



QUEENSLAND YEAR BOOK

1964

COMMONWEALTH BUREAU
OF CENSUS AND STATISTICS
● QUEENSLAND OFFICE ●

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THE BRISBANE RIVER WINDING THROUGH THE CAPITAL CITY

Photo: L. and D. Keen, Brisbane.

QUEENSLAND YEAR BOOK

1964

No 25

S. E. SOLOMON

*Deputy Commonwealth Statistician
and
Government Statistician of Queensland*

COMMONWEALTH BUREAU OF CENSUS AND STATISTICS
QUEENSLAND OFFICE

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PREFACE

By arrangement between the State and Commonwealth Governments, the Deputy Commonwealth Statistician for Queensland exercises the powers and performs the functions of the Queensland Government Statistician. The *Queensland Year Book* is therefore presented as an official statistical record on behalf of the State of Queensland. This issue includes sixteen photographs selected to illustrate some phases of the State's activities as recorded in the statistics.

The *Year Book* presents the most important social and economic statistics of the State with that necessary minimum of comment which is required for understanding the figures. In addition to the *Year Book*, the Queensland Office of the Bureau publishes annually the *Queensland Pocket Year Book*, which gives in handy pocket reference size a brief summary of the main statistics over a period of years without comment, and the *Statistics of Queensland* in eight parts which provide detailed statistical tabulations. Latest statistics are released as soon as they become available in the *Monthly Summary* of Queensland Statistics and in Press Bulletins on special subjects (see page 500).

I wish to thank the many State and Commonwealth Government departments, local authorities, private business firms and individuals, farmers and graziers, and others who have supplied the data from which the State's statistics are compiled.

The actual preparation of the *Year Book* has been carried out by the publications staff of the Bureau in Brisbane under Mr. R. E. Dyne, B.A., B.Com, Supervisor of Research and Publications. Editorial work has been done by Mr. R. F. Delaney, B.A., B.Com, and Mr. A. D. Buck, B.Com, and diagrams were prepared by Miss S. Archie.

The Government Printer and his staff are thanked for their care in setting up statistical tables and arranging them in their proper context in pages of descriptive matter, and for the valuable advice given in selecting and arranging the photographs.

S. E. SOLOMON

Deputy Commonwealth Statistician
and Government Statistician

Bureau of Census and Statistics,
Queensland Office,
320-330 Adelaide Street, Brisbane.
30 September, 1964.

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CALENDAR, 1964

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

CALENDAR, 1965

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

* Public Holiday. Local holidays are granted for Annual Shows, the date for the Royal National Exhibition in the Brisbane district for 1965 being 11 August.



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

THE AREA WITHIN THE TROPICS is 360,642 square miles, representing 54 per cent. of the State.

THE GREATEST LENGTH is 1,300 miles and the GREATEST BREADTH 900 miles.

EASTERN STANDARD TIME, 10 hours ahead of Greenwich Mean Time, is observed throughout the whole State.

CITIES AND TOWNS with population—

- 100,000 & over shown thus: ■ BRISBANE
- 40,000—99,999 shown thus: ■ TOWNSVILLE, TOOWOOMBA, IPSWICH, ROCKHAMPTON
- 15,000—39,999 shown thus: ■ GOLD COAST, CAIRNS, BUNDABERG, MACKAY, MARYBOROUGH
- 4,000—14,999 shown thus: ○ Mt. Isa, Gympie, Warwick, Ayr, Charters Towers, Dalby, Gladstone, Innisfail, Roma, Nambour, Bowen, Charleville, Kingaroy, Ingham, Mareeba, Hervey Bay, Mt. Morgan
- Under 4,000 shown thus: • Hughenden

THE QUEENSLAND YEAR BOOK

No 25—1964

Chapter 1—GENERAL INFORMATION

1 AREA AND POSITION

The area of Queensland is 667,000 square miles. The State lies within 10 and 29 degrees south latitude and 138 and 154 degrees east longitude, and has 3,236 miles of coastline. From north to south its greatest distance is 1,300 miles and from east to west 900 miles. The area is 22½ per cent of the Australian continent, and the occupied area 32 per cent of the Australian total. Only about 2 per cent of the huge area of Queensland has not been allocated either for private production or for public reserves; this is mainly in the far south-west. The area leased for pastoral and similar purposes is 86 per cent of the whole territory. About 6½ per cent of the State is held as freehold or is in the process of purchase, and this includes most of the good coastal and sub-coastal lands.

A comparison of the areas of the various States and Territories is shown in the table below.

AREAS OF STATES AND TERRITORIES, AUSTRALIA

State or Territory	Whole State		Within Tropics	
	Area	Proportion of Total	Area	Proportion of Total
	Sq Miles	Per Cent	Sq Miles	Per Cent
New South Wales	309,433	10·4	..	..
Victoria	87,884	3·0	..	..
Queensland	667,000	22·4	360,642	31·3
South Australia	380,070	12·8	..	..
Western Australia	975,920	32·9	364,000	31·6
Northern Territory	523,620	17·6	426,320	37·1
Australian Capital Territory	939	0·0	..	..
Mainland	2,944,866	99·1	1,150,962	100·0
Tasmania	26,215	0·9	..	..
Australia	2,971,081	100·0	1,150,962	100·0

The Queensland tropical area of 361,000 square miles is 54 per cent of the whole State. Because of its physical, climatic, and living conditions, this vast area is relatively immune from diseases and other disabilities commonly experienced in other tropical areas.

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

2 PHYSICAL FEATURES

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

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

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

The structure does not stop at the coast; for on the continental shelf festoons of mountainous islands lie offshore in several places, separated from the mainland by valleys flooded by the sea (e.g., Whitsunday Channel, Hinchinbrook Passage, and Gladstone Harbour), and beyond this the shelf extends eastward to provide a shallow base for the extensive coral formations, the most abundant of which fringe the outer edge of the shelf, 250 miles from the coast east of Mackay, to form the Great Barrier Reefs which cover a total length of some 1,200 miles.

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

Thus from east to west the following divisions may be distinguished. (i) The continental shelf with its reefs and islands. (ii) The eastern mountains and plains between the Great Divide and the coast. Although occasionally the Great Divide coincides with a big range (e.g., the Bunya Mountains) or a scarp (as at Toowoomba), in most parts of Queensland it is not a noticeable feature of the landscape. East of it lie the most striking mountains, including the Bellenden Ker range, the highest in the State, with its main peak, Mt. Bartle Frere, 5,287 feet, in North Queensland; the Clarke range, west of Mackay (Mt. Dalrymple, 4,190 feet); the Drummond range (Mt. Tabletop, 2,700 feet); and the McPherson range along the southern border (Mt. Barney, 4,449 feet). The highest point on the main divide is Mt. Superbus, (4,525 feet), east of Warwick. The disposition of the high country in the eastern part of the State has

caused unusual drainage patterns for the east-flowing rivers. In the far north are short rivers that rise on the plateau and descend to the coastal plains by cutting great gorges in the scarp. South of these are much bigger river systems. (The catchment areas of the Burdekin and Fitzroy rivers each exceed 50,000 square miles.) They rise in the country between the Great Divide and the coast ranges and gather tributaries from all directions before they cut gaps through the coast ranges and come to the sea. Generally, these rivers are sluggish streams of intermittent, seasonal flow and they have spread wide areas of alluvium as great plains within their basins. The eastern lands contain many of the present or past metal mining fields and most of the coal basins. (iii) The western plains and plateaus. These consist of the country of the Great Artesian Basin, with great reserves of water underlying gently sloping plains, and, to the east, dissected plateaus formed in the high country that begins the fall from the Divide. In the south the plains are of red soils, including the "Mulga Country" of the south-west. In central and northern districts, there is a preponderance of typically grey soils giving rolling, grassy downs. North of Hughenden and Cloncurry, the slope to the Gulf coast is very gentle and culminates in a broad tract of salt flats that are flooded by the sea each summer.

The northern and western rivers all have very slight gradients and they sub-divide into numerous channels, some of which diverge to join adjacent river systems. The most important region of divergent drainage is the "Channel Country" of the south-west, where the annual floods cause widespread inundation. Limiting the spread of the waters in the west are the red sandhills of the desert which begins near the south-western corner of the State. (iv) The rugged country of the far north-west. This embraces three types of country: a series of very rugged ranges in which most of the mineral areas are found, a broken plateau of limestone country best developed north of Camooweal, and, further north still, a very rugged upland of sandstones. Behind the north-western ranges, extending far into the Northern Territory, are the open grassy plains of the Barkly "Tableland".

Artesian Water—Practically the whole of the area west of the Dividing Range, except the highlands west and south of Cloncurry, is situated in the world's largest artesian basin. The water varies in quality but is nearly everywhere suitable for stock drinking water. The numerous bores and bore drains that carry off the surplus flow make it possible to stock huge areas of well-grassed country neighbouring the water, which otherwise could only be provided with stock water by far less reliable and more expensive surface catchments. (See also Chapter 6.)

3 CLIMATE

Climate and Living Conditions—Queensland has a typical sub-tropical to tropical climate, which has proved itself suitable for white settlement in all parts of the State. High daytime temperatures are a normal feature of the period from October to March, resulting in quite a short spring and a long summer. Temperatures increase fairly rapidly

in September and October and many days over the century are experienced in inland areas even before the official commencement of summer on 1 December. Living conditions, however, are not as uncomfortable as they might appear because the higher temperatures of the inland areas are associated with lower humidities.

On the coast, the sea breeze, which is an almost daily phenomenon, tempers conditions considerably but the humid conditions in summer on the tropical coast (north of Rockhampton) are nonetheless enervating. White settlement in Queensland has shown, however, that it is possible to become adapted to such conditions. Two factors contributing to this successful settlement are the almost complete absence of tropical diseases such as malaria and cholera, and the lack of coloured labour.

As an indicator of the normal duration of uncomfortably hot weather, the average number of days per annum on which maximum temperatures exceed specified values are listed below:—

	Over 85°F	Over 90°F	Over 95°F	Over 100°F
Brisbane	66	18	4	1
Townsville	142	21	2	less than 1
Charleville	154	105	53	21
Cloncurry	253	194	126	71

It can be seen that the number of very hot days in coastal districts does not vary greatly with latitude. In fact, Townsville has fewer century temperatures than Brisbane but the period of moderately hot (but fairly humid and therefore uncomfortable) weather is longer in the tropics.

The figures for Charleville and Cloncurry give some indication of the duration of hot weather in the interior, but, because of the lower humidity, temperature ranges of 85°F to 95°F are not usually uncomfortable.

Day temperatures in the winter are quite mild, and, with the decreased cloudiness, make for the pleasant weather which is so attractive to tourists from colder climates, as few other settled areas of Australia experience such a mild winter. Living conditions from May to September can be described as climatically ideal with sunny days and temperatures in the seventies. The abundance of sunshine in the winter months is demonstrated by a comparison of the average number of sunshine hours per day at the Australian capital cities, as follows:—Melbourne, 3·9; Hobart, 4·5; Adelaide, 4·6; Canberra, 4·9; Perth, 5·4; Sydney, 6·1; Brisbane, 7·0.

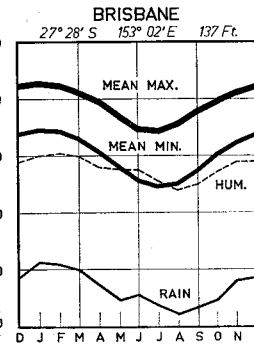
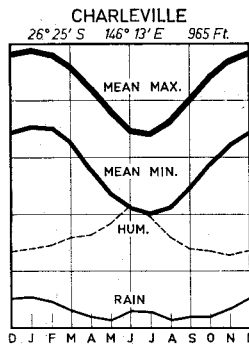
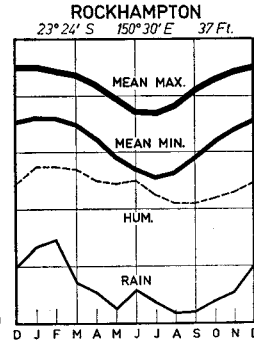
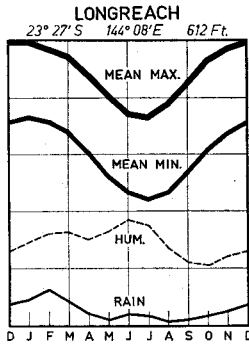
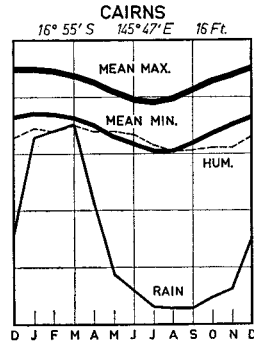
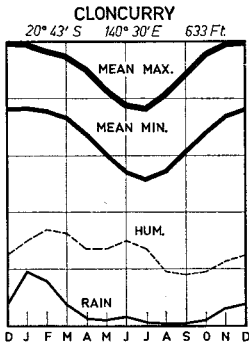
The drier air of the winter months in Queensland is conducive to cold nights, particularly in the southern interior where night temperatures often drop below 40°F and widespread frosts are experienced.

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

METEOROLOGY OF TYPICAL STATIONS—QUEENSLAND

SCALES

TEMP. RAIN HUM.
 Deg. In. %



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

METEOROLOGY FOR SIX TYPICAL STATIONS

Month	Mean Maximum Daily Temperature (Deg)		Mean Minimum Daily Temperature (Deg)		3 p.m. Relative Humidity (%)		Rainfall (In)	
	1963	Average ¹	1963	Average ¹	1963	Average ¹	1963	Average ¹
CLONCURRY (NORTH INLAND)								
January	99.2	98.7	77.4	76.5	28	30	4.21	4.73
February	97.2	96.3	75.9	75.4	39	34	1.11	3.96
March	96.5	94.6	75.4	73.0	34	32	2.51	1.86
April	86.1	89.9	67.6	66.9	38	26	3.75	0.62
May	84.1	82.9	58.7	59.7	28	26	0.24	0.48
June	77.7	77.3	52.2	54.1	27	29	0.00	0.80
July	77.1	76.4	48.0	51.5	24	27	0.00	0.23
August	83.0	81.4	54.8	54.3	24	19	0.00	0.12
September	89.7	88.4	58.4	61.0	17	18	0.00	0.16
October	93.0	95.1	67.8	68.2	22	18	0.15	0.44
November	100.5	98.6	72.3	73.5	20	22	0.53	1.59
December	103.2	100.4	77.1	76.2	21	24	0.15	1.90
Year	90.6	90.0	65.5	65.9	27	25	12.65	16.89
LONGREACH (CENTRAL INLAND)								
January	94.2	99.6	71.3	73.3	36	31	3.03	2.31
February	99.2	96.9	74.0	71.7	27	34	0.72	3.12
March	92.3	94.1	71.4	68.1	42	35	14.93	2.10
April	83.4	87.8	61.5	60.1	41	32	6.86	1.01
May	79.9	80.4	53.9	52.1	35	35	0.06	0.52
June	73.0	74.3	45.7	46.7	31	38	0.10	0.94
July	72.2	73.2	41.6	44.3	23	35	0.00	0.80
August	78.0	77.9	50.2	46.5	29	28	1.28	0.30
September	86.6	85.4	52.1	53.7	13	24	0.00	0.52
October	89.0	92.8	60.6	61.5	22	22	1.11	0.84
November	97.5	97.0	68.4	67.5	23	24	0.43	1.26
December	100.3	99.7	71.9	71.5	18	27	1.74	1.82
Year	87.1	88.3	60.2	59.8	28	30	30.26	15.54
CHARLEVILLE (SOUTH INLAND)								
January	87.7	97.6	66.8	70.8	40	28	6.08	2.65
February	94.8	96.1	68.7	70.1	30	29	1.25	2.36
March	85.0	91.7	68.1	65.1	51	33	11.18	1.54
April	78.7	84.5	54.7	55.7	45	34	0.84	0.95
May	72.6	76.4	49.5	47.2	51	39	2.35	0.69
June	65.0	69.3	39.0	42.3	46	43	0.70	1.46
July	65.4	68.3	34.2	40.1	37	40	0.00	1.32
August	70.7	72.9	44.8	42.1	43	33	1.21	0.75
September	79.0	80.4	44.6	49.0	25	28	0.93	0.95
October	81.6	88.2	56.2	57.7	29	26	1.27	1.02
November	87.7	93.6	60.6	64.4	28	25	5.45	1.68
December	93.0	96.4	65.7	68.5	26	27	1.65	2.60
Year	80.1	84.6	54.4	56.1	38	32	32.91	17.97

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

METEOROLOGY FOR SIX TYPICAL STATIONS—*continued*

Month	Mean Maximum Daily Temperature (Deg)		Mean Minimum Daily Temperature (Deg)		3 p.m. Relative Humidity (%)		Rainfall (In)	
	1963	Average ¹	1963	Average ¹	1963	Average ²	1963	Average ²
CAIRNS (NORTH COASTAL)								
January	89.0	89.7	75.5	74.2	67	68	18.96	16.51
February	88.5	89.0	74.6	73.9	69	68	26.07	17.00
March	88.3	87.1	74.9	72.6	63	69	10.99	17.59
April	83.4	84.9	70.9	70.0	66	67	16.37	10.76
May	82.2	81.6	67.7	66.2	62	67	4.22	4.37
June	78.3	78.8	62.9	63.5	55	67	0.94	2.87
July	76.7	78.1	58.4	61.0	53	63	0.15	1.56
August	80.0	79.5	64.8	61.1	54	61	0.29	1.46
September	81.9	82.6	62.5	63.8	48	61	0.47	1.43
October	81.6	85.6	67.6	67.4	56	62	3.72	2.40
November	85.2	87.9	72.1	70.4	59	63	2.01	3.05
December	86.7	89.7	74.4	72.9	62	65	3.98	7.35
Year	83.5	84.5	68.9	68.1	59	65	88.17	86.35
ROCKHAMPTON (CENTRAL COASTAL)								
January	84.6	90.0	71.3	72.3	65	53	6.30	6.70
February	88.0	88.7	70.8	72.1	57	54	2.56	7.28
March	85.7	87.2	70.9	69.8	64	53	5.85	3.54
April	82.0	84.2	63.1	64.8	52	49	0.29	2.66
May	80.8	79.3	57.8	58.3	44	47	0.72	1.26
June	75.1	74.4	49.4	54.0	40	50	0.03	2.80
July	74.0	73.7	42.3	51.2	26	44	0.01	1.77
August	75.9	76.7	54.4	52.9	47	40	1.12	0.82
September	83.3	81.7	52.8	58.3	30	40	0.14	0.94
October	82.2	85.9	61.1	63.8	40	43	0.36	1.99
November	85.6	88.5	66.6	68.0	50	46	3.38	2.63
December	86.9	90.0	68.0	70.9	51	50	4.05	4.97
Year	82.0	83.4	60.7	63.0	47	47	24.81	37.36
BRISBANE (SOUTH COASTAL)								
January	82.6	85.5	69.2	69.1	57	59	5.80	5.72
February	86.2	84.6	70.2	68.7	55	60	1.46	5.47
March	82.0	82.3	68.8	66.2	68	60	14.22	4.97
April	78.5	79.1	62.5	61.5	56	56	2.31	3.68
May	73.4	73.7	59.2	55.6	59	54	7.07	2.35
June	69.1	69.4	53.0	51.5	51	54	0.36	2.75
July	68.7	68.6	48.2	49.4	33	51	0.02	1.88
August	71.1	71.1	52.8	50.0	49	47	2.74	1.07
September	76.1	75.5	54.9	54.8	45	50	0.36	1.69
October	75.1	79.2	59.5	60.3	54	53	3.41	2.27
November	78.1	82.3	63.2	64.6	57	57	5.02	4.00
December	80.6	84.5	64.9	67.5	59	55	6.32	4.24
Year	76.8	78.0	60.5	59.9	54	55	49.09	40.09

¹ Averages shown are for all years of record up to 1942, except those for Brisbane which are for thirty-years period, 1911 to 1940. ² Averages shown are for thirty-years period, 1911 to 1940.

METEOROLOGY, BRISBANE, 1963

Month	Mean Corrected Barometer 9 a.m.	Shade Temperature					Rainfall		
		Mean	Absolute Maximum	Absolute Minimum	Mean Maximum	Mean Minimum	Total	Wet Days ¹	Average for 30 Years ²
	In	Deg	Deg	Deg	Deg	Deg	In	No	In
January	29.93	75.9	97.2	66.0	82.6	69.2	5.80	20	5.72
February	29.97	78.2	95.1	66.8	86.2	70.2	1.46	9	5.47
March	29.96	75.4	87.2	64.0	82.0	68.8	14.22	24	4.97
April	30.09	70.5	84.3	57.1	78.5	62.5	2.31	9	3.68
May	30.03	66.3	78.5	48.9	73.4	59.2	7.07	15	2.35
June	30.07	61.1	78.3	42.7	69.1	53.0	0.36	6	2.75
July	30.04	58.5	77.4	39.3	68.7	48.2	0.02	1	1.88
August	30.13	61.9	80.7	42.9	71.1	52.8	2.74	5	1.07
September	30.10	65.5	81.7	46.3	76.1	54.9	0.36	4	1.69
October	30.23	67.3	81.5	54.0	75.1	59.5	3.41	16	2.27
November	30.07	70.7	90.7	59.0	78.1	63.2	5.02	13	4.00
December	30.01	72.7	91.0	60.3	80.6	64.9	6.32	12	4.24
Year	30.05	68.7	97.2	39.3	76.8	60.5	49.09	134	40.09

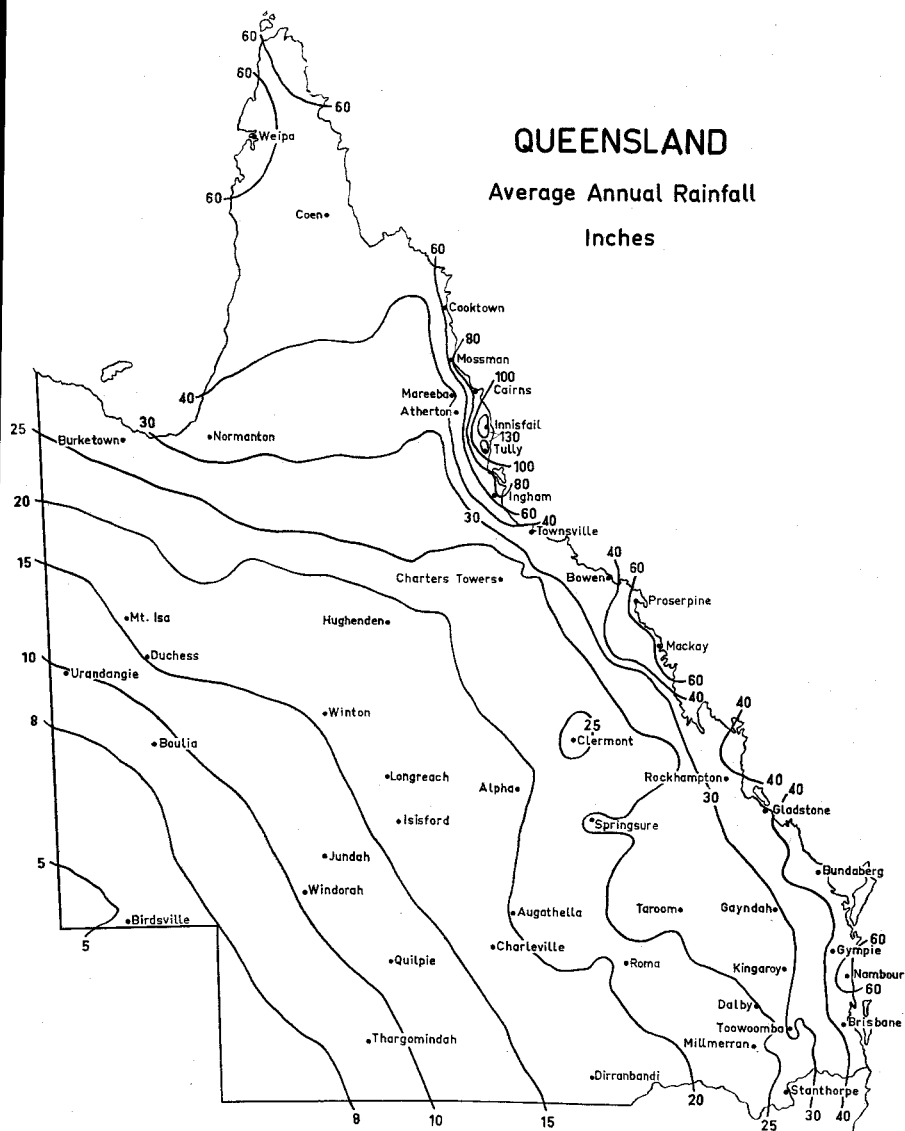
¹ Days on which one point or more of rain fell. ² The rainfall averages shown here and in the preceding tables are "standard period normals" which are adopted as standard practice in a number of countries. They are averages for the period 1911 to 1940.

4 RAINFALL

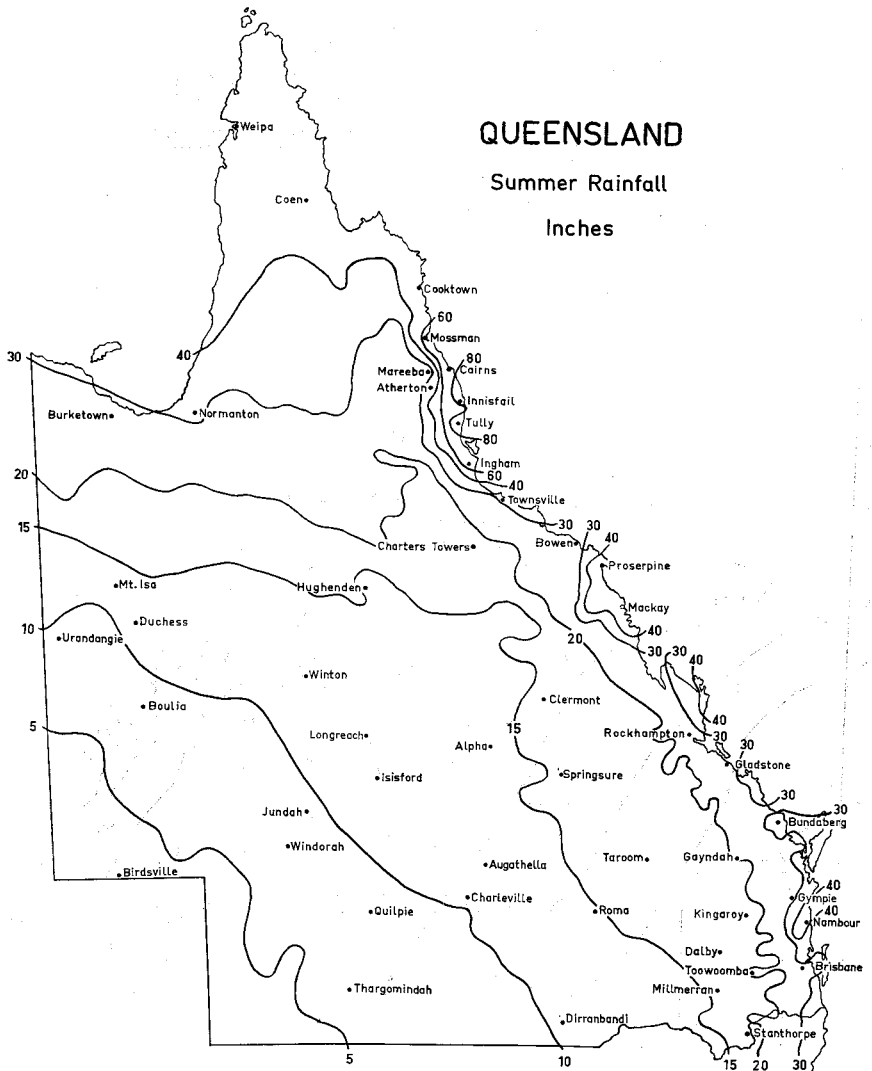
Rainfall is by far the most important weather factor in Queensland's rural production. It is nearly always more important than the combined effect of all other factors—frost, excessive heat, winds, humidity, &c. The most important aspects of rainfall are its annual amount, its seasonal incidence (i.e., summer and winter), its variability from year to year, and its distribution within the growing season of the various crops and pastures. These aspects are discussed below.

Annual Amount of Rainfall—Average annual rainfall in Queensland varies from about 5 inches in the desert of the extreme south-western corner of the State to about 160 inches in parts of the sugar lands of the wet north-eastern coast, the latter being the wettest part of Australia. Mean rainfall over the whole of Queensland is 23 inches per annum, compared with the Australian average of 17 inches. However, higher rates of evaporation and run-off reduce the effectiveness of Queensland's rainfall to some extent.

On pages 9 to 11 average rainfall lines (isohyets) are shown for the whole State. The table on page 12 shows annual rainfall for eight years and average annual rainfall for a number of typical stations.



The lines on the map show the normal annual rainfall averaged over the standard 30-years period, 1911-1940.



The lines on the map show the normal rainfall in the months of October to March inclusive averaged over the standard 30-years period, 1911-1940.



The lines on the map show the normal rainfall in the months April-September inclusive averaged over the standard 30-years period 1911-1940. Winter rainfall is only important south of Rockhampton and on the north coastal fringe.

ANNUAL RAINFALL, QUEENSLAND, 1956 TO 1963

Locality	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	Average ¹
	In	In	In	In	In	In	In	In	In
<i>Coastal</i>									
Brisbane	59.2	20.6	46.6	45.8	27.9	42.3	41.4	49.1	40.1
Bundaberg	71.7	26.3	62.0	57.1	36.1	39.9	67.6	35.0	42.4
Gladstone	87.0	19.8	37.1	31.1	30.3	42.1	49.5	32.0	38.3
Rockhampton	63.6	15.6	37.1	27.7	31.8	33.4	25.3	24.8	37.4
Mackay	97.0	40.9	138.6	74.7	67.6	53.1	53.6	108.0	63.2
Townsville	81.1	29.0	56.0	48.9	53.8	23.5	34.6	42.1	39.7
Innisfail	114.2	140.2	138.6	188.0	110.2	90.5	115.3	135.4	139.2
Thursday Island	78.4	67.9	53.3	48.5	56.8	35.9	51.6	56.4	66.5
Burketown	64.8	28.5	29.7	27.5	20.9	10.4	17.5	16.0	26.9
<i>Sub-Coastal</i>									
Warwick	36.1	16.5	28.5	35.8	20.7	26.8	31.3	26.5	25.1
Toowoomba	65.2	21.4	44.8	52.2	25.5	37.8	32.8	35.8	35.2
Kingaroy	47.0	16.1	37.4	46.5	20.7	28.8	34.0	27.5	28.1
Eidsvold	44.2	14.0	33.4	29.8	25.0	26.7	31.5	26.8	28.4
Emerald	55.4	16.6	24.3	27.9	21.7	25.9	20.6	27.2	23.3
Charters Towers	45.6	18.0	43.5	23.3	25.3	18.6	29.9	21.8	23.3
Atherton	78.0	58.7	61.1	68.7	43.5	39.4	50.7	66.9	54.1
Palmerville	56.7	38.9	38.8	37.8	40.1	32.2	47.9	46.4	39.9
<i>Western</i>									
Cunnamulla	36.4	5.9	9.6	8.0	10.2	14.9	16.5	15.2	12.6
Charleville	31.8	14.8	13.5	19.9	19.6	21.2	24.6	32.9	18.0
Blackall	39.4	12.2	16.7	21.8	23.6	23.6	20.6	30.9	19.2
Longreach	40.0	14.4	18.7	20.0	18.6	17.4	19.0	30.3	15.5
Boulia	17.8	10.5	8.6	8.0	6.7	5.1	9.7	2.0	9.5
Winton	26.4	18.2	16.1	9.6	18.0	10.2	14.3	15.5	16.2
Hughenden	31.5	14.6	11.8	9.9	16.1	11.7	18.7	19.6	18.2
Cloncurry	25.7	24.4	14.9	17.6	18.3	7.9	18.0	12.7	16.9
Croydon	50.4	37.6	17.6	25.2	23.6	16.8	24.1	26.6	28.9

¹ For thirty-years period 1911 to 1940.

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

This seasonal distribution is reflected in the temporal pattern of flooding. Winter floods may occasionally affect sub-tropical districts but most of the State's flooding is experienced from January to April, when catchments are regularly saturated and rates of run-off are high.

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

Variability of Rainfall—One of the most outstanding features about Queensland's rainfall is its great variability, not only from year to year but also from place to place during the same year. This is due to the sporadic nature of cyclones and tropical depressions as well as the variability of thunderstorm rains which frequently make up a large proportion of the spring and early summer totals. Even in dry years, isolated heavy falls are reported and the local heavy fall is regarded as a normal feature of Queensland's rainfall.

Tropical cyclones affect the Queensland region about three times a year on the average. The season normally extends from December to April and the greatest frequencies are found on the tropical coast where winds over 100 m.p.h. may cause considerable damage to coastal towns in the direct path. Cyclones which pass inland lose their intense wind velocities but provide a great boost to primary industry by the widespread nature of the resulting rainfall.

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

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

5 RAINFALL AND RURAL INDUSTRY

The predominantly summer-rainfall climate has largely determined the development of Queensland agriculture. Sugar cane is by far the most important crop, and is grown on the wettest parts of the east coast. The chief areas are the two wet strips of the tropical coast—the Cairns-Ingham and the Proserpine-Sarina strips. In both these strips the coastline runs almost due north and south, and the coastal ranges are high, giving conditions favourable for heavy and frequent rainfall from moist south-easterly winds, particularly in the Babinda-Tully section of the northern strip where

annual average rainfall ranges from 120 to 180 inches. Excessive rainfall, short of the cane being completely submerged by floods, is no deterrent to the crop, which can also stand the relatively dry periods of winter and spring. Cane is also grown, under irrigation, in the drier part of the tropical coast, on the fertile river silts at Ayr and Home Hill, and at Giru, which receive only about 40 inches of rain annually. Cane-growing is scattered on the sub-tropical coast, from Bundaberg to Beenleigh (south of Brisbane). Except for the 65-inch Nambour-Maroochy area, the rest of this southern cane is grown in areas receiving 40 to 50 inches annually, which is near the lower limit of rainfall required. Irrigation is used extensively in the Bundaberg district. The Bundaberg, Maryborough, and Brisbane cane areas can expect a summer rainfall less than 15 inches (a severe drought for cane) once in ten years, with less severe droughts more frequently. Mackay, Proserpine, and the Cairns-Ingham regions never receive less than 15 inches of summer rain.

Dairying, an important primary industry in coastal and sub-coastal Queensland, depends largely on grasses, both natural and introduced, which make the bulk of their growth in summer. The grasses reach maturity in autumn and become fibrous and relatively unpalatable in the cooler and drier weather of winter, with consequent low production of milk in late winter and in spring. The reliability of summer rainfall is sufficient to produce a good growth of summer grass nearly every year in the main dairying districts, namely Moreton, Maryborough, Downs, and Rockhampton Statistical Divisions. However, the western part of the Darling Downs and the Maranoa (Roma) district have an expectation of less than 15 inches of summer rain one year in two and are marginal dairying districts for natural pastures. To maintain winter production some dairy farmers sow winter-growing grazing crops, such as oats. The reliability of winter rainfall is such that insufficient rain for these crops can be expected on the Darling Downs and Upper Burnett about one year in four, while poor distribution of such rain throughout the winter may cause additional failures. Conservation of summer-grown crops and fodder surpluses as ensilage or hay has increased in recent years.

Crops which require a summer rainfall are grown in the coastal and sub-coastal parts of Queensland, particularly on the better soils and alluvial river flats. The most important are maize, sorghum, lucerne, bananas, pineapples, cotton, citrus, pumpkins, potatoes, tomatoes, tobacco, and peanuts. In recent years, production of grain sorghum, which is a summer-growing cereal capable of being harvested mechanically, has expanded rapidly on the Darling Downs and in other parts of sub-coastal Queensland. The chief winter-growing crops are wheat, barley, oats, linseed, and onions. Peculiarly enough, wheat, a winter-growing cereal, is very much more important than maize in Queensland. It is grown mainly on the black soil plains of the Darling Downs. The yields fluctuate considerably, but the average per acre is generally higher than the Australian average.

This is due to the fertile soil (little superphosphate is used), and to the fact that portion of the ample summer rainfall of the Downs (16 to 20 inches) is retained in the subsoil to supplement the relatively scanty winter falls.

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

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

Further towards the western border of the State rainfall is lower and more unreliable, and the holdings are larger with cattle as the usual stock, as against sheep in the better inland areas discussed above. Summer rain totals of 10 inches or more are expected at Thargomindah, Windorah, and Boulia only one year in five, and winter falls of 6 inches or more only one year in five or six at the first two places, and one year in thirty at Boulia. Under such conditions pastoral activity is rather on an organised nomadic basis, with some larger owners holding a number of stations in the far west and other districts, stock being moved around to catch the season.

Distribution of rainfall over the growing season, which cannot be measured by any recognised statistical method, is a factor of greater importance in a warm climate, where evaporation and the rate of use of

water by the crop are high, than it is in cold climates, where these are low. Most of the crops in coastal and sub-coastal Queensland are summer grown, or, like sugar cane and orchard crops, make the bulk of their growth in summer. The ideal distribution of summer rainfall for most crops is to have good spring falls to start growth and regular falls through late spring and summer, with not more than two or three weeks of dry weather at any time. This ideal distribution rarely happens, and although the distribution of summer rainfall is fairly dependable, spring rainfall is rather erratic throughout Queensland. Hence Queensland agricultural research has been towards developing hardy strains of plants which can withstand early dry weather, but still can take advantage of heavy rainfall when it comes, and to devising methods of rainfall trapping and storage in the subsoil. Pastures, both coastal and inland, often suffer by scanty spring rainfall, which retards growth at a time when the stock most need it after the relatively dry winter. However, the inland pastures of Mitchell and Flinders grasses are highly drought resistant, and they are able to take immediate advantage of rain when it falls. The natural coastal pastures are relatively drought resistant but are coarse grasses, and research is being done to find more palatable and nutritious species with a good degree of drought resistance.

6 SEASONAL ACTIVITIES IN RURAL INDUSTRY

Owing to the great size of Queensland, with its great climatic differences, the times for the various activities in the seasonal calendar of rural industries vary according to local conditions. Sheep are shorn all the year round in the State, with the greatest activity during the spring and autumn. Cattle slaughterings reach a maximum in the winter months, whereas dairy production is highest in the summer. Times of planting and harvesting, and the length of the active growing season, of the principal crops are summarised in the next table.

TIMES OF PLANTING AND HARVESTING PRINCIPAL CROPS, QUEENSLAND

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

TIMES OF PLANTING AND HARVESTING PRINCIPAL CROPS—*continued*

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

7 SEASONAL CONDITIONS IN QUEENSLAND

1962-63—In July and August the winter was generally mild, but severe frost late in August occurred in southern inland districts. South-east districts received good rain but elsewhere rainfall was below normal. Sheep were in mainly good condition and dairy production was above that for the corresponding period in 1961.

Rainfall was above normal over most of the State in September. Central and south-western districts, however, were extremely dry. Beef cattle areas benefited from the lateness of heavy frosts.

In October and the first half of November rainfall was below normal in most districts, the weather being mainly hot and dry. Horticultural areas were affected by hot, dry, windy weather and the sowing of summer grain was delayed awaiting rains. Towards the end of November variable storm rains occurred over wide areas.

In December good general rains occurred over the whole State. Seasonal conditions were considerably improved, except in parts of the Carpentaria and far north coast districts. Beef cattle and sheep areas benefited.

Good general rains fell in January. In February and the first half of March, central and southern districts had low rainfall and high temperatures, which caused deterioration to pastures and set back summer crops. Northern districts, however, had very heavy rain. In the second half of March and early in April heavy rain fell throughout the greater part of the State. Floodings caused considerable stock losses. Pastures generally were good to excellent and winter prospects were the best for several years.

In May and June rainfall was below normal over most of the State except the south-eastern areas. There were widespread frosts, and later, cold westerly winds in June.

1963-64—Over the State generally July was one of the driest on record for that month and, in the central and northern coastal regions it was also one of the coldest. Frosts were severe and widespread. The summer grain harvest was below average and horticultural areas suffered under the cold conditions.

Good rain fell in central and southern districts in August and improved prospects for winter cereals. The condition of dairy cattle and sheep was mainly satisfactory and beef cattle were in better than average condition. September was generally dry.

In October and November, rainfall was generally below normal but good falls occurred in northern coastal and central inland areas and in most of southern Queensland. The harvesting of winter cereals was interrupted by violent storms but planting conditions for summer crops were excellent. There was vigorous growth in citrus and plantation crops. Most dairying areas were well favoured by rain and pastures and fodder crops responded well.

Winter grain and seed crop harvesting was virtually completed during December. Production of wheat was expected to be a record at about 21 million bushels, and barley production was expected to be in excess of

4 million bushels. Sugar cane harvesting and crushing also finished in December, and production was expected to be 1,650,000 tons of raw sugar from 11,501,000 tons of sugar cane.

Peanut planting was completed and showed an increase in area, but the area under cotton was restricted by adverse conditions in the main growing areas. Butter and cheese production showed a seasonal increase following storm rains in some areas in November-December.

Coastal horticultural areas received useful rain. In the Granite Belt the early apple crop was being harvested in December and apple production was expected to exceed 1½ million bushels, the highest recorded.

Beef cattle areas remained dry during the quarter ended December, but the outlook improved as a result of good rains in the first half of January. These rains also improved conditions in sheep areas.

During January, rainfall was well below normal over the greater part of the State except Cape York Peninsula and western areas which came under the influence of a cyclone. Heat wave conditions in the first half of the month set back summer grain and fodder crops, and dairy production showed some decline.

8 BASIC ECONOMY

The main sources of the State's wealth are meat, wool, sugar, minerals, butter, and general agricultural produce including wheat, tobacco, maize, sorghum, fodder crops, pineapples, and peanuts. The most important minerals are copper, coal, lead, silver, bauxite, and zinc. Oil has recently been discovered in South Queensland in the first payable quantity in Australia.

Since the development of natural resources depends greatly on external markets for these products, external trade is relatively large. Nearly two-thirds of the exports are sold overseas. Shipments to foreign countries have increased rapidly in recent years and now exceed those to Commonwealth countries. About four-fifths of the imports are from other Australian States, but a large proportion of these are indirect imports from overseas.

To facilitate this trade, ports have developed all along the coast, each specifically equipped to handle the products of its own hinterland. Brisbane, Gladstone, Rockhampton, Bowen, Townsville, and Cairns are meat ports; Bundaberg, Mackay, Lucinda Point, Mourilyan, Townsville, and Cairns are sugar ports. Coal is exported from Gladstone, bauxite from Weipa, other minerals from Townsville and Cairns, wool from Brisbane, grain and butter from Brisbane and Gladstone, and cabinet timbers from Cairns. Brisbane receives most of the direct oversea imports and ships about three-fifths of the total quantity of exports.

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

Chapter 2—GOVERNMENT

1 SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT

First used in 1824 as a penal settlement, Moreton Bay, the "Northern District of New South Wales", had become a distinct electoral division by 1843. It was given a separate member in 1851, two in 1853, four in 1855, and nine in 1858. As electors of New South Wales, residents in what is now Queensland had enjoyed responsible government since *The Constitution Act, 1855*, and when separation was effected by letters patent of 6 June 1859, an Order-in-Council of the same date gave Queensland a Constitution similar to that of New South Wales, and Sir George Bowen was appointed Governor of Queensland. On 10 December 1859 the Governor landed at Brisbane and proclaimed the separation of Queensland from New South Wales. The Order-in-Council provided for a nominated Legislative Council of not less than five members appointed by the Governor of New South Wales for five years and such additional members as the Queensland Governor thought fit, to be appointed by him for life. In May 1860, 15 members were appointed, 11 for five years and 4 for life. There was also an elected Legislative Assembly consisting of 26 members returned by 16 electorates, the franchise including all adult males subject to a small property or tenancy qualification which excluded, according to the Registrar-General of the day, "only new arrivals not six months in the Colony, aliens, and a few hundreds of the most worthless, wandering, and improvident members of the community". Elections were held in April and May 1860. Executive government was in the hands of the Executive Council, and the first members were appointed by the Governor on 10 December 1859. The 1859 Order-in-Council was validated by *The Australian Colonies Act, 1861*, and with the passing of *The Constitution Act, 1867*, responsible government in Queensland was consolidated.

The present system of government, operating under the Imperial Parliament and within *The Commonwealth Constitution Act, 1900*, consists of the Governor, the Executive Council, and the Legislative Assembly, the Legislative Council having been abolished from 23 March 1922. The Executive Council is composed of the Governor and the Ministers in office. Local Authorities operate under legislation of the Queensland Parliament.

THE GOVERNOR

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

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

Sir George Ferguson Bowen, G.C.M.G.	..	December 1859
Colonel Samuel Wensley Blackall	..	August 1868
Marquis of Normanby	..	August 1871
William Wellington Cairns, C.M.G.	..	January 1875
Sir Arthur Edward Kennedy, G.C.M.G., C.B.	..	April 1877
Sir Anthony Musgrave, G.C.M.G.	..	November 1883
Sir Henry Wylie Norman, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.I.E.	..	May 1889

Lord Lamington, G.C.M.G.	April 1896
Sir Herbert Charles Chermside, 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, P.C.(Ire.), G.C.M.G.	December 1920
Sir John Goodwin, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.	February 1927
Sir Leslie Wilson, G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., D.S.O.	June 1932
Sir John Lavarack, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.	October 1946
Sir Henry Abel Smith, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., D.S.O.	March 1958

THE STATE MINISTRY (*As from 14 April 1964*)

Premier and Minister for State Development; and Vice-President of the Executive Council—Hon George Francis Reuben Nicklin, M.M.

Minister for Industrial Development—Hon Alan Whiteside Munro

Minister for Education—Hon Jack Charles Allan Pizzey

Treasurer—Hon Thomas Alfred Hiley

Minister for Mines and Main Roads—Hon Ernest Evans

Minister for Transport—Hon Gordon William Wesley Chalk

Minister for Lands—Hon Alan Roy Fletcher

Minister for Local Government and Conservation—Hon Harold Richter

Minister for Labour and Industry—Hon Alexander Tattenhall Dewar

Minister for Primary Industries—Hon John Alfred Row

Minister for Works and Housing—Hon Johannes Bjelke-Petersen

Minister for Justice and Attorney-General—Hon Peter Roylance Delamothe, O.B.E.

Minister for Health—Hon Seymour Douglas Tooth

State Governments—When the Colony obtained its own representative government, the first Government was led by R. G. W. Herbert. A complete list of Premiers, with the date on which each entered office, is as follows:—

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

2 THE STATE PARLIAMENT

The Legislative Assembly is elected by adult suffrage for a period of three years, each member representing a separate electoral district.

From the election of 28 May 1960 the Legislative Assembly was increased, by *The Electoral Districts Act, 1958*, from 75 to 78 members. The Act also divided the State into three electoral zones, namely, (i) metropolitan (28 electoral districts); (ii) provincial cities (12 electoral districts, obtained by dividing each of the Cities of Ipswich, Rockhampton, Toowoomba, and Townsville into two electorates, and constituting the Cities of Bundaberg, Cairns, Mackay, and Maryborough each as one electorate); and (iii) country (38 electoral districts). At the date of redistribution, the metropolitan districts had an average of 11,383 voters, the provincial cities districts, 12,524, and the country districts, 8,467.

The names of the elected candidates and the voting in each electorate at the 1963 State General Election are shown below.

THE STATE PARLIAMENT

Electoral District	Place of Nomination	Member's Name and Political Party	Area of Electorate in Square Miles	Number of Persons Qualified to Vote
<i>Metropolitan</i>				
Ashgrove	Ashgrove	Tooth, Hon S. D. (<i>Lib</i>)	2.8	10,870
Aspley	Gordon Park	Campbell, F. A. (<i>Lib</i>)	13.8	13,744
Baroona	Milton	Hanlon, P. J. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)	2.1	12,036
Belmont	Holland Park	Newton, H. F. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)	32.9	14,183
Brisbane	Kelvin Grove	Mann, J. H. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)	3.8	10,704
Bulimba	Balmoral	Houston, J. W. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)	12.1	12,211
Chatsworth	Carina	Hiley, Hon T. A. (<i>Lib</i>)	3.5	10,832
Clayfield	Eagle Junction	Murray, J. (<i>Lib</i>)	2.4	11,335
Greenslopes	Annerley	Hooper, K. W. (<i>Lib</i>)	2.7	11,940
Hawthorne	Balmoral	Baxter, W. E. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)	3.0	11,144
Ithaca	Rosalie	Windsor, R. L. (<i>Lib</i>)	3.2	11,531
Kedron	Enoggera	Lloyd, E. G. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)	4.8	12,814
Kurilpa	West End	Hughes, C. M. (<i>Lib</i>)	2.9	10,932
Merthyr	New Farm	Ramsden, S. R. (<i>Lib</i>)	2.8	11,131
Mount Coot-tha	Ashgrove	Lickiss, W. D. (<i>Lib</i>)	94.0	12,872
Mount Gravatt	Holland Park	Chinchen, G. T. (<i>Lib</i>)	48.0	14,345
Norman	East Brisbane	Bromley, F. P. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)	2.2	10,157
Nudgee	Nudgee	Melloy, J. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)	26.4	13,384
Nundah	Nundah	Knox, W. E. (<i>Lib</i>)	9.7	12,562
Salisbury	Inala	Sherrington, D. J. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)	42.6	14,550
Sandgate	Brighton	Dean, H. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)	15.4	11,149
Sherwood	Sherwood	Herbert, J. D. (<i>Lib</i>)	20.5	12,492
South Brisbane	Kangaroo Point	Bennett, C. J. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)	2.7	11,838
Toowong	Taringa	Munro, Hon A. W. (<i>Lib</i>)	5.4	11,812
Wavell	Wavell Heights	Dewar, Hon A. T. (<i>Lib</i>)	4.5	14,480
Windsor	Wilston	Smith, P. R. (<i>Lib</i>)	2.6	11,199
Wynnum	Wynnum	Gunn, W. M. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)	11.5	13,289
Yeronga	Moorooka	Noble, Hon H. W. (<i>Lib</i>) ^a	6.7	11,507
Total Metropolitan			385.0	341,043

Method of Voting—Property qualifications were abandoned in 1872 and adult male suffrage after six months' residence was established. In 1892 "contingent" or optional preferential voting was introduced and continued until 1942. From then to 1962 members were elected on a relative majority vote ("first past the post"). At the election of 1907 the franchise was widened to include women on the principle of "one adult, one vote." Legislation in 1914 provided for compulsory voting for the first time in Australia, but contingent voting remained optional. Members were first paid in 1889 when the *Payment of Members Act* provided for an annual salary of £300.

Voting at elections is by secret ballot and is compulsory. The method of election was changed by legislation in 1962 from relative majority to preferential voting and now agrees generally with the procedure in other States and the Commonwealth.

(Continued on page 26)

GENERAL ELECTION, 1 JUNE 1963

Number of Votes Cast	Votes Cast as Percentage of Total Enrolment	First Preference Votes Cast for Candidates of Each Party						In- valid Votes Cast	Per- centage of In- valid Votes Cast
		Country Party	Liberal Party	Australian Labour Party	Queens- land Labour Party	Inde- pendent	Other		
<i>(28 Electorates)</i>									
10,396	95.6	..	5,621	3,653	992	..	..	130	1.3
13,096	95.3	..	6,613	5,145	1,219	..	..	119	0.9
11,230	93.3	..	3,209	6,701	764	..	239 ¹	317	2.8
13,482	95.1	..	4,593	7,846	790	..	..	253	1.9
9,587	89.6	..	3,081	5,110	1,078	..	..	318	3.3
11,691	95.7	..	3,520	7,220	740	..	..	211	1.8
10,316	95.2	..	5,500	4,048	660	..	..	108	1.0
10,710	94.5	..	5,907	3,566	1,085	..	..	152	1.4
11,338	95.0	..	6,272	3,876	810	..	167 ²	213	1.9
10,632	95.4	..	4,203	5,389	890	..	..	150	1.4
10,834	94.0	..	5,442	4,075	951	..	159 ³	207	1.9
12,302	96.0	..	3,549	7,089	906	586	..	172	1.4
10,194	93.2	..	5,602	3,569	656	..	134 ³	233	2.3
10,184	91.5	..	5,298	3,672	946	..	..	268	2.6
12,272	95.3	..	7,175	3,908	941	..	..	248	2.0
13,673	95.3	..	7,538	4,819	1,108	..	..	208	1.5
9,525	93.8	..	3,150	4,928	918	..	275 ³	254	2.7
12,776	95.5	..	3,919	7,563	1,033	..	..	261	2.0
11,899	94.7	..	5,860	4,763	1,144	..	..	132	1.1
13,754	94.5	..	4,124	8,690	631	..	..	309	2.2
10,558	94.7	..	3,866	5,765	767	..	..	160	1.5
11,892	95.2	..	7,083	3,855	723	..	..	231	1.9
10,854	91.7	..	3,298	5,768	1,444	..	..	344	3.2
11,117	94.1	..	7,586	2,630	765	..	..	136	1.2
13,851	95.7	..	7,237	5,024	1,208	..	184 ³	198	1.4
10,668	95.3	..	5,369	4,180	971	..	..	148	1.4
12,642	95.1	..	3,797	8,114	544	..	..	187	1.5
10,919	94.9	..	5,621	3,970	1,089	..	81 ³	158	1.4
322,392	94.5	..	144,033	144,936	25,773	586	1,239	5,825	1.8

THE STATE PARLIAMENT

Electoral District	Place of Nomination	Member's Name and Political Party	Area of Electorate in Square Miles	Number of Persons Qualified to Vote
<i>Provincial Cities</i>				
Bundaberg	Bundaberg	Walsh, E. J. (<i>Ind</i>)	17	13,980
Cairns	Cairns	Wallace, G. W. G. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)	19	13,751
Ipswich East .. .	Booval	Donald, J. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)	30	14,256
Ipswich West .. .	Ipswich	Marsden, I. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)	17	13,956
Mackay	Mackay	Graham, F. D. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)	8	9,949
Maryborough .. .	Maryborough .. .	Davies, H. J. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)	10	11,561
Rockhampton North	Rockhampton .. .	Thackeray, M. H. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)	49	12,928
Rockhampton South	Rockhampton .. .	Pilbeam, R. B. J. (<i>Lib</i>)	13	12,768
Toowoomba East ..	Toowoomba	Anderson, M. J. R. (<i>Lib</i>)	18	14,056
Toowoomba West ..	Toowoomba	Duggan, J. E. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)	26	14,788
Townsville North ..	Townsville	Tucker, P. J. R. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)	58	13,842
Townsville South ..	Townsville	Aikens, T. (<i>N.Q.L.P.</i>)	51	14,707
Total Provincial Cities			316	160,542
<i>Country</i>				
Albert	Southport	Carey, C. C. (<i>Country</i>)	275	10,214
Abigny	Oakey	Diplock, L. F. (<i>Q.L.P.</i>)	1,465	9,326
Balonne	St. George	Beardmore, E. J. (<i>Country</i>)	30,980	7,226
Barambah	Kingaroy	Bjelke-Petersen, Hon J. (<i>Country</i>)	2,665	9,504
Barcoo	Clermont	O'Donnell, E. C. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)	43,190	8,698
Bowen	Bowen	Delamothé, Hon P. R. (<i>Lib</i>)	8,705	7,406
Burdekin	Ayr	Coburn, A. (<i>Ind</i>)	3,650	7,438
Burke	Cloncurry	Inch, A. J. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)	51,860	8,887
Burnett	Gin Gin	Warton, C. A. (<i>Country</i>)	5,525	9,680
Callide	Biloela	Jones, V. E. (<i>Country</i>)	8,690	8,792
Carnarvon	Stanthorpe	McKechnie, H. A. (<i>Country</i>)	3,920	9,374
Condamine	Chinchilla	Sullivan, V. B. (<i>Country</i>)	6,075	7,177
Cook	Mareeba	Adair, H. A. (<i>Ind</i>)	49,850	9,613
Coorook	Nambour	Low, D. A. (<i>Country</i>)	770	9,957
Cunningham	Pittsworth	Fletcher, Hon A. R. (<i>Country</i>)	3,100	8,078
Fassifern	Boonah	Müller, A. G. (<i>Ind</i>)	1,680	9,482
Flinders	Chartsers Towers	Loneragan, W. H. (<i>Country</i>)	61,730	8,522
Gregory	Longreach	Rae, W. A. R. (<i>Country</i>)	159,000	7,859
Gympie	Gympie	Hodges, A. M. (<i>Country</i>)	1,015	10,079
Hinchinbrook .. .	Ingham	Row, Hon J. A. (<i>Country</i>)	7,965	7,960
Isis	Childers	Pizzey, Hon J. C. A. (<i>Country</i>)	4,404	9,572
Landsborough .. .	Landsborough .. .	Nicklin, Hon G. F. R. (<i>Country</i>)	620	9,715
Lockyer	Laidley	Chalk, Hon G. W. W. (<i>Lib</i>)	1,515	8,468
Logan	Beenleigh	Harrison, R. L. (<i>Country</i>)	735	10,728
Mackenzie	Monto	Hewitt, N. T. E. (<i>Country</i>)	15,220	7,341
Mirani	Sarina	Evans, Hon E. (<i>Country</i>)	13,050	8,095
Mourilyan	Innisfail	Byrne, P. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)	610	8,747
Mulgrave	Gordonvale	Armstrong, R. A. (<i>Country</i>)	1,240	6,982
Murrumba	Caboolture	Nicholson, Hon D. E. (<i>Country</i>)	775	11,109
Port Curtis	Gladstone	Hanson, M. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)	3,030	8,907
Redcliffe	Redcliffe	Houghton, J. E. H. (<i>Country</i>)	80	11,288
Roma	Roma	Ewan, W. M. (<i>Country</i>)	15,910	8,698
Somerset	Nanango	Richter, Hon H. (<i>Country</i>)	3,000	9,328
South Coast	Coolangatta	Gaven, E. J. (<i>Country</i>)	340	10,720
Tablelands	Atherton	Wallis-Smith, E. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)	76,560	7,375
Warrego	Charleville	Dufficy, J. J. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)	73,820	8,154
Warwick	Warwick	Madsen, Hon O. O. (<i>Country</i>) ¹	1,440	8,867
Whitsunday	Proserpine	Camm, R. E. (<i>Country</i>)	1,840	8,372
Total Country			666,299	337,738
Total for State			667,000	839,323

¹ Communist Party. ² Social Credit, 111; Communist Party, 56. ³ Social Credit.
⁴ North Queensland Labour Party. ⁵ Not contested. ⁶ Two Independent candidates.

GENERAL ELECTION, 1 JUNE 1963—continued

Number of Votes Cast	Votes Cast as Percentage of Total Enrolment	First Preference Votes Cast for Candidates of Each Party						In- valid Votes Cast	Per- centage of In- valid Votes Cast
		Country Party	Liberal Party	Australian Labour Party	Queens- land Labour Party	Inde- pendent	Other		
<i>(12 Electorates)</i>									
13,260	94.8	..	..	6,103	..	7,011	..	146	1.1
12,760	92.8	3,654	..	8,093	738	..	..	275	2.2
13,630	95.6	..	3,592	9,496	340	..	67 ^a	135	1.0
12,983	93.0	..	3,966	8,196	688	..	..	133	1.0
9,437	94.9	3,449	..	4,963	873	..	..	152	1.6
11,028	95.4	2,829	..	6,758	847	..	491 ^a	103	0.9
12,397	95.9	..	3,308	7,933	985	..	..	171	1.4
12,236	95.8	..	5,728	5,179	1,070	93	..	166	1.4
13,326	94.8	..	6,026	6,454	726	..	..	120	0.9
13,988	94.6	..	4,628	8,047	1,129	..	..	184	1.3
12,960	93.6	..	3,639	6,196	2,896	66	..	163	1.3
13,819	94.0	..	..	5,450	..	..	8,229 ^a	140	1.0
151,824	94.6	9,932	30,887	82,868	10,292	7,170	8,787	1,888	1.2
<i>(38 Electorates)</i>									
9,510	93.1	4,191	..	2,026	..	3,225	..	68	0.7
8,951	96.0	3,017	..	1,198	4,644	..	..	92	1.0
6,556	90.7	4,266	..	2,231	..	..	..	59	0.9
9,179	96.6	5,715	..	2,308	..	1,063	..	93	1.0
8,097	93.1	2,868	..	5,142	..	..	..	87	1.1
7,064	95.4	..	3,230	3,252	462	..	..	120	1.7
7,055	94.9	..	..	1,949	1,085	3,888	..	133	1.9
9,220	95.2	5,947	..	3,185	..	..	..	88	1.0
8,359	95.1	3,745	..	2,622	451	1,422	..	119	1.4
8,835	94.3	3,157	..	2,449	3,073	..	..	156	1.8
6,835	95.2	4,941	..	1,825	..	..	..	69	1.0
8,761	91.1	..	..	3,875	..	4,687	..	199	2.3
9,421	94.6	5,746	..	2,900	..	644	..	131	1.4
7,653	94.7	5,522	..	1,585	474	..	..	72	0.9
9,164	96.6	3,211	..	2,314	495	3,028	..	116	1.3
7,809	91.6	4,273	..	3,147	290	..	..	99	1.3
6,882	87.6	3,545	..	2,891	353	..	..	93	1.4
9,672	96.0	5,477	..	3,213	897	..	..	85	0.9
7,494	94.1	4,158	..	2,439	514	..	205 ^a	178	2.4
9,000	94.0	5,092	..	3,053	248	..	432 ^a	175	1.9
9,140	94.1	6,727	..	2,343	..	..	..	70	0.8
8,177	96.6	..	5,035	2,599	382	112	..	49	0.6
10,036	93.5	5,733	..	3,767	356	..	..	180	1.8
6,947	94.6	4,305	..	2,555	..	..	..	87	1.3
7,655	94.6	4,923	..	2,676	..	..	..	56	0.7
8,268	94.5	2,456	..	4,744	877	..	..	191	2.3
6,568	94.1	3,703	..	2,278	444	..	..	143	2.2
10,529	94.8	5,641	..	4,286	328	74	..	200	1.9
8,562	96.1	..	..	6,765	1,275	370	..	152	1.8
10,608	94.0	5,772	..	3,697	527	417 ^a	..	195	1.8
8,139	93.6	4,962	..	2,276	830	..	..	71	0.9
8,932	95.8	5,336	..	3,536	..	..	..	60	0.7
9,550	89.1	7,306	..	1,817	308	..	..	119	1.2
6,583	89.3	2,761	..	3,281	116	204	..	221	3.4
7,181	88.1	2,573	..	4,500	..	..	..	108	1.5
8,490	95.7	5,152	..	2,016	1,217	..	..	105	1.2
7,936	94.8	4,468	..	3,384	..	..	..	84	1.1
308,818	93.9 ^a	146,689	8,265	110,124	19,646	19,134	637	4,323	1.4
783,034	94.3 ^a	156,621	183,185	337,928	55,711	26,890	10,663	12,036	1.5

⁷ Deceased. At by-election 19 October 1963 D. W. Cory (Country) elected. ⁸ Percentages of enrolment in contested electorates only. ⁹ Deceased. At by-election 6 June 1964 N. E. Lee (Lib) elected.

An elector absent from his own electorate may vote at any polling-booth as an absent voter. An elector who is ill or infirm, or more than five miles from a polling-booth, may vote by post. There is provision for electors leaving the State prior to the polling-day at a general election to vote before leaving. At a by-election any person about to leave the electorate may vote before polling-day. An elector who, because of religious scruples, is unable to vote on polling-day may vote by post or by attending before the Returning Officer or an Electoral Registrar for the district. Electoral enrolment is compulsory for all persons, males and females, twenty-one years of age and over, who are British subjects by birth or naturalisation, and who have lived in Australia for six months and in an electoral district continuously for three months. Persons of unsound mind, and persons serving a sentence of imprisonment for one year or longer or attainted of treason, as well as aboriginal natives of Australia and the Pacific Islands, are not qualified to be enrolled as electors.

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

Members representing the various parties who were elected at the 1963 Election were as follows:—Country, 26; Liberal, 20; Australian Labour, 26; Queensland Labour, 1; North Queensland Labour, 1; and Independent, 4; of whom 1 Australian Labour Party was returned unopposed. Offices in the first (1963) Session of the Thirty-seventh Parliament were held by the following Members:—

Speaker—Hon D. E. Nicholson

Chairman of Committees—K. W. Hooper

Temporary Chairmen of Committees—W. E. Baxter, E. J. Gaven,
F. D. Graham, A. M. Hodges, and S. D. Tooth

Leader of Opposition—J. E. Duggan

Whips—Government—V. E. Jones; *Opposition*—H. J. Davies

Members' Salaries—Members receive a salary of £2,650 per annum. An additional salary is paid to the Premier (£2,750), the Deputy Premier (£1,800), other Ministers (£1,350), the Speaker (£900), Chairman of Committees (£300), Leader of the Opposition (£1,000), Deputy Leader of the Opposition (£300), and each Whip (£200). Members also receive an Electorate Allowance, assessed for each electorate, ranging from £600 to £1,525, but the Ministers and the Speaker receive only 60 per cent of this allowance.

Members' Pensions—A scheme of pensions for Members of Parliament was introduced from 1 January, 1949. Rates of contributions from all Members, originally £4 per fortnight, were varied as from 1 January 1959, and the scheme now provides for contributions of £8 per fortnight. Contributions are subsidised by the Treasury by an equal amount, plus any further amounts necessary to keep the fund actuarially sound. To qualify for a pension an ex-Member must have served for approximately 9 years; have contributed not less than £200 to the fund; and have attained 60 years of age, or, if he is under 60 years of age must have stood for election and been defeated, failed to receive the endorsement of a recognised political party, or retired through ill-health or

other good reason acceptable to the trustees of the fund. In the case of a qualified ex-Member under 60 years of age, pension is payable immediately if he is over 50 years of age, otherwise when he reaches 50 years. The rates of annuity vary according to length of service and, for members retiring subsequent to 1 January 1961, range from £15 to £20 a week, the maximum being payable after 15 years' service. A widow receives two-thirds of the rate which her husband received or was qualified for. A Member leaving Parliament without qualifying for an annuity receives a refund of all contributions, together with interest at the rate of 3 per cent per annum accruing from 1 January 1961.

3 THE COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT

Queensland was one of the six States which formed the Commonwealth of Australia in 1901, and was entitled to elect 6 of the 36 members of the Federal Senate (as was each of the other States). Legislation in 1948 provided for an increase in the number of Senators for each State to 10. As a result, the number of Members of the House of Representatives was raised from 75 to 123 (including 2 non-voting Territory representatives), and, following the 1954 Census, to 124. The total number of Members is divided among the States in proportion to population, the Queensland number at the 1963 election being 18.

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

The Executive powers in the Commonwealth are vested in the Governor-General in Council. The Executive Council consists of all Ministers of State, and Ministers 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 Ministers. The Commonwealth Ministry is made up of twelve senior Ministers, who constitute the Cabinet, and thirteen Ministers of non-Cabinet rank who attend meetings of the Cabinet only when required, as, for example, when the business of Cabinet concerns their Departments. Names of Members of the present Commonwealth Executive are shown below.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL

His Excellency the Right Honourable Viscount De L'Isle, V.C., P.C.,
G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.St.J.
(Appointed 10 April 1961)

THE COMMONWEALTH MINISTRY

(As from 13 June 1964)

The names of the present Commonwealth Ministers of State are shown on pages 28 and 29.

COMMONWEALTH CABINET MINISTERS

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

Trade and Industry—Rt Hon J. McEwen (V.)

Treasurer—Rt Hon H. E. Holt (V.)

External Affairs—Hon P. M. C. Hasluck (W.A.)

Labour and National Service; and Vice-President of the Executive Council—
Hon W. McMahon (N.S.W.)

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

Defence—Senator Hon S. D. Paltridge (W.A.)

Health—Senator Hon H. W. Wade (V.)

Supply—Hon A. Fairhall (N.S.W.)

Civil Aviation—Senator Hon N. H. D. Henty (T.)

Postmaster-General—Hon A. S. Hulme (Q.)

National Development—Hon D. E. Fairbairn, D.F.C. (N.S.W.)

Queensland Members of Commonwealth Parliament—The members elected to the House of Representatives at the last general election on 30 November 1963 are listed in the table below which also shows details

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES ELECTION,

Electoral Division	Place of Nomination	Member's Name and Political Party	Area of Electorate in Square Miles	Electors Enrolled
Bowman	Annerley, Brisbane ..	Gibbs, W. T. (<i>Lib</i>)	104	49,969
Brisbane	Brisbane	Cross, M. D. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)	9	38,389
Capricornia	Rockhampton	Gray, G. H. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)	5,935	39,887
Darling Downs	Toowoomba	Swartz, Hon R. W. C. (<i>Lib-Ctry</i>)	4,315	44,499
Dawson	Mackay	Shaw, G. W. (<i>Country</i>)	20,490	39,811
Fisher	Gympie	Adermann, Hon C. F. (<i>Country</i>)	6,090	45,324
Griffith	South Brisbane	Coutts, W. C. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)	14	42,375
Herbert	Townsville	Harding, E. W. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)	9,250	48,618
Kennedy	Charters Towers	Riordan, Hon W. J. F. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)	282,320	39,173
Leichhardt	Cairns	Fulton, W. J. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)	126,930	47,486
Lilley	Albion, Brisbane	Cairns, K. M. K. (<i>Lib</i>)	46	48,211
McPherson	Southport	Barnes, Hon C. E. (<i>Country</i>)	4,240	62,134
Maranoa	Dalby	Brimblecombe, W. J. (<i>Country</i>)	193,750	40,932
Moreton	Mt Gravatt, Brisbane	Killen, D. J. (<i>Lib</i>)	88	62,075
Oxley	Ipswich	Hayden, W. G. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)	3,890	45,869
Petrie	Kedron, Brisbane	Hulme, Hon A. S. (<i>Lib</i>)	89	62,538
Ryan	Paddington, Brisbane	Drury, E. N. (<i>Lib</i>)	110	54,619
Wide Bay	Maryborough	Hansen, B. P. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)	9,330	43,564
		Total for State	667,000	855,473

¹ Joint Liberal-Country Party. ² Independent. ³ Social Credit. ⁴ Including 26,072 votes

OTHER COMMONWEALTH MINISTERS

Works and, under the Prime Minister, Education and Research—Senator Hon J. G. Gorton (V.)

Shipping and Transport—Hon G. Freeth (W.A.)

Immigration—Hon H. F. Opperman, O.B.E. (V.)

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

Repatriation—Hon R. W. C. Swartz, M.B.E., E.D. (Q.)

Attorney-General—Hon B. M. Snedden, Q.C. (V.)

Territories—Hon C. E. Barnes (Q.)

Housing—Hon L. H. E. Bury (N.S.W.)

Army and assisting the Treasurer—Hon A. J. Forbes, M.C. (S.A.)

Interior—Hon J. D. Anthony (N.S.W.)

Navy—Hon F. C. Chaney, A.F.C. (W.A.)

Air—Hon P. Howson (V.)

Customs and Excise—Senator Hon K. M. Anderson (N.S.W.)

of the voting. Of the votes cast, only 2.2 per cent were invalid compared with 5.8 per cent in the Senate election held at the same time to fill one casual vacancy.

QUEENSLAND, 30 NOVEMBER 1963

Number of Votes Cast	Votes Cast as Percentage of Total Enrolment	First Preference Votes Cast for Candidates of Each Party						Invalid Votes Cast	Percentage of Invalid Votes Cast
		Country Party	Liberal Party	Australian Labour Party	Democratic Labour Party	Communist Party	Other		
48,182	96.4	..	21,618	22,533	3,052	..	..	979	2.0
36,242	94.4	..	13,999	17,489	2,087	1,310	..	1,357	3.7
38,576	96.7	..	13,705	21,335	2,967	..	..	569	1.5
43,157	97.0	..	26,072 ¹	14,418	2,078	..	..	589	1.4
38,312	96.2	19,420	..	15,508	2,543	..	..	841	2.2
43,799	96.6	27,512	..	13,882	1,567	..	..	838	1.9
40,167	94.8	..	15,097	21,239	2,627	..	..	1,204	3.0
46,569	95.8	..	14,805	21,062	8,410	1,063	..	1,229	2.6
35,291	90.1	11,144	..	21,182	2,174	..	..	791	2.2
44,130	92.9	16,895	..	24,881	1,158	..	..	1,196	2.7
46,017	95.4	..	20,503	20,548	3,934	..	..	1,032	2.2
58,907	94.8	33,422	..	21,657	2,481	..	..	1,347	2.3
38,295	93.6	20,649	..	15,965	1,054	..	..	627	1.6
59,381	95.7	..	28,574	25,609	3,790	..	..	1,408	2.4
44,497	97.0	..	16,600	25,194	1,942	..	..	761	1.7
60,008	96.0	..	27,616	26,804	4,035	..	159 ²	1,394	2.3
52,095	95.4	..	29,608	17,082	3,587	..	588 ³	1,230	2.4
42,123	96.7	16,568	..	23,182	935	..	700 ³	738	1.8
815,748	95.4	145,610	228,197 ⁴	369,570	50,421	2,373	1,447	18,130	2.2

for Liberal-Country Party candidate.

QUEENSLAND SENATORS

Term—To 30 June 1965. Elected—22 November 1958.

Brown, Hon. G. (*Australian Labour*)Dittmer, F. (*Australian Labour*)Kendall, R., R.D. (*Liberal*)Maher, E. B. (*Country*)Wood, I. A. C. (*Liberal*)

Term—To 30 June 1968. Elected—9 December 1961.

Benn, A. M. (*Australian Labour*)Cooper, Hon Sir W. J., M.B.E. (*Country*)Rankin, Dame Annabelle J. M., D.B.E. (*Liberal*)Sherrington, R. D. (*Liberal*)Morris, K. J., C.M.G. (*Liberal*)¹¹ Elected 30 November 1963.

First preference votes cast in Queensland at the last general election for the House of Representatives and the election of one Senator at the same date were distributed among the parties as shown on the following table. Votes were cast by 95·4 per cent of the 855,473 electors enrolled.

COMMONWEALTH ELECTIONS, QUEENSLAND, 30 NOVEMBER 1963
FIRST PREFERENCE VOTES

Party	House of Representatives	Senate ¹
Liberal-Country	373,807	342,860
Australian Labour	369,570	366,648
Democratic Labour	50,421	50,123
Communist	2,373	..
Non-Party	1,447	9,012
Total Valid Votes	797,618	768,643
Informal	18,130	47,105
Total Votes Cast	815,748	815,748

¹ Election to fill one casual vacancy.

4 STATE GOVERNMENTS

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

State	Premier	Last Election
N.S.W. ..	Hon J. B. Renshaw (<i>Labour</i>)	March 1962
Victoria ..	Hon H. E. Bolte (<i>Liberal-Country</i>) ..	June 1964
Queensland ..	Hon G. F. R. Nicklin (<i>Country-Liberal</i>)	June 1963
S. Australia ..	Hon Sir T. Playford (<i>Liberal-Country</i>)	March 1962
W. Australia ..	Hon D. Brand (<i>Liberal-Country</i>) ..	March 1962
Tasmania ..	Hon E. E. Reece (<i>Labour</i>)	May 1964

The Assemblies (Lower Houses) of New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, and Western Australia are elected for a term of three years. That of Tasmania is elected for a term of five years. Adult suffrage and compulsory voting are common to all State Lower House elections. All States except Queensland have an Upper House or Legislative Council for which the franchise is more restricted. Members are elected on some rotational scheme for longer terms.

5 ALL AUSTRALIAN PARLIAMENTS

A comparison of the number of members of the Parliaments of Australia, their salaries, and the total cost of Parliamentary Government, is given in the following table. 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, 1962-63

Particulars	Common-wealth	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Total
Members ¹ —								
Upper House No	60	60	34	..	20	30	19	223
Lower House No	124	94	66	78	39	50	35	486
Annual Salary ¹ —								
Upper House £	2,750 ²	750	2,000 ³	..	2,500 ⁴	2,520 ⁵	1,850 ⁶	..
Lower House £	2,750 ²	2,650 ⁷	2,000 ³	2,650 ⁸	2,500 ⁴	2,520 ⁵	1,850 ⁶	..
Total Cost—								
Executive £1,000	518	88	138	84	62	93	80	1,063
Parliament £1,000	2,997	922	686	545	401	527	230	6,308
Total £1,000	3,515	1,010	824	629	463	620	310	7,371
Cost per Head—								
Executive s. d.	1 0	0 5	0 11	1 1	1 3	2 5	4 5	2 0
Parliament s. d.	5 6	4 7	4 6	7 0	8 0	13 10	12 8	11 8
Total s. d.	6 6	5 0	5 5	8 1	9 3	16 3	17 1	13 8

¹ At 31 December 1963. ² Plus expense allowances:—Senators, £800. Members of House of Representatives, £850 to £1,050. ³ Plus allowances varying from £550 to £950 according to location of electorate. ⁴ Plus allowance of from £600 to £950 according to distance of electorate from Adelaide. ⁵ Plus allowances varying from £600 to £950 according to distance of electorate from Perth. ⁶ Plus allowance according to area of electorate and distance from the capital, varying from £250 to £575 in the case of the Legislative Council and from £725 to £875 in the case of the House of Assembly. ⁷ Plus allowances varying from £750 to £1,050 according to location of electorate. ⁸ Plus electorate allowance ranging from £600 to £1,525.

6 DIVISIONS OF QUEENSLAND

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

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

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

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

The Local Government Act, 1902, consolidated the Acts of 1878 and 1879 and classified shires and divisions as shires; and municipalities, other than shires, as cities and towns. Brisbane, Rockhampton, and Townsville were declared to be cities. With the passing of *The Local Government Act*, 1936, all previous Acts were consolidated, all municipalities being termed Areas and classified into (a) Cities, (b) Towns, and (c) Shires. The number of local authorities increased from 160 in 1902 to 164 in 1910 and 186 in 1916. This was the maximum number reached. There were 170 in 1920 and 148 in 1930. In June 1949 the number was reduced from 144 to 134, in May 1958 to 133, in April 1960 to 132, and in April 1961 to 131, since when there have been 14 Cities, 5 Towns, and 112 Shires.

The City of Brisbane was created in 1925 by the amalgamation of 20 City, Town, or Shire Councils into one civic authority which took over several *ad hoc* Boards and public utilities. It is governed by *The Local Government Act*, 1936, where its own City of Brisbane Act is silent, or where an ordinance has not been issued under that Act (with the authority of the Governor in Council) altering the application of *The Local Government Act* to Brisbane.

Local Authority Councils are elected by adult suffrage for a period of three years. Voting is wholly by secret postal ballot in 56 Local Authorities, and partly by postal ballot in 15. In the remainder, voting is

by secret ballot at polling booths. Voting is compulsory, and elections are held every three years on the last Saturday in April, except that, when Easter or Anzac Day falls on this day, the election shall be held on the first Saturday in May.

In Brisbane one alderman is elected for each of the wards which correspond with State Electoral Districts. In other Local Authorities the number of councillors is approved by the Governor in Council, and, excluding the chairman, the number of councillors shall be not less than five nor more than twelve. Some Local Authorities are divided into divisions for the purposes of elections, while in others the entire shire is treated as one electoral area. In elections the required number of candidates obtaining the greatest number of votes are elected as councillors, each elector having as many votes as the number of councillors to be elected. From the 1964 election, preferential voting has applied for the City of Brisbane. The mayor (or chairman) is elected separately, and by vote of the entire Local Authority Area.

Local Authority Areas are used as basic districts for the presentation of census and other statistical data.

(b) *Counties and Parishes*: These divisions have been used throughout the State for survey purposes; and, having followed natural boundaries as far as possible, they have been used as the basis for defining other administrative divisions. Their principal use is in the description of land for titles purposes.

(c) *Petty Sessions Districts*: Under *The Justices Acts, 1886 to 1963*, power was given to the Governor in Council to designate Petty Sessions Districts. Originally Police Districts, their numbers increased with the growth of municipalities. Formerly used for statistical purposes, they have now been replaced in that regard by Local Authority Areas. The name has recently been changed to Magistrates' Courts Districts.

(d) *State Electoral Districts*: Queensland is divided by *The Electoral Districts Act of 1958*, into 78 State Electoral Districts, distributed among three zones. These zones are (i) the Metropolitan Zone, comprising the City of Brisbane divided into 28 Electoral Districts; (ii) the Provincial Cities Zone (12 Districts), comprising the Cities of Bundaberg, Cairns, Mackay, and Maryborough (one Electoral District each) and the Cities of Ipswich, Toowoomba, Rockhampton, and Townsville (two Electoral Districts each); and (iii) the Country Zone, being the rest of the State divided into 38 Electoral Districts. The boundaries of the Electoral Districts were determined having regard to (a) community or diversity of interest, (b) means of communication, (c) physical features, (d) boundaries of Local Authority Areas or Divisions of them, and (e) probable future movements of population.

(e) *Commonwealth Electoral Divisions*: Queensland forms one electorate for the election of Senators. For the election of Members of the House of Representatives the State is divided into Electoral Divisions, each returning one Member. At the 1963 election there were 18 Divisions.

(f) *Basic Wage Districts:* The State Industrial Court divided the State into five districts for Basic Wage purposes in November 1921. These districts are Southern Division—Eastern and Western Districts; Mackay Division; and Northern Division—Eastern and Western Districts; they have not been altered since 1921. The boundaries of these districts are shown on page 377.

(g) *Land Agents' Districts:* The administration of the leasing and development of Crown Lands is the function of the Land Administration Commission. Local matters are attended to in 44 Land Agents' Districts, in the principal town of each of which there is a Land Agent's Office where particulars of Crown leasehold land within the district are recorded.

(h) *Statistical Divisions:* Statistical collections in the State are based generally on Local Authority Areas. For convenience of comparison, the Areas are grouped into Statistical Divisions, each constituting as far as possible a natural region of the State. The frontispiece map indicates in red the areas covered by these Divisions, and the lists on pages 46 to 52 and the maps on pages 424 and 425 show the Local Authority Areas in each Division.

(i) *Metropolitan Area:* Since 1 January 1961 the City of Brisbane, the neighbouring City of Redcliffe, and a portion of Pine Rivers Shire whose urban area is contiguous to Brisbane have been combined for statistical purposes to form the Metropolitan Area. (In statistical collections prior to 1961 Metropolitan Area refers only to the City of Brisbane.) For statistical purposes the Metropolitan Area has been divided into Suburban Divisions and Statistical Areas which are respectively analogous in respect of population to the Statistical Divisions and Local Authority Areas elsewhere in the State. The Statistical Area boundaries were first adopted for the 1947 Census. These boundaries are kept virtually unchanged from Census to Census, except that, as suburban settlement extends into outlying rural parts of the Local Authority Area, new Statistical Areas are created out of parts of them when required. For the 1947 Census, 39 such Statistical Areas were delineated, their number being increased to 48 for the 1954 Census and to 55 for the 1961 Census. For particulars, see pages 46 to 54.

In certain collections such as those dealing with rural industries where figures for the urban Metropolitan Area are insignificant in comparison with those for the surrounding areas, the Metropolitan Area has been combined with the Moreton Statistical Division.

Chapter 3—POPULATION AND HEALTH

1 POPULATION

At 31 December 1856 there were 18,544 persons in Queensland, then a portion of the Colony of New South Wales; and in 1859, the year of separation, the population was 23,520. Thereafter, the growth of the population was rapid, reaching 392,116 in December 1890, 493,847 in 1900, 750,624 in 1920, 1,031,452 in 1940, and 1,502,286 in 1960.

The first Census taken in Queensland was on 7 April 1861 when the population was 30,059 (18,121 males, 11,938 females). A Census was then taken by the Colonial Government at five-year intervals to 1901, except in 1896, and later Censuses have been made by the Commonwealth Government in 1911, 1921, 1933, 1947, 1954 and 1961. During the intercensal period 1954 to 1961, the population of Queensland increased by 15·2 per cent. Increases in other States were:—South Australia, 21·6 per cent; Victoria, 19·5; Western Australia, 15·1; New South Wales, 14·4; Tasmania, 13·5. These increases comprise natural increase (excess of births over deaths) and net migration increase (excess of arrivals over departures). Natural increase has become greater in absolute numbers as the population has increased, although the rate per 1,000 of population was falling during the first thirty years of the present century. Migration has fluctuated from year to year, being affected by gold discoveries, war, general economic conditions, and government policy on assisted migration.

During the intercensal period 1933 to 1947, most of the additional population was due to natural increase, but since then, migration has made a substantial contribution to the increase.

The following table shows the population of all States for Censuses from 1901 to 1961. For Queensland, populations in the tropical and sub-tropical areas are also shown.

POPULATION OF STATES AT CENSUSES

State or Territory	1901	1911	1921	1933	1947	1954	1961
Queensland—							
Sub-tropical	353,052 ¹	449,915 ¹	574,575	706,738	853,040	1,017,814	1,174,367
Tropical ..	145,077 ¹	155,898 ¹	181,397	240,796	253,375	300,445	344,461
Total ..	498,129	605,813	755,972	947,534	1,106,415	1,318,259	1,518,828
N. S. Wales ..	1,354,846	1,646,734	2,100,371	2,600,847	2,984,838	3,423,529	3,917,013
Victoria ..	1,201,070	1,315,551	1,531,280	1,820,261	2,054,701	2,452,341	2,930,113
South Aust ..	358,346	408,558	495,160	580,949	646,073	797,094	969,340
Western Aust ..	184,124	282,114	332,732	438,852	502,480	639,771	736,629
Tasmania ..	172,475	191,211	213,780	227,599	257,078	308,752	350,340
N. Territory ..	4,811	3,310	3,867	4,850	10,868	16,469	27,095
A. C. Territory ..	..²	1,714	2,572	8,947	16,905	30,315	58,828
Australia ..	3,773,801	4,455,005	5,435,734	6,629,839	7,579,358	8,986,530	10,508,186

¹ Estimated.

² Included with New South Wales.

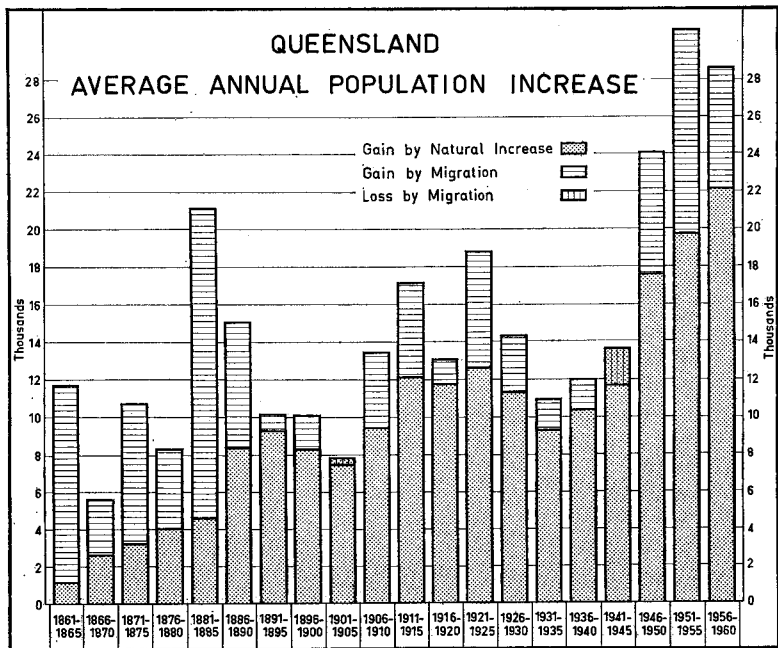
At the 1861 Census the population of Queensland was 30,059; at 1871, 120,104; at 1881, 213,525; and at 1891, 393,718.

The population of Queensland in 1859 was the second smallest of the six Colonies, Western Australia's being the smallest. In 1867 it exceeded that of Tasmania, and in 1885 that of South Australia, and since that date it has retained third place. According to the Censuses taken by the several Colonies in 1881, the population of Queensland was 9.5 per cent of the Australian total, and this figure had increased to 14.5 per cent at the 1961 Census.

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

POPULATION OF QUEENSLAND, GROWTH SINCE 1958

Year	At 31 December			Mean for Year Ended 30 June	Mean for Year Ended 31 December
	Males	Females	Total		
1958 ..	740,017	709,320	1,449,337	1,422,349	1,436,156
1959 ..	753,906	723,255	1,477,161	1,450,535	1,464,469
1960 ..	766,448	735,838	1,502,286	1,478,129	1,491,114
1961 ..	778,282	746,996	1,525,278	1,503,703	1,515,516
1962 ..	789,664	760,706	1,550,370	1,526,959	1,539,076
1963 ..	798,224	773,758	1,571,982	1,551,304	1,562,456



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

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

The following table shows, for each State and Territory, the population at the end of, and the mean population during, the financial year 1962-63 and the calendar year 1963, and also masculinity rates.

POPULATION OF AUSTRALIAN STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1963

State or Territory	Estimated Population at—		Mean Population		Masculinity at 30 June 1963 ¹
	30 June 1963	31 December 1963	Year Ended 30 June 1963	Year Ended 31 December 1963	
New South Wales ..	4,048,598	4,086,293	4,015,463	4,050,987	101.0
Victoria	3,055,731	3,080,215	3,021,792	3,055,162	101.0
Queensland	1,566,218	1,571,982	1,551,304	1,562,456	103.4
South Australia ..	1,008,994	1,020,174	998,971	1,008,862	101.9
Western Australia ..	772,511	784,107	764,426	773,235	103.3
Tasmania	361,320	373,640	362,111	364,280	102.3
Northern Territory ..	29,424	28,822	27,604	28,668	143.7
A. C. Territory .. .	73,453	77,578	69,217	73,348	109.8
Australia	10,916,249	11,022,811	10,810,888	10,916,998	101.8

¹ Males per 100 females.

Masculinity—The population of early Queensland had a large excess of males. In 1860 the masculinity rate (i.e., the number of males for every 100 females) was 150; it has declined more or less steadily ever since. Queensland and Western Australia have an excess of 3 males for every 100 females. In the other States the sexes are more evenly divided.

Increase of Population—The following table shows population increases by natural increase and by migration for each State and Australia from January 1922 to December 1963. The years have been combined to give details for seven periods of six years. The first covers the period of reconstruction after the 1914-1918 War, the second the economic recession of the early 1930s, the third the period of economic recovery, the fourth the 1939-1945 War years, and the last three periods the post-war years.

POPULATION INCREASE, AUSTRALIA

State	Total Persons			Annual Average per 1,000 of Population		
	Natural Increase	Net Immigration	Total Increase	Natural Increase	Net Immigration	Total Increase
1 JANUARY 1922 TO 31 DECEMBER 1927						
New South Wales	197,735	104,230	301,965	14.50	7.64	22.14
Victoria	116,841	74,264	191,105	11.75	7.47	19.22
Queensland	73,343	37,318	110,661	14.87	7.57	22.44
South Australia	40,294	27,594	67,888	12.55	8.60	21.15
Western Australia	29,836	33,513	63,349	13.50	15.17	28.67
Tasmania	19,698	-19,223	475	14.95	-14.59	0.36
Australia ¹	477,963	262,109	740,072	13.54	7.43	20.97
1 JANUARY 1928 TO 31 DECEMBER 1933						
New South Wales	162,992	16,872	179,864	10.67	1.10	11.77
Victoria	85,739	-3,092	82,647	7.97	-0.29	7.68
Queensland	62,128	10,520	72,648	11.30	1.91	13.21
South Australia	28,771	-15,724	13,047	8.35	-4.56	3.79
Western Australia	28,813	11,554	40,367	11.13	4.46	15.59
Tasmania	15,553	-2,594	12,959	11.51	-1.92	9.59
Australia ¹	384,670	20,467	405,137	9.86	0.53	10.39
1 JANUARY 1934 TO 31 DECEMBER 1939						
New South Wales	126,471	25,316	151,787	7.86	1.57	9.43
Victoria	61,544	692	62,236	5.55	0.06	5.61
Queensland	58,932	10,514	69,446	9.99	1.78	11.77
South Australia	21,098	-5,312	15,786	5.96	-1.50	4.46
Western Australia	26,126	986	27,112	9.59	0.36	9.95
Tasmania	14,235	-3,923	10,312	10.06	-2.77	7.29
Australia ¹	309,456	31,719	341,175	7.57	0.78	8.35
1 JANUARY 1940 TO 31 DECEMBER 1945²						
New South Wales	167,119	11,364	178,483	9.78	0.66	10.44
Victoria	96,857	48,996	145,853	8.23	4.16	12.39
Queensland	79,789	-11,319	68,470	12.81	-1.82	10.99
South Australia	35,526	-1,693	33,833	9.69	-0.46	9.23
Western Australia	33,055	-16,615	16,440	11.56	-5.81	5.75
Tasmania	17,261	-9,985	7,276	11.87	-6.87	5.00
Australia ¹	431,715	21,209	452,924	9.99	0.49	10.48
1 JANUARY 1946 TO 31 DECEMBER 1951						
New South Wales	236,660	145,014	381,674	12.94	7.93	20.87
Victoria	154,835	129,596	284,431	12.24	10.25	22.49
Queensland	106,778	46,636	153,414	15.63	6.83	22.46
South Australia	59,090	53,813	112,903	14.69	13.37	28.06
Western Australia	51,146	49,105	100,251	16.33	15.68	32.01
Tasmania	27,813	23,694	51,507	16.96	14.44	31.40
Australia ¹	641,687	456,023	1,097,710	13.73	9.75	23.48

POPULATION INCREASE, AUSTRALIA—*continued*

State	Total Persons			Annual Average per 1,000 of Population		
	Natural Increase	Net Immigration	Total Increase	Natural Increase	Net Immigration	Total Increase
1 JANUARY 1952 TO 31 DECEMBER 1957						
New South Wales	255,665	92,567	348,232	12.30	4.46	16.76
Victoria	198,082	182,935	381,017	13.32	12.30	25.62
Queensland	122,742	59,481	182,223	15.43	7.48	22.91
South Australia	67,365	75,102	142,467	13.89	15.49	29.38
Western Australia	65,773	39,122	104,895	16.90	10.05	26.95
Tasmania	32,552	4,468	37,020	17.00	2.33	19.33
Australia ¹	749,642	466,538	1,216,180	13.74	8.56	22.30

1 JANUARY 1958 TO 31 DECEMBER 1963

New South Wales	287,026	136,363	423,389	12.34	5.86	18.20
Victoria	234,447	165,213	399,660	13.53	9.53	23.06
Queensland	137,558	13,923	151,481	15.26	1.54	16.80
South Australia	78,774	55,148	133,922	13.72	9.60	23.32
Western Australia	67,937	20,936	88,873	15.49	4.77	20.26
Tasmania	35,817	-984	34,833	16.77	-0.46	16.31
Australia ¹	854,145	424,579	1,278,724	13.70	6.81	20.51

¹ Including Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory. ² Actual population increases in this period were somewhat less than those shown, no deductions having been made for deaths of members of the defence forces.

The preceding table brings out the following features:—

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

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

Age Distribution—The age distribution of the population of Queensland is shown in the next table, and the diagram on page 41 compares the Queensland distribution in 1961 with 1933, 1947, and 1954.

In the intercensal period 1954-1961 the population of the State increased by 15 per cent. Each age group recorded substantially higher figures except the 25-29 group where the number fell by 8 per cent, and the 30-34 group which increased by less than 1 per cent. These two groups were seriously affected by the low numbers of births in the 1930s. On the other hand, the 1961 age group aged 10-14 resulting from the post-war births was 41 per cent larger than the 10-14 group in 1954 which represented war-time births.

Between 1954 and 1961 the number of minors increased by 23 per cent and the number of old persons (65 years and over) increased by 27 per cent, whereas the number aged 21-64 increased by only 8 per cent.

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION

Age Group	Census 1954	Census 1961						Estimated 30 June 1963
	Queensland	Metropolitan			Queensland			Queensland
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Total
0-4 ..	147,501	31,468	29,739	61,207	85,910	81,459	167,369	172,138
5-9 ..	138,955	30,256	28,726	58,982	80,399	76,288	156,687	160,027
10-14 ..	107,565	31,316	30,051	61,367	78,037	73,765	151,802	152,950
15-19 ..	92,441	25,662	26,318	51,980	62,191	60,036	122,227	138,992
20-29 ..	190,278	36,244	37,309	73,553	99,584	92,290	191,874	198,901
30-39 ..	192,618	41,644	42,522	84,166	106,012	98,259	204,271	198,801
40-49 ..	166,570	40,387	41,360	81,747	96,641	92,396	189,037	193,345
50-59 ..	126,197	30,952	31,668	62,620	76,569	69,707	146,276	154,513
60-69 ..	96,441	21,685	26,967	48,652	52,715	56,336	109,051	110,775
70-79 ..	45,645	12,059	16,425	28,484	28,983	33,036	62,019	65,973
80 and Over	14,048	3,198	5,594	8,792	7,538	10,677	18,215	19,803
Total ..	1,318,259	304,871	316,679	621,550	774,579	744,249	1,518,828	1,566,218
Under 21 ..	503,310	123,012	119,274	242,286	317,357	301,720	619,077	645,979
21-64 ..	712,547	156,842	162,754	319,596	397,352	372,803	770,155	784,347
65 and Over	102,402	25,017	34,651	59,668	59,870	69,726	129,596	135,892

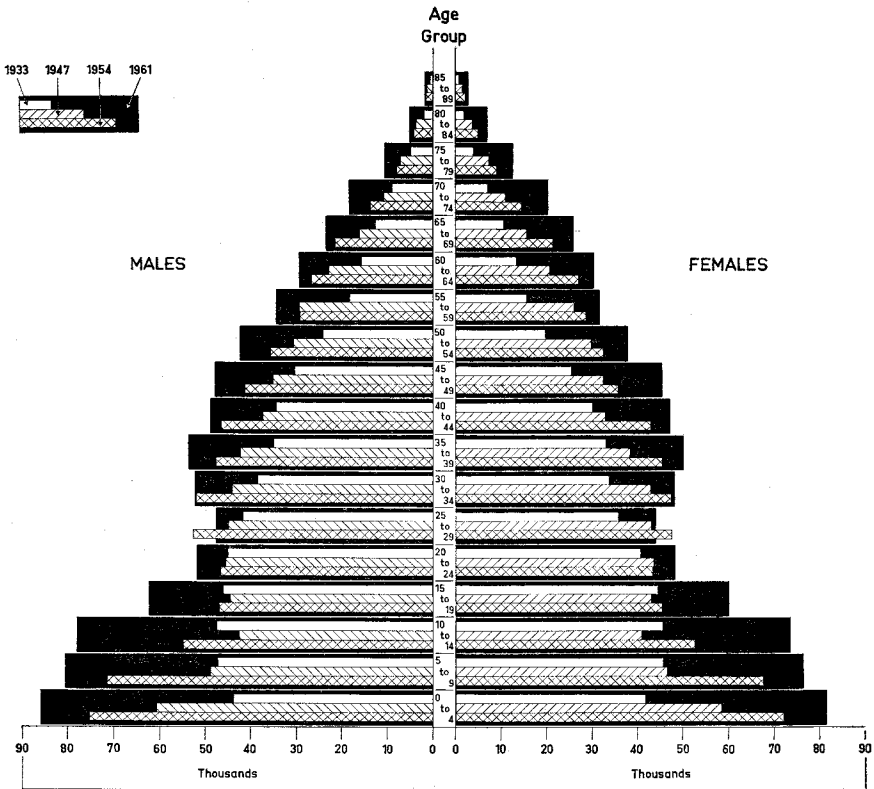
Birthplaces—At each Census the population is grouped according to the birthplaces of the people, and the results for the 1954 and 1961 Censuses are shown in the following table.

BIRTHPLACES OF POPULATION, CENSUSES, 1954 AND 1961

Birthplace	Census 1954	Census 1961					
	Queensland	Metropolitan			Queensland		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Australia	1,160,595	256,060	273,600	529,660	673,927	667,142	1,341,069
New Zealand	4,612	1,426	1,275	2,701	3,133	2,628	5,761
Europe—							
U.K. and Ireland ..	92,951	26,787	25,439	52,226	49,855	43,474	93,329
Germany	6,785	2,091	2,226	4,317	4,573	3,902	8,475
Greece	2,676	1,225	873	2,098	2,372	1,406	3,778
Italy	16,795	3,288	2,443	5,731	12,373	7,627	20,000
Malta	2,088	252	179	431	1,106	723	1,829
Netherlands	5,232	3,051	2,463	5,514	5,393	4,164	9,557
Poland	3,787	1,557	1,017	2,574	2,394	1,373	3,767
U.S.S.R.	2,145	773	993	1,766	1,057	1,228	2,285
Yugoslavia	1,472	622	354	976	2,047	653	2,700
Other	9,794	3,522	2,357	5,879	8,325	4,200	12,525
Other Countries ..	9,327	4,217	3,460	7,677	8,024	5,729	13,753
Total	1,318,259	304,871	316,679	621,550	774,579	744,249	1,518,828

The figures above are merely a record of place of birth irrespective of the parents' race or nationality. Figures for nationality (allegiance) are

QUEENSLAND POPULATION



The lengths of the various bars in each layer of the pyramid represent the numbers of persons in the relevant age groups in the years indicated in the key. The pattern formed by the lengths of the successive bars for 1933 is approximately reflected in the single hatched bars for 1947 three age groups higher; in the cross-hatched 1954 bars four age groups higher; and in the main black 1961 bars six age groups later. The correspondence is not exact because of (i) intervening deaths, (ii) interstate and oversea migration, and (iii) the intercensal gaps of 14, 21, and 28 years respectively, compared with 15, 20, and 30 year differences in the age grouping.

The low birth rates of the early 1930s are indicated by the shortness of the lowest white bar relative to the white bars above. The subsequent increase in the birth rate is shown by the greater lengths of the other bars for the first age group 0-4. The reduced births of the early 1930s show up as constrictions in the pattern of 1947 bars at the age group 10-14; in the pattern of 1954 bars at the 15-24 age groups and in the black 1961 bars at the ages 25-29.

available, but do not indicate race, because of naturalisations. However, 97.7 per cent of Queensland's population in 1961 were British subjects, compared with 97.4 per cent in 1954, and 99.6 per cent in 1947.

Australian-born persons form by far the greatest proportion of the Queensland population. They rose from 78 per cent in 1921 to 83 per cent in 1933 and 90 per cent in 1947, and were 88 per cent in 1954 and in 1961. The percentage born in the British Isles has fallen from 17 in 1921 to 13 in 1933, 7½ in 1947, 7 in 1954, and 6 in 1961. From 1954 to 1961, the Australian-born population increased by 180,474 and the oversea-born by 20,095, compared with 168,417 and 43,427 in the 1947-1954 period. The increase in those born in the British Isles was 378 (10,488 in 1947-1954), and in those born in other European countries, chiefly Netherlands, Italy, Germany, and Greece, was 14,142 (29,217 in 1947-1954).

Religions—The following table shows the religions of the population as stated in the Censuses of 1954 and 1961. The religion question was made a voluntary one for the first time at the 1933 Census, when 129,833 persons in Queensland took advantage of the provision to give no answer, compared with 122,110 in 1947, 125,991 in 1954, and 175,341 in 1961.

RELIGIONS OF POPULATION, CENSUSES, 1954 AND 1961

Religion	Census 1954	Census 1961					
	Queensland	Metropolitan			Queensland		
		Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Christian—							
Church of England ..	454,095	96,822	101,060	197,882	247,231	239,084	486,315
Catholic ¹	316,962	74,798	79,383	154,181	189,066	183,284	372,350
Presbyterian	151,586	31,574	34,117	65,691	86,487	86,829	173,316
Methodist	146,456	30,258	32,887	63,145	81,971	83,585	165,556
Lutheran	28,612	3,739	3,766	7,505	18,212	16,911	35,123
Baptist	20,113	5,194	5,996	11,190	10,677	11,577	22,254
Orthodox ²	8,402	4,003	3,661	7,664	6,487	5,290	11,777
Congregational ..	9,086	1,847	2,075	3,922	4,477	4,689	9,166
Salvation Army ..	7,124	1,458	1,660	3,118	3,960	4,358	8,318
Churches of Christ ..	6,751	1,368	1,524	2,892	3,657	3,970	7,627
Seventh Day Adventist	4,331	789	1,005	1,794	2,556	2,917	5,473
Brethren	4,142	915	1,124	2,039	1,741	2,058	3,799
Other ³	26,025	6,599	7,079	13,678	16,036	16,053	32,089
Total Christian ..	1,183,685	259,364	275,337	534,701	672,558	660,605	1,333,163
Non-Christian	2,409	815	622	1,437	1,613	1,081	2,694
Indefinite	2,397	548	503	1,051	1,735	1,349	3,084
No Religion	3,777	1,595	778	2,373	3,185	1,361	4,546
No Reply	125,991	42,549	39,439	81,988	95,488	79,853	175,341
Total	1,318,259	304,871	316,679	621,550	774,579	744,249	1,518,828

¹ Roman Catholic and Catholic undefined. ² Greek, Russian, &c. ³ Including Protestant and Christian undefined.

Conjugal Condition—The next table shows the conjugal condition of the people at the 1954 and 1961 Censuses. The proportion of persons over 15 years of age who had never married which was 40 per cent in 1933, 31 per cent in 1947, and 28 per cent in 1954, fell a little further to 27 per cent in 1961. The number of divorced persons which was only 0.2 per cent of the population over 15 in 1933 rose rapidly to 0.7 per cent

in 1947 and since then has steadily increased to 0·8 per cent in 1954 and 0·9 per cent in 1961.

CONJUGAL CONDITION OF POPULATION, CENSUSES, 1954 AND 1961

Conjugal Condition	Census 1954	Census 1961					
	Queensland	Metropolitan			Queensland		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Never Married—							
Under Age 15 ..	394,021	93,040	88,516	181,556	244,346	231,512	475,858
Age 15 and Over ..	255,767	62,992	54,765	117,757	168,953	113,253	282,206
Total Never Married	649,788	156,032	143,281	299,313	413,299	344,765	758,064
Married ¹	595,682	139,131	142,610	281,741	338,880	338,614	677,494
Widowed	63,497	7,426	28,026	35,452	17,518	56,167	73,685
Divorced	7,677	2,282	2,762	5,044	4,882	4,703	9,585
Not Stated	1,615	.. ²	.. ²	.. ²	.. ²	.. ²	.. ²
Total	1,318,259	304,871	316,679	621,550	774,579	744,249	1,518,828
Percentages ³ —	%	%	%	%	%	%	..
Never Married ..	27·72	29·74	24·00	26·76	31·87	22·09	27·06
Married	64·57	65·68	62·51	64·03	63·91	66·04	64·96
Widowed	6·88	3·50	12·28	8·06	3·30	10·95	7·06
Divorced	0·83	1·08	1·21	1·15	0·92	0·92	0·92

¹ Including married but "permanently separated". In 1961, 10,144 men and 11,262 women, including 4,448 men and 5,765 women in the Metropolitan Area. Corresponding figures for 1954 were 8,484, 9,418, 3,653, and 4,826, respectively. ² In 1961, a conjugal condition was allocated prior to tabulation in all instances where this information was not stated. ³ Excluding persons under 15 and, in 1954, those whose conjugal condition was not stated.

Period of Residence in Australia—The next table gives particulars of the periods of residence in Australia of the population at the Censuses of 1954 and 1961.

PERIOD OF RESIDENCE IN AUSTRALIA, CENSUSES, 1954 AND 1961

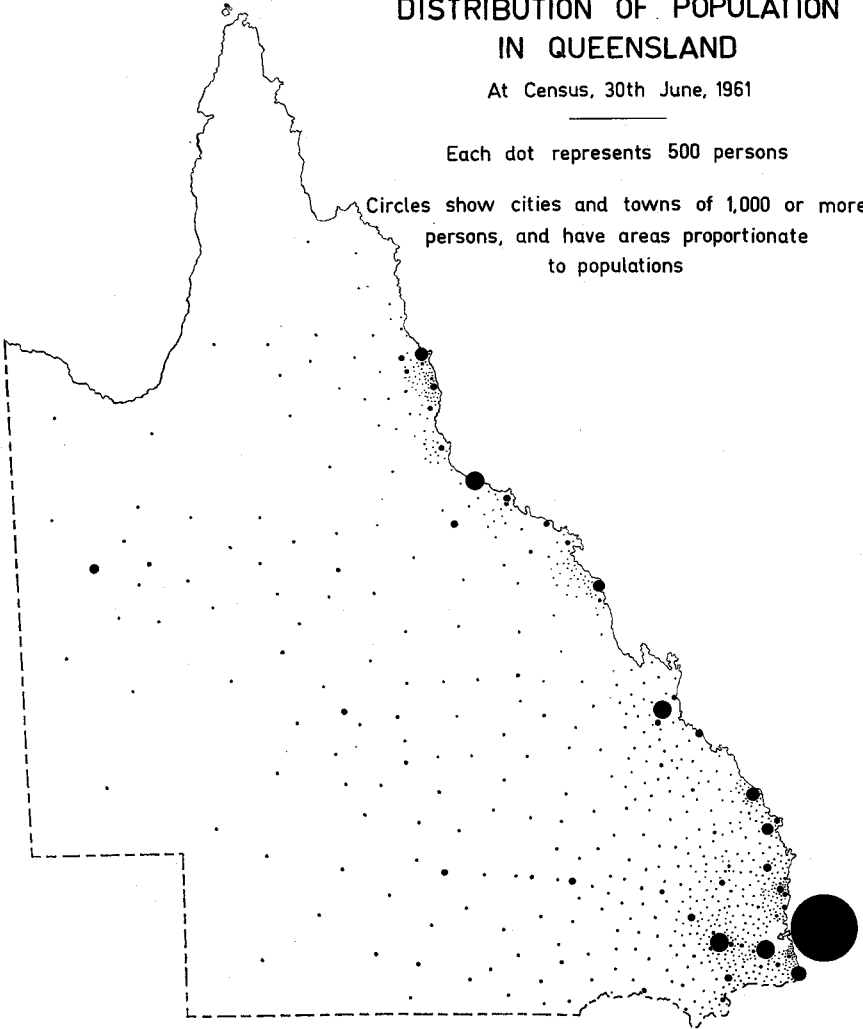
Period of Residence in Australia (Years)	Census 1954	Census 1961											
	Queensland	Metropolitan			Queensland								
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total						
Australian Born ..	1,160,595	256,060	273,600	529,660	673,927	667,142	1,341,069						
Under 1	7,400	2,529	2,362	4,891	5,406	3,874	9,280						
1 and under 2 ..	6,202	1,659	1,557	3,216	3,631	2,617	6,248						
2 and under 3 ..	10,507	1,815	1,719	3,534	3,759	2,854	6,613						
3 and under 4 ..	11,709	1,691	1,787	3,478	3,285	3,013	6,298						
4 and under 5 ..	14,995	1,793	1,695	3,488	3,547	2,833	6,380						
5 and under 6 ..	9,504	1,816	1,583	3,399	3,904	2,773	6,677						
6 and over 7 ..	3,578	1,601	1,386	2,987	3,618	2,637	6,255						
7 and under 14 ..	91,570	16,333	13,098	29,431	30,437	22,289	52,726						
14 and under 21 ..								1,236	947	2,183	2,249	1,768	4,017
21 and Over								17,382	15,867	33,249	38,320	30,357	68,677
Not Stated	2,199	956	1,078	2,034	2,496	2,092	4,588						
Total Born Overseas ..	157,664	48,811	43,079	91,890	100,652	77,107	177,759						
Total	1,318,259	304,871	316,679	621,550	774,579	744,249	1,518,828						

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION IN QUEENSLAND

At Census, 30th June, 1961

Each dot represents 500 persons

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



2 DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION

The fact that, except for the Darling Downs, the most fertile land is situated between the sea and the range explains why most of the people are distributed along the east coast. As the map on page 44 shows, population is relatively densest within two hundred miles of Brisbane. Brisbane itself has over two-fifths of the State's population, but this is the lowest proportion of metropolitan population for any State except Tasmania. Throughout the interior, where the industry is almost entirely pastoral, population is sparsely distributed. The populations at the 1947, 1954, and 1961 Censuses, and the mean population for 1963, for metropolitan suburban divisions, statistical divisions, and the major divisions of the State are shown in the following table.

POPULATION OF STATISTICAL DIVISIONS

Statistical Division or Suburban Division (Metropolitan)	Census, 1947 ¹	Census, 1954 ¹	Census, 1961	Mean Population 1963
Central City Areas	80,437	71,021	62,332	60,690
North Side Inner Suburbs	77,559	75,413	77,402	77,709
North Side Outer Suburbs	67,166	106,581	136,882	144,139
Western Suburbs	33,160	46,616	66,749	72,070
South Side Inner Suburbs	31,320	34,762	37,530	38,181
South Side Outer Suburbs	71,597	106,379	139,293	147,083
Bayside	29,731	40,889	48,962	51,207
Rural	11,060	20,659	24,518	26,801
Outside City of Brisbane	11,307	17,722	27,882	30,445
<i>Total Metropolitan</i>	<i>413,337</i>	<i>520,042</i>	<i>621,550</i>	<i>648,325</i>
Moreton	133,394	155,715	188,462	194,568
Maryborough	112,159	122,921	128,652	129,413
Downs	116,069	132,069	142,397	144,221
Roma	15,563	18,627	21,188	21,499
South Western	11,573	14,734	15,250	15,247
<i>Total South Queensland (excluding Metropolitan)</i>	<i>388,758</i>	<i>444,066</i>	<i>495,949</i>	<i>504,948</i>
Rockhampton	78,660	88,198	94,123	95,350
Central Western	20,745	22,425	25,247	25,458
Far Western	4,911	5,352	6,107	6,073
<i>Total Central Queensland</i>	<i>104,316</i>	<i>115,975</i>	<i>125,477</i>	<i>126,881</i>
Mackay	37,338	42,947	46,887	47,545
Townsville	66,853	75,699	89,803	92,936
Cairns	73,600	90,787	100,168	101,562
Peninsula	5,331	6,500	7,612	7,778
North Western	14,995	19,272	29,394	30,653
<i>Total North Queensland</i>	<i>198,117</i>	<i>235,205</i>	<i>273,864</i>	<i>280,474</i>
Migratory	1,887	2,971	1,988	1,828
<i>Total Queensland</i>	<i>1,106,415</i>	<i>1,318,259</i>	<i>1,518,828</i>	<i>1,562,456</i>

¹ Figures for Metropolitan Suburban Divisions have been partly estimated to accord with the 1961 boundaries.

Local Authorities and Metropolitan Statistical Areas—The area and population of each Local Authority are shown in the following table. Populations are those recorded at the 1947, 1954, and 1961 Censuses, and as estimated at 30 June 1963. Intercensal estimates are made each year, based on estimates from Town and Shire Clerks and other data, and are subject to revision when actual populations are ascertained at the next Census. The table shows populations in all cases of the areas which constituted the Local Authorities as they were at 30 June 1963. In the case of boundary changes, adjustments have been made to the population figures for earlier years wherever the transfers of population were significant.

As the City of Brisbane forms one Local Authority, it has been divided for statistical purposes into statistical areas (see page 34). The Metropolitan Area now comprises 57 statistical areas. Of these, 51 are city or suburban closely-settled areas and 4 are semi-rural localities within the City of Brisbane, and the remaining 2 areas are the City of Redcliffe and the closely-settled part of the Pine Rivers Shire. Since the 1954 Census several new areas have been created out of rural areas and others enlarged. Populations at all Census dates in the following table have been adjusted to be comparable with 1963.

LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND STATISTICAL AREAS—AREA AND POPULATION

Cities are shown thus—GOLD COAST

Towns are shown thus—DALBY

Statistical Areas and Shires are shown thus—ALBERT

Local Authority or Statistical Area	Area in Square Miles at 30 June 1963	Population					
		Census, 30 June 1947	Census, 30 June 1954	Census, 30 June 1961			Esti- mated Popu- lation, 30 June 1963
				Males	Females	Total	
METROPOLITAN							
<i>Central City Areas</i>							
City	1.81	21,391	17,938	6,915	5,856	12,771	11,600
North City	3.31	27,983	25,308	10,251	12,100	22,351	22,100
South City	2.75	31,063	27,775	12,995	14,215	27,210	27,100
<i>Total</i>	7.87	80,437	71,021	30,161	32,171	62,332	60,800
<i>North Side Inner Suburbs</i>							
Ascot	2.25	16,865	16,095	7,280	9,337	16,617	16,850
Fernberg	1.47	10,897	10,562	5,275	5,621	10,896	11,000
Ithaca	1.71	8,767	9,692	4,823	5,612	10,435	10,500
Meeandah	4.30	1,876	2,029	843	897	1,740	1,700
Newmarket	1.96	10,675	11,302	6,000	6,464	12,464	12,700
Normanby	1.02	13,798	11,859	5,626	5,607	11,233	11,100
Windsor	1.88	14,681	13,874	6,609	7,408	14,017	14,000
<i>Total</i>	14.59	77,559	75,413	36,456	40,946	77,402	77,850

LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND STATISTICAL AREAS—AREA AND POPULATION—
continued

Local Authority or Statistical Area	Area in Square Miles at 30 June 1963	Population					Estd Popula- tion, 30 June 1963
		Census, 30 June 1947	Census, 30 June 1954	Census, 30 June 1961			
				Males	Females	Total	
<i>North Side Outer Suburbs</i>							
Ashgrove	1.43	8,393	9,085	4,409	4,934	9,343	9,400
Aspley	7.77	803	1,105	727	784	1,511	1,650
Bald Hills	8.46	770	1,316	1,147	1,056	2,203	2,400
Banyo	3.13	3,088	5,434	3,391	3,316	6,707	7,000
Chermside	5.94	5,055	15,215	9,759	10,213	19,972	21,850
Enoggera	1.89	6,057	10,064	5,677	5,790	11,467	11,800
Geebung	3.69	1,806	7,296	6,772	6,586	13,358	15,000
Hendra	2.50	6,230	6,901	3,569	3,774	7,343	7,350
Kalinga	1.03	7,983	7,398	3,482	4,150	7,632	7,700
Kedron	1.69	10,210	12,595	6,292	6,707	12,999	13,200
Mitchelton	4.89	3,708	9,094	6,825	6,358	13,183	13,600
Nundah	2.70	11,234	13,885	7,591	8,024	15,615	15,800
Stafford	4.20	1,075	5,863	6,226	6,241	12,467	13,900
The Gap	7.26	754	1,330	1,639	1,443	3,082	3,750
<i>Total</i>	<i>56.58</i>	<i>67,166</i>	<i>106,581</i>	<i>67,506</i>	<i>69,376</i>	<i>136,882</i>	<i>144,400</i>
<i>Western Suburbs</i>							
Corinda	3.14	6,676	9,668	5,555	5,841	11,396	11,900
Darra	4.08	690	2,309	1,819	1,666	3,485	3,800
Graceville	1.75	4,201	6,225	3,437	3,784	7,221	7,400
Inala	4.27	635	2,801	6,146	6,132	12,278	14,900
Indooroopilly	4.42	8,681	11,182	6,874	7,158	14,032	14,600
Kenmore	4.05	525	907	1,095	1,110	2,205	3,050
St. Lucia	1.34	2,101	4,268	3,322	3,063	6,385	6,600
Toowong	1.81	9,651	9,256	4,577	5,170	9,747	9,950
<i>Total</i>	<i>24.86</i>	<i>33,160</i>	<i>46,616</i>	<i>32,825</i>	<i>33,924</i>	<i>66,749</i>	<i>72,200</i>
<i>South Side Inner Suburbs</i>							
Balmoral	2.52	13,868	15,104	7,643	7,984	15,627	15,850
East Brisbane	1.19	12,438	11,230	5,300	5,658	10,958	10,950
Morningside	2.68	5,014	8,428	5,457	5,488	10,945	11,450
<i>Total</i>	<i>6.39</i>	<i>31,320</i>	<i>34,762</i>	<i>18,400</i>	<i>19,130</i>	<i>37,530</i>	<i>38,250</i>
<i>South Side Outer Suburbs</i>							
Camp Hill	1.84	7,669	10,986	5,948	6,533	12,481	12,700
Carina	4.02	343	3,059	2,671	2,766	5,437	6,150
Chatsworth	2.02	7,247	13,202	7,352	7,893	15,245	15,600
Cooper's Plains	6.81	3,297	7,287	5,641	5,602	11,243	13,150
Ekibin	1.57	11,705	11,501	6,245	6,774	13,019	13,200
Greenslopes	1.87	13,686	13,478	6,495	6,916	13,411	13,400
Holland Park	3.09	5,848	11,831	9,795	10,057	19,852	21,300
Moorooka	7.12	8,559	12,571	7,440	7,566	15,006	15,900
Mount Gravatt	6.42	1,170	3,350	4,564	4,442	9,006	10,300
Murrarie	3.87	898	2,162	1,491	1,498	2,989	3,250
Tarragindi	2.31	2,607	7,032	5,167	5,325	10,492	11,100
Yeronga	2.17	8,568	9,920	5,358	5,754	11,112	11,300
<i>Total</i>	<i>43.11</i>	<i>71,597</i>	<i>106,379</i>	<i>68,167</i>	<i>71,126</i>	<i>139,293</i>	<i>147,350</i>

LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND STATISTICAL AREAS—AREA AND POPULATION—
continued

Local Authority or Statistical Area	Area in Square Miles at 30 June 1963	Population					
		Census, 30 June 1947	Census, 30 June 1954	Census, 30 June 1961			Estd Popula- tion, 30 June 1963
				Males	Females	Total	
<i>Bayside</i>							
Boondall	5.79	1,100	2,240	1,738	1,272	3,010	3,500
Nudgee	18.44	2,640	2,772	1,634	1,555	3,189	3,250
Sandgate	5.82	12,057	16,889	10,290	10,466	20,756	21,750
Wynnum	7.61	13,934	18,988	10,736	11,271	22,007	22,800
<i>Total</i>	<i>37.66</i>	<i>29,731</i>	<i>40,889</i>	<i>24,398</i>	<i>24,564</i>	<i>48,962</i>	<i>51,300</i>
<i>Rural</i>							
Western	73.29	1,396	1,702	1,461	1,299	2,760	3,100
South Western ..	36.16	3,601	8,657	3,930	2,807	6,737	7,200
South Eastern ..	55.48	2,483	4,239	3,203	2,912	6,115	6,700
Eastern	19.01	3,580	6,061	4,628	4,278	8,906	9,850
<i>Total</i>	<i>183.94</i>	<i>11,060</i>	<i>20,659</i>	<i>13,222</i>	<i>11,296</i>	<i>24,518</i>	<i>26,850</i>
Total City of Brisbane	385.00 ¹	402,030	502,320	291,135	302,533	593,668	619,000
<i>Outside City of Brisbane</i>							
REDCLIFFE	13.53	8,871	13,857	10,520	11,154	21,674	23,500
Pine Rivers (part) ..	75.68	2,436	3,865	3,216	2,992	6,208	7,000
<i>Total</i>	<i>89.21</i>	<i>11,307</i>	<i>17,722</i>	<i>13,736</i>	<i>14,146</i>	<i>27,882</i>	<i>30,500</i>
TOTAL METRO- POLITAN	474.21 ¹	413,337	520,042	304,871	316,679	621,550	649,500

SOUTH QUEENSLAND (EXCLUDING METROPOLITAN)

<i>Moreton Division</i>							
GOLD COAST	47½	13,888	19,807	16,360	17,356	33,716	36,300
IPSWICH	47	32,394	38,953	24,496	24,183	48,679	51,000
Albert	530	7,261	8,714	5,664	5,005	10,669	11,100
Beaudesert	1,160	8,968	9,543	5,657	4,979	10,636	10,800
Boonah	570	6,239	5,929	3,031	2,821	5,852	5,820
Caboolture	469	5,716	7,101	4,667	4,210	8,877	9,330
Esk	1,485	7,137	6,985	3,426	3,004	6,430	6,360
Gatton	610	6,419	7,137	4,232	3,362	7,594	7,670
Kilcoy	555	2,551	2,473	1,281	1,125	2,406	2,400
Laidley	268	4,755	4,617	2,514	2,279	4,793	4,800
Landsborough ..	425	6,460	7,765	4,344	3,975	8,319	8,400
Maroochy	445	15,014	17,869	9,681	9,390	19,071	19,200
Moreton	700	8,671	8,525	4,556	3,950	8,506	8,500
Pine Rivers (part) ..	220½	2,379	2,444	1,359	1,194	2,553	2,560
Redland	150½	5,211	7,365	5,047	4,736	9,783	10,300
Not Incorporated ..	123½	331	488	417	161	578	580
<i>Total</i>	<i>7,805½</i>	<i>133,394</i>	<i>155,715</i>	<i>96,732</i>	<i>91,730</i>	<i>188,462</i>	<i>195,120</i>

LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND STATISTICAL AREAS—AREA AND POPULATION—
continued

Local Authority or Statistical Area	Area in Square Miles at 30 June 1963	Population					
		Census, 30 June 1947	Census, 30 June 1954	Census, 30 June 1961			Estd Popula- tion, 30 June 1963
				Males	Females	Total	
<i>Maryborough Division</i>							
BUNDEBERG	17	15,926	19,951	11,042	11,757	22,799	23,400
GYMPIE	7	8,413	9,964	5,323	5,771	11,094	11,350
MARYBOROUGH ..	10	15,162	17,952	9,243	9,883	19,126	19,350
Biggenden	510	2,179	1,974	970	912	1,882	1,860
Burrum	1,530	7,875	8,408	4,612	4,379	8,991	9,020
Eidsvold	1,855	1,313	1,311	672	570	1,242	1,230
Gayndah	1,045	3,407	3,352	1,784	1,616	3,400	3,380
Gooburrum	490	3,825	4,131	2,332	2,040	4,372	4,420
Isis	660	3,639	4,243	2,111	1,840	3,951	3,960
Kilkivan	1,255	4,141	3,923	2,005	1,631	3,636	3,580
Kingaroy	935	8,063	8,059	4,380	4,168	8,548	8,580
Kolan	1,025	2,502	2,502	1,440	1,217	2,657	2,650
Mundubbera ..	1,610	2,064	2,326	1,391	1,226	2,617	2,630
Murgon	270	3,732	4,175	2,260	2,270	4,530	4,630
Nanango	670	4,184	3,938	1,979	1,764	3,743	3,700
Noosa	338	5,925	6,296	3,167	2,950	6,117	6,080
Perry	910	628	496	251	204	455	450
Tiaro	855	2,666	2,567	1,214	991	2,205	2,130
Widgee	1,135	7,834	8,139	4,320	3,628	7,948	8,000
Wondai	1,380	4,626	4,850	2,439	2,071	4,510	4,520
Woocoo	595	750	660	344	296	640	640
Woongarra	270	3,305	3,704	2,205	1,984	4,189	4,220
<i>Total</i>	<i>17,372</i>	<i>112,159</i>	<i>122,921</i>	<i>65,484</i>	<i>63,168</i>	<i>128,652</i>	<i>129,780</i>
<i>Downs Division</i>							
TOOWOOMBA ..	44	35,194	43,149	24,247	25,887	50,134	52,000
WARWICK	10	7,429	9,151	4,733	5,110	9,843	10,000
DALBY	19	4,385	6,182	3,726	3,674	7,400	7,850
GOONDIWINDI ..	6	2,467	2,950	1,633	1,641	3,274	3,320
Allora	270	2,217	2,106	1,028	933	1,961	1,920
Cambooya	245	1,959	1,848	959	773	1,732	1,700
Chinchilla	3,355	5,203	6,021	3,162	2,901	6,063	6,060
Clifton	334	2,768	2,542	1,370	1,202	2,572	2,580
Crow's Nest	630	4,036	3,733	1,875	1,599	3,474	3,580
Glengallan	670	5,119	4,639	2,372	2,016	4,388	4,320
Inglewood	2,265	4,057	4,441	2,623	2,245	4,868	4,400
Jondaryan	735	5,257	5,416	2,994	2,791	5,785	5,830
Millmerran	1,740	3,012	3,473	1,820	1,603	3,423	3,420
Murilla	2,334	2,493	3,090	1,889	1,710	3,599	3,620
Pittsworth	425	3,599	3,731	2,004	1,817	3,821	3,820
Rosalie	845	6,716	6,538	3,305	2,885	6,190	6,070
Rosenthal	760	1,825	1,631	874	708	1,582	1,920
Stanthorpe	1,035	7,419	8,335	4,378	4,136	8,514	8,600
Tara	4,315	2,278	3,149	1,991	1,567	3,558	3,620
Waggamba	5,340	2,590	2,968	1,761	1,362	3,123	3,120
Wambo	2,197	6,046	6,976	3,737	3,356	7,093	6,880
<i>Total</i>	<i>27,574</i>	<i>116,069</i>	<i>132,069</i>	<i>72,481</i>	<i>69,916</i>	<i>142,397</i>	<i>144,630</i>

LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND STATISTICAL AREAS—AREA AND POPULATION—
continued

Local Authority or Statistical Area	Area in Square Miles at 30 June 1963	Population					
		Census, 30 June 1947	Census, 30 June 1954	Census, 30 June 1961			Estd Popula- tion, 30 June 1963
				Males	Females	Total	
<i>Roma Division</i>							
ROMA	30	3,894	4,248	2,845	2,726	5,571	5,800
Balonne	12,015	4,040	5,527	3,394	2,711	6,105	6,150
Bendemere	1,510	1,526	1,602	855	663	1,518	1,520
Booringa	10,730	2,601	3,117	1,969	1,623	3,592	3,670
Bungil	5,090	2,117	2,481	1,479	1,149	2,628	2,640
Warroo	5,275	1,385	1,652	997	777	1,774	1,780
<i>Total</i>	<i>34,650</i>	<i>15,563</i>	<i>18,627</i>	<i>11,539</i>	<i>9,649</i>	<i>21,188</i>	<i>21,560</i>
<i>South Western Division</i>							
Bulloo	28,425	547	672	500	272	772	780
Murweh	16,952	5,930	7,532	4,074	3,771	7,845	7,870
Paroo	18,385	3,165	4,143	2,225	1,874	4,099	4,090
Quilpie	26,055	1,931	2,387	1,594	940	2,534	2,550
<i>Total</i>	<i>89,817</i>	<i>11,573</i>	<i>14,734</i>	<i>8,393</i>	<i>6,857</i>	<i>15,250</i>	<i>15,290</i>
TOTAL S. QLD (excl Metropolitan)	177,218½	388,758	444,066	254,629	241,320	495,949	506,380

CENTRAL QUEENSLAND

<i>Rockhampton Division</i>							
ROCKHAMPTON	62	34,988	40,670	21,633	22,495	44,128	44,850
GLADSTONE	11	5,244	6,944	3,688	3,493	7,181	7,250
Banana	6,073	8,146	9,116	5,977	4,774	10,751	11,350
Broadsound	7,140	1,415	1,537	904	635	1,539	1,540
Calliope	2,435	3,801	3,734	1,903	1,650	3,553	3,550
Duaringa	6,220	1,790	1,905	1,069	789	1,858	1,860
Fitzroy	1,930	3,773	3,554	1,916	1,660	3,576	3,570
Livingstone	4,930	6,452	7,031	3,870	3,450	7,320	7,360
Miriam Vale	1,445	1,784	1,706	882	712	1,594	1,560
Monto	1,640	4,270	4,458	2,373	2,024	4,397	4,390
Mount Morgan	195	4,954	5,060	2,531	2,340	4,871	4,840
Taroom	6,950	1,921	2,381	1,828	1,422	3,250	3,400
Not Incorporated ..	20	122	102	58	47	105	103
<i>Total</i>	<i>39,051</i>	<i>78,660</i>	<i>88,198</i>	<i>48,632</i>	<i>45,491</i>	<i>94,123</i>	<i>95,620</i>
<i>Central Western Division</i>							
Aramac	8,970	1,592	1,714	1,017	773	1,790	1,800
Barcaldine	3,255	2,147	2,200	1,289	1,095	2,384	2,400
Bauhinia	9,795	1,456	1,633	1,047	780	1,827	1,830
Belyando	11,485	3,067	3,104	1,775	1,478	3,253	3,280

LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND STATISTICAL AREAS—AREA AND POPULATION—
continued

Local Authority or Statistical Area	Area in Square Miles at 30 June 1963	Population					Estd Popula- tion, 30 June 1963
		Census, 30 June 1947	Census, 30 June 1954	Census, 30 June 1961			
				Males	Females	Total	
<i>Central Western Division—continued</i>							
Blackall ..	6,295	2,488	2,780	1,820	1,471	3,291	3,340
Emerald ..	4,345	2,331	2,644	1,790	1,420	3,210	3,350
Ilfracombe ..	2,535	450	544	360	293	653	650
Jericho ..	8,385	1,479	1,600	925	698	1,623	1,620
Longreach ..	9,080	4,137	4,343	2,779	2,234	5,013	5,030
Peak Downs ..	3,090	716	818	647	432	1,079	1,100
Tambo ..	3,980	882	1,045	650	474	1,124	1,130
<i>Total</i> ..	<i>71,215</i>	<i>20,745</i>	<i>22,425</i>	<i>14,099</i>	<i>11,148</i>	<i>25,247</i>	<i>25,530</i>
<i>Far Western Division</i>							
Barcoo ..	23,900	835	1,010	645	392	1,037	1,040
Boulia ..	23,620	676	764	534	299	833	750
Diamantina ..	36,560	234	239	228	99	327	320
Isisford ..	4,065	657	807	545	322	867	880
Winton ..	20,780	2,509	2,532	1,745	1,298	3,043	3,100
<i>Total</i> ..	<i>108,925</i>	<i>4,911</i>	<i>5,352</i>	<i>3,697</i>	<i>2,410</i>	<i>6,107</i>	<i>6,090</i>
TOTAL C. QLD	219,191	104,316	115,975	66,428	59,049	125,477	127,240

NORTH QUEENSLAND*Mackay Division*

MACKAY ..	8	13,486	14,762	8,302	8,507	16,809	17,250
Mirani ..	1,271	4,567	5,056	2,627	2,133	4,760	4,780
Nebo ..	3,927	534	447	377	198	575	540
Pioneer ..	1,065	11,606	14,316	8,433	7,308	15,741	15,950
Proserpine ..	1,020	3,877	4,576	2,645	2,468	5,113	5,250
Sarina ..	510	3,268	3,790	2,094	1,792	3,886	3,910
Not Incorporated	14	..	..	3	..	3	..
<i>Total</i> ..	<i>7,815</i>	<i>37,338</i>	<i>42,947</i>	<i>24,481</i>	<i>22,406</i>	<i>46,887</i>	<i>47,680</i>

Townsville Division

CHARTERS TRS	16	7,561	6,961	3,999	3,634	7,633	7,700
TOWNSVILLE	110	34,109	40,471	26,207	24,936	51,143	54,000
Ayr ..	1,940	12,462	15,208	8,860	7,898	16,758	17,000
Bowen ..	8,141	8,083	8,518	5,055	4,436	9,491	9,650
Dalrymple ..	26,134	2,311	1,914	1,370	836	2,206	2,250
Thuringowa ..	1,590	2,327	2,627	1,556	1,016	2,572	2,600
<i>Total</i> ..	<i>37,931</i>	<i>66,853</i>	<i>75,699</i>	<i>47,047</i>	<i>42,756</i>	<i>89,803</i>	<i>93,200</i>

LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND STATISTICAL AREAS—AREA AND POPULATION—
continued

Local Authority or Statistical Area	Area in Square Miles at 30 June 1963	Population					
		Census, 30 June 1947	Census, 30 June 1954	Census, 30 June 1961			Est'd Popula- tion, 30 June 1963
				Males	Females	Total	
<i>Cairns Division</i>							
CAIRNS	19	16,644	21,020	12,943	12,261	25,204	25,900
Atherton	243	4,335	5,401	2,942	2,864	5,806	5,900
Cardwell	1,120	4,346	5,045	2,995	2,188	5,183	5,220
Douglas	745	2,493	3,100	1,879	1,459	3,338	3,380
Eacham	441	3,740	3,881	2,011	1,831	3,842	3,810
Herberton	3,675	3,198	4,150	2,004	1,811	3,815	3,820
Hinchinbrook ..	1,041	9,212	11,381	6,743	5,147	11,890	11,950
Johnstone	630	12,265	14,980	8,887	6,897	15,784	15,900
Mareeba	20,336	6,312	7,595	5,741	4,471	10,212	10,700
Mulgrave	670	10,485	13,477	7,843	6,584	14,427	14,620
Not Incorporated ..	47	570	757	306	361	667	650
<i>Total</i>	<i>28,967</i>	<i>73,600</i>	<i>90,787</i>	<i>54,294</i>	<i>45,874</i>	<i>100,168</i>	<i>101,850</i>
<i>Peninsula Division</i>							
THURSDAY ISLAND ..	1½	944	2,062	1,049	1,169	2,218	2,450
Cook	48,340	1,139	1,545	1,142	743	1,885	1,900
Not Incorporated ..	352	3,248	2,893	1,724	1,785	3,509	3,450
<i>Total</i>	<i>48,693½</i>	<i>5,331</i>	<i>6,500</i>	<i>3,915</i>	<i>3,697</i>	<i>7,612</i>	<i>7,800</i>
<i>North Western Division</i>							
Barkly Tableland ² ..	15,670	380	422	338	159	497	500
Burke	16,140	250	248	238	123	361	270
Carpentaria	26,360	610	566	545	289	834	850
Cloncurry ²	19,540	6,267	10,514	10,562	7,777	18,339	19,350
Croydon	10,960	167	161	111	70	181	190
Etheridge	15,380	860	815	534	294	828	850
Flinders	16,070	3,310	3,293	2,304	1,649	3,953	3,930
McKinlay	15,725	1,633	1,647	1,290	844	2,134	2,500
Richmond	10,400	1,478	1,586	1,339	875	2,214	2,250
Not Incorporated ..	465	40	20	33	20	53	50
<i>Total</i>	<i>146,710</i>	<i>14,995</i>	<i>19,272</i>	<i>17,294</i>	<i>12,100</i>	<i>29,394</i>	<i>30,740</i>
TOTAL N. QLD ..	270,116½	198,117	235,205	147,031	126,833	273,864	281,270
<i>Migratory</i>							
Migratory ³ .. ..	..	1,887	2,971	1,620	368	1,988	1,828
TOTAL STATE ..	667,000	1,106,415	1,318,259	774,579	744,249	1,518,828	1,566,218

¹ Including 10 sq miles of Brisbane River not included within Statistical Areas. ² From 1 July 1963, Mount Isa Shire was created, incorporating Barkly Tableland Shire and the western portion of Cloncurry Shire. Population figures at 1 July 1963 for the new shires were as follows:—Cloncurry, 4,650; Mount Isa, 15,200. ³ Including all persons, not elsewhere enumerated, who spent Census night on ships, long-distance trains, motor-coaches, or aircraft.

Brisbane Metropolitan Area—The metropolitan area from June 1961 comprises the City of Brisbane, the City of Redcliffe, and part of Pine

Rivers Shire. Prior to that date it comprised only the City of Brisbane, which as constituted in 1925 embraces an area of 385 square miles. The following table shows the Metropolitan population at each of the Census dates and at the end of each of the last eleven years. In estimating the population of the city at Census dates an endeavour has been made to include all urban population living in the area which now forms the Metropolitan Area. Redcliffe and urban Pine Rivers have been included from 1947 onwards.

POPULATION—BRISBANE METROPOLITAN AREA

At Census	Population	Percentage of State	At 30 June	Population
1861	6,051	20·1	1953	497,000
1871	25,916	21·6	1954	520,042
1881	47,172	22·1	1955	534,100
1891	101,554	25·8	1956	548,300
1901	119,428	24·0	1957	565,200
1911	139,480	23·0	1958	578,400
1921	209,946	27·8	1959	592,000
1933	299,748	31·6	1960	604,400
1947	413,337	36·3	1961	621,550
1954	520,042	38·1	1962	635,500
1961	621,550	40·9	1963	649,500

The Brisbane Metropolitan Area has a lower proportion of the State's population than that of any other capital except Hobart. Populations of the capitals and their percentages of the State totals at 30 June 1963 were as follows:—Sydney, 2,256,110 (55·7 per cent); Melbourne, 2,003,100 (65·6 per cent); Brisbane, 649,500 (41·5 per cent); Adelaide, 600,200 (59·5 per cent); Perth, 445,000 (57·6 per cent); and Hobart, 121,275 (33·6 per cent).

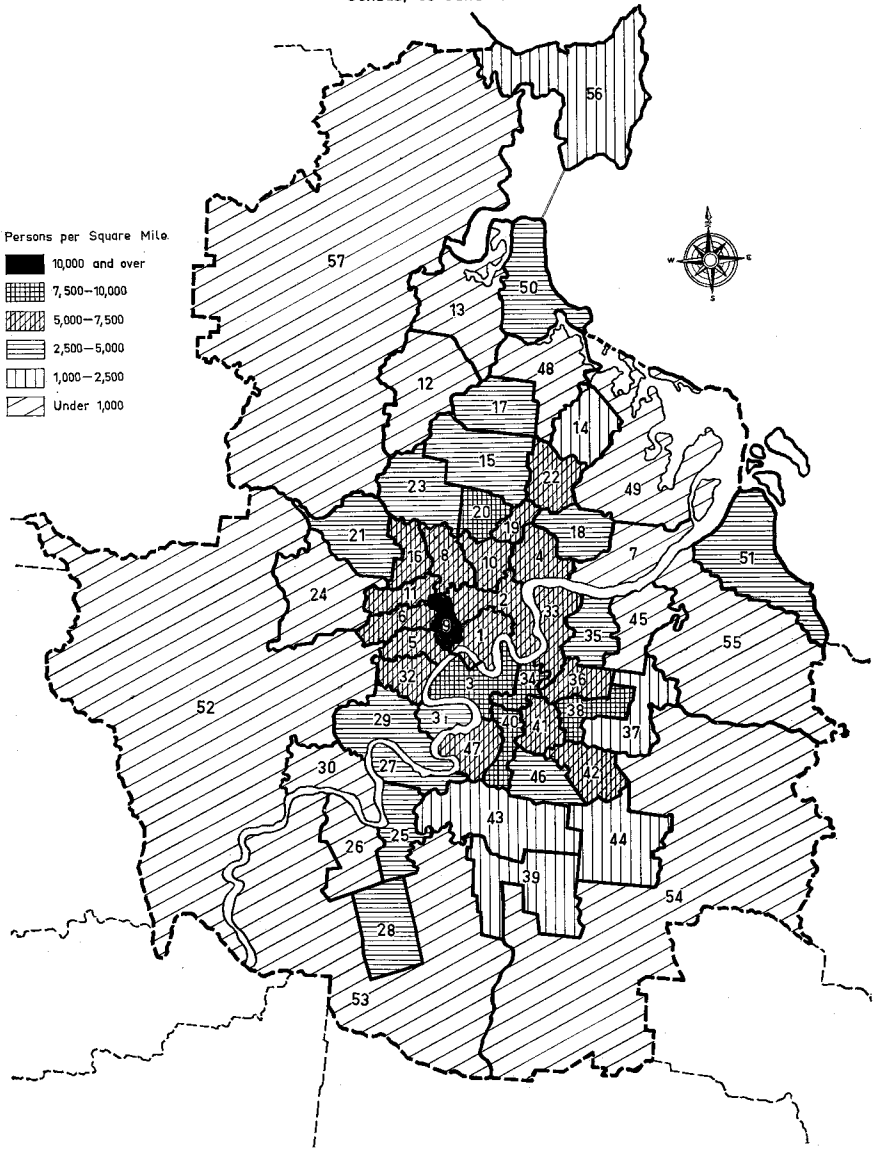
The diagram on the next page illustrates the density of settlement in statistical areas. These areas, with their identifying numbers, as shown on the diagram, are as follows:—

<i>Central City Areas</i>	13 Bald Hills	30 Kenmore	44 Mount Gravatt
1 City	14 Banyo	31 St. Lucia	45 Murarrie
2 North City	15 Chermiside	32 Toowong	46 Tarragindi
3 South City	16 Enoggera		47 Yeronga
	17 Geebung	<i>South Side Inner Suburbs</i>	<i>Bayside</i>
<i>North Side Inner Suburbs</i>	18 Hendra	33 Balmoral	48 Boondall
	19 Kalinga	34 East Brisbane	49 Nudgee
4 Ascot	20 Kedron	35 Morningside	50 Sandgate
5 Fernberg	21 Mitchelton		51 Wynnum
6 Ithaca	22 Nundah	<i>South Side Outer Suburbs</i>	<i>Rural</i>
7 Meeandah	23 Stafford	36 Camp Hill	52 Western
8 Newmarket	24 The Gap	37 Carina	53 South-Western
9 Normanby		38 Chatsworth	54 South-Eastern
10 Windsor	<i>Western Suburbs</i>	39 Cooper's Plains	55 Eastern
	25 Corinda	40 Ekibin	<i>Outside City of Brisbane</i>
<i>North Side Outer Suburbs</i>	26 Darra	41 Greenslopes	56 Redcliffe
	27 Graceville	42 Holland Park	57 Pine Rivers (part)
11 Ashgrove	28 Inala	43 Moorooka	
12 Aspley	29 Indooroopilly		

METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS

Population Density

Census, 30 June 1961



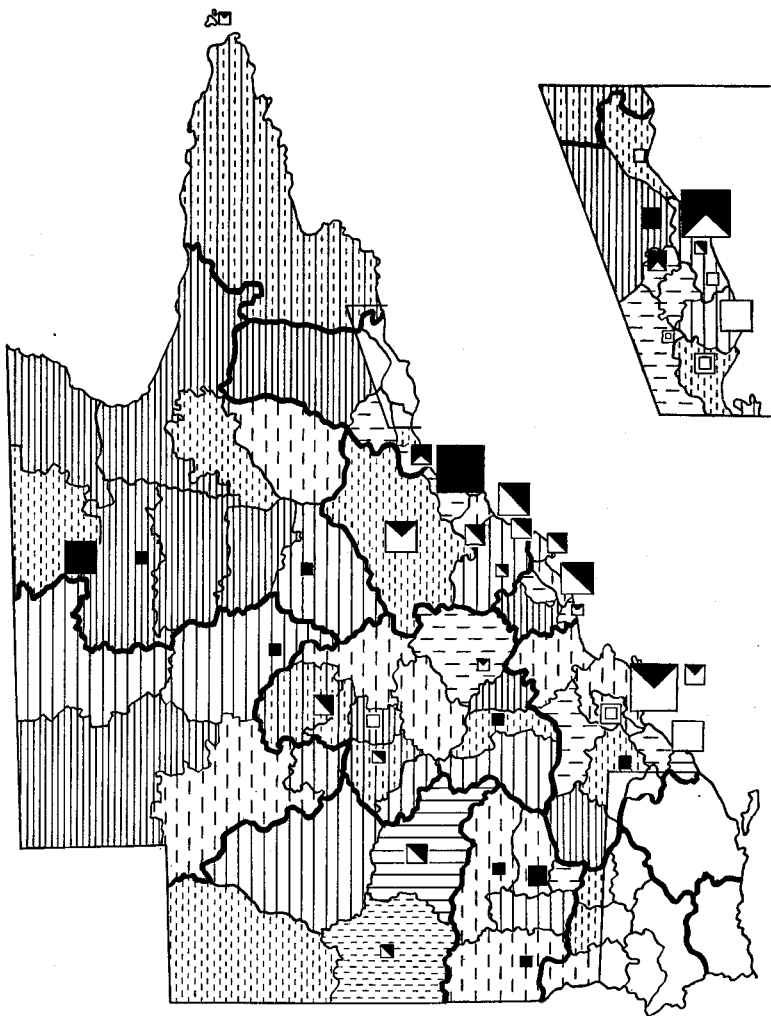
Principal Towns and Townships—The following are the 1947, 1954, and 1961 Census populations for non-metropolitan towns with 1,000 or more persons in 1961. While the boundaries of these urban areas (other than the incorporated cities and towns) were not defined until the 1954 Census, the 1947 figures given below cover, as nearly as possible, the same areas.

	1947	1954	1961		1947	1954	1961
Atherton	1,989	2,527	2,982	Kingaroy	3,893	4,464	4,914
Ayr	4,626	7,082	8,010	Laidley	1,309	1,404	1,543
Babinda	1,730	1,641	1,736	Longreach	3,282	3,350	3,806
Barcardine	1,682	1,705	1,738	Mackay ²	15,635	18,296	21,411
Beaudesert	1,548	2,388	2,930	Mareeba	2,504	3,369	4,585
Beenleigh	975	1,375	1,772	Maroochydore ³ ..	2,103	2,536	3,068
Biloela	940	1,399	2,048	Maryborough ..	15,162	17,952	19,126
Blackall	1,747	1,885	2,217	Miles	899	1,193	1,457
Boonah	1,675	1,768	1,957	Millmerran	761	985	1,060
Bowen	3,800 ¹	4,600 ¹	5,160	Mitchell	1,193	1,407	1,822
Bundaberg	15,926	19,951	22,799	Monto	1,503	1,702	1,795
Caboolture	1,133	1,533	1,926	Mossman	1,022	1,461	1,491
Cairns	16,644	21,020	25,204	Mount Isa	3,504	7,433	13,358
Caloundra	1,718	2,124	2,807	Mount Morgan ..	3,942	4,152	4,000
Charleville	3,460	4,517	5,154	Murgon	1,463	1,710	2,099
Charters Towers ..	7,561	6,961	7,633	Nambour	3,262	4,678	5,336
Childers	1,229	1,438	1,359	Nanango	1,431	1,353	1,314
Chinchilla	1,754	2,579	3,072	Oakey	1,432	1,641	1,871
Clermont	1,491	1,587	1,737	Pittsworth	1,252	1,401	1,513
Cloncurry	1,584	1,955	2,438	Proserpine	1,797	2,187	2,523
Collinsville	2,028	1,856	2,122	Ravenshoe	758	1,264	1,086
Cooroy	977	1,069	1,025	Rockhampton ..	34,988	40,670	44,128
Cunnamulla	1,694	1,955	2,234	Roma	3,894	4,248	5,571
Dalby	4,385	6,182	7,400	Rosewood	1,548	1,582	1,754
Emerald	1,336	1,633	2,029	St George	1,249	1,698	2,209
Gatton	1,581	2,163	2,623	Sarina	1,729	1,983	2,119
Gayndah	1,039	1,644	1,805	Stanthorpe	2,380	2,907	3,234
Gladstone	5,244	6,944	7,181	Texas	858	939	1,266
Gold Coast	13,888	19,807	33,716	Tewantin	1,523	1,766	2,015
Goondiwindi	2,467	2,950	3,274	Thursday Island ..	944	2,062	2,218
Gordonvale	2,239	1,989	2,234	Toowoomba	35,194	43,149	50,134
Gympie	8,413	9,964	11,094	Townsville	34,109	40,471	51,143
Hervey Bay	3,012	3,544	4,191	Tully	2,068	2,808	2,678
Home Hill	2,258	2,793	3,217	Warwick	7,429	9,151	9,843
Hughenden	1,745	1,772	2,329	Winton	1,351	1,398	1,784
Ingham	3,237	3,943	4,790	Wondai	973	1,202	1,123
Inglewood	800	1,026	1,058	Yeppoon	2,115	2,704	2,869
Innisfail	5,576	6,649	6,917				
Ipswich	32,394	38,953	48,679				
Kilcoy	1,014	924	1,033				

¹ Partly estimated on the basis of the extended area as at 30 June 1961. ² Including North Mackay. ³ Including Mooloolaba.

