreted as not to limit

^a This provision is liable to prevent the effective pooling of sales receipts from different markets, and the maintenance (or "stabilisation") of prices. It may be to the immediate advantage of individuals to sell in other States at prices below the official price, rather than to share in the pool which includes the proceeds of lower export prices. Moreover such outside sales may force down prices over the whole field. Where production exceeds the consumption capacity of the home market at the price required, the supply to that market must be limited and the balance exported. If outside sales increase on the home market, and "pool" sales are not reduced accordingly, that market becomes over-supplied. The pool system provides an excellent illustration of "the law of supply and demand."

The capacity of the home market is, of course, the "demand," which varies more or less with the prices of the commodity and its substitutes and with general prosperity.

the Commonwealth, which, therefore, was able to supplement State Regulation by its own. During that period the organisation of the industries improved, and although the words of the section are now held to apply generally, the pools have been able to proceed on a voluntary basis, so far as interstate trade is concerned. They have been assisted by increasing consumption as general prosperity has increased.

The degree of success usually depends on the extent of—

(a) essential processing operations, e.g., sugar milling and the manufacture of butter and cheese, or

(b) standardisation of grades and sufficient simplicity in grading, or

(c) concentration of production in some area,

and control is most effective when all of these conditions prevail.

2. RAW SUGAR.

The Commonwealth relinquished control over sugar in 1923 but continued the embargo on imports subject to the establishment of a pool. The Queensland "*Sugar Acquisition Act*" of 1915 continued to operate and the Sugar Board was established, comprising a government representative, one from the millers, and one from each of the two Producers' Organisations (see "*Producers' Organisations*" *below*). This Board was originally and still is technically an advisory body only, but it is in effective control. Its procedure is simplified by the concentration of refinery control. The Colonial Sugar Refining Company and the Millaquin Company act as selling agents and financiers. New South Wales sugar is controlled by the former company and by agreement is included in the control. The prices of refined sugar are fixed by agreement between the State and the Commonwealth, ratified by Commonwealth law, and are the same throughout Australia. All charges for transport, handling, refining, and managing are the subject of agreements between the Board and the two Refining Companies. The Board determines the quantity purchased each year for Australian consumption. The value of this quantity and the price per ton are arrived at after deducting all charges from the fixed price for refined sugar, incidental expenses, and certain special contributions required by the agreement between the State and the Commonwealth. These provide for rebates and subsidies (£216,000 in 1936-37) to jam manufacturers, fruit canners, &c., and rebates (£106,000 in 1936-37) to other manufacturers on the sugar contents of goods exported overseas. The balance of the raw sugar is exported overseas, chiefly to Great Britain, where it receives a preferential reduction in customs duties. Under an International Agreement of May, 1937, a total annual export quota of 400,000 tons is allowed. The net proceeds of overseas sales per ton in Australian currency are duly determined.

Subject to two important qualifications—special arrangements for New South Wales sugar and for "excess" sugar—which are explained below, the net proceeds from both Australian and overseas sales are pooled and a final distribution is made to the mills. The management takes all sugar delivered by the mills at their appropriate ports, and transports it to refineries or overseas as circumstances require.

N.S.W. Sugar.—By agreement this sugar receives a higher proportion of the Australian receipts and its price averages around £1 per ton more than the pool average for Queensland.

"Excess" Sugar.—In 1929 after several years of over-production for the Australian market, increasing exports, and a progressive decline in the average price, a conference of the industry accepted a scheme to exclude from the pool all sugar produced by any mill in excess of its peak production to and including that year. Such sugar is distinguished as "excess" sugar and is paid for at the net export price only.

Cane Prices.—The price received by the cane farmers is regulated by representative local boards subject to a Central Sugar Cane Prices Board, and is based upon the sugar content of the cane.

Producers' Organisations.—Under the general legislation for primary producers there is a Cane Growers' Council based upon local and district organisations elected by cane growers, and financed by levies. The local bodies have power to levy also with its consent, and an Annual Conference is held. There is also a voluntary organisation, the Australian Sugar Producers' Association, which represents both growers and millers. Both organisations are represented on the Sugar Board.

Statistics.—Production is dealt with in the chapter under that heading.

The following tables give the tonnages of 94 net titre sugar disposed of by the Board since the pool was established and other relevant details.

AUSTRALIAN SUGAR PRODUCTION—RAW SUGAR MARKETED.

Season.	Thousands of Tons Sold—			Per Cent. Exported.	"Excess" Sugar.	
	Australia.	Oversea.	Total.		1,000 Tons.	Per Cent. of Exports.
1923	270	17	287	6	..	..
1924	357	76	433	18	..	..
1925	289	227	516	44	..	..
1926	338	78	416	19	..	..
1927	350	159	509	31	..	..
1928	345	192	537	36	..	..
1929	335	203	538	38	..	..
1930	325	210	535	39	7	3
1931	304	301	605	50	22	7
1932	337	196	533	37	23	12
1933	348	319	667	48	72	23
1934	317	325	642	51	70	22
1935	337	310	647	48	45	15
1936	359	423	782	54	150	35
1937	365	445	810	55	184	41

Sugar Board Accounts.—These show the expenditures incurred from the gross receipts from refined and raw sugar. The accounts are as at 30th June each year and do not coincide with the seasons. The following table gives particulars for three years ending 30th June, 1937:—

SUGAR BOARD RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

Particulars.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.
Sales in Australia	£1,000 10,511	£1,000 10,792	£1,000 11,123
Sales oversea	3,068	3,139	4,318
Stocks at end of year	1,050	874	972
Charges on Australian sales <i>a</i> —			
Raw sugar sea freights, &c. ..	604	639	682
Refining	721	750	773
Managing	444	448	446
Selling	112	116	120
Trade discounts, &c. ..	147	142	139
Syrup and treacle packages and allowances	67	69	67
Refined sugar, &c., freights ..	34	36	36
Charges on oversea sales—			
Freights, port handling, &c. ..	472	545	744
Sacks	144	134	178
Insurance, commission, &c. ..	34	32	44
Contribution to fruit industries	200	200	213
Rebates on sugar content of exported manufactures	63	65	106
Administration and sundries	10	10	8
Total expenses	3,052	3,186	3,556
Raw sugar purchases	10,079	10,559	12,023
Percentage of expenses to—			
Gross receipts	22.5	22.9	23.0
Purchases	30.3	30.2	29.6

a Including managing and financing oversea sugar.

A debit balance on the year's operations, including changes in stocks, of £40,047 was carried forward in 1937 and the total excess of assets was then £49,748.

The next table shows the total realisations on sugar sold in Australia and overseas since the 1923 season, when for the first time exports became large and imports became negligible. Average net prices are shown in the second part of the table. The average prices in Australia and overseas apply, of course, to the whole Australian production, and changes in the Australian price reflect changes in the Commonwealth fixed prices for refined sugar. The "Pool" price shown is that of Queensland "No. 1 Pool," which excludes "excess" sugar and all New South Wales sugar.

SUGAR—NET VALUES AND AVERAGE PRICES PAID TO MILLS.

Season.	Value of Sales.			Average Net Prices from—		
	Australia.	Oversea.	Total.	Australia.	Oversea.	Pool. a.
	£A1,000	£A1,000	£A1,000	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1923 ..	7,286	458	7,744	..	..	27 0 0
1924 ..	9,275	1,983	11,258	..	..	26 0 0
1925 ..	7,618	2,464	10,082	26 0 0	11 5 9	19 10 7
1926 ..	9,045	1,160	10,205	26 15 0	14 18 10	24 10 10
1927 ..	9,277	1,923	11,200	26 10 0	12 2 6	22 0 4
1928 ..	9,209	2,014	11,223	26 13 6	10 10 0	20 17 11
1929 ..	8,957	1,999	10,956	26 16 0	9 17 0	20 5 10
1930 ..	8,745	1,731	10,476	27 0 0	8 5 0	19 13 1
1931 ..	8,161	2,818	10,979	26 19 0	9 7 0	18 6 6
1932 ..	8,437	1,624	10,061	25 2 3	8 5 9	19 6 1
1933 ..	8,318	2,562	10,880	23 18 6	8 0 6	17 4 3
1934 ..	7,623	2,456	10,079	24 0 0	7 11 3	16 10 11
1935 ..	8,078	2,462	10,540	24 0 0	7 18 9	16 17 0
1936 ..	8,660	3,363	12,023	24 2 0	7 19 0	17 1 4
1937 ..	8,758	3,693	12,451	24 0 0	8 6 0	17 11 0

a Excluding "excess" sugar. There was no separate export pool before 1925.

3. BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS, AND HONEY.

Butter and Cheese.—In 1933 Commonwealth legislation established a system of control over these commodities, with the object of protecting certain State regulating authorities from the effects of interstate competition. The Privy Council in the Dried Fruits case (similar in character) decided that such legislation was not within the powers of either Commonwealth or State legislatures, but the Commonwealth organisation continues on a voluntary basis.

This system followed a voluntary organisation operating what was known as the "Paterson Plan" which commenced in 1926. Under this plan a levy was made from which a bounty on exports was distributed, varying from 3d. to 4½d. per lb. The local price was raised by the amount of the bounty and the producers benefited by the difference between the levy and the bounty. As exports increased this difference diminished and the quota system was introduced.

The Queensland organisation operating with the Commonwealth and the States of New South Wales and Victoria is the Dairy Products Stabilisation Board, representing the Butter and Cheese Boards. Quotas are decided for state, interstate, and oversea sales, and proceeds are pooled.

The State Butter Board was established in 1925, and is concerned chiefly with the regulation of supplies to markets and the pooling of receipts through the Commonwealth Board, but in 1936 its operations were extended to the preparation and sale of all "pat" butter supplied in the metropolitan area. Generally the Board operates through the usual trade agencies.

The Director of Marketing reported that during 1936-37 the operations of control were "responsible for the holding of an average price above London parity throughout the year of approximately 12s. per cwt.," representing a benefit to Queensland dairy farmers of over £445,250. He reported also that the local consumption had increased in 1936-37 by about $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. per capita. Queensland consumption, which includes a certain amount imported from other States, was low in 1930-31 at 10,356 tons, and had risen by 1936-37 to 13,393 tons.

Butter Statistics.—For Production see Chapter 7.

SALES OF QUEENSLAND BUTTER.

Year.	Australia.		Oversea. <i>a</i>			Per-centage Oversea.	Average Pool Price per lb.
	Queens-land.	Other.	Great Britain.	The East.	Other.		
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	%	s. d.
1925-26 ..	9,991	1,284	15,208	485	55	58.3	1 8
1926-27 ..	9,742	1,735	9,815	495	167	47.7	1 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
1927-28 ..	9,416	1,522	19,113	881	122	64.8	1 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
1928-29 ..	10,010	2,770	19,147	821	110	61.1	1 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
1929-30 ..	10,510	2,118	20,149	838	107	62.6	1 5 $\frac{1}{2}$
1930-31 ..	9,841	925	30,017	772	82	74.1	1 3
1931-32 ..	9,995	177	31,099	1,032	54	76.0	1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
1932-33 ..	10,698	183	32,376	1,339	80	75.6	0 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
1933-34 ..	10,639	228	42,304	1,711	105	80.2	0 9 $\frac{3}{4}$
1934-35 ..	11,589	1,195	43,576	1,968	114	78.1	0 11 $\frac{1}{2}$
1935-36 ..	12,638	2,603	33,184	1,756	110	63.6	1 1
1936-37 ..	12,912	1,292	22,074	756	71	38.0	1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$

a The East includes butter sold to tinnern for export, and Other includes 'ships' stores.

BUTTER PRICES PER CWT.

Year.	London.		Brisbane.		Pool.	
	£ Aust.		£ Aust.		£ Aust.	
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1925-26 ..	181 2	181 2	188 5	186 0	179 0	179 0
1926-27 ..	160 7	160 7	197 3	179 0	179 0	179 0
1927-28 ..	164 8	164 8	200 3	181 0	179 9	179 9
1928-29 ..	171 1	171 1	208 2	179 9	163 4	163 4
1929-30 ..	157 4	153 2	209 3	163 4	163 4	163 4
1930-31 ..	136 9	116 6	179 11	139 3	139 3	139 3
1931-32 ..	132 10	104 6	161 8	123 8	123 8	123 8
1932-33 ..	107 11	86 4	136 1	98 2	98 2	98 2
1933-34 ..	97 6	78 0	131 11	91 6	91 6	91 6
1934-35 ..	94 4	75 6	140 0	105 0	105 0	105 0
1935-36 ..	120 10	96 8	140 0	120 11	120 11	120 11
1936-37 ..	129 1	103 3	140 0	126 9	126 9	126 9

Cheese.—A Cheese Pool was first established in 1921 by special legislation, and has been continued under the general Act, but the pooling is now effected through the Commonwealth Board. Queensland supplies practically all the Australian export of cheese. The Board has power to license manufacturers and agents and to fix minimum prices for sales within the State. Sales for processing are made at a lower price than for direct consumption.

The average pool price in 1935-36 was about 7½d. per lb. and for 1936-37 about 8½d. For the second successive year, production had declined owing to a poor season and less was exported. The proportion of Queensland cheese exported overseas in the three years, 1934-35 to 1936-37 was 63.8, 40.6, and 26.1 per cent. respectively. The average net receipts per lb. in 1936-37 were 9.4d. for local and interstate sales, and 8.4d. for processed cheese and 6.5d. from the overseas markets.

Eggs.—The Egg Board dates from 1923. This Board employs agents, but handles most of the commodity and has a large store in Brisbane. In 1935-36 it received 4,600,426 dozen and in 1936-37, 4,202,733 dozen. Oversea sales totalled 1,888,650 dozen in 1936-37, practically all to Great Britain where the market is protected, and 419,130 dozen were sold in other States. Suppliers were paid £243,672 and the average per dozen was about 11½d., a much better return than in the previous year.

The Board's exports relieve the local market at the times of heavy supplies and in 1936-37 overseas sales showed a loss of £10,204 compared with local market value. The Board also imposes an "equalisation levy" of 1d. per dozen, a "general reserve levy" of ½d. per dozen, and smaller levies for working expenses.

Honey.—This Board was established in 1929 and employs a Brisbane agent who receives and disposes of the product, except where producers who observe the Board's conditions are allowed to market directly. A levy is imposed of 1½ per cent. on proceeds, and also on the commission allowed the agent amounting to another 1½ per cent. on sales. The Board endeavours to maintain prices, to improve the quality of the product and its preparation for market, and advertises honey. As there are no exports there is no necessity for a pool. In 1936-37, 4,187 60-lb. tins were sold at from 1d. to 4½d. per lb. according to grade. Beeswax is included in the Board's operations, 10,126 lb. being sold during the year at 1s. 6d. per lb.

4. WHEAT.

The Wheat Board was constituted by a special Act in 1920 and has its headquarters in Toowoomba. Queensland does not yet supply its own requirements except in good seasons, and the yield fluctuates greatly from year to year. Wheat and flour enjoy a natural protection in freight costs from other States, which is supplemented by favourable railway rates for local wheat, and flour made from that wheat. Detailed agreements are made with the Queensland millers and prices are fixed on a zoning system. The Board's standard price for second-grade milling wheat for 1936-37, on rails at the sender's railway station, was the seller's price of f.a.q. bagged wheat at Darling Harbour, Sydney, plus 1½d. per bushel, or 2½d.

per bushel to mills in the wheat area. For first-grade milling wheat, an extra 1½d. is added, and for third-grade 1½d. is deducted. Mills in the wheat area receive a rebate of 2½d. per bushel of wheat or flour sold at Ipswich and beyond, and all mills receive rebates of 1d. on flour sold at Rockhampton or beyond, or 1½d. on flour sold at Townsville or beyond. In practice, the rebates are fixed at a definite rate per bushel for each mill based on the experience of three months in 1935.

This Board has had an adventurous career and its ambitions to secure the highest possible return to the growers has led it on occasion to hold wheat and even to export it oversea rather than come to terms with the millers. The Board has also had difficulties with growers over grading. It classifies milling wheat into three grades. In 1934 a Royal Commissioner reported adversely on the Board's operations, and they have proceeded more satisfactorily since.

From 1929 to 1936 the price received by the growers was low and was sustained by Government action, from 1929 to 1933 by a State guarantee of 4s. per bushel, and subsequently by Commonwealth bounties applicable throughout Australia.

The pool expenditures vary with rail freights paid and storage charges when incurred. The average expenditure per bushel also varies with the crop, and in 1935-36 was 3.22d. per bushel on intake weight. The proceeds of sales for the year totalled £494,914. The average price realised from sales, after allowing for 0.03 per cent. weight loss, was 4s. 1½d. per bushel, and for milling 4s. 0.6d. Total deliveries for the year were 2,389,719 bushels. The world's price for wheat has since increased greatly.

5. COTTON.

This Board dates from 1926 when it took over from a previous organisation which promoted the development of this industry at first under guaranteed prices and later under bounty and tariff protection. The Board is active in fostering production, which varies greatly with the seasons. It distributes seed, bales, bags, &c., advises on varieties, assists in combating pests and promoting research and improved methods. The Board operates ginneries and processes by-products, producing cottonseed oil, meal, cake and linters. Its oil mill treated 6,436 short tons of cotton seed in 1937.

Australian consumption of raw cotton since 1929 has increased at a faster rate than its production, and is now about 27,000 bales, a quantity in excess of any production hitherto achieved.

There is a general understanding that the tariff protection given to the spinners is dependent on their use of the Australian raw material as far as possible. The marketing of cotton lint is arranged between the Board and the Australian spinners. Contracts are made on the basis of the import parity price of U.S.A. cotton of a standard grade, as recommended by the Tariff Board. Premiums or discounts for other grades are fixed for the year. The basis price is the spot price of the standard grade in Liverpool, which varies from day to day, and the sale price to spinners

is fixed on that basis when orders are given. The crop is harvested between February and June, and ginning reaches its peak in April, while the spinners' purchases extend evenly over the year. The Board insures itself against market fluctuations by using the customary trade method of buying and selling "futures" in Liverpool.

The Commonwealth bounty varies with the price of standard cotton in Liverpool, rising if the price falls, and falling as the price rises. At 5d. (sterling) the bounty is 4.2d. and the price basis for growers is 10.5d. At 7d. (sterling) the bounty is 2.2d. and the price basis for growers is 11.4d. During 1937 the price fluctuated between these two figures.

For the 1936 season 19½ million lb. of seed cotton was received, and 6,653,973 lb. of lint was produced, the balance being chiefly seed, which produces about 20 per cent. of additional revenue. Payments to growers amounted to £228,160, averaging 2.85d. per lb. of seed cotton. The Commonwealth bounty was £87,778, averaging 1.10d. per lb., the total averaging 3.95d. The Board has established a substantial reserve.

The following table gives particulars which include Cotton 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 Board endeavours to supply, but the production cannot coincide with consumption requirements in detail. The Board may need to export certain grades while the spinners are importing others. Nevertheless there is a market for more Queensland cotton and the expansion of spinners' consumption is still proceeding.

SEED COTTON, LINT, AND MARKET AVAILABLE.

Season.				Seed Cotton.	Percentage of Lint.	Lint.	Australian Consumption of Lint. (Estimated).
				Million lb.		Bales.	Bales.
1928	..	..	..	12,222	33.6	8,268	3,500
1929	..	..	..	7,965	31.6	5,044	4,000
1930	..	..	..	17,006	32.9	11,051	6,000
1931	..	..	..	15,148	32.2	9,689	10,000
1932	..	..	..	6,171	32.2	3,989	12,000
1933	..	..	..	17,718	31.3	10,974	10,000
1934	..	..	..	26,862	32.6	17,471	12,500
1935	..	..	..	20,766	34.0	14,515	15,000
1936	..	..	..	19,199	34.6	13,504	20,000
1937	..	..	..	11,793	34.9	8,519	27,000

6. SPECIAL NORTHERN BOARDS.

Atherton Tableland Maize.—This Board was established in 1923 partly to treat maize for market. The Tableland maize has a high moisture content and is especially liable to be infested by weevils. The Board has been provided with Government loans for silos equipped with mechanism for drying, cleaning, and disinfecting the maize. It also

shells maize and produces poultry foods. The district has a market advantage over Southern Queensland maize, because of transport costs on the latter, but southern maize competes as far north as Cairns. The Tableland usually produces less than one-fifth of total Queensland maize production, but the rest is grown over a wide area and is not under control.

The tonnage handled and the expenses per bushel vary with the seasons. The district market absorbs a fairly steady amount at a price in excess of prices obtained elsewhere, and the balance is sold chiefly in New South Wales and Victoria. The following table gives information for five years, including the amount outstanding on loans made by the Government for silos, &c.

ATHERTON TABLELAND MAIZE BOARD.

Season.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.
Maize received at silos (gross) ... Tons	16,918	20,968	7,270	11,431	19,337
Northern sales Tons	8,556	6,885	7,508	8,277	7,402
Payments to growers per ton, according to grade ..	£7 5 6 to £7 15 6	£4 14 0 to £5 4 0	£4 16 0 to £5 6 0	£7 9 3	£7 10 3
Expenses per ton received ..	£1 7 2	£1 4 2	£1 18 5	£1 14 4	£1 5 4
Loan liability to Government (approx.)	£61,000	£71,000	£73,000	£69,000	£66,000

Northern Pig Board.—This also was established in 1923, and is associated with a co-operative bacon factory at Mareeba. The Board controls the district market for pork and most of the pigs are taken by the factory. The output is consumed in the district. A small business is done in cattle also.

In 1936-37 11,124 pigs were handled and graded, and 220 head of cattle. Butchers bought 100 pigs. Payments totalled £26,782, and the average price paid for first quality pigs was 5.45d. per lb. dressed weight.

7. OTHER FARM PRODUCTS.

Peanuts.—The Board was established in 1924 when the commercial production of peanuts began under tariff protection. The bulk of the crop is grown in the Kingaroy district. A small quantity is produced near Rockhampton and a larger quantity in the Atherton district. The Board is associated with a co-operative organisation for the holding of assets, chiefly silos for storage and machinery for shelling and other treatment. This equipment cost £57,000, towards which a loan of £42,500 was obtained from the Commonwealth Bank and the rest financed from levies. Repayment of the loan was completed in 1936-37.

There have been violent fluctuations in production, the market effects of which have been mitigated by storage. Recently the production has been in excess of consumption at the pool prices and some interstate sales

outside the pool following litigation which established the right to do so, and prices have declined in consequence.

Following are particulars for five years:—

THE PEANUT BOARD.

Particulars.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
Quantity received Tons	551	1,205	3,240	4,300	7,290
Average price realised per lb. . . d.	3-65	3-95	3-90	3-37	<i>a</i>
Average price per lb. paid to growers d.	1-87	2-25	2-91	2-52	<i>a</i>
Working expenses per lb. . . d.	1-78	1-70	0-99	0-85	<i>a</i>

a Not yet available. An extra large crop in 1936 has delayed the finalisation of the Board's accounts.

Canary Seed.—This commodity was at first controlled through the Wheat Board, but a separate Board was constituted in 1925. It is a tariff protection product, and the Board undertakes not to exceed an agreed price—at present £40 per ton c.i.f. Australian ports. Recently there has been increasing production in other States and the Australian market—consuming about 2,500 tons a year—may be over-supplied. An agreement at present operates with growers elsewhere, but interstate sales have been increasing outside the pool. The State Wheat Board now acts as the Board's selling agent.

For the 1935-36 season 528 tons were received and for 1936-37 only 51 tons. The average price paid to the growers for cleaned seed was £24 13s. 4d. per ton for 1935-36, and £34 16s. 3d. for 1936-37.

Barley.—This Board commenced in 1930 when large stocks were held by growers. The Board deals with brewers for malting barley and has itself produced malt by contract with the brewers. Recently a Co-operative Association controlled by the Board has undertaken this processing. The Board's office is in Toowoomba and it employs a selling agent. Queensland does not produce the whole of its requirements of barley.

For 1934-35 the Board paid the growers £17,304 for 113,904 bushels. Receipts for 1935-36 were 58,602 bushels and £13,839 was available for distribution less £5,582 for expenses.

Arrowroot.—This was the first Board established under the 1922 Act. The flour from the bulbs has a limited market chiefly in other States and there have been increasing sales outside the pool to clear stocks at lower than pool prices, which have fallen from £32 2s. 6d. per ton in 1932 to £22 16s. 8d. in 1936. Between 6,000 and 7,000 tons of bulbs are milled under the Board's control, producing about 10 per cent. of their weight in flour.

Broom Millet.—This Board dates from 1926. Owing to a fall in prices Queensland production has declined and does not produce all local requirements. Selling agents receive 5 per cent. on sales and the Board a further 5 per cent. for its expenses. In 1935-36, 66 tons were sold for £3,263.

8. FRUIT.

Control over fruit-marketing was a by-product of the great expansion of fruit production immediately after the war and the slump in prices which followed. In 1923 "*The Fruit Marketing Organisation Act*" established the Committee of Direction of Fruit Marketing, after conferences of growers sponsored by the Council of Agriculture. The "C.O.D." is the executive body of a large elective organisation, and is based on Sectional Group Committees, of which there are five, for Bananas, Pine-apples, Citrus Fruits, Deciduous Fruits, and Other Fruits, including Tomatoes. The C.O.D. has wide powers and their use varies greatly according to the circumstances of the particular product. The functions proposed to be undertaken with respect to any particular fruit are notified and objection may be raised as with Commodity Boards.

The C.O.D. engages in many co-operative activities incidental to its organisation, including assistance to scientific research and improvement of fruit products, standardisation, advertising, packing and storage, banana ripening, the sale of requisites to growers and of case fruit to western consumers. It makes levies for special purposes and controls "revolving funds" which represent working capital and some reserves. The Pine-apple section receives upwards of £10,000 a year from the sugar industry through the Commonwealth Authority to assist exports. (See Sugar.)

Market Control.—The C.O.D. does not as a rule control the whole of the supplies of any fruit. Its effective action is to relieve the fresh fruit market by diverting any excess to factory processing or to other markets, or to purchase excess supplies on a market. Sometimes a minimum price is enforced, and where appropriate there is a prohibition of the sale of low grade supplies when high grades are below a certain fixed price. Representatives attend each important market and have access to the books of commission agents.

The same principles are extended to the processed fruits and the canned product by arrangements made with the private factories. Season's crops are estimated and rationed to markets both as fresh fruit and as canned.

Pineapple Canning.—During 1937 a movement was initiated to secure for the pineapple growers an interest in the canning of their product. An agreement was made with the Victoria Cross Manufacturing Co. Pty. Ltd. for the purchase of the pineapple canning section of its business for the sum of £65,000. A new operating company, the Queensland Canneries Pty. Ltd., is to be formed, the C.O.D. and the Victoria Cross Co. each to supply one-half of the initial capital of £80,000, and to receive one-half of the net profits. The C.O.D.'s share of the capital is to be provided from a levy of 10s. per ton on pineapples supplied to factories through the C.O.D.

Export.—The supplies of canned pineapples over the quotas allowed the Australian markets are exported to Great Britain and Canada under tariff protection. Apples exported overseas by growers through the C.O.D. are subsidised by a bonus of 1s. per case derived from levies. In 1936-37, 25,941 cases were exported overseas, but only 1,107 were eligible for bonus.

Transport.—The bulk transport of fruit in train loads to Sydney and Melbourne is an important function of the C.O.D. The organisation is able to get special rates and the difference between these rates and normal rates is in part retained by the C.O.D., and provides the chief contribution to its net revenue. In 1936-37 the C.O.D. despatched 997,951 packages to New South Wales and Victoria, chiefly by special trains.

The following information is supplied and includes C.O.D. estimates of quantities not controlled by that organisation.

SALES OF BANANAS AND PINEAPPLES 1936-37, IN CASES OF 1½ BUSHELS EACH OR EQUIVALENT.

Particulars.	Bananas.	Pineapples.
<i>Interstate—</i>		
C.O.D., Melbourne	121,511	95,446
C.O.D., Sydney	55,585	132,900
C.O.D., All Places	184,550	235,919
Other Sales (Estimated)	18,000	..
Total Interstate	202,550	235,919
To Factories (Direct) .. .. .	..	489,601
Queensland Markets (Estimated)	263,824	158,646
Total	466,374	884,166

Pineapples despatched to factories totalled 13,423 tons including 1,183 tons *ex* markets, and of other fruits 1,758 tons, including 354 tons of apples and plums, 409 tons of citrus fruits, 477 tons of papaws, 164 tons of figs and strawberries, 70 tons of passion fruit, and 259 tons of tomatoes.

9. OTHER MARKETING CONTROL.

Plywood and Veneer.—In 1934 a significant extension of tariff protected commodity control took effect in the establishment under the same general legislation as for farm commodities of the Plywood and Veneer Board. It has a large membership and includes a representative of the Forestry Department, which itself markets plywood logs from Crown lands, now the chief source of supplies (See Chapter 6). The object of the Board is to standardise prices and qualities of pine plywood. It also promotes research and technical improvements.

The Board is, in effect, a compulsory combination of manufacturers, who rely on the supply of logs controlled by the Forestry Department. In 1936-37 the output of pine plywood was disposed of as follows;—in Queensland 7,093,307 square feet; to interstate markets, 39,374,304 square feet; to Great Britain 144,057 square feet; total 46,611,668 square feet.

Northern Plywood and Veneer.—A similar but smaller Board, established in 1935, operates in conjunction with the Brisbane Board for the area North of Rockhampton.

Coal.—The principles of control were extended to the coal-mining industry in 1933 by special legislation ("The Coal Production Regulation Acts"). A Central Coal Board regulates the production and sale of coal

from Southern Queensland mines, and there are four district boards with sub-districts to carry out the detailed regulation. The Board includes a representative of employees and the Commissioner of Prices is Chairman. Quotas are determined for each mine, and prices for the districts.

Transport costs from New South Wales determine the limits of prices. The Board is empowered to levy 3d. per ton on production to subsidise exports but has not done so.

Administrative expenses of the Boards in 1936-37 amounted to £4,871. There were no Boards operating north of Maryborough.

10. RELATED ACTIVITIES.

State activities incidentally related to marketing include those conducted by the Meat Industry Board and the Fish Board, and certain regulating control of Auctioneers and Commission Agents, and of other private concerns.

Price Fixing.—The Commissioner of Prices, acting under "*The Profiteering Prevention Act of 1920*," regulates the retail prices of staple foodstuffs not under the control of Commodity Boards and of other commodities at his discretion. Thus the price of wheat is fixed by the Wheat Board as described herein, but the prices of flour and of bread are fixed by the Commissioner after investigation and from time to time.

The Fish Board.—This Board controls assets taken over from the former State Enterprise in Brisbane, and conducts the fish market and activities incidental to cold storage. It operates under a special Act.

The Meat Industry Board.—This Board co-operates with the Australian Meat Board constituted in 1936 under Federal legislation to promote and regulate exports to the British market in collaboration with an Empire Meat Council. The Queensland Board was constituted in 1931 and comprises an expert as Chairman and one representative each for producers and consumers appointed directly by the Government. The Board is primarily concerned with the Brisbane Abattoir and controls the whole of the domestic meat supply of the city area. All sales and slaughterings are conducted on its premises. The Board provides facilities for the trade including canning for beef, and purchases by-products, from which it produces a great variety of commodities.

The Board co-operates with Commonwealth and State agencies for scientific research, and has taken a leading part in the development of the technique required for the export of chilled beef. About 20 per cent. of Australian exports in 1937 were made from the Brisbane Abattoirs. These Australian exports have increased as follows: 1934, 2,750 tons; 1935, 11,600 tons; 1936, 14,800 tons, and 1937 approximately 20,750 tons.

The Board's revenues are derived from fees for services, and sales of products. At 30th June, 1937, the capital value of its works was £707,861, and its excess of assets over liabilities was given as £368,915, including £84,230 reserves for depreciation. The following particulars include average values for Australian chilled and frozen beef reported by the Board. They are the averages of weekly quotations in sterling at Smithfield, London.

Stock numbers and exports are influenced by variations in the seasons.

BRISBANE ABATTOIR OPERATIONS AND EXPORT BEEF PRICES.

Particulars.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.
Cattle Treated—	1,000.	1,000.	1,000.	1,000.	1,000.
For Domestic markets ..	65½	72	76	81	83
For Interstate markets ..	1½	20	5	4	2
For Oversea markets ..	43	49	72	75	72
Total ..	110	141	152	160	157
Other Animals Treated a—					
For Domestic markets ..	625	527	479	427	449
For Oversea markets ..	195	172	332	250	314
Total ..	820	699	811	677	763
	£	£	£	£	£
Surplus Revenue ..	25,461	23,842	49,887	27,756	45,021
Applied for scientific research	3,559	388	6,204	5,799	5,447
London Values of Australian Beef—	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Chilled hinds, per lb.	..	..	..	4.27	4.76
Frozen hinds, per lb.	3.43	3.23	3.44	3.88	4.02

a Including calves which increased from 58,734 in 1932-33 to 187,217 in 1936-37. Pigs increased from 48,766 to 95,724. Sheep provide the largest numbers.

* * * * *

Note on Wool.—Because of the importance of the commodity it is appropriate to mention the voluntary organisation that controls the marketing of wool. During the war the whole of the Australian production was purchased at a standard price of 15½d. per lb. by the British Government, and in 1921 there remained a very large accumulation to be disposed of. The British Australian Wool Realization Association was formed and sold this surplus without disturbing the sale of current clips. The organisation was disbanded when its work was complete.

At its inception the Association took over 1,836,242 bales of Australian wool, then valued at £28 m. The cost plus charges had been £46½ m. but depreciation was allowed. Eventually some £37 m. were distributed. Other wool including New Zealand and British Government stocks increased the total to be sold to 2,611,277 bales. With these huge stocks in view and the slump of trade in 1921 prices fell below 12d., but the new organisation gave assurance to the market, the general slump passed, and wool prices doubled in two years. By 1924 the whole had been sold as consumers' stocks were replenished. Substitutes were not yet serious competitors.

There is now an Australian Wool Growers' Council, representing organisations in each State, which co-operates with the National Council of Wool Selling Brokers in controlling the offerings of wool in the selling centres, the times of such sales, and other important conditions. In 1936 the Commonwealth Government established an Australian Wool Board, the objects of which are to improve the production and increase the consumption of wool. The Board's revenue of £72,805 in 1936-37 was obtained from a levy of 6d. per bale on all wool produced. The Board has co-operated with South Africa and New Zealand in an Empire Wool Publicity Conference to arrange publicity, research, and uniform legislation; and it has financed the establishment of a National Research Station near Cunnamulla.

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 (livestock and produce) in the Brisbane markets are available, and, for recent years, 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 216 of this Chapter, the New South Wales Government Statistician's wholesale price index for Sydney 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 livestock 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.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.
<i>Cattle—</i>	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Bullocks	6 15 6	7 14 0	7 16 8	8 17 3
Cows	4 4 4	4 7 7	4 8 4	4 15 5
Steers	4 19 0	5 16 3	5 16 7	6 8 5
Heifers	3 7 5	4 3 1	3 19 4	4 13 6
Vealers and Yearlings ..	n	1 13 6	2 2 11	1 15 1
Calves	n	0 9 6	0 10 5	0 12 3
<i>Sheep—</i>				
Wethers (Merino) ..	n	n	0 17 8	1 0 2
Wethers (Crossbred) ..	n	n	0 18 6	1 2 10
Wethers (all kinds) ..	0 15 4	0 16 0	0 17 8	1 0 1
Ewes (Merino) ..	n	n	0 13 8	0 17 0
Ewes (Crossbred) ..	n	n	0 16 1	0 18 4
Ewes (all kinds) ..	0 13 2	0 12 0	0 13 9	0 17 0
Hoggets	n	0 12 11	0 14 6	1 1 8
Lambs	0 14 9	0 15 9	0 17 8	1 0 2
Rams	0 11 11	0 10 4	0 14 5	1 1 2
<i>Pigs—</i>				
Backfatters	n	n	2 15 3	2 16 11
Baconers	n	n	2 12 3	2 19 4
Porkers	n	n	1 12 10	1 18 9
Stores	n	n	0 14 2	0 17 6
Slips and Suckers ..	n	n	0 7 3	0 8 1
Pigs (all kinds) ..	1 11 9	1 13 7	1 12, 10	2 1 4

n Not available.

The table on the next page shows average wholesale prices for market produce prevailing in the metropolitan markets during each of the last five years.

AVERAGE WHOLESALE PRICES—BRISBANE MARKETS.

Commodity.	Unit.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.
<i>Agricultural Produce</i>						
Barley—		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Malting ..	bush.	3 8	3 5	3 11	4 4	5 4
Other ..	bush.	3 5	2 8	3 5	4 1	5 5
Beans—Green ..	28 lb.	5 8	5 4	5 6	7 6	5 6
Cabbages ..	doz.	4 7	3 8	3 11	5 3	3 6
Cauliflowers ..	doz.	6 10	6 9	6 1	6 8	6 2
Chaff—						
Lucerne ..	cwt.	4 11	4 3	5 9	7 7	7 8
Oaten ..	cwt.	5 7	5 9	5 5	6 1	7 1
Mixed ..	cwt.	4 8	4 3	5 1	6 0	6 9
Hay—Lucerne ..	cwt.	3 10	2 11	4 8	6 4	6 6
Maize ..	bush.	3 8	2 8	3 9	4 7	5 7
Onions ..	cwt.	4 2	6 5	10 0	12 8	10 10
Peas—Green ..	28 lb.	6 6	5 10	6 3	7 4	6 2
Potatoes—						
English ..	cwt.	6 3	8 4	9 3	10 9	7 6
Sweet ..	cwt.	2 10	3 1	4 4	5 3	6 3
Pumpkins ..	cwt.	3 3	3 9	4 10	4 10	5 5
Tomatoes ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ -bush.	4 1	4 5	4 6	4 3	3 8
<i>Fruit—</i>						
Apples ..	bush.	6 6	6 0	6 7	8 4	6 11
Bananas ..	doz.	0 3.75	0 3	0 3	0 4	0 4.75
Grapes ..	lb.	0 3.25	0 2.75	0 3.75	0 3.25	0 3.75
Lemons ..	bush.	9 11	7 1	10 7	10 8	11 11
Mandarins ..	bush.	8 7	6 2	8 11	7 10	9 0
Mangoes ..	bush.	5 10	6 4	7 9	7 2	5 5
Oranges ..	bush.	7 9	5 0	7 5	7 1	8 4
Papaws ..	bush.	2 11	3 5	3 4	5 0	5 6
Passion Fruit ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ -bush.	5 10	6 5	8 0	7 4	7 4
Peaches ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ -bush.	3 5	3 6	4 0	4 8	4 3
Pineapples ..	doz.	2 8	2 9	3 0	3 8	3 7
Strawberries ..	doz.	7 2	6 2	7 10	8 3	8 1
	boxes					
<i>Mill Produce—</i>						
Bran ..	ton	113 9	110 10	126 11	149 7	159 0
Flour <i>a</i> ..	ton	185 5	177 11	196 1	237 11	273 2
Pollard ..	ton	117 1	121 3	128 7	152 6	164 10
<i>Dairy Produce—</i>						
Bacon ..	lb.	0 8.5	0 8.5	0 8.25	0 8.25	0 10.75
Butter ..	lb.	1 2	1 3	1 3	1 3	1 4
Cheese ..	lb.	0 9.75	0 9.5	0 10.25	0 10	0 10.25
Ducks—Live ..	pair	4 9	4 11	4 5	5 1	5 10
Eggs ..	doz.	1 0	1 0	0 11.5	1 2	1 5
Fowls—Live ..	pair	4 10	5 0	4 9	4 9	5 4
Geese—Live ..	pair	7 1	7 2	6 5	5 10	5 10
Ham ..	lb.	1 1	1 2	1 3	1 3	1 5
Honey ..	lb.	0 3.25	0 3.75	0 3.25	0 3.25	0 3.25
Milk <i>b</i> ..	gal.	0 11	0 11	0 11.5	1 1	1 1
Pork ..	lb.	0 5.25	0 6.25	0 6	0 6	0 8.25
Turkeys—						
Cocks — Live	pair	23 3	23 10	20 11	22 4	25 9
Hens—Live ..	pair	11 4	11 11	10 11	11 0	11 9

a Excludes Flour Sales Tax (levied from 4th December, 1933, to 31st May, 1934, and from 7th January, 1935, to 24th February, 1936).

b Prices charged to retail milk vendors.

