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APPENDIX J.

CLIMATIC CONTRASTS.

COMPARATIVE VITAL STATISTICS.

Vital statistics are set forth by the various Government Statists of Australia with extreme particularity. But it is not easy to make comparative analyses for the purpose of ascertaining the birth rates, marriage rates, or death rates in the different States of Australia. The birth rates per 1,000 of the population give no accurate bases for comparison. They supply only what the statisticians call the crude birth rate. The information necessary to ascertain true comparative birth rates involves knowledge of the number of women of the different child-bearing ages in the several States; the proportion of marriages at different ages in each; the number of married women, their ages, and also the number of spinsters. Married women in their teens are more fertile than in their twenties, in their twenties than in their thirties, in their thirties than in their forties. So that to ascertain the true birth rate the comparative number of married or marriageable women in the contrasted countries must be ascertained. For example, if there were 20,000 married women in Queensland between twenty and thirty; and 60,000 married women of the same age in New South Wales; and if the number of births among those 20,000 and 60,000 respectively were ascertained, the true birth rate among women of that age would be obtained. Similar remarks apply to the death rate. The comparison must be made between a given number of men or women of the same ages, and then the true comparative death rate per 1,000 of such persons will be ascertainable, but not otherwise.

It is supposed in many parts of Australia that North Queensland is less salubrious than South Queensland, and that the Southern States are healthier than Queensland as a whole. The crude death rate does not give a basis for this assumption, because there are fewer old people and fewer young children per 1,000 of the population in sparsely peopled areas than in settled districts. The lightest average mortality is among persons between the ages of two and eighteen years; the greatest mortality among children under two years. Information is not procurable showing the number of persons in Queensland in age groups, this information being only obtainable in census years.

OUR FIRST HALF-CENTURY.

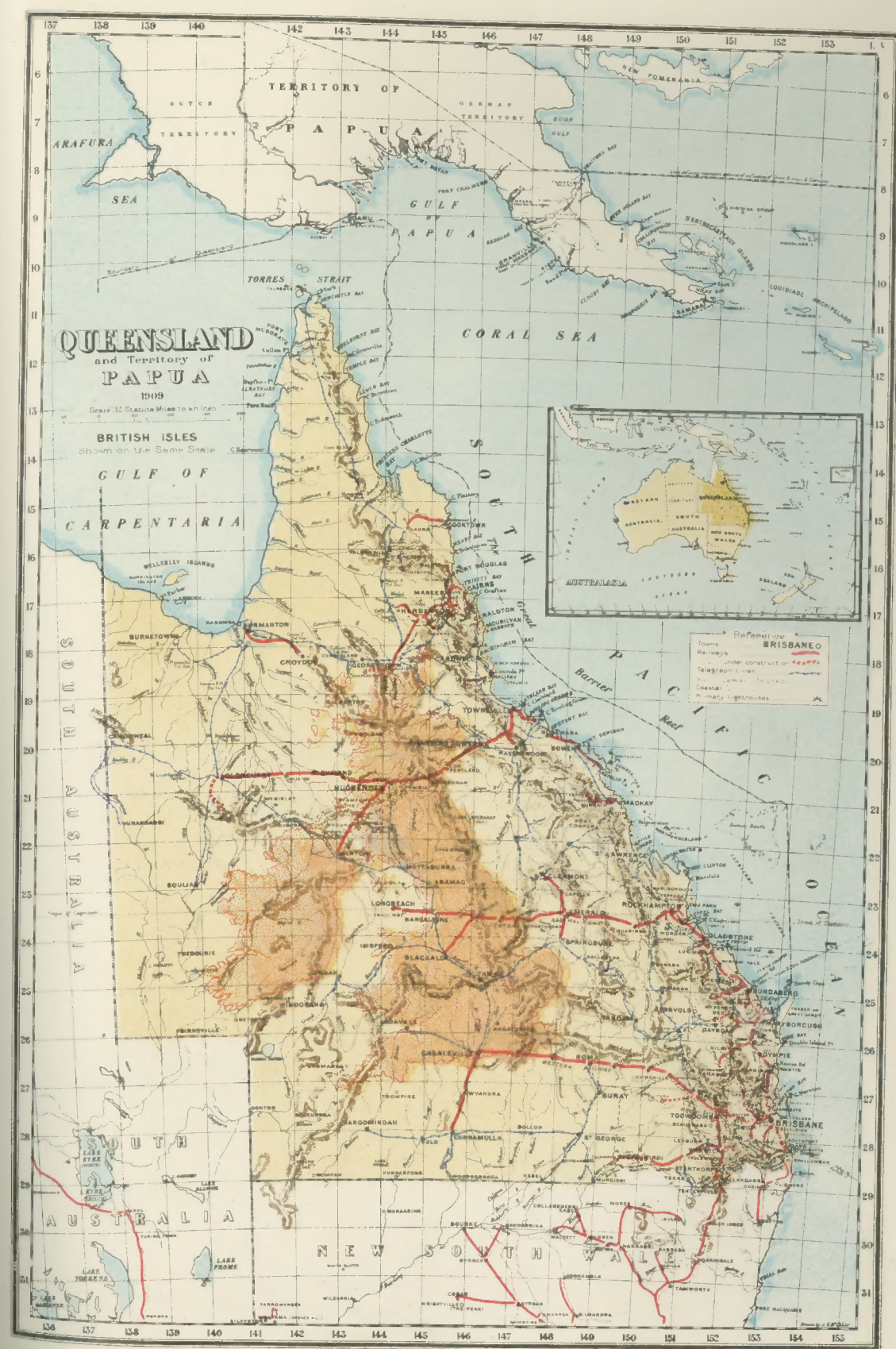
The Queensland Government Statistician has furnished the accompanying table, based on the results of the censuses of 1891 and 1901, showing the relative salubrity of different parts of the Commonwealth in those two years for all the States save Western Australia; and it will be noticed that it differentiates also between children north and south of the Tropic of Capricorn in Queensland. These figures are valuable for comparative purposes.