Intercensal Population Changes—The diagrams on the following pages indicate the percentage changes in population between the Censuses of 1954 and 1961 in each town with more than 1,000 population in 1961, and in the non-urban population of each Shire.

INCREASE OR DECREASE OF POPULATION, 1954 TO



KEY TO BOTH DIAGRAMS

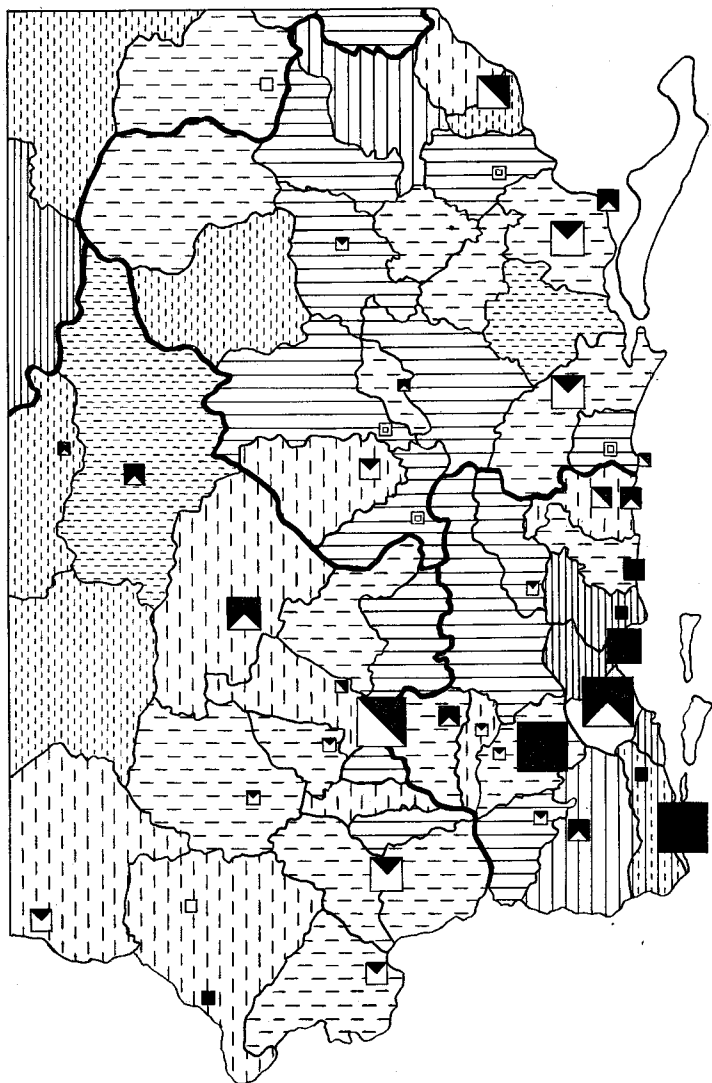
Shires (Rural Population only)

% Increase		% Decrease	
0-5	[diagonal lines /]	0-5	[diagonal lines \]
6-11	[horizontal lines]	6-11	[vertical lines]
12-17	[cross-hatch]	12-17	[wavy lines]
18-23	[dots]	18-23	[horizontal dashed lines]
24 & over	[solid black]	24 & over	[solid black]

Towns

Size in 1961	% Increase
1,000-2,500	[square]
2,500-6,250	[square]
6,250-25,000	[square]
25,000 & over	[square]
	[square] 0-5
	[square with /] 6-11
	[square with \] 12-17
	[square with dots] 18-23
	[square with horizontal lines] 24 & over
	[square with vertical lines] Decrease

1961, IN QUEENSLAND TOWNS AND RURAL AREAS



3 BIRTHS

For the registration of births, deaths, and marriages, the State of Queensland is divided into 36 Registry Districts, each having a District Registrar at its chief town, and an Assistant District Registrar at centres of less importance. Returns are forwarded quarterly to the Registrar-General, at the General Registry Office, Brisbane.

Each birth must be registered within 60 days by either the mother or father of the child in question. The birth of an illegitimate child must be notified in writing by the occupant of the house or place where the birth occurred within three days in an urban area and in other districts within one week. Where the occupant is the mother of the child, such time is extended to three weeks. The usual provision in respect of registration also applies to the birth of an illegitimate child.

Where a birth occurs within an area in which a Maternal and Child Welfare Centre is established, *The Health Acts, 1937 to 1960*, require the midwife or medical practitioner in attendance to forward to the District Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages for that area a notification of the birth of the infant within a period of 72 hours after the birth. Such notification is in addition to, and not in substitution for, the registration of birth by the parents.

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

BIRTHS IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, QUEENSLAND

Statistical Division (Usual Residence of Mother)	Births in 1963			Birth Rate ¹	
	Males	Females	Total	1962	1963
Metropolitan	6,864	6,635	13,499	21.1	20.8
Moreton	2,112	1,996	4,108	22.0	21.1
Maryborough	1,554	1,437	2,991	23.2	23.1
Downs	1,868	1,721	3,589	25.3	24.9
Roma	336	345	681	31.0	31.7
South Western	213	201	414	30.3	27.2
<i>Total South</i>	<i>12,947</i>	<i>12,335</i>	<i>25,282</i>	<i>22.3</i>	<i>21.9</i>
Rockhampton	1,126	1,148	2,274	24.7	23.8
Central Western	397	372	769	30.6	30.2
Far Western	80	60	140	23.8	23.1
<i>Total Central</i>	<i>1,603</i>	<i>1,580</i>	<i>3,183</i>	<i>25.9</i>	<i>25.1</i>
Mackay	699	645	1,344	25.6	28.3
Townsville	1,110	1,057	2,167	23.4	23.3
Cairns	1,330	1,337	2,667	24.9	26.3
Peninsula	133	158	291	.. ²	.. ²
North Western	494	506	1,000	32.9	32.6
<i>Total North</i>	<i>3,766</i>	<i>3,703</i>	<i>7,469</i>	<i>25.7</i>	<i>26.6</i>
Total Queensland	18,316	17,618	35,934	23.2	23.0

¹ Births per 1,000 mean population. ² Rate not significant as births registered include a number to aboriginal mothers, who are not counted in the general population.

Births by Month of Registration—On the next page, births throughout Queensland are shown according to the months in which they were registered. Percentage distributions are shown for 1963 and for the average of the last five years. On the average, births in November, December, and January together account for only 23.6 per cent of the annual total compared with 26.1 per cent for May, June, and July.

BIRTHS BY MONTH OF REGISTRATION, QUEENSLAND

Month of Registration	Births in 1963			Per Cent of Annual Total	
	Males	Females	Total	1963	Five Years 1959-1963
January	1,788	1,646	3,434	9.6	8.8
February	1,435	1,461	2,896	8.1	7.8
March	1,541	1,471	3,012	8.4	8.7
April	1,601	1,558	3,159	8.8	8.5
May	1,646	1,562	3,208	8.9	9.0
June	1,449	1,298	2,747	7.6	8.4
July	1,605	1,596	3,201	8.9	8.7
August	1,475	1,459	2,934	8.2	8.5
September	1,449	1,436	2,885	8.0	8.1
October	1,541	1,566	3,107	8.6	8.7
November	1,462	1,303	2,765	7.7	7.7
December	1,324	1,262	2,586	7.2	7.1
Total	18,316	17,618	35,934	100.0	100.0

Crude Birth Rates—In the table below, crude birth rates are compared for all the States for the last five years and at decennial intervals previously.

The Queensland birth rate, which was 45.6 in 1861, fell to 24.5 in 1903, recovered to 30.1 in 1913 and thereafter fell steadily to reach its lowest level of 18.1 in 1933. Increased births during and since the 1939-1945 war have now restored the birth rate to the level of the early 1920s.

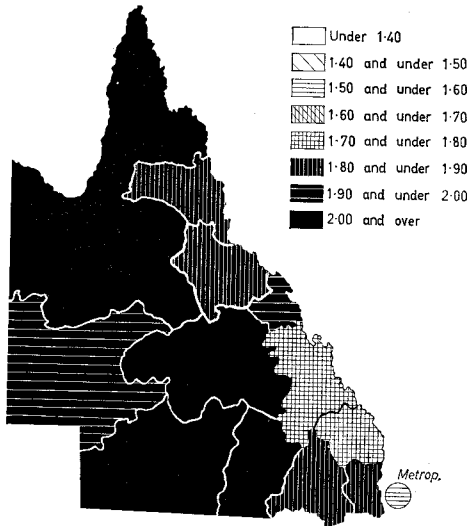
BIRTH AND REPRODUCTION RATES, AUSTRALIA, 1861 TO 1963

Period	Crude Birth Rates ¹							G. R. R. ²		N. R. R. ³	
	N.S.W.	Vic	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas	Aust	Qld	Aust	Qld	Aust
1861-1870 ⁴ ..	41.8	41.5	43.9	41.8	34.0	32.0	41.0	n	n	n	n
1871-1880 ⁴ ..	38.9	33.9	40.6	37.5	31.8	30.6	36.3	n	n	n	n
1881-1890 ⁴ ..	37.3	31.9	38.3	36.2	35.0	34.9	35.2	n	2.65	n	1.88
1891-1900 ⁴ ..	30.7	28.6	32.7	29.0	30.0	30.6	30.1	n	2.30	n	1.73
1901-1910 ⁴ ..	27.1	25.1	26.8	25.2	30.1	28.9	26.5	n	1.74	n	1.39
1911-1920 ⁴ ..	27.5	24.2	28.3	26.8	26.6	28.7	26.6	n	1.71	n	1.42
1921-1930 ⁴ ..	23.3	21.0	23.6	21.1	22.2	24.1	22.4	n	1.51	n	1.31
1931-1940 ⁴ ..	17.4	15.9	19.0	15.4	18.8	20.3	17.2	n	1.14	n	1.04
1941-1950 ⁴ ..	21.2	20.9	23.5	22.4	23.5	24.5	21.8	1.30	1.15	1.19	1.05
1951-1960 ⁴ ..	21.7	22.5	24.0	22.8	24.8	25.5	22.7	1.62	1.49	1.54	1.41
1959	21.5	22.4	24.3	22.1	24.0	25.3	22.6	1.87	1.68	1.80	1.61
1960	21.4	22.4	23.6	22.2	23.4	25.5	22.4	1.84	1.68	1.77	1.61
1961	22.1	22.5	24.2	23.1	23.2	25.4	22.8	1.86	1.72 _r	1.79	1.66 _r
1962	21.5	22.0	23.2	21.6	22.6	24.7	22.1	1.79	1.66	1.72	1.60
1963	20.8	21.5	23.0	21.2	22.4	23.4	21.6	1.79	1.62	1.72	1.56

¹ Births per 1,000 mean population. ² Gross reproduction rate. ³ Net reproduction rate. ⁴ Average of annual birth rates, but reproduction rates shown are for first year of each decade. n Not available. r Revised since last issue.

NET REPRODUCTION RATES

Queensland—Average for Five Years 1959-1963

*Reproduction Rates—*

Crude birth rates are not satisfactory for the comparison of fertility in different places and periods as they do not take into account the changing age and sex composition of the population. Reproduction rates, which do make such allowances, are shown for Queensland and Australia in the preceding table and for each statistical division of Queensland in the table below.

The gross reproduction rate represents the number of female children

who would be born to the average woman during the whole child-bearing period of her life if current fertility rates prevailed throughout the whole of that time; the *net* rate is obtained from the gross rate by allowing for the proportion of female children who themselves fail to reach child-bearing age. The net rate of 1.72 in 1963 means that the number of female births in 1963 was 72 per cent more than was required to replace the present generation of women.

NET REPRODUCTION RATES: STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, QUEENSLAND, 1946 TO 1963

Statistical Division	1946-1950	1951-1955	1956-1960	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Metropolitan ..	1.33	1.40	1.48	1.56	1.54	1.62	1.56	1.56
Moreton ..	1.51	1.62	1.82	1.97	1.93	1.81	1.73	1.68
Maryborough ..	1.65	1.75	1.69	1.73	1.66	1.87	1.79	1.78
Downs ..	1.72	1.80	1.86	1.90	1.91	1.90	1.87	1.84
Roma ..	1.92	2.04	2.37	2.57	2.56	2.26	2.19	2.24
South Western ..	1.78	2.04	2.14	2.28	2.02	2.11	2.14	1.92
Rockhampton ..	1.54	1.67	1.69	1.76	1.77	1.85	1.84	1.78
Central Western ..	1.63	1.81	2.14	2.33	2.18	2.12	2.16	2.13
Far Western ..	1.47	1.70	1.94	2.16	1.88	2.43	1.83	1.72
Mackay ..	1.51	1.66	1.88	1.98	1.91	1.91	1.81	2.00
Townsville ..	1.39	1.57	1.72	1.95	1.87	1.82	1.73	1.73
Cairns ..	1.60	1.74	1.86	1.94	1.90	1.93	1.84	1.93
Peninsula and N.W.	2.10	2.02	2.75	3.06	3.11	2.38	2.27	2.30
Whole State ..	1.49	1.59	1.70	1.80	1.77	1.79	1.72	1.72

Although the Australian crude birth rate has declined by about 25 per cent since the beginning of this century, the net reproduction rate is now higher than it was fifty years ago. This is due to the great improvement in the infant mortality rate in the period (see page 69).

In considering the net reproduction rate in the various districts of Queensland, it must be realised that the small numbers involved in some areas, such as the Far Western, Peninsula, and North Western Statistical Divisions, make the various rates erratic from year to year. The quinquennial averages in the table and the map on page 60 therefore provide more accurate comparisons than the figures for single years.

The average age of fathers has fallen from 32.24 years in 1950 to 31.07 years in 1963. The ages of married mothers fell from 28.38 to 27.53 years and that of unmarried mothers from 26.19 to 24.71 years. The average age of all mothers in 1963 was 27.32 years, compared with 28.27 in 1950.

Ages of Mothers and Duration of Marriage—The first part of the following table shows the ages of mothers at the birth of their first child after marriage. In the case of multiple births, only the first-born is included. The second part shows the ages and the duration of the marriages of the mothers of all nuptial children born in 1963, and also the ages of mothers of ex-nuptial children. In this latter part of the table, all the children of multiple births are included.

BIRTHS: AGE OF MOTHER BY DURATION OF MARRIAGE, QUEENSLAND, 1963

Age of Mother at Birth of Child	Total	Duration of Marriage							
		Ex-nuptial	Under 9 Months	9 Months and under 1 Year	1 Year and under 2 Years	2 Years and under 3 Years	3 Years and under 4 Years	4 Years and under 5 Years	5 Years and Over
FIRST NUPTIAL BIRTHS ONLY									
Under 20 ..	1,956	..	1,425	226	268	30	7	..	..
20-24 ..	4,845	..	1,283	1,025	1,566	562	258	102	49
25-29 ..	1,892	..	208	249	444	260	223	172	336
30-34 ..	674	..	54	81	132	66	56	48	237
35-39 ..	287	..	38	23	42	33	11	12	128
40 and over	95	..	11	5	21	7	9	8	34
Total ..	9,749	..	3,019	1,609	2,473	958	564	342	784
ALL BIRTHS									
Under 20 ..	3,335	831	1,432	228	506	255	67	14	2
20-24 ..	11,432	791	1,299	1,029	2,241	2,251	1,801	1,101	919
25-29 ..	10,187	437	211	249	561	866	1,187	1,335	5,341
30-34 ..	6,365	303	54	84	171	194	237	277	5,045
35-39 ..	3,397	210	39	23	51	72	67	75	2,860
40 and over	1,218	89	11	5	22	9	22	20	1,040
Total ..	35,934	2,661	3,046	1,618	3,552	3,647	3,381	2,822	15,207

In the next table, all nuptial births registered during 1963 are shown according to the duration and previous issue of the current marriage.

NUPTIAL BIRTHS, QUEENSLAND, 1963

Duration of Marriage	Total Confinements ¹	Total Children of Current Marriage ²	Average Number of Children	Confinements According to Number of Previous Children of Current Marriage					
				0	1	2	3	4	5 and Over
Under 5 Years	17,904	30,169	1.69	8,965	6,199	2,335	387	17	1
5 Years and under 10	8,771	29,536	3.37	605	1,440	2,960	2,326	992	448
10 Years and under 15	4,242	19,678	4.64	129	274	764	1,034	860	1,181
15 Years and under 20	1,618	9,138	5.65	45	55	168	299	307	744
20 Years and under 25	371	2,496	6.73	5	2	31	52	53	228
25 Years and over . .	28	254	9.07	..	..	2	..	1	25
Total	32,934	91,271	2.77	9,749	7,970	6,260	4,098	2,230	2,627

¹ Including only those confinements that resulted in one or more live births.

² These totals are derived by multiplying the numbers of confinements shown in the last six columns of the table by the number of previous children plus one, and adding the second or third children of multiple births in 1963.

Masculinity of Births—The number of male births to every 100 female births (masculinity) in Australia varies from year to year between about 106 and 104. In 1963 the masculinity of births registered in the various States was:—New South Wales, 105.01; Victoria, 107.35; Queensland, 103.96; South Australia, 106.23; Western Australia, 105.32; and Tasmania 107.95. Offsetting these prevailing masculinity rates, however, the infant mortality rate (deaths under one year per 1,000 births) is much higher for males than it is for females, and this factor tends to equalise the proportion of males and females in the population.

Ex-nuptial Births—The number of ex-nuptial births registered in the State in 1963 was 2,661, the percentage of the total births being 7.41. War-time conditions caused an increase in the rate, which rose to 7.11 in 1944. It fell to 4.84 by 1951, but has subsequently risen again, averaging 6.65 per cent during the five years 1959 to 1963.

Legitimation of Ex-nuptial Births—The Commonwealth *Marriage Act* 1961 made uniform provision for legitimation for the whole of Australia. An ex-nuptial child is automatically legitimated if his parents subsequently marry. The legitimation applies whether or not there was any legal impediment to such marriage at the time of the child's birth.

The number of legitimations in 1963 was 313. During the five years ended 1963 there were 1,395 legitimations, equivalent to 12.4 per cent of all ex-nuptial births registered during the same period.

Multiple Births—During 1963, 384 pairs of twins were registered, consisting of 134 pairs of males, including 3 where both were stillborn and 8 where one was stillborn, 117 pairs of females, including 3 where both were stillborn and 7 where one was stillborn, and 133 pairs of a male and a female including 1 where the male was stillborn and 1 where the female was stillborn. There were 4 sets of triplets, consisting of 1 set of three males, 1 set of two males and one female, and 1 set of one male and two females, all liveborn, and 1 set of three females including one stillborn. One in every 92 of the confinements in 1963 resulted in a multiple birth.

Stillbirths—During March 1959 notification of stillbirths in Queensland was made compulsory. Prior to that date a system of voluntary notification operated and it appears likely that nearly all such births were notified. Particulars of still births are given on page 67.

Infant Mortality tables will be found on pages 67 to 69.

4 MARRIAGES

Marriages may be celebrated by the Registrar-General, Brisbane, District Registrars, or Ministers of Religion or other persons authorised to celebrate marriages.

The Commonwealth *Marriage Act* 1961, operating from 1 September 1963, superseded the marriage laws of the States and Territories. It provides for uniformity throughout Australia in matters affecting solemnisation of marriages. Notice of marriage must be given at least 7 days before the intended marriage. Marriageable age is 18 years for a male and 16 years for a female. Males between 16 and 18 years and females between 14 and 16 years may apply to a Judge or Magistrate for permission to marry a person of marriageable age.

Age and Conjugal Condition at Marriage—The following table shows the age and conjugal condition at marriage of all persons married during 1963. Of the 11,431 marriages celebrated, 1,465 bridegrooms and 4,962 brides were minors. One bride was aged 13 years, 7 were aged 14 years, and 59 were 15 years; eight bridegrooms were aged 16 years and 50 were 17 years. One bridegroom was 90 years of age, while 1 bride was aged 83 years.

MARRIAGES, QUEENSLAND, 1963, AGE AND CONJUGAL CONDITION

Age at Marriage	Never Previously Married		Widowed		Divorced		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 20	749	3,453	..	..	..	1	749	3,454
20-24	5,600	5,430	2	16	3	31	5,605	5,477
25-29	2,608	935	10	20	64	105	2,682	1,060
30-34	837	272	22	37	90	114	949	423
35-39	308	138	37	46	105	103	451	287
40-44	157	58	43	52	101	91	301	201
45-49	92	53	43	53	54	69	189	175
50-54	55	28	45	51	52	36	152	115
55-59	25	16	41	48	34	21	100	85
60 and Over ..	29	25	183	115	41	14	253	154
Total	10,460	10,408	426	438	545	585	11,431	11,431

In the next table, the average ages of brides and bridegrooms in the last ten years are shown. For persons who had never married before, the trend apparent in the war and post-war years towards marriage at an earlier age has continued. Since the end of the war, the average age at marriage of bachelors has decreased by 20 months and of spinsters by 21 months. On the other hand, the ages of widowers and widows at re-marriage have risen by almost 7 and 9 years respectively. The average age of divorcees at re-marriage has increased by nearly 4 years for women and over 4 years for men.

MARRIAGES, QUEENSLAND, AVERAGE AGES OF BRIDEGROOMS AND BRIDES

Year	Never Previously Married		Widowed		Divorced		Total	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1954	26.69	23.29	51.58	45.94	39.87	36.46	28.50	25.06
1955	26.48	23.12	52.11	46.84	41.63	35.81	28.31	24.92
1956	26.50	23.02	53.42	47.34	40.66	36.61	28.25	24.80
1957	26.37	22.98	54.11	47.11	41.60	36.96	28.22	24.80
1958	26.21	22.80	54.58	47.41	40.91	36.82	27.98	24.56
1959	26.16	22.65	55.18	47.95	41.72	37.26	28.11	24.71
1960	25.89	22.60	55.97	48.30	41.39	37.88	27.67	24.41
1961	25.77	22.51	55.32	48.49	41.89	37.36	27.70	24.36
1962	25.62	22.36	56.51	48.32	42.41	38.61	27.60	24.23
1963	25.50	22.21	55.82	49.57	42.18	38.25	27.43	24.08

Religious Denominations—The 11,431 marriages in 1963 were celebrated by officials of the following denominations:—Church of England, 3,095; Roman Catholic, 3,068; Presbyterian, 1,866; Methodist, 1,710; Lutheran, 323; Baptist, 217; Orthodox—Greek, Russian, &c, 127; Congregational, 114; Salvation Army, 103; other religious denominations, 298; and civil officers, 510.

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

Jan	10.3	Apr	9.4	July	6.1	Oct	8.6
Feb	7.6	May	9.8	Aug	7.3	Nov	7.1
Mar	6.5	June	7.6	Sept	8.7	Dec	11.0

Marriage Rate—Crude marriage rates for each State from 1861 to 1963 are given below.

CRUDE MARRIAGE RATES¹, AUSTRALIA, 1861 TO 1963

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Australia ²
1861-1870 ³	8.6	7.4	11.3	8.1	7.7	6.9	8.0
1871-1880 ³	7.8	6.3	8.4	8.2	6.7	6.9	7.2
1881-1890 ³	8.0	7.8	8.7	7.5	7.0	7.6	7.9
1891-1900 ³	6.8	6.5	6.6	6.3	8.6	6.3	6.7
1901-1910 ³	7.7	7.3	6.8	7.5	8.7	7.6	7.5
1911-1920 ³	8.7	8.1	8.2	8.8	7.5	7.6	8.3
1921-1930 ³	8.0	7.9	7.4	7.6	7.5	7.2	7.8
1931-1940 ³	8.2	8.3	8.1	8.2	8.5	8.2	8.2
1941-1950 ³	9.9	9.8	9.8	10.3	9.9	9.1	9.9
1951-1960 ³	8.1	7.9	7.5	7.7	7.9	8.0	7.9
1959	7.5	7.3	7.2	7.2	7.6	7.5	7.4
1960	7.7	7.2	6.9	7.0	7.4	7.8	7.3
1961	7.6	7.3	6.9	7.0	7.0	7.6	7.3
1962	7.6	7.5	6.9	7.1	7.2	6.9	7.4
1963	7.7	7.2	7.3	7.2	7.4	7.1	7.4

¹ Number of marriages per annum per 1,000 mean population. ² Including Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory. ³ Average of annual rates.

5 DEATHS

Every death must be registered within thirty days by the occupant of the house or place where death occurs. In the case of the death of an illegitimate child under six years of age, *notification* must be made in writing within 24 hours in an urban area and within one week in other districts. In cases where the occupant is the mother of the illegitimate child the time is extended to 3 weeks.

There were 13,275 deaths registered in Queensland during 1963. The table below shows the number of deaths, male and female, crude death rates, and infant mortality rates, distributed according to the normal residences of the persons who died.

Death rates from principal causes are shown on page 70, and deaths according to age and cause of death are given on pages 72 and 73, Deaths in public hospitals, and the diseases for which the deceased persons were treated, are shown on page 75.

DEATHS IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, QUEENSLAND, 1963

Statistical Division (Usual Residence)	All Deaths			Deaths under One Year	Crude Death Rate ¹	Rate of Infant Mortality ²
	Males	Females	Total			
Metropolitan	3,308	2,655	5,963	235	9.2	17
Moreton	995	610	1,605	73	8.2	18
Maryborough	645	434	1,079	70	8.3	23
Downs	690	482	1,172	67	8.1	19
Roma	91	52	143	14	6.7	21
South Western	74	33	107	14	7.0	34
<i>Total South</i>	<i>5,803</i>	<i>4,266</i>	<i>10,069</i>	<i>473</i>	<i>8.7</i>	<i>19</i>
Rockhampton	543	331	874	40	9.2	18
Central Western	124	64	188	13	7.4	17
Far Western	24	13	37	5	6.1	36
<i>Total Central</i>	<i>691</i>	<i>408</i>	<i>1,099</i>	<i>58</i>	<i>8.7</i>	<i>18</i>
Mackay	254	138	392	22	8.2	16
Townsville	493	251	744	63	8.0	29
Cairns	488	241	729	61	7.2	23
Peninsula	50	36	86	14	11.1	48
North Western	99	57	156	31	5.1	31
<i>Total North</i>	<i>1,384</i>	<i>723</i>	<i>2,107</i>	<i>191</i>	<i>7.5</i>	<i>26</i>
Total Queensland	7,878	5,397	13,275	722	8.5	20

¹ Deaths per 1,000 mean population.

² Deaths under one year per 1,000 live births.

Deaths by Month of Registration—Deaths in 1963 are shown on the next page according to the month in which they were registered. The percentage distribution by months for 1963 is also compared with an average distribution for five years in which the seasonal anomalies of any one year are evened out. From this, it appears that almost 30 per cent of deaths occur in July, August, and September, compared with 22 per cent in the humid summer months of January, February, and March.

DEATHS, BY MONTH OF REGISTRATION, QUEENSLAND

Month of Registration	Deaths in 1963			Per Cent of Annual Total	
	Males	Females	Total	1963	Five Years 1959-1963
January	652	430	1,082	8.1	7.8
February	554	387	941	7.1	7.2
March	555	335	890	6.7	7.3
April	643	433	1,076	8.1	7.3
May	709	464	1,173	8.8	8.9
June	612	448	1,060	8.0	8.6
July	880	627	1,507	11.4	10.3
August	764	495	1,259	9.5	10.2
September	678	446	1,124	8.5	8.8
October	689	540	1,229	9.3	8.7
November	542	393	935	7.0	7.6
December	600	399	999	7.5	7.3
Total	7,878	5,397	13,275	100.0	100.0

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

CRUDE DEATH RATES¹, AUSTRALIA, 1861 TO 1963

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Australia ²
1861-1870 ³	16.53	17.08	19.56	15.15	15.03	14.77	16.65
1871-1880 ³	15.56	15.42	18.09	15.24	15.01	16.06	15.71
1881-1890 ³	14.84	15.43	17.54	13.53	16.30	15.63	15.27
1891-1900 ³	12.41	13.79	12.63	12.05	15.94	12.95	13.04
1901-1910 ³	10.68	12.38	10.64	10.56	11.80	10.78	11.25
1911-1920 ³	10.52	11.44	10.65	10.51	9.89	10.11	10.75
1921-1930 ³	9.26	9.82	9.19	9.14	9.04	9.57	9.40
1931-1940 ³	9.06	10.04	8.85	9.03	9.02	9.77	9.31
1941-1950 ³	9.71	10.50	9.19	10.02	9.55	9.76	9.86
1951-1960 ³	9.35	9.24	8.54	8.94	8.20	8.23	9.02
1959	9.37	9.01	8.43	8.62	7.72	8.14	8.87
1960	9.14	8.59	8.30	8.26	7.88	7.70	8.61
1961	8.95	8.37	8.42	8.06	7.77	7.89	8.47
1962	9.26	8.64	8.56	8.32	7.69	7.99	8.70
1963	9.19	8.81	8.50	8.13	7.73	7.74	8.69

¹ Number of deaths per annum per 1,000 mean population. During the 1939-1945 War, all deaths of service personnel were excluded. ² Including Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory. ³ Average of annual rates.

Infant Mortality—The percentage of deaths within the first year of life is very important, as those who survive this period now have an excellent chance of surviving to adulthood. The deaths of infants at various periods after birth are shown in the following table. It is clear that the first week of life is the most dangerous. The table also shows the greater vitality of female infants which offsets the male preponderance in the number of births (page 62).

INFANT DEATHS AT VARIOUS AGES, QUEENSLAND, 1963

Particulars	Under 1 Week			Under 4 Weeks			Under 1 Year		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Number of Deaths	301	187	488	329	203	532	425	297	722
Death Rate ¹	16.4	10.6	13.6	18.0	11.5	14.8	23.2	16.9	20.1

¹ Deaths per 1,000 live births.

The main causes of infant deaths in 1963 are shown below.

INFANT DEATHS, QUEENSLAND, 1963

Cause	Sub-tropical	Tropical	Total
Congenital Malformations	101	31	132
Immaturity	88	59	147
Birth Injuries	58	31	89
Post-natal Asphyxia and Atelectasis	50	12	62
Other Diseases peculiar to Early Infancy	105	35	140
Pneumonia (Aged 4 weeks and over)	41	25	66
Gastro-enteritis and Colitis (Aged 4 weeks and over)	6	9	15
Other	51	20	71
Total	500	222	722

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

STILLBIRTHS AND INFANT MORTALITY, QUEENSLAND

Year	Stillbirths				Rate per 1,000 Births (Live and Still)			
	Males	Females	Total ¹	Masculinity ²	Stillbirths	Deaths under 4 Weeks	Deaths 4 Weeks to 1 Year	Total
1954 ..	295	244	554	121	17.5	16.5	5.4	39.4
1955 ..	280	229	521	122	15.8	14.6	5.4	35.8
1956 ..	260	281	556	93	16.9	16.1	6.3	39.3
1957 ..	301	276	597	109	17.4	15.0	6.3	38.7
1958 ..	274	259	548	106	15.9	13.5	5.6	35.0
1959 ..	289	246	553	117	15.3	14.4	5.5	35.2
1960 ..	288	250	551	115	15.4	15.6	5.1	36.1
1961 ..	281	260	553	108	14.9	14.6	5.1	34.6
1962 ..	290	221	520	131	14.4	14.8	6.0	35.2
1963 ..	250	214	476	117	13.1	14.6	5.2	32.9

¹ Including stillbirths of unstated sex.

² Males per 100 females.

INFANT MORTALITY RATES¹ BY DISTRICTS, QUEENSLAND

Statistical Division	1946-1950 ^a	1951-1955 ^a	1956-1960 ^a	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Metropolitan	27	22	18	17	18	17	17	17
Moreton	26	23	18	18	19	16	16	18
Maryborough	29	23	24	20	27	23	23	23
Downs	25	22	19	19	17	20	18	19
Roma	28	29	22	24	27	39	20	21
South Western	36	37	36	26	31	29	45	34
Rockhampton	26	24	22	18	27	24	27	18
Central Western	32	29	22	25	28	23	30	17
Far Western	49	36	26	12	64	21	41	36
Mackay	23	22	24	27	19	15	22	16
Townsville	24	21	21	20	16	21	16	29
Cairns	29	25	25	26	22	27	31	23
Peninsula and North Western	58	41	34	41	33	28	40	35
Whole State	28	24	21	20	21	20	21	20
Sub-Tropical Queensland	27	23	20	18	20	19	19	19
Metropolitan	27	22	18	17	18	17	17	17
Other Sub-Tropical Cities	32	22	22	21	21	18	18	22
Sub-Tropical Towns and Shires	25	25	21	19	23	23	23	19
Tropical Queensland	30	26	24	25	23	22	27	24
Tropical Cities	26	25	25	23	17	26	21	23
Tropical Towns and Shires	32	26	24	27	26	21	30	25

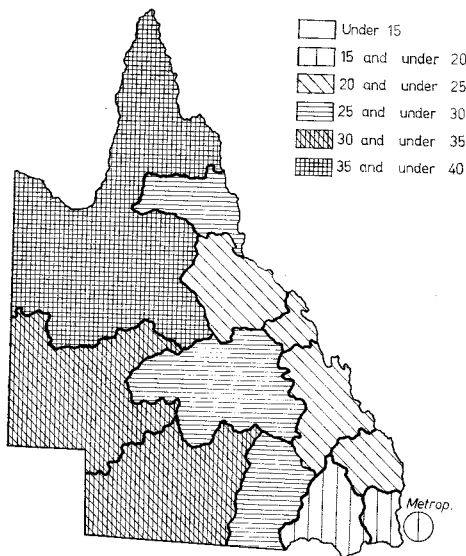
¹ Deaths under one year per 1,000 live births.

² Average of five annual rates.

Infant Mortality Rates by Districts and States—The table and map on this page illustrate the variations in rates between districts. Because of the relatively small numbers in some areas, the quinquennial averages are more typical than the figures for single years.

INFANT MORTALITY RATES

Queensland—Average for Five Years 1958-1963



The variations are largely due to distance and the time taken to reach maternal, child-welfare, or medical services. However, the rate in Tropical Queensland is usually a little higher than in the sub-tropical area.

A comparison of infant mortality rates since the beginning of the century is given in the next table, together with comparable figures for other States. Between the two world wars, the rates were nearly halved, and since the latter have again been nearly halved.

INFANT MORTALITY RATES¹, AUSTRALIA, 1901 TO 1963

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Australia ²
1901-1905 ³	97.36	95.83	94.73	86.69	125.87	90.06	97.13
1906-1910 ³	77.35	79.96	71.48	68.50	89.68	83.21	77.71
1911-1915 ³	71.04	72.15	65.74	67.01	72.61	70.94	70.29
1916-1920 ³	64.87	66.96	63.18	61.77	61.52	63.70	64.63
1921-1925 ³	58.14	61.98	51.00	54.14	59.26	60.27	57.90
1926-1930 ³	54.72	52.24	47.33	46.91	49.23	53.47	51.95
1931-1935 ³	41.92	42.74	39.49	35.13	40.79	44.47	41.27
1936-1940 ³	41.21	37.65	36.78	33.02	39.71	41.41	38.83
1941-1945 ³	36.29	34.73	34.55	33.20	33.37	39.54	35.24
1946-1950 ³	28.94	23.87	27.51	26.56	28.14	26.57	27.01
1951-1955 ³	25.12	20.74	23.63	22.57	24.49	23.71	23.36
1956-1960 ³	22.25	19.68	21.02	20.51	21.42	20.63	21.06
1959	22.65	21.21	20.25	20.71	20.16	23.42	21.54
1960	21.16	18.46	21.01	18.94	21.62	19.09	20.16
1961	20.84	17.80	20.01	20.00	19.67	16.81	19.54
1962	21.36	18.50	21.13	19.15	22.27	20.69	20.41
1963	19.90	18.92	20.09	18.67	20.42	17.94	19.55

¹ Deaths under one year per 1,000 live births. ² Including Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory. ³ Average of five annual rates.

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

MATERNAL MORTALITY, QUEENSLAND AND AUSTRALIA

Year	Live Births		Maternal Deaths ¹		Maternal Mortality Rate ²	
	Queensland	Australia	Queensland	Australia	Queensland	Australia
1911	16,991	122,193	98	615	5.77	5.03
1921	20,333	136,198	108	643	5.31	4.72
1931	17,833	118,509	108	650	6.06	5.48
1941	21,518	134,525	92	490	4.28	3.64
1951	29,652	193,298	35	203	1.18	1.05
1959	35,599	226,976	21	104	0.59	0.46
1960	35,213	230,326	24	121	0.68	0.53
1961	36,637	239,986	28	107	0.76	0.44
1962	35,690	237,081	23	85	0.64	0.36
1963	35,934	235,689	9	64	0.25	0.27

¹ Deaths from diseases and complications of pregnancy and childbirth. ² Maternal deaths per 1,000 live births.

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

EXPECTATION OF LIFE, VARIOUS COUNTRIES

Country	Period	Expectation of Life, in Years, at Age—								
		0	1	10	20	30	40	50	60	65
Australia—Male ..	1891-00	51.1	56.9	51.4	42.8	35.1	27.7	20.5	14.0	11.3
	1901-10	55.2	60.0	53.5	44.7	36.5	28.6	21.2	14.4	11.3
	1920-22	59.2	62.7	56.0	47.0	38.4	30.1	22.2	15.1	12.0
	1932-34	63.5	65.5	58.0	48.8	39.9	31.1	22.8	15.6	12.4
	1946-48	66.1	67.3	59.0	49.6	40.4	31.2	22.7	15.4	12.3
	1953-55	67.1	67.9	59.5	50.1	40.9	31.7	22.9	15.5	12.3
Australia—Female	1891-00	54.8	59.9	54.5	45.7	37.9	30.5	22.9	15.9	12.8
	1901-10	58.8	62.9	56.4	47.5	39.3	31.5	23.7	16.2	12.9
	1920-22	63.3	66.0	59.2	50.0	41.5	33.1	24.9	17.2	13.6
	1932-34	67.1	68.7	61.0	51.7	42.8	34.0	25.6	17.7	14.2
	1946-48	70.6	71.5	63.1	53.5	44.1	34.9	26.1	18.1	14.4
	1953-55	72.8	73.2	64.8	55.1	45.4	36.0	27.0	18.8	15.0
Queensland—Male	1953-55	67.2	68.0	59.6	50.2	41.1	32.0	23.3	15.8	12.7
Queensland—Female	1953-55	72.7	73.2	64.8	55.1	45.5	36.2	27.4	19.1	15.3
Canada	1955-57	70.3	71.5	63.1	53.5	44.1	34.7	25.8	17.9	14.5
England and Wales	1961	70.9	71.5	62.9	53.2	43.5	34.0	25.0	17.0	13.5
France	1961	71.1	71.6	63.1	53.4	44.0	34.7	25.9	18.0	14.5
Ireland, Republic of	1950-52	65.8	67.8	59.7	50.2	41.2	32.3	23.8	16.1	12.7
Italy	1954-57	67.9	70.5	62.5	52.9	43.4	34.1	25.2	17.2	13.6
Japan	1960	67.8	68.9	60.9	51.3	42.1	33.0	24.3	16.4	12.9
Malaya, Fedn of ..	1956-58	57.0	60.7	55.4	45.9	37.5	29.5	21.9	15.4	12.7
Netherlands ..	1956-60	73.1	73.4	65.0	55.2	45.6	36.0	26.9	18.6	14.8
New Zealand ..	1955-57	70.6	71.3	62.9	53.3	44.0	34.6	25.6	17.6	14.1
Norway	1951-55	72.9	73.6	65.2	55.5	46.1	36.7	27.6	19.2	15.4
Scotland	1961	69.0	69.8	61.2	51.5	41.8	32.4	23.6	15.9	12.6
U.S.A.	1961	70.3	71.1	62.5	52.9	43.5	34.2	25.6	17.9	14.6

6 DISEASES

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

DEATH RATES¹ FROM PRINCIPAL CAUSES, QUEENSLAND

Cause of Death	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1962	1963
Tuberculosis	1.08	0.59	0.51	0.42	0.27	0.20	0.05	0.05	0.05
Malignant Neoplasms ..	0.47	0.67	0.79	0.82	1.03	1.13	1.21	1.26	1.27
Diabetes Mellitus	0.03	0.06	0.09	0.08	0.15	0.10	0.10	0.09	0.10
Vascular Lesions affecting									
Central Nervous System ..	<i>n</i>	0.45	0.45	0.37	0.63	0.99	1.11	1.13	1.19
Heart Diseases	0.57	1.14	1.39	1.36	2.15	2.25	2.54	2.70	2.78
Hypertensive Disease ..	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	0.46	0.31	0.22	0.19
Pneumonia	0.68	0.34	0.49	0.42	0.45	0.30	0.27	0.27	0.28
Nephritis and Nephrosis ..	0.38	0.42	0.53	0.56	0.59	0.29	0.15	0.12	0.12
Congenital Malformations ..	0.09	0.14	0.15	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.14	0.11	0.11
Diseases of Early Infancy ..	0.48	0.60	0.75	0.48	0.42	0.39	0.30	0.29	0.28
Accidents	1.00	0.77	0.60	0.55	0.65	0.57	0.53	0.59	0.51
All Other Causes	6.94	4.52	4.90	3.02	2.52	1.94	1.59	1.73	1.62
All Causes	11.72	9.70	10.65	8.19	8.97	8.73	8.30	8.56	8.50

¹ Deaths per 1,000 mean population.

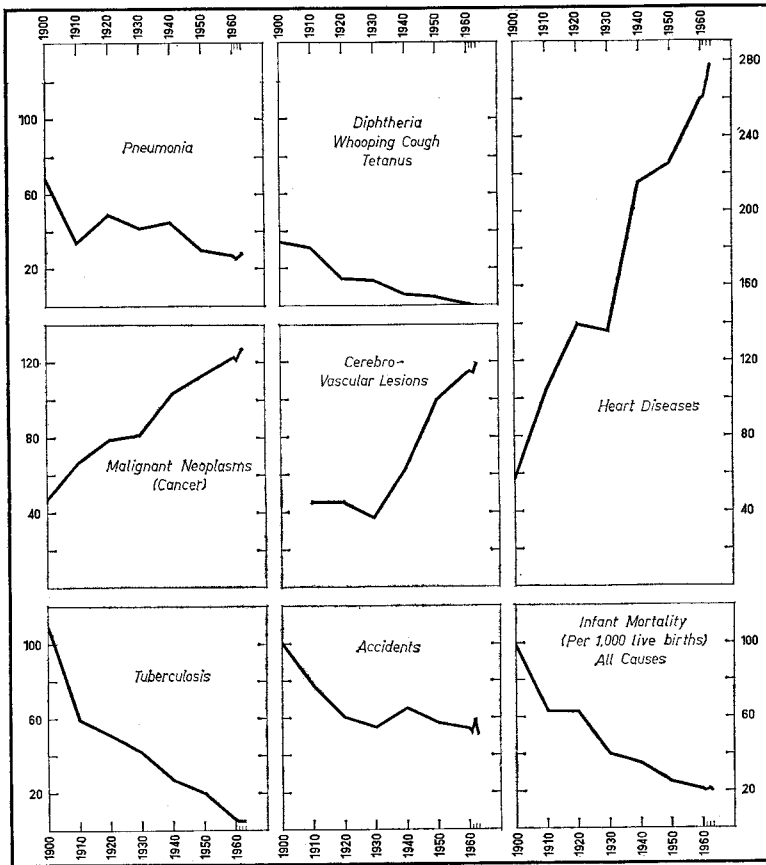
n Not available.

From the beginning of 1950, comparisons of causes of deaths with earlier periods cannot be made with exactness. As well as regrouping and renaming many diseases in accordance with the latest medical

knowledge and practice, the sixth (1948) revision of the International List of Causes of Death introduced a changed principle of coding, by which each death is assigned to its underlying cause as stated by the medical attendant. The seventh (1955) revision, adopted for Australian use in 1958, also made alterations to the classification of certain diseases. However, the figures in the preceding table are adequate to show the trends in the various death rates and these trends are illustrated in the diagram below.

DEATH RATES—SELECTED CAUSES—1900—1963

PER 100,000 MEAN POPULATION



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

CAUSES OF DEATH BY SEX AND

Cause of Death (Abridged International List, 1955 Revision)	Males					
	0-9	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59
Tuberculosis (Respiratory) .. .. .	..	..	..	3	5	10
Other Tuberculosis .. .. .	..	..	..	1	..	..
Syphilis and its Sequelae .. .. .	..	..	..	..	3	2
Dysentery, All Forms .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1	..
Diphtheria .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meningococcal Infections	1	..	..	..	..	..
Acute Poliomyelitis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	2	..	..	..	..	..
Typhus and Other Rickettsial Diseases .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	9	2	4	2	4	7
Malignant Neoplasms, including Neoplasms of Lymphatic and Haematopoietic Tissues	15	12	22	29	84	184
Benign and Unspecified Neoplasms	1	1	1	1	..	3
Diabetes Mellitus .. .. .	..	..	1	6	2	10
Anaemias	1	..	1	..	1	3
Vascular Lesions affecting Central Nervous System .. .. .	..	1	5	13	33	86
Non-meningococcal Meningitis	7	..	..	..	..	1
Rheumatic Fever	3	1	1	..	..	..
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease .. .. .	..	1	1	5	7	7
Arteriosclerotic and Degenerative Heart Disease .. .. .	..	1	1	22	149	390
Other Diseases of Heart	1	2	2	2	11	14
Hypertension—						
With Heart Disease .. .. .	..	..	..	3	4	9
Without mention of Heart .. .. .	..	..	1	1	7	4
Influenza .. .. .	..	..	..	..	2	1
Pneumonia	43	..	4	3	14	15
Bronchitis	8	1	..	..	5	21
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum .. .. .	..	..	..	5	8	13
Appendicitis	6	1	..	..	..	1
Intestinal Obstruction; Hernia	6	..	..	2	1	3
Gastritis, Duodenitis, Enteritis, Colitis, except Diarrhoea of Newborn	14	..	..	..	3	3
Cirrhosis of Liver .. .. .	..	1	..	2	9	13
Nephritis and Nephrosis	1	1	6	4	15	27
Hyperplasia of Prostate .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	2
Complications of Pregnancy, Childbirth, and Puer- perium .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Congenital Malformations	81	3	4	..	6	2
Diseases of Early Infancy	271	..	..	..	..	..
Senility; Ill-defined Causes	4	..	1	1	2	7
All Other Diseases	25	10	11	13	34	71
Motor Vehicle Accidents	15	69	67	42	49	34
All Other Accidents	36	35	35	35	41	35
Suicide and Self-inflicted Injuries .. .. .	..	10	29	31	40	43
Homicide and Operations of War	3	3	1	2	1	3
Total	553	155	198	228	541	1,024

¹ Including 3 males whose ages were not specified.

AGE GROUPS, QUEENSLAND, 1963

		Females									Total ¹		
60-69	70 and Over	0-9	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70 and Over	Males	Females	Persons	
23	27	..	..	..	1	1	1	2	4	68	9	77
..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
6	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	15	2	17
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	2
..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	1	3
..	
4	6	1	3	3	2	3	4	1	4	38	21	59	
314	472	13	8	16	34	102	140	189	349	1,133	851	1,984	
2	4	..	1	..	2	3	2	4	2	13	14	27	
17	34	..	1	2	1	3	11	18	44	70	80	150	
1	10	1	..	1	1	2	2	1	9	17	17	34	
193	571	1	1	1	8	37	86	161	661	903	956	1,859	
2	..	10	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	10	13	23
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	5	1	6
9	9	..	..	2	9	12	16	10	20	39	69	108
672	1,206	..	..	1	2	32	97	299	933	2,441	1,364	3,805
40	159	..	..	3	3	1	12	19	164	231	202	433
21	42	..	..	1	..	5	7	24	74	79	111	190
10	29	..	..	..	3	5	6	7	26	52	47	99
..	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	5	6	6	12
31	121	46	6	1	4	3	8	16	123	231	207	438	
75	136	4	..	..	..	..	3	10	31	246	48	294
13	27	..	..	1	2	1	5	5	19	66	33	99
1	4	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	2	13	6	19
5	11	5	1	..	..	2	1	2	24	28	35	63
2	10	19	..	..	..	..	6	3	9	32	37	69
10	9	1	..	..	1	5	3	5	4	44	19	63
22	29	1	..	2	7	20	16	11	22	105	79	184	
10	51	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	63	..	63
..	..	..	1	2	6	..	..	..	..	..	9	9
2	1	68	2	1	2	1	1	2	..	99	77	176	
..	..	167	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	271	167	438
6	38	3	1	2	..	2	..	2	56	59	66	125	
125	356	16	5	9	21	43	59	86	345	645	584	1,229	
36	28	7	13	12	7	7	7	7	15	341	75	416	
25	41	21	3	1	4	3	5	9	58	283	104	387	
30	26	..	1	6	19	22	21	7	4	209	80	289	
2	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	1	2	16	6	22	
1,709	3,467	385	49	69	139	319	520	906	3,010	7,878	5,397	13,275	

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

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES, QUEENSLAND

Disease	1901	1909-10	1919-20	1930	1940	1950	1960	1962	1963
Breast Abscess .. .. .	..¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	71	43 _r	27
Diarrhoea (Infantile) .. .. .	..¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	167	174	98	208
Diphtheria	252	552	2,841	1,686	598	172	6	4	4
Dysentery (Bacillary)	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	4	19	244	47	28	39
Hansen's Disease .. .. .	..¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	8	30	1	2	4	11
Hepatitis (Infective and Serum) .. .. .	..¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	713	880	1,431
Hookworm .. .. .	..¹	1	5	10	18	62	82	66	21
Leptospirosis ² .. .. .	..¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	55	55	105	139	95
Malaria .. .. .	..¹	.. ¹	9	9	10	24	57	55	55
Meningitis, Cerebro-spinal .. .. .	..¹	10	32	3	5	44	30	77	97
Poliomyelitis, Acute Anterior .. .. .	..¹	.. ¹	17	4	44	106	6	138	4
Puerperal Infections	10	11	26	40	152	19	29	18	31
Rubella .. .. .	..¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	6	12	16	810
Scarlet Fever	115	33	340	617	248	446	127	95	55
Tuberculosis .. .. .	..¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	343	525	594	844	821	919
Typhoid Fever	793	760	731	130	53	9	7	9	9
Typhus Fever .. .. .	..¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	<i>n</i>	33	53	13	15	7
Venereal Diseases	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	2,848	1,714 ³	1,258	577	1,146	1,431	1,363
Other	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	5	35	52	497	293 _r	447
Total	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	3,083	2,631	3,968	4,230 _r	5,633

¹ Not notifiable. ² Including Weil's disease, Paraweil disease, and Seven-day fever. ³ Figure for the year ended 30 June. *n* Not available.
r Revised since last issue.

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, their length of stay in hospital, and other information. Particulars are given in the next four pages. Reports were received for 184,953 cases, treatment of which was completed during 1962. Normal maternity cases are excluded.

Patients have been classified in all cases by the disease for treatment of which, according to the hospital authorities, they entered the hospital. In cases where the patient subsequently died, the cause of death may not have been the disease for treatment of which he entered the hospital. Deaths on page 75, therefore, cannot be directly compared with causes of death as recorded in death statistics (pages 72 and 73). Moreover, although in death statistics the information is tabulated with respect to the normal place of residence of the deceased, in hospital statistics tabulation is according to the location of the hospital of treatment. In the tables the statistical divisions of Metropolitan, Moreton, Maryborough, Rockhampton, Mackay, Townsville, Cairns, and Peninsula have been treated as coastal, and allocation between tropical and sub-tropical has been made along shire boundaries keeping as nearly as possible to the tropic.

PATIENTS TREATED IN PUBLIC HOSPITALS, QUEENSLAND, 1962

Disease for which Treated	Patients Treated				Patients Died			
	Sub-tropical		Tropical		Sub-tropical		Tropical	
	Coastal	Inland	Coastal	Inland	Coastal	Inland	Coastal	Inland
<i>Infective and Parasitic Diseases</i>	3,101	793	1,517	270	69	6	20	2
Tuberculosis	699	72	410	20	40	3	10	..
<i>Neoplasms</i>	7,157	669	1,547	140	829	108	217	16
Malignant	4,854	414	979	62	798	105	207	15
Other and Unspecified	2,303	255	568	78	31	3	10	1
<i>Allergic, Glandular, and Nutritional Diseases</i>	3,112	752	1,111	186	69	10	26	1
Allergic Disorders	1,434	464	554	103	10	1	4	..
Diabetes Mellitus	844	182	355	36	45	7	17	..
<i>Blood and Blood-forming Organs</i>	710	83	183	15	23	1	8	..
<i>Mental, Psychoneurotic Disorders</i>	4,283	896	1,645	319	22	8	8	1
<i>Nervous System and Sense Organs</i>	7,456	1,081	2,044	283	707	111	196	15
Vascular Lesions affecting Central Nervous System	1,941	257	417	31	613	102	163	11
Otitis Media and Mastoiditis	663	126	258	54	..	..	1	..
<i>Circulatory System</i>	8,471	1,873	2,563	357	1,153	199	335	26
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	324	22	40	1	35	1	1	..
Arteriosclerotic and Degenerative Heart Disease	3,179	497	748	69	635	88	184	9
Other Heart Diseases	1,468	462	553	107	292	79	101	10
Hypertensive Disease	983	267	405	48	87	8	17	3
<i>Respiratory System</i>	13,582	4,929	6,082	1,261	250	63	118	14
Acute Upper Respiratory Infections	2,558	1,107	1,964	291	..	..	2	1
Influenza	582	516	273	92	1	..	..	..
Pneumonia	2,503	920	1,140	248	145	42	85	6
Bronchitis	2,322	1,049	960	272	29	11	11	3
Hypertrophy of Tonsils and Adenoids	3,430	835	995	252	2	..	..	..
<i>Digestive System</i>	12,859	3,169	4,982	1,341	200	26	57	13
Teeth and Supporting Structures	987	273	478	118	..	1	..	..
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	1,447	262	557	94	33	3	12	..
Appendicitis	2,621	834	1,031	231	5	1	4	1
Intestinal Obstruction, Hernia	2,791	431	805	137	35	9	14	3
Gastritis, Enteritis, Colitis	1,770	769	1,148	532	32	4	5	6
<i>Genito-Urinary System</i>	9,200	1,751	2,978	506	151	13	57	4
Nephritis and Nephrosis	382	76	227	25	47	6	25	1
Infections of Kidney	934	212	358	88	49	4	15	..
Calculi of Urinary System	413	50	207	14	9	..	4	1
Hyperplasia of Prostate Gland	672	78	126	11	25	2	9	1
Diseases of Breast	404	97	150	32	..	..	..	..
Diseases of Genital Organs	4,576	1,001	1,427	293	5	..	1	..
<i>Pregnancy and the Puerperium</i>	7,153	1,116	1,504	465	3	..	3	1
<i>Skin and Cellular Tissue</i>	3,049	1,141	1,738	488	9	..	2	..
<i>Bones and Organs of Movement</i>	3,870	638	1,093	159	30	2	8	..
<i>Congenital Malformations and Diseases of Early Infancy</i>	1,362	204	309	64	4	4	15	2
<i>Senility and Ill-defined</i>	10,232	2,950	3,729	1,316	119	39	47	14
<i>Accidents, Poisonings, and Violence</i>	14,472	4,541	6,382	1,722	259	58	92	13
Motor Vehicle Accidents	1,477	532	858	114	73	18	26	2
Assaults and Attempted Suicide	473	75	155	18	10	2	3	1
Total All Classes	110,069	26,586	39,407	8,892	3,957	648	1,209	122

PUBLIC HOSPITALS, QUEENSLAND, 1962—

Disease for which Treated	Males					
	0-9	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59
<i>Infective and Parasitic Diseases</i>	812	499	507	431	362	339
Tuberculosis	10	17	44	87	160	198
<i>Neoplasms</i>	162	209	185	286	520	820
Malignant	39	52	50	150	385	678
Other and Unspecified	123	157	135	136	135	142
<i>Allergic, Glandular, and Nutritional Diseases</i>	416	339	218	204	211	279
Allergic Disorders	321	265	147	110	106	128
Diabetes Mellitus	20	49	43	39	62	89
<i>Blood and Blood-forming Organs</i>	124	28	22	10	30	39
<i>Mental, Psychoneurotic Disorders</i>	65	213	417	838	893	647
<i>Nervous System and Sense Organs</i>	1,151	505	427	510	630	678
Vascular Lesions affecting Central Nervous System	8	4	9	38	101	213
Otitis Media and Mastoiditis	438	88	33	27	20	16
<i>Circulatory System</i>	278	259	221	410	801	1,369
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	..	24	17	24	32	32
Arteriosclerotic and Degenerative Heart Disease	..	5	20	69	287	678
Other Heart Diseases	15	10	20	25	80	189
Hypertensive Disease	..	5	10	43	107	160
<i>Respiratory System</i>	6,623	1,609	973	850	848	1,035
Acute Upper Respiratory Infections	2,179	408	211	134	70	56
Influenza	133	131	116	97	68	74
Pneumonia	900	170	186	208	278	311
Bronchitis	1,062	150	79	128	139	282
Hypertrophy of Tonsils and Adenoids	2,069	478	123	63	16	8
<i>Digestive System</i>	2,567	1,606	1,360	1,293	1,488	1,475
Teeth and Supporting Structures	393	175	111	79	43	38
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	2	28	150	269	383	363
Appendicitis	313	975	545	289	149	98
Intestinal Obstruction, Hernia	491	158	213	269	421	522
Gastritis, Enteritis, Colitis	1,135	166	185	136	128	114
<i>Genito-Urinary System</i>	905	319	299	355	453	535
Nephritis and Nephrosis	136	60	39	41	39	29
Infections of Kidney	23	31	23	40	53	50
Calculi of Urinary System	1	9	31	70	113	96
Hyperplasia of Prostate Gland	..	..	..	7	15	93
Diseases of Breast	6	6	7	9	3	3
Diseases of Genital Organs	661	125	109	100	77	87
<i>Pregnancy and the Puerperium</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Skin and Cellular Tissue</i>	775	706	578	437	460	399
<i>Bones and Organs of Movement</i>	412	479	462	490	557	468
<i>Congenital Malformations and Diseases of Early Infancy</i>	766	167	44	47	36	34
<i>Senility and Ill-defined</i>	1,813	1,256	1,058	1,158	1,202	1,171
<i>Accidents, Poisonings, and Violence</i>	3,348	4,191	3,880	2,443	1,983	1,466
Motor Vehicle Accidents	133	542	697	329	206	179
Assaults and Attempted Suicide	..	45	101	88	87	36
Total All Classes	20,217	12,385	10,651	9,762	10,474	10,754

¹ Including 302 males and 327 females whose ages were not specified.

AGES OF ALL PATIENTS TREATED

		Females									Total ¹		
60-69	70 and Over	0-9	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70 and Over	Males	Females	Persons	
280	219	755	400	273	206	191	131	139	106	3,461	2,220	5,681	
182	150	13	15	40	59	80	49	52	37	853	348	1,201	
1,156	1,305	146	284	377	674	1,021	731	776	843	4,653	4,860	9,513	
996	1,201	33	43	80	223	521	485	615	743	3,560	2,749	6,309	
160	104	113	241	297	451	500	246	161	100	1,093	2,111	3,204	
274	247	364	357	350	376	428	366	338	375	2,196	2,965	5,161	
109	70	258	255	180	165	187	131	68	48	1,257	1,298	2,555	
118	128	27	55	55	55	87	122	192	268	552	865	1,417	
51	90	71	58	65	67	86	60	60	128	394	597	991	
389	259	74	275	450	704	770	507	346	251	3,753	3,390	7,143	
878	1,184	885	390	262	331	491	548	725	1,232	5,986	4,878	10,864	
365	601	8	3	18	32	101	164	290	682	1,343	1,303	2,646	
7	1	300	70	28	21	18	17	6	5	634	467	1,101	
1,588	2,187	208	207	261	454	786	954	1,200	2,039	7,135	6,129	13,264	
18	21	2	8	22	35	61	36	20	34	168	219	387	
774	909	..	5	8	36	115	287	500	789	2,750	1,743	4,493	
394	784	9	10	14	17	53	122	213	624	1,523	1,067	2,590	
155	148	1	8	22	77	206	250	222	283	631	1,072	1,703	
1,146	1,344	5,200	1,924	874	696	663	568	582	849	14,462	11,392	25,854	
42	49	1,623	576	175	119	99	63	51	51	3,156	2,764	5,920	
55	70	111	140	138	82	72	56	45	66	746	717	1,463	
308	467	676	125	110	152	189	158	203	350	2,836	1,975	4,811	
446	531	756	149	129	116	125	137	160	207	2,822	1,781	4,603	
4	4	1,797	694	143	58	24	17	3	4	2,768	2,744	5,512	
1,237	1,090	2,019	1,750	1,216	1,044	1,135	974	926	1,110	12,146	10,205	22,351	
20	11	432	210	150	94	43	32	14	4	872	984	1,856	
234	181	..	18	88	129	181	141	96	88	1,616	744	2,360	
47	38	297	1,091	429	196	118	46	40	38	2,456	2,261	4,717	
483	389	208	52	55	135	173	160	178	253	2,949	1,215	4,164	
141	142	879	251	190	128	120	120	137	228	2,158	2,061	4,219	
765	1,073	313	778	1,932	2,227	2,156	1,076	724	500	4,712	9,723	14,435	
24	13	101	47	23	33	46	28	23	23	382	328	710	
47	53	68	169	245	283	199	127	91	90	320	1,272	1,592	
98	40	1	2	29	54	51	39	35	15	458	226	684	
297	474	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	887	..	887
6	5	5	47	187	136	172	64	16	8	46	637	683	
72	83	29	369	1,283	1,542	1,496	671	398	184	1,315	5,982	7,297	
..	..	..	1,170	5,459	2,996	556	..	..	..	..	10,238	10,238
308	261	548	418	249	261	306	251	207	231	3,935	2,481	6,416	
318	261	220	343	202	232	301	311	324	366	3,453	2,307	5,760	
13	8	602	94	37	25	24	14	13	11	1,115	824	1,939	
956	1,167	1,511	1,357	1,004	998	936	823	718	1,000	9,830	8,397	18,227	
882	716	2,226	1,410	760	670	710	624	623	1,101	18,966	8,151	27,117	
86	65	93	237	132	73	75	60	44	24	2,242	739	2,981	
19	16	..	58	74	81	53	35	15	8	396	325	721	
10,241	11,411	15,142	11,215	13,771	11,961	10,560	7,938	7,701	10,142	96,197	88,757	184,954	

AVERAGE PERIOD IN HOSPITAL (IN DAYS)—PUBLIC HOSPITALS, 1962

Disease for which Treated	Males			Females		
	Cases	Total Patient Days	Average Stay	Cases	Total Patient Days	Average Stay
<i>Infective and Parasitic Diseases</i> ..	3,461	115,366	33·3	2,220	55,234	24·9
Tuberculosis	853	86,219	101·1	348	35,767	102·8
<i>Neoplasms</i>	4,653	83,957	18·0	4,860	78,795	16·2
Malignant	3,560	73,286	20·6	2,749	59,905	21·8
Other and Unspecified	1,093	10,671	9·8	2,111	18,890	8·9
<i>Allergic, Glandular, and Nutritional Diseases</i>	2,196	27,081	12·3	2,965	39,076	13·2
Allergic Disorders	1,257	9,394	7·5	1,298	9,161	7·1
Diabetes Mellitus	552	11,181	20·3	865	17,020	19·7
<i>Blood and Blood-forming Organs</i>	394	6,537	16·6	597	9,042	15·1
<i>Mental, Psychoneurotic Disorders</i>	3,753	40,615	10·8	3,390	49,286	14·5
<i>Nervous System and Sense Organs</i>	5,986	147,984	24·7	4,878	99,566	20·4
Vascular Lesions affecting Central Nervous System	1,343	41,893	31·2	1,303	51,583	39·6
Otitis Media and Mastoiditis	634	5,203	8·2	467	4,830	10·3
<i>Circulatory System</i>	7,135	164,573	23·1	6,129	118,118	19·3
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease Arteriosclerotic and Degenerative Heart Disease	168	3,796	22·6	219	4,093	18·7
Other Heart Diseases	2,750	65,736	23·9	1,743	36,896	21·2
Hypertensive Disease	1,523	42,909	28·2	1,067	21,160	19·8
<i>Respiratory System</i>	631	13,120	20·8	1,072	22,285	20·8
Acute Upper Respiratory Infections	14,462	116,053	8·0	11,392	92,486	8·1
Influenza	3,156	13,970	4·4	2,764	12,895	4·7
Pneumonia	746	4,065	5·4	717	4,061	5·7
Bronchitis	2,836	37,955	13·4	1,975	33,609	17·0
Hypertrophy of Tonsils and Adenoids	2,822	28,997	10·3	1,781	14,973	8·4
<i>Digestive System</i>	2,768	8,641	3·1	2,744	8,754	3·2
Teeth and Supporting Structures	12,146	112,475	9·3	10,205	92,853	9·1
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	872	2,270	2·6	984	2,059	2·1
Appendicitis	1,616	22,201	13·7	744	10,669	14·3
Intestinal Obstruction, Hernia	2,456	19,326	7·9	2,261	16,750	7·4
Gastritis, Enteritis, Colitis	2,949	29,441	10·0	1,215	13,666	11·2
<i>Genito-Urinary System</i>	2,158	14,510	6·7	2,061	15,159	7·4
Nephritis and Nephrosis	4,712	60,941	12·9	9,723	92,789	9·5
Infections of Kidney	382	9,862	25·8	328	7,447	22·7
Calculi of Urinary System	320	3,866	12·1	1,272	15,664	12·3
Hyperplasia of Prostate Gland	458	5,693	12·4	226	2,970	13·1
Diseases of Breast	887	20,605	23·2	..	..	..
Diseases of Genital Organs	46	329	7·2	637	3,893	6·1
<i>Pregnancy and the Puerperium</i>	1,315	7,588	5·8	5,982	49,464	8·3
<i>Skin and Cellular Tissue</i> .. .. .	..	..	..	10,238	85,832	8·4
<i>Bones and Organs of Movement</i>	3,935	38,798	9·9	2,481	25,564	10·3
<i>Congenital Malformations and Diseases of Early Infancy</i>	3,453	62,481	18·1	2,307	39,641	17·2
<i>Senility and Ill-defined</i>	1,115	17,924	16·1	824	14,026	17·0
<i>Accidents, Poisonings, and Violence</i>	9,830	98,277	10·0	8,397	119,723	14·3
Motor Vehicle Accidents	18,966	193,113	10·2	8,151	91,524	11·2
Assaults and Attempted Suicide	2,242	30,004	13·4	739	7,517	10·2
.. .. .	396	2,430	6·1	325	1,959	6·0
Total All Classes	96,197	1,286,175	13·4	88,757	1,103,555	12·4

7 MENTAL SICKNESS

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

There was a mental hospital at Townsville from 1940 to the beginning of April 1948, when the premises became part of the general hospital, the psychiatric section of which now treats early and incipient cases of mental sickness. A psychiatric clinic was commenced in Brisbane in 1945 and, for the year ended 30 June 1963, 629 new patients were treated. A psychiatric clinic was established in Toowoomba in 1946. An epileptic home at Willowburn, Toowoomba, was opened in 1919.

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

The number of mental patients in 1874 was 300, which represented a rate of 1·83, per 1,000 of the population. The number of cases increased, probably due largely to better supervision and notification, until 1956 when patients numbered 4,735. At 30 June 1963 there were 4,199 patients in the four mental hospitals and the epileptic home. The decrease in the number of in-patients during recent years has been due mainly to the larger proportion of senile patients being treated in general hospitals and the emphasis now placed on psychiatric services at these hospitals. Though the cases have increased, the rate reached its peak in 1909, when it was 3·95 per 1,000. At 30 June 1963 the rate was 2·68.

In interstate comparisons with Queensland's rate, New South Wales has been consistently higher over a long period and Victoria higher in the last six years. The 1962 rates were:—New South Wales, 3·58; Victoria, 2·80; Queensland, 2·77; South Australia, 2·43; Western Australia, 2·79; and Tasmania, 2·15.

The number of patients discharged as recovered or relieved was generally less than 50 per cent of the admissions each year during the first half of the century. In the 1950s this percentage averaged nearly 60 per cent and in 1962-63 was 81 per cent.

A more rational attitude towards the treatment of mental illness has no doubt resulted in a greater willingness in recent years to submit afflicted persons to treatment at an early stage, while medical research has done much to cause an improvement in the proportion of recoveries. *The Mental Health Act, 1962*, provided for the further development of methods of treatment of the mentally ill.

Since the first year for which information is available, the number of male patients has exceeded the number of females, the figures at 30 June 1963 being 2,412 males and 1,787 females. Of the four hospitals, Goodna treats the greatest number, 2,131 being patients at 30 June 1963, when Toowoomba had 1,100, Ipswich 648, and Charters Towers 214.

The epileptic home at Toowoomba is solely for mentally sub-normal epileptic patients, and at 30 June 1963 contained 106 patients, the total having changed very little during a quarter of a century. While male patients predominate in the mental hospitals, female patients exceed the male patients in this institution, the figures at 30 June 1963 being 48 males and 58 females. This feature is observed as far back as records are available.

For statistics of mental hospitals, see Chapter 5.

8 ABORIGINALS

The advance of the white population on to the black man's domain led not only to much hostility, but also to the rapid decline of the native population and to a steady growth of a half-caste population. The public conscience was awakened to the plight of the aboriginals, and in all of the States measures for greater protection were instituted. Legislation dating from 1897 to 1934 provided detailed control, in Queensland, but this legislation was repealed by *The Aboriginals Preservation and Protection Act* and *The Torres Strait Islanders Act* passed in 1939. Both Acts, which were amended in 1946, are administered by the Director of Native Affairs.

The first of these Acts covers aboriginals resident on the Queensland mainland. Provision is made for the establishment of Protectorates and Reserves, with the appointment of Protectors and Superintendents; also for the proclamation of regulations regarding employment, wages, hours of work, trading, quality of food and clothing supplied, accommodation, &c. The treatment of sickness and contagious diseases is provided for. A new Native Welfare Act is under consideration and amending legislation is expected in the near future.

The Protectors have control over the employment of the aboriginals, and persons desiring to employ them must enter into an agreement with the Protector of the district in which the proposed employees live. There are also regulations regarding the movements of aboriginals from one district to another. All aboriginals in employment are insured under *The Workers' Compensation Act*. These employed aboriginals are encouraged to save from their 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 30 June 1963 there were 4,250 accounts of natives in the Aboriginal Trust Account, the total to their credit being £688,703, including invested funds.

Amendments to the Commonwealth Electoral Act in 1962 provided for all aboriginals, including Torres Strait Islanders, to vote in Federal elections. Enrolment is voluntary but voting for those so enrolled is compulsory. To date no such provision has been made in Queensland legislation.

The Torres Strait Islanders Acts aim at conferring a measure of local self-government upon the natives of the islands. The local government of each reserve is vested in a council consisting of not more than five Islanders. These councillors, including the chairman, are elected by ballot triennially, each Islander over the age of eighteen years being entitled to vote. An island fund has been established, into which is paid the receipts from an island tax and charges for services. The council makes by-laws for controlling the health, food supply, housing, &c of the natives. A court deals with offences against by-laws. Other provisions of the Acts are similar to the Act covering Queensland natives. At 30 June 1963 the credit balance of 4,700 accounts of Islanders was £196,797.

After the cessation of war with Japan, 700 Island soldiers who had served in the Torres Strait Light Infantry Battalion were rehabilitated in the pearling industry by the Queensland Government. From their earnings these Islanders purchased their own pearling vessels, and the fleet commenced to operate at the beginning of 1946. During the year ended 30 June 1963, 16 luggers and cutters owned and operated by Islanders won 133 tons of pearl-shell, 137 tons of trochus-shell, and 97,000 live shells for pearl culture, valued at £126,929.

The amount expended by the Queensland Government on the general welfare and advancement of the State's aboriginal and Islander population for the year ended 30 June 1963 amounted to £805,136 from revenue and £144,132 from loan funds. Expenditure from a Welfare Fund built up from the sale of produce, livestock, native weapons, and curios amounted to £241,063. Hospitalisation charges, borne by the Department of Health and Home Affairs, are not included.

At 30 June 1963 there were six aboriginal settlements, namely Cherbourg (via Murgon), Palm Island (off Townsville), Woorabinda and Foleyvale (via Rockhampton), Cowal Creek (near Cape York), and Yarrabah (via Cairns), and two hostels (at Cairns and Townsville), controlled by the Government, and 11 reserves managed by religious bodies. The mission reserves are subsidised by the Government. There are 15 island villages and 2 mainland villages (Cape York), with native schools, and a hostel at Thursday Island, which care for Torres Strait Islanders. The Queensland Government, through the Department of Native Affairs, has provided facilities at the Government Settlements for primary education, and manual and rural training. The Church Missions have a similar policy. The Government also provides facilities for secondary education.

Details of the estimated native population under the care of the Department of Native Affairs at 30 June 1963 are shown in the following table. It should be noted that these figures do not include an estimated 1,100 full-blood and 20,000 half-blood aboriginals exempted under the Acts from the control of the Department. Aboriginals granted exemption during 1962-63 numbered 199, excluding 136 children of those exempted. In the five years ended 30 June 1963 there were 764 adult exemptions.

NATIVE POPULATION, QUEENSLAND, 30 JUNE 1963

Locality	Estimated Native Population	Children Enrolled in Native Schools ²		
		Boys	Girls	Total
Government Settlements—				
Cape York	883	95	106	201
Cherbourg	1,224	187	212	399
Palm Island	1,481	208 ³	212 ³	420 ³
Woorabinda ³	685	93	106	199
Yarrabah	780	113	109	222
Missions—				
Brethren—				
Doomadgee	473	67	56	123
Church of England—				
Edward River	255	22	26	48
Lockhart River	387	52	34	86
Mitchell River	512	70	77	147
Lutheran—				
Bloomfield River	131	..	..	..
Hopevale	398	57	48	105
Presbyterian—				
Aurukun	575	77	53	130
Mapoon	144	11	17	28
Mornington Island	525	62	51	113
Weipa	207	17	21	38
Roman Catholic—				
Hammond Island	147	20	22	42
Country Reserves ⁴ and Torres Strait Islands ..	18,463	413 ⁵	426 ⁵	839 ⁵
Total	27,270	1,564	1,576	3,140

¹ At 1 August 1963. ² Including St. Michael's (R.C.) Palm Island Convent, 70 boys, 75 girls. ³ Including Foleyvale. ⁴ Country reserves include details of all natives residing outside missions or government settlements. Children of such natives attend the nearest State school. ⁵ Including St. Paul's (C. of E.) Moa Island, 35 boys, 29 girls.

Queensland contains the third highest number of full-blood aboriginals, the percentage of the total at 30 June 1947 in each State being New South Wales, 2·0; Victoria, 0·5; Queensland, 19·5; South Australia, 4·6; Western Australia, 43·6; Tasmania, 0·0; and Northern Territory, 29·8.

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

ABORIGINAL POPULATION, AUSTRALIA

At 30 June	New South Wales	Victoria	Queens- land	South Australia	Western Australia	Northern Territory	Australia ¹
FULL-BLOODS							
1921 ..	1,597	144	14,014	1,609	25,587	17,349	60,300
1931 ..	864	49	13,654	1,657	23,110	19,567	58,901
1941 ..	594	88	8,977 ²	2,798	21,709	13,451	47,620
1947 ..	953	208	9,100 ²	2,139	20,338	13,900	46,638
1961 ..	1,488	253	8,686 ²	2,147	10,121 ³	17,386 ³	40,081
HALF-BLOODS							
1921 ..	4,588	442	3,090	811	1,960	460	11,536
1931 ..	8,503	557	4,052	1,692	3,397	813	19,014
1941 ..	10,022	687	6,451 ²	2,220	4,407	1,037	25,191
1947 ..	10,607	1,069	7,211 ²	2,983	5,896	1,247	29,327
1961 ..	13,228	1,543	11,010 ²	2,737	8,155	2,318	39,172

¹ Including Tasmania and Australian Capital Territory. ² Excluding Torres Strait Islanders (4,970 full-bloods and 237 half-bloods in 1961). ³ Including an estimated number out of contact at Census: 2,000 in Western Australia and 1,944 in Northern Territory.

Chapter 4—PUBLIC JUSTICE

1 THE LEGAL SYSTEM

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

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

District Courts were re-established in 1959 after having been abolished in 1922. The Judges of the District Courts are appointed for life, subject to retirement at the age of seventy. Five are appointed to Brisbane and one to Townsville. The Judges of the District Courts visit various country centres throughout Queensland. The Courts' Registries are at centres where a Supreme Court Registry or a Magistrates' Court Registry exists.

The District Court may hear personal actions involving amounts of not more than £2,500 where the action arises out of an accident involving a vehicle and not more than £1,500 in all other personal actions, although, if both parties consent, these limits may be exceeded. It has limited powers in equity cases and in cases involving the recovery of possession of land. It may also hear appeals from the Magistrates' Courts. In cases where the amount or value in issue exceeds £600, one of the parties may, except in certain cases, request a jury. Appeal lies from the District Court in its original or appellate jurisdiction to the Supreme Court in cases where the amount or value in issue exceeds £600.

Magistrates' Courts consist of Stipendiary Magistrates. The jurisdiction, unless extended by consent, is limited to personal actions in which not more than £600 is claimed. Appeal lies to the District Court where £75 or more is involved.

In certain instances small amounts may be recovered on complaint heard in a Magistrate's Court (known as Court of Petty Sessions until 1964).

Criminal Jurisdiction—Criminal Jurisdiction in regard to indictable offences is vested in the Supreme Court and District Court and is exercised in each case by a judge sitting with a jury. A preliminary hearing is held before a Stipendiary Magistrate or Justices of the Peace for the purpose of determining whether a prima-facie case has been

made out. The matter then proceeds on the indictment to either the Supreme Court or the District Court, depending on the seriousness of the offence. The District Court has no jurisdiction to try a prisoner charged with an offence where the maximum penalty exceeds fourteen years' imprisonment.

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

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

2 POLICE

The Queensland Police are controlled by a Commissioner, and at 30 June 1963 there were 333 police stations in the State, grouped for administrative purposes into 17 police districts, with the Police Depot, Licensing, Traffic, and Criminal Investigation Branches functioning separately.

The number of police officers is shown in the following table, the figure for 1963 including 226 detectives, 88 plain clothes police, 7 police-women, 2 probationaries, 110 cadets, and 14 native trackers.

QUEENSLAND POLICE

Particulars	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
<i>Police Officers</i> ¹ —					
Metropolitan No	1,351	1,332	1,335	1,416	1,427
Country No	1,351	1,333	1,355	1,348	1,385
Total No	2,702	2,665	2,690	2,764	2,812
<i>Expenditure</i> —					
Salaries £	2,849,509	3,110,356	3,399,642	3,528,760	3,663,758
Uniforms and Allowances ² £	537,124	577,420	665,317	627,707	680,985
Motor Vehicles, and Wireless Equipment £	163,083	159,298	175,069	220,641	275,337
Administrative Expenses .. £	328,558	346,920	379,380	387,674	406,672
Grant to Superannuation Fund £	253,255	284,430	450,000	472,500	500,850
Total £	4,131,529	4,478,424	5,069,408	5,237,282	5,527,602

¹ At end of year.

² Including overtime.

Probationaries are recruited between the ages of 19 and 30 years. They undergo a period of intensive training of three months before being sworn in as members of the Police Force. Members are retired on reaching the age of 60 years, unless recommended for earlier retirement for medical reasons.

There is also a cadet system under which youths of 15½ to 17½ years of age are enrolled, performing general clerical work and obtaining a

preliminary knowledge of police routine. After attaining the age of 19 years, they are sent to the Police Depot to receive the usual training before being appointed constables.

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

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

The Police Force has its own superannuation fund, the members contributing 5½ per cent of their annual salaries. Contributions of members are now invested to build up the Fund and payment of superannuation allowances is met from the Consolidated Revenue Fund. The State grant is shown in the above table (for further particulars, see Chapter 13). During 1962-63 the amount of pensions paid to retired policemen and to the widows and children of deceased policemen amounted to £368,495, and the number of contributors at 30 June 1963 was 2,681.

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

Police headquarters can communicate by radio with a number of motor vehicles, two motor launches, and a number of police stations throughout the State, thus enabling quick dispatch of police to places where their services are required. All police stations in the metropolitan area have fixed frequency radio sets (F.M. type) installed, and are in constant communication with the Police Communications Centre at Police Headquarters, Brisbane. Radio communication with interstate police headquarters and other centres is also available. Motor vehicles equipped with radio are also attached to police stations with radio facilities. During 1962-63, 310,925 local and 11,954 interstate messages were handled.

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

3 PRISONS AND REFORMATORIES

During 1962-63 there were seven prisons in use in the State. Brisbane, with three divisions for males and one for females, and Townsville, for males only, are maximum-security and reformatory prisons. At Wacol, Brisbane, a medium-security prison and farm is being developed. The State Farms at Palen Creek and Numinbah, south of Brisbane, are minimum-security prisons. The other prisons are the Thursday Island Prison and the Gaol at Rockhampton, both for short-term prisoners.

PRISONS AND PRISONERS, QUEENSLAND

Year	Prisons	Prison Farms	Prisoners Received during Year ¹		Prisoners in Confinement at End of Year		
			Males	Females	Number		Per 100,000 Mean Population
					Males	Females	
1953-54	4	3	2,113	265	620	17	49
1954-55	4	3	1,931	222	597	11	46
1955-56	4	3	1,919	196	628	19	48
1956-57	6	3	2,110	203	691	22	51
1957-58	6	3	2,439	195	816	27	59
1958-59	6	3	2,824	217	906	19	64
1959-60	6	3	3,014	230	907	24	63
1960-61	5	3	3,381	244	921	29	63
1961-62	5	3	3,179	310	873	17	58
1962-63	5	2	3,592	340	916	30	61

¹ Individuals confined on more than one occasion during the year are counted separately for each confinement.

Convicted prisoners in confinement per 100,000 of the population in the various States at 30 June 1962 numbered:—New South Wales, 77; Victoria, 62; Queensland, 55; South Australia, 67; Western Australia, 76; and Tasmania, 58. The figures exclude aboriginals, except for New South Wales and Victoria.

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

The minimum-security prisons are operated and referred to as State Farms. At 30 June 1963 they held 87 prisoners. Each farm is controlled by a superintendent, assisted by prison officers, who are competent instructors in the various farming activities. Prisoners are placed on their honour not to attempt escape.

Under *The Offenders' Probation and Parole Act, 1959*, which repealed *The Prisoners' Parole Acts, 1937 to 1943*, the Parole Board may recommend to the Governor in Council the release on parole of prisoners undergoing life sentences while the Board itself may parole other prisoners. During the year ended 30 June 1963, 28 prisoners were paroled.

Children under the age of 17 are dealt with in the Children's Courts. Children convicted may be committed to the care of the State and placed

in various Homes or Industrial Schools, including a Farm Home for boys at Westbrook near Toowoomba. In April 1964 a Stipendiary Magistrate was specially appointed to the Children's Courts in the metropolitan and near country centres.

4 CRIMINAL COURTS

Higher Courts—Criminal cases are dealt with at the three Supreme Courts (Brisbane, Rockhampton, and Townsville), by the Supreme Court on Circuit, and by District Courts. The main offences with which persons were charged during 1962-63 and how they were dealt with are shown below.

HIGHER COURTS, CRIMINAL CASES, QUEENSLAND, 1962-63

Offence	Persons Charged		How Dealt With			
	Males	Females	Sentenced or Bound Over	Found Insane	Acquitted	Other ¹
Murder	13	1	5	3	4	2
Attempted Murder	8	..	4	..	2	2
Manslaughter	29	..	8	..	10	11
Offences against Females	134	..	103	..	21	10
Other Offences against the Person	115	6	89	..	18	14
Offences against Property	1,014	14	948	1	47	32
Other	29	4	30	..	1	2
Total	1,342	25	1,187	4	103	73

¹ No True Bill and *Nolle Prosequi*.

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

HIGHER¹ COURTS, CRIMINAL CONVICTIONS, AUSTRALIA

Year	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland ²	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Australia ³
1953 ..	1,629 ²	918	419	330	241	203	3,776
1954 ..	1,449 ²	912	502	312	216	244	3,712
1955 ..	1,631 ²	1,043	382	340	260	154	3,885
1956 ..	1,933 ²	1,249	431	362	241	184	4,512
1957 ..	2,225	1,643	584	459	200	205	5,407
1958 ..	2,274	1,779	883	457	255	276	6,005
1959 ..	2,325	1,799	915	499	216	290	6,153
1960 ..	2,635	1,996	1,020	580	183	295	6,800
1961 ..	2,712	2,307	1,279	606	203	304	7,552
1962 ..	2,513	2,329	1,175	718	228	270	7,364

RATE PER 100,000 MEAN POPULATION

1962 ..	63	78	77	73	30	75	69
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¹ Supreme, County, and District Courts.

² Figures for 12 months ended

30 June of year shown. ³ Including N.T. and A.C.T.

The next table shows the principal types of offences with which persons were charged before Queensland Higher Courts during the last ten years. The large increase in offences against property was chiefly due to a rise in the numbers charged with burglary and other forms of stealing from premises, and in charges of illegally using motor vehicles. The latter increase, however, was partly due to such charges, which up to 1956-57 had been finalised in Lower Courts, being referred to Higher Courts.

HIGHER COURTS, CRIMINAL CASES, QUEENSLAND

Year	Murder	Attempted Murder	Manslaughter	Offences against Females	Other against Person	Against Property	Other	Total
1953-54	12	8	19	55	160	331	24	609
1954-55	14	5	15	77	110	261	7	489
1955-56	6	4	26	68	108	334	14	560
1956-57	10	8	33	75	141	445	35	747
1957-58	6	9	27	87	131	762	10	1,032
1958-59	14	2	28	97	114	747	25	1,027
1959-60	16	1	26	126	155	863	21	1,208
1960-61	8	9	25	143	144	1,088	16	1,433
1961-62	9	10	25	139	132	1,021	26	1,362
1962-63	14	8	29	134	121	1,028	33	1,367

Lower Courts—A total of 46 Stipendiary Magistrates and a large number of Justices of the Peace exercised jurisdiction in 209 Courts of Petty Sessions during 1962-63. The following table shows, for the last ten years, the numbers of criminal cases dealt with by these Courts, as well as cases dealt with by Children's Courts, and by Industrial Magistrates.

LOWER COURTS, CRIMINAL AND QUASI-CRIMINAL CASES, QUEENSLAND

Year	Assault	Stealing	Against Good Order		Road Traffic Laws	All Other	Total
			Drunkenness	Other			
1953-54 ..	665	2,506	21,257	2,204	9,465	10,385	46,482
1954-55 ..	700	2,627	23,986	2,444	10,866	8,749	49,372
1955-56 ..	544	3,080	22,748	2,228	11,549	6,923	47,072
1956-57 ..	496	3,353	23,550	2,564	16,076	7,572	53,611
1957-58 ..	481	3,591	28,242	2,909	19,415	7,830	62,468
1958-59 ..	613	3,726	26,993	2,856	22,229	9,356	65,773
1959-60 ..	685	4,153	28,634	3,015	28,502	8,815	73,804
1960-61 ..	618	4,408	26,298	2,510	34,697	10,917	79,448
1961-62 ..	648	4,319	26,663	2,557	34,814	10,771	79,772
1962-63 ..	697	4,992	28,995	2,729	38,588	11,736	87,737

LOWER COURTS, CASES HEARD, STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, 1962-63

Statistical Division	Drunkenness		Road Traffic Laws		Other Offences		Total Offences	
	Number of Cases	Rate ¹	Number of Cases	Rate ¹	Number of Cases	Rate ¹	Number of Cases	Rate ¹
Metropolitan ..	15,193	23.7	28,289	44.1	10,679	16.6	54,161	84.4
Moreton ..	886	4.6	2,610	13.5	2,132	11.1	5,628	29.2
Maryborough ..	860	6.6	1,214	9.4	903	7.0	2,977	23.0
Downs ..	892	6.2	1,502	10.5	1,264	8.8	3,658	25.5
Roma ..	808	37.7	148	6.9	313	14.6	1,269	59.2
South Western ..	519	34.0	143	9.4	332	21.8	994	65.2
Rockhampton ..	1,098	11.6	940	9.9	930	9.8	2,968	31.3
Central Western ..	775	30.5	150	5.9	416	16.4	1,341	52.8
Far Western ..	433	71.0	31	5.1	98	16.1	562	92.2
Mackay ..	612	12.9	535	11.3	374	7.9	1,521	32.1
Townsville ..	2,380	25.8	847	9.2	1,036	11.3	4,263	46.3
Cairns ..	2,204	21.8	1,804	17.8	1,142	11.3	5,150	50.9
Peninsula ..	596	77.2	3	0.4	86	11.1	685	88.7
North Western ..	1,739	57.4	372	12.3	449	14.8	2,560	84.5
Total ..	28,995	18.7	38,588	24.9	20,154	13.0	87,737	56.6

¹ Rate per 1,000 population.

Minor traffic breaches (40,217 in 1962-63) and metered parking breaches (39,020) in respect of which £1 penalties are paid without Court proceedings are excluded from all tables in this section. Also excluded are applications for consent to marry (9), ejection orders (54), variation of maintenance orders (36), prohibition orders (10), insanity (39), and cases remanded to other States (55).

Drunkenness and breaches of road traffic laws made up 77 per cent of all cases in 1962-63. In the Metropolitan Area, 52 per cent of all cases heard were traffic offences. In the last ten years cases of drunkenness for the whole of the State have remained fairly steady at about 18 per 1,000 population, but the rate for traffic cases has risen from about 6 to 25 per 1,000 population. The numbers of cases and rates for these offences and for "other" offences and total offences are shown for each statistical division in the table above.

The tables on pages 91 to 93 show, in greater detail, the numbers of persons charged in Lower Courts with various offences during 1962-63.

Among the various types of offences, the 20 to 29 years group most frequently provided the highest proportion of the men charged. More than half of the 4,374 charges brought against juvenile males aged from 10 to 19 years involved stealing or other offences against property. Nearly three of every ten of the women brought before the Courts were on charges of drunkenness and about one-quarter were charged with traffic offences. The 44 males and 29 females shown in the under 10 years age group for "other" offences were charged as neglected or uncontrollable children.

LOWER COURTS, AGES OF PERSONS CHARGED, QUEENSLAND, 1962-63

Age Group	Assaults	Offences against Females	Other against Person	Stealing	Other against Property	Drunkenness	Other against Good Order	Drunk in Charge of Motor Vehicle	Other Traffic Laws	Other	Total	
MALES CHARGED—NUMBER ¹												
Under 10	5	..	..	..	..	..	44	49	
10 to 19	..	83	62	83	2,058	284	740	456	56	352	200	4,374
20 to 29	..	127	37	81	1,268	378	4,587	729	328	418	133	8,086
30 to 39	..	63	8	28	476	242	6,238	435	377	139	98	8,104
40 to 49	..	38	7	25	319	110	7,489	335	326	126	61	8,836
50 to 59	..	17	3	7	128	32	4,866	207	176	63	46	5,545
60 to 69	..	11	2	4	40	10	2,293	103	40	18	12	2,533
70 & Over	..	6	..	..	28	2	576	26	6	1	3	648
Not Stated	..	323	45	106	214	238	147	180	24	34,422	6,665	42,364
Total	..	668	164	334	4,536	1,296	26,936	2,471	1,333	35,539	7,262	80,539
MALES CHARGED—PERCENTAGE IN EACH AGE GROUP ²												
Under 10	7	..	
10 to 19	..	24	52	36	48	27	3	20	4	32	34	11
20 to 29	..	37	31	36	29	36	17	32	25	37	22	21
30 to 39	..	18	7	12	11	23	23	19	29	12	16	21
40 to 49	..	11	6	11	7	10	28	15	25	11	10	23
50 to 59	..	5	2	3	3	3	18	9	13	6	8	15
60 to 69	..	3	2	2	1	1	9	4	3	2	2	7
70 & Over	..	2	..	..	1	..	2	1	1	..	1	2
FEMALES CHARGED—NUMBER												
Under 10	29	29	
10 to 19	..	2	..	1	180	17	17	69	..	2	124	412
20 to 29	..	4	..	2	74	15	268	75	1	7	11	457
30 to 39	..	1	..	2	67	12	596	52	1	5	12	748
40 to 49	..	7	..	..	61	9	749	37	1	6	18	888
50 to 59	..	1	..	1	35	..	268	13	3	1	9	331
60 to 69	1	17	..	134	1	..	..	4	157
70 & Over	3	..	15	..	..	..	4	22
Not Stated	..	14	..	2	19	28	12	11	1	1,662	2,337	4,086
Total	..	29	..	9	456	81	2,059	258	7	1,683	2,548	7,130
FEMALES CHARGED—PERCENTAGE IN EACH AGE GROUP ²												
Under 10	14	1	
10 to 19	..	13	..	14	41	32	1	28	..	9	59	13
20 to 29	..	27	..	29	17	28	13	30	16	33	5	15
30 to 39	..	7	..	29	15	23	29	21	17	24	6	25
40 to 49	..	46	..	..	14	17	37	15	17	29	8	29
50 to 59	..	7	..	14	8	..	13	6	50	5	4	11
60 to 69	14	4	..	6	..	..	..	2	5
70 & Over	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	1

¹ Excluding 68 companies which are included among males in other tables.

² Excluding persons whose ages were not stated.

LOWER COURTS, CASES TRIED

Offence	Persons Charged		
	Males	Females	Total
<i>Offences against the Person</i>	1,166	38	1,204
Murder, Attempted Murder, Manslaughter	62	2	64
Offences against Females	164	..	164
Assaults	668	29	697
Other Offences against the Person	272	7	279
<i>Offences against Property</i>	5,832	537	6,369
Burglary, Housebreaking, Stealing from Premises	702	11	713
Stealing and Illegally Using Motor Vehicles	575	13	588
Other Stealing	3,259	432	3,691
Unlawful Possession of Property and Receiving	375	30	405
Other Offences against Property	921	51	972
<i>Forgery and Offences against the Currency</i>	8	2	10
Forgery and Uttering Forged Instruments	8	2	10
Offences against the Currency .. .. .	..	..	..
<i>Offences against Good Order</i>	29,407	2,317	31,724
Drunkenness	26,936	2,059	28,995
Obscene, Threatening, Abusive Language	765	61	826
Vagrancy	683	161	844
Indecent, Riotous, Offensive Conduct	646	26	672
Other Offences against Good Order	377	10	387
<i>Other Offences</i>	44,194	4,236	48,430
Breach of Maintenance Order and Desertion of Wives and Children	1,521	..	1,521
Offences against Gambling Laws	162	56	218
Offences against Liquor Laws	888	83	971
Offences against Factory and Industrial Laws	1,649	65	1,714
Offences against Revenue Laws	312	10	322
Offences against Wireless Laws	630	1,768	2,398
Offences against Health Laws	147	19	166
Drunk in Charge of a Motor Vehicle	1,333	7	1,340
Other Offences against Traffic and Transport Laws	35,565	1,683	37,248
Offences against Railway Laws	89	5	94
Offences against Local Authority By-Laws	442	144	586
Other Offences	1,456	396	1,852
All Offences	80,607	7,130	87,737

¹ Including 504 males and 114 females bound over or admitted to probation.

AND RESULTS OF TRIALS, QUEENSLAND, 1962-63

How Dealt With											
Discharged or Withdrawn		Convicted but Not Punished ¹		Bail Estreated		Fined or Ordered to Pay Money		Imprisoned		Committed to Higher Court	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
198	12	56	2	19	1	471	13	112	1	310	9
3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	59	1
15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	149	..
143	11	41	1	18	1	305	12	101	1	60	3
37	..	15	1	1	..	166	1	11	..	42	5
244	20	878	132	7	1	2,988	341	722	24	993	19
25	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	677	10
36	3	110	6	1	..	139	3	146	1	143	..
122	12	645	109	4	1	1,995	282	398	21	95	7
36	2	53	10	..	..	217	15	36	1	33	2
25	2	70	7	2	..	637	41	142	1	45	..
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	2
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	2
..
500	48	10,380	1,024	15,101	827	2,762	297	660	121	4	..
395	20	10,256	994	14,206	793	1,957	246	122	6	..	..
18	2	33	9	385	19	309	28	20	3	..	..
61	25	46	14	3	..	104	12	469	110	..	..
19	..	37	5	379	14	190	7	19	..	2	..
7	1	8	2	128	1	202	4	30	2	2	..
5,858	638	131	42	44	5	37,956	3,460	196	90	9	1
468	..	3	..	..	..	1,044	..	6	..	..	..
5	3	1	..	29	4	127	49	..	..	..	..
34	2	23	..	1	1	825	80	5	..	..	..
655	26	3	1	..	..	991	38	..	..	..	..
110	2	..	..	..	..	202	8	..	..	..	..
41	83	1	4	..	..	588	1,681	..	..	..	..
21	3	..	..	..	..	126	16	..	..	..	..
72	1	1	..	4	..	1,214	6	42	..	..	..
4,084	405	53	7	9	..	31,409	1,271	10	..	..	..
3	..	5	2	1	..	61	3	19	..	..	..
72	17	..	..	..	..	370	127	..	..	..	..
293	96	41	28	..	..	999	181	114	90	9	1
6,801	718	11,445	1,200	15,171	834	44,177	4,111	1,690	236	1,323	31

5 CIVIL COURTS

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

HIGHER COURTS, CIVIL CASES, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
Writs of Summons Issued ¹ .. No	2,566	2,460	2,755	3,143	3,076
Actions Tried—					
With Jury No	18	10	18	12	13
Without Jury No	1,021	1,048	860	1,034	905
Judgments under Orders XV and XVIII ² No	223	242	282	306	308
All Judgments—					
For Plaintiff No	1,227	1,264	1,109	1,324	1,191
For Defendant No	35	36	51	28	35
Total Amount Awarded .. £	528,474	726,943	962,384	1,302,654	1,853,395

¹ Including matrimonial actions (petitions).
appearance (XV) or default of defence (XVIII).

² Judgments by default of

Claims for personal damages or for debts not exceeding £600, and claims not exceeding £250 under *The Distress Replevin and Ejectment Act, 1867*, are heard by Magistrates' Courts.

In 1949-50 the amount awarded in Magistrates' Courts was approximately £100,000, compared with £104,000 in the Supreme Courts. In 1962-63 the amounts awarded had increased to £1,420,000 and £1,853,000 respectively.

MAGISTRATES' COURTS, CIVIL CASES, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
Cases Dealt With No	13,819	15,610	16,067	19,005	20,225
Amount Claimed £	943,365	1,099,757	1,171,022	1,466,357	1,649,087
Verdicts for Plaintiffs No	11,906	12,510	13,058	15,978	17,447
Amount Awarded ¹ £	797,039	847,568	917,081	1,195,606	1,419,967

¹ To plaintiffs, excluding costs and amounts paid into Court and accepted in settlement of cases not heard (£123,896 and £101,313 respectively in 1962-63).

Divorces and Judicial Separations—The Commonwealth *Matrimonial Causes Act 1959*, which came into operation on 1 February 1961, superseded the divorce laws of all the States and Territories. It invests the Supreme Courts of the States with Federal jurisdiction and provides uniformity of practice, jurisdiction, and grounds.

A court may grant decrees of dissolution of marriage, judicial separation, nullity of marriage, restitution of conjugal rights, and jactitation of marriage. Orders may be made for the custody of children, the provision of maintenance, damages, and the settlement of marriage property.

During 1963, 919 marriages were dissolved as follows:—Divorce decree made absolute, 910; nullity of marriage, 6; and judicial separation, 3. Petitions by husbands were responsible for 398 of the dissolutions granted, and petitions by wives for 521.

Grounds on which dissolution of marriage was allowed were, in the cases of petitions by husbands, adultery, 100; desertion, 219; separation 73; and other grounds, 6. For wives' petitions the grounds were adultery, 73; desertion, 299; separation, 112; and other grounds, 37.

The following table shows the total number of marriages dissolved (i.e., divorce decrees made absolute, and decrees for nullity of marriage and judicial separations granted) in each State during the five years ended 1963 and for the last pre-war year.

DIVORCES, &C, GRANTED, AUSTRALIA

State	1939	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
New South Wales ..	1,553	3,386	3,275	3,175	3,131	3,306
Victoria	805	1,877	1,313	1,257	1,623	1,626
Queensland	201 ¹	745	705	781	928	919
South Australia ..	243	510	619	685	667	703
Western Australia ..	244	587	547	467	585	554
Tasmania	80	222	210	286	249	261
Northern Territory ..	4	14	6	23	38	38
A. C. Territory ..	7	29	34	37	44	41
Australia	3,137	7,370	6,709	6,711	7,265	7,448

¹ Year ended 30 June.

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

DIVORCE RATE¹, AUSTRALIA

State	1901 to 1910	1911 to 1920	1921 to 1930	1931 to 1940	1941 to 1950	1951 to 1960	1963
New South Wales	27.2	32.3	55.9	65.4	119.3	110.0	119.8
Victoria	16.4	28.5	38.5	50.0	102.4	81.4	84.5
Queensland	4.4	8.0	20.0	26.4	86.9	68.6	93.2
South Australia	3.1	6.8	24.5	50.7	112.0	89.0	114.3
Western Australia	13.8	20.8	52.9	70.9	153.1	113.7	110.1
Tasmania	6.0	5.4	26.1	40.8	82.3	88.0	107.7
Australia ²	17.1	23.9	41.9	54.2	110.5	94.3	105.4

¹ Rate per 1,000 marriages ten years earlier. See text above. ² Including Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory.

Prior to 1944, the greatest proportion of divorces was provided by marriages which had lasted from 10 to 20 years. Towards the end of the war, marriages of less than 10 years' duration started to provide the greatest proportion, rising from 27.4 per cent in 1942 to a peak of 46.3 per cent in 1946. In 1944, divorces of persons married less than 5 years rose to 17.5 per cent of all divorces, compared with about 5 per cent before 1943, but were low again at 7.4 per cent in 1963. The proportion from marriages of 5 to 10 years' duration, which rose in post-war years to

a peak of 37·6 per cent in 1949, was 25·0 per cent in 1963, approximating the level obtaining prior to 1944. In pre-war years generally and from 1949, except for one year, wives were the petitioners in more than half the total cases, the proportion for wives in 1963 being 57 per cent.

The following table shows marriages dissolved in 1963 classified according to duration of marriage and origin of petition.

DURATION OF MARRIAGES DISSOLVED, QUEENSLAND

Duration of Marriage	Divorces, ¹ 1963			Proportion at Each Duration		Proportion where Husband Petitioner	
	Petition of—		Total	1963	1962	1963	1962
	Husband	Wife					
Under 5 Years	34	34	68	%	%	%	%
5 Years and under 10 Years	99	131	230	} 32·4	} 31·5	} 50	} 59
10 " " " 15 " "	92	137	229				
15 " " " 20 " "	65	98	163	} 42·7	} 41·5	} 40	} 41
20 " " " 30 " "	74	87	161				
30 " " " 40 " "	25	30	55	17·5	16·2	46	47
Over 40 Years	9	4	13	6·0	8·5	45	52
Total	398	521	919	1·4	2·3	69	52
				100·0	100·0	43	46

¹ Including divorce decrees made absolute, nullities of marriage, and judicial separations.

6 LIQUOR LICENSES

The regulation and control of liquor licenses and licensees is vested in a Licensing Commission, consisting of three members appointed by the Governor in Council. This Commission was first set up in 1935 and assumed control from the previous Magistrates' Licensing Courts.

The Commission has power to issue, transfer, cancel, remove, or forfeit licenses, provided that the total number of licensed victuallers' licenses does not at any time exceed the number in existence in 1935.

Fees, assessed on the purchase price of liquor bought during the previous year, are collected from licensees. The rate was increased from 4 to 6 per cent on 1 January 1962. Prior to 1959, a proportion of the fees was paid into a trust fund from which compensation is paid for surrendered or cancelled licenses. Now, however, all the fees are paid into Consolidated Revenue so long as the credit balance of the fund remains over £300,000. Spirit merchants pay a fixed annual fee of £200 and 6 per cent on sales of liquor to persons other than those licensed to sell liquor.

When a license is cancelled, surrendered, or forfeited it may be removed to another locality at the Commission's discretion and sold by public tender. Any premium on the sale of such licenses is credited to the trust fund for compensation.

Since 1958, the Commission must, if 10 per cent of the electors in a locality to which the Commission proposes to grant a license so petition, conduct a local option poll. Earlier legislation had provided for these local option polls, but was rescinded in 1935. The new legislation does not apply in declared "tourist areas." Following this amendment, six such polls were conducted in 1959, the electors favouring a license in five areas and rejecting in one. Of 17,449 formal votes cast in these six polls, 50.4 per cent were in favour of the proposed licenses being granted. One other poll was conducted in August 1961 and, of the 4,000 formal votes cast, 2,329, or 58.2 per cent, were in favour of the proposal.

The Commission is charged with the supervision of licensed premises to see that they are properly conducted, that reasonable stocks and varieties of liquor are kept, and, in the case of hotels, to ensure that adequate meals and accommodation of prescribed standard are provided. It has power to cancel licenses where requirements prescribed by the Commission are not met.

Legislation in 1954 and 1959 provided for the licensing of a limited number of clubs of the following types:—(i) Registered Clubs (required to provide meals and other prescribed amenities); (ii) Ex-servicemen's Clubs (strictly limited to ex-servicemen and ex-servicewomen and permanent forces personnel); (iii) Workers' Clubs (strictly limited to members of industrial unions or persons who were members prior to retirement); and (iv) Principal Sporting Clubs (under the control and supervision of an association controlling an approved sport; members must also be members of some sporting club under the control of the association). Licenses, not limited to any maximum number, may also be granted to bowling clubs and golf clubs.

In November 1961 further legislation provided for the granting of restaurant licenses up to a maximum of 32 and for the cancellation of all existing winesellers' licenses. Sixteen restaurant licenses were made available during 1962, of which 6 were in operation at 30 June 1962. The remaining 16 were granted when the existing 16 winesellers' licenses were cancelled on 30 June 1963.

The following table shows licenses in force for the last five years, excluding railway refreshment rooms which sell liquor, numbering 42 at 30 June 1963, of which 24 were leased bars at railway stations, the remaining 18 being controlled by the Railway Commissioner.

LIQUOR LICENSES IN FORCE, QUEENSLAND

At 30 June	Licensed Victuallers	Wine-sellers and Restaurants	Spirit Merchants	Registered Clubs ¹	Sporting Clubs	Packet	Ex-Servicemen's Clubs	All Licenses ²
1959 ..	1,182	22	133	49	334	6	46	1,772
1960 ..	1,165	19	134	52	338	6	47	1,761
1961 ..	1,157	17	137	54	346	7	47	1,765
1962 ..	1,141	22	141	55	352	5	47	1,763
1963 ..	1,134	31	137	56	363	10	47	1,778

¹ Including workers' club licenses. in preceding paragraph.

² Excluding railway refreshment rooms detailed

During 1962-63 thirteen licensed victuallers' licenses were surrendered or cancelled. Six of the cancelled licenses held by the Commission were removed to premises in new localities.

During 1962-63 fees amounted to £1,357,581 from licensed victuallers', winesellers', restaurant, and booth licenses, and £163,728 from spirit merchants' licenses. Revenue from club and packet licenses amounted to £112,510. The total revenue from all sources was £1,676,801.

7 LAND TITLES

Freehold land in Queensland is held either under "the old system" or under *The Real Property Acts*, 1861 to 1960. The method introduced by the above Acts is based on the Torrens system. Under it all transfers and interests in land are recorded in the Titles Office Register and are endorsed on a Certificate of Title issued to the owner.

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

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

The table below gives details of the numbers of transactions and further information is given on page 460.

LAND TITLES BUSINESS, QUEENSLAND

Transactions	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
UNDER REAL PROPERTY ACTS					
Transfers	40,407	44,651	41,598	36,514	38,168
Mortgages	25,501	30,360	27,925	26,679	28,363
Releases from Mortgage	20,544	23,864	21,334	20,379	22,327
Other Dealings	17,323	18,792	23,223	20,977	22,247
UNDER REGISTRATION OF DEEDS ACTS (OLD SYSTEM)					
Conveyances	15	10	31	3	19
Mortgages	4	3	5	9	7
Releases from Mortgage	6	7	6	6	4
Other Dealings	29	3	9	2	8

Chapter 5—SOCIAL SERVICES

1 SCHOOLS

In 1860, by an Act of the first Queensland Parliament, primary education was placed under the control of a Board of General Education consisting of five members presided over by a Minister of the Crown. The duties of the Board were to superintend the formation and management of primary schools and to administer the funds granted by the Act. Fifteen years later came *The State Education Act* which, with subsequent amending Acts, is still in force. By this Act the Board of General Education was abolished and its functions transferred to the Department of Public Instruction which has now become the Department of Education. The Queensland Agricultural College was established in 1897 under the Department of Agriculture. In 1902 a Board of Technical Education was established to supervise technical education, which had been carried on in connection with Schools of Arts in many of the towns under the control of local committees. In 1905, however, this Board was abolished, and its functions were transferred to the Department of Public Instruction. *The Technical Instruction Act, 1908*, dealt comprehensively with technical education in Queensland.

Several new features, such as the raising of the leaving age from twelve to fourteen years and compulsory education, were introduced by an amending Act of 1910. State High Schools were inaugurated in 1912, and a more liberal scheme of government scholarships to secondary schools came into force in 1913, with further amendments in subsequent years. A Teachers' Training College was established in 1914, and Rural Schools for training in useful manual arts and elementary agricultural science were introduced in 1917. A Correspondence School was opened in 1922, and in the following year classes were formed at various centres for the instruction of handicapped children. The same year also saw the establishment of special vocational classes at various centres. The first "School of the Air" for the primary instruction, by means of two-way radio, of children in remote and isolated places was opened in North-Western Queensland in 1960.

The use of audio-visual aids in schools has become wide-spread and nearly all State and private schools are equipped with radio sets and film projectors. During 1963 the Australian Broadcasting Commission gave 838 broadcasts for primary and secondary schools, and 176 for primary correspondence schools. In addition, the Commission gave 293 telecasts in 1963 to primary and secondary schools. In State schools there were 1,121 motion and still picture projectors, and the Department of Education had 6,780 motion picture films available.

Transport services have been instituted to convey country children to schools in larger centres. Practical education for country children is also provided by travelling schools. Two railway carriages are

equipped as Travelling Manual Training Schools for boys, and two as Travelling Domestic Science Schools for girls. A School Medical Service and Travelling Dental Clinics, under the control of the Department of Health, provide free treatment for school children.

Education is compulsory for all children from six to fourteen years of age and is provided free in the secular State Schools, both primary and secondary. Primary schooling usually lasts seven years. All pupils completing their primary schooling may proceed to State secondary schools without payment of fees. A government grant is paid to private secondary schools for each pupil in attendance. In 1964 the secondary course was increased from four to five years.

Government Schools—The following types of State schools are at present in operation:—

At Primary level—

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| (i) Infant Schools | (iv) Provisional Schools |
| (ii) Primary Schools | (v) Special Schools |
| (iii) Primary Correspondence School | |

At Secondary level—

- | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| (i) State High Schools | (iii) State Commercial College |
| (ii) Secondary Departments attached to Primary Schools | (iv) Secondary Correspondence School |
| | (v) Evening Tutorial Classes |

Others—

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| (i) Queensland Agricultural College | (ii) Technical Colleges |
| | (iii) Teachers' Colleges |

Grammar Schools—These are established under *The Grammar Schools Acts, 1860 to 1962*, and there are now eight—four for boys, three for girls, and one co-educational. They are semi-State in character, and are of interest as representing the first attempt by the State to make provision for secondary education. They are controlled by boards of trustees, and operate under subsidy from the State, and are inspected annually by the Department of Education. Other private schools are inspected only by request. The enrolment at grammar schools for 1963 was 2,090 boys and 1,267 girls.

Other Private Schools—These schools, of which there were 334 in 1963, are not subject to State control. The Roman Catholic Church conducted 292 of these schools, the Church of England 21, and other religious denominations 21. Enrolments for 1963 were Roman Catholic, 32,822 boys and 32,881 girls; Church of England, 2,892 boys and 2,296 girls; other denominations, 1,724 boys and 2,343 girls.

Aboriginal Schools—Details of the enrolment of aboriginal and Torres Strait Island children at schools on government reserves and church missions are shown on page 82, and are also included in the general table on page 101. Children of natives living outside reserves or missions attend ordinary schools.

Government Expenditure on Education—The Government of Queensland spent £22,044,114 on schools during 1962-63. This amounted to £14 4s 2d per head of population, compared with £1 8s 1d in 1920-21 and 11s 1d in 1910-11, the year in which compulsory education was introduced. If government expenditure on education and buildings is taken to include not only State schools but also subsidies to grammar schools, university, libraries, art galleries, &c, it amounted to £26,082,841 in 1962-63, or £16 16s 3d per head. In 1860 there were 73 children receiving education per 1,000 of mean population; in 1900, 224; and in 1963, 213. The decline from 1900 was due to the proportion of children of school age decreasing because of lower birth rates and improved longevity, but since 1948, when it was 165, the proportion has increased, as the large numbers born in the latter war and post-war years have reached school age and as a markedly increasing proportion of children proceed to a secondary education.

State and Private Schools—Particulars of State and private schools for the year 1963 are given in the table below, and on the next two pages. Particulars for technical colleges are shown on page 104.

SCHOOLS, QUEENSLAND, 1 AUGUST 1963

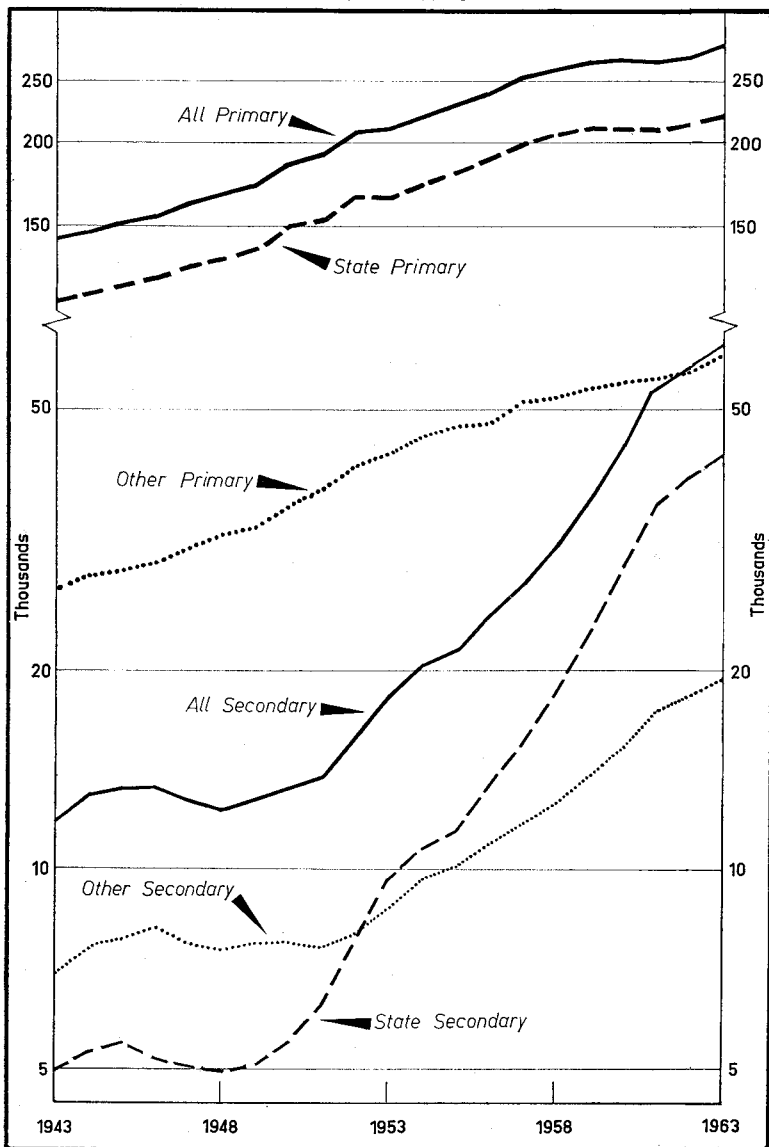
Type	Schools	Teachers		Enrolment	
		Full-time	Part-time	Boys	Girls
	No	No	No	No	No
Primary—					
State—					
Primary	1,300	6,106	695 ¹	105,245	97,516
Provisional	21	19	..	219	198
Correspondence	1	84	..	1,934	1,936
Special	37	286	..	1,687	1,162
Departments at High Schools ..	14 ²	85	..	1,630	1,478
<i>Total State</i>	1,359	6,580	695	110,715	102,290
Private—					
Grammar	6 ³	12	2	239	89
Other	304	1,462	251	29,115	29,617
<i>Total Private</i>	304	1,474	253	29,354	29,706
Total Primary	1,663	8,054	948	140,069	131,996
Secondary—					
State—					
High	74	1,912	111	19,601	16,127
Departments at Primary Schools	56 ³	294	48	1,784	1,846
Correspondence	1	24	..	1,397	743
<i>Total State</i>	75	2,230	159	22,782	18,716
Private—					
Grammar	8	120	20	1,851	1,178
Other	107 ³	739	195	8,323	7,903
<i>Total Private</i>	38	859	215	10,174	9,081
Total Secondary	113	3,089	374	32,956	27,797
Total All Schools	1,776	11,143	1,322	173,025	159,793

¹ Including 682 sewing mistresses. ² Attached to other schools and excluded from the total. ³ Including 77 attached to primary schools and excluded from the total.

Vocational subjects are taught in 174 centres and 2 travelling cars. The number of scholars receiving instruction in manual training for wood, leather, and sheet metal work at the end of 1963 was 25,974, and in domestic science, 24,040.

ENROLMENT at QUEENSLAND SCHOOLS

1943—1963



The following table includes all primary and secondary schools.

SCHOOLS, QUEENSLAND

Year ¹	Schools		Teachers ²		Enrolment			Government Expenditure on Schools ³
	State	Other	State	Other	State	Other	Total	
	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	
1954 ..	1,556	284	6,407	2,052	184,171	54,838	239,009	8,327
1955 ..	1,558	287	6,847	2,124	192,122	57,213	249,335	9,858
1956 ..	1,561	286	7,337	2,121	203,042	58,233	261,275	10,771
1957 ..	1,560	296	7,637	2,235	214,301	62,838	277,139	11,966
1958 ..	1,559	294	7,942	2,329	224,237	64,589	288,826	14,911
1959 ..	1,542	303	8,713	2,335	233,121	67,276	300,397	16,190
1960 ..	1,521	306	8,774	2,479	239,082	69,916	308,998	18,299
1961 ..	1,479	322	9,053	2,574	243,977	72,823	316,800	19,496
1962 ..	1,459	324	9,351	2,668	250,990	74,879	325,869	22,044
1963 ..	1,434	342	9,664	2,801	254,503	78,315	332,818	n

¹ Schools and teachers at 31 December until 1961, thereafter at 1 August. Enrolment as at 1 August throughout. ² Including part-time teachers. ³ For year ended 30 June following. Including Scholarship Allowances and subsidies paid to private schools. n Not available.

Ages of scholars at all State and private schools in 1963 are given below.

AGES OF SCHOLARS, QUEENSLAND, AT 1 AUGUST 1963

Age	Primary Schools			Secondary Schools		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Under 6	9,702	9,337	19,039	..	..	..
6	16,799	15,983	32,782	..	..	..
7	16,821	15,703	32,524	..	..	..
8	16,535	15,794	32,329	..	..	..
9	16,027	15,459	31,486	..	..	..
10	16,166	15,113	31,279	..	..	..
11	16,204	15,329	31,533	..	..	..
12	15,632	14,929	30,561	54	20	74
13	12,264	11,321	23,585	3,316	3,492	6,808
14	3,226	2,515	5,741	9,728	9,697	19,425
15	474	323	797	9,274	8,104	17,378
16	219 ¹	190 ¹	409 ¹	5,717	3,988	9,705
17 .. .. .	..	..	..	2,857	1,667	4,524
18 and Over .. .. .	..	..	..	2,010	829	2,839
Total	140,069	131,996	272,065	32,956	27,797	60,753

¹ Aged 16 and over.

Practically all children from the age of 6 years to 13 years were receiving full-time education. Of older age groups, the approximate proportions of all children in the State receiving full-time education were:—14 years, 84 per cent; 15 years, 61 per cent; 16 years, 32 per cent; and 17 years, 17 per cent.

Queensland Agricultural College—Of 759 students enrolled at this institution during 1963, 447 were full course students, 9 were part-time students, and 303 attended special short courses. The full course students included 422 taking diploma courses in agriculture, dairying, stock, and horticulture, and 25 University students doing their third year degree course in agricultural science.

Technical Education—There are 15 Technical Colleges with a combined teaching staff of 1,067, including 247 full-time teachers. In addition, correspondence courses are available through the Technical Correspondence School (apprenticeship and certificate courses), the State Commercial College (commercial subjects), and the Central Technical College (diploma courses in engineering). There were 32 full-time and 160 part-time teachers engaged at the Technical Correspondence School.

STUDENTS AT TECHNICAL COLLEGES, QUEENSLAND, 1963

Course	Full-time		Part-time		Correspondence	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Apprenticeship .. ..	..	..	9,351	528	4,127	379
Diploma ¹	513	67	1,553	37	248	2
Certificate ²	1	124	3,133	245	841	63
Other	34	37	7,364	11,036	2,301	342
Total	548	228	21,401	11,846	7,517	786

¹ Principally agriculture and sugar chemistry (full-time), and engineering, architecture, pharmacy, and industrial chemistry (part-time and correspondence).
² Principally accountancy and administration and management (part-time), and agricultural science, accountancy, and building (correspondence).

Teachers' Colleges—Training at the Teachers' Colleges commences after the Senior Public Examination at the termination of secondary education and is of two years' duration. At August 1963, the total number of teachers in training, including 987 Junior Teacher Scholars, 107 University Fellowship Holders, and 182 Domestic Science Trainees, was 3,039. Junior Teacher Scholars were students at High Schools who, under a scheme operating until the end of 1963, were paid allowances during their final two years of secondary schooling.

Evening Tutorial Classes—A special State institution is available in Brisbane to tutor at evening classes persons who wish to prepare for Junior Public, Senior Public, Adult Matriculation, and other qualifying examinations. Enrolments during the year 1963 totalled 1,973, including 42 who undertook a matriculation course as full-time day students.

School Examinations—Up to the end of 1962, all pupils completing their primary schooling could sit for a qualifying Scholarship Examination, the passing of which entitled them to free education for two years at any State secondary school or to an allowance (£18 per year) towards tuition fees at an approved non-State secondary school. This examination has been abolished and pupils may now proceed to secondary schools for a three year term without qualifying examination. Allowances are paid to private secondary schools for all pupils in attendance.

At the end of three years, pupils sit for the Junior Public Examination. Those who continue for another two years of secondary schooling sit for the Senior Public Examination which is also the Matriculation Examination. The allowance to private schools is increased to £20 per year for this period.

SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS, QUEENSLAND

Year	Scholarship		Junior	Senior	Number Matri- culated	Students Commenced at University
	Total Candidates	Candidates Passed	Total Candidates	Total Candidates		
1954	13,058	10,421	6,651	1,410	823	1,060
1955	14,889	11,960	7,498	1,492	971	1,307
1956	15,128	11,086	7,938	2,212	1,105	1,634
1957	17,703	12,384	9,597	2,984	1,433	1,578
1958	20,831	16,439	9,869	3,244	1,606	2,017
1959	25,753	20,393	11,809	3,876	1,864	2,090
1960	29,311	23,430	14,184	3,618	1,808	2,586
1961	26,511	22,211	18,724	4,203	2,219	2,724
1962	27,338	24,019	22,363	5,112	2,731	2,864
1963 .. ..	..¹	.. ¹	20,761	6,700	n	3,030

¹ Abolished. See text above.

n Not yet available.

2 UNIVERSITY

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

Degree courses are offered in Agriculture, Applied Geology, Architecture, Arts, Commerce, Dentistry, Divinity, Economics, Education, Engineering (Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Mining, Metallurgical) Forestry, Law, Medicine, Pharmacy, Physiotherapy, Science, Social Studies, Surgery, Surveying, and Veterinary Science. Both post-graduate and undergraduate Diplomas and Certificates are offered. These include Diplomas in Automatic Computing, Journalism, Physiotherapy, Occupational Therapy, Physical Education, Public Administration, and Educational Psychology. In 1962 a three-year Diploma course in Speech Therapy, the first of its kind in Australia, was inaugurated.

The governing body of the University is a Senate, which since 1957 has consisted of 27 members—14 nominated triennially by the Governor in Council, 9 elected triennially by the University Council (comprising members and past members of the Senate, graduates, donors of not less than £500, and others), 3 appointed *ex officio*, and 1 elected by the Staff Association of the University.

From its inception until 1949, the University was housed in temporary premises in the centre of Brisbane. Most faculties are now accommodated on a site of 242 acres in a pocket of the Brisbane River at St Lucia some five miles from the centre of the city. The grounds contain five ovals, sixteen tennis courts, a boat shed, and other sporting facilities. The University has an extensive building programme, which, for the period 1964-1966, is in excess of £3,300,000.

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

UNIVERSITY OF QUEENSLAND

Year	Full-Time Teaching Staff ¹		Students ²			Receipts			
	Pro-fessors	Other	Full-time	Part-time	External	Government Aid ³	Students' Fees, &c	From Foundations and Bequests ⁴	From All Sources ⁴
						£	£	£	£
1954	No 27	No 226	No 1,692	No 1,014	No 1,406	£ 630,578	£ 191,077	£ 61,589	£ 901,547
1955	31	221	1,823	1,075	1,629	750,548	206,884	104,595	1,080,691
1956	32	254	2,077	1,356	1,896	933,206	218,321	106,189	1,291,896
1957	33	259	2,298	1,455	1,862	915,929	309,989	103,007	1,398,716
1958	32	283	2,753	1,728	2,237	1,132,312	341,597	138,836	1,664,242
1959	32	347	3,092	2,137	2,215	1,446,674	422,683	119,454	2,107,835
1960	36	381	3,654	2,519	2,527	1,577,150	504,867	228,125	2,402,659
1961	37	457	3,854	3,058	2,613	2,355,073	615,598	208,302	3,204,449
1962	41	539	4,402	3,575	2,530	2,589,840	719,089	639,576	3,987,802
1963	41	555	4,920	4,049	2,497	n	n	n	n

¹ Part-time staff provided 59,900 hours of tuition in 1963. ² Excluding students attending Extension Lectures at the University. ³ Including grants for special purposes, but not fee payments under Commonwealth and State Scholarship schemes, which are included in the next column. ⁴ Excluding capital of new foundations. In 1962 these amounted to £91,137. n Not available.

The next table shows, for the various courses of study at the University, the number of enrolments, and the degrees, &c, conferred during 1962. In 1963, 3,642 students (32 per cent of the total) had their fees fully or partially paid for them through some form of financial assistance. Of these, 1,899 (17 per cent of all students) held Commonwealth Scholarships and 103 (1 per cent) held State Open Scholarships. For full-time students, the respective percentages were 59, 36, and 2.

UNIVERSITY OF QUEENSLAND ENROLMENTS AND DEGREES, &C, 1963

Faculty or Board	New Enrolments ¹			Total Enrolments ¹			Degrees Conferred ²		Diplomas and Certificates Conferred ²	
	Males	Fe-males	Total	Males	Fe-males	Total	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males
Arts	314	417	731	1,331	1,336	2,667	79	94	25	..
Science	404	171	575	1,418	506	1,924	153	58	..	..
Engineering	228	1	229	722	4	726	103	..	..	..
Commerce and Economics	337	31	368	1,315	110	1,425	96	3	105	8
Agriculture	66	2	68	278	13	291	50	3	..	..
Law	78	6	84	276	15	291	12	3	..	..
Dentistry	59	2	61	226	14	240	55	..	..	..
Veterinary Science	113	7	120	364	21	385	33	2	..	..
Medicine	154	105	259	785	318	1,103	101	10	2	29
Education	261	209	470	1,561	581	2,142	16	12	62	29
Architecture	50	4	54	203	8	211	9	..	..	..
Physical Education	4	7	11	25	36	61	..	..	8	6
Total	2,068	962	3,030	8,504	2,962	11,466	707	185	202	72

¹ Year ended 31 December 1963. Including Townsville College (new, 96 males and 39 females, and total, 229 males and 79 females). ² Year ended 31 July 1963. Excluding 61 post-graduate honours.

Some of the principal field stations and laboratories of the University include the Redland Bay Experimental Farm (vegetable crops, sugar cane, tropical fibres and crops and tropical pastures—14 acres); the Moggill Experimental Farm containing 450 acres of improved pastures and 300 animals; the Dunwich Marine Laboratory on Stradbroke Island; the Biological Research Station at Heron Island on the Great Barrier Reef; an experimental silver-lead mine at Indooroopilly; the Seismograph Stations at Mount Nebo and Charters Towers; the Remedial Education Centre; the High Voltage Laboratory of the Department of Electrical Engineering; the Electron Microscope Unit; the Computer Centre (containing a G.E. 225 Computer); the Radon Laboratory; the Hydraulics Research Laboratory; the Structures, Soils and Concrete Laboratories; and the Anthropological Museum containing a high quality collection of material from Australian aborigines and from New Guinea. There is a comprehensive reference library containing over 300,000 volumes.

The University College at Townsville was opened in 1961. In 1964 it had an enrolment of some 223 full-time and 172 part-time students. Teaching in first year courses is provided in all Faculties except Architecture, for second and third year students in Arts, Science, and Engineering, and for fourth year students in Engineering. The first student graduated at the end of 1963.

Most Departments of the University, assisted by special grants, carry out research as a normal part of the activities of staff members and of post-graduate students. The number of Ph.D. candidates rose from 39 in 1957 to 174 in 1963, and in the same period the number of Master's candidates rose from 73 to 343 and the number of post-graduate Honours candidates from 44 to 106. The Engineering Departments and certain other Departments provide specialised testing services for an appropriate fee.

The six residential colleges for men and the number of students they could accommodate in 1964 are as follows:—Cromwell (Cong), 106; Emmanuel (Pres), 172; King's (Meth), 187; St John's (C. of E.), 130; St Leo's (R.C.), 86; Union (non-denominational), 105. The two women's colleges are Duchesne (R.C.), 72, and Women's (non-denominational), 104. There are also hostels with accommodation for 95 men and 22 women attached to the University College of Townsville.

3 SCIENCE AND ART

Libraries—The Library Board of Queensland was established in 1945 under the provisions of *The Libraries Act, 1943*. Its duty is to attain the fullest co-operation and improvement of the library facilities of the State, with the object of placing such facilities on a sound basis for the benefit and educational improvement of citizens generally. The Board consists of 8 members, including the State Librarian as *ex officio* member and secretary.

In 1946 the Library Board was given custody of the Oxley Memorial Library, established in connection with the Brisbane Centenary celebrations in 1923, which is to remain a separate library within the Public Library of Queensland, its objects being to collect books, manuscripts, pamphlets, and other graphic material relating to the history and literature of

Australia and of Queensland in particular, and to provide facilities for historical and literary research. The Country Extension Service lends books of non-fiction free to country readers, both adults and children, and to municipal libraries in areas of low population.

The holdings of the Public Library and extension services are:— Main Reference Collection, 140,121 volumes and 7,688 maps and pamphlets; Oxley Memorial Library, 22,123 volumes and 12,664 maps, pamphlets, and miscellaneous items; The Country Extension Service, 75,170 volumes.

Since 1948, a course in librarianship has been held annually at the Public Library for the purpose of preparing trainees for the examinations of the Library Association of Australia. Since 1959, tutorial classes at a more advanced level have been conducted at the Central Technical College, where students are prepared for some subjects of the Association's Registration Examination. Six candidates qualified for registration in 1962.

The policy of the Library Board of Queensland is to encourage Local Authorities to operate library services. As a result, there are now 69 Local Authorities conducting 110 library services, of which 88 are free.

Various Town and Shire Councils with large areas and sparse populations have pooled their resources to provide library services on a regional basis. Four such services have been established so far, viz, the South-Western (7 Shires), the Central-Western (8 Shires), the North-Western (8 Shires), and the Central Highlands (5 Shires), with headquarters at Charleville, Barcaldine, Mount Isa, and Emerald respectively.

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

For the year ended 30th June, 1963 the State Government granted £196,440 from consolidated revenue to finance the activities of the Library Board, including subsidies paid to local bodies and regional services.

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

Museum—The Queensland Museum, founded in 1855, is the State museum of natural science, and is maintained by the State Government. Expenditure in 1962-63 was £44,330. Its collections comprise extensive exhibited and reference series, mainly in the fields of zoology, geology, and ethnology, and some mechanical and historical material is held with a view to future museum development. It is now the recognised State depository for valuable type material in natural science and has built up a valuable and extensive library covering zoology, geology, and anthropology.

There has been a marked increase in recent years of services to the public, government departments, and to individuals and institutions beyond the State. Lessons supported by films are provided for classes

of school children, and lectures and film displays are arranged for the public. Apart from popular booklets and cards available for sale to the public, the *Memoirs of the Queensland Museum* are published containing papers on the subjects comprising the collections.

Art Gallery—The Queensland Art Gallery, Brisbane, maintained by the State Government, was founded in 1895. The Gallery collection comprises mainly Australian paintings, but there are also examples of European art. European originals include seven French paintings by Picasso, Degas, de Vlaminck, Renoir, and Toulouse Lautrec, and bronzes by Degas and Epstein. The Australian collection has paintings from contemporary Australian artists. In addition to an endowment of £10,500, government expenditure on the Gallery from consolidated revenue in 1962-63 amounted to £19,392. Acquisitions during the year cost £3,693.

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

4 PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

The prevention of disease and the preservation of health are primarily functions of the State. The Commonwealth fosters the development of some services by both financial and technical assistance, leaving the administration to the State. Local sanitation and health supervision has been delegated to the Local Authorities, and some services organised and run by private or semi-official bodies are subsidised by the Government.

Commonwealth Services—The only direct health activity permitted to the Commonwealth by the Constitution is the quarantine service, and a highly efficient service covering human, animal, and plant quarantine operates throughout Australia to prevent the introduction of diseases from overseas. The service is a major part of the work of the Commonwealth Department of Health.

An amendment to the Constitution in 1946 permitted the Commonwealth to provide for pharmaceutical, sickness and hospital benefits, and medical and dental services. Details of such schemes are given on pages 112, 113, and 388.

Special health projects promoted by the Commonwealth and carried out by the States are the national campaigns against tuberculosis and poliomyelitis, and for free milk for school children. For tuberculosis control, the Commonwealth reimburses the State for all approved capital expenditure and for net maintenance expenditure to the extent that it exceeds net maintenance expenditure for the year 1947-48. In the anti-poliomyelitis campaign, the Commonwealth supplies Salk anti-polio

vaccine to the State free of charge, whilst the vaccination programme is the responsibility of the State. To improve the diet of school children, the Commonwealth reimburses the State for the cost of milk plus half the capital and administrative expenses of the scheme whereby all children under the age of thirteen years attending primary schools, kindergartens, creches, and aboriginal missions are eligible to receive free milk.

The Commonwealth also maintains the National Health and Medical Research Council and special Laboratories and Institutes which co-operate with the State Departments in their particular fields of public health. In particular, the Commonwealth Health Laboratories at Cairns, Townsville, Rockhampton, and Toowoomba co-operate closely with State and local health and hospital services. The Commonwealth Acoustic Laboratories provide hearing aids for deaf school and pre-school children as well as for young people under 21 years of age, and assist the Education Department in detecting deafness in school children.

State Services—The supervision of public health is the responsibility of the Health and Medical Branch of the Department of Health. Divisions of Public Health Supervision, Tuberculosis, Industrial Medicine, Maternal and Child Welfare, School Health Services, Mental Hygiene, Geriatrics, Welfare and Guidance, Laboratory Services, Nursing and Social Services, an Alcohol Clinic, and a Flying Surgeon Service have been set up within the Department to administer and control a wide range of health services.

A close watch is kept on the incidence of notifiable diseases, and continuing research is made into the most effective methods of controlling them. Prescribed standards of purity in foods, drugs, milk, and water, and of the adequacy and honesty of their labelling, are maintained by constant inspection and testing. State health inspectors with offices in Cairns, Townsville, Mackay, Rockhampton, Bundaberg, and Toowoomba act as advisers to local authority health inspectors. In conjunction with the national anti-tuberculosis campaign, there are chest clinics at Brisbane, Toowoomba, Rockhampton, Townsville, Cairns, and Thursday Island, and mobile X-ray units are available for service in other districts. School children in the eighth grade are tuberculin tested and negative reactors are offered B.C.G. vaccination.

All school children are served by the School Health Services Division which provides routine medical examinations, and, in the more remote areas, a dental service as well.

Child guidance clinics staffed by psychiatrists, consultants, psychologists, and social workers are conducted at Brisbane and Toowoomba for the diagnosis and treatment of children with emotional and behaviour disorders. A Youth Rehabilitation Hospital in Brisbane provides psychiatric assessment, treatment, and supervision for delinquent children, and accommodates about 35 boys as in-patients. The staff of the Division of Welfare and Guidance also visit homes for children.

A comprehensive maternal and child welfare service is provided throughout the State, and details are given on page 122.

The Division of Industrial Medicine carries out research and investigation into occupational health. Advice is given on industrial problems and special surveys undertaken on request. A fully equipped section on radiation health has been developed.

Other services provided include an Alcohol Clinic as a separate unit in the Brisbane General Hospital, and a Flying Surgeon Service which provides a qualified surgeon and an anaesthetist based at Longreach who fly on a regular schedule to hospitals in north-western Queensland.

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

The Government Chemical Laboratory provides a chemical analytical and advisory service for State and Commonwealth Government Departments, and for the Territory of Papua and New Guinea. Fields of examination include foodstuffs, drugs, and waters, toxicology, bio-chemistry, industrial hygiene, mining, mineralogy, paints, textiles and the examination for safe manufacture, storage, transport, and use of industrial explosives.

The Queensland Institute of Medical Research established in 1947 has published more than 250 reports on various diseases, including leptospirosis, scrub typhus, virus infections, mouse leukaemia, parasites, lead poisoning, and asthma. A field station at Innisfail assists in the investigation of fevers and mosquito-borne viruses in North Queensland.

The Queensland Radium Institute is situated at the Brisbane Hospital and is charged with the treatment of cancer within the State. The Institute conducts a chain of sub-centres extending as far north as Cairns, and has the responsibility of organising treatment facilities to cope with the world's highest incidence of skin cancer. An extensive range of therapeutic equipment, including two linear accelerators is employed.

Local Authority Services—Local authorities are responsible for environmental sanitation, including rodent control, mosquito eradication, camping areas, and hygiene in food establishments, including cafes. They also provide immunisation against diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, poliomyelitis, and smallpox in children, and immunisation with Salk vaccine to persons aged 15 to 44 years. With regard to mosquito eradication, the State Government subsidises any works designed to remove permanently the breeding places of mosquitoes.

Other Organisations—The Royal Flying Doctor Service of Australia provides medical and dental services to white and aboriginal persons in isolated areas. The service is not conducted for profit and donations and government contributions cover much of the annual overhead and

capital expenditure. Medical advice may be given by means of the two-way radio sets with which most homesteads are equipped, or in serious cases the doctor is flown to the patient.

The Red Cross Blood Transfusion Service collects more than 65,000 blood donations annually from voluntary donors and classifies and distributes it to doctors and hospitals as required. It supplies all equipment used for, and carries out all tests associated with, the collection of blood donated throughout the State. It conducts research into nutrition and all problems associated with blood and blood transfusion. The costs of the service are met 30 per cent by the Commonwealth, 60 per cent by the State, and 10 per cent by the Red Cross Society, and are held at a low level by the use of voluntary workers.

The Queensland Health Education Council, which comprises representatives of the Health Department, the University, the medical profession, and allied organisations, aims at extending education in all matters relating to health and safety.

The National Fitness Council is concerned with voluntary leader training, camping, and hostels, and assists the work of voluntary youth and amateur sports organisations.

5 MEDICAL AND HOSPITAL BENEFITS

Medical and Hospital Benefit Schemes—A Hospital Benefit Scheme has operated throughout Australia since 1 January 1952, and a Medical Benefits Scheme has operated since 1 July 1953. These Schemes are based on the principle of voluntary insurance with approved organisations against the cost of medical attention and hospitalisation. Commonwealth Benefits at present payable are authorised under the *National Health Act 1953-1964*, administered by the Commonwealth Department of Health.

The Commonwealth Hospital Benefit Scheme provides for a payment to be made to those hospital patients who are members of a registered hospital benefit organisation. From 1 January 1963, the previous distinction between "ordinary" and "additional" benefits was abolished, and benefit organisations now pay the combined benefit to, or on behalf of, insured patients. Insured patients in approved hospitals (public or private) receive 20s per day, or (for patients serving a waiting period or temporarily unfinancial) 8s a day. If a patient is treated free, however, his benefit organisation pays the amount direct to the hospital. Benefit organisations are subsequently reimbursed by the Commonwealth for all benefits paid on its behalf, but benefits additional to those just described are paid out of their own funds. For uninsured patients, hospitals receive 8s a day direct from the Commonwealth. Approved hospitals receive 36s per day for all pensioners enrolled in the Pensioner Medical Service (and their dependants) who are treated free in public wards. Prior to 1 January 1959, organisations' rules generally provided for disallowance of claims for fund benefit in cases of chronic or pre-existing ailments and long-term illnesses, but provision is now made for fund benefit to be paid in these cases from special accounts guaranteed by the Commonwealth where the treatment is in an approved hospital. For all patients in approved nursing homes 20s per day is payable direct to the

homes. In addition, patients in approved nursing homes are entitled to payment of special account fund benefit when they can establish, that in illness and treatment, their circumstances are similar to those of patients in recognised public hospitals.

Commonwealth Medical Benefits are paid either on a fee-for-service basis in respect of the items set out in the first and second schedules to the National Health Act, or in the form of a subsidy not exceeding half of the payments made to doctors by registered organisations under contract arrangements. All Queensland medical organisations operate on a fee-for-service basis. As in the case of Hospital Benefits, provision was made from 1 January 1959 for fund benefits to be payable in cases of pre-existing ailments and long-term illnesses.

Details of the scope and development of the Benefit Funds, taken from the Bulletin of Statistics issued by the Commonwealth Department of Health, are shown in the following table.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITAL BENEFIT SCHEMES, QUEENSLAND

Item	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
MEDICAL BENEFITS					
Number of Registered Organisations	6	6	6	6	6
Membership	290,458	318,488	296,582	280,001	292,065
Number of Professional Services ..	1,818,244	2,345,294	2,204,442	2,493,878	2,618,677
Amount of Commonwealth Benefit Paid	£ 824,123	1,053,307	1,071,462	1,157,500	1,209,257
Amount of Fund Benefit Paid (incl ancillary benefits)	£ 1,093,367	1,460,974	1,539,933	1,846,692	1,933,147
HOSPITAL BENEFITS					
Number of Registered Organisations	3	3	3	3	3
Membership	288,365	322,689	311,409	292,579	296,353
Amount of Commonwealth Benefit Paid—					
Ordinary	£ 1,493,257	1,577,241	1,599,194	1,703,094	907,771 ¹
Additional	£ 478,711	802,159	1,043,672	1,147,296	2,339,288 ¹
Total	£ 1,971,968	2,379,400	2,642,866	2,850,390	3,247,059
Amount of Fund Benefit Paid	£ 897,984	1,093,288	1,424,092	1,612,492	1,750,200

¹ These benefits were combined on 1 January 1963. See text preceding table.

Pharmaceutical Benefits—Under the provisions of the *National Health Act* 1953-1964, certain life-saving and disease-preventing drugs were provided free of charge to the general community if they were prescribed by a doctor registered in Australia. Since 1 March 1960 the list of drugs which may be provided to the general public under the scheme has been substantially widened, but a charge of 5s is now made for each prescription containing drugs from this general list.

Pensioner Medical Service—This service, which commenced on 21 February 1951, provides for eligible pensioners free medicines and free medical attention of a general practitioner nature. Doctors participating in the scheme are paid on a fee-for-service basis by the Commonwealth Government.

6 HOSPITALS

There is a system of public hospitals throughout the State. During 1962-63, 60 District Hospitals Boards administered 133 public hospitals (including 7 tuberculosis hospitals or annexes, one being for the coloured population of the far north), and 10 ambulance brigades. A hospital for the treatment of Hansen's disease (leprosy) was controlled by the Department of Health, and 6 other hospitals, 2 of which admitted public maternity cases, received aid from the Government. There were 117 public maternity hospitals, most of which were special sections of the public hospitals. At 30 June 1963 there were 57 private hospitals registered in the State, 21 of which were in Brisbane.

The Brisbane General, the Princess Alexandra, the Chermside, the Brisbane Children's, and the Brisbane Women's Hospitals provide public hospital accommodation for Brisbane. The Mater Misericordiae (R.C.) has public, intermediate, private (in both general and maternity sections), and children's sections, and St. Martin's (C. of E.), St. Andrew's (Pres) and St. Helen's (Meth) are also large church hospitals. Mt. Olivet (R.C.) is a hospital for incurables.

Public hospitals supply free consultation and treatment, including radiological and pathological service, to out-patients. In-patient treatment in the public wards is also free. In conjunction with public hospitals, 34 dental clinics (excluding the Brisbane and South Brisbane Dental Hospitals) and 44 branch clinics were in operation during 1962-63.

The 57 private hospitals and 49 convalescent homes in Queensland at 30 June 1963 were registered under the provisions of *The Health Acts, 1937 to 1962* (Division XI). Licenses may be issued under five categories:—(a) a general private hospital for medical, surgical, and maternity cases; (b) a lying-in hospital for maternity cases only; (c) a hospital for mental cases only (other than persons who have been certified as mentally sick pursuant to the *Mental Hygiene Acts*); (d) a hospital for the treatment of mothers and/or infants; and (e) a convalescent home.

A hospital for the treatment of Hansen's disease in coloured persons is situated at Fantome Island near Townsville. White persons suffering from this disease are treated at an annexe of the Princess Alexandra Hospital, Brisbane. In Brisbane there is an Industrial Institution for the Blind, and a school for the Blind and Deaf.

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

The State Government is responsible for the net annual cost of administration and maintenance of all public hospitals. The Common-

wealth Government contributes to the cost of public (and private) hospital treatment by the provision of hospital benefits to patients, brief particulars of which are given on page 112.

PUBLIC HOSPITALS, QUEENSLAND¹

Year	Hospitals	Staff ²		Patients Treated		Deaths during Year	Expenditure ³
		Medical	Other	General	Maternity		
	No	No	No	No	No	No	£
1953-54 ..	138	723	8,440	157,187	30,870	5,181	7,942,961
1954-55 ..	140	754	8,794	160,177	32,334	5,433	8,884,468
1955-56 ..	140	761	9,024	166,755	33,614	5,595	9,842,446
1956-57 ..	139	798	9,568	173,517	33,718	5,794	11,217,564
1957-58 ..	139	788	9,820	181,598	34,975	5,737	11,900,235
1958-59 ..	138	808	10,157	187,626	35,194	5,806	13,044,955
1959-60 ..	139	825	10,784	188,830	35,773	6,218	13,728,040
1960-61 ..	139	853	11,467	184,918	36,886	6,138	14,845,605
1961-62 ..	140 ^r	881	11,762	195,501	37,850	6,387	15,757,957
1962-63 ..	140	903	12,104	196,965	37,974	6,343	16,407,835

¹ Including government sanatoria and lazarets, and subsidised private hospitals.

² Average number employed during year to 1959-60. From 1960-61, number at end of year.

³ Excluding expenditure from loans (1962-63, £1,879,062). ^r Revised since last issue.

Particulars of public hospitals in the various States for the year 1961-62 are shown in the following table.

PUBLIC HOSPITALS, AUSTRALIA, 1961-62

State	Hospitals	In-patients				Receipts	
		Treated during Year	Treated per 1,000 of Popn	Deaths during Year	Remaining at End of Year	Government Contributions ¹	Total
	No	No	No	No	No	£1,000	£1,000
New South Wales ..	269	511,784	129	14,706	17,019	24,158	37,890
Victoria	142	287,127	96	9,543	8,931	21,454	32,137
Queensland	140	233,351	151	6,387	8,152	13,464	17,380
South Australia ..	65	89,409	90	2,956	2,802	5,989	9,175
Western Australia ..	91	100,143	133	2,351	2,881	8,181	11,052
Tasmania	28	37,919	106	1,267	1,890	3,406	4,120
Northern Territory ..	4	8,948	322	193	310	1,162	1,234
Aust Capital Territory ..	1	9,736	148	166	248	819	1,007
Total	740	1,278,417	119	37,569	42,233	78,633	113,995

¹ Including Commonwealth Hospital Benefits and loan receipts.

The table on pages 116-119 gives particulars for the year 1962-63 of the staff, patients treated, and finances of public hospitals in the various statistical divisions of Queensland. The total for all hospitals under each board is given, and boards have been allocated to statistical divisions, for which totals are also given, according to the location of the board's headquarters.