Wholesale Price Indexes.—The Commonwealth Statistician publishes a wholesale price index for Melbourne, and the Government Statistician of New South Wales publishes an index for Sydney. The Sydney index is published in the next table, as it is probably more typical of Queensland conditions than the Melbourne index. It is compiled from the prices of 100 commodities, which include the majority of items of importance in the economic life of New South Wales. These are arranged in eight groups, and each commodity has been weighted according to the average annual consumption in New South Wales during the three years 1911-1913. Thus it is not necessarily typical of commodities of importance to post-war Queensland. However both the Commonwealth Statistician's Melbourne index and the New South Wales Statistician's index agree in showing that wholesale prices, compared with 1911, had risen about 66 per cent. in 1937 (Melbourne index 1,656; Sydney 1,677). Details for the Sydney index are as follow:—

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX NUMBERS, SYDNEY.

(Base for each series = 1,000 in 1911.)

Period.	Agricultural Produce.	Groceries.	Wool, Cotton, Leather, & Jute.	Metals and Coal.	Building Materials.	Meat.	Dairy Produce.	Chemicals.	All Commodities. a.
<i>Year.</i>									
1901 ..	834	949	737	1,001	745	1,222	963	977	904
1906 ..	929	960	937	996	806	1,163	953	951	955
1911 ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1913 ..	1,069	1,033	1,043	1,039	1,107	1,379	1,093	1,003	1,092
1920 ..	2,430	1,914	3,079	2,602	2,415	3,113	2,236	2,301	2,503
1921 ..	1,750	1,941	1,471	2,511	2,259	1,921	2,020	1,863	1,956
1929 ..	1,707	1,661	1,656	2,164	1,953	2,391	1,842	1,457	1,863
1930 ..	1,428	1,664	1,384	2,046	1,941	2,230	1,571	1,472	1,705
1931 ..	1,061	1,758	1,326	2,038	1,959	1,538	1,386	1,633	1,551
1932 ..	1,137	1,752	1,235	2,034	1,943	1,371	1,295	1,636	1,525
1933 ..	1,122	1,659	1,339	1,995	1,854	1,518	1,172	1,585	1,507
1934 ..	1,144	1,678	1,393	1,933	1,712	1,599	1,245	1,458	1,504
1935 ..	1,279	1,677	1,328	1,920	1,663	1,609	1,292	1,374	1,527
1936 ..	1,299	1,670	1,470	1,901	1,707	1,679	1,316	1,346	1,562
1937 ..	1,487	1,671	1,623	1,985	1,902	1,754	1,404	1,358	1,677
<i>Mths, 1937</i>									
January ..	1,499	1,671	1,655	1,909	1,812	1,725	1,322	1,341	1,652
February ..	1,435	1,671	1,618	1,938	1,824	1,603	1,404	1,341	1,634
March ..	1,422	1,671	1,677	1,986	1,844	1,614	1,439	1,341	1,653
April ..	1,487	1,667	1,724	2,009	1,842	1,545	1,416	1,341	1,668
May ..	1,500	1,667	1,731	2,001	1,924	1,471	1,400	1,341	1,671
June ..	1,530	1,668	1,677	1,988	1,920	1,616	1,402	1,350	1,682
July ..	1,545	1,671	1,665	1,988	1,920	1,684	1,447	1,354	1,695
August ..	1,588	1,673	1,675	2,006	1,933	1,835	1,397	1,378	1,720
September ..	1,473	1,673	1,591	2,015	1,932	2,092	1,383	1,378	1,709
October ..	1,510	1,673	1,536	2,005	1,956	2,040	1,400	1,378	1,707
November ..	1,420	1,675	1,464	1,988	1,957	1,958	1,408	1,378	1,667
December ..	1,433	1,675	1,465	1,982	1,939	1,869	1,428	1,378	1,663

a Weighted average.

2. RETAIL PRICES.

Retail price index numbers have assumed particular importance in Australia since they have been adopted by the Arbitration and Industrial Courts as indexes of the "cost of living," and used to vary wages rates. The Commonwealth Statistician's index numbers, which are those given in the following pages were originally planned as measures of variations in the retail price level, and are, of course, subject to the various limitations well known to students of index number construction.

Technically, these index numbers are "ratios of weighted aggregates," that is, they measure the variation in the cost of a parcel of goods—the "regimen"—from one time to another. The index is simply the proportion which the cost of the regimen, at some particular time, bears to the cost of the same regimen in the base period. 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 comprise standard items of food, groceries and house rents which together cover about 60 per cent. of ordinary household expenditure. 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. There must be at least enough items to avoid any undue influence from the price of a particular item. Once that condition is achieved the addition of this or that item of other expenditure becomes a matter of minor practical importance. The regimen at present in use is described briefly below.

In 1920 the Commonwealth Basic Wage Commission reported on the standard of living which was desirable for basic wage-earners, and listed items of expenditure for a specified family. Following upon that report the Commonwealth Statistician compiled an index number covering approximately the same items. Since May, 1933, the Commonwealth Court has used the new index (known as the "all items" index), and this has stimulated a statistical examination of the whole position and some important revisions of procedure.

In 1936, the Commonwealth Statistician, in consultation with the State Statisticians, overhauled the regimen and reviewed the methods of calculation. The influence of these revisions upon current index numbers has been small, but the changes made enable the figures to be issued and used with complete confidence. The complete regimen now comprises 164 standardised items (apart from housing). In the course of revision some former articles were omitted either because of unnecessary duplication, or because they could not be defined with sufficient precision, or because their use is not general.

The collections are made by qualified "field officers," who inspect the articles to be priced in the shops themselves. Grades of articles have been definitely specified, and, where necessary, samples are used to check the goods in reporting stores. For practical purposes the prices used are for the same articles throughout Australia, and from period to period. The same principles are applied in the collection of data for house rents. The procedure of collection is now exhaustive in its thoroughness.

The Present Regimen.—The complete regimen at present comprises 41 items of food and groceries, rents of houses, 81 items of clothing, 28 items of household drapery and utensils, and a number of miscellaneous items.

The commodities in the food and groceries regimen can be seen from the list in the table on pages 219 and 220. They are combined in proportions estimated to represent their relative consumption in Australia.

For housing, rents are collected for houses of from three to eight rooms and over, but for the main indexes only those for houses of four and five rooms are used. 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.

The clothing regimen is divided into five parts, which represent the requirements of a man, a woman, a boy of ten and a-half years, a girl of seven years, and a boy of three and a-half 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 more than one variety of the commodity mentioned are included.

Man.—Suit, trousers, overcoat, hat, shirts, collar, singlets, under-pants, socks, braces, handkerchief, pyjamas, pullover, shoes and working boots.

Woman.—Costume, skirt, hats, frocks, brassiere, undervests, bloomers, slip, stockings, gloves, nightdress, pyjamas, dressing gown, apron, cardigan, shoes.

Three Children.—The items follow lines similar to those for the man and the woman.

For the remaining items the regimens are:—

Household Drapery.—Blankets, quilt, sheets, pillow slip, towels, table cloth.

Household Utensils.—Twenty-one items, made up of crockery, cutlery, electric lamp and iron, and various items of kitchen-ware.

Fuel and Light.—Prices of firewood, gas and electric light and power are used in proportions approximating to their household consumption.

Other.—This last section comprises fares, union and lodge dues, medicine, newspapers, school requisites and allowances for recreation and smoking on arbitrary bases. These items merely follow the 1920 Commission's comprehensive inclusion of "all items," and are statistically the least useful, but their assessed fluctuations have a small stabilising effect on the whole index.

The various groups are combined in the total index number in the proportions in which they are required by an "average Australian household." To determine this average household the results of the 1933 census have been 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 age groups—men over seventeen years, women over seventeen years, children ten to sixteen years, children five to nine years, and children under five years. In combining house rents, four and five-roomed houses are taken in the proportions which these types bear to one another in Australia as a whole. Wooden and brick houses, however, are combined in each town by a different set of weights which accords with the actual type of building used in the town. As brick and stone houses are very few in Queensland, the whole housing weight in Queensland towns is given to wooden houses.

Food Prices.—The following table shows the average retail price in seven Queensland towns during the year ended 31st December, 1937, of each of the food and grocery items included in the retail price index regimen.

RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD AND GROCERIES—AVERAGE DURING 1937.

Article.	Unit.	Brisbane.	Bundaberg.	Charters Towers.	Rockhampton.	Toowoomba.	Townsville.	Warwick.
		d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
<i>Groceries—</i>								
Bread	2 lb.	5-53	5-73	5-81	5-79	5-81	5-71	5-67
Flour	2 lb.	4-14	4-78	4-66	5-00	4-84	5-20	4-91
Flour (Self-raising) ..	2 lb.	8-31	8-99	9-83	9-49	8-55	9-70	8-71
Tea	1 lb.	26-81	26-39	31-20	27-74	27-00	29-00	27-00
Sugar	1 lb.	3-98	4-00	4-50	4-21	4-29	4-50	4-27
Rice	1 lb.	3-01	3-27	3-90	3-50	3-21	3-50	3-47
Sago	1 lb.	3-02	3-36	3-89	3-39	3-21	3-50	3-40
Jam (Plum)	1½ lb.	7-93	8-45	9-41	8-45	8-24	8-24	8-31
Golden Syrup	2 lb.	6-74	7-18	8-80	7-99	7-29	7-90	7-39
Oats (Flaked)	1 lb.	3-23	3-53	4-10	3-54	3-31	3-16	3-30

RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD AND GROCERIES—1937 (*continued*).

Article.	Unit.	Brisbane.	Bundaberg.	Charters Towers.	Rockhampton.	Toowoomba.	Townsville.	Warwick.
<i>Groceries—continued.</i>		<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Raisins (Seeded) ..	1 lb.	10-17	10-17	10-38	10-84	10-43	10-60	10-43
Currants ..	1 lb.	9-13	9-00	9-75	9-46	8-81	8-93	8-53
Apricots (Dried) ..	1 lb.	15-25	15-26	14-98	15-29	15-06	15-11	14-64
Peaches (Canned) ..	30 oz. tin	10-38	11-59	12-97	11-10	10-99	10-57	11-47
Pears (Canned) ..	30 oz. tin	10-34	11-28	13-02	11-54	11-41	11-33	11-79
Salmon (in Tins) ..	1 lb.	12-57	13-46	14-17	12-50	15-03	12-00	13-00
Potatoes ..	7 lb.	8-37	9-25	13-40	10-82	7-91	10-32	8-48
Onions (Brown) ..	1 lb.	1-94	2-09	2-83	2-32	2-09	2-63	2-22
Soap ..	1 lb.	6-37	6-42	7-19	6-90	6-70	6-80	6-63
Kerosene ..	1 quart	4-50	6-20	7-28	6-09	4-86	5-70	5-90
<i>Dairy Produce—</i>								
Butter (Factory) ..	1 lb.	17-55	17-43	21-14	17-61	17-47	18-95	17-75
Cheese (Mild) ..	1 lb.	12-28	12-50	14-53	13-52	11-92	12-70	12-40
Eggs (New Laid) ..	1 doz.	19-97	17-48	22-13	19-25	18-17	23-78	16-47
Bacon (Rashers) ..	1 lb.	14-04	13-95	15-40	14-60	13-87	14-05	13-34
Milk (Condensed) ..	1 tin	8-64	9-09	9-18	9-16	8-74	8-88	8-73
Milk (Fresh) ..	1 quart	6-13	6-51	6-00	6-00	5-90	7-90	5-22
<i>Meat—</i>								
<i>Beef—</i>								
Sirloin ..	1 lb.	8-31	8-03	7-00	7-17	6-20	8-22	7-45
Rib ..	1 lb.	6-01	5-83	5-00	6-17	4-71	5-13	4-98
Steak (Rump) ..	1 lb.	11-11	9-65	10-00	9-63	7-95	10-27	8-40
Steak (Chuck) ..	1 lb.	5-56	5-48	4-82	4-46	4-10	5-10	3-22
Sausages ..	1 lb.	5-88	6-10	6-00	6-16	5-51	6-00	4-80
<i>Beef (Corned)—</i>								
Silverside ..	1 lb.	7-36	7-20	6-30	7-17	5-96	7-01	6-28
Brisket ..	1 lb.	5-35	6-17	5-25	5-75	5-26	5-63	5-00
<i>Mutton—</i>								
Leg ..	1 lb.	7-87	9-78	7-00	8-87	6-84	9-92	7-47
Shoulder ..	1 lb.	5-52	7-40	5-00	6-00	4-38	6-03	5-00
Loin ..	1 lb.	7-75	9-78	7-20	8-87	6-77	8-00	7-40
Chops (Loin) ..	1 lb.	8-01	9-78	8-00	8-88	6-74	8-00	7-80
Chops (Leg) ..	1 lb.	8-13	9-78	8-00	8-88	6-96	9-35	7-80
<i>Pork—</i>								
Leg ..	1 lb.	10-03	10-87	10-00	10-82	9-13	11-88	8-27
Loin ..	1 lb.	10-10	10-87	10-00	10-70	8-74	9-98	8-27
Chops ..	1 lb.	10-24	10-87	10-00	11-24	9-10	9-98	8-20

The food and groceries index numbers for each Queensland town are given in the following table for as many years past as they are available.

RETAIL PRICE INDEX NUMBERS—FOOD AND GROCERIES ONLY.
(Weighted Average six Capital Cities, 1923-27 = 1,000).

Period.	Brisbane.	Bundaberg.	Charters Towers.	Rockhampton.	Toowoomba.	Townsville.	Warwick.	Queensland ^a	Australia. ^b
<i>Year.</i>									
1901 ..	540	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	544
1907 ..	530	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	533
1911 ..	569	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	559
1912 ..	616	<i>n</i>	723	639	615	<i>n</i>	640	628	631
1913 ..	583	<i>n</i>	678	597	584	<i>n</i>	600	593	612
1914 ..	603	<i>n</i>	708	641	609	<i>n</i>	609	616	640
1915 ..	768	<i>n</i>	865	799	786	<i>n</i>	767	781	792
1916 ..	798	<i>n</i>	895	856	801	<i>n</i>	796	812	836
1917 ..	786	<i>n</i>	880	798	778	<i>n</i>	790	794	823
1918 ..	836	<i>n</i>	951	852	837	<i>n</i>	874	848	847
1919 ..	985	<i>n</i>	1,107	1,022	1,006	1,095	1,010	1,002	960
1920 ..	1,148	<i>n</i>	1,193	1,156	1,118	1,253	1,144	1,149	1,175
1921 ..	1,014	<i>n</i>	1,063	1,026	959	1,152	1,016	1,014	1,064
1922 ..	899	<i>n</i>	950	904	861	1,030	883	900	942
1923 ..	947	<i>n</i>	1,020	972	939	1,059	938	951	1,009
1924 ..	945	<i>n</i>	1,030	939	895	1,041	909	943	969
1925 ..	970	<i>n</i>	1,049	978	936	1,077	933	970	998
1926 ..	1,000	<i>n</i>	1,135	1,048	990	1,146	1,004	1,008	1,023
1927 ..	940	<i>n</i>	1,139	1,005	912	1,134	969	951	1,000
1928 ..	935	<i>n</i>	1,087	970	891	1,106	930	940	985
1929 ..	951	<i>n</i>	1,102	1,011	929	1,111	971	961	1,044
1930 ..	844	<i>n</i>	966	912	846	976	877	855	941
1931 ..	778	<i>n</i>	902	843	764	919	798	788	826
1932 ..	738	<i>n</i>	876	808	729	860	770	749	796
1933 ..	699	<i>n</i>	802	749	678	804	727	706	751
1934 ..	727	<i>n</i>	807	766	694	823	732	730	783
1935 ..	763	<i>n</i>	849	803	732	867	754	765	806
1936 ..	791	<i>n</i>	880	846	761	887	781	795	825
1937 ..	828	869	888	863	794	901	797	834	851
<i>Mths. 1937</i>									
January ..	859	883	911	884	837	903	821	863	853
February ..	838	863	898	858	815	896	803	842	844
March ..	822	861	882	857	804	896	794	830	837
April ..	823	862	889	862	804	893	800	830	844
May ..	821	865	894	862	793	899	804	828	842
June ..	816	873	892	861	784	899	800	824	843
July ..	818	869	890	858	780	896	797	825	849
August ..	820	871	878	854	779	893	785	826	848
September ..	820	864	868	851	777	897	785	826	863
October ..	831	864	879	854	786	900	786	835	866
November ..	835	873	887	877	789	921	795	842	859
December ..	833	874	883	880	785	919	793	840	859

^a Weighted average of Brisbane, Charters Towers, Rockhampton, Toowoomba, and Warwick until 1936. From 1937 Townsville has replaced Charters Towers, and Bundaberg has replaced Warwick.

^b Weighted average of six State Capital Cities.

n Not Available.

Rent.—In order that the rental data included in the index numbers shall be as accurate as possible, and comparable from town to town throughout Australia, the Commonwealth Statistician has used the 1933 census results as a basis. An exhaustive analysis of the records enabled him to compute the average rental charged for all the rented houses occupied by employed salary or wage-earners, grouped according to size and material of construction, for each city. This has given the most accurate information which can be obtained for making a direct comparison of house rents in different towns and different States throughout Australia. With this 1933 comparison as a starting point, and returns from house agents to measure rent fluctuations since 1933, rent index numbers since 1933 have been computed (see next page for details). The Census investigation was, of course, complete, but the index numbers of fluctuations since 1933, like most index numbers, are made from statistical "samples."

The information in the next two tables, showing rents being paid for rented houses in Queensland, came from the 1933 Census records.

**AVERAGE WEEKLY RENTALS OF DWELLINGS OCCUPIED BY TENANTS,
QUEENSLAND, CENSUS, 1933.**

Description of Dwellings.	Urban.		Rural.	All Queensland.
	Metropolitan.	Provincial.		
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
3 roomed houses	10 7	11 5	9 6	10 3
4 roomed houses	13 5	14 2	11 1	12 8
5 roomed houses	16 11	16 2	12 8	15 7
6 roomed houses	19 9	18 2	13 9	18 3
3, 4, 5 and 6 roomed houses	17 0	16 1	12 0	15 4
All houses	18 0	16 5	11 9	15 7
Tenements and flats.. ..	18 6	15 0	12 0	16 8
All private dwellings ..	18 1	16 3	11 9	15 8

PRIVATE DWELLINGS OCCUPIED BY TENANTS, QUEENSLAND, CENSUS, 1933.

Rent per Week (Unfurnished).	Urban.		Rural.	All Queensland.
	Metropolitan.	Provincial.		
	No.	No.	No.	No.
Under 5s.	177	261	1,539	1,977
5s. and under 10s.	1,664	1,552	4,729	7,945
10s. and under 15s.	5,856	4,226	5,325	15,407
15s. and under 20s.	6,769	3,847	2,675	13,291
20s. and under 25s.	5,201	2,745	1,560	9,506
25s. and under 30s.	2,130	985	421	3,536
30s. and under 35s.	958	391	164	1,513
35s. and under 40s.	300	93	22	415
40s. and over..	483	112	32	627
Not stated	2,418	1,544	7,011	10,973
Total	25,956	15,756	23,478	65,190

For calculating index numbers showing the fluctuations of rents, information is received from as many house agents as possible in each town, showing the variations in the rents of all the appropriate houses which are on their books. Every effort is made to keep the houses included in the lists as representative as possible of fair average quality accommodation. Poor or dilapidated houses are excluded. The following table shows the variations in the average rents of four and five-roomed houses. These are the typical houses occupied by most wage-earners and middle class salary earners.

RETAIL PRICE INDEX NUMBERS.—RENT (FOUR AND FIVE ROOMED HOUSES).
(Weighted Average Six Capital Cities, 1923-1927 = 1,000).

Period.	Brisbane.	Bundaberg.	Charters Towers.	Rockhampton.	Toowoomba.	Townsville.	Warwick.	Queensland. ^a	Australia. ^b
<i>Year—</i>									
1907 ..	283	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	497
1911 ..	373	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	612
1914 ..	466	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	662
1921 ..	630	<i>n</i>	505	471	546	835	551	593	862
1922 ..	690	<i>n</i>	522	482	532	880	528	634	909
1923 ..	704	<i>n</i>	546	473	601	926	600	668	950
1924 ..	708	<i>n</i>	557	489	632	1007	671	677	987
1925 ..	713	<i>n</i>	563	628	697	997	665	698	1,008
1926 ..	815	<i>n</i>	568	663	739	1062	714	785	1,026
1927 ..	832	<i>n</i>	564	698	743	981	745	802	1,030
1928 ..	839	<i>n</i>	677	653	727	939	679	805	1,066
1929 ..	841	<i>n</i>	745	633	719	933	678	806	1,073
1930 ..	775	<i>n</i>	720	685	727	937	668	759	1,047
1931 ..	680	<i>n</i>	628	624	628	837	648	668	901
1932 ..	641	<i>n</i>	542	582	649	810	617	633	817
1933 ..	681	<i>n</i>	517	567	708	801	610	666	804
1934 ..	691	<i>n</i>	515	595	732	806	625	681	810
1935 ..	720	<i>n</i>	530	596	746	786	645	707	839
1936 ..	766	<i>n</i>	510	608	798	813	622	748	879
1937 ..	822	575	481	728	840	844	571	810	912
<i>Quarter—</i>									
1st, 1937..	817	576	480	726	834	848	564	806	899
2nd, 1937	821	578	480	726	850	848	564	810	907
3rd, 1937	823	573	480	729	844	842	575	811	917
4th, 1937	827	574	484	732	830	838	582	814	923
1st, 1938..	834	597	492	734	834	851	567	821	930

^a Weighted average of Brisbane, Charters Towers, Rockhampton, Toowoomba, and Warwick until 1936. From 1937, Townsville has replaced Charters Towers and Bundaberg has replaced Warwick.

^b Weighted average of six State Capital Cities.

n Not available.

Food and Rent Combined.—In the following table, the food and groceries indexes (shown in the table on page 221) have been combined with the indexes of rent of four and five-roomed houses (page 223) to produce a combined index of food, groceries, and housing. This series is called by the Commonwealth Statistician the "B" Series, and must not be confused with the "A" Series for food, groceries and *all* housing, which was used by the Commonwealth Arbitration Court to vary wages prior to its adopting the "All Items" Index (see page 240) in 1933.

RETAIL PRICE INDEX NUMBERS.—FOOD, GROCERIES, AND RENT (FOUR AND FIVE ROOMED HOUSES). THE "B" INDEX.

(Weighted Average Six Capital Cities, 1923-1927 = 1,000).

Period.	Brisbane.	Bundaberg.	Charters Towers.	Rockhampton.	Toowoomba.	Townsville.	Warwick.	Queensland. ^a	Australia. ^b
<i>Year—</i>									
1907 ..	442	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	520
1911 ..	500	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	578
1914 ..	554	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	648
1921 ..	877	<i>n</i>	865	829	812	1,039	851	864	992
1922 ..	825	<i>n</i>	798	754	744	977	757	805	930
1923 ..	861	<i>n</i>	852	795	819	1,012	818	850	988
1924 ..	861	<i>n</i>	862	779	802	1,029	824	848	975
1925 ..	879	<i>n</i>	876	854	851	1,048	838	873	1,002
1926 ..	934	<i>n</i>	934	911	901	1,116	901	929	1,024
1927 ..	902	<i>n</i>	935	896	852	1,080	890	898	1,011
1928 ..	901	<i>n</i>	942	858	833	1,048	841	892	1,014
1929 ..	912	<i>n</i>	975	877	855	1,048	867	906	1,054
1930 ..	819	<i>n</i>	879	832	804	962	803	821	978
1931 ..	743	<i>n</i>	805	765	716	890	745	745	852
1932 ..	704	<i>n</i>	758	728	699	842	716	708	803
1933 ..	690	<i>n</i>	700	684	684	801	684	689	768
1934 ..	713	<i>n</i>	703	705	705	816	694	712	792
1935 ..	747	<i>n</i>	736	730	737	839	716	745	818
1936 ..	781	<i>n</i>	741	757	774	859	721	777	844
1937 ..	824	752	727	808	810	877	707	823	872
<i>Quarter—</i>									
1st, 1937..	829	753	732	809	823	876	710	828	864
2nd, 1937	818	752	729	806	814	876	707	819	866
3rd, 1937	819	751	721	804	802	872	703	818	876
4th, 1937	829	753	725	814	802	882	708	827	883
1st, 1938..	832	766	738	820	804	891	703	831	886

^a Weighted average of Brisbane, Charters Towers, Rockhampton, Toowoomba, and Warwick until 1936. From 1937, Townsville has replaced Charters Towers, and Bundaberg has replaced Warwick.

^b Weighted average of six State Capital Cities.

n Not available.

"All Items."—Combining the "B" Series 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 following "C" Series indexes are obtained. The "C" Series were the index numbers used by the Commonwealth Arbitration Court to vary the basic wage under most awards, prior to its adoption of its own "Court Series" in the 1937 Basic Wage Judgment. The "Court Series" is constructed by the Arbitration Court, using the "C" Series as a basis (see page 228).

RETAIL PRICE INDEX NUMBERS.—"ALL ITEMS."

THE "C" INDEX.

(Weighted Average Six Capital Cities, 1923-1927 = 1,000).

Period.	Brisbane.	Bundaberg.	Charters Towers.	Rockhampton.	Toowoomba.	Townsville.	Warwick.	Queensland. ^a	Australia. ^b
<i>Year—</i>									
1914 ^c ..	611	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	687
1921 ^c ..	923	<i>n</i>	1,025	972	949	<i>n</i>	994	941	1,013
1922 ^c ..	877	<i>n</i>	865	883	841	<i>n</i>	891	873	975
1923 ..	923	<i>n</i>	910	884	899	1,021	910	917	1,003
1924 ..	915	<i>n</i>	903	872	890	1,015	896	909	987
1925 ..	923	<i>n</i>	896	907	919	1,027	903	920	997
1926 ..	950	<i>n</i>	925	947	945	1,073	951	949	1,011
1927 ..	922	<i>n</i>	918	929	914	1,050	946	923	1,002
1928 ..	917	<i>n</i>	925	903	906	1,023	914	915	1,009
1929 ..	923	<i>n</i>	939	904	916	1,026	931	922	1,033
1930 ..	859	<i>n</i>	883	868	885	966	882	863	975
1931 ..	798	<i>n</i>	827	806	816	914	815	801	873
1932 ..	764	<i>n</i>	794	779	788	878	777	768	830
1933 ..	751	<i>n</i>	762	752	778	850	757	753	804
1934 ..	762	<i>n</i>	759	759	785	851	761	764	817
1935 ..	780	<i>n</i>	789	776	785	852	769	780	832
1936 ..	804	<i>n</i>	810	802	802	866	779	803	850
1937 ..	837	809	819	840	840	883	779	840	873
<i>Quarter—</i>									
1st, 1937..	836	806	818	838	842	881	781	839	864
2nd, 1937	833	808	820	839	842	882	776	836	868
3rd, 1937	835	809	816	838	837	880	774	838	876
4th, 1937	844	813	822	846	839	890	783	846	883
1st, 1938..	846	821	829	849	841	895	780	849	885

^a Weighted average of Brisbane, Charters Towers, Rockhampton, Toowoomba, and Warwick until 1936. From 1937, Townsville has replaced Charters Towers, and Bundaberg has replaced Warwick.

^b Weighted average of six State Capital Cities.

^c Month of November only. Not available for full years prior to 1923.

n Not available.

Comparison of Index Numbers.—It will be of interest to compare the behaviour over a number of years of the different series of price index numbers. This is done for Brisbane in the following table. The base for each series is the average of its own level in the six capital cities during the period 1923 to 1927. Thus the absolute levels of the various series are not directly comparable, but only their trends. Clothing and food and groceries have varied in much the same way since the high figures of the early Twenties, but rent and "miscellaneous" expenses have remained much more steady. The steadiness of the latter, however, is due largely to the presence of a large block of unchanged expenditure which the 1920 Basic Wage Commission considered should be included in the index.

RETAIL PRICE INDEX NUMBERS.—BRISBANE.

(Weighted Average Six Capital Cities, 1923-1927 = 1,000).

Period.	Food and Groceries only.	Rent (4 and 5 rooms) only.	Food, Groceries and Rent. "B" Index.	Clothing only.	Miscellaneous Household Expenditure	"All Items" Household Expenditure "C" Index.
<i>Year—</i>						
1907 ..	530	283	442	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
1911 ..	569	373	500	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
1914 ..	603	466	554	657 <i>a</i>	728 <i>a</i>	611 <i>a</i>
1921 ..	1,014	630	877	1,125 <i>a</i>	944 <i>a</i>	923 <i>a</i>
1922 ..	899	690	825	977 <i>a</i>	923 <i>a</i>	877 <i>a</i>
1923 ..	947	704	861	1,075	934	923
1924 ..	945	708	861	1,040	938	915
1925 ..	970	713	879	1,032	934	923
1926 ..	1,000	815	934	1,009	928	950
1927 ..	940	832	902	965	936	922
1928 ..	935	839	901	945	936	917
1929 ..	951	841	912	944	935	923
1930 ..	844	775	819	910	931	859
1931 ..	778	680	743	847	923	798
1932 ..	738	641	704	813	907	764
1933 ..	699	681	690	791	900	751
1934 ..	727	691	713	786	900	762
1935 ..	763	720	747	772	904	780
1936 ..	791	766	781	777	917	804
1937 ..	828	822	824	794	941	837
<i>Quarter—</i>						
1st, 1937 ..	840	817	829	780	937	836
2nd, 1937 ..	820	821	818	789	941	833
3rd, 1937 ..	819	823	819	797	942	835
4th, 1937 ..	833	827	829	811	943	844
1st, 1938 ..	833	834	832	813	943	846

a Month of November only. Prices for clothing and miscellaneous household expenditure not available for full years prior to 1923.

n Not available.

To provide some comparison of variations of prices in the different States, the "B" Series index in each of the State capitals since 1907 is shown hereunder. The "B" Series index is chosen as it is available for thirty years past, and is influenced only by standard items of food and housing which are easily measurable. Unlike the "A" Series it is not influenced by very small, or very large, houses, which are not typical dwellings for the average family.

The index numbers are all directly comparable both from time to time, and from city to city (except for the qualification that housing is not always exactly the same in nature owing to differences of climate, and local habits in the different capitals). According to this index, Brisbane usually has the lowest cost of living of any capital city.

RETAIL PRICE INDEX NUMBERS.—FOOD, GROCERIES, AND RENT (FOUR AND FIVE ROOMED HOUSES). (THE "B" INDEX).
(Weighted Average Six Capital Cities, 1923-1927 = 1,000).

Period.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.	Australia. ^a
<i>Year—</i>							
1907 ..	548	495	442	524	594	508	520
1911 ..	606	539	500	618	672	542	578
1914 ..	687	616	554	671	679	621	648
1921 ..	1,036	977	877	975	982	1,044	992
1922 ..	979	908	825	921	913	942	930
1923 ..	1,034	983	861	973	940	998	988
1924 ..	1,022	950	861	981	967	1,013	975
1925 ..	1,050	979	879	1,006	990	1,011	1,002
1926 ..	1,070	1,008	934	1,003	992	1,027	1,024
1927 ..	1,060	996	902	999	975	988	1,011
1928 ..	1,064	993	901	1,003	1,013	956	1,014
1929 ..	1,115	1,036	912	1,030	1,038	992	1,054
1930 ..	1,059	948	819	929	968	939	978
1931 ..	929	818	743	777	852	846	852
1932 ..	867	778	704	736	805	822	803
1933 ..	822	742	690	716	768	792	768
1934 ..	840	769	713	742	802	814	792
1935 ..	858	808	747	764	810	827	818
1936 ..	878	835	781	796	849	856	844
1937 ..	904	862	824	826	871	879	872
<i>Quarter</i>							
1st, 1937	900	847	829	810	861	873	864
2nd, 1937	895	854	818	819	884	874	866
3rd, 1937	905	871	819	836	873	878	876
4th, 1937	916	877	829	839	865	891	883
1st, 1938	919	877	832	846	875	886	886

^a Weighted average of six State Capital Cities.

Court Index Numbers.—The following table gives recent figures for the two retail price index numbers used most frequently by the Arbitration and Industrial Courts. The "Court Series" index number was adopted by the Commonwealth Court in its 1937 Basic Wage Judgment. At present it is determined by multiplying the "C Series" index number by .081 (see chapter 12 page 241). The "A Series" includes food, groceries, and rent of houses of all sizes.

RETAIL PRICE INDEX NUMBERS.

Town or State.	Year 1937.	March Qtr. 1937.	June Qtr. 1937.	Sept. Qtr. 1937.	Dec. Qtr. 1937.	March Qtr. 1938.
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COURT SERIES—(ALL ITEMS).

(Average, Six Capitals, 1923-1927 = 81.0).

Sydney	72.0	71.6	71.6	72.0	72.8	72.9
Melbourne	70.3	69.1	69.9	70.8	71.3	71.3
Brisbane	67.7	67.7	67.4	67.6	68.3	68.5
Adelaide	69.5	68.4	69.1	70.2	70.5	71.1
Perth	70.3	69.6	70.9	70.5	70.2	70.7
Hobart	70.8	70.0	70.6	70.9	71.9	71.6
New South Wales <i>a</i>	71.7	71.2	71.2	71.8	72.4	72.6
Victoria <i>a</i>	70.1	69.0	69.7	70.6	71.1	71.1
Queensland <i>a</i>	68.0	67.9	67.7	67.8	68.5	68.7
South Australia <i>a</i>	69.2	68.1	68.8	69.8	70.2	70.7
Western Australia <i>a</i>	71.6	70.8	72.1	71.7	71.4	71.8
Tasmania <i>a</i>	70.1	69.2	69.9	70.3	71.0	70.9
Toowoomba	68.0	68.2	68.2	67.7	67.9	68.1
Rockhampton	68.0	67.8	67.9	67.8	68.5	68.7
Townsville	71.5	71.3	71.4	71.2	72.0	72.4
Bundaberg	65.5	65.2	65.4	65.5	65.8	66.5
Six Capital Cities <i>b</i>	70.7	69.9	70.3	70.9	71.5	71.6
Thirty Towns <i>b</i>	70.5	69.8	70.2	70.7	71.2	71.4

"A" SERIES ("ALL HOUSES" INDEX).

(Average, Six Capitals, 1911 = 1,000).

Sydney	1,557	1,550	1,542	1,559	1,578	1,585
Melbourne	1,515	1,491	1,500	1,529	1,538	1,542
Brisbane	1,434	1,445	1,426	1,425	1,439	1,443
Adelaide	1,397	1,370	1,388	1,413	1,417	1,428
Perth	1,429	1,414	1,453	1,431	1,417	1,434
Hobart	1,523	1,513	1,515	1,521	1,543	1,536
New South Wales <i>a</i>	1,548	1,540	1,533	1,550	1,568	1,576
Victoria <i>a</i>	1,507	1,484	1,493	1,520	1,530	1,532
Queensland <i>a</i>	1,423	1,432	1,416	1,414	1,428	1,436
South Australia <i>a</i>	1,388	1,362	1,380	1,403	1,406	1,416
Western Australia <i>a</i>	1,448	1,434	1,470	1,451	1,436	1,451
Tasmania <i>a</i>	1,492	1,480	1,487	1,493	1,509	1,507
Toowoomba	1,376	1,398	1,377	1,356	1,372	1,394
Rockhampton	1,343	1,342	1,343	1,334	1,353	1,371
Townsville	1,486	1,487	1,482	1,478	1,497	1,507
Bundaberg	1,302	1,287	1,287	1,315	1,317	1,339
Six Capital Cities <i>b</i>	1,507	1,493	1,496	1,513	1,524	1,530
Thirty Towns <i>b</i>	1,498	1,485	1,487	1,503	1,515	1,521

a Weighted average for five towns.*b* Weighted average.

CHAPTER 12.—EMPLOYMENT.

1. INTRODUCTION.

The statistics of employment and unemployment given in this chapter include Census data and are followed by others dealing with trade unions and the operations of the State Industrial Court. The Section on Wages describes the principles followed by both the State and the Commonwealth Courts in prescribing "basic" wage rates; these rates and average wages are given also. This is followed by information on hours and regulation of working conditions. Details of mining and factory employment are given in Chapter 7, and of transport employment in Chapter 8.

The remainder of the chapter deals with apprenticeship, workers' compensation and accidents, unemployment insurance, and the special provision made for the relief of unemployment. Particulars are given of the Unemployment Relief Tax Fund.

The scope of State provision for the protection of labour is very wide and includes legislation regulating working conditions in factories and shops and in certain rural industries. Membership of a trade union is usually made compulsory under Awards of the Industrial Court, and the membership in Queensland is higher in relation to population than for Australia as a whole. This high degree of trade union organisation is unusual in a country chiefly occupied with rural production, and is partly explained by the fact that mining, sheep-shearing, sugar cane cutting, and meat export operations are carried out by men assembled in groups. Trade unionism and the prevailing levels of wages, of working conditions, and of employment are assisted also by the large proportion of persons employed by capital expenditure on development. At the 1933 Census 51,094 persons reported themselves as normally engaged upon constructional and maintenance work, 28 per cent. of the numbers engaged in producing all commodities. Development by Government agency has been a characteristic feature since the colony was established, and has been common practice throughout Australia. The promotion of employment runs parallel with the promotion of settlement.

Public employment is naturally large in proportion to total employment because of the numerous activities conducted by the State and its semi-governmental and local authorities. It is impossible to give the total employment directly provided through public expenditures inclusive of employment on works of all kinds, but the following information covers ordinary employment by the State Government in the regular public service, in permanent services such as police, education, public institutions, and railways, and in construction of railways and roads. Special employment on large works such as the Stanley River Dam, and employment in semi-governmental services such as public hospitals and by Local Authorities are excluded. So is the large amount of Unemployment Relief Labour. Including the full time equivalent (about 7,000) of men on "relief," about 3,500 persons in public hospitals, probably 7,000 by Local Authorities, and employment on special undertakings, the amount of fairly direct employment provided by the Government (excluding Commonwealth Departments) would be increased by at least 20,000. This is all direct employment.

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES, QUEENSLAND, 30TH JUNE, 1937.

How Employed.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
	No.	No.	No.
Administrative, etc.	3,706	859	4,565
Education Department	2,838	2,572	5,410
Police Force	1,361	2	1,363
Government Printing Office	282	118	400
Charitable Institutions and Asylums	501	441	942
Business Undertakings—			
Railways	16,368	940	17,308
Other	1,996	211	2,207
Construction—			
Public Works Department	1,274	..	1,274
Public Estate Improvement	756	..	756
Main Roads Commission	2,378	3	2,381
Railways Department	179	..	179
Total	31,639	5,146	36,785

2. OCCUPATIONS.

Industries.—The following table shows the working population of Queensland according to the type of industry in which each person stated he (or she) belonged at the time of the 1933 Census. "Breadwinners" for Census purposes are all persons in receipt of an independent income or who would have been in receipt of an income but for involuntary unemployment. The 146,765 male dependants were chiefly children, as there were 138,429 males under 15 at the Census. The 352,456 female dependants were mostly wives and children. At the Census there were 176,400 married women, and 133,004 females under the age of 15.

PERSONS IN VARIOUS INDUSTRIES, CENSUS, 1933.