It will be noticed that among children under two years the rate of mortality north of the Tropic of Capricorn in 1891 was 74.85 per 1,000, and in 1901 73.42 per 1,000. South of the tropic the corresponding figures were 70.33 and 64.97 per 1,000 respectively, the difference in favour of the south being 4.52 and 8.45 per 1,000. Of children under five years in the north the mortality was 39.44 and 32.80 respectively; while south of the tropic it was 33.54 and 29.72 respectively. Thus the difference in favour of the south was 5.90 and 3.08 respectively. Above the age of five years the difference between north and south is rather more marked, but the comparison of these, for reasons analogous to those stated above with respect to comparative birth or death rates, is valueless.

If we take the New South Wales figures, we find that as to children under two years the mortality in 1891 was 85.12, and in 1901 72.42 per 1,000. Thus North Queensland compares very favourably with the parent State by 10.27 in 1891, and unfavourably in 1901 by only 1 per 1,000. With South Queensland the comparison shows a difference against New South Wales in 1891 of 14.79 per 1,000, and of 7.45 per 1,000 in 1901. As to children under five years the difference in favour of New South Wales in 1891, as against North Queensland, was only 0.16 per cent., and in 1901 0.43 per 1,000; and as against South Queensland it was 5.74 on the wrong side in 1891, and 2.65 in 1901. It is needless further to analyse the figures, but evidently the only States whose mortality among young children is more favourable than South Queensland are South Australia and Tasmania.

Although these figures are official it may be wise to use them with reservation. The comparatively high mortality north of the Tropic of Capricorn is fully accounted for by the absence of the comforts of life in that newly settled area. In 1901 the mortality beyond the tropic was, for children under five years, almost the same as in New South Wales and Victoria. So that, so far as young children are concerned, we need not fear that the climate of Tropical Queensland will be found unfavourable to the British race.

The death ratio of the population is somewhat higher in the tropics than in the South for each age group mentioned, and consequently of course for persons of all ages; this applies to both the years cited, 1891 and 1901. These years have been



selected as, being "Census" years, the numbers at each age can then be definitely determined. The mortality rate for 1901 showed a distinct improvement on that for 1891 in all instances except with persons over five years of age in the South; as regards these the experience for 1901 was fractionally less satisfactory than in 1891.

RETURN SHOWING THE POPULATION, NUMBER OF DEATHS, AND THE RATE OF MORTALITY AT CERTAIN AGES FOR THE YEARS 1891 AND 1901.