PUBLIC HOSPITALS,

Name of Statistical Division and Hospitals Board or Hospital	Hos- pitals	Staff at 30 June 1963			Patients Treated during Year			Average Daily Number Resident In- patients
		Medi- cal	Nursing	Other	In-patients		Out- patients	
					General	Mater- nity		
(i) Boards—	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
<i>Metropolitan</i> ..	12	407	2,223	2,699	64,439	11,726	224,760	3,031
Chermside ..	1	15	336	286	3,110	..	190	612
North Brisbane ..	6	259	1,202	1,535	35,854	10,765	147,266	1,320
Redcliffe ..	1	1	9	6	129	223	2,641	6
South Brisbane ..	4	132	676	872	25,346	738	74,663	1,093
<i>Moreton</i> ..	8	25	328	246	13,636	3,475	59,332	420
Ipswich ..	5	20	199	152	7,179	1,878	37,794	259
Gold Coast ..	1	2	61	43	3,006	901	11,574	74
Maroochy ..	2	3	68	51	3,451	696	9,964	87
<i>Maryborough</i> ..	14	44	547	464	16,717	3,103	62,579	731
Bundaberg ..	3	14	131	118	3,758	1,149	17,114	173
Central Burnett ..	3	3	36	34	1,378	192	2,061	39
Gympie ..	1	4	96	76	2,555	638	14,339	111
Isis ..	1	1	8	12	539	90	1,056	20
Maryborough ..	1	16	150	130	3,825	417	17,612	184
South Burnett ..	5	6	126	94	4,662	617	10,397	204
<i>Downs</i> ..	16	39	558	485	17,984	3,574	57,685	950
Chinchilla ..	1	2	29	22	1,240	230	1,894	32
Dalby ..	3	2	90	92	2,341	540	5,153	216
Goondiwindi ..	1	1	29	22	1,171	311	3,200	39
Inglewood ..	2	2	20	19	1,163	154	1,482	28
Miles ..	2	2	27	25	1,418	170	3,504	34
Stanthorpe ..	1	1	43	26	1,618	269	3,175	42
Tara ..	1	1	9	9	450	46	3,768	8
Toowoomba ..	4	24	238	218	6,278	1,449	30,792	463
Warwick ..	1	4	73	52	2,305	405	4,717	88
<i>Roma</i> ..	9	7	99	108	4,982	761	17,910	151
Balonne ..	4	3	25	32	1,661	282	5,109	39
Roma ..	5	4	74	76	3,321	479	12,801	112
<i>South Western</i> ..	7	6	62	77	2,539	478	11,331	88
Charleville ..	3	4	40	43	1,517	306	6,586	61
Cunnamulla ..	2	1	13	19	674	130	3,002	19
Quilpie ..	2	1	9	15	348	42	1,743	8
<i>Rockhampton</i> ..	14	30	342	325	12,545	1,803	48,047	621
Banana ..	3	3	28	32	1,679	265	4,439	40
Gladstone ..	2	2	43	34	1,541	258	7,329	50
Mount Morgan ..	1	1	28	30	770	141	4,029	34
North Burnett ..	3	3	26	27	1,107	188	2,528	35
Rockhampton ..	5	21	217	202	7,448	951	29,722	462
<i>Central Western</i> ..	13	10	112	124	5,208	774	23,497	139
Barcaldine ..	3	5	23	27	765	114	4,779	21
Blackall ..	3	1	27	25	1,271	152	6,620	29
Clermont ..	2	2	12	15	749	107	3,096	21
Emerald ..	1	1	18	14	872	127	2,958	25
Longreach ..	3	..	25	35	1,184	233	3,242	31
Springure ..	1	1	7	8	367	41	2,802	12
<i>Far Western</i> ..	2	1	13	17	705	108	3,067	15
Winton ..	2	1	13	17	705	108	3,067	15

QUEENSLAND, 1962-63

Receipts					Expenditure			Average Cost per In- patient per Day
Government Aid ¹	Patients' Payments	Dental Clinics	Other	Total ²	On In- patients	Other ³	Total ⁴	
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	s d
6,083,720	517,421	100,111	66,969	6,768,221	5,484,760	1,288,309	6,773,069	99 2
670,630	42,198	..	2,113	714,941	720,091	277	720,368	64 6
3,321,779	220,322	67,386	56,794	3,666,281	2,746,826	919,077	3,665,903	114 0
14,507	8,938	411	3,936	27,792	20,569	27,792	27,766	188 8
2,076,804	245,963	32,314	4,126	2,359,207	1,997,274	361,758	2,359,032	100 2
665,092	102,846	4,251	2,684	774,873	643,206	111,896	755,102	84 0
404,138	53,429	3,952	1,216	462,735	367,759	83,317	451,076	77 11
120,836	36,888	299	21	158,044	141,087	16,790	157,877	105 3
140,118	12,529	..	1,447	154,094	134,360	11,789	146,149	84 1
1,040,072	230,535	11,519	9,266	1,291,392	1,117,020	166,054	1,283,074	83 9
258,065	47,155	1,979	3,541	310,740	253,987	51,575	305,562	80 5
85,332	5,450	..	488	91,270	88,604	2,273	90,877	125 11
152,533	45,432	3,065	1,384	202,414	177,078	24,820	201,898	87 9
25,436	3,168	..	45	28,649	26,619	1,845	28,464	73 8
308,475	54,931	6,475	3,403	373,284	303,951	69,328	373,279	90 5
210,231	74,399	..	405	285,035	266,781	16,213	282,994	71 5
1,021,228	271,623	2,917	34,179	1,329,947	1,206,958	123,438	1,330,396	69 8
61,458	5,570	..	1,979	69,007	67,156	1,774	68,930	117 1
160,375	79,389	128	11,311	251,203	235,938	15,185	251,123	59 9
37,190	19,979	..	7,254	64,423	57,388	7,035	64,423	81 4
48,084	3,705	..	718	52,507	50,583	2,662	53,245	99 2
61,103	8,493	..	1,948	71,544	67,329	5,190	72,519	108 0
67,510	22,260	..	152	89,922	82,567	7,000	89,567	106 11
28,998	1,223	..	69	30,290	26,213	4,079	30,292	174 0
461,472	95,154	2,625	8,601	567,852	499,016	68,819	567,835	59 2
95,038	35,850	164	2,147	133,199	120,768	11,694	132,462	75 2
256,581	63,865	4,276	10,342	335,064	289,813	45,094	334,907	105 0
66,357	9,876	1,776	8,390	86,399	73,517	12,725	86,242	103 5
190,224	53,989	2,500	1,952	248,665	216,296	32,369	248,665	105 6
183,435	26,179	3,756	2,864	216,234	176,892	37,692	214,584	109 8
104,669	21,460	1,605	1,759	129,493	110,871	17,111	127,982	100 0
45,500	2,910	1,228	526	50,164	37,764	12,368	50,132	105 3
33,266	1,809	923	579	36,577	28,257	8,213	36,470	192 3
752,766	121,246	8,110	3,701	885,823	750,533	133,649	884,182	66 2
79,420	9,077	2,013	130	90,640	77,544	12,225	89,769	105 3
79,038	10,368	1,990	85	91,481	73,424	17,867	91,291	80 8
57,824	5,150	231	175	63,380	52,628	10,467	63,095	84 9
67,561	6,059	152	308	74,080	68,586	5,288	73,874	107 2
468,923	90,592	3,724	3,003	566,242	478,351	87,802	566,153	56 9
393,676	23,041	2,635	6,544	425,896	344,403	78,036	422,439	135 9
91,312	1,255	1,128	1,444	95,139	65,445	31,359	96,804	172 10
74,870	2,972	128	607	78,577	68,835	9,804	78,639	131 8
56,603	1,873	..	2,478	60,954	53,989	6,764	60,753	138 7
60,697	3,500	..	408	64,605	60,543	3,790	64,333	132 9
90,076	10,606	1,379	1,116	103,177	75,487	23,130	98,617	131 9
20,118	2,835	..	491	23,444	20,104	3,189	23,293	92 6
53,069	2,390	302	355	56,116	47,467	7,935	55,402	169 8
53,069	2,390	302	355	56,116	47,467	7,935	55,402	169 8

PUBLIC HOSPITALS,

Name of <i>Statistical Division and Hospitals Board or Hospital</i>	Hospitals	Staff at 30 June 1963			Patients Treated during Year			Average Daily Number Resident In-patients
		Medical	Nursing	Other	In-patients		Out-patients	
					General	Maternity		
(i) Boards— <i>continued</i>	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
<i>Mackay</i>	3	14	129	95	3,745	453	15,996	150
<i>Mackay</i>	2	12	105	75	2,858	320	12,053	125
<i>Proserpine</i> ..	1	2	24	20	887	133	3,943	25
<i>Townsville</i> ..	7	33	362	363	13,723	2,004	47,537	523
<i>Ayr</i>	2	3	53	57	2,277	530	9,394	77
<i>Bowen</i>	2	2	39	39	1,463	261	8,133	40
<i>Charters Towers</i> ..	1	1	32	40	1,052	196	3,479	33
<i>Townsville</i> ..	2	27	238	227	8,931	1,017	26,531	373
<i>Cairns</i>	15	30	454	362	17,261	2,849	71,505	630
<i>Atherton</i>	3	3	71	61	2,286	360	15,923	82
<i>Cairns</i>	5	19	192	133	6,431	1,000	27,633	277
<i>Ingham</i>	1	2	32	34	1,675	369	4,497	52
<i>Innisfail</i>	1	2	70	56	2,927	427	9,089	92
<i>Mareeba</i>	3	2	49	41	1,833	427	6,554	68
<i>Mossman</i>	1	1	20	18	911	109	3,214	27
<i>Tully</i>	1	1	20	19	1,198	157	4,595	32
<i>ninsula</i>	2	3	47	65	1,313	278	13,541	72
<i>Thursday Island</i> ..	2	3	47	65	1,313	278	13,541	72
<i>North Western</i> ..	11	9	96	136	6,319	1,019	26,063	124
<i>Cloncurry</i>	1	1	20	27	1,493	160	2,810	26
<i>Etheridge</i>	2	..	3	7	160	1	1,533	2
<i>Hughenden</i>	1	1	10	13	655	107	2,561	15
<i>McKinlay</i>	1	1	7	9	307	42	1,294	6
<i>Mount Isa</i>	2	5	44	52	2,805	630	12,358	60
<i>Normanton</i>	3	..	7	16	531	29	3,749	9
<i>Richmond</i>	1	1	5	12	368	50	1,758	6
Total 60 Boards	133	658	5,372	5,566	181,116	32,405	682,850	7,645
(ii) Other Hospitals—								
<i>Metropolitan</i> ..	4	232	582	408	11,470	4,973	5,566	573
<i>Moreton</i>	1	12	21	13	70	..	..	47
<i>Downs</i>	1	..	80	46	4,288	596	158	99
<i>Townsville</i> ⁵	1	1	5	11	21	..	..	14
Total Other ..	7	245	688	478	15,849	5,569	5,724	733
Total All Hospitals ..	140	903	6,060	6,044	196,965	37,974	688,574	8,378

¹ Including Commonwealth Hospital Benefits.² Excluding loan receipts.³ Including expenditure on out-patients, dental clinics, ambulances, &c.

QUEENSLAND, 1962-63—continued

Receipts					Expenditure			Average Cost per In- patient per Day
Government Aid ¹	Patients' Payments	Dental Clinics	Other	Total ²	On In-patients	Other ³	Total ⁴	
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	s d
268,954	15,886	6,104	2,835	293,779	239,949	52,428	292,377	90 2
211,086	9,329	5,064	1,365	226,844	177,876	45,651	223,527	80 6
57,868	6,557	1,040	1,470	66,935	62,073	6,777	68,850	137 8
977,446	117,083	9,997	7,470	1,111,996	914,997	185,872	1,100,869	95 11
124,743	25,151	1,508	402	151,804	125,977	23,497	149,474	89 3
113,521	4,157	2,033	1,473	121,184	95,685	23,877	119,562	132 8
97,193	11,652	1,222	525	110,592	92,693	17,885	110,578	153 11
641,989	76,123	5,234	5,070	728,416	600,642	120,613	721,255	88 2
1,023,136	159,195	10,005	5,435	1,197,771	979,659	196,614	1,176,273	85 4
143,218	22,021	..	717	165,956	129,407	33,392	162,799	86 3
482,445	47,934	3,820	2,734	536,933	439,065	82,116	521,181	87 0
67,690	21,165	1,378	685	90,918	77,274	13,612	90,886	82 4
144,253	31,703	1,823	487	178,266	151,297	26,450	177,747	89 10
89,106	25,358	1,501	302	116,267	94,313	21,221	115,534	75 9
41,298	6,476	1,483	281	49,538	38,505	11,054	49,559	79 2
55,126	4,538	..	229	59,893	49,798	8,769	58,567	84 10
169,199	1,793	681	636	172,309	146,911	29,675	176,586	112 9
169,199	1,793	681	636	172,309	146,911	29,675	176,586	112 9
398,146	34,473	5,199	4,268	442,086	362,640	77,702	440,342	160 4
75,300	4,167	1,752	17	81,236	61,908	18,677	80,585	133 3
13,501	..	277	223	14,001	9,107	4,574	13,681	269 5
59,726	4,810	790	424	65,750	52,517	12,406	64,923	191 6
25,422	1,093	483	..	26,998	22,892	3,786	26,678	216 8
163,381	22,705	453	2,865	189,404	168,780	20,616	189,396	153 10
27,708	278	601	306	28,893	21,711	7,625	29,336	130 11
33,108	1,420	843	433	35,804	25,725	10,018	35,743	212 0
13,286,520	1,687,576	169,863	157,548	15,301,507	12,705,208	2,534,394	15,239,602	91 2
888,152	24,735	..	49,176	962,063	n	n	983,780	n
32,807	5,105	..	6,791	44,703	43,057	..	43,057	49 7
24,928	91,797	..	2,668	119,393	131,086	..	131,086	72 8
10,310	..	..	..	10,310	10,310	..	10,310	40 5
956,197	121,637	..	58,635	1,136,469	n	n	1,168,233	n
14,242,717	1,809,213	169,863	216,183	16,437,976	13,098,033 ⁵	2,534,394 ⁶	16,407,835	90 0 ⁶

⁴ Excluding loan expenditure, £1,879,062.⁵ Hospital for treatment of Hansen's disease (leprosy).⁶ Incomplete.

n Not available.

Mental Hospitals—A general discussion on the incidence of mental sickness in the State will be found in section 7 of Chapter 3. The following table shows the operations of the various establishments for the treatment of mental disorders. At 30 June 1963 there were four mental hospitals and one hospital for epileptic patients. The hospitals are under the control of the Department of Health, and there is a Director of Mental Hygiene who reports annually on the conduct of these institutions. In accordance with the Commonwealth-State Mental Institutions Benefits Agreement, no charge has been made for the maintenance of patients in mental hospitals since 1 November 1949.

Particulars of mental hospitals in Queensland for the last five years are shown in the following table. For a long period before 1932-33 the proportion of female patients was under 40 per cent; in the next twelve years they increased to nearly half the total, and remained at about that proportion until recently when the proportion again showed a downward trend, the 1962-63 figure being nearly 43 per cent.

MENTAL HOSPITALS, QUEENSLAND

Year	Hos- pitals	Staff		Patients Admitted during Year ¹	Re- covered and Re- lieved	Deaths	Patients at End of Year		Expendi- ture
		Medi- cal	Nursing				Males	Females	
	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	£
1958-59	5	19	1,182	1,526	883	390	2,479	2,145	2,452,566
1959-60	5	17	1,164	1,453	1,139	263	2,420	1,944	2,499,840
1960-61	5	21	1,091	1,357	1,026	233	2,424	1,887	2,707,726
1961-62	5	20	1,128	1,616	1,228	253	2,427	1,845	2,770,921
1962-63	5	27	1,172	1,750	1,414	241	2,412	1,787	2,779,212

¹ Excluding transfers between institutions.

7 CREMATIONS

Facilities for cremation have been available in Queensland only since 1934. First steps for the establishment of a crematorium, however, had been taken much earlier. As a result of representations to the Government, legislation was passed in 1913 to provide for the establishment of crematoria and for the regulation of the process of cremation. A Brisbane Cremation Association had also been formed, but the First World War and then lack of public support delayed the establishment of a crematorium. Attempts were made to interest public authorities in such an establishment, but without success.

The first crematorium in Queensland was opened in Brisbane in September 1934, and the second, in Rockhampton, in October 1948. Both crematoria are operated by private companies. An additional crematorium is under construction in Brisbane.

The comparison between cremations and deaths in Queensland needs some qualification. Cremations include a number of stillbirths which are not registered as deaths, and cremations in Brisbane include some cases where the deaths occurred and were registered outside the State, particularly in the Northern Rivers area of New South Wales.

Comparison between cremations and local deaths for each crematorium is even more difficult as each serves a much wider area than its own city, but the proportionate use falls steeply as distance increases.

The following table shows the number of cremations and deaths in Queensland for selected years from 1935 to 1963.

CREMATIONS AND DEATHS, QUEENSLAND

Year	Cremations			Total Deaths in Queensland	Proportion of Cremations to Deaths in Queensland
	Metropolitan	Country	Queensland		
	No	No	No	No	%
1935	332	..	332	8,851	3.8
1940	978	..	978	9,203	10.6
1945	1,474	..	1,474	9,459	15.6
1950	2,149	71	2,220	10,399	21.3
1955	2,873	110	2,983	11,307	26.4
1959	3,500	177	3,677	12,349	29.8
1960	3,515	194	3,709	12,370	30.0
1961	3,788	210	3,998	12,756	31.3
1962	3,984	236	4,220	13,182	32.0
1963	4,143	289	4,432	13,275	33.4

8 AMBULANCES

Ambulance services were established in 111 districts of the State at 30 June 1963. Ten of the services were under the control of local hospitals boards, while control of the other 101 services, which were centres of the Queensland Ambulance Transport Brigade, was vested in local committees, consisting of members elected triennially by subscribers of not less than £1 per annum.

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

AMBULANCE SERVICES, QUEENSLAND

Year	Centres	Staff	Cases				Expenditure
			Attendance at Accidents	Treated at Headquarters	Disinfecting and Fumigating	Transport to and from Hospitals, &c	
	No	No	No	No	No	No	£
1958-59 ..	110	1,125	56,069	220,157	30	236,493	933,473
1959-60 ..	110	1,156	56,017	214,225	33	234,231	1,056,313
1960-61 ..	111	1,222	54,295	206,427	65	229,606	1,087,301
1961-62 ..	111	1,299	54,744	210,501	75	247,698	1,078,151
1962-63 ..	111	1,270	57,858	215,340	32	260,196	1,093,336

9 MATERNAL AND CHILD WELFARE

Maternal and Child Welfare Service—There is a system of Maternal and Child Welfare Centres and Ante-natal Clinics financed by the State Government and administered by the Director of Maternal and Child Welfare. At 30 June 1963 there were 258 Maternal and Child Welfare Centres in the State, comprising 45 parent centres and 213 sub-centres, and 4 Ante-natal Clinics. In the metropolitan area there were 11 parent centres and 61 sub-centres of Maternal and Child Welfare, and 4 Ante-natal Clinics. An Infant Welfare Railway Car visits 5 centres in the Winton-Hughenden-Cloncurry area. Total attendances at these 5 centres in 1962-63 were 3,675. These are included in the total of all attendances shown in the following table.

MATERNAL AND CHILD WELFARE SERVICE, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
Maternal and Child Welfare Centres—					
Parent Centres No	42	42	42	43	45
Sub-centres No	200	203	206	208	213
New Cases Seen—					
Infants ¹ No	21,610	22,352	22,859	23,052	23,070
Expectant Mothers .. No	1,294	1,311	1,713	1,681	1,389
Total Attendances at Clinics	463,499	478,086	494,215	467,248	446,578
New Cases Seen by Clinic					
Doctors No	2,369	2,034	2,220	1,656	1,941
Attendances to See Clinic					
Doctors No	3,846	5,220	5,744	5,415	5,882
New-born Babies Visited .. No	28,394	26,840	30,434	30,712	29,986
Subsequent Visits No	1,527	1,710	1,621	1,601	2,266
Ante-natal Clinics—					
Resident Centres No	3	3	3	3	4
New Cases Seen No	525	673	684	631	940
Total Attendances at Clinics	4,709	5,860	6,219	6,751	8,253
Total Expenditure £	310,380	324,526	360,361	385,616 ^r	407,919

¹ Infants under 12 months only.

^r Revised since last issue.

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

There are two training schools in Brisbane and one each in Toowoomba, Ipswich, and Rockhampton. At one Brisbane school registered nurses may qualify, by examination after six months' training, for a Child Welfare Certificate issued by the Nurses' Registration Board. At the other Brisbane school, and at Toowoomba, Ipswich, and Rockhampton, untrained girls may qualify after twelve months' training for a Child Welfare Assistant's Certificate issued by the State Department of Health. These five homes admit into residence, for skilled care and feeding supervision, premature and weakling babies, and those having feeding difficulties; mothers are admitted with babies when necessary. A Maternal and Child Welfare Home is in operation at Sandgate for the care of children whose mothers have been admitted to hospital for confinement,

or whose mothers have been taken ill and for whose care no suitable arrangements can be made. There are 23 metropolitan Pre-school Centres for the examination of children under school age, and centres are also located at Cairns, Ipswich, Rockhampton, Toowoomba, and Townsville.

Creches and Kindergartens—The Creche and Kindergarten Association of Queensland operates one combined creche and kindergarten, three kindergartens, and one training college in Brisbane, and a kindergarten at Coolangatta. A small fee is charged for services, money is raised by subscription, and a government grant is received. In addition, 37 kindergartens, 24 in Brisbane and 13 in other centres, are affiliated with the Association. In 1962-63 total receipts were £131,617, including £39,700 State Government aid.

A large number of small kindergartens and child-minding centres have been established to provide for young children. They are generally controlled by churches or local committees of interested persons. The Brisbane City Council has a modern child-minding centre at the City Hall.

Adoption of Children—Provision for the legal adoption of children is contained in *The Adoption of Children Acts, 1935 to 1952*, which are administered by the State Children Department. Adoption confers hereditary rights on the child. Other features of the Acts are that the applicants must be 25 years of age or older and also must be at least 21 years older than the infant except in the case of a relative. Infants over twelve years of age must consent to their adoption.

Details concerning adoptions during the last five years are shown in the following table.

ADOPTION OF CHILDREN, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
Applications Received	937	965	832	966	1,040
Children Adopted—					
Boys	427	437	419	438	492
Girls	425	428	395	434	435
Total	852	865	814	872	927
Adopters—					
Non-relatives	582	613	607	669	715
Relatives	68	62	38	41	55
Spouse of Natural Parent	202	190	169	162	157
Ages of Children Adopted—					
Under 1 Year	556	574	576	640	678
1 Year and under 6 Years	128	110	108	103	127
6 Years and under 12 Years	90	105	70	76	60
12 Years and under 21 Years	78	76	60	53	62

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

of children in the care of the Department at 30 June, and also gives particulars as to the nature of the supervision under which they were placed.

STATE CHILDREN AT 30 JUNE, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Inmates of Institutions	1,078	1,175	1,172	1,038	1,023
In Hospitals	59	14	24	55	44
Boarded Out—					
With Foster Mothers	391	452	472	621	708
With Relatives	3,927	4,056	4,146	4,399	4,809
Sent to Employers	258	257	233	128	97
Released on Probation	253	345	445	421	476
Miscellaneous	42	45	82	119	144
Total	6,008	6,344	6,574	6,781	7,301

10 WELFARE SERVICES

Care of the aged, destitute, and orphans is provided by a large number of public and private institutions. Statistics of 89 institutions were available at 30 June 1963, and the next table shows these particulars grouped according to the nature of the institutions. The collection was reviewed and expanded for 1962-63.

WELFARE INSTITUTIONS, QUEENSLAND, 1962-63

Type of Institution	Institutions ¹	Inmates				Receipts	
		Admitted	Died	Remaining at 30 June		Government Aid ²	Total
				M	F		
No	No	No	No	No	£	£	
Homes for the Aged—							
Government	3	701	405	907	598	370,920	743,393
Other	34	751	155	752	1,176	517,134	1,056,383
Homes for Handicapped Adults—							
Government	1	117	..	45	..	19,170	20,770
Other	11	458 ³	2	125 ³	96 ³	12,132	123,209
Children's Homes—							
Government	7	681	..	122	53	255,208	255,208
Other	29	1,167	..	698	689	115,143	457,651
Homes for Physically Handicapped Children—							
Government	1	45	..	138	83	34,922	121,266
Other	3	31	..	59	45	500	49,000
Total	89	3,951	562	2,846	2,740	1,325,129	2,826,880

¹ An institution providing for more than one type of inmate is counted once only and classified according to the type applicable to the majority of its inmates.

² Excluding child endowment, State children maintenance allowances, age and invalid pensions, but these are included in total column. ³ Not including figures for two of these institutions which have no regular inmates but supply beds for the night only. In 1962-63 they supplied 41,605 beds for men and 8,893 for women.

Homes for handicapped adults include the State Government institution for inebriates and 3 homes for discharged prisoners, 3 for women in distress, and 5 for physically handicapped operated by religious or private organisations. Homes for physically handicapped children

include the State Government school for blind, deaf, and dumb children and 3 for crippled children. The children's homes vary from large orphanages and cottage homes to reformatory schools. The State Children Department operates 7 of these. Of the children in the 29 other institutions at 30 June 1963, 531 boys and 391 girls were State children.

11 AGE AND INVALID PENSIONS

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

Changes in recent years in the maximum weekly rate of pension payable and the dates from which the new rates operated were:—

	£	s	d		£	s	d		
Oct 1952	..	3	7	6	Oct 1960	..	5	0	0
Oct 1953	..	3	10	0	Oct 1961	..	5	5	0
Oct 1955	..	4	0	0	Oct 1963 Married	5	5	0	
Oct 1957	..	4	7	6	Oct 1963 Single	5	15	0	
Oct 1959	..	4	15	0					

Age pensions are paid to men 65 years of age and over and to women 60 years and over. Pensioners must have lived continuously in Australia for ten years, but absences such as residence in the United Kingdom or New Zealand may be disregarded in certain circumstances. Invalid pensions are paid to persons 16 years of age and over who have lived in Australia for five years continuously and are permanently incapacitated or blind. A pension is not paid to anyone who, directly or indirectly, deprives himself or herself of income or property in order to receive a pension, or to an alien. An age or invalid pensioner cannot receive as well a widow's pension, a tuberculosis allowance or a service pension (except one for pulmonary tuberculosis).

Since October 1963, the maximum weekly rate of pension has been £5 5s each for a married couple who are both pensioners and £5 15s for a pensioner who is single or whose spouse does not receive a pension or allowance. The actual rate of pension payable depends on the claimant's *means as assessed*, except in the case of blind persons. In March 1961, the means tests previously applied separately to income and to property were merged into one composite means test. Under this merged means test, *means as assessed* comprise the annual rate of income plus a property component equal to £1 for each complete £10 of net property above £200. In the case of married couples, the income and property of each is taken to be half the total income and property of both. The pension payable is calculated by deducting from the maximum annual rate the amount by which *means as assessed* exceed £182.

Thus, where the value of net property is less than £210, a full pension is payable if the rate of income does not exceed £182 per year or £3 10s per week. If a pensioner has no income, he may receive a full pension if his property does not exceed £2,020. Thus no pension is payable if the value of property is £5,010 or more where the single rate applies, or £4,750 or more where the married rate applies; or if the annual income is £481 or £455 or more respectively.

Certain types of income are excepted, the chief exceptions being income from property; gifts or allowances from children, parents, brothers or sisters; benefits from friendly societies; child endowment and health benefits from the Commonwealth or from registered societies.

Certain types of property may also be excepted. They include the permanent home of the pensioner; his furniture and personal effects; the surrender value up to £750 of life insurance policies; the capital value of any life interest, annuity or contingent interest; and the value of reversionary interests.

If a pensioner lives in a benevolent home, £1 17s a week of his pension is paid to him. The rest is paid to the home for his maintenance, unless he is a patient in an infirmary ward.

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

For invalid pensioners, and age pensioners who are permanently incapacitated for work or permanently blind, there are wives' allowances and special provisions for dependent children. A wife's allowance of £3 per week and child allowance of 15s per week for each dependent child under 16 years of age may be paid. Except for the allowance for the first child, these payments are subject to means test. For student children the payment is extended to the end of the year in which the age of 18 years is attained. Special provisions apply to permanently blind persons. No means test is used in determining the eligibility of a blind person to receive a pension.

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

AGE AND INVALID PENSIONS, QUEENSLAND

Year	Pensioners ¹ ^a					Total Payments ^b	Pensioners per 1,000 of Population ^c	
	Age		Invalid		Total		Age	Invalid
	Male	Female	Male	Female				
1958-59	No 28,442	No 46,643	No 8,479	No 6,918	No 90,482	£1,000 19,569	No 51.1	No 10.5
1959-60	27,913 ^b	54,283 ^b	6,312 ^b	5,293 ^b	93,801	22,386	54.9 ^b	7.8 ^b
1960-61	30,578	58,566	7,227	5,857	102,228	24,382	58.7	8.6
1961-62	31,856	61,801	8,202	6,448	108,307	28,368	60.7	9.5
1962-63	32,079	64,069	8,980	6,896	112,024	29,741	61.4	10.1

¹ At 30 June each year. Including pensioner inmates of benevolent homes.

² Mechanical methods of payment in 1959-60 enabled a complete count of pensioners to be made and numbers in individual columns are not comparable with previous years.

³ Including amounts paid to benevolent homes and hospitals for maintenance of pensioners and to pensioner inmates of these establishments, and allowances to wives of invalid pensioners.

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

AGE AND INVALID PENSIONS, AUSTRALIA, 1962-63

State or Territory	Pensioners ¹					Total Payments ²	Pensioners per 1,000 of Population		
	Age		Invalid		Total		Age	Invalid	
	Male	Female	Male	Female		No			No
New South Wales	73,962	163,897	23,452	21,659	282,970	£1,000	74,505	58.8	11.1
Victoria	45,754	110,824	12,643	10,339	179,560	46,864	51.2	7.5	
Queensland .. .	32,079	64,069	8,980	6,896	112,024	29,741	61.4	10.1	
South Australia ..	16,799	39,430	4,315	3,612	64,156	16,976	55.7	7.9	
Western Australia	12,190	28,471	4,628	3,542	48,831	12,791	52.6	10.6	
Tasmania	5,572	12,188	1,844	1,499	21,103	5,859	49.2	9.3	
N. Territory .. .	600	616	236	161	1,613	421	41.3	13.5	
A. C. Territory ..	256	643	105	127	1,131	401	12.2	3.2	
Total	187,212	420,138	56,203	47,835	711,388	187,754 ³	55.6	9.5	

¹ At 30 June 1963, including pensioners in benevolent homes. ² See note ³ to previous table. ³ Including £196(000) paid to persons temporarily abroad.

There is wide variation between the States in the proportions of persons in the appropriate age groups who receive age pensions. Male age pensioners at 30 June 1961 represented the following percentages of all males over 65 years recorded at the Census of that date:—Queensland, 51.1; Western Australia, 48.5; New South Wales, 47.8; South Australia, 44.5; Tasmania, 44.4; and Victoria, 41.1. The proportion of females over 60 years receiving pensions was higher than the corresponding proportion for males over 65 years in all States. Female percentages were as follows:—Western Australia, 58.7; Queensland, 58.5; New South Wales, 55.0; South Australia, 53.5; Tasmania, 53.2; and Victoria, 48.2.

12 WIDOWS' PENSIONS

Pensions for widows have been paid by the Commonwealth Government from 30 June 1942. "Widows" include deserted wives, divorced women, dependent females, women whose husbands are in mental hospitals and women whose husbands are imprisoned. The following rates came into operation in October 1963. The weekly rate for a widow who has dependent children under 16 years of age is £7 15s, plus 15s per week for each child. For student children the payment is extended to the end of the year in which the age of 18 years is attained. Widows who are over 50 years of age, and have no children, receive £5 2s 6d. A widow under 50 years of age who has no child is eligible, if she is in necessitous circumstances, for a pension of £5 2s 6d a week for a period not exceeding 26 weeks after her husband's death, or, where the widow is pregnant, until the birth of her child. A widow who is considered to be entirely dependent on her pension and who is paying rent may receive supplementary assistance of 10s a week. There is a merged means test on income and on property similar to that for age and invalid pensions.

WIDOW'S PENSIONS AT 30 JUNE, 1963

State or Territory	Pensions Current			Average Fort-nightly Pension	Pensions Paid, 1962-63	
	Class "A" ¹	All Classes	Total per 10,000 of Population		Amount	Per Head of Population
	No	No	No	£ s d	£1,000	s d
New South Wales ..	9,117	22,160	55	10 8 2	5,893	29 4
Victoria	6,212	14,549	48	10 9 2	3,879	25 8
Queensland	4,523	9,610	61	10 11 8	2,611	33 8
South Australia ..	2,325	5,392	53	10 8 8	1,459	29 2
Western Australia ..	1,930	4,486	58	10 5 1	1,188	31 1
Tasmania	1,007	1,977	55	10 11 8	542	29 11
Northern Territory ..	67	142	48	10 6 7	33	23 8
A. C. Territory ..	80	161	22	10 13 11	49	14 2
Total	25,261	58,477	54	10 8 11	15,677 ²	29 0

¹ To receive a class "A" widow's pension a woman must have the custody, care, and control of at least one child under the age of 16 years. ² Including £23(000) paid to persons temporarily abroad.

13 WAR PENSIONS

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

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

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

WAR PENSIONS, QUEENSLAND

Year	Recipients ¹		Expenditure	Average Rate per Fortnight		Per 1,000 of Population	
	Incapacitated Ex-members	Dependants		Incapacitated Ex-members	Dependants	Recipients	Expenditure
	No	No	£1,000	£ s d	£ s d	No	£
1958-59	27,601	60,542	7,216	6 10 3	1 12 9	60.0	4,975
1959-60	28,301	62,294	7,742	7 2 9	1 13 10	60.6	5,238
1960-61	29,017	63,631	8,916	7 10 1	1 15 2	61.0	5,929
1961-62	29,820	64,955	9,039	7 19 0	1 16 10	62.4	5,920
1962-63	30,975	66,123	10,394	8 1 7	1 18 2	62.0	6,700

¹ At 30 June each year.



GOVERNMENT—Chapter 2
The Executive Building and Queen's Park, Brisbane

State Public Relations Bureau

URBAN POPULATION—Chapter 3
View of Townsville from Castle Hill

State Public Relations Bureau





PUBLIC HEALTH—Chapter 3
Barcaldine Public Hospital

State Public Relations Bureau



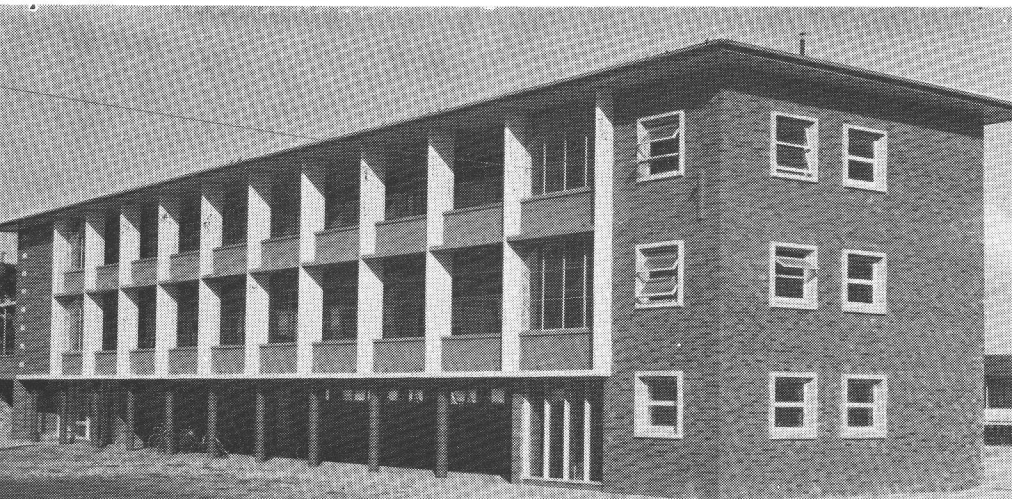
University College, Townsville

State Public Works Department

EDUCATION—Chapter 5

New Wing, State School, Moorooka

State Public Relations Bureau



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

WAR PENSIONS, AUSTRALIA, 1962-63

Where Payable	Recipients		Expenditure	Average Rate per Fortnight	
	Incapacitated Ex-members	Dependants		Incapacitated Ex-members	Dependants
	No	No	£1,000	£ s d	£ s d
New South Wales ¹ ..	75,526	149,974	24,125	6 18 11	2 8 8
Victoria	63,005	127,944	20,941	7 3 3	2 3 3
Queensland	30,975	66,123	10,394	8 1 7	1 18 2
South Australia ² ..	21,037	45,528	6,190	6 9 8	1 16 10
Western Australia ..	19,089	38,454	5,263	6 1 7	1 17 2
Tasmania	8,620	19,594	2,834	7 10 3	1 17 7
Abroad	1,526	3,006	771	6 8 0	4 8 0
Total	219,778	450,623	70,518	7 1 4	2 3 3

¹ Including Australian Capital Territory.

² Including Northern Territory.

14 SERVICE PENSIONS

The *Repatriation Act* 1920-1963, administered by the Repatriation Department, provides for service pensions to be paid to qualified ex-servicemen and ex-servicewomen at ages 60 and 55 respectively. The pension is broadly equivalent to the age and invalid pension and the provisions of the means test apply.

The following table shows details for each State for 1962-63.

SERVICE PENSIONS, 1962-63

State of Payment	Service Pensions Current at 30 June					Total	Average Fort-nightly Pension at 30 June	Expenditure during Year ended 30 June
	Ex-servicemembers			Dependants				
	Aged	Permanently Unemployable	Sufferers from Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Permanently Unemployable	Sufferers from Pulmonary Tuberculosis			
N. S. Wales ¹ ..	No	No	No	No	No	No	£ s d	£1,000
	10,147	4,326	310	4,188	414	19,385	7 3 6	3,547
Victoria	7,869	3,432	315	3,375	403	15,394	6 19 5	2,475
Queensland	4,394	2,635	238	3,002	328	10,597	6 8 5	1,681
South Aust ² ..	3,565	1,379	84	1,506	140	6,674	7 8 4	1,243
Western Aust ..	3,935	1,774	166	1,481	170	7,526	7 15 2	1,464
Tasmania	908	732	47	816	82	2,585	5 19 0	419
Total	30,818	14,278	1,160	14,368	1,537	62,161	7 1 0	10,829

¹ Including Australian Capital Territory.

² Including Northern Territory.

15 MATERNITY ALLOWANCES

Maternity allowances for all confinements which resulted in the birth of a viable child (live or stillborn) were introduced by the Commonwealth Government in 1912.

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

MATERNITY ALLOWANCES, QUEENSLAND

Year	Total Confinements ¹	Claims Paid	Amount Paid
	No	No	£1,000
1958-59	34,761	34,266	546
1959-60	35,876	35,515	574
1960-61	36,147	35,587	590
1961-62	36,337	36,339	589
1962-63	36,330	35,659	576

¹ Live births, less additional births in confinements resulting in multiple births, plus stillbirths.

The next table shows the number of claims paid according to the number of other surviving children under 16 years of age, and the amounts paid in the various States in 1962-63.

MATERNITY ALLOWANCES, AUSTRALIA, 1962-63

State or Territory	Claims Paid				Total Births on which Claims Paid ¹	Amount Paid
	No Other Children	One or Two Other Children	Three or More Other Children	Total		
	No	No	No	No	No	£1,000
New South Wales	26,676	38,679	17,345	82,700	83,383	1,332
Victoria	20,665	31,042	14,314	66,021	66,836	1,059
Queensland	10,121	15,982	9,556	35,659	36,019	576
South Australia	6,567	10,024	4,766	21,357	21,585	343
Western Australia	5,124	8,091	3,937	17,152	17,316	276
Tasmania	2,556	3,834	2,170	8,560	8,669	138
Northern Territory	515	608	393	1,516	1,533	24
A. C. Territory	600	819	370	1,789	1,799	28
Abroad	115	155	40	310	313	5
Total	72,939	109,234	52,891	235,064	237,453	3,781

¹ Total claims shown in preceding column have been adjusted in this column by including the numbers of additional births in cases of multiple births.

16 CHILD ENDOWMENT

The Commonwealth Government commenced to pay child endowment in July 1941 at the rate of 5s per week for each dependent child in excess of one under the age of 16 years in each family. From 26 June 1945 the weekly amount was increased to 7s 6d, and, from 9 November

1948, to 10s. From 20 June 1950, endowment was extended to the first child at 5s per week. From 14 January 1964 the amount payable for the third and subsequent children was increased to 15s per week. From that date also endowment was extended to full-time student children aged between 16 and 21 years at the rate of 15s per week. Endowment is paid (at 15s per week from 14 January 1964) for all children in approved public or private charitable institutions or boarded out by the State Children Department.

CHILD ENDOWMENT AT 30 JUNE 1963

State or Territory	Claims in Force ¹	Endowed Children ¹			Average Annual Liability per Claim ²	Amount Paid, 1962-63 ²
		Total	Per 1,000 Population	Per Claim		
	No	No	No	No	£ s d	£1,000
New South Wales	568,346	1,225,329	303	2.16	43 1 1	24,035
Victoria	421,275	933,628	306	2.22	44 12 5	18,430
Queensland	216,544	512,825	327	2.37	48 11 6	10,229
South Australia	146,377	329,198	326	2.25	45 9 6	6,430
Western Australia	113,464	267,268	346	2.36	48 4 11	5,242
Tasmania	53,313	127,261	352	2.39	49 1 3	2,523
Northern Territory	5,217	12,035	409	2.31	46 19 7	335
A. C. Territory	10,602	24,081	328	2.27	46 1 1	464
Abroad	250	541	..	2.16	43 5 3	22
Total	1,535,388	3,432,166	314	2.24	45 2 5	67,710

¹ Excluding 497 claims covering 25,454 endowed children in approved institutions.

² Including amounts paid to approved institutions for endowed children.

17 REHABILITATION

The Commonwealth Rehabilitation Service aims to make physically handicapped persons medically fit for employment, to train them for jobs if this is necessary and to find them suitable employment. Rehabilitation benefits may be made available to recipients of unemployment, sickness, or special benefits, invalid or widow pensioners, persons in receipt of tuberculosis allowance, and boys and girls aged 14-15 years who, without treatment or training, would be likely to qualify for invalid pension at the age of 16. Disabled persons who cannot qualify for the free service may pay for rehabilitation.

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

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

During treatment, payment of pension or benefit continues. When vocational training begins, pension or benefit is replaced by a rehabilitation allowance plus a training allowance of £1 10s a week. With an invalid pensioner or a sickness, unemployment, or special beneficiary, the rehabilitation allowance is equal to and calculated in the same manner as an invalid pension. For a widow pensioner, the rate of rehabilitation allowance is the same as that of the widow's pension. Additional

allowances towards living-away-from-home costs are paid where necessary, and fares and subsistence (including those of an authorised attendant) incurred in connection with treatment, training, or attendance for an interview or for medical examination may also be paid.

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

18 COMMONWEALTH PENSIONS AND SOCIAL AND HEALTH SERVICES EXPENDITURE

The following table shows the total expenditure in each State on social and health services, excluding cost of administration, for 1962-63.

SOCIAL AND HEALTH SERVICES AND PENSIONS EXPENDITURE, AUSTRALIA, 1962-63

Item	New South Wales	Vic-toria	Queens-land	South Aus-tralia	West-ern Aus-tralia	Tas-man-ia	Total ¹
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
<i>Social Benefits</i>							
Age and Invalid Pensions	74,505	46,864	29,741	16,976	12,791	5,859	187,754
Funeral Benefits	161	108	59	36	25	12	401
Child Endowment	24,035	18,430	10,229	6,430	5,242	2,523	67,710
Widows' Pensions	5,893	3,879	2,611	1,459	1,188	542	15,677
Maternity Allowances	1,332	1,059	576	343	276	138	3,781
Tuberculosis Allowances	265	194	191	70	43	40	803
Unemployment Benefits	4,088	2,598	2,248	592	719	391	10,651
Sickness Benefits	1,392	824	528	263	252	101	3,375
Special Benefits ²	175	278	91	33	32	22	631
Commonwealth Rehabilitation	196	207	102	99	75	19	698
<i>National Health Services</i>							
Hospital Benefits	9,573	5,651	3,385	2,224	2,095	660	23,663
Medical Benefits	4,864	3,011	1,209	1,323	1,013	317	11,737
Medical Benefits (Pensioners)	1,924	1,152	631	422	316	118	4,573
Pharmaceutical Benefits	11,573	7,839	4,067	2,334	1,922	727	28,522
Pharmaceutical Benefits (Pensioners)	4,276	2,297	1,528	920	659	253	9,933
Milk for School Children	1,315	949	571	355	292	188	3,727
Tuberculosis Campaign ³	1,746	1,271	894	376	400	182	4,874
Miscellaneous	35	51	132	8	12	28	784 ⁴
Total	147,348	96,662	58,793	34,263	27,352	12,120	379,294
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Total per Head of Population	36.7	32.0	37.9	34.3	35.8	33.5	35.1

¹ Including Australian Capital Territory and Northern Territory and amounts paid abroad. ² Including payments to migrants in reception and training centres.

³ Including reimbursements to States for maintenance of hospitals. ⁴ Including certain items not allocated to States, e.g. running expenses of Blood Fractionation Plant, £305(000), and subsidies to home nursing services, £144(000).

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

Friendly Societies—See Chapter 14.

Chapter 6—LAND AND SETTLEMENT

1 GENERAL

The greater part of the territory of Queensland is Crown land held under lease and controlled by the Land Administration Commission under the Minister for Lands. The State is divided into Land Agent's Districts, each administered by a Commissioner. Appeals from his decisions are heard by a Land Court, whose functions also include the determination of rent and compensation. Boards attached to the Department control Stock Routes and Rural Fires Protection Services. The Department of Mines controls leases and licenses of Crown lands for mining and incidental purposes. Control of water resources is under the Irrigation and Water Supply Department, and the Forestry Department controls the timber resources on Crown lands.

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. The leases were subject to the effective occupation of the land. 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 was encouraged by allowing the sale of the rights to these leases after a period without variation in rental because of transfer, and it proceeded on this basis until 1957 except for a period from 1929 to 1932, when the system of purchase on long terms was restored.

Legislation in 1957 restored the system of freeholding, at the option of the selectors or lessees, town and country land held from the Crown under perpetual lease. Such purchases could be arranged over a term of years. Subsequent legislation permits the conversion to freehold or to perpetual lease of Settlement Farm Leases or of Grazing Selections not exceeding 10,000 acres, and of all industrial lands.

As a result of these policies, the greater part (86½ per cent) of the land in Queensland remains as Crown land and is leased to the occupiers. 6½ per cent, chiefly in town dwelling-sites and in the more closely settled farming areas near the coast, has been alienated as freehold land. Roads, stock routes, and public reserves account for 5 per cent of the total area, leaving only 2 per cent (mostly in remote areas) unoccupied.

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	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
	1,000 Ac	1,000 Ac	1,000 Ac	1,000 Ac	1,000 Ac
Freehold—					
Alienated by Purchase	25,244	25,473	25,939	26,083	26,171
Alienated Without Payment ..	92	92	92	92	92
In Process of Alienation ..	2,487	2,405	2,085	2,204	2,778
Total Freehold	27,823	27,970	28,116	28,379	29,041
Leasehold—					
Pastoral Tenures	260,970	262,711	262,161	259,679	258,447
Selection Tenures	98,627	100,593	101,127	101,697	102,034
Special Leases	2,508	2,933	2,950	3,510	3,614
Country, Suburban, and Town Lands Perpetual Leases ..	42	40	41	43	45
Leases, Claims, and Licenses under Mining Acts	2,110	2,135	2,192	2,176	2,283
Total Leasehold	364,257	368,412	368,471	367,105	366,423
Reserves (Excluding Leased Area) ..	18,449	18,220	18,342	17,928	17,811
Roads and Stock Routes	3,740	3,812	3,832	3,875	3,908
Unoccupied and Unreserved	12,611	8,466	8,119	9,593	9,697
Total Area of State	426,880	426,880	426,880	426,880	426,880

¹ See table page 142.

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

LAND TENURES, AUSTRALIA, END OF 1962

State	Private Lands		Crown Lands		Total Area	Pro- portion Private Lands
	Alienated	In Process of Alienation	Leased	Other		
	1,000 Ac	1,000 Ac	1,000 Ac	1,000 Ac	1,000 Ac	%
New South Wales ¹ ..	56,799	9,504	113,779	17,955	198,037	33.5
Victoria	31,635	2,380	5,469	16,762	56,246	60.5
Queensland	26,175	2,204	367,105	31,396	426,880	6.6
South Australia ..	15,820	460	146,889	80,076	243,245	6.7
Western Australia ² ..	28,721	14,232	250,815	330,821	624,589	6.9
Tasmania ³	6,430	199	1,447	8,702	16,778	39.5
Northern Territory ¹ ..	333	..	174,102	160,682	335,117	0.1
Aust Capital Territory ³	66	41	342	152	601	17.8
Australia	165,979	29,020	1,059,948	646,546	1,901,493	10.3

¹ At 30 June 1962.
18(000) acres.

² At 30 June 1963.


³ Including Jervis Bay area.

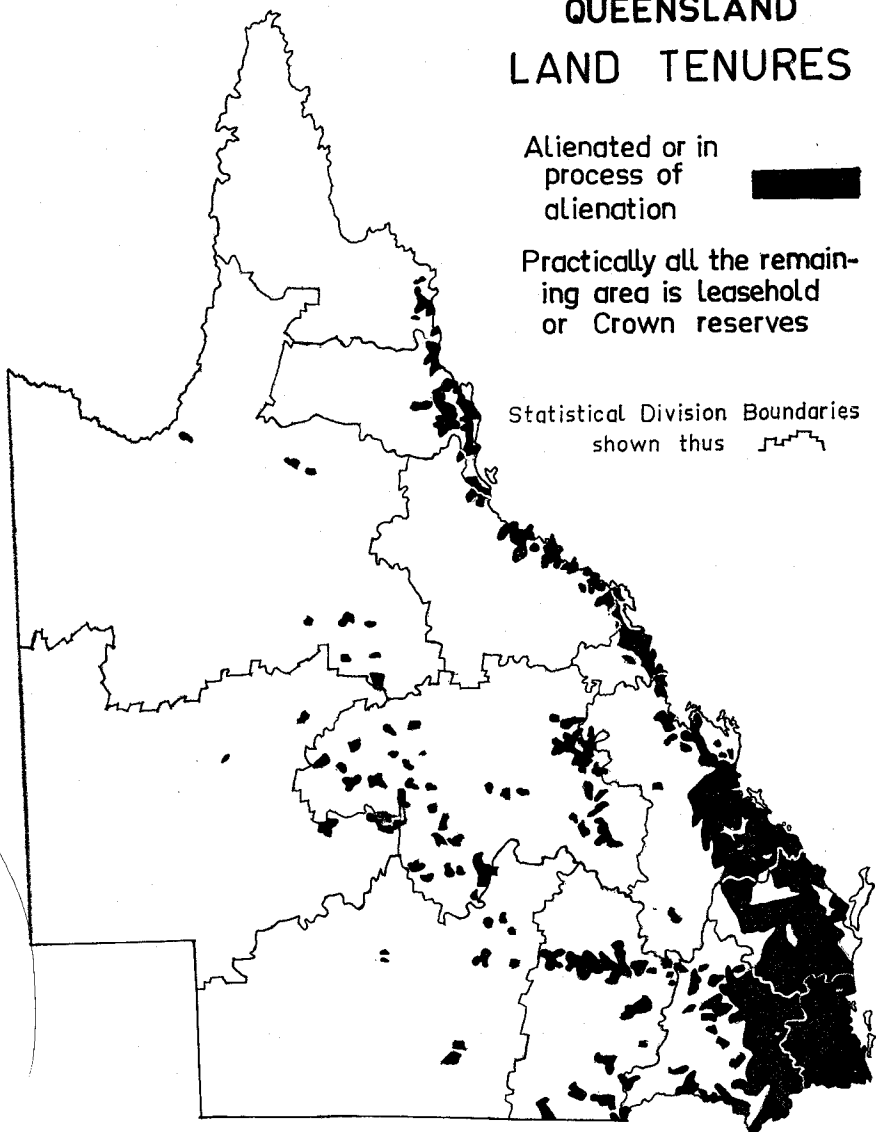
QUEENSLAND LAND TENURES

Alienated or in
process of
alienation



Practically all the remain-
ing area is leasehold
or Crown reserves

Statistical Division Boundaries
shown thus 



Freehold Land—Up to 31 December 1962, 51,141 allotments of town land comprising 25,877 acres had been alienated from the Crown for a total purchase price of £1,781,364, as well as 26,057,168 acres of farm land in 101,490 lots for a total purchase price of £15,737,844. Further details are set out below.

FREEHOLD LAND, QUEENSLAND, 31 DECEMBER 1962

Particulars	Area
	Acres
<i>Alienated by Deed of Grant in Fee-Simple—</i>	
Town Lands Purchased	25,877
Country and Suburban Lands Purchased	26,057,168
Granted without Payment	92,493
Total Alienated	26,175,538
<i>In Process of Alienation—</i>	
Freeholds Auctioned, not yet paid for	5,547
Country, Suburban, and Town Leases being converted to Freehold ..	3,710
Selections ¹	2,194,142
Total in Process of Alienation	2,203,399

¹ Agricultural Farms, Prickly Pear Selections, and Prickly Pear Development Selections.

Freehold or fully alienated land is practically all registered under the Torrens system and all transfers and interests in such land are recorded by the Titles Office. Details of these transactions are set out on pages 98 and 460.

Leasehold Land—The leasing of Crown lands is the primary function of the Land Administration Commission which is also charged with surveying, re-designing or sub-dividing, and leasing such lands as revert to the Crown by resumption or the expiry, surrender, or forfeiture of existing tenures. By this system of reversion of land the Crown obtains, without the cost of purchase at values enhanced by developing public works, control over a continuing succession of land areas which it may make available for closer settlement or for re-allotment.

The general policy in regard to leasehold tenures is to make each property of a sufficiently large area to permit a reasonable living to be made from it after providing a reserve for bad seasons, and to make the term sufficiently lengthy to encourage lessees to make permanent improvements adequate to the capacity of the property. When a Pastoral Lease or Grazing Selection expires or is surrendered, and is made available under selection tenure, the late lessee has priority in respect of the whole area if the land is not suitable for subdivision or in the selection of at least a good living area if the property is subdivided. To improve security of tenure a lessee may apply for a new lease at any time within the last ten years of the current lease. A new lease over the whole or

part of the existing lease may be offered by the Crown, but the lessee is not bound to accept. Instead, he may allow the existing lease to run to expiry and then assert his priority rights. Many of the leases are subject to conditions regarding improvements, such as clearing, ringbarking, the provision of water facilities, and the eradication of animal pests and noxious weeds, and most selection leases are subject to conditions of personal residence either by the selector or his registered agent.

Application for blocks under Pastoral Lease or Selection Tenure is open to persons who are qualified according to the conditions of eligibility laid down in each case. Where there is more than one applicant for a block the successful applicant is determined by ballot. Rental values, based on the unimproved value of the land, are fixed for the initial period by the Crown and thereafter by the Land Court. Perpetual Leases of Country, Town, and Suburban Allotments are determined by auction, annual rental being fixed at 3 per cent of the amount bid.

Subject to permission from the Minister, leases may be transferred or sub-let to qualified persons and mortgages raised on them. Brief details of the main types of tenure are set out below.

Pastoral Tenures—A number of pastoral properties are still held in large *Pastoral Leases*, areas of 500 square miles for sheep and 1,500 square miles for cattle being not uncommon, particularly where the country is far removed from the railway or is rough or dry country with a low stock carrying capacity. Leases are generally for terms up to 30 years in ten-year rental periods, but may be longer for *Development Holdings* subject to very extensive development conditions, and for *Stud Holdings*. Where the Crown may foresee possibilities of future closer settlement, *Pastoral Holding* leases are granted. These reserve to the Crown certain rights of resumption of up to one-third of the total area after the first 15 years of the lease.

Where the re-leasing of pastoral land is under review and the land may be dealt with under a more secure tenure at any time, it may be leased under a temporary yearly tenancy, known as an *Occupation License*. A further type of pastoral tenure is the *Forest Grazing Lease*, permitting the use for grazing purposes of Forest Reserves, so utilising the grass for stock and keeping down undergrowth and pests whilst retaining the land for timber.

Legislation in 1959 introduced a new tenure, the *Brigalow Lease*, to encourage the development of such brigalow covered land as may revert to the Crown. The clearing of such land, and the required subsequent pasture improvement and cultivation, involves considerable expense and so the maximum term has been set at 40 years and the leases opened to companies. The maximum area has been set at 10,000 acres, but this area may be extended to 20,000 acres if the lessee is willing to undertake abnormally high expenditure in development.

The extent and nature of Pastoral Leases at 31 December 1962 are summarised below.

PASTORAL LEASES, 31 DECEMBER 1962

Type of Tenure	Leases	Area	Annual Rental	Average Area	Average Rent per 1,000 Ac
	No	1,000 Ac	£	1,000 Ac	£ s d
Pastoral Holdings (All Classes) ..	2,070	243,959	748,922	117.9	3 1 5
Occupation Licenses	873	15,378	64,780	17.6	4 4 3
Forest Grazing Leases (on Reserves)	90	342	2,179	3.8	6 7 6
Total	3,033	259,679	815,881	85.6	3 2 10

Selection Tenures—Grazing Selections represent the closer settlement of the more accessible and better quality pastoral lands and are granted in areas of up to 60,000 acres. Settlement Farm Leases with a maximum area of 6,000 acres are designed to cover lands suitable for grazing in conjunction with agriculture. They are subject to conditions of personal residence. Both these tenures have terms up to 30 years, and those not exceeding 10,000 acres may be converted at any time to Agricultural Farms or Perpetual Leases.

Agricultural Selections are smaller properties on land suitable for mixed farming and dairying. These may be held under two tenures—(i) Perpetual Lease, having rental periods of 10 years, the rent being determined at 2½ per cent of the unimproved capital value notified on opening or subsequently determined by the Land Court, and (ii) Agricultural Farm Selection tenure which is for a term of 30 years, after which the property becomes freehold. During the term of the lease, the annual rent or payment is an amount equal to one-thirtieth of the purchase price. Earlier freeholding is possible on payment of the balance then outstanding, and the fulfilment of all imposed conditions.

The extent and nature of Selections standing good at 31 December 1962 are summarised below.

SELECTION TENURES, 31 DECEMBER 1962

Tenure	Leases	Area	Annual Rental	Average Area	Average Rent per 1,000 Ac
	No	1,000 Ac	£	1,000 Ac	£ s d
Grazing Homesteads	4,457	67,698	1,239,218	15.2	18 6 1
Grazing Farms	3,189	25,824	440,769	8.1	16 3 7
Farm Settlement Leases	377	1,416			
Agricultural Selections—					
Perpetual Lease	8,897	6,759	288,175	0.8	42 12 8
In Process of Alienation	2,877	2,194	79,244	0.8	36 2 4
Total	19,797	103,891	2,047,406	5.2	19 14 2

Special Leases—These are conditional leases of Crown land for specific manufacturing, industrial, residential, or business purposes; or of public reserves for public purposes. The leases are for periods up to 30 years. They are offered by public auction to the bidder of the highest annual rent. Details of such leases are shown below.

SPECIAL LEASES, 31 DECEMBER 1962

Type	Leases	Area	Annual Rental	Average Area	Average Rent per Acre
	No	1,000 Acres	£	Acres	s. d.
Reserves	2,090	2,981	33,333	1,426	0 3
Special Purposes	6,078	529	98,386	87	3 9

Country, Suburban, and Town Lands—These are leased under *Auction Perpetual Lease Tenure* at an annual rental equal to 3 per cent of the amount bid at auction by competitors for the land. Town Leases cover residential allotments not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ acre, Suburban Leases cover areas not exceeding 20 acres, and Country Leases farms not exceeding 2,560 acres. This type of tenure has also been frequently used in opening up new seaside and other areas for development. Conditions may be imposed as to the minimum amount of improvements to be made within a given period. At the end of December 1962 there were 14,477 such leases covering 43,041 acres, of an annual rental value of £113,732. They had an average size of 3.0 acres and an average rent of £2 12s 10d per acre. The 62 town lots auctioned during 1962 averaged 37 perches in area and had an average capital value of £87 (annual rental £2 12s). Suburban Leases (5) averaged 24 perches in area and £61 in capital value, while the one Country Lease was 52.5 acres in area and £30 in capital value.

Land Under Mining Acts—Crown land may be held and occupied for mining purposes under both mining leases and claim tenures. A claim tenure is lower in status than a mining lease tenure.

Leases of land for mining and allied purposes may be arranged through the District Mining Warden. They are subject to conditions as to continuous and *bona fide* use, labour employed, and capital expended. It is advantageous, but not necessary, for an applicant to hold a Miner's Right.

Gold Mining Leases have a term of 21 years renewable for further periods of 21 years at an annual rental of £1 per acre. The maximum area is 100 acres but most leases do not exceed 25 acres. Except on areas used for residences, other buildings, water supplies, and ore-stacking, one man must be employed for every 10 acres leased, although exemption may be obtained if expenditure of not less than £30 per acre has been made.

Mineral Leases cover areas where mining for specified minerals other than gold is intended. The term of such leases is 21 years, renewable on expiry. For minerals the annual rental is 10s per acre plus a royalty on production (non-metallic minerals) or on profit (metallic minerals), the maximum area is 320 acres and labour conditions are the same as for gold-mining leases. For coal, the annual rental is 10s (raised from 1s as from 16 April 1964) per acre plus a royalty of 6d per ton. The maximum area is 640 acres, and one man must be employed for every 40 acres for the first two years, and for every 20 acres thereafter.

Special Bauxite Mining Leases over a large area in Cape York Peninsula for a long term were granted by special Act of Parliament in 1957. The rental to be paid by the mining company rises from £2 per annum per square mile in the first 5 years to an amount to be determined but not less than £15 per square mile after 15 years. The company is required to expend annual amounts rising from £100,000 to £2.5m over the period of the leases. Bauxite Leases for smaller areas are included in Mineral Leases.

Petroleum Leases may be granted where payable deposits of petroleum are discovered. They are intended to cover areas not exceeding 100 square miles at an annual rental of £10 per square mile, deductible from the prescribed royalty of 10 per cent of the selling value of the production.

Dredging Leases permit the dredging for minerals of ground previously worked and abandoned or too poor for other methods to be effective. Areas are limited to 500 acres and may include areas in and around rivers, lakes, or foreshores. Minimum conditions call for machinery valued at £3,000 or more, and a labour force of 3 men for every 100 acres. The annual rental is 10s per acre and the maximum term 21 years.

Miners' Homestead Leases provide for the settlement of mining fields by permitting the holding of land for purposes other than mining. They are available to residents of mining fields not less than 18 years of age and to companies and churches. The maximum area is 1 acre within any town boundary (or 5 acres where the mining field is at least 20 years old); 20 acres within one mile of a town boundary; and elsewhere between 80 and 1,280 acres depending on the particular mining field. They are available on application to the Warden or by auction on new mining fields. Such land may be taken up for mining purposes by the holder of a Miner's Right or a mineral lease, but arrangements must be made for the compensation of the homesteader for any possible damage to improvements due to such activity. Leases now being issued are all perpetual leases, the annual rental being 3 per cent of the capital or purchase value, which is reviewed every ten years by the Warden.

The holder of a Miner's Right costing 5s per year may take possession of and use Crown land for mining purposes or such ancillary purposes as residence, obtaining or diverting water supplies, or the

cutting of essential timber. During 1962, 3,651 Miners' Rights were issued and it is estimated that about 8,330 acres were so occupied. A claim is made by staking the four corners of an allowable area and seeking registration of the claim by the local Warden. Allowable areas vary according to the nature of the mining process to be carried out, and the mineral involved, and several claims may be amalgamated by a group of shareholders. Provided the claim is continuously worked and prescribed labour conditions are fulfilled, the holder has recognised rights to the land and its mineral produce. No rent is payable.

Occupation licenses for *Specific Small Areas* may be granted for certain purposes associated with mining, e.g., machinery, tailings dumps and market gardens and, except within town sites, for business and residential areas.

On application to a Warden, any person may be issued with a Coal Prospecting License for an area of Crown land not exceeding 2,560 acres. The license, for which one penny per acre is payable, permits prospecting for one year and is renewable. At 31 December 1962, 59,208 acres of land under the Mining Acts were so licensed.

Petroleum Prospecting Permits may be issued covering areas not exceeding 200 square miles for a term of two years which may be extended to a maximum duration of six years. An annual rental of 5s per square mile and a guarantee bond of at least £1,000 is demanded. On discovery of petroleum, conversion to lease of half the permit area is guaranteed to the holder of the permit. At the end of 1962, 900 square miles were covered by 5 such permits, which permitted prospecting over land otherwise held and occupied.

Authorities to Prospect may be granted to applicants intending to undertake large-scale exploration or prospecting, or geological or geophysical testing. Areas, rent, term, and conditions are fixed by the Minister. At the end of 1962 there were 52 Authorities to Prospect for Minerals covering 15,867 square miles, and 33 Authorities to Prospect for Petroleum covering 880,030 square miles.

The table below gives details of land held under the Mining Acts at 31 December 1962.

LAND HELD UNDER MINING ACTS, 31 DECEMBER 1962

Type of Tenure	Leases	Total Area	Average Area
	No	Acres	Acres
Gold Mining Lease	178	2,229	13
Mineral Lease	1,609	197,575	123
Special Bauxite Lease	4	1,452,800	363,200
Dredging Lease	231	25,544	111
Miner's Homestead Lease	17,543	430,587	25
Coal Prospecting Permits	32	59,208	1,850
Claims, &c	<i>n</i>	8,333	<i>n</i>
Total	<i>n</i>	2,176,276	<i>n</i>

n Not available.

Reserves—Areas throughout the State are reserved to the Crown for specific purposes. Details are shown below.

LAND RESERVED FOR PUBLIC PURPOSES, 31 DECEMBER 1962

Type of Reserve	Leases	Area
	No	Acres
Permanent State Forests	343	5,216,220
Temporary Timber Reserves	318	2,984,339
National Parks and Scenic Areas	231	929,213
Aboriginal Reserves .. .. .	..¹	6,543,408
General Reserves	n	5,577,460
Gross Total		21,250,640
<i>Less Forest Grazing Leases</i>		<i>341,760</i>
<i>Less Special Leases</i>		<i>2,980,525</i>
Net Total (excluding leased area)		17,928,355

¹ 17 major reserves occupy 6,437,000 acres. n Not available.

3 IRRIGATION AND WATER CONSERVATION

The economy of the State of Queensland is largely dependent on primary production, which is affected by relatively frequent and serious losses by drought and also by extensive flooding. There is therefore a definite need for the provision of works for water conservation for irrigation and stock watering and for flood mitigation.

The right to the use and flow and to the control of water in watercourses, lakes, springs, and artesian wells in Queensland vests in the Crown, and the Commissioner of Irrigation and Water Supply is the officer authorised to take measures to conserve water and provide for its more equal distribution and beneficial use. The Commissioner also controls sub-artesian bores in declared areas.

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

The total area under agriculture in Queensland in 1962-63 was 3·4 million acres with an annual value of production of approximately £126,000,000. Of this area some 222,000 acres were irrigated, from which the annual value of crops produced was estimated at £29,600,000.

The bulk of the irrigated area is supplied with water from privately owned pumps operating from streams under license or from underground water resources. Diversions from streams have been materially assisted by the Government's policy of providing weirs for storage on streams

throughout the State. These provide improved regulation of stream flow and augment supplies available for use by private irrigators who pump from the streams.

The total water storage capacity made available by the State for irrigation at 30 June 1963 was 457,326 acre feet, comprising 2 dams with a total capacity of 405,000 acre feet and 42 weirs of 52,326 acre feet. The larger dam (Tinaroo Falls) is located in North Queensland; the other (Moogerah) in South Queensland. 22 of the weirs are in South, 9 in Central, and 11 in North Queensland. Weir capacity ranges from 8,000 to less than 50 acre feet; 9 of them have a capacity each of over 1,000 acre feet.

Under *The Farm Water Supplies Assistance Acts, 1958 to 1963*, technical assistance is available to landholders throughout the State on all matters relating to water conservation and utilisation for domestic, stock, and irrigation purposes, on individual holdings or groups of holdings.

In addition, the Government has provided finance to farmers by way of special Agricultural Bank loans, and technical supervision of construction and installation. Where contractors are not available the services of the Irrigation and Water Supply Department can be made available for boring operations. During 1962-63, 783 applications were received for assistance under this Act, and £199,000 paid in advances by the bank.

Details of the major current Government irrigation schemes are set out below. About 10 per cent of the State total area under irrigation was concentrated in the four Irrigation Areas listed.

(a) *Dawson Valley Irrigation Area*—61 farms with a total area of 4,894 acres have been established at Theodore and Gibber Gonyah. 3,280 acres of these are irrigated. Water for irrigation is provided by three weirs storing 10,300 acre feet constructed on the Dawson River in the vicinity of Theodore. Pumping stations deliver water to channels which provide water to farms by gravity. Dairy products and cotton account for the major part of production from irrigated farms.

Further development of the Dawson project is dependent on the provision of additional storage works. The Irrigation and Water Supply Department has made investigations to determine a dam site on the Dawson River in the Nathan Gorge, the method of utilisation of the stored water, and the area which can be developed. Some aspects of the scheme are still being investigated.

(b) *Burdekin River Irrigation Area*—This area comprising the three sections of Clare, Millaroo, and Dalbeg is controlled by the Burdekin River Authority, and has been planned for completion in stages. Irrigation works required for Stage 1 of the Project were completed during 1957 and serve 149 farms of a total area of 18,862 acres of which 4,102 acres are irrigated. Tobacco and vegetables have been the main crops, but with the granting of cane assignments, settlers are changing to sugar production.

Water requirements have been safeguarded by the construction of Gorge Weir with a capacity of 7,670 acre feet, and Blue Valley Weir with a capacity of 2,550 acre feet.

(c) *Mareeba-Dimbulah Irrigation Area*—Completed works include a concrete dam on the Barron River in the vicinity of Tinaroo Falls, about 12 miles from Atherton, and a supplementary weir known as Collins Weir on the Walsh River west of the Great Dividing Range; and some 150 miles of main and distribution channels. The complete scheme envisages 1,100 irrigation farms, on which 49,000 acres could be irrigated annually to produce tobacco and mixed crops. Expenditure on this area to 30 June 1963 was £14,387,000, comprising £6,323,000 on the Tinaroo Falls Dam, £7,540,000 on irrigation works, and £524,000 for investigation and other expenses.

Tinaroo Falls Dam, completed in 1958, was the first major dam to be constructed in Queensland primarily for irrigation purposes. It has a capacity of 330,000 acre feet of water and is of the mass gravity type rising 136 feet above river bed level with a maximum base width of 120 feet. A spillway 250 feet long and 12 feet deep will allow the passage of the highest likely flood.

Tobacco is the main crop produced on the irrigated farms, 11,420 acres being planted on 516 farms. Of these farms, 161 (4,420 acres) were supplied from the channel system; 340 (6,675 acres) by private pumping from supplemented streams; and 15 (325 acres) from unsupplemented sources.

(d) *St. George Irrigation Area*—This area is based on the Jack Taylor Weir on the Balonne River at St. George. The storage capacity of the weir is 8,200 acre feet. The irrigation and drainage works serving the area have been completed, and a maximum of 3,275 acres on the 19 farms in the scheme can be irrigated. Fat lamb raising on irrigated pastures and fodder growing are the main forms of production.

(e) *Warrill Valley Irrigation Project*—To augment water supplies to existing farms and to allow an increase in the area irrigated from 3,000 to 9,000 acres, the Moogerah Dam, a concrete arch structure approximately 120 feet high, has been constructed on Reynolds Creek, a tributary of Warrill Creek, at Mt. Edwards (near Boonah). Storage capacity is 75,000 acre feet and water is released as required for diversion from the stream by licensed irrigators. Such pumping is metered and amounted to 1,420 acre feet in 1962-63.

(f) *Mary Valley Irrigation Project*.—Borumba Dam, a rockfill dam on Yabba Creek near Imbil, was completed in March 1964. The dam has a storage capacity of 34,500 acre feet providing an assured annual supply of 49,000 acre feet in the stream, and, if required in the future, spillway gates will be installed to increase storage capacity to 80,000 acre feet.

The dam will supply Gympie with water in addition to irrigating in its initial stage some 18,000 acres, and will assist flood mitigation.

(g) *Leslie Dam*—Work commenced in July 1961 on the construction of a mass concrete dam on Sandy Creek, a tributary of the Condamine River near Warwick with an initial capacity of 38,500 acre feet. It will serve to augment the Warwick water supply and to assist irrigation by individual diversions from the Condamine River.

(h) *Coolmunda Dam*—The Government has approved of proposals for construction of Coolmunda Dam on Macintyre Brook near Inglewood. It will store 61,000 acre feet, and irrigate 8,000 acres. Construction is expected to commence in 1964.

(i) *Wuruna Dam*—Approval has been given to a proposal for a dam of 150,000 acre feet capacity on the Nogo River to provide for the irrigation of 8,000 extra acres in the Upper Burnett area.

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

So far the Cunningham, Bonshaw, and Glenarvon weirs on the Dumaresq River, a diversion weir at Boomi on the McIntyre (Barwon) River, and a regulator on the Boomi River have been completed.

Underground Water Supplies—The availability of underground water in Queensland has played a very big part in the development of the pastoral industry, and of irrigation on individual farms, particularly along the coastal fringe. Underground water is also used very widely for irrigation, stock, and domestic purposes outside the Artesian Basin.

Over half the area irrigated in Queensland receives its supplies from underground sources, and, in accordance with the requirements of *The Land and Water Resources Development Acts, 1943 to 1946*, the investigation of the availability of underground water is being pursued by hydrogeological mapping and drilling. Wherever the results of this investigation are favourable there is generally a rapid increase in the use of underground water.

The most important areas where water from this source is used for irrigation are:—The Lower Burdekin, the Pioneer, the Callide, the Lower Burnett, many parts of the Brisbane Basin, including the Lockyer, and parts of the Upper Condamine Basin.

Artesian Water—Western Queensland beyond the 20-inch annual rainfall belt is predominantly pastoral and is mainly dependent for water supplies on artesian and sub-artesian bores, and, where normal surface storage is not readily available, on excavated tanks. The Great Artesian Basin in Queensland consists approximately of the area lying west

of the Great Dividing Range, excluding the Cloncurry Mineral Field and the Barkly Tableland. It comprises 430,000 square miles, or about two-thirds of the total State area.

The first artesian bore completed in Queensland flowed in February 1887 at Thurulgoona Station and is still flowing. Its depth is 1,290 feet. By June 1963, 2,814 artesian bores had been drilled in the Basin to an average depth of 1,405 feet. In addition, some 11,000 sub-artesian bores, within the Great Artesian Basin, had been registered in Queensland.

ARTESIAN BORES, QUEENSLAND

Date	Bores Flowing	Bores Ceased Flowing	Total Bores Drilled	Daily Flow ¹	Total Depth Drilled	Average Depth of New Bores ²
	No	No	No	1,000 Gal	1,000 Ft	Feet
31 December 1894 ..	262	5	267	99,600	311	1,180
31 December 1904 ..	647	69	716	265,700	1,065	1,770
31 December 1914 ..	1,068	161	1,229	354,900	2,013	1,770
31 December 1924 ..	1,251	325	1,576	328,500	2,587	1,650
31 December 1934 ..	1,291	523	1,814	282,400	2,914	1,370
31 December 1938 ..	1,352	596	1,948	262,100	3,053	1,040
31 December 1943 ..	1,301	707	2,008	229,200	3,109	930
31 December 1948 ..	1,439	685	2,124	227,780	3,190	700
30 June 1953 ..	1,507	826	2,333	221,800	3,365	837
30 June 1958 ..	1,671	894	2,565	215,000	3,645	1,207
30 June 1963 ..	1,898	916	2,814	200,000	3,953	1,237

¹ These figures are a combination of actual measurements for some bores and of estimated flows between dates of measurements for the remainder. ² New bores drilled during period since preceding entry in this column.

The established policy in regard to control of artesian wells is based on the recommendations of an Artesian Investigation Committee whose report was submitted to Parliament in 1954. (For details see 1957 *Year Book*.) Applications for licenses to sink artesian bores are carefully investigated, and action is taken to control flow and to obviate waste.

Stock Route Watering—In 1935 the Trunk Stock Route System was inaugurated and from then on the construction of watering facilities on stock routes was greatly expanded. The Irrigation and Water Supply Department acts as a construction authority for the Stock Routes Co-ordinating Board in these matters, and had completed 514 facilities to 30 June 1963.

Under the *State Grants (Encouragement of Meat Production) Act* 1949-1954, the Commonwealth Government agreed to meet half of a total expenditure of £300,000 to provide additional watering facilities on stock routes leading into, along, and out of the Channel Country, and on the route from Camooweal to Mount Isa. Thirty-seven facilities had been completed by 30 June 1962, and the scheme has been completed.

Irrigation on Rural Holdings—According to returns received from primary producers for 1962-63, crops or pastures were irrigated on 8,562 holdings, or 19·8 per cent of all rural holdings in the State. The total area of crops irrigated was £198,820 acres, or 5·7 per cent of the total area under crop, and 18,833 acres of introduced pasture and 3,508 acres of native pasture were irrigated. The average area irrigated per holding using irrigation was 25·8 acres.

Underground supplies of water are used more than surface water. In 1962-63, on 3,191 holdings, 111,734 acres were irrigated with water from bores, spears, or wells, while, on 4,753 holdings, 92,716 acres were irrigated with surface water from streams, weirs, lagoons, &c. On 98 holdings, chiefly market gardens in Brisbane, 334 acres were irrigated from town water supplies. A combination of sources of water was used by 520 irrigators on 16,377 acres. These figures include pastures as well as crops.

A total of 8,979 acres on 277 holdings was irrigated by gravity flow without the aid of pumping plant, compared with 8,648 acres on 304 holdings in 1961-62. Among power-plants, oil engines pumped water for 79,325 acres on 4,385 holdings and electric motors for 97,655 acres on 3,352 holdings. Electricity and oil engines were used in combination on 466 holdings to irrigate 31,834 acres.

CROPS IRRIGATED, QUEENSLAND

Crop	1961-62			1962-63		
	Total Area	Area Irrigated	Proportion Irrigated	Total Area	Area Irrigated	Proportion Irrigated
	Acres	Acres	%	Acres	Acres	%
Sugar Cane	473,600	74,541	15.7	480,222	81,506	17.0
Vegetables	60,649	32,139	53.0	64,856	34,258	52.8
Fruit	45,075	6,537	14.5	46,479	7,020	15.1
Tobacco	14,069	13,671	97.2	16,346	15,801	96.7
Cotton	26,888	2,040	7.6	35,330	2,206	6.2
Fodder	954,995 ^r	48,864	5.1	994,093	45,326	4.6
Other Crops	1,627,296 ^r	11,083	0.7	1,837,086	12,703	0.7
All Crops	3,202,572	188,875	5.9	3,474,412	198,820	5.7

^r Revised since last issue.

The next table shows the distribution, in statistical divisions, of crops irrigated during 1962-63.

DISTRIBUTION OF IRRIGATED CROPS, QUEENSLAND, 1962-63

Statistical Division	Sugar Cane	Vegetables	Fruit	To-bacco	Cotton	Other	Total
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Moreton ¹	11	22,374	2,852	1,037	176	25,176	51,626
Maryborough	21,938	5,056	2,341	1,019	116	8,549	39,019
Downs .. . . .	..	597	508	1,304	6	7,876	10,291
Roma .. . . .	..	22	17	..	..	2,775	2,814
South Western .. . . .	..	12	57	..	..	73	142
Rockhampton .. . . .	..	1,032	242	40	1,862	8,667	11,843
Central Western .. . . .	..	15	10	..	..	419	444
Far Western .. . . .	..	4	1	..	..	8	13
Mackay	6,489	136	35	..	..	341	7,001
Townsville	51,697	4,000	604	1,020	34	3,558	60,913
Cairns	1,371	994	337	11,381	2	412	14,497
Peninsula and North Western	..	16	16	..	10	175	217
Total Queensland	81,506	34,258	7,020	15,801	2,206	58,029	198,820

¹ Including Metropolitan.

4 FORESTRY

The Department of Forestry controls the disposal of timber resources on Crown lands, the reserved forest areas, and selection tenures which reserve timber to the Crown. The State Forests are the only areas of Crown lands which are reserved for the production of timber in perpetuity. In 1962-63, 8 per cent of the logs cut by all mills in the State were from Crown plantations and 41 per cent from Crown forests. The cut from Crown forests included 86 per cent of the total of hoop and bunya pine, 52 per cent of the cypress pine, 33 per cent of the hardwood, and 81 per cent of the cabinet woods. The quantity of milling timber cut from Crown lands in 1962-63 amounted to 194 million super feet, compared with 187 million super feet in 1961-62. The sale of timber yielded £1,740,000 in 1962-63. The costs of harvesting and marketing this timber amounted to £717,000, with a further £248,000 being spent on access roads. Silvicultural operations to replace forests cut for use are being actively pursued, the expenditure on reforestation in 1962-63 being £1,192,000. In all these activities of the Forestry Department, 2,580 persons were employed at 30 June 1963.

The table below gives details of operations for five years.

OPERATIONS OF FORESTRY DEPARTMENT, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
Forest Reservations ¹ —					
State Forests, Permanent .. 1,000 Ac	5,105	5,118	5,124	5,170	5,474
Timber Forests, Temporary 1,000 Ac	3,027	3,056	3,048	3,033	2,619
National Parks and Scenic Areas 1,000 Ac	838	843	848	928	947
Reforestation—					
Area of Plantations ² .. 1,000 Ac	88	93	97	102	107
Area Treated for Natural Regeneration to Date ¹ .. 1,000 Ac	588	599	619	647	702
Nurseries ¹ No	24	25	23	23	21
Harvesting and Marketing—					
Milling Timber—					
Native Forest .. 1,000 S.Ft	207,382	211,156	193,030	159,968	162,601
Plantation .. 1,000 S.Ft	20,296	27,565	26,233	26,660	31,116
Sleepers 1,000 S.Ft	30,973	44,336	36,108	21,316	25,065
Railway Timbers .. 1,000 S.Ft	1,846	3,006	2,643	2,666	1,814
House Blocks and Poles 1,000 S.Ft	2,841	3,746	2,947	2,922	1,639
Fencing Timber .. 1,000 S.Ft	3,122	2,885	3,355	2,161	2,278
Mining Timber .. 1,000 S.Ft	981	1,040	1,111	772	829
Fuel Tons	53,116	47,847	60,586	38,329	40,450

¹ At 30 June. ² At 31 March.

The areas under the control of the Department are set out in the next table. Whilst the care of forests and reserves predominate, the work of developing national parks and scenic areas (reservations of less than 1,000 acres) to cater for tourists while preserving the natural beauty and scientific interest is also important. To this end the Department has provided 257 miles of walking tracks.

FORESTS, RESERVES, AND PARKS, STATISTICAL DIVISIONS¹, 30 JUNE 1963

Statistical Division	State Forests		Timber Reserves		National Parks		Scenic Areas	
	No	Acres	No	Acres	No	Acres	No	Acres
Moreton ²	81	419,244	48	56,895	10	78,833	32	7,773
Maryborough	133	1,587,035	76	195,827	3	21,625	8	2,362
Downs	54	1,693,363	17	47,540	5	39,868	4	494
Roma	12	259,496	5	112,202	..	..	..	..
Rockhampton	30	659,260	71	410,015	2	5,380	18	1,163
Central Western	3	132,479	10	210,762	2	114,800	..	..
Mackay	6	134,837	22	150,140	24	255,339	64	15,618
Cairns	32	588,577	45	1,435,698	25	395,406	43	7,928
Total	351	5,474,291	294	2,619,079	71	911,251	169	35,338

¹Allocated to statistical divisions according to location of Forestry sub-district centres, except that Yarraman Sub-District has been allocated to Maryborough Division. ²Including Metropolitan.

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

A minimum of 250,000 acres of good quality softwood plantations is considered necessary. By the end of March 1963, approximately 103,161 acres of plantations of native and exotic softwoods had been established, and this area is being extended by the annual planting of about 5,000 acres.

Principal species planted is hoop pine, which occurred naturally in the rain forests of South Queensland, and this species accounts for nearly half the area planted. Growth in plantations has proved most satisfactory and, on average sites, the selected high pruned trees attain an average height of 80 feet and an average girth of 33 inches by age 25 years.

Other native species planted to a lesser extent are bunya pine, kauri pine, silky oak, and Queensland maple. These plantings are confined to areas of rich soil which originally carried rain forests or jungle. Centres of operations include the Brisbane Valley, the Mary Valley, Nanango, Kilcoy, Kilkivan, Kalpowar, and the Atherton Tableland.

The chief exotic species planted is slash pine, which is native to the south-east of U.S.A., and has proved suitable for planting over a wide range along the eastern coastal plain from Brisbane to north of Rockhampton. Other species planted to a lesser degree include Caribbean, Mexican, Loblolly, and Monterey Pines.

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

Merchantable thinnings commence at from 12 to 15 years of age, and the timber so yielded has become important to the State. The first sale

of thinnings was made in 1942, and the annual amount becoming available has increased. In 1962-63, 31·1m super feet were marketed.

The improvement of the natural forests is effected by cultural treatments, which are designed to secure adequate regeneration of the best species and to improve their representation in the forest by the removal of useless trees and undesirable species. The following table shows the distribution of reforestation work throughout the State and the main species within each area.

REFORESTATION, STATISTICAL DIVISIONS¹, 1962-63

Particulars	Statistical Division						
	More-ton ²	Mary-borough	Downs	Rock-hamp-ton	Mackay	Cairns	Total
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Area of Plantation Estab-lished³—							
Hoop Pine	53	1,715	..	219	..	99	2,086
Other Native Conifers .. ..	..	15	..	..	..	2	17
Slash Pine	421	973	18	..	20	..	1,432
Other Exotic Conifers	10	184	162	..	530	4	890
Broadleaved Softwoods .. ..	..	5	..	..	..	..	5
Eucalypts	283	162	..	..	3	1	449
Total	767	3,054	180	219	553	106	4,879
Net Area of Effective Planta-tion⁴—							
Hoop Pine	572	45,038	..	3,223	15	1,055	49,903
Other Native Conifers	11	2,193	..	5	3	300	2,512
Slash Pine	12,205	19,946	754	70	2,375	8	35,358
Other Exotic Conifers	3,714	4,549	2,619	36	2,939	102	13,959
Broadleaved Softwoods ⁵ .. ..	..	1,072	..	1	..	357	1,430
Eucalypts	956	2,697	..	..	3	69	3,725
Total	17,458	75,495	3,373	3,335	5,335	1,891	106,887
Natural Forest Treated 1962-63—							
Natural Hoop Pine .. ..	..	120	..	..	..	..	120
Natural Rain Forest .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	2,778	2,778
Cypress Pine .. ..	..	188	37,913	..	..	..	38,101
Eucalypts	3,007	23,125	13,932	2,359	3,440	..	45,863
Total	3,007	23,433	51,845	2,359	3,440	2,778	86,862

¹Allocated to statistical division by location of Forestry district centre, except that Yarraman District is allocated to Maryborough Division. ²Including Metropolitan. ³Year ended 31 March 1963. ⁴As at 31 March 1963. ⁵Including silky oak, maple, red cedar, &c.

Parallel with silvicultural research, the Department maintains a programme of forest products research to ensure the provident use of the existing resources, and the production of wood having qualities suitable for the needs of the State.

Chapter 7—PRODUCTION

1 INTRODUCTION

In the production of Queensland, primary industry, which includes rural, mining, and forestry production, is of paramount significance. Factory activity is of growing importance, however, and building construction and maintenance requires a large share of manpower. This chapter deals with these economic activities, and also with retail trade. In conclusion, there is a section dealing with national income, chiefly for Australia as a whole, which includes the production of the service industries. These latter industries are vital and increasingly important in a modern economy, and in Queensland employ approximately 50 per cent of the working population. They include transport and communication, wholesale and retail trade, financial and professional services, public administration, and entertainment and personal services. They are discussed in the section of this chapter on Retail Trade, and in appropriate sections of the chapters on Social Services, Transport and Communication, Trade, and Employment.

2 RURAL INDUSTRIES

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

The value of Queensland's natural grasslands lies in the fact that nearly all the sheep and beef cattle are maintained on them—the sheep on the open grasslands of the southern and central west and the cattle on the rougher and more wooded pastures of the east and north and in the dry far west. The gradual introduction of improved husbandry methods, together with substantial capital investment, especially since the Second World War, has led to a more intensive use of these natural pastures. More and better fences and watering facilities have been provided and there has been an improvement in the rate of turn-off of cattle for slaughter.

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

The diverse rural industries of Queensland were carried on, in 1962-63, on 43,284 holdings, which had a total area of 376,788,000 acres. The distribution of holdings in statistical divisions is shown in the following table, which also gives the numbers of holdings carrying various types of livestock.

RURAL HOLDINGS AND LIVESTOCK OWNERS, QUEENSLAND, 1962-63

Statistical Division	Total Holdings	Total Area of Holdings	Number of Holdings Carrying—			
			Dairy Cattle	Beef Cattle	Sheep	Pigs
			No	No	No	No
Moreton ¹	9,816	3,295,118	6,504	1,918	174	3,187
Maryborough	7,598	8,042,429	5,207	2,219	143	2,655
Downs	9,305	15,429,326	5,167	4,113	2,447	2,786
Roma	1,450	20,475,096	356	1,219	1,021	97
South Western	658	54,569,774	69	555	588	15
<i>Total South</i>	<i>28,827</i>	<i>101,811,743</i>	<i>17,303</i>	<i>10,024</i>	<i>4,373</i>	<i>8,740</i>
Rockhampton	4,282	22,291,365	2,155	2,394	254	1,411
Central Western	1,308	42,239,256	177	1,109	725	46
Far Western	371	63,016,277	46	262	299	8
<i>Total Central</i>	<i>5,961</i>	<i>127,546,898</i>	<i>2,378</i>	<i>3,765</i>	<i>1,278</i>	<i>1,465</i>
Mackay	2,053	3,909,566	749	497	6	118
Townsville	1,569	21,299,792	167	530	10	136
Cairns	4,119	13,275,587	966	563	10	480
Peninsula	64	22,396,452	5	56	..	4
North Western	691	86,547,833	47	583	384	17
<i>Total North</i>	<i>8,496</i>	<i>147,429,230</i>	<i>1,934</i>	<i>2,229</i>	<i>410</i>	<i>755</i>
Total Queensland	43,284	376,787,871	21,615	16,018	6,061	10,960

¹ Including Metropolitan.

Sizes of Flocks and Herds—In 1959-60, a special classification of sheep flocks and cattle herds was made, according to the number of stock on each holding. Particulars are shown in the following table.

FLOCKS AND HERDS ACCORDING TO SIZE, QUEENSLAND, 31 MARCH 1960

Size of Flock or Herd	Sheep		Dairy Cattle		Beef Cattle	
	Flocks	Stock	Herds	Stock	Herds	Stock
	No	1,000	No	1,000	No	1,000
Under 5	} 679	} 11	3,632	9	} 2,272	} 19
5 to 19			3,940	39		
20 to 49			5,089	179		
50 to 99			8,004	584		
100 to 499	208	15	3,134	444	2,298	76
500 to 999	816	233	..	..	2,478	177
1,000 to 999	680	490	..	..	4,382	1,037
1,000 to 1,999	879	1,261	..	..	1,150	815
2,000 to 4,999	1,531	5,018	..	..	653	905
5,000 to 9,999	1,239	8,548	..	..	319	965
10,000 and Over	468	7,756	..	..	89	613
<i>Total</i>	<i>6,500</i>	<i>23,332</i>	<i>23,799</i>	<i>1,255</i>	<i>13,711</i>	<i>5,757</i>

Growers of Crops—The next table shows the numbers of growers of some of the main crops during 1962-63. The numbers for sugar cane are of growers of five or more acres, while those for wheat, maize, and

sorghum represent growers of twenty or more acres. The numbers shown for the fruit and vegetable crops are of growers of one or more acres.

GROWERS OF MAIN CROPS, QUEENSLAND 1962-63

Statistical Division	Sugar Cane	Wheat	Maize	Sorghum	Pine-apples	Bananas	Potatoes	Tomatoes
Moreton ¹	324	171	213	110	654	599	1,054	579
Maryborough	1,573	251	913	725	301	109	172	109
Downs .. ..	..	3,771	617	1,380	..	..	87	377
Roma .. ..	..	175	2	33	..	..	..	..
South Western .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
<i>Total South</i>	1,897	4,368	1,745	2,248	955	708	1,314	1,065
Rockhampton	75	580	163	950	121	40	49	122
Central Western .. ..	..	145	9	174	..	..	..	..
Far Western .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total Central</i>	75	725	172	1,124	121	40	49	122
Mackay	1,648	1	1	7	8	8	17	14
Townsville	625	..	6	22	18	13	54	227
Cairns	2,266	1	265	3	29	85	79	32
Peninsula .. ..	..	..	3	..	1	1	..	2
North Western .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total North</i>	4,539	2	275	32	56	107	150	275
Total Queensland	6,511	5,095	2,192	3,404	1,132	855	1,513	1,462

¹ Including Metropolitan.

Rural Holdings Classified by Farm Type—In the season 1959-60, Queensland rural holdings were classified by "farm type", i.e. according to the predominant activity carried out on each rural holding. Each holding was classified according to the activity which produced 50 per cent or more of its total annual value of production. The value of production was estimated by applying to 1959-60 crop acreages and numbers of livestock unit values derived from average yields or turnovers and average prices in a series of preceding years. Where no activity accounted for 50 per cent or more of the production, the holding was classified as multi-purpose. An exception to the general 50 per cent rule was made for the class "Sheep-Cereal Grain", in which these two activities together had to account for 75 per cent or more of the total.

Of the 2,262 rural holdings classified to Fruit including Grapes, 59 were principally vineyards, 46 of which were in the Downs Statistical Division. The 4,424 rural holdings classified to the residual Other and Multi-Purpose class consisted of 549 producing principally tobacco; 345 potatoes; 1,247 other and mixed vegetables; 481 poultry; 619 other farm produce; and 1,183 which were classified as multi-purpose. Most of the tobacco holdings were in North Queensland, 312 and 130 of them in the Cairns and Townsville Statistical Divisions respectively. Of the other

holdings in this residual class, most were in South Queensland, the Moreton Statistical Division having 302 of those producing principally potatoes, 635 of those growing other and mixed vegetables, and 332 of those producing poultry. Maryborough and Downs Statistical Divisions had 265 and 108 respectively of the holdings producing principally other farm produce.

The following table gives details of the number of rural holdings classified by farm type in each statistical division in 1959-60.

RURAL HOLDINGS CLASSIFIED BY FARM TYPE, 1959-60

Statistical Division	Beef Cattle	Sheep	Sheep-Cereal Grain ¹	Cereal Grain	Dairying and Figs	Sugar	Fruit Including Grapes	Other and Multi-Purpose	Unclassified ²	Total
Moreton ³	349	13	1	10	4,712	267	1,101	1,807	1,714	9,974
Maryborough	674	7	1	91	3,654	1,439	327	689	612	7,494
Downs	491	1,335	484	2,121	2,812	..	526	705	775	9,249
Roma	274	897	43	34	68	..	9	29	81	1,435
South Western	58	555	..	..	2	..	2	1	18	636
<i>Total South</i>	<i>1,846</i>	<i>2,807</i>	<i>529</i>	<i>2,256</i>	<i>11,248</i>	<i>1,706</i>	<i>1,965</i>	<i>3,231</i>	<i>3,200</i>	<i>28,788</i>
Rockhampton	1,170	100	24	124	1,690	82	199	310	476	4,175
Central Western	466	632	57	23	13	..	..	26	75	1,292
Far Western	72	278	..	..	3	..	..	..	7	360
<i>Total Central</i>	<i>1,708</i>	<i>1,010</i>	<i>81</i>	<i>147</i>	<i>1,706</i>	<i>82</i>	<i>199</i>	<i>336</i>	<i>558</i>	<i>5,827</i>
Mackay	100	1	..	..	134	1,751	5	17	74	2,082
Townsville	304	..	..	..	46	639	25	360	154	1,528
Cairns	116	..	..	81	596	2,339	68	468	267	3,935
Peninsula	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	21	63
North Western	269	375	..	..	5	..	..	6	34	689
<i>Total North</i>	<i>825</i>	<i>376</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>81</i>	<i>781</i>	<i>4,729</i>	<i>98</i>	<i>857</i>	<i>550</i>	<i>8,297</i>
<i>Total State</i>	<i>4,379</i>	<i>4,193</i>	<i>610</i>	<i>2,484</i>	<i>13,735</i>	<i>6,517</i>	<i>2,262</i>	<i>4,424</i>	<i>4,308</i>	<i>42,912</i>

¹ Holdings where the combined production was 75 per cent or more of the total production, and one item at least 25 per cent of the other. ² Holdings attached to institutions, holdings with bee-hives only, hatcheries with no commercial production, and all holdings having an ascribed production value of less than £600. ³ Including Metropolitan.

Rural Holdings Classified by Size of Holding—A classification has been made of rural holdings according to area of holding at 31 March 1960. The following table gives details of the number of rural holdings classified by area of holding in each statistical division at 31 March 1960.

Of the 1,876 holdings of under 20 acres, 323 were under 5 acres, 569 were 5 to 9 acres and 984, 10 to 19 acres, the majority in each case being in the Moreton Statistical Division. In the 50,000 acres and over class, there were 567 holdings of 100,000 acres and over. Most of these holdings were in western areas, in the Statistical Divisions of

North Western (156), Far Western (94), South Western (79), and Central Western (64).

RURAL HOLDINGS CLASSIFIED BY SIZE OF HOLDING IN ACRES,
31 MARCH 1960

Statistical Division	Under 20	20-49	50-99	100-199	200-499	500-999	1,000-4,999	5,000-49,999	50,000 and Over	Total
Moreton ¹	1,336	1,156	1,489	2,176	2,426	840	498	53	..	9,974
Maryborough	139	358	708	1,561	2,329	1,106	1,010	272	11	7,494
Downs	161	296	412	975	2,665	2,010	2,041	676	13	9,249
Roma	5	9	5	11	47	58	423	812	65	1,435
South Western	6	3	2	2	1	4	11	365	242	636
<i>Total South</i>	<i>1,647</i>	<i>1,822</i>	<i>2,616</i>	<i>4,725</i>	<i>7,468</i>	<i>4,018</i>	<i>3,983</i>	<i>2,178</i>	<i>331</i>	<i>28,788</i>
Rockhampton	66	122	141	248	764	735	1,285	740	74	4,175
Central Western	4	2	4	6	16	25	141	888	206	1,292
Far Western	1	..	..	1	1	5	4	188	160	360
<i>Total Central</i>	<i>71</i>	<i>124</i>	<i>145</i>	<i>255</i>	<i>781</i>	<i>765</i>	<i>1,430</i>	<i>1,816</i>	<i>440</i>	<i>5,827</i>
Mackay	16	36	187	680	741	227	120	55	20	2,082
Townsville	66	162	281	401	182	70	117	147	102	1,528
Cairns	66	222	895	1,503	965	161	49	28	46	3,935
Peninsula	3	..	..	2	1	5	5	9	38	63
North Western	7	3	1	3	2	2	12	382	277	689
<i>Total North</i>	<i>158</i>	<i>423</i>	<i>1,364</i>	<i>2,589</i>	<i>1,891</i>	<i>465</i>	<i>303</i>	<i>621</i>	<i>483</i>	<i>8,297</i>
Total State	1,876	2,369	4,125	7,569	10,140	5,248	5,716	4,615	1,254	42,912

¹ Including Metropolitan.

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

PERMANENT FULL-TIME MALE WORKERS ON RURAL HOLDINGS, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
Proprietors ¹ No	44,659	44,707	45,492	45,746	44,994
Unpaid Relatives No	3,715	3,452	3,568	3,426	3,244
Employees No	18,832	18,401	18,300	18,254	18,515
<i>Total</i> No	<i>67,206</i>	<i>66,560</i>	<i>67,360</i>	<i>67,426</i>	<i>66,753</i>
Wages Paid ² during year .. £1,000	13,148	13,582	14,248	14,691	14,982

¹ Including share-farmers. ² Wages, including value of keep, paid to permanent male employees.

Working owners, lessees and share-farmers comprise about two-thirds of the total number of males working permanently on rural holdings, and this proportion remains fairly constant. In addition, a considerable number of seasonal and casual workers are employed but their numbers vary greatly at different seasons of the year.

Machinery on Holdings—The following table shows the types of machinery used on rural holdings. See page 147 for irrigation.

MACHINERY USED ON RURAL HOLDINGS, QUEENSLAND

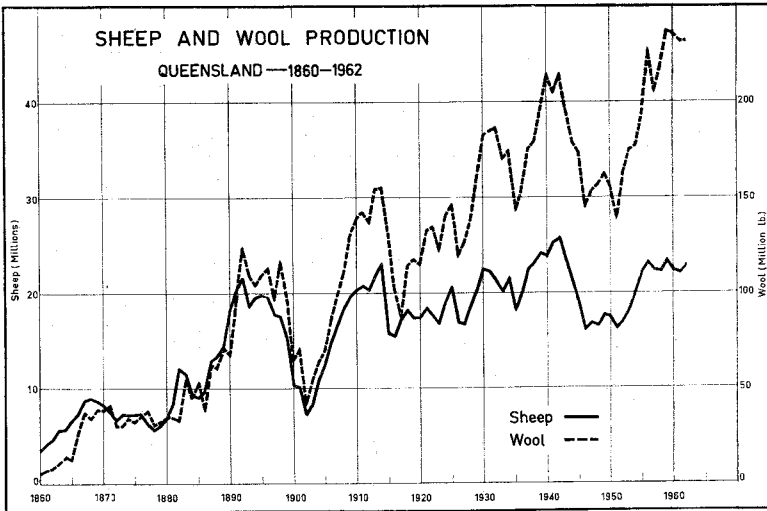
Description	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
	No	No	No	No	No
<i>Cultivating</i> —					
Ploughs (all kinds) ¹	63,823	62,737	68,793	.. ²	.. ²
Rotary Hoes—					
Self Contained Power Unit	3,785	3,601	3,532	3,682	3,728
Tractor Drawn	1,265	1,353	1,371	1,630	1,657
Fertiliser Distributors	9,482	9,664	9,868	10,681	11,112
<i>Planting</i> —					
Grain Drills—Combine	9,796	10,178	10,453	10,983	11,536
Other	2,073	2,205	2,115	2,350	2,221
Maize or Cotton Planters	7,216	7,178	6,997	7,323	7,261
Sugar Cane Planters	5,557	5,645	5,671	5,857	5,849
<i>Harvesting</i> —					
Headers and Other Grain and Seed					
Harvesters	6,604	6,671	6,699	6,993	7,183
Corn Pickers	681	857	848	888	896
Forage Harvesters	247	373	503	621	740
Mowers—Power Driven	5,326	6,244	6,794	7,672	8,316
Ground Driven	6,860	6,406	5,896	5,963	5,654
Hay Rakes	10,818	11,344	11,617	12,175	12,299
Hay Balers—Pick-up Type	1,088	1,285	1,477	1,701	1,876
Stationary	375	433	388	379	383
Potato Digging Machines	922	1,003	985	1,079	1,160
Peanut Pickers	175	194	235	240	254
<i>Dairying</i> —					
Holdings with Milking Machines	14,720	14,495	14,100	14,170	13,945
Milking Machines (Units)	48,447	47,996	47,403	47,485	46,674
<i>Grazing</i> —					
Holdings with Shearing Machines	4,916	4,991	5,164	5,148	5,144
Shearing Machines (Stands)	18,087	18,362	18,796	18,957	18,977
<i>Vehicles</i> —					
Motor Trucks and Utilities	38,694	38,063	38,872	n	n
Tractors—Wheeled	43,882	45,493	46,728	} 56,194	} 51,202
Crawler	5,825	6,313	6,638				6,684

¹ Including cultivator-ploughs in 1958-59, 1959-60, and 1960-61. ² Not collected separately. The total of ploughs and other cultivators was 101,453 in 1961-62 and 102,036 in 1962-63. n Not available.

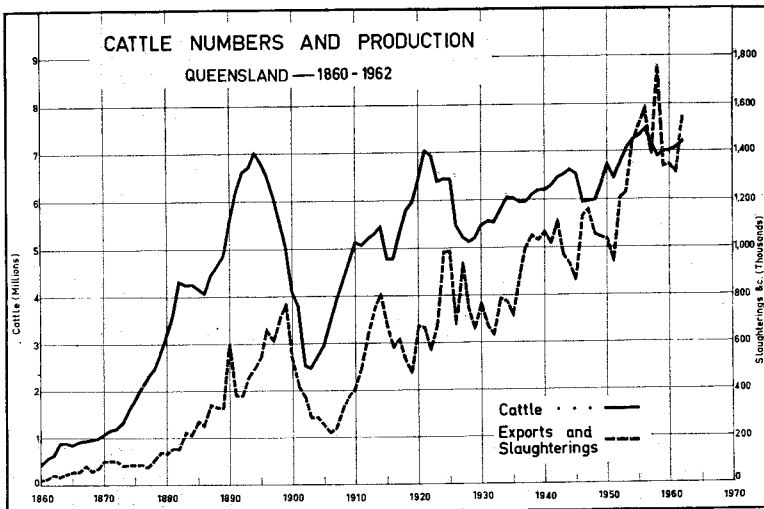
3 LIVESTOCK

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

Types of Livestock—Since March 1943, livestock have been classified according to their principal types. The table on page 158 shows the results of such classification for the last five years.



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



The above graph shows the number of cattle of all kinds in Queensland each year, and, to a different scale, the number slaughtered for home consumption and export, plus net outward border crossings, roughly indicating the productivity of the cattle industry. In calculating the number of cattle slaughtered, nine calves have been taken as equal to one head of large stock, and net border crossings have been reduced by 20 per cent to allow for calves.

LIVESTOCK, QUEENSLAND, AT 31 MARCH

Description	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
<i>Horses</i>					
Draught over 1 Year	No 27,712	No 22,027	No 16,726	No 13,678	No 10,973
Other over 1 Year	198,716	198,323	193,486	190,410	187,658
Foals under 1 Year	13,047	14,004	13,794	13,255	13,387
Total Horses	239,475	234,354	224,006	217,343	212,018
<i>Beef Cattle</i>					
Bulls	82,896	88,725	94,920	99,132	107,323
Cows and Heifers	2,605,450	2,729,842	2,795,611	2,835,551	2,955,354
Calves under 1 Year	974,626	1,057,525	1,057,552	1,134,476	1,224,210
Other	1,980,456	1,880,883	1,842,577	1,820,526	1,753,521
Total Beef Cattle	5,643,428	5,756,975	5,790,660	5,889,685	6,040,408
<i>Dairy Cattle</i>					
Bulls	24,191	23,173	24,043	23,241	22,245
Cows Milking	600,574	799,050	757,501	762,672	767,338
Cows Dry	221,803				
Heifers	201,529	206,656	223,636	220,170	203,148
Heifer Calves ¹	149,302	154,294	152,163	149,668	150,625
Other Calves ¹	43,380	35,681	30,327	29,520	29,472
Other ²		36,155	25,721	22,906	20,402
Total Dairy Cattle	1,240,779	1,255,009	1,213,391	1,208,177	1,193,230
Total All Cattle	6,884,207	7,011,984	7,004,051	7,097,862	7,233,638
<i>Sheep</i>					
Rams	265,706	267,613	268,586	261,678	270,300
Breeding Ewes	9,450,434	9,470,780	9,071,837	9,187,889	9,276,089
Other Ewes	1,134,584	1,273,319	1,455,482	1,292,636	1,338,711
Lambs and Hoggets	3,037,179	4,135,877	3,471,147	3,843,313	4,019,982
Wethers	8,259,750	8,184,689	7,867,883	7,539,782	7,905,638
Total Sheep	22,147,653	23,332,278	22,134,935	22,125,298	22,810,720
<i>Pigs</i>					
Boars	10,013	10,334	10,199	9,808	9,420
Breeding Sows	52,235	58,146	58,088	55,948	54,441
Suckers, Weaners, and Slips	114,289	126,974	126,851	124,609	114,328
Baconers and Porkers	120,924	124,824	140,768	136,231	122,924
Backfatters	1,313	2,376	2,312	2,054	1,764
Stores	101,101	106,380	110,061	103,959	99,621
Total Pigs	399,875	429,034	448,279	432,609	402,498

¹ Under 1 year. ² Including cows, &c, for slaughter.

The number of beef cattle at 31 March 1963 was 2.6 per cent above the 1962 figure but still slightly below the peak figure of 1957. The number of dairy cattle decreased by 1.2 per cent, and was lower than any other year since 1932. The figure for pigs was almost 7 per cent below the number in 1962 and the lowest recorded since 1959.

Sheep numbers, which increased slightly in the last year, have changed little in recent years.

Livestock in Australian States—Queensland's share in the total livestock of Australia is indicated in the following table.

LIVESTOCK, AUSTRALIA, AT 31 MARCH 1963

State or Territory	Horses	Beef Cattle	Dairy Cattle	Sheep	Pigs
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
New South Wales	166	3,307	1,263	70,021	392
Victoria	58	1,367	1,858	27,472	298
Queensland	212	6,040	1,193	22,811	402
South Australia	25	398	281	15,737	145
Western Australia	39	1,057	240	18,727	131
Tasmania	8	206	238	3,570	70
Northern Territory ¹	38	1,087	.. ²	9	2
Australian Capital Territory	1	11	3	279	.. ²
Total Australia	547	13,473	5,076	158,626	1,440
% Queensland of Total	38.8	44.8	23.5	14.4	27.9

¹ At 30 June 1963, except for dairy cattle which are at 30 September 1962.
² Less than 500.

Distribution of Livestock—Numbers of livestock in statistical divisions are shown in the following table, and the distribution of beef and dairy cattle, sheep, and pigs in the maps on pages 162 to 165.

LIVESTOCK, QUEENSLAND, AT 31 MARCH 1963

Statistical Division	Horses	Beef Cattle	Dairy Cattle	Sheep	Pigs
	No	No	No	No	No
Moreton ¹	17,358	203,304	381,248	9,809	89,818
Maryborough	18,776	446,320	323,862	12,189	103,919
Downs	24,481	527,786	237,627	4,054,985	109,870
Roma	13,202	392,243	9,534	3,911,794	2,337
South Western	12,862	246,487	1,152	4,036,597	142
Total South	86,679	1,816,140	953,423	12,025,374	306,086
Rockhampton	26,667	1,108,636	168,124	280,128	75,302
Central Western	22,630	733,561	4,655	4,896,665	1,864
Far Western	11,789	293,713	1,401	2,413,036	216
Total Central	61,086	2,135,910	174,180	7,589,829	77,382
Mackay	4,812	144,613	19,494	554	2,430
Townsville	14,244	531,374	3,179	484	3,982
Cairns	7,236	183,442	41,591	773	11,841
Peninsula	4,705	101,129	109	..	117
North Western	33,256	1,127,800	1,254	3,193,706	660
Total North	64,253	2,088,358	65,627	3,195,517	19,030
Total Queensland	212,018	6,040,408	1,193,230	22,810,720	402,498

¹ Including Metropolitan.

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

LIVESTOCK, INCREASE AND SLAUGHTERING, QUEENSLAND

Year	Cattle (including Calves) Slaughtered	Sheep				Pigs Slaughtered
		Ewes Mated	Lambs Marked	Lambing	Sheep (including Lambs) Slaughtered	
	No	No	No	%	No	No
1953-54	1,379,427	6,925,618	3,342,491	48.3	1,082,820	461,967
1954-55	1,442,358	7,032,212	3,934,905	56.0	1,010,577	496,517
1955-56	1,515,251	7,791,723	4,577,819	58.8	1,187,989	459,541
1956-57	1,654,862	8,184,343	4,458,033	54.5	1,272,430	440,092
1957-58	1,554,812	7,824,548	2,977,605	38.1	1,382,889	463,476
1958-59	1,898,601	7,254,543	3,433,530	47.3	1,639,007	522,060
1959-60	1,537,506	8,515,912	4,612,423	54.2	2,123,731	531,218
1960-61	1,478,718	7,426,735	3,865,164	52.0	2,943,354	555,352
1961-62	1,593,963	7,916,219	4,354,434	55.0	2,425,645	597,635
1962-63	1,816,629	8,307,336	4,606,764	55.5	2,134,493	604,948

Stock Losses—Losses of cattle from drought and other causes were about normal in 1962-63, totalling 309,421, compared with 350,296 in 1961-62 and 407,879 in 1960-61. Sheep losses, which average about 1,500,000 for seasons of good rainfall, were 1,520,890 in 1962-63 and 1,566,071 in 1961-62.

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

In 1962-63 there were 36 meatworks and 9 bacon factories in operation in the State, including several large establishments producing meat and canned products for export at various ports along the coast from Brisbane to Cairns. Reference to the Queensland Meat Industry Board is made in section 11 of Chapter 10.

The following table shows the operations of these establishments during the five years ended 30 June 1963. Other particulars will be found in section 10 of this chapter.



State Public Relations Bureau

IRRIGATION—Chapter 6
Tinaroo Dam, North Queensland

PRIMARY INDUSTRY—Chapter 7
Mechanical Cane Harvester made in Bundaberg

Producers' Review





Queensland Government Mining Journal

DEVELOPMENT OF INDUSTRY—Chapter 7

Lytton and the mouth of the Brisbane River, showing the sites of a new oil refinery on the south bank (foreground), the Moonie Pipeline Terminal (centre) and the Bulwer Island site of another oil refinery (in river on left).

MEATWORKS¹ AND BACON FACTORIES

Particulars	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
Establishments No	44	43	40	41	45
Workers ² Nq	8,934	7,945	7,694	7,831	8,424
Salaries and Wages Paid .. £1,000	9,199	8,213	7,712	8,539	8,809
Stock Killed—					
Cattle and Calves No	1,558,428	1,225,919	1,188,707	1,345,418	1,561,150
Sheep No	668,320	941,932	1,518,096	1,312,950	1,068,176
Lambs No	215,430	283,083	338,552	308,362	282,593
Pigs No	445,587	451,891	474,782	520,106	524,922
Fresh Meat Produced—					
Beef, Veal 1,000 Lb	483,221	394,481	377,697	430,118	484,866
Mutton 1,000 Lb	25,850	30,426	45,746	44,706	35,967
Lamb 1,000 Lb	7,110	8,855	10,500	9,853	9,842
Bacon, Ham 1,000 Lb	15,483	14,312	13,784	16,607	16,409
Pork 1,000 Lb	13,066	14,957	18,023	17,120	19,870
Canned Products 1,000 Lb ³	59,679	44,152	33,976	36,241	28,532
Value of All Products .. £1,000	72,117	73,442	70,280	75,281	82,234

¹ Including small rabbit freezing works (one only in 1962-63). ² Average number of workers during periods of operation. ³ Weight of meat, vegetables, and other constituents.

Meat Exports—The following table gives details of the exports of meat and allied products to overseas and interstate markets.

EXPORTS OF MEAT AND ALLIED PRODUCTS, QUEENSLAND, 1962-63

Country to which Exported	Meat	Cattle Hides and Sheep Skins	Leather	Tallow and Edible Animal Fats
Overseas—	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	4,901,355	206,550	471,238	51,228
Other British	4,939,433	1,052	203,170	429,144
Belgium	139,150	271,740	..	10,912
France	14,004	866,927	439	7,101
Germany, Federal Republic	133,977	206,584	956	49,110
Italy	39,979	953,606	956	..
Japan	543,649	1,417,843	300	369,916
Philippines	185,937	..	2,974	20,231
U.S.A.	35,322,147	164,397	4,674	1,212
Other Countries	436,128	713,329	52,149	530,360
Total Overseas	46,655,759	4,802,028	736,856	1,469,214
Interstate	5,810,526	345,575	1,728,423 ¹	547,354
Total	52,466,285	5,147,603	2,465,279	2,016,568

¹ Including leather manufactures and substitutes (not apparel).

Included in the figures above for exports to other Australian States during 1962-63 were fresh beef and mutton, £1,102,374, fresh pork, £917,922, bacon and hams, £1,356,577, canned meats, &c, £996,805, and inedible tallow, £158,980.

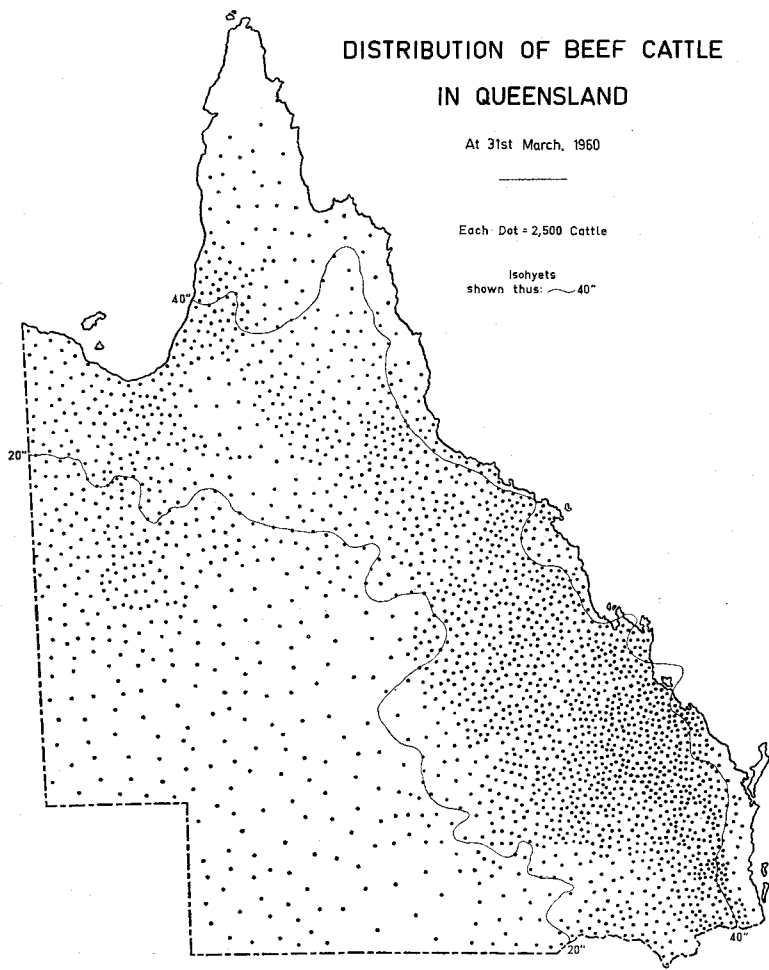
In addition, the movement of live animals across the interstate borders accounted for net exports from the State to the value of £5,591,893 for cattle and £374,527 for pigs, and a net import value of £1,031,092 for sheep. In 1962-63 1,273 cattle, valued at £43,188, were exported overseas, 873 of them to New Guinea.

DISTRIBUTION OF BEEF CATTLE IN QUEENSLAND

At 31st March, 1960

Each Dot = 2,500 Cattle

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shown thus: ~~~~~ 40"

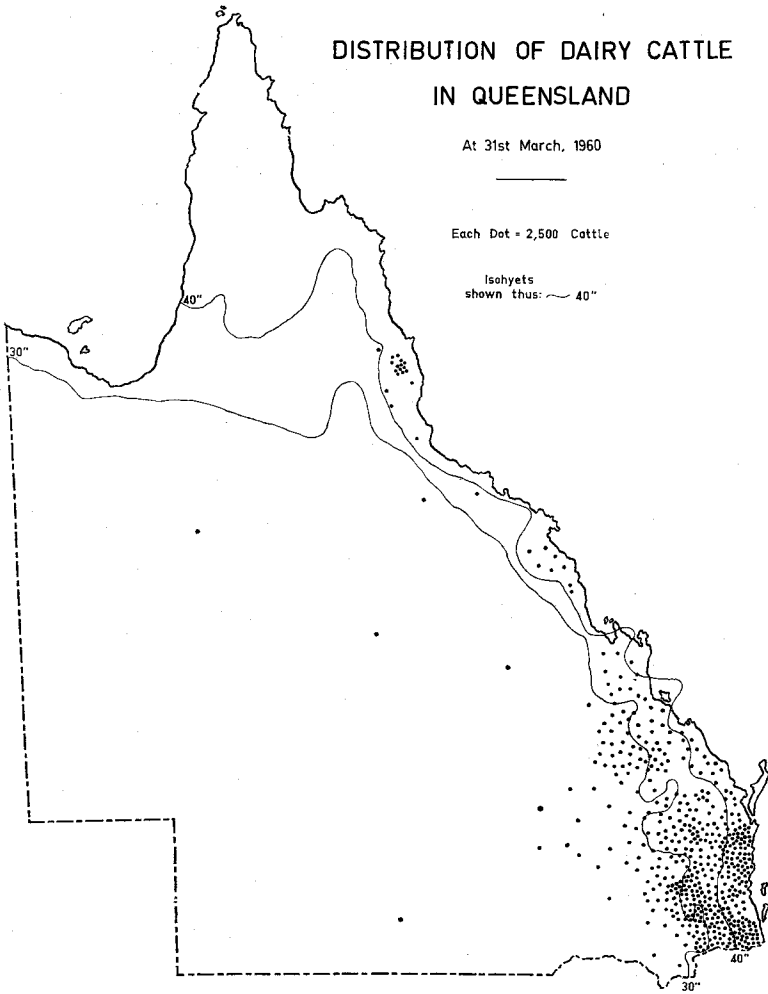


DISTRIBUTION OF DAIRY CATTLE IN QUEENSLAND

At 31st March, 1960

Each Dot = 2,500 Cattle

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shown thus: ~ 40"

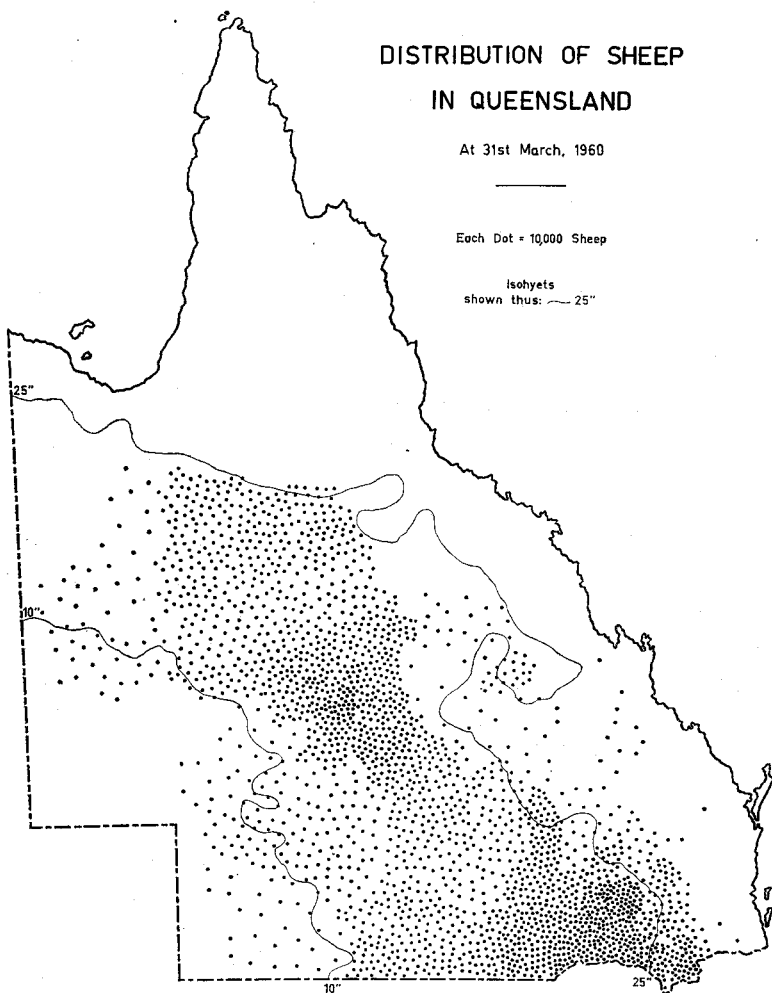


DISTRIBUTION OF SHEEP IN QUEENSLAND

At 31st March, 1960

Each Dot = 10,000 Sheep

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shown thus: ~ 25"

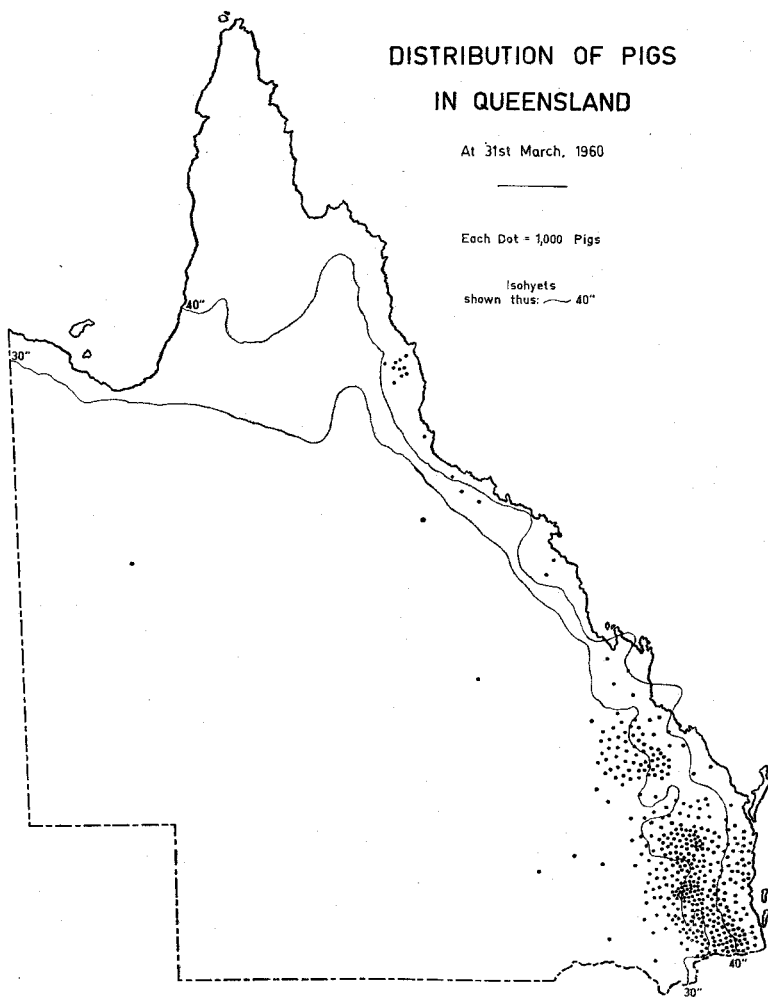


DISTRIBUTION OF PIGS IN QUEENSLAND

At 31st March, 1960

Each Dot = 1,000 Pigs

Isohyets
shown thus: — 40"



4 WOOL

Wool is one of the State's most valuable products. Most of the sheep are pure-bred merinos. At 31 March 1962, pure-bred merinos numbered 21,754,287 and merino-comebacks, 73,838. At the same date there were 249,398 crossbreds. Among other recognised breeds, Corriedale (28,243), Polwarth (9,482), Border Leicester (4,649), and Dorset Horn (2,467) were the most common. Cheviot, Leicester, Poll Dorset, Romney Marsh, Southdown and Suffolk breeds totalled 2,934.

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

WOOL PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND

Year ¹	Sheep and Lambs Shorn	Total Wool Produced ²		Value of Wool Produced ³
		No	Lb Greasy	
1953-54	18,611,841	174,414,000	61,125,000	
1954-55	20,244,911	176,548,000	52,109,000	
1955-56	20,482,679	194,014,000	53,134,000	
1956-57	24,071,462	227,664,000	77,522,000	
1957-58	23,502,364	204,375,000	53,836,000	
1958-59	22,863,901	219,148,000	45,075,000	
1959-60	24,247,555	236,196,000	54,573,000	
1960-61	24,003,083	235,590,000	50,859,000	
1961-62	23,685,479	230,333,000	50,637,000	
1962-63	24,437,560	233,638,000	57,731,000	

¹ Year ended 30 June. ² Including clip, dead wool, fellmongered wool, wool on skins exported or utilised on holdings, and an allowance for unrecorded production to conform to available Australian disposals data in accordance with a decision of conference of Statisticians of all States. ³ Valued at average price of greasy wool on Brisbane market.

Of the total number of sheep shorn in 1962-63, 3,692,096 (15.11 per cent) were lambs.

Australian Wool Production—Queensland ranks third as a wool-producing State. In the nineties, it supplanted Victoria as the second most important State and, in most years, remained slightly ahead of it until the end of the second world war. New South Wales then produced nearly one-half of the Australian wool, while Queensland and Victoria together supplied about one-third.

Partly because of a series of poor seasons, Queensland production was at a much lower level during the first seven post-war years, while production in other States increased. However, since 1953-54 Queensland's production has risen to exceed the level of the late war-time years. In 1962-63 New South Wales provided approximately two-fifths, Victoria one-fifth, Queensland one-seventh, South Australia one-eighth, and Western Australia one-ninth of the total wool. Estimated quantities produced in the various States (in terms of wool in the grease) were New South Wales, 693,734,000 lb; Victoria, 316,705,000 lb; Queensland, 233,638,000 lb; South Australia, 207,344,000 lb; Western Australia, 184,123,000 lb; and Tasmania, 34,570,000 lb, making up an Australian total (with Territories) of 1,672,557,000 lb.

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

WOOL CLIP, QUEENSLAND, 1962-63

Statistical Division	Sheep and Lambs Shorn	Wool Produced (including Crutchings)		Proportion of Wool Produced in Each Division	Proportion of Total Sheep in Each Division ¹
		Total	Per Sheep		
	No	Lb Greasy	Lb Greasy	%	%
Moreton ²	9,327	61,502	6.59	0.0	0.0
Maryborough	11,392	98,416	8.64	0.0	0.1
Downs	4,246,556	37,178,553	8.75	17.8	17.8
Roma	4,083,135	36,098,772	8.84	17.3	17.1
South-Western	4,234,307	38,019,407	8.98	18.2	17.7
<i>Total South</i>	<i>12,584,717</i>	<i>111,456,650</i>	<i>8.86</i>	<i>53.3</i>	<i>52.7</i>
Rockhampton	289,026	2,202,556	7.62	1.1	1.2
Central Western	5,388,072	44,627,960	8.28	21.4	21.5
Far Western	2,591,308	22,054,073	8.51	10.5	10.6
<i>Total Central</i>	<i>8,268,406</i>	<i>68,884,589</i>	<i>8.33</i>	<i>33.0</i>	<i>33.3</i>
Mackay	420	2,234	5.32	0.0	0.0
Townsville	348	2,486	7.14	0.0	0.0
Cairns	648	4,860	7.50	0.0	0.0
Peninsula .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
North Western	3,583,021	28,621,604	7.99	13.7	14.0
<i>Total North</i>	<i>3,584,437</i>	<i>28,631,184</i>	<i>7.99</i>	<i>13.7</i>	<i>14.0</i>
Total Queensland	24,437,560	208,972,423	8.55	100.0	100.0

¹ As at 31 March 1963.

² Including Metropolitan.

Wool Exports—The bulk of the Queensland wool production is normally exported directly overseas. The following table shows the destinations of overseas exports during the five years ended 30 June 1963.

OVERSEA EXPORTS OF WOOL¹ FROM QUEENSLAND

Country to Which Exported	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
QUANTITY (1,000 LB GREASY)					
Austria	1,960	1,802	2,334	1,940	2,360
Belgium	18,518	17,051	14,906	14,397	12,883
China, Republic of—Mainland	1,990	5,730	3,083	5,559	8,731
Czechoslovakia	1,092	5,657	2,571	2,309	2,787
France	21,869	27,774	26,310	19,014	18,794
Germany, Federal Republic of	15,848	21,031	15,525	18,813	18,372
Italy	18,535	20,117	20,676	26,173	19,012
Japan	48,303	66,326	72,599	75,451	62,490
Mexico	3,464	2,495	3,366	2,171	2,969
Poland	6,749	6,780	3,952	2,858	3,162
Turkey	3,369	2,208	3,966	3,939	4,753
United Kingdom	48,318	52,576	40,617	36,891	45,228
U.S.A.	10,124	8,552	11,716	16,681	16,068
U.S.S.R. .. .. .	..	7,358	5,717	8,461	7,430
Other Countries	7,165	8,188	8,547	9,063	9,412
Total	207,304	253,645	235,885	243,720	234,451
VALUE (£1,000)					
Austria	493	505	612	526	696
Belgium	2,971	3,348	2,788	2,792	2,559
China, Republic of—Mainland	533	1,695	840	1,644	2,699
Czechoslovakia	309	1,658	693	653	846
France	4,521	6,334	5,528	3,919	4,340
Germany, Federal Republic of	3,476	4,932	3,295	3,974	4,359
Italy	4,373	5,083	4,680	6,211	4,592
Japan	11,928	18,055	18,520	20,181	17,830
Mexico	911	703	939	562	768
Poland	2,112	1,963	1,000	764	875
Turkey	879	652	1,061	1,099	1,462
United Kingdom	9,807	11,907	8,551	7,763	10,477
U.S.A.	1,949	1,946	2,288	3,588	3,491
U.S.S.R. .. .. .	..	2,200	1,474	2,310	2,405
Other Countries	1,582	2,137	1,904	2,032	2,375
Total	45,844	63,118	54,173	58,018	59,774

¹ Excluding noils and wool waste.

Included above is the greasy equivalent of wool which was scoured or carbonised in Queensland and exported clean. In 1962-63 exports of scoured and carbonised wool were 12,741,000 lb the principal importing countries being United Kingdom (4,700,000 lb), U.S.A. (4,598,000 lb), Federal Republic of Germany (874,000 lb), Turkey (471,000 lb), and Japan (442,000 lb).

Wool Sales—Particulars of wool sold in the Brisbane market during the ten years ended 30 June 1963 are shown in the next table, and further details of the marketing of wool are given on page 325.

BRISBANE WOOL MARKET ¹

Year	Sales	Bales Sold	Wool Sold		Amount Realised	Average Price per Lb	
			Greasy	Scoured		Greasy	Scoured
	No	No	Lb	Lb	£	d	d
1953-54 ..	9	572,524	170,582,498	3,534,841	63,423,420	86-51	131-36
1954-55 ..	9	588,207	177,872,265	2,712,998	55,215,735	72-86	107-43
1955-56 ..	10	623,363	184,558,037	3,241,506	52,667,223	66-83	94-23
1956-57 ..	11	798,906	237,173,354	3,307,995	84,695,945	84-09	115-72
1957-58 ..	11	705,656	208,576,353	2,214,101	57,416,937	65-07	93-70
1958-59 ..	11	725,198	221,500,856	2,766,954	47,282,960	50-36	69-45
1959-60 ..	12	793,696	245,391,573	2,463,816	59,375,991	57-22	84-42
1960-61 ..	11	776,463	238,655,873	2,378,355	53,846,495	53-41	74-44
1961-62 ..	11	772,997	240,918,325	2,434,670	55,402,089	54-42	75-96
1962-63 ..	11	780,211	244,039,937	1,183,394	61,873,953	60-52	68-42

¹ Including wool received from New South Wales, amounting to 80,085 bales in 1962-63.

Wool Processing—In 1962-63 there were 7 wool-scours and fellmongeries in the State, and 4 woollen mills. The mills used the equivalent of 6,893,017 lb of greasy wool. Particulars are as follows.

WOOL SCOURS, FELLMONGERIES, AND WOOLLEN MILLS, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
Establishments No	13	13	13	13	11
Workers ¹ No	1,131	1,234	1,254	1,228	1,310
Salaries and Wages £	754,787	892,579	924,508	954,319	1,025,877
Materials Used—					
Sheepskins 1,000	521	551	459	471	.. ²
Greasy Wool 1,000 Lb	18,335	21,040	21,796	23,859	26,393
Production—					
Scoured Wool ³ 1,000 Lb	11,133	13,286	13,460	14,058	14,641
Woollen Cloth Sq Yds	1,631,139	1,691,236	1,471,749	1,453,100	1,876,319
Blankets Pairs	12,746	8,665	14,374	15,538	21,170

¹ Average number of workers during period of operation. ² Not available for publication. ³ Including wool obtained from skins in fellmongeries; also wool subsequently used in woollen mills.

5 DAIRYING

The dairying industry is situated mainly on a strip of moist pastures stretching along the east coast from the border of New South Wales northwards to Rockhampton, on the Darling Downs, and on the Atherton Tableland west of Cairns. Butter, cheese, milk and milk products in 1962-63 were worth £30,058,000 (including subsidy), while the value of pig products in the related industry of pig-raising was £13,701,000. The following table gives particulars for the last ten years.

DAIRYING, QUEENSLAND

Year	Dairy Cows and Heifers ¹			Production		Oversea Exports	
	Total ²	Cows		Butter	Cheese	Butter	Cheese
		In Milk	Dry ³				
	No	No	No	1,000 Lb	1,000 Lb	1,000 Lb	1,000 Lb
1953-54 ..	1,160,555	661,256	284,974	94,426	15,112	41,944	3,572
1954-55 ..	1,158,006	655,307	276,262	103,539	17,744	47,797	5,283
1955-56 ..	1,168,950	664,443	278,881	108,731	16,978	61,681	6,692
1956-57 ..	1,159,717	630,558	313,958	92,785	15,987	41,732	4,333
1957-58 ..	1,085,055	608,142	259,143	73,012	11,593	25,350	822
1958-59 ..	1,045,596	600,574	243,493	92,589	18,412	50,629	6,001
1959-60 ..	1,041,861	835,205		87,908	19,023	46,759	9,459
1960-61 ..	1,006,858	783,222		70,059	16,177	24,616	5,648
1961-62 ..	1,005,748	785,578		80,210	20,101	32,081	7,603
1962-63 ..	990,888	787,740		82,000	22,851	28,853	12,758

¹ As at 31 March.² Including "Other" dairy cattle (see page 158).

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

DAIRYING, QUEENSLAND, 1962-63

Statistical Division	Dairy Cows ¹	Milk Produced ²	Milk per Cow ³	Butter Made in Factories ⁴	Cheese Made in Factories ⁵
	No	1,000 Gal	Gal	1,000 Lb	1,000 Lb
Moreton ⁶	255,601	75,460	295	26,124	3,457
Maryborough	215,740	56,502	262	24,258	1,913
Downs	153,873	55,334	360	17,502	17,481
Roma	5,371	864	161	..	..
South Western	729	46	63	..	..
<i>Total South</i>	<i>631,314</i>	<i>188,206</i>	<i>298</i>	<i>67,884</i>	<i>22,851</i>
Rockhampton	109,342	26,179	239	11,266	..
Central Western	2,565	161	63	..	..
Far Western	856	52	60	..	..
<i>Total Central</i>	<i>112,763</i>	<i>26,392</i>	<i>234</i>	<i>11,266</i>	..
Maçkay	12,548	2,199	175	349	..
Townsville	1,998	244	122	..	..
Cairns	28,326	8,642	305	2,162	..
Peninsula	60	4	75	..	..
North Western	731	22	30	..	..
<i>Total North</i>	<i>43,663</i>	<i>11,111</i>	<i>254</i>	<i>2,511</i>	..
Total Queensland	787,740	225,709	287	81,661	22,851

¹ Cows and "Other" dairy cattle shown on page 158 at 31 March 1963.
² Year ended 31 March 1963, as recorded on farmers' statistical returns. ³ Milk produced throughout the year April 1962 to March 1963, divided by the number of cows at 31 March 1963. ⁴ Year ended 30 June 1963. In addition, farm production was estimated as 339(000) lb. ⁵ Year ended 30 June 1963. No production was recorded on farms. ⁶ Including Metropolitan.

Most of the butter production is from the southern part of the coastal strip. In 1962-63 Maryborough and Moreton Statistical Divisions each produced nearly one-third of the State's total production. Downs Division produced just over one-fifth, and most of the remainder came from Rockhampton and Cairns Divisions. Most of the cheese production came from the Downs.

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

DAIRYING, AUSTRALIA, 1962-63

State or Territory	Cows ¹	Total Milk Produced ²	Milk per Cow ²	Butter Made ⁴	Cheese Made ⁴	Bacon and Ham Made ⁵
	No	1,000 Gal	Gal	1,000 Lb	1,000 Lb	1,000 Lb
New South Wales ..	892,166	324,113	364	81,338	11,881	28,518 ^s
Victoria ..	1,148,773	670,788	589	228,167	57,468	20,169
Queensland ..	787,740	245,067	312	82,000	22,851	25,645
South Australia ..	164,316	95,378	586	16,608	33,967	7,207
Western Australia ..	126,637	56,029	442	15,668	3,227	8,611
Tasmania ..	141,255	78,518	570	29,553	1,501	2,648
A. C. Territory ..	2,116	1,090	479	3	..	..
Total ⁶ ..	3,263,003	1,470,983	453	453,337	130,895	92,798 ^s

¹ At 31 March 1963. ² Year ended 30 June 1963. ³ Milk produced throughout the year July 1962 to June 1963, divided by the average of the numbers of cows at 31 March 1962 and 31 March 1963. ⁴ Including estimated farm production. ⁵ Cured weight; including pressed and canned bacon and ham converted to "bone in" weight, and including estimated farm production. ⁶ Excluding Northern Territory for which no figures are available. ^s Subject to revision.

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

DAIRY FARMS AND FACTORIES, QUEENSLAND

Particulars		1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
Dairy Farmers ¹ ..	No	25,568	23,799	23,101	22,724	21,615
Butter Made on Farms	1,000 Lb	700 ²	700 ²	437	369	339
	£	113,429	132,825	84,485	63,626	58,252
Dairy Factories ..	No	78	75	74	71	70
Value of—						
Land and Buildings ..	£	1,956,373	2,041,700	2,102,458	2,086,997	1,946,564
Plant ..	£	2,557,626	2,591,280	2,719,169	2,704,812	2,708,795
Workers ³ ..	No	1,621	1,650	1,611	1,675	1,668
Salaries and Wages ..	£	1,377,206	1,492,548	1,515,009	1,611,629	1,666,082
Butter ⁴ ..	1,000 Lb	91,889	87,208	69,621	79,841	81,661
	£	17,667,957	18,990,580	15,355,631	16,230,288	16,337,245
Cheese ⁴ ..	1,000 Lb	18,412	19,023	16,177	20,101	22,851
	£	2,037,688	2,501,955	1,932,622	2,241,422	2,545,141

¹ Owners of one head or more of dairy cattle. ² Estimated. ³ Average for whole year. ⁴ Values include subsidy (see page 314).

For the marketing of butter and cheese, see Chapter 10. Exports for the last ten years are shown in the table on page 170.

Poultry Farming—The raising of poultry for commercial purposes is now an important industry. A survey of farm types conducted in 1960 showed that 481 rural holdings were dependent on poultry production for at least half of their income.

At 31 March 1963, 839 commercial poultry farmers kept 2,458,995 fowls, of which 1,150,881 were hens and pullets, while on other rural holdings there were 499,564 fowls. During 1962-63 table poultry sold by all rural holdings numbered 4,886,000, compared with 2,935,000 for 1961-62. Recorded egg production during 1962-63 amounted to 11,721,000 dozen from commercial poultry farms and 2,192,000 dozen from other rural holdings. The total recorded egg production of 13,913,000 dozen amounted to about 100 eggs per year per head of the Queensland population. Unrecorded production of eggs from small flocks kept by householders in towns and townships is probably at least as large as recorded production. The consumption of eggs in 1961-62 was estimated for Australia at 210 per head of population, and Queensland consumption was probably at about the same level. (See Chapter 10 for egg marketing).

Other poultry recorded on the holdings of commercial poultry farmers and other farmers at 31 March 1963 were 49,000 ducks, 26,000 turkeys, and 7,000 geese.

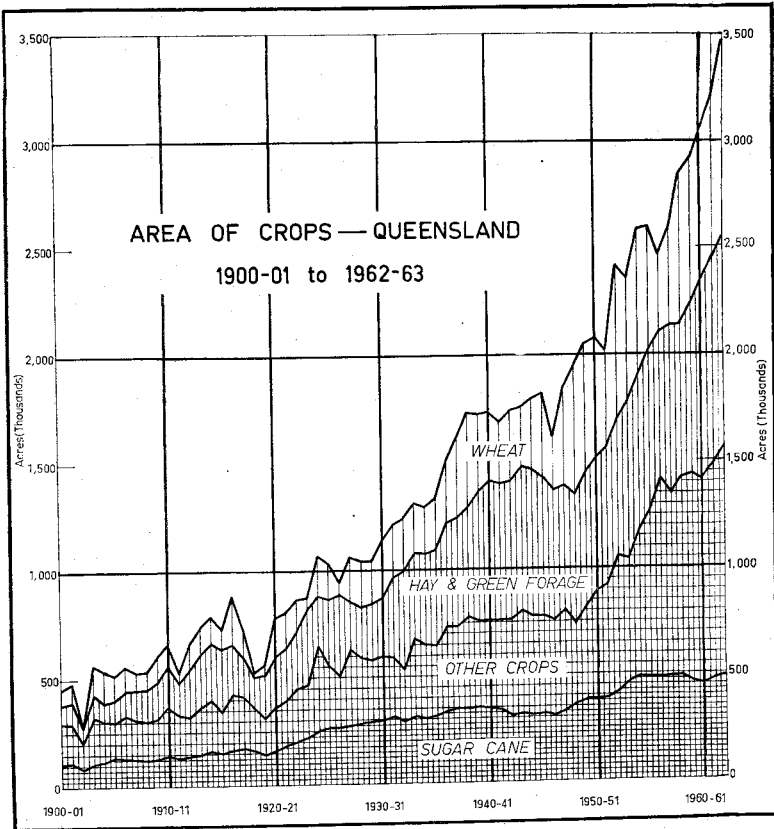
The most significant development in the poultry industry during recent years has been the rapid increase in the number of broilers (or table chickens) slaughtered. It is estimated that some 4,900,000 broilers were slaughtered in poultry abattoirs in Queensland during 1962-63, compared with 1,000,000 in 1959-60.

Bee Keeping—In 1962-63, returns were received from 779 bee keepers in the State, showing a production of 2,947,000 lb of honey, equal to an average of 111 lb per productive bee hive, compared with 1,289,000 lb and an average of 61 lb per productive hive in the preceding season. Beeswax amounting to 44,000 lb was produced in 1962-63. The value of the products of the industry in 1962-63 was estimated at £132,000.

6 AGRICULTURE

The agriculture of Queensland differs from that of the other States because of the large proportion made up of tropical crops and fruits. This is of particular interest as in Queensland and in northern New South Wales is found probably the only attempt in the world to cultivate cane sugar, cotton, bananas, and pineapples entirely with white labour. How successful this has been may be judged by comparison of recent years' production with that of 1900-01. The table on page 174 provides a comparison between the season 1900-01, conditions at the beginning of the 1939-1945 War, and the three latest seasons available.

The diagram on the next page illustrates the growth, and the distribution between the main crops, of the cultivated area of Queensland since the beginning of this century. The area under all crops at the turn of the century had been doubled by 1924-25 and quadrupled by 1945-46. In 1962-63 the area was approximately seven times the 1900-01 level. In the rest of Australia the area under crop doubled by 1945-46 and by 1962-63 was still less than four times the 1900-01 level.



However, due to the predominance of cereal crops in the other States, the area under crop in Queensland in 1962-63 was still only 11 per cent of the Australian total, and represented 2.2 acres per head of population compared with 3.1 acres for the rest of Australia.

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

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

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

Sugar cane is the most stable element in Queensland agriculture. The decades following the two World Wars were periods of expansion.

PRINCIPAL AGRICULTURAL CROPS, QUEENSLAND

Crop	1900-01	1939-40	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
<i>Area</i>					
Sugar Cane ¹ Acres	72,651	262,181	327,246	372,223	387,477
Maize Acres	127,974	176,844	132,382	155,780	159,285
Sorghum Acres	.. ²	4,397	213,761	292,397	311,068
Wheat Acres	79,304	362,044	692,596	749,682	918,915
Green Forage Acres	41,445	550,716	874,702	864,461	912,018
Hay Acres	42,497	59,970	82,188	51,741	83,069
Cotton Acres	..	41,212	36,847	26,888	35,330
Peanuts Acres	.. ²	12,337	41,659	33,131	35,552
Potatoes Acres	11,060	12,446	11,992	14,466	16,994
Pumpkins ³ Acres	.. ²	.. ²	12,763	11,982	12,543
Tobacco Acres	665	3,653	14,395	14,069	16,346
Bananas ⁴ Acres	6,215	6,345	4,504	4,585	4,542
Pineapples ⁴ Acres	939	5,451	7,868	7,087	7,055
<i>Production</i>					
Sugar Cane 1,000 Tons	848	6,039	8,685	9,021	12,099
Maize 1,000 Bush	2,457	3,345	3,847	4,766	5,096
Sorghum 1,000 Bush	.. ²	62	5,418	8,054	8,361
Wheat 1,000 Bush	1,194	6,795	10,999	12,018	18,683
Hay Tons	78,758	102,750	164,068 ⁵	206,742 ⁵	192,203 ⁵
Cotton 1,000 Lb	..	17,528	15,432	10,366	12,769
Peanuts 1,000 Lb	.. ²	13,020	49,976	32,734	35,296
Potatoes Tons	20,014	28,306	59,311	70,675	86,239
Pumpkins ³ Tons	.. ²	.. ²	35,053	30,863	34,986
Tobacco 1,000 Lb	452	2,094	15,309	12,751	14,787
Bananas 100 Bush	8,705	6,328	6,328	6,614	7,300
Pineapples 100 Doz	4,248	23,819	35,995	36,305	38,449
<i>Yield per Acre</i>					
Sugar Cane Tons	11.68	23.03	26.54	24.23	31.22
Maize Bush	19.20	18.91	29.06	30.60	31.99
Sorghum Bush	.. ²	14.12	25.34	27.54	26.88
Wheat Bush	15.06	18.77	15.88	16.03	20.33
Hay Tons	1.85	1.71	2.00	2.25	2.31
Cotton Lb	..	425	419	386	361
Peanuts Lb	.. ²	1,055	1200	988	993
Potatoes Tons	1.81	2.27	4.95	4.89	5.07
Pumpkins ³ Tons	.. ²	.. ²	2.75	2.58	2.79
Tobacco Lb	679	573	1,063	906	905
Bananas Bush	140	100	140	144	161
Pineapples Doz	452	437	457	512	545

¹ Area cut for crushing each year.
⁴ Area bearing only.
(4,938 tons in 1962-63).

² Not collected separately.

³ For human

⁵ Excluding hay cut from permanent pasture

Agriculture in Australian States—The next table provides a comparison of the area, production, and yield, in the various States, of agricultural crops which are of particular importance in Queensland.