Industry.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
<i>Fishing and Trapping</i>	2,055	9	2,064
<i>Agricultural, Pastoral, and Dairying—</i>			
Fruitgrowing	5,110	145	5,255
Sugar growing	18,922	285	19,207
Tobacco growing	2,144	291	2,435
Cotton growing	956	27	983
Wheat farming	1,090	36	1,126
Other agricultural farming	3,572	74	3,646
Farming, mixed or undefined	27,482	779	28,261
Grazing	22,691	629	23,320
Dairy farming	21,508	1,998	23,506
Poultry farming	566	75	641
Other	2,965	66	3,031
Total	107,006	4,405	111,411
<i>Forestry</i>	4,054	27	4,081
<i>Mining and Quarrying</i>	8,819	31	8,850

PERSONS IN VARIOUS INDUSTRIES, CENSUS, 1933—*continued.*

Industry.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
<i>Industrial—</i>			
Founding, engineering, &c.	9,636	167	9,803
Articles of dress	2,903	7,554	10,457
Food	12,923	988	13,911
Furniture, woodworking, &c. ..	4,529	167	4,696
Paper, printing, photography, &c. ..	3,510	1,046	4,556
Other manufacturing	7,632	1,627	9,259
Building	11,423	50	11,473
Roads, railways, earthworks, &c. ..	39,567	54	39,621
Gas, water, electricity	2,172	76	2,248
Total	94,295	11,729	106,024
<i>Transport and Communication—</i>			
Land transport	20,787	814	21,601
Water transport	6,028	90	6,118
Air transport	62	1	63
Communication	3,164	934	4,098
Total	30,041	1,839	31,880
<i>Commerce and Finance—</i>			
Property and finance	5,353	1,328	6,681
Commerce	36,747	11,923	48,670
Storage	101	10	111
Total	42,201	13,261	55,462
<i>Public Administration and Professional</i>	17,063	15,339	32,402
<i>Entertainment, Sport, and Recreation</i>	2,608	599	3,207
<i>Personal and Domestic Service</i>	6,479	27,845	34,324
<i>No Industry or Industry not stated a</i> ..	18,680	6,969	25,649
<i>Pensioners</i>	17,151	15,808	32,959
<i>Total Breadwinners b</i>	350,452	97,861	448,313
<i>Dependants</i>	146,765	352,456	499,221
Total Population	497,217	450,317	947,534

a Includes unemployed persons for whom an industry was not stated.

b Includes pensioners, and those of no industry or industry not stated.

The above classifications are reduced in the following table and comparisons are given with the Census of 1921. Primary producers include all those in the first four groups of the above table. Persons occupied in factories and workshops include all those in the Industrial group except those in the categories of Building and of Roads, railways, earthworks, etc., which are given separately. The persons in this group probably include men employed on the maintenance of transport facilities. Australian percentages for 1933 have been inserted for comparison.

OCCUPATIONS: PROPORTIONS AND INCREASES IN CLASSES.

Occupation.	Queensland.					Australia
	Census, 1921.		Census, 1933.		Increase on 1921.	Census, 1933.
	No.	%	No.	%	%	%
Primary production ..	108,381	33.6	126,406	32.4	16.6	24.3
Factory and workshop production <i>a</i> ..	51,450	16.0	54,930	14.1	6.7	20.1
<i>All primary and factory production</i>	159,831	49.6	181,336	46.5	13.5	44.4
<i>Building and construction</i> ..	33,364	10.4	51,094	13.1	53.1	12.1
Transport, etc. ..	29,790	9.2	31,880	8.2	7.0	8.3
Trade, etc.	40,092	12.5	55,462	14.2	38.3	16.7
Public and professional duties	28,123	8.7	32,402	8.3	15.2	8.6
Other services	30,890	9.6	37,531	9.7	21.5	9.9
<i>All services</i>	128,895	40.0	157,275	40.4	22.0	43.5
All classified occupations	322,090	100.0	389,705	100.0	21.0	100.0

a Includes production and supply of gas, water and electricity. See also page 137.

Primary production included increases of 14,330 for sugar, 7,675 for dairying and grazing, 2,380 for tobacco, and among decreases, 7,061 for mixed farming. The large increase in building and construction is chiefly comprised of 16,601 for roads, railways and earthworks, which may have included many relief workers. The group "Trade, etc." which shows the greatest rate of increase includes all persons engaged in banking and finance, and in the wholesale and retail distribution of goods.

Grades of Employment.—Persons actively engaged in an occupation in pursuit of an income are shown in the following table classified according to the grade of their employment.

GRADES OF EMPLOYMENT, CENSUS, 1933.

Grade of Employment.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Employer	32,384	3,682	36,066
Working on own account	51,312	6,617	57,929
Wage or salary earner	145,978	50,586	196,564
Apprenticed wage earner	2,949	642	3,591
Wage earner employed part time, including those stated to be on Sustenance or Relief Work	31,238	2,953	34,191
Unemployed, excluding those under age 21 years without previous occupation ..	44,983	9,515	54,498
Unemployed under age 21 years, stated to be without previous occupation ..	1,748	1,045	2,793
Helper not receiving salary or wage ..	6,266	865	7,131
Grade not applicable <i>a</i>	179,258	374,188	553,446
Not stated	1,101	224	1,325
Total	497,217	450,317	947,534

a Includes pensioners, persons of private means not in business, persons engaged in home duties, scholars, and other dependants.

3. UNEMPLOYMENT.

In order to obtain a measure of fluctuations of employment in various industries, a sample collection is made from a number of firms engaged in different types of industry and commerce of the number of persons on their pay-rolls each month. The figures have been compiled as index numbers for each industry in the following table. The year ending 30th June, 1934, is the base for each industry, so that each index number shows the employment provided by each industry expressed as a proportion of the amount of employment in 1933-34.

EMPLOYMENT INDEX NUMBERS, QUEENSLAND.

Class of Industry.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.
MALES.				
Factory (150 Returns)	1,000	1,155	1,236	1,325
Retail Trade (120 Returns)	1,000	1,042	1,065	1,078
Wholesale Trade (50 Returns)	1,000	1,046	1,089	1,120
Miscellaneous Trade (20 Returns)	1,000	1,137	1,157	1,173
Banks and Insurance Companies	1,000	1,024	1,062	1,104
Government and Municipal	1,000	1,099	1,152	1,192
Building and Construction (50 Returns)	1,000	1,775	2,088	1,999
Total, All Groups	1,000	1,150	1,224	1,262
FEMALES.				
Factory (150 Returns)	1,000	1,060	1,076	1,129
Retail Trade (120 Returns)	1,000	1,058	1,097	1,131
Wholesale Trade (50 Returns)	1,000	1,060	1,111	1,151
Miscellaneous Trade (20 Returns)	1,000	1,076	1,173	1,124
Banks and Insurance Companies	1,000	1,057	1,104	1,180
Government and Municipal	1,000	1,027	1,051	1,067
Total, All Groups	1,000	1,046	1,076	1,107
PERSONS.				
Factory (150 Returns)	1,000	1,135	1,203	1,284
Retail Trade (120 Returns)	1,000	1,050	1,081	1,105
Wholesale Trade (50 Returns)	1,000	1,048	1,093	1,125
Miscellaneous Trade (20 Returns)	1,000	1,124	1,160	1,162
Banks and Insurance Companies	1,000	1,029	1,068	1,115
Government and Municipal	1,000	1,087	1,135	1,171
Building and Construction (50 Returns)	1,000	1,775	2,088	1,999
Total, All Groups	1,000	1,129	1,194	1,231

Unemployment Insurance Figures.—A more direct measure of employment is given in the following table, which records the greater part of the employment of men, women, and juveniles in Queensland. The figures are obtained from records of contributions to the Unemployment Insurance

Fund, and are simply the numbers of persons required to account for the revenue received.

The figures are given for each year and each quarter, and are averages over each of the periods. They disclose seasonal fluctuations each year, due to certain seasonal occupations, though the true seasonal trend is obscured by the course of the depression and recovery during the period. In another table (next page) estimates are given for the *unemployment* amongst men. The same data are used, but it is necessary to estimate the total number of men dependent on employment.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE, QUEENSLAND, NUMBER OF CONTRIBUTORS. ^a

Year.			Average for Year.	March Quarter.	June Quarter.	September Quarter.	December Quarter.
			1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1928	..	..	130	130	131	126	132
1929	..	..	129	122	127	132	133
1930	..	..	120	120	116	125	120
1931	..	..	107	104	103	108	111
1932	..	..	108	102	102	113	113
1933	..	..	111	104	106	114	119
1934	..	..	123	112	118	127	136
1935	..	..	135	126	130	137	147
1936	..	..	140	132	129	148	151
1937	..	..	147	137	137	152	160

^a These figures are given as a measure of employment. For details of the finances of the Unemployed Workers' Insurance Fund see page 248.

Bureau of Industry Estimates.—The figures given in the next table are Bureau of Industry estimates of the numbers of employed and unemployed workers in Queensland since 1929. The latest estimate is published each month in "Economic News."

The proportions in the third and fourth columns are based on contributions to the Unemployment Insurance Fund, and the full time equivalent of relief work. The totals in the two preceding columns are obtained by dividing the approximate numbers of men dependent on employment, according to the proportions of employed and unemployed. The total numbers of men dependent on employment are increased with the normal growth of population, but no allowance is made for migration from other States. On the other hand, some of the men are not dependent on employment throughout the year. Others do not follow any regular employment, while some are sick or disabled.

Relief workers are included in the numbers employed. The average number in 1937 was 6,896. This is in terms of men fully employed throughout the year. Treating relief workers as unemployed the percentage of unemployed in 1937 would have been 9·7 and in the December Quarter of 1937 8·1.

Normal seasonal fluctuations have been eliminated from the figures so that they show the trend in relation to usual seasonal changes. The yearly figures are the averages of the twelve three-monthly periods ending with each of the twelve months.

QUEENSLAND MEN WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS.

Period.	Approximate Number.		Percentage.		Percentage of Unemployed including "relief" workers. <i>b</i>
	Employed.	Unemployed. <i>a</i>	Em- ployed.	Un- employed.	
1929 (Average) ..	148,340	16,660	89.9	10.1	10.1
1930 (Average) ..	144,630	22,850	86.4	13.6	14.4
1931 (Average) ..	131,270	38,730	77.2	22.8	25.7
1932 (Average) ..	134,130	38,320	77.8	22.2	27.1
1933 (Average) ..	139,720	35,310	79.8	20.2	26.1
1934 (Average) ..	150,870	26,800	84.9	15.1	19.9
1935 (Average) ..	160,510	19,820	89.0	11.0	15.6
1936 (Average) ..	168,930	14,100	92.3	7.7	12.6
1937 (Average) ..	174,660	11,120	94.0	6.0	9.7
1937—					
March Quarter ..	169,090	15,880	91.4	8.6	12.2
June Quarter ..	175,110	10,550	94.3	5.7	9.5
September Quarter	177,120	9,230	95.0	5.0	8.6
December Quarter	178,720	8,330	95.5	4.5	8.1

a From all causes. See next paragraph.

b The treatment of "relief" workers as employed or unemployed is arbitrary, because they do not include *all* relief workers (e.g., some on loan works), and on the other hand, some men nominally in the "relief" category are on work which formerly would have been regarded as normal employment and paid from loan funds.

Census Figures.—At the time of the 1933 Census, 46,731 men and 10,560 women, 57,291 persons, returned themselves as unemployed. This number of men, of course, exceeds the figure given in the above table for 1933, since it represents *individuals*, some of whom were in receipt of part-time relief work. The figure in the preceding table is an equivalent full-time value of "man-years" unemployment experienced during the year. The reasons given by these persons for their unemployment are shown in the following table.

UNEMPLOYMENT—CAUSES AS STATED AT CENSUS, 1933.

Cause.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Scarcity of employment	39,555	7,569	47,124
Illness	2,396	1,189	3,585
Industrial disputes	311	16	327
Accident	945	73	1,018
Other causes	72	11	83
Voluntarily (so described)	646	479	1,125
Not stated	2,806	1,223	4,029
Total	46,731	10,560	57,291

Unemployment in States.—The only unemployment figures comparable for various States which are available are those showing the percentage of unemployment amongst members of certain unions which report regularly to the Commonwealth Statistician. Too much reliance must not be placed

upon these figures, however. They are only a sample, and not a sample taken from amongst the whole working population, since "returns are not collected from unions whose members are in permanent employment, such as railway and tramway employees, and public servants, or from unions whose members are casually employed (wharf labourers, shearers, etc.)" (Commonwealth Statistician's Labour Report 1936, page 107). The latter qualification is very important in Queensland on account of the large amount of seasonal employment in shearing, cane cutting and sugar milling, and meat export. In 1936, in Queensland 60,639 persons or 38 per cent. of the whole trade union membership were members of unions reporting unemployment figures, compared with 380,672, or 58 per cent., for the other States taken together.

**UNEMPLOYMENT—PERCENTAGE OF MEMBERS OF TRADE UNIONS
UNEMPLOYED.**

State.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.
New South Wales	28.9	24.7	20.6	15.4	10.9
Victoria	22.3	17.4	14.0	10.7	9.0
Queensland	15.3	11.7	8.7	7.8	7.3
South Australia	29.9	25.6	17.6	10.8	8.2
Western Australia	24.8	17.8	13.4	8.1	5.6
Tasmania	19.1	17.9	15.9	12.7	9.8
Australia	25.1	20.5	16.5	12.2	9.3

4. INDUSTRIAL ARBITRATION AND TRADE UNIONS.

The State Industrial Court.—The Court of Industrial Arbitration consists of a Supreme Court Judge as President and two other members, and is legally competent to determine all industrial matters in relation to employers and employees, and in relation to the organisations representing them. There is no appeal to any superior authority. It is a Court of Arbitration rather than of law, but its decisions have the force of law, and its awards establish a code and follow general principles which are comparable to the principles of law. Except on special occasions when disputes between employees and their employers threaten breaches of industrial peace, the Court is occupied chiefly with regulating the conditions of employment in occupations where trade unionism already exists. This it does in considerable detail. The Court itself is charged with the duty of enforcing its awards, and is a Court of Appeal from magistrates who interpret and enforce the Court's awards. The Court follows the usual legal procedure of relying on evidence submitted by litigants, but it is not limited to this procedure. Except by consent solicitors and barristers of the Supreme Court may not appear in this Court, but the system has developed its own specialists and advocates.

The Court was first established in 1918 and now operates under "*The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Acts, 1932 to 1937.*" It controls most of the employment in the State. The Commonwealth Court is superior within its jurisdiction, but in Queensland its awards are much more limited in their application than in other States.

The legislation referred to gives general and sometimes specific directions to the Court. All awards and decisions of the Court are published in the *Industrial Gazette*, a quarterly publication of the Department of Labour and Industry.

Details of the transactions carried out by the State Industrial Court during the last 10 years are as follow.

BUSINESS OF INDUSTRIAL COURT, QUEENSLAND.

Nature of Transaction.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.
Applications for new awards, variation, rescission, or interpretation	173	108	142	114	208	187	172	320	185	244
Applications for compulsory conferences and references to disputes	37	18	11	7	7	17	25	24	17	15
Applications <i>re</i> apprentices or improvers	126	174	28	43	133	161	105	71	66	48
Applications for agreement to be made common rule .. .. .	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Applications for deregistration of Industrial Union	7	5	1	2	1	2	..	1	5	1
Appeals from decision of Conciliation Commissioner .. .. .	..	..	..	2	3	1	..	..	..	..
Appeals from decision of Industrial Magistrate	17	11	13	11	4	9	26	25	29	46
Appeals from decision of Industrial Registrar	2	..	8	2	1	3	..	1	..	1
Suspension of awards	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Applications for injunction and restraint orders	2	..	1	2	..	1	4	3	2	2
Miscellaneous applications	13	4	38	14	16	8	8	23	33	33
Cases filed at Townsville Registry	27	22	6	10	30	19	28	12	31	26
Agreements registered	25	18	46	28	8	25	28	20	38	44
Applications to register Industrial Unions	6	2	1	5	2	7	1	1	1	1
Industrial Unions registered	1	2	1	4	1	3	1	..	1	1
Industrial Unions refused registration	4	..	..	1	1	2	..	1	..	..
Secret ballots	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..

The Basic Wage.—The most important function of the Court is to determine the basic wage, which it varies from time to time on the applications of parties and on evidence submitted by them. In 1925 this wage was fixed by Act of Parliament, which provided that the wage fixed therein should operate for one year and thereafter until varied by the Court; no variation was made until 1930. This wage 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 various basic rates are given in the Section on Wages, where the Commonwealth Court's rates are given also and an account of the adjustments used by that Court. The State basic wage is not varied except by the Court itself, but on occasions the Court has used a lower basis for industries adjudged to be below "average prosperity."

The basic wage is nominally intended to provide for the needs of a

man, his wife, and three children, but the proportion of men in industrial employment receiving only the basic wage is small, and among them the proportion with a wife and three or more dependent children is small also. There are no figures to show how many such families there may be. The index numbers used for determining variations in the purchasing power of wages are given in Chapter 11 on Prices.

Industrial Disputes.—Particulars of industrial disputes, the establishments and workpeople involved, and the time and wages lost, are compiled by the Commonwealth Statistician. The following table shows such information for the State of Queensland during the last 5 years.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Disputes.	Establishments Involved.	Workpeople Involved.			Working Days Lost.	Total Estimated Loss in Wages.
			Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.		
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£
1933 ..	11	11	2,636	884	3,520	13,876	10,077
1934 ..	7	830	2,453	420	2,873	29,718	24,200
1935 ..	13	29	1,794	201	1,995	73,351	57,960
1936 ..	12	12	1,052	194	1,246	14,653	12,325
1937 ..	10	11	792	203	995	15,681	15,699

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

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES, AUSTRALIA, 1937.

State or Territory.	Disputes.	Establishments Involved.	Workpeople Involved.			Working Days Lost.	Total Estimated Loss of Wages.
			Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.		
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£
N. S. Wales ..	296	391	84,323	3,515	87,838	434,617	403,158
Victoria ..	11	11	3,770	44	3,814	70,753	57,182
Queensland ..	10	11	792	203	995	15,681	15,699
S. Australia ..	6	15	1,257	52	1,309	3,951	2,464
W. Australia ..	12	45	1,445	220	1,665	14,397	12,570
Tasmania ..	4	7	374	5	379	17,016	14,964
N. Territory ..	3	3	160	13	173	696	708
Total ..	342	483	92,121	4,052	96,173	557,111	506,745

Trade Unions in Queensland.—In order that they may be represented in claims before the State Industrial Court, unions both of employees and employers must be registered under "*The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1932 to 1937.*" Practically all unions of employees are registered in this way. The few exceptions are those unions all of whose members are covered by awards of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration.

The following table gives particulars of membership of registered unions, showing separately each union which at 31st December, 1937, had 1,000 or more members. The numbers of unions at 31st December, 1937, were:—Employees' 78, and employers' 12.

MEMBERSHIP OF UNIONS REGISTERED IN QUEENSLAND.

Name of Union.	Membership in Queensland as at 31st December.				
	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.
<i>Unions of Employees.</i>					
Australian Workers' ..	33,500	44,156	53,547	52,277	55,216
Fed. Clerks' (C. and S. Q'land)	6,030	6,350	6,792	7,446	7,783
Amalgamated Clothing and Allied Trades ..	6,120	6,499	6,106	6,830	7,163
Aust. Railways Union(Q'land)	5,845	5,885	6,287	6,434	7,015
Carpenters' and Joiners' ..	3,794	3,812	5,232	5,930	6,787
Aust. Meat Industry (Q'land)	3,991	4,466	4,847	5,518	5,658
Q'land Shop Assistants' ..	3,794	4,176	4,310	4,957	4,916
Queensland Teachers' ..	4,259	3,853	3,677	4,595	4,600
Amalgamated Engineering	3,203	3,360	3,910	4,163	4,184
Queensland State Service ..	3,405	3,514	3,747	3,869	4,022
Federated Engine Drivers' and Firemen ..	2,609	2,849	3,071	3,279	3,751
Amalgamated Road Transport Workers' ..	2,710	2,977	3,179	3,476	3,677
Amalgamated Foodstuffs' ..	2,897	2,715	3,120	3,871	3,162
Federated Storemen and Packers' (Brisbane) ..	2,333	2,389	2,499	2,632	2,746
Miscellaneous Workers' ..	2,969	3,110	2,879	3,216	2,704
Queensland Colliery ..	2,083	2,096	2,268	2,281	2,394
Queensland Branch, Waterside Workers' Federation	2,259	1,775	2,064	1,578	2,362
Queensland Branch Printing Industry ..	2,038	2,023	2,070	2,132	2,121
Aust. Builders' Labourers' Federation (Q'land) ..	940	813	1,160	1,905	2,109
Bank Officers' ..	1,261	1,868	1,935	1,995	2,066
Australian Fed. Union of Loco. Enginemen ..	1,987	1,938	1,800	1,890	1,892
Federated Liquor Trade ..	1,158	1,257	1,390	1,543	1,669
Electrical Trades ..	1,368	1,393	1,587	1,724	1,620
Coachmakers' ..	1,624	1,688	1,690	1,640	1,578
Queensland Railway Traffic	1,502	1,456	1,479	1,591	1,565
Federated Furnishing Trade	1,244	1,309	1,399	1,534	1,525
Aust. Trained Nurses' ..	1,311	1,331	1,347	1,434	1,455
Theatrical Employees' ..	1,159	1,430	1,415	1,520	1,343
Federated Clerks' Union (North Q'land) ..	1,083	1,138	1,295	1,347	1,342
Queensland Police ..	1,243	1,220	1,249	1,278	1,303
Q'land Railway Maintenance	1,108	1,238	1,222	1,253	1,299
Plumbers' and Gasfitters' ..	931	949	1,017	1,087	1,153
Queensland Government Professional Officers' ..	911	921	981	1,034	1,050
Brisbane Tramways' ..	921	928	1,032	1,044	975
Other Unions ..	12,849	11,823	12,422	12,041	12,706
Total ..	126,439	138,705	154,025	160,344	166,911
<i>Unions of Employers.</i>					
Q'land Cane Growers' ..	7,794	7,745	7,992	8,175	8,155
United Graziers' Ass'n. of Queensland ..	1,921	2,040	2,142	2,226	2,326
Other ..	1,312	1,565	1,535	1,389	1,229
Total ..	11,027	11,350	11,669	11,790	11,710

Trade Unions in Australia.—The Commonwealth Statistician supplies the following figures of the membership of all trade unions in Australia. At the 31st December, 1933, there were 356 separate unions in Australia, and the number had increased to 358 at 31st December, 1937. Membership, however, had increased from 739,398 to 856,283. The latter membership represented 307 per 1,000 male and female breadwinners (using the Census of 1933 proportion of breadwinners), compared with 397 in Queensland.

TRADE UNIONS, AUSTRALIA, MEMBERSHIP.

Industrial Groups.	At 31st December.				
	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Wood, furniture, &c ..	27,164	25,886	27,079	25,365	27,465
Engineering, metal works, &c ..	69,244	73,363	76,070	79,047	83,993
Food, drink, tobacco, &c. ..	62,103	65,663	68,292	72,120	76,702
Clothing, hats, boots, &c. ..	50,173	56,484	59,484	62,269	66,323
Books, printing, &c. ..	18,113	18,285	18,808	19,425	20,461
Other manufacturing ..	42,577	43,720	44,388	46,832	49,323
Building	52,936	53,140	51,034	56,727	59,484
Mining, quarrying, &c. ..	30,166	36,560	36,636	40,184	44,912
Railway and tramway services	90,521	91,035	97,443	94,944	97,435
Other land transport ..	16,408	13,566	10,539	10,287	15,829
Shipping, &c. ..	32,691	29,363	26,388	27,346	27,611
Pastoral, agricultural, &c. ..	20,997	22,599	28,782	31,869	34,624
Domestics, hotels, &c. ..	20,849	19,585	19,043	16,091	15,933
Public service	79,809	77,365	82,766	83,484	84,716
Banking insurance and clerical	27,884	33,947	34,415	35,315	36,044
Retail and wholesale ..	26,426	29,009	32,619	32,178	33,055
Municipal, sewerage, and labouring	30,261	32,482	38,926	39,603	40,948
Other	41,076	40,515	38,118	41,723	41,425
Total	739,398	762,567	790,830	814,809	856,283

5. WAGES.

Commonwealth Basic Wage.—Prior to 1921 the Commonwealth basic wage, when declared, was based on "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 index number ("A" Series) for the calendar year or for the four quarters immediately preceding the declaration.

From 1921, the Commonwealth basic wage has been adjusted quarterly after the index number becomes available, and, since April, 1934, the

variation has taken effect from the commencement of the third month after the end of the quarter to which the index number refers.

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 1921, 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 1933. From the latter date until the Court's judgment of 17th April, 1934, the Basic Wage was varied in accordance with the fluctuations of the "All Items" ("C" Series) Index. The 1934 Judgment introduced a new basis, under which an index number of 1,000 ("C" Series) was equivalent to a wage of 81s. Variations were made in amounts of not less than 2s. per week.

The 1937 Judgment divided the Basic Wage into two parts. (i.) The first part is a "needs" wage, which is varied automatically by amounts of not less than one or more shillings per week with changes in the cost of living. It is the same as the Basic Wage under the 1934 Judgment; but, to determine it, the Court has adopted a special "Court" Index number, obtained by multiplying the "C" index number by .081, which gives the wage in shillings (see Chapter 11, page 228). (ii.) To the "needs" wage is added a constant "prosperity" loading, which varies between States, and is lower for railway awards. The Court desired not to disturb the existing distribution of industrial activity amongst States. The loading for Queensland (and New South Wales and Victoria) is 6s. and for other States 4s. Railway awards, in the four States affected, have a smaller loading.

State Basic Wage.—A basic wage was not declared by the Queensland Industrial Court prior to 1921, but £3 17s. was generally recognised as the "living wage" in its awards. Since 1920 the basic wage has been fixed by the Court from time to time (except in 1925 when it was fixed by legislation), after hearing evidence as to the cost of living and capacity of industries to pay. Until recently "the 1921 standard" has been regarded as the Queensland standard for real wages (i.e., the standard of purchasing power required as a basis for wage earners). The money value was then £4 5s., and was fixed at about the peak of post-war prices.

The Basic Wage as fixed (and shown in the table which follows) is applicable throughout the south-eastern division of the State, while allowances are added for various divisions covering the rest of the State, partly on account of higher "costs of living" in these districts. The allowances (per week for adult males) are:—Northern district, 10s.; North Western, 17s. 4d.; Mackay, 5s. 6d.; South Western, 7s. 4d. They have not been changed since they were instituted in 1921. Half the amounts are allowed for females.

For details of index numbers, see Chapter 11.

Changes in Basic Wages.—Basic wage levels in Brisbane are shown in the following table. Each basic wage is shown opposite the index number upon which it was based, or which was the latest available to the Court when the determination was made.

"BASIC WAGE," BRISBANE.

Period.	Index Numbers.		"Harvester Equivalent" Wage. <i>a</i>	Adult Basic Wages.											
	Food, Groceries, and Rent (All Houses).	"All Items."		Common- wealth Male. <i>b</i>	Queensland (State).										
					Male.		Female.		Date of Operation.						
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.				
Year, 1907 . .	794	<i>n</i>	1	18	0										
Year, 1911 . .	915	<i>n</i>	2	4	0										
June qr., 1914	990	<i>n</i>	2	7	6										
Dec. qr., 1920	1,637	1,054	3	18	6			4	5	0	2	3	0	1/3/21	
Dec. qr., 1921	1,444	923	3	9	6	3	12	6	4	0	0	2	1	0	1/3/22
June qr., 1925	1,530	921	3	13	6	3	16	6							
Sept. qr., 1925	1,541	925	3	14	0	3	17	0	4	5	0	2	3	0	28/9/25 ^c
Dec. qr., 1927	1,610	925	3	17	6	4	0	6							
Dec. qr., 1928	1,608	922	3	17	0	4	0	0							
Dec. qr., 1929	1,624	921	3	18	0	4	1	0							
June qr., 1930	1,461	870	3	10	0	3	13	0	4	0	0	2	1	0	1/8/30
Sept. qr., 1930	1,406	851	3	7	6	3	10	6	3	17	0	1	19	6	1/12/30
Dec. qr., 1930	1,342	820	3	4	6	3	0	9							
Mar. qr., 1931	1,343	814	3	4	6	3	0	9	3	14	0	1	19	0	1/7/31
Dec. qr., 1931	1,289	786	3	2	0	2	18	6							
Dec. qr., 1932	1,229	752	2	19	0	2	15	10							
Dec. qr., 1933	1,228	753	2	19	0	2	19	4							
Dec. qr., 1934	1,260	763	3	0	6	3	2	0							
Dec. qr., 1935	1,333	784	3	4	0	3	4	0							
Dec. qr., 1936	1,431	828	3	8	6	3	6	0	3	18	0	2	1	0	1/4/37
Mar. qr., 1937	1,445	836	3	9	6	3	8	0							
June qr., 1937	1,426	833	3	8	6	3	10	0							
Sept. qr., 1937	1,425	835	3	8	6	3	14	0							
Dec. qr., 1937	1,439	844	3	9	0	3	14	0	4	1	0	2	3	0	1/4/38
Mar. qr., 1938	1,443	846	3	9	6	3	15	0							

^a This is the equivalent of 42/- per week in Melbourne in 1907 according to the "A Series" Index Number, i.e. the equivalent of 42/- for an index number of 875, or 48/- for 1,000.

^b Including "prosperity" loading of 3/- from July to September, 1937, and 6/- from October onwards.

^c Fixed by Basic Wage Act.

n Not available.

Average Wages.—Actual wages are generally higher than the basic wage, because they include margins for particular occupations and for varying degrees of skill.

The table on this page gives the Commonwealth Statistician's calculations of the average wages paid in the various States for adult males since 1914. They are weighted by the proportions of the various industrial groups in each State. The Queensland average rate, which in 1914 was the lowest with the exception of Tasmania, is now the highest. However, direct comparisons must be made with qualification, since the varying proportions in the different States of industrial groups, in which average wage rates differ, affect the State averages considerably.

WAGES, ADULT MALE RATES. ^a

Date.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
30 June, 1914 ..	55 11	54 4	52 10	54 4	62 9	52 7	55 3
31 Dec., 1915 ..	57 7	55 3	54 4	54 8	63 4	53 2	56 6
31 Dec., 1920 ..	94 0	86 1	91 6	82 8	89 9	85 9	89 10
31 Dec., 1921 ..	95 10	93 7	96 8	89 5	95 0	91 8	94 6
31 Dec., 1922 ..	91 6	91 4	93 10	87 6	93 9	88 5	91 6
31 Dec., 1923 ..	94 6	95 7	94 2	90 9	94 2	92 4	94 4
31 Dec., 1924 ..	93 6	95 5	95 9	91 10	94 8	92 6	94 3
31 Dec., 1925 ..	96 0	97 2	99 11	94 4	97 0	93 5	96 9
31 Dec., 1926 ..	100 5	99 6	100 1	95 8	98 9	94 10	99 4
31 Dec., 1927 ..	101 10	100 3	100 1	96 7	98 10	93 10	100 2
31 Dec., 1928 ..	102 6	99 8	101 2	96 2	99 6	93 3	100 5
31 Dec., 1929 ..	102 11	101 1	101 2	97 2	100 7	94 8	101 2
31 Dec., 1930 ..	99 1	96 11	92 5	92 8	99 7	92 1	96 9
31 Dec., 1931 ..	93 5	82 2	89 0	75 0	84 1	79 9	86 10
31 Dec., 1932 ..	84 11	77 10	88 5	72 7	81 9	78 1	81 10
31 Dec., 1933 ..	81 11	77 0	88 1	73 5	81 4	78 0	80 6
31 Dec., 1934 ..	83 2	78 8	88 9	75 6	84 1	79 7	82 0
31 Dec., 1935 ..	84 2	79 9	88 5	77 11	84 2	81 0	82 10
31 Dec., 1936 ..	85 6	83 1	88 7	79 6	88 6	83 3	84 10
31 Mar., 1937 ..	85 8	83 3	88 7	79 9	88 6	83 5	85 0
30 June, 1937 ..	86 9	83 7	90 8	81 1	88 6	83 7	85 11
30 Sept., 1937 ..	88 9	86 6	91 8	82 11	90 7	85 8	88 1
31 Dec., 1937 ..	92 1	88 1	92 8	85 10	90 10	87 0	90 2

^a Averages, weighted by Industrial groups, for a full week's work.

6. HOURS AND WORKING CONDITIONS.

Minimum working conditions are prescribed for employees in shops and factory and other legislation, and in awards of the Industrial Court. These regulations are often as important as wages. They include provisions to protect the health, welfare and safety of workers in mines, pastoral stations, sugar mills and fields, factories and workshops, construction camps, and in shops of all kinds. Industrial awards require payments for specified public holidays and usually include annual holidays. When wage rates are on an hourly basis or are for seasonal occupations, they are usually "loaded" to cover such provisions as far as possible.

Hours.—The standard working week in Queensland is one of 44 hours, 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. These conditions are a means of increasing the wages paid in occupations requiring work to be done outside the normal working hours.

The following table gives the average weekly hours of labour. The figures are averages of the number 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 overtime.

WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOUR, ADULT MALES, AUSTRALIA.

At End of Year.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia.
1928 ..	44-17	46-70	43-96	46-67	45-30	46-85	45-27
1929 ..	44-14	46-83	43-96	46-83	45-58	47-09	45-34
1930 ..	45-64	46-85	44-43	46-83	45-55	47-09	45-98
1931 ..	44-22	46-88	44-98	46-83	45-55	46-76	45-51
1932 ..	44-19	46-86	44-99	46-83	45-51	46-75	45-49
1933 ..	44-23	46-82	44-00	46-83	45-51	46-77	45-36
1934 ..	44-23	46-82	44-00	46-83	45-51	46-77	45-36
1935 ..	44-18	46-74	43-69	46-63	45-48	46-75	45-26
1936 ..	44-08	46-41	43-69	46-55	45-30	46-33	45-09
1937 ..	43-92	44-76	44-03	46-02	45-57	45-24	44-52

7. JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT.

Apprenticeship.—Under the *Apprentices and Minors Acts, 1929 to 1934*, provision has been made for an Apprenticeship Executive, comprising a Chairman appointed by the Government, and three representatives each of employers and of unions elected by the respective representatives on the Group Committees. Each member is appointed for a period of three years and is eligible for re-appointment.

For each trade or group of trades there is a Group Apprenticeship Committee subject to the control of the Executive. In each of the larger country centres there is an Apprenticeship Advisory Committee to deal with apprenticeship matters referred to it for consideration or investigation locally by a Group Committee or the apprenticeship executive. At present there are 14 Group Committees and 2 sub-committees in Brisbane while there are 8 Advisory Committees in country centres.

Close co-operation between the employers and the Executive exists and every opportunity is taken to provide for the skilled training of the apprentices. Apprentices are indentured for five years, and during that period

are required to attend classes at Technical Colleges or follow correspondence tuition arranged by the Department of Public Instruction. During the year ended 30th June, 1937, there were 1,709 apprentices attending the Central Technical College, 689 attending Technical Colleges outside Brisbane, and 393 taking correspondence courses. For the year ended 30th June, 1936, the numbers were 1,430, 579, and 161 respectively. The percentage of passes at the annual examinations is high, being 82·3 per cent. in 1935 and 84·4 in 1936.

The number of apprentices indentured is shown in the following table.

APPRENTICES—QUEENSLAND.

Year.					Number Indentured.	Number Cancelled.	Net Gain.
1929-30	..	..	..	..	826	140	686
1930-31	..	..	..	..	572	168	404
1931-32	..	..	..	..	322	239	83
1932-33	..	..	..	..	435	86	349
1933-34	..	..	..	..	575	83	492
1934-35	..	..	..	..	713	58	655
1935-36	..	..	..	..	1,162	79	1,083
1936-37	..	..	..	..	1,219	128	1,091

Special Juvenile Employment Schemes.—Considerable efforts to alleviate the unemployment of young people have been made during recent years by the Departments of Labour and Industry, Agriculture and Stock, and Public Instruction, in conjunction with the various churches. Various rural, industrial and commercial schemes are now in operation and the numbers who have accepted employment or training under rural schemes up to 31st December, 1937, are as follows:—

St. Lucia Farm Training Scheme	..	..	..	427
Riverview Farm Training Scheme	..	..	..	369
Abergowrie Farm Training Scheme	..	..	..	69
Rural Training Scheme	..	..	..	673
Juvenile Employment Bureau Rural Section: Farm scholars, farm learners and Forestry jobs	..	..	..	1,804

A rural scheme, by which wages are subsidised by the Government, was commenced in 1937 by the Juvenile Employment Bureau, and up to the end of the year 374 boys (included in the above figure) were placed on farms. The total number of boys and girls placed in commercial and industrial employment up to 31st December, 1937, has been considerable, as the following figures for the Brisbane office of the Bureau indicate:—

Juvenile Employment Bureau—

Industrial Section—Indentured Apprentices	..	2,155
Others (including 574 girls)	..	3,052
Commercial Section (including 1,398 girls)	..	3,059

The Bureau has country branches established at Bundaberg, Mackay, Rockhampton, Toowoomba, and Townsville; and up to 31st December, 1937, the placements (mainly commercial) of these Branches totalled 367.

8. WORKERS' COMPENSATION.

The numbers of industrial accidents reported in Australia are given in the following table. Mining accidents are included, but are shown separately on page 133.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS REPORTED, AUSTRALIA.

Year.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia.
PERSONS KILLED.							
1932 ..	56	9	8	3	21	6	103
1933 ..	54	17	9	2	26	8	116
1934 ..	55	24	13	1	33	7	133
1935 ..	42	21	8	5	32	3	111
1936 ..	46	22	19	7	44	7	145

PERSONS INCAPACITATED. *a*

1932 ..	4,615	441	235	123	392	93	5,899
1933 ..	5,337	558	232	134	561	76	6,898
1934 ..	5,696	720	479	117	939	136	8,087
1935 ..	6,134	719	480	222	985	177	8,717
1936 ..	7,802	739	522	180	1,475	107	10,825

a In New South Wales all accidents involving more than 7 days incapacity are included; in other States more than 14 days.

Workers' Compensation Insurance.—In Queensland it is compulsory for employers to insure workers against injury, and the business is handled by the State Government Insurance Office. Separate sections deal with (a) ordinary industrial accidents, including certain industrial diseases, such as lead poisoning, and (b) miners' phthisis, including contraction of similar diseases by workers in the quarry, flour, and bread industries. Five years particulars are given hereunder.

WORKERS' COMPENSATION (STATE GOVERNMENT INSURANCE OFFICE).

Particulars.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.
Accidents—					
Claims admitted during year—					
Fatal .. No.	107	127	152	154	131
Non-fatal .. No.	13,428	13,704	17,092	19,518	19,951
Premiums collected £	286,723	350,187	391,931	449,537	608,955
Claims paid during year £	320,747	309,409	395,004	463,353	467,949
Miners' phthisis, &c., <i>a</i> —					
Recipients <i>b</i> .. No.	750	696	603	493	451
Premiums collected £	19,001	27,139	22,698	35,821	34,259
Claims paid .. £	33,852	28,824	23,073	19,279	18,557

a Comprising mining, quarrying, stone crushing or cutting, baking, and flour milling diseases.

b Including dependants of workers (widows and children).

Liability for accidents has been increasing in recent years, and, from July, 1936, the State Insurance Office found it necessary to increase premium rates in a graded manner for certain occupations where the claims ratio was more than 50 per cent. of premiums.

9. UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

Compulsory insurance against the risks of unemployment is now generally recognised as desirable, and the principle that its cost should be shared by the insured employees, by their employers, and by the community through its Government, has been generally adopted. The further principle is accepted that employees and industries enjoying more stable employment should share equally in the costs with others more susceptible, and variations in premiums according to risk are not usual. The Queensland system was introduced to make provision not only for what might be termed ordinary unemployment, but also for seasonal workers whose higher seasonal wages do not cover "off-season" periods.

Special provision is made for other men whose work is intermittent, e.g., waterside workers, and also for coal miners.

Unemployment insurance is not intended to and cannot cope with the more violent fluctuations of the whole economic system, and for the excess unemployment in times of depression supplementary provision is made solely from Government funds.

Queensland System.—This was established in 1923 to cover all persons working under State awards, with contributions of 3d. per week from each employee and the same amount from the employer and the Government. In 1928 these contributions were increased to 6d. at which they have remained, and other classes of persons have been admitted to the scheme. Standard Sustenance Benefits are paid to eligible persons after six months' contributions for a maximum period of 15 weeks in one year and for reduced periods if contributions have been for less than 6 months. The periods and eligibility for benefits were temporarily reduced during the depression years from 1930 but have since been restored.

Benefits are at the rate of 14s. per week for individuals of either sex in the Brisbane and Southern districts, with 10s. added for a married man supporting his wife, and 4s. for each dependent child under 16 years of age. Higher payments are made in other districts which conform to those for which higher basic wages are prescribed, the highest being 17s., 12s. 6d., and 5s. in the North-Western district.