	1891.			1901.		
	Census Population.	Number of Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of the Population.	Census Population.	Number of Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of the Population.
QUEENSLAND—						
NORTH OF THE TROPIC OF CAPRICORN—						
Under 2 years	6,426	481	74·85	6,933	509	73·42
Under 5 years	15,061	594	39·44	17,166	563	32·80
Over 5 years	93,925	1,088	11·58	132,466	1,448	10·93
All ages	108,986	1,682	15·43	149,632	2,011	13·44
SOUTH OF THE TROPIC OF CAPRICORN—						
Under 2 years	18,598	1,303	70·33	18,454	1,189	64·97
Under 5 years	45,264	1,518	33·54	45,460	1,351	29·72
Over 5 years	239,468	1,970	8·23	308,174	2,845	9·58
All ages	284,732	3,489	12·25	353,634	3,996	11·30
WHOLE STATE—						
Under 2 years	25,024	1,789	71·49	25,387	1,708	67·28
Under 5 years	60,325	2,112	35·01	62,626	1,914	30·56
Over 5 years	333,393	3,058	9·17	440,640	4,003	9·29
All ages	393,718	5,170	13·13	503,266	6,007	11·94

NOTE.—Death rates calculated on the estimated mean population of the two years mentioned above and published in the Reports on Vital Statistics were—

1891	12·77
1901	11·88

The utilisation of Census figures in order to quote the age condition at the time is accountable for the slight difference in the total ratio.

RETURN SHOWING THE POPULATION, NUMBER OF DEATHS, AND THE RATE OF MORTALITY AT CERTAIN AGES FOR THE YEARS 1891 AND 1901—*continued* :

State.	1891.			1901.		
	Census Population.	Number of Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of the Population.	Census Population.	Number of Deaths.	Ratio per 1,000 of the Population.
NEW SOUTH WALES—						
Under 2 years	66,719	5,679	85·12	64,376	4,662	72·42
Under 5 years	165,750	6,510	39·28	159,146	5,151	32·37
Over 5 years	966,484	9,776	10·12	1,199,987	10,870	9·06
All ages	1,132,234	16,266	14·38	1,359,133	16,021	11·79
VICTORIA—						
Under 2 years	62,102	5,822	93·75	54,669	3,817	69·82
Under 5 years	148,359	6,518	43·93	131,986	4,251	32·21
Over 5 years	982,104	12,113	12·33	1,069,355	11,653	10·90
All ages	1,130,463	19,631	16·48	1,201,341	15,904	13·24
SOUTH AUSTRALIA—						
Under 2 years	17,875	1,180	66·01	15,988	1,059	66·24
Under 5 years	45,166	1,407	31·15	39,940	1,166	29·19
Over 5 years	270,367	2,804	10·37	318,568	2,808	8·81
All ages	315,533	4,211	13·35	358,508	3,974	11·08
TASMANIA—						
Under 2 years	8,414	624	62·28	8,484	492	57·99
Under 5 years	21,466	599	27·90	20,865	531	25·45
Over 5 years	125,201	1,635	13·06	151,610	1,283	8·46
All ages	146,667	2,234	15·23	172,475	1,814	10·52
WESTERN AUSTRALIA—						
Under 2 years	9,303	882	94·81
Under 5 years	6,835	293	42·87	20,675	957	46·29
Over 5 years	42,947	576	13·41	163,449	1,562	9·56
All ages	49,782	869	17·46	184,124	2,519	13·68

RAINFALL AND TEMPERATURE.

The subjoined map shows the curves of equal mean annual rainfall for every 10·0 inches for Australia, compiled from the most recent information:—



The following table shows the relative rainfalls at the six Australian capital cities for the periods set severally against them; also for the ten-year period subsequent to 1896, during which the average precipitation was much below that of the total number of years over which the records extend:—

Place.	Total Number of Years.	Average Rainfall for all Years.	Ten Years' Average Rainfall.	Difference between the Two.	Difference for Ten Years.	Ten Years' Percentage per Annum above or below True Mean.
Brisbane	57	47·47	39·16	-8·31	83·10	-18
Sydney	67	48·80	44·28	-4·52	45·20	-9
Melbourne	63	26·35	25·50	-0·85	8·50	-3
Perth	31	33·03	32·54	-0·49	4·90	-1
Hobart	66	23·38	22·98	-0·40	4·00	-2
Adelaide	67	20·89	20·53	-0·36	3·60	-2

OUR FIRST HALF-CENTURY.