AGRICULTURAL CROPS, AUSTRALIA, 1962-63

Crop	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Australia ¹
<i>Area</i>							
Sugar Cane ² .. Acres	14,109	..	387,477	..	..	..	401,586
Maize Acres	46,537	3,634	159,285	.. ³	34	..	209,490 ⁴
Sorghum Acres	80,255	.. ³	311,068	..	11	..	391,334 ⁴
Wheat .. 1,000 Acres	5,008	3,125	919	2,595	4,804	15	16,469
Green Forage 1,000 Acres	1,900	477	912	928	668	65	4,952
Hay ⁵ 1,000 Acres	587	1,251	87	287	340	165	2,720
Cotton Acres	2,359	.. ³	35,330	..	..³	..	37,689 ⁴
Peanuts Acres	395	..	35,552	..	..	..	35,947
Potatoes Acres	27,420	43,024	16,994	5,918	6,499	13,839	113,742
Tobacco Acres	3,163	9,844	16,346	..	28	..	29,381
<i>Production</i>							
Sugar Cane .. 1,000 Tons	637	..	12,099	..	..	..	12,736
Maize .. 1,000 Bush	2,145	216	5,096	.. ³	.. ⁶	..	7,457 ⁴
Sorghum .. 1,000 Bush	1,891	.. ³	8,361	..	..⁷	..	10,252 ⁴
Wheat .. 1,000 Bush	109,002	67,899	18,683	38,339	72,500	419	306,912
Hay ⁵ 1,000 Tons	964	2,376	197	406	453	313	4,717
Cotton .. 1,000 Lb	2,993	.. ³	12,769	..	..³	..	15,762 ⁴
Peanuts .. 1,000 Lb	477	..	35,296	..	..	..	35,773
Potatoes Tons	132,969	254,473	86,239	53,253	56,900	82,545	666,596
Tobacco .. 1,000 Lb	2,885	9,447	14,787	..	29	..	27,148
<i>Yield per Acre</i>							
Sugar Cane Tons	45.17	..	31.22	..	..	..	31.71
Maize Bush	46.1	59.5	32.0	.. ³	12.2	..	35.6
Sorghum Bush	23.6	.. ³	26.9	..	1.2	..	26.2
Wheat Bush	21.8	21.7	20.3	14.8	15.1	27.3	18.6
Hay ⁵ Tons	1.64	1.90	2.27	1.41	1.33	1.89	1.73
Cotton Lb	1,269	.. ³	361	..	..³	..	418
Peanuts Lb	1,207	..	993	..	..	..	995
Potatoes Tons	4.85	5.91	5.07	9.00	8.76	5.96	5.86
Tobacco Lb	912	960	905	..	1,024	..	924

¹ Including A.C.T. and N.T. publication.
² 414 bushels.
³ Incomplete.
⁴ 7 13 bushels.

⁵ Area cut for crushing.
⁶ Including hay cut from permanent pasture.
⁷ Not available for publication.

Value of Agricultural Production—The gross value of all agricultural production in Queensland for the season 1962-63 has been estimated at £126,239,290. By "gross value" is meant the value which the crops would have realised in the principal wholesale markets. 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 1962-63 was approximately £111,008,989.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND, 1962-63

Crop	Area Under Crop	Production	Gross Value
	Acres		£
<i>Sugar Cane</i>	479,228	..	62,777,630
Cut for Crushing	387,477	12,098,582 tons	61,393,273
Cut for Plants	11,313	281,803 tons	1,384,357
Standover, &c	80,438	..	..
<i>Grain</i>	1,710,816	..	25,717,267
Barley (2-row)	134,240	3,695,463 bush	2,174,553
Barley (6-row)	15,543	391,881 bush	210,846
Canary Seed	67,603	713,697 bush	1,307,324
Maize	159,285	5,095,746 bush	3,017,547
Millet, Panicum, &c	76,353	1,304,979 bush	863,333
Oats	27,221	545,031 bush	279,328
Sorghum	311,068	8,360,715 bush	4,083,094
Wheat	918,915	18,682,623 bush	13,774,852
Other	588	7,824 bush	6,390
<i>Seed</i>	4,858	..	217,179
Lucerne	656	58,814 lb	7,352
Sudan Grass	3,950	2,013,536 lb	75,508
Permanent Pasture .. .. .	..¹	467,406 lb	133,567
Other	252	45,100 lb	752
<i>Hay</i>	83,069	..	3,394,857
Lucerne	68,736	171,897 tons	3,042,577
Oaten	3,110	5,336 tons	106,720
Wheaten	7,676	9,484 tons	151,744
Permanent Pasture .. .. .	..²	4,938 tons	44,442
Other	3,547	5,486 tons	49,374
<i>Other Fodder</i>	918,784	..	4,754,167
Lucerne	104,053	..	572,292
Oats	428,337	..	2,355,854
Sorghum	94,280	..	648,175
Sugar and Cow Cane	2,703	..	29,709
Other Green Forage	282,645	..	1,081,398
Vegetables	6,766	..	66,739
<i>Other Field Crops</i>	203,008	..	15,341,841
Arrowroot	235	2,321 tons	18,684
Cotton ³	35,330	12,768,683 lb	754,642
Ginger	68	946,126 lb ⁴	33,016
Linseed	58,493	289,542 cwt	1,013,390
Peanuts ⁵	35,552	35,296,082 lb	1,526,556
Potatoes	16,994	86,239 tons	2,026,617
Pumpkins	12,543	34,986 tons	505,956
Safflower	5,694	90,021 bush	72,360
Sunflower Seed	9,360	169,815 bush	165,098

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND, 1962-63—*continued*

Crop	Area Under Crop	Production	Gross Value
	Acres		£
<i>Other Field Crops (continued)—</i>			
Sweet Potatoes	383	1,181 tons	42,609
Tobacco ¹	16,346	14,787,250 lb	8,378,486
Other (including Nurseries, &c) ..	12,010	..	804,427
<i>Citrus Fruit</i>	4,333	..	1,333,077
Lemons	378	107,632 bush	116,118
Mandarins	1,134	271,283 bush	512,088
Oranges	2,773	626,904 bush	678,881
Other	48	25,392 bush	25,990
<i>Other Orchard Fruit</i>	12,564	..	2,562,102
Apples	8,179	1,305,292 bush	1,692,900
Apricots	274	28,292 bush	100,083
Custard apples	159	22,823 bush	44,466
Mangoes	692	44,241 bush	92,053
Nuts	134	75,347 lb	5,651
Peaches	1,390	113,512 bush	229,309
Pears	414	95,501 bush	103,950
Plums	1,152	88,232 bush	234,668
Other	170	17,882 bush	59,022
<i>Grapes</i>	2,870	9,222,015 lb	522,479
<i>Plantation Fruit</i>	13,058	..	4,435,535
Bananas	4,542	730,045 bush	1,040,193
Papaws	1,037	577,986 bush	419,477
Passion Fruit	136	17,064 bush	63,317
Pineapples	7,055	3,844,884 doz	2,584,616
Strawberries	270	1,728,807 lb	324,229
Other	18	..	3,703
<i>Fruit Areas Not Yet Bearing</i>	13,654	..	..
<i>Vegetables</i>	28,170	..	5,183,156
Beans, French	6,965	10,794 tons	1,037,672
Cabbages and Cauliflowers	1,527	532,868 doz	372,974
Carrots	470	3,628 tons	162,259
Cucumbers	1,189	198,436 bush	242,281
Lettuces	332	389,919 bush	224,203
Onions	3,796	21,184 tons	455,456
Peas, Green	844	616 tons	69,341
Tomatoes	6,092	1,124,675 bush	1,844,211
Turnips	101	316 tons	10,295
Watermelons and Rock Melons ..	3,032	10,121 tons	352,645
Other	3,822	..	411,819
Total	3,474,412	..	126,239,290

¹ Harvested from 12,055 acres of permanent pasture. ² Harvested from 3,597 acres of permanent pasture. ³ 1962 crop ⁴ Including 283,086 lb retained on farms as seed. ⁵ 1963 crop.

Gross values of agricultural products for the last five seasons are given in the first table on the next page.

GROSS VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND

Crop	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
Sugar Cane ¹	45,319	42,500	48,319	47,323	62,778
Canary Seed	88	111	252	764	1,307
Maize	2,288	2,210	3,151	3,330	3,018
Sorghum	3,188	3,152	2,821	4,329	4,083
Wheat	10,972	9,461	7,735	9,036	13,775
Other Grain	5,687	4,198	3,058	2,988	3,534
Hay	2,803	3,034	3,651	4,187	3,395
Other Fodder ²	3,653	3,968	5,184	4,587	4,754
Cotton	249	548	909	608	755
Peanuts	3,436	1,681	2,022	1,292	1,527
Potatoes	1,198	1,275	1,886	3,806	2,027
Pumpkins	406	519	758	543	506
Tobacco	3,853	5,699	7,083	7,184	8,378
Tomatoes	1,267	1,719	1,992	1,971	1,844
Apples	1,193	1,279	1,731	1,616	1,693
Bananas	983	907	880	973	1,040
Citrus Fruits	1,128	1,031	1,274	1,215	1,333
Grapes	440	384	420	386	522
Pineapples	2,870	1,820	2,450	2,662	2,585
Other Fruits	987	956	1,315	1,515	1,680
Other Agriculture	3,647	5,225	4,830	4,960	5,705
Total	95,655	91,677	101,721	105,275	126,239

¹ Including cane cut for plants.² Including vegetables for stock fodder.

Agricultural Districts—The distribution in statistical divisions of some crops is shown in the next table (for sugar districts, see page 180).

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND, 1962-63

Statistical Division	Wheat	Maize	Bananas	Pine-apples	Cotton	Tobacco	Tomatoes
	1,000 Bush	1,000 Bush	1,000 Bush	1,000 Dozen	1,000 Lb	1,000 Lb	1,000 Bush
Moreton ¹	219	544	516	1,902	285	667	398
Maryborough	251	2,220	49	1,187	1,537	835	48
Downs	15,461	1,380	..	..	1,136	1,092	120
Roma	423	2	..	..	13	..	..
South Western .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total South</i>	<i>16,354</i>	<i>4,146</i>	<i>565</i>	<i>3,089</i>	<i>2,971</i>	<i>2,594</i>	<i>566</i>
Rockhampton	1,489	333	14	684	9,056	69	77
Central Western	840	16	..	..	361	..	..
Far Western .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total Central</i>	<i>2,329</i>	<i>349</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>684</i>	<i>9,417</i>	<i>69</i>	<i>77</i>
Mackay	2	2	2	8	184	..	4
Townsville	28	8	8	14	147	839	464
Cairns	569	140	50	16	11,285	13	13
Peninsula	2	1	..	4	..	1	1
North Western .. .. .	..	..	..	30	..	..	..
<i>Total North</i>	<i>601</i>	<i>151</i>	<i>72</i>	<i>381</i>	<i>12,124</i>	<i>482</i>	<i>482</i>
Total Queensland	18,683	5,096	730	3,845	12,769	14,787	1,125

¹ Including Metropolitan.

Sugar—The industry has passed through many phases. First came the experimental, then the efforts to establish plantations with Kanaka labour, and then a long and troublesome period of transition to white labour conditions (at first inefficient) under the protection of a Federal tariff for the Australian market. The effects of the 1914-1918 War stimulated production and the development of a growing export trade. The industry grew steadily until the outbreak of the 1939-1945 War, when the fall in exports from 522,000 tons to 60,000 tons in three years caused a decline in the industry. Development trends in production and exports which were established during the 1920-1940 period were not regained until 1957-58. Improved export outlets have favoured the more recent growth in the industry.

The production of sugar cane is now the leading feature of Queensland agriculture and occupies most of the river flats and fertile coastal valleys. Cultivation is intensive and irrigation is used wherever practicable, as in the Ayr and Bundaberg areas. Harvesting begins in most districts about June and ends in November or December. Mechanisation is increasing, 13 per cent of the cutting and almost three-quarters of the loading being done mechanically in 1963.

Queensland sugar growing is based on Central Mills, of which 31 operated during the 1962 season. Thirteen of the mills were controlled co-operatively by the growers. Each mill has assigned to it the cane grown on a particular area. This system was first developed as an essential accessory to individual small-farm production, and is further outlined in the chapter on Marketing. Growers and mills collaborate closely in organisation and technical research.

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

Sugar production for 1963 was 1,650,000 tons produced from 11,501,000 tons of cane cut from 402,000 acres.

SUGAR PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND

Season	Area Cultivated ^a	Area Cut for Crushing	Cane Produced	Sugar Produced ^a	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>	1·71	<i>n</i>
1900	108,535	72,651	848,328	92,554	11·68	1·28	9·17
1910	141,779	94,641	1,840,447	210,756	19·45	2·23	8·73
1920	162,619	89,142	1,339,455	167,401	15·03	1·88	8·00
1930	296,070	222,044	3,528,660	516,783	15·89	2·33	6·83
1940	350,851	263,299	5,180,868	759,416	19·68	2·88	6·82
1950	381,545	263,666	6,691,706	879,844	25·38	3·34	7·61
1958	486,801	356,210	9,740,795	1,353,543	27·35	3·80	7·20
1959	461,885	299,732	8,427,731	1,217,020	28·12	4·06	6·92
1960	449,524	327,246	8,685,426	1,319,633	26·54	4·03	6·58
1961	472,393	372,223	9,020,734	1,315,393	24·23	3·53	6·86
1962	479,228	387,477	12,098,582	1,770,084	31·22	4·57	6·84

CULTIVATION AND PRODUCTION IN DIVISIONS, 1962

Cairns	161,106	143,791	4,545,091 ^a	622,035	31·61	} 4·83	{ 7·17
Townsville	54,369	37,120	1,584,459 ^a	251,345	42·68			} 4·63	{ 6·64
Mackay	155,185	119,405	3,580,459	552,927	29·99	} 4·04	{ 6·94
Maryborough	98,115	77,946	2,183,037	314,677	28·01			} 3·16	{ 7·06
Moreton ^b	10,453	9,215	205,536	29,100	22·30		

¹ Excluding fodder crops. ² 94 per cent net titre. ³ Cane crushed in mills in these divisions was:—Cairns, 4,459,467 tons; and Townsville, 1,670,083 tons.
⁴ Including Metropolitan. *n* Not available.

Sugar cane is grown in two States of Australia—Queensland and New South Wales. Of the 1,849,808 tons of raw cane sugar produced in Australia in 1962-63, 95·7 per cent was produced in Queensland and 4·3 per cent in New South Wales.

While the area under sugar cane in Queensland has increased to nearly ten times the 1890-91 acreage, in New South Wales production reached its peak in 1895-96 with 32,927 acres under cane, from which it declined to 10,490 acres in 1918-19. Stimulated by a guaranteed price, the area expanded to about 20,000 acres in 1924-25. In these years Queensland's acreage also expanded rapidly from 148,000 acres in 1919-20 to 270,000 acres in 1925-26, and reached 351,000 acres in 1940-41. After a decline in area in the 1940s, further expansion took place until, in 1958-59, there were 486,800 acres under sugar cane in Queensland. The area in 1962-63 was 479,200 acres. In New South Wales, after a fall to 15,500 acres in the late 1920s, the area in 1940-41 was still about the same as in 1924-25 (20,000 acres), and in 1962-63 it was 27,300 acres.

Canefields in Queensland in 1962-63 yielded, per acre harvested, 31·22 tons of cane or 4·57 tons of sugar, while in New South Wales the return was 45·17 tons of cane or 5·65 tons of sugar. The yield of sugar per acre harvested is usually much higher in New South Wales than in Queensland, but owing to the shorter time cane takes to reach maturity in the

more northerly areas the yield per acre cultivated is frequently higher in Queensland. In 1962-63 the yield of sugar per acre *harvested* in New South Wales was 24 per cent higher than in Queensland, while the yield per acre *cultivated* was 21 per cent lower. Average yields of sugar per acre cultivated in 1962-63 were Queensland, 3.69 tons, and New South Wales, 2.92 tons, compared with 2.78 and 2.55 tons respectively in the previous year.

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

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

Fruit Crops—The value of the Queensland fruit crop in 1962-63 was £8,853,000. Queensland is practically the sole Australian source of pineapples and most other tropical fruits, but in 1962-63 supplied only about one-eighth of the Australian banana crop. The following table compares the Queensland fruit production with that of other States.

FRUIT CROPS, AUSTRALIA, 1962-63

Particulars	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Australia ¹
Bearing Area—							
Apples Acres	12,632	15,813	8,179	4,902	10,833	15,489	67,886
Bananas Acres	22,319	..	4,542	..	222	..	27,109
Citrus Fruits .. Acres	24,788	6,283	4,333	9,284	4,520	..	49,247
Grapes Acres	15,953	42,734	2,870	52,692	7,731	..	121,980
Pineapples .. Acres	115	..	7,055	..	..	..	7,179
Production—							
Apples .. 1,000 Bush	3,246	4,059	1,305	1,496	1,977	6,262	18,349
Bananas .. 1,000 Bush	4,024	..	730	..	76	..	4,832
Citrus .. 1,000 Bush	5,464	1,515	1,031	2,778	565	..	11,355
Grapes Tons	76,657	213,535	4,117	164,847	12,307	..	471,463
Pineapples .. 1,000 Doz	22	..	3,845	..	..	..	3,868
Total Area under Fruit—							
Bearing Acres	93,157	97,977	32,825	80,972	26,397	19,614	351,063
Non-Bearing .. Acres	22,579	23,540	13,654	17,738	7,492	2,329	87,403
Gross Value of Fruit Production .. £1,000							
	26,352	19,226	8,853	12,893	5,266	7,814	80,423

¹ Including Australian Capital Territory and Northern Territory.

Pineapples, apples, citrus, and bananas are the most important Queensland fruit crops. They were worth £2,585,000, £1,693,000, £1,333,000, and £1,040,000 respectively in 1962-63. Pineapples are produced chiefly in Moreton, Maryborough, and Rockhampton Divisions, and apples in the Stanthorpe area of the Downs Division. Citrus fruits are grown fairly extensively in the coastal and sub-coastal areas, Gayndah, Maroochy, Maryborough, and Gatton being the most important districts. Bananas are grown mainly in the Moreton and Cairns Divisions.

Other tropical fruits, particularly papaws, custard apples, and mangoes, are grown throughout coastal Queensland. Papaws (577,986 bushels in 1962-63) and custard apples (22,823 bushels in 1962-63) are grown chiefly in rural districts within 50 miles of Brisbane, while most mangoes are grown in the tropical coastal districts.

Grapes, nearly all for table use, were worth £522,000. Stanthorpe (south of the Darling Downs) is the main producer of grapes, and smaller quantities are grown at Roma and in the Moreton district. In 1962-63, 28,376 gallons of wine were made.

The high country around Stanthorpe enables fruits of the cool temperate zone to be grown. In 1962-63 the State produced 1,305,292 bushels of apples, 113,512 bushels of peaches, 95,501 bushels of pears, 88,232 bushels of plums, and 28,292 bushels of apricots. The total value of these five fruits was £2,361,000 and the quantity was 1,630,829 bushels.

Cotton—The high price of cotton during the American Civil War (1861-1865) established cotton-growing in Queensland, and by 1870 an area of 14,674 acres was under cotton. The industry, however, rapidly declined and in each year from 1876 to 1920 less than 1,000 acres were planted. A guaranteed price brought the area to over 40,000 acres in the years 1923-1925. A fall to half this area followed despite government bounty payments. The depression years brought the area to 68,000 acres and it remained over 40,000 acres until 1943. Following a fall to 2,688 acres in 1949, a guaranteed price was set in 1951 and the area recovered to nearly 37,000 acres by 1960-61 and was 35,330 acres in 1962-63, chiefly in the Dawson-Callide Valleys. The crop is mainly grown by dry farming methods. The average yield per acre not only varies considerably from season to season, but is much lower than the yield obtained where irrigation is used.

Details of marketing and processing are given in Chapter 10.

Grain Sorghum—This is a summer-growing crop which has made rapid strides in Queensland in recent years, expanding from 4,397 acres in 1939-40 to 311,068 acres in 1962-63. The 1962-63 production was 8,360,715 bushels, worth £4,083,000. Large-scale production of grain sorghum by the Queensland-British Food Corporation in the Central Western Division was commenced in 1948-49. A peak production was obtained in 1950-51 (1950 harvest) when 70,000 acres produced 1,281,000 bushels, but after the 1953 harvest the area was subdivided into smaller holdings. About 35 per cent of the sorghum acreage is now in Downs Division, with most of the balance in Rockhampton, Maryborough, and Central Western Divisions.

Forage or Saccharine Sorghums, used for fodder when green, have been grown in Queensland for a number of years, and 94,280 acres were planted in 1962-63, from which fodder valued at £648,000 was obtained.

Tobacco—Small amounts of tobacco have been grown in Queensland since the earliest days. A peak production was reached in 1894 with 915 acres yielding 1,072,000 lb of cured leaf. At this time New South Wales was the chief grower of tobacco, followed by Victoria. In Queensland, the industry slowly declined through the thirty years after 1895 with the

exception of three years (1904 to 1906) of high area and production, and fell as low as 96 acres in 1925. Increased tariff protection led to an expansion of cultivation in all States after 1930. In 1962-63 Queensland produced about 54 per cent of the Australian crop, the remainder coming from Victoria, New South Wales, and Western Australia. The area under tobacco in Queensland in 1962-63 was 16,346 acres, producing 14,787,250 lb of dried leaf valued at £8,378,000. Approximately 75 per cent of this production was from the Mareeba district (Atherton Tableland), 6 per cent from the Ayr district, 6 per cent from the Bundaberg district, 7 per cent from the Inglewood-Texas district, and 5 per cent from the Glasshouse Mountains district. Small quantities were produced near Ingham and Miriam Vale.

Peanuts—Peanuts have been grown in Queensland in small quantities for many years, but, under tariff protection, the area rose from 210 acres in 1923 to a pre-war peak of 21,220 acres in 1938. The area increased after the war to a record 59,279 acres in 1958-59, yielding 69,628,895 lb. In 1962-63, 35,552 acres yielded 35,296,000 lb, valued at £1,527,000. The most important area for peanuts is the Nanango-Kingaroy-Murgon district in the south-west of the Maryborough Division, followed by the Atherton Tableland and areas near Rockhampton. The crop is processed and marketed by the Peanut Marketing Board (see Chapter 10).

Linseed and Safflower—Both these oil crops are grown mainly in the Downs Division. Linseed was first grown commercially in Queensland during 1947-48, when 112 acres were harvested. A peak production of 352,871 cwt from 86,265 acres was reached in 1956-57. The 1962-63 production of 289,542 cwt from 58,493 acres was nearly three times the small harvest of the previous year. Safflower, first recorded in 1953-54, has increased steadily and a harvest of 30,007 bags was obtained from 5,694 acres in 1962-63.

Canary Seed—From 15 acres in 1915, the area under this crop was expanded to 7,596 acres in 1917, and, after two years with small acreages, to 12,425 acres in 1920. Through the twenties the area was small and fluctuating, but it then increased from 3,299 acres in 1930 to 10,293 acres in 1933. For twenty years from 1935 the area varied generally from 10,000 to 20,000 acres. The area increased rapidly in the next two years to 162,000 acres in 1956-57, but dropped as low as 5,989 acres in 1959-60, to increase again to 67,603 acres, yielding 713,697 bushels, in 1962-63. The crop is cultivated on the Darling Downs to the south and west of Toowoomba.

Arrowroot—Queensland is the only producer in Australia of this crop, which comes from the rhizomes of a member of the canna family, the plant being known in other countries as "Queensland arrowroot". Arrowroot has been grown in this State for many years. In 1861 the area grown was 14 acres; it had increased to 968 acres in 1921 with a production of 14,619 tons. The area and production have fluctuated a great deal since that date, and, in 1962-63, the area was 235 acres and the production 2,321 tons, worth £19,000. The crop is grown in the Logan-Southport section of the Moreton Division.

Ginger—There has been a ginger growing industry centred around Buderim for many years. Wartime import restrictions fostered the industry

with the result that, in the immediate post-war years, production increased to over 1,500,000 lb, but it fell steeply after 1950 under competition from imported ginger. Including quantities retained for seed, production in 1962-63 amounted to 946,126 lb.

Other Crops—There are other crops of much greater value than some of those discussed above; but they are not of such special interest to Queensland. Wheat, grown mostly on the Darling Downs, is the State's second most important crop and had an estimated value of £13,775,000 in 1962-63. Maize was worth £3,018,000 in 1962-63 for the grain crop, and large amounts were grown as green forage. It is grown mainly in Maryborough, Moreton, Downs, and Cairns Divisions. The marketing of wheat and maize is described in Chapter 10.

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

ARTIFICIAL FERTILISERS USED ON CROPS AND PASTURES, QUEENSLAND

Year ¹	Sugar Cane	Vegetables	Fruit	Other Crops	Pastures	Total
AREA FERTILISED (ACRES)						
1958-59	363,735	25,040	29,680	79,639	16,446	514,540
1959-60	328,627	24,587	27,965	99,736	19,825	500,740
1960-61	343,166	27,591	28,313	123,009	21,152	543,231
1961-62	377,858	30,644	29,984	138,077	29,985	606,548
1962-63	379,364	33,540	31,239	157,613	32,731	634,487
SUPERPHOSPHATE USED (CWT)						
1958-59	317,640	24,504	20,671	75,450	21,735	460,000
1959-60	238,553	32,839	24,437	92,748	28,039	416,616
1960-61	225,798	24,802	15,779	112,130	27,424	405,933
1961-62	214,860	29,752	20,747	121,874	39,670	426,903
1962-63	243,607	23,093	14,656	126,290	47,299	454,945
OTHER ARTIFICIAL FERTILISERS USED (CWT)						
1958-59	1,331,176	164,144	215,878	55,422	8,209	1,774,829
1959-60	1,201,793	147,578	187,606	67,007	12,230	1,616,214
1960-61	1,289,586	169,269	190,479	94,826	14,303	1,758,463
1961-62	1,568,039	179,523	202,604	127,427	21,522	2,099,115
1962-63	1,692,347	187,775	209,217	153,344	20,302	2,262,985
TOTAL ARTIFICIAL FERTILISERS PER ACRE FERTILISED (CWT)						
1958-59	4.5	7.5	8.0	1.6	1.8	4.3
1959-60	4.4	7.3	7.6	1.6	2.0	4.1
1960-61	4.4	7.0	7.3	1.7	2.0	4.0
1961-62	4.7	6.8	7.4	1.8	2.0	4.2
1962-63	5.1	6.3	7.2	1.8	2.1	4.3

¹ Year ended 31 March.

Use of Aircraft in Land and Crop Treatment—During the year ended 31 March 1963 aircraft were engaged in treating 393,806 acres with 150 tons of superphosphate and 569,128 lb of seed, and 332 acres with other materials. In addition, 145,576 acres were either sprayed or dusted with insecticides, herbicides, or fungicides.

7 FISHERIES

Fisheries production in Queensland was worth £2,116,000 in 1962-63, compared with £557,000 in 1945-46 when pearl-shell and other tropical fishing was resumed after the war. Fish, which in 1945-46 were valued at £429,000 and accounted for 77 per cent of the total value of fisheries production, are now valued at £735,000, only 35 per cent of the total.

Prawns are now more important, the quantity rising from 176,000 lb valued at £14,000 in 1945-46 to 4,971,000 lb valued at £785,000 in 1962-63.

The production of pearl-shell and trochus-shell which quickly rose after 1945-46 to a peak of 1,975 tons in 1950-51 has since steadily declined to the present level of 626 tons, largely due to the competition from plastics. However, in the last few years, the establishment of a pearl culture industry has created a new market for shell and helped to sustain the industry.

After operating for ten years, whaling has now ceased in Queensland.

The following table gives details of production for the last five years.

FISHERIES PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND

Product	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	
QUANTITY						
Fish ¹	Tons	4,088	3,376	3,077	3,944	4,036
Crabs	1,000	508	538	528	568	571
Crayfish, Lobsters, &c	Cwt	227	352	366	520	285
Prawns	1,000 Lb	3,500	3,986	3,500	4,400	4,971
Oysters	150 Lb Sacks	2,716	1,956	1,616	2,153	2,203
Scallops	1,000 Lb	13	400	400	100	157
Squid	1,000 Lb	89	77	67	117	119
Whales ²	No	600	660	660	591	68
Pearl-shell	Tons	397	483	813	450 ³	467 ³
Trochus-shell	Tons	396	378	138	204	159
VALUE						
Fish ¹	£	644,888	626,076	471,854	669,825	735,100
Crabs	£	48,526	51,082	51,368	59,219	57,302
Crayfish, Lobsters, &c	£	2,053	2,915	1,752	6,887	3,726
Prawns	£	450,000	500,000	440,000	612,000	785,329
Oysters	£	25,689	19,007	14,642	19,201	16,680
Scallops	£	1,860	47,354	48,000	12,000	16,829
Squid	£	6,101	6,019	7,881	9,789	8,738
Whales ⁴	£	87,518	96,384	114,591	154,860	36,091
Pearls and Pearl-shell	£	155,625	235,748	411,477	262,483	437,750
Trochus-shell	£	102,953	75,600	26,264	27,725	18,283
Total	£	1,525,213	1,660,185	1,587,829	1,833,989	2,115,828

¹ Excluding fresh water fish for which no reliable information is available. ² Figures are for the season (May-September) terminating in the financial year shown. ³ Including live mother of pearl used in the production of artificial pearls. ⁴ Cost of whales landed at treatment plant.

The public revenue received from fisheries of all kinds for licenses, leases, fines, forfeitures, &c, amounted in 1962-63 to £45,780.

Labour and capital engaged in the fishing industry in Queensland in 1962-63 are shown in the next table. As a new system of licensing was introduced in 1959-60, the statistics commencing with that year are not comparable with those for previous years.

LABOUR AND CAPITAL ENGAGED IN FISHERIES¹, QUEENSLAND, 1962-63

Particulars		General Fisheries ²	Oyster Fisheries	Tropical Fisheries ³	Total
Boats Engaged	No	1,855	36	42 ⁴	1,933 ⁴
Value of Boats and Equipment	£	2,230,480	16,080	181,000 ⁴	2,427,560 ⁴
Men Employed	No	2,336	81	668	3,085

¹ Excluding whaling. ² Including only those licensed to take fish for sale. ³ Pearl- and trochus-shell, beche-de-mer and culture pearl. ⁴ Excluding those engaged in culture pearl industry.

8 MINES AND QUARRIES

Prior to 1952, mining statistics in Queensland were based on the figures published by the Queensland Mines Department. For 1952 and subsequent years, annual industrial censuses of this industry (covering employment, salaries and wages paid, value of output, cost of materials used, &c) have been taken in all Australian States on a substantially uniform basis as part of a plan to improve statistics of the Australian mining industry. Some of the figures so obtained are shown on page 189.

Mineral production has always yielded the State a fairly large income. By 1873 its annual value exceeded £1m. From 1905 to 1918 the value was always at least £3m. It then fell to a relatively low level from 1921 to 1931, in most of these years not reaching £2m. Increasing activity during the 1930s raised the value from about £1m in 1931 to about £5m in 1940. High post-war prices of metals and generally increased production raised the value (at the mine) of mineral output to £37.1m in 1962.

Gold—Production reached its peak in 1900, when 676,000 fine oz were produced, valued at £2,872,000. At this time the Charters Towers field was in its prime with 283,237 oz for the year, followed by Mount Morgan with 199,262 oz. Production declined after 1900 until by 1930 the output was only 7,821 oz. After that year production increased substantially and from 1933 to 1942 the annual production averaged nearly 120,000 oz. In the last twenty years it has averaged 73,000 oz.

The most important sources of gold now are Mount Morgan and Cracow, the latter being about 120 miles inland from Maryborough.

Silver—Silver has been produced in small quantities at Herberton and other fields since 1870 but the bulk of the production now comes from Mount Isa. From 1932 to 1954 the State's yearly production fluctuated between 2,000,000 and 4,000,000 oz except for the years 1943 to 1946 when Mount Isa Mines temporarily discontinued producing silver-lead-zinc to concentrate on copper. In 1958 the State's silver production of 5,710,000 oz was the highest on record. In 1962 production was 5,601,000 oz.

Copper—Copper production in the State developed in the late 1900s, reached a peak of 24,000 tons in 1913, and fell abruptly after the end of the 1914-1918 War. Its discovery at Mount Isa led to increased production, and war-time demands brought the State output up to 15,800 tons in 1944. Reconstruction and adaptation at Mount Isa (Australia's largest producer) resulted in a lull in production from 1946 to 1952, but output then rose from 21,000 tons in 1953 to 80,000

tons in 1960. The 1962 figure was 79,130 tons, with Mount Isa and Mount Morgan the only large producers. Copper is refined at Stuart near Townsville. It is planned to expand the plant from its present capacity of 75,000 tons a year to an ultimate capacity of 100,000 tons.

Tin—Most of the tin produced is alluvial and is obtained by dredging methods, the chief source being at Mount Garnet, North Queensland.

Lead and Zinc—Production has increased with the growth of Mount Isa. After gold and coal they were the most important minerals produced, but during the 1939-1945 War, copper supplanted them. Subsequent to the outbreak of war their combined value exceeded the value of the gold output. Early in 1943, however, the production of these minerals was suspended in favour of copper, and in 1944 and 1945 there was no production at all. In 1946 production was resumed and has regained its 1939 level. In 1962 all the zinc and almost all the lead recovered was contained in concentrates produced at Mount Isa.

Bauxite—Bauxite mined at Weipa in North Queensland is exported overseas and to Bell Bay in Tasmania. It is planned to erect a large alumina plant at Gladstone.

Coal—Production showed a steady growth until it reached over 1,000,000 tons in 1913. From 1913 to 1940, annual production was usually about 1,000,000 tons, but during the war it rose sharply, reaching 1,700,000 tons in 1943. Following slight declines in the immediate post-war years, production began to increase steadily, and in 1962 it was 2,799,000 tons. Ipswich is the main coal field, followed by Bowen, Kianga-Moura, Maryborough (Howard), Blair Athol, and smaller amounts are mined in the Rockhampton, Toowoomba, Callide, and other districts. Almost a quarter of the State's output of coal is now mined by open-cut methods at Callide, Kianga-Moura, Blair Athol, and Scottville. The Kianga-Moura field is being developed for large-scale oversea export of coal, principally to Japan. In March 1963 a large walking dragline with a bucket capacity of 35 cubic yards began operating at Moura.

Mineral Sands Concentrates—These minerals are obtained from beach deposits on the south-east coast of Queensland, and the 1962 production was 76,956 tons, including concentrates from sands mined in New South Wales and processed in Queensland. Rutile and zircon concentrates, which are extensively used for munitions, welding rods, pigments, and other purposes, make up practically the whole of the production of these minerals.

Oil and Natural Gas—Flow oil has been found at Cabawin, Moonie, Sunnybank, and Richmond. A pipeline to convey crude oil has been constructed from Moonie to Brisbane, and commercial production commenced in April 1964. It is planned to have one of the two refineries being constructed at Brisbane on stream by mid-1965. Although substantial reserves of natural gas have been established, the only commercial use at present being made of this fuel is at the Roma power-house. Because a market for this commodity has yet to be developed the growth of the natural gas industry in Queensland is likely to be slower than that of the oil industry.

Uranium—Deposits of uranium ore were discovered in 1954, and production of uranium oxide commenced at Mary Kathleen, near Mount Isa, in 1958. During the past five years, 3,314 tons of uranium oxide valued at £33m were produced, but production ceased in 1963.

State Batteries, &c—To assist the mining industry, the State for many years has operated a number of batteries and ore treatment plants. At present the State Treatment Works at Irvinebank which treats mainly tin ore is the only such plant operated by the State. During 1962 this establishment treated 7,708 tons of ore for a production of 141 tons of concentrates. The Venus mill at Charters Towers which crushes gold ores is owned by the State but operated by a lessee. The Government also operates a number of drills in experimental work testing the various fields. There is a government assay office at Cloncurry, to which 2,034 samples were submitted during 1962.

State Coal Mine—The only remaining State coal mine, at Ogmoo (north of Rockhampton), after three months trial operation by a private company was closed in July 1964.

Annual Mining Census—As mentioned on page 186, annual mining censuses have been conducted each year commencing with 1952. Detailed returns are collected from establishments employing four or more persons engaged in mining and quarrying, including ore dressing and elementary smelting of metallic minerals when carried out at or near the mine. Establishments primarily engaged in smelting or refining (including the smelting sections of the large plants operated at Mount Morgan and Mount Isa) are omitted from the collection and classified to the manufacturing industry. Estimates of numbers employed, value of output, and value of production (based on simplified returns and Mines Department records) are made for small mines omitted from the detailed census.

The values of mineral output as shown by the censuses differ somewhat from those recorded by the Queensland Mines Department. This difference is due chiefly to the fact that the former relate to the selling value at the mine or quarry (or associated ore crushing or dressing plant) of ores, concentrates, or other minerals produced during the year, while the values published by the Mines Department for metallic minerals are the approximate values of the metal contents. Furthermore, Mines Department values include the output of Mount Isa and Mount Morgan smelters whereas the Census (as mentioned above) includes as mining output only the value of concentrates fed to these smelters.

The following table shows details from the 1962 mining census and a comparison of totals for the last 5 years. It refers to all mines and quarries except that salaries and wages for small mines and quarries are omitted. For small mines, these figures are not estimated as the amount involved is small, but salaries and wages for small quarries are included in the first table on page 191.

The amounts shown under the heading of value of production have been calculated by deducting from the value of output the value of power, fuel, and materials used in producing that output. The value of output includes subsidy and bounty payments. In 1962 these payments were gold subsidy, £2,487, copper bounty, £301,235, and pyrites bounty, £24,087.

MINING¹ AND QUARRYING OPERATIONS, QUEENSLAND, 1962

Industry Group	Average Employment ²		Salaries and Wages Paid ³	Value of Output ⁴	Power, Fuel, and Materials Used	Value of Production ⁵
	During Period Worked	During Whole Year				
	No	No	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
Metal Mining—						
Gold	3,719	3,686	5,003	23,763	5,035	18,728
Silver-Lead-Zinc ..						
Copper-Gold ..	538	499	278	1,107	309	798
Tin						
Mineral Sands ..	343	322	416	1,845	613	1,232
Other Metal .. .						
Non-Metal Mining—						
Coal & Natural Gas	2,973	2,849	3,987	8,160	1,427	6,733
Clay ⁶	102	48	n	100	n	100 ⁷
Other Non-Metal ..	273	205	254	651	252	399
Total Mining ..	7,948	7,609	9,938	35,626	7,636	27,990
Quarrying ⁸ .. .	559	456	490	1,490	460	1,030
Total	8,507	8,065	10,428	37,116	8,096	29,020

SUMMARY FOR FIVE YEARS

1958	8,563	8,276	9,632	27,632	7,836	19,796
1959	8,705	8,434	11,044	33,329	8,848	24,481
1960	8,796	8,454	10,900	37,608	10,148	27,460
1961	8,934	7,933	10,563	32,220	8,786	23,434
1962	8,507	8,065	10,428	37,116	8,096	29,020

¹ Excluding mining of uranium. ² Including working proprietors.
³ Excluding amounts paid by mines and quarries employing less than four persons.
⁴ Excluding drawings by working proprietors. The amounts shown are net after deductions for explosives sold to employees. ⁵ At the mine or quarry.
⁶ Value of output less cost of power, fuel, and materials used; depreciation and maintenance costs have not been deducted. ⁷ Incomplete owing to difficulties of coverage. ⁸ No allowance has been made for cost of power, fuel, and materials used, particulars for which are not available. ⁸ Construction materials only. n Not available.

Mineral Production in Australian States—The next table affords direct comparison between Australian States for the year 1962. The explanations preceding the Queensland table also apply to the other States.

MINING¹ AND QUARRYING OPERATIONS, AUSTRALIA, 1962

State or Territory	Mines or Quarries	Average Employment		Salaries and Wages Paid	Value of Output	Power, Fuel, and Materials Used	Value of Production
		During Period Worked	During Whole Year				
	No	No	No	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
N.S.W. ..	991	21,141	20,656	28,264	79,964	17,355	62,609
Victoria ..	350	4,631	4,207	5,342	20,008	3,811	16,197
Queensland	579	8,507	8,065	10,428	37,116	8,096	29,020
South Aust	381	2,396	2,036	2,311	15,387	2,180	13,207
West Aust ..	352	7,475	7,053	8,924	23,245	7,123	16,122
Tasmania ..	152	2,850	2,726	3,590	8,903	2,786	6,117
N Territory ²	104	590	483	830	2,963	704	2,259
Total ..	2,909	47,590	45,226	59,689	187,586	42,055	145,531

¹ Excluding mining of uranium.

² Including Australian Capital Territory.

The quantities of the principal metals contained in the various minerals and the quantity of coal produced in each State are shown in the next table. The Queensland figures include the metal contents of concentrates, &c, produced at Mount Isa and Mount Morgan before smelting. For rutile and zircon, the figures shown below represent the titanium oxide and zircon contents respectively of concentrates produced by separation plants in the relevant States. The contents of rutile and zircon concentrates produced from mixed mineral sands sent from New South Wales to Queensland for separation are included in Queensland, and excluded from New South Wales, figures.

PRODUCTION¹ OF PRINCIPAL MINERALS, AUSTRALIA, 1962

Mineral ¹	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	North-ern Territory	Australia
Gold 1,000 Oz	11	28	68	.. ²	860	32	70	1,069
Silver 1,000 Oz	9,929	1	5,601	..	218	1,700	105	17,554
Copper .. Tons	3,747	10	79,130	2	1,488	14,515	7,968	106,860
Tin .. Tons	212	7	1,077	..	323	1,058	38	2,715
Lead 1,000 Tons	292	..	63	..	..²	15	..	370
Zinc 1,000 Tons	245	..	45	.. ²	..	48	..	338
Rutile ³ 1,000 Tons	77	..	37	..	1	..	..	115
Zircon ⁴ 1,000 Tons	90	..	38	..	4	..	..	132
Tungsten ⁵ .. Tons	..	..	1	..	5	1,035	1	1,042
Coal ⁶ 1,000 Tons	19,031	17,194	2,799	1,392	919	272	..	41,607
Iron ⁷ 1,000 Tons	..	..	..	2,236	883	..	..	3,119

¹ Metallic content of mine output only. ² Less than half the unit of quantity shown. ³ In terms of TiO₂. ⁴ Zircon content. ⁵ In terms of WO₃. ⁶ Including 17,137,000 tons of brown coal in Victoria. ⁷ Iron content of iron ore used for metal extraction.

Mining Accidents—Particulars of persons involved in accidents causing more than 14 days' disablement in mines, quarries, mills, and smelters in Queensland for the last ten years are given hereunder.

PERSONS INVOLVED IN ACCIDENTS IN MINES, &C, QUEENSLAND

Year	Mines		Mills, Smelters, &c		Quarries		Total	
	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured
1953	9	373	1	97	..	4	10	474
1954	11	426	3	97	..	5	14	528
1955	3	440	..	67	..	5	3	512
1956	8	346	2	90	..	5	10	441
1957	6	400	..	68	..	5	6	473
1958	6	340	2	74	2	3	10	417
1959	5	371	..	82	2	8	7	461
1960	3	350	1	62	..	1	4	413
1961	5	312	1	87	1	4	7	403
1962	6	308	1	50	..	5	7	363

Quarries—The following table gives details of production, workers, and wages and salaries paid, according to class of stone for the year 1962.

CONSTRUCTION MATERIAL QUARRIES, QUEENSLAND, 1962

Class of Stone	Quarries	Production			Workers	Salaries and Wages
		Dimension and Crushed Stone	Gravel, &c	Value		
	No	Tons	Tons	£	No	£
Felstone, Porphyry ..	3	45,903	33,884	50,937	28	26,517
Blue Metal	28	964,857	444,821	1,063,132	378	374,835
Granite	10	134,244	94,232	216,145	83	64,594
Freestone, Sandstone ..	8	1,046	71,704	23,596	17	15,867
Other	11	..	574,525	136,450	53	31,016
Total	60	1,146,050	1,219,166	1,490,260	559	512,829

Statistical Divisions—The distribution of mining and quarrying operations in statistical divisions is shown in the next table. Some grouping has been necessary to avoid revealing information supplied by the limited number of establishments operating in certain districts.

MINING¹ AND QUARRYING, STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, 1962

Statistical Division	Mines or Quarries	Workers ² (incl Working Proprietors)	Salaries and Wages Paid ³	Value of Output ⁴	Power, Fuel, and Materials Used	Value of Production ⁵
	No	No	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
<i>Census Mines</i> ⁴	121	7,314	9,938	35,136	7,637	27,499
Moreton	60	2,332	3,153	7,083	1,519	5,564
Maryborough ..	10	258	337	542	79	463
Downs and Roma ..	7	117	164	288	46	242
Rockhampton ..	15	1,451	1,599	3,921	1,790	2,131
Townsville ..	7	274	411	1,248	173	1,075
Cairns and Peninsula	13	268	289	936	324	612
North Western and						
Central Western ..	9	2,614	3,985	21,118	3,706	17,412
<i>Small Mines</i> ⁵	398	634	n	490	n	490
<i>Quarries</i>	60	559	490	1,490	459	1,031
Metropolitan ..	8	102	92	332	154	178
Moreton	15	109	90	214	30	184
Maryborough ..	5	55	54	114	16	98
Downs	8	73	68	196	61	135
Rockhampton ..	5	43	37	81	24	57
Townsville and						
Mackay	11	108	79	219	89	130
Cairns and North						
Western	8	69	70	334	85	249
Total	579	8,507	10,428	37,116	8,096	29,020

¹ Excluding mining of uranium.

² Persons employed during period worked.

³ See notes to table on page 189.

⁴ Mines employing four or more persons.

⁵ Census returns are not collected from small mines and it is not possible to allocate them to statistical divisions.

n Not available.

It will be noticed that more than half the mines output is in the North Western and Central Western Divisions. Production in those areas is chiefly high priced metals and is valued at almost three times that of the Moreton Division (where coal predominates), although employment is only 12 per cent greater.

9 TIMBER

Queensland possesses the largest area in any Australian State suitable for permanent forestry production, and its native timber resources have been an important asset in a continent not well endowed with softwoods. The exploitation of these timber assets has been an aid to settlement, but it has proceeded at a pace which threatens to exhaust accessible supplies long before the products of a still inadequate reforestation can replace them. Queensland is a net importer of timber and is likely to continue to be so for many years to come.

The native timbers are chiefly in two large and widely separated areas. In the south, the timber country extends from the border ranges to beyond Maryborough. This is the main pine-hardwood belt, which extends also to the margins of the sub-tropical region in New South Wales. The most important forest species are cypress pine, ironbark, and spotted gum. In the north, the "rain forest" or jungle timbers comprise, in addition to pine, a great variety of first-class cabinet woods. Very large quantities have been destroyed in the process of farm clearing, but large quantities remain and are being used to an increasing extent, for veneers, furniture, and joinery. Queensland walnut, maple, silkwood, black bean, silky oak, silver ash, and some others are well known. There is a great variety of lesser-known woods of high intrinsic value which are becoming more highly appreciated on the timber markets. Thinnings from pine plantations established by the Forestry Department are making an appreciable contribution to the softwood needs of the State, 273,000,000 super feet having been milled to 30 June 1963.

Chapter 6 on Land and Settlement includes an outline of the operations of the Forestry Department and details of timber harvested from Crown lands.

The following table gives a summary of the log timber processed by all mills, including those which operate only intermittently and are excluded from the annual factory collection. The decline in the use of pine from natural forests and the increase in the use of plantation timber are important features of the last ten years. Because of seasonal logging difficulties, single year comparisons may be misleading, but, if the figures are averaged over the five years 1958-59 to 1962-63 and compared with the averages for the five years 1953-54 to 1957-58, it will be seen that the total quantity processed has declined by 8 per cent although there has been an increase in the small quantity imported for special purposes.

LOG TIMBER PROCESSED, QUEENSLAND, 1953-54 TO 1962-63
(1,000 Super Feet)

Year	Australian Grown							Im-ported	Total
	Pine				Hard-woods	Cabinet Woods	Miscel-laneous		
	Hoop and Bunya	Kauri	Cypress	Plan-tation Timber					
1953-54	62,289	5,825	59,067	11,117	259,763	29,315	45,879	6,628	479,883
1954-55	48,894	5,159	54,334	14,266	250,743	26,911	49,588	14,002	463,897
1955-56	40,270	5,227	47,302	19,353	257,359	31,270	58,617	17,268	476,666
1956-57	44,395	3,643	51,772	20,029	269,226	32,500	48,245	13,993	483,803
1957-58	49,517	3,030	56,744	19,460	257,472	26,678	44,785	14,397	472,083
1958-59	43,729	1,898	54,071	19,931	252,500	26,631	48,458	17,365	464,583
1959-60	37,614	2,081	55,738	26,420	264,069	24,644	49,595	19,944	480,165
1960-61	35,027	2,223	50,473	25,959	252,482	27,389	48,558	17,091	459,202
1961-62	25,822	2,124	45,275	26,632	215,450	20,914	39,791	12,612	388,620
1962-63	28,277	2,114	50,044	31,443	212,014	21,404	38,937	12,833	397,066

The next table shows details of the 1962-63 output of each of the main species of timber by sawmills (according to capacity) and by plywood mills, veneer mills, &c.

LOG TIMBER PROCESSED BY TYPE OF MILL, QUEENSLAND, 1962-63
(1,000 Super Feet)

Species	By Sawmills (According to Mill Capacities)			By Plywood and Veneer Mills, &c	Total
	Under 5,000 Sup Ft per Day	5,000-15,000 Sup Ft per Day	Over 15,000 Sup Ft per Day		
Australian Grown--					
Pine--Hoop and Bunya	1,813	8,550	12,501	5,413	28,277
Kauri	26	251	493	1,344	2,114
Cypress	22,710	23,556	3,778	..	50,044
Plantation Timber	3,223	12,870	14,845	505	31,443
Hardwoods	51,886	123,773	36,033	322	212,014
Cabinet Woods	1,568	7,489	6,791	5,556	21,404
Miscellaneous	4,038	13,472	9,979	11,448	38,937
Imported	213	38	1,154	11,428	12,833
Total	85,477	189,999	85,574	36,016	397,066

Mills making annual factory returns in 1962-63 included 544 sawmills, 40 plywood mills, and 54 case mills. Operations of sawmills for the last five years are shown in the following table. The figures for timber produced do not include the sawn timber cut for sale or for use by plywood mills and case mills. In 1962-63 these items together amounted to 5,479,240 super feet.

SAWMILLS, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
Mills No	557	578	583	556	544
Workers ¹ No	6,718	6,805	6,451	5,778	5,735
Salaries and Wages ² £	4,996,247	5,199,324	5,177,472	4,782,312	4,792,473
Land, Buildings, and Plant £	4,155,914	4,272,928	4,584,910	4,673,264	5,002,957
Sawn Timber Produced ³ —					
Quantity .. 1,000 S. Ft	233,360	249,751	239,489	200,869	205,786
Value £	14,123,037	15,297,958	15,842,664	12,184,642	12,549,291

¹ Average number of workers during period of operation, including working proprietors. ² Excluding working proprietors' drawings. ³ Only Australian grown timber included.

The sawmills were distributed in 1962-63 among the three main divisions of the State as follows:—Southern, 399; Central, 58; Northern, 87. The Southern division accounted for 144,094,751 super feet of sawn native timber, the Central division for 17,932,428 super feet, and the Northern for 43,758,984 super feet.

Operations of plywood mills are shown in the following table.

PLYWOOD MILLS, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
Mills No	29	35	36	38	40
Workers ¹ No	1,860	1,843	1,604	1,380	1,534
Salaries and Wages ² £	1,498,183	1,539,408	1,445,982	1,206,204	1,300,926
Land, Buildings, and Plant £	1,296,097	1,299,460	1,489,601	1,486,429	1,853,784
Plywood ³ .. 1,000 Sq Ft	139,743	134,824	112,414	98,086	85,745
Veneers ³ .. 1,000 Sq Ft	154,475	154,219	136,797	133,014	169,010
Value of Plywood £	5,156,064	5,065,278	4,523,084	4,150,646	4,004,810
Value of Veneers £	1,083,653	1,045,138	925,503	1,115,056	1,243,450

¹ Average number of workers during period of operation, including working proprietors. ² Excluding working proprietors' drawings. ³ Including quantities made in sawmills.

10 MANUFACTURING

For statistical purposes a factory has been defined in Australia as an establishment engaged in making or repairing articles, in which four or more workers are employed, or where some form of mechanical power is used. Thus all but the smallest manual workshops are included. At a Conference of Statisticians held in 1937 it was decided not to include electricity and gas establishments among ordinary factories, and these establishments are excluded from the figures given throughout this section. (For particulars of these, see section 11 of this chapter.)

Manufacturing in Various States—The following figures, compiled in accordance with the above definition, include practically all manufacturing operations.

FACTORIES, AUSTRALIA, 1962-63

State	Estab-lish-ments	Workers ¹		Salaries and Wages ²	Capital Values ³		Output	Production ⁴
		Males	Females		Mach-in-ery and Plant	Land and Buildings		
	No	No	No	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
N.S.Wales	23,640	352,671	117,079	506,509	604,851	532,902	2,377,151	987,744
Victoria ..	17,438	280,345	112,018	411,863	394,277	448,747	1,800,982	776,683
Queensland	5,828	84,549	18,454	95,598	95,793	83,786	544,660	180,504
South Aust	5,733	84,726	18,576	107,541	111,861	96,929	444,425	183,192
Westn Aust	4,397	45,052	7,166	48,407	48,893	47,133	248,857	102,873
Tasmania	1,748	25,089	5,300	31,901	50,210	35,466	149,819	64,944
Total ..	58,784	872,432	278,593	1,201,819	1,305,885	1,244,963	5,565,894	2,295,940

¹ Average for whole year, including working proprietors.

² Excluding

drawings of working proprietors. ³ Book values as returned by factory owners.

⁴ Output, less value of goods consumed in process of production.

The chief manufacturing States of Australia are New South Wales and Victoria. These two States have been favoured by their central position to serve an Australia-wide market, the advantages of large populations, and, in New South Wales, the possession of extensive and conveniently located coal fields. In consequence of these facts, the Commonwealth tariffs have tended to give further impetus to the growth of manufactures in these States. Together, they accounted in 1962-63 for £1,764,427,000 out of a total value of production of £2,295,940,000 for all Australian manufactures. In 1962-63 Queensland was fourth among the States in value of manufacturing production but was the lowest in production per head of population. For 1962-63, production per head was as follows:—Victoria, £257·0; New South Wales, £246·0; South Australian, £183·4; Tasmania, £179·3; Western Australia, £134·6; Queensland, £116·4.

Assistance to Secondary Industries—The promotion of secondary industry in Queensland is in the hands of the Minister for Industrial Development, who controls the Department of Industrial Development, the Department of Electricity Supply, and the Registration of Companies Office. The Department of Industrial Development was set up in 1963 to make economic and financial investigations into industry, and to provide

financial and technical assistance to secondary industries. It has absorbed the Secondary Industries Division which was set up in 1947 within the Department of Labour and Industry.

Manufacturing in Queensland—The following table summarises the operations of Queensland factories for ten years.

FACTORIES, QUEENSLAND AND METROPOLITAN, TEN YEARS

Year	Establishments	Workers ¹	Salaries and Wages Paid ²	Capital Values		Output	Production (Value Added)
				Machinery and Plant	Land and Buildings		
	No	No	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
<i>Total Queensland</i>							
1953-54 ..	5,129	97,010	62,028	45,887	35,422	321,438	106,264
1954-55 ..	5,209	99,225	66,818	52,899	39,214	344,041	115,861
1955-56 ..	5,305	101,409	70,852	59,392	44,702	360,027	124,331
1956-57 ..	5,465	101,934	75,958	62,793	49,875	383,555	133,414
1957-58 ..	5,452	100,743	77,118	69,518	54,499	391,663	137,782
1958-59 ..	5,572	103,503	83,536	73,174	58,773	435,349	148,579
1959-60 ..	5,681	103,543	87,313	80,313	65,509	452,250	154,726
1960-61 ..	5,809	103,440	89,953	90,067	72,705	474,322	162,562
1961-62 ..	5,756	100,129	91,017	92,621	76,613	478,564	167,284
1962-63 ..	5,828	103,614	95,598	95,793	83,786	544,660	180,504
<i>Metropolitan</i>							
1953-54 ..	1,810	50,305	32,095	14,737	19,365	147,859	56,684
1954-55 ..	1,855	51,945	34,739	16,428	21,577	157,697	62,611
1955-56 ..	1,874	53,399	37,092	19,072	24,709	168,849	66,923
1956-57 ..	1,981	53,519	39,587	20,614	27,984	182,293	71,039
1957-58 ..	2,016	53,236	40,736	21,775	29,782	188,937	75,279
1958-59 ..	2,073	53,946	43,044	23,798	32,495	202,454	79,903
1959-60 ..	2,103	54,326	45,871	26,886	35,110	216,447	84,758
1960-61 ..	2,166	54,748	47,918	29,536	39,943	221,356	88,955
1961-62 ..	2,171	53,743	48,955	35,417	44,135	231,379	94,103
1962-63 ..	2,188	55,169	50,989	37,410	48,580	243,886	98,250
<i>Rest of State</i>							
1953-54 ..	3,319	46,705	29,933	31,150	16,057	173,579	49,580
1954-55 ..	3,354	47,280	32,079	36,471	17,637	186,344	53,250
1955-56 ..	3,431	48,010	33,760	40,320	19,993	191,178	57,408
1956-57 ..	3,484	48,415	36,371	42,179	21,891	201,262	62,375
1957-58 ..	3,436	47,507	36,382	47,743	24,717	202,726	62,503
1958-59 ..	3,499	49,557	40,492	49,376	26,278	232,895	68,676
1959-60 ..	3,577	49,217	41,442	53,427	30,399	235,803	69,968
1960-61 ..	3,643	48,692	42,035	60,531	32,762	252,966	73,607
1961-62 ..	3,585	46,386	42,062	57,204	32,478	247,185	73,181
1962-63 ..	3,640	48,445	44,609	58,383	35,206	300,774	82,254

¹ Aggregate of average number of workers employed during period each factory was operating, including, in 1962-63, 42,092 males and 13,077 females in the metropolitan area and 42,936 males and 5,509 females in the rest of the State.

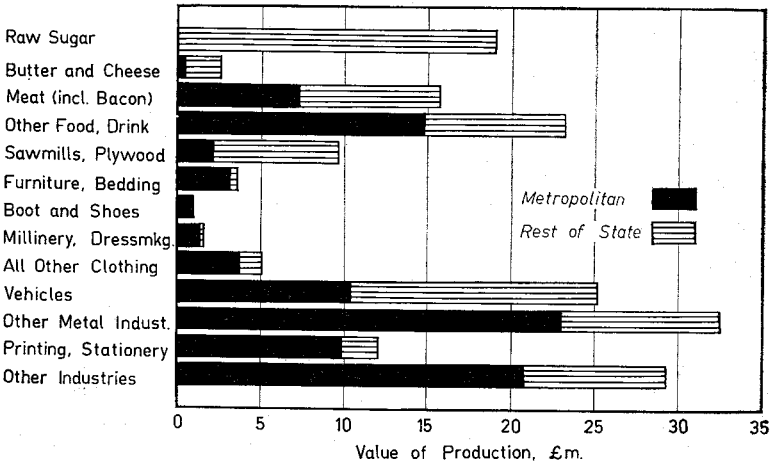
² Excluding drawings of working proprietors.

In the preceding table, the last column, "Production", represents the value of the wealth produced by the factories as such. This is the amount which the goods they made are worth in excess of the value of the things which they had to use to make these goods. (No allowance has been made for depreciation and certain overhead expenses, such as insurance, which strictly should have been deducted to arrive at this figure, but it is not considered practicable to deduct these.) In manufacturing, many goods are treated in several factories, the output of one becoming the raw material of another. Hence such commodities are counted more than once in the aggregate value of output and raw materials. The value of production is assessed without such duplications and should be used in judging activity in manufacturing as a whole. It is the fund which provides wages and salaries, profits, interest, and rent. In 1962-63, production of factories (£180,504,000) was worth 68 per cent of the value of the net production of primary industries (£264,384,000).

Further particulars to those in the following pages are given for meatworks on page 160; butter and cheese factories, pages 170 and 171; sugar mills, page 179; and sawmills and plywood mills, pages 193 and 194.

The relative importance of the various types of factories throughout Queensland, and the relative importance of Metropolitan factories in each section, are illustrated by the diagram below.

FACTORY PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND, 1962-63



Statistical Divisions and Cities—Details of total factory operations in statistical divisions and in cities are shown in the following table.

FACTORIES, STATISTICAL DIVISIONS AND CITIES, 1962-63

Statistical Divisions and Cities	Estab- lish- ments	Workers ¹		Salaries and Wages ²	Output	Production (Value Added)	Land, Buildings, and Plant
		No	No	£	£	£	£
Metropolitan	2,188	55,169	50,988,689	243,886,083	98,249,544	85,989,778	
<i>Brisbane</i>	2,123	54,261	50,073,557	238,676,361	96,378,444	79,508,319	
<i>Redcliffe</i>	43	324	227,741	804,069	417,147	338,699	
Moreton	692	10,548	9,109,398	44,747,506	15,254,216	11,553,063	
<i>Gold Coast</i>	114	845	658,817	2,383,953	1,279,710	1,252,137	
<i>Ipswich</i>	137	6,535	6,040,301	23,946,500	9,533,936	5,886,749	
Maryborough	580	7,128	6,383,534	39,929,486	11,737,617	13,026,368	
<i>Bundaberg</i>	110	1,481	1,375,395	8,393,294	3,011,767	2,392,861	
<i>Gympie</i>	71	624	499,146	3,275,329	875,859	1,153,623	
<i>Maryborough</i>	87	1,898	1,769,879	6,461,412	2,658,811	2,091,290	
Downs	709	7,128	6,100,859	34,496,603	10,587,822	8,889,319	
<i>Toowoomba</i>	239	3,915	3,417,459	15,458,828	5,823,138	4,891,866	
<i>Warwick</i>	44	501	465,539	3,355,666	760,888	752,425	
Roma	104	635	481,376	3,219,945	1,001,376	772,131	
South-Western	54	232	155,224	564,580	302,807	260,564	
Total South	4,327	80,840	73,219,080	366,844,203	137,133,382	120,491,223	
Rockhampton	372	5,253	4,598,155	24,122,934	7,229,087	5,098,498	
<i>Rockhampton</i>	163	3,642	3,354,200	13,816,852	4,715,347	2,832,743	
Central Western	89	497	376,860	1,140,575	648,480	549,080	
Far Western	13	48	33,516	116,182	62,115	42,932	
Total Central	474	5,798	5,008,531	25,379,691	7,939,682	5,690,510	
Mackay	211	3,108	3,285,639	29,495,857	7,918,211	10,974,729	
<i>Mackay</i>	109	940	763,459	2,427,748	1,310,732	1,130,950	
Townsville	302	5,906	5,930,914	49,994,190	11,137,823	17,850,275	
<i>Charters Towers</i>	27	146	104,204	329,645	183,097	97,856	
<i>Townsville</i>	180	3,747	3,678,360	31,874,020	6,256,605	9,493,169	
Cairns	444	6,956	7,033,842	47,776,751	13,948,131	18,521,223	
<i>Cairns</i>	99	1,770	1,702,035	6,923,728	3,373,362	3,117,793	
Peninsula	10	51	43,068	106,980	55,136	50,844	
North Western	60	955	1,076,995	25,061,948	2,371,915	6,000,642	
Total North	1,027	16,976	17,370,458	152,435,726	35,431,216	53,397,713	
Total Queensland	5,828	103,614	95,598,069	544,659,620	180,504,280	179,579,446	

¹ Aggregate of average number of workers employed during period each factory was operating. ² Excluding drawings of working proprietors.

Southern Queensland factories in 1962-63 accounted for 76 per cent of the State's total factory production. Of this, metropolitan factories accounted for £98,249,544, or 55 per cent of the total factory production of the State, and provided 53 per cent of the total salaries and wages. Twenty per cent of the State's factory production in 1962-63 was from Northern Queensland. The remaining 4 per cent was from Central Queensland.

Industry Groups in Statistical Divisions.—The table on pages 199 to 203 shows particulars of factory activity by the main industry groups in each Suburban Division of the metropolitan area (see page 34) and in each Statistical Division of the State.

FACTORIES, INDUSTRY GROUPS AND STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, 1962-63

Industry	Estab-lish-ments	Workers ¹	Salaries and Wages ²	Output	Production (Value Added)	Land, Buildings, and Plant
	No	No	£	£	£	£
<i>Metropolitan Central City Areas</i>						
Meat (incl Bacon) ..	6	160	162,498	1,242,474	313,895	268,461
Other Food, Drink ..	61	2,467	2,206,287	19,553,880	5,668,163	7,166,673
Sawmills, Plywood ..	4	206	201,480	1,171,645	312,653	587,430
Furniture, Bedding ..	40	470	398,882	1,394,980	615,666	422,636
Boots and Shoes ..	9	444	374,817	1,129,719	522,150	242,786
Millinery, Dressmaking	54	1,266	726,901	2,035,033	1,148,740	486,736
All Other Clothing ..	112	3,149	1,906,916	5,175,552	3,056,584	1,607,410
Vehicles ..	169	3,240	3,010,912	7,147,579	4,506,284	3,095,936
Other Metal Industries ..	185	4,849	4,930,262	14,812,326	7,452,321	5,058,636
Printing, Stationery ..	74	3,603	3,676,594	12,228,228	6,752,460	4,894,847
Other Industries ..	156	3,150	2,800,658	12,759,408	6,167,484	5,358,515
<i>Total</i> ..	<i>870</i>	<i>23,004</i>	<i>20,396,207</i>	<i>78,650,924</i>	<i>36,516,400</i>	<i>29,130,066</i>
<i>Metropolitan North Side Inner Suburbs</i>						
Food and Drink ..	22	847	897,076	8,214,352	2,707,370	3,844,494
Sawmills, Plywood ..	7	336	287,173	1,071,399	425,001	268,327
Furniture, Bedding ..	31	423	362,200	1,792,320	701,794	314,318
Boots and Shoes ..	4	91	70,821	212,284	95,576	46,302
All Other Clothing ..	17	111	56,883	154,973	105,217	138,607
Vehicles ..	74	1,200	1,339,751	3,053,125	1,850,882	1,505,612
Other Metal Industries ..	56	1,666	1,625,246	6,428,296	3,168,956	2,966,308
Printing, Stationery ..	10	165	171,514	639,663	399,038	299,413
Other Industries ..	61	1,408	1,453,508	9,627,408	3,778,052	3,161,824
<i>Total</i> ..	<i>282</i>	<i>6,247</i>	<i>6,264,172</i>	<i>31,193,820</i>	<i>13,231,886</i>	<i>12,545,205</i>
<i>Metropolitan North Side Outer Suburbs</i>						
Food and Drink ..	28	1,777	1,666,978	12,011,920	3,443,296	1,746,229
Sawmills, Plywood ..	17	188	170,820	676,235	271,912	408,272
Furniture, Bedding ..	17	232	188,592	866,494	312,150	341,884
Millinery, Dressmaking	3	54	28,370	84,035	50,591	19,110
All Other Clothing ..	17	103	60,537	241,756	137,613	135,490
Vehicles ..	75	827	721,187	1,969,497	995,163	1,309,822
Other Metal Industries ..	51	1,773	1,729,926	8,091,654	3,231,653	2,461,584
Printing, Stationery ..	11	167	137,959	749,123	301,503	529,632
Other Industries ..	60	1,970	1,925,591	10,033,389	4,181,581	2,136,960
<i>Total</i> ..	<i>279</i>	<i>7,091</i>	<i>6,629,960</i>	<i>34,724,103</i>	<i>12,925,462</i>	<i>9,088,983</i>
<i>Metropolitan Western Suburbs</i>						
Food and Drink ..	9	152	141,764	888,030	450,018	417,750
Sawmills, Plywood ..	5	217	188,229	708,196	292,675	277,739
Furniture, Bedding ..	6	247	208,239	725,558	341,900	1,030,704
Clothing ..	12	116	73,224	218,715	154,826	89,713
Vehicles ..	26	102	67,278	250,834	115,264	181,932
Other Metal Industries ..	17	518	480,586	1,888,443	888,210	602,738
Printing, Stationery ..	3	19	6,505	41,255	25,970	22,936
Other Industries ..	20	811	929,384	4,652,408	2,241,817	3,000,979
<i>Total</i> ..	<i>98</i>	<i>2,182</i>	<i>2,095,209</i>	<i>9,373,439</i>	<i>4,510,680</i>	<i>5,624,491</i>

FACTORIES, INDUSTRY GROUPS AND STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, 1962-63—contd

Industry	Estab- lish- ments	Workers ¹	Salaries and Wages ²	Output	Production (Value Added)	Land, Buildings, and Plant
	No	No	£	£	£	£
<i>Metropolitan South Side Inner Suburbs</i>						
Food and Drink ..	16	461	378,942	2,104,443	771,822	625,816
Sawmills, Plywood ..	4	102	99,780	941,975	138,500	340,781
Furniture, Bedding ..	18	334	297,309	1,084,925	473,549	216,227
Millinery, Dressmaking ..	4	118	64,259	248,137	107,818	52,749
All Other Clothing ..	5	18	11,350	38,418	29,532	25,999
Vehicles	30	127	105,030	383,515	180,281	183,346
Other Metal Industries..	39	1,337	1,371,343	4,949,531	2,166,222	2,669,779
Printing, Stationery ..	4	73	40,184	187,767	69,757	69,494
Other Industries ..	18	174	143,312	1,451,884	540,679	294,586
<i>Total</i>	<i>138</i>	<i>2,744</i>	<i>2,511,509</i>	<i>11,390,595</i>	<i>4,478,160</i>	<i>4,478,777</i>
<i>Metropolitan South Side Outer Suburbs</i>						
Meat (incl Bacon) ..	6	2,598	2,817,566	28,448,476	5,852,333	2,704,256
Other Food, Drink ..	41	969	832,202	6,637,472	2,312,602	2,727,682
Sawmills, Plywood ..	14	403	337,025	1,344,588	535,742	439,929
Furniture, Bedding ..	30	374	319,878	1,581,045	614,372	369,582
Boots and Shoes ..	3	268	183,566	616,382	282,235	58,476
Millinery, Dressmaking ..	3	36	16,685	43,239	30,047	19,938
All Other Clothing ..	19	293	141,419	446,109	231,378	151,750
Vehicles	57	1,180	1,178,639	4,285,379	2,377,316	1,287,589
Other Metal Industries..	69	2,681	2,690,827	10,983,928	5,121,876	3,142,152
Printing, Stationery ..	9	502	428,515	3,009,063	1,047,272	716,375
Other Industries ..	81	1,691	1,436,143	7,222,340	3,121,416	2,886,247
<i>Total</i>	<i>332</i>	<i>10,995</i>	<i>10,382,465</i>	<i>64,618,021</i>	<i>21,526,589</i>	<i>14,503,976</i>
<i>Metropolitan Bayside</i>						
Food and Drink ..	17	249	190,515	1,004,241	334,808	240,341
Sawmills, Plywood ..	5	46	38,686	178,068	71,687	45,554
Furniture, Bedding ..	3	17	7,521	33,259	23,981	9,777
Clothing	8	158	82,956	246,920	150,694	85,877
Vehicles	21	106	84,936	218,005	125,324	110,968
Other Metal Industries..	12	126	119,362	303,475	165,848	139,569
Printing, Stationery ..	3	22	21,850	50,851	34,572	24,588
Other Industries ..	10	62	42,385	198,791	75,176	78,047
<i>Total</i>	<i>79</i>	<i>786</i>	<i>588,211</i>	<i>2,233,610</i>	<i>982,090</i>	<i>734,721</i>
<i>Metropolitan Rural</i>						
Food and Drink ..	3	271	300,280	2,373,618	466,957	716,399
Sawmills, Plywood ..	7	43	38,465	175,700	64,837	97,467
Furniture, Bedding ..	5	80	65,411	408,830	108,490	100,173
Vehicles	8	118	113,958	252,100	179,850	158,662
Other Metal Industries..	7	284	268,787	1,475,670	600,117	1,107,115
Other Industries ..	15	416	418,923	1,805,931	786,926	1,222,284
<i>Total</i>	<i>45</i>	<i>1,212</i>	<i>1,205,824</i>	<i>6,491,849</i>	<i>2,207,177</i>	<i>3,402,100</i>

FACTORIES, INDUSTRY GROUPS AND STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, 1962-63—*contd*

Industry	Estab- lish- ments	Workers ¹	Salaries and Wages ²	Output	Production (Value Added)	Land, Buildings, and Plant
	No	No	£	£	£	£
<i>Metropolitan—Outside City of Brisbane</i>						
Food and Drink ..	15	91	67,698	377,120	161,656	191,724
Sawmills, Plywood ..	8	104	84,681	249,656	124,573	48,492
Clothing ..	5	80	36,520	95,996	66,932	48,848
Vehicles ..	14	79	57,317	165,550	103,770	93,236
Other Metal Industries ..	7	68	61,229	838,824	162,937	305,661
Other Industries ..	16	486	607,687	3,482,576	1,251,232	5,793,498
<i>Total</i> ..	<i>65</i>	<i>908</i>	<i>915,132</i>	<i>5,209,722</i>	<i>1,871,100</i>	<i>6,481,459</i>
<i>Total Metropolitan Division</i>						
Butter and Cheese ..	3	200	214,241	2,587,369	367,549	274,842
Meat (incl Bacon) ..	16	3,427	3,594,370	34,754,441	7,328,414	3,921,962
Other Food, Drink ..	205	6,415	5,853,195	45,514,216	14,786,957	16,393,021
Sawmills, Plywood ..	71	1,645	1,446,339	6,517,462	2,237,580	2,513,991
Furniture, Bedding ..	154	2,188	1,852,473	7,907,724	3,203,251	2,816,608
Wool Scour, &c ..	5	219	243,872	789,046	370,993	129,965
Boots and Shoes ..	20	894	693,195	2,183,787	1,004,195	405,926
Millinery, Dressmaking ..	66	1,527	861,076	2,490,244	1,392,801	597,004
All Other Clothing ..	189	3,884	2,280,953	6,313,337	3,772,937	2,206,861
Vehicles ..	474	6,979	6,679,008	17,725,584	10,434,134	7,927,103
Other Metal Industries ..	443	13,302	13,277,568	49,772,147	22,958,140	18,453,542
Printing, Stationery ..	119	5,060	5,155,614	20,510,585	9,929,698	12,320,040
Other Industries ..	423	9,429	8,836,785	46,820,141	20,462,895	18,028,913
<i>Total</i> ..	<i>2,188</i>	<i>55,169</i>	<i>50,988,689</i>	<i>243,886,083</i>	<i>98,249,544</i>	<i>85,989,778</i>
<i>Moreton Division</i>						
Butter and Cheese ..	14	320	307,113	5,985,257	391,014	1,019,982
Meat (incl Bacon) ..	6	784	797,014	13,235,237	1,781,161	1,065,051
Other Food, Drink ..	115	854	654,833	4,357,885	1,543,289	2,672,175
Sawmills, Plywood ..	127	1,293	1,016,710	3,717,099	1,723,312	902,246
Furniture, Bedding ..	17	61	37,564	217,991	77,824	64,610
Clothing ..	56	479	226,282	560,883	383,490	349,467
Vehicles ..	203	3,948	3,584,501	7,580,146	4,539,005	1,721,305
Other Metal Industries ..	48	619	620,727	2,031,726	867,567	686,291
Printing, Stationery ..	12	163	161,329	342,976	245,830	194,415
Other Industries ..	94	2,027	1,703,325	6,718,306	3,701,724	2,877,521
<i>Total</i> ..	<i>692</i>	<i>10,548</i>	<i>9,109,398</i>	<i>44,747,506</i>	<i>15,254,216</i>	<i>11,553,063</i>
<i>Maryborough Division</i>						
Raw Sugar ..	7	1,353	1,579,463	14,719,057	3,233,201	6,227,858
Butter and Cheese ..	16	261	257,301	5,322,837	453,154	796,904
Other Food, Drink ..	98	1,272	1,003,245	9,540,853	2,412,134	2,267,877
Sawmills, Plywood ..	92	1,215	1,044,612	3,275,957	1,662,618	865,213
Furniture, Bedding ..	21	94	62,692	203,308	98,975	70,017
Clothing ..	37	142	58,089	172,762	130,529	133,227
Vehicles ..	187	1,133	870,333	2,347,808	1,378,189	910,614
Other Metal Industries ..	62	1,092	995,913	2,861,051	1,453,301	927,634
Printing, Stationery ..	14	191	192,017	392,666	296,784	315,726
Other Industries ..	46	375	319,869	1,093,187	618,732	511,298
<i>Total</i> ..	<i>580</i>	<i>7,128</i>	<i>6,383,534</i>	<i>39,929,486</i>	<i>11,737,617</i>	<i>13,026,368</i>

FACTORIES, INDUSTRY GROUPS AND STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, 1962-63—contd

Industry	Estab- lish- ments	Workers ¹	Salaries and Wages ²	Output	Production (Value Added)	Land, Buildings, and Plant
	No	No	£	£	£	£
<i>Downs Division</i>						
Butter and Cheese ..	26	484	502,183	6,140,478	729,779	1,003,624
Meat (incl Bacon) ..	6	903	964,083	10,579,874	1,852,983	1,169,468
Other Food, Drink ..	120	752	599,803	5,505,396	1,450,889	1,838,513
Sawmills, Plywood ..	96	708	541,924	2,289,648	975,540	509,266
Furniture, Bedding ..	16	50	20,941	91,554	53,758	40,818
Clothing	59	364	180,030	442,806	328,656	340,734
Vehicles	229	1,730	1,352,711	3,682,287	2,111,761	1,668,457
Other Metal Industries ..	73	1,218	1,112,021	3,210,930	1,647,764	1,218,181
Printing, Stationery ..	23	340	333,781	784,531	552,868	374,779
Other Industries ..	61	579	493,382	1,769,099	883,824	725,479
<i>Total</i>	<i>709</i>	<i>7,128</i>	<i>6,100,859</i>	<i>34,496,603</i>	<i>10,587,822</i>	<i>8,889,319</i>
<i>Roma Division</i>						
Food and Drink ..	21	230	205,502	2,260,280	469,029	366,157
Sawmills, Plywood ..	25	143	91,436	416,587	198,824	116,533
Metal Industries ..	42	223	165,628	483,455	287,176	219,214
Other Industries ..	16	39	18,810	59,623	46,347	70,227
<i>Total</i>	<i>104</i>	<i>635</i>	<i>481,376</i>	<i>3,219,945</i>	<i>1,001,376</i>	<i>772,131</i>
<i>South Western Division</i>						
Food and Drink ..	13	41	17,891	128,231	57,444	66,582
Metal Industries ..	32	158	118,329	384,113	212,657	149,206
Other Industries ..	9	33	19,004	52,236	32,706	44,776
<i>Total</i>	<i>54</i>	<i>232</i>	<i>155,224</i>	<i>564,580</i>	<i>302,807</i>	<i>260,564</i>
<i>Rockhampton Division</i>						
Butter and Cheese ..	5	133	129,881	2,473,724	525,294	478,657
Other Food, Drink ..	63	1,974	1,792,108	11,313,667	2,498,910	2,161,224
Sawmills, Plywood ..	54	353	248,992	877,040	439,856	320,288
Furniture, Bedding ..	10	52	34,482	95,982	51,415	27,476
Clothing	34	118	50,108	144,971	104,373	121,023
Vehicles	116	1,725	1,532,199	2,967,319	1,978,862	748,867
Other Metal Industries ..	38	468	468,291	4,323,563	905,356	399,293
Printing, Stationery ..	8	134	116,462	324,524	211,393	241,038
Other Industries ..	44	296	225,632	1,602,144	513,628	600,632
<i>Total</i>	<i>372</i>	<i>5,253</i>	<i>4,598,151</i>	<i>24,122,934</i>	<i>7,229,087</i>	<i>5,098,498</i>
<i>Central Western Division</i>						
Food and Drink ..	22	66	29,107	221,591	113,306	80,216
Sawmills, Plywood ..	4	37	30,559	85,034	36,893	30,839
Clothing	11	33	13,184	46,483	35,816	38,898
Metal Industries ..	40	311	266,853	707,663	411,402	298,922
Other Industries ..	12	50	37,157	79,804	51,063	100,205
<i>Total</i>	<i>89</i>	<i>497</i>	<i>376,860</i>	<i>1,140,575</i>	<i>648,480</i>	<i>549,080</i>
<i>Far Western Division</i>						
Food and Drink ..	5	13	3,016	37,512	18,242	10,835
Other Industries ..	8	35	30,500	78,670	43,873	32,097
<i>Total</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>48</i>	<i>33,516</i>	<i>116,182</i>	<i>62,115</i>	<i>42,932</i>

FACTORIES, INDUSTRY GROUPS AND STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, 1962-63—contd

Industry	Estab- lish- ments	Workers ¹	Salaries and Wages ²	Output	Production (Value Added)	Land, Buildings, and Plant
	No	No	£	£	£	£
<i>Mackay Division</i>						
Raw Sugar	8	1,586	2,042,175	24,827,183	5,652,768	8,735,490
Other Food, Drink	28	287	261,518	1,539,815	590,752	696,397
Sawmills, Plywood	19	131	91,913	391,076	176,473	118,436
Furniture, Bedding	11	42	28,603	105,438	49,343	34,946
Clothing	18	92	36,786	133,428	86,211	68,658
Vehicles	68	400	305,883	906,799	497,654	414,224
Other Metal Industries	35	339	301,085	962,996	486,044	499,617
Printing, Stationery	5	108	105,919	212,913	160,600	107,202
Other Industries	19	123	111,757	416,209	218,366	299,759
<i>Total</i>	<i>211</i>	<i>3,108</i>	<i>3,285,639</i>	<i>29,495,857</i>	<i>7,918,211</i>	<i>10,974,729</i>
<i>Townsville Division</i>						
Raw Sugar	4	841	1,032,975	11,916,057	3,014,741	6,318,629
Meat (incl Bacon)	6	1,105	1,175,658	7,400,812	1,647,787	2,311,595
Other Food, Drink	56	362	242,604	1,470,423	592,465	830,561
Sawmills, Plywood	12	145	143,322	684,190	262,555	225,217
Furniture, Bedding	15	74	48,395	226,818	102,285	72,761
Clothing	23	105	45,952	158,330	117,434	123,325
Vehicles	81	1,532	1,438,298	2,622,928	1,832,717	807,564
Other Metal Industries	52	1,009	1,103,568	21,939,721	1,727,076	5,465,579
Printing, Stationery	11	221	197,132	761,317	395,467	299,250
Other Industries	42	512	503,010	2,813,594	1,445,296	1,395,794
<i>Total</i>	<i>302</i>	<i>5,906</i>	<i>5,930,914</i>	<i>49,994,190</i>	<i>11,137,823</i>	<i>17,850,275</i>
<i>Cairns Division</i>						
Raw Sugar	10	2,418	3,009,559	30,683,581	6,727,187	11,734,924
Other Food, Drink	79	947	909,445	6,667,084	1,971,013	2,901,430
Sawmills, Plywood	80	1,567	1,403,307	3,998,326	1,999,417	1,239,660
Furniture, Bedding	14	88	58,908	157,157	87,683	81,481
Clothing	29	112	49,078	183,050	114,232	161,115
Vehicles	115	844	665,926	1,762,275	1,075,212	855,462
Other Metal Industries	66	493	431,659	1,488,309	765,297	605,120
Printing, Stationery	12	158	141,270	361,161	240,900	261,240
Other Industries	39	329	364,690	2,475,808	967,190	680,791
<i>Total</i>	<i>444</i>	<i>6,956</i>	<i>7,033,842</i>	<i>47,776,751</i>	<i>13,948,131</i>	<i>18,521,223</i>
<i>Peninsula Division</i>						
Food and Drink	6	14	3,298	27,259	11,759	11,784
Metal Industries	4	37	39,770	79,721	43,377	39,060
<i>Total</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>51</i>	<i>43,068</i>	<i>106,980</i>	<i>55,136</i>	<i>50,844</i>
<i>North Western Division</i>						
Food and Drink	18	81	60,448	321,943	147,796	134,186
Metal Industries	25	778	912,272	24,051,542	2,047,844	5,175,408
Clothing	7	24	13,286	42,547	33,100	27,549
Other Industries	10	72	90,989	645,916	143,175	663,499
<i>Total</i>	<i>60</i>	<i>955</i>	<i>1,076,995</i>	<i>25,061,948</i>	<i>2,371,915</i>	<i>6,000,642</i>
<i>Total Queensland</i>	<i>5,828</i>	<i>103,614</i>	<i>95,598,069</i>	<i>544,659,620</i>	<i>180,504,280</i>	<i>179,579,446</i>

¹ Aggregate of average number of workers employed during period each factory was operating. ² Excluding drawings of working proprietors.

Factories by Type—All the States of Australia have among their manufacturing industries a large proportion of local and workshop production, and of processing primary products, but the latter feature is most marked in Queensland. In the next table factories have been classified into three groups—processing, sheltered, and competitive.

FACTORIES, TYPES AND STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, 1962-63

Statistical Division	Processing		Sheltered		Competitive	
	Workers ¹	Production (Value Added)	Workers ¹	Production (Value Added)	Workers ¹	Production (Value Added)
	No	£	No	£	No	£
Metropolitan—						
Central City Areas	960	1,726,805	8,518	13,916,594	13,526	20,873,001
North Side Inner ..	713	1,221,702	1,627	2,765,357	3,907	9,244,827
North Side Outer	2,338	4,272,813	1,305	2,213,264	3,448	6,439,385
Western ..	220	295,721	893	1,572,565	1,069	2,642,394
South Side Inner ..	438	665,527	983	1,723,637	1,323	2,088,996
South Side Outer ..	3,612	8,094,294	2,032	4,087,284	5,351	9,345,011
Bayside ..	205	269,964	307	422,240	274	289,886
Rural ..	418	728,247	385	780,855	409	698,075
Outside Brisbane	142	195,273	265	531,312	501	1,144,515
Total Metropolitan ..	9,046	17,470,346	16,315	28,013,108	29,808	52,766,090
Moreton ..	2,775	4,603,710	4,791	5,836,735	2,982	4,813,771
Maryborough ..	3,510	6,382,642	1,867	2,386,368	1,751	2,968,607
Downs ..	2,383	4,244,561	2,631	3,349,074	2,114	2,994,187
Roma ..	322	600,123	290	370,256	26	31,997
South Western ..			192	253,801	37	48,006
Total South ² ..	8,990	15,831,036	9,771	12,196,234	6,910	10,856,568
Rockhampton ..	2,203	3,151,695	2,307	2,844,644	743	1,232,748
Central Western ..	43	45,445	402	549,804	54	57,136
Far Western ..	..	..	46	58,210		
Total Central ..	2,246	3,197,140	2,755	3,452,658	797	1,289,884
Mackay ..	1,868	6,162,097	654	913,834	586	842,280
Townsville ..	2,584	5,932,088	2,144	2,793,798	1,178	2,411,937
Cairns ..	5,047	11,215,385	1,388	1,889,013	1,092	2,522,754
Peninsula ..			44	44,404	43	87,579
North Western ..			348	616,047		
Total North ..	9,499	23,309,570	4,578	6,257,096	2,899	5,864,550
Total Queensland ..	29,781	59,808,092	33,419	49,919,096	40,414	70,777,092

¹ Aggregate of average number of workers employed during period each factory was operating. ² Excluding the metropolitan area.

Processing works are an essential part of primary production, and are such that, owing to the bulky or perishable nature of the raw material which they treat, they must be established close to the production of this material. Large industries under this heading in Queensland include sugar mills, meatworks, and sawmills. Sheltered industries are those in which, through consideration of bulk or perishability or time, the factory has to be situated within reasonable distance of the market which it is to serve. This section includes bakeries, motor-repairing, newspapers, &c. Competitive industries are the secondary production of the State in a truly competitive sense. They are free of any ties either to sources of raw materials or to the markets they serve.

In the last ten years the number of workers in processing industries has increased by 6 per cent while those in sheltered and competitive industries have increased by 11 and 19 per cent respectively. In 1962-63, 74 per cent of the workers in competitive industries, 49 per cent of those in sheltered industries, and 30 per cent of those in processing industries worked in the metropolitan area. In 1952-53 the corresponding percentages were 75, 48, and 28. While the general pattern has not changed much, some of the individual statistical divisions have shown considerable development in competitive manufacture. Competitive production has increased in Townsville, Moreton, Maryborough, Mackay, and Cairns over the ten-year period at a faster rate than in Brisbane, but the numbers of workers are much fewer in these country centres than in Brisbane.

Female Employment—Female employment in factories in 1910 was 20 per cent of the total employment. The percentage dropped to 16 in 1925-26, but rose during the depression and again in the war years to reach a peak of 22 per cent in 1942-43. Since then, a relatively greater increase in the number of male employees in factories has reduced the female percentage. It was 18 per cent in 1962-63. Among the industry groups shown in the table on the next page, the clothing and footwear industries employed 31 per cent of the female factory labour, and food and drink factories 25 per cent.

Juvenile Employment—The number of juveniles under 21 years of age employed in Queensland factories in June 1963 was 19,836, compared with 15,684 in 1953. This represented 19.3 per cent of the total employment in 1963, compared with 17.1 per cent in 1953. Employees under 16 years of age, both boys and girls, now number 479 more than ten years ago, and all employees from 16 to 20 inclusive 3,673 more, their proportions of total factory employment in 1963 being 3.2 per cent and 16.1 per cent respectively.

Considering each sex separately, juvenile employment as a percentage of all employment in June 1963, compared with June 1953, in brackets, was:—Under 16 years, males 2.0 (2.3), females 9.0 (7.2); 16 years and under 21 years, males 13.0 (11.1), females 31.5 (30.0).

General Employment—The following table shows details of employment in factories for 1962-63, and totals for each of the last ten years.

FACTORIES, EMPLOYMENT AND INDUSTRY GROUPS, QUEENSLAND, 1962-63

Industry	Estab- lish- ments	All Workers ¹			Juveniles ²			
					Under 16 Years		Aged 16 and under 21	
		M	F	Total	M	F	M	F
	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Raw Sugar	31	6,217	170	6,387	31	4	587	90
Butter and Cheese	67	1,300	178	1,478	17	4	138	87
Meat (incl Bacon)	45	7,386	953	8,339	297	99	913	246
Other Food, Drink	833	7,341	3,396	10,737	138	159	841	835
Sawmills, Plywood	584	6,561	520	7,081	173	28	551	153
Furniture, Bedding	260	2,262	381	2,643	86	21	415	83
Wool Scour, &c	7	220	5	225	..	..	4	..
Boots and Shoes	22	465	443	908	17	47	69	107
Millinery, Dressmaking	73	111	1,500	1,611	1	216	19	592
All Other Clothing	470	1,470	3,776	5,246	59	587	181	1,219
Vehicles	1,601	18,031	1,104	19,135	233	34	2,576	401
Other Metal Industries	839	17,655	1,506	19,161	277	46	2,596	462
Printing, Stationery	214	4,698	1,728	6,426	94	165	741	625
Other Industries	782	10,832	2,794	13,626	241	220	1,241	770
Total	5,828	84,549	18,454	103,003	1,664	1,630	10,872	5,670

SUMMARY FOR TEN YEARS

1953-54	5,129	79,711	16,685	96,396	1,766	1,198	8,732	4,867
1954-55	5,209	81,565	16,993	98,558	1,750	1,124	8,891	4,716
1955-56	5,305	83,222	17,337	100,559	1,743	1,199	9,080	4,719
1956-57	5,465	83,972	17,522	101,494	1,708	1,205	9,044	4,714
1957-58	5,452	82,913	16,967	99,880	1,588	1,151	9,265	4,713
1958-59	5,572	85,469	17,289	102,758	1,571	1,226	9,479	4,829
1959-60	5,681	85,020	17,698	102,718	1,588	1,271	9,894	5,187
1960-61	5,809	84,524	17,963	102,487	1,477	1,318	9,356	4,942
1961-62	5,756	82,160	17,497	99,657	1,518	1,564	9,921	5,133
1962-63	5,828	84,549	18,454	103,003	1,664	1,630	10,872	5,670

¹ In terms of full employment for year.
nearest 30 June.

² Number on pay-roll on pay-day

Size of Establishment—In the ten years ended 1962-63, the number of large factories employing more than 100 persons increased by 25, while the employment therein increased by 5,655. They had 45.8 per cent of all workers in 1962-63, compared with 45.4 per cent ten years earlier. The proportion in factories with up to 10 workers increased from 16.4 to 16.6 per cent. Although the number of workers in factories with from 11 to 100 workers increased during the ten years by 3,745, the proportion of total employment in these factories decreased from 38.2 to 37.6 per cent. The number of factories with fewer than 4 workers increased from 1,641 to 2,161, with an increase in employment from 3,475 to 4,479, or from 3.8 to 4.3 per cent of the total.

Of the industry groups shown below, production was concentrated most heavily in large establishments in raw sugar, where practically 100 per cent of employment was provided in works with more than 100 workers; in meat (including bacon), 91 per cent; other metal industries, 47 per cent; boots and shoes, 47 per cent.; vehicles, 46 per cent; and printing and stationery, 44 per cent. Small-scale organisation was most apparent in furniture, &c, vehicles (which include motor repair workshops), and other food and drink (which include bakeries), where 26, 26, and 23 per cent respectively of the workers were in establishments with less than 11 workers.

FACTORIES, EMPLOYMENT¹ ACCORDING TO SIZE OF ESTABLISHMENT, BY INDUSTRY GROUPS, QUEENSLAND, 1962-63

Industry	Number of Workers Engaged in Establishment							All Establishments
	Under 4	4	5 to 10	11 to 20	21 to 50	51 to 100	101 and Over	
Raw Sugar	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Butter and Cheese ..	8	4	126	324	662	51	303	1,478
Meat (incl Bacon) ..	2	..	44	70	167	474	7,667	8,424
Other Food, Drink ..	765	436	1,336	1,015	1,695	1,622	3,965	10,834
Sawmills, Plywood ..	401	200	1,181	1,364	1,911	1,157	1,055	7,269
Furniture, Bedding ..	207	52	443	702	618	232	397	2,651
Wool Scours, &c ..	2	4	..	45	..	57	117	225
Boots and Shoes ..	14	4	23	42	174	220	431	908
Millinery, Dressmaking	20	20	118	268	625	399	170	1,620
All Other Clothing ..	392	164	859	383	1,085	1,360	1,048	5,291
Vehicles	1,611	672	2,732	2,213	2,201	1,021	8,730	19,180
Other Metal Industries	504	244	1,659	1,904	3,331	2,503	9,046	19,191
Printing, Stationery ..	90	36	428	597	1,268	1,167	2,848	6,434
Other Industries ..	463	316	1,621	1,536	2,779	1,629	5,378	13,722
Total	4,479	2,152	10,570	10,463	16,555	11,892	47,503	103,614
Number of Factories ..	2,161	538	1,537	719	522	169	182	5,828

SUMMARY FOR TEN YEARS

1953-54	3,559	1,976	10,134	9,860	15,294	10,663	45,524	97,010
1954-55	3,673	1,972	10,246	9,667	15,094	11,294	47,279	99,225
1955-56	3,733	2,092	10,389	9,703	15,329	11,356	48,807	101,409
1956-57	3,819	2,300	10,705	10,119	15,413	11,764	47,814	101,934
1957-58	3,869	2,172	10,716	9,918	16,030	11,036	47,002	100,743
1958-59	4,005	2,236	10,444	10,282	16,556	10,596	49,384	103,503
1959-60	4,104	2,260	10,706	10,370	16,247	12,079	47,777	103,543
1960-61	4,334	2,364	10,822	9,958	16,548	11,675	47,739	103,440
1961-62	4,400	2,204	10,473	9,794	16,499	11,315	45,444	100,129
1962-63	4,479	2,152	10,570	10,463	16,555	11,892	47,503	103,614

¹ Aggregate of average number of workers employed during period each establishment was operating.

Output and Costs—Values of output, power, fuel and materials used, and salaries and wages paid in the factory industries of Queensland are given hereunder. (See page 197 for explanation of "Production".)

FACTORY OUTPUT AND COSTS, QUEENSLAND, 1962-63

Industry	Output	Power, Fuel, Light, &c, Used	Other Materials Used	Production (Value Added)	Salaries and Wages ¹
	£	£	£	£	£
Raw Sugar	83,641,361	473,420	64,115,018	19,052,923	7,888,696
Butter and Cheese	23,123,889	284,673	20,261,196	2,578,020	1,491,630
Meat (incl Bacon)	82,234,480	1,102,799	65,553,297	15,578,384	8,809,285
Other Food, Drink	70,532,332	1,570,234	45,802,408	23,159,690	9,052,418
Sawmills, Plywood	22,345,436	464,865	12,130,327	9,750,244	6,093,399
Furniture, Bedding	9,008,315	50,888	5,231,599	3,725,828	2,144,838
Wool Scours, &c	800,709	29,502	391,662	379,545	251,464
Boots and Shoes	2,204,600	11,650	1,176,297	1,016,653	698,953
Millinery, Dressmaking	2,665,154	16,186	1,181,846	1,467,122	905,256
All Other Clothing	8,072,885	167,043	2,834,093	5,071,749	2,926,496
Vehicles	41,695,416	522,616	16,068,600	25,104,200	17,253,496
Other Metal Industries	110,272,425	2,401,538	75,272,868	32,598,019	19,017,835
Printing, Stationery	23,798,031	409,566	11,274,684	12,113,781	6,455,580
Other Industries	64,264,587	2,456,070	32,900,395	28,908,122	12,608,723
Total	544,659,620	9,961,050	354,194,290	180,504,280	95,598,069

SUMMARY FOR TEN YEARS

1953-54	321,438,425	5,626,790	209,547,188	106,264,447	62,027,978
1954-55	344,041,224	6,342,371	221,838,113	115,860,740	66,817,670
1955-56	360,027,203	6,540,095	229,156,534	124,330,574	70,851,737
1956-57	383,554,868	7,215,266	242,925,783	133,413,819	75,957,662
1957-58	391,662,893	7,290,759	246,590,298	137,781,836	77,117,595
1958-59	435,349,414	8,299,787	278,471,112	148,578,515	83,535,902
1959-60	452,249,711	8,547,245	288,976,634	154,725,832	87,313,047
1960-61	474,322,249	8,638,672	303,121,862	162,561,715	89,953,250
1961-62	478,564,302	8,884,363	302,395,507	167,284,432	91,017,301
1962-63	544,659,620	9,961,050	354,194,290	180,504,280	95,598,069

¹ Excluding drawings of working proprietors.

Capital Employed—The next table shows the horse-power of engines used, the value of capital equipment employed, and calculations showing the production, salaries and wages paid, and capital employed per worker. The capital values shown are depreciated book values as stated by the firms concerned. The table also shows the relative importance of each industry group per 1,000 of the State's population, and the change in total factory production per 1,000 population during the last ten years.

FACTORY CAPITAL EMPLOYED, PRODUCTION, &C, QUEENSLAND, 1962-63

Industry	Engines Used	Land, Buildings, and Plant	Per Worker			Per 1,000 Mean Population
			Production (Value Added)	Salaries and Wages ¹	Land, Bldgs, and Plant	Production
	H.P.	£	£	£	£	£
Raw Sugar	124,738	33,843,152	2,983	1,235	5,299	12,284
Butter and Cheese	22,316	3,747,791	1,744	1,009	2,536	1,662
Meat (incl Bacon)	39,991	11,225,271	1,868	1,057	1,346	10,044
Other Food and Drink	54,572	26,673,730	2,157	921	2,484	14,932
Sawmills, Plywood	99,348	6,856,741	1,377	914	968	6,287
Furniture, Bedding	7,727	3,210,171	1,410	890	1,215	2,402
Wool Scours, &c	1,629	152,880	1,687	1,133	679	245
Boots and Shoes	841	413,901	1,120	786	456	656
Millinery, Dressmaking	438	634,874	911	581	394	946
All Other Clothing	3,786	3,578,793	967	618	682	3,270
Vehicles	38,615	15,832,153	1,312	972	827	16,186
Other Metal Industries	86,170	33,388,421	1,701	1,024	1,743	21,017
Printing, Stationery	24,042	14,211,511	1,885	1,029	2,212	7,810
Other Industries	98,788	25,810,057	2,122	957	1,894	18,638
Total	603,001	179,579,446	1,752	973	1,743	116,379

SUMMARY FOR TEN YEARS

1953-54	424,734	81,309,182	1,145	676	843	81,713
1954-55	441,090	92,112,973	1,176	711	935	87,420
1955-56	473,524	104,093,680	1,236	739	1,035	91,918
1956-57	481,687	112,667,818	1,314	787	1,110	96,644
1957-58	512,409	124,017,238	1,379	812	1,242	98,186
1958-59	522,829	131,946,699	1,446	854	1,284	104,191
1959-60	549,262	145,821,679	1,506	893	1,420	106,840
1960-61	569,626	162,771,778	1,586	923	1,588	108,107
1961-62	581,680	169,233,197	1,679	959	1,698	109,551
1962-63	603,001	179,579,446	1,752	973	1,743	116,379

¹ The figures in this column exclude working proprietors' drawings, and the rates are calculated on employees only.

Interpretation of the figures in the second part of the table should take account of price changes which occurred during the period. For instance, production per worker in money terms has increased from £1,145 to £1,752, or by 53 per cent. However, this is not a measure of the increase in physical terms, or the productivity of the worker. The relatively fixed item of land, buildings, and plant (capital) is not only affected by price changes but also by the extent to which factories currently revalue their assets. Fixed capital per worker will obviously rise in periods of low employment.

Products—Quantities of the principal products made by factories are shown below, and values are given in the table on the next page.

QUANTITIES OF PRINCIPAL FACTORY PRODUCTS, QUEENSLAND

Commodity	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
Aerated Waters .. 1,000 Gal	10,894	11,524	11,355	12,160	12,595
Arrowroot Tons	267	330	236	352	263
Biscuits 1,000 Lb	21,850	22,015	21,207	21,389	21,321
Blankets 100 Pairs	127	87	144	155	212
Bran and Pollard .. 1,000 Bush	5,315	5,657	5,566	5,556	5,879
Bread 1,000 Lb	222,034	225,039	227,159	230,374	232,913
Bricks 1,000	62,890	69,119	72,906	67,898	66,240
Butter 1,000 Lb	91,889	87,208	69,621	79,841	81,660
Cheese 1,000 Lb	18,412	19,023	16,177	20,101	22,851
Cloth, Woollen 1,000 Sq Yds	1,631	1,691	1,472	1,453	1,876
Confectionery .. 1,000 Lb	3,349	3,252	3,321	3,566	3,396
Cordials and Syrups ¹ .. 100 Gal	7,012	7,228	7,381	8,095	9,730
Cotton Lint 1,000 Lb	1,492	3,592	5,540	3,830	4,683
Flour, Wheatens ² .. Tons	142,857	151,218	153,648	148,251	154,060
Footwear—					
Boots, Shoes, Sandals 100 Pairs	11,297	10,614	13,882	14,449	14,466
Slippers 100 Pairs	2,949	3,029	4,132	4,788	4,835
Fruit, Preserved ³ .. 1,000 Lb	87,375	70,534	59,926	73,943	74,410
Hides and Skins 1,000	2,433	2,447	3,009	2,921	2,890
Jam 1,000 Lb	9,728	9,733	8,870	13,499	11,791
Leather, Dressed .. 1,000 Sq Ft	9,665	10,809	10,409	11,785	14,938 ⁴
„ Sole 1,000 Lb	5,922	4,738	5,929	4,331	5,116
Lime Tons	19,343	12,893	10,657	10,495	11,775
Meat—					
Beef and Veal .. 1,000 Lb	483,221	394,481	377,697	430,118	484,866
Mutton and Lamb 1,000 Lb	32,960	39,281	56,246	54,559	45,809
Pork 1,000 Lb	13,066	14,957	18,023	17,120	19,870
Bacon and Ham .. 1,000 Lb	15,483	14,312	13,784	16,607	16,409
Canned Products .. 1,000 Lb	59,679	44,152	33,976	36,241	28,532
Paints and Enamels—					
Liquid 1,000 Gal	1,094	1,232	1,233	1,291	1,350
Paste and Powder .. 1,000 Lb	2,114	2,175	1,855	1,776	1,844
Pickles, Sauces, &c .. 1,000 Pts	1,813	1,828	1,945	2,168	2,237
Plywood 1,000 Sq Ft	139,743	134,824	112,414	98,086	85,745
Soap Tons	5,981	6,246	5,933	5,393	5,519
Stoves, Ovens, and Ranges .. No	17,476	19,487	14,682	19,796	23,380
Sugar, Raw Tons	1,353,543	1,217,020	1,319,633	1,315,393	1,770,084
Tallow Tons	25,383	29,371 ⁵	29,953 ⁵	38,365 ⁵	45,971 ⁵
Timber, Sawn ⁶ —					
Hardwoods .. 1,000 S. Ft	146,971	156,462	148,679	126,039	125,138
Softwoods, Natural 1,000 S. Ft	53,864	53,797	49,279	40,205	43,942
„ Plantation 1,000 S. Ft	9,990	13,490	13,172	12,936	15,138
Sleepers 1,000 S. Ft	24,536	26,773	28,802	21,746	21,779
Veneers 1,000 Sq Ft	154,475	154,219	136,797	133,014	169,010
Water Heating Systems .. No	16,905	17,338	16,742	17,019	16,031
Wheatmeal Tons	8,786	9,368	8,531	8,396	9,749
Wool, Scoured .. 1,000 Lb	11,133	13,286	13,460	14,058	14,641

¹ Excluding concentrates. ² Including sharps. ³ Including pulped fruit.
⁴ Including dressed splits. ⁵ Including dripping. ⁶ Australian grown only and excluding timber sawn and used in plywood and case mills of which the 1962-63 quantities (in 1,000 super feet) were as follows:—Hardwoods, 3,141; natural softwoods, 335; plantation softwoods, 1,793. Sawn timber produced for sale as such by these mills is included.

Values of the commodities shown in the preceding table were as follows. The basis of valuation is the estimated selling value of the products at the factory door, undelivered.

VALUES OF PRINCIPAL FACTORY PRODUCTS, QUEENSLAND

Commodity	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
	£	£	£	£	£
Aerated Waters	2,798,869	3,074,828	3,354,067	3,696,403	4,055,633
Arrowroot	27,946	36,648	27,141	42,563	35,599
Biscuits	2,309,896	2,507,108	2,470,624	2,565,715	2,621,127
Blankets	36,677	33,047	47,902	64,559	70,879
Bran and Pollard	1,163,723	1,067,458	1,157,434	1,149,786	1,242,711
Bread	6,595,247	6,936,246	7,374,599	7,907,783	8,224,710
Bricks	1,036,431	1,164,549	1,273,177	1,149,495	1,239,697
Butter ⁷	17,667,957	18,990,580	15,355,631	16,230,288	16,337,245
Cheese ⁷	2,037,688	2,501,955	1,932,622	2,241,422	2,545,141
Cloth, Woollen	882,389	945,997	869,778	785,742	1,084,512
Confectionery	406,406	405,850	454,886	480,242	452,499
Cordials and Syrups ¹	475,310	545,243	557,213	596,187	810,310
Cotton Lint	289,624	590,224	975,755	728,580	861,853
Flour, Wheaten ²	5,009,673	5,405,509	5,827,778	5,723,793	6,063,061
Footwear—					
Boots, Shoes, Sandals	1,901,017	1,959,198	2,129,289	2,085,414	2,222,698
Slippers	218,005	249,000	324,552	366,243	363,735
Fruit, Preserved ²	5,816,975	4,533,625	4,274,919	5,403,262	5,411,817
Hides and Skins	3,376,512	2,883,919	2,807,563	3,235,385	4,082,404
Jam	790,374	782,495	704,233	1,068,528	913,970
Leather, Dressed	1,380,991	1,858,427	1,765,215	2,174,050	2,366,013 ⁴
„ Sole	897,559	922,017	1,047,856	774,716	873,275
Lime	129,528	94,559	80,177	80,202	136,467
Meat—					
Beef and Veal	42,387,870	42,630,830	40,132,475	44,656,942	50,529,907
Mutton and Lamb	1,950,396	3,197,329	4,153,579	3,391,432	3,058,059
Pork	1,751,594	2,271,115	2,262,482	2,059,396	2,738,371
Bacon and Ham	3,444,722	3,981,383	3,948,809	4,487,556	4,237,616
Canned Products	8,972,901	7,831,348	6,187,578	6,598,616	5,209,453
Paints and Enamels—					
Liquid	2,272,904	2,627,318	2,553,272	2,685,454	2,857,320
Paste and Powder	182,152	193,619	165,674	164,073	155,861
Pickles, Sauces, &c	230,201	237,882	252,306	270,071	279,290
Plywood	5,156,064	5,065,278	4,523,084	4,150,646	4,004,810
Soap	596,875	608,262	636,689	595,527	645,631
Stoves, Ovens, and Ranges	634,622	877,488	639,862	941,515	1,108,596
Sugar, Raw	59,795,231	56,258,553	62,957,845	61,583,784	82,782,602
Tallow	1,930,348	2,141,379 ³	2,430,254 ⁴	2,596,492 ⁵	2,689,390 ⁶
Timber, Sawn ⁶ —					
Hardwoods	9,676,383	10,530,472	11,170,992	8,274,282	8,380,498
Softwoods, Natural	3,456,530	3,453,375	3,235,177	2,582,507	2,819,276
„ Plantation	505,672	640,455	656,848	699,573	749,073
Sleepers	610,724	726,978	821,942	631,372	615,996
Veneers	1,083,653	1,045,138	925,503	1,115,056	1,243,450
Water Heating Systems	539,500	551,468	512,783	505,854	479,356
Wheatmeal	308,978	336,228	347,881	347,114	417,565
Wool, Scoured	4,596,520	6,536,898	7,934,166	8,847,599	6,265,441

¹ to ⁶ See notes ¹ to ⁶ to table on page 210.

⁷ Including subsidy.

The list of items in the preceding tables is by no means a complete list of the important products of Queensland's factories. It is restricted by the necessity of having purely homogeneous and uniform items, and, further, by the necessity to preserve, in both Queensland and Australian statistics, the confidential information in individual returns when a commodity is produced by less than three factories.

Factory Stocks—Figures for the value of stocks held by factories are compiled from the annual factory census. They cover materials used, work in progress, and finished goods. Details of the book value of stocks held by factories in each of the main subdivisions of secondary industry in Queensland are set out below with comparative figures of the number of establishments and their output. Because of difficulties in the uniform definition and assessment of stocks, bakeries, boot-repairing and dry-cleaning establishments, and motor garages are excluded from all columns of the table.

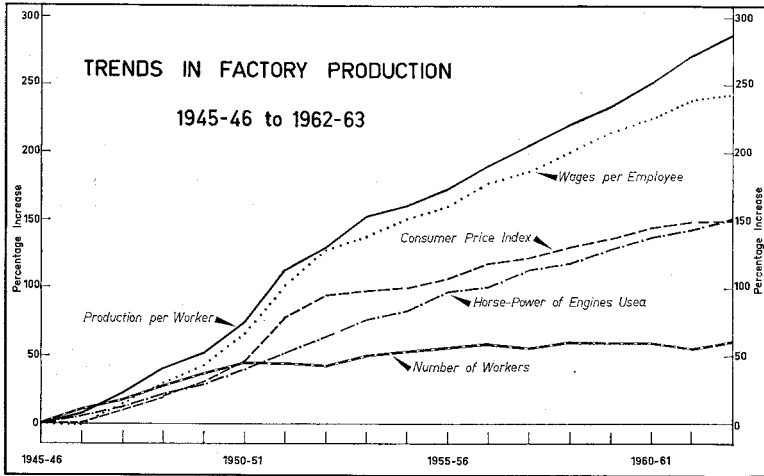
FACTORY STOCKS, QUEENSLAND, 1962-63

Industry	Establishments	Output	Stocks			
			Beginning of Year		End of Year	
			Materials and Work in Progress	Finished Goods	Materials and Work in Progress	Finished Goods
	No	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Raw Sugar	31	83.6	2.5	.. ¹	2.4	.. ¹
Butter and Cheese	67	23.1	0.5	1.5	0.7	1.4
Meat (incl Bacon)	45	82.2	2.0	7.0	1.9	5.9
Other Food, Drink	353	59.5	6.9	4.1	6.2	3.9
Sawmills, Plywood	584	22.3	2.4	1.9	2.3	2.0
Furniture, Bedding	260	9.0	1.0	0.3	1.1	0.2
Wool Scours, &c	7	0.8	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹
Boots and Shoes	22	2.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
Millinery, Dressmaking	73	2.7	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1
All Other Clothing	132	5.6	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.3
Vehicles	358	22.9	3.5	0.5	3.7	1.1
Other Metal Industries	839	110.3	12.5	2.2	14.3	2.6
Printing, Stationery	214	23.8	3.4	0.5	4.0	0.7
Other Industries	782	64.3	7.9	3.8	8.5	4.2
Total	3,767	512.3	43.7	22.4	46.2	22.6

¹ Less than £50,000.

Factory Efficiency—The following graph illustrates how increasing mechanisation has allowed factories to increase production rapidly, with only a moderate increase in the number of workers. It also shows that

salaries and wages have risen at a rate comparable with the rate of improvement in efficiency as suggested by the value of production per worker. To assist in making allowances for price rises during the period, the percentage increase in the Consumer Price Index has also been plotted.



11 HEAT, LIGHT, AND POWER

Electricity—Fifty-one generating stations classified for statistical purposes as electricity suppliers operated in 1962-63. These were all establishments whose main purpose was to supply electricity to outside consumers. There were, in addition, sixteen factories—thirteen sugar mills, one sawmill, one distillery, and one wool scour—which generated electric power for their own use and sold small amounts, and also a large number of factories generating for their own use only. None of these is classified as a generating station in this section.

During 1962-63, 25 Local Authorities operated 33 generating stations. Regional Electricity Boards operated 14 stations, and the Southern Electric Authority of Queensland 3 stations. The remaining station belonged to Mount Isa Mines. The Brisbane City Council's 4 stations supplied most of the Greater Brisbane area until December 1962, when the power-houses were transferred to the Southern Electric Authority, and the Council took over all reticulation within the City of Brisbane.

The largest source of hydro-electric power in 1962-63 was the Tully Falls scheme (72,000 kW which was commissioned on 21 September 1957).

Other hydro-electric power stations were at Barron Falls (3,800 kW), Somerset Dam (3,200 kW), and Mossman (160 kW). Among the other generators steam was the usual power for the larger undertakings, and crude oil and gas engines for the smaller. At Roma locally produced natural gas was used. Recent developments are referred to on page 216.

ELECTRICITY GENERATING STATIONS, QUEENSLAND

Year	Establishments	Workers ¹	Salaries and Wages	Horse-power of Engines Used	Electricity Generated	Consumers Supplied ²	Value of Generating Stations ³
	No	No	£1,000	H.P.	1,000kWh	No	£1,000
1958-59 ..	63	1,644	1,650	822,517	2,173,180	381,697	46,737
1959-60 ..	61	1,640	1,747	863,532	2,341,590	399,466	47,819
1960-61 ..	57	1,646	1,884	967,356	2,583,272	404,444	51,088
1961-62 ..	52	1,648	1,990	931,032	2,715,127	419,257	54,785
1962-63 ..	51	1,682	1,982	988,826	2,982,083 ⁴	434,022	54,630

¹ Average for whole year. ² Consumers in Queensland supplied by Queensland electric authorities. ³ Recorded book values of land, buildings, and equipment of generating stations only, excluding all distribution plant. ⁴ In addition, 154,945(000) kWh were produced by factories which generate for their own use, and 7,421(000) kWh were sold by these factories.

The next table shows details of electricity stations in all States.

ELECTRICITY GENERATING STATIONS, AUSTRALIA, 1962-63

State	Establishments	Workers ¹	Salaries and Wages	Fuel, Lubricants, &c Used	Electricity Generated ²	Value of Output ³	Value of Generating Stations ⁴
	No	No	£1,000	£1,000	Million kWh	£1,000	£1,000
New South Wales	54	4,279	5,492	14,676	12,200	59,693	261,380
Victoria	35	3,379	4,741	10,664	7,166	29,489	115,240
Queensland	51	1,682	1,982	7,587	2,982	17,991	54,630
South Australia	29	.. ⁵	.. ⁵	.. ⁵	.. ⁵	.. ⁵	.. ⁵
Western Australia	92	1,053	1,346	3,780	1,215	9,114	19,851
Tasmania	14	.. ⁵	.. ⁵	.. ⁵	.. ⁵	.. ⁵	.. ⁵
Total	275	12,240	16,003	40,820	29,215	132,396	556,572

¹ Average for whole year. ² Excluding electricity generated in some other factories (see previous page). ³ Valued at the generating station. The Queensland value of output at prices paid by consumers was £26,773(000). ⁴ Values of land, buildings, and equipment of generating stations only. ⁵ Not available for separate publication, but included in total.

State Electricity Commission—Established in January 1938, the State Electricity Commission consisted of four Commissioners until 1 July 1948 when a single Commissioner for Electricity Supply was appointed. The Commission's main functions are to secure a proper and sufficient supply of electricity, to ensure the safety of the public, to review prices charged to consumers, to grant licenses to supply electricity, and to control and advise the electricity undertakings generally. It is also authorised to co-ordinate the industry's development throughout Queensland, and substantial progress has been made in this direction.

By an agreement with the Commission, the City Electric Light Co Ltd, Brisbane, in 1939 became the co-ordinating authority for the provision of electricity in an area of almost 9,000 square miles, extending from the southern border to Gympie.

From 1 February 1953 the City Electric Light Co. Ltd became, under legislation passed in 1952, a public undertaking called the Southern Electric Authority of Queensland, to the board of which the Commissioner for Electricity Supply and another government member were appointed. This authority had the right to supply the whole of the south-eastern corner of the State, excepting an area of the City of Brisbane which was supplied by the Brisbane City Council. From 1 January 1963, under an agreement between the Authority and the Council, the Southern Electric Authority became solely responsible for generation and main transmission for the whole south-eastern area of the State, and for selling electricity in bulk to the Council for distribution within the whole of Brisbane.

In 1940 an agreement was made with the Toowoomba Electric Light and Power Co Ltd whereby that company became the co-ordinating authority for the supply of electricity in the Toowoomba, Warwick, Killarney, and Allora districts. The supply was extended later to include Stanthorpe and a number of other adjacent districts on the Darling Downs. This undertaking was absorbed by the Southern Electric Authority in 1954 as a further step in the planned development of the electricity supply industry in south-eastern Queensland. The Authority's transmission system now extends as far west as Dalby, and bulk supply is provided to the Dalby Town Council which is responsible for the Western Downs area.

In co-ordinating the development of electricity supply in the rest of the State, the Commission had to face problems arising from low population density, an extensive primary producing economy, and a developing secondary industry. Development was planned on a regional basis and Regional Electricity Boards were constituted under *The Regional Electric Authorities Acts, 1945 to 1962*. Each Board comprises representatives of the Local Authorities within its region and a representative of the State Electricity Commission. The function of these Boards is to control the development of electricity supply within their regions and provision is made for the transfer to the Boards of Local Authority undertakings in other areas of the State. At June 1963 there were five Regional Electricity Boards—Cairns, Capricornia, Mackay, Townsville, and Wide Bay—Burnett.

The Commission also acts as consultant on planning and development to those Local Authorities (mostly in the western areas of the State) who maintain electricity undertakings in small townships which cannot be included in regional areas at this stage. There is an increasing trend in this area for local generation at smaller centres to be replaced by transmission from larger towns, and this has also facilitated supply to rural consumers along the routes of these lines.

In the southern border areas, the most convenient source of electricity is from New South Wales generators. Texas, Inglewood, Yelarbon, Goondiwindi, and Talwood are supplied by the North-West County Council, and Wallangarra by Tenterfield Municipal Council, while Balonne Shire purchases in bulk from the Electricity Commission of New South Wales to supply Thallon, St. George, and Dirranbandi.

Electrical development in Regional Board areas is subsidised by the State Government up to one-third of annual loan charges, with capital subsidies ranging up to 50 per cent for Local Authority operated electricity undertakings in isolated areas. Subsidies have been progressively reduced in view of the degree of development achieved and the financial position of the undertakings involved.

Development extending over a considerable period may be divided into recognisable stages. The first stage, which is now largely completed in the areas of the Regional Electricity Boards and the Southern Electric Authority, saw the construction of central power stations at the principal load centres, and of transmission systems supplying smaller centres and superseding local generation. Two of these main power stations are hydro-electric—the Kareeya Station at Tully Falls with an installed capacity of 72,000 kW and the Barron Gorge station of 60,000 kW capacity which was opened in September 1963, following which the original 3,800 kW hydro-electric station close to the Barron Falls itself ceased production. The remaining large generating stations are thermal, using coal as fuel.

The second stage provides for the interconnection of regional transmission systems to take advantage of lower production costs at larger power stations. At the same time, it is becoming more economic to locate power stations on coalfields rather than at load centres. To this end work has started on three large stations. The Southern Electricity Authority is constructing one at Swanbank on the West Moreton coalfields to be commissioned in 1966 with an initial capacity of 60,000 kW and an ultimate capacity of 360,000 kW by 1971. This will supply the needs of the interconnected networks of Southern Electric Authority, the Brisbane City Council, the Dalby Town Council, and the Wide Bay—Burnett Regional Board. The second is the Calcap power station on the Callide coalfields to be commissioned in 1965 with an initial capacity of 30,000 kW and an ultimate capacity of 150,000 kW. This will serve the Capricornia Regional Board which for the time being will continue in isolation from other systems.

The systems of the Cairns, Townsville, and Mackay Regional Boards, which are now all interconnected, are fed by the two North Queensland hydro-electric stations and by large thermal stations at Townsville (37,500 kW) and Mackay (15,250 kW, including 3,000 kW of diesel plant). Preparatory work has started on a new station on the coalfield at Collinsville to be commissioned in 1968 with an initial capacity of 30,000 kW and an ultimate capacity of 180,000 kW.

To co-ordinate the generation of power at all these stations and the main transmission to the distribution systems of the three Boards, a new Northern Electric Authority has been set up. It supplies in bulk to the Boards for distribution to consumers. The new Authority began operating in July 1964.

Electricity tariffs in Queensland are controlled by and are subject to review by the Commission. Tariffs in Queensland compare favourably with tariffs charged throughout mainland Australia.

The sale or use of any equipment that is considered to be unsafe or dangerous may be prohibited by the Commission. All articles which have been prescribed by the Commission must be approved by the Commission or the appropriate authority in another State before being offered for sale in Queensland.

From the calendar year 1938, at the beginning of which the Commission was established, to the financial year 1961-62, installed generating plant in Queensland has increased from 136,000 kW to 766,596 kW, the consumption of electricity has increased from 192.2m units to 2,127.5m units, and the number of consumers from 149,191 to 419,257. The original cost of assets in service has risen from £6.9m to £156.4m.

Areas supplied with electricity now include 90 per cent of the population of the State, and, of the ultimate consumption within Queensland in 1961-62, 47.3 per cent was domestic, 50.1 per cent commercial and industrial, 1.6 per cent for traction, and 1.0 per cent for public lighting.

ELECTRICITY UNDERTAKINGS, QUEENSLAND, 1961-62

Number of Consumers Served	Undertakings	Consumers		Average Consumption per Consumer		Per Unit Sold	
		Domes- tic	Total	Domes- tic	Total	Average Produc- tion Cost	Average Normal Revenue
1— 100	10	534	741	760	1,368	14.37	11.21
101— 200	8	1,021	1,241	875	1,353	9.76	9.45
201— 500	5	1,174	1,497	1,069	1,927	8.88	8.61
501— 1,000	6	3,024	3,972	1,370	2,406	6.62	6.82
1,001—10,000	5	9,932	12,471	1,687	2,901	4.67	4.80
Over 10,000	7	338,651	399,335	2,842	5,199	2.71	2.71
Total	41	354,336	419,257	2,783	5,075	2.78	2.78

The foregoing table has been compiled from information supplied by the State Electricity Commission. The electricity undertakings have been classified according to the number of consumers, and their finances reduced to a "per unit sold" basis. The smaller undertakings have a much higher

cost per unit, with a correspondingly high price per unit sold to consumers. In certain cases the operating finances of an electricity undertaking are supplemented by a grant from general fund of the local Shire Council.

The average revenue per consumer amounted to £58 15s 10d, and the average original capital cost per consumer of assets in service was £373 1s 3d.

Gas—Gas is generated at sixteen gasworks in Queensland, four of which are situated in the metropolitan area. All Queensland gasworks are privately owned and operated. The following table shows the progress of the industry during the last five years.

GASWORKS, QUEENSLAND

Year	Establishments	Workers ¹	Salaries and Wages	Coal Used	Gas Sold to Consumers	Consumers Supplied	Value of Works ²
	No	No	£1,000	Tons	Million Cu Ft	No	£1,000
1958-59 ..	16	351	311	190,052	2,724	130,823	2,840
1959-60 ..	16	335	307	187,211	2,772	134,850	2,922
1960-61 ..	16	329	322	196,464	2,834	136,355	2,867
1961-62 ..	16	332	338	193,379	2,810	137,892	2,865
1962-63 ..	16	313	336	189,379	2,832	138,501	2,825

¹ Average for whole year. ² Recorded book values of land, buildings, and plant of works only, excluding all distribution plant.

Coke sold during 1962-63 amounted to 51,011 tons, valued at £180,987, and 2,721,811 gallons of tar were sold for £96,685. In the metropolitan area the four gasworks sold 2,165 million cu ft of gas during 1962-63.

A comparison of the gasworks in the various States for 1962-63 is made in the table below.

GASWORKS, AUSTRALIA, 1962-63

State	Establishments	Workers ¹	Salaries and Wages	Coal Used	Gas Sold	Value of Output ²	Value of Works ³
	No	No	£1,000	1,000 Tons	Million Cu Ft	£1,000	£1,000
New South Wales ..	35	1,220	1,607	727	19,101	14,177	10,264
Victoria	27	1,414	1,947	720	17,514	11,643	17,882
Queensland	16	313	336	189	2,832	2,296	2,825
South Australia ..	4	415	523	201	4,205	2,714	3,934
Western Australia ..	3	.. ⁴	.. ⁴	.. ⁴	.. ⁴	.. ⁴	.. ⁴
Tasmania	2	.. ⁴	.. ⁴	.. ⁴	.. ⁴	.. ⁴	.. ⁴
Total	87	3,561	4,644	1,461	45,106	32,050	37,227

¹ Average for whole year. ² Value at gasworks. The Queensland value of output at prices paid by consumers was £3,322,000. ³ Recorded book values of land, buildings, and plant of works only, excluding all distribution plant. ⁴ Not available for separate publication, but included in total.

12 VALUE OF RECORDED PRODUCTION

The following table shows the net value of annual production for each State and Australia since July 1942.

NET VALUE¹ OF PRIMARY AND MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION, AUSTRALIA²

State	Average 5 Years Ended 30 June 1947	Average 3 Years Ended 30 June 1950 ^a	Average 3 Years Ended 30 June 1953 ^a	Average 3 Years Ended 30 June 1956 ^a	Average 3 Years Ended 30 June 1959	Average 3 Years Ended 30 June 1962 <i>r</i>	Year Ended 30 June 1963 <i>s</i>
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PRIMARY⁴

	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
N.S. Wales	108,073	234,676	396,189	382,997	387,173	415,136	459,951
Victoria ..	73,066	146,984	250,582	257,146	273,671	306,508	332,939
Queensland	57,359	101,585	165,531	194,939	213,849	224,141	257,731
South Aust	30,067	69,165	115,850	112,698	119,646	114,474	128,525
Westn Aust	23,985	57,993	95,840	94,309	96,886	117,808	128,349
Tasmania ..	12,530	19,371	34,244	37,956	37,746	37,203	39,753
Total ..	305,080	629,774	1,058,236	1,080,045	1,128,971	1,215,270	1,347,248
Queensland Proportion	% 18.80	% 16.13	% 15.64	% 18.05	% 18.94	% 18.44	% 19.13

MANUFACTURING

	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
N.S. Wales	163,201	251,004	422,414	582,419	756,659	949,274	1,037,443
Victoria ..	123,769	186,835	322,684	450,829	567,818	701,446	801,468
Queensland	31,153	52,593	88,333	119,465	145,941	169,439	190,483
South Aust	28,140	44,882	79,713	110,728	133,287	168,983	189,571
Westn Aust	13,300	21,967	42,035	61,945	75,839	93,682	108,211
Tasmania ..	9,178	15,885	28,302	39,037	51,604	61,860	71,016
Total ..	368,741	573,166	983,481	1,364,423	1,731,148	2,144,684	2,398,192
Queensland Proportion	% 8.45	% 9.18	% 8.98	% 8.76	% 8.43	% 7.90	% 7.94

ALL PRODUCTION

	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
N.S. Wales	271,274	485,680	818,603	965,416	1,143,832	1,364,410	1,497,394
Victoria ..	196,835	333,819	573,266	707,975	841,489	1,007,954	1,134,407
Queensland	88,512	154,178	253,864	314,404	359,790	393,580	448,214
South Aust	58,207	114,047	195,563	223,426	252,933	283,457	318,096
Westn Aust	37,285	79,960	137,875	156,254	172,725	211,490	236,560
Tasmania ..	21,708	35,256	62,546	76,993	89,350	99,063	110,769
Total ..	673,821	1,202,940	2,041,717	2,444,468	2,860,119	3,359,954	3,745,440
Queensland Proportion	% 13.14	% 12.82	% 12.43	% 12.86	% 12.58	% 11.71	% 11.97

¹ The relation between "gross" and "net" values of primary production is shown in the table at the foot of page 221, and the concept of "net value" (value added) of manufacturing production is explained on page 197. ² Excluding Australian Capital Territory and Northern Territory. ³ Excluding amounts distributed from realisation of post-war wool stocks. The amount for Queensland is included in the table on page 223. ⁴ Including local value, i.e., gross value at place of production, for forestry, fisheries, and trapping; excluding uranium mining. *r* Revised since last issue. *s* Subject to revision.

Gross Value of Queensland Primary Production—The following table gives gross values of primary production, i.e., of primary products valued at principal markets, without deduction for transport to market, selling expenses, or any cost of production.

GROSS VALUE OF RECORDED PRODUCTION OF PRIMARY INDUSTRIES,
QUEENSLAND

Industry	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
Agricultural—					
Grain Crops	22,223	19,132	17,017	20,447	25,717
Hay	2,803	3,034	3,651	4,187	3,395
Other Fodder ¹	3,653	3,968	5,184	4,587	4,754
Sugar Cane	45,319	42,500	48,319	47,323	62,778
Fruit	7,601	6,377	8,070	8,367	8,853
Tobacco	3,853	5,699	7,083	7,184	8,378
All Other	10,203	10,967	12,397	13,180	12,364
Total	95,655	91,677	101,721	105,275	126,239
Pastoral—					
Wool (less Fellingmongered, &c) ..	43,873	52,702	48,778	48,245	54,963
Sheep Killed in Factories	2,197	2,891	3,899	3,819	3,474
Sheep Killed Elsewhere ²	1,636	1,972	2,191	1,784	1,819
Net Exports of Live Sheep	-908	-1,181	-244	-373	-1,031
<i>Total—Sheep-raising</i>	<i>46,798</i>	<i>56,384</i>	<i>54,624</i>	<i>53,475</i>	<i>59,225</i>
Cattle Killed in Factories	43,003	43,389	39,038	41,252	47,394
Cattle Killed Elsewhere ²	10,186	11,503	10,965	7,860	8,242
Net Exports of Live Cattle	7,050	5,523	9,268	3,506	5,635
<i>Total—Cattle-raising</i>	<i>60,239</i>	<i>60,415</i>	<i>59,271</i>	<i>52,618</i>	<i>61,271</i>
Horses	52	199	112	105	112
Total	107,089	116,998	114,007	106,198	120,608
Dairying and Pig-raising—					
Cream for Butter Factories ³ ..	16,368	17,308	13,007	14,503	15,168
Milk for Factories ⁴	2,872	3,460	2,734	3,292	3,622
Milk for Use as Such	7,710	7,974	8,423	8,402	8,353
Farmers' Butter and Cheese	114	133	85	63	58
<i>Total—Dairying</i>	<i>27,064</i>	<i>28,875</i>	<i>24,249</i>	<i>26,260</i>	<i>27,201</i>
Pigs Killed in Factories	5,052	6,620	6,272	5,782	6,633
Pigs Killed Elsewhere ⁵	696	796	721	588	782
Net Exports of Live Pigs	737	877	935	382	377
<i>Total—Pig-raising</i>	<i>6,485</i>	<i>8,293</i>	<i>7,928</i>	<i>6,752</i>	<i>7,792</i>
Total	33,549	37,168	32,177	33,012	34,993
Poultry—					
Poultry Consumed, &c	513	634	1,301	1,766	2,375
Eggs Produced	2,374	2,671	2,816	2,906	3,293
Total	2,887	3,305	4,117	4,672	5,668
Bee-keeping—					
Honey and Wax	101	204	84	58	132
Total Rural Production	239,281	249,352	252,106	249,215	287,640

GROSS VALUE OF RECORDED PRODUCTION OF PRIMARY INDUSTRIES,
QUEENSLAND—continued

Industry	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
Trapping—					
Furred Skins, &c	217	388	337	279	344
Forestry—					
Logs for Milling and Export ..	7,582	7,739	7,842	6,669	6,828
Firewood, Railway Timber ..	1,674	1,658	1,828	1,245	1,259
Total	9,256	9,397	9,670	7,914	8,087
Fishing—					
Edible Fish	1,184	1,258	1,035	1,389	1,624
Whales	88	96	115	155	36
Other Fisheries	258	311	438	290	456
Total	1,530	1,665	1,588	1,834	2,116
Mining—					
Gold, Silver, Copper, Lead, Tin, Zinc ⁵	16,064	21,386	25,687	20,646	24,906
Coal and Natural Gas	7,650	7,460	8,024	8,538	8,606
Gems, Ores, Other Minerals ..	3,103	9,685 ⁶	9,505 ⁶	11,227 ⁶	11,739 ⁶
Stone Quarry Products	1,536	1,657	1,344	1,139	1,490
Total	28,353	40,188 ⁶	44,560 ⁶	41,550 ⁶	46,741 ⁶
Total Primary Production ..	278,637	300,990 ⁶	308,261 ⁶	300,792 ⁶	344,928 ⁶

¹ Including vegetables for stock fodder. ² In slaughterhouses and on holdings.
³ Including subsidy—1958-59, £2,649(000); 1959-60, £2,459(000); 1960-61, £2,130(000);
 1961-62, £2,215(000); 1962-63, £2,220(000). ⁴ Including subsidy—1958-59, £217(000);
 1959-60, £223(000); 1960-61, £184(000); 1961-62, £195(000); 1962-63, £212(000).
⁵ Gross value of ores before treatment. ⁶ Including uranium production, excluded
 prior to 1959-60.

Net Value of Primary Production—Details of the net values of recorded primary production in 1962-63 are as follows in the next table. Estimates have been made of the costs of marketing and of costs of production incurred for fodders, fertilisers, and other materials used.

GROSS, LOCAL, AND NET VALUES OF PRIMARY PRODUCTION,
QUEENSLAND, 1962-63

Particulars	Agricultural	Pastoral	Dairying, Poultry, and Bees	Mining ¹	Forestry, Fishing, &c	Total ¹
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
Gross Production Valued at						
Principal Markets	126,239	120,608	40,793	37,927	10,547	336,114
Costs of Marketing	15,230	9,900	2,876	810	2,330	31,146
Gross Production Valued at						
Place of Production	111,009	110,708	37,917	37,117	8,217	304,968
Costs of Production—						
Seeds and Fodder	3,123	7,911	9,234	.. ²	.. ³	20,268 ⁴
Other Materials, &c	15,022	2,536	1,840	8,097	.. ³	27,495
Net Value of Production	92,864	100,261	26,843	29,020	8,217 ³	257,205 ⁵

¹ Excluding uranium mining. ² Not applicable. ³ Not available, but probably small. ⁴ Incomplete. ⁵ Including "local" value, i.e., gross value at place of production, for forestry, fishing, and trapping.

Changes in Value of Production—The following table shows estimated gross values of production. The values are based for primary industries on the prices obtained in the principal markets, and for manufacturing on the *net* value of production at the factory door. No allowance is made for costs of marketing, or costs of production, in the primary industries, and there is some duplication in the total as the products of one primary industry sometimes become the raw material of another.

The figures prior to 1924-25, owing to change in the basis of valuation, are not exactly comparable with those of later years, but they have been revised and brought into line as far as possible.

GROSS VALUE OF RECORDED PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND

Year	Agricultural	Dairying, Poultry, and Bees	Pastoral	Mining	Forestry, Fishing, &c	Total Primary	Manufacturing (Net) ¹
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
1911 ..	3,186	2,509	9,947	3,715	1,452	20,809	5,547
1912 ..	4,276	2,751	11,837	4,281	1,715	24,860	6,085
1913 ..	6,241	3,192	13,981	3,909	1,671	28,994	7,772
1914 ..	5,680	3,499	16,290	3,030	1,826	30,325	8,071
1915 ..	5,023	3,358	17,194	3,397	1,676	30,648	7,755
1916 ..	6,020	3,854	15,926	4,059	1,531	31,390	7,810
1917 ..	7,308	5,032	18,000	4,045	1,489	35,874	8,982
1918 ..	6,012	4,854	18,590	3,786	1,821	35,063	8,636
1919 ..	6,297	4,915	16,867	2,516	2,459	33,054	10,455
1920 ..	10,386	7,688	16,454	3,521	2,862	40,911	11,689
1921 ..	10,515	8,706	15,323	1,549	2,441	38,534	11,797
1922 ..	10,165	6,995	16,679	1,925	2,798	38,562	12,915
1923 ..	10,106	6,000	19,500	2,315	3,400	41,321	16,048
1924-25 ..	13,992	5,966	24,842	2,376	2,721	49,897	17,634
1925-26 ..	12,553	6,614	19,488	1,953	2,889	43,496	16,881
1926-27 ..	12,182	5,794	15,168	1,748	2,563	37,454	15,270
1927-28 ..	14,504	7,227	18,612	1,800	2,671	44,814	16,810
1928-29 ..	12,709	8,182	15,340	1,597	2,506	40,334	16,752
1929-30 ..	13,804	7,843	14,036	1,882	2,564	40,129	16,131
1930-31 ..	12,821	7,500	14,046	1,329	1,630	37,327	13,529
1931-32 ..	12,191	6,733	11,090	1,348	1,474	32,836	12,133
1932-33 ..	11,306	5,880	11,871	1,627	1,790	32,474	12,757
1933-34 ..	12,303	6,452	14,601	2,199	1,855	37,409	13,713
1934-35 ..	11,906	7,597	12,892	2,632	2,647	37,674	14,623
1935-36 ..	12,380	7,785	13,287	2,430	2,735	38,618	15,683
1936-37 ..	13,557	6,964	16,145	2,818	3,158	42,642	17,185
1937-38 ..	14,931	9,773	18,062	3,582	3,185	49,533	18,603
1938-39 ..	15,564	12,236	17,418	3,268	2,994	51,480	19,301
1939-40 ..	18,116	12,172	20,408	3,468	3,187	57,351	20,973
1940-41 ..	18,388	10,864	20,374	4,258	3,441	57,325	21,644
1941-42 ..	17,774	9,722	21,117	4,328	3,080	56,021	24,830
1942-43 ..	20,632	13,812	25,681	4,282	3,081	67,488	29,045
1943-44 ..	22,506	15,524	25,651	3,584	3,693	70,958	30,211
1944-45 ..	24,634	15,378	23,343	3,540	3,371	70,266	30,902
1945-46 ..	25,813	17,195	22,124	3,621	3,559	72,312	30,270

GROSS VALUE OF RECORDED PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND—continued

Year	Agricultural £1,000	Dairying, Poultry, and Bees £1,000	Pastoral £1,000	Mining £1,000	Forestry, Fishing, &c £1,000	Total Primary £1,000	Manufacturing (Net) ¹ £1,000
1946-47 ..	20,526	13,560	30,469	3,904	4,810	73,269	35,337
1947-48 ..	32,132	18,569	45,822	5,629	4,911	107,063	42,886
1948-49 ..	38,307	21,563	51,159	5,333	5,621	121,983	53,540
1949-50 ..	40,913	24,037	72,454 ²	7,218	5,812	150,434	61,354
1950-51 ..	42,421	25,973	117,216	11,019	7,050	203,679	75,460
1951-52 ..	47,212	24,167	82,857 ²	11,112	9,720	175,068	91,329
1952-53 ..	71,124	38,557	99,104 ²	18,487	9,550	236,822	98,209
1953-54 ..	73,491	36,638	99,314 ²	18,401	10,679	238,523	110,255
1954-55 ..	77,931	36,911	95,671 ²	22,516	10,313	243,342	120,061
1955-56 ..	76,248	38,098	98,950	27,936	11,309	252,541	128,080
1956-57 ..	81,014	35,445	126,588	30,930	12,402	286,379	138,399
1957-58 ..	85,765	32,207	97,102	26,463	12,330	253,867	143,958
1958-59 ..	95,655	36,537	107,089	28,353	11,003	278,637	155,465
1959-60 ..	91,677	40,677	116,998	40,188 ²	11,450	300,990 ²	162,392
1960-61 ..	101,721	36,378	114,007	44,560 ²	11,595	308,261 ²	170,627
1961-62 ..	105,275	37,742	106,198	41,550 ²	10,027	300,792 ²	175,298
1962-63 ..	126,239	40,793	120,608	46,741 ²	10,547	344,928 ²	190,483

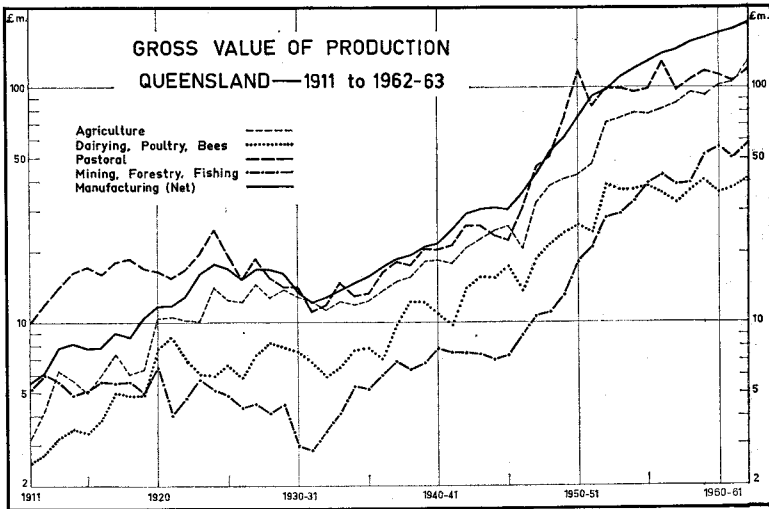
¹ Including Heat, Light, and Power.

² Including amounts distributed from

realisation of post-war wool stocks.

³ Including uranium production, excluded

prior to 1959-60.



The above diagram is drawn on a logarithmic scale, so that a given proportionate increase is represented by the same distance on all parts of the vertical scale.

Value of Production in Divisions—The table on the next two pages gives the distribution among statistical divisions of the gross value of recorded production for 1962-63. Among other things it shows (i) the dominance of the Downs in the production of grain crops and of northern coastal districts in sugar cane production, (ii) the substantial contribution made to the State's primary production by the sparsely populated western divisions, (iii) the concentration of dairying in the south-eastern corner of the State, and (iv) the importance of the mining industry in the north-west.

GROSS VALUE OF RECORDED PRODUCTION

Item	Moreton ¹	Maryborough	Downs	Roma	South Western	Rockhampton
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
Agricultural—						
Grain Crops	737	2,186	18,525	344	..	2,151
Hay	1,524	569	771	46	3	437
Other Fodder ² ..	433	487	2,782	316	14	439
Sugar Cane	1,070	11,256	..	..	..	676
Fruit	3,189	1,690	2,800	41	6	704
Tobacco	381	472	545	..	..	39
All Other	5,266	2,710	1,702	9	4	1,027
Total	12,600	19,370	27,125	756	27	5,473
Pastoral—						
Wool	16	26	9,782	9,494	9,998	579
Sheep	2	2	758	731	754	52
Beef Cattle	3,637	5,615	5,969	3,665	2,281	11,011
Horses	2	2	95	1	1	2
Total	3,657	5,645	16,604	13,891	13,034	11,644
Dairying and Pig-raising—						
Dairying	9,187	6,652	6,843	103	6	2,961
Pigs	1,739	2,012	2,127	45	3	1,458
Total	10,926	8,664	8,970	148	9	4,419
Poultry	3,403	719	743	11	3	286
Bee-keeping	70	9	50	.. ²	..	2
Trapping	1	2	61	50	179	5
Forestry	3,122	1,534	901	176	4	437
Fishing	1,105	321	..	..	..	90
Mining—						
Gold, Silver, Copper Lead, Tin, Zinc ..	..	..²	49	..	..	2,803
Coal and Natural Gas	5,006	535	212	76	..	1,381
Other Minerals, Gems, &c	2,488	18	38	..	..	68
Quarry Products ..	546	114	197	..	..	81
Total	8,040	667	496	76	..	4,333
Total Primary	42,924	36,931	54,950	15,108	13,256	26,689
Manufacturing (net) ..	120,282	12,145	10,603	1,060	372	7,729
Total Primary (gross) and Manufacturing (net) ..	163,206	49,076	65,553	16,168	13,628	34,418

¹ Including Metropolitan.² Less than £500.

IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, 1962-63

Central Western	Far Western	Mackay	Townsville	Cairns	Peninsula	North Western	Total
£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
1,452	..	6	32	283	1	.. ²	25,717
15	..	3	10	11	..	6	3,395
237	1	13	11	16	.. ²	5	4,754
..	..	17,917	8,239	23,620	..	..	62,778
5	.. ²	16	119	280	2	1	8,853
..	..	..	201	6,740	..	..	8,378
176	1	37	1,101	319	5	7	12,364
1,885	2	17,992	9,713	31,269	8	19	126,239
11,739	5,800	1	1	1	..	7,526	54,963
915	451	.. ²	.. ²	.. ²	..	597	4,262
6,794	2,718	1,425	4,920	1,885	934	10,417	61,271
2	1	1	1	1	.. ²	3	112
19,450	8,970	1,427	4,922	1,887	934	18,543	120,608
22	7	287	34	1,095	1	3	27,201
36	4	47	77	229	2	13	7,792
58	11	334	111	1,324	3	16	34,993
9	1	51	95	337	1	9	5,668
.. ²	..	..²	.. ²	1	.. ²	.. ²	132
41	1	.. ²	.. ²	..	..²	4	344
46	..	150	156	1,525	..	36	8,087
..	..	27	48	64	456	5	2,116
2	..	3	40	1,047	15	20,947	24,906
210	..	..	1,186	..	..	..	8,606
5	..	3	85	17	115	8,902 ⁴	11,739 ⁴
..	..	31	187	88	..	246	1,490
217	..	37	1,498	1,152	130	30,095 ⁴	46,741 ⁴
21,706	8,985	20,018	16,543	37,559	1,532	48,727 ⁴	344,928 ⁴
728	92	8,101	11,803	14,929	55	2,584	190,483
22,434	9,077	28,119	28,346	52,488	1,587	51,311 ⁴	535,411 ⁴

³ Including vegetables for stock fodder.

⁴ Including uranium production.

13 BUILDING OPERATIONS

Before building operations were placed under State Building Control regulations at the end of 1945, particulars of approvals were available only for Brisbane, the other incorporated cities, and nine selected towns. From 1946 until building controls were abolished in August 1952, records of building approvals embraced the whole State. The series has been continued since August 1952 with the co-operation of Local Authorities, which retained their own building regulations except for a few Shires accounting for less than 5 per cent of all building operations. The table on the next page shows particulars of approvals during the ten years ended 1963 as far as they are available. The figures give a fairly complete measure of all building operations proposed to be undertaken, the only operations exempt from approvals being small jobs of low value, mostly alterations and maintenance, and all governmental operations. Figures for the latter have been included in the table.

It may be noted, however, that approvals are issued for building projects which, for various reasons, are later deferred or abandoned altogether. This will be most evident in periods of recession when finance is difficult or in periods marked by shortages of either labour or materials. Figures for commencements will therefore always be lower than the number of approvals issued, but the discrepancy will vary with economic conditions. To measure the extent of building work undertaken, rather than the extent of intentions to build, a regular statistical collection has, since 1946, been made from builders, including persons building their own houses (see page 229), and this has provided a measure of actual commencements. In 1963 commencements of new dwelling units were 87.2 per cent of approvals issued in the metropolitan area and 88.7 per cent of approvals issued in other parts of the State, compared with percentages of 92.6 and 92.1 respectively in 1962.

During the period from 1951 to 1963 significant changes occurred in planned spending on building. In 1951, when building controls provided priority for dwellings but strictly limited work on other buildings, 71.4 per cent of the total value of all approvals issued (including additions, &c) was for new houses and 12.9 per cent for other new buildings, but in 1963 these proportions had changed to 40.9 and 49.4 per cent respectively. While the value of houses approved in 1963 was 45 per cent more than in 1951, the value of other new buildings was 9.7 times as great.

In the immediate post-war period the proportion of approvals for fibro-cement walled houses was high, amounting to 33.0 per cent of the 1946 total for brick, &c, timber, and fibro-cement together. In the next few years their proportion fell, reaching a minimum in 1950. There has since been an increase in the proportion of fibro-cement houses, the proportions of different types of houses approved in 1950 and 1963 respectively being:—Brick, &c, 10.7 and 22.2 per cent; timber 77.8 and 58.2 per cent; and fibro-cement, 11.5 and 19.6 per cent. Approvals for the construction of houses reached their lowest post-war level in 1955 when 9,007 were issued, but in 1960 the number recorded was 11,090, the highest since 1953. In 1963 the number recorded was 10,549.