Finance.—During the first four years the Fund accumulated a credit balance of £177,638, but the drought of 1926-27 increased unemployment and the credit balance of the Fund was reduced to £10,665. Increased rates of contributions restored the credit balance to £62,997 for 1928-29, but by 1931 this was converted into a debit balance. The reductions in benefits protected the Fund, and since 1931-32 it has steadily increased. In the following table the increasing contributions reflect increasing employment, and the increasing expenditures since 1932-33 represent the restoration of benefits. The credit balance at 30th June, 1937, was 78 per cent. of the year's expenditure.

UNEMPLOYED WORKERS' INSURANCE, QUEENSLAND.

Item.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.
	£	£	£	£	£
<i>Receipts—</i>					
Employees' contributions	141,294	150,220	168,306	176,782	187,669
Employers' contributions					
Government	31,830	32,642	35,592	38,934	39,924
Other	109,464	117,578	132,714	137,848	147,743
Government Endowment	137,000	142,764	167,294	176,824	185,553
Other	146	104	142	164	75
Total	419,734	443,308	504,048	530,552	560,964
<i>Expenditure—</i>					
Sustenance Benefits ..	315,914	336,763	386,478	452,920	460,757
Administration	22,737	22,906	24,031	26,554	27,629
Other	156	94	179	184	142
Total	338,807	359,763	410,688	479,658	488,528
Credit Balance of Fund ..	79,619	163,164	256,524	307,419	379,855

Australian Proposals.—A report to the Commonwealth Government on a scheme of Unemployment Insurance for Australia was made in 1937 by the Chief Insurance Officer of the British system (Mr. G. H. Ince). The financial estimates were based upon the probable revenue and expenditure for the year 1935-36. Unemployment was then high, averaging 13.9 per cent. for Australia, and the scheme should assure a comfortable surplus under present conditions. It is designed, however, to cover a cycle of good and bad years with reserves accumulated for the bad years. It would not cover the very excessive unemployment of the recent depression. In Queensland the maximum period of benefits is fifteen weeks, after six months' contributions. The scheme for Australia proposes twenty-six weeks after a full year's contributions.

The proposal is to include all persons whose wages or salaries are fixed by a State or Commonwealth tribunal. Contributions would be 9d. per man per week each from the Government, the employer, and the man himself. Benefits would be 15s. per week for an insured man, plus 12s. for a wife, plus 4s. 6d. for each child. The number of eligible workers is estimated at about 1½ million. It was estimated that on the unemployment prevailing in 1935-36 the scheme would cost £5,700,000, to which Governments would contribute £1,900,000 as Governments, and £440,000 as employers. Benefits would absorb £5,070,000 and administration £455,000. As actual unemployment varied from this assumed standard, contributions and benefits would rise and fall.

An alternative scheme was offered by the British adviser at a slightly lower cost, with flat rate contributions, totalling 2s. per man per week, and correspondingly lower benefits, but with variations in the duration of benefits in different States adjusted to the reported variations in unemployment in the various States during 1935-36.

10. SPECIAL UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF.

The intensity of the depression in 1930-31 made special provision necessary for the relief of unemployment and a special tax was imposed to provide funds for that relief. The proceeds are administered by the Department of Labour and Industry, and the Fund is a Trust Fund not included in Treasury Consolidated Revenue. Rates and other information are given in Chapter 2.

The greater part of the revenue is used in payment for work done through public authorities by the (otherwise) unemployed. Payments are made according to the needs of the individuals and their families, and work is done according to its value at basic wage rates with minor variations, but there is now an increasing proportion of full-time work, and subsidies are paid for loan works not otherwise justified.

UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF TAX FUND, QUEENSLAND.

Item.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.
<i>Income—</i>	£	£	£	£	£
Sale of stamps ..	1,106,705	1,214,731	1,364,039	1,340,726	1,370,961
Taxation Dept. ..	699,305	740,711	1,050,128	1,147,315	1,121,704
Golden Casket Grant ..	..	12,500	11,750	6,596	6,350
Com. Govt. Grant ..	..	..	..	..	21,700
Other ..	..	..	..	..	116,457
Total ..	1,806,010	1,967,942	2,425,917	2,494,637	2,637,172
<i>Payments—</i>					
<i>To Public Authorities—</i>					
Brisbane City Council	710,288	721,967	576,280	621,516	612,831
Other Local Authorities	572,795	581,214	443,518	545,105	572,518
Main Roads Commission ..	59,885	35,658	38,969	139,595	14,908
<i>Department of—</i>					
Railways ..	38,951	42,099	4,383	15,536	9,973
Public Lands ..	27,786	..	..	4,268	58,921
Mines (Prospecting) ..	7,960	4,597	23,604	40,910	44,347
Agriculture and Stock ..	1,438	1,473	1,613	2,824	3,137
Harbours and Marine ..	..	6,650	13,286	35,592 ^a	34,880 ^a
Public Works (State Schools) ..	54,193	48,119	57,797	68,321	73,229
Other Schools and Churches ..	6,944	74,484	79,302	79,473	102,283
Other ..	12,455	1,761	26,069	123,346	219,204
<i>Other Relief Payments—</i>					
Rations ..	185,152	230,608	238,897	234,448	233,530
Other ..	41,042	81,555	89,806	647,852 ^b	970,451 ^b
<i>Administration—</i>					
Taxation Dept. ..	32,255	47,121	50,472	54,732	60,778
Dept. of Labour ..	19,967	26,582	30,397	39,664	48,974
Total ..	1,771,111	1,903,888	1,674,393	2,653,182	3,059,964
Credit Balance of Fund	— 73,602	— 9,548	741,976	583,431	160,639

^a Including Bureau of Industry River Improvement Works.

^b Including subsidies towards cost of certain loan works.

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 expenditures and public debt.

Section 4 deals with Commonwealth Government finances and Section 5 with aggregates for all Australian Governments.

Taxation is dealt with in Section 6 for Queensland and more briefly for the Commonwealth and all States. The remaining sections deal with Queensland only.

Local government finance is briefly stated in Section 7. Section 8 gives a comprehensive summary for other State, semi-Government and public bodies.

Section 9 provides net aggregates for all State public finance. The last section gives information regarding particular State Institutions.

Under the Federal Constitution both the functions of Government and the sources of revenue are divided, but it is not possible to divide them in such a way as to make each sovereign governing authority financially independent. The Commonwealth has of necessity greater taxing powers, and it has always contributed towards the needs of the States. By the Financial Agreement of 1927 and its ratification, the basis of these contributions became part of the Constitution. But other payments are made also. During recent years special Commonwealth grants have been made to three of the States (South Australia, Western Australia and Tasmania). Other grants are made from time to time to all States for particular purposes, the chief being from petrol taxation for Main Roads. Details are given in a subsequent table.

Payments from the Commonwealth to the State Governments fall into three 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.

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 fifty-eight 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 debts as at 30th June, 1927; and

(b) 5s. 0d. per cent. on State debts incurred thereafter.

The States were bound also to pay the balance of interest due, and 5s. per cent. to the sinking fund on all of their debts.

Among other provisions there is one requiring special contributions of 4 per cent. per annum for the redemption of funded debt incurred for revenue deficits. The next table shows payments made by the Commonwealth to the State Governments in the last year prior to the Agreement, the first year of its operation, and in the last two years.

FINANCIAL AGREEMENT, COMMONWEALTH PAYMENTS TO STATES.

State.	Payments 1926-27 under the Surplus Revenue Act.	Payments by Commonwealth under the Agreement.					
		1927-28.			1936-37.	1937-38. Estimated.	Interest Saving on Transferred Properties.
		Interest Contribution.	Sinking Fund Contribution.	Total.			
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
N.S.W.	2,917,411	2,917,411	296,360	3,213,771	3,506,743	3,510,999	71,820
Vic. . .	2,127,159	2,127,159	179,094	2,306,253	2,407,804	2,410,159	34,543
Q'land . .	1,096,235	1,096,235	132,392	1,228,627	1,282,557	1,284,235	23,410
S. A. . .	703,816	703,816	107,874	811,690	871,303	871,816	15,535
W. A. . .	456,639	473,432	78,559	551,991	630,447	633,432	11,046
Tas. . .	266,859	266,859	28,598	295,457	302,606	303,859	7,511
Total	7,672,119	7,584,912	822,877	8,407,789	9,001,460	9,014,500	163,865

^a Includes 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 above table.

The Australian Loan Council.—The same Agreement and Constitutional ratification provided for a Loan Council, which consists of one representative from each Government (usually the Treasurer). The Loan Council determines the amounts to be borrowed by all the Governments (except any for defence) allocates the total among them, and determines the terms and conditions of the loans made.

The main purpose of this control is to prevent competition between the various Governments, and to limit borrowings to such amounts as it is estimated can be raised on the terms and conditions acceptable to the Council. The Commonwealth Bank advises the Council and in recent years has underwritten the loans.

This provision controls Government borrowings only and does not extend to statutory authorities under the various Governments, but the Loan Council by its own resolutions imposes a degree of control over their operations also.

Recent Australian Borrowings.—In 1934 the amount offered was greater than the amount accepted, the peak of public offerings being reached in June of that year, when about £20 millions were subscribed in response to an invitation for £12 millions. However, the prospects for subscriptions are always an influence, and the £8 millions excess then offered may not all have been available. The expectation that acceptances would be "rationed" probably increased the offers or applications made. In 1933 and 1934 there were excess offerings of nearly £12 millions. In 1935 and 1936 there were deficiencies aggregating just over £5 millions. The amount raised in 1937 slightly exceeded the amount invited.

Loans have been floated in June and November of each year. The yearly aggregates and the average effective yields have been as follows:—

	Amount Invited.	Amount Raised from the Public.	Average Net Yield Per Cent.
	£	£	£ s. d.
1933 ..	15,000,000	18,777,070	3 13 7
1934 ..	27,000,000	27,279,950	3 3 8
1935 ..	20,000,000	18,764,000	3 11 5
1936 ..	16,500,000	12,709,000	3 18 4
1937 ..	15,500,000	15,853,000	3 17 3

In May, 1938, a £7,000,000 3½ per cent. loan in London, issued at £99, received public offerings of about £2,380,000; and at the end of May an internal 3½ per cent. loan of £10,250,000 (including £4,000,000 for defence) issued at £99 10s., was over-subscribed by £128,000.

The public loans issued by the Commonwealth include provision for revenue deficits, but there are other public borrowings also—e.g., most of the increases in savings bank deposits in Queensland go directly to the State. Municipal borrowing are additional, e.g., by Brisbane City.

Commonwealth Payments to States.—The next table shows payments of all descriptions made by the Commonwealth Government to the States.

COMMONWEALTH PAYMENTS TO STATES, 1936-37.

Particulars.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Total.
(a) Direct Payments.	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
By Financial Agreement—							
Interest	2,918	2,127	1,096	704	473	267	7,585
Sinking Fund	589	281	186	167	157	36	1,416
Federal Aid Roads	839	547	572	347	583	152	3,040
Special Grants .. ..	..	..	..	1,330	500	600	2,430
Non-recurring Grants	197	137	72	44	33	17	500
Grants for Local Public Works	39	27	15	9	7	3	100
Total	4,582	3,119	1,941	2,601	1,753	1,075	15,071

COMMONWEALTH PAYMENTS TO STATES, 1936-37 (*continued*).

Particulars.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Total.
<i>(b) Assistance for Producers.</i>	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
Bounties—							
Cotton .. .. .	..	..	40	..	..	..	40
Iron and Steel Products	19	9	..	..	1	..	29
Sulphur	11	19	..	31	..	7	68
Wine Export	3	7	..	203	2	..	215
Apples and Pears ..	2	21	1	9	19	59	111
Citrus Fruits	5	..	..	3	..	..	8
Prunes	5	1	..	1	..	..	7
Assistance to Banana Industry .. ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Tobacco Investigation ..	4	4	4	1	1	1	15
Cattle Tick Control ..	24	..	24	..	..	..	48
Artificial Manure Subsidy	43	132	22	59	55	16	327
Training of Dairy Factory Operatives	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Farmers' Debt Adjustment (Loan Fund) ..	353	532	75	180	314	46	1,500
Total	470	725	167	487	392	129	2,370
<i>(c) Works and Other Purposes.</i>							
Unemployment Relief Works Acts, 1934-35—							
Relief Works	228	25	..	85	..	..	338
Metalliferous Mining	10	15	20	14	5	..	64
Forestry	35	..	..	..	..	..	35
Appropriation Unemployment Relief Act, 1936—							
Metalliferous Mining	20	27	35	13	35	10	140
Forestry	25	50	15	8	50	13	161
Unemployment Relief Act, 1936	59	41	22	13	10	5	150
Total	377	158	92	133	100	28	888
<i>(d) Other Payments.</i>							
Grants for Research	8	8	4	5	3	2	30
Grant for Cancer and other Health Campaigns ..	..	5	..	..	..	5	10
Total	8	13	4	5	3	7	40
Total, All Payments ..	5,437	4,015	2,204	3,226	2,248	1,239	18,369
Payments from Revenue	4,811	3,443	2,109	2,947	1,929	1,193	16,432
Payments from Loan Fund	626	572	95	279	319	46	1,937

The preceding table shows payments made by the Commonwealth Government, which are of three kinds, and not all are of direct assistance to State finances. There are (1) payments under the Financial Agreement, (2) unconditional grants to State revenues, and (3) payments for special purposes. The assistance to State finances which the first group provides may be gauged from the table on page 251. 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. An analogous case is the subsidy of Local Government expenditures in other countries. It is not always clear to what extent the third group relieve 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 at all, or might carry out less extensively, e.g., research.

In making the Special Grants to States, the Commonwealth Government has been guided by the finding 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. In the five years ending 30th June, 1937, the following special grants were received by the States. South Australia, £6,380,000; Western Australia, £3,000,000; Tasmania, £2,160,000; and £3,000,000 was distributed in special "non-recurring" grants amongst all six States roughly in proportion to population. For 1936-37 the special grants were:—South Australia, £1,330,000; Western Australia £500,000; and Tasmania, £600,000; and £500,000 was distributed as a non-recurring special grant. An amount of £100,000 was also made available to the States in 1936-37 to provide portion of the interest and redemption charges on loans for public works undertaken by local authorities and other bodies. This grant will be made annually for ten years and is conditional on a grant of at least equal value being made by the States. In Queensland one-third of the capital cost of any work coming within the scheme will be a subsidy by the State, and the balance will be a loan to the Local Authority, one-half of the interest and redemption thereon being provided by the Commonwealth Grant, the Local Authority to pay the other half.

Payments during the five years ending 30th June, 1937, to the State Governments of Australia from the Commonwealth Government amounted to £92,255,869, of which £4,994,327 came from Loan Funds, and the rest from revenue. Of this, about £44,500,000 were paid under the Financial Agreement, £14,750,000 as special grants of various kinds, £12,500,000 for roads, and £20,500,000 for various other purposes. The road grants are made under a special agreement whereby the Commonwealth distributes among the States $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. of the 7d. customs duty collected on each gallon of petrol and $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. of the 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. of the excise duty.

Queensland's share of all payments from the Commonwealth during the five years has been £10,714,459, or about £11·2 per head, compared with about £13·8 per head to the States as a whole. Queensland has benefited more than the other States by the bounty on cotton production, but special grants to other States, and assistance to industries not important in Queensland have caused Queensland's amount per head to be lower than the amount for the States taken as a whole.

COMMONWEALTH PAYMENTS TO STATES—FIVE YEARS.

State.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.
FROM REVENUE.					
N. S. Wales ..	£ 4,615,025	£ 5,025,490	£ 6,252,378	£ 5,205,825	£ 4,810,795
Victoria ..	3,253,930	3,469,542	4,412,712	3,788,501	3,442,765
Queensland ..	1,767,947	1,865,699	2,295,202	2,087,666	2,108,819
S. Australia ..	2,805,139	3,245,165	3,910,175	3,495,977	2,947,315
W. Australia ..	2,047,742	2,287,670	2,762,914	2,525,102	1,928,886
Tasmania ..	751,177	910,667	1,028,661	1,019,445	1,193,211
Total ..	15,240,960	16,804,233	20,662,042	18,122,516	16,431,791
FROM LOAN FUND.					
N. S. Wales ..	365,689	22,528	19,772	229,343	626,000
Victoria ..	238,448	230,703	181,518	193,257	572,000
Queensland ..	274,898	29,085	58,661	131,482	95,000
S. Australia ..	215,966	8,509	29,819	79,774	278,500
W. Australia ..	171,824	28	85,000	346,500	319,500
Tasmania ..	21,680	9,565	45,113	68,165	46,000
Total ..	1,288,505	300,418	419,883	1,048,521	1,937,000
TOTAL.					
N. S. Wales ..	4,980,714	5,048,018	6,272,150	5,435,168	5,436,795
Victoria ..	3,492,378	3,700,245	4,594,230	3,981,758	4,014,765
Queensland ..	2,042,845	1,894,784	2,353,863	2,219,148	2,203,819
S. Australia ..	3,021,105	3,253,674	3,939,994	3,575,751	3,225,815
W. Australia ..	2,219,566	2,287,698	2,847,914	2,871,602	2,248,386
Tasmania ..	772,857	920,232	1,073,774	1,087,610	1,239,211
Total ..	16,529,465	17,104,651	21,081,925	19,171,037	18,368,791

2. STATE REVENUE FUND.

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. - The most important Trust Funds

which deal with amounts which are essentially normal government revenues are the Main Roads Fund, into which is paid the receipts from Vehicle Taxation, and Unemployment Relief Tax Fund, into which receipts from this special tax are paid. The revenues of both are used for normal government functions.

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, and though most States include the gross railway figures in Consolidated Revenue, New South Wales places them in a Trust Fund. Queensland has special Trust Funds for ordinary State business undertakings, e.g., Mining and Insurance.

The next table shows for the last ten years the Receipts and Expenditure of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, and of all Trust Funds together.

QUEENSLAND REVENUE RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE—SUMMARY.

Year.	Receipts.			Expenditure.			Consolidated Revenue Fund Surplus.
	Consolidated Revenue Fund.	Trust Funds.	Total.	Consolidated Revenue Fund.	Trust Funds.	Total.	
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
1927-28	16,718	5,994	22,712	16,708	5,476	22,184	10
1928-29	16,736	6,157	22,893	16,902	5,885	22,787	—166
1929-30	15,998	5,701	21,699	16,721	5,277	21,998	—723
1930-31	15,073	5,619	20,692	15,915	5,207	21,122	—842
1931-32	12,994	4,885	17,879	15,069	4,330	19,399	—2,075
1932-33	13,397	5,579	18,976	14,951	5,650	20,601	—1,554
1933-34	13,859	6,823	20,682	14,988	5,970	20,958	—1,129
1934-35	15,280	7,642	22,922	15,845	6,764	22,609	—565
1935-36	15,489	7,599	23,088	16,231	7,429	23,660	—742
1936-37	16,535	8,310	24,845	16,815	8,118	24,933	—280

The surplus or deficit of the Consolidated Revenue Fund appears in the last column, but to obtain the complete revenue balance of the State, the balance of the Trust Funds should be added each year. The sum of the receipts or expenditure of Consolidated Revenue and Trust Funds in any year somewhat overstates the total volume of State finances, as fairly substantial amounts are transferred from fund to fund. An analysis of Trust Funds accounts during the year has made it possible to show the effects of such transfers more completely than was possible in the approximations which were published in the last issue of the *Year Book*. This is shown in the next table. It will be observed that £6,981,809 were used up by business undertakings in producing their revenue, and £6,441,282 had to be applied to debt charges. Moreover, the receipts included £841,110 to be held in trust for Unemployment Insurance and Superannuation Funds (included amongst "All Other" receipts). This left £10,001,980 to be applied to the various administrative, developmental, and social objects of government.

QUEENSLAND REVENUE RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1936-37.

Particulars.	Consolidated Revenue Fund.	Trust Funds.	Total.
RECEIPTS.			
Taxation—	£	£	£
Income	2,565,278	..	2,565,278
Motor	55,315	705,832	761,147
Unemployment Relief .. .. .	..	2,492,665	2,492,665
Other <i>a</i>	1,821,914	89,778	1,911,692
Business Undertakings—			
Railways	6,923,110	8,498	6,931,608
Other	3,145	1,981,137	1,984,282
Land Revenue	1,485,178	397,117	1,882,295
Interest on Loans and Public Balances ..	1,215,821	249,873	1,465,694
Commonwealth Payments <i>b</i>	1,168,235	641,810	1,810,045
All Other	835,935	1,625,540	2,461,475
Net Total Receipts	16,073,931	8,192,250	24,266,181
Gross Total Receipts <i>c</i>	16,535,038	8,309,657	24,844,695
EXPENDITURE.			
	£	£	£
General Administration <i>d</i>	1,453,898	358,278	1,812,176
Education	1,662,900	16,179	1,679,079
Public Health and Recreation	530,955	873	531,828
Social Amelioration <i>e</i>	397,935	3,520,670	3,918,605
Business Undertakings—			
Railways	5,298,840	..	5,298,840
Other	4,809	1,678,160	1,682,969
Debt Charges	6,441,282	..	6,441,282
All Other	661,527	2,327,959	2,989,486
Net Total Expenditure	16,452,146	7,902,119	24,354,265
Gross Total Expenditure <i>c</i>	16,815,228	8,117,551	24,932,779

a For details, see page 272.

b Only part of total receipts from the Commonwealth, other amounts not being passed through State accounts.

c This is the gross total of all funds—no deductions being made for duplications between funds.

d Includes law, order, and public safety.

e Includes unemployment relief.

Consolidated Revenue Receipts.—Details of the receipts of the Consolidated Revenue Fund during the last five years are shown in the next table. It is worth noticing that the proportion of revenue from "Lands" in Queensland is large. This is accounted for by the large areas of unalienated pastoral lands, and the settled policy of the Government to avoid alienation of these holdings (see map, page 101, for the area of land held on lease from the Crown). Another large item is "Railways"; but as has just been pointed out, most of this is absorbed in working expenses to earn the revenue.

The figure for "Commonwealth Government" is not the same as the total given on page 253, as it includes only the Commonwealth contribution to interest on State debts and the special grant of £72,000. The other amounts are not paid into Queensland Consolidated Revenue but are distributed or employed through Trust Funds or special accounts.

QUEENSLAND CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND, RECEIPTS.

Source of Revenue.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.
	£	£	£	£	£
Taxation—					
Probate and succession duties ..	452,872	459,314	448,901	528,412	583,741
Other stamp duties ..	423,450	446,587	501,910	545,167	548,732
Land Tax	442,584	433,881	412,459	411,598	402,308
Income Tax ..	1,695,758	1,607,499	1,800,477	2,295,004	2,565,278
Lottery Tax ..	47,625	69,875	66,750	75,125	77,375
Racing Taxes ..	86,309	80,192	79,260	82,388	87,142
Motor Taxes ..	36,041	58,929	49,757	63,335	55,315
Liquor Taxes ..	79,501	77,147	71,675	54,855	77,966
License and other Taxes	44,841	46,396	46,320	46,200	44,650
Total, Taxation ..	3,308,981	3,279,820	3,477,509	4,102,084	4,442,507
Railways	5,851,207	6,103,881	6,996,984	6,643,834	6,923,110
Lands—					
Rents	1,075,003	1,166,424	1,068,019	1,063,794	1,110,072
Forestry	144,805	166,878	307,776	302,777	323,550
Other	24,164	24,179	29,275	58,775	56,087
Total, Lands ..	1,243,972	1,357,481	1,405,070	1,425,346	1,489,709^c
Interest—					
On Loans to Public Bodies, &c. ..	630,696	688,249	680,752	665,366	885,636
On Public Balances ..	386,457	885,837	344,757	398,447	513,911
Total, Interest ..	1,017,153	1,074,086	1,025,509	1,063,813	1,399,547^c
Commonwealth Govt.	1,096,235	1,096,235	1,382,235	1,171,235	1,168,235
Main Roads Fund Transfer	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000	250,000
Loan Fund Transfer ^a ..	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Fees for Services ..	152,990	163,252	185,492	253,911	265,362
Other ^b	376,106	434,630	457,223	478,768	496,568
Total Receipts ..	13,396,644	13,859,385	15,280,022	15,488,991	16,535,038

^a Portion of loan repayments from Local Authorities, etc., transferred to Consolidated Revenue for application towards Sinking Fund payments.

^b Receipts of Government Printer, Harbours and Marine, and Government Institutions, etc.

^c Certain amounts, which were passed through Trust Funds, and ultimately credited to Consolidated Revenue, are included here under "Lands" and "Interest," although on page 257 they are placed in the "Trust Fund" column under these heads.

The next table shows for the last ten years the amount of revenue collected by the Consolidated Revenue Fund under various heads, and the total received each year by Trust funds. The fall in Trust Fund receipts in the early part of the period was due to the disposal of State Sugar Mills to co-operative societies of farmers, and the disposal of some other State Enterprises; while since 1931-32 most of the increase has been caused by the collections of the Unemployment Relief Tax Fund. Railway earnings reached their depression minimum in 1932-33, but have since recovered somewhat. The highest amount ever earned by the railways

was £7,567,000 in 1928-29. The amounts received from the Commonwealth (which, as mentioned on the previous page, represent payments towards interest on debt, and special grants) remained steady from 1929-30 to 1933-34 according to the Financial Agreement; but the last three years have included special grants of £286,000, £75,000, and £72,000, respectively. Details of complete taxation collections (including Trust Funds) are given in section 6 of this chapter.

QUEENSLAND REVENUE RECEIPTS.

Year.	Consolidated Revenue Fund.						Trust Funds.
	From Commonwealth.	Taxation.	Territorial.	Railways.	Other.	Total.	
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1927-28	1,131	4,975	1,426	7,374	1,812	16,718	5,994
1928-29	1,060	4,669	1,506	7,567	1,934	16,736	6,157
1929-30	1,096	4,296	1,358	7,356	1,892	15,998	5,701
1930-31	1,096	4,287	1,244	6,427	2,019	15,073	5,619
1931-32	1,096	3,109	1,173	5,937	1,679	12,994	4,885
1932-33	1,096	3,309	1,244	5,851	1,897	13,397	5,579
1933-34	1,096	3,280	1,357	6,104	2,022	13,859	6,823
1934-35	1,382	3,478	1,405	6,997	2,018	15,280	7,642
1935-36	1,171	4,102	1,425	6,644	2,147	15,489	7,599
1936-37	1,168	4,443	1,490	6,923	2,511	16,535	8,310 ^a

^a Includes Unemployment Relief Tax Fund .. £2,609 (000).
Main Roads Fund £1,450 (000).
State Insurance Fund £1,445 (000).
Unemployment Insurance Fund .. £561 (000).

^b See note c on page 258.

The following table gives a ten yearly summary of revenue collections per head of mean population.

QUEENSLAND REVENUE RECEIPTS PER HEAD.

Year.	Consolidated Revenue Fund.						Trust Funds.
	From Commonwealth.	Taxation.	Territorial.	Railways.	Other.	Total.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1927-28	1 5 9	5 13 4	1 12 6	8 8 0	2 1 4	19 0 11	6 16 7
1928-29	1 3 10	5 4 9	1 13 9	8 9 9	2 3 5	18 15 6	6 18 2
1929-30	1 4 3	4 15 1	1 10 1	8 2 10	2 1 10	17 14 1	6 6 2
1930-31	1 3 11	4 13 5	1 7 0	7 0 1	2 4 0	16 8 5	6 2 5
1931-32	1 3 7	3 6 11	1 5 3	6 7 7	1 16 0	13 19 4	5 5 0
1932-33	1 3 3	3 10 4	1 6 6	6 4 5	2 0 4	14 4 10	5 18 7
1933-34	1 3 1	3 9 0	1 8 7	6 8 5	2 2 7	14 11 8	7 3 7
1934-35	1 8 9	3 12 5	1 9 4	7 5 8	2 1 11	15 18 1	7 19 1
1935-36	1 4 1	4 4 5	1 10 0	6 16 8	2 3 6	15 18 8	7 16 4
1936-37	1 3 9	4 10 3	1 10 3	7 0 8	2 11 1	16 16 0	8 8 11

Consolidated Revenue Expenditure.—The following statement shows expenditure during 1936-37 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.

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 of £4,809 shown as "State Batteries" is gross expenditure on State Batteries only, and other Mining operations (coal mines, Chillagoe smelters, etc.) are handled through Trust Funds. Again, the amount for Government and Public Hospitals does not include amounts distributed from the profits of the Golden Casket Art Union, which technically are not passed through Consolidated Revenue. "Unemployment Relief" does not include disbursements from the Unemployment Relief Tax Fund.

QUEENSLAND CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND, EXPENDITURE.

Function.	1935-36.	1936-37.
Legislative and General Administration—	£	£
Parliament, including Governor	87,997	99,389
Electoral, including Elections	10,553	9,137
Royal Commissions and Enquiries	2,993	2,745
Other	618,276	673,476
Total	719,819	784,747 ^a
Law, Order, and Public Safety—		
Police	523,871	535,488
Prisons	31,583	31,561
Other	234,942	254,151
Total	790,396	821,200 ^a
Regulation of Trade and Industry—		
Factories and Shops	23,356	23,902
Labour Legislation	17,484	18,348
Weights and Measures	10,070	11,054
Transport Control	8,807	12,282
Liquor License Control .. .. .	..	3,469
Total	59,717	69,055
Education—		
State Schools	1,384,854	1,463,570
Technical Colleges	94,484	109,625
University	30,560	32,073
Agricultural	44,375	40,674
Other	21,579	16,958
Total	1,575,852	1,662,900
Science and Art—		
Library and Museum	5,680	6,656
Art Gallery	550	675
Total	6,230	7,331

QUEENSLAND CONSOLIDATED REVENUE, EXPENDITURE—*continued.*

Function.	1935-36.	1936-37.
Public Health and Recreation—	£	£
Government and Public Hospitals	211,181	216,033
Mental Hospitals	205,586	215,609
Baby Health Centres	16,931	20,022
Other	74,541	79,291
Total	508,239	530,955
Social Amelioration—		
Child Welfare	191,244	188,557
Aborigines	46,486	57,337
Unemployment	242,555	251,525
Destitute, Aged, and Incapacitated	82,354	86,069
Total	562,639	583,488 ^a
War Obligations—		
Returned Soldiers ^b	9,110	9,475
Development of State Resources—		
Land, Settlement and Survey	209,930	223,366
Mining	57,600	61,761
Agricultural, Pastoral, and Dairying	228,245	179,354
Forestry (<i>see</i> page 105)	31,868	37,203
Other	88,366	99,462
Total	616,009	601,146
Business Undertakings (Gross)—		
Railways	5,082,673	5,298,840
State Batteries	4,689	4,809
Total	5,087,362	5,303,649
Public Debt Charges—		
Interest	4,980,730	5,066,429
Exchange and Commission	837,533	837,613
Sinking Fund	477,170	537,240
Total	6,295,433	6,441,282
Total Expenditure	16,230,806	16,815,228

^a Certain amounts, which were paid from Consolidated Revenue for definite purposes through Trust Funds, *e.g.*, for superannuation, unemployment insurance subsidy, etc., are included here under "General Administration, etc.," and "Social Amelioration," although on page 257 they are placed in the "Trust Funds" column under these heads.

^b Railway Passes and share of administration of Agricultural Bank.

Ten years expenditure from Consolidated Revenue under the main heads, and from Trust Funds, are shown in the table on the next page. The items in some columns do not agree exactly with apparently corresponding items in the foregoing table of expenditure. This is because in order to prepare the above table on the uniform lines agreed upon an elaborate analysis of State accounts was necessary, and this analysis has not been carried out in past years. The most significant differences are (i.) the Railway figure includes expenditure on the Tourist Bureau which the above table placed under "Other Development of State Resources," (ii.) Police includes superannuation of officers which the above table places under "Other Legislative and General Administration," (iii.) Education

does not include Agricultural education, apart from the Gatton College, and some other semi-educational expenditures. However, the general trend of the various forms of expenditure will be unaffected by the adjustments.

Railway expenditure fell in the middle part of the period owing to depression loss of traffic, and savings through reduced wages, but since 1932-33 has increased naturally with the recovery of traffic, and restoration of wages. Fluctuations in Trust Funds expenditure, like the corresponding revenue, were first due to disposal of certain State undertakings, and later to increased disbursements from the Unemployment Relief Tax Fund.

QUEENSLAND REVENUE EXPENDITURE.

Year.	Consolidated Revenue Fund.						Trust Funds.
	Interest on Debt. <i>b</i>	Railways.	Police.	Education.	Other.	Total.	
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1927-28	5,103	6,108	528	1,565	3,404	16,708	5,476
1928-29	5,200	6,205	552	1,639	3,306	16,902	5,885
1929-30	5,215	5,944	596	1,696	3,270	16,721	5,277
1930-31	5,821	4,992	551	1,526	3,025	15,915	5,207
1931-32	6,074	4,351	499	1,364	2,781	15,069	4,330
1932-33	6,045	4,242	500	1,331	2,833	14,951	5,650
1933-34	5,880	4,402	522	1,363	2,821	14,988	5,970
1934-35	5,790	4,998	568	1,455	3,034	15,845	6,764
1935-36	5,818	5,093	586	1,531	3,203	16,231	7,429
1936-37	5,904	5,334	599	1,614	3,364	16,815	8,118 _a

a Includes Unemployment Relief Tax Fund . . . £3,032 (000).

Main Roads Fund . . . £1,450 (000).

State Insurance Fund . . . £1,103 (000).

Unemployment Insurance Fund . . . £489 (000).

b Including exchange on interest payable overseas and commission.

The next table shows ten years' expenditure from Revenue and Trust Funds per head of mean population.

QUEENSLAND REVENUE EXPENDITURE PER HEAD.

Year.	Consolidated Revenue Fund.												Trust Funds.								
	Interest on Debt.			Railways.		Police.		Education.		Other.		Total.									
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.					
1927-28	5	16	3	6	19	2	0	12	1	1	15	8	3	17	6	19	0	8	6	4	9
1928-29	5	16	8	6	19	3	0	12	4	1	16	10	3	14	2	18	19	3	6	12	0
1929-30	5	15	5	6	11	7	0	13	2	1	17	6	3	12	5	18	10	1	5	16	9
1930-31	6	6	10	5	8	9	0	12	0	1	13	3	3	5	11	17	6	9	5	13	5
1931-32	6	10	7	4	13	6	0	10	9	1	9	4	2	19	9	16	3	11	4	13	1
1932-33	6	8	6	4	10	2	0	10	7	1	8	4	3	0	4	15	17	11	6	0	2
1933-34	6	3	9	4	12	8	0	11	0	1	8	8	2	19	4	15	15	5	6	5	8
1934-35	6	0	6	5	4	1	0	11	10	1	10	3	3	3	2	16	9	10	7	0	10
1935-36	5	19	8	5	4	9	0	12	1	1	11	6	3	5	11	16	13	11	7	12	10
1936-37	6	0	0	5	8	5	0	12	2	1	12	9	3	8	5	17	1	9	8	5	0

3. STATE LOAN FUND.

Net Loan Expenditure.—This 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, etc. In certain categories where the repayments have exceeded the advances made during the year (e.g., agricultural bank), 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, 1937, was accounted for by net loan expenditure.

LOAN EXPENDITURE, QUEENSLAND, 1936-37.

Head of Expenditure.	Expenditure during 1936-37.		Aggregate Expenditure to Date.
	Gross.	Net.	
	£	£	£
Railways	524,651	505,216	37,523,781
Reduction of Railway Capital ..	..	..	26,453,419 ^a
Telegraphs .. .. .	..	..	524,388
Industrial Undertakings	6,182	-18,238	4,181,264
Public Buildings	393,412	381,445	5,340,891
Roads and Bridges .. .. .	..	..	832,839
Main Roads Commission	334,745	202,552	3,008,155
Harbours and Marine	112,470	111,151	2,665,714
Assistance to Mining Industry ..	28,299	22,785	123,321
Forestry	87,756	79,704	808,294
Immigration .. .. .	..	..	2,763,071
Agriculture	129,119	115,087	162,295
Land Resumptions	199,486	151,276	3,132,686
Prickly-pear Lands	37,505	37,505	737,505
Water Supply, Irrigation	194,690	174,611 ^b	2,316,023
Agricultural Bank	169,963	-44,779	1,628,962
Wire Netting	24,073	785	335,045
Central Sugar Mills .. .. .	..	-77,670	781,815
State Advances Corporation—			
Workers' Dwellings	273,550	51,697	3,159,396
Workers' Homes	33,569	-29,764	1,077,182
Building Improvement	7,647	-13,028	86,742
Soldier Settlement	4,561	-42,942	1,347,092
Loans to Local Authorities	712,130	479,860	13,576,694
Subsidies to Local Authorities ..	486,492	486,492	2,255,651
Deficits Funded, &c.	280,190	280,190	8,454,929
Miscellaneous	100,000	99,848	1,590,773
Total	4,140,490	2,953,783 ^b	124,867,927
<i>Add</i> Deficits on Loans			5,450,116
Amount not yet Received from Commonwealth			13,350
<i>Less</i> Redemptions from Revenue and Sinking Funds			7,312,625
			123,018,768
<i>Cr.</i> Balance Loan Account			1,879,597
Gross Public Debt			£ 124,898,365

^a Excludes discounts, &c., £1,546,581.

^b Includes £100,000 repayments from Local Bodies, &c., transferred to Sinking Fund through Consolidated Revenue.

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, 1937, is shown opposite each amount.

QUEENSLAND GOVERNMENT DEBT, 30TH JUNE, 1937.

Rate of Interest. Per Cent.	Public Debt.	Interest Payable.
£ s. d.	£	£
7 0 0	1,843,522	129,047
6 0 0	2,054,865	123,292
5 0 0	40,090,862	2,004,543
4 10 0	1,040,148	46,807
4 5 3	2,186,120	93,183
4 0 0	23,425,515	936,939
3 17 6	2,758,999	106,630
3 15 0	10,527,753	394,736
3 10 0	11,081,572	387,777
3 9 9	6,239,852	216,632
3 7 6	768,740	25,945
3 5 0	2,745,212	89,105
3 2 6	70,000	2,188
3 2 0	5,277,206	162,913
3 0 0	11,830,219	354,719
2 18 1	5,100	148
2 14 3	352,915	9,573
2 6 6	54,750	1,273
1 15 0	2,543,000	44,502
1 13 4	1,765	30
Treasury Bonds, 6½%	250	12
Gross Public Debt ..	124,898,365	5,129,994
Less Sinking Funds ..	1,082,661	
Net Public Debt.. ..	123,815,704	

The State Government owes the Commonwealth £243,000 advanced under the *Wire and Wire Netting Advances Act* of 1927 which is not included in the foregoing statement. This is used to lend to settlers for fencing purposes, and is repayable by the settlers over 25 years. It is supplementary to a number of State Acts which provide loan moneys for the same purpose.

The gross public debt of £124,898,365 is payable as follows:—

	£	
Australia	54,587,720	43·7%
London	63,171,171	50·6%
America	7,139,474	5·7%

The proportions of public debt maturing Overseas and in Australia respectively were for Queensland 56 and 44 per cent.; compared with 46 and 54 per cent. for the public debts of the other States taken together, and 44 and 56 per cent. for the debt of the Commonwealth Government.

The amounts of interest payable in various places on the Queensland debt, excluding exchange, were as follow:—Australia, £1,921,176; London, £2,799,626; America, £409,192; representing average interest rates of 3·52, 4·43, and 5·73 per cent. respectively.

Ten Years Loans.—During the last 10 years there has been an increase in the Queensland net public debt of £19,056,702. The increase was greatest in the early and late years of the period, falling to a low figure in the middle years when the Financial Crisis made public borrowing very difficult. The increase in the net public debt during the year 1936-37 was £1,969,180.

The main objects on which loans have been spent during the last decade are shown in the following table:—

QUEENSLAND GROSS LOAN EXPENDITURE.