The following table shows the distribution of the average rainfall from 10.0 inches and under to over 40.0 inches:—

Average Annual Rainfall.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Northern Territory.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Commonwealth.
	sqr. mls.	sqr. mls.	sqr. mls.	sqr. mls.	sqr. mls.	sqr. mls.	sqr. mls.	sqr. mls.
Under 10 inches ...	81,144	nil	135,600	306,663	6,300	408,300	nil	938,007
10—20 „ ...	116,363	36,300	255,300	57,935	213,430	400,720	nil	1,080,048
20—30 „ ...	77,910	27,900	173,400	13,908	98,790	113,700	11,395	515,003
30—40 „ ...	20,414	18,770	58,700	1,198	120,600	39,100	5,396	264,178
Over 40 „ ...	14,541	4,914	47,500	366	88,500	14,100	9,424	177,345
Total area ...	310,372	87,884	670,500	380,070	523,620	975,920	26,215	2,974,581

The comparative rainfalls and temperatures at the respective State capitals, and at Canberra, the embryo Federal capital, are shown in the following table:—

Place.	Height above M.S.L.	ANNUAL RAINFALL.			TEMPERATURE.					
		Average.	Highest.	Lowest.	Mean Summer.	Mean Winter.	Highest on Record.	Lowest on Record.	Average Hottest Month.	Average Coldest Month.
	Ft.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Fahr.	Fahr.	Fahr.	Fahr.	Fahr.	Fahr.
Perth ...	197	33.05	46.73	20.48	73.9	55.6	112.0	33.6	75.1	54.6
Adelaide ...	141	20.38	30.87	13.43	72.3	52.0	116.3	32.2	73.3	52.5
Brisbane ...	137	50.00	88.23	24.11	75.0	60.0	108.9	36.1	77.3	58.0
Sydney ...	144	49.35	82.81	23.01	70.8	53.9	108.5	35.9	71.5	52.3
Melbourne ...	91	25.62	44.25	15.61	64.9	49.2	111.2	27.0	66.3	47.7
Hobart ...	160	23.40	40.67	13.43	61.4	47.0	105.0	27.7	62.1	45.7
Canberra (District)	{ 2,000 to 2,900 }	{ 23.00 }	{ 50.69 }	{ 16.56 }	{ 69.7 }	{ 45.0 }	{ 109.0 }	{ 16.0 }	{ 72.0 }	{ 42.0 }

The mean humidity at the several capitals is as follows:—Brisbane mean averages, 68.1; highest, 85; lowest, 47. Sydney mean averages, 73, 90, 55. Melbourne mean averages, 72, 76, 67. Adelaide mean averages, 56, 84, 33. Perth mean averages, 63, 83, 45. Hobart mean averages, 72, 76, 67.

The following table supplies similar information with respect to seventeen representative Queensland stations, from which it will be seen that the mean annual rainfall at Geraldton for twenty-one years was 145.27 inches, and for the ten years subsequent to 1896 135.81 inches. Thus Geraldton is by far the wettest place in the State. The lightest mean rainfall for the same period was at Boulia, which recorded 11.45 inches; and for the ten years, 8.72 inches. The last column of the table shows that the fall for the ten years was under the average at every station mentioned, the shortage at Cooktown having been 28 per cent. each year of the ten. The number of wet days is not supplied, except for the capital cities. The driest part of Australia—that which receives a rainfall of 10.0 inches and under—comprises an area equalling nearly one-third of the Commonwealth, and includes the central Territory of South Australia, the extreme western parts of New South Wales, the south-western parts of Queensland, and the south-eastern, central, and part of the north-western portions of Western Australia. The limits of this dry area are shown by the 10.0-inch isohyetal line:—