BUILDING APPROVALS, QUEENSLAND

Year	New Dwellings			New Buildings other than Dwellings	Total Additions and Alter- ations	Total Approvals	New Dwelling Units ¹
	Houses		Flats, Hotels, &c				
	No	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	No
METROPOLITAN ²							
1954	4,359	9,835	318	7,323	1,811	19,287	4,491
1955	3,798	9,433	1,070	8,599	2,298	21,400	4,001
1956	3,960	10,912	739	8,435	2,167	22,253	4,067
1957	3,611	10,072	663	8,842	2,343	21,920	3,800
1958	4,279	12,152	1,471	8,027	3,107	24,757	4,819
1959	4,134	12,347	2,982	8,729	4,269	28,327	4,829
1960	4,704	15,109	3,486	12,313	5,512	36,420	5,601
1961	4,649	15,287	2,652	11,996	4,521	34,456	5,308
1962	5,070	17,315	2,158	9,836	4,874	34,183	5,516
1963	5,173	18,600	3,215	19,329	4,641	45,785	5,824

OTHER CITIES AND TOWNS ³							
1954	3,394	6,658	3,721		1,846	12,225	n
1955	2,920	6,307	5,195		2,125	13,627	n
1956	2,850	6,499	5,327		2,235	14,061	n
1957	3,321	8,066	6,158		1,746	15,970	n
1958	3,608	9,255	6,895		2,078	18,228	4,505
1959	3,379	8,969	8,721		2,495	20,185	4,329
1960	3,465	9,910	3,178	5,431	3,108	21,627	4,345
1961	2,708	8,312	2,893	4,968	2,007	18,180	2,999
1962	2,474	7,728	988	7,663	2,358	18,737	2,722
1963	2,709	8,833	2,099	9,012	2,170	22,114	3,089

ALL SHIRES							
1954	2,211	3,872	3,035		1,153	8,060	n
1955	2,289	4,448	3,712		1,363	9,523	n
1956	2,845	7,060	3,569		1,297	11,926	n
1957	2,119	4,668	4,480		1,111	10,259	n
1958	2,210	4,850	3,377		1,359	9,586	2,368
1959	2,426	5,699	4,639		1,585	11,923	2,653
1960	2,921	7,424	787	4,567	1,777	14,555	3,124
1961	2,192	5,782	479	3,745	1,747	11,753	2,319
1962	2,221	6,295	1,085	5,369	1,973	14,722	2,408
1963	2,667	8,196	1,331	8,029	1,709	19,265	2,900

TOTAL QUEENSLAND							
1954	9,964	20,365	1,201	13,196	4,810	39,572	10,657
1955	9,007	20,188	2,433	16,143	5,786	44,550	9,644
1956	9,655	24,471	1,926	16,144	5,699	48,240	10,202
1957	9,051	22,806	2,597	17,546	5,200	48,149	9,842
1958	10,097	26,257	3,480	16,290	6,544	52,571	11,692
1959	9,939	27,015	6,487	18,584	8,349	60,435	11,811
1960	11,090	32,443	7,451	22,311	10,397	72,602	13,070
1961	9,549	29,381	6,024	20,709	8,275	64,389	10,626
1962	9,765	31,338	4,231	22,868	9,205	67,642	10,646
1963	10,549	35,629	6,645	36,370	8,520	87,164	11,813

¹ New houses and individual private dwelling units incorporated in new blocks of flats and other new buildings. ² City of Brisbane and, from 1961, City of Redcliffe and part of Pine Rivers Shire. ³ 21 provincial Cities and Towns until March 1958; 20 until April 1960; 19 until December 1960; and 17 thereafter. n Not available.

Details of the number of jobs and the value of work authorised for each type of work in each city and town during 1963 are shown below. All governmental and semi-governmental approvals are included.

BUILDING APPROVALS, 1963

Local Authority Area	New Houses		Other Work Approved ¹	All Approvals	New Dwelling Units ²
	No	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	No
<i>Metropolitan</i> ³	5,173	18,600	27,185	45,785	5,824
<i>Other Cities</i>	2,568	8,388	12,360	20,748	2,932
Bundaberg	145	414	394	808	149
Cairns	112	412	1,467	1,879	128
Charters Towers	21	62	108	170	21
Gold Coast	483	1,669	1,985	3,654	771
Gympie	59	177	322	499	61
Ipswich	403	1,177	713	1,890	408
Mackay	83	274	509	783	85
Maryborough	83	265	423	688	85
Rockhampton	164	511	1,103	1,614	169
Toowoomba	451	1,544	1,963	3,507	470
Townsville	527	1,759	3,013	4,772	548
Warwick	37	124	360	484	37
<i>Towns</i>	141	445	921	1,366	157
Dalby	43	149	286	435	43
Gladstone	28	76	193	269	34
Goondiwindi	16	53	88	141	18
Roma	53	165	246	411	59
Thursday Island	1	2	108	110	3
<i>Shires</i>	2,667	8,196	11,069	19,265	2,900
Total Queensland	10,549	35,629	51,535	87,164	11,813

¹ New flats, hotels, &c, and other new buildings, and all alterations and additions to dwellings and other buildings. ² New houses and individual private dwelling units incorporated in new blocks of flats and other new buildings. ³ City of Brisbane, City of Redcliffe, and part of Pine Rivers Shire.

The approximate value of all building work completed in Queensland during the last five years is shown in the next table.

VALUE OF COMPLETED BUILDING OPERATIONS, QUEENSLAND

Type of Work	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
New Dwellings	26,327	32,106	30,724	32,284	33,837
Other New Buildings	21,221	23,802	25,126	22,485	26,333
Additions, Alterations, Repairs, &c	7,490	9,097	6,458	6,652	6,802
Total	55,038	65,005	62,308	61,421	66,972

In addition to the completed work, there were under construction, at 31 December 1963, dwelling units to the value of approximately £10,889,000 and other new buildings to the value of £30,374,000.

The trend in actual construction of dwellings, as distinct from work approved, is shown in the next table. The figures are compiled from returns from private building contractors and governmental constructing

authorities as well as from "owner-builders," i.e., those persons who make their own arrangements to build a house without engaging a building contractor. In the table, all individual dwellings are counted separately, whether detached dwellings, tenements or flats, or dwellings attached to other new buildings. Temporary dwellings and additional dwellings provided by conversion of existing dwellings into flats are not included.

NUMBER OF NEW DWELLING UNITS¹, QUEENSLAND

Year	Type			How Constructed				Total
				Government Ownership ²		Private Ownership		
	Houses	Flats	Other Dwelling Units	By Govt. Authority ³	By Private Contractors	By Private Contractors	By Owner Builders	
COMMENCED								
1954	8,418	264	67	258	6,617		1,874	8,749
1955	7,445	224	92	383	5,681		1,697	7,761
1956	7,776	212	48	507	5,944		1,585	8,036
1957	6,713	288	21	163	5,354		1,505	7,022
1958	7,449	663	36	138	6,461		1,549	8,148
1959	8,548	905	51	190	7,543		1,771	9,504
1960	9,325	1,403	37	155	9,050		1,560	10,765
1961	8,974	879	27	184	7,942		1,754	9,880
1962	9,206	595	30	161	8,438		1,232	9,831
1963	9,429	919	42	163	1,541	7,570	1,116	10,390
Total 10 Years	83,283	6,352	451	2,302	72,141		15,643	90,086
COMPLETED								
1954	8,099	251	53	232	6,689		1,482	8,403
1955	7,995	228	79	323	6,355		1,624	8,302
1956	7,152	189	57	437	5,401		1,560	7,398
1957	7,374	271	43	280	5,758		1,650	7,688
1958	7,630	439	35	240	6,318		1,546	8,104
1959	8,736	803	50	170	7,576		1,843	9,589
1960	9,503	1,230	36	150	8,959		1,660	10,769
1961	8,862	973	25	190	8,015		1,655	9,860
1962	9,179	777	39	177	8,504		1,314	9,995
1963	9,288	878	38	160	1,321	7,496	1,227	10,204
Total 10 Years	83,818	6,039	455	2,359	72,392		15,561	90,312

¹ New houses and individual private dwelling units incorporated in new blocks of flats and other new buildings. ² Commonwealth, State, and Local Government, and Semi-Governmental Authorities. ³ Dwelling units constructed by day-labour employees of various governmental authorities, principally the Queensland Housing Commission.

Cost of Building—The next table, containing information compiled by the Queensland Housing Commission, gives the average cost of a standard house of modern design, and details of all Workers' Dwellings completed during the last ten years. The standard house chosen is one built of

timber on concrete stumps, having a tiled roof, a total floor area of 1,275 square feet, with four main rooms, and a kitchen, bathroom, laundry, and sleep-out verandah. Water and electric light services, bath, tank, gas stove, heater and copper, and drainage are included, but no fencing.

WORKERS' DWELLINGS, QUEENSLAND

Year	Average Cost of Standard Type ¹	All Dwellings ² Completed during Year							Total Completed	Average Cost
		Completed at Cost of—								
		Under £2,001	£2,001-£2,400	£2,401-£2,800	£2,801-£3,200	£3,201-£3,600	£3,601 and Over			
	£	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	£	
1953-54	2,422	220	135	22	5	7		389	2,011	
1954-55	2,683	188	220	82	22	1		513	2,146	
1955-56	2,752	87	241	156	50	15		549	2,375	
1956-57	2,944	37	212	368	129	74		820	2,607	
1957-58	2,944	12	151	367	128	50		708	2,639	
1958-59	3,000	6	115	287	103	43	23	577	2,704	
1959-60	3,151	5	42	247	176	32	19	521	2,796	
1960-61	3,082	2	18	153	269	90	61	593	3,043	
1961-62	3,082	..	6	75	390	143	68	682	3,124	
1962-63	3,095	..	3	69	361	140	59	632	3,145	

¹ As at 30 June. For description, see above. ² The term "dwelling" here refers to "houses" only.

The following table, derived from Local Authority building approvals, supplies further data regarding recent trends in building costs, as well as changes in the average sizes of houses constructed. The average costs given in the above table for the Housing Commission's "standard" dwelling have shown since the war a smaller relative increase (116 per cent) than those derived from approvals for timber houses (237 per cent). The latter, however, include all houses built throughout the State, and they are not standardised for style and finishings as are the former. They therefore reflect also the cost of more modern designs.

FLOOR AREA AND COST OF HOUSES APPROVED, QUEENSLAND

Year	Average Floor Area			Average Cost per 100 Sq Ft			
	Brick ¹	Timber	Fibro-cement	Brick ¹	Timber	Fibro-cement	
	Sq Ft	Sq Ft	Sq Ft	£	£	£	
1954	1,392	1,042	893	237	197	174
1955	1,322	1,050	908	255	216	184
1956	1,346	1,083	922	258	226	192
1957	1,325	1,093	940	279	238	207
1958	1,395	1,098	953	280	246	216
1959	1,414	1,132	980	288	248	212
1960	1,462	1,140	974	299	263	223
1961	1,439	1,156	1,009	305	268	232
1962	1,587	1,191	1,024	280	267	237
1963	1,640	1,210	1,065	283	270	244

¹ Including brick-veneer, stone, and concrete.

14 RETAIL TRADE

The statistics in this section relate to the number of retail establishments throughout Queensland and the turnover of these establishments.

Information of this nature was first collected for the year ended 30 June 1948 by a full census of all retail establishments. As this was the first census of its type in Australia, its scope and the data sought were the minima consistent with the objective of securing a record of the number of such establishments, their type, their geographical distribution, their aggregate sales of goods, and a simple commodity dissection together with a record of the value of certain services provided. This census was followed by a second census of all retail establishments which operated during the year ended 30 June 1949.

A third census was taken for the year ended 30 June 1953 in which retailers were asked to furnish more detailed information concerning the dissection of their turnover into commodity groups, and questions were asked about stocks of goods on hand, the number of persons engaged in the business, and credit sales. A further census was taken in respect of the year ended 30 June 1957, and another for the year ended 30 June 1962.

In general terms, the censuses covered those establishments which normally sell goods by retail in shops, rooms, kiosks, and yards. Certain types of establishments which sell services by retail (including repairs and materials therein) were also included, e.g., boot repairers, hairdressers, motor garages and service stations, and cafes. The census included the retail sales of those factories or wholesalers who conducted a regular retail business, but excluded those who only occasionally sold goods by retail. Both new and second-hand goods were included in sales recorded by relevant retail establishments.

During the period between censuses, variations in the value of retail sales have been measured by means of quarterly sample surveys based on returns covering approximately 45 per cent of all retail sales in Australia.

The censuses provide for each State and for sub-divisions within each State a classification of total retail sales by types of store, by commodity groups, and by size of turnover. This made possible for subsequent sample surveys a detailed stratification of retail stores in the same categories.

Because of their importance and relatively small numbers, the strata containing the largest firms are fully enumerated at sample surveys. (A large firm is defined as one with an annual turnover during the census year of not less than £250,000 in New South Wales, Victoria, and Queensland, £100,000 in South Australia and Western Australia, and £50,000 in Tasmania.) Other strata are sampled on a simple random basis.

Once selected, stores remain in the sample until the next census. However, to keep the sample representative of current conditions, allowance

is made for stores in the sample closing down or changing their type, and for new stores to be introduced into the sample. For this purpose an up-to-date register of all stores is maintained through an annual re-listing. The regular complete censuses provide checks on the accuracy of the sample surveys.

Retail Sales in Queensland—The following table shows, on a comparable basis throughout, the value of retail sales of goods in each of the commodity groups specified, for the years 1952-53, 1956-57, and from 1958-59 to 1962-63. (Figures relate to establishments with total retail sales of £500 or more. The total amount of retail sales of establishments so excluded for these years is not significant—less than 0·1 per cent of total—and their omission does not affect the validity of the comparisons shown.)

**TOTAL RETAIL SALES CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO COMMODITY GROUPS,
QUEENSLAND**

Commodity Group	1952-53 ¹	1956-57 ¹	1958-59 ²	1959-60 ²	1960-61 ²	1961-62 ²	1962-63 ²
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Groceries	42·4	53·8	55·8	58·1	62·7	62·4	63·7
Butchers' Meat	16·8	21·3	24·8	27·5	28·6	28·7	30·1
Other Food ³	26·0	35·7	40·2	42·8	46·2	48·2	50·3
Total Food and Groceries	85·2	110·8	120·8	128·4	137·5	139·3	144·1
Beer, Wine, and Spirits ..	22·2	31·8	33·9	35·2	36·3	37·3	38·2
Clothing and Drapery ..	39·0	49·3	50·1	54·2	56·0	56·6	57·3
Footwear	5·9	7·0	7·8	8·5	9·0	9·1	10·0
Hardware, China, and Glass-ware ⁴	6·3	8·1	9·1	10·0	10·6	10·9	11·4
Electrical Goods and Radios ⁵	10·8	15·8	18·2	28·9	26·6	24·1	26·5
Furniture and Floor Coverings	8·0	10·9	11·3	12·9	13·7	13·1	14·1
Chemists' Goods	6·4	10·5	13·4	14·9	16·6	18·5	19·9
Newspapers, Books and Stationery	6·3	8·7	9·4	9·9	10·4	10·8	11·4
Other Goods ⁶	18·6	26·2	26·7	29·7	30·9	31·1	32·9
Total (excluding Motor Vehicles, &c)	208·7	279·1	300·7	332·6	347·6	350·8	365·8
Motor Vehicles, Parts, Petrol, &c ⁷	56·3	89·4	103·7	121·9	111·4	109·0	137·2
Total	265·0	368·5	404·4	454·5	459·0	459·8	503·0

¹ Census figures. 1952-53 and 1956-57 censuses have been adjusted on a basis comparable with 1961-62 census. ² Survey figures. ³ Including fresh fruit and vegetables, confectionery, soft drinks, ice cream, cakes, pastry, cooked provisions, fish, &c, but excluding some delivered milk and bread. ⁴ Excluding builders' hardware and basic building materials (e.g., timber, building sheets, tiles, joinery, cement). ⁵ Including radios, television and accessories, musical instruments, domestic refrigerators, &c. ⁶ Including tobacco, cigarettes, &c, jewellery, sporting requisites, &c. ⁷ Excluding tractors, farm machinery and implements, earth-moving equipment, &c.

Statistical Divisions—The figures shown in the preceding table for the years 1952-53, 1956-57, and 1961-62 were obtained from censuses. Figures for the other years are estimates based on the results of sample

surveys. Intercensal estimates are not made by districts. The next table, gives some indication of the geographical distribution of retail trade at the 1956-57 and 1961-62 censuses.

RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS, SALES, AND STOCKS IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, CITIES AND TOWNS, QUEENSLAND, 1956-57 AND 1961-62

District	Establishments		Total Value of Retail Sales		Total Value of Retail Stocks at 30 June	
	1956-57	1961-62	1956-57	1961-62	1957	1962
	No	No	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
<i>Statistical Divisions</i>						
Metropolitan	5,633	5,978	157,324	198,680	18,507	23,815
Moreton	2,148	2,422	37,781	51,253	4,488	5,677
Maryborough	1,622	1,649	28,958	35,387	4,539	4,868
Downs	1,756	1,738	36,441	43,042	5,093	5,722
Roma and South Western ..	469	482	9,960	11,426	1,401	1,554
<i>Total South</i>	<i>11,628</i>	<i>12,269</i>	<i>270,464</i>	<i>339,788</i>	<i>34,028</i>	<i>41,636</i>
Rockhampton	1,182	1,125	21,510	25,358	2,967	3,011
Central Western and Far Western	405	417	7,768	9,720	1,088	1,513
<i>Total Central</i>	<i>1,587</i>	<i>1,542</i>	<i>29,278</i>	<i>35,078</i>	<i>4,055</i>	<i>4,524</i>
Mackay	513	525	12,302	14,778	1,731	1,946
Townsville	967	1,038	20,714	27,559	3,021	3,545
Cairns	1,285	1,317	26,600	31,536	3,774	4,096
Peninsula and North Western ..	327	374	9,120	11,087	1,165	1,395
<i>Total North</i>	<i>3,092</i>	<i>3,254</i>	<i>68,736</i>	<i>84,960</i>	<i>9,691</i>	<i>10,982</i>
<i>Total Queensland</i> ..	<i>16,307</i>	<i>17,065</i>	<i>368,478</i>	<i>459,826</i>	<i>47,774</i>	<i>57,142</i>

Metropolitan Suburban Divisions and Major Provincial Cities

City—Inner City Area ..	993	934	69,411	71,644	11,698	13,322
Remainder	879	885	30,786	33,743	2,386	3,356
North Side Inner Suburbs ..	699	698	10,181	14,039	714	909
North Side Outer Suburbs ¹ ..	826	883	12,223	20,664	1,014	1,649
Western Suburbs	348	405	5,255	8,455	380	573
South Side Inner Suburbs ..	293	305	4,002	6,123	244	389
South Side Outer Suburbs ¹ ..	838	1,003	14,044	26,320	1,114	2,068
Bayside ¹	} 478	463	} 7,418	9,566	} 621	844
Rural ²		82		1,501		82
Outside City of Brisbane ² ..		320		4,004		6,625	336	623
<i>Total Metropolitan</i> ..	<i>5,633</i>	<i>5,978</i>	<i>157,324</i>	<i>198,680</i>	<i>18,507</i>	<i>23,815</i>
Ipswich	389	415	10,246	13,182	1,221	1,497
Toowoomba	553	546	15,542	19,269	2,055	2,536
Rockhampton	578	527	13,294	15,561	1,796	1,752
Townsville	476	531	12,345	16,934	1,711	1,995

¹ The comparability of figures for the Outer Suburban, Bayside, and Rural Divisions has been slightly affected by regroupings following the delineation for the 1961 Population Census of new Statistical Areas from former Rural areas. ² City of Redcliffe and part of Pine Rivers Shire.

Types of Business—Details of the number of stores of each type and the retail business transacted by them are given in the table below. Businesses have been classified according to their major functions, but figures for each type refer to their sales or stocks of commodities of all kinds.

RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS, SALES, AND STOCKS BY TYPE OF BUSINESS,
QUEENSLAND, 1956-57 AND 1961-62

Type of Business	Establishments		Total Value of Retail Sales		Total Value of Retail Stocks at 30 June	
	1956-57	1961-62	1956-57	1961-62	1957	1962
	No	No	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
<i>Food Stores, &c—</i>						
Grocers	3,784	3,632	76,451	93,085	8,420	8,430
Butchers	1,271	1,363	21,295	27,443	280	322
Fruiterers	521	604	6,793	9,042	169	300
Bakers	715	668	7,301	7,850	134	159
Cafes and Milk Bars ..	1,134	1,176	8,408	9,366	464	498
Other Food Stores	322	560	2,713	8,520	74	746
<i>Hotels, Tobacconists, &c—</i>						
Hotels, &c	1,237	1,175	33,093	39,748	1,177	1,291
Tobacconists, Hairdressers ..	364	326	2,081	1,936	184	153
<i>Department Stores, Drapers, &c—</i>						
Department Stores	22	27	26,161	36,629	5,829	7,444
Clothiers and Drapers ..	1,593	1,486	41,239	42,938	10,101	11,058
Footwear Stores	182	219	3,592	5,157	1,242	1,717
<i>Hardware, Electrical Goods, and Furniture Stores, &c—</i>						
Domestic Hardware Stores ..	329	301	3,812	4,409	934	1,025
Electrical Goods, Radios, and Musical Instrument Stores	630	688	13,487	21,538	2,677	3,933
Furniture, Floor Coverings ..	327	341	7,451	8,801	1,481	1,570
<i>Other Goods Stores—</i>						
Chemists	523	675	8,886	15,052	1,635	2,717
Newsagents and Booksellers	468	487	7,725	9,188	1,041	1,336
Sports Goods, Cycle Stores ..	178	188	1,553	1,786	349	423
Watchmakers and Jewellers	250	235	2,712	2,799	1,071	1,204
Other Types of Business ..	457	470	4,439	5,352	966	1,506
Total (excluding Motor Vehicle Dealers, &c) ..	14,307	14,621	279,192	350,639	38,228	45,832
Motor Vehicle Dealers, Garages, Service Stations, &c ..	2,000	2,444	89,286	109,187	9,546	11,310
Grand Total	16,307	17,065	368,478	459,826	47,774	57,142

Seasonality of Sales—Quarterly estimates based on a sample survey are made of the value of retail sales. These indicate a seasonal variation in the sales of most commodities. The increase in business due to Christmas shopping is discernible in December quarter figures for all commodity groups, except Butchers' Meat. Figures for this quarter are generally about 8 per cent higher than the average of all quarters. The

March quarter is usually the least active. Details for 1961-62 and 1962-63 are given in the table on the next page.

RETAIL SALES BY COMMODITY GROUPS, EACH QUARTER, QUEENSLAND

Commodity Group	September Quarter	December Quarter	March Quarter	June Quarter	Year	
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	
Groceries	1961-62	16.0	16.3	14.8	15.3	62.4
	1962-63	15.8	16.7	15.5	15.7	63.7
Butchers' Meat	1961-62	7.3	7.2	7.1	7.1	28.7
	1962-63	7.3	7.6	7.4	7.8	30.1
Other Food ¹	1961-62	11.8	12.5	12.0	11.9	48.2
	1962-63	12.1	13.1	12.6	12.5	50.3
Beer, Wine and Spirits ..	1961-62	8.8	10.1	9.4	9.0	37.3
	1962-63	9.1	10.5	9.4	9.2	38.2
Clothing and Drapery ..	1961-62	13.2	16.0	12.3	15.1	56.6
	1962-63	13.5	16.5	12.2	15.1	57.3
Footwear	1961-62	2.3	2.4	2.0	2.4	9.1
	1962-63	2.4	2.7	2.2	2.7	10.0
Hardware, China, and Glassware ²	1961-62	2.6	2.9	2.6	2.8	10.9
	1962-63	2.7	3.0	2.7	3.0	11.4
Electrical Goods and Radios ³	1961-62	6.0	6.6	5.9	5.6	24.1
	1962-63	6.2	7.6	6.5	6.2	26.5
Furniture and Floor Coverings	1961-62	3.3	3.7	3.0	3.1	13.1
	1962-63	3.5	4.0	3.2	3.4	14.1
Chemists' Goods	1961-62	4.6	4.9	4.4	4.6	18.5
	1962-63	4.8	5.3	4.7	5.1	19.9
Newspapers, Books, and Stationery	1961-62	2.6	3.0	2.7	2.5	10.8
	1962-63	2.6	3.1	3.0	2.7	11.4
Other Goods ⁴	1961-62	7.5	9.1	7.0	7.5	31.1
	1962-63	7.7	9.5	7.6	8.1	32.9
Total (excluding Motor Vehicles, &c)	1961-62	86.0	94.7	83.2	86.9	350.8
	1962-63	87.7	99.6	87.0	91.5	365.8
Motor Vehicles, Parts, Petrol, &c ⁵	1961-62	25.6	27.7	26.3	29.4	109.0
	1962-63	33.3	36.2	32.7	35.0	137.2
Total	1961-62	111.6	122.4	109.5	116.3	459.8
	1962-63	121.0	135.8	119.7	126.5	503.0

¹ to ⁵ See notes ³ to ⁷ at foot of table on page 232.

15 NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

Estimates of the Australian national income and expenditure are given in this section. They are taken from a paper entitled *National Income and Expenditure, 1962-63*, which was prepared in the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics and presented to the Commonwealth Parliament with the 1963-64 Budget. The figures and tables have been revised, due to a number of changes in the structure and presentation of the national accounts and in the conceptual basis and definitions of the principal aggregates. These aggregates are defined below.

The *national turnover of goods and services* represents the value of all goods and services which become available in their final form on the Australian market during any year, valued at current market prices. This total quantity includes, of course, certain goods and services obtained from overseas, and the deduction of the amount paid for them leaves the quantity of goods and services produced in Australia. This is termed the *gross national product* and is the value at current prices of the production in Australia of all goods and services customarily exchangeable for money, deducting the value of those goods and services produced by one industry or business but used up by another in the process of production.

Gross national product at factor cost is gross national product less indirect taxes, but with the addition of subsidies, and is the total amount of the gross national product accruing to the factors of production employed. If we allow for the cost of all maintenance work and depreciation necessary for keeping capital intact (whether such maintenance and replacements are made or not) we obtain a figure of *net national product*. Some of this income accrues ultimately to persons overseas and similarly some Australian residents receive income from overseas. Therefore *national income* is defined as net national product less income payable overseas (in the form of interest, dividends, undistributed income, &c) plus income receivable from overseas.

Expenditure by various sections of the community on goods and services must equal the national turnover which is shown in the table on page 238. After deduction of expenditure on goods to be exported and services to be supplied overseas, the balance consists of the expenditure on goods and services for current use by persons, public authorities, and financial enterprises for replacing or adding to capital equipment (gross fixed capital expenditure, public and private); and for adding to stocks. This is called *gross national expenditure*, and is itemised in the table.

Personal income, shown on pages 239 to 242, is the total income received by persons resident in Australia. It is used in buying goods and services for consumption, paying direct taxation, saving, and making personal remittances overseas. It includes *transfer income* which is not earned by current production such as age pensions, unemployment

benefit, interest received from public authorities, &c. Personal income also includes remittances privately received from persons abroad. On the other hand, personal income does not include income received direct by public authorities from business undertakings and other property, or income received by companies and not distributed as dividends.

The relationship of the main aggregates of the national accounts as defined above are shown in the following table.

RELATIONSHIP OF MAIN AGGREGATES, AUSTRALIA

Item	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Net Current Expenditure on Goods and Services	4,674	5,119	5,419	5,615	5,930
Gross Fixed Capital Expenditure ..	1,487	1,639	1,770	1,740	1,913
Increase in Value of Stocks	165	110	252	-117	147
Statistical Discrepancy ¹	-63	83	13	-51	-63
Gross National Expenditure	6,263	6,951	7,454	7,187	7,927
<i>Plus Exports of Goods and Services</i> ..	922	1,060	1,070	1,216	1,227
National Turnover of Goods and Services	7,185	8,011	8,524	8,403	9,154
<i>Less Imports of Goods and Services</i> ..	973	1,132	1,293	1,090	1,286
Gross National Product	6,212	6,879	7,231	7,313	7,868
<i>Less Net Indirect Taxes</i>	693	771	812	787	856
Gross National Product at Factor Cost ..	5,519	6,108	6,419	6,526	7,012
<i>Less Depreciation Allowances of Trading Enterprises</i>	467	502	553	589	625
Net National Product	5,052	5,606	5,866	5,937	6,387
<i>Less Net Income Payable Overseas</i> ..	128	143	132	108	136
National Income	4,924	5,463	5,734	5,829	6,251
<i>Plus Net Income Payable Overseas</i> ..	128	143	132	108	136
Net National Product	5,052	5,606	5,866	5,937	6,387
<i>Less Net Operating Surplus of Companies and Public Enterprises</i>	743	880	855	831	956
<i>Less Interest &c Paid by Unincorporated Enterprises (incl Dwellings Owned by Persons)</i>	111	124	135	144	156
<i>Plus Interest Received by Persons</i> ..	115	131	144	160	184
<i>Dividends Received by Persons</i> ..	142	157	161	163	166
<i>Cash Benefits to Persons</i>	350	377	417	458	478
<i>Remittances from Overseas</i>	27	31	34	36	39
Personal Income	4,832	5,298	5,632	5,779	6,142

¹ See note ¹ to table on page 238.

The next table summarises the main items constituting the national production account. Wages and salaries, including the pay of members of the Forces, is the largest single component of gross national product, being 50 per cent in 1958-59 and 1962-63. This item has increased by £898m, or 29 per cent, since 1958-59. In the same period, the gross operating surplus of trading enterprises increased by £595m, or 25 per cent. This figure is made up of increases in the surpluses of companies (£208m), unincorporated enterprises (£198m), dwellings owned by persons (£81m), and public enterprises (£108m).

NATIONAL PRODUCTION ACCOUNT, AUSTRALIA

Item	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Wages, Salaries, and Supplements ..	3,097	3,439	3,679	3,785	3,995
Gross Operating Surplus of Trading Enterprises—					
Companies	824	961	937	938	1,032
Unincorporated Enterprises	1,261	1,330	1,367	1,349	1,459
Dwellings Owned by Persons	205	222	247	269	286
Public Enterprises	132	156	189	185	240
Gross National Product at Factor Cost	5,519	6,108	6,419	6,526	7,012
Indirect Taxes less Subsidies	693	771	812	787	856
Gross National Product	6,212	6,879	7,231	7,313	7,868
Imports of Goods and Services	973	1,132	1,293	1,090	1,286
National Turnover of Goods and Services	7,185	8,011	8,524	8,403	9,154
Net Current Expenditure on Goods and Services—					
Personal Consumption	3,996	4,367	4,611	4,745	4,999
Financial Enterprises	70	87	90	93	94
Public Authorities	608	665	718	777	837
Gross Fixed Capital Expenditure—					
Private	951	1,067	1,176	1,085	1,226
Public Enterprises	317	330	325	361	381
Public Authorities	219	242	269	294	306
Increase in Value of Stocks	165	110	252	-117	147
Statistical Discrepancy ¹	-63	83	13	-51	-63
Gross National Expenditure	6,263	6,951	7,454	7,187	7,927
Exports of Goods and Services	922	1,060	1,070	1,216	1,227
National Turnover of Goods and Services	7,185	8,011	8,524	8,403	9,154

¹ Difference between the totals of the items in the two parts of the table, which conceptually should be the same.

This table also shows the distribution of *national turnover of goods and services*. The *gross national expenditure* is the balance of the national turnover after purchasing the goods and services required for export overseas. It has three main components:—

(a) *Net current expenditure* by (i) individuals on consumers' goods and services including motor cars, (ii) public authorities (not public enterprises), including Commonwealth, State, and Local Governments, all semi-governmental authorities other than banks and housing authorities, and (iii) financial enterprises. The latter item represents current expenditure incurred by financial institutions, both private and public, in providing services to the economy, which are not directly paid for, or at least not in full, by the spending of individuals, and is comparable to certain public authority services, e.g., administration of justice. It is the cost of financial services largely financed out of interest differentials and not out of direct charges, and is regarded as a final use of goods and services.

(b) *Gross fixed capital expenditure* for replacement or adding to capital equipment by (i) private persons and organisations on fixed capital assets—new plant and equipment, dwellings, other new building and construction, motor vehicles, &c, (ii) public authorities on durable fixed assets other than for defence purposes. All expenditure on roads, including maintenance, is classified as capital expenditure, and (iii) public enterprises on fixed capital assets, including salaries and wages paid in connection with capital works.

(c) *Additions to stock*—the change in the value of farm stocks and commodity stocks, and the change in book value of non-farm stocks held by trading enterprises and public authorities.

The largest component of gross national expenditure is personal consumption which accounts for nearly two-thirds of the total. This is dealt with more fully on pages 240 and 242. Consumption expenditure by public authorities and financial enterprises together is only about one-fifth of personal consumption. Gross fixed capital expenditure accounts for about one-quarter of total expenditure. About two-thirds of this is private expenditure and one-third public. Changes in stocks have relatively minor importance, usually accounting for only about 2 per cent of the total.

The next table deals with the personal current account, covering the income and outlay of persons, as distinct from companies or public authorities. The first part of the table deals with personal income as defined on page 236 and the second part is an itemisation of the disposal of that income.

PERSONAL CURRENT ACCOUNT, AUSTRALIA

Income or Outlay	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Wages, Salaries, and Supplements ..	3,097	3,439	3,679	3,785	3,995
Interest &c Received	115	131	144	160	184
Dividends	142	157	161	163	166
Unincorporated Enterprises Income—					
Farm	474	487	500	465	536
Other	511	555	563	569	593
Income from Dwelling Rent	116	121	134	143	151
Remittances from Overseas	27	31	34	36	39
Cash Benefits from Public Authorities ..	350	377	417	458	478
Total Receipts	4,832	5,298	5,632	5,779	6,142
Personal Consumption Expenditure—					
Food	994	1,053	1,121	1,156	1,194
Cigarettes and Tobacco	145	158	168	168	175
Alcoholic Drinks	277	293	305	313	323
Clothing, Footwear, Drapery	464	509	530	531	541
Dwelling Rent	350	379	420	453	483
Household Durables	330	384	381	376	389
Chemist Goods	98	109	123	134	141
Gas, Electricity, Fuel	112	120	131	140	147
Newspapers, Books, &c	73	79	81	85	86
All Other Goods	123	130	137	140	145
Purchase of Motor Vehicles	183	233	236	226	289
Operation of Motor Vehicles	138	155	167	182	200
Other Travel and Communication ..	174	188	197	198	205
Hospital, Medical, and Funeral Expenses	112	125	139	147	157
All Other Services	423	452	475	496	524
Total Consumption	3,996	4,367	4,611	4,745	4,999
Interest Paid	57	76	90	91	96
Income Tax Payable	385	433	501	498	546
Estate and Gift Duties	42	50	52	58	61
Remittances Overseas	24	26	27	26	28
Saving	328	346	351	361	412
Total Outlay	4,832	5,298	5,632	5,779	6,142

The figures show that almost a fifth of all personal income is spent on food, and that income tax absorbs practically the same as the expenditure on clothing, footwear, and drapery. Consumption expenditure on cigarettes, tobacco, and alcoholic drinks together is about the same as expenditure on dwelling rent and slightly above the personal expenditure on the purchase and operation of motor vehicles.

A dissection of personal income by States for the years 1958-59 to 1962-63 is shown on the next page.

ITEMS OF PERSONAL INCOME BY STATES

State	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
<i>Wages, Salaries, and Supplements (£m)</i>					
New South Wales ¹	1,252	1,394	1,510	1,548	1,635
Victoria	907	1,017	1,081	1,109	1,171
Queensland	389	420	445	453	478
South Australia ²	267	300	315	330	349
Western Australia	187	204	220	230	244
Tasmania	95	104	108	115	118
Australia	3,097	3,439	3,679	3,785	3,995

*Income from Property and Unincorporated Businesses,
including Farmers (£m)*

New South Wales ¹	492	538	522	541	585
Victoria	435	472	511	491	536
Queensland	206	218	221	218	245
South Australia ²	136	123	147	141	153
Western Australia	79	90	95	101	106
Tasmania	37	41	40	44	44
Australia	1,385	1,482	1,536	1,536	1,669

Cash Benefits from Public Authorities (£m)

New South Wales ¹	138	148	161	177	184
Victoria	90	97	108	119	125
Queensland	52	56	63	70	73
South Australia ²	32	34	39	43	44
Western Australia	26	29	31	34	36
Tasmania	12	13	15	15	16
Australia	350	377	417	458	478

Total Personal Income (£m)

New South Wales ¹	1,882	2,080	2,193	2,266	2,404
Victoria	1,432	1,586	1,700	1,719	1,832
Queensland	647	694	729	741	796
South Australia ²	435	457	501	514	546
Western Australia	292	323	346	365	386
Tasmania	144	158	163	174	178
Australia	4,832	5,298	5,632	5,779	6,142

Total Personal Income per Head of Population (£)

New South Wales ¹	499	541	558	565	589
Victoria	521	562	588	581	606
Queensland	446	470	485	485	513
South Australia ²	467	477	510	511	532
Western Australia	414	450	474	489	505
Tasmania	425	459	466	488	492
Australia	486	521	542	545	568

¹ Including Australian Capital Territory.

² Including Northern Territory.

A dissection of personal consumption expenditure by States is set out below.

PERSONAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE BY STATES 1962-63

Item	N.S.W. ¹	Vic	Qld	S.A. ²	W.A.	Tas	Aust
<i>Total</i>							
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Food	464	342	163	105	82	38	1,194
Cigarettes and Tobacco	69	50	23	16	12	5	175
Alcoholic Drinks	140	82	41	27	24	9	323
Clothing &c	213	156	67	52	35	18	541
Rent	184	146	59	43	35	16	483
Household Durables	157	104	53	36	27	12	389
Chemist Goods	57	40	20	11	9	4	141
Gas, Electricity, Fuel	56	50	17	13	6	5	147
Newspapers, Books, &c	36	25	11	6	5	3	86
All Other Goods	55	44	19	12	10	5	145
Travel and Communication ³	272	193	91	66	51	21	694
Medical, Hospital, and Funeral Expenses	66	44	17	15	11	4	157
All Other Services	209	155	66	45	34	15	524
Total	1,978	1,431	647	447	341	155	4,999
<i>Per Capita</i>							
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Food	114	113	105	102	107	105	110
Cigarettes and Tobacco	17	17	15	15	16	14	16
Alcoholic Drinks	34	27	26	26	31	25	30
Clothing &c	52	52	43	51	46	50	50
Rent	45	48	38	42	46	44	45
Household Durables	38	34	34	35	35	33	36
Chemist Goods	14	13	13	11	12	11	13
Gas, Electricity, Fuel	14	17	11	13	8	14	14
Newspapers, Books, &c	9	8	7	6	7	8	8
All Other Goods	13	15	12	12	13	14	13
Travel and Communication ³	67	64	59	64	67	58	64
Medical, Hospital, and Funeral Expenses	16	15	11	14	14	11	15
All Other Services	51	51	43	44	44	41	48
Total	484	474	417	435	446	428	462

¹ Including Australian Capital Territory.

² Including Northern Territory.

³ Including the purchase and operation of motor vehicles.

Variations in the per capita figures from State to State may reflect differences in actual quantities or qualities of the goods, or differences in price levels or interstate differences between the location of the consumer and the point of retail sale.

The combined income and expenditure accounts of all public authorities, including local and semi-governmental authorities, are shown

in the next table. Public enterprises income includes incomes of public trading and financial enterprises. For trading enterprises income is equal to gross operating surplus less depreciation allowances; for financial enterprises it is the excess of interest &c received after deduction of interest paid and the net current expenditure by government banks on goods and services. Net current expenditure on goods and services relates to all expenditure by public authorities (not public enterprises) which does not result in the creation of fixed tangible assets, or the acquisition of land, buildings, or second-hand goods (other than imported). It comprises wages, salaries, &c on currently produced goods and services; fees and charges for services rendered and goods sold are offset against purchases. Net expenditure overseas on behalf of public authorities and purchases from public enterprises are included. All expenditure on defence is classified as current. Surplus on current account is the excess of current revenue, including income of public enterprises, over current expenditure. It is transferred to the capital account and becomes part of total funds available for capital outlay.

PUBLIC AUTHORITIES CURRENT ACCOUNT, AUSTRALIA

Income or Outlay	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Indirect Taxes	718	795	846	831	895
Direct Taxes	650	720	858	884	870
Interest &c Received	30	32	36	39	37
Public Enterprises Income	125	139	175	171	220
Total Receipts	1,523	1,686	1,915	1,925	2,022
Net Current Expenditure on Goods and Services	608	665	718	777	837
Subsidies	25	24	34	44	39
Interest &c Paid	161	177	186	199	214
Oversea Grants	17	20	23	26	30
Cash Benefits to Persons	350	377	417	458	478
Surplus on Current Account	362	423	537	421	424
Total Outlay	1,523	1,686	1,915	1,925	2,022

Australia's financial relationship with the rest of the world is shown in the following table. The first part of the table shows all Australian international transactions on current account and covers transactions with persons, enterprises, governments, and international bodies in the rest of the world. The net result of these transactions is shown in the "Balance on Current Account" item. The capital adjustments made to meet the net surplus (or deficit) are shown in the second part of the table. Private investment in Australia, other than by companies, is a balancing item and includes errors and omissions in the balance of international payments.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS, AUSTRALIA (£M)

Nature of Item	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
CURRENT ACCOUNT					
Exports f.o.b.	808	932	925	1,067	1,065
Imports f.o.b.	781	911	1,035	857	1,032
Balance of Trade	27	21	-110	210	33
Invisible Credits—					
Transportation	66	70	82	81	89
Travel	8	10	14	16	14
Property Income	28	26	31	40	36
Government	15	22	20	22	24
Other	52	56	63	66	73
Invisible Debits—					
Transportation	122	136	167	139	157
Travel	29	36	42	41	45
Property Income	156	169	164	147	174
Government	22	29	26	27	28
Other	60	65	72	79	88
Balance on Current Account ..	-193	-230	-371	2	-223
CAPITAL ITEMS					
Government Securities—					
Domiciled Overseas	35	35	12	6	47
Domiciled in Australia	-4	-2	-2	-1	-5
Other Official Capital Movements ..	9	2	-20	..	-10
Private—					
Marketing Authorities	-6	..	-3	-33	5
Companies—Inflow of Investment ..	125	193	236	140	224
Outflow of Investments ..	-16	-6	-5	-7	-3
Other Private Capital Movements (incl Balancing Item)	57	16	113	-18	39
Monetary Movements—					
Change in Net I.M.F. Position ..	17	11	-78	79	12
Change in International Reserves ..	-9	-4	39	10	65
Other	-1	1	-1	..	-3
Net Monetary Movements	7	8	-40	89	74

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 national income and expenditure. At the Census of June 1961, 40,825 persons, or 7 per cent of the entire work force, were engaged in transport and storage services in Queensland. Of these, 15,616 were employed on the railways, 1,744 on tramways or trolley buses, 7,424 in shipping or cargo handling, 1,907 on air services, 312 in storage firms, and the remaining 13,822 in car, bus, taxi, or carrying services requiring motor transport.

In addition to these persons engaged in operating the services, there were 16,790 employed in the wholesale and retail trade in motor vehicles, accessories, petrol, and oils. A further 15,354 persons were engaged in the manufacture, assembly, and repair of vehicles (railway and tramway, 7,172; motor vehicles, &c, 6,347; ships, 1,740; and aircraft, 95). The construction and repair of transport facilities engaged another 15,072 (7,990 on roads and bridges, 6,140 on railway or tramway permanent way, 787 on harbours, wharves, and river works, and 155 on aerodromes).

These figures give a total of 88,041 for all recorded aspects of the transport industry, accounting for 15 per cent of the State's work force. Roads and road transport absorb just over half this total.

With 13,179 persons engaged in communication services, the total employment in transport and communication amounted to 101,220, or 17.2 per cent of all workers. If this proportion can be taken as representative also of the cost of transport and communication industries compared with the gross national expenditure, then the cost of those industries in Queensland in 1961-62 would have been of the order of £175m.

2 SEA TRANSPORT AND PORTS

Sea transport takes precedence historically in Queensland transport, and the location of ports explains a great deal of the relations between districts and the coastal cities. It was not until 1903 that the central district was linked with the southern by other than sea transport, and the coastal railway system was not completed until 1924. Until then, therefore, Brisbane was the commercial capital of the southern district only, and the trade of the central and northern ports was largely distinct.

Constant dredging operations in the river enable the Port of Brisbane to accommodate most vessels in the Australian trade. In recent years the increasing size of vessels has moved the main centres for shipping downstream, but still within easy access of the city. Major dredging and reclamation projects have been undertaken to assist the establishment of oil refineries at the mouth of the river and to provide access to them by large tankers. Adequate dry-docking facilities are available in a modern graving dock, and other facilities include a wheat bulk handling installation.

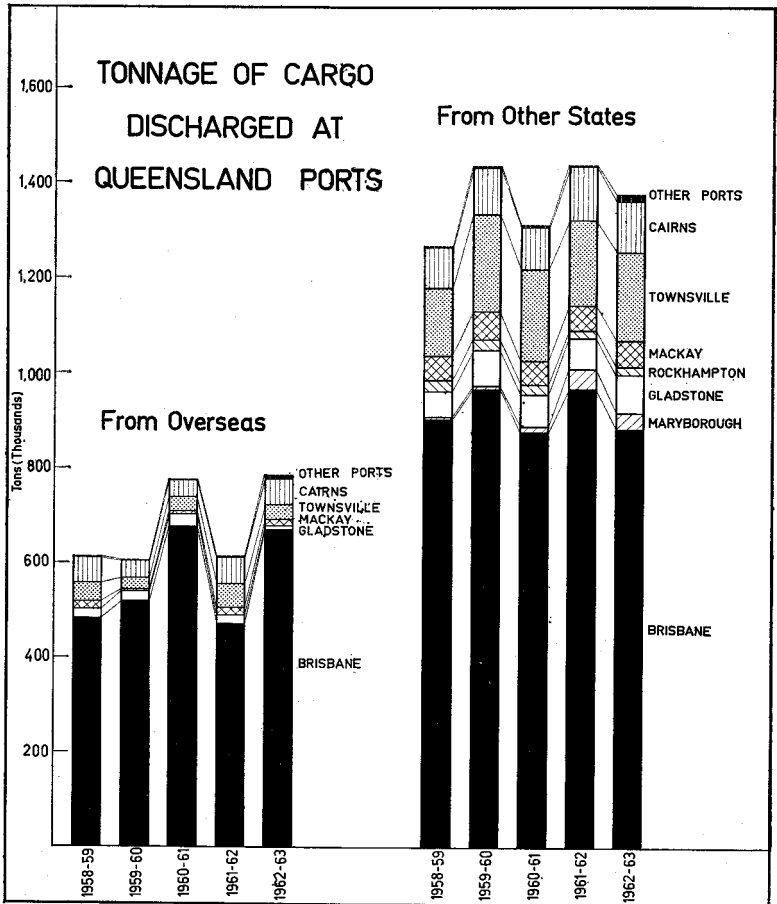
The river port of Maryborough is supplemented by a deep-water jetty at Urangan, and a new deep-water port and bulk sugar terminal for Bundaberg, capable of handling medium size coastal ships, was opened in September 1958. Both Urangan and Bundaberg are oil terminals.

Port Alma, near the mouth of the Fitzroy River, has become the deep-water port and oil terminal for Rockhampton. Gladstone, which has a good natural harbour, is equipped to handle coal, grain, ore, &c, in bulk and has become a substantial oil terminal. This port is being developed as a major coal loading port.

At Mackay an artificial deep-water harbour has been constructed to accommodate large vessels. It has a sugar bulk handling installation and an oil terminal. Bowen exports meat and minerals.

The Great Northern Railway, which extends 600 miles west to Mount Isa, brings copper, lead, and wool for shipment from Townsville which is also provided with sugar bulk handling plant, an oil terminal, and meat exporting facilities.

Lucinda Point, at the southern extremity of Hinchinbrook Channel, is the sugar bulk handling terminal for the rich sugar lands of the Herbert River Valley. Mourilyan Harbour is equipped with bulk handling plant to export the sugar of Innisfail and surrounding districts.



Other smaller ports include Thursday Island, the headquarters of the pearl-shell industry, the Gulf ports of Normanton and Burketown, and Cooktown on the north-east coast.

Seven ports (see next page) are administered by Harbour Boards with members representing the towns and districts served by the ports. All the other ports, including Brisbane, are controlled by the State Treasury through the Department of Harbours and Marine, which also supervises the engineering activities of the other ports. Provision is made in *The Harbours Acts, 1955 to 1962*, for the constitution of a Harbours Trust consisting of five members, two of whom "shall be persons well versed respectively in matters relating to shipping and to the industries of this State". To date no action has been taken to constitute the Trust. Many of the Brisbane wharves are owned by private shipping interests.

Brisbane Harbour Finances—The accounts of the Brisbane Harbour under the control of the Department of Harbours and Marine are set out in the following table. These accounts include the Brisbane River Account. The loan indebtedness of the Harbour at 30 June 1963 was £2,648,241, and the Working Account had a credit balance of £1,088,290.

BRISBANE HARBOUR

Year	Harbour Dues	Total Receipts	Working Expenses ¹	Total Expenditure ²	Accumulated Balance
1958-59	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
1959-60	709	1,097	664	883	301
1960-61	772	1,059	731	953	407
1960-61	763	1,164	679	901	670
1961-62	742	1,083	628	849	904
1962-63	820	1,257	887	1,073	1,088

¹ Excluding interest and redemption.

² Excluding loan.

The Department of Harbours and Marine also controls the South Brisbane Dry Dock and Cairncross Graving Dock. At 30 June 1963 accumulated balances for these sections of the Department's activities were Cr £51,044 and Dr £211,594.

Finances of other Harbours not under Boards—Details of the operating accounts of the three most important other harbours controlled by the State Treasury are:—

Harbour	Receipts	Expenditure	Balance
	1962-63	1962-63	30 June 1963
	£	£	£
Mourilyan (Innisfail)	124,259	49,816	Cr 119,326
Maryborough-Urangan	16,891	18,559	Cr 67,567
Thursday Island	6,999	6,987	Cr 4,762

Four other small harbours had credit balances aggregating £4,616 and two had debit balances amounting to £6,602.

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 from loans and State Government subsidies.

HARBOUR BOARDS, 1962-63

Harbour Board	Wharfage and Harbour Dues	Total Receipts (excluding Loan) ¹	Working Expenses	Total Expenditure (excluding Loan) ²	Loan Indebtedness, 30 June 1963 ³
	£	£	£	£	£
Bowen	8,556	13,079	7,555	13,822	269,107
Bundaberg	289,927	404,907	103,307	361,009	2,862,529
Cairns	210,838	282,102	111,607	154,218	825,455
Gladstone	74,814	118,625	25,446	130,717	1,022,126
Mackay	191,435	478,419	73,012	462,012	1,672,385
Rockhampton	35,400	49,577	14,088	42,381	946,864
Townsville	278,712	712,589	200,739	701,344	3,719,825
Total	1,089,682	2,059,298	535,754	1,865,503	11,318,291

¹ Including government subsidy.

² Including construction and debt charges.

³ Excluding temporary loans. Since 1945 relief from liability for certain indebtedness has been granted to: Bowen, £341,211; Bundaberg, £15,534; and Rockhampton, £684,241.

Small Boat Facilities—Financed by the Commonwealth Aid Marine Works Fund, the State provides waterfront facilities for small craft, including boat havens, launching ramps, and fish landing facilities. In 1962-63, £188,786 was spent on 128 such projects. Major works during the year consisted of the construction of tourist and other jetties and boat launching ramps, and the dredging of small craft harbours, &c.

Cargo Discharged and Shipped—The following table shows the amounts of cargo moving into and out of the various Queensland ports, other than purely intrastate movements, during the year ended 30 June 1963.

QUEENSLAND PORTS, OVERSEA AND INTERSTATE CARGO¹ SHIPMENTS, 1962-63

Port	Cargo Discharged			Cargo Shipped		
	Oversea	Interstate	Total	Oversea	Interstate	Total
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Brisbane	670,106	881,896	1,552,002	721,709	73,653	795,362
Maryborough	1,400	33,541	34,941	..	1,016	1,016
Bundaberg	5,213	15,074	20,287	16,293	233,750	250,043
Gladstone	9,029	80,290	89,319	288,983	9,036	298,019
Rockhampton	1,302	17,104	18,406	16,766	8,166	24,932
Mackay	13,592	56,635	70,227	530,360	20,243	550,603
Bowen .. .. .	..	2,475	2,475	6,957	170	7,127
Townsville	31,740	182,828	214,568	352,873	66,938	419,811
Lucinda Point .. .. .	..	..	..	..	206,673	206,673
Mourilyan .. .. .	..	..	..	297,330	15,161	312,491
Cairns	51,650	108,447	160,097	161,372	33,405	194,777
Thursday Island .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Weipa	2,421	..	2,421	69,439	45,901	115,340
Total	786,453	1,378,290	2,164,743	2,462,082	714,112	3,176,194

¹ Expressed in terms of tons weight or tons measurement of 40 cubic feet according to the type of cargo.

The next table gives the tonnage of cargo passing through Queensland ports, excluding intrastate movements, during the five years ended 30 June 1963. Comparing 1962-63 with 1952-53, 50 per cent more cargo was discharged (11 per cent less from overseas and 143 per cent more interstate) and 70 per cent more was shipped (116 per cent more overseas and 2 per cent less interstate).

QUEENSLAND PORTS, CARGO¹ DISCHARGED AND SHIPPED

Year	Cargo Discharged			Cargo Shipped		
	Oversea	Interstate	Total	Oversea	Interstate	Total
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
1958-59	613,014	1,269,259	1,882,273	1,842,827	660,167	2,502,994
1959-60	606,456	1,436,703	2,043,159	1,786,911	682,192	2,469,103
1960-61	777,181	1,312,259	2,089,440	1,685,341	669,588	2,354,929
1961-62	615,362	1,439,293	2,054,655	1,935,582	558,297	2,493,879
1962-63	786,453	1,378,290	2,164,743	2,462,082	714,112	3,176,194

¹ Expressed in terms of tons weight or tons measurement of 40 cubic feet according to the type of cargo.

Shipping—The next table shows the number and the net tonnage of vessels entering Queensland ports during 1962-63. "Net tonnage" is the volume of enclosed space which can be utilised for cargo or passengers.

TOTAL SHIPPING ENTERING QUEENSLAND PORTS, 1962-63

Port	On Voyages beyond Queensland				On Coastwise Voyages			Total Entries
	From Overseas Direct	From Overseas via States	From Other States	Total	Originating beyond Qld	Entirely within Qld	Total	
NUMBER OF VESSELS								
Brisbane	393	381	523	1,297	77	114	191	1,488
Maryborough .. ..	..	..	12	12	10	51	61	73
Bundaberg	5	2	51	58	19	51	70	128
Gladstone	26	5	4	35	58	..	58	93
Rockhampton	5	3	28	36	76	..	76	112
Mackay	28	11	38	77	50	..	50	127
Bowen .. .. .	..	2	3	5	32	..	32	37
Townsville	51	22	25	98	228	23	251	349
Lucinda Point .. ..	..	..	43	43	3	..	3	46
Mourilyan	35	1	6	42	6	..	6	48
Cairns	56	4	34	94	130	76	206	300
Thursday Island ..	17	..	..	17	17	48	65	82
Weipa	10	..	5	15	5	60	65	80
Total	626	431	772	1,829	711	423	1,134	2,963

NET TONNAGE OF VESSELS (1,000 TONS)

Brisbane	1,517	1,753	1,698	4,968	322	13	335	5,303
Maryborough .. ..	..	..	3	3	53	2	55	58
Bundaberg	15	9	95	119	43	2	45	164
Gladstone	146	29	29	204	246	..	246	450
Rockhampton	18	14	16	48	261	..	261	309
Mackay	137	59	77	273	213	..	213	486
Bowen .. .. .	..	12	7	19	96	..	96	115
Townsville	145	95	58	298	678	15	693	991
Lucinda Point .. ..	..	..	98	98	7	..	7	105
Mourilyan	152	1	16	169	21	..	21	190
Cairns	173	15	81	269	348	20	368	637
Thursday Island ..	23	..	..	23	14	13	27	50
Weipa	34	..	16	50	4	9	13	63
Total	2,360	1,987	2,194	6,541	2,306	74	2,380	8,921

The following table gives information similar to that in the preceding table for ships leaving Queensland ports.

TOTAL SHIPPING CLEARING QUEENSLAND PORTS, 1962-63

Port	On Voyages beyond Queensland				On Coastwise Voyages			Total Clearances
	To Overseas Direct	To Overseas via States	To Other States	Total	Terminating beyond Qld	Entirely within Qld	Total	
NUMBER OF VESSELS								
Brisbane	451	220	511	1,182	189	114	303	1,485
Maryborough .. ..	..	..	8	8	15	50	65	73
Bundaberg	7	..	53	60	16	52	68	128
Gladstone	23	4	13	40	51	..	51	91
Rockhampton	19	3	31	53	58	..	58	111
Mackay	58	..	13	71	56	..	56	127
Bowen	5	..	1	6	31	..	31	37
Townsville	95	16	87	198	128	24	152	350
Lucinda Point .. ..	..	..	38	38	7	..	7	45
Mourilyan	4	..	8	12	36	..	36	48
Cairns	87	4	35	126	103	73	176	302
Thursday Island	18	2	2	22	12	48	60	82
Weipa	8	..	5	13	7	60	67	80
Total	775	249	805	1,829	709	421	1,130	2,959

NET TONNAGE OF VESSELS (1,000 TONS)

Brisbane	1,776	953	1,743	4,472	792	14	806	5,278
Maryborough .. ..	..	..	26	26	30	2	32	58
Bundaberg	30	..	102	132	30	2	32	164
Gladstone	132	20	53	205	233	..	233	438
Rockhampton	82	12	44	138	167	..	167	305
Mackay	278	..	45	323	162	..	162	485
Bowen	11	..	..	11	104	..	104	115
Townsville	354	60	143	557	414	15	429	986
Lucinda Point .. ..	..	..	89	89	14	..	14	103
Mourilyan	12	..	12	24	160	..	160	184
Cairns	282	19	105	406	216	19	235	641
Thursday Island	13	..	15	28	9	13	22	50
Weipa	29	..	19	48	7	8	15	63
Total	2,999	1,064	2,396	6,459	2,338	73	2,411	8,870

The next table shows the total entries and clearances of ships at all the ports of Queensland. As in the preceding tables, each ship is counted once as an entry at each port it enters, and once as a clearance at each port it leaves. For example, a ship starting from Sydney for overseas via Brisbane, calling at Townsville and Cairns, and leaving Cairns for overseas would be recorded as one "From Other States" entry, two "Coastwise" clearances, two "Coastwise" entries, and one "To Overseas Direct" clearance. In the ten-year period covered by this table, the number of vessels entering (or clearing) Queensland ports increased by approximately 25 per cent, while net tonnage of vessels increased by nearly 45 per cent due to an increase in the average size of ships. Cargo discharged has increased in quantity over the period by 25 per cent, while cargo shipped has increased by 72 per cent.

TOTAL SHIPPING AT QUEENSLAND PORTS

Year	On Voyages beyond Queensland				On Coastwise Voyages			Grand Total
	Over-seas Direct	Over-seas via States	Other States	Total	Beyond Qld	Entirely within Qld	Total	

NUMBER OF VESSELS ENTERED

1953-54	301	254	559	1,114	721	514	1,235	2,349
1954-55	328	269	598	1,195	673	482	1,155	2,350
1955-56	347	262	597	1,206	709	415	1,124	2,330
1956-57	370	246	688	1,304	669	395	1,064	2,368
1957-58	375	330	690	1,395	739	381	1,120	2,515
1958-59	412	371	701	1,484	763	587	1,350	2,834
1959-60	456	388	747	1,591	706	462	1,168	2,759
1960-61	474	453	799	1,726	665	389	1,054	2,780
1961-62	472	472	748	1,692	707	456	1,163	2,855
1962-63	626	431	772	1,829	711	423	1,134	2,963

NUMBER OF VESSELS CLEARED

1953-54	459	189	484	1,132	727	515	1,242	2,374
1954-55	480	176	558	1,214	673	479	1,152	2,366
1955-56	490	184	568	1,242	671	419	1,090	2,332
1956-57	512	187	609	1,308	676	395	1,071	2,379
1957-58	540	201	633	1,374	757	382	1,139	2,513
1958-59	587	266	667	1,520	749	581	1,330	2,850
1959-60	586	269	743	1,598	710	460	1,170	2,768
1960-61	679	262	807	1,748	659	388	1,047	2,795
1961-62	698	284	722	1,704	699	462	1,161	2,865
1962-63	775	249	805	1,829	709	421	1,130	2,959

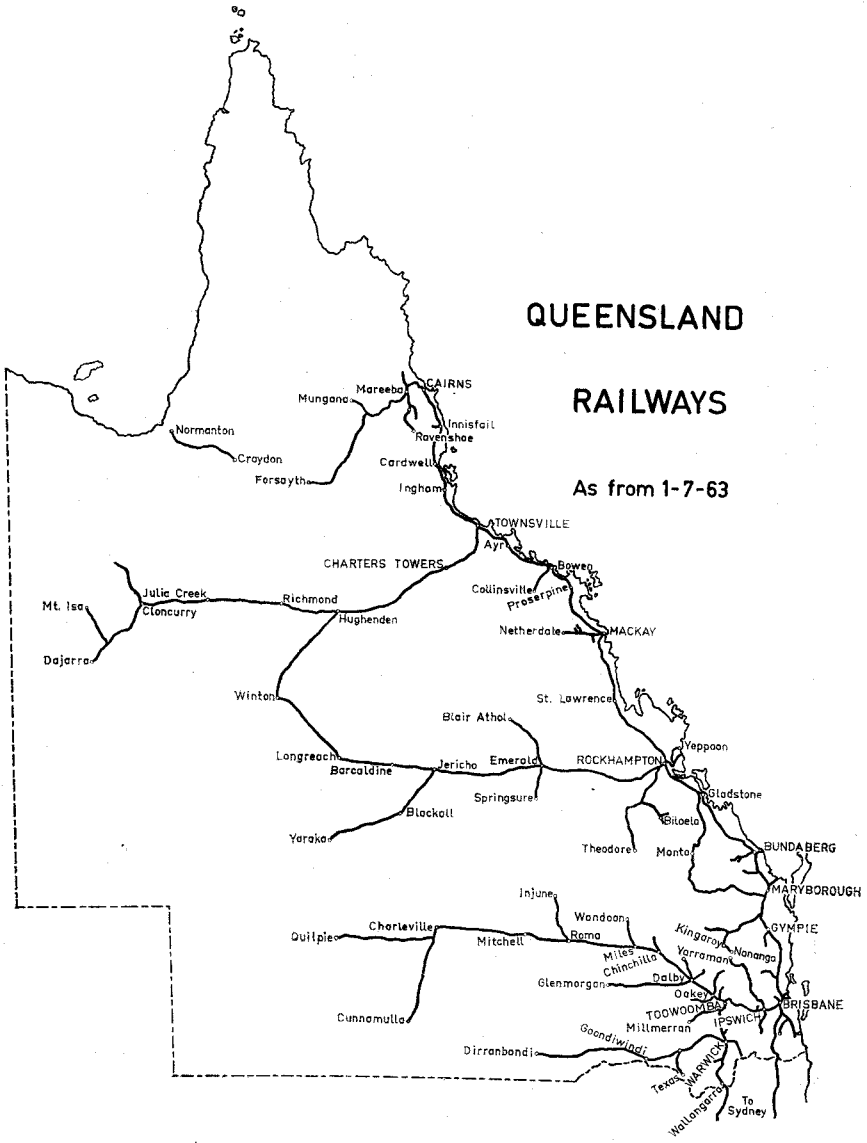
3 RAILWAYS

Geographical conditions in Queensland, as elsewhere, have determined the layout of the railways. The huge area of Queensland covers 30 per cent of the occupied area of Australia, and it has no inland waterways. There are, however, sufficient good harbours along the eastern coast. Unfortunately the broken mountain ranges are too close to the sea for the coastal railway to serve much country for most of its mileage, and the vast plain stretching westward is not highly productive in proportion to its area, and transport has to cross rough country to reach it.

The railway mileage required to connect the interior with ports and markets is therefore abnormally large in relation to population and production, even for Australia. There are three main lines terminating in the remote interior. None of the other States has so large a proportion

QUEENSLAND RAILWAYS

As from 1-7-63



of distant terminals. Even in Western Australia, where the mileage is greater in proportion to population, most of the railway system can be shown on a map of the south-western corner of the State. For its sparsely populated area, Queensland is lavishly equipped with railways.

Construction of railways concerned candidates at the first election of the Queensland Parliament in 1860. The first Parliament, on 13 August 1861, passed *The Moreton Bay Tramway Act* which empowered an already formed private company to construct railways on the land-grant principle. The company, however, had difficulty in raising the necessary capital (which was increased from £150,000 to £200,000 when the Bill was before Parliament). In the meantime, conditions for borrowing money by the Governments of the young colonies became favourable, and public opinion set in favour of government construction of public works. In 1863 an Act authorised government construction of railways, but provided for private construction of branch railways, and for the Government, if it wished, to lease its own lines to private persons for a period not exceeding seven years. Neither of these provisions was taken advantage of, and railway construction and operation in Queensland which commenced under this Act have been carried on by the Government ever since. Very few lines have been built by private enterprise. On a number of subsequent occasions, the Government endeavoured to attract private railway building by offering free grants of land to railway builders, but the offers were never taken up to any appreciable extent.

The first line was opened from Ipswich to Grandchester on 31 July 1865. It reached Toowoomba in 1867, Brisbane was connected in 1875, and in subsequent years the lines were pushed out to the Downs, the Maranoa, and the South-West. The Central Division Railways were commenced in 1867, with 30 miles of line inland from the port of Rockhampton, but during the next six years no mileage was added to this system. In the eighties began a spurt of railway building in connecting the ports with the interior by short lines. These were as follows:—1880, Townsville; 1881, Bundaberg; 1881, Maryborough (to Gympie); 1885, Mackay; 1885, Cooktown; 1887, Cairns; 1889, Normanton; and 1890, Bowen. Depression and financial difficulties slackened progress during the nineties, and the early years of the twentieth century. These beginnings grew into isolated systems of some magnitude, until in 1910, when *The North Coast Railway Act* provided for linking the systems by a coastal railway, there were 3,806 miles of railway in the State. The last link in this coastal line was completed in 1924. A great burst of development occurred during the decade 1911-1920. In the six years from 1910 to 1915 inclusive, 1,572 miles of line were opened. After that date progress was steady till the maximum mileage of 6,567 miles was reached in 1932. This mileage included the South Brisbane-Border section of the uniform gauge railway to Sydney (69 miles of 4 ft 8½ in gauge track).

The growth in air and in road transport services and in the number of private motor cars is reflected in the diversion of traffic from the railways, and some railway services have been terminated as uneconomic. The mileage being operated at 30 June, 1963 was 6,077.

At the outset a gauge of 3 ft 6 in was deliberately chosen, although previously New South Wales had adopted 4 ft 8½ in, and Victoria 5 ft 3 in. The choice was between fewer lines with more speed, and more lines with less speed. The decision has been justified by the extent of Queensland's railway system today, and it is claimed that the air-conditioned express trains in Queensland are equal in comfort to any in Australia.

The standard gauge (4 ft 8½ in) railway from Kyogle, New South Wales, to South Brisbane was opened for traffic on 27 September 1930. The line was built under an agreement between the Commonwealth and the States of Queensland and New South Wales. The total cost was £4,371,000. The cost of the Queensland section was £2,200,000 and Queensland's share of this under the agreement was £625,000. Net profits or losses after payment of interest on capital costs are divided between Queensland and New South Wales in proportion to route mileage in each State—69 and 112 miles respectively.

During 1950-51, work was commenced on the quadrupling of certain sections of line in the suburban area. The Roma Street-Corinda section was completed and brought into use at the end of 1963.

In view of the increased mineral production of the north-western portion of the State, it was found necessary to rebuild the Mount Isa-Townsville-Collinsville railway line to an adequate standard to cope with increased traffic. This project, with an estimated cost of £30m, is timed for completion at the end of 1964. The work involves installation of 300 miles of heavier rails, 110 miles of new or regraded line, the reconstruction of 330 bridges and culverts, and the purchase of 15 new diesel locomotives and the acquisition or rebuilding of 500 wagons, together with the provision of necessary auxiliary facilities. The expenditure to 30 June 1963 totalled £17,387,364.

During 1962-63, 13 new diesel-electric and 1 diesel-mechanical locomotives were put into service, and orders have been placed for a further 17 diesel-electric locomotives. Diesel-electric locomotives, which represented 11 per cent of locomotive stock, were responsible for 38 per cent of the total traffic mileage in 1962-63.

Air-conditioned trains are used on the four main trunk lines between Brisbane and Cairns, Brisbane and Cunnamulla, Rockhampton and Winton, and Townsville and Mount Isa. Other passenger services in the country have been improved by the use of diesel-electric locomotives which have accelerated these services.

Changes in rolling stock during the five years ended 30 June 1963 are shown in the table below.

QUEENSLAND RAILWAYS, ROLLING STOCK, 1958-59 TO 1962-63

At 30 June	Locomotives				Cars	Rail Motors, Trailers, &c	Brake Vans	Wagons
	Steam	Diesel-Mech	Diesel-Elec	Total				
1959	754	6	58	818	1,160	210	159	27,732
1960	743	7	63	813	1,142	203	157	27,396
1961	730	10	68	808	1,140	213	157	27,076
1962	698	10	73	781	1,179	187	144	26,603
1963	667	11	86	764	1,163	184	135	26,225

*Passenger Traffic**—Passenger traffic provided 9 per cent of the total earnings in 1962-63, the same proportion as in 1958-59. The number of passengers carried on country journeys has declined by 27.5 per cent since 1958-59, while in that period suburban passenger traffic has declined by 21.1 per cent. Compared with 1961-62, country journeys declined by 3.7 per cent and suburban journeys by 2.1 per cent. Average earnings per suburban passenger train-mile in 1962-63 were 136d, compared with 127d in 1961-62. Similar figures for country services were 114d in 1962-63 and 115d in 1961-62.

Passengers on season and workers' weekly tickets represent 65 per cent of metropolitan and 56 per cent of non-metropolitan travellers. First class suburban travel was abolished on 31 July 1956.

*Goods Traffic**—Goods traffic provided 84 per cent of total earnings in 1962-63, compared with 83 per cent in 1958-59. Average earnings per ton of goods per mile in that period were about 4.8d; earnings per ton of goods rose from 878d to 906d. Since the introduction of diesel-electric locomotives, the average gross load of goods and livestock trains on the 3 ft 6 in gauge lines, excluding the Cooktown and Normanton lines, has risen from 339 tons in 1958-59 to 383 tons in 1962-63 (diesel-electric 501 tons, steam, 299 tons).

In 1962-63, 43,435 more cattle were carried than in 1961-62. However, earnings from livestock traffic showed a decrease of £156,941, due principally to a falling off in the number of sheep carried, which was 560,691 lower than in 1961-62.

The following table shows, for the last five years, details of the finances and working operations of the railways. It should be noted that the capital account shown represents capital remaining after the writing off of £28m on all lines under *The Railway Capital Indebtedness Reduction Act, 1931*. The capital account shown for the South Brisbane-Border Railway is the capital liability borne by Queensland, and represents only about a quarter of the total expenditure on the Queensland section of this uniform gauge line (see page 255).

* Analysis in these paragraphs excludes the South Brisbane-Border Railway.

As in other Australian States, the earnings of the railways in Queensland are insufficient to meet working expenses and the interest due on loans expended on construction and equipment. The resulting charge on consolidated revenue may be regarded as part of the cost of developing the country.

RAILWAY OPERATIONS, QUEENSLAND, FIVE YEARS

Particulars	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
Lines Open Miles	6,426	6,407	6,324	6,077	6,077
Traffic Train-Mileage 1,000 Miles	19,509	19,056	18,312	17,563	17,952
Train-Mileage per Mile Open Miles	3,036	2,974	2,896	2,890	2,954
Capital Account (opened lines) ¹ £1,000	90,866	95,708	98,878	102,873	106,404
Total Earnings £1,000	36,169	35,671	36,530	36,159	37,622
Earnings per Train-Mile s	37.1	37.4	39.9	41.2	41.9
Total Working Expenses £1,000	37,504	38,353	38,577	38,148	37,796 ³
Expenses per Train-Mile s	38.4	40.3	42.1	43.4	42.1
Net Revenue £1,000	-1,335	-2,682	-2,047	-1,989	-174
Working Expenses as % of Earnings %	103.7	107.5	105.6	105.5	100.5
<i>Coaching Traffic—</i>					
<i>Train Mileage</i> 1,000 Miles	6,951	6,858	6,668	6,563	6,395
Country 1,000 Miles	4,824	4,727	4,659	4,713	4,689
Suburban ² 1,000 Miles	2,127	2,131	2,009	1,850	1,706
<i>Passengers Carried</i> ² 1,000	33,457	32,346	28,876	26,701	26,082
Country 1,000	5,059	4,798	4,294	3,811	3,668
Suburban ² 1,000	28,398	27,548	24,582	22,890	22,414
<i>Earnings Collected</i> £1,000	4,926	4,636	4,873	4,840	4,812
Passengers £1,000	3,341	3,139	3,369	3,355	3,316
Country £1,000	2,452	2,274	2,407	2,378	2,350
Suburban ² £1,000	889	865	962	977	966
Parcels, Mails, &c £1,000	1,585	1,497	1,504	1,485	1,496
<i>Goods Traffic</i> ⁴ —					
Train-Mileage 1,000 Miles	12,557	12,197	11,644	11,000	11,557
<i>Tonnage</i> ³ 1,000 Tons	8,373	8,116	7,981	8,153	8,736
Minerals (incl Coal) 1,000 Tons	2,558	2,677	2,850	3,306	3,240
Agricultural Produce 1,000 Tons	3,160	2,915	2,628	2,566	3,112
Other Goods 1,000 Tons	1,675	1,784	1,774	1,599	1,703
Livestock 1,000 Tons	980	740	729	682	681
<i>Earnings Collected</i> £1,000	30,114	30,047	30,501	30,177	31,731
Minerals (incl Coal) £1,000	5,883	6,088	6,625	7,208	7,520
Agricultural Produce £1,000	6,382	6,244	5,847	5,940	6,975
Other Goods £1,000	13,292	13,950	13,825	12,743	13,107
Livestock £1,000	4,557	3,765	4,204	4,286	4,129
Average Length of Haul ⁵ Miles	186	200	200	195	196
Average Gross Load of Goods Trains ⁵ .. Tons	339	353	367	381	383
<i>Rents, Refreshment Rooms, &c</i> £1,000	1,128	988	1,156	1,142	1,079

¹ Excluding expenditure on reconstruction of Mount Isa Line. ² Metropolitan District only. ³ Excluding duplications where transfers have occurred between the uniform gauge and the 3 ft 6 in systems. ⁴ Excluding departmental traffic. ⁵ Excluding uniform gauge railway, the Normanton Railway, and the Innisfail and Mourilyan Tramways.

At present, the Queensland railway system is divided into three divisions for administrative purposes. In addition, there is the Queensland section of the uniform gauge railway to Sydney which is operated by the New South Wales Railway Commissioner under a special agreement. Details of the operations of each of these sections are given in the following table.

QUEENSLAND RAILWAYS, DIVISIONAL OPERATIONS, 1962-63

Particulars	Southern Division	Central Division	Northern Division ¹	South Brisbane-Border ²	Total
Lines Open Miles	2,546	1,658	1,804	69	6,077
Traffic Train-Mileage .. 1,000 Miles	8,561	4,503	4,600	288	17,952
Train-Mileage per Mile Open .. Miles	3,363	2,717	2,549	4,192	2,954
Capital Account (opened lines) .. £1,000	60,039	22,014	23,360 ³	991	106,404 ³
Total Earnings Allotted £1,000	15,031	9,955	11,662	974	37,622
Coaching ⁴ £1,000	3,174	1,356	1,114	247	5,891
Goods and Livestock £1,000	11,857	8,599	10,548	727	31,731
Earnings per Train-Mile s	35.1	44.2	50.7	67.5	41.9
Total Working Expenses £1,000	18,597	8,574	9,564	1,061	37,796
Expenses per Train-Mile s	43.4	38.1	41.6	73.5	42.1
Net Revenue £1,000	-3,566	1,381	2,098	-87	-174
Working Expenses as % of Earnings %	123.7	86.1	82.0	108.9	100.5
<i>Coaching Traffic⁵—</i>					
Passengers Carried ⁶ 1,000	24,498	477	905	202	26,082
Earnings Collected £1,000	3,095	590	896	231	4,812
Passengers £1,000	2,163	355	626	172	3,316
Parcels, Mails, &c £1,000	932	235	270	59	1,496
<i>Goods Traffic⁵—</i>					
Tonnage ⁶ 1,000 Tons	3,256	2,083	2,860	537	8,736
Minerals (incl Coal) .. 1,000 Tons	1,344	620	1,223	53	3,240
Agricultural Produce .. 1,000 Tons	911	1,015	1,117	69	3,112
Other Goods 1,000 Tons	746	221	322	414	1,703
Livestock 1,000 Tons	255	227	198	1	681
Earnings Collected £1,000	14,785	5,811	10,408	727	31,731
Minerals (incl Coal) £1,000	2,400	1,125	3,920	75	7,520
Agricultural Produce £1,000	3,175	1,758	1,817	225	6,975
Other Goods £1,000	7,920	1,560	3,201	426	13,107
Livestock £1,000	1,290	1,368	1,470	1	4,129
Rents, Refreshment Rooms, &c .. £1,000	615	256	193	15	1,079

¹ Including Innisfail and Mourilyan Tramways (30 miles of 2 ft gauge).
² Uniform gauge (4 ft 8½ in) operated by New South Wales Railways. ³ Excluding expenditure on reconstruction of Mount Isa Line. ⁴ Including Rents, Refreshment Rooms, &c. ⁵ Dissected into Divisions according to the stations at which carriage was originated—departmental traffic is excluded. ⁶ See note ² to preceding table.

During 1962-63 net expenditure on loan account (exclusive of South Brisbane-Border Railway) totalled £3,988,866. Of this, £2,033,606 was general expenditure on surveys, rolling stock, and depreciation. Of the remaining £1,955,260, £1,533,915, or 79 per cent, was expended in the Southern Division, £356,043 (18 per cent) in the Central Division, and

£65,302 (3 per cent) in the Northern Division. In addition, during 1962-63, £7,278,656 was expended on the Mount Isa-Townsville-Collinsville railway rebuilding.

Local Authority and Private Railways—At 30 June 1963 there were 52 miles of local authority or private railways open to the public for general passenger and goods traffic. In addition, there was a large number of private tramways owned by sugar mills and sawmills to carry sugar cane and logs to the mills, but these were not open for public traffic. The 52 miles of lines open for public traffic were of the same gauge as the State railway system, 3 ft 6 in. Of these, 41 miles were operated by a Local Authority—the Aramac Tramway (Aramac Shire), carrying general goods and sheep. The Mackay Harbour Board operated 4 miles of railway connecting the Outer Harbour with the State railway system. The remaining 7 miles were operated by two private companies; one to serve the Bowen Consolidated Mine in the north of the State, and one in the south—the Tannymorel line, carrying coal and timber.

All Australian Railways—Most of the railways of other States are owned and operated, as in Queensland, by the State Government. The only private line of more than 100 miles in Australia—the Midland Railway Company's line in Western Australia—was taken over by the State Government on 1 August, 1964. The following table shows the mileage, classified according to gauge and rolling stock, of the government railways. The Commonwealth railways consist of the standard gauge trans-Australian line from Port Pirie, S.A., to Kalgoorlie, W.A., the Central Australia line of standard gauge from Port Augusta to Marree and of 3 ft 6 in to Alice Springs, a 3 ft 6 in line from Port Augusta to Hawker, a 3 ft 6 in line from Darwin inland to Birdum, and a standard gauge branch of 5 miles linking Canberra to the New South Wales system.

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS, AUSTRALIA, 1962-63

Government	Route Mileage—Each Gauge				Rolling Stock			Staff ¹
	5' 3"	4' 8½"	3' 6"	All	Loco-motives	Coaching	Goods & Service	
	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles	No	No	No	No
New South Wales	..	6,055	..	6,055	1,007	3,491	23,352	48,654
Victoria	4,055	202 ²	..	4,265 ³	462	2,422	22,700	28,868
Queensland .. ..	..	69	5,978	6,077 ⁴	764	1,476	26,231	26,581
South Australia ..	1,676	..	859	2,535	263	615	8,277	8,769
Western Australia ..	..	..	3,797	3,797	360	556	12,395	11,972
Tasmania .. ..	..	..	516	516	100	148	2,653	2,248
Commonwealth ..	..	1,330	922	2,252	75	152	2,361	2,801
Total	5,731	7,656	12,072	25,497	3,031	8,969 ⁵	97,980 ⁶	129,893

¹ Excluding staff engaged on construction, except for Victoria. ² Uniform gauge line between Wodonga and Melbourne which parallels the existing 5 ft 3 in gauge route. ³ Including 8 miles of 2 ft 6 in gauge. ⁴ Including 30 miles of 2 ft 0 in gauge. ⁵ Including 68 vehicles jointly owned by Victoria and South Australia and 41 vehicles jointly owned by New South Wales and Victoria. ⁶ Including 1 vehicle jointly owned by Victoria and South Australia and 10 vehicles jointly owned by Victoria and New South Wales.

The next table shows the traffic carried, earnings, and working expenses of the government railway systems in the various States. Figures are not

strictly comparable because of varying adjustments to earnings and expenses in the various States, some of which have been noted.

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS, AUSTRALIA, 1962-63

Government	Train Miles	Passenger Journeys	Goods, & Carried	Gross Earnings	Working Expenses	Profit on Working
	1,000	1,000	1,000 Tons	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
New South Wales ..	37,361	235,168	23,641	91,241 ¹	79,326	11,915
Victoria	19,477	152,727	10,841	43,439	43,500	—61
Queensland	17,952	26,082	8,736	37,622	37,718 ²	—96
South Australia ..	6,727	14,922	4,503	13,836 ³	15,492	—1,656
Western Australia ..	7,550	11,537	4,793	16,460	17,303	—843
Tasmania	1,322	1,558	1,165	2,799	3,335	—536
Commonwealth ..	2,549	334	2,230	6,979	6,643	336
Total	92,938	442,328	55,909	212,376	203,317	9,059

¹ Excluding £800(000) government grant towards losses on non-paying developmental lines, and £800(000) to subsidise payments from Superannuation Account.

² Excluding interest charges, &c. ³ Excluding £3,100(000) government grant towards working expenses, and £800(000) towards debt charges.

4 STREET TRAMWAYS AND BUSES

Brisbane—The City of Brisbane is now the only Queensland city served by a system of street tramways, the Rockhampton steam tramways having been replaced by motor buses in 1939.

The first tramway commenced to operate in Brisbane during August 1885. Six miles of tramway had been laid down, but only a portion was opened. The line was worked for several years as a horse tramway, but with very unsatisfactory results. Efforts were made by the company to obtain the requisite capital to convert the tramway to an electric one, and during 1896 the Brisbane Electric Tramways Company, a private company with head office in London, was formed. It acquired the interest of the original proprietary, and at once proceeded with the conversion. Electric tramcars started to run in 1897, when there were 15 miles of tramway, 33 electric trams, and 24 horse trams in operation. On 31 December 1922 the system, which then consisted of a route mileage of 42 miles, was purchased by the Government, and the Brisbane Tramway Trust was appointed to control and operate it. In 1925 the Greater Brisbane scheme amalgamated all the city and suburban municipalities, and the new City Council was given control of the tramways. It took over the liabilities of the Tramway Trust, about £2m due in London.

The City Council instituted motor bus services in July 1940, and during 1948 it took over most of the private bus services. In August 1951 the Council started to operate trolley buses on one city route, and other routes have since been opened. The government railways provide suburban railway transport.

Other Cities—In other cities passenger transport services are provided by motor buses operated either privately or as municipal services.

Details of passenger road transport services in cities with populations over 10,000 are set out in the next table.

URBAN PASSENGER ROAD TRANSPORT SERVICES, 1962-63

Service	Route Open	Vehicles	Staff	Vehicle Mileage	Passengers Carried	Earnings	Salaries and Wages	Capital Cost
	Miles	No	No	1,000	1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
<i>Metropolitan</i> ¹ ..	859	788	2,991	18,194	114,498	4,628	3,211	9,236
Municipal—								
Tramways ..	60	301	2,010	7,319	67,133	2,646	2,083	6,301
Trolley Buses	20	36	.. ²	1,143	8,582	.. ²	.. ²	.. ²
Motor Buses	185	261	670	5,178	25,862	1,259	819	2,425
Private—								
Motor Buses	594	190	311	4,554	12,921	723	309	510
<i>Other Cities</i> ..	947	251	324	4,626	16,152	632	282	544
Cairns ³ ..	103	28	34	462	1,322	61	20	42
Ipswich ⁴ ..	113	46	57	898	2,723	123	56	94
Maryborough ⁴ ..	58	5	7	81	419	11	6	20
Rockhampton ⁴ ..	37	34	54	537	3,091	90	64	167
Toowoomba ³ ..	166	42	39	615	2,028	74	21	79
Townsville ³ ..	105	39	67	888	3,059	120	58	41
Other ⁵ ..	365	57	66	1,145	3,510	153	57	101
All Cities ..	1,806	1,039	3,315	22,820	130,650	5,260	3,493	9,780

¹ Including Redcliffe.² Included with Metropolitan municipal motor buses.³ Private motor bus services. ⁴ Municipal motor bus service. ⁵ Private motor bus services in Bundaberg, Gold Coast, Gympie, Mackay, Mount Isa, and Warwick. Details not available for separate publication.

5 ROADS

Queensland's roads cover not only the more closely settled areas along the coast, but they extend throughout the inland areas into the far-west and north-west of the State.

The next table shows Queensland roads at 30 June 1963 classified according to the nature of their construction and grouped by types of local authority areas in which they are situated.

ROADS IN QUEENSLAND, 30 JUNE 1963

Local Authority	Formed Roads					Unformed Roads	Total All Roads
	Concrete or Other High Standard	Sealed Pavement	Unsealed Pavement	Not Paved	Total		
	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles
Brisbane ..	110	975	554	399	2,038	462	2,500
Other Cities	51	1,515	200	154	1,920	418	2,338
Towns ..	2	109	26	35	172	34	206
Shires ..	149	9,024	18,452	39,910	67,535	45,703	113,238 ¹
Total ..	312	11,623	19,232	40,498	71,665	46,617	118,282 ¹

¹ The decrease on the previous year's road mileage is due to a re-survey carried out in conjunction with the Main Roads Department, resulting in the deletion of roads no longer open to general traffic.

Although certain of the more important roads are under the control of the Main Roads Department, most of the roads are solely under the control of the Local Authorities and are constructed and maintained by

them. The construction of these roads may be financed by the expenditure of the Local Authorities' own funds, or by Treasury or other loans. In many cases, whatever the method of finance, construction is assisted by the State and Commonwealth Governments from government funds.

A proportion of the funds received annually by Queensland from the Commonwealth tax on petrol is made available to Local Authorities for expenditure on rural roads within their areas. The total amount allocated in this way each year is paid into the Commonwealth Aid (Local Authority Roads) Fund, and Local Authorities are reimbursed actual expenditure on approved projects. Local Authorities also receive a proportion of the collections under *The Roads (Contribution to Maintenance) Acts, 1957 to 1958* (see page 269), whereby owners of commercial goods vehicles contribute towards wear and tear of public highways in Queensland. The fees are collected by the Department of Transport and paid into the Roads Maintenance Account Trust Fund, from which distributions are made to the Department of Main Roads and Local Authorities, on an approved basis, for the maintenance of public highways. Transactions through both funds for the last five years were as follows:—

	COMMONWEALTH AID ROAD FUND			ROADS MAINTENANCE ACCOUNT			
	Receipts	Payments	Balance at 30 June	Receipts	Payments to M.R.D.	Payments to Local Authorities	Balance at 30 June
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
1958-59	1,351	1,304	380	593	242	326	63
1959-60	1,703	1,647	436	759	326	424	72
1960-61	1,829	1,926	338	836	358	476	74
1961-62	2,260	2,356	242	909	400	499	84
1962-63	2,506	2,579	169	1,101	488	610	87

In certain instances, Commonwealth grants have been made available for the improvement of roads which are regarded as of national importance, such as the road connecting the Mary Kathleen Uranium Field with the railway, and the Beef Cattle and Channel Country roads connecting cattle fattening country in the Gulf and south-west corner areas of the State with various rail heads. Expenditure on Beef Cattle Roads during 1962-63 amounted to £1,066,756, which included a Commonwealth Grant of £795,000. Roads being constructed are Julia Creek-Normanton, Georgetown-Mount Surprise, Mount Isa-Dajarra, Boulia-Dajarra, Winton-Boulia, and Quilpie-Windorah.

The Main Roads Department recorded a direct expenditure of £14.0m on the construction and maintenance of roads during 1962-63, and the Co-ordinator-General of Public Works spent £0.3m on bridge construction and elimination of railway level crossings, while Local Authorities spent a further £13.2m, making a gross total expenditure on roads, streets, and bridges of £27.5m. However, an allowance must be made for the duplication of approximately £1.5m (principally due to works performed by the Main Roads Department and charged proportionately to Local Authorities), so that the resulting net recorded expenditure on roads in Queensland during 1962-63 was £26.0m.

Main Roads—A Main Roads Board, consisting of three members, was appointed under *The Main Roads Act, 1920*, and commenced operations in 1921. In 1925 the Board was replaced by the Main Roads Commission under the control of a single Commissioner. The Commission became a Department in February 1951. The Department controls and has a major financial responsibility in the maintenance and construction of such roads as have been gazetted under its Act. These roads were classified under the following headings:—State Highways, Main, Developmental, Secondary, Mining Access, Farmers', and Tourist Roads, and Tourist Tracks. Since 6 April 1959, all roads other than State Highways, Developmental, and Main Roads have been gazetted as Secondary Roads. Under the new road plan of Queensland which came into operation on 1 July 1963, a complete review of the four types of gazetted roads, i.e., State Highways, Developmental Roads, Main, and Secondary Roads resulted in the addition of approximately 3,500 to the total mileage of gazetted roads, as well as altering substantially the allocation to each type. Details are set out in the following table.

QUEENSLAND MAIN ROADS

At 30 June	Types of Roads Gazetted						Improved Roads at End of Year ¹
	State Highways	Developmental	Main	Tourist Roads	Other	Total	
	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles
1954 ..	7,772	246	11,198	298	1,536	21,050	12,237
1955 ..	7,778	241	11,186	298	1,536	21,039	12,655
1956 ..	8,252	235	10,635	299	1,564	20,985	13,194
1957 ..	8,246	235	10,636	297	1,561	20,975	13,911
1958 ..	8,254	235	10,553	297	1,561	20,900	14,369
1959 ..	8,252	235	10,434	1,860 ²		20,781	14,618
1960 ..	8,252	230	10,460	1,800 ²		20,742	14,836
1961 ..	8,247	230	10,273	1,900 ²		20,650	15,470
1962 ..	8,251	230	10,110	2,057 ²		20,648	15,757
1963 ³ ..	6,262	4,263	5,130	8,465 ²		24,120	15,951

¹ Completed mileage only, the total of 15,951 miles at 30 June 1963 comprising:—gravelled or metallic pavement, 3,738 miles; bitumen surfaced or concrete pavement, 7,113 miles; and cleared or formed only, 5,100 miles. ² Classed as secondary roads. ³ As at 1 July 1963. See text above with reference to re-allocation of types.

Local Authorities are required to contribute towards the costs of construction and maintenance of gazetted roads. The following rates have applied from 1 July 1963.

	For Permanent Works	For Maintenance
State Highways	Nil	10 per cent
Developmental Roads ..	5 per cent of capital cost and interest repayable over 30 years	10 per cent
Main Roads	10 per cent of capital cost and interest repayable over 30 years	20 per cent
Secondary Roads	25 per cent of capital cost and interest repayable over 30 years	30 per cent

Not only do the Department and the Local Authorities jointly contribute to the costs of work, but as far as possible they co-operate to their mutual benefit in matters pertaining to roadworks, including the design of schemes, the construction of works, and the carrying out of maintenance.

In most cases work is carried out under the supervision of the Local Authority in whose area the work lies, but in certain instances work is directly supervised by the Department, especially for the construction of State Highways to which the Local Authority is not required to make any financial contribution.

In the earlier days of the Department, improvements were most urgently required on roads which assisted primary production—roads leading from farm areas to market or to rail—and it was largely on these roads that work was carried out. At a later stage, when road conditions for primary production had been considerably improved, attention was given to roads linking important towns and important districts, and improvements were carried out on the State Highways and principal Main Roads of the State, including those which linked with roads in New South Wales and the Northern Territory.

In providing for the future development of State Highways, the need for limited access highways has been recognised. This involves the control of roadside development to ensure that a high traffic flow is maintained. To 30 June 1963, limited access had been applied to several sections of the highways between Brisbane, Ipswich, and Toowoomba, and between Brisbane and Gympie, and other highways running through towns.

During the year ended 30 June 1963, the Department completed a total length of 1,289 miles of roads and bridges, comprising 222 miles of new work, 418 miles of raising road surfaces, and 649 miles of resurfacing. Bridges erected during the year ended 30 June 1963 totalled 8,470 feet, bringing the total length of bridges constructed by the Department to 43.7 miles.

Where it is considered that additional land will be required eventually for the provision of adequate road facilities, it is acquired as early as is practicable, so that it will be available when the time comes to make use of it.

The laboratories of the Main Roads Department carry out tests on materials such as soils, gravels, stone, aggregates for bitumen and for concrete work, bitumen emulsion, and paints, and the University, the Government Analyst, and the Railway Department co-operate in testing materials such as steel, bitumen, and cement.

The principal sources of funds of the Main Roads Department are motor vehicle registration fees, and contributions from Commonwealth taxation on petrol. Receipts and expenditure of the Main Roads Department during the five years ended 1962-63 are shown on the next page.

MAIN ROADS DEPARTMENT

Particulars	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
RECEIPTS					
£ £ £ £ £					
<i>(i) Main Roads Fund—</i>					
State Government Loan	621,866	..	..	279,000	500,000
State Government Grant .. ..	..	..	..	..	52,000
Roads (Contribution to Maintenance) Act	241,861	325,755	357,942	400,227	487,815
Motor Vehicle Registration Fees ..	5,036,414	5,404,547	5,568,994	5,813,480	6,169,594
Maintenance Repayments by Local Authorities	648,882	707,813	723,188	746,796	777,280
Commonwealth Grants—					
Commonwealth Aid Roads	5,961,978	6,134,211	6,415,869	6,652,230	7,108,452
Other	40,537	74,529	24,372	39,973	17,509
Plant Hire, Plans, & Survey Charges	1,420,183	1,690,361	1,526,004	1,688,513	1,917,786
Other	226,532	191,568	259,041	205,412	202,823
Total	14,198,253	14,528,784	14,875,410	15,825,631	17,233,259
<i>(ii) Loan Fund—</i>					
Channel Country Roads .. ..	..	..	420,938	300,000	..
Beef Cattle Roads ¹ .. ..	..	..	..	980,939	1,019,499
Fitzroy Brigalow Land Development Roads .. ..	..	..	..	..	109,406
<i>(iii) Special Funds—</i>					
Commonwealth Aid, Local Authority Roads	1,350,700	1,703,300	1,828,500	2,259,500	2,505,850
Road Maintenance Account, Local Authority Roads	326,200	433,538	477,699	508,785	612,893
All Receipts	15,875,153	16,665,622	17,602,547	19,874,855	21,480,907
EXPENDITURE					
<i>(i) Main Roads Fund—</i>					
Declared Roads—Construction ..	7,158,133	9,384,823	8,354,046	8,817,035	9,765,686
Maintenance	2,788,053	2,886,709	2,456,530	2,878,765	2,969,722
Other Roads	2,855	4,598	36,573	17,781	43,720
Buildings	59,805	208,475	324,459	208,665	134,368
Interest and Redemption	528,659	486,263	425,779	406,036	384,904
Purchase of Plant	351,128	634,206	651,191	553,572	391,744
Maintenance of Plant	634,626	694,495	716,748	721,526	735,566
Administrative ²	1,330,201	1,427,383	1,733,318	2,037,983	2,305,231
Total	12,853,460	15,726,952	14,698,644	15,641,363	16,730,941
<i>(ii) Loan Fund—</i>					
Channel Country Roads .. ..	..	..	420,938	300,000	..
Beef Cattle Roads .. ..	..	..	..	980,939	1,066,756
Fitzroy Brigalow Land Development Roads .. ..	..	..	..	..	109,406
<i>(iii) Special Funds—</i>					
Commonwealth Aid, Local Authority Roads	1,304,025	1,646,782	1,926,411	2,356,103	2,578,569
Road Maintenance Account, Payments to Local Authorities ..	326,200	424,325	475,575	498,831	610,143
Other	—21,241	..	..	..	..
All Expenditure	14,462,444	17,798,059	17,521,568	19,777,236	21,095,815

¹ Including Commonwealth Grants of £650,000 in 1961-62 and £795,000 in 1962-63.

² Including cost of collecting motor vehicle fees, administration, and survey and design expenses which are subsequently charged to road construction.

6 ROAD TRANSPORT

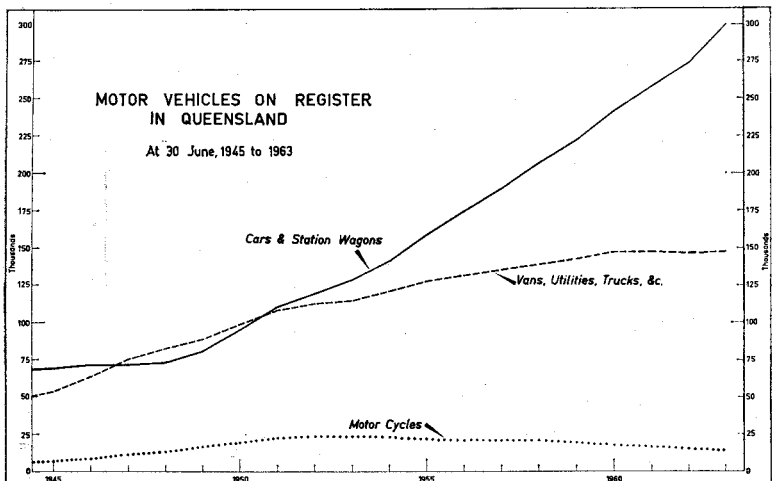
Motor Vehicles—The number of vehicles on the register at 30 June each year and the revenue from registration fees, motor taxes, licenses, &c, collected each year are shown below.

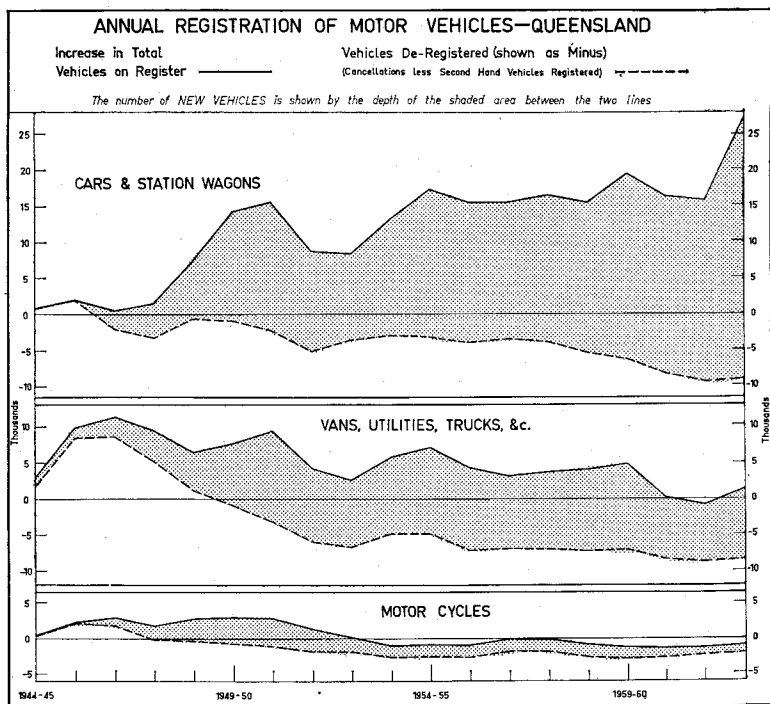
MOTOR VEHICLES IN QUEENSLAND¹

At 30 June	Cars and Station Wagons	Buses	Trucks and Lorries	Utilities and Panel Vans	Motor Cycles	Total Motor Vehicles	Revenue Collected
	No	No	No	No	No	No	£
1954 ..	141,233	1,005	36,005	83,597	22,367	284,207	4,803,730
1955 ..	158,611	1,027	37,195	89,487	21,401	307,721	5,115,852
1956 ..	174,183	1,033	37,306	93,614	20,419	326,555	5,337,602
1957 ..	189,728	1,128	37,750	96,166	20,312	345,084	5,715,857
1958 ..	206,260	1,236	37,662	99,838	20,193	365,189	5,961,713
1959 ..	221,778	1,368	38,268	103,107	19,258	383,779	6,586,035
1960 ..	241,196	1,497	39,295	106,809	17,946	406,743	7,223,458
1961 ..	257,545	1,587	39,479	106,632	16,493	421,736	7,692,276
1962 ..	273,320	1,736	39,544	105,467	15,190	435,257	8,437,709
1963 ..	300,796 ²	1,871	40,925	105,176	14,063	462,831 ³	9,384,330

¹ Including vehicles registered at the Main Roads Department and Commonwealth-owned vehicles, but excluding all defence service vehicles. ² Including 2,193 licensed as taxicabs. ³ There were also 8,597 mobile equipment vehicles and 51,501 trailers registered in Queensland.

During the year 1962-63, new vehicles registered were as follows:—Cars and station wagons, 36,473; trucks and lorries, 2,954; utilities and panel vans, 6,645; motor cycles, 1,178; and buses, 162. As in the previous nine years, new motor cycles were less than those needed for replacements. The registrations of new motor vehicles in the last five years have been as follows:—1958-59, 33,840; 1959-60, 39,071; 1960-61, 34,295; 1961-62, 34,001; and 1962-63, 47,412, the highest number ever registered in one year.





The registrations of motor vehicles in the various Australian States and Territories in the last five years are shown below.

MOTOR VEHICLES¹ REGISTERED, AUSTRALIA

State or Territory	Motor Vehicles ¹ Registered at 30 June					Gross Revenue 1962-63 ²
	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	
New South Wales ..	No 912,962	No 971,677	No 1,024,519	No 1,079,740	No 1,144,691	£ 22,413,533
Victoria	789,358	846,830	892,144	926,737	977,071	16,594,826
Queensland	383,779	406,743	421,736	435,257	462,831	9,473,886
South Australia ..	263,034	276,693	312,775	323,010	338,283	5,009,625
Western Australia ..	199,353	211,797	223,021	237,813	255,241	3,735,143
Tasmania	88,654	93,957	98,068	103,233	108,797	1,738,746
Northern Territory ..	8,473	9,692	10,997	10,908	12,180	82,209
A. C. Territory	14,072	16,552	18,643	21,393	25,217	203,788
Total	2,659,685	2,833,941	3,001,903	3,138,091	3,324,311	59,251,756

¹ Including motor cycles.

² Including refunds.

At 30 June 1963 the numbers of motor vehicles per 1,000 population were as follows:—Northern Territory, 414; A.C.T., 345; South Australia, 335; Western Australia, 330; Victoria, 320; Tasmania, 301; Queensland 296; New South Wales, 283.

Registration of Motor Vehicles—All motor vehicles (including cycles) must be registered with the Commissioner of Main Roads. Vehicles used in certain districts or on certain routes in carrying out any passenger service under license or permit must be approved by the Commissioner for Transport under *The State Transport Act, 1960* (see below). In addition, taxicabs and other vehicles for hire must be licensed.

Fees Payable—Annual registration fees were as follows as from 1 February 1959:—For pneumatic-tyred vehicles the sum of the horse-power and the weight (in cwt) of the vehicle ready for use charged at 6s per unit; for solid-tyred vehicles the sum of the horse-power, weight of the vehicle, and maximum permissible load (in cwt) charged at 5s per unit if the capacity is not over 2 tons, and 9s per unit if over 2 tons; for trailers 6s per cwt, and for caravan trailers 9s per cwt; for traction engines £3 3s per year; and for pneumatic-tyred vehicles with a load capacity of over 4 tons, owned and used by a primary producer solely in connection with his business, £1 per annum. Registration number plate fees were as follows:—Motor vehicles 10s and cycles 8s per pair; trailers 7s 6d and tractors 6s 6d for single plate.

The owner of a motor vehicle or motor cycle must also pay a driving fee of 15s. No such fee is payable in respect of a tractor or a trailer.

Actual fees (excluding driving fees) paid during 1962-63 on *motor cars* ranged from £5 14s to approximately £25. On *pneumatic-tyred trucks and utilities*, the fees ranged from about £11 2s to over £24 for a truck with a capacity of 1 ton, and up to £30 for 5-ton trucks. *Motor cycles* are charged £2 5s, or £3 8s with a side car. Average fees during 1962-63 were as follows:—Cars, £12 15s 4d; utilities, £12 19s 2d; trucks, £27 11s 3d; buses, £32 2s 3d.

Drivers—Under the provisions of *The Traffic Acts, 1949 to 1962*, every driver of a motor vehicle or motor cycle must obtain a driver's license. Every driver applying for his first license must pass a test to prove his proficiency in driving the type or types of motor vehicles for which he requires the license. Since 1 October 1952 licenses have been issued free for ten years, five years, or one year, according to age.

The Motor Vehicles Insurance Acts, 1936 to 1963, require owners to be insured, before registering their vehicles, and to remain insured against unlimited liability for personal injury caused by negligence or wilful default of drivers (Third Party Risk). From 1 June 1961 the owners of all vehicles are required to pay a Motor Vehicle Insurance Nominal Defendant Fund fee of 7s 6d per vehicle to provide insurance cover for persons injured in accidents involving unidentified or unregistered vehicles. The Main Roads Department collects the renewal premiums for the insurance companies.

Licensing of Road Transport—*The State Transport Facilities Act, 1946*, dissolved the previous State Transport Commission and initiated a new policy for the regulation of road, water, and air transport. This

basic policy remains but details have changed and control of the carriage of passengers and goods is now exercised under *The State Transport Act, 1960*. Following a Full Court decision declaring it invalid, the legislation, excluding certain sections dealing with water transport, was validated by *The Transport Laws Validation Act* in June 1962.

Except for regular passenger services, which are controlled by license, carriage of goods and passengers is authorised by permit. A permit may be issued for a specified occasion, or a specified period of time, and may also be issued for more than one vehicle.

Permit fees for goods may be a fixed assessed amount or a maximum fee of 3d a ton-mile calculated on the total load capacity of the vehicle.

Permit or license fees for passenger carriage may be a fixed assessed amount or a percentage of the gross revenue derived from the license or permit or a rate per passenger-mile, the maximum rate to be 1d per passenger-mile.

Concessions are granted to primary producers. Livestock transport in Western Queensland is exempt from the payment of permit fees in an area west of a line from Charleville to Jericho in Southern Queensland and west of a line from Hughenden to Princess Charlotte Bay in Northern Queensland. From March 1962 any vehicle, with a load capacity not exceeding 4 tons, owned by a primary producer and used by him solely in connection with his business as a primary producer is exempt from the payment of permit fees without any limitation as to distance travelled.

Control of vehicles kept or let for hire for the carriage of passengers and/or goods continues to be vested in the Commissioner for Transport. At 30 June 1963, 11,943 such vehicles were licensed.

The Roads (Contribution to Maintenance) Acts, 1957 to 1958, require a charge to be paid in respect of the running of vehicles of a load capacity greater than 4 tons at the rate of $\frac{1}{3}$ d per ton-mile, calculated by adding together 40 per cent of the load capacity and the tare. The whole of these moneys is applied to the maintenance of public highways.

7 ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS

Summary for Ten Years—The next two tables give a summary of road traffic accidents occurring on public highways and reported to the police in Queensland for the last ten years. Up to 30 June 1957 all accidents had to be reported, but since 1 July 1957 accidents involving only property damage up to £25 in value need not be reported. Also since this date it appears that some accidents involving minor personal injury have not been reported. To ensure completeness in the field covered, injury statistics from 1957-58 are confined to persons seriously injured, i.e., requiring medical or hospital treatment. As a result, figures up to 1956-57 are not comparable with those for later years.

ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS, QUEENSLAND, TEN YEARS

Year	Motor Vehicles ¹	Persons Killed	Persons Injured ²	Per 1,000 Vehicles ¹		Per 10,000 Population	
				Persons Killed	Persons Injured ²	Persons Killed	Persons Injured ²
1953-54 ..	275,912	278	7,933	1.0	28.8	2.1	61.0
1954-55 ..	297,588	273	8,421	0.9	28.3	2.1	63.4
1955-56 ..	319,734	298	9,170	0.9	28.7	2.2	67.4
1956-57 ..	337,539	325	9,800	1.0	29.0	2.3	70.3
1957-58 ..	356,807	342	7,128 ²	1.0	20.0 ²	2.4	50.1 ²
1958-59 ..	375,874	333	7,700	0.9	20.5	2.3	53.1
1959-60 ..	396,111	359	8,054	0.9	20.3	2.4	54.5
1960-61 ..	417,588	353	7,607	0.8	18.2	2.3	50.6
1961-62 ..	428,050	341	8,137	0.8	19.0	2.2	53.3
1962-63 ..	450,567	420	8,779	0.9	19.5	2.7	56.6

¹ Average monthly number on register, excluding all defence service vehicles.

² See last paragraph, page 269, concerning restriction of coverage from 1957-58.

The following table shows the total numbers of road accidents reported, distinguishing those causing casualties, and also classifies persons killed or injured according to the capacities in which they were involved.

ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS,¹ QUEENSLAND, TEN YEARS

Year	Accidents Reported		Persons Killed or Injured									
	Total	Casualty ²	Pedestrians		Motor Drivers		Motor Cyclists		Pedal Cyclists		Others ³	
			K	Inj	K	Inj	K	Inj	K	Inj	K	Inj
1953-54 ..	28,587	6,349	62	1,071	44	1,464	65	1,671	20	1,023	87	2,704
1954-55 ..	34,602	6,586	69	1,118	52	1,691	55	1,596	17	997	80	3,019
1955-56 ..	37,803	7,116	82	1,245	61	2,049	47	1,498	15	1,127	93	3,251
1956-57 ..	39,910	7,527	78	1,138	75	2,334	44	1,635	21	1,175	107	3,518
1957-58 ..	16,410 ¹	5,128 ¹	77	797 ¹	85	1,960 ¹	46	974 ¹	30	633 ¹	104	2,764 ¹
1958-59 ..	16,664	5,603	84	736	91	2,143	39	994	24	656	95	3,171
1959-60 ..	18,029	5,720	96	856	102	2,456	30	887	20	556	111	3,299
1960-61 ..	17,506	5,424	81	712	112	2,491	25	789	18	474	117	3,141
1961-62 ..	20,321	5,915	87	825	109	2,729	32	786	24	548	89	3,249
1962-63 ..	22,123	6,345	109	934	134	3,012	25	738	24	530	128	3,565

¹ See last paragraph, page 269, concerning restriction of coverage from 1957-58.

² Accidents causing human death or injury. ³ Passengers in vehicles, crews of trams, drivers of animal-drawn vehicles, riders of horses, &c.

Time of Occurrence—In 1962-63, accidents were most frequent on Saturdays. These days had an average of 90 accidents, followed by Fridays with an average of 71. Days before or after public holidays averaged 69, public holidays 67, and Sundays 57. Other week days were lowest with 48. According to time of day, the greatest number of accidents happened between 4 and 6 p.m., one-third of the daily total being between 4 and 8 p.m.

Types and Causes of Accidents—The following tables show accidents classified according to types of vehicles, &c, involved, and main causes.

ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS, QUEENSLAND, 1962-63

Type of Accident	Accidents Reported		Persons Killed		Persons Seriously Injured	
	Total	Casualty ¹	Metro-politan ²	Total Queens-land	Metro-politan ²	Total Queens-land
Involving a Collision—						
Pedestrian and—						
Car	784	691	48	78	432	669
Van or Utility	195	175	6	14	82	174
Truck, &c	53	46	8	14	23	33
Motor Cycle	57	46	2	3	46	67
Pedal Cycle	14	13	..	..	6	15
Other	35	24	..	..	23	24
Car and—						
Car	6,095	835	6	36	755	1,560
Van or Utility	3,026	481	8	22	286	808
Truck, &c	976	185	7	25	126	297
Motor Cycle	530	370	7	13	233	446
Pedal Cycle	414	320	3	14	114	320
Other	939	113	1	11	40	168
Van or Utility and—						
Van or Utility	476	83	..	1	47	157
Truck, &c	323	65	..	5	25	94
Motor Cycle	155	117	1	5	46	132
Pedal Cycle	109	91	1	5	24	89
Other	329	37	4	5	10	46
Truck, &c, and—						
Truck, &c	145	17	..	3	7	25
Motor Cycle	43	38	2	5	19	38
Pedal Cycle	29	20	..	1	6	20
Other	126	26	..	1	40	62
Motor Cycle and—						
Motor Cycle	15	11	..	..	5	19
Pedal Cycle	22	19	..	..	6	27
Other	41	32	..	..	11	37
Pedal Cycle and—						
Pedal Cycle	11	10	..	..	6	13
Other	8	7	..	1	3	6
Other Vehicle and—						
Other	13	1	..	..	1	1
Moving Vehicle and Stationary Vehicle or Other Obstruction—						
Car	676	89	2	8	65	126
Van or Utility	207	27	..	1	11	34
Truck, &c	96	10	..	2	4	24
Motor Cycle	19	12	..	..	4	13
Pedal Cycle	20	17	1	1	12	16
Other	20	1	..	..	1	1
Other Types (Sole Vehicle, &c)—						
Car	4,076	1,423	19	98	431	2,109
Van or Utility	1,250	461	..	21	94	635
Truck, &c	423	136	..	16	19	154
Motor Cycle	225	184	1	6	64	211
Pedal Cycle	73	69	..	2	31	68
Other	75	43	1	3	34	41
Total	22,123	6,345	128	420	3,192	8,779

¹ Accidents causing human death or serious injury.
Brisbane and Redcliffe and part of the Pine Rivers Shire.

² Including Cities of

ROAD TRAFFIC

Cause	Metro				
	Accidents Reported		Killed		
	Total	Casualty ¹	Pedestrians	Others	Total
<i>Drivers of Motor Vehicles, excluding Motor Cyclists</i>					
Excessive Speed	6,866	1,320	10	46	56
Not Keeping to the Left	518	203	4	13	17
Careless at Intersection	339	70	..	5	5
Intoxicated	2,110	429	..	9	9
Inexperience	341	88	1	9	10
Inattentive	87	25	..	..	..
Reversing Without Care	417	82	..	1	1
Overtaking Improperly	151	8	1	..	1
Following too Closely	546	63	..	4	4
Infirmity	1,254	89	..	..	..
Driver Asleep or Drowsy	46	17	..	..	..
Dazzled by Approaching Lights	89	42	..	2	2
Not Giving or Disregarding Signal	75	21	..	..	..
Careless at Railway Level Crossing	764	160	3	..	3
Other	7	4	..	3	3
	122	19	1	..	1
<i>Motor Cyclists</i>	246	185	..	6	6
Excessive Speed	44	33	..	2	2
Not Keeping to the Left	7	6	..	..	..
Careless at Intersection	56	38	..	..	..
Intoxicated	6	6	..	1	1
Inexperience	13	12	..	..	..
Inattentive	15	12	..	1	1
Overtaking Improperly	41	32	..	1	1
Following too Closely	26	18	..	..	..
Dazzled by Approaching Lights	1	1	..	..	..
Not Giving or Disregarding Signal	32	24	..	1	1
Careless at Railway Level Crossing .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Other	5	3	..	..	..
<i>Pedal Cyclists</i>	154	114	..	3	3
Not Keeping to the Left	14	11	..	1	1
Careless at Intersection	42	26	..	..	..
Intoxicated	2	1	..	..	..
Inattentive	22	18	..	1	1
Not Giving or Disregarding Signal	43	32	..	1	1
Other	31	26	..	..	..
<i>Drivers of Animal-drawn Vehicles and Riders of Animals</i>	1	1	..	..	..
<i>Pedestrians</i>	528	457	52	..	52
Careless in Crossing or Walking on Roadway	321	273	33	..	33
Intoxicated	73	65	11	..	11
Children under Seven Years Acting in Irresponsible Manner	74	65	5	..	5
Incorrectly Boarding Vehicle	10	8	..	..	..
Other	50	46	3	..	3

ACCIDENTS, 1962-63

politan. ¹			Queensland								
Seriously Injured			Accidents Reported		Killed			Seriously Injured			
Pedes- trians	Others	Total	Total	Cas- ualty ²	Pedes- trians	Others	Total	Pedes- trians	Others	Total	
144	1,826	1,970	14,992	3,577	20	229	249	219	5,244	5,463	
15	308	323	2,186	880	8	80	88	23	1,378	1,401	
..	128	128	1,157	250	..	19	19	4	446	450	
4	696	700	3,909	873	..	21	21	5	1,374	1,379	
14	106	120	775	255	3	50	53	29	329	358	
3	33	36	283	95	..	2	2	4	155	159	
27	76	103	867	201	2	7	9	37	231	268	
4	4	8	365	17	1	..	1	4	14	18	
5	88	93	975	164	..	19	19	7	262	269	
..	115	115	1,832	135	..	..	..	1	187	188
1	20	21	94	43	..	3	3	2	52	54	
..	51	51	454	197	..	13	13	..	249	249	
6	22	28	336	98	2	4	6	14	134	148	
56	161	217	1,437	281	3	1	4	75	317	392	
1	4	5	80	39	..	9	9	1	57	58	
8	14	22	242	49	1	1	2	13	59	72	
13	212	225	521	398	..	18	18	16	470	486	
5	40	45	111	88	..	6	6	5	109	114	
..	8	8	24	21	..	2	2	..	30	30	
..	44	44	110	81	..	..	..	..	95	95
..	7	7	14	13	..	2	2	..	15	15	
..	15	15	39	34	..	3	3	..	39	39	
..	14	14	30	25	..	1	1	..	29	29	
4	35	39	70	50	..	1	1	4	58	62	
..	20	20	38	25	..	..	..	..	29	29
..	1	1	5	2	..	..	..	..	2	2
4	24	28	65	48	..	2	2	7	51	58	
..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	2	2
..	4	4	13	9	..	1	1	..	11	11	
1	116	117	343	283	..	14	14	7	283	290	
1	9	10	49	41	..	5	5	2	39	41	
..	28	28	78	58	..	2	2	..	61	61	
..	1	1	11	9	..	2	2	..	8	8	
..	17	17	49	40	..	2	2	3	36	39	
..	32	32	79	64	..	2	2	..	66	66	
..	29	29	77	71	..	1	1	2	73	75	
..	1	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	3	3
408	11	419	813	717	85	..	85	646	22	668	
242	9	251	444	382	44	..	44	345	12	357	
54	2	56	117	108	18	..	18	92	5	97	
60	..	60	147	132	7	..	7	125	3	128	
8	..	8	12	10	..	..	..	10	..	10
44	..	44	93	85	16	..	16	74	2	76	

ROAD TRAFFIC

Cause	Metro				
	Accidents Reported		Killed		
	Total	Casualty ^a	Pedestrians	Others	Total
<i>Passengers</i>	54	46	..	1	1
Alighting Improperly from Vehicle	14	12	..	..	..
Riding Improperly or Falling	23	20	..	1	1
Intoxicated	6	5	..	..	..
Other	11	9	..	..	..
<i>Other Persons</i> ^b	392	81	1	..	1
Swerving to Avoid Vehicle, &c	191	39	..	..	..
Swerving to Avoid Straying Animal	50	17	..	..	..
Other	151	25	1	..	1
<i>Motor Vehicle Defects, excluding Motor Cycles</i>	435	95	..	2	2
Brakes or Steering	260	48	..	1	1
Tyres	49	14	..	1	1
Head or Rear Lights	16	3	..	..	..
Other	110	30	..	..	..
<i>Motor Cycle Defects</i>	7	5	..	..	..
Brakes or Steering	2	2	..	..	..
Tyres .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Head or Rear Lights	3	2	..	..	..
Other	2	1	..	..	..
<i>Pedal Cycle Defects</i>	19	14	..	..	..
Brakes	7	4	..	..	..
Head or Rear Lights	5	4	..	..	..
Other	7	6	..	..	..
<i>Tramway Faults</i>	19	2	..	..	..
<i>Animal-drawn Vehicle Defects</i> .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Animals</i>	57	13	..	..	..
Animal Ridden or in Vehicle	2	2	..	..	..
Animals Straying in Roadway	47	9	..	..	..
Other	8	2	..	..	..
<i>Road Conditions</i>	247	80	..	6	6
Loosely Gravelled	42	13	..	..	..
Wet and Slippery	141	36	..	2	2
Other	64	31	..	4	4
<i>Weather</i>	68	23	1	..	1
Vision Obscured by Rain, Dust, &c	40	14	..	..	..
Glaring Sun	27	9	1	..	1
Other	1	..	..	..	..
<i>Other Causes</i>	1	..	..	..	..
Total	9,094	2,436	64	64	128

^a Including Cities of Brisbane and Redcliffe and part of Pine Rivers Shire.

ACCIDENTS, 1962-63—continued

politan ¹			Queensland								
Seriously Injured			Accidents Reported		Killed			Seriously Injured			
Pedestrians	Others	Total	Total	Casualty ²	Pedestrians	Others	Total	Pedestrians	Others	Total	
..	45	45	93	76	..	6	6	..	76	76	
..	12	12	16	14	..	1	1	..	13	13	
..	19	19	45	40	..	3	3	..	37	37	
..	5	5	9	8	..	1	1	..	8	8	
..	9	9	23	14	..	1	1	..	18	18	
3	91	94	1,071	210	1	2	3	10	264	274	
2	44	46	441	99	..	1	1	6	129	135	
..	21	21	318	69	..	..	..	1	84	85
1	26	27	312	42	1	1	2	3	51	54	
8	146	154	1,510	422	1	19	20	17	614	631	
5	71	76	770	191	1	5	6	11	278	289	
..	24	24	340	112	..	6	6	..	170	170	
..	3	3	62	21	..	4	4	..	29	29	
3	48	51	338	98	..	4	4	6	137	143	
..	6	6	29	23	..	1	1	1	27	28	
..	2	2	6	5	..	..	..	..	6	6
..	..	..	4	3	..	..	..	..	4	4
..	2	2	8	6	..	1	1	..	6	6	
..	2	2	11	9	..	..	..	1	11	12
1	14	15	63	54	..	4	4	1	50	51	
1	3	4	16	13	..	..	..	1	12	13
..	5	5	32	27	..	4	4	..	24	24	
..	6	6	15	14	..	..	..	..	14	14
1	2	3	19	2	..	..	..	1	2	3
..	
..	14	14	854	85	..	..	..	..	102	102
..	2	2	4	4	..	..	..	..	4	4
..	9	9	746	65	..	..	..	..	78	78
..	3	3	104	16	..	..	..	..	20	20
..	102	102	1,464	390	..	14	14	2	562	564	
..	20	20	439	131	..	4	4	..	203	203	
..	45	45	502	115	..	2	2	1	162	163	
..	37	37	523	144	..	8	8	1	197	198	
5	22	27	346	106	2	4	6	14	126	140	
4	13	17	241	74	..	2	2	13	86	99	
1	9	10	94	30	2	1	3	1	39	40	
..	..	..	11	2	..	1	1	..	1	1
..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
584	2,608	3,192	22,123	6,345	109	311	420	934	7,845	8,779	

² Accidents causing human death or serious injury.

³ Including tram crews.

Ages of Persons Killed or Seriously Injured—The following table shows the ages of persons killed or seriously injured, according to the capacity in which the person was involved in the accident. In working the rates, the estimated age distribution of the mean population for 1962-63 was used.

AGES OF PERSONS KILLED OR SERIOUSLY INJURED IN ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS, QUEENSLAND, 1962-63

Age Group	Pedestrians	Motor Drivers	Motor Cyclists	Pedal Cyclists	Passengers	Others ¹	Total	Rate per 10,000 Persons of Each Age
Under 5	77	..	..	..	200	..	277	16.2
5-6	77	..	..	2	65	..	144	22.2
7-16	212	13	5	316	655	5	1,206	39.5
17-20	65	643	395	54	804	..	1,961	200.9
21-29	66	886	195	23	660	..	1,830	104.7
30-39	80	590	74	36	361	2	1,143	57.2
40-49	117	434	42	35	344	2	974	50.7
50-59	119	315	22	40	231	4	731	48.1
60 and Over ..	214	206	17	41	275	..	753	38.7
Not Known ..	16	59	13	7	83	2	180	..
Total	1,043	3,146	763	554	3,678	15	9,199	59.3

¹ Tram crews, drivers of animal-drawn vehicles, riders of horses, &c.

The next table shows the ages of road users responsible for or primarily involved in traffic accidents. In accidents where the cause is not attributable to any of the parties involved, only the road user primarily involved is included in this table. In all other accidents only the road user responsible is included.

AGES OF ROAD USERS INVOLVED¹ IN ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS², QUEENSLAND, 1962-63

Age Group	Drivers of Motor Cars	Drivers of Utilities, Trucks, &c	Motor Cyclists	Pedal Cyclists	Pedestrians	Passengers	Others ³	Total
Under 5 .. ..	..	..	..	..	74	13	..	87
5-6 .. ..	..	..	..	2	79	1	..	82
7-16	50	17	6	299	191	16	9	588
17-20	3,097	785	379	36	32	9	3	4,341
21-29	3,791	1,506	176	17	41	12	38	5,581
30-39	2,320	1,228	53	21	59	8	59	3,748
40-49	1,809	824	34	18	83	11	48	2,827
50-59	1,245	532	20	26	91	4	32	1,950
60 and Over ..	803	309	10	23	152	12	11	1,320
Not Known ..	1,089	401	27	9	15	7	51	1,599
Total	14,204	5,602	705	451	817	93	251	22,123

¹ Refer to preceding paragraph for explanation of this word. where a straying animal was responsible.

² Including 854
³ Bus drivers, tram crews, drivers of animal-drawn vehicles, riders of horses, &c.

Road Traffic Accident Casualty Rates—The next table shows the percentage distribution of persons in various age groups within each category of road traffic accident casualties reported during the five years ended 30 June 1963.

ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENT CASUALTIES,¹ QUEENSLAND

Year	Percentage of Casualties in Age Group										All Ages	
	Under 5	5-6	7-16	17-20	21-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60 and Over	Not Stated		
PEDESTRIANS												
1958-59	7.6	8.7	17.7	4.3	7.1	7.3	10.2	10.8	25.0	1.3	100.0	
1959-60	6.6	7.2	17.8	4.3	6.2	9.0	12.0	11.6	23.1	2.2	100.0	
1960-61	7.9	8.1	19.5	4.9	4.3	7.7	10.6	10.1	24.5	2.4	100.0	
1961-62	6.9	10.6	17.3	4.4	5.9	8.4	10.3	11.3	23.0	1.9	100.0	
1962-63	7.4	7.4	20.3	6.2	6.3	7.7	11.2	11.4	20.5	1.6	100.0	
MOTOR DRIVERS												
1958-59	0.6	16.0	28.7	23.1	14.2	9.4	6.6	1.4	100.0	
1959-60	0.5	16.9	28.5	21.7	14.4	10.3	6.1	1.6	100.0	
1960-61	0.5	16.9	28.9	21.7	13.9	9.4	6.8	1.9	100.0	
1961-62	0.5	17.4	28.8	19.1	15.0	9.2	7.6	2.4	100.0	
1962-63	0.4	20.4	28.2	18.8	13.8	10.0	6.5	1.9	100.0	
MOTOR CYCLISTS												
1958-59	1.2	50.0	28.0	10.2	5.7	2.7	1.0	1.2	100.0	
1959-60	0.7	49.1	27.8	10.4	5.5	2.7	1.6	2.2	100.0	
1960-61	0.4	48.4	28.1	9.1	6.0	3.6	1.7	2.7	100.0	
1961-62	0.9	51.3	26.0	10.3	4.6	3.3	0.9	2.7	100.0	
1962-63	0.6	51.8	25.6	9.7	5.5	2.9	2.2	1.7	100.0	
PEDAL CYCLISTS												
1958-59	1.6	56.0	12.4	4.9	5.7	5.6	5.7	6.6	1.5	100.0
1959-60	0.7	57.3	9.7	3.7	7.4	6.8	6.3	7.4	0.7	100.0
1960-61	1.2	59.1	9.3	4.5	5.1	5.7	4.9	9.8	0.4	100.0
1961-62	1.4	59.3	8.4	4.7	6.3	6.1	6.6	6.3	0.9	100.0
1962-63	0.4	57.0	9.8	4.1	6.5	6.3	7.2	7.4	1.3	100.0
OTHERS²												
1958-59	..	5.6	2.2	15.5	19.1	20.0	12.3	9.5	6.3	7.5	2.0	100.0
1959-60	..	5.8	2.2	17.2	19.6	18.0	11.0	9.8	7.2	7.6	1.6	100.0
1960-61	..	6.7	2.0	16.9	19.2	16.8	11.2	9.8	7.9	7.9	1.6	100.0
1961-62	..	5.3	2.7	16.1	21.6	16.4	10.2	9.4	8.0	8.2	2.1	100.0
1962-63	..	5.4	1.7	17.9	21.8	17.9	9.8	9.4	6.4	7.4	2.3	100.0
ALL PERSONS												
1958-59	..	3.1	1.9	13.2	20.1	20.8	14.0	10.1	7.1	8.1	1.6	100.0
1959-60	..	3.1	1.8	13.2	19.6	19.9	13.7	10.7	8.1	8.2	1.7	100.0
1960-61	..	3.5	1.7	12.7	19.4	19.9	13.7	10.6	8.0	8.7	1.8	100.0
1961-62	..	2.8	2.3	12.5	20.3	19.6	12.8	10.7	8.2	8.7	2.1	100.0
1962-63	..	3.0	1.6	13.1	21.3	19.9	12.4	10.6	7.9	8.2	2.0	100.0

¹ Deaths or cases of serious injury. ² Passengers in vehicles, crews of trams, drivers of animal-drawn vehicles, riders of horses, &c.

Age trends in the main categories of road traffic accident casualties reported in 1962-63 repeated the pattern observed in earlier years. In 1962-63, persons from 17 to 39 years accounted for 53·6 per cent of all road traffic accident casualties reported. Persons under 17 years comprised 35·1 per cent, and persons aged 60 and over 20·5 per cent of all pedestrian casualties; persons from 21 to 39 years, 47·0 per cent of all motor driver casualties; persons from 17 to 29 years, 77·4 per cent of all motor cyclist casualties; and persons from 7 to 16 years, 57·0 per cent of all pedal cyclist casualties.

In 1962-63 one motor cyclist was killed or seriously injured for every 19 motor cycles on the register, compared with one driver for every 139 of all other types of motor vehicles.

Road Conditions—In 1962-63, 1,464 accidents, 390 of which caused casualties, were attributed to road conditions, loosely gravelled roads accounting for 439, and wet slippery roads for 502.

Road Safety Council—The Queensland Road Safety Council has been set up to assist in reducing road accidents by public educational campaigns to improve the knowledge, skill, attitudes, and habits of all classes of road users. It comprises representatives of the Police, Main Roads, and other relevant government departments and of associations of motorists, motor traders, and transport employers and employees.

8 AIR TRANSPORT

In 1920, Queensland and Northern Territory Aerial Services Ltd (Qantas) was formed, with headquarters at Longreach, to open up air services between Charleville and Cloncurry, and eventually to connect with Brisbane and Sydney, and through Camooweal to Darwin. Air taxi work and joy-riding were the main uses of aircraft in Queensland until 2 November 1922 when a subsidy of £12,000 from the Commonwealth Government made the Charleville-Cloncurry service possible. Further extensions were shortly in operation:—Cloncurry to Camooweal in 1925, Cloncurry to Normanton in 1927, and Charleville to Brisbane in 1929. Although a contract had been accepted by the Commonwealth Government in 1921 with a subsidy of £11,000 for a regular weekly service between Sydney and Brisbane, on account of various difficulties the service was not started until 1930, when a regular unsubsidised service was inaugurated by Australian National Airways. In July 1938 the mail and passenger flying boat service conducted by Imperial Airways was extended to Australia in conjunction with Qantas Empire Airways, which operated the route from Singapore to Sydney. In October 1957 Ansett Airways, which first extended its southern services to Brisbane in 1948 and to Cairns in 1954, took over Australian National Airways and now operates the combined organisations.

Trans-Australia Airlines, operated by the Australian National Airlines Commission, and Ansett-A.N.A. and its subsidiaries provide services inter-connecting the major Queensland towns and linking them with the Southern capitals and with New Guinea. Brisbane is a port of call

on some of the regular international services, including those of Qantas Empire Airways Ltd, B.O.A.C., and Tasman Empire Airways Ltd. Subsidiary companies provide planes for taxi and charter work, and the Flying Doctor Service operates throughout Western Queensland. In many cases a wireless transmitting and receiving set provides communication with the Flying Doctor. The map on page 280 shows their routes operating in Queensland.

Under the provisions of *The State Transport Act, 1960*, licenses are issued for the carriage of passengers and goods by air within the State in the same manner as for road passenger transport. Fees payable may range from a fixed assessed amount to 20 per cent of the gross revenue derived from the service licensed. Fees collected in 1962-63 amounted to £213,401.

No civil aviation details are available for Queensland only. In the following table particulars are given for Australia. The figures relate to companies with head offices in Australia, but exclude operations of aircraft chartered for defence purposes.

CIVIL AVIATION, AUSTRALIA

Particulars	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
Registered Aircraft Owners ¹ .. No	642	745	850	938	1,006
Registered Aircraft ¹ No	1,246	1,360 ^r	1,502	1,600	1,787
Licensed Pilots ¹ —					
Private No	2,801	3,001	3,208	3,629	4,069 ²
Commercial No	1,057	1,110	1,154	1,277	1,377 ²
Airline Transport No	1,041	1,036	1,130	1,122	1,148
Licensed Ground Engineers ¹ No	2,266	2,382	2,492 ^r	2,485	2,521
Aerodromes ¹ —					
Government No	168	149	132	124 ^r	122
Licensed ⁴ No	304	323	351	359	380
Flying Boat Bases ⁵ No	13	13	13	13	13
Accidents—					
Persons Killed No	21	44	28	52	16
Persons Injured No	30	42	38	38	26
<i>Internal Services Only</i>					
Hours Flown No	229,396	225,050	219,918	207,210	217,915
Miles Flown 1,000	40,287	43,199	42,301	41,176	43,703
Paying Passengers 1,000	2,235	2,660	2,639	2,666	2,833
Paying Passenger-Miles .. 1,000	944,379	1,132,517	1,109,552	1,119,430	1,221,179
Freight Short Tons	62,755	65,402	62,971	57,207	59,374
Mails ⁶ Short Tons	2,727	4,825	5,956	6,311	6,458

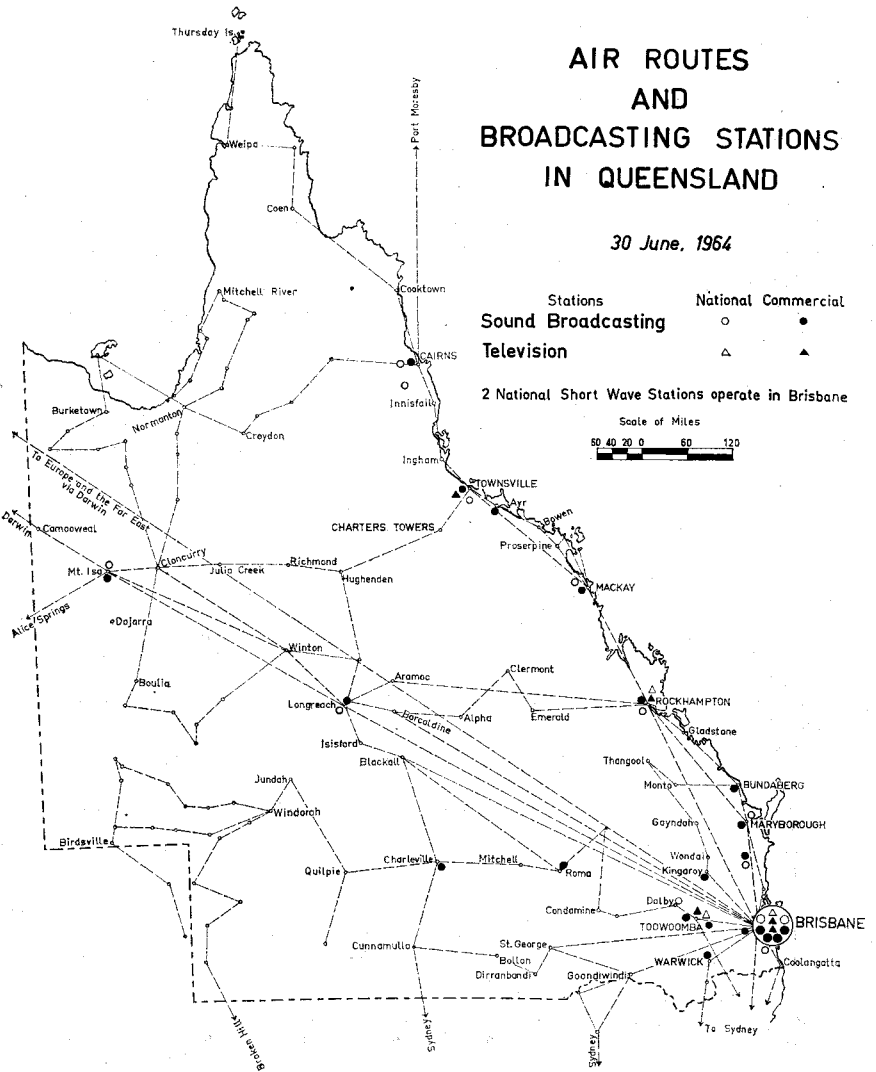
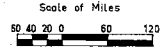
¹ At 30 June. ² Including 3 private helicopter licenses. ³ Including 176 senior commercial licenses and 42 commercial helicopter licenses. ⁴ Aerodromes other than those under the control and management of the Department of Civil Aviation. ⁵ Including alighting areas. ⁶ Gross weight of internal mails.
^r Revised since last issue.

AIR ROUTES AND BROADCASTING STATIONS IN QUEENSLAND

30 June, 1964

Stations
Sound Broadcasting ○ ●
Television △ ▲

2 National Short Wave Stations operate in Brisbane



9 POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS

The Commonwealth Postmaster-General's Department controls all forms of communication, including ordinary posts, telegraphs, telephones, and wireless telegraphy in Queensland, and it operates radio and television stations for the Australian Broadcasting Commission. Until August 1946 cable and wireless communication was operated by private companies under an arrangement with the Postmaster-General's Department. Thereafter, the Overseas Telecommunications Commission (Australia) was set up to take over and operate radio and cable services linking Australia with other countries.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, AUSTRALIA, 1962-63

State	Revenue ¹				Total Expenditure
	Postal	Telegraph	Telephone	Total ²	
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
New South Wales ³	19,257	2,401	36,491	58,188	61,031
Victoria	13,409	1,787	26,353	41,621	44,423
Queensland	5,843	1,179	11,838	18,866	21,043
South Australia ⁴	4,138	796	8,254	13,211	15,470
Western Australia	2,914	596	5,426	8,964	10,868
Tasmania	1,171	181	2,605	3,964	5,852
Central Office	2,695	979	1,348	5,022	9,956
Australia	49,427	7,919	92,315	149,836	168,643

¹ Revenue credited to each state. ² Excluding all transactions of Wireless Branch but including revenue from private boxes and bags, money orders, postal notes, and other receipts. ³ Including Australian Capital Territory. ⁴ Including Northern Territory.

Postal business in Queensland since 1870 is shown below.

POST OFFICE BUSINESS IN QUEENSLAND¹

Year	Letters and Postcards ²	Newspapers, &c ³	Registered Articles ⁴	Parcels	Telegrams and Cablegrams
	No	No	No	No	No
1870	1,438,007	767,398	.. ⁵	n	81,483
1880	4,252,342	3,464,046	.. ⁵	n	523,073
1890	14,663,582	8,936,130	.. ⁵	n	1,197,620
1900	25,347,534	9,355,721	.. ⁵	246,405	1,364,147
1910	51,555,247	15,989,363	.. ⁵	589,112	2,073,318
1920-21	72,809,041	18,810,525	921,252	1,216,912	2,884,547
1930-31	94,769,000	22,741,500	981,779	2,104,300	2,400,014
1940-41	108,965,100	25,830,000	1,308,257	2,155,800	3,559,062
1950-51	150,553,600	30,452,600	2,290,000	3,207,200	5,761,784
1958-59	204,026,600	30,137,400	1,900,900	2,655,200	4,052,083
1959-60	197,720,100	29,356,500	1,737,700	2,206,900	3,925,733
1960-61	202,169,800	29,374,000	1,638,200	2,200,000	3,824,826
1961-62	209,835,300	28,977,100	1,411,700	2,135,100	3,787,383
1962-63	220,447,000	28,109,400	1,393,100	2,282,000	3,944,662

¹ These figures comprise the mail matter lodged in Queensland for delivery in Australia or overseas. ² Prior to 1940-41, "letters, postcards, and packets"; thereafter "letters and cards and other enveloped articles sorted with letters". ³ Prior to 1940-41, "newspapers"; thereafter, "postal articles not included in the letter mail other than parcels and registered articles". ⁴ Other than registered parcels. ⁵ Included under other headings. n Not available.

Communications lodged at the 7,953 Post Offices throughout Australia in 1962-63 included 1,732,891,900 letters and postcards, 277,125,200

newspapers, &c, 10,688,400 registered articles, and 15,508,700 parcels. There were 20,416,264 telegrams and cablegrams sent through 9,221 telegraph offices.

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	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
Postal Notes—					
Issued—					
Number	1,818,006	1,662,294	1,646,484	1,615,325	1,658,413
Value £	901,461	850,678	844,490	847,912	881,637
Commission £	33,049	32,399	31,117	30,943	32,356
Paid—					
Number	2,110,880	1,903,151	1,886,489	1,913,870	2,013,794
Value £	1,135,439	1,062,221	1,053,778	1,061,956	1,116,249
Money Orders—					
Issued—					
Number	1,152,416	1,171,983	1,216,196	1,278,518 ¹	1,424,841
Value £	9,869,541	10,982,178	11,741,434	12,391,008	19,449,301
Commission £	78,218	96,253	106,918	110,939	116,481
Paid—					
Number	1,017,338	1,102,256	1,151,486	1,196,932 ¹	1,348,630
Value £	9,435,642	10,669,741	11,545,664	12,005,426	19,054,218

¹ Estimated.

Telegraph and telephone business in Queensland during the last five years is shown below. The revenue of the Telegraph Branch collected in Queensland in 1962-63 was £1,178,879 out of £7,918,938 for all Australia. Revenue includes, as well as charges for messages, a substantial amount received for teleprinter services.

The revenue of the Telephone Branch for 1962-63 in Queensland was £11,838,053 out of an Australian total of £92,314,517.

Expenditure on postal, telephone, and telegraph services, apportioned to Queensland in 1962-63, was £21,044,721, of which £14,079,684 was charged to non-capital works and £6,965,037 to capital works.

TELEGRAMS AND TELEPHONES, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
Telegrams—					
Sent Within Australia—					
Number	3,962,568	3,834,306	3,738,285	3,686,395	3,837,257
Value £	794,058	783,558	847,289	861,864	901,000
Sent Overseas—					
Number	89,515	91,427	86,541	100,988	107,405
Value £	105,367	106,132	104,744	112,882	124,131
Received from Overseas	No	76,352	79,993	86,769	94,493
Telephones—					
Exchanges at End of Year	No	1,358	1,364	1,337	1,306
New Services	No	17,400	16,800	19,300	19,100
Telephone Services ¹	No	192,167	198,535	206,164	215,078
Instruments Connected ¹	No	256,355	263,482	277,029	289,442
Instruments per 100 Population ¹	No	17.46	17.61	18.24	18.76
Revenue ² £1,000		8,067	9,304	10,750	10,847
					11,838

¹ At 30 June. Telephone services include each duplex subscriber separately.

² From 1961-62, revenue credited to Queensland; previously, revenue actually collected in Queensland.

10 RADIO AND TELEVISION SERVICES

Wireless telegraphy and telephony are controlled by the Commonwealth Government, and various types of licenses are issued by the Postmaster-General's Department for transmitting and receiving wireless messages. The following table shows the number of licenses to operate wireless equipment in Queensland at 30 June of each of the last five years.

RADIO LICENSES, QUEENSLAND, AT 30 JUNE

Type of License	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Sound Broadcasting Stations—					
National ¹	14	14	15	15	15
Commercial	20	20	21	21	21
Broadcast Listeners	337,760	344,198	341,101	328,525	334,566
Coast ²	11	12	13	16	16
Amateur	419	439	442	481	496
Other Transmitting and Receiving ..	3,567	4,410	5,136	6,687	7,690
Other Receiving Only	83	99	87	140	140

¹ Broadcasting stations operated by the Post Office for the Australian Broadcasting Commission. ² Ground stations authorised for communication with ships and aircraft including specialised departmental stations.

Six of the sixteen coastal wireless stations were used for transmitting commercial messages during 1962-63. They were situated at Brisbane, Cairns, Rockhampton, Thursday Island, Townsville, and Willis Island. These six stations were owned by Amalgamated Wireless (Australasia) Limited until 1 October 1946 when they were transferred to the Overseas Telecommunications Commission then set up by the Commonwealth Government.

Sound and Television Broadcasting—The Australian Broadcasting Commission provides studios and programmes, receiving its income from annual government grant bearing no direct relation to the total amount collected in license fees, which are paid into Consolidated Revenue. The Postmaster-General's Department establishes and operates the sound and television broadcasting stations, provides land lines, and performs other incidental services.

Commercial stations are operated by licensed private operators, and obtain their revenue from the broadcasting of advertisements.

At 30 June 1964 there were 36 sound broadcasting stations in Queensland, including 15 national stations—four at Brisbane, including two short-wave stations, and one each at Rockhampton, Townsville, Atherton, Longreach, Maryborough (Pialba), Cairns, Mackay, Gympie, Southport, Toowoomba (Dalby), and Mount Isa.

Regular television transmission commenced in Queensland late in 1959. At 30 June 1964 there were 8 television stations—three in Brisbane, two each in Toowoomba and Rockhampton, and one at Townsville. Three of these were national stations.

Since 1 October 1956 the broadcast listener's license fee has been £2 15s per annum for persons living within 250 miles of a national station, and £1 8s in other areas, for one or more receivers ordinarily held at the address shown in the license by the licensee or any member of his family. Licenses are issued to pensioners in these two zones at 10s and 7s respectively, but are free to blind persons over 16 years of age and to schools. Amateur station licenses cost £1 per annum.

Television licenses are issued at Post Offices for a fee of £5 per year. Licenses are issued to pensioners at £1 5s each, but may be granted free of charge to blind persons over 16 years of age, or to schools. At 30 June 1963, 178,391 television licenses were current in Queensland.

From a special examination of the financial aspects of television, it was concluded that the revenue to be received from viewers' license fees and the excise duty of £6 on each cathode ray tube would ensure that the costs of the national service would be borne by those who use it, and that the programme of development would therefore impose no financial burden on the public in general.

SOUND AND TELEVISION BROADCASTING SERVICES, 30 JUNE 1963

Particulars	New South Wales ¹	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia ²	Western Australia	Tasmania	Australia
<i>Sound Broadcasting</i>							
National Stations—							
Medium Wave	19	5	13	12	7	4	60
Short Wave	1	3 ³	2	..	2	..	8
Commercial Stations ..	38	20	21	9	14	8	110
Total Stations	58	28	36	21	23	12	178
Listeners' Licenses—							
Whole State	802,046	607,036	334,566	256,741	165,637	73,760	2,239,786
Metropolitan Area ⁴ ..	469,732	388,537	146,860	164,528	115,092	27,425	1,312,174
Licenses per 1,000							
Population—							
Whole State	194.6	198.7	213.6	247.2	214.4	204.1	205.2
Metropolitan Area ..	208.2	194.0	226.1	274.1	258.6	226.1	216.0
<i>Television</i>							
National Stations							
..	3	3	1	1	1	1	10
Commercial Stations ..	7	6	4	2	1	2	22
Total Stations	10	9	5	3	2	3	32
Viewers' Licenses—							
Whole State	637,766	530,256	178,391	167,502	95,907	45,503	1,655,325
Metropolitan Area ⁴ ..	449,319	388,438	114,046	114,608	77,468	18,234	1,162,113
Licenses per 1,000							
Population—							
Whole State	154.7	173.5	113.9	161.3	124.1	125.9	151.6
Metropolitan Area ..	199.1	193.9	175.6	190.9	174.1	150.4	191.3

¹ Including Australian Capital Territory. ² Including Northern Territory.
³ Two of these stations are used for overseas broadcasts. ⁴ Excluding short-term hirers' licenses.

Chapter 9—TRADE

1 INTRODUCTION

Queensland has a greater proportion of its working population engaged in primary production than have the other States. Consequently, while its exports consist predominantly of primary produce, Queensland provides an important market for the manufactured products of the southern States.

The interstate share of Queensland's external trade has been rising during recent years, and has increased from about one-third to two-fifths of the exports, and from about two-thirds to four-fifths of the imports.

Most of Queensland's external trade is by sea, for which purpose there is a well-distributed system of ports extending the whole length of the east coast. There is considerable trade by rail and road with the southern States, including exports of fruits and vegetables, for which special trains are run, while increasing amounts of perishable fruits and some vegetables are being sent interstate by air. Livestock move across the interstate and Northern Territory borders, and wool as well as livestock crosses the New South Wales border by rail and road transport.

The ports extend from Thursday Island in the north to Brisbane in the south. Thursday Island is the centre for the pearling fleets off the Queensland coast, and exports pearl-shell and trochus-shell. Cairns is the outlet of the Atherton Tableland and the mining and sugar districts of the North, and Townsville is the port of the mines of the Mount Isa-Cloncurry district and the pastoral lands of North Queensland. Rockhampton and Gladstone serve the mines of the Mount Morgan and Callide areas and the pastoral and grain lands of Central Queensland. Brisbane is the outlet for the South and the main port for overseas imports into Queensland. Between these ports there are a number of others serving the sugar mills and other producers of their districts.

Prior to Federation, records of Queensland's external trade, which included trade with the other Australian colonies as well as overseas, were kept by the Queensland Customs Department. According to the Constitutional arrangements for the disposal of Commonwealth surplus revenues in the early days of Federation, it was necessary for the Commonwealth to keep records of interstate trade, and this was done until 1909. The collection was then abandoned and no records of Queensland's interstate trade were kept until, in 1931-32, the collection was revived by the Bureau of Industry. Complete detailed records are available for the year 1931-32; from that year until February 1940 only the total monthly figures for interstate imports and exports were collected. From March 1940 until June 1953, interstate trade was tabulated in accordance with an abbreviated list, and in July 1953 a more detailed commodity classification was introduced (see section 3, page 296). Records of direct overseas trade are complete, and have been kept since 1901 by the Commonwealth.

External trade in 1900 was worth £9·6m for exports and £7·2m for imports. By 1909 exports were £14·8m and imports £10·2m, and in 1938-39 exports were £44·8m and imports £31·9m. In 1962-63 exports amounted to £340·2m and imports to £343·4m. Total exports per head

were £20 6s 0d in 1860. From £16 11s 4d in 1880, they grew to £19 11s 0d in 1900, £26 0s 11d in 1909, and £44 9s 1d in 1938-39, and were £219 5s. 11d. in 1962-63.

It is not possible to measure with precise accuracy variations in the volume of trade. However, an approximate index of the volume of oversea exports has been calculated to show the fluctuations in the volume of exports in the post-war years. It is weighted according to the values of the principal items exported in 1938-39. This whole series is set out on page 485.