Year.	Railways.	Roads. <i>a</i>	Advances to Settlers, etc. <i>b</i>	Loans and Subsidies to Local Bodies.	Other.	Total. <i>c</i>
1927-28	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
1927-28	1,724	268	6,594 <i>d</i>	519	929	10,034 <i>d</i>
1928-29	1,300	346	868	338	1,815	4,667
1929-30	831	359	819	376	1,496	3,881
1930-31	443	186	483	499	1,731	3,342
1931-32	71	190	368	305	331	1,265
1932-33	70	271	520	581	2,408	3,850
1933-34	366	469	447	966	2,154	4,402
1934-35	873	892	584	1,372	1,741	5,462
1935-36	694	574	661	1,315	1,826	5,070
1936-37	525	459	513	1,199	1,444	4,140
Net Loan Expenditure to date ..	63,977	4,351	8,416	15,832	32,292	124,868

a Includes Main Roads Commission.

b Including Agricultural Bank, State Advances Corporation, and Soldier Settlement.

c The totals differ from those shown in the last *Year Book*, which did not include deficits funded, transfer to Sinking Fund, and other expenditure not in ordinary Parliamentary appropriation.

d Liabilities of the Agricultural Bank amounting to £2,489,979, and of the State Advances Corporation amounting to £3,058,467, were transferred to the Loan Fund in 1927-28.

About one half of the gross public debt has been incurred in the construction and equipment of railways. Loans and subsidies to local bodies (largely for roads and water and sewerage) have taken £15.8m. In the last 10 years, railways have still remained the largest avenue of loan expenditure, but in the later years of the period they took second place to expenditure on road construction as indicated by the loan expenditure directly on roads and on loans and subsidies to local bodies (largely to be spent on roads). Substantial amounts of loan funds have also been devoted to making advances to settlers, home builders, &c.

4. COMMONWEALTH FINANCE.

Consolidated Revenue Receipts.—Unlike the States, the greater portion of Commonwealth revenue is obtained from taxation, the only large Commonwealth business undertaking being the Post Office. As will be seen from the following table, customs and excise is the most fruitful source

of taxation revenue, and, in fact, in 1936-37, it alone yielded 51.9 per cent. of the gross receipts into Consolidated Revenue Fund.

COMMONWEALTH REVENUE RECEIPTS.

Year.	Taxation.					Business Under-takings.	Other.	Total.
	Customs and Excise.	Sales.	Income.	Land.	Other.			
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1927-28	41,447	..	10,165	3,027	1,999	12,907	4,263	73,808
1928-29	41,059	..	9,841	2,989	2,415	13,404	5,187	74,895
1929-30	41,775	..	11,120	2,840	2,453	13,969	4,986	77,143
1930-31	28,295	3,473	13,639	2,758	2,255	13,148	5,999	69,567
1931-32	28,406	8,425	13,486	2,157	1,485	12,654	4,919	71,532
1932-33	32,993	9,369	10,879	1,650	1,255	12,895	4,472	73,513
1933-34	34,255	8,696	9,315	1,325	2,818	13,461	4,072	73,942
1934-35	37,870	8,554	8,762	1,281	2,288	14,279	4,335	77,369
1935-36	41,438	9,432	8,775	1,327	2,645	15,223	3,363	82,203
1936-37	42,993	8,008	8,556	1,435	1,854	16,223 ^a	3,739	82,808

^a Post Office, £15,787 (000) ; Railways, £436 (000).

Expenditure from Consolidated Revenue.—This is shown in the next table.

COMMONWEALTH REVENUE EXPENDITURE.

Year.	Defence. ^a	War and Repatriation. ^b	Business Under-takings.	Pensions ^c and Maternity Allowances	Payments to or for States.	Other.	Total.
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1927-28	8,402	29,006	13,390	10,469	11,086	6,905	79,258
1928-29	5,052	30,098	13,768	10,786	11,037	6,513	77,254
1929-30	4,545	29,734	14,135	11,434	11,489	7,277	78,614
1930-31	4,080	29,141	14,052	12,341	13,113	7,598	80,325
1931-32	3,510	20,963	12,794	11,504	12,101	9,346	70,218
1932-33	3,518	19,122	12,720	11,092	12,525	10,989	69,966
1933-34	3,865	19,154	12,489	11,266	13,212	12,654	72,640
1934-35	4,463	19,018	13,177	12,091	13,782	14,127	76,658
1935-36	4,916	18,241	13,541	13,133	14,574	14,231	78,636
1936-37	6,265	18,724	14,279 ^d	14,369	15,022	12,872	81,531

^a Not including new works paid for from Revenue, which amounted to £1,115,983 in 1936-37.

^b Including War Pensions.

^c Invalid and Old-age Pensions.

^d Post Office, £13,203 (000) ; Railways, £1,076 (000).

The information in the above table applies only to expenditure *appropriated* from the Consolidated Revenue Fund each year. The Commonwealth Government has adopted a system by which amounts of excess revenue are paid into Trust Funds for special purposes and spent gradually in that and subsequent years as they are required. Thus the actual expenditure from revenue in some years is different from that shown in the above table. This applies particularly to defence expenditure. Thus, in addition to the amounts appropriated yearly under the ordinary defence

vote as shown in the table, an amount of £4,160,000 was set aside in 1934-35 and £2,000,000 in 1936-37 for defence equipment and civil aviation.

War and Repatriation expenditure reached its peak in 1928-29, fell by over £8 m. in 1931-32, on account of the previous year's conversion of internal loans, and in 1932-33 by nearly £2 m. through the remission of interest on war debt to the British Government. It may be expected to decline gradually in future as the amount of war pensions, etc., declines with the passing of this generation.

The increase in pensions and maternity allowances is described in Chapter 5.

The payments to or for States are amounts paid under the Financial Agreement, Federal Aid to Roads, and Special Grants to South Australia, Western Australia and Tasmania. Grants for special purposes, and special "non-recurring" grants to the States are included amongst "Other," and these, together with special defence provisions in some years, account for most of the increase in the item "Other" during the last few years.

Expenditure from Loans.—The Commonwealth public debt is shown in a table in the next section, together with the public debts of the States. The following table shows how loan moneys have been spent by the Commonwealth Government during the last ten years, and to date in aggregate. The figures are for *net* loan expenditure, i.e., after deducting each year receipts from repayments of loans, realisation of assets, etc. The totals to date are exclusive of loan moneys spent on the War, for which the Commonwealth Government owes an additional £274 m. The table on page 270 shows a Commonwealth gross public debt of £113 m. incurred for other than war purposes. The difference between this and the £94 m. of the following table is accounted for by adding to the latter the cost of properties and railways transferred from the States, £17 m.; funding of deficits, £16 m.; and cost of raising loans, £3 m.; from which £17 m. must be deducted for various redemptions, and other sundry adjustments, leaving a small balance in hand.

COMMONWEALTH NET LOAN EXPENDITURE.

Year.	Defence.	War Service Homes.	Post Office.	Railways.	Federal Capital.	Other.	Total.
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1927-28	304	753	3,654	2,419	998	534	8,662
1928-29	203	1,673	3,003	1,554	1,194	617	8,244
1929-30	230	1,000	2,762	842	254	206	5,294
1930-31	54	155	1,286	130	263	103	1,991
1931-32	..	..	..	..	..	3,450	3,450
1932-33	..	..	..	-5	100	467	562
1933-34	165	..	..	-2	59	300	522
1934-35	151	4	1,241	1	105	433	1,935
1935-36	168	11	224	107	153	1,029	1,692
1936-37	-7	..	302	358	101	1,957	2,711
Total to date ..	4,930	7,330	35,191	13,880	8,514	24,134	93,979

5. COMMONWEALTH AND STATE FINANCE.

Revenue Receipts.—The following table shows receipts of the Consolidated Revenue funds of the States and the Commonwealth. For better comparison, however, certain receipts not now paid into Consolidated Revenue have been included, e.g., for New South Wales, Railways, Tramways, Sydney Harbour Trust, Sydney and Hunter water and sewerage, and Motor Taxation; for Victoria, Motor Taxation and Liquor Tax; for Queensland, Motor Taxation and Unemployment Relief Tax; South Australia, Racing Taxation; and for Western Australia, Motor Tax and Hospital Tax. These adjustments, though not making a complete statement of Government revenue operations, are sufficient to make the direct comparison of States' figures fairly accurate.

GOVERNMENT REVENUE RECEIPTS, *a* 1936-37.

Government.	From Commonwealth.	Taxation.	Railways and P. Office.	Territorial.	Other.	Total.
New South Wales	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
Victoria ..	3,153	18,726	22,544 ^b	1,792	6,099	52,314
Queensland ..	2,264	10,759	10,356 ^c	374	5,160	28,913
South Australia ..	1,168	7,641	6,923	1,490	2,512	19,734
Western Australia ..	1,914	3,610	3,000	215	3,070	11,809
Tasmania ..	1,008	3,057	3,754 ^d	386	2,605	10,810
	884	1,485	4 ^e	66	579	3,489
All States ..	10,391	45,278	47,052	4,323	20,025	127,069
Commonwealth	..	62,846	16,223	..	3,739	82,808 ^e
Total, Australia ..	10,391	108,124	63,275	4,323	23,764	199,486 ^f

a The amounts in this table are for Consolidated Revenue, with certain adjustments for comparability (see above).

b Including Tramways and Omnibuses.

c Includes contribution to Revenue by Tramways Board £112 (£00).

d Includes Tramways.

e Excluding balance of Interest on State Debts payable by States.

f The total figure excludes £10,391,000 transfers from the Commonwealth to States.

The next table shows the receipts as stated in the above table reduced to a *per capita* basis.

CONSOLIDATED REVENUE RECEIPTS PER HEAD, 1936-37.

Government.	From Commonwealth.	Taxation.	Railways and P. Office.	Territorial.	Other.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
N. S. Wales	1 3 6	6 19 8	8 8 3	0 13 5	2 5 6	19 10 4
Victoria ..	1 4 6	5 16 2	5 11 10	0 4 0	2 15 9	15 12 3
Queensland	1 3 9	7 15 3	7 0 8	1 10 3	2 11 1	20 1 0
S. Australia	3 5 1	6 2 9	5 2 0	0 7 4	5 4 4	20 1 6
W. Australia	2 4 7	6 15 4	8 6 2	0 17 1	5 15 3	23 18 5
Tasmania ..	3 16 2	6. 7 11	2 0 11	0 5 8	2 9 10	15 0 6
All States ..	1 10 7	6 13 5	6 18 7	0 12 9	2 19 0	18 14 4
C ^o wealth ..	..	9 4 9	2 7 8	..	0 11 0	12 3 5
Total ..	1 10 6	15 17 10	9 6 0	0 12 8	3 9 10	29 6 4

Expenditure from Revenue.—In the next table a comparison of expenditure from revenue by the different State and the Commonwealth Governments is made. Certain expenditure not made from Consolidated Revenue, corresponding to the additions made to the receipts tables on the previous page, has been included.

CONSOLIDATED REVENUE EXPENDITURE, 1936-37.

Government.	Interest, Exchange, and Commission on Debt.	Defence.	Railways and Post Office.	Education.	Pensions ^a and Maternity Allowances.	Other.	Total.
N. S. Wales ..	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
Victoria ..	13,003	..	15,660 ^c	4,479	..	19,097	52,239
Queensland ..	7,374	..	7,526	2,976	..	11,008	28,884
South Australia	5,904	..	5,299	1,629	..	7,182	20,014
Western Australia	4,541	..	2,355	957	..	3,817	11,670
Tasmania ..	3,712	..	2,900 ^e	822	..	3,747	11,181
	1,068	..	618	348	..	1,410	3,444
Total, States ..	35,602	..	34,358	11,211	..	46,262	127,432
Commonwealth	<i>n</i>	7,381 ^d	14,279	..	22,279	<i>n</i>	81,531 ^b
Total, Australia	<i>n</i>	7,381	48,637	11,211	22,279	<i>n</i>	198,572^f

^a War, Invalid, and Old-age Pensions.

^b Excluding balance of interest on States' Debts (recoverable from States).

^c Including Tramways and Omnibuses.

^d Ordinary services including new works, but excluding Interest, Sinking Fund and Exchange.

^e Including Tramways.

^f The total figure excludes £10,391(000) transfers from Commonwealth to State.

n Not available.

The foregoing expenditures from revenue have been reduced to a *per capita* basis in the following table:—

CONSOLIDATED REVENUE EXPENDITURE PER HEAD, 1936-37.

Government.	Interest, Exchange, and Commission on Debt.	Defence.	Railways and Post Office.	Education.	Pensions and Maternity Allowances.	Other.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
N. S. Wales ..	4 17 0	..	5 16 10	1 13 5	..	7 2 6	19 9 9
Victoria ..	3 19 8	..	4 1 3	1 12 2	..	5 18 10	15 11 11
Queensland ..	6 0 0	..	5 7 8	1 13 1	..	7 6 0	20 6 9
S. Australia..	7 14 5	..	4 0 1	1 12 6	..	6 9 9	19 16 9
W. Australia	8 4 3	..	6 8 4	1 16 5	..	8 5 10	24 14 10
Tasmania ..	4 12 0	..	2 13 3	1 9 11	..	6 1 5	14 16 7
Total, States	5 4 11	..	5 1 3	1 13 0	..	6 16 3	18 15 5
Commonwealth	<i>n</i>	1 1 8	2 2 0	..	3 5 6	<i>n</i>	11 19 8
Total, Australia ..	<i>n</i>	1 1 8	7 2 11	1 12 11	3 5 6	<i>n</i>	29 3 8

n Not available.

Government Debt.—The gross public debt of the Commonwealth and State Governments at 30th June, 1937, 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 £588,362,223 or 46·6 per cent. of the debt matures abroad. Places of maturity of Queensland debts are shown on page 264. The real interest bill is 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 £426,008 shown as interest payable on Commonwealth war debt overseas is payable on £11,020,161 due to the public; interest on the rest having been remitted by the British Government.

The figures in the following table are taken from the Commonwealth Statistician's Finance Bulletin, No. 28.

GOVERNMENT DEBT, AUSTRALIA, AT 30TH JUNE, 1937.

States, &c.	Gross Public Debt.		Annual Interest Payable.	
	Amount.	Per Head.	Total. <i>a</i>	Total Per Head.
	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.
New South Wales ..	350,291,499	130 1 10	12,636,846	4 13 10
Victoria ..	176,597,010	95 3 4	6,678,386	3 12 0
Queensland ..	124,898,475	125 17 11	5,132,511	5 3 6
South Australia ..	106,594,164	181 1 6	4,048,272	6 17 6
Western Australia ..	92,332,855	203 5 5	3,425,112	7 10 10
Tasmania ..	25,247,540	108 13 10	949,994	4 1 10
Total on account of States—				
Maturing Overseas	416,381,644	61 1 10 <i>b</i>	16,537,152	2 8 6 <i>b</i>
Maturing in Australia ..	459,579,899	67 8 7 <i>b</i>	16,333,969	2 7 11 <i>b</i>
Total ..	875,961,543	128 10 5 <i>b</i>	32,871,121	4 16 5 <i>b</i>
On account of Commonwealth—				
War—				
Maturing Overseas	90,744,381	13 5 8	426,008	0 1 3
Maturing in Australia ..	183,063,205	26 15 11	7,310,325	1 1 5
Works and Other—				
Maturing Overseas	81,236,198	11 17 10	3,405,189	0 10 0
Maturing in Australia ..	31,866,557	4 13 4	939,461	0 2 9
Total Commonwealth	386,910,341	56 12 9 <i>c</i>	12,080,083	1 15 5 <i>c</i>
Grand Total ..	1,262,871,884	184 17 3 <i>c</i>	44,952,104	6 11 7 <i>c</i>

a Including the amounts payable by the Commonwealth to the States under the Financial Agreement.

b Worked on aggregate population of the six States.

c Worked on population of whole Commonwealth.

Net Loan Expenditure.—The next table shows the net loan expenditure, during 1936-37 and the aggregate to date, for Commonwealth and State Governments. The figure for the Commonwealth is for works and other purposes, war loan expenditure being excluded.

NET LOAN EXPENDITURE, AUSTRALIA, 1936-37.

Government.	During 1936-37.			Aggregate to end of 1936-37.
	Public Works.	Other.	Total.	
	£	£	£	£
New South Wales	6,336,078	1,115,868	7,451,946	364,973,789
Victoria	2,616,660	66,350	2,683,010	210,882,207
Queensland ..	2,573,593	380,190	2,953,783	124,867,927
South Australia..	1,245,222	39,595	1,284,817	115,830,463
Western Australia	2,032,224	522,757	2,554,981	107,551,384
Tasmania ..	814,951	..	814,951	28,988,864
Total States ..	15,618,728	2,124,760	17,743,488	953,094,634
Commonwealth	1,210,963	1,500,000	2,710,963	93,979,492^b
Total Australia..	16,829,691	3,624,760^a	20,454,451	1,047,074,126

^a The main items are Revenue Deficits, £1,309,876, Discount and Flotation Expenses, £714,884, and £1,500,000 by the Commonwealth for Farmers' Debt Adjustment.

^b See pages 267 and 270 for full details of Commonwealth Government Loan Expenditure and Indebtedness.

6. TAXATION.

This section gives some particulars of the taxation imposed by the various State Governments and the Commonwealth Government, with particular reference to 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 War forced the Commonwealth Government to enter the field of income taxation, the position of the States has been made more difficult.

The position to-day in practice is that the Commonwealth has the sole right to the field of customs and excise duties, and sales and similar taxes. The States share with the Commonwealth the fields of income and land taxes, and death duties. For the most part, the Commonwealth leaves the States in exclusive possession of stamp duties of various sorts, licences, and entertainments and gambling taxes.

For convenience of administration and to minimise duplication of returns, an arrangement exists whereby both Federal and State Income Taxes are collected together by State Commissioners, the taxpayer only rendering one return. In 1936, the States and the Commonwealth by agreement made some progress towards uniformity in methods of assessment of their Income Taxes.

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, 1936-37.

Tax.	Total Amount.			Amount per Head.							
	State.	Common-wealth.	Total.	State.	Common-wealth.	Total.					
	£	£	£	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.		
Paid into Consoli- dated Revenue—											
Income	2,565,278	540,920	3,106,198	2	12	10	11	03	3	1	
Land	402,308	30,604	432,912	0	8	20	0	70	8	9	
Probate, Succes- sion, and Estate	583,741	99,451	683,192	0	11	10	0	2	00	13	10
Other Stamp											
Duties	548,732	..	548,732	0	11	2	..	..	0	11	2
Customs .. ..	..	2,652,736	2,652,736	..	2	13	11	2	13	11	
Excise .. ..	..	1,250,125	1,250,125	..	1	5	51	1	5	5	
Sales .. ..	..	855,279	855,279	..	0	17	50	17	5	5	
Flour .. ..	..	—1,074	—1,074	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wool .. ..	..	11,970	11,970	..	0	0	30	0	0	3	
Transport	55,315	..	55,315	0	1	2	..	..	0	1	2
Liquor	77,966	..	77,966	0	1	7	..	..	0	1	7
Betting	87,142	..	87,142	0	1	9	..	..	0	1	9
Lottery	77,375	..	77,375	0	1	7	..	..	0	1	7
Other	44,650	..	44,650	0	0	11	..	..	0	0	11
Paid into Trust Funds—											
Unemployment											
Relief	2,492,665	..	2,492,665	2	10	8	..	..	2	10	8
Motor Vehicles											
Registration ..	651,733	..	651,733	0	13	3	..	..	0	13	3
Heavy Vehicles											
Registration ..	54,099	..	54,099	0	1	1	..	..	0	1	1
Other	89,778	..	89,778	0	1	10	..	..	0	1	10
Total	7,730,782	5,440,011	13,170,793	7	17	15	10	7	13	7	8

The figures for Commonwealth taxation represent the amounts collected in Queensland, but do not indicate the amounts contributed by the people of this State. Moneys are collected in other States in respect of goods consumed in, or assessments made on account of, this State. The contrary position whereby moneys are collected in Queensland on behalf of other States probably holds to a much less extent. Moreover, there are substantial amounts of central office collections of income, land, and estate taxes not included in the table, some portion of which is on account of Queensland.

Amongst State taxes are included certain taxes—Unemployment Relief Taxation and Motor Vehicle Taxation—which are not paid into Consolidated Revenue; but are handled through Trust funds.

Commonwealth and States' Taxation.—As complete a statement as it was possible to compile of the taxation collections of different States and the Commonwealth during the last five years is shown in the following table. The Queensland figure includes all taxes collected directly by the State Government, whether paid into Consolidated Revenue Fund, or into Trust Funds, and similar treatment has been applied to figures for other States.

TAXATION, AUSTRALIA (COMMONWEALTH AND STATE).

Government.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.
	£1000	£1000	£1000	£1000	£1000
Commonwealth—					
<i>Customs and Excise</i> ..	32,993	34,255	37,870	41,438	42,993
<i>Sales</i>	9,369	8,696	8,554	9,432	8,008
<i>Other</i>	13,784	13,458	12,331	12,747	11,845
Total Commonwealth ..	56,146	56,409	58,755	63,617	62,846
New South Wales	18,053	14,199	13,991	16,290	18,726
Victoria	8,301	8,462	8,994	9,921	10,819
Queensland	5,661	5,846	6,546	7,323	7,731
South Australia	2,733	2,925	3,267	3,267	3,610
Western Australia	1,574	1,836	2,436	2,763	3,086
Tasmania	1,004	1,133	1,227	1,418	1,485
All States	37,326	34,401	36,461	40,982	45,457
All Governments	93,472	90,810	95,216	104,599	108,303

In the next table the taxation collections shown above have been converted to a *per capita* basis. The amount shown in the last line represents, of course, the total taxation paid to Commonwealth and all State Governments divided by the mean population of the Commonwealth for the financial year.

TAXATION, PER HEAD, AUSTRALIA (COMMONWEALTH AND STATE).

Government.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Commonwealth—					
<i>Customs and</i>					
<i>Excise</i> ..	4 19 11	5 2 11	5 13 0	6 2 11	6 6 4
<i>Sales Tax</i> ..	1 8 4	1 6 2	1 5 6	1 7 11	1 3 6
<i>Other</i> ..	2 1 9	2 0 5	1 16 10	1 17 8	1 14 11
Total Common- wealth ..	8 10 0	8 9 6	8 15 4	9 8 6	9 4 9
N. S. Wales	6 19 4	5 8 8	5 6 2	6 2 8	6 19 8
Victoria	4 11 6	4 12 9	4 17 11	5 7 8	5 16 10
Queensland	6 0 4	6 3 0	6 16 3	7 10 8	7 17 1
S. Australia	4 14 4	5 0 5	5 11 11	5 11 6	6 2 9
W. Australia	3 12 0	4 3 4	5 9 11	6 3 5	6 16 7
Tasmania	4 8 0	4 18 11	5 7 1	6 3 2	6 8 1
All States	5 13 3	5 3 7	5 9 0	6 1 8	6 13 11
All Governments	14 3 1	13 12 11	14 4 2	15 9 11	15 18 4

Queensland Income Tax.—The rates of Income Taxation payable in Queensland are briefly summarised in Chapter 2 (page 32). The following table analyses the data provided by the State Income Tax for five years. It should be noted, however, that fluctuations in the taxable income assessed do not necessarily reflect changes in total income earned in each year, as the amount of "carry over" of assessments from year to year may vary considerably. "Net income" is the amount of income received by each taxpayer after deducting all costs incurred in obtaining it, and all allowable deductions for family responsibilities, insurance, medicine, etc. "Taxable Income" is "net Income" minus the statutory exemption of £150 or less. "Super" tax is an amount of 20 per cent. added to the tax on all *taxable* income of over £250 (see page 32).

STATE INCOME TAX, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.
<i>Individuals.</i>					
Number assessed	63,827	62,727	65,291	37,205	57,803
Net income £	35,156,093 ^a	18,292,543	19,934,021	14,452,550	20,521,906
Taxable income £	10,371,783	10,137,190	11,485,403	10,153,380	13,403,784
Tax assessed—					
Primary .. £	635,923	540,883	656,787	571,341	736,010
Super .. £	80,496	172,088	231,100	206,896	266,514
Total .. £	716,419	712,971	887,887	778,237	1,002,524
<i>Companies.</i>					
Number assessed	1,578	1,645	1,621	1,112	1,726
Net income £	18,265,437 ^a	4,783,488	5,510,008	7,523,629	6,789,480
Taxable income £	5,106,490	4,783,488	5,510,008	7,523,629	6,789,480
Tax assessed—					
Primary .. £	746,083	689,760	806,331	1,183,760	1,140,203
Super .. £	139,166	128,754	151,641	225,595	221,038
Total .. £	885,249	818,514	957,972	1,409,355	1,361,241
Tax on lotteries £	47,625	69,875	66,750	75,125	77,375
Tax on incomes earned in previous years £	91,651	84,639	39,656	178,313	284,231
Total tax assessed £	1,740,944	1,685,999	1,952,265	2,441,030	2,725,371
Net Revenue collected £	1,743,357	1,677,374	1,867,228	2,370,129	2,642,653
Estimated cost of collection £	41,273	41,552	46,363	45,352	53,746

^a Gross income.

The next tables analyse the State Income Tax paid in 1936-37 according to the types of payers. The amounts shown in the third section of each table are taxes *payable*; the amount actually paid is not necessarily the same, and it will be seen from the above table that it usually proves impossible to collect the whole amount. The first table deals with individual taxpayers, the second with companies. It will be observed that companies account for more tax payable than do individuals.

STATE INCOME TAX, QUEENSLAND, INDIVIDUALS, 1936-37.

Occupation.	Taxable Income.					Total.
	£1-£250.	£251-£500.	£501-£1,000.	£1,001-£5,000.	£5,001 and over.	
NO. OF TAXPAYERS.						
Cane farmers ..	1,335	522	355	188	1	2,401
Other farmers	1,845	380	161	80	..	2,466
Pastoralists ..	739	409	461	643	22	2,274
Hotelkeepers ..	196	116	142	150	4	608
Traders <i>a</i> ..	1,938	769	533	373	12	3,625
Professions ..	689	340	279	377	4	1,689
Public servants	8,597	547	111	28	..	9,283
Employees ..	25,037	2,070	745	345	1	28,198
Miscellaneous ..	3,426	660	393	322	4	4,805
Independent ..	1,746	300	175	86	1	2,308
Absentees ..	125	9	3	9	..	146
Total ..	45,673	6,122	3,358	2,601	49	57,803

NET INCOME (£).

Cane farmers ..	337,408	236,002	255,505	283,751	6,002	1,118,668
Other farmers ..	447,869	168,956	115,875	128,768	..	861,468
Pastoralists ..	186,840	186,414	341,794	1,196,292	198,367	2,109,707
Hotelkeepers ..	54,603	53,100	106,557	261,074	22,117	497,451
Traders <i>a</i> ..	489,691	348,146	394,766	662,574	95,138	1,990,315
Professions ..	172,392	155,194	213,270	620,732	22,441	1,184,029
Public servants ..	2,085,644	236,932	79,165	41,852	..	2,443,593
Employees ..	5,777,784	903,827	547,828	512,579	5,282	7,747,300
Miscellaneous ..	673,093	294,073	289,988	509,330	43,155	1,809,639
Independent ..	314,156	130,793	127,430	145,107	6,645	724,131
Absentees ..	9,764	4,268	2,144	19,429	..	35,605
Total ..	10,549,244	2,717,705	2,474,322	4,381,488	399,147	20,521,906

TAX PAYABLE (£).

Cane farmers ..	4,340	7,333	13,435	30,471	1,607	57,186
Other farmers ..	5,350	5,189	6,192	14,435	..	31,166
Pastoralists ..	2,570	6,003	19,157	151,122	64,955	243,807
Hotelkeepers ..	840	1,741	6,203	30,154	5,706	44,644
Traders <i>a</i> ..	6,534	11,100	22,430	82,191	29,358	151,613
Professions ..	2,321	4,912	12,281	71,624	5,790	96,928
Public servants ..	22,160	6,945	4,146	4,368	..	37,619
Employees ..	63,042	27,598	31,821	61,207	1,845	185,513
Miscellaneous ..	8,761	9,319	16,144	57,077	14,719	106,020
Independent ..	6,711	6,689	9,676	18,791	1,952	43,819
Absentees ..	313	269	145	3,482	..	4,209
Total ..	122,942	87,098	141,630	524,922	125,932	1,002,524

a Includes merchants, storekeepers, and wholesale manufacturers.

STATE INCOME TAX, QUEENSLAND, COMPANIES, 1936-37.

Class of Company.	Taxable Income.					
	£1-£250.	£251-£500.	£501-£1,000.	£1,001-£5,000.	£5,001 and over.	Total.
NO. OF TAXPAYERS.						
Banks .. ..	..	..	1	1	8	10
Insurance ..	23	7	19	43	22	114
Manufacturing ..	177	59	53	98	62	449
Mercantile ..	333	131	111	241	112	928
Pastoral .. ..	..	2	6	24	26	58
Public utility ..	3	2	1	11	7	24
Shipping	24	13	19	50	14	120
Other	3	1	4	9	6	23
Total	563	215	214	477	257	1,726

NET INCOME (£).						
Banks .. ..	..	..	700	3,707	324,948	329,355
Insurance ..	2,423	2,811	13,693	97,210	589,881	706,018
Manufacturing ..	16,914	21,709	37,188	205,439	1,272,756	1,554,006
Mercantile ...	29,334	48,415	82,401	554,571	2,175,784	2,890,505
Pastoral .. ..	..	763	5,254	67,294	382,093	455,404
Public utility ..	337	933	937	24,591	289,572	316,370
Shipping	1,797	4,274	16,273	89,880	180,958	293,182
Other	340	351	3,553	21,047	219,349	244,640
Total	51,145	79,256	159,999	1,063,739	5,435,341	6,789,480

TAX PAYABLE (£).						
Banks .. ..	..	..	168	890	77,987	79,045
Insurance ..	380	342	2,682	17,216	65,538	86,158
Manufacturing ..	3,271	3,902	7,265	41,530	242,774	298,742
Mercantile ..	4,858	8,168	14,048	102,121	505,101	634,296
Pastoral .. ..	..	80	551	10,614	83,403	94,648
Public utility ..	35	98	98	4,304	51,421	55,956
Shipping	348	833	3,257	18,550	43,175	66,163
Other	36	37	527	3,474	42,159	46,233
Total	8,928	13,460	28,596	198,699	1,111,558	1,361,241

Queensland Land Tax.—The rates of Land Tax payable in Queensland are given in Chapter 2, page 36. The following table shows the number of taxpayers, taxable value of their land, and amount of primary tax assessed on them in grades of taxable value for individuals and companies separately.

STATE LAND TAX, QUEENSLAND, 1936-37.

Type of Taxpayer.	Taxable Value.					
	£1-£499.	£500-£1,999.	£2,000-£9,999.	£10,000-£49,999.	£50,000 and over.	Total.
NO. OF TAXPAYERS.						
Individuals	11,480	5,614	1,820	86	1	19,001
Companies	236	307	373	147	31	1,094 _a
Total ..	11,716	5,921	2,193	233	32	20,095 _a
TAXABLE VALUE (£).						
Individuals	2,119,758	4,817,016	6,601,009	1,489,069	54,865	15,081,717
Companies	54,709	345,905	1,690,954	3,008,156	2,499,816	7,599,540 _b
Total ..	2,174,467	5,162,921	8,291,963	4,497,225	2,554,681	22,681,257 _b
PRIMARY TAX PAYABLE (£).						
Individuals	8,832	32,935	70,560	23,532	1,143	137,002
Companies	228	2,419	19,332	49,463	55,920	127,362 _c
Total ..	9,060	35,354	89,892	72,995	57,063	264,364 _c

a Includes 5 Mutual Life Assurance Companies not classified according to value.

b Includes £245,423 for Mutual Life Assurance Companies not classified according to value.

c Includes £2,045 for Mutual Life Assurance Companies not classified according to value.

The amounts of tax payable shown in the above table are for primary tax only. In addition super tax (on land values exceeding £2,500) was assessed at £107,775—£50,929 on individuals and £56,846 on companies—and the undeveloped land tax of 2d. in the £ was assessed at £14,661—£12,763 on individuals and £1,898 on companies, making a total land tax assessment of £386,800. Allowing for arrears and accrued penalties, etc., the total amount payable to the Taxation Department during 1936-37 was £473,608. This figure excludes an amount of £31,455 allowed during the year as special exemptions to farmers and graziers in accordance with the amended Act of 1922; 12,452 persons benefited by these exemptions.

The total payments received after allowing for refunds and adjustments was £402,308, a decrease of £9,290 on the 1935-36 revenue. Relief from tax amounting to £4,041 was granted to farmers and others for various causes during the year.

The cost of collecting the land tax was £6 13s. 3d. for each £100 collected, compared with £2 0s. 8d. per £100 for income tax.

Commonwealth Income Tax in Queensland.—Rates of tax payable will be found in Chapter 2, page 33. The next table shows the numbers of individual receivers of income who paid Federal Income Tax in Queensland, separating residents and absentees, and showing their taxable income

and taxes payable in grades of taxable income. The table includes only assessments made in Queensland, and as central office assessments amounted to over £1 m., Queensland's proportion of this additional tax may have been substantial.

**COMMONWEALTH INCOME TAX, QUEENSLAND INDIVIDUALS,
1935-36.**

Individuals.	Taxable Income.					
	£1-£500.	£501-£2,000.	£2,001-£3,000.	£3,001-£5,000.	£5,001 and Upwards.	Total.
NO. OF TAXPAYERS.						
Residents ..	30,908	4,909	276	119	30	36,242
Absentees ..	1,085	52	6	7	2	1,152
Total ..	31,993	4,961	282	126	32	37,394

TAXABLE INCOME (£).						
Residents ..	4,120,589	4,422,562	661,402	434,453	238,350	9,877,356
Absentees ..	62,186	49,128	14,484	28,179	16,023	170,000
Total ..	4,182,775	4,471,690	675,886	462,632	254,373	10,047,356

TAX PAYABLE (£).						
Residents ..	69,957	151,497	47,672	41,381	40,408	350,915
Absentees ..	3,078	2,819	1,604	2,783	4,090	14,374
Total ..	73,035	154,316	49,276	44,164	44,498	365,239

In addition to the amounts shown in the above table, 971 companies with an aggregate taxable income of £2,490,842 were assessed for £140,121 of tax, and 81 "casual" taxpayers (i.e., visitors who earned an income whilst in Australia) with taxable income of £21,722 were assessed at £874. The total taxable income was therefore £12,559,920, and the tax payable £506,284.

Commonwealth Land Tax in Queensland.—The rates payable are summarised in Chapter 2, page 36. During 1935-36, tax was levied on Queensland land with an assessed unimproved value of £12,222,363, of which £12,100,040 was owned by Australian residents and £122,323 by absentees. £7,541,378 were town lands and £4,680,985 country lands. Tax assessed amounted to £56,945, all except £364 being upon residents. The total tax assessments were less than for any other State except Tasmania. The prevalence of the leasehold system is the chief reason why Commonwealth Land Tax assessments in Queensland were so small compared with other States of similar extent.

7. LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Municipalities in Queensland are of three kinds, Cities, Towns and Shires and all are known as "Local Authorities." City Councils control the twelve most populous towns, all of which have a population of over 6,000. Town Councils control the town areas of eleven of the larger towns, while Shire Councils control all the territory of Queensland outside the Cities and Towns with certain special exceptions. A note on the historical and legal growth of local authorities is given on pages 25-26, and the population of each local authority area on pages 50-52; but for details of finances reference should be made to Part E of the Statistics of Queensland for 1936-37. 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. They have to contribute amounts determined by law towards the upkeep of public hospitals which serve the people in their areas (see Chapter 5, section 5). Since 1933 many Local Authorities have assumed the maintenance of Stock Routes, and the provision of water thereon.

In road construction they are assisted financially by the Main Roads Commission, which is responsible for Main Roads policy throughout the State (see Chapter 8, section 5), and in other works they are subsidised by the State Government (see below in this section). In raising their ordinary revenue from rates, they are allowed to assess only on the *unimproved capital value* of land in their areas.

The tables throughout this section are for the year ended 31st December, 1936, with the exception of Brisbane, the accounts of which are kept for financial years. Data for Brisbane are for the year ended 30th June, 1937, or as at 30th June 1937, as the case may be. From 1937-38 all local authorities will be operating on a financial year basis.

The following table gives a general summary of local government authorities and their areas as at the end of 1936.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT—QUEENSLAND, AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1936.

Particulars.		City of Brisbane. <i>a</i>	Other Cities.	Towns.	Shires.	Total.
Authorities	No.	1	11	11	121	144
Population	No.	313,430	181,607	34,382	462,478	982,134 ^b
Ratepayers	No.	<i>n</i>	44,177	13,029	47,430	<i>n</i>
Dwellings	No.	77,501	41,916	8,710	109,271	237,398
Rateable Value	£	21,067,818	6,176,906	1,317,750	43,322,257	71,884,731
Streets and Roads	Miles	1,882	1,538	474	117,991	121,885

a Figures for year ended 30th June, 1937, except population.

b This is the estimate for the whole State. The total of estimates by Local Authorities is not quite the same as this figure.

n Not available.

Revenue and Expenditure.—Most of the net revenue of local authorities is obtained from rates of various kinds, and from government grants. The following table shows the revenue of local authorities during 1936 (excluding loan receipts).

The amounts shown under government grants for unemployment relief were chiefly from the Unemployment Relief Tax Fund, and were spent largely on roads. The amounts for subsidy of loans were paid under an arrangement by which the Government subsidises loans made to Local Authorities for constructional works by approximately one-third of the amount spent on labour. A special Commonwealth-State scheme of subsidy of Local Works is described on page 254.

The grants received from the Main Roads Commission are for works carried out on Main Roads, etc., on behalf of the Commission. (See Chapter 8, page 169 for details of arrangements with the Main Roads Commission.) As will be seen by the magnitude of the figures, the major portion of the Commission's permanent works and maintenance was carried out through the Local Authorities.

Receipts from business undertakings are not included, but any portion of their net profits which may have been transferred to the ordinary fund is included (see page 282).

LOCAL GOVERNMENT, QUEENSLAND, REVENUE, 1936.

Source of Revenue.	City of Brisbane.	Other Cities.	Towns.	Shires.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
Taxation—					
Rates	735,667	290,879	66,457	897,867	1,990,870
Licenses	19,491	4,724	1,553	7,630	33,398
Government Grants—					
Unemployment					
Relief	108,924	374,084	56,281	264,469	803,758
Subsidy of Loans	90,000	111,318	35,499	179,288	416,105
Main Roads Com.	4,656	24,098	10,266	687,396	726,416
Other	7,007	2,263	5,398	14,066	28,734
Sanitary and Cleans- ing Services ..	157,860	85,717	19,549	105,051	368,177
Other Public Works and Services ..	129,142	29,602	13,270	88,774	260,788
Other	34,446	34,686	7,408	50,921	127,461
Total	1,287,193	957,371	215,681	2,295,462	4,755,707

Local Government expenditure (excluding expenditure on business undertakings) is shown in the following table. The "Grants" are mostly for the local hospitals, fire brigades, and ambulance brigades. The other items are self-explanatory. A large proportion of the expenditure on

roads, etc., is directly paid for by the Government in the form of Main Roads Commission, loan subsidy, and other, grants (see above table).

LOCAL GOVERNMENT, QUEENSLAND, EXPENDITURE, 1936.

Head of Expenditure.	City of Brisbane.	Other Cities.	Towns.	Shires.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
Administration ..	98,871	35,626	10,795	146,880	292,172
Debt Services ..	534,103	83,825	25,687	243,863	887,478
Roads, Streets, etc...	379,330	616,140	122,865	1,594,047	2,712,382
Sanitary and Cleans- ing Services ..	141,883	76,653	17,254	95,125	330,915
Other Public Works and Services ..	159,543	107,103	32,257	164,229	463,132
Grants	77,706	30,597	5,782	90,916	205,001
Other	9,081	19,139	5,496	36,018	69,734
Total ..	1,400,517	969,083	220,136	2,371,078	4,960,814

Business Undertakings.—Three main groups of activities which are classed as business undertakings are carried out by local authorities in Queensland:—water, electricity, and railways and tramways. Separate accounts have to be kept for each of these undertakings.

Waterworks are controlled by fifty-two local authorities including all the cities. Nine of the towns have water supplies, while Coolangatta is supplied by works constructed by the Coolangatta-Nerang Water Authority, a joint undertaking of the Coolangatta Town and Nerang Shire Councils, which is included as a semi-governmental body in the next section. The remaining waterworks (45) are controlled by 31 Shire Councils (for details of individual undertakings, see Statistics of Queensland, 1936-37, Part E).