Place.	Total Number of Years.	Average Rainfall for all Years.	Ten Years' Average Rainfall.	Difference between the Two.	Difference for Ten Years.	Ten Years' Percentage per Annum above or below True Mean.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	
Cooktown ...	29	68.96	49.91	-19.05	190.50	-28
Geraldton ...	21	145.27	135.81	-9.46	94.60	-7
Brisbane ...	57	47.47	39.16	-8.31	83.10	-18
Mackay ...	36	69.42	61.73	-7.69	76.90	-11
Maryborough ...	36	46.53	39.49	-7.09	70.90	-15
Goondiwindi ...	23	29.27	22.99	-6.28	62.80	-21
Tambo ...	21	22.87	18.08	-4.79	47.90	-21
Bowen ...	36	40.40	35.62	-4.78	47.80	-12
Blackall ...	27	22.59	17.92	-4.67	46.70	-21
Charleville ...	34	19.71	15.30	-4.41	44.10	-22
Hughenden ...	22	19.12	14.92	-4.20	42.00	-22
Thursday Island ...	16	68.11	63.99	-4.12	41.20	-6
Springure ...	30	26.25	22.54	-3.71	37.10	-14
Boulia ...	21	11.45	8.72	-2.73	27.30	-24
Thargomindah ...	25	12.53	10.03	-2.50	25.00	-20
Cloncurry ...	23	19.35	17.02	-2.33	23.30	-12
Nornanton ...	35	37.11	35.26	-1.85	18.50	-5

APPENDIX K.—EDUCATION STATISTICS.

I.—STATE PRIMARY EDUCATION (1907).

	Queensland.	New South Wales.	Victoria.
Amount per head of estimated population ...	£ s. d. 0 10 11	£ s. d. 0 10 6	£ s. d. 0 9 6
Amount per distinct scholar ...	3 3 2	3 9 2	2 18 7

II.—PRIVATE SCHOOLS (1908).

	Undenomina- tional.	Church of England.	Roman Catholic	Lutheran.	Total.
Number of schools ...	86	8	61	2	157
Teachers—Male ...	26	6	57	2	91
Female ...	170	32	372	—	574
Gross enrolment—Male ...	786	236	4,883	29	5,934
Female ...	1,386	314	6,400	34	8,164
Average daily attendance—Male ...	654	216	4,220	24	5,114
Female ...	1,289	297	5,260	28	6,814

CHURCH OF ENGLAND SCHOOLS (1909).^(a)