The last war ended with the volume of oversea exports less than half as great as in 1938-39 and complete recovery was not attained until 1948-49. Then followed three years with successive decreases ending in 1951-52 with oversea exports again almost down to half their pre-war level. A marked recovery commencing in 1952-53 restored their volume, which, despite fluctuations of up to 10 per cent above or below the trend line, seems to have been increasing since then at an average rate of about 2½ per cent per annum. The 1962-63 level of the index was 139, but, after allowing for the increase in population, the volume of oversea exports per head in 1962-63 was still only 90 per cent of the pre-war level.

Wool was the main item of export in the Colony's early years. Before 1870 it had become worth more than £1m annually, and gold and live-stock were each worth about £½m. Wool made irregular progress during the next fifteen years, but in 1875 it was surpassed for the first time by gold with £1,498,000. In 1880 wool was the largest item of export, £1,388,000, and gold followed, with £821,000. Wool and gold were the chief exports from 1885 to 1905, wool usually being slightly in excess of gold, with an average annual value of about £2m. Meat exports first exceeded £1m in 1895, and sugar passed £1m in 1898. Live-stock exports were between £½m and £1m in almost every year between 1883 and 1903, and until the 1939-1945 War normally approximated £1m annually. During and after the war, border crossings of stock became large. In recent years, minerals (principally copper) have become of major importance in the export trade.

2 OVERSEA TRADE

The Commonwealth Constitution gave the Commonwealth Parliament power to legislate with respect to trade and commerce with other countries, and among the States; and provided that the collection and control of duties of customs and excise, and the control of payment of bounties, should pass to the Commonwealth Government. It was further provided that trade, commerce, and intercourse among the States should be absolutely free. Prior to Federation, these matters were dealt with by the individual States; different tariffs operated, and interstate trade was subject to the same customs duties as oversea. The Constitution required the Commonwealth to impose uniform duties of customs within two years after the establishment of the Commonwealth, and the first Commonwealth *Customs Act* was proclaimed in October 1901. From that date a uniform tariff for all States came into force, and interstate trade

became free, except that Western Australia, as provided by the Constitution, was given the right to levy duty on goods from other States for a period of five years.

Details of the customs tariffs, primage duty, trade agreements, import licensing regulations, export control, &c, will be found in the *Commonwealth Year Book* (No 49, 1963, pages 529 to 542).

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 for the payment of duty. Until 15 November 1947 the amount was determined by taking the sterling price paid by the importer, plus any special deduction, or the current domestic (i.e., in the country of export) value of the goods, whichever was the higher, plus all charges payable or ordinarily payable for placing the goods free on board at the port of export. Ten per cent of the whole amount was added to cover freight, insurance, &c, to Australia, and imports were recorded at these values in sterling currency. From 15 November 1947 the addition of the 10 per cent was omitted, and imports were recorded in Australian currency values, f.o.b. at port of export, determined as above. In the appendix (page 482), imports for all years have been converted to their equivalent values in Australian currency.

Exports—Queensland's oversea exports in 1962-63 were worth £202·5m, compared with £48·3m in the first normal post-war year, 1947-48. Wool is easily the most valuable single item of the State's oversea exports, followed by meat and sugar. In total over the five years ended 1962-63, oversea exports of wool yielded £281·9m, and meat and sugar £199·0m and £171·3m respectively. In 1962-63, oversea export earnings from wool were £60·1m, compared with £46·7m from meat and £44·9m from sugar. Exports of copper, silver-lead, and mineral sands have risen to a high value in recent years.

While the proportion of Queensland's oversea exports going to the United Kingdom has decreased during recent years, both other Commonwealth countries and foreign countries have taken a greater proportion. From 1947-48 to 1962-63, the United Kingdom proportion fell from 54·0 to 25·6 per cent, while for other Commonwealth countries it rose from 7·8 to 11·6 per cent, and for foreign countries from 38·2 to 62·8 per cent.

Details of the values of the principal items of oversea exports from Queensland during 1962-63, distinguishing between exports to the United Kingdom, other Commonwealth countries, Japan, U.S.A., and other foreign countries, and in total to all countries for the last five years, are shown in the following table.

OVERSEA EXPORTS, PRINCIPAL ITEMS,

Commodity	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
Meat, Fresh, Frozen, or Chilled—	£	£	£
Beef and Veal	33,833,705	32,136,640	23,659,357
Pork	95,745	76,408	76,531
Offals	1,987,142	1,569,172	1,128,910
Other Meat	283,023	250,673	1,183,755
Bacon and Hams, except Tinned	59,699	74,881	84,978
Meat Preserved in Tins, &c—			
Beef and Veal	5,925,935	4,329,942	1,944,289
Ham	234,418	44,758	164,304
Tongues	191,667	163,583	95,435
Other Meat and Poultry	317,581	211,593	1,202,200
Meat Extracts	594,180	420,203	135,571
Beef, Corned, &c	216,356	75,788	42,740
Other Meat and By-products	73,154	66,682	72,613
Butter	6,839,197	7,566,053	3,368,407
Cheese	815,791	911,186	581,639
Eggs (in Shell or not in Shell)	131,060	135,462	306,950
Honey	20,736	44,120	65,820
Ghee	254,939	331,996	376,374
Other Dairy Products	188,396	150,438	425,497
Wheat	2,630,455	4,441,748	104,778
Maize	7,247	13,270	2,313
Millet and Panicum	458,073	297,621	195,322
Sorghum	1,162,566	1,118,518	1,407
Barley	2,944,494	2,312,722	223,815
Flour, Wheaten	267,184	648,342	768,260
Pineapples, Preserved or Pulped	2,799,150	1,740,701	836,505
Other Fruit, Preserved or Pulped	157,831	167,931	252,267
Pineapple Juice	257,723	167,026	112,792
Sugar, Raw or Refined	31,885,490	26,396,273	34,660,821
Live Animals	78,623	166,576	114,838
Cattle Hides and Calf Skins	1,916,513	1,955,509	1,363,211
Sheep and Lamb Skins	777,016	1,303,454	1,672,116
Wool	46,011,010	63,260,557	54,213,073
Pearl, &c Shell	365,237	368,124	439,349
Canary Seed	90,568	150,050	44,277
Edible Animal Oils and Fats, incl Tallow	325,626	317,720	154,897
Tallow, Inedible	850,388	803,895	451,174
Whale Oil	403,579	347,619	271,553
Coal	11	132,341	176,156
Titanium and Zircon Sands, Concentrates, &c	3,874,380	3,938,612	4,223,268
Copper—Ores, Concentrates, Blister, Ingots, &c	7,611,308	9,055,641	13,635,078
Lead and Silver-Lead—Ores, &c, Bullion, Scrap, &c	6,274,134	5,309,864	5,360,286
Zinc—Ores, Concentrates, Spelter, Ingots, &c	524,291	989,535	1,459,055
Other Ores, Concentrates, Residues, and Metals	430,949	728,332	790,271
Machines and Machinery	520,730	660,326	740,038
Leather, Leather Manufactures, and Substitutes	460,455	742,521	492,466
Logs and Timber, Undressed or Dressed	132,519	107,022	123,719
Plywood and Veneers	148,923	130,389	111,092
Other Goods, n.e.i.	4,568,657	4,989,622	5,868,329
Total Exports (incl Specie)	169,997,854	181,321,439	163,777,896

¹ Including "Country Unknown", totalling £2,238,672.

QUEENSLAND, 1958-59 TO 1962-63

1961-62	1962-63					
	United Kingdom	Other Cwealth Countries	Japan	U.S.A.	Other Foreign Countries	Total ¹
£	£	£	£	£	£	£
32,528,674	3,320,963	2,768,483	263,059	34,953,106	574,076	41,879,687
96,238	..	10,328	..	..	15,887	26,215
1,222,652	896,435	204,043	32,617	120,239	59,470	1,312,804
699,039	3,609	206,356	247,531	159,841	14,499	632,021
44,847	..	35,829	..	..	2,187	38,016
3,232,864	433,732	1,064,861	165	7,293	139,147	1,645,198
67,459	..	661	..	..	1,426	2,087
120,731	100,673	4,618	..	..	700	105,991
944,934	101,255	522,104	268	..	85,231	708,858
292,035	44,688	43,897	..	51,567	41,283	181,435
24,661	..	61,724	9	30,101	5,313	97,201
57,368	..	16,529	..	..	9,717	26,246
3,834,767	2,805,248	325,832	8,068	540	322,089	3,461,777
770,761	500,269	64,359	287,534	..	289,475	1,141,637
204,611	135,420	20,037	..	..	23,348	178,805
83,986	186,377	1,340	2,954	737	122,421	313,829
322,129	2,284	246,967	240	..	34,196	283,687
513,058	48,143	374,649	5,953	428,253	194,498	1,051,496
578	3,416	87,648	..	..	4,443,706	4,534,770
1,346	..	30,480	193,807	..	..	224,287
338,746	110,735	32,945	7,885	3,671	169,931	325,868
616,681	691,861	25,114	103,586	..	23	820,584
222,125	..	..	..	..	26,378	26,378
774,928	58,830	882,901	39	..	54,832	996,602
1,068,662	325,343	572,338	..	89,736	21,085	1,008,502
214,533	166,107	140,035	15	157,162	1,859	465,178
64,875	13,495	10,469	10	..	1,853	25,827
33,482,646	22,103,113	8,172,008	8,415,631	5,611,612	608,990	44,911,354
54,986	..	62,920	2,362	790	8,317	74,389
1,996,664	17,765	1,052	1,417,843	..	704,490	2,172,155
1,845,627	188,785	..	..	164,397	2,266,991	2,629,873
58,265,665	10,477,639	700,026	17,829,917	3,495,193	27,076,596	60,134,161
249,551	18,836	4,172	12,901	31,937	131,474	199,909
459,253	370,219	42,540	26,017	31,229	29,179	499,184
293,017	49,034	116,436	5,851	617	138,317	310,255
765,480	2,194	312,708	364,065	595	479,388	1,158,959
91,300	93	..	..	..	..	93
1,154,937	4	..	943,915	2	55,550	999,471
3,551,587	734,972	36,574	381,988	1,043,544	1,649,055	3,846,133
8,448,501	1,067,729	215,436	2,834,201	451,780	1,999,907	7,660,685
3,538,581	4,981,188	1,481	..	..	..	4,982,669
1,034,225	184	..	555,742	..	72,062	1,177,995
725,892	17,275	118,462	212,122	12,600	190,655	551,114
609,416	6,035	618,133	2,113	20,150	206,101	852,532
774,435	471,383	205,249	300	4,745	58,252	739,929
95,989	6,677	23,849	26,232	13,537	5,140	75,435
84,980	48,746	14,222	..	18	1,855	64,841
6,557,160	834,340	4,754,918	522,421	482,791	1,349,755	7,944,225
172,443,180	51,345,094	23,154,733	34,707,361	47,367,783	43,686,704	202,500,347

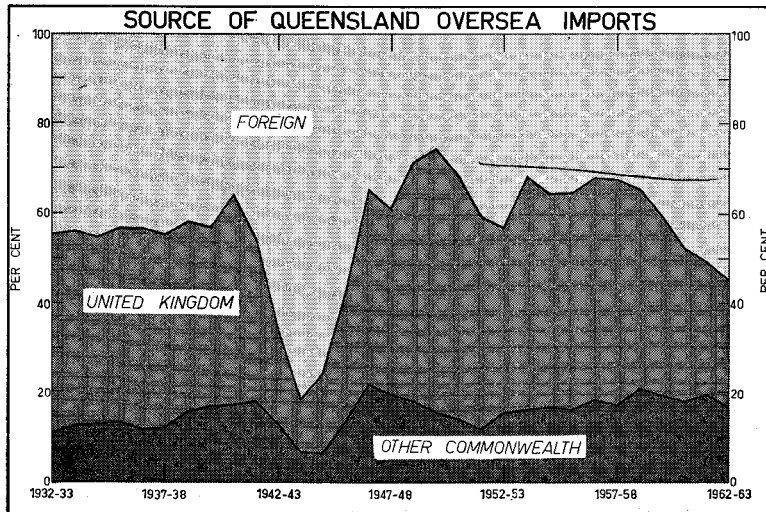
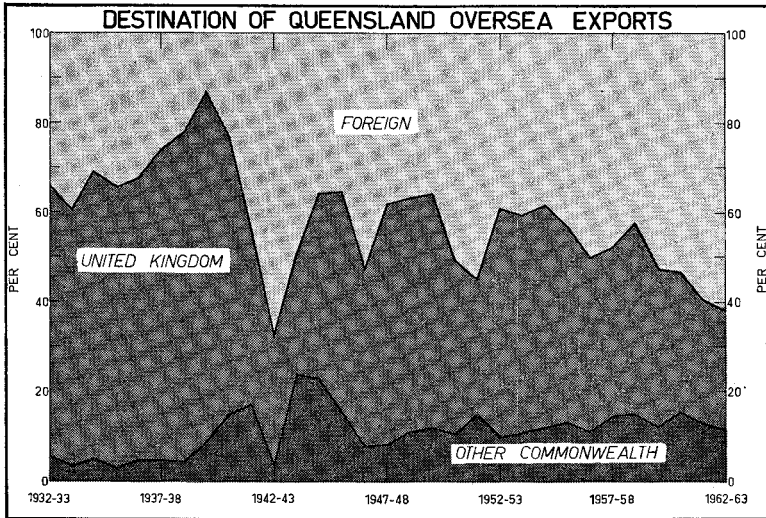
The decline in the proportion of exports taken by the United Kingdom has been more marked in some commodities than in others. The proportion of exports of frozen beef and veal sent to the United Kingdom fell from 94.1 per cent in 1947-48 to 7.9 per cent in 1962-63. Wool shows a fluctuating, but generally declining, trend from 27.2 per cent in 1947-48 to 17.6 per cent in 1962-63, and butter from 98.2 per cent to 81.0 per cent. The proportion of sugar going to the United Kingdom rose from 62.0 per cent in 1947-48 to 78.9 per cent in 1952-53, but has since declined to 49.2 per cent in 1962-63, while the proportion of mineral exports has fallen from 66.2 per cent to 41.0 per cent.

Sugar exports, principally to Canada and New Zealand, accounted for 35.3 per cent of the total exports to other Commonwealth countries in 1962-63. The most important items to foreign countries were wool (£48.4m), principally to Japan, Italy, Western Germany, and France, beef and veal (£35.8m), mostly to U.S.A., and minerals (£9.4m), mostly to Japan.

The next table shows, for five years, the quantities of oversea exports for the main items for which this information is available.

QUANTITIES OF OVERSEA EXPORTS, QUEENSLAND

Commodity	Unit	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
Beef, Frozen, &c	Cwt	2,900,215	2,194,826	1,566,495	2,184,622	2,713,123
Animal Offals	Cwt	204,931	152,056	108,277	136,967	137,611
Bacon and Hams	Cwt	1,985	2,187	2,359	1,336	1,112
Canned Meats	Cwt	403,712	266,736	178,315	220,492	144,699
Meat Extracts	Cwt	6,459	7,151	2,022	4,302	2,476
Butter	Cwt	452,046	417,487	219,789	286,440	257,613
Cheese	Cwt	53,581	84,454	50,426	67,887	113,909
Eggs in Shell	Doz	398,487	158,277	485,792	132,856	89,052
Eggs not in Shell	Cwt	3,933	9,071	20,404	14,123	19,331
Wheat	Bush	3,536,288	5,954,181	166,469	635	5,825,307
Sorghum	Tons	63,533	59,245	50	32,312	43,139
Flour, Wheaten	Tons	10,095	23,923	25,408	23,540	30,073
Preserved Pineapples	Cwt	435,720	300,993	124,836	148,724	158,430
Fruit Juices	Gal	980,496	637,966	1,073,227	231,081	93,323
Sugar, Raw or Refined	Tons	798,189	695,024	787,347	833,350	1,134,838
Wool, Greasy	1,000 Lb	187,004	229,699	211,745	217,864	208,380
Wool, Scoured or Other	1,000 Lb	10,630	12,197	12,172	13,234	13,561
Pearl, &c Shell	Cwt	19,116	17,431	19,647	13,058	8,665
Animal Fats	Cwt	275,721	380,229	117,744	427,587	570,555
Whale Oil	Gal	1,027,676	1,425,042	660,348	276,850	218
Coal	Tons	4	38,190	48,394	289,577	227,695
Copper—Blister, Ingots, &c	Tons	21,602	14,002	23,884	13,951	25,200
Lead—Bullion, Scrap, &c	Tons	60,432	49,961	54,050	37,893	59,657
Zinc Ores and Concentrates	Tons	39,342	44,969	63,791	58,555	71,270
Mineral Sands, Concentrates	Tons	120,544	147,822	159,869	182,323	171,041
Plywood	Sq Ft	515,610	566,889	768,841	559,732	411,145



Imports—The following table shows direct overseas imports into Queensland during 1962-63 from the United Kingdom, other Commonwealth countries, Japan, U.S.A., and other foreign countries, and in total from all countries for the last five years.

OVERSEA IMPORTS, PRINCIPAL ITEMS,

Commodity	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
	£	£	£
Fish, Fresh or Preserved	617,884	885,378	1,000,247
Tea	2,109,105	2,034,013	1,879,337
Tobacco and Manufactures, Cigarettes, &c	60,340	96,022	63,339
Cotton, Raw	104,107	94,706	91,138
Yarns, Threads, Cordage, and Twines	344,006	413,515	419,664
Bags and Sacks	1,553,589	734,476	1,215,965
Piece Goods, Blankets, and Towels	3,900,270	4,226,143	4,647,409
Linoleum	378,178	420,593	521,259
Carpets and Floor Coverings, n.e.i.	218,520	330,199	415,941
Apparel, incl Footwear	338,335	405,089	635,200
Kerosene—Aviation, Power, &c	815,144	805,642	789,042
Mineral Lubricating Oil	902,130	829,196	1,027,024
Petrol, incl Aviation Spirit	2,586,821	2,858,691	2,892,908
Residual, Diesel, and Furnace Oil	36,759	20,954	80,391
Other Petroleum Products (excl Petroleum Jelly)	146,455	230,867	181,317
Pigments, Paints, Varnishes	276,450	209,967	192,540
Asbestos	499,023	596,548	563,894
Iron and Steel—Pig, Plate, Sheet, Pipes, Wire, &c	1,672,877	1,165,255	3,035,977
Kitchenware, Cooking Appliances (not electric)	114,848	153,181	179,187
Hand Tools	352,653	373,478	476,452
Motor Vehicles, Motor Cycles, Cycles, and Parts	4,607,082	4,586,293	3,823,935
Other Metal Goods (excl Machy and Elec Goods)	1,025,415	1,758,089	2,120,850
Electrical Wire and Cable	117,841	71,405	91,504
Dynamo Electrical Machinery, &c	2,073,820	2,113,162	1,733,851
Internal Combustion Engines and Parts	1,060,203	629,765	1,055,973
Tractors and Parts	2,724,896	3,771,779	3,730,284
Railway and Tramway Vehicles, incl Locomotives	76,346	124,875	129,619
Household Machines, incl Refrigerators	99,152	139,199	442,685
Agricultural Machinery, Implements, and Parts	628,621	616,278	577,234
Steam Turbines and Parts	267,848	38,733	529,656
Mining and Metallurgical Machinery	444,869	215,725	551,847
Other Machinery, Machine Tools, and Parts	3,193,416	3,563,822	5,093,208
Rubber, Unmanufactured	900,752	1,177,442	1,128,752
Rubber Tyres and Tubes	169,596	157,835	333,694
Logs	426,966	554,646	505,639
Timber, Undressed or Dressed	263,651	488,746	1,075,996
Glass	262,414	427,057	532,125
Glassware and Bottles	158,973	202,040	241,993
Crockery and Householdware, n.e.i.	499,540	426,862	518,629
Paper, paper Boards, Pulp	2,377,191	2,644,519	3,786,887
Paper Manufactures, Stationery, and Books	1,064,824	1,150,971	1,338,477
Jewellery, Timepieces, Fancy and Sporting Goods	593,295	686,355	807,824
Optical, Scientific, Photographic Appliances	430,492	541,003	545,700
Drugs, Toilet Goods, Soaps, Chemicals, &c	1,369,549	1,571,158	2,442,322
Fertilisers	877,161	439,596	589,269
Other Goods, n.e.i.	4,995,539	5,877,180	7,241,070
Total Imports (incl Specie)	47,736,946	50,858,448	61,277,254

¹ Including "Country Unknown", totalling £61,010.

QUEENSLAND, 1958-59 TO 1962-63

1961-62	1962-63					
	United Kingdom	Other Cwealth Countries	Japan	U.S.A.	Other Foreign Countries	Total ¹
£	£	£	£	£	£	£
855,742	209,364	72,290	275,796	15,808	347,736	920,994
1,717,942	47	1,372,005	3,647	47	341,893	1,717,639
88,031	22,660	..	..	65,017	24,665	112,342
91,576	..	89	..	77,781	64,549	142,419
377,761	310,045	6,401	64,264	93,393	30,897	505,000
1,634,345	..	1,158,609	6,779	646	16,750	1,182,784
3,406,201	677,606	908,683	1,297,421	358,910	571,365	3,813,985
361,171	373,266	30,309	..	23,300	3,576	430,451
191,657	175,072	19,780	23,872	8,091	65,830	292,645
379,077	105,660	76,070	72,595	19,710	160,686	434,721
538,209	..	293,258	..	395	382,283	675,936
779,310	18,755	10,942	10	581,585	543,151	1,154,443
2,080,567	..	357,081	160,829	188	2,471,523	2,989,621
183,895	..	..	99,032	..	272,727	371,759
147,545	64,188	7,562	18	8,298	133,630	213,696
170,140	117,959	370	30,792	29,955	45,660	224,736
484,283	176	339,404	..	..	77,986	417,566
1,171,543	532,318	20,172	699,204	157,884	134,493	1,544,071
101,116	86,539	6,393	14,921	4,641	17,925	130,419
300,078	190,634	531	40,723	29,802	75,332	337,022
1,995,916	2,070,959	335,446	1,163,657	1,078,304	560,194	5,208,560
1,982,936	836,832	97,262	139,198	828,400	144,940	2,046,632
209,500	51,142	..	13,695	7,492	27,790	100,119
2,610,282	1,510,328	26,686	143,928	1,355,081	986,410	4,022,433
707,055	879,738	10,699	14,027	200,992	82,831	1,188,287
2,346,525	2,445,108	8,983	66	1,085,642	335,242	3,875,041
199,165	103,320	606	..	335,971	91,413	531,310
200,518	283,515	1,007	2,014	89,632	26,369	402,537
408,352	114,148	111,005	50	538,814	71,135	835,152
296,447	9,918	..	..	22,620	12,129	44,667
1,426,390	106,741	122,026	269	2,078,793	55,622	2,363,451
3,560,783	2,464,643	93,669	147,580	2,916,730	1,119,678	6,742,300
665,745	1,868	574,306	1,085	78,355	22,869	678,483
289,396	260,345	..	41,094	164,084	82,798	548,321
343,861	..	331,144	..	..	25,556	356,700
289,536	2	303,070	336	139,678	171,409	614,495
362,085	91,828	301	30,498	34,447	222,723	379,797
224,533	93,003	21,845	24,029	42,099	76,546	257,522
351,304	207,142	461	205,647	562	8,972	422,784
2,723,842	430,651	2,146,662	45,270	152,329	822,323	3,597,235
1,263,428	1,042,799	11,054	42,446	344,150	74,573	1,515,022
771,401	324,237	115,752	194,445	35,604	256,217	926,255
618,387	298,806	6,329	73,985	97,754	211,343	688,217
2,102,240	784,147	34,253	627,897	496,675	593,438	2,536,410
1,465,429	2,262	415,193	1,126	246,313	543,641	1,208,535
6,386,070	1,907,015	1,651,525	600,686	1,882,038	2,311,594	8,413,868
48,861,315	19,204,786	11,099,233	6,302,931	15,728,010	14,720,412	67,116,382

Oversea Trade at Ports—The following table shows the value of oversea trade at each of the ports of the State during the last five years.

OVERSEA TRADE AT VARIOUS QUEENSLAND PORTS

Port	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
	£	£	£	£	£
Brisbane					
Imports	43,541,004	47,729,940	57,964,678	45,091,546	61,901,305
Exports	100,281,630	116,645,227	97,668,819	110,116,279	123,830,766
Maryborough					
Imports	19,424	23,639	35,118	85,497	69,112
Exports	2,500,609	2,136,306	1,725,088	2,801,181	6,000
Bundaberg					
Imports	4,130	4,938	5,006	11,884	77,454
Exports	32,109	41,974	179,659	10,810	1,068,306
Gladstone					
Imports	375,192	459,578	409,013	366,371	1,311,707
Exports	5,245,340	4,495,471	2,229,516	4,990,196	6,011,178
Rockhampton					
Imports	309,389	231,909	276,596	154,225	187,644
Exports	6,699,613	5,439,160	2,690,139	4,805,600	4,458,232
Mackay					
Imports	267,150	81,271	179,393	418,791	380,227
Exports	13,201,190	10,155,050	13,442,657	7,752,357	20,869,739
Bowen					
Imports	687	779	1,307	30,926	537
Exports	4,278,349	1,884,896	1,753,200	1,707,860	1,645,988
Townsville¹					
Imports	1,857,331	1,559,191	1,614,363	1,111,218	1,298,057
Exports	26,857,840	29,605,307	34,284,632	27,739,985	23,815,565
Mourilyan					
Imports .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Exports .. ..	..	..	3,540,157	6,830,891	11,117,756
Cairns²					
Imports	1,359,768	766,571	782,068	1,557,913	1,869,421
Exports	10,860,724	10,907,625	6,238,543	5,654,600	9,546,653
Thursday Island					
Imports	2,871	632	9,712	32,944	20,918
Exports	40,450	10,423	25,486	33,421	130,164
Total					
Imports	47,736,946	50,858,448	61,277,254	48,861,315	67,116,382
Exports	169,997,854	181,321,439	163,777,896	172,443,180	202,500,347

¹ Including Lucinda Point.² Including Weipa.

Queensland's oversea trade is mostly through Brisbane, which has handled on the average over the last five years about 93 per cent of the imports and about 60 per cent of the exports. Townsville, with about

3 per cent of the import trade and about 16 per cent of the export trade, is the second port. Some of the smaller ports engage in specialised overseas export trades. Gladstone exports meat, butter, coal, and sorghum; Rockhampton, meat; Mackay, sugar; Bowen, meat; Townsville, minerals, meat, and sugar; Mourilyan, sugar; Cairns, sugar, meat, timber, and minerals; and Thursday Island, pearl-shell and trochus-shell.

As some of the main items of export, such as wool and butter, are largely shipped through the port of Brisbane, the overseas export figures of the smaller ports show only a part of the products of the districts which are exported overseas. Wool is a large proportion of the value of overseas exports, and, as wool sales are held in Brisbane only, most of this item is included in Brisbane overseas exports, whereas much of the production comes from Central and North Queensland. Moreover, the table does not include figures for interstate trade, which is largely handled for each district through its local port. Thus it must be realised that the figures in the table show only the value of the overseas trade handled by each port, and that they are not complete evidence of the relative importance of the various ports. For details of total shipping and tonnage of cargo handled at each of the ports, see Chapter 8.

Total Oversea Trade—The following table shows the total overseas trade of Queensland, imports and exports separately, and the annual excess of exports. The last column does not necessarily indicate a "favourable" trade balance as a whole, as the very large amount of interstate trade must be taken into account in such a reckoning. This has been done in the table on page 303.

OVERSEA IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, QUEENSLAND

Year	Total Oversea Trade	Imports	Exports	Excess of Exports
	£	£	£	£
1953-54	220,735,927	55,631,350	165,104,577	109,473,227
1954-55	223,366,606	68,883,151	154,483,455	85,600,304
1955-56	213,882,695	61,737,971	152,144,724	90,406,753
1956-57	239,267,637	48,884,036	190,383,601	141,499,565
1957-58	205,990,740	49,497,820	156,492,920	106,995,100
1958-59	217,734,800	47,736,946	169,997,854	122,260,908
1959-60	232,179,887	50,858,448	181,321,439	130,462,991
1960-61	225,055,150	61,277,254	163,777,896	102,500,642
1961-62	221,304,495	48,861,315	172,443,180	123,581,865
1962-63	269,616,729	67,116,382	202,500,347	135,383,965

Australian Oversea Trade—The total overseas trade of Australia for the last ten years is shown in the next table. The figures do not include the value of "stores" supplied in Australian ports to overseas vessels. During the last five years the value of stores amounted

respectively to £10.9m, £12.4m, £14.2m, £13.3m, and £12.9m. The columns headed Specie and Bullion no longer refer chiefly to currency transfers. The value of specie exported in 1962-63 was only £312,665, while the value imported was £66,499. Most of the bullion represents unrefined bullion imported from the Territories, New Zealand, and Fiji for refining, while the exports represent the re-export of this in a refined state, plus the exports of Australia's own production of gold and silver.

OVERSEA TRADE, AUSTRALIA

Year	Merchandise		Specie and Bullion		Excess of Exports	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Merchandise	Total
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
1953-54 ..	678,590	811,866	3,019	16,466	133,276	146,723
1954-55 ..	840,972	758,041	2,770	16,123	-82,931	-69,578
1955-56 ..	818,293	770,837	2,796	11,027	-47,456	-39,225
1956-57 ..	716,682	972,998	2,309	19,908	256,316	273,915
1957-58 ..	789,261	810,303	2,679	7,644	21,042	26,007
1958-59 ..	794,388	806,705	2,211	4,758	12,317	14,864
1959-60 ..	923,830	925,959	2,563	11,723	2,129	11,289
1960-61 ..	1,085,331	928,040	2,246	40,803	-157,291	-118,734
1961-62 ..	882,546	1,067,885	2,200	9,399	185,339	192,538
1962-63 ..	1,078,777	1,069,025	2,557	6,880	-9,752	-5,429

3 OVERSEA AND INTERSTATE TRADE

From July 1953 a detailed tabulation of the interstate trade of Queensland was instituted on a basis which permitted direct combination with statistics of overseas trade, and exports and imports of main commodities in 1962-63 are shown in this section.

While exports overseas from Queensland in 1962-63 were worth about one and a half times as much as exports to other States—due principally to four very valuable items of overseas export, sugar, wool, meat, and minerals—imports from overseas were worth less than one-quarter as much as imports from other States.

Many of the imports recorded as coming to Queensland from other States are indirect imports of goods which originated in overseas countries but were landed and cleared through the Customs in southern States. No figures are available to show the proportion which such indirect overseas imports are of the total, but assuming that Queensland, in proportion to population, depends as much as other States on overseas sources of goods, it has been estimated that, in 1962-63, 32 per cent of the total interstate imports were of goods of overseas origin. Indirect export of goods overseas via other States, on the other hand, is unimportant.

Quantities of Exports and Imports—For some major items of which the quantity can be measured in reasonably homogeneous units, quantities of exports and imports are given in the next table. The amounts shown include the totals of trade both with oversea countries and with other States.

QUANTITIES OF CERTAIN COMMODITIES EXPORTED AND IMPORTED,
QUEENSLAND, 1962-63

Commodity	Unit	Total Exports	Total Imports
Beef and Veal—Fresh, Frozen, or Chilled	Cwt	2,861,805	n
Meat, Poultry, &c—Preserved in Tins, &c	Cwt	190,388	35,725
Milk and Cream, incl infants' and Invalids' Food	Cwt	n	111,642
Fish, Fresh or Preserved	Cwt	n	75,789
Butter	Cwt	305,766	n
Wheat	Bush	5,967,845	70,373
Maize	Bush	732,840	n
Millet and Panicum	Tons	17,842	n
Sorghum	Tons	50,516	n
Flour, Wheaten	Tons	50,258	n
Dates, Raisins, Sultanas, &c	Lb	n	9,775,205
Other Dried or Evaporated Fruits	Lb	639,746	3,431,879
Pineapples, Preserved in Liquid	Cwt	412,206	n
Other Fruit Preserved in Liquid	Cwt	221,557	70,832 ¹
Peanuts, incl Peanut Paste	Lb	21,912,361	n
Sugar, Raw or Refined	Tons	1,598,144	n
Tea	Lb	n	9,424,158
Confectionery	Lb	n	20,389,999
Ale, Beer, and Porter	Gal	n	1,944,379
Tobacco, Unmanufactured	Lb	11,787,737	2,025,416
Cattle	No	263,061	155,060
Sheep	No	439,123	783,742
Wool Greasy	Lb	219,194,127	25,845,710
Wool, Scoured, &c	Lb	13,561,740	483,697
Kerosene	Gal	n	31,772,710
Other Fuel Oils	Gal	n	259,673,898
Coal	Tons	227,695	n
Timber, incl Logs	Sup Ft	18,597,417	39,361,158
Plywood	Sq Ft	56,084,662	n
Veneers	Sq Ft	24,087,908	n

¹ Interstate imports only. n Not recorded separately, but nil or only a small quantity.

Value of Exports—Exports from Queensland consist predominantly of unprocessed or partly processed products of primary industries. Oversea exports were discussed on page 287. As regards items sent to other States in 1962-63, sugar was the most important, while other large items were blister copper, livestock, tobacco, fruit and vegetables, meat, timber (including plywood and veneer), wool, peanuts, and butter. Although exports of livestock were partly offset by inward movements, there remained a net export of £5.1m. Manufactured products of metal, rubber, &c, were well represented among goods sent to other States, but some of these were sales in northern New South Wales of non-Queensland products distributed from Brisbane. Details for the year ended 30 June, 1963 are given in the following table.

EXPORTS, QUEENSLAND, 1962-63

Commodity	Oversea	Interstate	Total
	£	£	£
<i>Foodstuffs of Animal Origin</i>	54,008,269	8,191,376	62,199,645
Meat, Fresh, Frozen, or Chilled—			
Beef and Veal	41,879,687	1,100,219	42,979,906
Pork	26,215	917,922	944,137
Other Meat and Offals	1,944,825	1,399,616	3,344,441
Bacon and Hams, except Tinned	38,016	1,356,577	1,394,593
Meat, Poultry, &c, Preserved in Tins, &c	2,462,134	996,805	3,458,939
Other Meat, Extracts, and By-Products	304,882	39,387 ¹	344,269
Butter	3,461,777	1,134,734	4,596,511
Cheese	1,141,637	211,001	1,352,638
Eggs (in Shell or not in Shell)	178,805	28,777	207,582
Honey	313,829	11,648	325,477
Other Foodstuffs of Animal Origin	2,256,462	994,690	3,251,152
<i>Foodstuffs of Vegetable Origin and Beverages</i>	54,107,190	43,591,852	97,699,042
Wheat	4,534,770	96,990	4,631,760
Maize	224,287	229,173	453,460
Millet and Panicum	325,868	263,146	589,014
Sorghum	820,584	162,056	982,640
Barley and Other Grains	27,606	200,432	228,038
Flour, Wheaten	996,602	808,826	1,805,428
Vegetables, Fresh	27,758	1,938,421	1,966,179
Fruit, Fresh	299,469	1,089,860	1,389,329
Pineapples, Preserved or Pulped	1,008,502	2,170,400	3,178,902
Other Fruit, Preserved or Pulped	465,178	1,608,914	2,074,092
Peanuts, incl Peanut Paste	545	1,564,706	1,565,251
Sugar, Raw or Refined	44,911,354	29,155,760	74,067,114
Other Foodstuffs of Vegetable Origin	464,667	4,303,168	4,767,835
<i>Tobacco</i>	13,459	7,747,236	7,760,695
Tobacco, Unmanufactured	6,807	7,479,327	7,486,134
Tobacco Manufactures, Cigarettes, and Cigars	6,652	267,909	274,561
<i>Live Animals and Animal Substances (not Foodstuffs)</i>	65,566,240	15,391,930	80,958,170
Cattle	43,188	9,464,356	9,507,544
Pigs	2,341	374,849	377,190
Sheep .. .. .	..	1,575,107	1,575,107
Other Live Animals	28,860	173,880	202,740
Furred Skins	59,744	173,832	233,576
Cattle Hides and Calf Skins	2,172,155	298,602	2,470,757
Sheep and Lamb Skins	2,629,873	46,973	2,676,846
Wool, Greasy or Scoured	60,134,161	3,084,869	63,219,030
Other Animal Substances, not Foodstuffs	495,918	199,462	695,380
<i>Vegetable Substances and Fibres, &c (not Foodstuffs)</i>	736,222	1,491,125	2,227,347
<i>Yarns, Piece Goods, Textiles, &c</i>	46,788	2,712,553	2,759,341
<i>Apparel</i>	80,890	4,308,198	4,389,088
<i>Oils, Fats, and Waxes</i>	1,648,026	1,630,709	3,278,735
Edible Animal Oils and Fats, incl Edible Tallow	310,255	388,374	698,629
Tallow, Inedible	1,158,959	158,980	1,317,939
Vegetable Oils	415	47,293	47,708
Oils, Fats, Waxes, n.e.i. (incl Whale Oil)	178,397	1,036,062	1,214,459

EXPORTS, QUEENSLAND, 1962-63—*continued*

Commodity	Oversea	Interstate	Total
	£	£	£
<i>Minerals, Metals, and Metal Manufactures</i>	21,415,021	27,192,417	48,607,438
Coal	999,471	..	999,471
Coke and Other Non-Metallic Rocks and Minerals	14,899	19,037	33,936
Ores, Concentrates, Sands, Residues, &c—			
Titanium, Zirconium, and Monazite	3,846,133	13,092	3,859,225
Tungsten	1,258	..	1,258
Copper	456,507	..	456,507
Zinc	1,177,995	..	1,177,995
Lead and Silver-Lead .. .. .	..	140	140
Tin	10	2,180,329	2,180,339
Other	226,894	78,360	305,254
<i>Metals and Alloys—Pig, Ingots, Scrap, Bullion, &c—</i>			
Copper	7,204,178	15,047,858	22,252,036
Zinc (Spelter) .. .. .	..	2,401	2,401
Lead	4,982,669	60,213	5,042,882
Other Metals	322,952	561,151	884,103
Motor Vehicles, Motor Cycles, Cycles, and Parts ..	478,751	4,166,885	4,645,636
Hardware (incl Kitchenware, Hand Tools, &c) ..	73,599	1,900,145	1,973,744
Other Metal Manufactures	1,629,705	3,162,806	4,792,511
<i>Machines and Machinery (incl Electrical)</i>	852,532	6,881,944	7,734,476
<i>Rubber and Rubber Manufactures</i>	36,586	2,885,179	2,921,765
<i>Leather, Leather Manufactures, and Substitutes</i> ..	739,929	1,728,423	2,468,352
<i>Wood and Wicker</i>	152,229	4,524,354	4,676,583
Logs and Timber, Undressed or Dressed	75,435	1,140,226	1,215,661
Plywood and Veneers	64,841	2,947,675	3,012,516
Wood and Wicker Manufactures, n.e.i.	11,953	436,453	448,406
<i>Other Goods, n.e.i.</i>	3,096,966	9,415,144	12,512,110
Total Exports (incl Specie)	202,500,347	137,692,440	340,192,787

¹ Sausage casings only. A small value for other minor meat products not separately recorded is included with "Other Foodstuffs of Animal Origin."

Value of Imports.—Details for the year ended 30 June 1963 are given in the next table. About two-fifths of both overseas and interstate imports consisted of metals, and metal manufactures, machinery, &c. However, the total value of such items coming from other States was about four times that from overseas. Motor vehicles and parts were the largest item in the total, and there were also large interstate imports of other kinds of machinery, and of various metal products. Queensland relied largely on other States as its immediate source of apparel and textiles, &c, and of a number of manufactured foodstuffs, particularly those of vegetable origin. Other items which were predominantly obtained from other States included petrol, &c, tyres and tubes, paper and stationery, &c, fancygoods and jewellery, electrical goods, paints and varnishes, drugs, medical and toilet preparations, wine and spirits, tobacco, cigarettes, &c, and scientific and photographic appliances.

IMPORTS, QUEENSLAND, 1962-63

Commodity	From Overseas	From Other States	Total
	£	£	£
<i>Foodstuffs of Animal Origin</i>	1,179,478	7,362,371	8,541,849
Meat, Poultry, &c, Fresh Preserved, or Canned ..	13,438	3,838,348	3,851,786
Milk and Cream, Preserved, Condensed, or Dried, incl Infants' and Invalids' Food	62	1,727,802	1,727,864
Fish, Fresh or Preserved	920,994	282,169	1,203,163
Other Foodstuffs of Animal Origin	244,984	1,514,052	1,759,036
<i>Foodstuffs of Vegetable Origin and Beverages</i>	2,613,101	19,647,835	22,260,936
Potatoes, Fresh .. .. .	..	206,493	206,493
Onions and Other Fresh Vegetables .. .. .	..	550,914	550,914
Fruit, Fresh	187	1,703,673	1,703,860
Fruit, Dried and Evaporated	43,820	1,186,376	1,230,196
Fruit and Vegetables, Preserved in Liquid or Pulped, Jams, Jellies, &c	49,671	1,778,226	1,827,897
Tea	1,717,639	199,932	1,917,571
Coffee and Cocoa	142,565	1,306,692	1,449,257
Confectionery	31,990	3,720,596	3,752,586
Other Foodstuffs of Vegetable Origin	493,905	6,822,878	7,316,783
Ale, Beer, and Porter	6,264	757,402	763,666
Wine and Spirits	127,060	1,414,653	1,541,713
<i>Tobacco and Manufactures, Cigarettes, &c</i>	112,342	12,672,682	12,785,024
<i>Animals and Animal Substances (not Foodstuffs)</i> ..	73,674	13,469,090	13,542,764
Live Animals	2,141	6,530,164	6,532,305
Wool, Greasy or Scoured	16,642	6,513,257	6,529,899
Other Animal Substances (mainly Unmanufactured)	54,891	425,669	480,560
<i>Vegetable Substances, Fibres, Seeds, Cork, &c</i> ..	843,714	1,079,149	1,922,863
<i>Yarns, Fibres, Textiles, and Apparel</i>	7,280,605	35,456,967	42,737,572
Yarns, Threads, Cordage, and Twines	505,000	1,266,702	1,771,702
Bags and Sacks	1,182,784	246,661	1,429,445
Piece Goods, Blankets, and Towels	3,813,985	5,614,983	9,428,968
Linoleum	430,451	416,405	846,856
Carpets and Floor Coverings, n.e.i.	292,645	1,098,936	1,391,581
Textiles, n.e.i.	621,019	3,286,373	3,907,392
Footwear	101,631	4,777,725	4,879,356
Apparel, n.e.i.	333,090	18,749,182	19,082,272
<i>Oils, Fats, Waxes, Paints, Pigments, &c</i>	5,993,728	16,581,129	22,574,857
Kerosene—Aviation, Power, &c	675,936	1,128,702	1,804,638
Mineral Lubricating Oil	1,154,443	604,094	1,758,537
Petrol (incl Aviation Spirit), Shale Oils, Other Petroleum Products (excl Petroleum Jelly)	3,575,076	11,027,372	14,602,448
Oils, Fats, Waxes, n.e.i.	363,537	1,144,390	1,507,927
Pigments, Paints, Varnishes, &c	224,736	2,676,571	2,901,307
<i>Rocks and Mineral (incl Asbestos)</i>	661,202	1,093,778	1,754,980
<i>Metals, Metal Manufactures, Machinery, &c</i>	29,372,001	117,184,268	146,556,269
Iron and Steel, Pig, Rails, Bar, Rod, Sections, &c	309,665	4,853,844	5,163,509
Iron and Steel, Plate and Sheet, Galvanised, &c ..	9,020	4,103,178	4,112,198
Iron and Steel, Plate and Sheet, Tinned and Other	435,368	7,941,454	8,376,822
Iron and Steel, Pipes and Tubes	679,358	2,770,176	3,449,534
Iron and Steel, Wire Posts, and Other	110,660	5,255,694	5,366,354
Non-ferrous Metals	74,350	2,477,855	2,552,205

IMPORTS, QUEENSLAND, 1962-63—*continued*

Commodity	From Overseas	From Other States	Total
	£	£	£
<i>Metals, Metal Manufactures, Machinery, & (continued)—</i>			
Kitchenware, Cooking Appliances (not Electric) ..	130,419	1,681,751	1,812,170
Hand Tools	337,022	1,061,119	1,398,141
Motor Vehicles, Motor Cycles, Cycles, and Parts ..	5,208,560	32,401,676	37,610,236
Other Metal Goods (excl Machinery and Electrical Goods)	1,972,282	9,234,412	11,206,694
Electrical Wire and Cable	100,119	1,444,981	1,545,100
Radio and Television Equipment	1,626,040	3,824,641	5,450,681
Electric Heating and Cooking Appliances	34,524	1,991,532	2,026,056
Other Electrical Apparatus and Machinery	2,361,869	7,091,008	9,452,877
Internal Combustion Engines and Parts	1,188,287	1,332,351	2,520,638
Tractors and Parts	3,875,041	7,662,510	11,537,551
Railway and Tramway Vehicles, incl Locos	531,310	565,256	1,096,566
Household Machines, incl Refrigerators	402,537	6,792,987	7,195,524
Agricultural Machinery, Implements, and Parts	835,152	5,914,614	6,749,766
Other Machinery, Machine Tools, and Parts	9,150,418	8,783,229	17,933,647
<i>Rubber and Rubber Manufactures</i>	<i>1,454,225</i>	<i>6,617,661</i>	<i>8,071,886</i>
Rubber Unmanufactured	678,483	536,840	1,215,323
Rubber Tyres and Tubes	548,321	4,303,076	4,851,397
Other Rubber Manufactures	227,421	1,777,745	2,005,166
<i>Wood and Wicker</i>	<i>1,077,526</i>	<i>1,435,667</i>	<i>2,513,193</i>
Logs	356,700	55,329	412,029
Timber, Undressed or Dressed	614,495	924,566	1,539,061
Wood and Wicker Manufactures	106,331	455,772	562,103
<i>Earthenware, Cement, &c</i>	<i>1,417,587</i>	<i>2,129,120</i>	<i>3,546,707</i>
Portland Cement	24,271	1,652	25,923
Glass	379,797	290,424	670,221
Glassware and Bottles	257,522	471,749	729,271
Crockery and Householdware, n.e.i.	422,784	376,301	799,085
Other Earthenware, China, Stoneware, &c	333,213	988,994	1,322,207
<i>Paper, Paper Boards, and Pulp</i>	<i>3,597,235</i>	<i>4,418,266</i>	<i>8,015,501</i>
<i>Paper Manufactures, Stationery, and Books</i>	<i>1,515,022</i>	<i>4,323,439</i>	<i>5,838,461</i>
<i>Jewellery, Timepieces, Fancy and Sporting Goods</i>	<i>926,255</i>	<i>3,273,793</i>	<i>4,200,048</i>
<i>Optical, Scientific, and Photographic Appliances</i>	<i>688,217</i>	<i>2,647,161</i>	<i>3,335,378</i>
<i>Chemicals, Medicines, Fertilisers, &c</i>	<i>3,744,945</i>	<i>16,635,310</i>	<i>20,380,255</i>
Medical Drugs, Toilet Goods, and Soaps	293,470	10,779,051	11,072,521
Other Drugs and Chemicals	2,242,940	4,988,759	7,231,699
Fertilisers	1,208,535	867,500	2,076,035
<i>Other Goods, n.e.i.</i>	<i>4,565,525</i>	<i>10,274,940</i>	<i>14,840,465</i>
Total Imports (incl Specie)	67,116,382	276,302,626	343,419,008

4 TOTAL TRADE

Commodity Groups—The general pattern of Queensland's external trade during 1962-63 is summarised by commodity groups in the following statement.

	Total Exports £m	Total Imports £m	Total Trade £m	Excess of Exports £m
Foodstuffs of Animal Origin	62.2	8.5	70.7	53.7
Foodstuffs, &c, of Vegetable Origin ..	97.7	22.3	120.0	75.4
Animals, Animal and Vegetable Substances (not Foodstuffs)	90.9	28.2	119.1	62.7
Apparel and Textiles	7.1	42.7	49.8	-35.6
Oils, Fats, and Waxes	3.3	19.7	23.0	-16.4
Minerals, Metals, and Manufactures thereof	56.6	148.3	204.9	-91.7
Other Items	22.4	73.7	96.1	-51.3
Total	340.2	343.4	683.6	-3.2

Exports exceeded imports in the first three groups, which consist of unprocessed or partly processed products of primary industry in the nature of foodstuffs and animal and vegetable substances including wool. Much of the small imports of animal foodstuffs was processed milk and cream, while the relatively larger imports of vegetable foodstuffs included confectionery, tea, processed fruit and vegetables, and some fresh fruit and vegetables of kinds not generally produced in Queensland or in seasonally short supply (such as potatoes and apples). Wool contributed most to the large exports in the group of inedible animal and vegetable substances. Tobacco, chiefly unmanufactured, was included in this group of exports, its value being about two-thirds of that of the imports of manufactured tobacco products.

Another important group of exports—minerals, metals, and manufactures thereof—showed even higher values for imports. For exports, its high value was chiefly due to the products of the mining industry, which included copper, lead, and various mineral concentrates and sands. Its dominating position in imports was due to highly processed manufactures, including motor vehicles, tractors, machinery of all kinds, and iron and steel products.

Other groups in which imports were much more important than exports were apparel and textiles, oils, fats and waxes, and "other items". Petrol, kerosene, and other motor oils contributed most to the total for oils, fats and waxes, while the miscellaneous group of other items included large values for rubber goods, including tyres and tubes, paper and stationery, medical and toilet preparations, drugs and chemicals, and fertilisers.

Balance of Total Trade—The following table provides a complete statement of Queensland's external visible trade.

TOTAL EXTERNAL TRADE, QUEENSLAND

Year	Imports			Exports			Total Trade	Excess of Exports
	Oversea	Inter-state	Total	Oversea	Inter-state	Total		
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
1953-54	55,631	143,672	199,303	165,105	75,382	240,487	439,790	41,184
1954-55	68,883	153,811	222,694	154,483	78,045	232,528	455,222	9,834
1955-56	61,738	161,445	223,183	152,145	90,589	242,734	465,917	19,551
1956-57	48,884	180,352	229,236	190,384	103,162	293,546	522,782	64,310
1957-58	49,498	201,763	251,261	156,493	96,089	252,582	503,843	1,321
1958-59	47,737	203,783	251,520	169,998	103,695	273,693	525,213	22,173
1959-60	50,858	235,128	285,986	181,321	115,761	297,082	583,068	11,096
1960-61	61,277	227,606	288,883	163,778	122,313	286,091	574,974	-2,792
1961-62	48,861	221,652	270,513	172,443	120,532	292,975	563,488	22,462
1962-63	67,116	276,303	343,419	202,500	137,693	340,193	683,612	-3,226

The positive visible balances shown in the foregoing table are absorbed by so-called "invisible" items—freight, insurances, interest, profits, commissions, tourists' remittances, &c. 1960-61 produced the first negative visible trade balance for 9 years, due to a 20 per cent increase in overseas imports and substantial decreases in the overseas export value of wool, meat, butter, and wheat. In 1962-63 another negative visible trade balance occurred, due to an increase of 27 per cent in imports which more than matched the increase in exports during the year. Except in abnormal times, Queensland, as a young country, has a net import (investment) balance after allowing for all payments due.

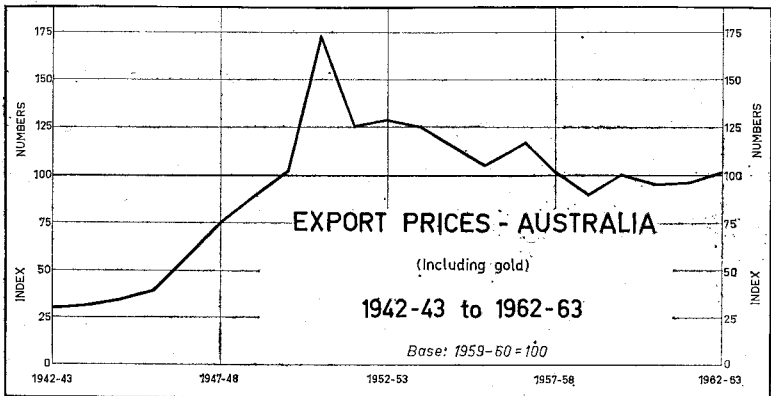
5 EXPORT PRICES

Price index numbers for Australian overseas exports are shown in the next table. These index numbers are calculated from weighted aggregates of prices of 29 items which have constituted about 83 per cent of the total value of exports in recent years. Prices used are movements in the predominant market or averages for all export markets. Weights are based on the annual average value of exports from 1956-57 to 1960-61. The current index is a revised series, available from 1959-60, which replaces the series published in previous editions of the *Year Book*.

OVERSEA EXPORT PRICE INDEX NUMBERS, AUSTRALIA
(Base of Each Index: Year 1959-60 = 100)

Year	Wool	Meats	Dairy Produce	Cereals	Sugar	Metals and Coal	All Groups incl Gold
1959-60 ..	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1960-61 ..	92	104	82	99	101	97	95
1961-62 ..	97	100	81	106	91	91	96
1962-63 ..	104	101	88	107	107	89	101

In order to show approximate movements in export prices over a long period the All Groups indexes of the new and old series have been linked at 1959-60. The peak in the rapid post-war rise in prices was reached in 1950-51. Wool prices more than doubled in that year but declined almost as sharply in the following year. Of recent years prices have been fairly steady at about four times their pre-war average.



Chapter 10—MARKETING

1 THE QUEENSLAND SYSTEM

History—Since the first world war Queensland has developed a system of producers' organisations for the marketing of agricultural produce. Special legislation regarding sugar and wheat marketing was passed in 1915 and 1920 respectively. In 1922 a general enabling Act was passed, and, in 1926, after various amendments, the general legislation was consolidated in *The Primary Producers' Organisation and Marketing Act*, which, with subsequent amendments, is still the general enabling Act for the establishment and organisation of marketing boards. However, specific legislation was retained in *The Wheat Pool Acts*, and separate legislation, *The Fruit Marketing Organisation Act*, was passed in 1923 setting up the Committee of Direction of Fruit Marketing.

Constitution—Each board and pool is a separate entity created by Order in Council on the initiative of petitioning growers, after due notice published in the *Gazette*. If a counter petition is received within thirty days of notice requesting a poll of the producers concerned, and is in order, a poll is taken, and the board is authorised only if 50 per cent of the producers vote and three-fifths of the votes polled are in favour. The Order in Council confers the necessary powers, which may include ownership of the commodity. Nominations are then called for growers' representatives and, if necessary, an election is held. The boards are established for limited periods which are extended, subject to a poll of growers being taken, if demanded, when a simple majority decides the question. Marketing boards usually comprise from two to six representatives of producers and the Director of Marketing or his deputy. Elections of representatives are held triennially. The presence of a government officer on each board ensures liaison with the Department of Primary Industries, provides the board with experienced advice, and is a safeguard against abuse of statutory powers.

General Functions and Powers—The chief function is, of course, the pooling of sales receipts, which may vary widely per unit over place and time, as sales may be made in local, Australian, or oversea markets. So that the organisation and control of sales may be effective, all growers are required to market their produce through the relevant board. There is ample elasticity of method as between boards to suit different conditions and policies. The boards may or may not handle the commodity, store it, and negotiate sales. Sometimes the actual marketing is carried out by one or more commercial firms acting as agents, or in some special cases, by the growers themselves acting as agents under permit for the board. Generally the commodities are graded and advance payments made to growers according to grade, the first payment being made on delivery with final payment when the season's operations are completed. In the case of the Tobacco Leaf Marketing Board, pooling is not practised, and the Board sells tobacco leaf on behalf of each individual grower who delivers it. Bank advances are used for interim payments, and accounts are audited by the Auditor-General.

The fact of organisation encourages incidental co-operative operations such as advertising and sales promotion generally, special dealings with large buyers or organisations, transport economies, crop insurance against hail, &c, and assistance to research and improvements in production, grading, processing, handling, and other activities. The boards have powers to impose levies for specific purposes.

Control and Production—Commodity marketing boards are not empowered to control production, except sugar and peanuts. When excessive production of sugar stimulated by high home prices threatened to bring down the average return for the crop very heavily, control of production became necessary. The amount of sugar which might be delivered from each mill was placed under control by *The Sugar Acquisition Act, 1915*. Particulars of the development of this control appear in section 3 below. Peanut production in excess of Australian consumption is controlled by restricting quotas to growers who have delivered peanuts to the Board during the past five years. This system was re-introduced in July 1960, for the first time since 1942.

2 COMMONWEALTH MARKETING SCHEMES

In the case of sugar, butter, cheese, and dried fruits, there are Australia-wide marketing schemes which were instituted in order to pool a low export price with a comparatively high internal-consumption price and distribute the proceeds among all producers. For wheat, an Australia-wide scheme is in operation to stabilise the returns to growers for a period of five years up to the end of the 1967-68 season (see page 322). For eggs and egg products, export is controlled by the Australian Egg Board, which is constituted of representatives of State Egg Marketing Boards and empowered to operate export pools.

Legal provision for Commonwealth pools to provide for enforcement of a home-consumption price above the export price, and for the control of internal trade necessary therefor, was declared *ultra vires* by the Privy Council in the James Case of 1936. In a Referendum on 6 March 1937 the Commonwealth sought powers to legislate on this matter. These powers were refused by a substantial majority in every State. Similar marketing powers were again unsuccessfully sought in 1944 and 1946.

Before 1939 home-consumption prices were maintained for butter, cheese, and dried fruits by a purely voluntary agreement between the Commonwealth, States, and individual producers. With the passing by the Commonwealth Government of the *Dairying Industry Act, 1952*, which provided for the payment of bounties on production of butter and cheese, the States agreed, in order to ensure the payment of a guaranteed return to dairy farmers, to fix maximum prices under State laws for butter and cheese on a basis determined from time to time by the Commonwealth Government. The output and sales of sugar, where virtually the whole production is in Queensland, can be controlled by this State's legislation. The small sugar production of New South Wales is sold under a special agreement between the Queensland Sugar Board and

the individual producers. Home-consumption prices for sugar are determined by the Commonwealth Government by virtue of the Sugar Agreement between the Queensland and Commonwealth Governments.

Boards have been set up under Commonwealth legislation to organise and assist the oversea marketing of several Australian products, particularly meat, wool, and canned fruits.

3 RAW SUGAR

The Central Sugar Cane Prices Board was constituted by Act of Parliament in 1915, and comprises a chairman, a cane growers' representative, a millowners' representative, a qualified sugar chemist, and a person experienced in accountancy and audit. The Central Board is a judicial authority, and its functions cover appeals against Local Board awards and include the granting of assignments for cane growing, control of the transfer of such assignments on sale or lease, recommendations on mill peaks, control of analyses of cane for payment purposes, and distribution of sugar moneys between mills and growers.

By authority of the same Act, a Local Cane Prices Board is constituted in each mill area to draw up, each year, an award or contract between the miller and the growers setting out the conditions relating to the supply of cane and the payment therefor. Either party, if not satisfied with the award, may appeal to the Central Board for amendment of the award which then, whether amended or not, becomes an award of the Central Board.

Of the 31 sugar mills operating in Queensland, eight are owned by companies registered as co-operative societies. They are South Johnstone, Tully, Racecourse, Farleigh, Cattle Creek, North Eton, Proserpine, and Gin Gin. Five others—Babinda, Mossman, Mulgrave, Marian, and Isis—are owned by companies which distribute the majority or the whole of their profits among the growers but are not registered as co-operatives. The remaining 18 mills are owned by public or proprietary companies and distribute profits only to shareholders.

Control of Production—The control of sugar production is effected primarily by means of mill peaks representing, in the case of each mill, the quota of raw sugar which the Queensland Government undertakes to acquire. Mill peaks were introduced in 1929, and their aggregates (in terms of 94 net titre sugar) have been reviewed and increased as follows:—

1929-1938	.. ..	611,428 tons	1953	.. ..	1,152,500 tons
1939-1946	.. ..	737,000 tons	1954-1956	.. ..	1,170,900 tons
1947-1948	.. ..	737,000 tons	1957	.. ..	1,203,900 tons
		plus 3 per cent ¹	1958	.. ..	1,207,400 tons
1949	.. ..	848,600 tons	1959	.. ..	1,213,000 tons
		plus 3 per cent ¹	1960	.. ..	1,214,600 tons
1950-1951	.. ..	916,900 tons	1961-1962	.. ..	1,220,100 tons
		plus 3 per cent on 1949 peaks ¹	1963	.. ..	1,235,600 tons
1952	.. ..	963,080 tons	1964	.. ..	1,689,000 tons

¹For soldier settlement.

A further control of individual farm production is provided by farm peaks determined annually and incorporated in the award. By this means the amount of cane to be accepted from each grower is defined, subject to the proviso that any deficiencies in the supply of some growers may be filled by other growers having cane available above their peak quota but from within the net area of the assignment.

Assignments—The Central Sugar Cane Prices Board assigns to each grower an area of his land sufficient to produce, in the aggregate, the respective mill peaks. Hitherto, one-quarter of the gross assigned area had to be reserved for rotational fallowing; but, for the 1964 harvest, the whole of the area may be harvested. This will permit approximately 500,000 tons extra production without additional assignments.

At 30 June 1963 there were 7,344 assignments having a gross area of 591,593 acres and a net area of 445,770 acres. Until the end of the 1939-1945 War no fresh assignments had been granted since assignments were reviewed about 1929-30, but new assignments to eligible ex-servicemen were granted in the post-war period.

The Sugar Inquiry Committee late in 1963 proposed that mill peaks should rise from the existing 1,235,600 tons in 1963 to 2,130,000 tons in 1966. To achieve this, 150,407 acres of new sugar lands will be distributed among the four main sugar producing areas as follows:—North, 68,110 acres; Burdekin, 19,514 acres (including 7,000 acres of former tobacco lands at Clare, Millaroo, and Dalbeg); Mackay, 30,912 acres; South, 31,871 acres. Approximately 64,000 acres are to be assigned to new growers.

Commonwealth-State Control—The Commonwealth Parliament in 1962 passed a Sugar Agreement Act, extending until 31 August 1967 legislation which had been in force since 1923 providing for an embargo on sugar imports. The agreement made in 1946 between the Commonwealth Government and the Queensland Government fixed the wholesale price of refined sugar in each of the capital cities of Australia at £33 4s per ton. The price has been increased by successive rises to £90 5s 2d (from 16 May 1960).

Under a Commonwealth Countries Sugar Marketing Agreement effective in 1950, the United Kingdom undertook to find a market for the exportable surplus sugar of the Commonwealth producing countries. From 1953 export quotas were imposed, Australia's allocation being 600,000 tons. When a new International Agreement became operative from 1 January 1954 the Commonwealth Agreement was, in effect, embodied in the International Agreement, and the allocation of the British Commonwealth quota between its exporting members remained a matter for the countries and territories themselves. Details of quotas since 1954 are shown in the 1959 and earlier issues of the *Year Book*.

Under the International Sugar Agreement of 1958, the "Article 16" Countries (i.e., the parties to the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement) agreed to limit their aggregate exports to 2,500,000 tons in 1959 and 2,575,000 tons in 1960 and 1961. These limits were spread among the respective Commonwealth countries in proportion to quotas agreed to

in the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement, and Australia's basic export limit, originally fixed at 600,000 tons, was 650,708 tons in 1960 and 1961. This amount was further increased, as deficiencies in the exports from some "Article 16" countries were shared among the other Commonwealth countries.

As a result of the breakdown of talks at the International Sugar Conference in December 1961, quota provisions have been inoperative since 1 January 1962, and sugar may be exported without quantitative restriction to available markets.

Under the new United States Sugar Act of 13 July 1962, operative until the end of 1964, Australia was given a short-term statutory quota of 16,040 short tons for the balance of 1962 and 40,000 short tons for 1963 and 1964 at the United States premium price. In addition, Australia is supplying sugar under the global quota at the world market price. A Sugar Agreement with Japan, concluded in May 1963, covers three years up to June 1967, and contains provision for extension by mutual agreement. The quantity to be shipped each year will be between 350,000 and 450,000 tons.

Almost half of Australia's basic export quota each year is sold to the United Kingdom at an annually negotiated price. The balance is sold partly on Commonwealth markets at world price plus preference, and partly to other countries at world price.

AUSTRALIAN SUGAR EXPORTS ¹

Year Ended 31 Dec	Basic Export Quota			Shortfall (Deficiency) Allocations	Other	Total Export
	Negotiated Price	Balance	Total			
	Tons ²	Tons ²	Tons ²	Tons ²	Tons ²	Tons ²
1959 ..	307,500	324,462	631,962	8,381	..	640,343
1960 ..	316,500	334,208	650,708	125,057	..	775,765
1961 ..	315,000	335,708	650,708	105,623	77,149	833,480
1962 ..	313,500	286,500	600,000 ³	22,751	521,566 ⁴	1,144,317
1963 ..	315,000	283,148	598,148 ⁵	—	535,545 ⁴	1,133,693

¹ Not including small quantities of "excluded exports", such as ships' stores and customary local movements between adjoining Commonwealth territories. ² Tons (*tel quel*)—see below. ³ Under Commonwealth Sugar Agreement only. No International Sugar Agreement quotas allotted since 1961. ⁴ Including statutory quotas to United States at the premium price. ⁵ Quota of 600,000 tons not filled.

Raw sugar entering international trade varies in quality or sugar content (generally between 94 and 97 net titre). The tonnages referred to above are tonnages irrespective of quality (i.e., *tel quel*). As Australian raw sugar production averages about 97 net titre, to obtain the equivalent tonnages at 94 net titre, as used in the tables which follow, about 3 per cent should be added.

Subject to the agreement with the Commonwealth Government regarding the price in the Australian market, the Queensland Government controls sugar production. For each season a Proclamation is issued by the State Government acquiring the aggregate of the mill peak quotas, the changes in which are shown on page 307. In accordance with *The Sugar Acquisition Act, 1915*, ownership of all sugar output is vested in the

Queensland Government. The Queensland Government engages the Colonial Sugar Refining Co Ltd and the Millaquin Sugar Co Ltd as agents for the refining of sugar for sale in Australia, and for the sea transport, financing, and selling of sugar both in Australia and abroad.

Sugar Pools—Raw sugar up to the quantity provided for in the mill peaks is delivered to No 1 Pool. Total peaks are designed to cover Australian home consumption requirements ("first quota") and to fill the basic export limit referred to above ("second quota").

All sugar produced in excess of mill peaks is delivered to No 2 Pool. "Third quota" sugar is sugar from assigned lands which is in excess of the mill peak but of a quantity approved by the Board. This receives the world market price. "Other" sugar, which is that grown on unassigned lands, receives only a nominal price of 10s per ton. A further small quantity is sold by mills direct to local users.

Details of the quantities and prices involved in these arrangements are set out below.

RAW SUGAR, DISPOSAL AND RETURN TO PRODUCERS, 1962 SEASON

Particulars	Queensland	N.S.W.	Total	Value of Sales ¹	Average Price per Ton ¹
No 1 Pool—	Tons	Tons	Tons	£1,000	£ s d
Home Consumption	555,882	38,644	594,526	37,187	62 11 0
Surplus for Export	663,091	37,056	700,147	31,542	45 1 0
Total	1,218,973	75,700	1,294,673	68,729	53 1 7 ²
No 2 Pool ("Excess" Sugar for Export)—					
3rd Quota	550,518	4,024	554,542	20,019	36 2 0
Other	46	..	46	.. ³	0 10 0
Total	550,564	4,024	554,588	20,019	36 1 11
Total Pooled Sugar—					
Queensland	1,769,537	..	1,769,537	84,516	47 15 3
New South Wales .. ..	..	79,724	79,724	4,232	53 1 7
Total	1,769,537	79,724	1,849,261	88,748	47 19 10
Local Sales by Mills	547	..	547	3	5 8 0
Total Production—					
Queensland	1,770,084	..	1,770,084	84,519	47 15 0
New South Wales .. ..	..	79,724	79,724	4,232	53 1 7
Total	1,770,084	79,724	1,849,808	88,751	47 19 7
Total Export—					
Queensland	1,213,655	..	1,213,655	49,746	40 19 9
New South Wales .. ..	..	41,080	41,080	1,815	44 3 6
Total	1,213,655	41,080	1,254,735	51,561	41 1 10

¹ Net return to raw sugar producers (i.e., the milling and growing sections of the industry). ² Queensland sugar only: £53 0s 7d per ton. ³ Less than £500.

Bulk Handling—To meet the requirements of refineries in other States and in the United Kingdom, raw sugar was shipped in bulk from

1954 by "bleeding" bagged sugar into ships' holds. In 1954, 251,000 tons were shipped in this manner. Now, sugar is handled in bulk at all stages through installations at mills, ports and refineries.

An Act in 1955 authorised Treasury loans to provide bulk handling facilities at Queensland ports. The Sugar Board, on behalf of the sugar industry, took full financial responsibility for all costs (interest, redemption, operation, and maintenance), and has authority to set up its own local committees to manage each installation.

The first bulk installation was opened in Mackay in June 1957. Facilities were operating at Lucinda Point and Bundaberg for the 1958 season, at Townsville for the 1959 season, and at Mourilyan for the 1960 season. A new terminal at Cairns is expected to be completed in time for the 1964 sugar season. The total cost of the conversion to bulk handling has been estimated at about £12 million.

Most of Queensland production is now handled in bulk. Cairns exports bagged sugar for those oversea customers who still require it, but, when its bulk terminal comes into operation, this trade will be handled through a special section at Townsville. The reduction in storage and handling costs at mills supplying in bulk was assessed at about 6s per ton and an equivalent "contribution" was paid to the sugar pool by these mills so that mills required to supply in bags are not at a disadvantage. However, from the commencement of the 1964 crushing season, all mills will supply raw sugar in bulk.

Since 1961 the raw sugar that mills had been sending in bags to the Brisbane refinery by ship or by rail has been sent in bulk by road.

Statistics—Production is dealt with in Chapter 7. The following table shows the disposals of 94 net titre sugar by the Sugar Board in selected years since 1923.

AUSTRALIAN RAW SUGAR MARKETED

Season	Sales			Proportion Exported	"Excess" Sugar	
	Australia	Overseas	Total		Quantity	Proportion of Exports
	1,000 Tons	1,000 Tons	1,000 Tons	%	1,000 Tons	%
1923	270	17	287	6	..	..
1925	289	227	516	44	..	..
1930	325	210	535	39	7	3
1935	337	310	647	48	45	15
1940	400	406	806	50	64	16
1945	456	210	666	32	19	9
1950	518	403	921	44	12	3
1954	543	784	1,327	59	143	18
1955	545	626	1,171	53	39	6
1956	531	676	1,207	56	68	10
1957	550	743	1,293	57	132	18
1958	557	855	1,412	61	149	17
1959	574	713	1,287	55	4	1
1960	560	822	1,382	60	104	13
1961	585	797	1,382	58	116	15
1962	595	1,255	1,850	68	555	44
1963 ^s	608	1,116	1,724	65	412	37

^s Subject to revision.

The next table shows the total realisations on sugar sold in Australia and overseas, and the average net prices for Queensland sugar, for the five seasons ended 1962.

RAW SUGAR, NET VALUES AND AVERAGE PRICES PAID TO MILLS

Season	Value of Sales ¹			Average Net Price per Ton ²			
	Australia	Overseas	Total	Australian Sales	Oversea Sales	No 1 Pool	Total Pooled Sugar
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d
1958 ..	30,511	33,722	64,233	54 15 0	39 8 2	47 4 5	45 6 3
1959 ..	32,377	28,754	61,131	56 8 6	40 6 2	47 9 7	47 8 4
1960 ..	34,987	32,882	67,869	62 10 6	39 18 8	50 8 9	48 17 9
1961 ..	36,563	30,090	66,653	62 9 6	37 13 5	50 2 5	47 19 11
1962 ..	37,187	51,561	88,748	62 11 0	40 19 9	53 0 7	47 15 3

¹ Total pooled sugar, Queensland and New South Wales. ² Queensland sugar, only.

Sugar Board Accounts—The table below shows receipts and expenditure for each of the three years to 30 June 1963.

SUGAR BOARD RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

Particulars	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
Sales in Australia	46,237	48,468	49,301
Sales Overseas	36,860	34,586	56,089
Total Sales	83,097	83,054	105,390
Stocks at End of Year	6,495	5,178	5,535
Charges on Australian Sales¹—			
Raw Sugar Sea Freights, &c	2,763	2,599	2,575
Refining	4,715	5,113	4,892
Managing and Financing	1,609	1,582	1,644
Selling	253	271	275
Trade Discounts, &c	10	12	10
Syrup and Treacle Packages	134	139	122
Refined Sugar Freights	287	315	330
Charges on Oversea Sales—			
Freights, Port Handling, &c	2,688	2,113	3,876
Sacks and Exchange	366	483	305
Insurance, Commission, &c	362	392	748
Bulk Handling—			
Terminals Costs	1,025	1,091	1,136
Mills' Contributions	Cr 303	Cr 319	Cr 462
Contribution to Fruit Industries	615	600	879
Rebates on Sugar Content of Exported Manufactures	365	400	403
Filtrability Incentive .. .. .	..	110	245
Administration and Sundries (Net)	38	61	42
Interest	Cr 72	Cr 63	Cr 62
Total Expenses	14,855	14,899	16,958
Raw Sugar Purchases	67,872	66,658	88,751
<i>Percentage of Expenses to Sales</i>	<i>17.9</i>	<i>17.9</i>	<i>16.1</i>
<i>Percentage of Expenses to Purchases</i>	<i>21.9</i>	<i>22.4</i>	<i>19.1</i>

¹ Including managing and financing oversea sugar.

A credit balance on the year's operations, including changes in stocks, of £37,211 was carried forward at 30 June 1963, and the total excess of assets was then £741,107.

4 DAIRY PRODUCTS

Butter and Cheese—A voluntary scheme to stabilise the price of butter, known as the "Paterson Plan", was introduced in January 1926. However, it did not receive the support of all manufacturers and was subsequently replaced on 1 May 1934 by a compulsory price equalisation plan for both butter and cheese. Complementary legislation for this plan was passed by the Commonwealth Government (*Dairy Produce Act 1933*) and the State Governments of New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, and Tasmania, the object being to control the interstate and intrastate movements of butter and cheese. These Acts were subsequently invalidated in 1936 by the Privy Council decision in the James Case.

Since this decision a price equalisation scheme has operated voluntarily on the basis of agreements between manufacturers and the Commonwealth Dairy Produce Equalisation Committee Ltd. The Committee, comprising members of the State Dairy Products Boards and other representatives of the industry, enters into agreements with manufacturers to secure to them equal rates from sales of butter and cheese, for which purpose it may fix basic prices at which these products sold in Australia or abroad are to be taken into account. It equalises returns to factories through an Equalisation Fund. The States originally participating in the scheme were New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, and Tasmania in respect of both butter and cheese, and South Australia in respect of cheese only. South Australia and Western Australia entered the scheme in respect of butter on 1 April 1946, and Western Australia included cheese in January 1947.

Under the provisions of the various Dairy Industry Assistance Acts, the first of which was passed in 1942, the Commonwealth Government has provided subsidies on milk supplied for the manufacture of butter, cheese, and processed milk products. No subsidy was paid on processed milk products between 30 June 1952 and 30 June 1962. However, maximum amounts of £350,000 in 1962-63 and £500,000 in 1963-64 have been provided for as bounties on exports of processed milk products.

Details of the five-year stabilisation plan which operated from 1 July 1952 to 30 June 1957 are shown in the 1962 and earlier issues of the *Year Book*.

Under the 1957-1962 plan, the Commonwealth continued to fix the ex-factory price of butter and cheese to guarantee returns to dairy farmers, and to subsidise returns up to the guaranteed level. This plan provided that any subsidy made available would be determined before the commencement of each season and would be on the basis of a fixed amount in any dairying year.

The latest five-year stabilisation plan, which applied from 1 July 1962, introduced several new features. A fixed bounty of £13,500,000 is provided for each year of the plan. Australian prices for butter and cheese are determined by the Australian Dairy Industry Council, instead of the Minister for Primary Industry as previously. Products containing

40 per cent or more of butterfat are now eligible for bounty payment provided they are taken into the equalisation pool. This latter provision necessitates the payment of bounty to factories on the basis of butterfat and presents some problems in Queensland where cream suppliers are paid in terms of commercial butter.

BUTTER AND CHEESE MARKETING RETURNS AND SUBSIDY, TEN YEARS

Year	Rate per Cwt			Amount of Bounty ¹ Paid in Queensland			
	Equalisation Price	Bounty ¹	Overall Return to Manufacturer				
BUTTER							
	<i>s</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>s</i>	<i>s</i>	<i>d</i>	£1,000	
1953-54	400	5.1	89	10.3	490	3.4	3,756
1954-55	395	10.3	79	0.0	474	10.3	3,627
1955-56	400	10.4	65	1.0	465	11.4	3,137
1956-57	392	6.6	65	7.8	458	2.4	2,697
1957-58	380	9.3	71	7.8	452	5.1	2,313
1958-59	412	11.1	64	10.9	477	10.0	2,662
1959-60	417	5.5	63	6.0	480	11.5	2,472
1960-61	399	8.3	68	11.3	468	7.6	2,143
1961-62	398	5.2 _r	62	6.7	460	11.9 _r	2,230
1962-63	383	10.0 _s	61	6.0	445	4.0 _s	2,220
CHEESE							
	<i>s</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>s</i>	<i>s</i>	<i>d</i>	£1,000	
1953-54	232	4.7	32	0.0	264	4.7	200
1954-55	220	2.2	29	11.0	250	1.2	216
1955-56	262	4.1	31	5.6	293	9.7	216
1956-57	223	11.9	26	2.6	250	2.5	165
1957-58	240	0.7	35	11.2	275	11.9	165
1958-59	277	1.1	29	7.5	306	8.6	217
1959-60	247	10.7	29	1.4	277	0.1	223
1960-61	256	1.2	28	5.6	284	6.8	184
1961-62	241	2.7 _r	24	4.6	265	7.3 _r	195
1962-63	215	4.0 _s	59	5.8 ²	238	8.0 _s	212

¹ Referred to as subsidy in 1961-62 and earlier years shown. ² Per cwt butterfat.
_r Revised since last issue. _s Subject to revision.

During the 1939-1945 War, contracts were arranged between the Governments of the Commonwealth and the United Kingdom whereby the latter undertook to purchase Australia's surplus butter and cheese. From 1944-45 the two Governments entered into long-term purchase agreements under which Australia agreed to make available to the United Kingdom all excess butter and cheese.

This contract was not renewed on its expiry on 30 June 1955, and from that date the Commonwealth Government ceased to be the principal in the sale of Australian butter and cheese in the United Kingdom. The Australian Dairy Produce Board assumed this duty, and a representative

of the Board in London took over the functions of consignee from the Ministry of Food. The Commonwealth Government in 1954 passed amending legislation to ensure that the Dairy Produce Board had the necessary powers. Manufacturers export butter and cheese and the Board in England allocates supplies to selected selling agents. In November 1961, the British Government imposed quotas on butter imports to protect traditional suppliers following the high level of stocks, rapid price fall, and the threat of an overloaded market. The Australian quota for 1963-64 has been fixed at 75,100 tons. For export markets other than the United Kingdom, sales procedure is similar, namely, sales by manufacturers through licensees of the Board, with the Board reserving the right to arrange bulk sales itself to any other country. The machinery of the Commonwealth Dairy Produce Equalisation Committee is still used to offset fluctuations caused by the vagaries of the market.

Amounts realised on exports of butter and cheese in excess of the f.o.b. equivalent of the guaranteed return have been credited to the Dairy Industry Stabilisation Fund, which was established in July 1948 for the purpose of stabilising returns from exports. During 1951-52 the fund met the deficiency in respect of all exports which did not return sufficient to meet the basic return to the factory. From 1 July 1952 to 30 June 1957 the fund was available to the industry to be used, in whatever manner considered desirable, to make good any deficiency in respect of all exports other than the quantity provided for under the five-year stabilisation plan. The Act was amended in 1957 to enable the Board to use the fund for such other purposes as are approved by the Minister for Primary Industry. At 30 June 1963 the amount to the credit of the fund was approximately £1,800,000.

The Butter Marketing Board—This Board was established in 1925 and is concerned principally with the regulation of supplies to markets. In 1936 it obtained the right to be sole vendor of "pat" butter in the Brisbane area. The objectives of this were to more effectively control the butter supply to the city of Brisbane, to obtain for the producers the additional profits arising from the sale of pat butter, and to replace numerous brands with one brand of selected butter of uniformly good quality. The patting factory established for this purpose has enabled the Board to deal with butterfat in various ways and to develop markets in Australia and overseas for such products.

Final figures for 1961-62 showed butter sales worth £14.2m, excluding Commonwealth subsidy of £2.2m paid through factories, giving an average net price returned to factories of about 3s 7d per lb, the same as in 1960-61. Preliminary figures for 1962-63 show a return of £14.0m, excluding Commonwealth subsidy of £2.2m, giving an average net price of about 3s 5d returned to factories. These figures are subject to revision when the final equalisation payment is made.

The next table shows sales of Queensland butter in Australia and overseas, according to the records of the Butter Marketing Board. (For production statistics see Chapter 7.)

SALES OF QUEENSLAND BUTTER TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT FOR EQUALISATION

Year	Australian Sales		Overseas Sales		Total Sales	Proportion Sold Overseas
	Queensland	Other	United Kingdom	Other ¹		
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	%
1953-54	15,570	8,329	15,317	2,580	41,796	42.8
1954-55	16,290	5,686	21,396	2,543	45,915	52.1
1955-56	15,867	3,573	24,999	3,751	48,190	59.7
1956-57	16,155	6,354	13,506	5,068	41,083	45.2
1957-58	14,600	3,502	11,607	2,572	32,281	43.9
1958-59	15,078 ^a	3,832	19,305	2,801	41,016	53.9
1959-60	15,757 ^a	546	18,369	4,260	38,932	58.1
1960-61	15,639 ^a	3,591	8,729	3,121	31,080	38.1
1961-62	15,004 ^r	2,433 ^r	14,563 ^r	3,642 ^r	35,642	51.1 ^r
1962-63 ^s	15,455 ^a	4,306	11,248	5,446	36,455	45.8

¹ Including butter sold to tanners for export, and butter for ships' stores.

² Including butter below first grade quality released in the form of butterfat to manufacturers of ice cream and for household cooking purposes; 2,075 tons in 1962-63

^r Revised since last issue. ^s Subject to revision.

The next table shows, for ten years, the average prices of butter, as quoted in London and Brisbane, and Australian equalisation values, i.e., net return to manufacturers at agents' floors, Queensland ports of shipment or other recognised centres of distribution.

BUTTER PRICES

Year	London ¹		Brisbane	Australian Equalisation Value
	Sterling	Australian Currency	Australian Currency	Australian Currency
	d per Lb	d per Lb	d per Lb	d per Lb
1953-54	36.64	45.80	44.75	42.90
1954-55	35.36	44.20	44.75	42.41
1955-56	36.67	45.84	48.38	42.95
1956-57	29.77	37.21	49.88	42.06
1957-58	26.86	33.57	49.88	40.80
1958-59	29.30	36.62	51.88	44.24
1959-60	37.60	47.00	51.88	44.73
1960-61	28.72	35.90	53.63	42.82
1961-62	29.36	36.70	53.63	42.70 ^r
1962-63	33.4	41.75	53.63	43.75 ^s

¹ From 1939-40 to 1954-55 butter was sold on the London market on an f.o.b. Australia basis, and the price shown has been calculated by adding shipping charges, &c, on the basis of pre-war charges. Since 1954-55 the price shown represents the approximate net pool return for choicest butter. ^r Revised since last issue. ^s Subject to revision.

Queensland consumption, which includes a certain amount imported from other States, amounted to 13,448 tons in 1938-39; rose to a maximum of 22,943 tons in 1943-44 owing to heavy demands by Australian and Allied Services; then decreased to 11,090 tons in 1946-47, the lowest amount since 1931-32; and was 16,269 tons in 1962-63, including special price butter sold for manufacturing purposes. The recorded consumption

of table butter (including farm production) per head in Queensland for 1938-39 was 33·2 lb, which was about the same as the recorded Australian consumption per head of 32·7 lb. The introduction of civilian butter rationing in June 1943 led to a decline in consumption to 23·5 lb in 1948-49. Following the end of rationing in June 1950 there was a temporary increase in consumption which reached 31·8 lb in 1951-52. However, since then, consumption has steadily declined, being only 20·7 lb per head in 1962-63. This figure is lower than the consumption under the worst of rationing (23·5 lb) and much lower than in the depression period (28·4 lb per head in 1930-31).

The Cheese Marketing Board—This Board was originally constituted in 1923. Since 1934, returns to producers of cheese have (as in the case of butter) been averaged from the different markets through the Commonwealth Equalisation Scheme, under which uniform prices obtain throughout the various States (see page 313). Details of equalisation and subsidy rates and manufacturers' returns are shown on page 314. The Cheese Marketing Board fixes intrastate prices, licenses manufacturers, agents, and wholesale dealers, and determines rates of commission, terms, &c.

Particulars of the disposal of Queensland cheese on the various markets during the last five years are set out in the table below. Increases in "Other Exports" in recent years were due to exports of bulk cheese to processors in Japan.

DISPOSAL OF QUEENSLAND CHEESE, FIVE YEARS

Market	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
	1,000 Lb	1,000 Lb	1,000 Lb	1,000 Lb	1,000 Lb
Local	6,748	6,750	6,693	6,509	6,383
Interstate	421	181	493	72	46
Processors for Australian Market ..	2,662	2,505	3,046	2,376	2,460
Processors for Overseas	221	171	694	859	762
Exported to United Kingdom	5,573	7,709	3,958	5,552	5,438
Other Exports	287	625	866	1,117	5,721
Total	15,912	17,941	15,750	16,485	20,810

Eggs—The Egg Marketing Board was constituted in 1923 as a grower-controlled organisation under the provisions of *The Primary Producers' Organisation and Marketing Acts*. As from 5 July 1943 control of the egg industry was assumed, as a war-time measure, by the Commonwealth Government, and the Board became a receiving and selling agent of the Commonwealth Controller of Egg Supplies. Commonwealth control ended on 31 December 1947. On 1 July 1947 the Central Queensland Egg Marketing Board commenced marketing operations for an area centred on Rockhampton, and the original Board became the South Queensland Egg Marketing Board covering the area in South Queensland which it had previously controlled.

The South Queensland Board handles most of the commodity through its premises in Brisbane, but it has depots at Toowoomba and Nambour, and in 1962-63 employed agents in six of the other main country centres.

The Central Queensland Board at first marketed through an agent (Central Queensland Meat Export Co Pty Ltd), but since 1 April 1950 the Board has operated its own floor.

Eggs handled by the Boards include only those from flocks registered under the Egg Industry Regulations (i.e., flocks of more than 250 birds up to March 1957, 150 or more up to October 1957, and 50 or more thereafter). In addition, quantities of eggs are sold by growers direct to retailers and consumers under permit from the Board. Permit sales reached a peak of 1,452,727 dozen in 1959-60. However, the introduction of a widespread free van sales delivery service by the South Queensland Board in June 1960, and subsequent revocation of permits in some areas covered by the delivery service, caused permit sales to decrease sharply to 632,682 dozen in 1961-62. They were 782,348 dozen in 1962-63.

The policy of the United Kingdom Government in guaranteeing minimum prices to home egg producers has resulted in the British market being fully supplied with shell eggs from home production. As this market was the main outlet for surplus shell eggs from the South Queensland Board, total exports fell from 2.6 million dozen in 1946-47 to 91,980 dozen in 1962-63. New Guinea and Aden accounted for about 85 per cent of shell egg exports in 1962-63. A reasonable though low-priced market for frozen egg pulp remains.

EGG MARKETING BOARDS, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
<i>South Queensland Board—</i>					
Receivals—					
Quantity Doz	6,798,473 ¹	7,830,576	9,402,992	9,013,080	9,869,823
Gross Return to Producers ² £	1,548,331	1,723,815	2,017,109	2,032,004	2,220,134
Average Net Return per doz ² d	44-90	41-67	37-18	39-71	39-06
Permit Sales—					
Quantity Doz	1,443,024	1,452,727	942,627	632,682	782,348
Gross Return to Producers £	328,649	319,782	202,193	142,643	174,398
<i>Central Queensland Board—</i>					
Receivals—					
Quantity Doz	449,388	596,322	597,015	530,250	638,172 ³
Gross Return to Producers £	101,917	127,459	116,925	120,499	150,676
Average Net Return per doz d	46-8	41-3	33-9	40-03	42-35
Permit Sales—					
Quantity Doz	21,160	21,720	15,480	12,280	27,219
Gross Return to Producers £	4,796	4,643	3,031	2,893	6,400

¹ Excluding 12,210 doz eggs purchased from New South Wales Egg Marketing Board.

² Excluding distribution surpluses:—1959-60, £16,201, 0.42d per doz; 1961-62, £39,988, 1.0d per doz; 1962-63, £42,479, 0.96d per doz.

³ Excluding 21,000 doz purchased from South Queensland Board.

In 1954-55, when the Ministry of Food ceased to act as principal in the distribution of eggs in the United Kingdom, an Australian Egg Board was reconstituted, comprising representatives from the Egg Boards of Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, and Western Australia. Since then, this board and the New South Wales Egg Board selling on its own behalf, have made exports to selected agents in the United Kingdom and elsewhere.

Milk—The Brisbane Milk Board was constituted in December 1938 under *The Milk Supply Act, 1938*, and reconstituted under *The Milk Supply Acts, 1952 to 1961*. Its functions are the general regulation and control of the collection, treatment, supply, sale, distribution, and price of milk and cream for consumption or use within the City of Brisbane. The chairman may also fix prices in other parts of Queensland.

The Board registers suppliers and distributors and licenses carriers who transport milk to the city. It regulates supply by determining quotas for all suppliers, seeks improvement in the standard of quality of milk and cream supplied, and promotes and encourages the use of milk and cream. It does not operate any plants or factories or otherwise handle or sell milk on its own account.

During 1962-63, 19,665,583 gallons of pasteurised milk, 153,627 gallons of pasteurised cream, and approximately 292,000 gallons of raw milk were sold in Brisbane, compared with 19,530,509 gallons, 143,788 gallons, and approximately 292,000 gallons respectively in 1961-62.

The principal source of the Board's revenue is from levy assessment of 0.375d per gallon on milk supplied to 31 March 1962, and 0.5625d per gallon on milk supplied from 1 April 1962, and 3d per gallon on cream supplied. The total levy for 1962-63 amounted to £48,298, compared with £36,177 in 1961-62.

While no Milk Boards with declared districts have been set up outside the metropolitan area by 30 June 1963, 14 pasteurisation plants with prescribed areas of supply had been established in country centres under Orders-in-Council following recommendations by a Tribunal constituted under the Milk Supply Acts.

5 WHEAT

State Wheat Board—The State Wheat Board was constituted by a special Act in 1920 and has its administrative headquarters in Toowoomba. Up to the 1939-40 season the Board was in complete control of the Queensland wheat crop. It took delivery of it each year as harvested and arranged for its grading, storage, and sale, including export sales in several years when the crop was in excess of local requirements. It made the necessary sale agreements with millers and others and provided seed wheat for purchase by farmers. It organised and conducted a hail insurance scheme, levying growers to obtain funds.

In 1940 the Australian Wheat Board was set up to handle and market the whole Australian crop and the State Board was appointed its agent and sole licensed receiver for Queensland. In this capacity the State Board has continued its previous services for which it now receives allowances from the Australian Board. The State Board also sells on its own account to produce merchants and others wheat obtained from the Australian Board.

The State Board owns numerous wheat storages, including nineteen concrete silos, situated near railway sidings in all the main wheat growing areas. These have been financed by levies on growers. Bulk handling commenced experimentally in 1951-52 and two bulkheads on the Downs were used for the 1952-53 crop. One was also set up in Brisbane chiefly

for use in connection with the bulk loading of ships. The first concrete silo on the Downs took in some grain at the end of the 1953-54 harvest, and two more were available in 1954-55. At 30 June 1963 nineteen silos and twenty-four bulkheads with capacities of 4.9 million and 3 million bushels respectively were available outside Brisbane. Four more silos and seven bulkheads were under construction. The capacity at Brisbane was 1.8 million bushels, including a bulk loading terminal of 1.3 million bushels capacity, with a loading rate to ships of approximately 30,000 bushels per hour. Shed storages could take 14 million bushels and the total capacity of all Board storages was 23 million bushels.

The table hereunder shows deliveries of Queensland wheat to the pools and the net returns per bushel to growers over the last six seasons.

WHEAT DELIVERIES TO POOLS AND RETURNS TO GROWERS

Season	Pool No	Deliveries of Queensland Wheat			Return to Grower at Grower's Siding for Q1 Milling Wheat per Bushel ¹	
		Bulk	Bagged	Total	Bulk	Bagged
		Bush	Bush	Bush	s d	s d
1958-59	22	4,583,155	10,622,993	15,206,148	12 0-5	12 8-1
1959-60	23	4,647,606	7,184,084	11,831,690	12 9-36	13 5-04
1960-61	24	4,932,561	3,888,548	8,821,109	12 1-575	12 10-075
1961-62	25	5,064,910	4,916,146	9,981,056	13 8-277	13 10-575
1962-63	26	11,303,377	6,233,866	17,537,243	11 0-15 ²	11 7-15 ²
1963-64	27	10,861,802 ³	6,869,550 ³	17,731,352 ³	8 8-65 ²	9 0-65 ²

¹ Return equals total advances by Australian Wheat Board, plus premium payments by State Wheat Board on Q1 milling wheat and any payments from the Wheat Price Stabilisation Fund, less railage deduction, less hail insurance levy, building fund levy, and wheat research tax. ² Incomplete. ³ Deliveries to 31 December only.

Queensland, unlike the rest of Australia, does not operate on the f.a.q. standard. The State Board operates a scheme for grading and classifying milling wheat into three grades (Q1, Q2, and Q2A), which remain at a constant standard. The figures of bushels delivered shown in the table are bushels of 60 lb calculated on the weight of wheat delivered. The heavier wheats delivered are classified into the three milling qualities according to weight per actual bushel subject to being free from foreign matter and to certain other conditions. All other grain is graded as feed quality. The figures for bushels shown in the table are therefore on a different basis from those appearing in the production chapter and elsewhere in the *Year Book* which are on a volume basis of three bushels to a bag irrespective of weight.

Queensland milling wheat is recognised as being the best on the average in Australia, and over 95 per cent of the crop is usually graded as milling wheat. Particulars of the selling prices at Brisbane of both bulk and bagged wheat from 1 December 1957, are given in the following table.



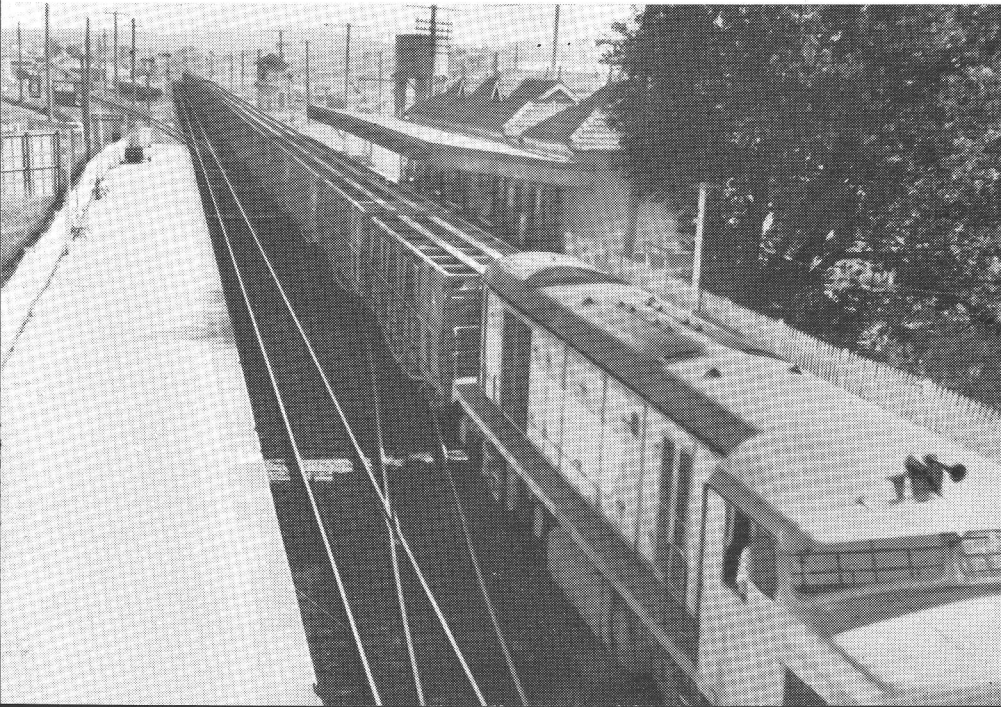
ROAD TRANSPORT—Chapter 8
Fly-over on the Ipswich Road

State Public Relations Bureau

RAIL TRANSPORT—Chapter 8

Record train load of 40 bogie wagons of cattle
from Quilpie en route to Brisbane meatworks

Queensland Railways Department





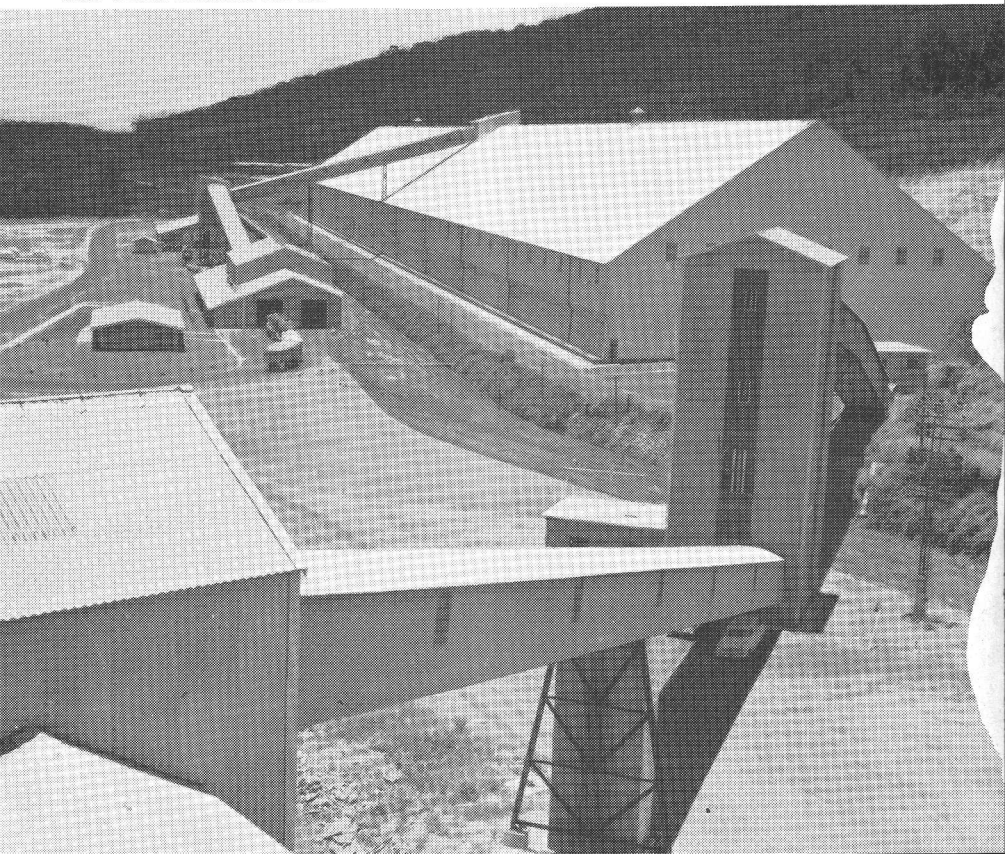
Coal loading facilities, Gladstone

State Public Relations Bureau

EXPORT TRADE—Chapter 9

Bulk sugar terminal, Mourilyan Harbour

State Public Relations Bureau



PRICES PER BUSHEL OF QUEENSLAND WHEAT FOR HOME CONSUMPTION

Period Commencing—	Price to Mills			Price to Produce Trade	
	Bulk	Bagged ¹	Quality Premium ²	Bulk ³	Bagged ^{1, 3}
	<i>s d</i>	<i>s d</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>s d</i>	<i>s d</i>
1 December 1957	14 4	15 1	2½	16 11½ ⁴	17 8¾ ⁴
4 December 1957	16 9½ ⁵	17 6¼ ⁵	6	16 11½ ⁴	17 8¾ ⁴
11 August 1958	15 2¾ ⁶	15 11¾ ⁶	6	15 5 ⁴	16 2¼ ⁴
1 December 1958	14 8	15 5	6	14 10	15 7½
22 June 1959	14 8	15 4	6	14 10	15 6½
3 August 1959	14 8	15 4¾	6	14 10	15 6¾
1 December 1959	15 0	15 8¾	6	15 2	15 10¾
4 July 1960	15 0	15 9½	6	15 2	15 11¼
1 December 1960	15 4	16 1½	6	15 6	16 3½
6 February 1961	15 4	16 5¼	9	15 7	16 8¼
5 June 1961	15 4	16 2	9	15 7	16 5
1 December 1961	15 10	16 8	9	16 1	16 11
9 July 1962	15 10	16 8¾	9	16 1	16 11¾
1 December 1962	15 11½	16 10½	9	16 2½	17 1½
26 August, 1963	15 11½	16 8½	9	16 2½	17 0½
1 December 1963	14 7	15 5	9½	14 10	15 8

¹ Varied because of changes in cost of bags as well as in wheat prices. ² An additional special premium of 2.5d per bushel was paid for wheat milled and sold as flour on the Downs, up to 1-12-58. ³ Since 1 December 1951 the prices charged to customers purchasing large quantities each month have been 2d less than those shown. ⁴ Including a surcharge to cover cost of importing wheat from other States: from 1-12-57, 2s 5.5d: 11-8-58, 11d. ⁵ A surcharge of 2s 5.25d is included to cover an emergency premium of 1s and a contribution towards cost of importing wheat from other States of 1s 5.25d. ⁶ A surcharge of 10.75d is included as a contribution towards cost of importing wheat from other States.

Amounts received from high prices for exports, together with proceeds from special payments made by Queensland millers, enabled the State Board to pay premiums per bushel on deliveries as follows:—

1957-58 pool :	..	Q1 ..	6-38d	Q2 ..	6-38d
1958-59 pool :	..	Q1 ..	10-5d	Q2 ..	8-0d
1959-60 pool :	..	Q1 ..	1s 4-5d	Q2 ..	1s 1-5d
1960-61 pool :	..	Q1 ..	9-5d	Q2 ..	8-5d
1961-62 pool :	..	Q1 ..	11-0d	Q2 ..	9-5d

In addition, a number of growers were paid special premiums ranging from 1s to 2s a bushel for supplying grain used for seed purposes. To 31 December 1963 no payments had been made for the 1962-63 pool.

The following table shows the sales of Queensland wheat during the last five years. The figures cover sales made by the Board for the purposes mentioned, and do not include wheat retained by growers on the farms for seed and feed. Wheat imported from other States by the Board is excluded. The sales are those made during the calendar years shown and do not refer to grain from any particular harvest. All figures are expressed in terms of bushels of untreated wheat.

SALES OF QUEENSLAND WHEAT

Year	For Use in Australia as—				Oversea Exports as—		Total
	Flour	Stock Feed	Seed	Break-fast Foods, &c	Grain	Wheat Products	
	1,000 Bush	1,000 Bush	1,000 Bush	1,000 Bush	1,000 Bush	1,000 Bush	1,000 Bush
1959 ..	6,340	633	186	158	6,703	737	14,757
1960 ..	6,224	1,232	263	126	2,374	1,120	11,339
1961 ..	6,088	612	178	156	1	1,096	8,131
1962 ..	6,089	299	215	144	1,668	1,191	9,606
1963 ..	5,953	398	207	153	10,576	1,762	19,049

Australian Wheat Board—All wheat produced in Australia, beginning with portion of the 1938-39 crop, has been marketed through the Australian Wheat Board, with separate pools for each crop. Crops from the 1938-39 to 1947-48 seasons were marketed under National Security Regulations, the crops being acquired by the Commonwealth, while those from the 1948-49 and later seasons have been covered by marketing and stabilisation plans enacted by complementary Commonwealth-State legislation.

Advances are made to growers in anticipation of sales and guaranteed by the Commonwealth Government. Payments made to growers from the various pools from 1952-53, in terms of the amounts paid per bushel for bagged f.a.q. wheat, f.o.r. ports, are as follows:—

1952-53 : .. 16s 1d	1956-57 : .. 13s 2d	1960-61 : .. 14s 4d
1953-54 : .. 12s 9d	1957-58 : .. 13s 8d	1961-62 : .. 15s 4d
1954-55 : .. 12s 7d	1958-59 : .. 13s 10d	1962-63 (incomplete) : 11s 4d
1955-56 : .. 12s 8d	1959-60 : .. 14s 1d	1963-64 (incomplete) : 11s 4d

Wheat Industry Stabilisation Plans—The first Australia-wide stabilisation plan operated for the years 1941-42 to 1948-49. Revised plans operated from 1948-49 to 1952-53, 1953-54 to 1957-58, and from 1958-59 to the 1962-63 seasons. Details of the plan operating from 1958-59 to 1962-63 were given in the 1963 and earlier *Year Books*.

Following negotiations during 1962 and 1963, a new wheat industry stabilisation plan was enacted by the Commonwealth and the States towards the end of 1963. The new plan follows the lines of the earlier ones.

Details of the plan are as follows:—

- (i) The plan will operate for the 5 seasons 1963-64 to 1967-68.
- (ii) The Commonwealth will guarantee a return of 14s 5d per bushel to growers on up to 150 million bushels of wheat exported from the crop in the first year of the plan. The guaranteed return of 14s 5d is based on a survey of the wheat industry by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. It is to be adjusted in each year of the plan in accordance with movements in a cost index established from the survey.
- (iii) The Australian Wheat Board is maintained as the sole constituted authority for the marketing of wheat within Australia and for the marketing of wheat and flour for export for the period of the plan.
- (iv) A Stabilisation Fund is established. A tax is collected on wheat exported which is equivalent to the excess of the

returns from export sales over the guaranteed return. However, the maximum rate of export tax is 1s 6d per bushel. The ceiling of the stabilisation fund is established at £30 million; any excess beyond this figure will be returned to growers on the "first-in-first-out" principle. When the average export realisations fall below the guaranteed return, the deficiency is to be made up, first by drawing upon the stabilisation fund, in respect of up to 150 million bushels of wheat from each crop. When the fund is exhausted, the Commonwealth will meet its obligations under the guarantee.

- (v) The home consumption base price for 1963-64, the first year of the plan, was established at 14s 5d per bushel, bulk basis, f.o.r. ports, plus 2d per bushel loading to cover the cost of transporting wheat to Tasmania as outlined in (vi). There is provision in the plan for annual adjustments in the following years in accordance with the guaranteed price as outlined in (ii).
- (vi) Provision is made for a loading on the price of all wheat sold for consumption in Australia to the extent necessary to cover the cost of transporting wheat from the mainland to Tasmania in each season of the plan.
- (vii) A premium is paid from export realisations on wheat grown in Western Australia and exported from that State in recognition of the natural freight advantage enjoyed by Western Australia owing to its proximity to the principal overseas markets for wheat. In accordance with the terms of the new plan, the premium has been altered from the previous flat rate of 3d per bushel to the amount of the actual freight advantage enjoyed by Western Australia up to a maximum of 3d per bushel.

The first and second plans had been approved by polls of growers but it was not considered necessary to hold polls in respect of the third and fourth plans.

The balance of the 1953-54 to 1957-58 stabilisation fund plus interest from its investment, amounting to a total of over £10m, was carried forward as the nucleus of the fund for the third plan, a withdrawal of £6,532,000 (7·88d per bushel) was made in respect of the 1958-59 harvest, and the balance of the fund with accrued interest, together amounting to £5,002,000, was withdrawn for the 1959-60 harvest, to raise export realisations for those seasons. In addition, an amount of £3,022,000 was contributed by the Commonwealth Government in accordance with the guarantee. In March 1962 the Commonwealth Government contributed £8,884,000 to meet the export guarantee on the 1960-61 pool, the fund having been exhausted. A further Commonwealth Government contribution of £7,288,000 was made in March 1963 to meet the export guarantee on the 1961-62 pool.

The selling price of wheat for home consumption (bulk basis, f.o.r. ports) was fixed at 15s 11·5d per bushel for 1962-63 and at 14s 7d for 1963-4. In Queensland these prices apply but millers pay, in addition, quality premiums as shown in the table on page 321.

6 OTHER GRAIN CROPS

Barley—The Australian Barley Board, appointed in 1940, acquired the entire Australian crop for 1939-40, 1940-41, and 1941-42, but ceased to acquire Queensland barley in November 1942 (see 1949 *Year Book*, page 272). The Queensland Board, which has operated since 1930, was appointed agent in this State for the Australian Barley Board in the years in which the latter Board acquired the Queensland crop; but from 1942-43 the Queensland Board again became the marketing authority for Queensland.

Deliveries to the Board during the 1962-63 season totalled 1,389,651 bushels, compared with 1,045,721 bushels in 1961-62. Following a period of rapid increase barley production has fallen off considerably over the past three seasons. The Export trade, which began in 1947-48 with the export of 50,509 bushels, and increased to 3,358,031 bushels by 1959-60, subsequently fell to 444,864 bushels in 1961-62 and 35,347 bushels in 1962-63. About 90 per cent of the crop is grown on the Downs.

Grain Sorghum—The Grain Sorghum Marketing Board was constituted in March 1956. The Board operated only one pool for the 1963 season.

Intake for this pool totalled 30,336 tons, 941 tons being delivered to Brisbane and 29,395 tons to Gladstone. This was about 14 per cent of the Queensland crop. The total quantity was sold, the average selling price being £21 7s 0d per ton. The local market absorbed 28,000 tons; interstate sales totalled 1,750 tons, and 200 tons were exported overseas. Total realisations for the season were £639,433.

Maize—The Atherton Tableland Maize Marketing Board is the only organisation at present concerned with the marketing of maize. This Board was established in 1923 to treat maize for market and to pool receipts from different markets. Tableland maize, as a consequence of the tropical climatic conditions under which it is grown, has a high moisture content and has to be dried to 14 per cent moisture before it can be stored. The Board operates a number of storage silos equipped with the necessary mechanism to shell, test, dry, clean, fumigate, and bag maize for sale. It also grists maize into various forms, and compounds poultry, pig, and cattle foods. In 1962-63 the Tableland produced only about one-eighth of the State's output, but the rest, grown over a wide area of the State, is not under control.

ATHERTON TABLELAND MAIZE MARKETING BOARD

Particulars	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Maize Received at Silos ..	9,868	8,463	12,973	10,771	10,960
Northern Sales ..	7,512	10,078	12,740	8,070	9,654
Average Net Payments to	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d
Growers per Ton ..	21 15 1	18 10 0	26 18 3	22 7 8	19 1 0
Expenses per Ton ¹ ..	6 6 7	7 17 6	5 12 6	6 4 8	6 14 2
	£	£	£	£	£
Loan Liability at End of Season	45,000	40,956	36,956	32,956	28,956

¹ Expenses cover all costs, including carting, shelling, sacks, freights, insurance, &c.

The tonnage received for treatment and the expenses involved in handling vary with the season. Average Board receipts over the last five

years approximate 10,600 tons, and most of this total is absorbed by the North Queensland market. The balance above the northern requirements is sold either interstate or overseas. During 1962-63, 3,750 tons were exported to Japan, the balance of the crop being sold on the North Queensland market. The Board's trade in poultry mashes and stock foods compounded from maize continued, and 2,154 tons of maize were used in this manufacture in 1962-63. Total realisations were £320,183.

7 WOOL

Wool is normally sold at public auctions organised by the National Council of Wool-selling Brokers, but during the 1939-1945 War, when the United Kingdom purchased the whole Australian wool clip, the value of specific lots was determined by appraisal. Since then, the average auction room price in Australia of greasy wool, as computed by the National Council of Wool-selling Brokers, rose from 24·49d in 1946-47 to the record price of 144·19d in 1950-51. For the years 1961-62 and 1962-63 the prices were 54·13d and 58·96d per lb respectively. These prices represent the average prices realised for all greasy wool, of whatever type or quality, marketed during the years mentioned.

In Queensland all auction sales are held in Brisbane, and, in 1962-63, there were eleven such sales, the total amounts of wool sold being 244m lb of greasy and 1·2m lb of scoured, which realised £61·9m. Further particulars of Brisbane wool sales are given on page 169. Some New South Wales wool is sold at Brisbane sales, and similarly a certain amount of Queensland wool is taken to New South Wales to the wool sales held at Sydney and Newcastle. Buyers from overseas countries attend the wool sales.

The following table gives details of the proportion of wool in each spinning quality group sold at auction in Brisbane in the last five years.

GREASY WOOL—SPINNING QUALITY GROUPS—BRISBANE SALES
(Percentage of Total Number of Bales)

Spinning Quality Group	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
	%	%	%	%	%
70's and finer	2·9	2·2	2·6	2·8	2·1
64/70's	17·2	15·5	16·0	13·4	13·7
64's	21·2	21·5	22·3	20·9	20·6
64/60's	12·1	12·9	13·1	13·0	12·5
60/64's	31·7	32·8	31·1	32·8	33·9
60's	11·2	11·7	11·5	13·1	12·9
58's and below	1·7	1·6	1·6	1·6	1·7
Oddments	2·0	1·8	1·8	2·4	2·6
Total	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0

In 1963 an Australian Wool Board was established to promote the use of wool and research into the industry under the control of a single body, and to act as an advisory authority (without executive powers) on marketing. Its members include six woolgrowers, one representative of the Commonwealth Government, and three members representative of wool marketing and manufacturing, research, and finance.

8 COTTON

This Board dates from 1926 when it took over from a previous organisation which promoted the development of this industry, at first under guaranteed prices and later under bounty and tariff protection. The Board is active in fostering production, which varies greatly with the seasons. It distributes seed, bales, bags, &c, advises on varieties, and assists in combating pests and promoting research and improved methods. The Board operates ginneries at Brisbane and Rockhampton and processes by-products, producing cotton-seed oil, meal, and cake, and linters at Brisbane. In 1963 its oil mill treated 2,347 short tons of cotton-seed.

The following table gives particulars of Cotton Marketing Board operations for the last ten years.

COTTON MARKETING BOARD

Season	Seed Cotton Received	Raw Cotton Produced			Average Payments to Growers		Total Payments to Growers
		1,000 Lb	1,000 Lb	Bales	Seed Cotton d per Lb	Raw Cotton d per Lb	
1954	3,688	1,365	2,819	14.3	38.5	219,355	
1955	5,651	2,164	4,386	14.1	36.8	332,063	
1956	3,936	1,460	3,046	14.3	38.6	234,808	
1957	3,414	1,341	2,845	15.8	40.3	225,219	
1958	4,011	1,492	3,073	14.9	40.1	249,285	
1959	9,470	3,592	7,621	14.3	37.7	563,791	
1960	15,701	5,540	11,770	14.1	39.9	921,327	
1961	10,636	3,830	7,874	14.0	38.9	620,163	
1962	13,517	4,711	9,782	14.1	40.4	792,520	
1963	9,072	3,211	6,556	14.2	40.2	538,225	

Consumption of raw cotton in Australian factories is about 48 million lb, and local production now satisfies only a small proportion of these requirements. Efforts have been made, by the introduction of irrigation methods, and the payment of bounties, to increase production. Queensland average production over the last 3 or 4 years has been equivalent to only 8 or 9 per cent of consumption by Australian spinners.

The Australian consumption covers a variety of grades and staples which the Cotton Marketing Board endeavours to supply, but the production cannot coincide with consumption requirements in detail. Tariff protection to cotton spinners is dependent on their use of the Australian raw material as far as possible, although they may have to import the long staple cotton which is not grown in Queensland. The marketing of raw cotton is arranged between the Board and the Australian spinners. The crop is harvested between March and August, and ginning reaches its peak in April or May, while the spinners' purchases extend evenly over the year.

The Cotton Bounty Act, 1951, guaranteed a net average return of 9½d per lb of seed cotton for five years from 1 January 1951. An amendment in 1952 provided for a guaranteed return of 14d per lb of seed cotton for the 1953 crop and for variation by regulation of the

guaranteed return in succeeding seasons, with a minimum of 9½d per lb. The Act was extended to cover production up to 31 December 1963, and the guaranteed return has remained at 14d per lb since the 1953 season. Commonwealth bounty was £311,386 for 1962 and £259,801 for the 1963 season.

9 FRUIT AND VEGETABLES

Committee of Direction of Fruit Marketing—One of the most important marketing organisations in Queensland is the Committee of Direction of Fruit Marketing (the C.O.D.), constituted under *The Fruit Marketing Organisation Act* in 1923 to organise the orderly marketing of Queensland fruits. The business of the C.O.D. for the last five years is summarised in the following table.

BUSINESS OF THE C.O.D., ALL DEPARTMENTS, 1958-59 TO 1962-63

Department	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
Wholesale—	£	£	£	£	£
Queensland—					
Brisbane	1,921,018	1,969,788	2,181,748	2,261,209	2,344,197
Other	652,445	662,073	787,557	875,430	836,176
New South Wales ..	2,388,857	2,295,570	2,148,838	2,145,214	2,079,430
Victoria .. ..	..	..	..	183,901	246,493
Total	4,962,320	4,927,431	5,118,143	5,465,754	5,506,296
Canneries—					
Sales in Australia ..	3,624,394	4,083,206	4,816,067	5,271,523	6,235,512
Export Sales	1,707,823	3,112,051	1,656,262	1,018,148	1,702,429
Total	5,332,217	7,195,257	6,472,329	6,289,671	7,937,941
Merchandise	452,402	465,478	518,135	551,933	536,051
Retail	511,157	504,539	539,491	459,733	407,745
Road Distribution Service	282,335	261,062	270,403	252,058	234,659
Second-hand Cases ..	25,886	29,678	28,793	29,966	27,476
Grand Total	11,566,317	13,383,445	12,947,294	13,049,115	14,650,168

The principal functions of the C.O.D. are:—

- (i) To provide cheap and rapid rail transport for fruit and vegetables to markets in southern States, and to organise bulk loadings from various growers' districts to the main markets.
- (ii) To inform growers, daily, of the conditions of markets, mitigate gluts and shortages, and investigate growers' complaints.
- (iii) To arrange with canners the handling of all fruits surplus to fresh fruit market requirements.
- (iv) To maintain wholesale selling floors in markets in Queensland, New South Wales, and Melbourne.
- (v) To distribute fruit and vegetables in Queensland through a chain of retail shops.
- (vi) To act as selling agents for fruit producers elsewhere.

Advertising, packing and storage, banana and papaw ripening, sale of requisites to growers, and distribution of fruit and vegetables to country districts are additional activities. Outlets for the wholesale trade are at

Brisbane, Cairns, Townsville, Mackay, Rockhampton, Sydney, Newcastle, Albury, and Melbourne.

The C.O.D. established its own tropical fruit cannery at Northgate, Brisbane, which specialises in pineapples and papaws, and produces jams, fruit juices, and drinks. With pineapples, it concentrates on exports. Various fruits are handled by the C.O.D. for factories, direct and ex markets. Particulars for the years 1961-62 and 1962-63 are shown in the next table. However, legislation in April 1964 transferred ownership and control of this cannery to a Cannery Board set up by the same Act. The C.O.D. has two directors on the Cannery Board of seven. The cannery operates as the Golden Circle Cannery.

FRUITS HANDLED BY PROCESSORS THROUGH THE C.O.D.

Item	1961-62			1962-63			
	Tons	Tons	£	Tons	Tons	£	
Pineapples ..	58,633	56,204	1,800,299	Apples ..	551	1,330	21,612
Strawberries ..	257	307	71,385	Passion Fruit	50	26	2,545
Papaws ..	3,604	5,866	272,001	Pie Melons ..	186	191	1,861
Citrus ..	1,537	1,918	65,633	Pears ..	312	389	19,782
Figs ..	109	86	4,832	Tomatoes ..	427	659	19,317
Plums ..	452	129	3,186	Peaches ..	70	2	88
Apricots ..	27	3	81	Total ..	66,215	67,110	2,282,622 ¹

¹ Amount paid by processors.

The C.O.D. organises special trains for the transport of various fruits and vegetables to Sydney, Melbourne, and Adelaide, and of pineapples to Perth, collecting produce from as far north as Cairns. The following table shows the quantities of the principal fruits and vegetables consigned interstate by rail by the C.O.D. in the years 1961-62 and 1962-63.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLES CONSIGNED INTERSTATE BY RAIL BY C.O.D.

Item	1961-62		1962-63		Item	1961-62		1962-63	
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons		Tons	Tons		
Apples	775	..	775	Beetroot ..	..	348	..	365
Avocadoes	208	..	152	Capsicums ..	..	582	..	509
Bananas	3,294	..	4,933	Carrots ..	..	83	..	135
Citrus	4,643	..	4,482	Chokos ..	..	579	..	189
Custard Apples	113	..	184	Cucumbers ..	..	2,924	..	2,912
Grapes	260	..	242	Egg Fruit ..	..	342	..	376
Mangoes	1,112	..	938	Marrows ..	..	439	..	613
Papaws	1,681	..	2,117	Onions ..	..	279	..	151
Passion Fruit	99	..	130	Peanuts ..	..	928	..	1,063
Pineapples	12,798	..	13,211	Peas ..	..	78	..	56
Rockmelons	1,271	..	1,452	Potatoes ..	..	500	..	225
Strawberries	47	..	67	Pumpkins ..	..	1,876	..	1,571
Watermelons	351	..	862	Sweet Potatoes ..	..	195	..	215
Other Fruit	4	..	90	Tomatoes ..	..	13,594	..	13,896
Beans	10,696	..	11,392	Other Vegetables	..	108	..	154
					Total ..	..	59,432	..	63,457

In addition, the following quantities were consigned by air in 1962-63 (1961-62 quantities are shown in brackets):—Strawberries, 382 (364) tons; beans, 81 (67) tons; and passion fruit, Nil (1) ton.

Australian Canned Fruits Board—Oversea marketing of canned fruits is organised by the Australian Canned Fruits Board which establishes terms and conditions of sales overseas and contributes to oversea publicity. It is financed by a levy on exports. Subject to the Board's requirements, contracts are made on a trader to trader basis, and Queensland pineapples and tropical fruit salad are exported to the United Kingdom, Canada, and the U.S.A. but meet heavy competition.

Brisbane Market Trust—This Trust was set up in 1960 to establish a new public market for fruit and vegetables in Brisbane, and subsequently, through its control, to organise their sale, storage, and supply. The new market has been built on a 125 acre site at Rocklea and is to commence operations in August 1964 when the present congested markets in the city will be abandoned.

Navy Beans—The Navy Bean Marketing Board was constituted on 7 November 1946. Production is confined to the Kingaroy-Wondai district and the south-eastern section of the Downs. In 1963 the intake totalled 1,372 tons gross, from which 930 tons of merchantable beans were received, compared with an intake of 1,574 tons gross and 1,282 tons of merchantable beans in 1962. The selling price for canning grade beans was £2 11s 6d per bushel (£2 15s 0d in 1962). The average net return to growers for first grade beans delivered to the Board was £2 5s 0d in 1962-63, compared with £2 9s 4d in 1961-62.

Ginger—The Ginger Marketing Board was constituted in 1942, and the Buderim Ginger Growers' Co-operative Association Ltd was appointed agent to receive, treat, and market ginger on the Board's behalf, and to distribute the net proceeds of sales direct to growers. For about 20 years prior to 1942 the ginger growing industry existed on a small scale at Buderim, but the outbreak of the Pacific War led to the cessation of imports which gave an impetus to the industry. Tariff concessions in 1952 and 1955 have enabled the industry to withstand oversea competition. The quantity delivered to the Board in 1963 totalled 360 tons, compared with 261 tons in 1962.

10 OTHER FARM PRODUCTS

Peanuts—The Board was established in 1924 when the commercial production of peanuts began under tariff protection. The bulk of the crop is grown in the South Burnett district, with Kingaroy as its centre. Smaller quantities are produced in the Dawson-Callide area and in the Atherton district, with centres at Rockhampton and Atherton. The Board is associated with a co-operative organisation for the holding of assets at Kingaroy, Atherton, and Rockhampton, chiefly silos for storage and machinery for shelling, grading, and other treatment.

The Board operates a Revolving Levy Scheme, under which levies collected from growers in past seasons are repaid, less proportionate depreciation charges, as funds become available. A revision of the scheme during 1957-58 now provides that, as from the 1957 crop, depreciation will

be met from current funds and levies will be repaid in full. Levies collected in 1927-1947 have been repaid.

The Peanut Industry Protection and Preservation Acts provide for the control of diseases in peanuts, adequate grading of the crop, and the operation of two pools, one for edible nuts and the other for oil peanuts should production be in excess of the estimated Australian consumption of edible nuts.

Quotas under the above Acts have been imposed on growers since the 1960 season, due to production in excess of current Australian consumption. Tonnages based on estimated requirements are allotted for production and supply to No 1 Pool. Growers who have delivered peanuts to the Board during the last five years are given a basic quota, and the Board may also allocate quotas to new growers. Deliveries in excess of individual growers' allocations to the No 1 Pool are placed in the No 2 Pool.

The following table gives particulars of the operations of the Board for five years.

PEANUT MARKETING BOARD

Year	Quantity Received		Price Realised		Paid to Growers		Working Expenses	
	No 1 Pool	No 2 Pool	No 1 Pool	No 2 Pool	No 1 Pool	No 2 Pool	No 1 Pool	No 2 Pool
	Tons	Tons	d per Lb	d per Lb	d per Lb	d per Lb	d per Lb	d per Lb
1958 ..	18,137	..	14.18	..	11.83	..	2.35	..
1959 ..	33,120	..	11.76	..	8.69	..	3.07	..
1960 ..	16,606	2,683	11.62	7.85	8.53	4.94	3.09	2.91
1961 ..	22,587	1,217	11.73	8.67	8.44	5.63	3.29	3.04
1962 ..	12,929	364	12.70	10.97	9.02	7.20	3.68	3.77

The sale of milling grade kernels is assisted beyond the normal tariff protection by a by-law permitting peanut oil millers in Australia to import quantities of peanut oil duty free in consideration of their taking milling kernels offered each year by the Board.

The market for edible peanuts in Australia is satisfied by local production with the exception of about 2,000 tons annually, imported from Papua and New Guinea. These imports are duty free and are landed into Australian ports at prices considerably lower than those of the local product.

Tobacco—The Tobacco Leaf Marketing Board began marketing functions on 24 September 1948. The Board works through agents in both North and South Queensland, and, under an amendment of the marketing legislation in 1954, has power to handle leaf delivered to it voluntarily by New South Wales growers. Each grower receives the proceeds of sale of his own leaf after deduction of administration levy and other charges. The Board deducts a levy of $\frac{1}{4}$ d per lb for administrative purposes and a research levy of $\frac{1}{4}$ d per lb on all leaf delivered by growers.

Details of operations of the Board for the last five years are shown in the following table.

TOBACCO LEAF MARKETING BOARD

Particulars	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
Receivals—					
From Queensland Lb	7,158,702	9,847,749	15,461,152	12,678,355	15,085,615
From New South Wales .. Lb	830,263	1,696,827	2,842,232	1,584,753	2,528,805
Total Lb	7,988,965	11,544,576	18,303,384	14,263,108	17,614,420
Quantity Sold Lb	7,840,231	11,474,701	16,530,797	13,619,615	16,970,929
Total Realisations £	4,375,172	6,828,960	8,360,151	8,121,472	9,765,213
Average Price per Lb d	133.93	142.83	121.38	143.11	138.10

As a measure of protection for the industry, the Commonwealth Government has, since 1936, fixed certain minimum percentages of Australian leaf to be used in blends before manufacturers qualify for special reduced tariffs on leaf imported by them. These percentages were 40 per cent for cigarettes and tobacco from 1 July 1963, and 41.5 per cent for cigarettes and tobacco from 1 July 1964.

Broom Millet—This Board dates from 1926. Queensland does not produce all its local requirements, the balance being obtained from southern States. Because annual production is small, the Board does not practise pooling but disposes of each grower's crop on a consignment basis. In 1962-63, 52 tons were sold for £10,949, compared with 34 tons for £6,471 in 1961-62.

Pigs—The only pig marketing organisation at present is the Northern Pig Marketing Board. This was established in 1923 and controls the district market for pigs. A large proportion of the pigs produced in the district is sold to the co-operative bacon factory at Mareeba.

Details of the operations of the Board over the last five years are shown in the following table.

NORTHERN PIG MARKETING BOARD

Particulars	1959-60	1960-61	1961 ¹	1962 ¹	1963 ¹
Pigs Sold to Bacon Factory .. No	5,165	6,195	6,694	6,285	5,582
Pigs Sold to Butchers .. No	4,929	4,452	4,619	4,211	4,216
Average Weight of First Grade Pigs Lb	109	104	102	106	106
Average Price of First Grade Pigs d per Lb	29.0	29.5	29.7	31.0 _r	29.0 _s
Amount Paid to Growers .. £	126,239	133,003	139,994	140,179 _r	121,158 _s

¹ Board operations changed to a calendar year basis. Operations in the first six months of 1961 are included in both 1960-61 and 1961 figures. _r Revised since last issue. _s Subject to revision—first advance payments only.

11 MEAT AND FISH

Other State activities related to marketing include the operations of the Meat Industry Board and the Fish Board.

The Queensland Meat Industry Board—This Board was constituted in 1931. It comprises a Chairman who is also General Manager of the Brisbane Abattoir, and two other members, all of whom are appointed directly by the Governor in Council.

The following table gives particulars, for five years, of operations at the Brisbane Abattoir.

QUEENSLAND MEAT INDUSTRY BOARD OPERATIONS

Item	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
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LIVESTOCK SOLD THROUGH BOARD'S STOCKYARDS

	No	No	No	No	No
Cattle	169,033	145,102	147,365	161,135	146,595
Calves	76,470	75,181	72,755	69,296	70,009
Sheep	569,485	621,437	827,586	688,393	521,307
Lambs	189,002	252,082	256,993	226,320	203,502
Pigs	104,413	101,355	97,361	81,456	74,623

LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTERED AT BRISBANE ABATTOIR

	No	No	No	No	No
Cattle	330,340	257,902	228,565	257,955	259,305
Calves	136,234	124,742	126,832	111,596	110,287
Sheep	606,427	659,120	731,094	718,462	547,901
Lambs	211,645	267,203	309,177	258,698	220,342
Pigs	105,534	106,555	116,541	119,049	128,377

FRESH MEAT PREPARED FOR METROPOLITAN MARKET

	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Beef	25,185	23,723	21,162	21,384	22,979
Veal	2,440	2,382	2,287	2,425	2,421
Mutton	9,771	10,434	10,814	9,936	7,973
Lamb	3,043	3,726	4,196	3,662	3,114
Pork	1,337	1,237	1,369	1,633	1,447

MEAT PREPARED FOR OTHER PURPOSES ¹

	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Beef	42,262	31,293	27,055	34,250	29,769
Veal	1,310	969	1,206	575	667
Mutton and Lamb ..	1,346	1,348	1,968	2,495	1,364
Pork	3,558	3,611	3,816	3,793	4,437

¹ For export, interstate, and processing trades.

The Board is responsible for the preparation of most of the domestic meat requirements of the metropolitan area. In addition, the Board

processes all classes of meat for the canning, interstate, and oversea export trades. It does not purchase livestock and sell the resultant meat, but kills livestock on behalf of individual owners, who either buy their stock at the adjoining saleyards conducted by the Board, or send them in direct for slaughter. The Board performs on behalf of the owners all the necessary services up to placing the resultant meat into the meat delivery hall for domestic consumption, or on board ship for export. It purchases from the owners the inedible offal from the animals slaughtered, and from this produces a great variety of commodities. Canneries at the Brisbane Abattoir are operated by lessees. Meat killed at other Queensland or interstate centres and intended for consumption in Brisbane must be re-inspected at the public meat market at the Brisbane Abattoir. Considerable falls in sheep and lamb slaughterings at the Brisbane Abattoir since 1960-61 are due to interstate chilled mutton and lamb carcasses replacing live lamb imports from New South Wales.

The Board co-operates with Commonwealth and State authorities in scientific and industrial research, and took a leading part in the development of the technique required for the export of chilled beef from Australia to the British market.

Board revenues are derived from fees charged for its various services, and from the sale of manufactured by-products. In 1962-63 a deficit of £92,183 resulted from the Board's activities, compared with a surplus of £21,663 in 1961-62. An amount of £3,775 was applied to scientific research during 1962-63. At 30 June 1963 the works at Cannon Hill were valued at £1,076,988, and the Board's excess of assets over liabilities was £1,260,227.

District Abattoirs—Outside the Metropolitan Area, functions similar to those of the Queensland Meat Industry Board are performed by district abattoirs or by registered slaughter-houses. Details of stock treated at the district abattoirs during 1962-63 are shown in the following table. Since then additional district abattoir boards have been set up in Mackay, Rockhampton, and Gympie.

STOCK TREATED AT DISTRICT ABATTOIRS, 1962-63

District Abattoir	Cattle	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
	No	No	No	No
Toowoomba	19,980	3,583	162,901	13,613
Bundaberg	7,762	7,124	19,778	4,623
Townsville	13,256	3,942	41,835	7,592
Ipswich	10,639	5,864	75,733	4,455

Australian Meat Marketing Arrangements—The Australian Meat Board, which was appointed in January 1936, controls the export of meat and meat products. The procedure is commonly by issue of licenses to export, although the Board has power to purchase and sell meat on

behalf of the Commonwealth Government. The Board comprises representatives of producers, exporters, meat industry employees, and the Commonwealth Government whose representative is chairman.

During the 1939-1945 War, all Australia's exportable meat surplus was sold to the United Kingdom Government under a series of contracts, and, since then, further long-term contracts have been negotiated by the Board.

A fifteen-year meat agreement, covering the period 1 July 1952 to 30 September 1967, was finalised between the United Kingdom and Australian Governments in October 1951. The classes of meat included in the agreement are chilled and frozen beef, frozen veal, mutton and lamb, frozen sheep and cattle sundries, and edible offal. The principal objects of the agreement are to promote the production of meat in Australia for export to the United Kingdom, and to provide for a satisfactory market for Australian meat in the United Kingdom for the period of the agreement.

Bulk purchasing of meat by the United Kingdom Ministry of Food under this agreement ceased at the close of the 1953-54 season, and private trading was reverted to from the commencement of the 1954-55 season. In the event of market prices under private trading averaging below a schedule of certain agreed minimum prices, the United Kingdom Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food will make a payment to the Australian Government to make good the deficiency. These payments are passed on to the Australian Meat Board for distribution in the form of bounties. (The Commonwealth Government in 1955 passed legislation to enable payment in advance of the amounts expected from the United Kingdom Government.) However when these advances are found to have exceeded the amount of money finally received from the United Kingdom Government, a levy on exports, spread over a period of about one year, may be imposed to balance the account. Operation of the beef deficiency payment arrangements ceased at the end of 1958. A deficiency payment was earned on lamb for the first time during the 1960-61 season, a total of £264,110 being received during 1961-62 and £52,812 during 1962-63.

From the beginning of 1958 the bounty varied from 3d to 5d per lb according to the grade and class of beef, and a new "chiller" grade of export beef was introduced. The bounty ceased on 27 December 1958. A bounty for lamb has been paid at the rate of 2s per carcass and 3d per lb for piece lamb entered into cold store for export to the United Kingdom during the period 1 August 1961 to 28 April 1962. A total of £77,277 was paid out during 1961-62 and £211 during 1962-63.

In 1958 minimum beef prices were fixed for the three seasons 1961-62 to 1963-64 at the 1958-59 to 1960-61 level less 9 per cent. Further price negotiations were held in August 1961, at which beef prices to 1963-64 were revised upward to a level 4½ per cent higher than those negotiated in 1958. The new price level for beef was further extended to cover the period 1964 to 1967. New minimum prices for lamb were also agreed to for the period from October 1962 to the end of September 1964. These

were 2½ per cent lower than minimum prices for lamb prior to October 1962. The new price level for lamb was further extended during 1964 to cover the period 1964 to 1967.

The beef industry has received a substantial lift since the last quarter of 1958 when, as a result of the relaxing of the United Kingdom Meat Agreement quotas for lower grades, advantage could be taken of the demand for lean beef in the higher priced North American market. Also, since October 1961 it has been possible, under the Agreement, for Australia to export meat to any destination free of quantitative restriction. Approximately 82 per cent of Australian beef and veal exports in 1962-63 were to the United States, and 82 per cent of exports of all chilled and frozen meat in 1962-63 were to countries other than the United Kingdom compared with 76 per cent in 1961-62.

In February 1964, a meat agreement was finalised between the Governments of Australia and the United States for the purpose of promoting the orderly development of trade in beef, veal, and mutton between the two countries. The Australian Government agreed to limit exports of quality cuts of beef and veal to avoid competition with the better quality United States home produced beef. Exports are not to exceed 242,000 tons in 1964, 251,000 tons in 1965, and 260,000 tons in 1966. There will be triennial reviews to adjust tonnages for each succeeding three years, the first review is to be held in 1966. Either Government may terminate this agreement, effective at the end of a calendar year, by written notice given at least 180 days prior to the end of that calendar year.

The Fish Board—This Board, which operates under a special Act, controls assets taken over from the former State Enterprise in Brisbane, and conducts the Brisbane Fish Market and activities incidental to cold storage. In 1962-63 the Board also operated for the receipt and distribution of the fishermen's harvest through sixteen markets and eight agencies, extending along the coast from Southport to Cairns. A net profit of £28,999 resulted from operations during 1962-63. The Board's loan indebtedness to the Treasury at 30 June 1963 was £319,997.

The Fish Board's operations in the year ended 30 June 1963 included:—Quantity of fish received, 8,870,186 lb; marine products of all kinds (fish, crabs, lobsters, oysters, &c) marketed, £1,368,560; fish marketed, £690,679; revenue from commission and market dues, £117,446; sales by processing department, £712,006.

The export of Queensland prawns to the U.S.A. commenced in 1955-56 and has continued each year since with the exception of 1960-61 when that market was not sufficiently profitable. During 1962-63, the Board exported 262,000 lb of prawns to Japan, 185,677 lb to the U.S.A., 28,300 lb to South Africa, and smaller quantities to Malta and France. The processing of these prawns is done at Bundaberg and at the Brisbane Market. A section is provided at the Brisbane Market for the heading, grading, peeling, and packing of prawns for interstate and oversea markets, for the weighing and packing of scallops, and the processing of fish fillets.

12 COAL

The principles of control were extended to the coal-mining industry in 1933 by special legislation (*The Coal Production Regulation Acts*). A Central Coal Board regulated the production and sale of coal from Queensland mines, and there were four district boards with sub-districts to carry out the detailed regulation. The Central Board included a representative of employees and the Commissioner of Prices was Chairman. Quotas were determined for each mine, and prices for the districts.

On 1 January 1949 under the provisions of *The Coal Industry (Control) Act, 1948*, a Queensland Coal Board was set up, and all existing Coal Boards were dissolved and their assets and liabilities vested in the new Board. The functions of the Board are to secure and maintain adequate supplies of coal throughout Queensland and for export, and to provide for the regulation and improvement of the coal industry.

The problem with which both the Board and the collieries had to contend in the past, that of satisfying consumer demands by ensuring that ample supplies of coal are available, has been eliminated, and the efforts of colliery proprietors have now turned to improved efficiency in colliery operations. This is particularly evident in the West Moreton District, the main producing area, where the majority of mines have installed or are in the process of installing mechanised means of mining and hauling coal. The introduction of these improved methods is enabling the pit head price of coal to be gradually reduced, and so meet competition from other sources of fuel. In the Ipswich-Bundamba mines of this district all coal sold is now treated through washing plants.

Coal production in Queensland reached a new peak of 3,245,426 tons during 1963. Of this total, electricity undertakings consumed 1,448,071 tons, the Railways Department 387,838 tons, and gas works 192,531 tons. Exports from the Moura and Dawson Valley fields amounted to 452,576 tons in 1963.

Price Fixing—See Chapter 11—Prices.

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 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 339 a wholesale price index for Australia is shown.

The next two tables show the average prices in Brisbane (or in other centres in cases where no market for the commodity exists in Brisbane) for the main items of 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	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d
<i>Cattle—</i>					
Bullocks	47 18 10	57 2 3	59 2 4	47 12 2	49 3 11
Cows	31 1 3	36 9 1	35 5 11	31 0 5	31 18 10
Steers	37 16 5	48 13 1	49 9 9	39 14 4	40 13 7
Heifers	29 12 1	40 3 0	35 14 5	30 4 9	30 15 1
Vealers and Yearlings	15 2 10	26 13 0	25 10 1	25 1 10	24 7 2
Calves	4 16 5	5 14 3	6 2 4	5 7 7	5 12 10
<i>Sheep—</i>					
Wethers, Merino	2 7 7	2 7 9	2 3 1	2 8 7	2 10 5
Wethers, All Kinds	2 7 3	2 8 4	2 3 1	2 9 0	2 10 10
Ewes, Merino	1 19 8	1 15 2	1 13 11	1 18 0	2 3 1
Ewes, All Kinds	2 0 3	1 16 8	1 14 5	1 18 3	2 2 6
Hoggets	2 12 5	2 10 4	2 6 3	2 6 4	2 12 8
Lambs, Crossbred	3 10 4	3 6 5	3 11 10	3 10 8	3 12 4
Lambs, All Kinds	3 9 4	3 5 9	3 9 9	3 8 8	3 10 10
Rams	2 6 0	2 16 11	2 9 9	2 15 9	2 16 6
<i>Pigs—</i>					
Baconers	12 13 7	15 17 2	15 9 7	12 6 1	15 17 2
Porkers	9 2 7	10 0 11	8 18 10	7 11 5	9 15 1
Backfatters	15 3 5	18 18 10	17 12 4	12 11 5	18 18 4
All Kinds	10 15 2	12 19 10	11 8 7	8 18 1	12 2 8

The table on the next page shows average wholesale prices for Queensland produce prevailing in the metropolitan markets during each of the five years to 1962-63. Prices of unprocessed produce are generally those received by growers; for processed goods they are prices paid to manufacturers by distributors or users.

AVERAGE WHOLESALE PRICES OF QUEENSLAND PRODUCE,

BRISBANE MARKETS

Commodity	Unit	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
		s d	s d	s d	s d	s d
<i>Agricultural Produce—</i>						
Beans, Green	Lb	0 11	1 1	0 11	1 0	0 11
Cabbages	Dozen	11 4	13 3	10 1	15 6	13 6
Cauliflowers	Dozen	17 0	18 5	19 8	21 3	25 0
Chaff—						
Lucerne	Cwt	19 9	22 2	28 10	25 2	22 5
Mixed	Cwt	14 6	15 8	25 3	26 3	25 0
Hay, Lucerne	Cwt	12 3	13 1	18 5	15 8	12 8
Lettuces	Bushel	9 2	9 0	10 3	10 9	11 6
Maize	Bushel	11 10	12 4	17 5	13 1	13 3
Onions	Cwt	24 9	74 11	33 5	56 0	24 3
Peas, Green	Lb	1 0	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1
Potatoes	Cwt	31 3	25 1	42 3	46 0	24 10
Pumpkins	Cwt	11 0	16 3	20 0	17 3	14 0
Sweet Potatoes	Cwt	34 4	31 6	44 8	37 6	38 1
Tomatoes	½-Bushel	18 1	20 2	18 10	22 0	19 9
<i>Fruit—</i>						
Apples	Bushel	38 4	32 8	34 3	32 6	28 7
Bananas ¹	Bushel	29 11	25 4	29 7	27 3	29 2
Grapes	Bushel	51 8	50 11	59 4	49 2	55 5
Lemons	Bushel	37 9	34 8	32 3	26 10	26 4
Mandarins	Bushel	38 10	32 7	38 6	37 3	37 3
Mangoes	Bushel	48 9	51 11	43 7	34 6	31 9
Oranges	Bushel	34 0	21 5	29 7	23 7	23 3
Papaws	Bushel	16 11	15 2	18 4	21 3	19 4
Passion Fruit	½-Bushel	45 1	38 7	35 11	42 5	40 2
Peaches	½-Bushel	17 10	15 3	17 2	15 6	20 2
Pineapples	Dozen	14 6	12 5	17 9	19 9	19 9
Strawberries	Doz Boxes	28 5	28 6	31 6	31 11	28 5
<i>Mill Produce—</i>						
Bran	Ton	426 8	385 0	420 0	425 0	425 0
Flour	Ton	717 5	737 10	774 10	811 6	825 0
Pollard	Ton	426 8	385 0	420 0	425 0	425 0
<i>Dairy Produce—</i>						
Bacon	Lb	4 0	4 8	5 2	4 11	5 6
Butter	Lb	4 5	4 5	4 7	4 7	4 7
Cheese	Lb	2 10	2 10	2 11	2 11	2 11
Eggs	Dozen	4 8	4 6	4 5	4 6	4 6
Ham	Lb	5 5	6 0	5 10	5 7	7 7
Honey	Lb	1 0½	1 0½	1 0	0 11½	0 11½
Milk, Bottled ²	Gallon	4 8	4 8	4 10	4 10½	4 10
Pork	Lb	2 6	3 1	2 10	2 6	3 1
<i>Live Poultry—</i>						
Ducks	Lb	2 0	1 10	1 8	1 6	1 6
Fowls	Lb	2 1	1 10	1 4	1 6	1 6½
Turkeys	Lb	3 2½	2 6½	2 6	2 6	2 6

¹ Ripe cavendish.² Prices charged to retail milk vendors.

Wholesale Price Indexes—No wholesale price index number is computed specifically for Queensland. An index of prices in Melbourne covering the period from 1861 to 1949 was computed and published in the *Quarterly Summary of Australian Statistics* up to September 1951. However, as neither the component items nor the weighting were varied during the 89 years for which this index was constructed, it did not adequately measure price variations of commodities weighted in accordance with present-day consumption. It was therefore replaced by a new wholesale price index, shown in the next table. Commodities in this index are priced in their primary or basic form wherever possible. The prices used have in the main been obtained directly from manufacturers and merchants and, with a few important exceptions, from Melbourne sources. These price movements may be taken as representative of variations in wholesale prices of basic materials in most Australian markets. The weighting system adopted is based on average annual consumption during the years 1928-29 to 1934-35 inclusive. Latest figures are published in the *Monthly Review of Business Statistics*.

During 1956, fluctuations in the prices of potatoes and onions were so great as to dominate the movement of the "Foodstuffs and Tobacco" section of the index. As no suitable adjustment could be effected to eliminate such transient fluctuations, the index was reconstructed, as from the base period, by omitting potatoes and onions.

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX NUMBERS, BASIC MATERIALS AND FOODSTUFFS
(Average for Three Years Ended June, 1939 = 100)

Year	Metals and Coal	Oils, Fats, and Waxes	Textiles	Chemicals	Rubber and Hides	Building Materials	Foodstuffs and Tobacco	Goods Principally Imported	Goods Principally Home Produced	All Groups
1938-39	103	100	82	101	92	97	101	99	100	100
1954-55	391	214	510	314	246	372	315	277	340	322
1955-56	404	220	456	317	328	415	325	292	352	334
1956-57	409	241	520	344	302	462	324	311	357	344
1957-58	398	238	437	349	280	453	325	301	355	339
1958-59	392	231	362	327	293	423	332	283	358	336
1959-60	395	225	403	331	379	431	348	281	375	348
1960-61	399	222	387	331	341	439	372	278	394	360
1961-62	392	212	400	333	302	439	332	270	363	336
1962-63	388	209	432	317	262	439	342	272	368	340
1963-64 (9 months) ..	383	208	489	287	219	469	350	275	374	345

From 1938-39 to 1962-63, the wholesale price index number for all groups increased by 240 per cent. In the post-war period, from 1948-49

to 1962-63, the wholesale price index number for all groups increased by 89 per cent, compared with an increase over the same period in the consumer retail price index for Brisbane of 106 per cent (see page 346).

2 FOOD PRICES

The following table shows the average retail price in Brisbane during each of the five years to 1963 of certain food and grocery items as recorded for retail price index numbers.

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD AND GROCERIES, BRISBANE

Item	Unit	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
		<i>d</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>d</i>
<i>Groceries—</i>						
Bread	2 Lb	15-17	15-67	16-50	17-00	17-29
Flour	2 Lb	11-31	11-35	12-06	12-82	12-66
Flour, Self-raising .. .	2 Lb	19-71	19-24	19-96	20-19	19-59
Tea	$\frac{1}{2}$ Lb	38-71	37-75	38-03	37-11	36-89
Coffee, Pure	8 Oz	57-66	57-34	56-95	56-40	56-28
Sugar	1 Lb	9-93	10-53	10-90	10-88	10-90
Biscuits, Milk Arrowroot .. .	$\frac{1}{2}$ Lb	16-06	16-57	17-75	17-99	17-88
Rice	1 Lb	12-00	12-00	12-15	13-03	13-12
Jam, Plum	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Lb	32-91	31-24	30-97	30-60	30-22
Golden Syrup	2 Lb	19-03	20-07	20-78	20-70	20-68
Honey	16 Oz	27-07	26-88	26-70	26-59	28-61
Oats, Rolled	2 Lb	38-54	39-03	39-04	40-36	41-23
Sultanas	1 Lb	30-87	31-96	32-90	33-38	33-84
Baked Beans, Canned .. .	8 Oz	15-54	15-81	15-82	15-40	15-38
Peas, Green, Canned .. .	16 Oz	29-31	29-25	29-31	29-00	28-00
Soup, Tomato, Canned .. .	16 Oz	26-28	26-35	26-37	25-37	24-76
Peaches, Canned	29 Oz	42-10	38-70	38-30	38-12	34-75
Pears, Canned	29 Oz	41-08	38-65	38-70	38-20	35-31
Peanut Paste	4 Oz	23-77	23-22	22-73	22-63	22-58
Margarine, Table	1 Lb	33-13	33-50	33-83	35-86	36-34
Potatoes	7 Lb	39-96	40-10	64-20	44-66	31-86
Onions, Brown	1 Lb	10-39	9-23	9-19	8-12	7-47
Soap	1 Lb	19-21	20-05	21-36	23-42	23-40
Kerosene	1 Quart	8-80	8-76	8-76	8-54	8-41
<i>Dairy Produce—</i>						
Butter, Factory	1 Lb	55-85	56-70	57-45	57-27	57-63
Cheese, Mild	1 Lb	38-91	41-66	42-83	43-75	43-75
Eggs	1 Dozen	68-01	65-63	67-13	66-27	67-62
Bacon, Rashers	1 Lb	79-11	90-37	92-81	89-30	94-92
Milk, Condensed	14 Oz	24-43	25-56	26-05	25-48	25-04
Milk, Fresh, Bottled .. .	1 Quart	18-00	18-25	19-00	19-00	19-00
Milk, Powdered	12 Oz	43-32	45-21	47-06	45-46	45-30
<i>Meat—</i>						
<i>Beef—</i>						
Sirloin	1 Lb	45-75	49-51	49-94	48-44	51-44
Rib (bone out)	1 Lb	38-76	42-48	42-32	40-51	42-22
Steak, Rump	1 Lb	55-74	59-52	60-88	61-13	66-48
Steak, Chuck	1 Lb	31-98	35-63	36-70	35-88	38-66
Sausages	1 Lb	24-95	25-30	26-21	26-80	27-47

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD AND GROCERIES, BRISBANE—*continued*

Item	Unit	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
		<i>d</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>d</i>
<i>Meat—continued</i>						
<i>Beef, Corned—</i>						
Silverside	1 Lb	43-50	47-24	46-71	45-11	47-87
Brisket	1 Lb	31-23	34-78	35-05	33-21	35-90
<i>Mutton—</i>						
Leg	1 Lb	26-47	27-38	28-51	29-75	30-50
Shoulder	1 Lb	12-76	13-97	15-10	16-11	16-73
Chops, Loin	1 Lb	26-63	27-30	27-82	28-54	29-33
<i>Lamb—</i>						
Leg	1 Lb	42-68	43-05	43-48	43-67	44-20
Shoulder	1 Lb	23-99	24-69	25-72	26-13	27-48
Chops, Loin	1 Lb	42-63	43-12	43-63	43-83	44-69
<i>Pork—</i>						
Leg	1 Lb	56-02	58-86	57-32	53-37	57-87
Loin	1 Lb	55-06	57-77	56-38	52-76	57-40
Chops	1 Lb	55-03	57-78	56-38	52-78	57-40

Prices in Queensland Towns—A special collection of prices of food and groceries has been made each year since 1955 in a number of Queensland country towns.