Sewerage systems are operating in the cities of Brisbane and Toowoomba, and systems are in course of construction in Mackay, Maryborough, Rockhampton, and Townsville.

At present in Brisbane there are only 25,098 premises connected to the sewerage out of a total of 85,644 dwellings and buildings of various sorts, but the work is proceeding as fast as funds will permit.

Electricity is supplied by thirty-nine local authorities, but only thirty generate their own power, the rest buying electricity in bulk and distributing to consumers.

Electric tramways are operated by Brisbane City Council, steam tramways by Rockhampton, and four shires operate short lengths of steam tramway to link up various centres in their districts.

The following table gives particulars of the receipts and expenditure of local authority business undertakings during 1936.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT, QUEENSLAND, BUSINESS UNDERTAKINGS, 1936.

Particulars.	City of Brisbane.	Other Cities.	Towns.	Shires.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
<i>Water and Sewerage.</i>					
Receipts—					
Rates, Sales, and					
Charges	733,097	192,091	26,104	44,683	995,975
Subsidy of Loans ..	225,538	24,871	6,480	39,755	296,644
Other	73,685	15,294	1,313	1,667	91,959
Total	1,032,320	232,256	33,897	86,105	1,384,578
Expenditure—					
Working Expenses..	165,204	103,633	16,260	21,181	306,278
Construction	233,238	36,115	6,376	39,310	315,039
Debt Charges	655,158	93,381	10,284	20,851	779,674
Other	48,388	5,913	1,739	4,125	60,165
Total	1,101,988	239,042	34,659	85,467	1,461,156
Surplus	—69,668	—6,786	—762	+638	—76,578
<i>Electricity.</i>					
Receipts—					
Rates and Sales ..	537,860	152,596	47,627	82,036	820,119
Other	40,702	5,022	4,622	10,272	60,618
Total	578,562	157,618	52,249	92,308	880,737
Expenditure—					
Working Expenses..	291,809	91,822	31,121	52,833	467,585
Debt Charges	110,138	31,196	9,872	20,139	171,345
Other	18,452	44,004 ^a	10,262	20,402	93,120
Total	420,399	167,022	51,255	93,374	732,050
Surplus	+158,163	—9,404	+994	—1,066	+148,687
<i>Railways and Tramways.</i>					
Receipts—					
Rates and Charges..	768,649	11,391	..	34,745	814,785
Other	46,352	5,256	..	1,388	52,996
Total	815,001	16,647	..	36,133	867,781
Expenditure—					
Working Expenses..	494,130	13,848	..	26,338	534,316
Debt Charges	168,397	2,557	..	7,074	178,028
Other	17,921	231	..	2,573	20,725
Total	680,448	16,636	..	35,985	733,069
Surplus	+134,553	+11	..	+148	+134,712

^a Includes £4,000 profits transferred to General Funds.

Local Authorities' Loans.—With the exception of Brisbane, most of the loan indebtedness incurred by Local Authorities has been for loans obtained through the State Treasury. Only with special approval may loans be raised from other sources. Overdrafts may be used for current expenditures, but under an amendment to the Local Authorities Act in 1936, it is provided that overdrafts outstanding from banks must be funded with provisions for gradual repayment, or be reduced annually.

The total liabilities of local authorities, at 31st December, 1936, were £30,474,758. This amount was owed by the following authorities:—

	£	£ s. d.
Brisbane	23,351,136, or	73 16 11 per head
Othel Cities and Towns	3,482,011, or	16 2 5 per head
Shires	3,641,611, or	7 17 6 per head

to the following:—

	£
State Government	9,766,298
Other fixed loans	16,693,661
Bank overdrafts	1,342,707
Other liabilities	2,672,092

Most of the fixed loans other than to the Government were debts of the Brisbane City Council which at 30th June, 1937, owed £5,500,000 in London, and £3,653,502 in New York. Of the loans from the State Government, £4,884,448 were to Brisbane which was also responsible for £629,987 of the bank overdraft. As an offset to its indebtedness the Brisbane City Council had £2,449,112 as sinking funds invested chiefly in public securities.

The fixed loans of all local authorities had been incurred for the following purposes up to the end of 1936:—

	£
Electricity Supply	2,331,024
Water and Sewerage	11,775,331
Roads	5,749,936
Tramways	2,714,244
Other	3,889,424
Total	£26,459,959

Bank overdrafts and other liabilities were chiefly incurred in day to day expenses when revenue was insufficient to meet current expenditure.

The next table shows loan expenditure by local authorities during the year 1936 (for Brisbane 1936-37).

LOCAL GOVERNMENT, QUEENSLAND, LOAN EXPENDITURE, 1936.

Head of Expenditure.	City of Brisbane.	Other Cities.	Towns.	Shires.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
Roads, etc.	198,703	34,912	26,035	191,290	450,940
Other Ordinary Services	134,250	24,911	17,793	53,851	230,805
Water and Sewerage ..	319,597	98,806	7,786	44,841	471,030
Electricity	221,874	2,763	8,078	16,162	248,877
Railways and Tramways	145,707	..	..	..	145,707
Total	1,020,131	161,392	59,692	306,144	1,547,359

8. SEMI-GOVERNMENTAL AND OTHER PUBLIC BODIES.

(OTHER THAN MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES.)

In all States certain functions are carried out by means of special statutory authorities whose finances are partly, or completely, excluded from the Government accounts. In order to obtain complete figures for comparison of different States, the Statisticians compile statistics for a specified list of these statutory authorities under the general heading "Semi-Governmental and other Public Bodies," whose gross figures are not already included in Consolidated Revenue, or Local Authority statistics. There are 12 main categories, viz.—(1) water supply and sewerage; (2) irrigation and drainage; (3) harbours; (4) tramways; (5) electricity; (6) roads and bridges; (7) trading, n.e.i.; (8) fire brigades; (9) universities; (10) hospitals and ambulances; (11) marketing and industry improvement; and (12) others. Lotteries, banks, housing, and insurance are not included, but operations of such bodies in Queensland are shown in Section 10 of this Chapter.

The activities included under these heads for Queensland are (1) 69 bore water supply boards, the Coolangatta-Nerang Water Authority, and the Stanley River Works Board, (2) the Inkerman Irrigation Trust, (3) 7 Harbour Boards, the Harbour Dues Fund for Brisbane, and the River Works Board, (5) Barron Falls Hydro-Electricity Board, (6) the Main Roads Commission, Story and Lamington (Maryborough) Bridges, (7) State coal mines, smelters, coke works, forestry, and other State enterprises, (8) 34 fire brigades, (9) the University, (10) 75 ambulance brigades, and 93 hospital boards and hospitals, (11) 38 marketing and industry improvement boards and (12) the Public Curator, and Central Sugar Mills Fund. The Unemployment Relief Tax Fund is also included in this category. Duplication is avoided in aggregate tables.

SEMI-GOVERNMENT AND OTHER PUBLIC BODIES, QUEENSLAND,
RECEIPTS, 1936-37.

Type of Body.	Revenue Receipts.				
	Taxation.	Grants from Public Funds.	Sales and Charges.	Other.	Total.
Water and	£	£	£	£	£
Irrigation ..	27,932	..	36,215	8,274	72,421
Harbours <i>a</i> ..	..	59,142	352,365	55,760	467,267
Electricity ..	..	..	52,010	5,515	57,525
Roads and Bridges	705,832	613,056	21,446	115,026	1,455,360
Trading, n.e.i. ..	1,349	..	1,037,107	53,693	1,092,149
Fire Brigades ..	..	43,400	..	38,200	81,600
University <i>b</i> ..	..	30,210	26,010	28,172	84,392
Hospitals and	..	..	..	..	..
Ambulances ..	..	643,860 <i>d</i>	229,398	135,703	1,008,961
Marketing, etc., <i>c</i> ..	115,554	47,070	17,453,998	20,257	17,636,879
Other ..	2,492,665 <i>e</i>	28,050	44,609	171,399	2,736,723
Total ..	3,343,332	1,464,788	19,253,158	631,999	24,693,277

a Harbour Boards' figures are for the year 1936.

b Figures for 1936.

c Figures for Marketing Boards cover operations of the season ending during 1936-37.

d Including proportion of precepts and endowments, and special grants from Golden Casket Funds, not shown as ordinary Government expenditure.

e Unemployment Relief Tax.

Expenditure from Revenue, surplus or deficit on the year's working and Loan Expenditure of the Semi-Governmental and other Public Bodies were as follows:—

SEMI-GOVERNMENT AND OTHER PUBLIC BODIES, QUEENSLAND,
EXPENDITURE, 1936-37.

Type of Body.	Expenditure from Revenue.				Revenue Surplus or Deficit.	Loan Expenditure	
	Debt Charges.	Working Expenses.	Other.	Total.			
	£	£	£	£	£	£	
Water and Irrigation	43,063	24,653	1,892	69,608	+	2,813	187,519 ^b
Harbours <i>a</i>	139,005	154,030	79,669	372,704	+	94,563	278,300 ^c
Electricity	17,623	23,418	21,266	62,307	—	4,782	9,590
Roads and Bridges ..	130,070	260,152	1,022,531	1,412,753	+	42,607	735,046 ^d
Trading n.e.i.	18,787	841,534	326,458	1,186,779	—	94,630	69,819
Fire Brigades	9,124	73,767	4,660	87,551	—	5,951	40,992
University <i>a</i>	..	78,281	..	78,281	+	6,111	..
Hospitals and Ambulances	49,612	891,603	61,069	1,002,284	+	6,677	126,199
Marketing <i>a</i>	61,286	17,676,048	50,360	17,787,694	—	150,815	3,227
Other ..	..	1,732,311	1,422,645	3,154,956	—	418,233	..
Total ..	468,570	21,755,797	2,990,550	25,214,917	—	521,640	1,450,692

a See Notes *a*, *b* and *c* to previous Table.

b Stanley River Dam, £187,519.

c Including the Works Board £114,774, and Mackay Harbour Board £100,594.

d Including Main Roads Commission £349,288, and Story Bridge Board £385,758.

The Loan and Overdraft Liabilities of these bodies amounted to £11,022,419 at the 30th June, 1937, £9,916,087 being loan, and £1,106,332 overdraft. Most of the Loans are due to the State Government and amount to £7,985,294; and a number of the bodies which operate as Trust Funds, have their overdrafts on the Treasury.

Of the fixed Loan Indebtedness £552,308 was for Water Supply Authorities, £176,359 for Irrigation and Drainage, £2,991,558 for Harbours, £222,070 for Electricity, £4,092,067 for Roads and Bridges, £368,231 for Trading bodies, £93,511 for Fire Brigades, £872,723 for Hospitals and Ambulances, and £547,260 for Marketing and Industry Improvement.

9. ALL STATE PUBLIC FINANCE.

An attempt is here made to show net figures for all Government and Semi-Government operations in Queensland. The following table shows totals for revenue receipts (stating taxation separately) and expenditure, and loan expenditure for the State Government, Local Governments, and Semi-Governmental and Other Public Bodies (including State Government Trust Funds not included in Consolidated Revenue). Details of the items included in the latter group will be found in the preceding pages.

In the totals, duplication in the form of transfers of revenue from one public account to another have been eliminated as far as information was available. Some of the more important items of this nature were transfers

from the State Government to Local Authorities for unemployment relief, etc., from the Main Roads Commission to Local Authorities for road building and maintenance, and from the Local Authorities to Hospitals, Ambulances, Fire Brigades, etc. (See tables on pages 284, 285.)

STATE PUBLIC FINANCE, QUEENSLAND, SUMMARY 1936-37.

Public Authority.	Revenue.				Net Loan Expenditure
	Receipts.		Expenditure.	Surplus or Deficit.	
	Taxation.	Total.			
	£	£	£	£	£
State Government	4,442,507	16,535,038	16,815,228	— 280,190	2,953,783
Local Authorities—					
Brisbane	755,158	3,713,076	3,603,352	+ 109,724	1,020,131
Other Cities ..	295,603	1,363,892	1,391,783	— 27,891	161,392
Towns	70,487	301,827	306,050	— 4,223	59,692
Shires	918,300	2,510,008	2,585,904	— 75,896	306,144
Semi-Government and Other Public Bodies	3,343,332 ^a	24,693,277	25,214,917	— 521,640	1,450,692
Total. (excluding duplications)	9,825,387	45,799,561	46,599,677	— 800,116	5,154,952

^a Includes Unemployment Relief, Motor, and other Taxes.

10. STATE FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.

State Enterprises.—The financial results are noted below of certain enterprises formerly conducted by a Government corporation under special legislation. These enterprises were commenced during the years 1915 to 1920 and were in part intended to protect consumers during a period of rising prices and before the price fixing legislation of 1920 was introduced (see page 212). It was claimed that this object was achieved, and that other enterprises assisted producers, but substantial Treasury losses were incurred, especially from the cattle stations. The enterprises are now in the final stages of liquidation.

The group of enterprises here noted does not include enterprises now conducted to assist production, e.g., the various activities of the Department of Mines, for which see Section 7 of Chapter 7.

The total net investment of Treasury funds at 30th June, 1937, was £2,238,561, including all amounts written off and all investments from Trust Funds, and after deducting certain profits paid into revenue. The remaining assets were then valued at £402,019. The properties were disposed of during the depression years.

The loss on the Cattle Stations to 30th June, 1937, totalled £1,662,145, including all charges except interest. The net loss on Butchers' Shops is given as £35,797. The Fishery Business showed a net loss of £46,354. The Cannery lost £112,696, and the Produce Agency £18,529. A State Hotel at Babinda returned a profit of £44,928 subject to the collection of the sale value from its realisation in 1930. The Hamilton Cold Stores

(Brisbane) caused a loss of £29,950 to 30th June, 1937. In 1930 it was leased to a Federation of Co-operative Societies at an annual rental of £5,500.

Agricultural Bank.—The Bank was established in 1923 to make advances to settlers, on the security of their properties. Under an amendment of 1924, it is enabled to make advances to Co-operative Societies for certain works, and £96,285 of advances, of which £20,421 was outstanding at 30th June, 1937, have been approved under this provision. Funds for advances to borrowers are provided by the Treasury from Loan Funds, but in 1936-37 the Bank was able to make its new advances from repayment of old advances. In the year it advanced £211,882, while its indebtedness to the Treasury decreased by £40,287. Since its inception the Bank has made advances of £7,483,676 to 41,585 borrowers.

AGRICULTURAL BANK—"THE AGRICULTURAL BANK ACTS," QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.
Advances made £	304,923	200,571	208,922	268,011	211,882
Interest paid .. £	116,325	120,861	103,908	79,111 ^a	71,997 ^a
Repayments made £	436,108	537,579	377,499	299,875	246,867
Interest outstanding £	87,207	75,186	58,255	52,694	54,152
Principal outstanding £	2,237,169	1,888,055	1,713,928	1,673,741	1,628,962
Borrowers at end of year No.	6,566	6,018	5,465	5,194	4,964
Average amount per borrower approved during year.. £	203	194	228	221	190

^a The reduction in these years is due to a reduction in rates charged.

Agricultural Bank (Discharged Soldier Settlers).—In 1924 the Agricultural Bank took over the making of advances to Discharged Soldiers (including Group Settlers), which had been made since 1917 by the Lands Department. At 30th June, 1937, there were 1,434 borrowers with an average indebtedness of £402. The number of borrowers includes many persons not returned soldiers who have taken over properties from the original soldier settlers. Since the inception of the scheme £1,177,292 has been advanced, in addition to amounts advanced to Group Settlers between 1917 and 1925 by the Lands Department.

AGRICULTURAL BANK—"THE DISCHARGED SOLDIERS' SETTLEMENT ACTS," QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.
Advances made £	8,913	6,385	4,020	4,670	3,738
Interest paid .. £	35,882	35,809	32,122	26,482	23,278
Repayments made £	56,509	71,584	65,787	45,490	40,271
Principal outstanding £	816,779	738,720	670,508	618,921	576,286
Interest outstanding £	42,335	40,331	30,112	27,312	26,808
Borrowers at end of year No.	1,871	1,717	1,602	1,515	1,434

Advances under "The Income (Unemployment Relief) Tax Acts, 1930 to 1932."—These are made from a special fund administered by the Rural Assistance Board, and are intended to provide for the financial accommodation of farmers unable to qualify for loans under the Agricultural Bank Acts. They have made possible the employment in rural industries of men who otherwise may have remained on the labour market. Securities for advances are generally crop liens, stock mortgages, and bills of sale. During 1936-37, £9,921 was advanced and £9,567 repaid. Altogether, £40,339 has been advanced; and at 30th June, 1937, there were 339 accounts open, with £17,472 principal outstanding.

State Advances Corporation—Workers' Dwellings.—This Corporation was set up by "*The State Advances Act, 1916*," to make advances to workers on the security of homes to be erected. A borrower must be the proprietor of a suitable building site, must not already own a dwelling, and must not be in receipt of an annual income in excess of £750. He must undertake to use the completed dwelling as a home for himself. The maximum advances allowable under the Act are £1,000 for a wooden building and £1,250 for a brick or concrete building, but owing to the large demand for advances and the difficulty of obtaining sufficient loan funds, the amounts were limited to £700 for 1936-37, and 50 per cent. of the total was reserved for country borrowers. Advances are repayable over 20 years in monthly instalments, and interest at 4 per cent. is charged. The decrease in arrears in 1934-35, as shown in the following table, is due to arrears of principal and interest being funded under the provisions of "*The State Housing Relief Act of 1930*" and amendments.

STATE ADVANCES CORPORATION—"WORKERS' DWELLINGS ACTS."

Particulars.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.
Amount advanced during year £	207,999	197,747	289,771	329,973	274,730
Amount of security £	268,490	234,890	345,405	430,740	350,987
Dwellings erected to end of year No.	15,524	15,865	16,354	16,916	17,378
Total amount advanced to end of year £	6,288,464	6,486,211	6,775,982	7,105,954	7,380,685
Dwellings remaining on books at end of year No.	8,104	8,100	8,197	8,411	8,526
Total amount owing on dwellings on books at end of year £	2,930,550	2,920,020	3,001,799	3,107,699	3,159,396
Total arrears (interest and redemption) at end of year £	79,846	94,717	11,352	21,032	27,140

State Advances Corporation—Workers' Homes.—Workers' Homes are erected under "*The Workers' Homes Acts, 1919 to 1934*," by the Corporation. These homes are intended for persons on the lower grades of income who are not the owners of building sites, and advances are limited to

persons with a net annual income for State taxation purposes of less than £260. The Corporation builds a home to suit the applicant's requirements, on Crown land, or on land purchased for the purpose, which is converted to Perpetual Leasehold tenure. The applicant pays 5 per cent. of the completed cost of home and land, and the balance in monthly instalments for 25 years, interest being charged at 4 per cent. This scheme is not much availed of at present, only 10 applications being approved during the last 5 years. The decrease in arrears in 1934-35 is due to funding as in the case of Workers' Dwellings. Particulars are as follow:—

STATE ADVANCES CORPORATION—"WORKERS' HOMES ACTS."

Particulars.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.
Homes erected to end of year .. No.	2,280	2,280	2,280	2,282	2,284
Actual cost <i>a</i> .. £	1,286,115	1,288,262	1,292,913	1,302,537	1,310,072
Homes remaining on books at end of year .. No.	2,202	2,181	2,164	2,143	2,112
Total amount owing on homes on books at end of year .. £	1,027,724	1,007,758	1,000,278	979,335	951,935
Total arrears (interest and unpaid purchase money) at end of year £	89,807	102,582	38,003	47,268	55,258

a Including cost of improvements.

State Advances Corporation—Building Revival Scheme.—The *State Advances Corporation Buildings Improvement Act*, which came into operation in December 1932 provided for the administration of loan moneys set apart by the Treasury for the purpose of alleviating unemployment and assisting in rehabilitating the building industry. It was empowered to make advances for improvements to residences, up to £300, and to Schools of Arts, Show Grounds, and Public Halls up to £500.

During 1936-37, 47 applications were approved, the amount advanced being £6,468. The indebtedness to the Treasury at 30th June, 1937, was £86,742. Altogether, 1,443 contracts to a total value of £156,018 had been completed under the scheme.

Public Curator.—The Public Curator engages in general Trustee business, and administers intestate estates when required to do so. Wills are also deposited in his Office for safe custody, the number held being 43,998 at the 30th June, 1937. Branch offices are operated in Townsville, Rockhampton, and Cairns. The next table shows the amounts held in Trust by the Public Curator for various estates. In addition to these liabilities unclaimed moneys to the extent of £261,183 were held at 30th June, 1937. Interest on the Unclaimed Moneys Fund amounted to £8,227, of which Consolidated Revenue received £3,551. The Public Curator held invest-

ments in Australian Consolidated Loans of £278,511, nearly £100,000 in premises and fittings, and £73,000 in bank balances, in addition to the mortgages shown in the next table.

PUBLIC CURATOR, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.
Amounts held at end of year					
For bankrupt estates £	16,948	..	..	..	..
For insolvent estates £	13,026	13,183	8,676	16,884	9,900
For intestate estates £	127,098	129,059	115,608	111,701	120,490
For wills and trusts £	458,620	578,762	492,809	495,207	511,917
For mental patients £	83,882	84,331	85,925	90,451	98,828
For other purposes £	162,212	146,416	135,701	111,626	93,628
Total £	861,786	951,751	838,719	825,869	834,763
Amount of mortgages held £	706,566	682,371	666,778	669,571	649,514
Wills of living persons deposited during year No.	2,687	3,317	2,549	2,458	2,481

Golden Casket Art Union.—This lottery was established in 1916. Its operations during the last five years were as follows:—

GOLDEN CASKET ART UNION, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.
Receipts—					
Ticket Sales £	1,080,000	1,297,499	1,335,000	1,577,500	1,472,500
Other .. £	2,297	3,595	2,404	1,938	1,996
Total .. £	1,082,297	1,301,094	1,337,404	1,579,438	1,474,496
Expenditure—					
Prize Money £	672,400	796,150	839,450	1,009,550	942,950
Salaries, Com- mission, &c. £	71,283	97,273	95,492	107,537	101,863
Office Expenses £	15,999	20,395	21,745	23,833	20,423
State Tax .. £	54,000	64,875	66,750	78,875	73,625
Remitted to Dept. of Health and Home Affairs .. £	268,615	322,401	313,967	359,643	335,635
Total .. £	1,082,297	1,301,094	1,337,404	1,579,438	1,474,496
Percentage of Expendi- ture—					
Prizes .. %	62.13	61.19	62.77	63.92	63.95
Administration %	8.06	9.04	8.76	8.32	8.29
Tax and Remitted to Dept. of Health and Home Affairs %	29.81	29.77	28.47	27.76	27.76

The first Casket was inaugurated for the specific purpose of assisting the funds of the Queensland War Council. The proceeds of the next five

Caskets went to Anzac Cottage and Nurses' Quarters Funds. Since 30th June, 1920, the net proceeds have been distributed among the hospitals of the State, and latterly in some seasonal relief for unemployed. Of the profits for 1936-37, £251,979 from "ordinary" caskets, £51,380 from "special" caskets, and £2,559 from unclaimed prizes, were paid into a Department of Health and Home Affairs Hospital, Motherhood and Child Welfare Trust Account, from which £191,683 was used to supplement Consolidated Revenue in making Hospital Grants, £88,761 was used for special grants to hospitals, and £75,162 was paid to other medical and charitable organisations. The Brisbane Women's Hospital has been completed, and the Trust Fund for its construction, which previously received profits of "special" caskets, has been closed and a credit balance of £214,618 transferred to the other Trust Account.

Since 1st July, 1920, Casket profits have been used to make grants to hospitals, £3,034,790; to construct hospitals, clinics, etc., £646,889; to assist unemployed, £73,823; and to make other grants, etc., £98,040.

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 annum.

A Railway Superannuation Scheme was commenced on 1st October, 1930, but subsequently abandoned. During 1936-37, £82,082 was spent in benefits, and a balance of £59,266 was held at 30th June, 1937.

STATE SUPERANNUATION FUNDS, QUEENSLAND, 1936-37.

Particulars.				Public Service.	Police.	Total.
<i>Receipts—</i>						
Contributions	..	..	£	103,219	19,912	123,131
Interest from Government	..	..	£	84,049	..	84,049
Government Subsidy	..	..	£	4,000	64,000	68,000
Other	..	..	£	135	4,325	4,460
Total	..	..	£	191,403	88,237	279,640
<i>Expenditure—</i>						
Benefits	..	..	£	29,385	88,015	117,400
Refunds	..	..	£	23,121	234	23,355
Other	..	..	£	..	..	..
Total	..	..	£	52,506	88,249	140,755
Funds at end of year	..	..	£	1,770,028	303	1,770,331
<i>Contributors at end of year—</i>						
Male	..	..	No.	5,855	1,319	7,174
Female	..	..	No.	3,105	..	3,105
Total	..	..	No.	8,960	1,319	10,279

Assistance to Industries.—Under “*The Industries Assistance Acts, 1929 to 1933*,” the Government is empowered to make advances or to guarantee loans to assist the establishment of new industries in Queensland and promote employment. Conditions limit the assistance given. At 31st August, 1937, the total liabilities under this Act amounted to £43,989 plus £97,750 under guarantee for the Hornibrook Highway and £500,000 sterling for Mt. Isa Mines Ltd. Employment in the assisted industries other than the last two totalled 365 persons. These are all manufacturing industries, and their indebtedness as at 31st August, 1937, was as follows:—

Potteries, £3,705; stoneware drain pipes, £2,900; chains, £350; cardboard, £4,217; woollens, £13,476; knitting, £6,000; glass louvres, £1,135; metal parts and processing (two), £4,500; Gulf meat works, £7,706.

Securities are held over the whole of the assets, and their value is greatly in excess of the liabilities. The assistance is recommended and administered by the Bureau of Industry through an Industries Assistance Board.

The Bureau of Industry.—In 1930 the Government constituted a Bureau of Economics and Statistics as an investigating and advisory body under special legislation. In 1932 this legislation was repealed and the Bureau of Industry was established with additional powers as a constructing and borrowing authority. The Bureau is a co-ordinating agency and operates as an advisory body on matters referred. Since 1935 it has included the Office of Government Statistician.

The functions of a constructing authority are exercised through the following Boards:—

The Bridge Board, which is constructing the Story Bridge over the Brisbane River. This is to be a high level toll bridge, and its construction is being financed by a Bureau loan of £1,500,000.

The Works Board, which is re-constructing the river frontages at Petrie Bight near the bridge, including wharves, from funds provided by the Treasury.

The Stanley River Works Board. This is a joint Board representing also the municipalities of Brisbane and Ipswich through their Engineers, and is constructing a large dam for the dual purpose of water supply storage and flood reduction from funds provided by the Treasury.

The University Works Board. This has been constituted recently to construct University buildings at St. Lucia, and includes representatives of the University and of the Public Works Department.

The Commissioner for Main Roads is Chairman of these Boards, and other Members include the Public Service Commissioner and the Director of the Bureau.

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 (later through the Commonwealth Bank) has reserved to itself the right of note issue. The tendency is for the Commonwealth Government to assume from the States complete responsibility for the control of the banking system, and the 1937 Report of the Royal Commission on Banking is likely to facilitate the movement.

The unit of currency in use in Australia is the Australian pound, with an exchange rate on sterling of approximately £A125 to £100 stg.

Cheque Paying Banks.—Banking in Queensland is for the most part in the hands of large Australian companies with branches in all States. All seven of the larger Australian banks (two with head offices in Sydney, two in Melbourne, and three in London) operate in Queensland; and there are two Queensland institutions with head offices in Brisbane—the Queensland National Bank Limited, and the Brisbane Permanent Building and Banking Co. Limited. The Queensland National Bank has the largest business in the State, followed closely by the Bank of New South Wales.

The next table gives details for separate banks of their assets and liabilities in Queensland.

CHEQUE PAYING BANKS, ASSETS AND LIABILITIES IN QUEENSLAND,
2ND QUARTER, 1937. *a*

Banks.	Assets.		Liabilities.	
	Advances.	Total.	Deposits.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
Bank of Adelaide ..	36,573	81,988	59,909	60,090
Bank of Australasia ..	1,991,793	2,438,958	2,501,451	2,516,388
Bank of N. S. Wales ..	8,147,879	9,035,188	9,596,442	9,651,797
Brisbane Perm. Building and Banking Co. Ltd.	1,869,883	2,467,357	1,389,579	1,491,253
Commercial Bank of Aus. Ltd. ..	3,082,314	3,547,950	2,484,658	2,492,989
Commercial Banking Co. of Sydney Ltd. ..	3,401,256	4,553,480	4,021,572	4,225,567
E. S. and A. Bank Ltd.	2,293,695	2,776,781	1,971,511	1,986,336
Nat. Bank of Australasia Ltd. ..	5,300,924	5,958,641	3,860,360	3,887,748
Q'land National Bk. Ltd.	9,148,621	12,781,319	7,989,551	9,463,346
Union Bank of Australia Ltd. ..	2,763,805	3,365,760	2,950,891	3,009,830
Total Private Banks ..	38,036,743	47,007,422	36,825,924	38,785,344
Commonwealth Bank <i>b</i>	1,299,857	10,035,387	9,035,323	10,919,165
Grand Total ..	39,336,600	57,042,809	45,861,247	49,704,509

a Average during the quarter ended 30th June, 1937.

b Exclusive of Savings Bank figures.

Figures showing the variations in the total assets and liabilities in Queensland of all banks for the last 10 years are shown in the next table.

CHEQUE PAYING BANKS, ASSETS AND LIABILITIES IN QUEENSLAND.

Quarter ended 30th June.	Assets.		Liabilities.	
	Advances.	Total.	Deposits.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1928	35,275,256	45,517,659	44,205,009	46,569,534
1929	36,724,031	46,226,238	46,718,361	48,777,080
1930	36,630,243	50,810,928	44,278,123	46,931,903
1931	32,601,293	49,151,176	43,767,910	46,470,838
1932	30,005,447	48,246,393	43,142,827	45,628,522
1933	31,532,392	48,511,528	42,661,851	46,916,744
1934	32,545,768	50,260,125	42,480,180	47,127,952
1935	35,578,874	52,712,829	43,018,676	47,331,878
1936	38,084,502	54,611,343	43,498,456	47,258,894
1937	39,336,600	57,042,809	45,861,247	49,704,509

^a The deposits of the Commonwealth Savings Bank which were included in Commonwealth Bank figures, have been deducted from Total Assets, Deposits and Total Liabilities, to obtain comparable data.

Bank Clearings.—There is a clearing house in Brisbane where officers from the several banks meet daily to exchange cheques and bills drawn on each other. The average weekly clearings of the aggregate transactions between the banks (including country branch bank balances) are shown in the next table for each of the years since 1928, and for each month of 1937. These figures may be taken as a guide to the trend of business generally, but they are inflated and disturbed to some extent by the inclusion of Government Loan transactions and mere book-keeping exchanges. An index of the fluctuations of total debits to current accounts is shown on page 302.

BANK CLEARINGS, BRISBANE.

Year.	Average Weekly Clearings.	Months of 1937.	Average Weekly Clearings.
	£		£
1928.. ..	3,780,120	Jan. —4 weeks ending 25th	2,908,811
1929.. ..	3,774,788	Feb. —4 " " 22nd	3,477,698
1930.. ..	3,230,058	Mar. —5 " " 29th	3,599,666
		Apr. —4 " " 26th	3,706,029
1931.. ..	2,784,922	May —5 " " 31st	4,111,572
1932.. ..	2,721,361	June —4 " " 28th	4,130,022
1933.. ..	2,852,605	July —4 " " 26th	4,411,086
1934.. ..	3,183,759	Aug. —5 " " 30th	3,847,417
1935.. ..	3,497,860	Sept. —4 " " 27th	4,285,257
1936.. ..	3,632,807	Oct. —4 " " 25th	4,301,048
1937.. ..	3,932,552	Nov. —5 " " 29th	3,826,880
		Dec. —4 " " 27th	3,845,225

Savings Banks.—The only Savings Bank operating in Queensland is the Savings Bank department of the Commonwealth Bank of Australia. This Bank commenced business in Queensland on 16th September, 1912, and on 1st October, 1920, it took over the Queensland State Savings Bank. At the time of amalgamation, the Commonwealth bank held depositors' balances amounting to about £3½ m., while the State bank held about £15 m. for depositors. At 30th June, 1937, its deposits were £27 m. or £62 16s. 2d. per account, and it had 39 branches and 678 agencies in the State. The next table shows particulars for the last ten years.

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. <i>c</i>	
				Total.	Per Head of Population.
	No.	£	£	£	£ s. d.
1927-28 ..	458,060	24,318,669	24,192,404	23,324,829	26 5 7
1928-29 ..	480,160	24,620,863	24,715,159	24,075,503	26 15 0
1929-30 ..	501,074	24,602,900	25,674,136	23,901,136	26 4 0
1930-31 ..	510,831	20,966,572	23,364,638	22,354,325	24 2 3
1931-32 ..	394,698	19,750,082	19,783,300	22,951,758	24 9 5
1932-33 ..	397,038	21,108,453	21,163,829	23,453,017	24 14 11
1933-34 ..	404,089	23,144,787	22,318,074	24,834,274	25 18 6
1934-35 ..	418,727	24,828,016	23,972,440	26,196,599	27 1 3
1935-36 ..	431,964	27,623,290	27,190,157	27,131,659	27 13 3
1936-37 ..	442,108	27,745,755	28,078,853	27,304,438	27 10 5

a Inoperative accounts are included until 1930-31; thereafter they are excluded.

b Includes transfers between branches of Bank.

c Includes balances to credit of inoperative accounts.

The following table shows savings bank operations in the States of Australia as at 30th June, 1937. All States had Government Savings Banks when the Commonwealth Savings Bank was founded; but all have been transferred to the Commonwealth Bank except those of Victoria and South Australia. The only non-Government Savings Banks are 2 Trustees Banks, one in Hobart and one in Launceston, Tasmania.

SAVINGS BANKS, AUSTRALIA, AT 30TH JUNE, 1937.

Where Situated.	Separate Accounts.	Amount to Credit.			Amount to Credit per Head of Population.
		Commonwealth Bank.	State Banks.	Total.	
	No.	£	£	£	£ s. d.
N.S.W. ..	1,218,245	81,952,399	..	81,952,399	30 8 9
Vic. ..	1,762,302	9,965,266	65,755,192	75,720,458	40 16 1
Q'land ..	442,108	27,304,438	..	27,304,438	27 10 5
S. A. ..	500,947	2,917,184	23,588,757	26,505,941	45 0 6
W. A. ..	217,247	11,834,794	..	11,834,794	26 1 1
Tasmania	180,294	2,123,853	5,091,024 ^a	7,214,877	31 1 2
N. T. ..	1,099	59,127	..	59,127	10 16 10
F. C. T. ..	5,400	259,127	..	259,127	25 4 4
Total	4,327,642	136,416,188	94,434,973	230,851,161	33 15 10

^a Trustees Savings Banks. There is no State Savings Bank.

2. BANKRUPTCY.

Under Section 51 of the Constitution of the Commonwealth, power to legislate with respect to Bankruptcy and Insolvency was vested in the Commonwealth Parliament. In 1924 legislation was passed to deal with the matter. The Act provides for the establishment of Registries in the various districts with their appropriate offices. The Supreme Courts of the various States have original jurisdiction conferred on them under the Act.

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.

BANKRUPTCY, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.
Sequestrations on—					
Debtors' petitions No.	108	88	71	97	100
Creditors' .. No.	48	42	37	39	47
Total .. No.	156	130	108	136	147
Liabilities .. £	666,217	157,575	76,389	112,435	173,768
Assets .. £	360,855	103,419	50,419	49,277	73,354
Compositions and schemes of arrangement <i>a</i> .. No.	..	1	..	..	..
Liabilities .. £	..	1,644	..	..	..
Assets .. £	..	1,000	..	..	..
Compositions, schemes of arrangement and deeds of assignment <i>b</i> .. No.	5	..	2	1	5
Liabilities .. £	2,003	..	787	339	2,445
Assets .. £	2,662	..	620	..	2,115
Deeds of arrangement <i>c</i> .. No.	109	81	46	67	59
Liabilities .. £	360,891	225,536	98,259	113,767	138,217
Assets .. £	378,651	217,600	80,099	104,534	139,995

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.

3. COMPANIES.

The Companies Act of 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 and no organisation carrying on the business of banking can consist of more than ten members unless registered. A public company must have not less than seven members and a private company not less than two.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES, QUEENSLAND.

Division.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.
REGISTRATIONS DURING YEAR. (NO.).					
Southern	190	171	187	158	173
Central	2	1	5	1	9
Northern	16	11	5	7	8
Total	208	183	197	166	190
NOMINAL CAPITAL OF COMPANIES REGISTERED DURING YEAR (£1,000).					
Southern	12,337	6,679	8,259	5,733	6,270
Central	13	12	40	3	114
Northern	177	172	48	204	118
Total	12,527	6,863	8,347	5,940	6,502

At the 30th June, 1937, there were 3,131 companies on the registers of the State, with a total nominal capital of £448,388,690. The actual capital and the number of companies in active operation are smaller, but in addition there are many companies and branches of companies registered in other States.

4. INSURANCE.

Life Assurance.—At 31st December, 1936, 18 life assurance organisations were operating in Queensland, 8 of them conducting Industrial Business in addition to Ordinary Business.

LIFE ASSURANCE, QUEENSLAND, 1936.

Type.	Business at end of year.			New Business during year.	
	Policies.	Sum Assured.	Bonus Additions.	Policies.	Sum Assured.
	No.	£1,000.	£1,000.	No.	£1,000.
Assurance	101,420	34,464	7,289	10,369	4,070
Endowment Assurance	290,803	30,761	2,918	59,678	5,825
Endowment	19,467	1,365	29	3,591	269
Annuity	634	50a	...	34	7a
Accident	4,518	...	...	1,831	...
Other	392	636	9	117	126
Total	417,234	67,226b	10,245	75,620	10,290b

a Amount per Annum. b Excludes Annuity.

The 13,139 discontinuances of ordinary policies during the year included 129 transfers out of the State, and the other discontinuances were made for the following reasons:—death, 1,184; maturity, 2,270; surrender, 2,559; forfeiture, 6,997. Industrial discontinuances included 1,699 by death, 4,128 by maturity, 3,952 by surrender, 20,354 by forfeiture, while transfers caused a net gain of 120 to Queensland.

The assets of the companies at 31st December, 1936, were worth £20,227,000, including £11,283,000 in government and municipal securities, £3,484,000 in mortgages, £3,092,000 in loans on policies, and £953,000 in premises.

Insurance other than Life.—The law requires companies conducting general insurance business in Queensland to make a return each year to the State Insurance Office. The information in the following table has been compiled from this source.

GENERAL INSURANCE, QUEENSLAND, 1936.

Department.	State Government Insurance Office.	Australian Companies (32).	New Zealand Companies (5).	British and Foreign Companies (62).	Total. (100 Organisations)
PREMIUMS RECEIVED (£).					
Fire	182,503	170,131	142,858	438,343	933,835
Marine	5,388	19,596	8,057	43,110	76,151
Personal accident	1,117	63,193	9,529	9,416	83,255
Guarantee	6,836	1,110	830	2,280	11,056
Plate glass	703	2,812	1,869	6,537	11,921
Public risk	3,053	1,779	1,173	5,824	11,829
Burglary	1,564	1,500	583	6,258	9,905
Live stock .. .. .	..	728	41	2,093	2,862
Motor car	12,984	63,490	34,976	154,525	265,975
Sprinkler leakage .. .. .	..	93	80	484	657
Consequential loss .. .. .	..	245	..	5,666	5,911
Householders' comprehensive .. .. .	..	1,457	633	4,078	6,168
All other .. .. .	..	5,169	290	8,197	13,656
Total	214,148	331,303	200,919	686,811	1,433,181
CLAIMS PAID (£).					
Fire	50,935	60,464	74,905	196,539	382,843
Marine	823	2,275	323	5,757	9,178
Personal accident	1,296	28,751	4,878	4,346	39,271
Guarantee	1,137	43	Cr. 24	1,211	2,367
Plate glass	265	893	380	1,957	3,495
Public risk	177	479	485	1,023	2,164
Burglary	150	183	13	671	1,017
Live stock .. .. .	..	247	50	880	1,177
Motor car	5,715	37,116	21,599	90,754	155,184
Sprinkler leakage .. .. .	..	78	..	52	130
Consequential loss .. .. .	..	84	..	1,234	1,318
Householders' comprehensive .. .. .	..	171	61	354	586
All other	40	1,217	3	2,507	3,767
Total	60,538	132,001	102,673	307,285	602,497

For information about Workers' Compensation Insurance see page 246, and for Unemployment Insurance see page 247.

5. FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.

The first society was formed in 1878, and at the 30th June, 1936, the number of societies was 22, with 608 branches, excluding District Councils. Medical, Sickness, and Funeral benefits are allowed, most of the members contributing for all these benefits, but provision is made for those who desire to contribute for medical benefits only. The majority of societies allow sick benefits for 26 weeks at a full rate, 26 weeks at half rate, and the remainder of the sick period at quarter rate; the general full rate being £1. An actuarial valuation of each society's financial position is made every 5 years, and the valuator can recommend, if advisable, either the raising of rates or the lowering of contributions. Societies desiring to alter their rates at times other than valuations must obtain permission to do so. Funds may be invested as prescribed under the Act, usually in Government and municipal securities, and mortgages. The tendency is to have them in mortgages, as the return is greater; at 30th June, 1936, £1,672,800 out of £1,878,645 was held in mortgages or in banks.

Acting in unison the Friendly Societies have also established Medical Institutes and Dispensaries at each of the important towns of the State.

The next table shows details of the societies for 5 years. The membership was 69,333, or 7.1 per cent. of the population, at 30th June, 1936, but as members' families usually participate in medical benefits, the percentage benefiting is somewhat higher.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.			1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.
Branches	..	No.	613	615	609	611	608
Members—							
Male	..	No.	56,845	55,614	55,957	57,127	58,393
Female	..	No.	9,321	9,606	10,120	10,526	10,940
Total	..	No.	66,166	65,220	66,077	67,653	69,333
Deaths of Members—							
Male	..	No.	519	557	614	607	648
Female	..	No.	70	78	91	79	105
Total	..	No.	589	635	705	686	753
Sickness—							
Male cases	..	No.	11,476	11,095	13,119	12,319	13,147
Duration	..	Weeks	123,605	123,508	127,232	126,920	130,517
Female cases	..	No.	1,148	1,163	1,448	1,438	1,393
Duration	..	Weeks	10,631	11,073	12,156	12,269	12,140
Receipts—							
Members' dues	£		226,336	223,867	229,878	235,341	242,650
Investments	£		89,917	79,617	77,992	79,674	80,018
Total	£		316,253	303,484	307,870	315,015	322,668
Expenditure—							
Sick pay	£		93,963	87,649	88,805	87,025	90,481
Death benefits	£		32,105	31,657	35,619	36,351	39,473
Medical	£		95,877	91,203	93,814	96,178	99,491
Management	£		53,808	54,427	54,429	55,557	56,663
Total	£		275,753	264,936	272,667	275,111	286,108

Particulars of membership and finances during 1935-36 of the various Orders of Friendly Societies are shown in the next table.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES, QUEENSLAND, 1935-36.

Society.	Branches.	Members. <i>a</i>	Receipts	Expenditure.			Total Funds.
				Sick Pay and Death Benefits.	Medical.	Total.	
	No.	No.	£	£	£	£	£
A.N.A.	19	1,412	6,390	2,051	2,187	5,658	36,691
A.O.F.—							
N. Q'land Dist.	5	380	2,111	878	528	1,933	23,747
R'hampton Dist.	16	1,152	4,475	2,306	1,483	4,745	29,504
United Bris. Dist.	38	4,942	21,790	9,003	6,715	19,369	108,467
G.U.O.O.F. ..	37	3,560	17,301	9,095	5,028	16,629	105,863
H.A.C.B.S.—							
N. Q'land Dist.	17	723	4,495	2,103	922	4,079	23,972
R'hampton Dist.	15	1,190	5,699	2,220	1,859	4,917	35,476
S. Q'land Dist.	57	6,138	32,154	14,550	10,004	29,291	179,018
I.O.O.F.	29	2,356	10,182	3,607	3,454	9,504	50,957
I.O.R.	70	6,513	30,453	10,440	8,395	23,004	229,421
M.U.I.O.O.F.—							
N. Q'land Branch	26	1,959	10,151	4,096	3,084	9,640	85,994
Q'land Branch	164	19,524	90,892	34,378	28,637	81,565	486,733
P.A.F.S.	72	12,223	57,607	21,382	18,364	47,990	366,591
U.A.O.D.	35	5,743	25,751	11,579	8,341	24,577	111,472
Other	8	1,518	3,217	2,266	490	3,207	4,739
Total	608	69,333	322,668	129,954	99,491	286,108	1,878,645

a Including unfinancial members.

6. BUILDING SOCIETIES.

The operations of building societies in Queensland are shown in the next table.

BUILDING SOCIETIES, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars.			1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.
Societies ..	No.		15	15	16	14	13
Shareholders ..	No.		9,361	9,095	9,483	11,279	10,279
Borrowers ..	No.		6,129	6,306	6,363	6,414	5,986
Income—							
Repayment of Loans £		£	276,773	307,585	348,738	371,612	249,290
Other		£	97,845	100,962	100,551	98,946	285,659
Total		£	374,618	408,547	449,289	470,558	534,949
Loans Granted		£	233,405	219,621	263,816	296,439	389,884
Total Advances on Mortgages at 30th June ..		£	1,559,998	1,610,087	1,606,493	1,588,528	1,733,628

It should be noted that in addition to the advances of these societies, home builders owe about £4 m. to the Government "State Advances

Corporation." (See page 288.) Other home building is financed by the Banks and the Insurance and Friendly Societies.

7. CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

These societies are registered under either the *Primary Producers Co-operative Association Acts, 1923-1934*, or the *Industrial and Provident Societies Act of 1920*. Those registered under the former Act comprise associations of primary producers; and in 1936-37, returns were furnished by 115 associations covering the dairying (butter and cheese), fruitgrowing, 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 held by any one member, shares are not placed on the market, and the transference of shares must have the approval of the Directors.

Societies registered under the *Industrial and Provident Societies Act* must have at least seven members, and no member can hold more than £100 of shares in a society. These societies can carry on any industry, business, or trade specified in their rules. Banking and dealings in land are also allowed. The sixteen returns received for 1936-37 consisted mainly of co-operative stores, and one home-building society. The table below gives details of operations for the year ended 30th June, 1937.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES, QUEENSLAND, 1936-37.

Particulars.				Producers' Societies.	Consumers' Societies.	Producers' and Consumers' Societies.	Total.
Societies	No.			113	14	4	131
Branches ^a	No.			54	11	13	78
Members	No.			56,215	7,024	4,456	67,695
Sales	£			8,841,787	339,121	752,572	9,933,480
Other receipts	£			369,308	3,603	4,022	376,933
Total receipts	£			9,211,095	342,724	756,594	10,310,413
Working expenses	£			2,274,211	42,679	118,985	2,435,875
Rebates and bonuses	£			87,790	2,119	1,778	91,687
Dividends on share capital	£			41,821	1,518	2,054	45,393
Purchases	£			6,705,781	298,133	624,832	7,628,746
Other expenditure	£			45,402	1,177	1,428	48,007
Total expenditure	£			9,155,005	345,626	749,077	10,249,708
Assets	£			6,189,277	165,768	248,239	6,603,284

^a In addition to main establishment.

8. GENERAL BUSINESS CONDITIONS.

The information in this section has been compiled and published by the Bureau of Industry. A graph showing the Business Index is on page 16.

The Business Index.—The Composite Business Index is a weighted average of the nine component indexes, and it is adjusted for increasing population and for price movements. The components are unadjusted, but all the indexes are relative to normal seasonal fluctuations. They measure conditions as percentages of pre-depression levels.

The following table shows the composite index and its components. The latest indexes are published each month in "Economic News."

BUSINESS INDEX FOR QUEENSLAND.

Period.	The Business Index.	Bank Debts.	Bank Current Deposits.	Ratio of Current to Total Bank Deposits.	Direct Oversea Exports.	Retail Trade.	Railway Traffic.	Brisbane Tramway Traffic.	Brisbane Building Permits.	Unemployment Insurance Contributions.
Yearly Averages—										
1928 ..	100.5	97.9	101.8	101.5	104.0	99.6	101.6	100.7	96.1	99.7
1929 ..	99.9	102.6	102.4	96.1	98.6	102.4	102.5	100.3	91.5	96.9
1930 ..	88.6	91.9	89.6	85.6	79.9	93.5	93.0	97.1	48.4	90.6
1931 ..	82.4	79.5	84.4	81.1	80.4	81.9	83.4	90.4	31.8	78.6
1932 ..	83.6	80.9	90.0	83.7	75.6	81.0	83.6	86.5	35.1	78.8
1933 ..	84.8	81.0	94.3	88.2	76.5	79.2	84.1	86.7	30.0	81.9
1934 ..	92.3	89.6	102.9	94.4	95.7	83.2	95.9	89.7	39.0	92.0
1935 ..	95.1	95.8	111.4	101.5	91.3	84.2	99.8	96.5	61.3	99.1
1936 ..	97.2	101.3	116.3	105.7	98.7	83.8	99.5	101.3	80.3	103.9
1937 ..	98.7	107.7	119.7	104.5	122.9	83.6	102.8	104.8	79.6	110.0
1937— Three Months ended—										
January	96.2	103.5	114.3	103.5	106.7	83.5	99.2	101.5	81.5	108.7
February	95.1	103.7	113.1	102.5	107.9	82.0	98.6	102.1	82.5	106.2
March ..	94.7	104.1	116.2	103.9	107.2	79.9	98.1	101.4	81.4	105.9
April ..	96.1	105.5	115.1	103.3	107.0	80.7	104.6	103.9	81.1	107.1
May ..	96.8	107.4	116.3	103.7	113.2	80.8	100.0	106.0	77.5	107.6
June ..	97.6	108.5	117.2	104.4	117.1	83.5	99.0	107.6	76.5	108.4
July ..	98.2	109.0	119.7	104.9	123.5	81.4	99.9	106.4	76.3	110.3
August ..	100.1	110.0	122.9	105.5	131.3	83.5	105.1	105.4	78.4	111.4
September	101.8	109.4	123.9	105.3	140.9	83.0	109.7	105.3	80.9	112.3
October ..	103.2	110.1	127.4	106.9	143.5	87.8	108.2	105.8	79.0	113.5
November	102.4	109.5	126.4	106.3	139.5	87.7	106.7	105.6	80.9	114.2
December	102.2	111.6	123.4	104.0	137.1	89.8	104.8	106.0	79.6	114.7

Share Prices Index.—This 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 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. A sharp recovery then took the index to 77.3 for January, 1932, but a relapse ensued, and 72.1 was recorded in the following April. There was little change for three months, followed by a steep rise to 83.3 for November, 1932. Values remained steady around this level until the middle of 1933. Increases in nine successive months were then recorded, lifting the index to 99.9 for March, 1934. It reached 103.1 in October of that year, and subsequently declined to 98.5 for April, 1935. With two exceptions the remaining months of 1935 witnessed a recovery which continued to February, 1936, when 106.0 was recorded. During the last nine months of 1936 the index was very steady around 104, but increases for each of the first five months of 1937 took it to a new post-depression peak of 108.1 for May. For the rest of 1937 the index was steady around 107, with a temporary decline to 105.9 in October. A high level of 109.1 in January, 1938, was followed by a decline to 106.5 in March.

The yearly averages of the complete index and its component sections have been as follows:—

SHARE PRICES INDEX.

Year.						Complete Index.	Industrial Section.	Financial and Trading Section.
1929	..	..	..	..	..	106.5	108.7	104.3
1930	..	..	..	..	..	83.2	80.1	86.3
1931	..	..	..	..	..	69.6	67.2	72.0
1932	..	..	..	..	..	76.5	77.2	75.8
1933	..	..	..	..	..	87.2	89.9	84.4
1934	..	..	..	..	..	100.5	105.1	95.8
1935	..	..	..	..	..	101.6	108.3	94.9
1936	..	..	..	..	..	104.4	112.7	96.2
1937	..	..	..	..	..	106.9	116.3	97.5

The industrial is the more sensitive of the two sections. Its fall during the depression was from 112.6 to 64.0, while the financial and trading section declined from 105.5 to 66.5. In April, 1938, the industrials stood at 110.7, and the other group at 97.1.

Interest Yield on Australian Consols.—This is the net return per cent. to purchasers of bonds at the time, and is calculated on the market price plus brokerage, less accrued interest, with an allowance for the discount or premium on redemption.

Yearly averages have been as follows:—

			%				%
1929	..	..	5.38	1934	..	..	3.33
1930	..	..	6.23	1935	..	..	3.55
1931	..	..	6.82	1936	..	..	3.81
1932	..	..	4.43	1937	..	..	3.74
1933	..	..	3.72				

Prior to the 1931 conversion, the figures cover all bonds. Subsequently they are averages for the ten 4 per cent. issues.

The highest point was registered in May, 1931 (just before the "Premiers' Plan"), when the average rate was about £9 5s. per cent. The lowest level was recorded in November, 1934, when the average for the month was £3 2s. 9d. For March, 1938, it was £3 10s. 10d.

APPENDIX

Summary of
Queensland Statistics
since 1860

SUMMARY OF POPULATION

Year.	Population at 31st December.			Mean Population Year ended—		Net Immigration.	Natural Increase.
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	30th June.	31st December.		
1860	16,817	11,239	28,056	n	25,788	3,778	758
1865	53,292	33,629	86,921	n	80,250	11,544	1,799
1870	69,221	46,051	115,272	n	112,217	2,851	3,260
1875	102,161	66,944	169,105	n	161,724	12,160	2,602
1880	124,013	87,027	211,040	n	208,130	641	5,179
1885	156,866	129,815	316,681	n	309,134	9,657	5,437
1890	223,252	168,864	392,116	n	386,803	853	9,769
1895	248,865	194,199	443,064	n	436,523	3,351	9,722
1900	274,684	219,163	493,847	n	490,081	-1,522	9,054
1901	282,291	224,430	506,721	n	501,432	4,578	8,296
1902	284,215	228,025	512,240	506,550	510,450	-2,493	8,012
1903	286,871	230,857	517,728	512,621	514,433	-787	6,275
1904	289,785	235,150	524,935	517,880	521,815	-1,625	8,832
1905	291,807	239,675	531,482	525,373	528,928	-1,576	8,123
1906	294,063	244,910	538,973	532,290	536,200	-1,433	8,924
1907	296,670	249,135	545,805	539,147	542,730	-2,111	8,943
1908	302,370	254,729	557,099	547,810	553,619	2,146	9,148
1909	314,481	263,364	577,845	560,800	569,950	10,722	10,024
1910	325,513	273,503	599,016	580,252	591,591	10,743	10,428
1911	338,969	284,154	623,123	602,687	614,709	13,660	10,447
1912	346,511	292,242	638,753	625,170	633,244	3,793	11,837
1913	360,333	303,478	663,811	643,438	655,565	12,094	12,964
1914	369,697	312,102	681,799	667,785	679,319	4,836	13,152
1915	366,047	319,020	685,067	688,212	692,699	-9,337	12,605
1916	352,271	324,755	677,026	690,494	684,609	-19,443	11,402
1917	354,497	332,007	686,504	680,772	682,113	-3,736	13,214
1918	363,154	341,097	704,251	688,946	697,798	5,345	12,402
1919	390,122	346,016	736,138	707,732	723,285	22,048	9,839
1920	396,555	354,069	750,624	737,463	745,957	2,175	12,311
1921	403,261	362,463	765,724	754,374	762,072	1,910	13,190
1922	411,955	370,424	782,379	769,180	776,806	3,820	12,835
1923	422,261	379,583	801,844	785,466	795,103	7,374	12,091
1924	431,847	390,237	822,084	804,442	814,078	7,862	12,378
1925	444,330	400,512	844,842	825,313	836,844	10,020	12,738
1926	452,968	409,518	862,486	847,757	857,071	6,094	11,550
1927	460,319	416,066	876,385	864,502	870,643	2,148	11,751
1928	468,323	422,554	890,877	877,753	884,815	2,685	11,807
1929	473,948	428,188	902,136	891,435	897,569	1,080	10,179
1930	481,559	435,177	916,736	903,703	910,319	3,116	11,484
1931	487,932	441,794	929,726	917,830	924,825	2,682	10,308
1932	492,516	446,581	939,097	930,456	935,575	183	9,554
1933	497,468	451,563	949,031	940,628	945,454	1,138	8,796
1934	502,505	456,992	959,497	950,351	955,584	1,298	9,168
1935	508,381	462,338	970,719	960,859	966,198	2,385	8,837
1936	514,174	467,960	982,134	972,190	978,589	1,253	10,162
1937	519,689	473,772	993,461	984,117	989,668	1,171	10,156

a Rate per 1,000 mean population.

b Rate per 1,000 live births.

STATISTICS (Chapter 3).

Births.	Birth Rate.	Marriages.	Marriage Rate.	Deaths.	Death Rate.	Deaths under 1 Year.	Infant Mortality Rate.	Aboriginal Population at 30th June.	Year.
	<i>a</i>		<i>a</i>		<i>a</i>		<i>b</i>	<i>c</i>	
1,236	47.9	278	10.8	478	18.5	141	114.0	<i>n</i>	1860
3,532	43.6	1,074	13.3	1,733	21.4	580	164.2	<i>n</i>	1865
4,905	43.5	879	7.8	1,645	14.6	526	107.2	<i>n</i>	1870
6,706	38.9	1,487	8.6	4,104	23.8	1,025	152.8	<i>n</i>	1875
8,196	36.9	1,547	7.0	3,017	13.6	865	105.5	<i>n</i>	1880
11,672	36.7	2,842	8.9	6,235	19.6	1,733	148.5	<i>n</i>	1885
15,407	37.2	3,195	7.7	5,638	13.6	1,548	100.5	<i>n</i>	1890
14,874	32.8	2,821	6.2	5,152	11.4	1,356	91.2	<i>n</i>	1895
14,801	30.2	3,371	6.9	5,747	11.7	1,456	98.4	<i>n</i>	1900
14,303	28.5	3,341	6.7	6,007	12.0	1,458	101.9	<i>n</i>	1901
14,216	27.8	3,243	6.4	6,204	12.2	1,424	100.2	<i>n</i>	1902
12,621	24.5	2,933	5.7	6,346	12.3	1,513	119.9	<i>n</i>	1903
14,082	27.0	3,078	5.9	5,250	10.1	1,072	76.1	<i>n</i>	1904
13,626	25.8	3,173	6.0	5,503	10.4	1,029	75.5	<i>n</i>	1905
14,019	26.1	3,588	6.7	5,095	9.5	1,047	74.7	<i>n</i>	1906
14,542	26.8	4,105	7.6	5,599	10.3	1,122	77.2	<i>n</i>	1907
14,828	26.8	4,009	7.2	5,680	10.3	1,043	70.3	<i>n</i>	1908
15,554	27.3	4,542	8.0	5,530	9.7	1,119	71.9	<i>n</i>	1909
16,173	27.3	4,769	8.1	5,745	9.7	1,020	63.1	<i>n</i>	1910
16,991	27.6	5,169	8.4	6,544	10.6	1,112	65.4	<i>n</i>	1911
18,758	29.6	5,628	8.9	6,921	10.9	1,340	71.4	<i>n</i>	1912
19,747	30.1	5,662	8.6	6,783	10.3	1,249	63.3	<i>n</i>	1913
19,883	29.3	5,895	8.7	6,731	9.9	1,270	63.9	<i>n</i>	1914
20,165	29.1	6,141	8.9	7,560	10.9	1,290	64.0	<i>n</i>	1915
18,916	27.6	5,208	7.6	7,514	11.0	1,332	70.4	<i>n</i>	1916
19,764	29.0	4,862	7.1	6,550	9.6	1,071	54.2	<i>n</i>	1917
19,560	28.0	4,821	6.9	7,158	10.3	1,113	56.9	<i>n</i>	1918
18,699	25.9	5,431	7.5	8,860	12.2	1,353	72.4	<i>n</i>	1919
20,257	27.2	6,670	8.9	7,946	10.7	1,285	63.4	<i>n</i>	1920
20,333	26.7	5,965	7.8	7,143	9.4	1,100	54.1	<i>n</i>	1921
19,988	25.7	5,876	7.6	7,153	9.2	1,009	50.5	<i>n</i>	1922
19,984	25.1	5,815	7.3	7,893	9.9	1,080	54.0	<i>n</i>	1923
19,706	24.2	6,233	7.7	7,328	9.0	1,011	51.3	15,075	1924
20,282	24.2	6,471	7.7	7,544	9.0	920	45.4	<i>n</i>	1925
19,765	23.1	6,428	7.5	8,215	9.6	997	50.4	13,604	1926
19,830	22.8	6,278	7.2	8,079	9.3	1,080	54.5	13,523	1927
19,783	22.4	6,321	7.1	7,976	9.0	900	45.5	13,193	1928
18,487	20.6	6,169	6.9	8,308	9.3	853	46.1	14,177	1929
18,939	20.8	6,199	6.8	7,455	8.2	762	40.2	14,042	1930
17,833	19.3	5,951	6.4	7,525	8.1	652	36.6	13,654	1931
17,367	18.6	6,415	6.9	7,813	8.4	699	40.2	13,372	1932
17,150	18.1	6,471	6.8	8,354	8.8	731	42.6	12,532	1933
17,360	18.2	7,635	8.0	8,192	8.6	705	40.6	12,306	1934
17,688	18.3	8,280	8.6	8,851	9.2	659	37.3	12,070	1935
18,755	19.2	8,306	8.5	8,593	8.8	679	36.2	12,337	1936
19,162	19.4	8,353	8.4	9,006	9.1	683	35.6	12,112	1937

c Full-bloods only.*n* Not available.

SUMMARY OF JUSTICE AND

Year.	Police Force at end of Year. <i>a</i>	Prisoners in Gaol at 31st December.		Supreme Court Criminal Convictions.	Divorces Granted. <i>b</i>	Licenses in force at end of Year. <i>c</i>	Schools at 31st December.	Scholars Enrolled during Year. <i>d</i>	University Students at 31st Dec.
		Male.	Female.						
1860	<i>n</i>	28	6	30	<i>n</i>	107	41	1,890	
1865	392	190	20	99	<i>n</i>	365	101	9,091	..
1870	<i>n</i>	206	17	89	<i>n</i>	618	173	18,043	..
1875	660	267	29	176	<i>n</i>	940	282	36,280	..
1880	626	301	48	171	2	971	422	47,455	..
1885	873	467	52	266	2	1,269	560	64,878	..
1890	897	580	55	275	10	1,379	757	83,463	..
1895	907	538	49	245	4	1,282	931	95,418	..
1900	885	511	52	278	13	1,470	1,105	122,723	..
1901	989	511	63	281	14	1,534	1,141	124,402	..
1902	962	487	60	249	6	1,544	1,198	124,498	..
1903	950	457	51	269	9	1,558	1,204	124,580	..
1904	889	497	64	242	14	1,560	1,233	122,243	..
1905	912	495	40	288	6	1,561	1,239	121,220	..
1906	953	466	41	249	17	1,573	1,266	121,974	..
1907	998	468	33	268	13	1,603	1,262	120,767	..
1908	1,043	460	33	292	13	1,653	1,271	120,635	..
1909	1,053	475	41	345	16	1,654	1,332	122,735	..
1910	1,050	494	33	376	21	1,682	1,350	125,526	..
1911	1,050	477	37	328	28	1,713	1,395	129,131	83
1912	1,183	484	45	384	18	1,707	1,452	133,965	219
1913	1,206	426	24	343	32	1,814	1,518	138,046	207
1914	1,212	486	32	382	33	1,848	1,561	141,926	263
1915	1,293	416	34	351	28	1,828	1,610	144,839	265
1916	1,276	312	37	266	22	1,806	1,666	149,260	182
1917	1,248	279	24	226	19	1,760	1,711	152,439	227
1918	1,231	287	17	193	26	1,731	1,741	159,288	205
1919	1,212	320	13	254	26	1,708	1,740	161,785	263
1920	1,215	329	16	302	46	1,682	1,805	169,598	291
1921	1,173	380	13	338	58	1,650	1,838	173,579	316
1922	1,180	371	12	378	47	1,632	1,868	176,608	405
1923	1,200	305	6	278	77	1,604	1,838	181,154	387
1924-25	1,229	250	7	222	105	1,587	1,874	187,169	447
1925-26	1,258	335	9	234	87	1,614	1,888	186,918	457
1926-27	1,247	397	9	269	100	1,614	1,926	192,633	481
1927-28	1,271	385	11	259	64	1,623	1,931	193,479	532
1928-29	1,323	394	12	244	119	1,631	1,930	195,264	588
1929-30	1,311	393	12	193	89	1,616	1,936	194,861	666
1930-31	1,329	349	10	198	121	1,598	1,927	192,569	778
1931-32	1,326	335	6	209	108	1,582	1,932	192,910	799
1932-33	1,331	364	9	198	90	1,566	1,934	190,944	826
1933-34	1,339	356	7	206	114	1,545	1,933	190,884	903
1934-35	1,343	350	6	129	154	1,547	1,950	192,882	1,106
1935-36	1,365	328	6	222	152	1,541	1,950	193,029	1,177
1936-37	1,401	291	5	154	164	1,536	1,956	201,514	1,283

a From 1915 to 1923, the figures are as at 30th June following the date shown.

b Divorces, nullities of marriage and judicial separations. Divorces are taken as decrees nisi until 1913, and from 1914 as decrees made absolute during the year.

c The licenses include Licensed Victuallers' throughout; Winesellers' from 1900; and Wholesale Spirit Merchants and Clubs from 1913.

d From 1924, figures are for the calendar year ended six months previous to date shown.

SOCIAL STATISTICS (Chapters 4 and 5).

Expenditure on State Schools. <i>e</i>	HOSPITALS.				Mental Hospital Patients Treated.	Pensioners at 30th June.		Year.
	Number.	Staff.	Patients Treated.			Old Age.	Invalid.	
			General.	Maternity.				
£1,000.					£1,000.			
3	6	<i>n</i>	421	<i>f</i>	3	..	..	1860
13	7	<i>n</i>	1,811	<i>f</i>	10	..	..	1865
27	13	<i>n</i>	2,074	<i>f</i>	17	..	..	1870
63	20	<i>n</i>	4,080	<i>f</i>	29	..	..	1875
85	29	<i>n</i>	4,537	<i>f</i>	37	..	..	1880
115	47	<i>n</i>	10,417	<i>f</i>	85	..	..	1885
163	54	<i>n</i>	13,763	<i>f</i>	102	1,252	..	1890
181	59	<i>n</i>	14,675	<i>f</i>	95	1,578	..	1895
250	71	<i>n</i>	18,766	<i>f</i>	120	2,010	..	1900
267	71	<i>n</i>	19,788	<i>f</i>	124	2,054	..	1901
261	72	<i>n</i>	20,255	<i>f</i>	125	1,932	..	1902
261	75	<i>n</i>	20,201	<i>f</i>	126	2,145	..	1903
274	77	<i>n</i>	19,673	<i>f</i>	128	2,134	..	1904
282	75	<i>n</i>	20,123	<i>f</i>	113	2,213	..	1905
295	76	<i>n</i>	20,258	<i>f</i>	115	2,299	..	1906
298	78	805	21,880	<i>f</i>	131	2,372	..	1907
305	78	845	23,755	<i>f</i>	151	2,529	..	1908
319	81	889	24,525	<i>f</i>	151	2,551	8,561	1909
334	81	914	26,069	<i>f</i>	154	2,616	9,894	1910
365	86	1,016	28,703	<i>f</i>	176	2,688	10,436	1911
411	87	1,088	29,972	<i>f</i>	208	2,728	11,221	1912
445	91	1,238	32,577	<i>f</i>	232	2,775	11,758	1913
462	95	1,324	33,494	<i>f</i>	246	2,864	11,924	1914
478	97	1,359	37,426	<i>f</i>	259	2,806	12,049	1915
532	101	1,398	38,931	<i>f</i>	275	2,886	12,313	1916
595	100	1,435	38,766	<i>f</i>	297	2,819	12,360	1917
652	104	1,499	42,841	<i>f</i>	333	3,029	12,317	1918
822	103	1,656	46,716	<i>f</i>	384	3,197	12,722	1919
1,060	102	1,758	48,503	<i>f</i>	437	3,288	13,019	1920
1,084	108	1,943	46,418	<i>f</i>	496	3,272	13,478	1921
1,060	111	2,066	49,396	<i>f</i>	534	3,368	13,812	1922
1,096	112	2,147	52,739	<i>f</i>	555	3,444	14,717	1923
1,158	117	2,381	56,544	<i>f</i>	597	3,521	15,120	1924-25
1,207	119	2,610	59,793	3,495	643	3,553	16,250	1925-26
1,244	123	2,674	60,137	4,569	682	3,611	17,236	1926-27
1,274	122	2,805	59,000	4,577	705	3,552	18,185	1927-28
1,310	123	2,902	62,725	4,860	699	3,603	19,295	1928-29
1,344	121	3,309	64,680	5,058	752	3,599	20,398	1929-30
1,390	118	3,135	66,294	5,985	711	3,572	22,376	1930-31
1,248	115	3,172	71,739	6,494	651	3,712	23,736	1931-32
1,223	114	3,245	73,523	6,890	658	3,747	22,600	1932-33
1,255	116	3,362	78,516	7,235	737	3,840	23,282	1933-34
1,343	117	3,428	80,692	7,690	863	3,928	24,346	1934-35
1,385	117	3,659	86,567	8,816	915	3,984	25,493	1935-36
1,464	116	3,872	91,564	9,570	1,016	3,993	26,855	1936-37

e From 1875 to 1923 figures are for the financial year ended 30th June following the date shown; otherwise for the year as shown.

f Included with general patients.

n Not available.

SUMMARY OF LAND AND LIVESTOCK

Year.	Land.		Live stock at end of Year.				
	Alienated.	Leased.	Horses. <i>a</i>	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Camels.
	1,000 Acres.	1,000 Acres.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1860	109	<i>n</i>	23,504	432,890	3,449,350	7,147	<i>n</i>
1865	534	<i>n</i>	51,091	848,346	6,594,966	14,888	<i>n</i>
1870	935	<i>n</i>	83,358	1,076,630	8,163,818	30,992	<i>n</i>
1875	1,745	<i>n</i>	121,497	1,812,576	7,227,774	46,447	<i>n</i>
1880	4,560	<i>n</i>	179,152	3,162,752	6,935,967	66,248	<i>n</i>
1885	11,101	<i>n</i>	260,207	4,162,652	8,994,322	55,843	<i>n</i>
1890	12,317	<i>n</i>	365,812	5,558,264	18,007,234	96,836	<i>n</i>
1895	14,212	<i>n</i>	468,743	6,822,401	19,856,959	100,747	<i>n</i>
1900	15,910	281,232	456,788	4,078,191	10,339,185	122,187	<i>n</i>
1901	16,325	279,987	462,119	3,772,707	10,030,971	121,641	<i>n</i>
1902	16,824	289,495	399,122	2,543,471	7,213,985	77,202	<i>n</i>
1903	16,991	277,569	401,984	2,481,717	8,392,044	117,553	<i>n</i>
1904	17,198	236,218	413,165	2,722,340	10,843,470	185,141	<i>n</i>
1905	17,660	240,153	430,565	2,963,695	12,535,231	164,087	<i>n</i>
1906	18,323	247,059	452,916	3,413,919	14,886,438	138,232	<i>n</i>
1907	19,703	264,114	488,486	3,892,232	16,738,047	133,246	<i>n</i>
1908	21,309	273,191	519,969	4,321,600	18,348,851	124,749	<i>n</i>
1909	22,103	282,879	555,613	4,711,782	19,593,791	124,803	334
1910	23,432	294,866	593,813	5,131,699	20,331,838	152,212	656
1911	24,734	308,206	618,954	5,073,201	20,740,981	173,902	1,023
1912	25,451	317,263	674,573	5,210,891	20,310,036	143,695	888
1913	26,081	322,338	707,265	5,322,033	21,736,600	140,045	751
1914	26,331	331,500	745,059	5,455,943	23,129,919	166,638	977
1915	27,224	332,825	686,871	4,780,893	15,950,154	117,787	855
1916	27,137	326,193	697,517	4,765,657	15,524,293	129,733	829
1917	26,886	315,970	733,014	5,316,558	17,204,268	172,699	874
1918	26,635	325,875	759,726	5,786,744	18,220,985	140,966	660
1919	25,958	326,783	731,705	5,940,433	17,379,332	99,939	379
1920	25,682	325,854	742,217	6,455,067	17,404,840	104,370	740
1921	25,433	317,021	747,543	7,047,370	18,402,399	145,083	936
1922	25,078	302,967	714,055	6,955,463	17,641,071	160,617	463
1923	24,702	307,658	661,593	6,396,514	16,756,101	132,243	399
1924	24,570	309,658	660,093	6,454,653	19,028,252	156,163	362
1925	24,563	304,333	638,372	6,436,645	20,663,323	199,598	480
1926	24,571	306,011	571,622	5,464,845	16,860,772	183,662	313
1927	24,359	317,283	548,333	5,225,804	16,642,385	191,947	440
1928	24,480	315,392	522,490	5,128,341	18,509,201	215,764	466
1929	24,397	317,763	500,104	5,208,588	20,324,303	236,037	354
1930	25,692	315,389	481,615	5,463,724	22,542,043	217,528	215
1931	26,714	326,193	469,474	5,550,399	22,324,278	222,686	433
1932	27,933	323,012	452,486	5,535,065	21,312,865	213,249	502
1933	27,968	324,582	450,024	5,781,170	20,072,804	217,448	702
1934	28,023	332,048	448,604	6,052,641	21,574,182	269,873	614
1935	27,991	332,949	441,913	6,033,004	18,060,093	304,888	453
1936	27,933	333,539	441,536	5,950,572	20,011,749	290,855	324

a Including Mules and Donkeys.

b From 1924-25 to 1935-36, figures are for the financial year ended 30th June following the date 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 multi-

STATISTICS (Chapters 6 and 7).

Goats.	Wool Production. <i>b</i>		Butter Production. <i>c</i>		Cheese Production. <i>c</i>		Year.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
No.	1,000 lb.	£1,000.	1,000 lb.	£1,000.	1,000 lb.	£1,000.	
n	5,007	444	n	n	n	n	1860
n	12,252	885	n	n	n	n	1865
n	38,604	1,026	n	n	n	n	1870
n	32,167	1,366	n	n	n	n	1875
n	35,239	1,388	n	n	n	n	1880
n	53,359	1,780	n	n	n	n	1885
n	67,350	2,525	2,000 ^d	n	170 ^d	n	1890
n	109,287	2,987	3,720	n	1,842	n	1895
n	64,688	2,197	8,680	n	1,985	n	1900
n	70,605	2,132	9,742	n	2,437	n	1901
n	41,874	1,304	4,851	n	952	n	1902
n	53,745	1,868	7,717	n	1,480	n	1903
n	63,798	2,281	17,538	n	2,607	n	1904
n	70,169	2,650	20,320	n	2,682	n	1905
n	86,111	3,389	22,747	n	2,921	n	1906
n	99,462	4,153	22,789	926	2,685	81	1907
n	110,546	4,193	23,838	1,085	3,200	122	1908
173,590	129,668	5,453	24,593	1,092	3,662	77	1909
177,427	139,251	5,908	31,253	1,334	4,147	93	1910
158,136	142,382	5,580	27,859	1,243	3,718	89	1911
161,934	136,878	5,561	30,307	1,482	3,948	119	1912
155,931	154,183	6,296	35,199	1,582	5,395	141	1913
140,510	155,479	6,090	37,230	1,726	7,932	227	1914
131,661	130,783	6,267	25,457	1,744	4,383	169	1915
124,107	102,220	6,602	28,967	1,857	8,496	304	1916
132,947	87,426	6,284	38,931	2,673	11,142	413	1917
128,533	113,777	8,296	32,372	2,320	8,637	347	1918
125,770	118,035	8,607	26,214	2,129	8,296	375	1919
126,203	114,810	7,176	40,751	4,200	11,512	533	1920
138,425	132,580	7,784	60,923	5,128	15,201	794	1921
131,287	134,971	10,826	53,786	4,185	10,560	416	1922
123,763	121,913	12,191	40,660	3,374	7,221	344	1923
134,659	140,863	15,554	70,406	4,563	12,644	467	1924
130,675	146,986	10,993	63,001	4,922	12,581	590	1925
89,355	119,848	8,939	51,403	4,176	9,260	405	1926
97,581	126,430	10,078	72,039	5,653	14,128	637	1927
88,560	138,989	9,081	77,045	6,362	14,392	641	1928
84,575	161,088	6,887	78,796	6,003	12,381	551	1929
71,300	182,061	7,040	95,719	5,979	13,643	385	1930
75,422	184,716	5,957	98,013	5,368	11,022	339	1931
78,502	185,834	7,340	103,032	4,660	13,084	322	1932
83,143	169,990	10,228	127,343	5,612	13,887	335	1933
80,422	174,088	7,587	133,625	6,036	12,192	346	1934
76,242	142,793	8,288	115,920	6,003	9,149	270	1935
82,347	153,766	9,156	87,475	4,960	7,790	251	1936

plying by 2, except in 1860 and 1865, when greasy and scoured were not separated in Customs returns.

^c From 1914-15 figures are for the financial year ended 30th June following the date shown.

^d Estimated.

n Not available.

SUMMARY OF AGRICULTURAL

Season.	Sugar.				Maize.		Wheat.	
	Area cut for Crushing.	Cane Produced.	Sugar Mills. a	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	..	n	n	n	1,526	n	196	n
1865-66	n	n	n	n	6,244	n	2,063	n
1870-71	2,188	n	39	3	16,040	n	2,892	40
1875-76	7,668	n	66	6	38,711	n	4,058	97
1880-81	12,497	n	83	16	44,109	1,410	10,944	223
1885-86	38,557	n	166	56	71,741	1,574	5,274	52
1890-91	40,208	n	110	69	99,400	2,374	10,294	208
1895-96	55,771	n	64a	86	100,481	2,391	12,950	124
1900-01	72,651	848	58	93	127,974	2,457	79,304	1,194
1901-02	78,160	1,180	52	121	116,983	2,569	87,232	1,692
1902-03	59,102	642	43	77	98,923	1,033	1,880	6
1903-04	60,375	824	39	92	133,099	1,924	138,096	2,437
1904-05	82,741	1,327	53	148	119,171	2,543	150,958	2,150
1905-06	96,093	1,416	51	153	113,720	2,165	119,356	1,187
1906-07	98,194	1,729	52	184	139,806	3,703	114,575	1,109
1907-08	94,384	1,665	52	188	127,119	3,094	82,461	694
1908-09	92,219	1,433	50	151	127,655	2,768	80,898	1,203
1909-10	80,095	1,164	48	135	132,313	2,509	117,160	1,572
1910-11	94,641	1,840	51	211	180,862	4,460	106,718	1,022
1911-12	95,766	1,534	51	173	153,916	3,638	42,962	285
1912-13	78,142	994	48	113	117,993	2,524	124,963	1,976
1913-14	102,803	2,086	49	243	156,775	2,915	132,655	1,769
1914-15	108,013	1,923	46	226	176,372	4,261	127,015	1,585
1915-16	94,459	1,153	45	140	146,474	2,003	93,703	414
1916-17	75,914	1,580	43	177	181,405	3,019	227,778	2,463
1917-18	108,707	2,704	46	308	165,124	4,189	127,815	1,035
1918-19	111,572	1,675	42	190	149,505	4,106	21,637	105
1919-20	84,877	1,259	32	162	105,260	1,831	46,478	312
1920-21	89,142	1,339	34	167	115,805	2,013	177,320	3,707
1921-22	122,956	2,287	40	282	135,034	2,908	164,670	3,026
1922-23	140,850	2,168	38	288	149,048	3,218	145,492	1,878
1923-24	138,742	2,046	37	269	120,092	2,025	51,149	244
1924-25	167,649	3,171	37	409	229,160	7,331	189,145	2,780
1925-26	189,675	3,668	37	486	154,252	3,384	165,999	1,973
1926-27	189,312	2,926	36	389	137,542	2,659	57,084	379
1927-28	203,748	3,556	36	486	234,013	6,704	215,073	3,784
1928-29	215,674	3,736	35	521	192,173	5,136	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

a Prior to 1895-96 the figures include a number of juice mills.