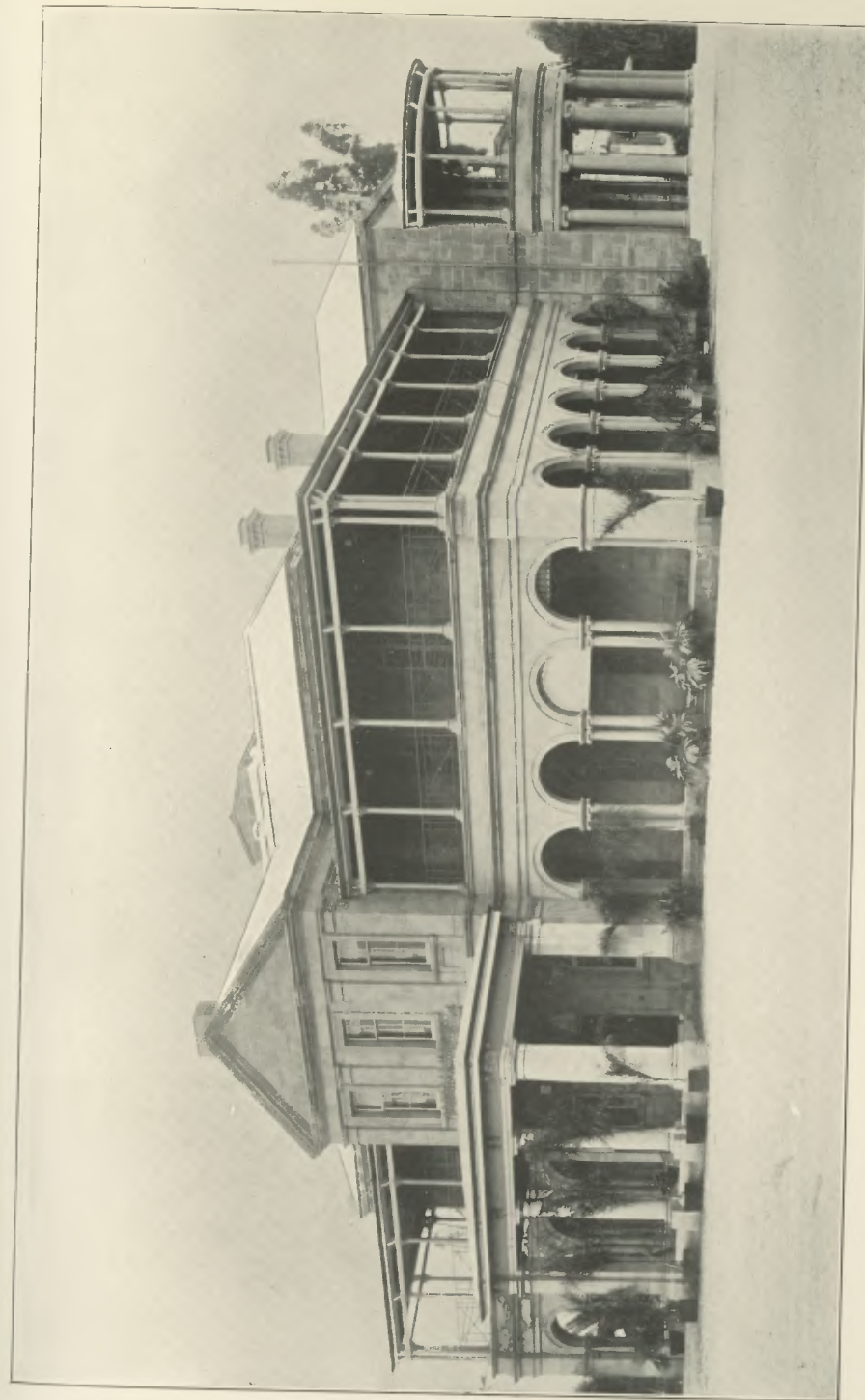
Schools.	On Roll.	Average Attendance.	Teachers.
St. John's Day School, Brisbane ...	44 boys, 134 girls	33 boys, 107 girls	6, and 1 music and 1 drawing
Holy Trinity Day School, Woolloongabba ...	33 boys, 42 girls	30 boys, 37.6 girls	3
St. Paul's Day School, Maryborough ...	35	29	2
High School for Boys, Southport ...	112	112	9
Glennie Memorial School for Girls, Toowoomba ...	50	Very good	6
Eton High School for Girls, Toorak, Hamilton ...	50	97 per cent.	9
St. Paul's Day School, Ipswich ...	35 boys, 62 girls	25.3 boys, 47 girls	4
Theological College, Nundah ...	14 students	...	3
Tufnell Orphanage, Nundah ...	70 children	...	5 workers
Industrial Home, Clayfield ...	21 inmates	...	2 instructors
High School for Girls, Stanthorpe

(a) Furnished by Mr. A. A. Orne, Diocesan Registry, Brisbane.

ROMAN CATHOLIC SCHOOLS (1909).^(b)

SCHOOLS TAUGHT BY SISTERS—	On Roll.
<i>Archdiocese of Brisbane—</i>	
Brisbane (High School), All Hallows; (Primary)—Elizabeth street, Ivory street, South Brisbane, Kangaroo Point, Red Hill, Woolloowin, Toowong, Rosalie; Sandgate; Ipswich; Helidon; Toowoomba (2); Dalby; Roma; Warwick; Stanthorpe; Gympie (2); Maryborough; Bundaberg; Beaudesert; Southport; (Orphanage), Nudgee ...	6,226
<i>Diocese of Rockhampton—</i>	
(High School), Rockhampton; Townsville; Charters Towers; (Primary), Rockhampton; Townsville; Charters Towers; Mount Morgan; Hughenden; Gladstone; Longreach; Winton; Mackay; Ravenswood; Clermont; Emerald; (Orphanage), Neerkol ...	4,228
<i>Diocese of Cooktown—</i>	
(High School), Cooktown; (Primary), Cooktown; Cairns; Geraldton; Mareeba ...	572
SCHOOLS TAUGHT BY CHRISTIAN BROTHERS—	
<i>Archdiocese of Brisbane—</i>	
(College), Nudgee; (High School and Primary), Brisbane; Ipswich; Toowoomba; Gympie; Maryborough ...	1,880
<i>Diocese of Rockhampton—</i>	
(High School and Primary), Rockhampton; Charters Towers ...	740
Total ...	13,646

(b) Supplied by the Church authorities.



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