The index numbers calculated from such data are based on the regimen and weights previously used for the food and groceries section of the "C" Series Retail Price Index, related to the base, Brisbane, 1952-53, equals 100·0.

Although the index numbers give some indication of the differences in the cost of food and groceries throughout the State, it should be noted that, as the index numbers are based on a standard regimen, price estimation has been necessary in towns where particular items in the regimen are seldom or never available. Estimation has been based, as far as possible, on the ruling price for the relevant item in a nearby town, or on a similar item in the same town. For example, for an item such as fresh milk, the estimated price has been based on the local price of tinned milk. Furthermore, although the index numbers may be regarded as reasonably reliable in indicating the movement over time of food and grocery prices within each town, they are less reliable as a measure of price levels between different towns because the fixed weights and regimen used for the construction of the index would be more representative of actual consumption patterns in some towns than they would be in others.

In a survey of this nature, a further difficulty arises because in the smaller towns there are limited numbers of retail outlets for many of the commodities in the regimen. This results in a greater degree of variability in the index numbers for these centres than for the larger centres.

RETAIL PRICE INDEX NUMBERS, FOOD AND GROCERIES¹ ONLY

(Base of Indexes: Brisbane, 1952-53 = 100·0)

Statistical Division and Town		1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
<i>Metropolitan</i>	.. Brisbane ..	120·5	128·9	135·7	133·4	134·7	139·9
<i>Moreton</i>	.. Ipswich ..	119·6	128·9	132·8	131·3	133·9	139·7
	.. Nambour ..	120·7	130·7	137·4	134·2	136·0	139·8
<i>Maryborough</i>	.. Bundaberg ..	123·3	131·2	136·9	135·7	135·6	138·0
	.. Gayndah ..	120·8	130·8	135·1	136·8	136·2	138·2
	.. Gympie ..	118·5	130·0	133·1	137·7	139·3	138·1
	.. Kingaroy ..	122·7	133·7	134·9	138·3	139·1	141·5
	.. Maryborough ..	120·9	130·6	136·4	137·7	137·6	141·9
<i>Downs</i>	.. Dalby ..	121·0	127·8	131·6	132·9	132·1	137·1
	.. Goondiwindi ..	125·0	132·9	138·6	141·0	141·1	146·4
	.. Stanthorpe ..	122·7	132·8	135·5	136·9	139·3	140·9
	.. Toowoomba ..	120·3	124·5	129·6	128·9	130·0	134·5
	.. Warwick ..	121·0	130·3	134·5	136·7	137·4	138·3
<i>Roma</i>	.. Roma ..	124·5	130·9	132·8	135·5	134·8	140·1
	.. St George ..	128·5	139·2	147·6	147·5	145·7	147·0
<i>South Western</i>	.. Charleville ..	126·0	133·1	135·7	135·6	140·4	143·0
	.. Cunnamulla ..	123·4	130·8	138·2	139·1	139·8	143·7
	.. Quilpie ² ..	131·4	139·5	142·2	145·3	145·4	146·7
<i>Rockhampton</i>	.. Gladstone ..	125·8	133·2	136·8	134·5	135·8	140·1
	.. Monto ..	<i>n</i>	135·0	140·0	140·9	142·5	146·0
	.. Mount Morgan ..	119·9	131·7	137·6	134·7	136·9	143·7
	.. Rockhampton ..	118·6	128·6	133·1	131·6	134·3	140·2
<i>Central Western</i>	.. Emerald ..	126·2	134·1	138·1	141·2	139·9	147·2
	.. Longreach ..	130·0	135·6	145·6	146·4	146·9	147·0
	.. Tambo ² ..	125·8	134·1	139·9	141·1	141·5	145·6
<i>Far Western</i>	.. Boulia ² ..	153·4	160·8	177·6	178·2	174·7	176·3
	.. Winton ..	129·8	137·0	145·4	148·5	149·6	147·7
<i>Mackay</i>	.. Mackay ..	125·0	135·2	139·5	139·5	140·0	143·7
	.. Sarina ..	127·2	136·3	139·4	141·1	141·6	143·6
<i>Townsville</i>	.. Ayr ..	126·1	139·3	144·7	143·2	142·7	146·5
	.. Bowen ..	129·2	136·8	142·7	145·2	142·9	148·2
	.. Charters Towers ..	127·2	137·4	143·3	142·1	142·0	144·5
	.. Collinsville ..	126·6	139·5	145·8	147·9	143·6	150·3
	.. Townsville ..	127·6	137·8	142·4	142·2	142·2	147·2
<i>Cairns</i>	.. Cairns ..	128·0	136·2	143·7	144·7	144·8	150·4
	.. Ingham ..	130·2	138·0	143·3	148·3	147·4	151·0
	.. Innisfail ..	131·7	139·9	145·7	146·5	144·7	153·1
	.. Mareeba ..	126·7	135·1	141·6	141·6	143·2	147·8
<i>Peninsula</i>	.. Cooktown ² ..	132·2	142·6	152·3	159·3	155·5	158·4
	.. Thursday Island ..	162·0	169·0	178·3	185·1	178·8	182·1
<i>North Western</i>	.. Cloncurry ..	135·2	141·9	159·0	162·1	156·0	162·8
	.. Hughenden ..	132·1	141·8	147·8	146·9	148·3	150·8
	.. Julia Creek ² ..	137·9	147·5	152·3	159·0	157·4	162·3
	.. Mount Isa ..	137·8	144·2	152·3	153·8	158·0	160·9
	.. Normanton ² ..	134·0	136·5	145·6	150·9	156·2	157·4

¹ Based on the food and grocery regimen of the (now discarded) "C" Series Index. Index based on prices in November of each year to 1961, and in September thereafter.

² Index numbers for these centres are less reliable than those for the larger towns. See last paragraph on page 341. *n* Not available.

3 RETAIL PRICE INDEXES

Retail price index numbers assumed particular importance in Australia after they were adopted by the Arbitration and Industrial Courts as indexes of changes in the "cost of living" and used to vary wages rates. The official retail price index numbers, which are those given in the following pages, were planned as measures of variations in the retail price level, and should not be taken as relative measures of the complete cost of living, which involves elements of subjective judgment outside the function of a statistician.

Technically, these index numbers are "ratios of weighted aggregates", that is, they measure the variation in the cost of a parcel of goods—the "regimen"—from time to time, or from place to place. The index is simply the proportion which the cost of the regimen, at some particular time and place, bears to the cost of the same regimen at the time and place adopted as a base. Each item in the regimen must be capable of standardisation and must mean the same thing at widely separated places and times. The difficulty of standardising the qualities of such things as clothing and fresh fruit prevented their inclusion in the original regimen, and the older indexes comprised standard items of food, groceries, and house rents, which together covered about 60 per cent of ordinary household expenditure. Later, the indexes were extended to include clothing, household drapery and utensils, and miscellaneous items. Each item receives its due weight in the whole according to its relative consumption in the community.

The regimen must comprise sufficient items, capable of standardisation, to represent as a group the movement in retail prices generally, and, in particular, of the goods and services purchased and consumed by the family of a wage earner. The regimen must be a selected regimen because it is impossible in practice to ascertain at regular intervals prices of every item of goods and services entering into household expenditure. It is better to limit the regimen to items for which price variations can be ascertained with reasonable accuracy than to distend it by including items for which price comparisons are necessarily inaccurate. The regimen therefore is not (as is sometimes erroneously supposed) a basic wage regimen, nor yet is it a full list of component items in a standard of living. Its items are *representative* of the fields covered, and are included in the index in proportions representing the average consumption of all commodities in the field each represents.

The scarcity of certain types of goods, erratic supply, and changes in fashion and in grades in common use have at times created unusual difficulty in obtaining the data necessary for measuring variations in prices. In some instances, this has rendered it necessary to substitute new grades, qualities, or types of articles for those formerly used as indicators of changes in price. The indexes measure, as accurately as may be, price variations, and price variations only. Those differences in prices which are solely due to substitution of a new item for one which has ceased to

be available or in common use are neutralised by taking the price of the old item as typical of price variation in its class up to the time of substitution, and the price of the new item as typical of such changes in price thereafter.

In periods of economic stability, popular usage of items in general consumption changes slowly and the weight of items and groups is changed only at long intervals. In other periods, scarcity of supplies of some goods, rationing, and kindred factors may actually produce short-term changes in usage. The weights applicable to the items in an index cannot, however, be changed frequently and at short intervals. For this reason it becomes desirable periodically to compile a new retail price index with items and weights more representative of current usage than those of the former index. Steps have been taken along these lines with the publication of the "Consumer Price Index" in which the weighting is varied periodically in accordance with changing patterns of consumption (see 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. After May 1933 the Commonwealth Court used the new index (known as the "C" Series Index), and this stimulated a statistical examination of the whole position and some important revisions of procedure.

In 1936 the Commonwealth Statistician, in consultation with the State Statisticians, overhauled the regimen and reviewed the methods of calculation. The influence of these revisions upon subsequent index numbers was small, but the changes made enabled the figures to be issued and used with confidence. The complete regimen then comprised 170 standardised items (apart from housing). In the course of revision some articles formerly included were omitted, either because of unnecessary duplication, or because they could not be defined with sufficient precision, or because their use was not general.

In August 1960 the Commonwealth Statistician first published the "Consumer Price Index" which replaced the "C" Series Index for current statistical purposes. Publication of the "C" series was discontinued after December 1960. The Consumer Price Index has been calculated back to 1948-49.

Interim Retail Price Index—This index was introduced to provide a more representative measure of the changing consumption pattern of the years following World War II, and operated from the year 1952-53 until the March quarter 1960, when it was replaced completely with the more comprehensive Consumer Price Index.

Consumer Price Index—This index has been compiled for the six State capital cities, separately and combined, for each quarter commencing with the September quarter 1948. The title "Consumer Price Index" is used

for purposes of convenience and does not imply that the new index differs in definition or purpose from previous indexes. It was adopted in conformity with world trends in naming indexes of retail prices paid by consumers, and wherein these prices are weighted according to the pattern of consumption. For most practical purposes the terms "retail prices" and "consumer prices" are synonymous. It is designed to measure, on a quarterly basis, the retail price variation of a very comprehensive list of commodities and services representing a high proportion of the expenditure of wage-earner households in Australia. The complete index is composed of five main groups—Food, Clothing and Drapery, Housing, Household Supplies and Equipment, and Miscellaneous. The Food group comprises a large number of items of groceries, dairy produce, meat, vegetables, and confectionery; Clothing and Drapery includes representative items of most of the articles of men's, women's, boys', and girls' clothing and footwear, piece goods, and household drapery; Housing comprises costs of home-ownership and allowances for private and government house rents; Household Supplies and Equipment includes fuel and light, household appliances, kitchen utensils, furniture and floor coverings, garden tools, household sundries, medicines, toilet supplies, and school requisites; and Miscellaneous consists of items such as rail, tram, and bus fares, private motoring, smoking, beer, and other sundry costs for services. The number of items actually priced is very numerous, as several similar articles are often priced in order to suitably represent the various types and brands of similar commodities and services which are available. All prices are collected on a cash basis for the new article. Interest on hire-purchase charges and trade-in allowances and discounts are not included, although for major household appliances normal transaction prices are used.

Retail price collections are made by qualified "Field Officers", who visit the shops to inspect the articles to be priced. Grades of articles are definitely specified, and, where necessary, samples are used to check the goods in reporting stores.

The weights for each group and certain items have been varied substantially from those of previous indexes to reflect, as nearly as possible, the current pattern of consumption expenditure. To do this adequately it was necessary to construct the index to allow for the periodic addition of extra items, and changes in the weighing pattern (rather than retain a fixed list of items and set of weights unchanged over a long period). This method results in a succession of short-term series which are linked to form a continuous retail price index. To date the periods and significant changes have been: September 1948 to June 1952; June 1952 to June 1956 (introduction of private motoring and variation of weighting in housing, fuel, and fares); June 1956 to March 1960 (weighting changes in private motoring, housing, fuel, and fares); March 1960 to December 1963 (introduction of television), and from December 1963 (introduction of furniture and new food and magazine items, with a general review of weighting). During each period between links the items and weighting remained unchanged.

Apart from the considerably extended list of general items priced, the main feature of this index is the inclusion of the following new commodities and services:—(i) Home ownership, involving price of a new house, rates and charges payable to local government authorities, and repairs and maintenance of houses; (ii) weekly payments for houses let by State housing authorities; (iii) household appliances such as refrigerators, washing machines, and television sets; (iv) private motor-ing; (v) beer and sundry additional items.

Consumer Price Index, Brisbane—Individual index numbers for Brisbane, showing each group since 1948-49, appear in the following table.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS—GROUP INDEXES, BRISBANE
(Base of Each Group Index: 1952-53 = 100·0)¹

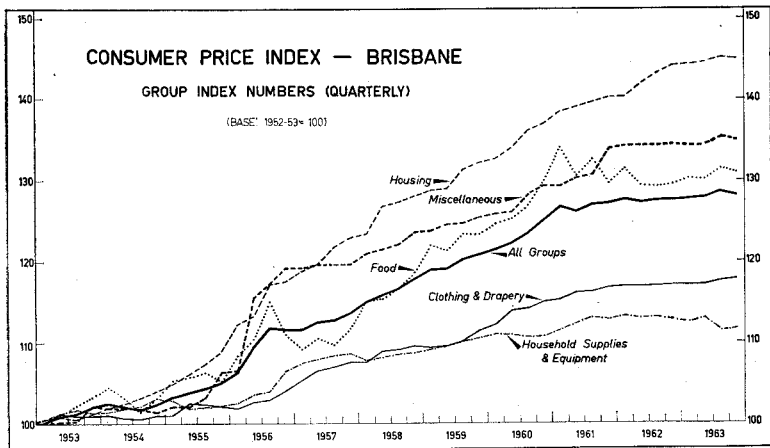
Year or Quarter	Food	Clothing and Drapery	Housing	Household Supplies and Equipment	Miscellaneous	All Groups
1948-49	56·4	59·2	67·1	68·6	69·2	62·1
1949-50	60·9	67·9	73·4	72·6	70·3	67·1
1950-51	68·6	78·3	80·0	80·1	77·5	75·1
1951-52	90·1	94·0	88·6	93·1	93·4	91·8
1952-53	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
1953-54	103·4	100·9	101·6	101·7	101·7	102·0
1954-55	104·1	101·3	104·7	102·5	102·0	102·9
1955-56	107·7	102·2	110·5	102·6	108·0	106·3
1956-57	111·5	104·7	118·4	106·5	118·9	112·0
1957-58	113·0	107·8	123·9	108·3	120·5	114·4
1958-59	119·8	109·4	128·4	109·0	123·6	118·2
1959-60	124·2	111·9	132·6	110·6	125·6	121·2
1960-61	130·4	115·1	137·6	111·3	129·5	125·4
1961-62	130·8	116·7	140·5	113·0	133·3	127·3
1962-63	129·8	117·0	144·0	112·8	134·4	127·7
1963-64	133·1	117·8	145·2	111·7	135·2	129·0
<i>Quarter Ended—</i>						
September 1963 ..	131·5	117·4	145·1	111·2	135·2	128·4
December 1963 ..	131·0	117·6	145·0	111·5	135·0	128·2
March 1964	133·6	117·7	145·2	111·7	135·4	129·2
June 1964	136·1	118·4	145·4	112·3	135·3	130·2

¹ Figures appearing after the decimal point possess little significance for general statistical purposes. They are inserted mainly to avoid the minor distortions that would occur in rounding off the figures to the nearest whole number.

The earlier years shown in the table above fell into a period of steeply rising prices which ended in 1952-53. In this period, prices of food rose by an average of 15 per cent per annum, the prices of clothing by 14 per cent per annum and in each of the other groups the price rises averaged about 10 per cent per annum.

In the period 1952-53 to 1960-61, prices in all groups continued to rise but at a much slower rate. The average annual rate of increase in these eight years was 4 per cent for Housing, 3 per cent for the Food and Miscellaneous groups and about 1½ per cent for Clothing and Household Supplies.

In the three years 1960-61 to 1963-64, prices have been very much more stable. The Housing and Miscellaneous groups showed rises of less than 2 per cent per annum and prices in the Food and Clothing groups increased by less than 1 per cent per annum. The net rise in the Household Supplies group was negligible.



Consumer Price Index, Capital Cities—The Consumer Price Index numbers for each capital city are shown on the next page. Common quantity weights for each city have been adopted for most items, but there are some important exceptions. Individual city weights are used for fares (rail, tram, and bus), for fuel and light, and for combining the three sections of the Housing Group according to mode of occupancy of houses in each city; for the proportionate weighting of beef, mutton, lamb, and pork in Brisbane and Hobart; and for some minor items in one or more cities. The resultant indexes show price variations for each city on a basis particularly appropriate to that city. They do not provide a measure of the relative prices and costs of commodities and services in one city compared with another. For that reason the Consumer Price Index of each city in the base year 1952-53 is 100·0.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX—CAPITAL CITIES

(Base of Index for Each City and for Six Capitals: 1952-53 = 100.0)¹

Year or Quarter	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart	Six Capital Cities ²
1948-49 ..	60.5	61.0	62.1	61.6	60.6	60.7	60.9
1949-50 ..	65.6	66.2	67.1	66.2	66.2	64.7	66.0
1950-51 ..	74.5	74.6	75.1	74.7	74.4	73.3	74.6
1951-52 ..	91.9	91.0	91.8	91.4	90.4	90.4	91.4
1952-53 ..	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1953-54 ..	101.6	102.0	102.0	102.3	103.0	105.0	102.0
1954-55 ..	102.3	102.0	102.9	103.5	105.2	104.9	102.6
1955-56 ..	105.7	108.1	106.3	106.9	107.9	110.2	106.9
1956-57 ..	112.9	114.0	112.0	111.1	112.9	116.9	113.1
1957-58 ..	114.5	114.4	114.4	111.9	113.6	117.0	114.2
1958-59 ..	115.3	116.6	118.2	114.5	114.7	118.7	116.0
1959-60 ..	117.8	120.0	121.2	118.0	116.9	120.8	118.9
1960-61 ..	122.1	125.9	125.4	122.9	121.2	127.5	123.8
1961-62 ..	122.6	126.3	127.3	122.5	121.6	128.1	124.3
1962-63 ..	123.2	126.2	127.7	122.1	122.2	128.0	124.5
1963-64 ..	124.5	127.1	129.0	123.5	123.8	129.4	125.7
<i>Quarter Ended—</i>							
Sept 1963	123.7	126.7	128.4	122.8	122.7	128.8	125.1
Dec 1963	123.9	126.4	128.2	122.7	123.1	129.0	125.0
March 1964	124.6	127.1	129.2	123.5	124.2	129.8	125.8
June 1964	125.8	128.3	130.2	125.1	125.3	130.1	127.0

¹ Figures appearing after the decimal point possess little significance for general statistical purposes. They are inserted mainly to avoid the minor distortions that would occur in rounding off the figures to the nearest whole number. ² Weighted average.

Irrespective of differences in actual price levels in the various capitals, the percentage changes as indicated by the Consumer Price Index have followed similar patterns in each of the six capitals. The period 1948-49 to 1952-53 was the end of a longer period of steeply rising prices, and in these four years the percentage increase in prices varied only between 61 per cent for Brisbane and 65 per cent for Sydney. The base year for this Index (1952-53) marked a turning point in the trend of prices and for the period 1952-53 to 1960-61 the weighted average increase in prices for the six capitals was only 24 per cent. In that period Perth showed the smallest increase (21 per cent) while the steepest increase (28 per cent) was recorded in Hobart. Since 1960-61 prices have been much more stable since the increase in the average of the six capitals totalled only 1½ per cent in the three years. In this period, prices in Brisbane rose by 3 per cent, the highest rise in any of the capitals.

Long-term Price Movements—The Consumer Price Index numbers shown in the preceding table are available only since 1948-49. An attempt has therefore been made to compile a long-term retail price index by linking a number of indexes, but as these indexes differ greatly in scope they give only a broad indication of long-term trends in retail

price levels. The successive indexes used are:—from 1901 to 1914, the "A" Series Retail Price Index; from 1914 to 1946-47, the "C" Series Retail Price Index; from 1946-47 to 1948-49, a composite of Consumer Price Index Housing Group (partly estimated) and "C" Series Index excluding rent; and, from 1948-49, the Consumer Price Index.

RETAIL PRICE INDEX NUMBERS—CAPITAL CITIES, 1901 TO 1963
(Base: 1911 = 100)

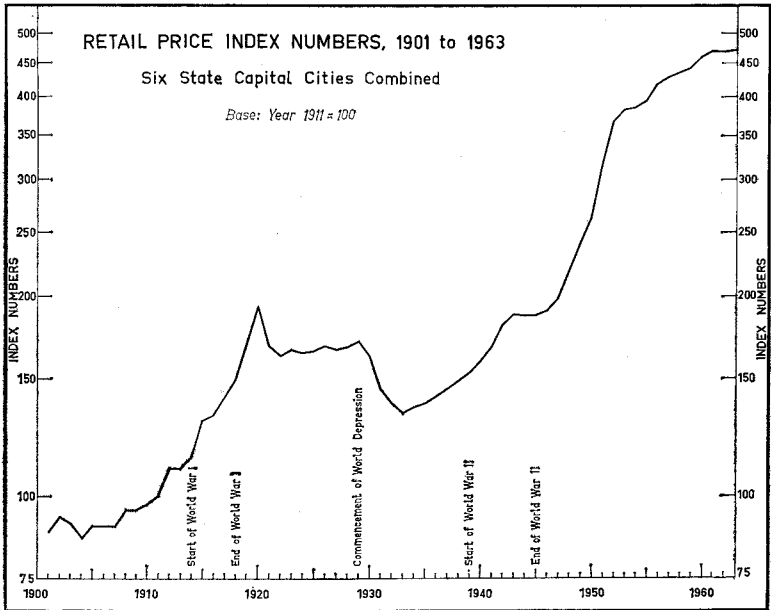
Year	Six Capital Cities ¹	Year	Six Capital Cities ¹	Year	Six Capital Cities ¹
1901	88	1922 ²	162	1943	188
1902	93	1923	166	1944	187
1903	91	1924	164	1945	187
1904	86	1925	165	1946	190
1905	90	1926	168	1947	198
1906	90	1927	166	1948	218
1907	90	1928	167	1949	240
1908	95	1929	171	1950	262
1909	95	1930	162	1951	313
1910	97	1931	145	1952	367
1911	100	1932	138	1953	383
1912	110	1933	133	1954	386
1913	110	1934	136	1955	394
1914 ²	114	1935	138	1956	419
1915 ²	130	1936	141	1957	429
1916 ²	132	1937	145	1958	435
1917 ²	141	1938	149	1959	443
1918 ²	150	1939	153	1960	459
1919 ²	170	1940	159	1961	471
1920 ²	193	1941	167	1962	469
1921 ²	168	1942	181	1963	472

¹ Weighted average.

² Month of November only.

While a similar index has not been compiled for each capital city separately, available information indicates that the trend of prices in Brisbane over the same period would not have differed substantially from the trend indicated in the table.

Retail prices in the six capitals were over 5 times as great in 1963 as they were in 1901. Prices were just over twice the 1901 level by the end of the 1939-1945 War. In the period from 1901 to 1914 prices showed a slow, generally upward, movement but then there was a fairly rapid increase from 1914 until a peak was reached in 1920. Following falling prices in the next two years there was then a stable period from 1922 to 1929, after which prices again fell until by 1933 they were at their lowest level since 1917. From 1933 there was again an even annual upward movement until 1943 when rigid war-time price control stabilised retail prices for several years. From 1946 prices rose rapidly, with a particularly sharp increase in the early 1950s. Thereafter, prices showed a steady, but slower, increase up to 1961 and have remained fairly constant during the last two years.



4 HOUSE RENTS

The following table shows the rents of unfurnished occupied dwellings as recorded at the 1961 Census. For this purpose "private houses" are defined as houses, sheds, huts, garages, &c, used for dwelling purposes. A "flat" is defined as part of a house or other building which can be completely closed off and which has its own cooking and bathing facilities.

AVERAGE WEEKLY RENT (UNFURNISHED) OF OCCUPIED TENANTED PRIVATE¹ DWELLINGS, QUEENSLAND, CENSUS, 1961

Description of Dwelling	Urban		Rural	All Queensland
	Metro-politan	Other Urban ²		
	<i>s</i> <i>d</i>	<i>s</i> <i>d</i>	<i>s</i> <i>d</i>	<i>s</i> <i>d</i>
<i>Houses</i>				
Walls of Wood—				
3 Rooms	56 1	39 10	26 5	37 5
4 Rooms	62 3	54 6	30 11	49 0
5 Rooms	67 6	61 1	33 6	56 8
6 Rooms	69 1	61 5	35 4	57 11
Average 3 to 6 Rooms	66 10	59 1	32 11	54 9

AVERAGE WEEKLY RENT (UNFURNISHED) OF OCCUPIED TENANTED PRIVATE DWELLINGS, QUEENSLAND, CENSUS, 1961—*continued*

Description of Dwelling	Urban		Rural	All Queensland	
	Metro-politan	Other Urban ²		<i>s d</i>	<i>s d</i>
<i>Houses—continued</i>					
Walls of Brick or Stone—					
3 Rooms	77 9	94 0	52 5	79 3	
4 Rooms	73 0	86 6	38 10	74 5	
5 Rooms	89 2	79 6	37 6	83 2	
6 Rooms	106 3	82 2	60 0	96 0	
Average 3 to 6 Rooms	90 11	82 7	44 11	85 3	
Walls of Concrete—					
3 Rooms	73 10	80 3	45 0	73 3	
4 Rooms	75 9	90 10	44 9	80 2	
5 Rooms	84 0	88 2	66 0	84 4	
6 Rooms	71 0	89 7	54 0	81 6	
Average 3 to 6 Rooms	77 9	88 9	54 11	81 6	
Walls of Fibro-Cement—					
3 Rooms	52 3	53 2	39 11	48 0	
4 Rooms	69 9	67 9	42 2	61 5	
5 Rooms	69 6	72 2	47 8	66 11	
6 Rooms	77 7	72 6	47 0	69 1	
Average 3 to 6 Rooms	69 5	69 10	44 5	64 0	
<i>Flats</i>					
Walls of Wood—					
3 Rooms	82 4	62 3	44 11	70 7	
4 Rooms	85 3	67 3	46 0	73 5	
5 Rooms	77 2	67 7	47 8	70 11	
6 Rooms	90 0	70 7	46 8	76 2	
Average 3 to 6 Rooms	82 10	66 5	46 2	72 4	
Walls of Brick or Stone—					
3 Rooms	102 11	85 0	60 0	97 4	
4 Rooms	114 6	87 1	15 0	105 3	
5 Rooms	103 5	84 3	25 0	97 4	
6 Rooms	111 0	73 3	..	99 8	
Average 3 to 6 Rooms	108 6	84 9	28 9	100 10	
Walls of Concrete—					
3 Rooms	75 7	82 5	41 8	80 4	
4 Rooms	92 11	88 4	73 4	88 7	
5 Rooms	76 7	90 7	50 0	87 4	
6 Rooms	76 10	86 10	40 0	83 2	
Average 3 to 6 Rooms	84 7	87 6	61 4	86 3	
Walls of Fibro-Cement—					
3 Rooms	85 5	80 3	49 10	81 2	
4 Rooms	84 2	78 8	47 11	79 4	
5 Rooms	86 5	81 4	45 1	81 11	
6 Rooms	91 5	88 1	75 0	88 7	
Average 3 to 6 Rooms	85 6	80 2	50 6	80 11	

¹ Particulars of dwellings occupied by tenants of the Queensland Housing Commission are excluded. ² Including incorporated cities and towns and towns with 1,000 population or more not separately incorporated as cities or towns for purposes of local government but whose boundaries were specially determined for Census purposes.

5 PRICE FIXING

Under *The Profiteering Prevention Act, 1920*, a Commissioner of Prices was appointed to regulate the retail prices of staple foodstuffs not under the control of commodity boards, and of other commodities at his discretion. At the outbreak of war, regulations were made under the Commonwealth *National Security Act 1939*, and the control of prices became a Commonwealth function, the State Commissioner becoming the Deputy Commonwealth Prices Commissioner.

The State Government resumed price control on 6 September 1948 under *The Profiteering Prevention Act, 1948*. The Act was amended in certain particulars in 1954, 1957 and 1959, and is now cited as *The Profiteering Prevention Acts, 1948 to 1959*, and administered by the Commissioner of Prices.

Since 1948 a number of goods and services have been released from control. The principal items remaining under control are flour, bread, milk and cream, and petrol. In 1961 power to control milk and cream prices was transferred from the Commissioner of Prices to the Brisbane Milk Board (see page 319) which operates under the authority of *The Milk Supply Acts, 1952 to 1961*.



Commonwealth Works Department

GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION—*Chapter 13*

New Commonwealth Office Block, Brisbane



State Public Relations Bureau

HOUSING—Chapter 13

Queensland Housing Commission
homes in a newly developed area

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES—Chapter 13

Municipal Library at Sandgate

Brisbane City Council



Chapter 12—EMPLOYMENT

1 INTRODUCTION

The statistics of employment given in this chapter are based on data derived from the various Censuses, the Occupation Survey of 1945, and estimates derived from other sources. Statistics of trade unions and the operations of the State Industrial Court and Conciliation and Arbitration Commission follow in section 4. The section on wages describes the principles followed by both the State and Commonwealth industrial tribunals in prescribing "basic" wage rates; these rates, average wages, and award wages for a number of the main occupations are given also. This is followed by information on hours and regulation of working conditions. The remainder of the chapter deals with apprenticeship, workers' compensation, and unemployment benefits. (Details of mining and factory employment are given in Chapter 7, and of transport employment in Chapter 8.)

2 WORKING POPULATION

Industries and Occupations—The working population may be classified in two ways according to two distinct concepts, by *industry* and by *occupation*. Occupation, which is personal to the individual, is defined as the kind of work that a member of the working population personally performs. Industry is defined as any single branch of productive activity, trade, or service in which the individual carries on his or her occupation, and is determined by the nature of the product made or the service rendered by the business. Thus carpenters, labourers, or clerks working for a mining company are, industrially, engaged in mining. But a man who is by occupation a miner, working for a sewerage construction authority, is industrially classified under building and construction, and so forth.

With the increasing complexity of industry, persons of an increasing range of occupations will be found under one industrial heading, and persons of a given occupation will be found in a wide range of industries. In the 1933 Census of Australia, for the first time, this distinction was recognised, and two entirely separate tabulations of industries and occupations were made.

In the Census of 1921, and previously, only a single tabulation was made. This tabulation was on a industrial and not on an occupational basis, and it is possible to make comparisons of industrial classification over a period of years. However, in these earlier years the word "occupation" was used to designate what we now describe as industry. Unless recognised, this is a source of confusion.

Industry—The following table shows the main groups of industry for the male and female population of Queensland at 30 June 1961 compared with 1954. For industry groups Finance and Property, Public Authority (n.e.i.) and Defence Services, and Community and Business Services (including Professional) the figures derived from the 1954 classification have been adjusted to the classification used in 1961.

The numerically largest industry group in 1961 was Manufacturing which absorbed 111,875 persons (93,202 males and 18,673 females) and represented 19.1 per cent of the total work force (20.6 per cent in 1954). This was followed by Primary Production, 17.4 per cent of the total work force (20.4 per cent in 1954); Commerce, 16.5 per cent (15.1 per cent in 1954); Building and Construction, 9.7 per cent (9.4 per cent in 1954); Community and Business Services (including Professional), 9.5 per cent (7.9 per cent in 1954); and Transport and Storage, 7.0 per cent (7.5 per cent in 1954).

There were significant increases since 1954 in the number of persons engaged in Finance and Property, Community and Business Services (including Professional), Electricity, Gas, Water and Sanitary Services, and Commerce. These groups grew by 40.9 per cent; 32.2 per cent; 24.5 per cent; and 20.7 per cent respectively which was substantially higher than the increase in the total work force of 10.4 per cent. There was a decrease of 6.1 per cent since 1954 in the number of persons engaged in Primary Production.

INDUSTRY OF THE POPULATION, QUEENSLAND

Industry Group	Census 30 June 1954			Census 30 June, 1961 ^r			Increase 1954- 1961 ^r
	Males	Fe- males	Total	Males	Fe- males	Total	
Primary Production ..	100,932	7,306	108,238	92,553	9,114	101,667	-6,571
Mining and Quarrying ..	9,109	170	9,279	10,179	350	10,529	1,250
Manufacturing ..	90,838	18,405	109,243	93,202	18,673	111,875	2,632
Electricity, Gas, Water and Sanitary Services ¹	7,406	411	7,817	9,180	555	9,735	1,918
Building and Construction	49,579	460	50,039	55,561	905	56,466	6,427
Transport and Storage ..	37,602	2,175	39,777	38,268	2,557	40,825	1,048
Communication ..	9,163	2,505	11,668	10,370	2,809	13,179	1,511
Finance and Property ..	8,259	4,209	12,468	11,235	6,329	17,564	5,096
Commerce ..	53,864	25,990	79,854	63,470	32,942	96,412	16,558
Public Authority (n.e.i.) and Defence Services	16,823	4,067	20,890	18,992	4,465	23,457	2,567
Community, Business Ser- vices (incl Professional) ²	19,638	22,340	41,978	25,570	29,931	55,501	13,523
Amusement, Hotels, Cafes, Personal Service, &c ..	13,123	20,054	33,177	14,718	21,200	35,918	2,741
Other Industries and Industries Inadequately Described or Not Stated	3,881	1,545	5,426	7,780	4,088	11,868	6,442
Total in Work Force	420,217	109,637	529,854	451,078	133,918	584,996	55,142
Persons not in Work Force	256,035	532,370	788,405	323,501	610,331	933,832	145,427
Grand Total ..	676,252	642,007	1,318,259	774,579	744,249	1,518,828	200,569

¹ Production, Supply, and Maintenance. ² Including police, fire brigades, hospitals, medical and dental services, education, and business services such as consultant engineering and surveying, accountancy and auditing, industrial and trade associations, advertising, &c.

^r Revised since last issue.

The following table shows the working population of Queensland according to the type of industry to which each person in the work force belonged at the time of the 1961 Census.

INDUSTRY OF THE POPULATION, QUEENSLAND, CENSUS 30 JUNE, 1961

Industry	Males	Females	Total
Primary Production—			
<i>Fishing</i>	1,735	27	1,762
<i>Hunting and Trapping</i>	237	8	245
Rural Industries	87,158	9,054	96,212
<i>Sugar Growing</i>	16,912	764	17,676
<i>Grazing</i>	23,138	2,727	25,865
<i>Dairying</i>	21,756	3,267	25,023
<i>Other</i>	25,352	2,296	27,648
<i>Forestry</i>	3,423	25	3,448
Mining and Quarrying—			
<i>Mining (incl Open-cut Mining)</i>	9,791	340	10,131
<i>Silver, Lead, and Zinc Mining</i>	3,016	177	3,193
<i>Coal Mining</i>	3,369	23	3,392
<i>Other</i>	3,406	140	3,546
<i>Quarrying</i>	388	10	398
Manufacturing—			
<i>Cement, Bricks, Glass and Stone</i>	3,905	218	4,123
<i>Concrete and Cement Products</i>	801	53	854
<i>Bricks, Tiles, Pottery, and Other Clay Products</i>	1,170	53	1,223
<i>Other</i>	1,934	112	2,046
<i>Products of Petroleum and Coal (excl Chemical and Gasworks)</i>	175	10	185
<i>Petrol and Other Petroleum Products</i>	79	3	82
<i>Other</i>	96	7	103
<i>Founding, Engineering, and Metal Working</i>	18,495	1,978	20,473
<i>Iron and Steel Founding</i>	799	17	816
<i>Builders' Hardware</i>	669	171	840
<i>Agricultural & Earthmoving Machines (incl Tractors)</i>	1,282	118	1,400
<i>Refrigerators, Air Conditioning & Space Heating Equipment</i>	1,050	107	1,157
<i>General Engineering</i>	4,223	345	4,568
<i>Radio, T.V., and Electronic Apparatus (incl Valves, excl Cabinets)</i>	683	93	776
<i>Other</i>	9,789	1,127	10,916
<i>Manufacture, Assembly, and Repair of Ships, Vehicles, Parts, and Accessories</i>	14,903	451	15,354
<i>Railway Locos, Rolling Stock, & Tram Cars (incl Rway Workshops)</i>	7,118	54	7,172
<i>Motor Engineering</i>	3,113	153	3,266
<i>Motor Bodies, Caravans, and Trailers</i>	1,890	103	1,993
<i>Other</i>	2,782	141	2,923
<i>Yarns, Textiles, and Articles Thereof (excl Clothing and Furnishing Drapery)</i>	1,281	1,091	2,372
<i>Wool, Cotton, Silk, and Synthetic Fibre</i>	751	855	1,606
<i>Other</i>	530	236	766
<i>Clothing and Knitted Goods (incl Needle Working)</i>	1,048	5,380	6,428
<i>Clothing (undefined)</i>	289	1,939	2,228
<i>Outer Clothing, Waterproof & Oilskin Clothing</i>	543	2,307	2,850
<i>Other</i>	216	1,134	1,350

INDUSTRY OF THE POPULATION, QUEENSLAND, CENSUS 30 JUNE, 1961—*contd*

Industry	Males	Females	Total
Manufacturing—continued—			
<i>Boots, Shoes and Accessories (other than Rubber)</i>	1,059	467	1,526
<i>Food, Drink, and Tobacco</i>	26,831	4,372	31,203
Slaughtering and Carcase Butchering	2,970	95	3,065
Meat Freezing, Preserving, and Canning	5,401	697	6,098
Bread, Cakes, and Pastry	2,606	696	3,302
Sugar Milling and Refining	7,171	224	7,395
Other	8,683	2,660	11,343
<i>Sawmilling and Manufacture of Wood Products (other than Furniture)</i>	9,403	532	9,935
Sawmilling	6,395	294	6,689
Joinery, Sashes, and Doors	1,714	59	1,773
Other	1,294	179	1,473
<i>Furniture and Fittings (other than Metal), Bedding, and Furnishing Drapery</i>	3,109	405	3,514
Cabinets and Furniture (other than Metal)	2,393	178	2,571
Other	716	227	943
<i>Paper and Paper Products, Printing, Packaging, Bookbinding, and Photography</i>	6,067	2,240	8,307
Newspapers and Periodicals	2,380	556	2,936
Job and General Printing	2,258	850	3,108
Other	1,429	834	2,263
<i>Chemicals, Dyes, Explosives, Paints, & Non-mineral Oils</i>	2,243	483	2,726
<i>Jewellery, Watchmaking, Electroplating, & Minting</i>	506	52	558
<i>Preparations of Skins & Leather; Goods of Leather & Leather Substitutes (other than Clothing & Footwear)</i>	934	159	1,093
<i>Rubber Goods</i>	1,981	421	2,402
Rubber Goods (other than Clothing)	1,324	358	1,682
Vulcanising and Tyre Retreading	657	63	720
<i>Musical, Surgical, & Scientific Instruments & Apparatus</i>	374	69	443
<i>Plastic Products (n.e.i.)</i>	270	77	347
<i>Other Manufacturing</i>	413	131	544
<i>Manufacturing Undefined</i>	205	137	342
Electricity, Gas, Water, and Sanitary Services (Production, Supply, and Maintenance)—			
<i>Gas and Electricity</i>	6,538	528	7,066
<i>Water Supply, Sewerage, &c</i>	2,642	27	2,669
Building and Construction—			
<i>Construction and Repair of Buildings</i>	30,948	683	31,631
<i>Construction Works (other than Buildings)</i>	24,613	222	24,835
Roads and Bridges (incl Maintenance)	7,920	70	7,990
Railway & Tramway Permanent Way (incl Maintenance)	6,132	8	6,140
Other	10,561	144	10,705
Transport and Storage—			
<i>Road Transport</i>	14,620	946	15,566
Taxi and Hire-car Services	2,455	159	2,614
Carrying & Cartage Services (incl Mail Contracting)	8,387	611	8,998
Other	3,778	176	3,954

INDUSTRY OF THE POPULATION, QUEENSLAND, CENSUS 30 JUNE, 1961—*contd*

Industry	Males	Females	Total
Transport and Storage—<i>continued</i>—			
<i>Shipping</i>	2,822	236	3,058
Coastal and Oversea Shipping	2,257	205	2,462
Other	565	31	596
<i>Loading and Discharging Vessels</i>	4,314	52	4,366
<i>Rail and Air Transport</i>	16,220	1,303	17,523
Rail Services	14,645	971	15,616
Air Transport (incl Maintenance of Aircraft)	1,575	332	1,907
<i>Storage</i>	292	20	312
Communication—			
<i>Post, Telegraph, & Telephone Services (incl Construction & Maintenance of Telegraph & Telephone Lines)</i>	10,300	2,807	13,107
<i>Radio Communication (not Broadcasting) & Cable Services</i>	63	1	64
<i>Other</i>	7	1	8
Finance and Property—			
<i>Banking</i>	5,119	2,501	7,620
<i>Insurance</i>	3,349	2,132	5,481
<i>Other Finance and Property</i>	2,767	1,696	4,463
Real Estate, Valuing, and Auctioneering	1,911	674	2,585
Hire Purchase, Instalment Credit, and Cash Order Companies	428	536	964
Other	428	486	914
Commerce—			
<i>Wholesale Trade</i>	20,834	6,054	26,888
Food Dealing	4,324	1,221	5,545
Timber and Other Building Materials Dealing	1,533	300	1,833
Petroleum Products Dealing	2,725	402	3,127
Motor Vehicles and Accessories Distributors	1,416	351	1,767
Other	10,836	3,780	14,616
<i>Livestock and Primary Produce Dealing, &c</i>	3,896	1,141	5,037
<i>Retail Trade</i>	38,740	25,747	64,487
Department and General Stores	3,876	6,067	9,943
Drapery, Clothing, and Footwear Dealing	2,532	4,223	6,755
Crockery, Hardware, & Electrical Appliances Dealing	3,851	1,407	5,258
Food Dealing	12,320	6,744	19,064
Drugs and Chemicals (incl Cosmetics) Dealing	1,203	1,447	2,650
Motor Vehicles & Accessories Dealing (incl Petrol Selling, Garages, and Service Stations)	10,174	1,722	11,896
Other	4,784	4,137	8,921
Public Authority (n.e.i.) and Defence Services—			
<i>Public Authority Activities (n.e.i.)</i>	12,441	4,182	16,623
Cwealth, State, & Semi-governmental Activities (n.e.i.)	10,285	3,310	13,595
Local Government Activities (n.e.i.)	2,140	849	2,989
Other	16	23	39
<i>Defence: Enlisted Personnel</i>	5,809	161	5,970
Army	3,315	87	3,402
Navy	580	14	594
Air Force	1,912	60	1,972
Other	2	..	2
<i>Defence: Civilian Employees</i>	742	122	864

INDUSTRY OF THE POPULATION, QUEENSLAND, CENSUS 30 JUNE, 1961—*contd*

Industry	Males	Females	Total
Community & Business Services (incl Professional)—			
<i>Law, Order, and Public Safety</i>	4,974	1,373	6,347
Police	2,823	67	2,890
Legal Profession (Private Practice)	997	1,264	2,261
Fire Brigades	849	13	862
Other	305	29	334
<i>Religion and Social Welfare</i>	2,505	1,794	4,299
Religion	1,735	532	2,267
Benevolent Institutions (other than Hospitals) excl Inmates ..	338	820	1,158
Other	432	442	874
<i>Health, Hospitals, &c</i>	6,850	14,949	21,799
Hospitals (other than Mental)	3,181	10,963	14,144
Mental Hospitals	964	582	1,546
Medicine (Private Practice)	970	1,187	2,157
Dentistry (Private Practice)	645	571	1,216
Other	1,090	1,646	2,736
<i>Education</i>	7,698	9,518	17,216
Kindergarten, Primary and Secondary Schools, and Teachers'			
Colleges	5,800	7,750	13,550
Universities	862	581	1,443
Other	1,036	1,187	2,223
<i>Other Community & Business Services (incl Professional)</i>	3,543	2,297	5,840
Accountancy and Auditing	1,438	1,106	2,544
Other	2,105	1,191	3,296
Amusement, Hotels and Other Accommodation, Cafés, Personal Service, &c—			
<i>Amusement, Sport, and Recreation</i>	4,880	1,672	6,552
Motion Picture Production & Picture Theatres	829	511	1,340
Radio and T.V. Broadcasting (incl Technical Service)	695	381	1,076
Racing and Other Professional Sport	1,381	69	1,450
Other	1,975	711	2,686
<i>Private Domestic Service</i>	559	4,983	5,542
<i>Hotels, Boarding Houses, and Other Accommodation and Restaurants</i>	6,388	11,719	18,107
Licensed Hotels (incl Hotel-Motel)	3,150	5,798	8,948
Boarding and Lodging Houses	634	2,118	2,752
Restaurants and Tea Rooms	1,641	2,953	4,594
Other	963	850	1,813
<i>Other Personal Services</i>	2,891	2,826	5,717
Laundries, Job Dyeing, and Dry Cleaning	997	1,057	2,054
Hairdressing, Manicure, and Beauty Parlours	1,105	1,505	2,610
Other	789	264	1,053
Other—			
<i>Other Industries</i>	8	6	14
<i>Industry Inadequately Described or Not Stated</i>	7,772	4,082	11,854
Total in Work Force	451,078	133,918	584,996

Occupations—The next table shows occupations, according to the principles set out on page 351, of the working population of Queensland at the 1961 Census. Occupations were not tabulated for the 1954 Census, largely because of the difficulties previously experienced in preparing a satisfactory classification of occupations. The classification used for the 1961 Census follows the principle and structure of the International Standard Classification of Occupations, but has been adapted to fit, as far as practicable, the known occupational structure of the Australian work force.

OCCUPATIONS OF THE POPULATION, QUEENSLAND, CENSUS 30 JUNE 1961

Occupation	Males	Females	Total
<i>Professional, Technical, and Related Workers</i>	24,542	18,947	43,489
Architects, Engineers, and Surveyors	2,789	8	2,797
Chemists, Physicists, Geologists, and other Physical Scientists	875	73	948
Biologists, Veterinarians, Agronomists, and Related Scientists	709	45	754
Medical Practitioners and Dentists	1,864	168	2,032
Nurses, incl Probationers and Trainees	674	8,631	9,305
Professional Medical Workers, n.e.i., and Medical Technicians	1,389	558	1,947
Teachers	6,050	7,138	13,188
Clergy and Related Members of Religious Orders	1,694	412	2,106
Law Professionals	786	11	797
Artists, Entertainers, Writers, and Related Workers	1,721	875	2,596
Draftsmen and Technicians, n.e.i.	3,610	601	4,211
Other Professional, Technical, and Related Workers	2,381	427	2,808
<i>Administrative, Executive, and Managerial Workers</i>	33,154	6,279	39,433
Administrators and executive Officials, Government, n.e.i. ..	1,691	24	1,715
Employers, Workers on Own Account, Directors, and Managers, n.e.i.	31,463	6,255	37,718
<i>Clerical Workers</i>	31,855	37,186	69,041
Book-keepers and Cashiers	2,605	1,921	4,526
Stenographers and Typists .. .. .	..	11,405	11,405
Other Clerical Workers	29,250	23,860	53,110
<i>Sales Workers</i>	26,369	18,546	44,915
Insurance, Real Estate Salesmen, Saleswomen, Auctioneers and Valuers	1,640	50	1,690
Commercial Travellers and Manufacturers' Agents	4,468	59	4,527
Proprietors and Shop-keepers Working on Own Account, n.e.i., Retail and Wholesale Trade, Salesmen, Saleswomen, Shop Assistants, and Related Workers	20,261	18,437	38,698
<i>Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Timber Getters, and Related Workers</i>	92,910	8,280	101,190
Farmers and Farm Managers	49,742	5,936	55,678
Farm Workers, n.e.i.	37,838	2,316	40,154
Wool Classers	422	..	422
Hunters and Trappers	266	8	274
Fishermen and Related Workers	1,419	18	1,437
Timber Getters and Other Forestry Workers	3,223	2	3,225

OCCUPATIONS OF THE POPULATION, QUEENSLAND, CENSUS 30 JUNE 1961—
continued

Occupation	Males	Females	Total
<i>Miners, Quarrymen, and Related Workers</i>	6,075	3	6,078
Miners and Quarrymen	5,394	3	5,397
Well Drillers and Related Workers	389	..	389
Mineral Treaters	292	..	292
<i>Workers in Transport & Communication Occupations</i>	36,402	3,492	39,894
Deck Officers, Engineer Officers, and Pilots, Ship	575	1	576
Deck and Engine Room Hands, Ship; Barge Crews and Boatmen	1,389	..	1,389
Aircraft Pilots, Navigators, and Flight Engineers	247	1	248
Drivers and Firemen, Railway	3,755	..	3,755
Drivers, Road Transport	19,622	53	19,675
Guards and Conductors, Railway	1,012	..	1,012
Inspectors, Supervisors, Traffic Controllers, and Despatchers, Transport	3,760	327	4,087
Telephone, Telegraph, and Related Telecommunication Operators	436	2,577	3,013
Postmasters, Postmistresses, Postmen, and Messengers	3,499	449	3,948
Workers in Transport and Communication Occupations, n.e.i.	2,107	84	2,191
<i>Craftsmen, Production-Process Workers, and Labourers, N.E.I.</i> ..	172,448	12,969	185,417
Spinners, Weavers, Knitters, Dyers, and Related Workers ..	531	736	1,267
Tailors, Cutters, Furriers, and Related Workers	1,612	5,792	7,404
Leather Cutters, Lasters, and Sewers (except Gloves and Garments), and Related Workers	1,309	491	1,800
Furnacemen, Rollers, Drawers, Moulders, and Related Metal Making and Treating Workers	1,812	..	1,812
Precision Instrument Makers, Watchmakers, Jewellers, and Related Workers	1,414	49	1,463
Toolmakers, Machinists, Plumbers, Welders, Platers, and Related Workers	33,728	135	33,863
Electricians and Related Electric and Electronic Workers ..	12,522	47	12,569
Metal Makers, Metal Workers, and Electrical Production Process Workers, n.e.i.	4,787	266	5,053
Carpenters, Joiners, Cabinetmakers, and Related Workers ..	21,305	200	21,505
Painters and Decorators	5,987	30	6,017
Bricklayers, Plasterers, and Construction Workers, n.e.i. ..	11,371	..	11,371
Compositors, Pressmen, Engravers, Bookbinders, and Related Workers	2,977	708	3,685
Potters, Künmen, Glass and Clay Formers, and Related Workers	687	29	716
Millers, Bakers, Brewmasters, and Related Food and Beverage Workers	16,049	1,811	17,860
Chemical and Related Process Workers	1,015	101	1,116
Tobacco Preparers and Tobacco Product Makers	61	45	106
Craftsmen and Production-Process Workers, n.e.i.	2,491	751	3,242
Packers, Labellers, and Related Workers	711	1,590	2,301
Stationary Engine, Excavating, Lifting Equipment Operators, and Related Workers	7,912	..	7,912
Waterside Workers and Related Freight Handlers	12,835	188	13,023
Labourers, n.e.i.	31,332	..	31,332

OCCUPATIONS OF THE POPULATION, QUEENSLAND, CENSUS 30 JUNE 1961—
continued

Occupation	Males	Females	Total
<i>Service, Sport, and Recreation Workers</i>	17,062	25,029	42,091
Fire Brigade Men, Policemen, Policewomen, Protective Service, and Related Workers	4,805	58	4,863
Housekeepers, Cooks, Maids, and Related Workers	2,276	14,185	16,461
Waiters, Waitresses, Bartenders	1,171	4,281	5,452
Building Caretakers, Cleaners	2,450	1,904	4,354
Barbers, Hairdressers, Beauticians, and Related Workers	1,063	1,430	2,493
Launderers, Dry Cleaners, and Pressers	882	1,454	2,336
Athletes, Sportsmen, and Related Workers	608	23	631
Photographers and Related Camera Operators	358	101	459
Embalmers and Undertakers	83	..	83
Service, Sport, Recreation Workers, n.e.i.	3,366	1,593	4,959
<i>Members of Armed Services, Enlisted Personnel</i>	5,809	161	5,970
<i>Occupation Inadequately Described or not Stated</i>	4,452	3,026	7,478
Total Persons in the Work Force	451,078	133,918	584,996
Persons Not in the Work Force	323,501	610,331	933,832
Grand Total	774,579	744,249	1,518,828

Occupational Status—The following table gives details of the Occupational Status of the population of Queensland at 30 June 1961, compared with the 1954 Census. It shows the capacity in which persons were engaged in the work force, whether as employer, employee, not at work, &c, as well as particulars of those persons not in the work force.

Of the total persons in the work force at 30 June 1961, 75.0 per cent were employees (76.5 per cent in 1954); 11.6 per cent self-employed (12.6 per cent in 1954); and 7.4 per cent employers (7.9 per cent in 1954).

There was a higher percentage of dependent population (i.e. persons not in the work force) to total population in 1961 (61.5 per cent) than in 1954 (59.8 per cent). The increase since 1954 in the number of persons not in the work force was 18.4 per cent compared with an increase of those in the work force of 10.4 per cent. The proportion of full-time students or children attending school to total population was greater in 1961 than in 1954 (21.2 per cent and 18.5 per cent respectively).

OCCUPATIONAL STATUS OF POPULATION, QUEENSLAND

Occupational Status	Census 30 June 1954			Census 30 June 1961			Increase 1954- 1961
	Males	Fe- males	Total	Males	Fe- males	Total	
In Work Force—							
At Work—							
Employer	36,692	4,975	41,667	36,214	7,255	43,469	1,802
Self Employed	59,069	7,398	66,467	57,994	9,812	67,806	1,339
Employee	311,872	92,241	404,113	330,569	108,378	438,947	34,834
Helper (not on Wage or Salary)	4,226	1,971	6,197	3,201	1,632	4,833	-1,364
Total at Work ..	411,859	106,585	518,444	427,978	127,077	555,055	36,611
Not at Work¹—							
Unable to Secure Em- ployment	2,033	792	2,825	14,331	4,481	18,812	15,987
Temporarily Laid Off	881	237	1,118	2,396	484	2,880	1,762
Sickness or Accident ..	2,290	717	3,007	3,762	989	4,751	1,744
Changing Jobs	1,690	658	2,348	1,865	659	2,524	176
Other and Not Stated	557	193	750	746	228	974	224
Total Not at Work	7,451	2,597	10,048	23,100	6,841	29,941	19,893
Not Stated	907	455	1,362	.. ²	.. ²	.. ²	-1,362
Total in Work Force	420,217	109,637	529,854	451,078	133,918	584,996	55,142
Not in Work Force—							
Children Not at School	81,807	78,109	159,916	92,715	87,801	180,516	20,600
Full-time Student or Child at School ..	124,930	118,396	243,326	167,552	154,858	322,410	79,084
Independent Means, including "Retired"	9,500	8,064	17,564	9,804	8,592	18,396	832
Home Duties .. ..	..	277,033	277,033	..	286,888	286,888	9,855
Pensioner or Annuitant	31,364	44,599	75,963	44,232	64,921	109,153	33,190
Inmate of Institution	4,955	3,700	8,655	5,579	4,039	9,618	963
Other	3,479	2,469	5,948	3,619	3,232	6,851	903
Total Not in Work Force	256,035	532,370	788,405	323,501	610,331	933,832	145,427
Grand Total	676,252	642,007	1,318,259	774,579	744,249	1,518,828	200,569

¹ Including casual and seasonal workers not actually in a job at the time of the Census. ² In processing the 1961 Census data, an occupational status was allocated prior to tabulation in all instances where this information was not stated.

3 PERSONS IN EMPLOYMENT

Persons in Full-time Employment in Industries—The following table gives estimates of the number of persons, including defence forces and national servicemen, in full-time employment at various dates since 1933. Unemployed are excluded throughout. In 1933 there was a large number of

part-time workers, and one-third of these have been deducted to obtain the estimates of numbers in terms of full-time employment. Workers for no wages are assumed to be fully engaged.

The 1939 estimates were based on the National Register of 1939 and other relevant statistics. Figures for other years are from the respective Censuses.

PERSONS IN EMPLOYMENT, QUEENSLAND

Industry Group	June 1933	July 1939	June 1947	June 1954	June 1961
Primary (excl Mining)	106,900	116,000	102,700	107,300	97,200
Mining	7,400	10,100	7,800	9,200	10,200
Manufacturing ¹	49,900	70,700	91,800	113,700	114,200
Building and Construction ²	18,000	27,900	41,000	51,600	55,500
Transport and Communication ²	33,500	36,400	46,800	51,200	53,100
Property and Finance	6,400	6,400	10,000	12,800	17,500
Commerce	43,100	52,400	58,000	79,300	94,300
Public Administration, Professions, Entertainment	31,800	39,400	55,900	68,000	85,000
Personal and Domestic	29,900	36,700	28,800	26,700	28,100
Total in Employment	326,900	396,000	442,800	519,800	555,100

¹ Including electricity and gas. ² At the first two dates shown, railway and tramway maintenance workers were included with Transport and Communication; in 1947, 1954, and 1961 they were included with Building and Construction which also includes water and sewerage construction and maintenance workers throughout.

Fluctuations in Volume of Employment—The figures in the table on the next page cover all persons in civilian work in Queensland whether as employees, employers, self-employed, or full-time helpers. They are based on estimates derived from a number of sources.

Estimates of the total number of employees are based primarily on statistics of wage and salary earners (excluding employees in rural industry and private domestics) published monthly by the Bureau of Census and Statistics, Canberra. These statistics are obtained from three main sources:—(i) monthly data of persons employed in factories as shown at annual factory censuses; (ii) current monthly returns from governmental bodies; and (iii) current monthly pay-roll tax returns. There are also some other direct records of employment (e.g., hospitals). The figures thus obtained are supplemented by estimates for the number of employees outside the coverage of the sources mentioned.

As the Bureau's statistics of wage and salary earners do not include employees in rural industry or private domestics, estimates for these are added to obtain an estimated total figure for all employees in work in Queensland. The estimates of rural workers and private domestics are based mainly on information obtained from general population Censuses and from annual collections of agricultural, dairying, and pastoral statistics.

Information obtained from Censuses of population is also the main source for estimates of the number of employers and self-employed persons and helpers not receiving wages included in the estimated total of persons in civilian employment in Queensland.

The following table contains a new series of estimates of employment in Queensland which replaces the estimates published in previous issues of the *Year Book*. The new series has been related to basic data derived from the population Censuses of June 1954 and June 1961.

PERSONS IN CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT, QUEENSLAND

Period	Wage and Salary Earners		Employers, Self-employed, and Helpers not in Receipt of Wage or Salary	Total
	Excl Rural Industry and Private Domestic Service	Total		
Year ¹ —				
1954-55	356,400	402,800	115,100	517,900
1955-56	367,500	412,400	115,600	528,000
1956-57	373,800	417,700	115,900	533,600
1957-58	373,900	418,300	116,200	534,500
1958-59	382,200	426,000	115,300	541,300
1959-60	388,700	430,800	115,000	545,800
1960-61	394,700	435,300	115,700	551,000
1961-62	389,300	428,600	116,700	545,300
1962-63	401,400	440,700	117,000	557,700
Quarter ¹ —				
1st, 1963	398,400	436,700	117,100	553,800
2nd, 1963	409,000	448,000	117,000	565,000
3rd, 1963	416,500	457,000	117,400	574,400
4th, 1963	416,600	456,300	117,500	573,800

¹ Monthly averages.

Unemployment in Queensland is caused principally by the temporary displacement of labour from seasonal industries. However, occasional increases in unemployment not of a seasonal nature have occurred from time to time especially during 1961 when the number of unemployed reached the highest level since the 1939-1945 War.

During 1962-63 the number of persons receiving Commonwealth unemployment benefit in Queensland ranged from 5,329 at the end of September 1962 to 13,188 at the end of January 1963. (For further particulars and statistics of unemployment benefits, see pages 388 and 389.)

Wage and Salary Earners (excluding Rural and Private Domestic) in Employment—As outlined above, estimates are prepared each month of the total number of wage and salary earners, excluding those in rural industry and in private domestic service, in employment in each State. Fluctuations in such employment in Queensland are shown for the various industries in the table on the next page. Details for all States are published in the monthly bulletin *Employment and Unemployment*.

The estimates in the table show the employment position at June for each of the last five years. Defence forces are excluded.

WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS IN CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT, QUEENSLAND
(Excluding Rural Industry and Private Domestic Service)

Industry Group	June 1959	June 1960	June 1961	June 1962	June 1963
MALES (THOUSANDS)					
Forestry, Fishing, and Trapping	3.8	3.8	3.6	3.8	3.9
Mining and Quarrying	8.8	9.1	9.1	9.0	9.5
Manufacturing, &c	86.9	87.0	84.9	85.6	88.3
Electricity, Gas, Water, & Sanitary Services ..	8.9	9.3	9.4	9.4	9.3
Building and Construction	43.5	42.2	41.1	42.9	45.0
Transport and Storage	29.5	29.5	28.8	28.1	27.8
Communication	10.1	10.3	10.3	10.3	10.3
Retail Trade	24.4	25.2	25.4	25.1	27.0
Finance and Other Commerce	32.6	34.5	34.6	34.7	36.0
Public Authority, n.e.i.	13.3	13.5	14.1	14.5	15.0
Other Industries	28.3	29.3	30.4	31.1	32.6
All Industries	290.1	293.7	291.7	294.5	304.7
FEMALES (THOUSANDS)					
Manufacturing, &c	16.5	17.6	16.3	17.5	18.2
Transport and Storage	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3
Communication	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.8
Retail Trade	18.5	19.4	20.1	20.2	20.9
Finance and Other Commerce	12.5	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.7
Public Authority, n.e.i.	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.9	5.1
Other Industries ¹	40.5	42.3	42.6	43.8	45.8
All Industries	97.7	102.3	102.1	104.7	108.8
TOTAL (THOUSANDS)					
Forestry, Fishing, and Trapping	3.8	3.8	3.6	3.8	3.9
Mining and Quarrying	9.2	9.4	9.4	9.3	9.9
Manufacturing, &c	103.4	104.6	101.2	103.1	106.5
Electricity, Gas, Water, & Sanitary Services ..	9.5	10.0	10.1	10.0	10.0
Building and Construction	43.9	42.6	41.6	43.4	45.6
Transport and Storage	31.8	31.8	31.1	30.4	30.1
Communication	13.0	13.1	13.1	13.0	13.1
Retail Trade	42.9	44.6	45.5	45.3	47.9
Finance and Other Commerce	45.1	47.8	47.9	48.0	49.7
Public Authority, n.e.i.	17.8	18.1	18.8	19.4	20.1
Other Industries	67.4	70.2	71.5	73.5	76.7
All Industries	387.8	396.0	393.8	399.2	413.5

¹ Including small numbers of females in the extra groups shown for males. These are included in their correct groups in the total figures.

Employment of wage and salary earners (excluding rural and private domestic) is shown in the following table for all States separately for the same periods as appear in the preceding table.

WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS IN CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT, AUSTRALIA
(Excluding Rural Industry and Private Domestic Service)

State	June 1959	June 1960	June 1961	June 1962	June 1963
MALES (THOUSANDS)					
New South Wales	836.2	870.6	876.5	894.2	914.5
Victoria	621.8	643.5	643.6	654.3	675.3
Queensland	290.1	293.7	291.7	294.5	304.7
South Australia	201.1	206.4	207.5	211.2	219.1
Western Australia	144.9	147.5	148.5	154.7	160.0
Tasmania	70.4	72.6	73.2	73.6	75.0
Australia ¹	2,185.6	2,256.8	2,264.3	2,308.0	2,376.8
FEMALES (THOUSANDS)					
New South Wales	321.2	342.7	343.6	359.0	369.7
Victoria	253.5	269.7	266.2	276.5	284.7
Queensland	97.7	102.3	102.1	104.7	108.8
South Australia	68.4	72.6	72.3	76.7	80.8
Western Australia	48.4	50.4	51.2	53.4	55.5
Tasmania	23.2	24.5	24.9	25.5	25.5
Australia ¹	819.1	869.7	868.9	905.5	936.6
TOTAL (THOUSANDS)					
New South Wales	1,157.4	1,213.3	1,220.1	1,253.2	1,284.2
Victoria	875.3	913.2	909.8	930.8	960.0
Queensland	387.8	396.0	393.8	399.2	413.5
South Australia	269.5	279.0	279.8	287.9	299.9
Western Australia	193.3	197.9	199.7	208.1	215.5
Tasmania	93.6	97.1	98.1	99.1	100.5
Australia ¹	3,004.7	3,126.5	3,133.2	3,213.5	3,313.4

¹ Including Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory.

4 INDUSTRIAL ARBITRATION AND TRADE UNIONS

Both Commonwealth and State Industrial Authorities enter into the field of industrial regulation in Queensland. Broadly, Commonwealth tribunals have jurisdiction over industrial matters which extend beyond the boundaries of any one State and over all matters affecting employees of the Commonwealth or any of its authorities. The Commonwealth tribunals are superior within their jurisdiction, but in Queensland Commonwealth awards are more limited in their application than in most other States. A survey carried out in May 1963 showed that, of approximately 333,000 employees included in the survey, 18.0 per cent were affected by Commonwealth awards, &c, 72.8 per cent by State awards, &c, and 9.2 per cent were not affected by awards, &c. Because of coverage difficulties, employees in rural industry and private domestic service were excluded from the survey.

Of all employees at work in Queensland at May 1963, it is estimated that approximately 54,000 males and 20,000 females worked

under Commonwealth awards, &c, 239,000 males and 80,000 females worked under State awards, &c, and 41,000 males and 14,000 females were not covered by any awards, &c.

State Industrial Authorities—State industrial authorities exercise jurisdiction over a large proportion of employment in Queensland, more than 70 per cent of all workers being employed under State awards.

The Industrial Court of Queensland was established in 1917 and operated as the sole State Industrial tribunal until May 1961. (The constitution and functions of the Court were described in the 1960 and earlier issues of the *Year Book*.) With the proclamation of *The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act*, 1961, which took effect from 2 May 1961, substantial changes were introduced. The new Act provided for the establishment of an Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Commission to carry out most of the arbitral functions of the Industrial Court, as previously constituted. The Industrial Court, itself, has been preserved but with altered functions and structure. It is now largely judicial in character.

The Industrial Court under the new Act has as President a Judge of the Supreme Court who, sitting alone, constitutes the Court, excepting in those cases where jurisdiction is conferred on the Full Industrial Court. The Full Court consists of the President and two Commissioners of the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Commission.

The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Commission consists of not more than five members. A Commissioner may sit alone or as a member of the Full Bench of the Commission which is constituted by not less than three members of the Commission. Any question before the Full Bench may be decided by a majority.

The Full Bench of the Commission may, among other things, make declarations as to the cost of living, the standard of living, the basic wage, and standard hours of work. It may make general rulings relating to any industrial matter after having given reasonable notice of its intention to do so, thus giving an opportunity for all interested persons to be heard.

The Commission may, in addition to declaring rates of pay, specify conditions of employment under each of its awards, including such matters as overtime rates; proportion of female workers to male workers, young workers to adult workers, apprentices and improvers to journeymen; and hours of work. It may also, notwithstanding the provisions of the Factories and Shops Act, fix the hours of trading for shops.

The Commission may delegate to Industrial Magistrates, or to the Chief Industrial Inspector, the formulation of details regarding the application of its decisions. All Stipendiary Magistrates are deemed to be also Industrial Magistrates; and Clerks of the Court (formerly known as Clerks of Petty Sessions) can be appointed to act as Industrial Magistrates.

The Court and Commission follow the usual legal procedure of relying on evidence submitted by litigants but are not limited to this procedure. Evidence may be admitted whether strictly legal or not. In proceedings

before the Commission a party may be represented by counsel or solicitor only by consent of all parties; or, in cases before the Court, by leave of the Court.

Details of the business of the State industrial authorities during the past ten years are as follows.

STATE INDUSTRIAL COURT AND INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION

Nature of Business	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Applications ¹ for—										
New Awards, Variations, Recissions, Interpretations ..	453	477	536	459	498	501	719	567	295	845
Compulsory Conferences and References to Disputes ..	84	95	60	49	42	70	72	73	56	67
Exemptions from Long Service Leave Provisions ..	79	13	60	27	19	24	18	10	9	7
Injunctions and Restraint Orders Miscellaneous, incl Deregistra- tions, Apprentices, &c ..	1,149	45	45	13	15	28	20	33	12	17
Appeals to Industrial Commission from Decisions of—										
Industrial Commission ² ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Industrial Registrar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Industrial Magistrates ³ ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Appeals to Industrial Court from Decisions of—										
Industrial Commission ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	5
Industrial Registrar ..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	3	2	..
Industrial Magistrates under—										
Workers' Compensation Acts ..	6	10	3	7	9	8	13	8	9	8
Other Acts ³ ..	39	37	35	51	24	14	17	14	15	25
Total Cases ..	1,823	690	757	627	628	668	875	714	409	993

¹ Applications were heard by the Industrial Court until 1 May 1961; after the reconstitution of the Court with new functions, they were heard by the newly-established Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Commission. ² Appeals heard by the full Commission against decisions of a single member. ³ Industrial Arbitration, Workers' Accommodation, and Apprentices and Minors Acts.

Commonwealth Industrial Authorities—The Commonwealth Parliament is empowered, under the Constitution, to make laws with respect to conciliation and arbitration for the prevention or settlement of industrial disputes extending beyond the limits of any one State. Such disputes are held to include any arising in relation to employment in an industry carried on by, or under the control of, the Commonwealth or an authority of the Commonwealth, whether or not the dispute extends beyond the limits of any one State. The *Conciliation and Arbitration Act* 1904-1961 provides the authority under which the Commonwealth industrial tribunals operate. The Act covers the regulation of rates of wages, hours, and working conditions generally.

Amendments to the Act in 1956 separated the judicial functions and the conciliation and arbitration functions of the then existing Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration. The Commonwealth Industrial Court was established to carry out the judicial functions under the Act, and the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission to carry out the conciliation and arbitration functions.

The Commission is empowered to take steps for the prompt prevention or settlement of an industrial dispute by conciliation or, if necessary, arbitration. It may exercise its powers at its own discretion or on the application of a party. Commissioners may be assigned to deal with disputes relating to particular industries or to deal with a particular dispute. The Commission conducts hearings in all States.

Unions Registered in Queensland—In order that they may be represented in claims before the State Industrial Court and Commission, unions both of employees and employers must be registered under *The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Acts, 1961 to 1963*.

Particulars of employers' unions for five years are shown below.

EMPLOYERS' UNIONS REGISTERED IN QUEENSLAND

Name of Union	Membership in Queensland at 31 December				
	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Queensland Cane Growers'	7,348	7,188	7,062	6,971	6,953
United Graziers' Association of Qld ..	5,488	5,655	5,800	5,800	5,900
Australian Sugar Producers' Association	5,407	5,718	5,672	5,715	5,641
Queensland Retail Traders' Assn of Grocers, Drapers, and General Stores ..	2,605	2,866	2,700	2,800	2,875
Graziers' Assn of Sth Eastern Queensland	.. ¹	.. ¹	1,626	1,573	1,586
Graziers' Assn of Central and Northern Queensland .. .. .	..¹	.. ¹	1,438	1,476	1,541
Queensland Branch, Australian Medical Association	1,338	1,398	1,450	1,460	1,494
Queensland Automobile Chamber of Commerce	1,255	1,278	1,305	1,404	1,470
Queensland Chamber of Manufactures ..	..¹	1,418	1,284	1,301	1,279
Queensland Shopkeepers' Association ..	1,678	1,469	1,381	1,414	1,265
Other Unions	5,126	4,980	7,305	7,002	7,369
Total ²	30,245	31,970	37,023	36,916	37,373

¹ Not registered under the Act.
1961, 1962, and 1963.

² 25 unions in 1959, 26 in 1960, and 32 in

Most unions of employees are also registered in this way. The few exceptions are those unions all of whose members are covered by awards of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission.

Particulars of the unions registered with the Queensland Industrial Court are shown in the following table.

EMPLOYEES' UNIONS REGISTERED IN QUEENSLAND

Name of Union	Membership in Queensland at 31 December				
	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Australian Workers'	82,181	80,181	72,114 ¹	69,662	69,122
Federated Clerks' (C. and S. Q.)	19,023	18,229	20,140	21,446	22,140
Queensland Shop Assistants'	15,492	16,546	16,423	16,524	17,358
Federated Miscellaneous Workers' (Q.)	7,572	8,693	9,189	10,331	11,033
Amalgamated Engineering	10,922	10,645	10,749	10,331	10,326
Australasian Meat Industry (Q.)	11,283	9,818	11,151	10,260	10,210
Amlg Society of Carpenters and Joiners	11,000	10,500	10,500	10,000	10,000
Australian Railways (Q.)	10,700	10,858	10,747	10,480	9,630
Transport Workers' (Q.)	8,206	8,462	8,634	9,109	9,468
Queensland Teachers'	7,535	7,812	7,847	8,236	8,410
Queensland State Service	6,089	6,404	6,825	7,259	7,689
Amalgamated Foodstuffs	7,666	7,695	7,493	7,551	7,402
Federated Storemen and Packers' (Q.)	6,459	6,566	6,978	7,156	7,064
Fed Engine Drivers' and Firemen's (Q.)	6,351	6,607	6,593	6,527	6,662
Electrical Trades (Q.)	6,160	6,470	6,127	6,361	6,415
Royal Australian Nursing Federation (Q.)	2,673	3,088	3,712	4,771	5,309
United Bank Officers' (Q.)	4,545	4,839	5,055	5,009	5,123
Federated Clerks' (N.Q.)	4,025	4,206	4,339	4,273	4,316
Municipal Officers' (Q.)	3,275	3,475	3,597	3,789	3,832
Printing Industry (Q.)	3,504	3,703	3,574	3,740	3,824
Queensland Professional Officers	2,968	3,147	3,326	3,519	3,750
Operative Painters' and Decorators' (Q.)	3,270	3,440	3,352	3,352	3,450
Sheet Metal Workers' (Q.)	2,211	2,369	2,359	2,596	3,333
Federated Ironworkers' (Q.)	2,856	3,072	3,020	2,933	3,261
Clothing and Allied Trades (Q.)	3,070	3,139	2,729	2,745	3,214
Queensland Railway Maintenance	3,221	3,120	3,513	3,105	3,102
Queensland Police	2,607	2,635	2,732	2,731	2,824
Vehicle Builders' Federation (Q.)	2,807	3,017	2,647	2,755	2,630
Aust Builders' Labourers' Federation (Q.)	2,718	2,941	2,427	2,215	2,625
Australian Federated Union of Locomotive Enginemmen	2,737	2,639	2,669	2,541	2,477
Queensland Colliery	2,898	2,671	2,470	2,302	2,400
Plumbers' and Gasfitters' (Q.)	2,127	2,095	2,111	2,233	2,211
Boilermakers' (Q.)	2,545	2,583	2,008	2,570	2,144
Theatrical and Amusement (Q.)	2,090	2,077	2,042	2,030	2,002
Federated Liquor Trade (Q.)	2,000	2,050	2,000	2,015	2,000
Federated Furnishing Trade (Q.)	3,083	2,814	3,237	3,792	1,829
Hospital Employees'	1,639	1,710	1,670	1,726	1,755
Aust Tramway and Motor Omnibus Employees' (Brisbane)	1,813	1,770	1,785	1,774	1,690
Queensland Railway Traffic	1,858	1,434	1,486	1,441	1,436
Musicians of Australia (Q.)	1,168	1,410	1,527	1,544	1,400
Railway Salaried Officers'	1,149	1,162	1,398	1,023	1,375
Commercial Travellers' (Q.)	1,225	1,290	1,271	1,282	1,319
Association of Architects, Engineers, Surveyors, & Draughtsmen of Aust. (Q.)	815	898	957	1,047	1,117
Queensland Railway Station-masters	1,047	1,035	1,061	1,030	1,018
Other Unions	10,150	10,161	9,740	9,526	10,401
Total ²	298,733	299,476	295,324	296,642	300,096

¹ Membership at May 1961.
77 in 1962, and 78 in 1963.

² 77 unions in 1959 and 1960, 78 in 1961,

The following table shows, for five years, the membership of all trade unions in Queensland, grouped industrially. The number of separate unions operating in Queensland at December 1962 was 135, compared with 133 at the end of 1961. Membership figures shown in the table include members of unions wholly covered by Federal awards. The figures are therefore in excess of the numbers shown above as registered with the Queensland Industrial Court.

TRADE UNIONS, QUEENSLAND¹

Industry Group	Membership at 31st December				
	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Engineering, Metal Work, &c ..	24,970	25,779	26,119	26,521	25,459
Food, Drink, Tobacco, &c ..	33,758	34,396	33,361	34,351	33,653
Other Manufacturing ..	22,401	21,489	22,335	22,052	22,277
Building and Construction ..	21,374	21,999	22,429	21,484	21,924
Railway and Tramway Services ..	27,504	27,300	26,865	26,116	26,762
Road and Air Transport ..	8,935	8,948	9,222	9,369	9,764
Shipping and Stevedoring ..	6,078	5,784	5,521	5,101	4,886
Banking, Insurance, and Clerical ..	32,784	32,976	32,600	34,925	36,650
Wholesale and Retail ..	19,254	21,145	22,581	23,322	25,409
Public Administration ..	48,964	50,353	51,787	53,095	53,440
Other Industries ..	67,722	71,981	74,596	73,410	73,775
Total ..	313,744	322,150	327,416	329,746	333,999

¹ Australian trade union membership at December 1962 was 1,950,484. The number of separate unions operating was 347.

Industrial Disputes—The following table shows particulars of industrial disputes, the workers involved, and the time and wages lost in Queensland during the last ten years.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES¹ (INVOLVING STOPPAGE OF WORK), QUEENSLAND

Year	Disputes	Workers Involved			Working Days Lost	Total Estimated Loss of Wages
		Directly	Indirectly ²	Total		
	No	No	No	No	No	£
1954 ..	278	77,006	6,675	83,681	183,855	611,331
1955 ..	274	83,026	3,626	86,652	99,318	328,046
1956 ..	269	112,409	2,973	115,382	238,812	815,592
1957 ..	221	43,123	4,611	47,734	95,300	348,422
1958 ..	203	60,208	2,024	62,232	87,866	343,662
1959 ..	175	50,883	3,996	54,879	90,777	330,653
1960 ..	173	155,073	3,566	158,639	153,061	594,715
1961 ..	123	73,442	4,798	78,240	168,958	914,566
1962 ..	175	33,445	8,321	41,766	75,951	299,400
1963 ..	160	37,047	7,266	44,313	54,861	234,000

¹ Refers only to disputes involving a stoppage of work of ten man-days or more.

² Persons thrown out of work at the establishments where stoppages occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes.

The next table shows a dissection according to main industry groups of industrial disputes which occurred in Queensland during 1963.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES¹ BY INDUSTRY GROUPS, QUEENSLAND, 1963

Industry Group	Disputes	Workers Involved			Working Days Lost	Total Estimated Loss of Wages
		Directly	Indirectly ²	Total		
	No	No	No	No	No	£
Agriculture, Grazing, &c .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coal Mining	35	1,738	12	1,750	7,232	39,400
Other Mining and Quarrying	1	69	..	69	207	1,000
Engineering, Metal Works, &c	18	9,191	4	9,195	8,378	32,900
Food, Drink, and Tobacco	66	12,762	7,187	19,949	29,712	119,100
Other Manufacturing .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Building and Construction	10	623	..	623	1,104	5,500
Railway and Tramway Services	3	185	36	221	191	800
Other Transport	2	74	..	74	91	300
Stevedoring	23	12,228	..	12,228	7,777	34,500
Other Industries ³	2	177	27	204	169	500
Total	160	37,047	7,266	44,313	54,861	234,000

¹ See note 1 to table on page 371.

² See note 2 to table on page 371.

³ Including Communication, Finance and Property, Wholesale and Retail Trade, Public Authority (n.e.i.), and Community and Business Services.

A comparison with the other States of industrial disputes during 1963 is shown in the following table.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES¹ (INVOLVING STOPPAGE OF WORK), AUSTRALIA, 1963

State	Disputes	Workers Involved			Working Days Lost	Total Estimated Loss of Wages
		Directly	Indirectly ²	Total		
	No	No	No	No	No	£
N.S. Wales	817	214,643	4,333	218,976	307,440	1,314,700
Victoria	180	85,757	2,221	87,978	172,963	755,000
Queensland	160	37,047	7,266	44,313	54,861	234,000
S. Australia	35	11,938	107	12,045	8,957	41,000
W. Australia	28	42,390	194	42,584	31,969	126,000
Tasmania	11	5,019	..	5,019	2,933	13,500
Australia ³	1,250	398,567	14,141	412,708	581,568	2,495,700

¹ See note 1 to table on page 371.

² See note 2 to table on page 371.

³ Including Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory.

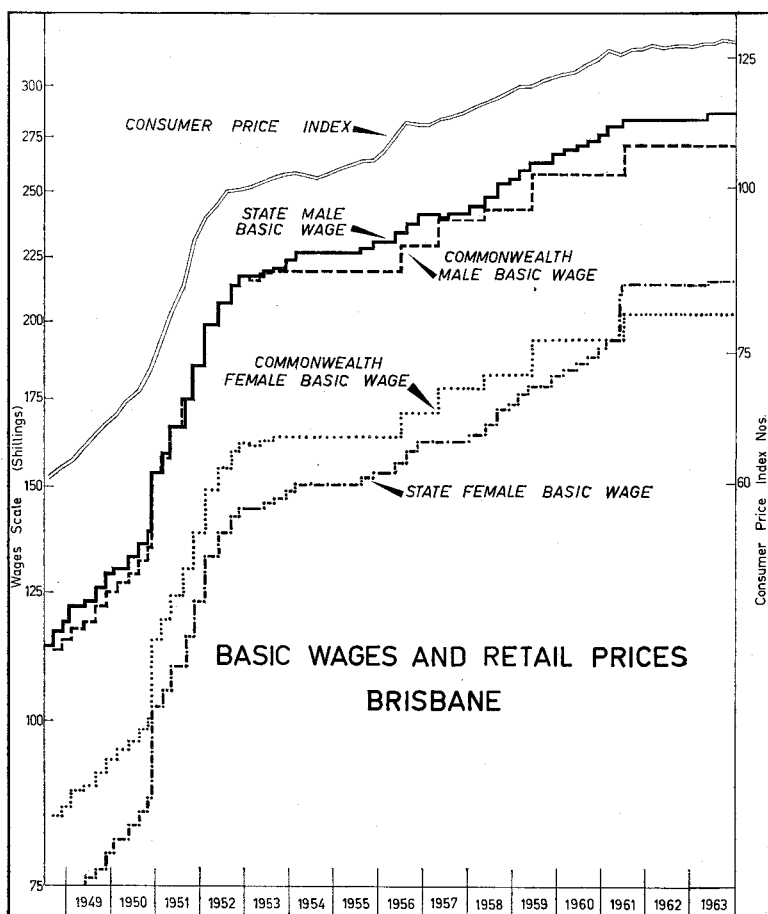
5 WAGES

Commonwealth Basic Wage—Prior to 1921 the Commonwealth basic wage, when declared, was based on the "Harvester" judgment when Mr. Justice Higgins fixed £2 2s per week as a reasonable wage to provide for "a family of about five" in Melbourne in 1907. It was varied by the retail prices index number for food, groceries, and rent of all houses ("A"

Series) for the calendar year or for the four quarters immediately preceding the declaration. From 1921 until the first quarter of 1933, the wage was varied quarterly. In 1922 the "Powers 3s" was added to the "Harvester" equivalent by Mr. Justice Powers to allow for the lag while the rise of prices was preceding the calculation and application of the index number. This 3s became a permanent addition.

From the first quarter of 1933, the basic wage was varied in accordance with the "C" Series Index, which included clothing and miscellaneous items. The 1934 judgment introduced a new basis under which an index number of 1,000 ("C" Series) was equivalent to a wage of 81s.

The 1937 judgment divided the basic wage into two parts. (i) The first part was a "needs" wage, which was the same as the basic wage under the 1934 judgment. The Court adopted a special "Court" Index



NOTES: The Consumer Price Index numbers have been plotted on a different scale from that used for the various wage rates. The actual levels are not, therefore, directly comparable, but, as both scales are logarithmic, equal vertical distances represent equal percentage variations.

Number, obtained by multiplying the "C" Series Index Number by .081, which gave the "needs" wage in shillings. (ii) To the "needs" wage was added a constant "prosperity" loading, which varied between States, and was lower for railway awards. In December 1946 a new "Court" Index (Second Series), derived by multiplying the "C" Series Index Number by .087, instead of .081 as previously, was adopted.

A judgment of the Court on 12 October 1950 awarded a general increase in the basic wage for males of £1 per week, and declared that the existing "prosperity" loadings should be absorbed into the new basic wage at a uniform level of 5s in all States and for all awards. Adjustments were to be made on a new "Court" Index (Third Series), to be derived by multiplying the "C" Series Index Number by .103 instead of .087 as previously. The rate for females was fixed at 75 per cent of the rate for males for all awards, to operate from December 1950.

On 12 September 1953 the Court gave a decision that automatic adjustment of the basic wage should no longer operate. At a subsequent Basic Wage Inquiry in 1956, the Court intimated that an annual assessment would be most appropriate in fixing the wage.

In 1961 the Commission introduced new procedures. A review of the economy generally was to be undertaken at intervals of three or four years. Each year the Commission would make the assumption that the effects of movements in the Consumer Price Index should be reflected in the basic wage unless it was persuaded to the contrary by those opposing the change. In the 1964 Basic Wage Judgment, the Commission indicated that the only departure from the 1961 procedure was that it was now considered "preferable for the future to leave it to the parties to apply as they were advised either for money or real changes in the basic wage."

The following table shows each change of the Commonwealth basic wage in Brisbane, from 1 November 1949. Further details are given in the Appendix, page 487.

COMMONWEALTH WEEKLY BASIC WAGE, BRISBANE

Date of Operation ¹	Male Rate ²	Date of Operation ¹	Male Rate ²
	£ s d		£ s d
1 November 1949	6 5 0	1 August 1952	10 13 0
1 February 1950	6 7 0	1 November 1952	10 16 0
1 May 1950	6 9 0	1 February 1953	10 15 0
1 August 1950	6 12 0	1 May 1953	10 17 0
1 November 1950	6 15 0	1 August 1953	10 18 0
1 December 1950	7 14 0 ³	1 June 1956	11 8 0 ³
1 February 1951	7 19 0	15 May 1957	11 18 0 ³
1 May 1951	8 6 0	21 May 1958	12 3 0 ³
1 August 1951	8 15 0	11 June 1959	12 18 0 ³
1 November 1951	9 5 0	7 July 1961	13 10 0 ³
1 February 1952	9 19 0	19 June 1964	14 10 0 ³
1 May 1952	10 7 0		

¹ Payable as from the first pay period commencing on or after the date shown.

² The female rate used to be 54 per cent of the male rate, but for some years it varied in different awards from 54 to 75 per cent. The October 1950 judgment fixed it at 75 per cent of the male rate for all awards, to operate from December 1950.

³ Basic wage declaration by Court on application of unions.

The following table shows the movements in the Commonwealth basic wage in all State capital cities and the six capital cities as a whole from May 1957 to June 1964.

COMMONWEALTH BASIC WAGE: WEEKLY RATES, ADULT MALES

Date of Operation ¹	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart	Six Capital Cities
	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d
15 May 1957	13 3 0	12 15 0	11 18 0	12 11 0	12 16 0	13 2 0	12 16 0
21 May 1958	13 8 0	13 0 0	12 3 0	12 16 0	13 1 0	13 7 0	13 1 0
11 June 1959	14 3 0	13 15 0	12 18 0	13 11 0	13 16 0	14 2 0	13 16 0
7 July 1961	14 15 0	14 7 0	13 10 0	14 3 0	14 8 0	14 14 0	14 8 0
19 June 1964	15 15 0	15 7 0	14 10 0	15 3 0	15 8 0	15 14 0	15 8 0

¹ Rates are operative from the beginning of the first pay period commencing on or after the date shown.

State Basic Wage—Since 1921, the Queensland Industrial Court has declared a basic wage to which margins are added for particular work or skill. Variations in the State Basic Wage apply to all awards under the Court's jurisdiction. Since 2 May 1961 the function of fixing the basic wage has been the responsibility of the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Commission, which may vary the wage after a general hearing of the applications of interested parties.

The adult male basic wage is nominally intended to provide for the needs of a man, his wife, and three children. In fixing this wage the earnings of the wife or any child are not taken into account.

The Commission must, "in the matter of making declarations in regard to the basic wage or standard hours, take into consideration the probable economic effect of such declaration in relation to the community in general and the probable economic effect thereof upon industry or any industry or industries concerned".

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. From 1921 the basic wage has been fixed by the Court from time to time (except in 1925 when it was fixed by legislation for one year and thereafter until varied by the Court), after hearing evidence as to the cost of living and capacity of industries to pay.

From 1942 to 1945 the Court was governed by the Wage Pegging section of the National Security Regulations, which restricted wage increases principally to "cost of living" adjustments. In December 1946 the Court raised the basic wage by 7s, and in the latter part of 1947 it adjusted wage rates as required by the introduction of a 40-hour week. Following the Commonwealth Court's male basic wage increase of £1 a week (see page 374), the State basic wage was raised by 15s per week for both sexes in December 1950. At the same time, the Court declared that if any award provided for any male employee to receive less than 5s a week over the basic wage, this rate would be adjusted on application to the Court. The effective basic wage for males has been, therefore, since December 1950, 5s a week above the rates shown above.

In subsequent judgments up to 1960, the Court made it clear that, while it considered the basic wage level following each quarterly adjustment to the "C" Series Index, it did not hold itself bound to alter the basic wage accordingly, or, indeed, to make any variation purely on the grounds of alteration in price levels.

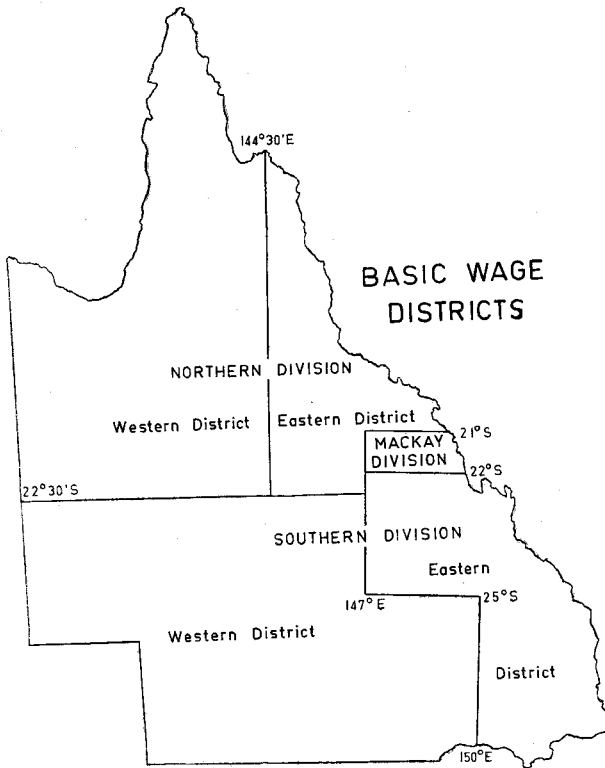
For statistical purposes, the "C" Series Index was replaced after December quarter 1960 by the Consumer Price Index. In its judgments varying the basic wage from 30 January 1961, 29 May 1961, and 6 May 1963, the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Commission took account of changes shown by the new index. An application asking that the basic wage be not varied, merely because of changes in the Consumer Price Index, at intervals of less than twelve months was rejected by the Commission on 28 November 1961.

Particulars of each basic wage declaration from the first declaration by the State Industrial Court are shown in the table below. The variation operative on 1 May 1961 was to give effect to the Court's decision to bring the female basic wage to not less than 75 per cent of the male rate.

STATE WEEKLY BASIC WAGE, BRISBANE

Date of Operation	Males		Females		Date of Operation	Males		Females					
	£	s d	£	s d		£	s d	£	s d				
1 March 1921 ..	4	5	0	2	3	0	30 April 1951 ..	8	6	0	5	10	0
1 March 1922 ..	4	0	0	2	1	0	30 July 1951 ..	8	15	0	5	16	0
28 September 1925 ¹ ..	4	5	0	2	3	0	29 October 1951 ..	9	5	0	6	3	0
1 August 1930 ..	4	0	0	2	1	0	4 February 1952 ..	9	19	0	6	13	0
1 December 1930 ..	3	17	0	1	19	6	28 April 1952 ..	10	7	0	6	18	6
1 July 1931 ..	3	14	0	1	19	0	28 July 1952 ..	10	13	0	7	2	6
1 April 1937 ..	3	18	0	2	1	0	3 November 1952 ..	10	16	0	7	4	6
1 April 1938 ..	4	1	0	2	3	0	4 May 1953 ..	10	18	0	7	6	0
7 August 1939 ..	4	4	0	2	5	0	3 August 1953 ..	10	19	0	7	7	0
31 March 1941 ..	4	9	0	2	8	0	2 November 1953 ..	11	2	0	7	9	0
4 May 1942 ..	4	11	0	2	9	6	1 February 1954 ..	11	5	0	7	11	0
3 August 1942 ..	4	12	0	2	10	0	1 August 1955 ..	11	7	0	7	12	6
2 November 1942 ..	4	14	0	2	11	6	24 October 1955 ..	11	9	0	7	14	0
3 May 1943 ..	4	15	0	2	12	6	23 April 1956 ..	11	13	0	7	17	0
2 August 1943 ..	4	17	0	2	14	6	23 July 1956 ..	11	17	0	8	0	0
5 August 1946 ..	4	18	0	2	15	6	29 October 1956 ..	12	1	0	8	2	6
23 December 1946 ..	5	5	0	3	0	6	29 April 1957 ..	11	19	0	8	2	6
10 February 1947 ..	5	7	0	3	2	6	29 July 1957 ..	12	1	0	8	2	6
28 April 1947 ..	5	8	0	3	3	6	27 January 1958 ..	12	4	0	8	4	6
27 October 1947 ..	5	9	0	3	4	6	28 April 1958 ..	12	8	0	8	7	6
2 February 1948 ..	5	11	0	3	6	6	28 July 1958 ..	12	14	0	8	12	0
26 April 1948 ..	5	14	0	3	8	6	27 October 1958 ..	12	16	0	8	13	6
2 August 1948 ..	5	17	0	3	10	6	2 February 1959 ..	13	0	0	8	16	6
1 November 1948 ..	5	19	0	3	12	6	27 April 1959 ..	13	3	0	8	19	0
31 January 1949 ..	6	2	0	3	14	6	26 October 1959 ..	13	7	0	9	2	0
2 May 1949 ..	6	3	0	3	15	6	1 February 1960 ..	13	9	0	9	4	0
1 August 1949 ..	6	6	0	3	17	6	2 May 1960 ..	13	11	0	9	6	0
31 October 1949 ..	6	9	0	3	19	6	1 August 1960 ..	13	13	0	9	8	0
30 January 1950 ..	6	11	0	4	1	6	31 October 1960 ..	13	16	0	9	11	0
1 May 1950 ..	6	13	0	4	3	6	30 January 1961 ..	14	0	0	9	14	0
31 July 1950 ..	6	16	0	4	5	6	1 May 1961 ..	14	0	0	10	10	0
30 October 1950 ..	6	19	0	4	7	6	29 May 1961 ..	14	4	0	10	13	0
7 December 1950 ..	7	14	0	5	2	6	6 May 1963 ..	14	6	0	10	14	6
5 February 1951 ..	7	19	0	5	5	6	13 July 1964 ..	15	0	0	11	5	0

¹ Fixed by Basic Wage Act.



The basic wage as fixed (and shown in the preceding table and diagram) is applicable throughout the south-eastern part of the State. Additional amounts are payable throughout various other districts defined as in the map, partly on account of higher "costs of living" in those districts.

These amounts, which are termed parities or allowances, were increased as from 2 February 1959, this being the first alteration since they were instituted in 1921. The increases, for adult males, were:—South-Western District from 7s 4d to 10s 6d per week; Mackay 5s 6d to 9s; North-Eastern 10s to 10s 6d; and North-Western 17s 4d to 32s 6d. Half the amounts were allowed for adult females prior to 1 May 1961. Since that date the proportion has been 75 per cent of the adult male rate.

Basic Wages in Australian States—In New South Wales, the basic wage was automatically adjusted each quarter in accordance with variations in the Consumer Price Index up to March quarter, 1964; but from June 1964 it has been fixed by legislation as the rate payable in Sydney under Commonwealth awards. State basic wages are not declared in Victoria or Tasmania, but Wages Boards which determine minimum rates to be paid in various industry groups or callings now

generally adopt Commonwealth rates. In South Australia the rates have been the same as Commonwealth rates since 1950. In Queensland and Western Australia the wage is determined from time to time by the respective State industrial tribunals.

The following table shows the State basic wage ruling in each capital city during the period 1950 to 1964.

STATE BASIC WAGES: WEEKLY RATES, ADULT MALES

At end of Month Shown	Sydney		Melbourne		Brisbane		Adelaide		Perth		Hobart	
	£	s d	£	s d	£	s d	£	s d	£	s d	£	s d
1950—December— ..	8	5 0	8	2 0	7	14 0	7	18 0	8	6 6	8	0 0
1951	10	7 0	9	19 0	9	5 0	9	15 0	10	5 8	9	19 0
1952	11	17 0	11	8 0	10	16 0	11	9 0	11	18 6	11	10 0
1953	12	3 0	11	17 0	11	2 0	11	11 0	12	6 6	12	2 0
1954	12	3 0	11	14 0	11	5 0	11	11 0	12	6 6	12	2 0
1955	12	13 0	12	6 0	11	9 0	11	11 0	12	12 5	12	2 0
1956	13	14 0	13	3 0	12	1 0	12	1 0	13	5 2	13	12 0
1957	13	10 0	13	3 0	12	1 0	12	11 0	13	12 9	13	12 0
1958	13	13 0	13	3 0	12	16 0	12	16 0	13	13 5	13	12 0
1959	13	19 0	13	15 0	13	7 0	13	11 0	14	1 6	14	2 0
1960	14	14 0	13	15 0	13	16 0	13	11 0	14	14 7	14	2 0
1961	15	1 0	14	7 0	14	4 0	14	3 0	14	18 9	14	14 0
1962—March	15	0 0	14	7 0	14	4 0	14	3 0	14	18 9	14	14 0
June	15	0 0	14	7 0	14	4 0	14	3 0	14	18 9	14	14 0
September ..	14	19 0	14	7 0	14	4 0	14	3 0	14	18 9	14	14 0
December ..	15	0 0	14	7 0	14	4 0	14	3 0	14	18 9	14	14 0
1963—March	15	1 0	14	7 0	14	4 0	14	3 0	14	18 9	14	14 0
June	15	2 0	14	7 0	14	6 0	14	3 0	15	0 3	14	14 0
September ..	15	3 0	14	7 0	14	6 0	14	3 0	15	1 6	14	14 0
December ..	15	3 0	14	7 0	14	6 0	14	3 0	15	1 6	14	14 0
1964—March	15	3 0	14	7 0	14	6 0	14	3 0	15	1 6	14	14 0
June	15	15 0 ¹	15	7 0 ²	15	0 0 ³	15	3 0 ⁴	15	4 2 ⁵	15	14 0 ⁶

¹ Payable from 19 June 1964. ² During June and July 1964 Wages Boards adopted Commonwealth rates. ³ £15 0 0 payable from 13 July 1964. ⁴ Payable from 22 June 1964. ⁵ Payable from 27 April 1964. ⁶ Most Wages Boards adopted Commonwealth rates from June 1964.

Average Minimum Wage Rates—Actual wages are generally higher than the basic wage, because they include margins for particular occupations and skills.

The following table shows the weighted average minimum weekly wage rates as prescribed in awards and determinations, payable for a full week's work in the various States for adult males since 1953. They are weighted by the proportions of employees in the various industries and occupations. Direct comparisons between States must be made with qualification, since the varying proportions in the different States of industrial groups, in which average wage rates differ, affect the averages. A much longer series, for Queensland only, is given in the Appendix, page 487.

AVERAGE MINIMUM WEEKLY WAGE RATES FOR ADULT MALES¹

Date	New South Wales		Victoria		Queensland		South Australia		Western Australia		Tasmania		Australia	
	<i>s</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>s</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>s</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>s</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>s</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>s</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>s</i>	<i>d</i>
31 Dec 1953	287	4	278	7	264	8	273	6	283	8	283	4	280	2
31 Dec 1954	293	3	284	10	275	7	281	7	287	2	287	8	286	10
31 Dec 1955	305	3	295	7	283	6	283	6	300	1	293	7	297	0
31 Dec 1956	322	9	309	7	302	9	296	4	312	10	313	11	313	0
31 Dec 1957	324	6	316	0	304	4	306	11	321	7	318	6	317	5
31 Dec 1958	329	3	319	8	317	10	312	5	324	0	323	7	322	11
31 Dec 1959	350	3	344	2	334	4	339	11	340	9	347	1	344	8
31 Dec 1960	362	10	349	11	350	8	342	2	358	1	351	6	355	0
31 Dec 1961	373	5 _r	362	2 _r	359	10	354	7	363	9	362	8 _r	365	9 _r
31 Dec 1962	373	7 _r	363	7 _r	359	8	356	6 _r	365	8 _r	364	7 _r	366	6 _r
31 Mar 1963	374	5	363	9	360	0	356	9	365	8	364	10	367	0
30 June 1963	380	0	368	10	366	3	362	4	369	3	369	2	372	4
30 Sept 1963	381	2	371	0	369	2	363	0	373	7	371	9	374	3
31 Dec 1963	382	2	371	5	369	10	363	6	374	10	372	6	375	0

¹ Averages, weighted by industrial groups, for a full week's work (excluding overtime). *r* Revised since last issue.

The following table shows the components of the total minimum weekly wage rates, calculated separately for employees covered by Commonwealth awards and for those covered by State awards.

MINIMUM WEEKLY WAGE RATES, ADULT MALES, QUEENSLAND
(Components of Total Wage Rate)

At 31 December						Basic Wage	Margin	Loading	Total Wage
COMMONWEALTH AWARDS, &c. ¹									
						£	£	£	£
1959	..	..	..	..	..	13-33	3-97	0-25	17-55
1960	..	..	..	..	..	13-33	4-00	0-25	17-58
1961	..	..	..	..	..	13-93	4-02	0-26	18-21
1962	..	..	..	..	..	13-97	3-97	0-24	18-18
1963	..	..	..	..	..	13-97	4-40	0-27	18-64
STATE AWARDS, &c. ¹									
						£	£	£	£
1959	..	..	..	..	..	13-40	2-98	0-15	16-53
1960	..	..	..	..	..	13-85	3-46	0-22	17-53
1961	..	..	..	..	..	14-25	3-47	0-22	17-94
1962	..	..	..	..	..	14-25	3-46	0-22	17-93
1963	..	..	..	..	..	14-34	3-84	0-27	18-45
ALL AWARDS, &c. ¹									
						£	£	£	£
1959	..	..	..	..	..	13-39	3-16	0-17	16-72
1960	..	..	..	..	..	13-75	3-56	0-22	17-53
1961	..	..	..	..	..	14-19	3-57	0-23	17-99
1962	..	..	..	..	..	14-19	3-56	0-23	17-98
1963	..	..	..	..	..	14-27	3-95	0-27	18-49

¹ Including awards or determinations of, or agreements registered with, the respective authorities.

The basic wage rates are weighted averages of the weekly rates for selected occupations representative of the occupation structure in 1954. For industries other than mining, metropolitan basic wage rates generally have been used. However, there are a number of occupations for which basic wage rates other than the metropolitan rate are prescribed. For these and other reasons, the weighted average basic wage rates shown in this table differ from the actual metropolitan basic wage.

Margins are minimum amounts, in addition to the basic wage, awarded to particular classifications of employees for features attaching to their work, such as skill, experience, arduousness, or like factors. Loadings include industry and other general loadings prescribed for the selected occupations.

Wage Rates and Average Earnings—In the next table, minimum wage rates and average weekly earnings of adult males in Queensland have been shown for a number of years since 1911 and for each quarter of 1963.

WEEKLY WAGE RATES AND AVERAGE EARNINGS, QUEENSLAND

Period	Average Minimum Weekly Adult Male Wage Rate			Average Weekly Earnings per Employed Male Unit ⁴
	Money Rate ¹	Index of Money Rate ²	Index of "Real" Rate ³	
Year—	£			£
1911-12	2.55	18.8	74.0	n
1921-22	4.83	35.7	84.0	n
1929-30	5.06	37.3	87.8	n
1933-34	4.40	32.5	93.7	n
1938-39	4.79	35.4	89.8	n
1953-54	13.23 ⁴	97.7	97.8	n
1954-55	13.78	101.7	101.5	15.59
1955-56	14.17	104.6	101.9	16.48
1956-57	15.14	111.7	102.2	17.42
1957-58	15.22	112.3	100.9	17.86
1958-59	15.89	117.3	101.6	18.62
1959-60	16.72	123.4	104.4	19.71
1960-61	17.53	129.4	105.7	20.79
1961-62	17.99	132.8	106.8	21.61
1962-63	17.98	132.7	106.2	22.18
Quarters, 1963—				
March	18.00	132.8	106.2	20.92
June	18.31	135.1	108.0	22.38
September	18.46	136.2	108.4	22.77
December	18.49	136.5	108.9	24.48

¹ As at the middle of the financial year or the end of the quarter shown. Excluding rural from 1939-40. ² Base: Weighted average wage for Queensland 1954 = 100.
³ See text below. ⁴ Male units represent total male employment plus a proportion of female employment based on the approximate ratio of female to male earnings.
 n Not available.

In the second column of the table minimum wage rates are expressed as index numbers with the average of the adult male weekly rates for

Queensland in 1954 as a base of 100. While these index numbers indicate the increase in average wage rates in terms of money received, their increase in real purchasing power may be shown by taking account of changes in retail prices. This has been done in the next column which shows an index of the "real" rates of wages. For this, the indexes of minimum weekly wage rates for Queensland have been divided by the corresponding Consumer Price Index numbers for Brisbane (with 1954 as base) and the result multiplied by 100. However, in the pre-war period, the "C" Series retail price index for Brisbane has been used.

The last column shows average weekly earnings which include in addition to award rates, earnings of salaried employees, overtime earnings, over-award and bonus payments, &c. The averages are derived from employment and wages recorded on Pay-roll Tax returns which cover a substantial proportion of the estimated number of civilian wage and salary earners in employment. Estimates are included for the unrecorded balance but pay and allowances of the armed forces are excluded.

Award Wage Rates—Wage rates for selected occupations, as prescribed by awards of the State and Commonwealth industrial tribunals, are given below for the south-eastern portion of Queensland. The wage rates should not, however, be regarded as applicable to all persons working in the occupations listed. Rates of pay may vary according to whether a person is employed under a State or Commonwealth award, while in some cases the same occupation is listed in several awards and agreements, with consequent variation in pay rates. The wages shown are minimum rates, and they exclude allowances payable, such as for shift work, night work, and work under extraordinary conditions, &c. Overtime rates are usually time-and-a-half for day workers for the first four hours and double time thereafter, and double time for shift workers and for work on Sundays and holidays. Except where otherwise specified the rates are per week of 40 hours.

AWARD WAGE RATES FOR ADULTS, SOUTH-EASTERN QUEENSLAND

1 JANUARY 1964

Males

	£	s	d		£	s	d
<i>Pastoral Industry—</i>				<i>Mechanical Engineering—</i>			
Station Hands (General) ..	15	3	6 ¹	Boilermakers	19	18	6
Shearing Shed Hands	21	11	10 ¹	Fitters or Turners	19	18	6
<i>Sugar Industry—</i>				Moulders	19	18	6
Field Workers	16	15	6	Patternmakers	21	4	0
Sugar Mill Workers	17	0	8	Toolmakers	20	15	6
Fugalmen	17	15	8	Engineering Labourers ..	16	9	4
<i>Sawmilling—</i>				Motor Carriers	19	18	6
Machinists, First Class ..	18	4	0	<i>Butter and Cheese Factories—</i>			
Ordermen	17	13	6	Butter Makers	18	4	6
Sawyers, No 1	19	12	0	Graders	17	16	0
Tailers-out	16	11	6	Testers	17	5	6
Labourers	15	10	6	Pasteurisers	17	5	6
<i>Electrical Engineering—</i>				Cheese Makers	18	4	6
Installation Electricians ..	20	7	9	Other Male Employees ..	16	1	0
Electrical Fitters	20	2	3	<i>Baking—</i>			
Power-house Labourers ..	18	17	5	Doughmakers	17	12	6 ²
Electrical Labourers	16	11	6	Ovensmen	17	9	6 ²
Radio Mechanics	19	18	6				

AWARD WAGE RATES FOR ADULTS, SOUTH-EASTERN QUEENSLAND—*continued**Males—continued*

	£	s	d		£	s	d
<i>Furniture Making—</i>				<i>Waterside Workers</i>	12	1	
Cabinet Makers, Carvers,							per hour ⁴
Upholsterers, &c	19	12	0	<i>Distribution—</i>			
Mattress Makers	18	18	0	Shop Assistants	17	12	0
Storemen and Labourers ..	16	3	6				
Glass Bevelers and				Storemen and Packers,			
Silverers	20	6	9	Warehouse Labourers ..	16	18	6
<i>Building—</i>							
Tradesmen	20	7	6	<i>Clerical and Professional—</i>			
Labourers	17	11	6	Clerks	17	16	0
<i>Joinery Works—</i>				Draftsmen			1st Year
Joiners, Glaziers	19	17	0	Assistant Architects			19 12 0
<i>Engine Drivers—</i>				Assistant Engineers			4th Year
Locomotive	18	13	0	Assistant Quantity Sur-			24 0 0
Tractor (over 50 b.h.p.) ..	18	4	6	voyors			
Grader (over 40 b.h.p.) ..	19	9	6	Journalists ⁵	23	8	0 ⁴
Fork Lift	17	16	0		to	45	0 3 ⁴
<i>Road Construction—</i>				Pharmaceutical Chemists ..	17	12	0
Tool Sharpeners	17	3	6		to	23	2 0
Concrete Pavers	16	17	6	<i>Hotels—</i>			
Labourers	15	17	0	Chief Cooks	18	11	6
<i>Carriers and Carters—</i>				Cooks	17	3	6
Motor Vehicle to 25 Cwt	17	0	6	Bar Attendants	16	6	0 ⁴
Motor Vehicle 25 Cwt				Yardmen	15	14	6
to Three Tons	17	14	6	<i>Boarding Houses—</i>			
Motor Vehicle Three to				Chief Cooks	18	2	0 ⁴
Six Tons ³	18	10	0	Other Cooks	17	8	6 ⁴

Females

<i>Clothing Trade (ready-made dressmaking)—</i>				<i>Distribution—</i>			
Cutters	13	6	6	Shop Assistants	12	10	6
Machinists	11	19	6				
	to	13	6	<i>Clerical and Professional—</i>			
Minimum Wage	11	1	6	Clerks	13	15	6
<i>Paper and Cardboard Mfg Trade—</i>				Typists	13	15	6
Cardboard Box Machinists ..	12	3	6	Dental Attendants	12	1	0
<i>Nursing—</i>				<i>Cafes and Restaurants—</i>			
Sisters, Grade I	15	2	6 ⁴	Cooks	13	17	0
	to	16	4 6 ⁴	Others	11	18	6
Sisters, Grade II	14	2	0 ⁴	<i>Hotels—</i>			
	to	14	10 6 ⁴	Cooks	14	1	6
<i>Public Hospital Employees (other than nurses)—</i>				Bar Attendants	12	18	6 ⁴
Laundresses	12	7	0	Waitresses	12	4	0
	to	12	9 6	Generals	12	9	0
Cooks	13	15	6	<i>Boarding Houses—</i>			
Kitchenmaids, Housemaids,				Chief Cooks	14	19	6 ⁴
&c	12	7	0	Other Cooks	13	18	0 ⁴
	to	12	9 6	Laundresses	12	5	6 ⁴
<i>Amusement—</i>				Waitresses, Housemaids ..	11	19	6 ⁴
Theatre Ushers	12	9	9	<i>Personal Services—</i>			
				Hairdressers	15	12	0

¹ Board and lodging provided free. employees in certain cities and towns.
⁴ Commonwealth award.
 and lodging to be deducted from these rates.

² Additional allowances are paid to
³ Higher rates are paid to drivers of heavier
⁵ Metropolitan dailies.
⁶ Value of board

6 HOURS AND WORKING CONDITIONS

Minimum working conditions for employees are prescribed in the Factories and Shops Act and other legislation as well as awards and agreements of the State and Commonwealth industrial authorities. Such legislation and awards include provisions to protect the health, welfare, and safety of workers in all occupations and in all forms of industry.

Industrial awards and agreements include, in addition to wage rates, provisions for such matters as hours of work, sick leave, annual leave, long service leave, overtime, special allowances or rates for certain conditions of work (e.g., for dangerous or specially dirty work, working in confined spaces, handling noxious substances, &c), rest pauses, meal hours, &c.

Hours.—A standard working week is prescribed in all awards and overtime rates are usually required for hours worked in excess thereof. Regulation of working time includes limitations on the "spread" of hours where broken time is worked and outside of which extra payments are required. In some cases also penalty rates are prescribed for work at week-ends or on public holidays even though the standard working hours have not been exceeded.

Maximum hours which may be prescribed in any State award were reduced to 40 per week by legislation in 1947. An exception was made for rural employees engaged in mustering, droving, feeding or attending to stock, railway gatekeepers, and employees on coastal, river, or bay vessels, and certain other employees for whom a working week may be determined by the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Commission. A maximum working week of 40 hours is also prescribed under Commonwealth awards.

The number of hours prescribed for a full week's work (excluding overtime) differs in some instances between various occupations in each State and between the same occupations in several States. The figures in the following table are averages of hours of work per week prescribed in awards, determinations, and agreements for all industrial groups except Rural, Shipping, and Stevedoring, weighted according to the occupational structure existing in each group in 1954. During 1947 and 1948 the working week under the majority of awards in all States was reduced to 40 hours.

WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOUR¹: ADULT MALES, AUSTRALIA
(Weighted Average Standard Hours of Work for a Full Working Week)

At End of Year	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Australia
1939 ..	43.78	44.10	43.51	44.41	44.57	44.11	43.96
1945 ..	43.73	44.00	43.49	43.86	44.04	43.77	43.81
1950 ..	39.96	39.98	39.98	39.96	39.92	40.04	39.97
1955 ..	39.95	39.97	39.98	39.96	39.89	39.99	39.96
1960 ..	39.95	39.97	39.98	39.96	39.89	39.97	39.96
1961 ..	39.95	39.97	39.98	39.96	39.89	39.97	39.96
1962 ..	39.95	39.97	39.98	39.96	39.89	39.97	39.96
1963 ..	39.95	39.97	39.98	39.96	39.89	39.97	39.96

¹ Excluding overtime.

Leave—Paid annual, long service, and sick leave are prescribed under awards of the Commonwealth and State industrial authorities. In those cases where such leave is not prescribed, because employees are paid on an hourly basis or where work is of a seasonal or intermittent nature, loadings are usually added to wage rates to compensate for leave provisions.

From 30th November 1963 *annual leave* included in both State and Commonwealth awards was increased by one week. Shiftworkers working continuous shifts then became entitled to a minimum of four weeks per year in lieu of three, and other workers to a minimum of three weeks in lieu of two.

Long service leave, as prescribed by State legislation, is provided for at the rate of thirteen weeks leave after a period of twenty years continuous service with one and the same employer. *Pro rata* leave is granted after ten years continuous service, providing employment is terminated for reasons other than misconduct. The legislation includes provision also for seasonal workers in sugar mills and meatworks, and extends also to persons in respect of whose employment no industrial award or agreement is in force.

Commonwealth legislation (which applies to workers employed under awards of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission) provides for similar entitlements as under the State legislation for service before 11 May 1964. For service after that date, long service leave is to accrue at the rate of thirteen weeks after fifteen years continuous service. *Pro rata* rights apply after ten years service.

Sick leave entitlements vary, the minimum being one week per completed year. In some cases, sick leave is non-cumulative; in some cases it is cumulative for a restricted number of years; in other cases it is cumulative for an unrestricted period. For a period of employment of less than one year, *pro rata* leave is applied.

7 APPRENTICESHIP

Under *The Apprentices and Minors Acts, 1929 to 1959*, provision is made for an Apprenticeship Executive, comprising a chairman appointed by the Government, three representatives each of employers and of unions elected by the respective representatives on the Group Committees, and a representative of the Minister. Each member is appointed for a period of three years and is eligible for re-appointment.

The Apprenticeship Executive advises the Minister on trades and industries to be regarded as "skilled" under the Acts and on matters relating to apprenticeship and the employment of minors.

For each trade or group of trades there is a Group Apprenticeship Committee subject to the control of the Executive. In each of the larger country centres there is an Apprenticeship Advisory Committee to deal with local apprenticeship questions and other matters referred to it by a Group Committee or the Apprenticeship Executive for consideration or investigation locally. At present there are 27 Group Committees in

Brisbane including a special Group Committee for all railway apprentices, while there are 14 Advisory Committees in country centres.

Apprentices are indentured mainly at an age of 15 to 16 years, for five years, and during that period are required to attend classes at technical colleges at convenient centres or follow correspondence tuition in their trade if arranged by the Education Department. During the year ended 31st December 1962 there were 5,226 apprentices attending the Central Technical College, 3,132 attending technical classes at 14 centres outside Brisbane, and 3,168 taking correspondence courses. (The last two numbers include some apprentices who were simultaneously taking some subjects at technical colleges and others by correspondence.) For the year ended 31 December 1961 the numbers were 5,075, 3,247, and 3,063 respectively. In 1962 supervisory classes at 48 country centres provided personal assistance for 1,631 apprentices who were taking correspondence courses. The percentage of passes at the annual examinations is usually high, 89 per cent of the apprentices attending technical colleges in 1962 being successful.

There are a number of apprentices, indentured under certain Commonwealth awards, who do not come within the jurisdiction of the State Apprenticeship Authority. These apprentices, mainly in printing and meat industry trades, are much fewer in number than those registered with the State Authority. During 1963, new indentures taken out under the relevant Commonwealth awards numbered 222. Statistics of this group of apprentices are not included in the tables below.

APRENTICES BY TRADES, QUEENSLAND

Trade	Intake of New Apprentices During Year					Indentures Completed during 1962-63	Number Indentured at 30 June 1963
	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63		
<i>Building Trades</i>	797	885	989	675	796	526	3,106
Carpentry and Joinery ..	417	451	474	298	394	277	1,638
Painting and Decorating	107	110	138	101	136	65	438
Plumbing and Gas Fitting	159	189	208	137	148	103	697
Other Building Trades ..	114	135	169	139	118	81	333
<i>Electrical Trades</i>	320	383	466	301	240	276	1,350
<i>Engineering</i>	756	890	1,080	790	778	632	3,474
Boilermaking	108	145	175	139	115	109	558
Fitting and Turning ..	268	283	421	273	231	257	1,223
Motor Mechanics .. .	308	354	365	285	356	196	1,346
Other Engineering .. .	72	108	119	93	76	70	347
<i>Hairdressing—Males</i> ..	9	15	18	14	28	12	61
<i>Females</i>	112	155	166	220	186	58	656
<i>Other Trades</i>	593	619	760	558	585	415	2,535
Total	2,587	2,947	3,479	2,558	2,613	1,919	11,182

The next table shows the numbers of apprentices indentured, and indentures begun and ceased, for each of the ten years 1953-54 to 1962-63.

APPRENTICES, QUEENSLAND

Year	New Indentures	Indentures Completed	Indentures Cancelled	Indentured Apprentices at End of Year ¹
1953-54	3,325	1,716	577	10,714
1954-55	2,575	1,531	603	11,155
1955-56	3,295	2,221	653	11,576
1956-57	2,355	2,290	639	11,002
1957-58	2,797	2,500	618	10,681
1958-59	2,587	2,042	609	10,617
1959-60	2,947	2,249	586	10,729
1960-61	3,479	2,525	593	11,090
1961-62	2,558	2,028	557	11,063
1962-63	2,613	1,919	575	11,182

¹ Excluding apprentices on probation (1955 at end of 1962-63).

8 GENERAL EMPLOYMENT FACILITIES

Employment facilities are provided by the Commonwealth Employment Service which operates 5 offices in Brisbane and 17 in larger provincial centres throughout the State. Elsewhere, State officers act as agents for the Commonwealth Employment Service. Its functions include a general placement service, vocational guidance, and specialised facilities for young people, ex-servicemen, physically handicapped persons, and other groups. The Commonwealth Employment Service also carries out regular surveys of the labour market and provides a general advisory service on all matters concerning employment. All services are available free of charge.

Prior to the establishment of the Commonwealth Employment Service in 1946, employment facilities in Queensland were provided by the State Employment Exchanges. These ceased to operate on 29 September 1952 when most of their remaining functions were assumed by the Commonwealth Employment Service.

9 WORKERS' COMPENSATION INSURANCE

In Queensland it is compulsory for employers to insure workers with the State Government Insurance Office.

Compensation is payable for personal injury arising out of, or in the course of, employment. Provided that their employment is a contributing factor, compensation is also payable for diseases contracted by workers, whether at or away from their place of employment, and for diseases aggravated by the employment. Certain specified diseases are excluded and separate provision is made for them.

The legislation provides for insurance of all persons who work under a contract of service, except members of the employer's family dwelling in his house. Members of the Police Force, and Commonwealth Public Services are separately provided for under other legislation.

The following table gives details of operations for five years.

WORKERS' COMPENSATION (STATE GOVERNMENT INSURANCE OFFICE)

Particulars	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
<i>Ordinary and Domestic Department</i> ¹					
Claims Settled—					
Fatal No	273	177	138	160	209
Non-fatal No	57,813	58,713	58,858	57,072	57,936
Compensation Paid £	4,193,191	4,382,881	4,399,433	4,370,499	4,329,945
Premiums Received £	4,782,790	5,243,833	5,551,719	6,127,912	6,102,485
<i>Miners' Phthisis Department</i> ²					
Claims Admitted No	11	18	29	20	16
Recipients ³ —					
Incapacitated No	202	192	198	195	189
Dependent No	329	315	293	268	259
Compensation Paid £	119,765	109,825	108,592	103,546	97,513
Premiums Received £	107,835	148,830	162,071	149,088	135,277

¹ Including industrial diseases. ² Comprising mining, quarrying, stone-crushing or cutting industries. ³ Recipients of compensation at 30 June.

Compensation is paid for injuries sustained at the place of employment, on the journey to or from work, or when working under the employer's instructions away from the place of employment. Rates payable from 18 December 1962 are shown below.

In the case of fatal injuries to a breadwinner with persons totally dependent on him, £3,300 is paid (with the reservation that no deduction for weekly payments shall be made so as to reduce the amount payable in respect of the dependants of the worker below £660), plus £110 for each dependent child under 16 years, or each full time student between 16 and 21 years of age if there is a wholly dependent widow. For partial dependency, the minimum payment is £550.

For non-fatal injuries the maximum payment is £3,600. During the period of incapacity, the weekly rate of compensation is £11 17s for an adult male worker without dependants, and £10 14s 6d for an adult female worker without dependants. The maximum weekly payment for a married man depends upon the number of totally dependent children, and is only limited by the average weekly earnings of the worker. In addition, specified sums are payable for certain permanent disabilities.

In the case of specified mining and industrial diseases—silicosis or anthraco-silicosis—and subject to certain residential qualifications, the widow of a worker receives £3 10s a week, plus 19s a week for each child under 16 years of age, or each full-time student between 16 and 21 years of age, with a maximum weekly payment of £5. The total of all payments cannot exceed £3,300 (with the reservation that no deduction for weekly payments shall be made so as to reduce the amount payable in respect of the dependants of the worker below £660). A worker suffering from such a disease receives £3 10s a week, plus 19s for each child, and £3 3s for the wife of the worker, with a maximum weekly payment of £7. Weekly payments continue to the worker during his life-time.

10 UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

Provision against the risks of unemployment is now generally recognised as a community responsibility. The principle is accepted that industries enjoying more stable employment should share equally in the costs with others more susceptible to unemployment, and that the burden should be spread over the whole community.

In Queensland, alone among Australian States, a scheme of unemployment insurance was operating before 1945. From 1 July 1945 this scheme was replaced by an Australia-wide system of unemployment benefit financed and controlled by the Commonwealth Government. State legislation in 1944 provided for the suspension of the Queensland system from the date of commencement of the Commonwealth Unemployment Benefit.

Commonwealth Unemployment Benefit—The Commonwealth scheme, which commenced to operate on 1 July 1945, provides for payments to persons whose normal earnings are interrupted through unemployment or sickness. These are financed from taxation revenue and not from any system of contribution.

Weekly rates payable were amended in February 1962, from which date they were as follows:—For unmarried persons, £1 15s a week at 16 and 17 years of age, £2 7s 6d at ages 18 to 20, and £4 2s 6d in all other cases; for married persons £4 2s 6d and an additional £3 for a dependent wife or husband and 15s for each dependent child. Incomes are permitted, without affecting the benefit, of up to £1 for unmarried persons under 21, and £2 in all other cases. Sick pay from approved friendly societies is not taken into account in assessing income. (In calculating benefit, for a married person, the income of a wife or husband is considered.) No payment is made for unemployment or sickness of less than seven days' duration.

The following table shows the benefits paid under the scheme for 1962-63.

COMMONWEALTH UNEMPLOYMENT AND SICKNESS BENEFITS, QUEENSLAND, 1962-63

Class of Benefit	Claims Admitted			Amount of Benefits Paid £	Persons Receiving Benefits at 30 June 1963		
	Males	Females	Total		Males	Females	Total
	No	No	No		No	No	No
Unemployment	40,109	12,646	52,755	2,247,924	2,903	2,450	5,353
Sickness	8,973	2,738	11,711	527,967	1,264	497	1,761
Special ¹	484	263	747	90,808	93	263	356
Total	49,566	15,647	65,213	2,866,699	4,260	3,210	7,470

¹ Excluding Special Benefits to migrants in Reception and Training Centres.

The next table shows, for the various States, the operations of the Commonwealth unemployment benefit scheme during the last five years. The high incidence of seasonal unemployment in Queensland's predominantly rural industries keeps this State's figures relatively high.

COMMONWEALTH UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT, AUSTRALIA
(Monthly Averages)

Year	New South Wales ¹	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia ²	Western Australia	Tasmania	Australia
PERSONS ADMITTED TO BENEFIT EACH MONTH							
1958-59 ..	4,651	2,042	3,080	733	1,269	310	12,085
1959-60 ..	2,831	1,470	2,769	643	1,041	265	9,019
1960-61 ..	4,493	2,677	3,810	1,063	1,050	333	13,426
1961-62 ..	7,990	6,017	5,394	1,861	1,294	689	23,245
1962-63 ..	6,256	3,241	4,396	1,001	1,260	595	16,749
PERSONS ON BENEFIT AT END OF EACH MONTH							
1958-59 ..	11,628	5,743	4,883	1,608	2,838	611	27,311
1959-60 ..	7,744	4,267	4,442	1,232	2,460	561	20,706
1960-61 ..	7,366	4,884	6,263	1,749	2,200	576	23,038
1961-62 ..	19,015	14,782	10,261	3,776	2,908	1,522	52,264
1962-63 ..	15,605	8,863	8,049	2,247	2,679	1,482	38,925
PAYMENTS DURING EACH MONTH							
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1958-59 ..	202,437	102,025	96,102	30,288	54,513	11,239	496,604
1959-60 ..	133,910	77,958	85,558	20,828	47,041	10,080	375,375
1960-61 ..	111,080	74,637	108,301	28,886	39,930	9,544	372,378
1961-62 ..	368,663	300,271	219,675	74,958	60,507	28,989	1,053,063
1962-63 ..	341,582	216,458	187,327	49,659	59,907	32,619	887,552

¹ Including Australian Capital Territory.

² Including Northern Territory.

Chapter 13—PUBLIC FINANCE

1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter gives particulars of the financial relations between the Commonwealth and the States. These are followed by details of Queensland State revenue and expenditure, and of loan expenditure and public debt.

Section 5 deals with Commonwealth Government finances and section 6 with indebtedness of all Australian Governments.

Taxation is dealt with in section 7 for Queensland, including Commonwealth taxes payable in Queensland. The remaining sections deal with Queensland only.

Local Government finance is briefly stated in section 8. Section 9 gives a comprehensive summary for State semi-governmental bodies. Section 10 provides net aggregates for all State public finance.

The last section gives information regarding particular State institutions.

2 COMMONWEALTH AND STATE FINANCIAL RELATIONS

Under the Federal Constitution both the functions of government and the sources of revenue are divided, but it is not possible to divide them in such a way as to make each sovereign governing authority financially independent. The Commonwealth has of necessity greater taxing powers, and it has always contributed towards the needs of the States. By the Financial Agreement of 1927 and its ratification, the basis of these contributions became part of the Constitution. But other payments are made also. Special Commonwealth grants are made to two of the States (Western Australia and Tasmania). Other grants are made from time to time to all States for particular purposes, the chief being from petrol taxation for Main Roads. Details are given in a subsequent table.

Difficulties caused by the high rates of income taxation required to provide money for war purposes, and the desirability of collecting such taxation currently from earnings, led to a war-time arrangement by which the Commonwealth Government became the sole authority to levy income taxation for the duration of the war and one year thereafter; and, under legislation passed in March 1946, the Commonwealth Government will collect tax on behalf of the States for an indefinite period. The Commonwealth assumed control of the State taxation staffs, and now makes one assessment on taxpayers' incomes to cover both Commonwealth and State requirements. The States received from such collections an annual reimbursement to compensate them for their loss of income tax (see page 396). A similar arrangement was made with regard to entertainment tax but this tax is no longer levied by the Commonwealth Government.

Payments from the Commonwealth to the State Governments fall into four categories:—

- (a) Constitutional contributions towards public debt charges (see below).
- (b) Special grants to particular States, made on the recommendation of the Commonwealth Grants Commission, and special non-recurring grants made to all States.
- (c) Payments for special purposes determined by the Commonwealth and expended through the States, usually for convenience of administration.
- (d) Payments in lieu of income tax.

The Financial Agreement—The main principles of this arrangement were that the Commonwealth took over all the debts of the States existing on 1 July 1929, and became responsible for the security of future debt incurred by Australian Governments. The Commonwealth became bound to make annual payments for 58 years of a fixed sum of £7,584,912 towards interest thereon, and in addition sinking fund contributions of (a) 2s 6d per cent on State debts as at 30 June 1927, and (b) 5s per cent on State debts incurred thereafter. The States were bound also to pay the balance of interest due, and 5s per cent to the sinking fund on all of their debts. Among other provisions there is one requiring special contributions of 4 per cent per annum for the redemption of funded debt incurred for revenue deficits.

The next table shows payments by the Commonwealth to the State Governments in the last year prior to the Agreement, and payments under the Agreement at ten-year intervals since its inception and in 1962-63.

FINANCIAL AGREEMENT, COMMONWEALTH PAYMENTS TO STATES

State	Pay-ments 1926-27 under the Surplus Revenue Act	Payments by Commonwealth under the Agreement					Interest Saving on Transferred Properties
		1927-28	1937-38	1947-48	1957-58	1962-63	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
New South Wales	2,917,411	3,213,771	3,520,662	3,610,437	4,704,133	5,408,112	71,820
Victoria	2,127,159	2,306,253	2,414,527	2,462,669	3,281,956	3,821,823	34,543
Queensland ..	1,096,235	1,228,627	1,288,753	1,330,795	1,727,231	2,009,277	23,410
South Australia ..	703,816	811,690	874,380	916,199	1,371,570	1,666,348	15,535
Western Australia	560,639 ¹	551,991	635,956	670,564	970,749	1,174,983	11,046
Tasmania	266,859	295,457	305,019	326,101	593,864	752,663	7,511
Total	7,672,119	8,407,789	9,039,297	9,316,765	12,649,503	14,833,206	163,865

¹ Including a special payment of £90,000.

Under the provision for the transfer from the States to the Commonwealth of an amount of 5 per cent debt equal to the amounts of debts incurred by them for properties subsequently transferred to the Commonwealth, the States benefited annually to the extent of the difference

between interest at 5 per cent and interest at the rate previously allowed them (3½ per cent) on this debt. These amounts are shown in the last column of the foregoing table.

The Australian Loan Council—The same Agreement and Constitutional ratification provided for a Loan Council, which consists of one representative from each Government (usually the Treasurer). The Loan Council determines the amounts to be borrowed by all the Governments (except any for defence), allocates the total among them, and determines the terms and conditions of the loans raised.

The main purpose of this control is to prevent competition between the various Governments, and to limit borrowings to such amounts as it is estimated can be raised on the terms and conditions acceptable to the Council. The Reserve Bank advises the Council and in recent years has underwritten the loans.

This provision controls government borrowings only and does not extend to statutory authorities, but the Loan Council by its own resolutions imposes a degree of control over their operations also.

Prior to the 1939-1945 War, loans were floated in June and November of each year for Commonwealth and State purposes. Loans during the war were floated more frequently than previously, and this practice has continued to the present. During 1958-59 a new form of loan raising was added to the existing system with the introduction of Special Bonds which were open for continuous subscription. Cash proceeds from Special Bonds (Series "G", "H", and "I") in 1962-63 were £39,082,010. In addition, £21,480,720 was raised by Special Bonds for conversion of maturing debt. Between 1952 and 1962, Special Loans were raised in June of each year for the purpose of fulfilling an undertaking given by the Commonwealth that the States would have access to loan funds for their works programmes up to the approved Loan Council borrowing programmes. These Special Loans were not open to public subscription and were subscribed from Commonwealth Trust Funds. No Special Loan was raised in 1962-63. The following table gives details of Commonwealth Loan Raisings for the last five years. Proceeds from the Special Bond Series mentioned above are included with Australian cash and conversion raisings, and the Special Loans are shown separately.

AUSTRALIAN LOANS RAISED

Year	Raised in Australia				Raised Overseas		Total
	Cash	Special	Con- version	Counter Sales	Cash	Con- version	
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
1958-59 ..	174,683	10,000	259,250	3,008	26,990	20,000	493,931
1959-60 ..	146,678	55,000	226,601	5,326	30,536	..	464,141
1960-61 ..	126,478	90,000	268,830	4,452	16,506	33,925	540,191
1961-62 ..	230,132	7,000	221,935 ^r	3,089	27,644	13,381	503,181 ^r
1962-63 ..	245,930	..	388,982	5,994	69,777	12,500	723,183

^r Revised since last issue.

On loans raised in Australia during 1962-63, the short- and medium-term securities bore interest rates of 4½ to 4¾ per cent and the long-term 5 per cent.

At 30 June 1963, £1,796,223 was outstanding on Savings Certificates which had been issued between March 1940 and 31 January 1949.

The public loans issued by the Commonwealth include provision for revenue deficits, but there are other public borrowings also—e.g., a proportion of the increases in savings bank deposits in Queensland go directly to the State. Loans are made to Local and Semi-Governmental Authorities by the State Government, but these Authorities are also permitted to borrow on their own account. All such borrowings from other sources must first be approved by the Governor in Council, and are then guaranteed by the Queensland Government. At 30 June 1963 the outstanding balance of such guaranteed loans was £218,787,000.

International Loans—To provide dollar funds to purchase capital equipment, the Commonwealth Government has borrowed from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. During 1962-63 drawings of \$31,851,000 were made for the purposes of the Snowy Mountains Hydro-Electric Authority. Other new overseas loans for various works were raised as follows:—New York \$91m, and London £stg12m. In addition, a further £stg10m was raised in London for conversion of existing debts there.

Commonwealth Payments to States—Payments to the States by the Commonwealth Government are of three kinds, and not all are of direct assistance to State finances. There are (1) payments under the Financial Agreement, and the taxation agreements, (2) unconditional grants to State revenues, and (3) payments for special purposes.

The assistance to State finances which the Financial Agreement provides may be gauged from the table on page 391. The taxation transfers do not give the States generally any benefit which they would not have enjoyed through their own powers of taxation in the absence of such an agreement.

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. In making the Special Grants to States, the Commonwealth Government has been guided by the findings of the Commonwealth Grants Commission, which recommends payments to applicant States after considering their budgetary positions, severity of taxation compared with other States, and the extent to which they have made their government services conform to their financial capacities.

It is not always clear to what extent the third group of payments relieves State finances. Some relieve the State by almost as much as their full value, as when they are applied to a purpose which the State must

carry out in some degree, e.g., road making. Others are applied to purposes for which the State is hardly more than a distributing agent for the Commonwealth Government, e.g., bounties to producers, or to purposes which the State, if left to its own decision, might not carry out, e.g., research.

The following table shows payments of all descriptions made by the Commonwealth Government to or for the States.

COMMONWEALTH PAYMENTS TO OR FOR THE STATES, 1962-63

Particulars	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Total
Financial Assistance Grants	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
Special Grants	103,321	76,134	45,541	34,776	31,240	13,308	304,320
Additional Assistance Grants	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	6,210	5,041	11,251
Financial Agreement—	4,646	3,727	4,240	2,003	1,364	1,520	17,500
Interest on State Debts ..	2,917	2,127	1,096	704	474	267	7,585
Sinking Fund ¹	2,491	1,695	913	962	701	486	7,248
Universities	6,166	4,655	1,659	1,570	1,150	509	15,709
Natural Disaster Payments	65	..	..	..	..	..	65
Coal Mining Industry—Long Service Leave	220	..	42	..	15	4	281
Dairy Industry Extension ..	65	65	66	18	21	9	244
Expansion of Agricultural Advisory Services ..	76	60	56	27	26	18	263
Cattle Tick Control ..	268	..	..	..	..	..	268
Tuberculosis Act, 1948—							
Capital Reimbursement ..	70	55	315	13	34	5	492
Maintenance Grants	1,746	1,271	894	376	400	182	4,869
Cwth Aid Roads Act, 1959—							
Main Grants	12,727	9,265	8,345	5,281	8,082	2,300	46,000
Matching Assistance	2,213	1,612	1,451	919	1,405	400	8,000
Railway Projects ²	173	1,315	.. ³	1,300	2,163	..	4,951
Western Australia—Northern Development .. ..	..	..	..	..	1,432	..	1,432
Replacement of Derby Jetty ⁴	..	..	..	..	300	..	300
Coal Loading Facilities ⁵ ..	498	..	..	..	..	..	498
Cattle Roads ⁶ .. ..	..	..	1,000	..	700	..	1,700
Brigalow Lands Development ⁶	..	..	600	..	..	..	600
Mental Institutions—Capital	647	..	38	52	58	..	795
Cattle Dip Chemicals ..	48	..	5	..	..	..	53
Tobacco Industry Extension	3	8	13	..	..	..	24
Total	138,360	101,989	66,274	48,001	55,775	24,049	434,448

¹ Paid to National Debt Sinking Fund. ² Including repayable advances—Victoria, £446(000); South Australia, £390(000); Western Australia, £1,405(000); Total, £2,241(000). ³ Excluding £5,959(000) repayable advance from the Loan Fund for the Mount Isa Railway Project. ⁴ Including repayable advances, £150(000). ⁵ Repayable advances. ⁶ Including repayable advances—Queensland, £400(000).

The above table includes only payments made from the Commonwealth Consolidated Revenue Fund. Payments made direct to State Governments from other funds and payments made direct to residents of the States are not included.

The table on page 399 includes amounts paid for funds other than the Commonwealth Consolidated Revenue Fund. In addition to the

amount of £23,000,241 shown as "Commonwealth Payments," £45,541,339 was paid by the Commonwealth as State Grants in lieu of taxation reimbursement. This amount is shown in the table on page 399 as "Income Taxation."

These payments during the five years ended 30 June 1963 to or for the State Governments from the Commonwealth Government are summarised below.

COMMONWEALTH PAYMENTS TO OR FOR THE STATES, FIVE YEARS

State	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE GRANTS¹					
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
New South Wales	76,083	83,450	91,988	99,249	103,321
Victoria	54,579	60,625	67,371	73,015	76,134
Queensland	31,894	36,375	39,951	43,730	45,541
South Australia	18,985	27,675	30,727	33,225	34,776
Western Australia	16,174	25,462	27,977	30,085	31,240
Tasmania	7,270	10,913	11,980	12,836	13,308
Total	204,985	244,500	269,994	292,140	304,320
OTHER PAYMENTS²					
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
New South Wales	21,139	23,345	24,935	30,662	35,039
Victoria	14,171	19,000	21,834	24,619	25,855
Queensland	11,777	12,031	13,102	17,577	20,733
South Australia	12,392	9,696	8,282	10,185	13,225
Western Australia	21,270	14,883	16,737	20,708	24,535
Tasmania	7,680	7,087	8,307	10,139	10,741
Total	88,429	86,042	93,197	113,890	130,128
TOTAL²					
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
New South Wales	97,222	106,795	116,923	129,911	138,360
Victoria	68,750	79,625	89,205	97,634	101,989
Queensland	43,671	48,406	53,053	61,307	66,274
South Australia	31,377	37,371	39,009	43,410	48,001
Western Australia	37,444	40,345	44,714	50,793	55,775
Tasmania	14,950	18,000	20,287	22,975	24,049
Total	293,414	330,542	363,191	406,030	434,448

¹ Prior to 1959-60, grants under the State Grants (Tax Reimbursement) Acts and State Grants (Special Financial Assistance) Acts. ² Revised since last issue to include national disaster payments and repayable advances for railway projects.

The total payments of £1,827,625,000 during the five years ended June 1963 included in the preceding table came from revenue. Of the total, £69,514,000 was paid under the Financial Agreement, £1,315,939,000 as financial assistance grants in lieu of income tax, £231,122,000 for roads, and £211,050,000 for various other purposes. The road grants are made under a special agreement whereby the Commonwealth distributes among the States portion of the customs and excise duties collected on petrol.

Reimbursements of Taxation—Uniform taxation of incomes throughout Australia was introduced by the Commonwealth Government in 1942 to implement its financial policy for meeting the exigencies of war finance. Under this scheme the Commonwealth was to become the sole authority levying taxes upon incomes in all States of the Commonwealth; every State was to vacate that field of taxation, and each State was to receive an annual payment from the Commonwealth as reimbursement for loss of income tax revenue, during the period from 1 July 1942 to the end of the first full financial year after the cessation of the war. The States did not willingly accept the scheme in policy or in law; the matter was pressed, by the States, to the High Court which ruled that in war time the Commonwealth could requisition the staff, buildings, &c, of State Income Tax Administration; and further, that in peace time, while the Commonwealth could not prevent the States levying income tax, it could make grants to the States on condition that they vacated the field of income taxation.

Some details of the Commonwealth *States Grants (Income Tax Reimbursement) Act 1942* and the sums payable to each State were shown in the 1958 and earlier editions of the *Year Book*.

At a Premiers' Conference in January 1946, the Prime Minister declared the Commonwealth's refusal to assist in the re-establishment of the system of joint Commonwealth-State income tax collection which had prevailed before 1942. The States therefore, unless they had been willing to establish an entirely separate system of collection, had to accept an arrangement whereby the Commonwealth would continue to be, without any specified limit of time, the sole taxing authority as far as income tax is concerned, and the States would receive annual reimbursements from the Commonwealth. The Commonwealth *States Grants (Tax Reimbursement) Act 1946* implemented this arrangement as from 1 July 1946.

Under the arrangement, the annual amount of reimbursement payable to all States was fixed at £40 million for 1946-47 and 1947-48; while for 1948-49 and succeeding years it was increased in proportion to the increase in the population of Australia, and further increased in proportion to the increase in average wages.

From 1948-49 to 1956-57, the distribution was partly in proportion to the 1946-47 and 1947-48 amounts, and partly in proportion to adjusted population. "Adjusted" population took into consideration relative sparsity of population and numbers of children aged 5 to 15 years.

In 1948-49, 10 per cent of the total reimbursement was distributed in proportion to "adjusted" population and 90 per cent in proportion to the 1946-47 and 1947-48 amounts. In 1949-50, the proportions were 20 per cent and 80 per cent respectively, the former proportion increasing each year by 10 per cent, until in 1957-58 and 1958-59 the whole reimbursement was distributed in proportion to "adjusted" population.

For the years 1948-49 to 1958-59, the basic amount of £40 million for distribution was increased to £45 million. After adjustment to allow for increased population and increased average wages according to the formula, the amount for distribution for 1958-59 was £174,562,754. The distribution of this amount under the prescribed formula, compared with the previous year, and with the basic 1946-47 and 1947-48 distribution, is shown in the following statement.

		1946-47 and 1947-48 £1,000	1957-58 £1,000	1958-59 £1,000
New South Wales	.. ..	16,477	61,747	64,796
Victoria	.. ..	8,860	44,000	46,479
Queensland	.. ..	6,601	25,921	27,159
South Australia	.. ..	3,458	15,259	16,166
Western Australia	.. ..	3,384	13,064	13,773
Tasmania	.. ..	1,220	5,864	6,190
Total	.. ..	<u>40,000</u>	<u>165,855</u>	<u>174,563</u>

Subsequent to a Premiers' Conference in June 1959, the *States Grants Act 1959* was passed by the Commonwealth Government. This Act repealed the *States Grants (Tax Reimbursement) Act 1946-1948*, and made provision for future grants of financial assistance to the States.

The new Act specified the amount payable to each State for the year 1959-60, and provided for the amount payable to each State in subsequent years to be calculated as follows:—

(1) The amount payable to each State is varied in the same proportion as the change in the population of that State from the first day of the preceding year to the first day of the year concerned. (The population on 1 July of any year is taken as the population on the preceding 30 June, unless there has been a Census during June or July when the Census results are taken as the population on 1 July.)

(2) If there has been an increase in average wages, the amounts calculated as above are increased by one and one-tenth times the percentage increase in average wages in the Commonwealth as a whole. (For this purpose, average wages are the total amount of wages and salaries shown in the returns of pay-roll tax payers divided by the average monthly number of employees, counting each female employee as three-fifths.)

The grants paid during the first four years of the new Act, with the estimate for the fifth year, were as follows:—

	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
New South Wales	83,450	91,988	99,249	103,321	107,923
Victoria	60,625	67,371	73,015	76,134	79,803
Queensland	36,375	39,951	43,730	45,541	47,482
South Australia	27,675	30,727	33,225	34,776	36,401
Western Australia	25,462	27,977	30,085	31,240	32,852
Tasmania	10,913	11,980	12,836	13,308	13,891
Total	244,500	269,994	292,140	304,320	318,352

It is intended that these arrangements shall operate until the year 1964-65. Provision is made for them to be reviewed by the Commonwealth in consultation with the States after that year on the request of any State or on the Commonwealth's initiative, or before that year if there should be a change in Commonwealth-State relations having a major effect on State finances.

It was agreed that the States of Victoria and Queensland would withdraw their applications for financial assistance under Section 96 of the Constitution, and that South Australia would no longer be a claimant State under that section. However, if special or unexpected circumstances endanger the budgetary position of any non-claimant State it still has the right to apply for a special grant. Tasmania and Western Australia will remain claimant States under Section 96.

3 STATE CONSOLIDATED REVENUE AND TRUST FUNDS

While transactions of the State Government are, for the most part, handled through the Consolidated Revenue Fund, the considerable amount of extra business passing through Trust and Special Funds must also enter into consideration if a complete statement of State finances is required. For this reason, information in this section relates mainly to the combined operations of both Consolidated Revenue and Trust Funds. Since fairly substantial amounts are transferred from Consolidated Revenue to Trust Funds, and from Trust Funds to Consolidated Revenue, the simple aggregate of receipts or expenditure of these funds in any year considerably overstates the total volume of actual State finances. Therefore, in the tables which follow, duplication of amounts under individual headings have been eliminated. Gross totals of all funds shown at the end of the tables indicate the extent of transfers between funds. In the table on page 399, items of receipts have been shown under "Consolidated Revenue" or "Trust" Funds according to the fund into which the moneys were first paid and, in the case of expenditure, the fund from which they were finally expended.