PRODUCTION STATISTICS (Chapter 7).

Hay and Green Forage.	Cotton.		Bananas.		Pineapples.		Area under all Crops.	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	841	3,916	1,486	847	377	285,319	1895-96
83,942	..	..	6,215	2,231	939	425	457,397	1900-01
102,848	..	..	5,772	2,314	1,020	360	483,460	1901-02
71,347	8	2	5,266	1,160	1,101	260	275,383	1902-03
104,969	2	2	6,577	1,113	1,493	341	566,589	1903-04
84,601	30	26	6,680	1,977	1,781	454	539,216	1904-05
103,608	171	113	6,198	2,509	1,845	507	522,748	1905-06
115,011	138	77	5,163	1,343	1,926	602	559,753	1906-07
145,481	300	109	4,975	1,503	2,230	618	532,624	1907-08
152,679	540	118	4,647	1,651	2,171	599	535,900	1908-09
172,791	509	129	4,994	1,397	2,161	712	606,790	1909-10
188,225	460	151	5,198	1,121	2,170	823	667,113	1910-11
154,348	605	187	6,456	1,152	2,414	770	526,388	1911-12
222,997	441	150	7,037	1,139	2,584	680	668,483	1912-13
247,759	214	35	7,400	1,038	3,014	745	747,814	1913-14
263,566	134	20	7,796	1,059	3,423	820	792,568	1914-15
291,467	72	12	8,166	1,211	3,709	922	729,588	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	3,265	4,734	938	1,044,632	1928-29
258,369	15,003	8,025	19,357	2,941	5,144	857	1,046,235	1929-30
269,510	22,652	17,023	18,030	3,068	5,543	1,001	1,144,216	1930-31
369,558	22,452	15,245	14,764	2,951	5,789	1,182	1,216,402	1931-32
456,838	29,995	6,270	10,589	1,870	5,862	1,176	1,245,638	1932-33
404,405	68,203	17,718	10,926	2,028	5,889	1,355	1,313,438	1933-34
424,789	43,397	26,924	10,323	1,906	5,584	1,127	1,296,619	1934-35
450,960	54,947	20,785	8,500	1,733	5,779	1,333	1,334,690	1935-36
492,540	62,200	19,199	7,305	1,447	6,314	1,228	1,506,423	1936-37

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 Pro- duction. <i>a</i>	Mineral Production.						
		Gold.		Silver.		Lead.	Copper.	Tin.
		£1,000.	Fine Oz.	£1,000.	Oz.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1860	<i>n</i>		2,738	12	..	..	..	..
1865	<i>n</i>		17,473	74	..	..	58	..
1870	<i>n</i>		92,040	391	..	..	81	..
1875	<i>n</i>		281,725	1,197	..	..	122	238
1880	<i>n</i>		222,441	945	<i>n</i>	2	20	143
1885	<i>n</i>		250,137	1,063	<i>n</i>	64	19	152
1890	<i>n</i>		513,819	2,183	<i>n</i>	135	3	155
1895	<i>n</i>		506,285	2,151	225,019	30	4	68
1900	<i>n</i>		676,027	2,872	112,990	13	3	74
1901	<i>n</i>		598,382	2,542	571,561	62	7	94
1902	<i>n</i>		640,463	2,721	701,312	70	3	116
1903	<i>n</i>		668,546	2,840	642,125	66	44	243
1904	<i>n</i>		639,151	2,715	654,929	72	25	270
1905	<i>n</i>		592,620	2,517	601,712	69	33	297
1906	<i>n</i>		544,636	2,313	783,087	102	50	490
1907	<i>n</i>		465,882	1,979	921,497	113	75	497
1908	<i>n</i>		465,085	1,976	1,162,276	118	95	342
1909	<i>n</i>		455,577	1,935	1,001,383	99	69	245
1910	<i>n</i>		441,400	1,875	861,202	93	30	243
1911	<i>n</i>		386,164	1,640	549,015	56	23	308
1912	<i>n</i>		347,946	1,478	569,181	66	56	365
1913	<i>n</i>		265,735	1,129	604,979	68	66	344
1914	<i>n</i>		249,468	1,060	253,964	27	12	176
1915	166		249,711	1,061	239,748	24	11	183
1916	154		215,162	914	243,084	31	19	181
1917	173		179,305	762	241,639	41	14	161
1918	231		138,571	567	152,499	30	7	252
1919	313		121,030	618	92,048	24	5	143
1920	294		115,230	648	274,235	70	65	252
1921	203		40,376	214	195,328	30	24	98
1922	329		80,584	378	273,026	43	66	100
1923	292		88,726	393	469,302	69	147	115
1924	425		98,841	460	276,651	42	125	176
1925	424		46,406	197	385,489	53	188	162
1926	407		10,339	44	252,540	32	116	174
1927	431		37,979	161	84,118	10	22	194
1928	426		13,277	56	22,034	3	1	135
1929	467		9,476	40	52,663	6	9	115
1930	345		7,821	33	69,808	6	4	50
1931	303		13,147	80	1,088,478	76	231	36
1932	290		23,263	173	2,301,782	183	574	66
1933	295		91,997	710	2,248,804	181	528	124
1934	320		115,471	983	2,259,574	208	463	179
1935	346		102,990	905	2,409,165	285	471	187
1936	370		121,174	1,049	3,084,008	270	629	158

a For 1924 and thereafter, the figures are for the financial year ended 30th June, following.

TIMBER PRODUCTION STATISTICS (Chapter 7).

Mineral Production.					Timber Production. <i>a</i>					Year.
Zinc.	Coal.	All Other.	Total.	Sawn Timber.				Ply-wood and Veneer.		
				Pine.		Other.				
£1,000.	1,000 Tons.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	1,000 Sup. ft.	£1,000.	1,000 Sup. ft.	£1,000.	£1,000.	
..	12	9	..	21	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	..	
..	33	19	1	152	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	..	
..	23	12	..	484	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	..	
..	32	15	..	1,572	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	..	
..	58	25	..	1,135	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	..	
..	210	87	..	1,385	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	..	
..	338	157	9	2,642	31,330	211	20,097	146	..	
..	323	133	37	2,436	19,643	103	17,238	107	..	
..	497	174	21	3,180	60,191	284	39,653	227	..	
..	539	190	26	3,115	73,814	278	66,629	228	..	
..	502	172	39	3,310	42,018	217	30,461	188	..	
..	508	165	43	3,686	42,874	222	26,635	163	..	
..	512	167	197	3,704	45,914	230	25,380	154	..	
..	529	155	151	3,726	47,969	237	25,961	151	..	
..	607	173	154	4,199	50,438	265	32,364	194	..	
..	683	222	218	4,132	57,826	358	33,926	220	..	
..	696	245	185	3,844	65,823	424	34,936	242	..	
..	757	271	185	3,657	71,280	468	37,111	268	..	
..	871	323	214	3,710	71,879	504	44,559	355	..	
..	892	324	159	3,661	84,640	660	54,256	438	..	
..	902	338	174	4,175	107,781	830	56,047	498	..	
..	1,038	404	187	3,858	98,620	778	58,013	527	..	
..	1,054	416	166	2,976	101,112	839	67,343	629	..	
..	1,024	409	207	3,324	89,726	769	55,224	543	..	
..	908	389	222	4,021	75,231	657	46,619	498	..	
..	1,048	597	230	4,013	70,465	641	41,197	439	..	
..	983	572	225	3,741	75,007	816	43,429	520	..	
..	932	614	218	2,575	100,690	1,265	43,699	620	..	
..	1,110	842	189	3,618	85,313	1,472	50,691	863	..	
..	955	831	130	1,496	73,554	1,277	39,433	728	..	
..	959	840	110	1,859	76,598	1,305	49,490	879	..	
..	1,061	925	135	2,215	78,958	1,376	62,714	1,097	..	
4	1,123	986	133	2,306	83,674	1,509	59,949	1,230	..	
2	1,177	1,038	118	2,012	70,623	1,283	61,040	1,248	..	
7	1,221	1,099	63	1,609	66,451	1,208	55,860	1,053	106	
..	1,099	987	52	1,645	52,790	935	49,402	922	164	
..	1,076	972	42	1,386	50,384	1,023	47,478	942	208	
..	1,369	1,200	43	1,707	48,055	832	44,193	807	148	
..	1,095	953	21	1,241	28,892	481	29,923	512	88	
..	841	700	26	1,275	26,502	403	25,903	414	116	
..	842	685	29	1,819	37,539	545	29,520	477	228	
..	876	693	32	2,373	42,765	624	32,278	501	287	
..	957	752	32	2,713	65,116	939	51,702	831	431	
69	1,052	843	27	2,888	70,660	1,031	54,609	842	533	
453	1,047	859	34	3,614	88,444	1,268	71,372	1,074	612	

n Not available.

SUMMARY OF FACTORY

Year.	MANUFACTURING. <i>a</i>						
	Establishments.	Workers. <i>b</i>			Salaries and Wages Paid.	Capital Values. <i>c</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 <i>d</i>	<i>d</i>
1900	2,053	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	25,606	<i>n</i>	4,031	3,205
1901	2,090	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	25,856	<i>n</i>	4,283	3,364
1902	1,868	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	19,654	<i>n</i>	4,111	3,072
1903	1,981	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	19,031	<i>n</i>	3,606	2,578
1904	1,888	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	19,745	<i>n</i>	3,755	2,588
1905	1,890	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	21,389	<i>n</i>	3,529	2,597
1906	1,971	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	25,084	<i>n</i>	3,723	2,473
1907	1,704	23,685	4,791	28,476	1,923	3,585	2,251
1908	1,458	24,543	4,567	29,110	2,154	4,037	2,671
1909	1,400	24,449	4,622	29,071	2,271	3,992	2,748
1910	1,542	26,720	6,774	33,494	2,770	4,137	2,896
1911	1,636	29,337	7,317	36,654	3,045	4,424	3,117
1912	1,768	32,639	7,688	40,327	3,614	4,896	3,364
1913	1,816	33,990	7,641	41,631	3,971	5,263	3,746
1914	1,772	34,965	7,554	42,519	4,111	5,977	4,248
1915	1,749	33,741	7,675	41,416	4,120	6,068	4,244
1916	1,755	31,538	7,728	39,266	4,068	6,488	4,783
1917	1,763	31,920	7,659	39,579	4,737	6,720	5,022
1918	1,748	32,708	7,365	40,073	4,958	7,200	5,287
1919	1,724	32,880	7,007	39,887	5,169	7,571	5,629
1920	1,766	35,016	7,144	42,160	6,489	8,214	6,009
1921	1,760	34,023	7,162	41,185	6,961	8,693	6,103
1922	1,846	34,481	7,887	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	9,186	11,031	7,421
1925-26	1,854	41,074	7,929	49,003	9,545	12,102	7,700
1926-27	1,831	38,934	7,596	46,530	8,972	12,563	8,175
1927-28	2,072	39,235	7,735	45,970	9,139	12,667	8,602.
1928-29	2,109	38,817	7,948	46,765	9,192	13,125	9,126
1929-30	2,125	36,898	8,074	44,972	8,867	12,930	9,245
1930-31	2,047	32,522	6,861	39,383	7,256	13,114	8,840
1931-32	1,955	30,549	6,729	37,278	6,334	12,743	8,480
1932-33	2,091	30,950	7,407	38,357	6,468	12,990	8,589
1933-34	2,276	33,133	7,988	41,121	7,141	13,241	8,936
1934-35	2,401	35,152	8,499	43,651	8,093	13,609	9,274
1935-36	2,417	36,039	8,729	44,768	8,623	14,769	9,868
1936-37	2,816	38,261	9,246	47,507	9,470	15,178	10,809

a Not including "Heat, Light and Power."*b* Aggregate of average number of workers employed during period each factory was operating.*c* Book values, less any depreciation reserve in respect of them, as stated by factory proprietors.*d* Value of Land and Buildings included with Machinery and Plant.

PRODUCTION STATISTICS (Chapter 7).

Manufacturing. <i>a</i>		Heat, Light, and Power. <i>e</i>					Capital Values. <i>c</i>		Year.
Output.	Pro- duction. <i>f</i>	Establish- ments.	Workers. <i>b</i>	Salaries, and Wages Paid.	Machinery and Plant.		Output. <i>g</i>		
£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>d</i>	<i>d</i>	66	1895	
7,801	<i>n</i>	25	347	<i>n</i>	474	80	115	1900	
8,824	<i>n</i>	20	316	<i>n</i>	477	78	160	1901	
7,424	<i>n</i>	22	354	<i>n</i>	411	135	<i>n</i>	1902	
6,912	<i>n</i>	21	312	<i>n</i>	450	120	100	1903	
7,159	<i>n</i>	21	313	<i>n</i>	445	112	135	1904	
7,962	<i>n</i>	21	316	<i>n</i>	459	113	169	1905	
8,729	<i>n</i>	22	324	<i>n</i>	449	118	191	1906	
10,907	<i>n</i>	21	380	42	453	120	200	1907	
11,060	<i>n</i>	21	400	48	448	138	182	1908	
12,626	<i>n</i>	20	433	53	466	141	198	1909	
15,577	<i>n</i>	21	450	61	494	150	215	1910	
15,430	6,456	21	502	68	523	160	246	1911	
18,515	7,222	22	621	85	547	161	284	1912	
23,367	8,913	22	732	104	615	178	322	1913	
25,121	9,134	24	763	101	922	186	371	1914	
24,884	8,732	26	663	107	984	203	560	1915	
24,955	8,615	27	717	114	1,056	232	586	1916	
31,357	10,136	30	867	142	1,127	229	613	1917	
29,875	9,907	30	917	163	1,191	232	684	1918	
31,737	11,999	30	1,004	196	1,297	257	716	1919	
38,932	14,288	29	1,036	230	1,402	252	852	1920	
39,343	14,087	30	1,063	256	1,560	271	992	1921	
36,961	15,081	32	1,085	263	1,785	295	863	1922	
37,780	15,185	32	1,204	280	2,489	308	1,088	1923	
47,901	16,675	42	1,337	333	2,971	453	1,241	1924-25	
44,572	15,880	43	1,493	277	3,125	455	1,329	1925-26	
39,859	14,179	46	1,603	416	3,481	471	1,469	1926-27	
45,093	15,844	46	1,511	385	3,925	522	1,370	1927-28	
46,420	15,895	47	1,509	384	3,594	540	1,221	1928-29	
43,571	14,992	47	1,147	311	2,794	446	1,515	1929-30	
38,887	12,361	57	1,091	274	2,986	516	1,536	1930-31	
35,465	11,014	58	1,047	253	3,001	501	1,450	1931-32	
36,944	11,604	64	991	251	2,865	452	1,491	1932-33	
40,974	12,644	69	1,080	280	3,140	488	1,469	1933-34	
44,522	13,522	69	1,127	297	2,910	628	1,499	1934-35	
46,357	14,813	65	1,073	284	2,968	646	1,580	1935-36	
51,858	16,500	67	709	197	2,282	674	1,935	1936-37	

e Electricity and Gas Works.*f* Output, less value of goods consumed in process of production.*g* 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.	Passengers Carried. <i>b</i>	Goods Carried. <i>c</i>	Earnings.	Working Expenses.	Capital Account. <i>d</i>
	1,000 tons.	Miles.	1,000	1,000 tons.	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
1860	46						
1865	173	21	17	3	6	4	268
1870	133	207	36	25	72	69	2,193
1875	395	266	138	51	161	92	2,930
1880	634	637	194	138	308	166	4,995
1885	496	1,433	1,369	543	733	444	9,266
1890-91	469	2,205	2,731	891	909	646	15,102
1895-96	470	2,400	2,274	1,149 <i>c</i>	1,085	644	16,759
1900-01	835	2,801	4,761	1,712	1,317	1,058	19,739
1901-02	854	2,801	4,636	1,929	1,382	993	20,119
1902-93	1,035	2,711	4,048	1,679	1,234	863	20,302
1903-04	903	2,928	4,144	1,667	1,306	812	20,888
1904-05	950	3,092	4,020	1,797	1,413	815	21,611
1905-06	1,068	3,137	4,569	1,920	1,546	863	21,741
1906-07	1,310	3,137	5,269	2,384	1,830	913	21,839
1907-08	1,447	3,359	5,989	2,564	1,951	1,054	22,576
1908-09	1,601	3,498	6,664	2,662	2,103	1,227	23,395
1909-10	1,640	3,661	7,522	2,884	2,338	1,414	24,336
1910-11	1,842	3,868	8,299	3,295	2,730	1,563	25,899
1911-12	2,011	4,266	9,790	3,494	3,033	1,917	28,208
1912-13	2,024	4,524	10,704	3,798	3,322	2,151	32,278
1913-14	2,247	4,570	12,235	4,301	3,660	2,371	33,846
1914-15	2,110	4,838	13,132	4,545	3,832	2,402	35,465
1915-16	1,660	4,967	13,939	4,012	3,745	2,745	36,838
1916-17	1,541	5,214	13,580	4,035	3,832	2,994	38,581
1917-18	1,189	5,295	13,896	4,154	4,024	3,410	39,472
1918-19	1,158	5,469	14,173	3,783	3,985	3,690	40,435
1919-20	1,365	5,685	14,905	3,791	4,960	4,323	42,187
1920-21	1,772	5,752	14,908	3,868	5,279	5,048	43,557
1921-22	1,985	5,799	14,822	3,732	5,155	4,810	44,753
1922-23	2,713	5,905	28,358 <i>b</i>	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	5,062	62,910
1931-32	3,231	6,558	20,762	3,861	5,995	4,411	36,141 <i>d</i>
1932-33	3,379	6,567	22,216	3,686	5,992	4,306	36,359
1933-34	3,453	6,567	22,878	4,214	6,230	4,477	36,651
1934-35	3,835	6,567	24,328	4,879	7,167	5,069	37,273
1935-36	4,089	6,567	25,244	4,664	6,697	5,196	37,985
1936-37	4,139	6,567	25,527	4,975	7,092	5,449	38,540

a Since 1883, vessels calling at more than one port in Queensland have been counted once only. From 1890 until 1913 the figures are for years ended December; otherwise, they are for the years as shown.

b Until 1922-23, journeys made by season ticket holders were not included.

c Until 1895-96, tonnage of live stock was not included.

d Capital on opened lines only. From 1st July, 1931, the capital account was reduced by £28m. under "The Railway Capital Indebtedness Reduction Act of 1931."

COMMUNICATION STATISTICS (Chapter 8).

Street Tramways. <i>e</i>			Con- structed Roads at end of Year. <i>f</i>	Motor Vehicles.		Post Office Revenue.	Wireless Listeners' Licenses.	Year.
Passengers Carried.	Revenue Earned.	Capital Account.		On Register at end of Year	Revenue.			
1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	Miles.	No.	£1,000.	£1,000.	No.	
1,000.	1,000.	1,000.	n	..	..	5	..	1860
..	..	..	n	..	..	28	..	1865
..	..	..	n	..	..	32	..	1870
..	..	..	n	..	..	62	..	1875
..	..	..	n	..	..	81	..	1880
n	1	40	n	..	..	179	..	1885
3,399	41	n	n	..	..	223 <i>f</i>	..	1890-91
n	27	n	n	..	..	232 <i>f</i>	..	1895-96
13,362	n	n	n	..	..	315 <i>f</i>	..	1900-01
16,184	111	n	n	n	n	313	..	1901-02
18,125	125	n	n	n	n	301	..	1902-03
18,376	127	n	n	n	n	324	..	1903-04
18,453	127	n	n	n	n	332	..	1904-05
20,050	128	n	n	n	n	360	..	1905-06
22,052	141	n	n	n	n	422	..	1906-07
24,251	158	n	n	n	n	451	..	1907-08
27,221	178	1,250	n	n	n	476	..	1908-09
29,732	192	1,250	n	n	n	532	..	1909-10
32,419	214	n	n	n	n	571	..	1910-11
36,443	254	1,211	n	n	n	564	..	1911-12
36,376	255	1,286	n	n	n	596	..	1912-13
44,691	316	1,289	n	n	n	644	..	1913-14
49,497	358	1,479	n	n	n	677	..	1914-15
51,045	382	1,520	n	n	n	718	..	1915-16
52,399	376	1,515	n	n	n	799	..	1916-17
53,293	383	1,477	n	n	n	852	..	1917-18
59,107	425	1,477	n	5,000 ^g	n	882	..	1918-19
63,070	458	1,477	n	n	n	965	..	1919-20
70,855	543	1,477	n	n	n	1,230	..	1920-21
69,728	561	1,683	n	13,807	49	1,353	..	1921-22
73,292	590	1,693	n	19,185	65	1,431	..	1922-23
76,478	645	1,485	n	28,215	104	1,404	..	1923-24
80,124	680	1,668	n	38,524	141	1,447	1,076	1924-25
84,332	725	1,899	n	53,293	190	1,574	8,129	1925-26
83,601	785	2,106	31,100	68,818	257	1,674	22,290	1926-27
79,845	831	2,103	31,153	75,989	385	1,774	25,172	1927-28
79,456	827	2,248	29,653	84,089	457	1,861	24,636	1928-29
77,791	810	2,268	30,412	91,515	498	1,940	23,247	1929-30
75,128	781	2,295	29,851	90,831	494	1,925	24,062	1930-31
69,990	693	2,233	32,498	88,960	497	1,871	28,938	1931-32
69,686	695	2,163	34,915	89,216	507	1,870	36,146	1932-33
71,152	700	2,115	35,617	92,836	587	1,954	51,998	1933-34
78,262	746	2,161	32,333	100,020	631	2,094	67,351	1934-35
83,794	785	2,259	33,274	107,592	713	2,201	83,025	1935-36
87,294	811	2,344	34,011	111,765	760	2,294	101,324	1936-37

e Includes Brisbane City Council electric, and from 1914 Rockhampton City Council steam, tramways. Figures up to 1930-31 are for the calendar year ended six months previous to the year shown.

f Calendar year ended six months earlier than the financial year shown.

g Estimated year on such information as is available.

n Not available.

SUMMARY OF TRADE

Year.	Imports. <i>a</i>			Exports. <i>a</i>				Favourable Visible Balance.
	Oversea.	Inter-state.	Total.	Oversea.	Inter-state. <i>b</i>	Gold Produced. <i>c</i>	Total.	
	£A1,000.	£A1,000.	£A1,000.	£A1,000.	£A1,000.	£A1,000.	£A1,000.	£A1,000.
1860	57	654	711		500	12	512	— 199
1865	722	1,706	2,428	246	875	74	1,195	— 1,233
1870	437	1,093	1,530	668	1,825	391	2,884	1,354
1875	1,390	1,754	3,144	1,020	2,719	1,197	4,936	1,792
1880	1,026	1,851	2,877	918	2,322	945	4,185	1,308
1885	3,076	2,757	5,833	1,735	3,257	1,063	6,055	222
1890	2,595	1,916	4,511	2,465	5,332	2,133	10,480	5,969
1895	2,826	1,839	4,665	3,960	4,927	2,151	11,038	6,373
1900	4,100	2,615	6,715	4,132	5,305	2,872	12,309	5,594
1901	3,515	2,307	5,822	4,294	4,589	2,542	11,425	5,603
1902	3,731	3,165	6,896	4,081	4,734	2,721	11,536	4,640
1903	3,246	2,881	6,127	3,687	5,193	2,840	11,720	5,593
1904	3,028	2,529	5,557	2,913	7,674	2,715	13,302	7,745
1905	3,157	2,806	5,963	3,848	8,212	2,517	14,077	8,114
1906	3,738	3,334	7,072	4,278	7,737	2,313	14,328	7,256
1907	4,588	3,806	8,394	5,724	8,452	1,979	16,155	7,761
1908	4,475	4,312	8,787	5,489	8,239	1,976	15,704	6,917
1909	4,591	4,632	9,223	5,756	8,599	1,935	16,290	7,067
1910	5,428	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	8,129	<i>n</i>	1,875	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
1911	6,213	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	8,354	<i>n</i>	1,640	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
1912	7,457	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	9,133	<i>n</i>	1,478	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
1913	6,715	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	12,293	<i>n</i>	1,129	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
1914-15	6,429	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	12,975	<i>n</i>	1,060	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
1915-16	7,001	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	8,105	<i>n</i>	1,061	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
1916-17	6,263	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	14,541	<i>n</i>	914	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
1917-18	4,493	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	10,957	<i>n</i>	762	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
1918-19	6,076	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	12,447	<i>n</i>	567	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
1919-20	7,219	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	14,399	<i>n</i>	618	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
1920-21	11,840	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	15,171	<i>n</i>	648	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
1921-22	8,639	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	17,573	<i>n</i>	214	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
1922-23	10,783	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	15,782	<i>n</i>	378	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
1923-24	11,606	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	14,628	<i>n</i>	393	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
1924-25	12,833	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	23,313	<i>n</i>	460	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
1925-26	13,773	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	23,585	<i>n</i>	197	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
1926-27	13,498	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	14,019	<i>n</i>	44	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
1927-28	11,760	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	19,715	<i>n</i>	161	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
1928-29	11,594	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	20,142	<i>n</i>	56	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
1929-30	11,540	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	16,718	<i>n</i>	40	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
1930-31	6,238	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	16,092	<i>n</i>	33	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
1931-32	4,775	15,379	20,154	16,222	11,897	95	28,214	8,060
1932-33	5,660	15,461	21,121	14,372	11,274	448	26,094	4,973
1933-34	5,821	16,145	21,966	19,570	12,359	861	32,790	10,824
1934-35	7,887	17,924	25,811	18,287	12,049	981	31,317	5,506
1935-36	8,638	19,461	28,099	18,970	12,590	934	32,494	4,395
1936-37	8,647	20,541	29,188	23,061	13,629	1,029	37,719	8,531

a Excludes specie.*b* Includes the net export of livestock and wool overland.*c* Queensland's gold production is exported overseas through Southern States, but there are no export statistics. From 1914 to 1930 the figures are for the calendar year ending six months earlier than the year shown; otherwise for the year as shown.

STATISTICS (Chapter 9).

Oversea Exports.							Year.
Wool—Greasy.		Butter.		Meat.	Sugar.		
<i>d</i>							
1,000 Lb.	£A1,000.	Cwt.	£A1,000.	£A1,000.	Tons.	£A1,000.	
2,508	198	..	..	..	..	..	1860
17,791	510	..	..	12	..	..	1865
17,567	784	..	..	3	309 <i>e</i>	9	1875
17,244	681	8	..	23	158 <i>e</i>	4	1875
41,252	1,370	7	..	42	1,509 <i>e</i>	28	1880
47,850	1,822	43	..	139	2,016 <i>e</i>	37	1885
57,226	1,559	320	1	961	7,589 <i>e</i>	114	1890
37,749	1,286	9,237	39	1,349	4,976 <i>e</i>	68	1895
							1900
45,939	1,438	8,240	39	1,224	1,197 <i>e</i>	18	1901
27,045	869	1,770	9	1,326	81 <i>e</i>	1	1902
35,703	1,246	9,574	43	896	70	1	1903
37,725	1,310	70,849	290	609	16	..	1904
35,323	1,328	63,125	290	660	218	3	1905
49,355	1,875	109,035	508	545	28	..	1906
57,415	2,315	96,644	450	710	792	8	1907
70,134	2,580	86,007	421	643	61	1	1908
79,245	3,186	92,935	442	1,086	30	..	1909
102,405	4,178	153,689	752	1,044	27	..	1910
119,579	4,519	135,456	643	1,456	723	10	1911
107,402	4,276	123,952	675	2,090	84	1	1912
130,359	5,234	165,128	855	3,233	3	..	1913
113,386	4,393	126,198	697	5,545	81	2	1914-15
85,158	3,922	21,018	136	2,766	5	..	1915-16
85,710	5,402	160,223	1,285	5,828	3	..	1916-17
53,218	3,541	174,963	1,321	4,468	7	..	1917-18
102,229	6,765	69,994	609	3,373	11	..	1918-19
132,875	9,166	51,727	469	2,956	23	1	1919-20
101,175	6,217	232,745	2,964	3,723	1	..	1920-21
191,157	10,861	363,606	2,382	2,048	1	..	1921-22
134,649	10,429	188,041	1,588	1,877	3	..	1922-23
104,252	10,159	148,778	1,132	1,345	5,993	150	1923-24
111,538	11,993	393,995	2,809	4,184	80,228	963	1924-25
175,862	12,944	326,855	2,405	3,457	195,476	2,206	1925-26
111,177	8,493	203,799	1,503	1,527	62,986	941	1926-27
119,862	9,820	404,798	3,021	2,376	152,417	1,848	1927-28
140,907	9,801	401,862	3,180	2,921	198,120	2,080	1928-29
145,666	6,915	417,697	2,867	2,646	180,694	2,194	1929-30
169,726	6,675	603,419	3,581	2,644	198,315	1,787	1930-31
180,304	6,163	645,600	3,536	2,252	287,166	2,498	1931-32
179,970	6,415	683,436	2,783	1,934	186,187	1,472	1932-33
169,101	9,974	875,754	3,260	2,222	307,020	2,276	1933-34
175,591	7,370	911,909	3,676	2,836	305,641	2,179	1934-35
140,899	7,871	680,628	3,812	2,684	299,008	2,157	1935-36
153,068	10,170	481,116	3,092	3,270	405,046	2,873	1936-37

d Includes the equivalent in terms of greasy wool of wool exported after scouring.*e* Chiefly refined sugar.

SUMMARY OF PUBLIC

Year.	State Government Receipts.					State Government Expenditure.		
	Taxation (All Funds).	From Common- wealth. <i>a</i>	Total Consoli- dated Revenue.	Total Trust Funds.	All Re- ceipts.	Consoli- dated Revenue.	Trust Funds.	All Expendi- ture.
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1860	63	..	179	..	179	180	..	180
1865	221	..	472	43	515	449	11	460
1870	364	..	743	28	771	766	17	783
1875-76	604	..	1,263	58	1,321	1,315	42	1,357
1880-81	658	..	2,024	53	2,077	1,758	47	1,805
1885-86	1,229	..	2,868	117	2,985	3,090	151	3,241
1890-91	1,529	..	3,350	121	3,471	3,685	130	3,815
1895-96	1,567	..	3,642	283	3,925	3,568	264	3,832
1900-01	1,125	583	4,096	261	4,357	4,624	237	4,861
1901-02	288	905	3,535	351	3,886	3,967	455	4,422
1902-03	423	905	3,526	256	3,782	3,718	301	4,019
1903-04	483	811	3,595	246	3,841	3,608	273	3,881
1904-05	467	753	3,595	291	3,886	3,581	341	3,922
1905-06	506	857	3,854	424	4,278	3,726	515	4,241
1906-07	555	943	4,308	467	4,775	3,912	547	4,459
1907-08	542	1,004	4,488	451	4,939	4,373	453	4,826
1908-09	555	1,058	4,766	458	5,224	4,756	485	5,241
1909-10	609	1,071	5,119	561	5,680	5,114	458	5,572
1910-11	696	688	5,320	621	5,941	5,315	859	6,174
1911-12	812	757	5,989	623	6,612	5,966	1,006	6,972
1912-13	830	776	6,378	580	6,958	6,372	1,092	7,464
1913-14	913	807	6,973	828	7,801	6,963	1,354	8,317
1914-15	982	828	7,203	918	8,121	7,199	1,523	8,722
1915-16	1,461	833	7,706	1,315	9,021	7,672	1,962	9,634
1916-17	1,595	821	7,881	1,758	9,639	8,134	2,495	10,629
1917-18	1,813	843	8,491	2,521	11,012	8,901	2,352	11,257
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	4,044	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	12,734	5,468	18,252
1923-24	3,765	1,029	13,428	6,319	19,747	13,415	6,642	20,057
1924-25	4,108	1,140	14,897	6,320	21,217	14,880	6,413	21,293
1925-26	4,847	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	5,061	1,437	13,397	5,579	18,976	14,951	5,650	20,601
1933-34	5,846	1,503	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	7,823	1,687	15,489	7,599	23,088	16,231	7,429	23,660
1936-37	7,731	1,735	16,535	8,310	24,845	16,815	8,118	24,933

a Includes 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.

FINANCE STATISTICS (Chapter 13).

Gross Loan Expendi- ture.	State Gross Public Debt at 30th June.					Local Govern- ment Revenue. c	Year.
	Payable in		Total.	Average Rate of Interest Paid.	Accumu- lated Sinking Fund.		
	Anstralia.	Oversea.					
£1,000	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	%	£1,000.	£1,000.	
685	124	1,008	1,132	2 5 10	..	54	1860
155	695	2,676	3,371	6 10 0	..	28	1865
576	1,956	4,493	6,449	4 14 11	..	87	1870
991	2,078	11,167	13,245	4 4 1	..	161	1875-76
1,923	2,209	18,612	20,821	3 17 11	..	556	1880-81
1,556	2,229	25,877	28,106	4 1 1	..	863	1885-86
592	3,080	29,932	33,012	3 18 0	..	512	1890-91
1,212	5,704	32,832	38,536	3 13 8	..	761	1895-96
							1900-01
1,162	6,507	34,305	40,812	3 13 3	..	804	1901-02
1,022	7,120	34,305	41,425	3 13 6	..	764	1902-03
604	7,238	35,056	42,294	3 13 10	..	757	1903-04
225	7,230	35,055	42,285	3 14 0	..	686	1904-05
298	7,230	35,055	42,285	3 14 0	..	706	1905-06
684	7,230	35,055	42,285	3 14 0	..	668	1906-07
1,034	7,813	35,051	42,864	3 13 3	..	700	1907-08
1,248	7,971	37,056	45,027	3 12 2	..	763	1908-09
1,486	8,135	37,056	45,191	3 13 9	..	798	1909-10
1,995	8,029	39,056	47,085	3 12 4	5	904	1910-11
3,324	9,484	39,056	48,540	3 11 9	15	1,187	1911-12
2,448	10,666	42,939	53,605	3 9 5	51	1,168	1912-13
2,190	9,156	46,339	55,495	3 11 8	100	1,267	1913-14
2,638	10,658	46,683	57,341	3 9 6	170	1,589	1914-15
3,062	10,850	47,883	58,733	3 15 5	259	1,729	1915-16
2,268	12,073	49,702	61,775	3 14 4	354	1,711	1916-17
1,828	12,602	50,980	63,582	3 17 9	370	1,835	1917-18
3,271	13,907	52,146	66,053	3 17 11	386	1,857	1918-19
4,798	15,532	54,620	70,152	3 16 7	402	2,243	1919-20
4,251	25,197	55,548	80,745	3 13 1	441	2,887	1920-21
3,291	26,787	58,904	85,691	3 19 11	394	2,222	1921-22
3,731	30,379	57,626	88,005	4 6 1	689	2,496	1922-23
4,669	32,175	58,954	91,129	4 5 7	940	3,236	1923-24
5,456	34,049	62,953	97,002	4 14 10	1,108	2,754	1924-25
4,972	36,301	66,149	102,450	4 15 7	1,408	3,118	1925-26
4,186	39,330	67,150	106,480	4 15 10	1,721	4,525	1926-27
10,034 b	39,403	72,261	111,664	4 16 0	1,982	4,689	1927-28
4,667	40,040	72,822	112,862	4 16 0	837	6,270	1928-29
3,881	40,875	71,274	112,149	4 15 3	815	6,393	1929-30
3,342	41,076	71,155	112,231	4 15 9	777	6,391	1930-31
1,265	41,044	70,868	111,912	4 7 8	488	5,752	1931-32
3,850	43,851	70,680	114,531	4 7 1	463	6,307	1932-33
4,402	47,372	70,445	117,817	4 4 1	484	6,308	1933-34
5,462	48,476	70,371	118,847	4 3 7	688	7,413	1934-35
5,070	52,298	70,338	122,636	4 2 2	790	7,899	1935-36
4,140	54,588	70,310	124,898	4 2 2	1,083	7,889	1936-37

b Loan assets and liabilities of the Agricultural Bank and State Advances Corporation Trust Funds transferred to Loan Fund.

c The figures are for calendar year ending six months earlier than the year shown; and include Loan receipts up to 1923 inclusive.

SUMMARY OF PRIVATE FINANCE STATISTICS (Chapter 14).

Year.	Cheque Paying Banks (Queensland Business). <i>a</i>				Savings Banks Deposits at 30th June.	Brisbane Bank Clearings. <i>b</i>	Friendly Societies Benefits Paid.
	Advances.	Total Assets.	Deposits.	Total Liabilities.			
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1859-60	420	491	182	221	8	n	n
1865-66	2,213	2,503	776	1,003	89	n	n
1870-71	1,196	1,599	1,109	1,298	407	n	n
1875-76	3,147	4,089	2,897	3,283	642	n	n
1880-81	4,421	6,031	3,594	4,292	944	n	n
1885-86	11,949	14,278	7,203	9,259	1,338	n	n
1890-91	17,275	20,629	9,838	10,595	1,661	n	33
1895-96	15,643	19,432	10,813	11,230	2,329	n	44
1900-01	12,785	16,647	13,137	13,683	3,896	n	66
1901-02	12,840	16,876	13,407	13,975	4,118	n	70
1902-03	13,290	17,168	12,257	12,820	3,773	n	74
1903-04	13,127	16,654	12,152	12,694	3,742	n	71
1904-05	12,808	16,445	12,599	13,141	3,875	n	72
1905-06	13,015	16,710	13,276	13,828	4,143	620	78
1906-07	14,144	18,171	14,464	15,087	4,543	741	72
1907-08	14,950	19,362	14,939	15,584	4,922	856	79
1908-09	14,496	19,035	15,750	16,375	5,158	891	81
1909-10	14,164	19,093	17,142	17,655	5,623	925	83
1910-11	15,636	22,114	19,633	19,952	6,377	1,174	91
1911-12	17,762	23,435	20,312	20,651	7,343	1,295	99
1912-13	16,719	23,009	20,832	21,595	8,213	1,408	102
1913-14	17,136	23,768	23,494	23,990	10,167	1,544	110
1914-15	17,299	25,825	26,161	27,102	11,973	1,633	112
1915-16	18,474	26,009	24,153	25,142	12,939	1,852	122
1916-17	17,780	25,081	27,214	28,244	14,726	1,924	118
1917-18	18,704	27,842	31,906	32,595	16,501	2,298	123
1918-19	21,792	30,633	32,408	33,756	17,511	2,578	140
1919-20	21,503	28,595	29,428	30,911	17,910	2,462	158
1920-21	23,297	30,981	28,917	30,196	18,588	3,087	143
1921-22	23,718	29,461	32,001	33,162	19,394	3,030	150
1922-23	26,434	32,204	34,778	35,895	20,484	3,324	163
1923-24	29,020	35,620	35,655	36,722	20,410	3,748	170
1924-25	31,394	41,726	41,170	42,898	21,340	4,081	168
1925-26	33,666	41,966	43,162	44,922	22,837	3,711	185
1926-27	38,297	48,327	42,931	44,844	22,453	3,764	189
1927-28	35,275	45,518	44,205	46,570	23,325	3,628	195
1928-29	36,724	46,226	46,718	48,777	24,076	3,780	206
1929-30	36,630	50,811	44,278	46,932	23,901	3,775	221
1930-31	32,601	49,151	43,768	46,471	22,354	3,230	221
1931-32	30,005	48,246	43,143	45,629	22,952	2,785	222
1932-33	31,532	48,512	42,662	46,917	23,453	2,721	211
1933-34	32,546	50,260	42,430	47,128	24,334	2,353	218
1934-35	35,579	52,713	43,019	47,332	26,197	3,184	220
1935-36	38,085	54,611	43,498	47,259	27,132	3,498	229
1936-37	39,337	57,043	45,861	49,705	27,304	3,633	n

a From 1913-14 to 1927-28 the deposits of the Commonwealth Savings Bank, which were included in Commonwealth Bank figures, have been deducted from Total Assets, Deposits, and Total Liabilities, to obtain comparable data.

b Average weekly clearings for the calendar year ended six months earlier than the year shown.

n Not available.

INDEX.

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NOTE.—Numbers in *italics* refer to the Summary.

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