QUEENSLAND REVENUE RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1962-63

Particulars	Consolidated Revenue Fund	Trust Funds	Total
RECEIPTS			
	£	£	£
Taxation ¹ —			
Income (States Grants Act)	45,541,339	..	45,541,339
Probate and Succession	4,861,423	..	4,861,423
Motor	1,922,096	7,465,328	9,387,424
Other	10,220,553	2,553,618	12,774,171
Business Undertakings—			
Railways	36,633,394	..	36,633,394
State Insurance .. .. .	..	18,025,212	18,025,212
Other .. .. .	..	4,062,994	4,062,994
Land Revenue	4,196,955	2,306,024	6,502,979
Interest on Loans and Public Balances	2,803,222	3,374,196	6,177,418
Commonwealth Payments	7,211,465	15,788,776	23,000,241
Other	6,055,214	46,421,523	52,476,737
Net Total Receipts ²	119,445,661	99,997,671	219,443,332
Gross Total Receipts ²	122,818,221 ³	114,457,404	237,275,625

EXPENDITURE

	£	£	£
Legislative and General Administration	5,138,023	2,431,727	7,569,750
Law, Order, and Public Safety	7,743,519	1,549,946	9,293,465
Regulation of Trade and Industry	851,900	401,561	1,253,461
Education, Science, and Art	21,496,174	1,984,022	23,480,196
Public Health and Recreation—			
Hospitals	3,630,166	16,537,003	20,167,169
Other	2,070,937	715,567	2,786,504
Social Amelioration	2,665,899	374,649	3,040,548
Business Undertakings—			
Railways	37,495,690	6,943,550	44,439,240
State Insurance .. .. .	..	11,384,420	11,384,420
Other .. .. .	..	3,771,425	3,771,425
Loans to Local Bodies .. .. .	..	8,599,458	8,599,458
Subsidies to Local Bodies	3,675,958	..	3,675,958
Irrigation	468,919	2,352,180	2,821,099
Land Settlement	1,206,899	5,343,080	6,549,979
Agriculture	1,851,905	2,342,935	4,194,840
Forestry	540,405	1,116,391	1,656,796
Roads and Bridges .. .. .	..	22,518,619	22,518,619
Shipping and Harbours	431,687	1,314,727	1,746,414
Housing .. .. .	..	8,907,739	8,907,739
Other Development	1,120,220	2,955,340	4,075,560
Debt Charges	20,448,882	4,188,229	24,637,111
Net Total Expenditure ²	110,837,183	105,732,568	216,569,751
Grand Total Expenditure ³	122,790,780 ³	111,611,264 ³	234,402,044

¹ For details see page 414.² Net totals exclude, and gross totals include, transfers between funds.³ Excluding £673,200 transferred from Trust and Special Funds to offset the Debit Balance in the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

In the table below the net receipts and expenditure of Consolidated Revenue and Trust Funds are given for the last ten years with transfers eliminated on the same basis as the figures shown in the previous table.

QUEENSLAND REVENUE RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE

Year	Net Receipts			Net Expenditure		
	Consolidated Revenue Fund	Trust Funds	Total	Consolidated Revenue Fund	Trust Funds	Total
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
1953-54	68,948	41,502	110,450	66,333	37,777	104,110
1954-55	72,980	45,074	118,054	71,174	46,470	117,644
1955-56	74,503	48,149	122,652	76,145	54,333	130,478
1956-57	83,987	54,135	138,122	83,830	56,043	139,873
1957-58	86,457	61,001	147,458	87,207	59,249	146,456
1958-59	92,243	64,436	156,679	93,409	62,921	156,330
1959-60	99,383	68,769	168,152	100,104	68,941	169,045
1960-61	106,411	73,684	180,095	107,235	73,468	180,703
1961-62	114,430	82,669	197,099	114,768	80,789	195,557
1962-63	119,445	99,998	219,443	110,837	105,733	216,570

Receipts—Details of the combined receipts of the Consolidated Revenue and Trust Funds during the last five years are shown in the next table.

Taxation is the most important source of revenue, providing £72·6m, or 33 per cent, of the net total income of £219·4m in 1962-63. Included under this heading is the Commonwealth Financial Assistance Grant of £45·5m, which for practical purposes, as well as retaining comparability with previous years, is shown as "Income Tax". The remaining taxation items are State collections comprising mainly Probate and Succession Duties, Stamp Duties, and Land, Motor, Racing, and Liquor taxes.

While Business Undertakings show high aggregate receipts, it must be remembered that expenditures are also correspondingly high, so that their net income yield is little, if any at all. Railways are the most important item of this type with the State Insurance, Tourist Bureau, Fish Board, and State Mines, &c completing the group.

Apart from the Financial Assistance Grant, mentioned above, Commonwealth Payments are usually for a specific purpose, such as interest and sinking fund contributions on the State debt, construction and maintenance of roads, hospital benefits and other social services, and assistance to industries. However, the payment of £23·0m in 1962-63 also included an Additional Assistance Grant of £4·2m to alleviate unemployment, the State being free to determine the most beneficial purposes on which it was to be used.

The balance of receipts cover a wide range of items, and include rents on land, forestry charges, interest and repayments on loans to Local Bodies, fees and charges for services rendered, Golden Casket profits, and receipts of repayable advances from the State Loan Fund and other sources.

QUEENSLAND CONSOLIDATED REVENUE AND TRUST FUNDS, RECEIPTS

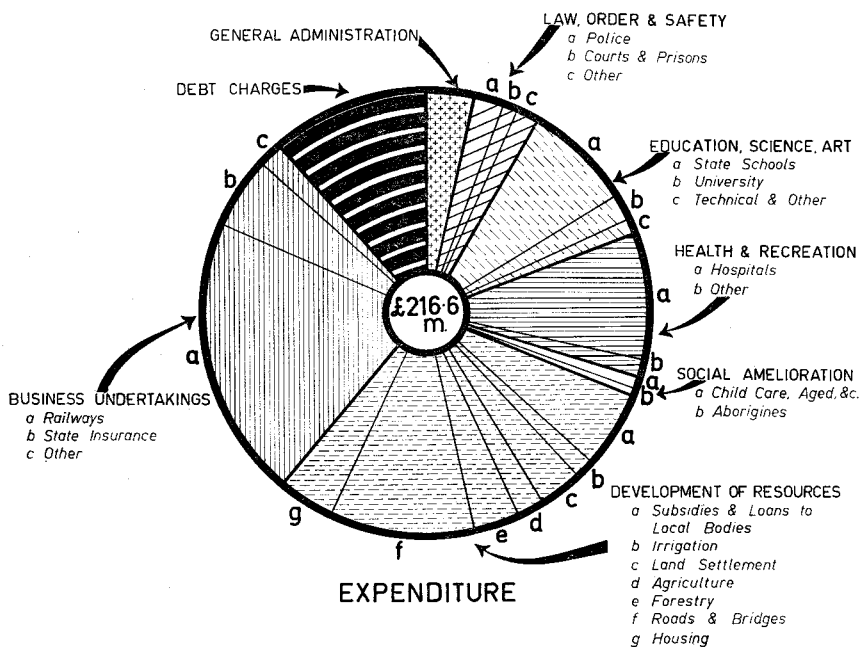
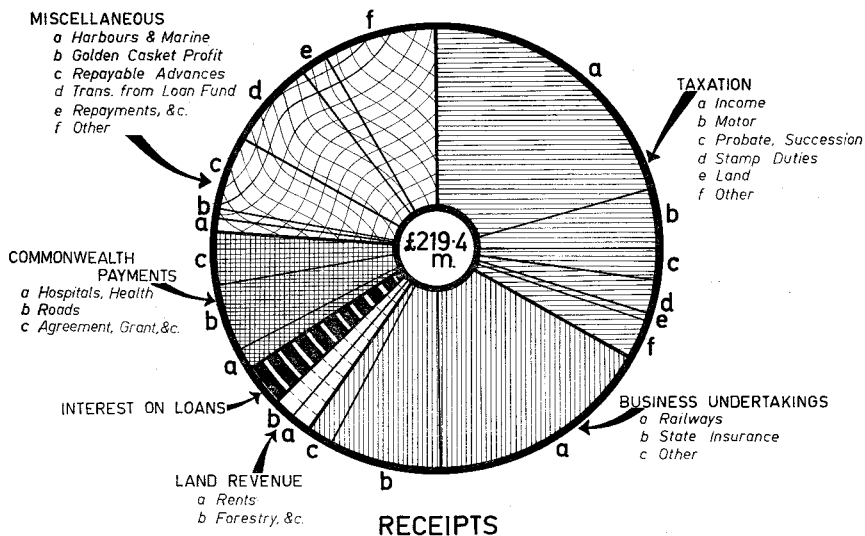
Particulars	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
Taxation—					
Income Tax ¹	£ 27,158,785	£ 36,375,000	£ 39,950,708	£ 43,730,193	£ 45,541,339
Probate and Succession Duties	3,376,763	4,146,133	4,003,611	4,375,107	4,861,423
Land Tax	1,412,396	1,572,328	1,745,163	1,762,207	1,654,820
Motor Taxes	6,587,686	7,226,633	7,692,154	8,621,774	9,387,424
Stamp Duties on Lotteries ..	338,000	329,500	321,500	334,000	343,000
Racing Taxes	396,870	422,316	427,120	604,959	1,286,389
Other Stamp Duties	3,411,300	4,499,760	4,989,388	4,734,056	5,077,273
Liquor Taxes	983,297	994,747	1,088,179	1,339,297	1,644,498
Other	2,002,380	2,129,881	2,434,269	2,502,960	2,768,191
Total	45,667,477	57,696,298	62,652,092	68,004,553	72,564,357
Business Undertakings—					
Railways	35,142,650	34,845,921	35,397,387	35,071,824	36,633,394
State Insurance	11,778,243	13,556,253	15,031,046	15,094,033	18,025,212
Tourist Bureau	1,424,016	1,651,080	1,853,697	1,888,449	1,951,998
Other	2,213,539	2,145,983	2,032,022	1,735,550	2,110,996
Total	50,558,448	52,199,237	54,314,152	53,789,856	58,721,600
Land Revenue—					
Rents	2,978,130	3,071,269	3,139,757	3,220,970	3,426,963
Forestry	1,037,923	2,361,933	2,473,030	1,955,401	2,020,897
Other	464,622	779,461	927,611	1,117,376	1,055,519
Total	4,480,675	6,212,663	6,540,398	6,293,747	6,502,979
Interest on Loans	3,788,623	3,748,960	4,659,379	5,155,743	6,177,418
Commonwealth Payments ² —					
Financial Agreement Act ..	1,096,235	1,096,235	1,096,235	1,096,235	1,096,235
Additional Financial Assistance	4,735,481	..	..	3,340,000	4,240,000
Roads	7,450,023	8,095,375	8,451,951	9,133,575	10,608,283
Hospital Benefits	1,494,800	1,578,905	1,601,000	1,706,435	2,151,165
Pharmaceutical Benefits ..	246,188	380,007	556,224	677,500	878,878
Tuberculosis	1,464,355	550,175	748,743	791,050	952,492
Other	1,653,475	1,864,743	2,542,810	2,647,078	3,073,188
Total	18,140,557	13,565,440	14,996,963	19,391,873	23,000,241
Miscellaneous—					
Fees for Services	1,671,594	1,820,418	2,211,668	2,378,618	4,082,266
Golden Casket Profit	1,565,051	1,581,428	1,435,756	1,481,725	1,460,379
Government Printer	812,089	813,458	912,879	879,183	957,462
Harbours and Marine	1,944,948	2,022,479	2,146,315	2,039,472	2,247,756
Repayable Advances	4,431,538	4,628,800	5,013,500	9,034,000	11,859,523
Repayments of Principal ..	3,141,901	3,535,963	3,562,835	3,690,435	4,213,028
Transfer from Loan Fund ..	11,443,751	9,385,476	9,445,707	12,135,329	14,062,635
Other	9,032,517	10,940,991	12,203,521	12,824,760	13,593,688
Total	34,043,389	34,729,013	36,932,181	44,463,522	52,476,737
Net Total Receipts ³ ..	156,679,169	168,151,611	180,095,165	197,099,294	219,443,332
Gross Total Receipts ³ ..	160,356,049	173,361,070	185,704,212	203,563,753	237,275,625

¹ Commonwealth Financial Assistance Grant included as Income Taxation.

² Excluding Financial Assistance Grant.

³ Net totals exclude, and gross totals include, transfers between funds.

CONSOLIDATED REVENUE & TRUST FUNDS—1962-63



Expenditure—The table on this and the following page shows the combined expenditure during the last five years from the Consolidated Revenue and Trust Funds. The items are arranged according to a uniform classification which has been adopted by the Statisticians of Australia with the object of making possible direct comparisons between States. Items are placed to function of expenditure without regard to the government department which spent the money.

Of the net total expenditure of £216·6m in 1962-63, costs of operating the State Railways represented the largest single item, being £44·4m out of the total expenses of £59·6m on Business Undertakings. Development of State Resources consumed £64·8m, consisting mainly of expenditure on roads and bridges, housing, loans and subsidies to Local Bodies, land settlement, irrigation, and primary industries. In the sphere of social expenditure, Education, Science, and Art required £23·5m, Public Health and Recreation, £23·0m, and Other Social Services, £3·0m. General Administration, including Law, Order, and Public Safety, and Regulation of Trade and Industry amounted to £18·1m, while Public Debt Charges required £24·6m.

QUEENSLAND CONSOLIDATED REVENUE AND TRUST FUNDS, EXPENDITURE

Particulars	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
	£	£	£	£	£
Legislative and General Administration—					
Parliament, incl Governor ..	384,858	400,805	439,124	451,001	441,101
Electoral	48,999	153,639	72,374	56,981	132,545
Pensions and Superannuation	998,946	1,180,953	1,259,191	1,456,203	1,490,594
Government Printer ..	763,335	833,495	895,624	834,240	862,373
Other	2,976,951	3,314,094	4,092,756	4,101,179	4,643,137
Total	5,173,089	5,882,986	6,759,069	6,899,604	7,569,750
Law, Order, and Public Safety—					
Police	4,023,512	4,306,880	4,731,335	4,852,710	5,024,821
Prisons	394,087	462,023	502,006	520,713	562,237
Justice Administration ..	1,086,679	1,205,357	1,454,591	1,583,560	1,862,027
Other	1,082,952	1,227,822	1,401,404	1,537,481	1,844,380
Total	6,587,230	7,202,082	8,089,336	8,494,464	9,293,465
Regulation of Trade and Industry—					
Factories, Shops, and Labour					
Legislation	273,038	280,124	326,949	335,983	340,708
Transport Control	119,177	191,380	224,694	337,783	375,955
Electricity	138,407	142,775	188,901	211,621	217,613
Other	281,954	288,861	283,014	284,185	319,185
Total	812,576	903,140	1,023,558	1,169,572	1,253,461
Education—					
Schools	11,511,261	12,303,264	14,204,231	15,306,039	17,109,631
Technical Colleges	1,277,609	1,406,416	1,457,884	1,287,460	1,367,898
University	1,877,022	2,497,340	3,552,290	3,520,696	4,143,944
Agricultural	293,999	303,982	307,405	315,818	329,654
Other	162,314	168,819	193,986	202,319	223,242
Total	15,122,205	16,679,821	19,715,796	20,632,332	23,174,369

QUEENSLAND CONSOLIDATED REVENUE AND TRUST FUNDS,
EXPENDITURE—*continued*

Particulars	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
	£	£	£	£	£
Science, Art, and Research ..	197,973	212,667	238,901	256,760	305,827
Public Health and Recreation—					
Hospitals Generally ..	11,800,145	11,963,814	12,942,951	13,848,721	17,521,122
Mental Hospitals ..	2,146,296	2,311,149	2,427,150	2,488,971	2,646,047
Maternal and Child Welfare Centres ..	333,445	365,603	385,415	401,647	424,380
Ambulance Brigades ..	257,114	277,107	290,359	306,099	331,341
Other ..	1,382,725	1,497,644	1,727,948	1,885,082	2,030,783
Total ..	15,919,725	16,415,317	17,773,823	18,930,520	22,953,673
Social Amelioration—					
Provision for Aged, &c—					
Homes ..	551,794	619,749	661,742	699,318	825,650
Other ..	135,938	139,412	156,401	175,528	140,662
Child Welfare—					
Homes ..	188,511	200,501	195,839	287,390	296,311
Other ..	456,016	518,935	523,557	585,245	654,459
Aboriginal Welfare ..	878,800	909,155	985,907	1,018,734	1,046,199
Other ..	140,752	109,009	69,945	75,801	77,267
Total ..	2,351,811	2,496,761	2,593,391	2,842,016	3,040,548
Development of State Resources—					
Loans to Local Bodies ..	4,870,069	5,380,960	5,352,874	6,373,059	8,599,458
Subsidies to Local Bodies ..	3,000	3,000	3,000	2,817,854	3,675,958
Irrigation ..	3,164,553	2,659,265	2,283,535	2,723,658	2,821,099
Land Settlement ..	5,434,626	5,659,933	5,128,759	5,039,609	6,549,979
Mining ..	447,546	428,860	498,658	505,853	548,317
Electricity ..	..	..	..	..	1,125,306
Agricultural, Pastoral,					
Dairying ..	2,727,279	3,350,864	3,764,851	3,978,907	4,194,840
Forestry ..	1,428,938	1,517,172	1,602,894	1,508,465	1,656,796
Roads and Bridges ..	15,793,359	18,834,187	18,349,879	19,594,620	22,518,619
Shipping and Harbours ..	2,181,711	2,294,151	2,444,737	1,728,217	1,746,414
Tourist Activities ..	195,606	223,938	262,909	289,628	302,813
Housing ..	6,985,592	7,045,204	7,897,094	9,135,334	8,907,739
Other ..	1,136,332	930,734	1,737,100	1,970,289	2,099,124
Total ..	44,368,611	48,328,268	49,326,290	55,665,493	64,746,462
Business Undertakings—					
Railways ..	36,415,068	38,098,768	40,175,086	43,956,855	44,439,240
State Insurance ..	8,461,366	9,264,328	10,124,055	10,470,230	11,384,420
Tourist Bureau ..	1,334,077	1,553,716	1,739,055	1,783,563	1,835,864
Other ..	2,160,007	2,070,145	1,955,963	1,754,107	1,935,561
Total ..	48,370,518	50,986,957	53,994,159	57,964,755	59,595,085
Public Debt Charges—					
Interest, Sinking Fund, &c..	15,676,418	17,403,663	19,232,372	20,801,661	23,006,361
Redemption to Loan Fund	1,749,572	2,533,756	1,955,992	1,899,927	1,630,750
Total ..	17,425,990	19,937,419	21,188,364	22,701,588	24,637,111
Net Total Expenditure ¹ ..	156,329,728	169,045,418	180,702,687	195,557,104	216,569,751
Gross Total Expenditure ¹	160,006,608	174,254,877	186,311,734	202,021,563	234,402,044

¹ Net totals exclude, and gross totals include, transfers between funds.

Trust Funds—The following table gives the receipts and expenditure of the principal Trust Funds.

TRUST FUNDS, QUEENSLAND, 1962-63

Fund	Receipts	Expenditure	Balance 30 June 1963
	£	£	£
Aboriginal Welfare	273,073	241,063	48,053
Agricultural Bank	6,229,976	6,259,701	400,569
Barrier Fences	92,305	118,284	10,666
Barron River Hydro-electric Extension Projects	1,644,761	1,807,653	102,687
Beef Cattle Roads Construction	1,019,498	1,066,756	-47,258
Commonwealth Aid Local Authority Roads	2,505,850	2,578,569	169,069
Commonwealth Education	535,710	546,908	21,480
Commonwealth-State Housing	7,066,702	6,897,206	343,687
Co-ordinator-General of Public Works Construction	1,365,312	1,464,698	129,258
Education Special Standing	803,389	781,183	112,271
Electricity	257,852	228,615	108,727
Electricity Development	1,145,000	1,144,997	3
Fire Brigades Precept	1,092,628	1,092,628	..
Fish Supply	1,657,431	1,598,466	-5,167
Fitzroy Brigalow Land Development	607,666	342,167	265,499
Forestry and Lumbering	2,020,897	2,020,897	..
Harbour Dues	1,727,035	1,466,610	1,117,403
Home Builders' Account	1,718,936	1,663,112	68,079
Hospital Administration	16,223,111	16,223,111	..
Hospital Benefits	213,366	219,755	..
Hospital, Motherhood, and Child Welfare	1,460,379	1,460,379	..
Irrigation and Water Supply Construction	2,363,739	2,362,761	9,841
Land Act Improvement	261,044	326,975	163,242
Liquor Acts	63,000	39,823	333,818
Main Roads	18,107,350	17,633,472	911,556
Main Roads Special Standing	424,489	664,447	-145,115
Motor Vehicle Insurance Nominal Defendant	207,420	27,752	371,849
Mount Isa Railway Project	7,031,177	7,371,310	321,159
Parliamentary Contributory Superannuation	54,318	16,055	409,990
Police Superannuation	835,120	383,129	2,562,093
Port Development	575,249	5,163	649,837
Public Service Superannuation	1,633,730	390,135	11,013,619
Public Service Superannuation Additional Benefits	1,316,170	316,333	4,300,980
Queensland Housing Commission	4,412,168	4,530,185	125,383
Roads Maintenance	1,100,708	1,097,958	86,611
Sickness, Medical, and Funeral Benefits	65,857	35,174	561,959
State Coal Mines	239,229	205,781	88,436
State Coke Works	242,464	227,946	61,853
State Insurance	16,573,841	11,429,219	48,129,137
State Stores Board	519,660	446,020	-338,789
Stock	819,541	835,691	4,870
Stock Disease Compensation	69,803	76,519	47,317
Stock Routes and Pests Destruction	459,498	466,800	25,874
Sugar Bulk Handling Facilities	329,909	415,880	6,504
Sugar Cane Prices	163,866	144,707	133,653
Supreme Court	330,733	249,710	259,465
Tourist Bureau	1,951,998	1,949,864	124,586
Tully Falls Hydro-Electric Project	129,471	74,535	80,893
Other	2,876,509	2,738,905	1,529,476
Total	112,818,938 ¹	103,685,007 ²	74,675,123 ³

¹ Excluding repayments of advances to Local Authorities, &c, £1,638,466.

² Excluding advances to Local Authorities and Co-operative Housing Societies, and other investments, £8,599,457.

³ Cash deficit, £5,589,172, and securities, £80,264,295.

4 STATE LOAN FUND

Loan Expenditure—The net loan expenditure is the amount spent from loans, after deducting receipts under each head from repayment of loans by borrowers who have received State advances, realisation of assets, &c. In certain categories where the repayments have exceeded the advances made during the year, 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 a 30 June 1963 was accounted for by net loan expenditure.

LOAN EXPENDITURE, QUEENSLAND, 1962-63

Head of Expenditure	Expenditure during 1962-63		Aggregate Net Expenditure to Date
	Gross	Net	
	£	£	£
Railways	4,585,512	3,728,034	108,782,913
Reduction of Railway Capital .. .. .	..	..	26,453,419 ¹
Mount Isa Railway	980,000	980,000	8,000,000
Telegraphs .. .. .	..	..	524,388
Industrial Undertakings	15,144	-111,678	4,512,690
Public Buildings	9,664,067	8,599,674	67,795,009
Roads and Bridges	386,139 ²	-169,596	6,972,189
Harbours and Marine	573,280	570,842	4,657,343
Mining	60,648	60,110	711,335
Forestry	2,215,581	2,005,824	21,558,355
Immigration .. .. .	..	..	2,763,071
Agriculture	430	-82,842	534,992
Land Resumptions	241,743	232,743	4,493,431
Prickly Pear Lands	37,020	37,020	1,355,431
Water Supply, Irrigation	4,186,007	4,063,328	34,992,452
Electricity	1,145,000	1,145,000	1,164,000
Agricultural Bank	2,216,000	1,856,185	13,366,100
Advances to Settlers .. .. .	..	-793	56,391
Wire-netting	25,000	17,145	479,273
Queensland Housing Commission	2,700,000	2,199,759	20,015,388
Building Societies .. .. .	..	-2,548	81,254
War Service Land Settlement .. .. .	..	-45,743	3,351,645
Loans to Local Bodies	1,112,253	-356,562	39,518,733
Subsidies to Local Bodies	1,265,446	1,259,182	48,934,431
Deficits Funded, &c .. .. .	..	..	8,683,421
Miscellaneous	721,902	20,452 ³	6,611,100
Total	32,131,172	26,005,536³	436,368,754
<i>Add Discounts and Flotation Expenses</i>	<i>.. .. .</i>	<i>.. .. .</i>	<i>4,738,734</i>
<i>Credit Balance Loan Account</i>	<i>.. .. .</i>	<i>.. .. .</i>	<i>113,829</i>
<i>Less Redemptions from Revenue and Sinking Funds</i>	<i>.. .. .</i>	<i>.. .. .</i>	<i>56,180,668</i>
Gross Public Debt .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	385,040,649

¹ Excluding discounts, &c, £1,546,581.

² Excluding £723,738 loan expenditure on Local Authority roads, which is included below as "Loans to Local Bodies."

³ Excluding £700,000 sinking fund contribution included in other columns.

Loan expenditure during the last five years and the gross public debt at the end of each year are shown in the following table.

LOAN EXPENDITURE, QUEENSLAND

Year	Gross Expenditure	Net Expenditure ¹	Aggregate Net Expenditure to Date	Gross Public Debt
	£	£	£	£
1958-59	26,931,395	21,024,410	336,856,433	303,470,109
1959-60	29,941,846	22,222,803	359,659,236	322,424,113
1960-61	30,335,876	23,852,750	384,161,986	342,449,858
1961-62	31,358,347	24,831,232	409,663,218	363,820,873
1962-63	32,131,172	26,005,536	436,368,754	385,040,649

¹ Excluding sinking fund contributions included in other columns: 1958-59, £400,000; 1959-60, £580,000; 1960-61, £650,000; 1961-62, £670,000; 1962-63, £700,000.

State Government Debt—The gross public debt of £385,040,649, as appearing in these tables, has been calculated in accordance with State Treasury practice of converting oversea loans at the mint par rate of exchange. However, if the current rates of exchange are used to convert oversea loans into Australian currency, as the Commonwealth Treasury has done in assessing the government debt of the Commonwealth and States (see page 412), Queensland's gross debt amounted to £405,637,441 at 30 June 1963. In the next table the public debt has been classified according to the rate of interest payable, and the liability for interest at 30 June 1963 is shown opposite each amount.

QUEENSLAND PUBLIC DEBT AND INTEREST CHARGES AT 30 JUNE 1963

Rate of Interest Per Cent	Public Debt	Interest Charge
£ s d	£	£
1 0 0	1,523,715	15,238
2 10 0	1,973,200	49,330
3 0 0	20,175,417	605,262
3 2 0	1,072,703	33,254
3 2 6	32,409,693	1,012,802
3 5 0	22,553,822	732,999
3 10 0	25,963,042	908,707
3 15 0	11,440,569	429,022
4 0 0	18,244,390	729,776
4 5 0	39,205,335	1,666,228
4 10 0	72,397,670	3,257,893
4 15 0	31,548,547	1,498,555
5 0 0	72,475,185	3,623,759
5 5 0	8,346,625	438,198
5 7 6	15,517,273	834,054
5 10 0	8,604,083	473,225
5 15 0	435,220	25,025
6 0 0	1,154,000	69,240
Treasury Bonds, 6½%	160	..
Gross Public Debt	385,040,649	16,402,567
Less Sinking Fund	320,610	
Net Public Debt	384,720,039	Average Rate per £100 £4 5s 2d

The State Government owed the Commonwealth £46,313,733 under the Commonwealth and State Housing Agreement, £9,708,523 under the

Mount Isa Railway Agreement, and £600,000 under the Fitzroy Brigalow Land Development Scheme, which amounts are excluded from the above table. These are supplementary to a number of State Acts which provide loan moneys for the same purposes.

The gross public debt of £385,040,649 was payable as follows:—

	£	%
Australia	330,612,570	85.8
London	45,686,800	11.9
New York	7,302,579	1.9
Switzerland	652,468	0.2
Canada	435,220	0.1
Netherlands	351,012	0.1

The proportions of public debt maturing overseas and in Australia respectively were 14 and 86 per cent, compared with 14 and 86 per cent for the public debts of the other States taken together and 19 and 81 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 follows:—Australia, £14,308,785, London, £1,676,536; New York, £345,309; Switzerland, £29,361; Canada, £25,025; and Netherlands, £17,551; representing average interest rates of 4.33, 3.67, 4.73, 4.50, 5.75, and 5.00 per cent respectively.

The main objects on which loans have been spent during the last five years are shown in the following table. Gross loan expenditure is the total amount spent, and takes no account of repayments.

LOAN EXPENDITURE, QUEENSLAND—ACCORDING TO PURPOSE

Period	Railways	Advances to Settlers, &c ¹	Loans and Subsidies to Local Bodies	Other	Total
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
<i>Gross Loan Expenditure</i>					
1958-59	5,415	2,879	7,724	10,913	26,931
1959-60	7,715	2,376	12,140	7,711	29,942
1960-61	5,193	3,036	9,471	12,636	30,336
1961-62	6,035	3,680	3,925	17,718	31,358
1962-63	5,566	4,916	2,378	19,271	32,131
<i>Net Loan Expenditure</i>					
To 30 June 1963 ..	143,236	36,789	88,453	167,891	436,369

¹ Advances to Settlers, Agricultural Bank, Queensland Housing Commission (or State Advances Corporation), and War Service Land Settlement.

The construction and equipment of railways has absorbed 32.8 per cent of the net loan expenditure to date. Loans and subsidies to local bodies (largely for roads, water, and sewerage) have taken £88.5m, or 20.3 per cent of the total. In the post-war years, advances to settlers, &c, have risen to a high level owing to expenditure on housing by the Queensland Housing Commission and advances by the Agricultural Bank.

5 COMMONWEALTH FINANCE

The Commonwealth Government bases its accounts upon three Funds—the Consolidated Revenue Fund, the Trust Fund, and the Loan Fund.

Consolidated Revenue Fund—Unlike the States, the Commonwealth obtains the greater portion of its revenue from taxation, the Post Office being the only large Commonwealth business undertaking which appears in Consolidated Revenue. Taxation accounted for 85·5 per cent of total receipts of Consolidated Revenue Fund in 1962-63. The largest single item of revenue is Income Taxation which amounted to £810,590,000 in 1962-63. Details of the receipts of the Consolidated Revenue Fund for the last five years are shown below.

COMMONWEALTH CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND RECEIPTS

Source of Revenue	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
Taxation—					
Customs	71,671	84,381	101,785 _r	85,160 _r	105,101
Excise	236,254	252,111	257,409 _r	265,645 _r	274,402
Sales Tax	143,617	164,185	173,040 _r	148,824 _r	156,531
Income Taxes	608,660	671,294	807,266	828,150	810,590
Pay-roll Tax	49,619	55,162	61,260	60,971 _r	63,255
Estate Duty	13,309	13,753	14,807	17,029	17,850
Gift Duty	2,000	2,435	2,783	2,797	3,164
Stevedoring Industry Charge	4,572	3,718	3,844	3,433	4,493
All Other	3,596	2,751	3,045	4,515 _r	5,073
Total	1,133,298	1,249,790	1,425,239_r	1,416,524_r	1,440,459
Business Undertakings—					
Postmaster-General's Department	103,467	121,631	136,165	139,814	150,689
Broadcasting and Television					
Services	8,618	10,460	11,553	12,353	13,574
Railways	4,811	5,147	6,149	6,222	6,937
Total	116,896	137,238	153,867	158,389	171,200
Territories	3,189	4,198	5,455	5,996	7,732
Other Revenue	42,667	47,060	53,718 _r	60,633 _r	65,995
Total Receipts	1,296,050	1,438,286	1,638,279	1,641,542	1,685,386

_r Revised since last issue.

Details of the expenditure of the Consolidated Revenue Fund for the last five years are shown in the following table. During these five years, the Fund was balanced after special payments of £27,947,000, £41,382,000, £142,561,000, £22,155,000, and £26,378,000 to Loan Consolidation and Investment Reserve Trust Account. These special payments are included with "Other Expenditure" in the following table. The amounts so transferred were subsequently invested wholly or partly in special loans for State works requirements.

COMMONWEALTH CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND EXPENDITURE

Head of Expenditure	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
Debt Charges—					
Interest	47,701	46,617	43,489	43,039	40,441
Debt Redemption	14,204	19,190	23,104	25,109	27,243
Other	706	401	1,002	588	158
Total	62,611	66,208	67,595	68,736	67,842
Defence Services—					
Works and Services	45,198	44,723	49,325	48,112	55,154
Other	107,868	138,112	151,333	133,500	95,219
Total	153,066¹	182,835¹	200,658	181,612¹	150,373¹
War and Repatriation Services—					
Works and Services	35,308	35,242	35,386	35,460	37,998
Other	78,770	86,579	97,947	104,280	111,158
Total	114,078	121,821	133,333	139,740	149,156
Business Undertakings—					
Works and Services	39,042	44,579	44,822	52,483	71,634
Other—					
Postmaster-General's Dept	96,681	107,777	110,136	114,772	106,902
Broadcasting and Television					
Services	8,371	9,983	11,372	12,800	14,055
Railways	3,725	4,088	4,616	5,222	5,315
Total	147,819	166,427	170,946	185,277	197,906
Territories—					
Works and Services	14,906	16,901	18,229	20,764	24,340
Other	20,240	23,559	26,839	30,328	34,874
Total	35,146	40,460	45,068	51,092	59,214
Other—					
National Welfare Fund	273,460	295,064	326,447	360,877	374,425
Subsidies and Bounties	21,570	20,198	22,561	34,271	33,318
Primary Production, Research,					
Sales Promotion, &c	3,451	3,839	4,053	5,895	6,210
Payments to or for the States ..	293,414	330,542	363,191	406,030	434,448
Loan Consolidation and Investment					
Reserve	27,947	41,382	142,561	22,155	26,378
Other Works and Services	41,211	41,615	37,698	48,885	27,536
Other Departmental, &c	122,277	127,895	124,168	136,972	158,580
Total	783,330	860,535	1,020,679	1,015,085	1,060,895
Total Expenditure	1,296,050	1,438,286	1,638,279	1,641,542	1,685,386

¹ In addition the following amounts were provided from Loan Fund:—1958-59, £37,308(000); 1959-60, £11,987(000); 1961-62, £23,641(000); 1962-63, £66,070(000).

Expenditure from the Commonwealth Consolidated Revenue Fund is markedly different from that of the States, reflecting the particular responsibilities of the central government. A high proportion of revenue, 25·8 per cent in 1962-63, was expended on payments to or for the States.

These payments included Financial Assistance Grants (previously Tax Reimbursement Grants), Grants for Road Construction, Special Grants to Western Australia and Tasmania, Payments under the Financial Agreement, Grants to Universities, &c. Another large item of expenditure is the sum transferred to the National Welfare Fund to provide for the payment of social service benefits. This amounted to £374,425,000 (excluding £4,869,000 for Tuberculosis Benefits included in "Payments to or for the States") in 1962-63, or 22.2 per cent of Commonwealth Consolidated Revenue.

Trust Fund—A considerable proportion of the receipts and expenditure of the Trust Fund is accounted for by the operations of various suspense accounts. However, other accounts in the Trust Fund are used for the payment of social service benefits (e.g., National Welfare Fund), for price stabilisation moneys (e.g., Wheat Prices Stabilisation Fund), and for holding Australian currency proceeds of international loans (e.g., Canadian Loan Fund).

The following table shows receipts, expenditure, and closing balances of some of the more important Commonwealth Trust Funds for the year ended 30 June 1963.

COMMONWEALTH TRUST FUNDS, 1962-63

Fund	Receipts	Expenditure	Balance 30 June 1963
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
Canadian Loan	302	252	7,377
Coinage	2,928	2,928	..
Defence Forces Retirement Benefits	6,742	3,466	22,481
Loan Consolidation and Investment Reserve	41,501	103,816	232,322
National Debt Sinking Fund	81,818	57,596	167,461
National Welfare	381,353	379,294	207,113
Parliamentary Retiring Allowances	135	93	515
Post Office Stores and Transport	58,938	58,282	670
Superannuation	22,343	11,037	102,689
Swiss Loan	558	..	16,258
War Service Homes	38,772	38,772	..
Wheat Prices Stabilisation	7,288	7,288	..
Other	79,024	79,641	49,824
Total	721,702	742,465	806,710

Loan Fund—The Commonwealth public debt is shown in a table in the next section, together with the public debts of the States. In contrast to State financial practice, most Commonwealth capital works are financed from Consolidated Revenue Fund. The main items of Loan Fund expenditure in recent years have been Advances to the States for Housing, War Service Land Settlement, and Loans to Australian Airlines. In 1962-63 net expenditure from Loan Fund on Advances to the States for Housing was £48.6m, and on War Service Land Settlement £0.6m, while loan expenditures were incurred for the purposes of the Snowy Mountains

Hydro-Electric Authority (£13.1m), the Mount Isa Railway (£6.0m), Qantas Empire Airways Ltd (£2.1m), and the Australian National Airlines Commission (£0.6m). Commonwealth net loan expenditure to 30 June 1963 totalled £3,028m, including £2,202m on War, Defence, and Repatriation Services.

6 COMMONWEALTH AND STATE INDEBTEDNESS

Government Debt—The amounts of the Commonwealth and State Government Securities on issue at 30 June 1963 are shown in the next table, together with annual interest payable and amounts per head. For the Governments taken together, it will be seen that £761,100,000, or 16.1 per cent of the debt, matured abroad. Places of maturity of Queensland debts are shown on page 408. Details of securities on issue and annual interest liability in respect of loans repayable are shown in Australian currency equivalents at the rates of exchange ruling at 30 June 1963.

The figures in the following table are based on a compilation on uniform lines for all States, presented by the Commonwealth Treasurer in his 1963-64 Budget Papers. Figures for Queensland in section 4 of this chapter are Queensland Treasury figures.

GOVERNMENT DEBT, AUSTRALIA, 30 JUNE 1963

Particulars	Securities on Issue		Annual Interest Payable	
	Total	Per Head	Total ¹	Per Head
	£1,000	£ s d	£1,000	£ s d
On Account of States—				
New South Wales	1,083,506	267 12 6	47,657	11 15 5
Victoria	741,130	242 10 9	33,175	10 17 2
Queensland	405,637	258 19 10	17,262	11 0 5
South Australia	412,093	408 8 5	17,987	17 16 6
Western Australia	306,698	397 0 3	13,210	17 2 0
Tasmania	207,734	574 18 7	9,262	25 12 8
Maturing Overseas	460,128	42 11 0 ²	19,489	1 16 0 ²
Maturing in Australia	2,696,670	249 7 8 ²	119,064	11 0 3 ²
Total States	3,156,798	291 18 8 ²	138,553	12 16 3 ²
On Account of Commonwealth—				
Maturing Overseas	300,972	27 11 5 ³	14,160	1 6 0 ³
Maturing in Australia	1,259,364	115 7 4 ³	41,275	3 15 7 ³
Total Commonwealth	1,560,336	142 18 9 ³	55,435	5 1 7 ³
Total Commonwealth and States	4,717,134	432 2 5 ³	193,988	17 15 5 ³

¹ Including in the figures for the States the amounts payable by the Commonwealth under the Financial Agreement. ² Worked on aggregate population of the six States. ³ Worked on population of whole Commonwealth.

Net Loan Expenditure—The next table shows the net loan expenditure during 1962-63 and the aggregate to date for Commonwealth and

State Governments. The Commonwealth aggregate figures include expenditure on the 1914-1918 and 1939-1945 Wars.

NET LOAN EXPENDITURE, AUSTRALIA, 1962-63

Government	During 1962-63			Aggregate to End of 1962-63
	Public Works	Other ¹	Total	
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
New South Wales	64,739	-3,147	61,592	1,186,219
Victoria	52,341	796	53,137 ²	915,103
Queensland	26,006	700	26,706	441,108
South Australia	25,005	..	25,005	457,251
Western Australia	19,447	-174	19,273	346,593
Tasmania	15,100	155	15,255	226,302
Total States	202,638	-1,670	200,968	3,572,576
Commonwealth*	70,280	66,677	136,957	2,871,933
Total Australia	272,918	65,007	337,925	6,444,509

¹ The amount shown in this column for the Commonwealth was for War and Defence Services, while the figures for the States were discounts and flotation expenses on loans, exchange on remittances, &c. and funding of deficits. ² Gross expenditure from Loan Fund. ³ Excluding International Bank Dollar Loans, Canadian and Swiss Loans.

7 TAXATION

This section gives some particulars of the principal taxes collected by the State Government and the Commonwealth Government in Queensland.

Under the Constitution, the Commonwealth Government is given the exclusive right to customs and excise duties, while other forms of taxation are shared with the State Governments. Thus the Commonwealth has the most productive forms of taxation, and since the Commonwealth Government entered the field of income taxation the position of the States has been more difficult.

The position reached in practice before the 1939-1945 War was that the Commonwealth had the sole right to the field of customs and excise duties, and sales and similar taxes. The States shared with the Commonwealth the fields of income and land taxes, and death duties. For the most part, the Commonwealth left the States in exclusive possession of stamp duties of various sorts, licenses, and entertainment and gambling taxes.

During the war the Commonwealth became the sole collector of income and entertainment taxes, and reimbursements of taxation were made to all States (see page 396). Since July, 1941 a pay-roll tax has been collected by the Commonwealth.

For convenience of administration and to minimise duplication of returns, an arrangement existed before the war whereby both Federal and State income taxes were collected together by State Commissioners, the taxpayer rendering one return only. Since the institution of uniform income tax, the Commonwealth has taken over all income taxation staffs, and only one assessment is made on each income (see page 396 for details of the uniform tax arrangements).

Taxation Paid in Queensland—The following table shows details of absolute amounts and amounts per head of State and Commonwealth taxation collected in Queensland. The figures for Commonwealth taxation represent the amounts collected in Queensland, but do not indicate the amounts contributed by the people of this State. Moneys are collected in other States in respect of goods consumed in, or assessments made on account of, this State. The contrary position whereby moneys are collected in Queensland on behalf of other States probably holds to a much less extent. Moreover, there are substantial amounts of central office collections of income and estate taxes not included in the table, some portion of which is on account of Queensland.

TAXATION COLLECTED IN QUEENSLAND, 1962-63

Tax	Total Amount			Amount per Head		
	State	Commonwealth	Total	State	Commonwealth	Total
<i>Consolidated Revenue</i>	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d
Income ¹	45,541	28,832 ¹	74,373	29 7 2	18 11 8	47 18 10
Probate, Succession, and Estate	4,861	1,713	6,574	3 2 8	1 2 1	4 4 9
Land	1,655	..	1,655	1 1 4	..	1 1 4
Motor Vehicle Operators Fees	341	..	341	0 4 5	..	0 4 5
Transport License and Permit Fees—						
Land	1,581	..	1,581	1 0 5	..	1 0 5
Air	213	..	213	0 2 9	..	0 2 9
Lottery	343	..	343	0 4 5	..	0 4 5
Racing	1,152	..	1,152	0 14 10	..	0 14 10
Other Stamp Duty ..	5,078	192	5,270	3 5 5	0 2 6	3 7 11
Liquor	1,585	..	1,585	1 0 5	..	1 0 5
Customs .. .. .	..	8,607	8,607	..	5 11 0	5 11 0
Excise .. .. .	..	31,063	31,063	..	20 0 6	20 0 6
Sales .. .. .	..	18,224	18,224	..	11 14 11	11 14 11
Pay-roll .. .. .	..	6,725	6,725	..	4 6 8	4 6 8
Wool .. .. .	..	451	451	..	0 5 10	0 5 10
Stevedoring Industry Charge .. .. .	..	596	596	..	0 7 8	0 7 8
Other	196	378	574	0 2 6	0 4 11	0 7 5
<i>Trust Funds</i>						
Motor Vehicle Regn ..	6,170	..	6,170	3 19 6	..	3 19 6
Roads Maintenance ..	1,101	..	1,101	0 14 2	..	0 14 2
Motor Vehicle Insurance Nominal Defendant Fund	195	..	195	0 2 6	..	0 2 6
Racing	134	..	134	0 1 9	..	0 1 9
Liquor	60	..	60	0 0 9	..	0 0 9
Diseases in Stock ..	403	..	403	0 5 3	..	0 5 3
Stock Routes and Pests Destruction	298	..	298	0 3 10	..	0 3 10
Sugar Cane Prices ..	164	..	164	0 2 2	..	0 2 2
Fire Brigade Precept ..	1,093	..	1,093	0 14 1	..	0 14 1
Other	401	..	401	0 5 2	..	0 5 2
Total	72,565	96,781	169,346	46 15 6	62 7 9	109 3 3

¹ State Grants Act formula grant of £45,541(000) in lieu of taxation reimbursements has been deducted from Commonwealth and is shown as State collection.

Income Tax—On 1 July 1942 the Commonwealth Government became the sole authority taxing income in Australia.

With the increasing amount of tax payable during the war years, a system of deductions from wages sufficient to meet the approximate tax for the year was introduced. As the tax assessable on one year's income was deducted from the earnings in the following year, the deduction system was most unsatisfactory in those cases where income in any year was smaller than in the preceding year. This position led to the introduction, in April 1944, of the "Pay as You Earn" system of taxation. An amendment to the Act advanced by twelve months the income year on which tax was based, so that, in the case of taxpayers other than companies, tax assessed on earnings during a financial year was deducted during the same financial year. Any necessary adjustment was made after the end of the year, when the assessment was issued.

Under the "Pay as You Earn" system, tax deductions for wage and salary earners were made from their current earnings, but other receivers of personal incomes were assessed for provisional taxation on their incomes in the previous income year. For the latter, a self-assessment plan of provisional taxation was introduced in 1952-53, permitting the taxpayer to submit his own estimate of his expected income for payment of provisional taxation, penalty rates of additional taxation being levied if the estimate proved to be more than 20 per cent in error.

Originally uniform taxation was designed as a war-time measure, and was to operate for the duration of the war and one year thereafter, but legislation passed by the Federal Parliament in March 1946 provided for the indefinite continuation of uniform income taxation, with the Commonwealth as the sole taxing authority. Details of the arrangements are given on page 396.

Income Tax and Social Services Contribution Rates—From the income year 1950-51, income tax and social services contribution have been merged into a single levy. The rates of tax and contribution on income payable for 1963-64 are shown below, and the tax assessed at these rates was subject to a rebate of 5 per cent.

RATES OF TAX AND CONTRIBUTION ON INCOME, 1963-64

Part of Taxable Income	d in £	Part of Taxable Income	d in £	Part of Taxable Income	d in £
Up to £100	1	£801 to £900	42	£3,201 to £3,600	105
£101 to £150	3	£901 to £1,000	46	£3,601 to £4,000	111
£151 to £200	7	£1,001 to £1,200	52	£4,001 to £4,400	117
£201 to £250	11	£1,201 to £1,400	59	£4,401 to £5,000	124
£251 to £300	15	£1,401 to £1,600	65	£5,001 to £6,000	132
£301 to £400	20	£1,601 to £1,800	71	£6,001 to £8,000	139
£401 to £500	26	£1,801 to £2,000	77	£8,001 to £10,000	145
£501 to £600	30	£2,001 to £2,400	85	£10,001 to £16,000	152
£601 to £700	34	£2,401 to £2,800	92	Over £16,000	160
£701 to £800	38	£2,801 to £3,200	99		

Tax is payable on the whole of a person's taxable income if it exceeds £208. After the income year 1952-53, no additional tax was levied on income derived from property.

Income Tax Assessments—The following table shows the tax assessed during 1961-62 on the 1960-61 incomes of Queensland residents. The total includes central office assessments of 1,358 taxpayers who derived incomes in Queensland and elsewhere, their incomes from salaries and wages being £613,675, and from other sources £2,383,987. They were assessed £897,455 as income tax and social services contribution.

INCOME TAXATION, QUEENSLAND RESIDENTS, 1961-62

Grade of Actual Income	Taxpayers	Taxable Income			Tax Payable ¹
		Wages and Salaries	Other	Total	
£	No	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
105 to 199	22,016	2,522	704	3,226	27
200 to 299	26,587	4,725	1,291	6,016	108
300 to 499	69,177	19,684	4,615	24,299	888
500 to 999	216,994	108,307	22,629	130,936	9,228
1,000 to 1,999	199,264	142,406	44,255	186,661	19,744
2,000 to 2,999	23,944	19,111	24,911	44,022	7,514
3,000 to 4,999	10,163	7,067	24,422	31,489	7,602
5,000 and Over	4,139	2,893	24,343	27,236	10,724
Total	572,284	306,715	147,170	453,885	55,835

¹ Income tax and social services contribution combined.

Concessional Deductions (Income Tax)—With the uniform tax plan the principle was adopted of allowing concessions in the form of rebates of tax, but the former method of allowing deductions in calculating taxable income was restored from the income tax year 1950-51.

The maximum amount of each concessional deduction for 1963-64 was as follows:—Dependent wife or husband, £143; dependent parent or parent-in-law, £143; children under 16 years, £91 for one child, £65 for each other child; dependent daughter housekeeping for widowed parent, or housekeeper caring for a taxpayer's children under 16 years of age, £143; invalid relative (child, step-child, brother, or sister) aged 16 years or over, £91; children between 16 and 21 years receiving full-time education, £91; amounts paid to medical or hospital benefits fund for personal benefit of taxpayer or his family; medical expenses of taxpayer and dependants (less medical benefit recoupments), including dental expenses, optical and therapeutic treatment expenses, amounts paid for artificial limbs and eyes, hearing aids, medical and surgical appliances, and amounts paid to a personal attendant of a totally incapacitated person, &c; funeral expenses, £50 for any member of the family group; life assurance, &c, £400; educational expenses of each child or dependant under 21 years, £150. Rates and land tax paid on non-income producing property, gifts of £1 and upwards to public benevolent institutions, patriotic funds, &c, subscriptions up to £21 to trade, business, or professional associations or unions, and one-third of the amount paid as calls on mining

and afforestation shares are also allowed as deductions from income. Provision is also made for the allowance, under certain circumstances, of deductions for capital subscribed direct to oil exploration companies.

Company Tax—Rates for 1962-63 of income tax and social services contribution payable on each £1 of taxable income by companies, other than companies in the capacity of trustees, were as follows:—Resident Public Companies: 7s up to £5,000, 8s on remainder. Non-resident Public Companies: 6s on income consisting of dividends up to £5,000, 7s on other income up to the amount by which dividend income was below £5,000, 8s on remainder. Co-operative or Non-profit Companies (other than a friendly society dispensary): 6s up to £5,000, 8s on remainder. Non-profit Company which is a Friendly Society Dispensary: 6s. Life Assurance Companies: Mutual income, 5s up to £5,000, 7s on remainder. Other income of non-resident assurance companies, 6s on income consisting of dividends up to amount by which mutual income was below £5,000. All other income of assurance companies, 7s up to an amount by which mutual income and (for non-resident companies) dividend income was below £5,000, 8s on remainder. Private Companies: 5s up to £5,000, 7s on remainder; additional tax of 10s in the £ of income less primary tax, dividends, and retention allowance. All Companies: Interest paid or credited to non-resident taxpayers taxable at 8s in the £.

Land Tax (State)—Returns of freehold land are required from residents where the total unimproved value is £2,000 or more, and from all absentees and companies owning land. Residential blocks of less than 48 perches are exempt irrespective of valuation.

The rates are per £ of taxable value and are on a graduated scale. The amount payable is determined by dividing the taxable value into parts to which progressively higher rates are applied, and on taxable values up to £100,000, totalling the tax payable on the several parts. On taxable values over £100,000, a flat rate of 7½d in the £ is charged.

STATE LAND TAX RATES, 1963-64

Part of Taxable Value ¹			Tax Payable at Beginning of Class			Part of Taxable Value			Tax Payable at Beginning of Class		
£	d in £	Rate	£	s	d	£	d in £	Rate	£	s	d
Up to 499		1	..			5,000 to 19,999		6½	81	15	5
500 to 999		1½	2	1	8	20,000 to 34,999		6¾	472	7	11
1,000 to 1,999		2½	5	14	7	35,000 to 49,999		7½	894	5	5
2,000 to 2,499		4½	17	3	9	50,000 to 64,999		7¾	1,347	7	11
2,500 to 2,999		4¾	26	0	10	65,000 to 79,999		8½	1,831	15	5
3,000 to 3,999		5½	35	18	9	80,000 to 99,999		8¾	2,347	7	11
4,000 to 4,999		5¾	57	16	3	100,000 and over		7½	3,125	0	0

¹ On all taxable value in excess of the lower class limit, tax is assessed at the rate in £ appropriate for the particular part.

In ascertaining taxable value for a resident individual £1,750 is deducted from the total unimproved value, but where land is used personally by the owner for primary production the exemption is £5,250. No exemption is granted to absentees or companies. Mutual life assurance societies are taxed at 4d per £ of taxable value.

SUMMARY OF LAND TAXATION RATES, AUSTRALIA, 1963-64

State	Rates of Tax (in £ on unimproved taxable values)	Exemptions
New South Wales	1d up to £2,500, thence graduated to reach 1-625d on £10,000, 2-1875d on £20,000, and 4-481d on £65,000. 8d on each £1 over £65,000 A rebate of 5% applies on all assessments	On primary producers' land—£15,000 diminishing by £3 for every £1 in excess of £15,000 Other—£7,500 diminishing by £3 for every £1 in excess of £7,500
Victoria	On primary producers' land—1d up to £15,000, thence graduated to reach 4-5d over £70,000 Other—1d up to £8,750, thence graduated to reach 7d over £85,000 Absentees—where land is not used for industrial purposes, 20% extra	On primary producers' land—£3,000, diminishing by £1 for every £1 in excess of £3,000 Other—£1,750, diminishing by £7 for every £1 in excess of £1,750
Queensland ..	1d up to £499, thence graduated to 8½d on portion between £80,000 and £99,999. On taxable value over £100,000, 7½d on each £1 (see page 417 for full detail)	On primary producers' land—£5,250 Other—£1,750 Absentees and companies—Nil
South Australia	¾d up to £5,000, thence graduated to reach 0-875d on £10,000, 1-4375d on £20,000, and 4-3875d on £100,000. 7½d on each £1 over £100,000	Land used for charitable, religious and educational purposes Land used for primary production—graduated exemption where total value of all land held is less than £6,250. Special concessions in certain areas
Western Australia	1½d up to £5,000, thence graduated to reach 1-875d on £20,000, and 3-625d on £60,000. 7d on each £1 over £60,000 Surcharge of 1d on land not improved. Oversea owners—50% extra Rebate of 10% on tax applicable to improved land	Improved land used for rural purposes. Land owned by any public or religious body, provided land is not being used as a source of profit or gain. Mining Properties. Land owned by pensioners
Tasmania ..	Graduated from 0-45d on £121 to reach 1-46d on £5,000, 1-75d on £10,000, 2-35d on £20,000, 4-01d on £72,000, and 6-3d on each £1 over £72,000	Rural lands £4,800, reducing by £2 for every £1 by which unimproved value exceeds £4,800. Pensioners' land subject to certain conditions. Churches, schools, hospitals, and charitable institutions. Approved sporting clubs pay 1d for each £1 of value.

The next table shows State Land Tax collections in Queensland during 1962-63, in respect of valuations at 30 June 1962. The rates at which these collections were made are detailed on page 417.

STATE LAND TAX, QUEENSLAND, 1962-63

Type of Taxpayer	Taxable Value					Total
	£1-£499	£500-£1,999	£2,000-£9,999	£10,000-£49,999	£50,000 and Over	
TAXPAYERS (NO)						
Individuals ..	324	5,685	3,582	398	6	9,995
Companies ..	54	1,202	1,395	536	118	3,310 ¹
Total	378	6,887	4,977	934	124	13,305 ¹
TAXABLE VALUE (£)						
Individuals ..	132,451	6,032,962	14,798,179	6,320,150	453,544	27,737,286
Companies ..	23,325	1,352,458	6,430,888	11,440,023	16,936,203	36,889,564 ¹
Total	155,776	7,385,420	21,229,067	17,760,173	17,389,747	64,626,850 ¹
TAX PAYABLE (£)						
Individuals ..	552	43,258	243,085	170,089	18,364	475,348
Companies ..	97	9,979	111,468	340,867	698,603	1,175,736 ¹
Total	649	53,237	354,553	510,956	716,967	1,651,084 ¹

¹ Including 5 mutual life assurance companies not classified according to value; taxable value, £706,667; tax payable, £14,722.

Allowing for arrears and accrued penalties, &c, the total amount payable to the Taxation Department during 1962-63 was £1,666,895.

The total payments received after allowing for refunds and adjustments were £1,654,820, a decrease of £107,387 from the 1961-62 revenue. The cost of collecting the tax was £7 6s 10d for each £100 collected.

Probate or Administration Duty (State)—This duty is £1 for every £100 or part thereof of the net value of an estate, with exemption if the net value does not exceed £500, or, where the successor is wife or lineal issue, £1,500.

Where an estate does not exceed £7,000, the following provisions apply to that portion succeeded to by wife or husband (included in the 1963 amendment to the Act), and children under 21:—Estate not exceeding £5,000—exempt; estate exceeding £5,000—duty rebate of 1 per cent for every £20 by which the value is less than £7,000.

Succession Duty (State)—This duty is payable as a percentage of the succession at the rates shown in the next table. Columns headed A show rates payable where the successor is domiciled within Australia, and those headed B where the successor is domiciled outside Australia.

RATES OF SUCCESSION DUTY PAYABLE, QUEENSLAND

Net Value of Estate		Wife and Lineal Issue		Husband Schedule Rates		Other Relatives		Strangers in Blood	
		A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B
£	£	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Over	500 to 1,000 ..	Nil	$\frac{1}{2}$	2	2	3	$3\frac{1}{2}$	4	5
	1,000 to 1,500 ..	Nil	$\frac{2}{3}$	3	3	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{1}{2}$	6	$7\frac{1}{2}$
	1,500 to 2,500 ..	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{2}{3}$	3	3	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{1}{2}$	6	$7\frac{1}{2}$
	2,500 to 4,000 ..	$2\frac{2}{3}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$	4	4	6	$7\frac{1}{2}$	8	10
	4,000 to 5,000 ..	3	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$8\frac{7}{16}$	9	$11\frac{1}{2}$
	5,000 to 6,000 ..	5	$6\frac{1}{2}$	5	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{3}{8}$	10	$12\frac{1}{2}$
	6,000 to 7,000 ..	$5\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{1}{4}$	$5\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{1}{4}$	$8\frac{1}{2}$	$10\frac{5}{16}$	11	$13\frac{1}{2}$
	7,000 to 8,000 ..	6	$7\frac{1}{2}$	6	$7\frac{1}{2}$	9	$11\frac{1}{2}$	12	15
	8,000 to 9,000 ..	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$8\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$8\frac{1}{2}$	$9\frac{3}{4}$	$12\frac{9}{16}$	13	$16\frac{1}{2}$
	9,000 to 10,000 ..	7	$8\frac{1}{2}$	7	$8\frac{1}{2}$	$10\frac{1}{2}$	$13\frac{1}{2}$	14	$17\frac{1}{2}$
	10,000 to 12,500 ..	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$9\frac{3}{8}$	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$9\frac{3}{8}$	$11\frac{1}{4}$	$14\frac{1}{16}$	15	$18\frac{3}{4}$
	12,500 to 15,000 ..	8	10	8	10	12	15	16	20
	15,000 to 17,500 ..	$8\frac{1}{2}$	$10\frac{3}{8}$	$8\frac{1}{2}$	$10\frac{3}{8}$	$12\frac{3}{4}$	$15\frac{15}{16}$	17	$21\frac{1}{2}$
	17,500 to 20,000 ..	9	$11\frac{1}{2}$	9	$11\frac{1}{2}$	$13\frac{1}{2}$	$16\frac{3}{8}$	18	$22\frac{1}{2}$
	20,000 to 22,500 ..	$9\frac{1}{2}$	$11\frac{3}{4}$	$9\frac{1}{2}$	$11\frac{3}{4}$	$14\frac{1}{2}$	$17\frac{15}{16}$	19	$23\frac{3}{4}$
	22,500 to 25,000 ..	10	$12\frac{1}{2}$	10	$12\frac{1}{2}$	15	$18\frac{3}{4}$	20	25
	25,000 to 27,500 ..	$10\frac{1}{2}$	$13\frac{1}{2}$	$10\frac{1}{2}$	$13\frac{1}{2}$	$15\frac{1}{2}$	$19\frac{11}{16}$	21	$26\frac{1}{2}$
	27,500 to 30,000 ..	11	$13\frac{3}{4}$	11	$13\frac{3}{4}$	$16\frac{1}{2}$	$20\frac{3}{8}$	22	$27\frac{1}{2}$
	Maximum Rates ..	20	25	20	25	25	30	25	30

Exemption is allowed in the following cases:—(a) where the net value of an estate is under £500; (b) where the whole value of a succession is less than £50; (c) where a succession is to a charitable or educational institution in Queensland; (d) where a succession, not exceeding £100, is to any past or present employee as his sole benefit from the estate.

The exemption and rebates for wife or husband and children shown on page 405 for probate or administration duty apply also to succession duty.

Estate Duty (Commonwealth)—Where the value of the estate for duty purposes (net value less statutory exemption) does not exceed £10,000, the rate of duty is 3 per cent; between £10,000 and £20,000 the rate rises from 3 to 6 per cent by steps of 0.03 per cent for each complete £100 in excess of £10,000. Above £20,000 the rate rises until it reaches 26 per cent for estates of £120,000 and the maximum of 27.9 per cent at £500,000.

For estates of persons dying on or after 31 October 1963, the statutory exemption was raised for widows, widowers, children, and grandchildren to £10,000, diminishing as the value of the estate exceeds £10,000 until it disappears at £50,000; and for others to £5,000, disappearing at £25,000. Bequests for religious, scientific, educational, or charitable purposes in Australia are exempt.

Gift Duty (State)—This tax came into operation on 1 July 1926 and imposed a duty on gifts amounting to £1,000 or over. Exemption is granted in the case of gifts of less than £2,000 to a spouse or child or of gifts to charitable or educational institutions in Queensland. Rates commence at 3 per cent, with a maximum of 20 per cent on amounts over £63,000, depending on the total value of the gifts.

Gift Duty (Commonwealth)—This tax came into operation in October 1941 and imposed a duty on gifts exceeding the value of £500. From 3 June 1947 the exemption was raised to £2,000. Rates imposed on the total value of the gift are the same as those under Commonwealth Estate Duty on the value of an estate for duty purposes.

Pay-roll Tax (Commonwealth)—The Pay-roll Tax was introduced in July 1941 to provide part of the finance for the Commonwealth scheme of child endowment. The rate of tax has remained unchanged at 2½ per cent, and is payable on all wages paid or payable in excess of the statutory amount of general exemption. The general exemption from 1 September 1957 has been £10,400 per annum. To encourage exports, rebates of Pay-roll Tax may be made to employers whose export sales are increased above those made in the base period July 1958–June 1960.

Sales Tax (Commonwealth)—This tax, so far as transactions or operations covered by the law in Australia are concerned, is payable by manufacturers and wholesale merchants. Tax payable on imported goods is collected by the Customs Department. A large list of exemptions is designed to help primary producers, and for other purposes. The tax was introduced in August 1930 and the rate has been altered from time to time. From 7 February 1962 four rates of tax have operated as follows:—(i) a general rate of 12½ per cent covering the majority of taxable goods; (ii) a rate of 2½ per cent on certain specified classes of goods ordinarily used for household purposes; (iii) a rate of 22½ per cent on motor cars designed primarily and principally for transport of persons; and (iv) a rate of 25 per cent on certain types of non-essential goods.

Wool Tax (Commonwealth)—This tax was re-introduced after the abolition of the Wool Contributory Charge on 1 July 1952. The rate has been increased from time to time. From 28 August 1961 it was increased to 12s per bale, 6s per butt or fadge, and 1s 7d per bag. Its object is to provide funds for the Australian Wool Board and the Wool Research Fund to promote wool marketing and research.

Stevedoring Industry Charge (Commonwealth)—This charge was introduced as from 22 December 1947 when the rate was fixed at 2½d per man-hour of employment. The rate has been varied from time to time and, since 1 April 1962 has been 3s 4d per man-hour. The charge is payable by employers of waterside labour and provides funds for the Australian Stevedoring Industry Authority to pay attendance money and holiday pay, and to provide for sick, annual, and long-service leave.

Tobacco Charge (Commonwealth)—This charge, operative from 1 January 1956, is used to finance tobacco research and advisory activities. It is levied on growers at ¼d per lb, and on manufacturers on Australian leaf only at 1d per lb.

Canning-Fruit Charge (Commonwealth)—This charge, operative from 2 December 1959, is used to promote the sale of certain canned fruit. It is payable by the supplier of apricots, peaches, and pears used by canneries in the production of canned fruit. Since December 1963 the rate has been 5s per ton.

Taxation of Racing and Betting (State)—This taxation comprises stamp duty on betting tickets, bookmakers' licenses, totalisator tax, race-course and coursing ground license fees, and a tax on bookmakers' turnover of 1½ per cent for on-course and 2½ per cent for off-course bookmakers. The amounts collected from betting and lottery taxation are shown in the table on page 414. Totalisator tax amounts to 5 per cent of all moneys passing through the totalisators, and the Government receives all fractions and unclaimed dividends, which amounted to £49,172 in 1962-63. Racecourse and coursing ground license fees amounted to £2,370.

Receipts from bookmakers' licenses were £12,245. Bookmakers' licenses cost from £5 to £50 depending on the location and the type of the courses on which they operate. Stamp duty on betting tickets and credit bets yielded £128,782. Bookmakers' turnover tax amounted to £712,596. Off-course totalisator betting through the Totalisator Administration Board commenced on 11 August 1962.

TOTALISATOR OPERATIONS, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
Clubs with Totalisator Licenses ¹ No	168	143	138	130	136
Meetings Held with Totalisators No	560	595	527	492	533
Passed through Totalisators ..	£ 2,771,436	2,623,053	2,911,709	2,850,777	7,021,470
Retained by Clubs and T.A.B. ..	£ 245,150	231,332	257,191	251,245	636,023
Totalisator Tax	£ 138,553	131,100	145,422	142,539	246,816 ²

¹ Number which operated during the year. ² Net tax paid to the Government, after deducting amounts necessary to provide for minimum dividends and T.A.B. establishment expenses. The total tax payable was £351,073.

Lottery Tax (State)—A stamp duty of 5 per cent on the selling price of the ticket, with a minimum duty of 3d on any ticket, is payable on tickets issued in a drawing, sweep, or lottery where the prize is paid by means of cash, bonds, inscribed stock, or other negotiable instrument. The tax collected on lotteries during 1962-63 was £343,000.

Motor Taxation (State)—See pages 268 and 269.

8 LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Local Government Authorities in Queensland, usually known as "Local Authorities", are of three main kinds—Cities, Towns, and Shires. These Authorities may be divided into divisions for specific purposes, and in fact this is often the case for electoral purposes, but the practice of using divisions for finances still applies in only a limited number of cases. With the exception of the Brisbane City Council, which was created under the City of Brisbane Act, all other Local Authorities operate under the Local Government Act. A note on the historical and legal growth of Local Government appears on page 32.

Of the 131 Local Authorities in Queensland at 30 June 1962, 14 City Councils, including Brisbane, controlled the more important urban areas, and 5 Town Councils other urban areas. The rest of the State, except for a few areas not incorporated for Local Government purposes, was administered by 112 Shire Councils. Information in this

section, which is mainly financial in nature, is confined to a summary of statistics relating to these three main groups of authorities, with Brisbane being shown separately from the other cities in each case. Boundaries of individual Local Authorities appear on pages 424 and 425, and populations on pages 46 to 52, while for complete financial details of each authority reference should be made to Part E of *Statistics of Queensland*.

Each Local Authority is governed by a Council, elected by adult suffrage, for a term of three years. With the exception of the City of Brisbane, which has 29 members (a mayor and one member from each of 28 electoral divisions), city and town councils are composed of 7 to 11 members, and shires 5 to 12 members. The Governor in Council may, in his absolute discretion, or upon petition of the electors of an Area, dissolve the council, and either direct that fresh elections take place or appoint an administrator to carry out the duties of the council.

Functions of Local Government—Local Authorities exercise those powers granted to them by statute, chiefly by the Local Government Act (City of Brisbane Act in the case of Brisbane), and also by other Acts conferring specific powers not covered by the principal Act. The Local Government Act and regulations prescribe the standards to be maintained by Local Authorities, and this Act is administered by the Department of Local Government. All council by-laws must be approved by the Governor in Council, after which they have the force of law. Each authority must submit a budget showing proposed receipts and expenditure for the ensuing year, and their accounts are subject to annual audit by the Queensland Auditor-General.

Apart from roads declared under the Main Roads Acts, Local Authorities are responsible for the construction and maintenance of all roads, streets, and footpaths, &c, within their area. While declared roads are the responsibility of the State Government, through the Department of Main Roads, Local Authorities are required to contribute towards the cost of their construction and maintenance, as detailed on page 263.

In the field of public health, their most important role is the provision of sewerage, cleansing, sanitary and garbage services in all of the more closely populated centres of the State. Other services include immunisation against infectious diseases, control of premises where food is prepared, boarding houses, &c, mosquito eradication, and other general preservation of public health.

Local Authorities are responsible for the control of all building in their areas and most councils have building by-laws which specify certain minimum standards to be employed.

Recreation facilities are provided by Local Authorities in the form of parks, sporting reserves, camping grounds, baths, public halls, libraries, &c. They also have general control over places of public amusement and in some cases conduct picture theatres.

Business undertakings include mainly the supply of water and electricity, and, to a lesser extent, the provision of transport services and other general facilities such as hostels, picture theatres, hotels, milk supplies, &c.

QUEENSLAND LOCAL AUTHORITIES

STATISTICAL DIVISIONS	ROMA	—
CITIES	Mackay	□
TOWNS	Roma	○
SHIRES	TAMBO	—



In these maps, the principal railways (light broken lines) are shown as indicators of geographical position only. A list of Statistical Divisions, and the Shires in each, will be found on pages 46 to 52. The map facing page 1 also



shows the Statistical Divisions. The maps show the boundaries as they were at 30 June 1963.

Other functions include maintenance of cemeteries, metered and off-street parking facilities, ferries, aerodromes, control of noxious weeds and animals (in conjunction with the State Government), control of straying stock, street naming, land subdivisions, &c.

The following table gives a general summary of local government authorities as at 30 June, 1962.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT, QUEENSLAND, 30 JUNE 1962

Particulars		City of Brisbane	Other Cities	Towns	Shires	Total
Authorities	No	1	13	5	112	131
Estimated Population ..	No	606,200	369,600	26,240	533,770	1,535,810 ¹
Properties Rated	No	173,520	127,548	7,594	240,308	548,970
Dwellings	No	161,839	107,589	6,245	142,652	418,325
Premises Supplied with Water	No	156,568	111,199	6,687	63,794	338,248
Premises Sewered	No	67,407	57,615	2,090	9,865	136,977
Premises with Septic Installa- tions	No	21,800	18,473	431	21,208	61,912
Total Rateable Value of						
Property	£1,000	71,755	77,331	2,761	174,278	326,125
Urban	£1,000	70,556	76,593	2,711	21,514	171,374
Other	£1,000	1,199	738	50	152,764	154,751
Streets and Roads	Miles	2,464	2,332	206	116,114	121,116
Formed	Miles	2,001	1,925	171	68,034	72,131
Unformed	Miles	463	407	35	48,080	48,985

¹ Excluding migratory population and residents of unincorporated areas.

Local Government Finance—Local Authorities finance their day-to-day operations mainly from rates, sales and charges for services, and government grants, while the provision of capital works and services is financed through loan raisings supplemented by government loan subsidies.

Rates are levied on the unimproved capital value of land in the Local Authority area, the valuation of which is determined by the State Government Valuer-General. The unimproved capital value is defined as the amount that would be paid by a willing but not anxious buyer to a willing but not anxious seller for a piece of land, assuming that actual improvements had not been made. Valuations must be made periodically at not less than five or more than eight year intervals. As the Valuer-General has not yet completed the valuation of all land in the State, Local Authorities in those areas not yet valued are permitted to conduct their own periodic valuations. As a temporary measure to ease the transition between valuations in newly revalued areas, *The Local Government (Rateable Value Adjustment) Act, 1962*, provided that the rateable value on which rates are to be assessed in revalued areas shall be calculated by adding half the increase to the former unimproved capital value. There are several types of rates, the chief of which is the general rate, raised to defray expenses of providing the Council's general services; rates for providing a specific service such as water and sewerage, &c; loan rates; and special rates applicable to a benefited area where some special benefit is provided to property owners. The total income from rates of all types during 1961-62 amounted to £18.1m.

Sales and charges for services are made by Local Authorities for the provision of goods and services such as the supply of water and electricity, sewerage, cleansing and garbage services, transport services, parking facilities, &c. The charges are generally set on the understanding that they are sufficient only to defray expenses, thereby providing the service to the public at the most reasonable cost. Total sales and charges amounted to £17.6m during 1961-62.

Grants and subsidies for approved works are paid to Local Authorities by both the Commonwealth and the State Governments. Under the Commonwealth Aid Roads Scheme, grants for road construction and maintenance are made to the State and a proportion is allotted to individual Local Authorities to assist in their programme of road works. In more recent years, Commonwealth grants for aerodrome construction have also assumed importance. Total Commonwealth grants amounted to £2.5m during 1961-62. The State Government made grants for revenue works of £1.1m, and paid £4.5m in loan subsidies during 1961-62, in accordance with the following schedule of prescribed rates for various works.

General works (roads, bridges, streets, drainage, and reclamation) were subsidised at a flat rate of 20 per cent. For the establishment of new electricity district schemes and rural electrification, a maximum subsidy of 33½ per cent applied. For the establishment of small electric authorities in isolated areas, a flat rate of 50 per cent applied, whilst improvement works at existing western electric authorities (excluding township reticulation) were subsidised at 33½ per cent. For water supply works subsidies included 50 per cent for new complete water supply schemes, 33½ per cent for major augmentation schemes (excluding reservoirs, treatment works, and reticulation), and 20 per cent for other water supply works (excluding reticulation extensions to existing schemes). All sewerage works, with the exception of reticulation extensions and house connections to existing schemes, were subsidised at 40 per cent. Other subsidised works included public conveniences 33½ per cent, swimming pools 25 per cent, erosion prevention 25 per cent, students' hostels and hostels for waiting mothers 50 per cent, tourist facilities 20 per cent, and flood mitigation works 33½ per cent.

Of the total loan receipts of £15.5m for capital works during 1961-62, £1.0m was raised from the Government, £4.6m from banks, £5.1m from insurance companies, and £4.8m from other sources such as public issues and various superannuation funds.

The remaining income of Local Authorities is composed of reimbursements for work done, earnings of council properties, sale of assets, and other sundry receipts. Reimbursement for work done is quite considerable, £3.8m in 1961-62, but this is offset by a correspondingly high expenditure since the councils merely act as the constructing bodies on behalf of various government departments and other persons and organisations, charging on the basis of work performed. The greater proportion of this work consists of road works for the State Government.

The following table gives a summary of the transactions of all funds operated by Local Authorities during 1961-62. It combines the transactions of the General Fund, Waterworks, Electricity Supply, Transport Services, and Parking and Other Business Undertakings for both revenue and loan receipts and expenditure, thereby providing an indication of the magnitude of the overall operations of Local Government in this State.

LOCAL AUTHORITIES, QUEENSLAND, SUMMARY ALL FUNDS, 1961-62

Particulars	City of Brisbane	Other Cities	Towns	Shires	Total
<i>Receipts</i>	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
Rates	7,235	3,474	166	7,254	18,129
Sales and Charges	12,497	2,012	573	2,536	17,618
State Govt Grants (Revenue)	304	194	55	518	1,071
State Govt Loan Subsidy	779	1,571	74	2,062	4,486
Commonwealth Govt Grants	69	259	21	2,149	2,498
Council Properties	289	192	19	240	740
Reimbursement for Work Done	853	563	71	2,300	3,787
Other Revenue Items	475	429	42	1,537	2,483
Loans from Government	51	97	9	894	1,051
Loans from Other Sources	6,011	3,624	289	4,547	14,471
Total Receipts	28,563	12,415	1,319	24,037	66,334
<i>Expenditure</i>					
Administration	1,772	599	77	1,258	3,706
Debt Service	4,954	2,161	285	3,354	10,754
Roads—					
Revenue Fund	1,289	1,116	56	5,225	7,686
Loan and Subsidy Fund	484	1,236	61	2,251	4,032
Other Works and Services—					
Revenue Fund	11,659	2,532	398	3,801	18,390
Loan and Subsidy Fund	5,491	3,977	482	4,911	14,861
Work Done for Reimbursement	841	560	68	2,253	3,722
Other	886	98	9	521	1,514
Total Expenditure	27,376	12,279	1,436	23,574	64,665

Of the total expenditure of £64.7m from all sources, £45.0m, or 69.5 per cent, was spent on works (£33.3m for the provision, operation, and maintenance of existing services, and £11.7m on roads), £3.7m was recoverable expenditure on work done for other bodies and individuals, £10.8m was required for payment of interest and redemption on loans, £3.7m for general administration, and £1.5m on other miscellaneous items.

The succeeding tables list the transactions for each of the individual funds which have been incorporated above, and provide at the end a summary of Local Authority Loan Liability at 30 June 1962.

General Services—Details of receipts and expenditure for the provision of general services appear in the next table. Receipts include mainly general rates, sewerage and cleansing charges, government grants, reimbursement for work done, and loans for ordinary works, while expenditure includes road and other general works, interest and redemp-

tion on loans, work done for reimbursement, general administration, and grants to fire brigades and other local organisations. (Transactions of business undertakings appear in separate tables below.)

LOCAL AUTHORITIES, QUEENSLAND, GENERAL SERVICES, 1961-62

Particulars	City of Brisbane	Other Cities	Towns	Shires	Total
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
<i>Receipts from Revenue</i>	8,115	5,440	352	14,561	28,468
Rates	5,556	3,062	153	7,141	15,912
Licenses	102	44	1	24	171
State Government Grants	296	171	12	493	972
Commonwealth Government Grants	69	260	21	2,148	2,498
Sanitary, Sewerage, and Cleansing Charges	1,075	843	87	755	2,760
Council Properties	289	192	19	240	740
Reimbursement for Work Done—					
State Government ¹	185	183	17	1,791	2,176
Other Bodies and Individuals	385	320	19	495	1,219
Other	158	365	23	1,474	2,020
<i>Receipts from Loan Fund</i>	1,998	4,203	228	5,424	11,853
Loans	1,462	2,893	169	4,285	8,809
State Government Loan Subsidy	536	1,310	59	1,139	3,044
Total All Receipts	10,113	9,643	580	19,985	40,321
<i>Expenditure from Revenue</i>	7,886	5,387	337	14,436	28,046
Administration	1,008	465	35	1,156	2,664
Debt Service	1,502	1,532	102	2,699	5,835
New Works—					
Roads	330	470	23	2,396	3,219
Health, Sewerage, Cleansing, &c	18	34	..	10	62
Council Properties	353	194	5	1,008	1,560
Other .. .. .	..	7	..	1	8
Maintenance—					
Roads—					
Main Roads Department	19	39	3	633	694
Other	940	606	30	2,196	3,772
Health, Sewerage, Cleansing	1,668	882	63	844	3,457
Council Properties	688	423	26	572	1,709
Street Lighting	172	114	9	125	420
Other	124	26	1	42	193
Grants	310	81	4	457	852
Work Done for Reimbursement—					
State Government ¹	184	210	16	1,804	2,214
Other Bodies and Individuals	385	287	20	436	1,128
Other	185	17	..	57	259
<i>Expenditure from Loans and Subsidy</i>	1,804	4,258	212	5,052	11,326
Roads—					
Main Roads Department	5	23	1	676	705
Other	479	1,213	59	1,575	3,326
Sewerage	984	2,258	127	1,366	4,735
Council Properties (incl Plant)	95	639	23	1,424	2,181
Other	241	125	2	11	379
Total All Expenditure	9,690	9,645	549	19,488	39,372

¹ Including Main Roads Department.

Waterworks—Waterworks supplied 169 cities, towns, and townships with reticulated supplies during 1961-62. Each of the 14 City Councils and the 5 Town Councils controlled its own supply. The remaining 150 waterworks were controlled by 88 Shire Councils. A further 16 waterworks were under construction.

LOCAL AUTHORITY WATERWORKS, QUEENSLAND, RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1961-62

Particulars	City of Brisbane	Other Cities	Towns	Shires	Total
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
<i>Receipts from Revenue</i>	2,462	1,543	122	1,017	5,144
Rates	1,679	413	13	95	2,200
Sales of Water	500	1,030	100	872	2,502
Government Grants	8	22	1	18	49
Reimbursement for Work Done ..	218	59	3	10	290
Other	57	19	5	22	103
<i>Receipts from Loan Fund</i>	1,687	1,052	27	1,593	4,359
Loans	1,453	791	20	889	3,153
Subsidy	234	261	7	704	1,206
Total All Receipts ..	4,149	2,595	149	2,610	9,503
<i>Expenditure from Revenue</i>	2,382	1,526	123	1,009	5,040
Administration	166	121	8	50	345
Debt Service	975	608	59	488	2,130
New Works	30	153	4	41	228
Operating Costs	946	579	49	421	1,995
Work Done for Reimbursement ..	213	65	3	7	288
Other	52	..	..	2	54
<i>Expenditure from Loans and Subsidy</i>	1,435	919	32	1,580	3,966
Total All Expenditure ..	3,817	2,445	155	2,589	9,006

Sewerage—Sewerage systems were operating during 1961-62 in Barcaldine, Blackall, Bowen, Brisbane, Bundaberg, Cairns, Charleville, Cunnamulla, Gatton, Goondiwindi, Hughenden, Ipswich, Kingaroy, Longreach, Mackay, Maryborough, Mitchell, Monto, Mount Isa, Quilpie, Redcliffe, Richmond, Rockhampton, Roma, St. George, Surat, Toowoomba, Townsville, Warwick, and Winton. Systems were in course of construction in Biloela, Bollon, Dalby, Dirranbandi, Gordonvale, Injune, Mundubbera, Ravenshoe, Stanthorpe, and Wondai.

Local Authorities were authorised by amending legislation in 1946 to install septic tanks and to recover the costs of such works from the owners of the premises concerned. The works become the property of the owner of the land, and repayment instalments become a charge on the land. Under these provisions the Atherton Shire Council had installed septic tanks in all premises in the towns of Atherton and Tolga.

Financial transactions relating to sewerage schemes are included in transactions of the general funds of Local Authorities (see page 429).

At 30 June 1962, 67,407 premises, including public and commercial buildings, were connected to the Brisbane sewerage system. It was estimated that out of Brisbane's population of 606,200 at 30 June 1962, 249,400 lived in seweraged premises, and approximately another 80,600 were served by septic installations.

Electricity—During 1961-62 electricity was distributed by 28 Local Authorities, 26 of which generated their own power. (Outside south-eastern Queensland and the western districts, electricity was mainly generated and distributed by regional electricity boards: see page 213.) Financial operations of electricity undertakings of Local Authorities are shown in the following table.

LOCAL AUTHORITY ELECTRICITY UNDERTAKINGS, QUEENSLAND, RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1961-62

Particulars	City of Brisbane	Towns	Shires	Total
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
<i>Receipts from Revenue</i>	7,006	472	822	8,300
Rates .. .. .	..	..	6	6
Sales of Electricity	6,918	385	788	8,091
Government Grants .. .. .	..	42	7	49
Reimbursement for Work Done ..	65	33	5	103
Other	23	12	16	51
<i>Receipts from Loan Fund</i>	3,033	117	441	3,591
Loans	3,033	108	226	3,367
Subsidy .. .. .	..	9	215	224
Total All Receipts	10,039	589	1,263	11,891
<i>Expenditure from Revenue</i>	6,672	433	820	7,925
Administration	452	34	48	534
Debt Service	2,145	125	148	2,418
New Works	578	11	17	606
Operating Costs	3,202	229	599	4,030
Work Done for Reimbursement ..	59	29	5	93
Other	236	5	3	244
<i>Expenditure from Loans and Subsidy</i> ..	2,570	299	480	3,349
Total All Expenditure	9,242	732	1,300	11,274

Transport—Electric tramways, electric trolley buses, and motor bus services were operated by the Brisbane City Council during 1961-62. Motor bus services were operated by the Rockhampton and Maryborough City Councils, and one Shire (Aramac) operated a steam tramway to link up various centres in the district.

Tables containing details of the miles of route open, the numbers of vehicles, staff, and passengers, the vehicle mileage, total revenue and working expenses, and the capital cost for all Local Authority urban transport services appear on page 261.

LOCAL AUTHORITY TRANSPORT SERVICES, QUEENSLAND, RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1961-62

Particulars	City of Brisbane	Other Cities	Shires	Total
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
<i>Receipts from Revenue</i>	3,924	103	25	4,052
Traffic	3,791	102	24	3,917
Other	133	1	1	135
<i>Receipts from Loan Fund</i>	123	12	..	135
Loans	115	12	..	127
Subsidy	8	..	..	8
Total All Receipts	4,047	115	25	4,187
<i>Expenditure from Revenue</i>	4,239	128	33	4,400
Administration	135	8	3	146
Debt Service	322	11	3	336
New Works	15	5	2	22
Maintenance	1,006	16	14	1,036
Operating Costs	2,657	88	9	2,754
Other	104	..	2	106
<i>Expenditure from Loans and Subsidy</i> ..	165	12	..	177
Total All Expenditure	4,404	140	33	4,577

Car Parking and Other Business Undertakings—During 1961-62 metered and off-street car parking facilities were operated in Brisbane, Toowoomba, and Townsville, while miscellaneous business undertakings run by Local Authorities included a hotel (Winton), a milk supply (Paroo), and picture theatres (Boulia, Bulloo, and Croydon). Financial details are shown below.

LOCAL AUTHORITY OTHER BUSINESS UNDERTAKINGS, QUEENSLAND, RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1961-62

Particulars	City of Brisbane	Other Cities	Shires	Total
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
<i>Receipts from Revenue</i>	216	38	109	363
Rates .. .. .	..	..	11	11
Parking and Meter Fees, and Fines ..	186	38	..	224
Charges and Sales	27	..	98	125
Government Grants .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Other	3	..	..	3
<i>Receipts from Loan Fund</i> .. .. .	..	24	45	69
Loans .. .. .	..	24	41	65
Subsidy .. .. .	..	..	4	4
Total All Receipts	216	62	154	432
<i>Expenditure from Revenue</i>	223	25	114	362
Administration	11	4	2	17
Debt Service	10	10	15	35
New Works—				
Road Planning and Construction ..	..	1	..	1
Other	159	1	2	162
Operating Costs and Maintenance ..	43	9	95	147
Other .. .. .	..	..	..	..
<i>Expenditure from Loans and Subsidy</i> ..	..	24	50	74
Total All Expenditure	223	49	164	436

Local Authorities' Loans, &c—Total loan liability of all Local Authorities at 30 June 1962 was £123·4m. This is exclusive of bank overdrafts which decreased from £1·0m to £0·7m during the year. The total loan liability of £123·4m consisted of loans from the State Government, £14·9m, and from other sources, £108·5m. Over half of the latter, £61·3m, was owed by the Brisbane City Council. Municipal indebtedness per head of the population concerned was as follows for the various types of authorities:—Brisbane, £108 2s 6d; other Cities, £63 2s 0d; Towns, £109 10s 2d; and Shires, £59 7s 3d. Overdrafts may be used for current expenditure, but, under the Local Government Acts, they must be funded with provisions for gradual repayment, or be reduced annually.

LOCAL AUTHORITIES, QUEENSLAND, LOAN LIABILITY AT 30 JUNE 1962

Particulars	City of Brisbane	Other Cities	Towns	Shires	Total
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
Source of Loan—					
Government	4,199	2,461	318	7,936	14,914
Banks	7,933	6,199	576	6,886	21,594
Insurance	7,667	10,997	1,345	12,692	32,701
Other	45,746	3,665	634	4,172	54,217
Total	65,545	23,322	2,873	31,686	123,426
Purpose of Loan—					
General Fund ¹ ..	20,323	15,439	1,000	22,272	59,034
Waterworks	12,666	7,817	673	7,674	28,830
Electricity	28,267	..	1,200	1,476	30,943
Transport	4,256	51	..	48	4,355
Other Undertakings ..	33	15	..	216	264
Total	65,545	23,322	2,873	31,686	123,426

¹ Roads, bridges, buildings, health, sewerage, plant, &c.

9 SEMI-GOVERNMENTAL BODIES

In all States certain functions are carried out by means of special statutory authorities whose finances are partly, or completely, excluded from the government accounts. In Queensland certain functions, such as the provision of harbour facilities, supply of electricity, construction and supervision of hospitals, and the marketing of certain primary products, &c, are under the control of such local boards, to which the Government has delegated certain statutory powers. The members of these boards are elected, either directly or indirectly, by those persons most immediately affected by their activities. In many instances the legislation creating these boards also contains provision for their dissolution, subject, of course, to certain requirements being met.

The financial activity of these semi-governmental bodies is excluded from the public accounts of the State, and, in order to obtain complete figures of government activity on all levels, statistics are included in this chapter showing the financial transactions of these bodies. For greater detail as to their activities, reference should be made to other relevant chapters, e.g., for harbours to Chapter 8, for hospitals to Chapter 5, &c.

Prior to 1952-53, certain government trust funds were classed as semi-governmental bodies, but, to avoid the risk of duplication, they are now excluded. Trust fund transactions are covered in section 3 of this chapter, and are included in the statements of total receipts and expenditure of the State Government on pages 399 and 400.

The semi-governmental bodies included in the tables below are 6 bore-water supply boards, the Cairns-Mulgrave Water Authority, the Back Creek Water Board, the Grevillea Water Supply Board, 10 river improvement trusts, 7 harbour boards, 5 regional electricity boards, 80 fire brigades, the University, 137 hospitals under 60 boards, 111 ambulance centres, and 36 marketing and industry improvement boards.

SEMI-GOVERNMENTAL BODIES, QUEENSLAND, RECEIPTS, 1961-62

Type of Body	Revenue Receipts			
	Grants from Public Funds	Charges	Other	Total
	£	£	£	£
Water Supply	33,081	1,043	2,420	36,544
Irrigation and Drainage.. .. .	47,361	3,194	1,993	52,548
Harbours	78,704	1,278,632	427,972	1,785,308
Electricity	415,690	8,674,289	99,974	9,189,953
Fire Brigades	384,910	31,827	984,256	1,400,993
University ¹	2,355,073	615,598	233,778	3,204,449
Hospitals and Ambulances	12,848,026	1,966,461	953,808	15,768,295
Marketing ²	5,000	22,365,984	512,303	22,883,287
Industry Improvement	7,000	30,831	504,904	542,735
Total	16,174,845	34,967,859	3,721,408	54,864,112

¹ For the year 1961.

² Operations of season ended during 1961-62.

Expenditure from revenue, surplus or deficit on the year's working, and loan expenditure of the semi-governmental bodies were as follows.

SEMI-GOVERNMENTAL BODIES, QUEENSLAND, EXPENDITURE, 1961-62

Type of Body	Expenditure from Revenue				Revenue Surplus or Deficit	Loan Expenditure
	Debt Charges	Working Expenses	Other	Total		
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Water Supply	28,656	6,609	788	36,053	491	4,409
Irrigation and Drainage.. .. .	21,891	4,784	16,001	42,676	9,872	35,316
Harbours	753,371	498,631	372,145	1,624,147	161,161	881,263
Electricity	4,145,461	5,252,951	21,184	9,419,596	-229,643	3,401,351
Fire Brigades	110,392	1,159,014	121,764	1,391,170	9,823	247,052
University ¹ .. .. .	..	2,975,429	91,284	3,066,713	137,736	..
Hospitals and Ambulances	1,652,267	13,907,255	208,344	15,767,866	429	1,996,053
Marketing ²	361,512	19,965,476	1,850,622	22,177,610	705,677	314,064
Industry Improvement	1,638	439,682	22,813	464,133	78,602	..
Total	7,075,188	44,209,831	2,704,945	53,989,964	874,148	6,879,508

¹ For the year 1961.

² Operations of season ended during 1961-62.

Loan liabilities of these bodies were £80,402,448 at 30 June 1962. Of this amount, £466,278 was for water supply authorities, £315,516 for irrigation and drainage, £9,840,952 for harbours, £48,008,571 for electricity, £966,985 for fire brigades, £17,594,305 for hospitals and ambulances, and £3,209,841 for marketing and industry improvement boards.

10 ALL STATE PUBLIC FINANCE

Approximate net figures are shown below for all governmental and semi-governmental operations in Queensland. The table shows totals for revenue receipts (stating taxation separately) and expenditure, and loan expenditure, for the State Government, Local Governments, and Semi-Governmental Bodies. Details of the items included in the latter group will be found in the preceding pages.

In the net totals, duplication in the form of transfers of revenue from one public account to another has been eliminated as far as information was available. Some of the more important items of this nature were subsidies and grants from the State Government to Local and Semi-Governmental Authorities, and from the Local Authorities to ambulances, fire brigades, &c. (See tables in preceding section.)

STATE PUBLIC FINANCE, QUEENSLAND, SUMMARY, 1961-62

Public Authority	Revenue				Gross Loan Expenditure
	Receipts		Expenditure	Surplus or Deficit	
	Taxation	Total			
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
State Government—					
Consolidated Revenue	58,996	117,325	117,215	110	31,358
Trust Funds	9,008	86,239	84,806	1,433	..
Local Authorities—					
Brisbane	7,337	22,501	22,180	321	5,196
Other Cities	3,518	8,695	8,637	58	3,642
Towns	168	1,021	968	53	469
Shires	7,278	18,596	18,473	123	5,100
Semi-Governmental Bodies	489	54,864	53,990	874	6,880
Gross Total	86,794	309,241	306,269	2,972	52,645
Net Total ¹	86,430	279,589	276,617	2,972	52,411

¹ Excluding, as far as possible, transfers between governmental funds, but revenue receipts and expenditure include £14,425(000) transferred from State Government Loan Fund which is included here as loan expenditure:—Agricultural Bank, £990(000); Barron River Hydro-electric Project, £1,771(000); Co-ordinator-General of Public Works, £1,077(000); Electricity Development, £19(000); Main Roads, £279(000); Mount Isa Railway Project, £2,020(000); Queensland Housing Commission, £2,690(000); Loan Subsidies to Local Authorities and Other Bodies, £2,986(000); Barrier Fences Fund, £30(000); Fish Supply Fund, £69(000); Irrigation and Water Supply Construction Fund, £2,237(000); Farm Water Supplies Assistance Fund, £252(000); and National Fitness Fund, £5(000).

11 STATE FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

Agricultural Bank—The Agricultural Bank was originally established under *The Agricultural Bank Act, 1901*. Advances for rural purposes were later administered by the State Savings Bank and the State Advances

Corporation and it was not until 1923 that an Act was passed incorporating the Agricultural Bank in its present form. From 1939 to 1943 it was known as the Bureau of Rural Development. The Agricultural Bank is now the Queensland State Government instrumentality for assisting persons engaged in primary production, and is empowered to make advances to farmers, graziers, contract workers on farm lands, and others engaged in primary production, and also to co-operative companies, commodity boards, and co-operative societies within the State. The following headings briefly cover the purposes for which advances may be made:—

- (a) Payment of liabilities incurred on the land, such as payment of balance of purchase money and releasing of mortgages and other charges.
- (b) Effecting improvements and assisting in approved developmental and experimental work.
- (c) Unspecified purposes in connection with the land.
- (d) Purchase of stock, machinery, and implements.
- (e) Relief in cases of drought, flood, tempest, and fire.
- (f) Crop production.

The Agricultural Bank (Loans) Act, 1959, which came into operation on 1 January 1960, is the main Act administered by the Bank and most advances are made under its provisions. *The Co-ordination of Rural Advances and Agricultural Bank Acts, 1938 to 1951*, formerly the principal Acts, have not been repealed but advances are not now generally made under them.

The maximum advance which can be made to any one person, or in respect of any one farming proposition, is £10,000. First mortgage security is usually required. Advances under *The Agricultural Bank (Loans) Act* are repayable on demand, but the system of making these advances for long terms, as provided for in previous Acts, has been retained in practice. Subject to the observance of other mortgage covenants, the Bank bases the half-yearly repayments on a nominal term of years which is decided on when the advance is approved. Interest is charged at the ruling rate, which at present is 5 per cent per annum, and is calculated on the daily balance.

The Agricultural Bank is also charged with the administration in Queensland of advances under the *Re-establishment and Employment Act 1945-1955* (Commonwealth), and the *War Service Land Settlement Act 1946-1960* to eligible discharged servicemen. By effluxion of time very few ex-service personnel are now eligible for assistance under the first mentioned Act. Under the latter Act advances are made to those ex-servicemen who have acquired selections by way of ballot under the War Service Land Settlement Scheme. The opening of new lands for settlement under this scheme was discontinued in 1953 and the Bank's advances are now restricted to the further development and working of those blocks previously selected.

Advances under *The Farmers' Assistance (Debts Adjustment) Acts, 1935 to 1945*, from funds provided by the Commonwealth Government for the purpose of paying compounded debts, have been administered by the Agricultural Bank since the inception of the Act in 1935. As a result of the improved financial position of settlers generally, very few applications are now being received by the Bank for assistance under the scheme.

Financial assistance to necessitous farmers and graziers who have suffered from the effects of drought may be made available under the provisions of *The Drought Relief to Primary Producers Acts, 1940 to 1961*. Special features of this assistance include low interest rates and an extended repayment period, portion of which is interest free. Interest at the rate of 2 per cent was charged on advances up to the 1951-52 drought but interest for advances since 1957-58 has been increased to 3½ per cent. Details of advances made in respect of Relief Schemes are as follows.

Drought Year	Advances Approved	Amount Advanced	Principal and Interest Owning at 30 June 1963
	£	£	£
1940-41	38,449	27,205	..
1946-47	388,492	377,706	265
1951-52	324,896	261,678	1,412
1957-58	386,172	368,012	45,252
1960-61	115,523	84,848	41,740

The Farm Water Supplies Assistance Acts, 1958 to 1963, provide for advances for the improvement of water supply to farm lands for domestic, stock, or irrigation purposes, or for the preparation of farm lands for irrigation. The Bank is the constituted lending authority and the Act is administered by the Irrigation and Water Supply Commission.

A summary of the operations of the Bank in regard to advances under the above-mentioned Acts is given in the following table.

AGRICULTURAL BANK—SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL ADVANCES

Act under which Advances Made	Advances Paid			Total Advances Paid since Inception	As at 30 June 1963	
	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63		Principal and Interest Owning	Borrowers
	£	£	£	£	£	No
Agricultural Bank (Loans) Act and Co-ordination of Rural Advances and Agricultural Bank Acts	3,471,884	3,355,766	4,514,969	45,092,555	18,928,317	5,750
Re-establishment and Employment Act .. .. .	..	..	..	874,155	10,203	34
War Service Land Settlement Act	124,330	167,792	84,287	4,866,028	1,078,947	213
Farmers' Assistance (Debts Adjustment) Acts .. .. .	..	..	..	1,055,590	24,110	16
Drought Relief to Primary Producers Acts	30,374	54,474	..	1,119,450	88,669	70
Farm Water Supplies Assistance Act	165,501	245,070	199,126	691,683	650,545	361

Further operations of the Bank include business, mainly the collection of outstanding moneys, in connection with advances made under various other Acts granting assistance to returned servicemen and other primary producers. Advances are not now generally made under these Acts.

Queensland Housing Commission—The Queensland Housing Commission was established in 1945 to assist in meeting the existing housing shortage. It took over the operations of the State Advances Corporation which was established in 1916 to make advances to home builders under *The State Advances Act*. (State housing in Queensland originally began in 1910 under the *Workers' Dwelling Board*.) In addition, the Commission was empowered to build houses itself either for sale or for letting.

The operations of the Commission include advances to borrowers and sale of houses under Contract of Sale conditions under *The State Housing Acts, 1945 to 1962*, and included to 28 March 1961 the erection and sale of homes under *The Workers' Homes Acts, 1919 to 1957*. The Commission administers, and is the constructing authority for, the Commonwealth and State Housing Agreements of 1945, 1956, and 1961. These Agreements made possible a large-scale home building programme, the houses so built being available originally mainly for rental, but now mostly for sale. Details of the building operations of the Commission are shown on page 440.

The Commission operates a number of home purchase schemes. A person who is the owner, or whose wife or husband is the owner, of a house in Queensland or elsewhere is not eligible to participate in any of these schemes.

Under *The State Housing Acts, 1945 to 1962*, an eligible person who is the owner of a suitable building site may obtain an advance, secured by mortgage on the home to be erected, from the Commission for the erection of a *Worker's Dwelling*. From October 1962, the existing discrimination between houses of different materials was removed, and the maximum advance allowable was raised to £3,500 for dwellings of all types. Interest is chargeable on advances at 4½ per cent and repayments may be made over periods up to 45 years. The Commission is also empowered to make advances, secured by mortgage, to firms for housing for employees.

Under the original 1945 Commonwealth and State Housing Agreement (amended in 1955) certain restrictions applied to the sale of houses, but the 1961 Agreement lifted these restrictions and empowered the Commission to sell houses built under the 1945 Agreement on such terms and conditions as the State deemed fit, subject only to the original deposit arrangements, viz, 5 per cent on the first £2,000 and 10 per cent on the balance with a cash deposit of not less than 5 per cent. The present rate of interest on such sales is 4½ per cent, and repayments may be made over periods up to 45 years.

Under the 1956 and the 1961 Agreements, an eligible person may purchase or arrange for the erection of a house on Housing Commission land on a minimum deposit of £250 with repayment of the balance over periods up to 45 years, at 4½ per cent. This scheme also applies for the erection of houses from moneys of the Queensland Housing Commission Fund, except that the minimum deposit payable is 10 per cent of the purchase price of the property.

A tenant who does not have the necessary deposit to buy his house under contract of sale may pay a deposit of £25 and an additional £1 per week on his rent, until the minimum deposit required above is met and a contract of sale is entered into.

With all these home-ownership schemes, free life insurance is provided for those under 40 years of age who elect to repay over 30 years, who have a taxable income not exceeding £1,040 per annum, and who pass the required medical examination. The life insurance covers them to the extent of their indebtedness to the Commission, with a maximum benefit of £2,250 payable.

House units or flats built for rental are usually part of major projects of estate development, in which the Commission undertakes the necessary land development, provision of roads, kerbing, channelling and drainage, and land for civic amenities.

Rentals of house units erected under the 1945 Agreement may be reduced below the economic rental where family income is low. During 1962-63, such rebates totalling £73,811 were granted in 1,304 cases, some of these rebates applying only in respect of part of the year.

Under *The State Housing Acts and Another Act Amendment Act, 1957*, a holder of a perpetual lease under the State Housing Acts or the repealed Workers' Homes Acts is enabled, subject to certain conditions, to convert his lease to freehold upon the payment of the purchase price of the land and upon performance of the conditions of the lease. Also, since the passing of this Amendment Act, an eligible person who desires to purchase a house erected on leasehold land may do so on freeholding lease tenure, the purchase price of the land as determined by the Housing Commission being added to the purchase price of the house. From 9 January 1958 to 30 June 1963 the sale prices of land freeholded totalled £536,060. Of this amount, £162,085 was for Workers' Homes to 28 March 1961, £212,190 for homes built from the Housing Commission Fund, and £161,785 for homes under the Commonwealth-State Housing Fund.

The State Housing Acts Amendment Act, 1961, authorises the Commission to sell freehold land, or lease vacant Crown land which has been set apart for the purposes of the *State Housing Acts*, to an eligible person for the erection of a dwelling, subject to the condition that,

within a period of 18 months from the date he contracts to acquire or lease the land, such person will execute a building agreement for the erection of a dwelling for occupation by him with or without the assistance of the Commission.

The Housing Commission finances its operations through two Treasury Trust Funds—the Queensland Housing Commission Fund and the Commonwealth-State Housing Fund. The Workers' Homes Fund was closed on 29 March 1961, and its assets and liabilities brought into the accounts of the Queensland Housing Commission Fund. In addition, a Home Builders' Deposit Trust Fund is available to assist eligible persons accumulate money to (i) acquire land and with Commission assistance erect thereon a dwelling, (ii) purchase a property from the Commission under Contract of Sale conditions.

QUEENSLAND HOUSING COMMISSION FUND

Particulars	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
Loans from State Treasury	1,750	1,900	2,042	2,315	2,050
Redemption paid to Treasury	453	394	496	534 ¹	494
Indebtedness to Treasury, 30 June	12,608	14,114	15,660	17,441	18,997
Advances to Borrowers and Purchasers—					
Workers' Dwellings and Other Mortgage Loans	1,380	1,449	1,780	2,094	1,813
Contract of Sale and Land Tenure	728	679	581	388	268
Total	2,108	2,128	2,361	2,482	2,081
Payments Received—					
Workers' Dwellings and Other Mortgage Loans	329	403	414	467	504
Contract of Sale and Land Tenure	195	229	202	215	232
Total	524	632	616	682	736
Principal Outstanding at End of Year—					
Workers' Dwellings and Other Mortgage Loans	9,391	10,437	11,803	13,430	14,739
Contract of Sale and Land Tenure	3,509	3,959	4,338	4,511	4,547
Total	12,900	14,396	16,141	17,941	19,286
Borrowers at End of Year—	No	No	No	No	No
Mortgages	5,876	6,222	6,674	7,230	7,638
Contract of Sale	2,059	2,205	2,305	2,345	2,346
Homes and Freehold Land Title	370	364	383 _r	484 _r	460
Total	8,305	8,791	9,362 _r	10,059 _r	10,444
Dwelling Units—					
Completed during Year	770	721	801	764	673
Completed to Date ²	8,458	9,179	9,980	10,744	11,417
Under Construction at End of Year	147	257	190	207	109

¹ Including £93(000) reduction of loan indebtedness as a result of the take-over of sewerage at Inala by the Brisbane City Council. ² Since the commencement of the Queensland Housing Commission in 1945. _r Revised since last issue.

COMMONWEALTH—STATE HOUSING FUND

Particulars	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
Loans from Commonwealth ¹	2,433	2,558	2,698	3,137	3,011
Less Redemption Paid to Commonwealth ..	250	270	293	316	344
Less Sales of Dwellings for Cash	13	15	10	3	9
Less Deposits on Tenanted Dwellings Sold ..	18	18	10	6	..
Indebtedness to Commonwealth at 30 June ..	29,812	32,067	34,452	37,264	39,922
Advances to Borrowers and Purchasers ..	2,054	1,709	2,099	2,525	1,952
Less Repayments Received	72	103	142	192	224
Purchase Money Outstanding at 30 June on Sales to Tenants and Purchasers	5,139	6,745	8,702	11,035	12,763
Purchasers at 30 June	No	No	No	No	No
	1,942	2,523	3,186	3,945	4,541
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
Value of Renting Properties and Building Sites ²	25,138	25,882	26,744	28,169	30,225
Net Rents Received	1,502	1,599	1,642	1,791	1,983
	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d
Average Economic Rental at 30 June	3 1 6	3 3 3	3 4 8	3 9 9	3 12 7
Dwelling Units—	No	No	No	No	No
Completed during Year	1,011	731	945	1,242	1,125
Completed to Date ³	12,464	13,195	14,140	15,382	16,507
Under Construction at End of Year	265	425	666	439	654
Rental Units Sold during Year	720	614	633	791	629

¹ Not including amounts allocated to Home Builders' Account, but including supplementary advances for service dwellings: 1958-59, £116(000); 1959-60, £122(000); 1960-61, £529(000); 1961-62, £197(000); and 1962-63, £351(000). ² Including leasehold land and contract of sale houses in course of erection. ³ Since the commencement of the Queensland Housing Commission in 1945.

Workers' Dwellings constitute the major housing scheme financed from the Queensland Housing Commission Fund. Since operations in respect to this scheme commenced in 1910, a total of £27,236,136 had been advanced to 30 June 1963. Of this sum, £26,904,542 was for 28,618 completed dwellings, £308,173 for 156 dwellings under construction at 30 June 1963, and £23,421 for improvements to 61 dwellings not previously mortgaged to the Commission. Advances during 1962-63 totalled £1,812,513 and an amount of £14,719,308 was owed by 7,636 borrowers at 30 June 1963. Up to 30 June 1963, £32,335 had been advanced to borrowers for *Housing for Employees*.

The number of houses sold under contract of sale (excluding *Workers' Homes*) had totalled 6,916 by 30 June 1963. Of these, 652 contracts had been fully performed, leaving 6,264 still current. In addition, 623 agreements to sell had been entered into, making a total of 6,887 regarded as being acquired for home-ownership. Of this total, 2,346 were financed from the Housing Commission Fund and 4,541 from the Commonwealth-State Housing Fund. Also, there were 158 *Workers' Homes* accounts still current.

Few homes were built under the *Workers' Homes* scheme in recent years. Most of the finance provided was in respect of the purchase of reverted homes and land freeholded under the 1957 Amendment Act. However, during the operation of the scheme from 1919 to 1963, 2,350 homes were erected, of which 2,161 had been paid off, leaving 158 still on the books, and 31 reverted homes in the hands of the Commission. This fund was closed on 29 May 1961.

Under the Commonwealth-State Housing Agreements a total amount of £43,321,400 has been allocated to the State. Allocations under the agreements for Building Societies are not included. Indebtedness to the Commonwealth at 30 June 1963 had been reduced to £39,921,330 by annual redemption payments totalling £2,588,405, sales of dwellings for cash of £702,531, and deposits on tenanted dwellings sold of £109,134. In addition, to 1962-63, the State Treasury provided loans totalling £1,025,000, and from other sources debenture loans totalling £800,000 were raised, both amounts being paid into the Commonwealth-State Housing Fund. Total advances of £13,546,368 had been made to 30 June 1963, and the principal outstanding at that date amounted to £12,762,611.

During the year 1962-63, the Commission completed a total of 1,798 house units, bringing the total completions under all schemes since the revival of housing in 1944-45 to 27,924. Of this number, 16,349 houses, or 58·5 per cent, were owned or being purchased by the occupiers, and 11,575, or 41·5 per cent, were rented.

The 1956 Agreement added some new features to governmental housing finance. The Agreement covered a period of five years and specified that a proportion of the money allocated to each State should be advanced to building societies and other approved institutions for lending to private house builders. For the first two years of the Agreement this proportion was 20 per cent and during the remaining years the proportion was 30 per cent. Of the remaining 80 per cent or 70 per cent, 5 per cent was specified by the Commonwealth to be set aside for the erection of houses for serving members of the defence forces nominated by the Commonwealth. The Commonwealth provided supplementary advances to the State equal to the amounts set aside by the State for this purpose. These supplementary advances were paid into the Commonwealth-State Housing Fund and the scheme is financed through this Fund.

The 1961 Agreement provided for the extension of the 1956 Agreement for a period of five years with certain amendments. The main amendments to the 1956 Agreement (a) authorised the Commonwealth to make supplementary loans for the erection of houses for members of the Armed Forces over and above the matching 5 per cent which applied in the 1956 Agreement, and (b) provided for 30 per cent of the Commonwealth advances to a State for each of the five years to be advanced to building and co-operative housing societies.

The Commonwealth advances which are required to be set aside for building societies and other approved institutions are paid into the Home Builders' Account at the Treasury, and distribution is made from this account. The rate of interest charged by the State during 1962-63 on these advances was 4½ per cent. The maximum rate of interest chargeable to borrowers by the societies is ½ per cent per annum above the rate charged by the State to the society. The period of repayment of loans is thirty-one years. Details of the transactions during the last five years are shown in the following table.

HOME BUILDERS' ACCOUNT

Particulars	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
<i>Receipts</i>					
Advances from Commonwealth	993	1,044	930	1,260	1,240
Borrowers' Repayments—					
Interest	60	114	159	198	270
Redemption	37	100	101	164	209
Total	1,090	1,258	1,190	1,622	1,719
<i>Expenditure</i>					
Advances to—					
Building Societies ¹	1,000	1,156	1,032	1,400	1,383
Approved Institutions .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Repayments to Commonwealth—					
Interest	59	102	140	180	234
Redemption	7	13	19	25	33
Interest Paid to Treasury on Debit Balance of Fund	1	1	1	1	1
Administration Expenses	1	13	8	14	12
Total	1,068	1,285	1,200	1,620	1,663
<i>Balance of Account</i>					
As at End of Year	47	20	10	12	68

¹ Operations of Building Societies are shown on page 458.

Public Curator—The Public Curator engages in general trustee business, and administers intestate estates. Wills are also deposited in his office for safe custody, the number held being 157,905 at 30 June 1963. There are branch offices at Townsville, Rockhampton, and Cairns, and an agency at Toowoomba. The next table shows the amounts held in trust by the Public Curator for various estates. In addition to these liabilities, unclaimed moneys to the extent of £795,245 were held at 30 June 1963. Interest on the Unclaimed Moneys Fund amounted to £36,093. The Public Curator held £334,605 in premises and fittings and £255,710 in bank and cash balances in addition to the investments shown in the following table.

PUBLIC CURATOR, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
Amounts Held at End of Year—					
For Insolvent Estates and Company					
Liquidations	£ 21,275	31,808	51,630	12,711	13,044
For Intestate Estates	£ 691,829	767,308	795,320	974,685	1,067,304
For Wills and Trusts	£ 2,209,023	2,374,425	2,544,824	2,841,475	3,290,132
For Mentally Ill Persons	£ 495,742	495,061	496,812	465,248	527,272
For Other Purposes	£ 278,297	386,904	425,284	507,997	419,321
Total	£ 3,696,166	4,055,506	4,133,870	4,802,116	5,317,073
Investments at End of Year—					
Government Securities	£ 3,984,678	4,228,801	4,685,202	5,195,662	5,564,032
Mortgages	£ 110,028	121,496	118,213	119,446	101,957
Short Term Money Market .. ..	£ ..	..	..	..	550,000
Wills of New Clients Deposited during Year	No 9,175	10,061	9,322	9,997	9,711

Assistance to Industries—The Government has for many years had legislative facilities which enabled it to provide financial assistance to industries which were unable to obtain from the usual sources sufficient capital to commence or expand operations. Initially this assistance was provided under *The Industries Assistance Acts, 1929 to 1933*, and this legislation was introduced to make advances or guarantee loans in order to foster and stimulate construction of works and development of industries in the State, and to provide employment. These Acts were later incorporated in *The Labour and Industry Acts, 1946 to 1961*, and the Secondary Industries Division was established to administer them. During 1963, the Department of Industrial Development was formed and this assistance is now being provided under *The Industrial Development Act, 1963*. The policy of assistance has been varied and extended from time to time and in 1957-58 was extended to the tourist industry for the improvement of accommodation and facilities at under-developed or semi-developed tourist areas. The total amount guaranteed or advanced under these Acts to 30 June 1963 was £4,912,559. A guaranteed loan of £700,000 on account of Thess Peabody Coal Co Pty Ltd has been the largest liability incurred under these Acts.

Liabilities under guarantee and advances outstanding totalled £1,016,799 at 30 June 1963. This amount was made up as follows:—Coal extraction, £460,000; cotton spinning, £150,566; tin dredging, £100,000; wool scours, £65,880; engineering, £65,607; earthenware pipes, bricks and tile making, £39,798; tourist industries, £33,850; airways, £26,172; cattle transport, £22,396; and various other purposes £52,530.

In addition, financial assistance has been given under *The Local Bodies' Loans Guarantee Acts, 1923 to 1936*, to co-operative and other boards and associations for establishing industrial projects. The Government has guaranteed loans and overdrafts. To 30 June 1963 the total amount guaranteed was £8,254,336 and the balance outstanding on these guarantees was £465,563. The industrial projects include fruit marketing and canning, the sugar and meat industries, and cotton, peanut, tobacco, and ginger growing.

Golden Casket Art Union—This lottery was inaugurated in 1916 to assist wartime patriotic funds. Since 30 June 1920 the net proceeds have been distributed among hospitals, clinics, charitable institutions, and patriotic funds. Profits are paid into a Department of Health and Home Affairs Hospital, Motherhood, and Child Welfare Trust Account, from which they are distributed. The profit for 1962-63 was £1,500,225.

GOLDEN CASKET ART UNION, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
<i>Receipts</i>					
Ticket Sales	£ 6,760,000	6,510,000	6,480,000	6,690,000	6,800,000
Other	£ 9,195	8,298	6,918	6,980	7,054
Total	£ 6,769,195	6,518,298	6,486,918	6,696,980	6,807,054
<i>Expenditure</i>					
Prize Money	£ 4,307,900	4,148,650	4,129,600	4,261,600	4,333,200
Commission	£ 435,515	463,629	471,512	481,877	494,919
Salaries, Office Expenses, &c	£ 123,452	132,063	141,731	140,724	138,710
State Stamp Duty	£ 338,000	325,500	324,000	334,500	340,000
Profit (Payable to Department of Health and Home Affairs)	£ 1,564,328	1,448,456	1,420,075	1,478,279	1,500,225
Total	£ 6,769,195	6,518,298	6,486,918	6,696,980	6,807,054
<i>% of Expenditure</i>					
Prize Money	% 63.64	63.65	63.66	63.64	63.66
Administration	% 8.26	9.14	9.45	9.30	9.31
State Stamp Duty	% 4.99	4.99	5.00	4.99	4.99
Profit	% 23.11	22.22	21.89	22.07	22.04

From 1 July 1920 to 30 June, 1963, Casket profits had been used to make grants to, and to construct hospitals, £28,590,878; to construct dental clinics, £189,104; to construct the Medical School, £55,162; to assist unemployed, £73,823; to augment patriotic funds, £180,000; and to make other grants, &c, £1,651,850.

Public Service Superannuation—Compulsory superannuation schemes are in force for public servants (including teachers) and police. A revised Public Service Superannuation Scheme operated from 1 April 1959. Under this scheme an officer is required to pay contributions on a sliding scale determined by his salary. Payments for benefits (except sick leave without pay) are subsidised by the Government at the rate of £1 10s for every £1. In addition, payments are made by the Government to the credit of the Public Service Superannuation Additional Benefits Fund to create a reserve with the object of meeting future liabilities of the Government. The maximum benefits per annum on account of male contributors are annuity benefit and incapacity benefit £1,260, including government subsidy of £756; assurance benefit (widow's pension) £630,

including government subsidy of £378; assurance benefit (children's allowance) £26 for each dependent child under 16 years of age, and £52 for each orphan child, including government subsidy of £15 12s and £31 4s respectively.

The Government holds the accumulated balance of the Public Service Superannuation Fund on which is allowed interest at the rate of 4½ per cent per annum. The expenses of administration are paid by the Government.

STATE SUPERANNUATION FUNDS, QUEENSLAND, 1962-63

Particulars	Public Service		Police	Total
	Contributory	Additional Benefits		
<i>Receipts—</i>				
Contributions	£ 1,172,762	..	199,410	1,372,172
Interest	£ 461,122	223,596	128,860	813,578
Government Subsidy	£ ..	1,092,574	506,850 ¹	1,599,424
Total	£ 1,633,884	1,316,170	835,120	3,785,174
<i>Expenditure—</i>				
Benefits	£ 262,577	316,334	368,495	947,406
Refunds	£ 130,423	..	14,634	145,057
Total	£ 393,000	316,334	383,129	1,092,463
Funds at End of Year	£ 11,013,619	4,300,980	2,562,093	17,876,692
<i>Contributors at End of Year—</i>				
Males	No 12,291	..	2,681	14,972
Females	No 5,024	..	..	5,024
Total	No 17,315	..	2,681	19,996

¹ Including £6,000 from Police Reward Fund.

A Railway Superannuation Scheme was commenced on 1 October 1930 but subsequently abandoned. Pensions due under this scheme (£4,211 in 1962-63) are now a charge on Consolidated Revenue.

A Parliamentary Superannuation Scheme, details of which are given on page 26, has operated since 1 January 1949. During 1962-63 members' and government contributions each totalled £15,870, while £21,455 was received in interest. Expenditure on pensions was £14,046, and the fund held a credit balance of £414,401 at 30 June 1963.

Chapter 14—PRIVATE FINANCE

1 MONEY AND BANKING

The Commonwealth Government is given power by the Constitution to make laws with regard to currency, coinage, legal tender, and banking, excepting State banking confined to the limits of the State concerned. The issue of coinage for the whole Commonwealth has been the business of the Commonwealth Government since the first Australian coins were issued in 1910, and since 1911 the Commonwealth Government (from 1920 through the Commonwealth Bank) has reserved to itself the right of note issue. The unit of currency in use in Australia is the Australian pound, with an exchange rate on sterling of approximately £A125 to £100 stg.

The Commonwealth Bank was established by an Act of the Commonwealth Parliament in 1911. It commenced operations with a Savings Bank Department in 1912, and general banking was started in 1913. Gradually it assumed the functions of a "banker's bank" or central bank.

For a more detailed description of the development and organisation of the Commonwealth Bank up to and including the 1945 banking legislation, see the 1958 and earlier issues of the *Year Book*.

Among other things the *Commonwealth Bank Act* 1945 provided for (i) a Note Issue Department, (ii) a Rural Credits Department to make loans to bodies concerned with the marketing of primary produce, (iii) a Mortgage Bank Department to make loans to primary producers, and (iv) an Industrial Finance Department to provide finance, assistance, and advice to industrial undertakings, particularly small undertakings. The General Banking Division might make loans for the erection or purchase of, or the discharge of mortgages on, homes. The Commonwealth Savings Bank continued as a separate corporation, under the control of the Governor of the Commonwealth Bank.

The *Commonwealth Bank Act* 1951 amended the 1945 Act. The Advisory Council was replaced by a Commonwealth Bank Board with power to determine the policy of the Bank and the Savings Bank and to take any action necessary to carry out such policy. The Bank remained under the management of the Governor, who became Chairman of the Board, while the Deputy Governor became its Deputy Chairman. Other members of the Board were the Secretary to the Department of the Treasury, and seven others appointed by the Governor-General, not more than two of whom might be officers of the Bank or the Commonwealth Public Service, appointed for terms not exceeding five years. Directors and employees of other banks were not eligible for membership of the Board. The Act provided that in the event of an irreconcilable difference of opinion on monetary and banking policy between the Government and the Bank the question should be determined by the Governor-General in Council. The Treasurer must then lay before each House of Parliament, within 15 sitting days, a copy of such order determining banking policy, a statement by the Government in relation to the matter, and a copy of a statement required to be furnished to the Treasurer by the Board when the dispute first arose.

The *Commonwealth Bank Act* 1953 established the Commonwealth Trading Bank of Australia as a separate corporation, managed by a General Manager under the Governor, to conduct the business of the General Banking Division in accordance with policy determined by the Commonwealth Bank Board. The Commonwealth Bank of Australia continued to operate as a central bank, and retained the specialised departments of Rural Credits, Mortgage Bank, and Industrial Finance.

The *Banking Act* 1945 provided that banking business should not be carried on except with the written authority of the Governor-General. The Commonwealth Bank was given the duty of protecting the interests of depositors with trading banks, and it might investigate the affairs of, or assume control of, any bank which had failed to meet its obligations, or, in the Commonwealth Bank's opinion, was likely to do so. The Act provided for each trading bank to keep a Special Account with the Commonwealth Bank, in which there was to be placed the amounts held by the Commonwealth Bank to that bank's credit under the war-time National Security Regulations, and an amount not exceeding the increase in that bank's assets since the provision commenced. Such deposits could only be withdrawn with permission of the Commonwealth Bank. The Commonwealth Bank might also require trading banks to transfer to it specified holdings of foreign currency. The Commonwealth Bank might determine the general policy to be followed by trading banks in relation to advances, and the classes of purposes for which advances might be made by banks, and a trading bank might not purchase government or stock exchange securities without its permission. It might make regulations fixing interest and discount rates. Provision was also made for the Governor-General to make regulations for the control of foreign exchange; and to proclaim the operation of sections of the Act restricting the holding, buying, selling, or manufacturing of gold. Regular statistical returns, in prescribed form, to the Commonwealth Bank and the Commonwealth Statistician were to be made by trading banks. State legislation controlling banking became inoperative after this legislation came into force.

The *Banking Act* 1953 incorporated some important changes affecting the relationship between the Commonwealth Bank, as central bank, and the remainder of the banking system. A major provision was the introduction of a new formula for calculating the maximum amounts which banks might be required to hold in Special Accounts with the Commonwealth Bank. The discretionary power provided by the 1945 Act had not been fully exercised, and, by mid-1952, banks could have been directed under the existing law to make further lodgments to Special Accounts aggregating about £500m. The new Act cancelled this uncalled liability and introduced as a new starting point the actual Special Account balances at 10 October 1952. The amount of the Special Account power was to vary with changes in deposits instead of assets; and the extent of the variations was, in general and subject to certain qualifications, 75 per cent of movements in deposits during the current banking year, instead of 100 per cent of the increase in assets.

Another provision of the 1953 legislation was that the Commonwealth Bank should, during each financial year, inform each bank in confidence of its estimates of movements during that financial year in the total deposits

and liquid assets of all banks, and of likely changes in the aggregate Special Accounts of all banks during each half year. The provision, included in the 1945 legislation, requiring approval of the Commonwealth Bank to the purchase by trading banks of government or certain other securities was repealed. It became the practice of the banks to consult the Commonwealth Bank before undertaking large security transactions.

In 1959, legislation was passed by the Commonwealth Parliament providing for a comprehensive revision of Australia's banking structure.

The new banking structure consists of the Reserve Bank of Australia, and the Commonwealth Banking Corporation, which comprises the Commonwealth Trading Bank, the Commonwealth Savings Bank, and the Commonwealth Development Bank, each having a separate entity.

The central banking functions, including the existing Note Issue Department, were separated from the general banking institutions and reconstituted, together with the Rural Credits Department of the Commonwealth Bank, as the Reserve Bank of Australia. The Reserve Bank is controlled by a Board constituted on the same lines as the previous Bank Board under the management of a Governor.

The existing Special Accounts provisions were replaced by a system of Reserve Deposits. The Reserve Bank can, on brief notice, require a trading bank to maintain in a Reserve Deposit Account an amount not exceeding 25 per cent of its Australian deposits and this percentage may be raised by the Reserve Bank subject to giving notice of 45 days.

A Commonwealth Banking Corporation was established under a new Board with separate staff to administer the Commonwealth Trading Bank, the Commonwealth Savings Bank, and a new institution called the Commonwealth Development Bank which comprises, basically, the former Mortgage Bank and the Industrial Finance Department of the Commonwealth Bank. Additional resources have been made available for the Development Bank, and its function is to assist the development of worthwhile enterprises in both primary and secondary industries that would otherwise be unable to obtain the necessary finance on reasonable or suitable terms.

The Board, which controls the Banking Corporation, is appointed by the Governor-General. It comprises three ex-officio members and eight members from outside the staff and the public service. Directors or employees of the Reserve Bank, or other banks, are not eligible for membership. The managing director, deputy managing director, and the Secretary to the Treasury are the ex-officio members of the Board, which is required to keep the Government informed of the banking policy of the three constituent banks. Under the Board there are three executive Committees, one for each constituent bank, comprising five members of the Board, including the managing director or his deputy.

The Boards are required to refer differences of opinion on policy to the Government for direction.

Cheque-paying Banks—Banking in Queensland is for the most part in the hands of large Australian companies with branches in all States. All the larger Australian banks (two with head offices in Sydney, two in

Melbourne, and two in London) operated in Queensland at 30 June 1963; and there was one Queensland institution with its head office in Brisbane—the Brisbane Permanent Building and Banking Co Limited.

CHEQUE-PAYING BANKS, QUEENSLAND, JUNE 1963¹

Bank	Loans, Advances, and Bills Discounted	Deposits		
		Non-interest Bearing	Interest Bearing	Total
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
Australia and New Zealand Bank Ltd	19,240	20,563	9,983	30,546
Bank of Adelaide	400	582	107	689
Bank of New South Wales	48,488	41,004	24,028	65,032
Brisbane Permanent Building and Banking Co Ltd	3,782	..	3,027	3,027
Commercial Bank of Australia Ltd ..	16,446	16,727	8,171	24,898
Commercial Banking Co of Sydney Ltd	7,980	11,312	4,867	16,179
E. S. and A. Bank Ltd	7,599	7,985	3,550	11,535
National Bank of Australasia Ltd ..	40,198	44,299	32,378	76,677
Queensland National Bank Ltd ² ..	9	..	..	..
Total Private Banks	144,142	142,472	86,111	228,583
Commonwealth Trading Bank of Australia	21,341	25,260	20,805	46,065
Total All Banks	165,483	167,732	106,916	274,648

¹ Average of four Wednesdays—5, 12, 19 and 26 June 1963. ² In voluntary liquidation, having united with the National Bank of Australasia Ltd.

Bank Debits to Customers' Accounts—Bank debits include the total value of cheques drawn throughout Queensland, and are a comprehensive guide to business trends.

BANK DEBITS TO CUSTOMERS' ACCOUNTS

Year	Average Weekly Debits ¹	Year	Average Weekly Debits ¹
	£1,000		£1,000
1953-54	51,032	1958-59	70,253
1954-55	53,873	1959-60	79,172
1955-56	56,028	1960-61	81,901
1956-57	62,743	1961-62	82,181
1957-58	65,655	1962-63	92,569

¹ Excluding debits to Australian Government accounts at capital city branches.

Savings Banks—The Commonwealth Savings Bank opened in Queensland on 16 September 1912 and on 1 October 1920 took over the Queensland State Savings Bank. At the time of amalgamation, the Commonwealth Bank held depositors' balances of about £3½m, while the State Bank held about £15m. At 30 June 1963 deposits were £165.6m, and the Savings Bank had 132 branches and 1,472 agencies in the State.

During January 1956 private savings banks commenced business in Queensland. At 30 June 1963 deposits were £69·5m, and there were 527 branches and 746 agencies in the State.

The following table shows particulars for ten years for all savings banks.

SAVINGS BANKS, QUEENSLAND

Year	Accounts at End of Year ¹	Deposits during Year ²	Withdrawals during Year ²	Amount to Credit at End of Year	
				Total	Per Head of Population
	No	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£
1953-54	854,160	111,365	105,413	117,406	89·1
1954-55	868,838	119,281	114,244	124,814	92·5
1955-56	907,385	133,639	128,439	132,700	96·0
1956-57	959,972	150,796	142,281	144,608	102·3
1957-58	1,014,008	161,596	156,620	153,244	106·5
1958-59	1,080,229	181,664	172,442	166,653	113·5
1959-60	1,140,200	207,595	196,470	182,586	122·1
1960-61	1,187,322	219,682	220,487	187,131	123·2
1961-62	1,250,343	236,953	224,568	205,852	133·4
1962-63	1,344,538	281,411	252,087	235,176	150·2

¹ Excluding inoperative and school bank accounts.

² Including transfers between branches of the banks.

The following table shows particulars of all savings banks in the States of Australia at 30 June 1963. All States had Government Savings Banks when the Commonwealth Savings Bank was founded, but all have been transferred to the Commonwealth Bank except those of Victoria and South Australia. In addition to these, the table includes, in the column headed "State Banks", two Trustee Banks in Tasmania, and the Savings Bank Division of the Rural and Industries Bank of Western Australia.

SAVINGS BANKS, AUSTRALIA, AT 30 JUNE 1963

State or Territory	Separate Accounts ¹	Amount to Credit				Amount to Credit per Head of Population
		Commonwealth Bank	State Banks	Private Banks	Total	
	No	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£
New South Wales ..	3,562,105	470,852	..	233,146	703,998	173·9
Victoria	3,202,956	155,682	356,782	136,567	649,031	212·4
Queensland	1,344,538	165,642	..	69,534	235,176	150·2
South Australia ..	1,104,406	46,465	139,960	21,653	208,078	206·2
Western Australia ..	683,417	63,748	11,987	28,671	104,406	135·2
Tasmania	349,676	19,803	30,874 ²	5,751	56,428	156·3
Northern Territory ..	21,989	8,311	..	4,418	3,496	118·8
Aust Capital Territory	53,980						9,233	125·7
Total	10,323,067	930,503	539,603	499,740	1,969,846	176·3

¹ Excluding inoperative and school bank accounts.

² Trustee Savings Banks.

2 BANKRUPTCY

Under Section 51 of the Constitution of the Commonwealth, power to legislate with respect to bankruptcy and insolvency was vested in the Commonwealth Parliament. In 1924 legislation was passed to deal with the matter. The Act provides for the establishment of Registries in the various districts. The Supreme Courts of the various States have original jurisdiction conferred on them under the Act.

The following table shows the sequestrations, compositions, schemes of arrangement, and deeds of assignment and arrangements made under the Commonwealth *Bankruptcy Act* 1924-1960 during the five years ended 1962-63. The liabilities and assets shown in the table are as estimated by debtors.

BANKRUPTCY, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
Sequestrations—					
Debtors' Petitions No	27	19	44	56	42
Creditors' Petitions No	151	189	184	199	190
Total No	178	208	228	255	232
Liabilities £	632,925	484,704	706,221	1,115,828	827,546
Assets £	495,844	401,100	524,955	859,014	471,547
Administration of Deceased Debtors ¹					
Estates No	2	3	3	4	4
Liabilities £	21,686	27,710	36,643	16,288	12,641
Assets £	13,432	10,479	57,869	183,359	1,289
Compositions, Schemes of Arrangement and Deeds of Assignment ¹					
No	..	..	..	5	2
Liabilities .. .. .. £	..	..	..	42,349	15,878
Assets .. .. .. £	..	..	..	31,401	12,072
Deeds of Arrangement ²					
No	20	23	21	21	20
Liabilities £	177,961	212,775	209,851	146,049	263,819
Assets £	147,481	219,542	142,832	98,782	227,362

¹ Part XI of the Act without sequestration

² Part XII of the Act without sequestration.

A bankruptcy petition may be presented by either a creditor or the debtor himself, and the estates of persons dying insolvent can be administered under Part X. Part XI of the Act makes provision for compositions, schemes of arrangement, and deeds of assignment, without sequestration, while Part XII dealing with deeds of arrangement is similar in effect: the two parts side by side are an anomaly and were inserted so that the continuity of systems existing in the various States, prior to the Commonwealth legislation, could be preserved. After sequestration the bankrupt may make a composition or scheme of arrangement with his creditors under Division 5 of Part IV.

The Act does not deal with the winding up of companies which is covered by the Companies Acts of the various States.

3 INSURANCE

Life Assurance—Uniform legislation governs life assurance throughout Australia. The Commonwealth Insurance Commissioner appointed under the *Life Insurance Act* 1945-1961 supervises the activities of all life

assurance companies in Australia, which must lodge deposits with the Commonwealth Treasurer and maintain statutory funds exclusively for life insurance business.

At 31 December 1962, 33 life assurance organisations were operating in Queensland. The following table shows the business transacted by them.

LIFE ASSURANCE, QUEENSLAND¹, 1962

Particulars	Ordinary Business	Super-annuation Business	Industrial Business	Total
Discontinuances—				
By Death and Maturity—				
Policies No	10,956	829	17,120	28,905
Sum Assured £1,000	3,656	426	985	5,067
By Forfeiture and Surrender—				
Policies No	25,137	2,748	15,071	42,956
Proportion of Policies in Force at Beginning of Year .. %	3.9	5.0	3.8	3.9
Sum Assured £1,000	26,294	4,266	2,978	33,538
Proportion of Sum Assured for All Policies at Beginning of Year %	4.8	7.5	6.9	5.2
New Business—				
Policies No	51,555	8,907	20,183	80,645
Sum Assured £1,000	92,911	14,215	6,154	113,280
Business at End of Year—				
Policies No	656,194	58,672	382,643	1,097,509
Sum Assured £1,000	609,460	66,646	45,436	721,542
Annual Premiums £1,000	16,110	2,501	2,034	20,645

¹ Including a very small amount of business in Papua and New Guinea.

Insurance Other Than Life—Under *The Insurance Act, 1960*, fire, marine, and general insurance can be undertaken in Queensland only by corporations of more than twenty members licensed and supervised by the Queensland Insurance Commissioner. Such corporations must comply with capital and asset requirements laid down in the Act and a company with its head office outside Queensland must have an agent in Queensland. The information in the following table has been compiled from returns which are collected on a uniform basis in all States. It shows particulars for Queensland business only, premiums, losses, and expenditure being allocated according to the State in which the policy was issued. A proportion of the Australian Control Office's expenditure for each company has been included in total expenditure according to the proportion of gross premiums received in this State.

The State Government Insurance Office conducts general insurance, and, in addition, in 1962-63 there were 142 other companies licensed under *The Insurance Act, 1960*, to conduct insurance other than life in Queensland. The above number includes companies not actively engaged in business while the following table includes particulars of only the 136 companies which actually operated during the year. Workers' Compensation Insurance, which is included in the table, is entirely in the hands of the State Government Insurance Office, and further particulars will be found in the Employment Chapter on page 386.

In addition to the premium income shown in the following table, the insurance companies received £1,388,103 from investments (interest, dividends, rents, &c) held in Queensland. Commission and agents' charges amounted to £1,401,747, while expenses of management and Queensland's proportion of Australian Control Office expenses were £5,057,477.

GENERAL INSURANCE, QUEENSLAND, 1962-63¹

Class of Business	Premiums	Losses	Contributions to Fire Brigades	Taxation Paid	Management Expenses ²	Losses, as Proportion of Premiums
	£	£	£	£	£	%
Fire	6,234,627	3,021,271	917,665	325,999	2,190,942	48.5
Loss of Profits	361,541	91,120					25.2
Householders' Comprehensive, &c	874,367	240,825	..	57,509	213,280	27.5
Marine	854,925	464,237					54.3
Motor Vehicles	7,165,330	4,971,108	..	342,550	2,647,614	69.4
Compulsory Third Party	4,083,365	2,591,793					63.5
Employers' Liability and Worker's Compensation	5,253,958	4,913,691	..	10,886	602,278	93.5
Other	2,461,802	1,309,885	..	93,159	805,110	53.2
Total	27,289,915	17,603,930	917,665	830,103	6,459,224	57.6 ³

¹ This table should not be construed as a Profit and Loss Account, as it contains selected items of statistics only. Figures for each company are for the accounting year ended during 1962-63—for most companies, year ended 31 December 1962. ² Including expenses of management, and commission and agents' charges. ³ Excluding Employers' Liability and Workers' Compensation.

4 FIRE BRIGADES

The Fire Brigades Acts, 1920 to 1962, provide for the constitution of districts with an incorporated Fire Brigade Board in each. The duty of each Board is to extinguish fires and to protect life and property in the event of fire within its territory. To that end a Board is required to maintain fire brigades and ensure their necessary equipment for the performance of their duties. Each Fire Brigade Board has seven members, of whom two are appointed by the Governor in Council, three elected by the insurance companies who are liable to make the annual contribution under the Act, and two elected by the local authority or group of local authorities having jurisdiction within the district of the Board in question.

During 1962-63 there were 82 Fire Brigade Boards in Queensland. The Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board maintained 17 fire stations throughout Brisbane. The remaining 81 Boards maintained a total of 130 fire stations throughout the State. Equipment included 214 motor fire engines, of which 29 were in the metropolitan area. A total of 2,067 fire alarms were installed throughout the State as at 30 June 1963.

Of the 6,321 calls answered during 1962-63, 1,470, or 23 per cent, were false alarms, the greatest number of which was in the metropolitan area where 1,161 of the 2,814 calls did not result in fire-fighting activities.

The operating expenses of fire brigades in Queensland are financed by insurance companies, the State Government, and the Local Authorities

who contribute five-sevenths, one-seventh, and one-seventh of the total respectively. Details of Fire Brigade Boards' financial transactions are shown on pages 434 and 435.

Particulars of the activities of Fire Brigade Boards in Queensland over the last ten years are shown in the following table.

FIRE BRIGADE BOARDS, QUEENSLAND

Year	Boards	Staff		Calls during Year	Expenditure ^a
		Permanent	Other ¹		
	No	No	No	No	£
1953-54	71	483	984	3,850	555,439
1954-55	71	502	1,003	3,711	594,075
1955-56	72	497	1,005	4,587	650,514
1956-57	73	683	1,014	6,208	867,243
1957-58	75	741	1,046	5,536	995,283
1958-59	75	766	1,168	4,850	1,107,541
1959-60	78	789	1,209	5,846	1,168,358
1960-61	78	853	1,184	7,328	1,314,805
1961-62	80	863	1,181	5,315	1,391,170
1962-63	82	865	1,201	6,321	1,498,280

¹ Including volunteers.

² Excluding loan expenditure (£343,240 in 1962-63)

5 COMPANIES

Until 1 July 1962, each State had its own companies legislation, and, although initially the Acts were based on the English Act, differences developed between the States.

Under Queensland legislation provision was made for public and private companies. A public company had to have not less than seven members, and a private company not less than two. Partnerships of more than twenty members were to be registered as companies.

Uniform legislation now operates in all States and in Queensland takes the form of *The Companies Act*, 1961, which came into operation on 1 July 1962.

Some of the important features of the new Act are:—(i) Provision is made for "Exempt Proprietary Companies" which are exempted from filing copies of their balance sheets and profit and loss accounts with the Registrar of Companies, and, if all the shareholders agree, from having to appoint an auditor. In effect, an exempt proprietary company is one in which all the shares are owned beneficially by natural persons or by another proprietary company all of whose shares are so held. (ii) Companies proclaimed as "Investment Companies" under the Act are restricted in borrowing to certain percentages of their net tangible assets and their holding in any one corporation is limited. (iii) Certain requirements are laid down with regard to "take-over" offers. (iv) Companies, other than proprietary companies, may now be formed with five or more members whereas the previous minimum was seven members.

This change in legislation does not affect the comparability of the data presented in the following table.

COMPANIES¹ ON REGISTER, QUEENSLAND

At 30 June	Place of Incorporation						All Companies	
	Queensland		Other States		Overseas			
	Compan- ies	Nominal Capital	Compan- ies	Nominal Capital	Compan- ies	Nominal Capital	Compan- ies	Nominal Capital
	No	£1,000	No	£1,000	No	£1,000	No	£1,000
1959 ..	6,149	462,421	1,934	1,435,081	299	713,408	8,382	2,610,910
1960 ..	7,442	536,306	2,175	1,642,357	317	987,229	9,934	3,165,892
1961 ..	8,432	582,076	2,210	1,865,108	271	1,012,673	10,913	3,459,857
1962 ..	9,277	635,734	2,404	2,160,206	276	1,118,962	11,957	3,914,902
1963 ..	9,963	679,027	2,574	2,439,010	298	1,244,017	12,835	4,362,054

¹ Excluding companies in liquidation.

New companies incorporated in Queensland in 1962-63 numbered 772, their nominal capital being £22,942,000. During 1962-63, 220 other Australian companies with a nominal capital of £136,977,000 were registered in Queensland and 27 overseas companies with a nominal capital of £42,246,000. Proprietary companies accounted for over 95 per cent of the new Queensland companies registered in the last ten years. The following table shows details of the capital of Queensland incorporated companies as at 30 June 1963, classified by major industry groups.

QUEENSLAND INCORPORATED COMPANIES ON REGISTER
AT 30 JUNE 1963, ACCORDING TO INDUSTRY¹

Industry	Companies	Nominal Capital	Subscribed Capital	Paid Up Capital
	No	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
Primary Production	420	28,242	10,107	9,617
Mining and Quarrying	223	69,941	34,893	31,659
Manufacturing	1,785	146,332	67,182	66,256
Electricity, Gas, Water and Sanitary Services ..	24	4,980	3,535	3,521
Building and Construction	646	22,217	4,376	4,189
Transport and Storage	431	42,603	22,964	22,896
Communication .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Finance and Property	2,827	179,461	56,216	54,509
Commerce	2,641	137,975	46,518	45,756
Community, Business and Professional Services	236	2,467	395	391
Amusement, Hotels, Accommodation	709	44,191	12,031	11,935
Other Industries, incl Industries Inadequately Described	21	618	205	167
Total	9,963	679,027	258,422	250,896

¹ Excluding 170 companies in liquidation.

6 FRIENDLY SOCIETIES

The first friendly society was formed in 1878, and at 30 June 1962 the number of societies was 22, with 442 branches, excluding district councils. Medical, sickness, and funeral benefits are allowed, most of the members contributing for all these benefits, but provision is made for those who desire to contribute for sickness and funeral benefits only or

for medical benefits only. A member requiring medical attention may engage any doctor, and whatever fees are charged are paid directly by the member, who may then obtain from his society a refund of portion of the fees. As from 1 July 1953 the Commonwealth Government arranged to subsidise benefits provided by approved friendly societies to the extent of 6s per consultation and stated amounts for all other forms of medical treatment. Approved societies were required to provide from their own funds at least as much as the Commonwealth subsidy. Societies make provision for other forms of medical treatment according to the terms of the Commonwealth agreement. Details of the scope of the Medical Benefits Scheme and of the Commonwealth and Society payments under it are given in the Social Services chapter on page 112.

Some members contribute only for benefits under the Commonwealth medical and hospital benefits schemes. Their numbers are not included in the membership figures given below, but the financial transactions arising from their membership are included with those covering the ordinary business of the societies.

The next table shows details of the societies for five years. The membership was 52,402, or 3.4 per cent of the population, at 30 June 1962 but, as members' families usually participate in medical benefits, the percentage benefiting is much higher.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
Branches No	483	477	471	458	442
Members—					
Males No	42,661	41,576	41,484	40,994	41,581
Females No	8,656	8,837	9,124	9,581	10,821
Total No	51,317	50,413	50,608	50,575	52,402
Deaths of Members—					
Males No	722	826	821	837	817
Females No	244	246	237	259	253
Total No	966	1,072	1,058	1,096	1,070
Sickness—					
Male Cases No	8,995	9,163	9,235	8,388	8,099
Duration Weeks	127,191	128,145	131,514	127,546	124,436
Female Cases No	492	472	493	493	446
Duration Weeks	7,093	7,362	7,863	7,895	7,157
Receipts—					
Members' Dues £	493,088	546,776	660,319	781,404	836,708
Investments £	144,081	154,717	167,863	252,776	262,294
Total £	637,169	701,493	828,182	1,034,180	1,099,002
Expenditure—					
Sick Pay £	79,212	85,247	95,878	89,876	85,994
Death Benefits £	47,849	52,901	56,939	57,920	60,336
Medical and Hospital Benefits £	272,882	316,450	423,560	517,427	597,303
Management £	153,688	165,182	179,002	203,172	227,386
Total £	553,631	619,780	755,379	868,395	971,019
Investment of Funds—					
Mortgages £1,000	1,420	1,481	1,537	1,648	1,707
Government Loans £1,000	1,058	978	960	901	871
Property £1,000	521	690	724	756	808
Cash at Bank, &c £1,000	365	380	394	476	528
Total £1,000	3,364	3,529	3,615	3,781	3,914

The majority of societies allow sick benefits for 26 weeks at full rate, 26 weeks at half rate, and the remainder of the sick period at quarter rate; the general full rate is £1 1s. However, several societies pay higher benefits (up to £4 per week for the first four weeks) and limit the period for which benefits are payable. The friendly societies have also jointly established medical institutes and dispensaries in the larger towns.

Funds may be invested as prescribed under the Act, usually in government and municipal securities, or in mortgages, and an actuarial valuation of each society's financial position is made every five years.

Ten to twenty years ago, when the total value of all dwellings constructed and the average value per dwelling were less than half the corresponding values for recent years, mortgages accounted for approximately one-fifth of all funds invested, and Commonwealth and State Government loans for over one-half. During more recent years the disposition of investments has practically reversed, with mortgages displacing government loans as the major item. During 1961-62, 44 per cent of the funds was invested in mortgages and only 22 per cent in government loans.

Particulars of membership and finances during 1961-62 of the various orders of friendly societies are shown in the following table.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES, QUEENSLAND, 1961-62

Society	Branches ¹	Members ²	Receipts	Expenditure			Total Funds
				Sick Pay and Death Benefits	Medical and Hospital Benefits	Total	
	No	No	£	£	£	£	£
A.N.A.	9	858	7,587	3,499	683	6,508	65,024
A.O.F.—							
North Queensland District	2	156	..	..	..	..	24,896
Rockhampton District ..	2	379	2,296	1,085	140	1,734	29,255
United Brisbane District ..	29	3,000	35,817	9,002	15,854	37,394	205,922
G.U.O.O.F.	24	2,381	32,275	7,650	10,333	25,552	189,160
H.A.C.B.S.—							
North Queensland District	8	337	3,859	1,324	150	2,328	49,857
Rockhampton District ..	9	812	5,779	3,030	180	4,509	67,874
South Queensland District	43	7,870	267,759	23,445	168,956	233,321	598,113
I.O.O.F.	20	1,417	10,307	3,193	1,604	8,367	96,027
I.O.R.	54	4,422	51,777	12,310	13,930	39,020	441,394
M.U.I.O.O.F.—							
North Queensland Branch	12	1,266	8,784	4,169	525	7,823	120,719
Queensland Branch ..	134	14,901	493,230	32,223	310,541	453,362	1,136,521
P.A.F.S.	64	8,498	147,633	27,783	72,449	124,038	644,267
U.A.O.D.	24	2,775	18,921	9,420	1,201	15,522	214,869
Other	8	3,330	12,978	8,197	757	11,541	30,721
Total	442	52,402	1,099,002	146,330	597,303	971,019	3,914,619

¹ Excluding district and central bodies. ² Including unfinancial members but excluding contributors for Commonwealth benefits only.

7 BUILDING AND CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING SOCIETIES

Under *The Building Societies Acts, 1886 to 1958*, any ten or more persons may form a building society, either terminating or permanent, with the object of assisting its members or others to acquire freehold or leasehold property. There were 37 societies registered under this Act at 30 June 1963, but only 33 operated throughout the year.

Under *The Co-operative Housing Societies Acts, 1958 to 1962*, twelve or more persons may form a terminating society whose operations are confined to advancing money to members for the erection or purchase of new dwellings or the conversion of approved dwellings into flats. Of the 175 societies registered at 30 June 1963, only 147 operated throughout the year.

The State Treasurer guarantees loans made to co-operative housing societies, and, at 30 June 1963, guaranteed advances of £5,706,733 were outstanding.

Further government assistance in the form of loans to building and housing societies is provided from the Home Builders' Account under *The Commonwealth and State Housing Agreement of 1956*. The amount outstanding on these government advances was £5,695,546 at 30 June, 1963. Details of this agreement are given on page 438, but it should be noted that, owing to differences in the accounting periods, the advances shown there do not tally with the advances received as shown in the following table.

Other home building in Queensland is financed by banks, insurance companies, friendly societies, War Service Homes, and the Queensland Housing Commission. Details of schemes administered by the Housing Commission are given on pages 438 to 443.

BUILDING AND CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING SOCIETIES¹, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
	No	No	No	No	No
Societies	52	59	95	138	180
Shareholders ²	16,130	16,144	16,178	15,768	15,710
Borrowers ²	15,141	16,710	18,124	20,264	21,446
	£	£	£	£	£
Receipts	4,742,978	6,607,846	7,438,988	9,107,616	9,537,557
Government Advances	524,357	1,031,204	1,206,762	1,073,673	1,633,421
Other Advances	n	1,114,020	1,599,847	2,176,954	1,900,290
Loans Repaid	1,984,248	2,075,244	1,963,974	2,091,787	2,389,876
Payments and Deposits on Shares	1,311,153	1,626,557	1,708,542	2,547,068	2,144,754
Interest on Loans	529,284	658,287	826,590	1,040,157	1,268,467
Other	393,936	102,534	133,273	177,977	200,749
Expenditure	4,768,101	6,528,976	7,271,570	8,899,319	9,338,964
Loans Granted	3,320,364	4,888,777	5,418,211	6,323,442	6,581,814
Interest Paid Out	426,903	496,494	766,163	969,091	1,215,904
Other	1,020,834	1,143,705	1,087,196	1,606,786	1,541,246
Total Advances on Mortgages ²	11,431,832	14,339,852	17,778,408	21,959,518	26,067,584

¹ Figures for each society are for the accounting year ended during the financial year shown; in most cases year ended December. ² At end of year; shareholders exclude borrowing shareholders. n Not available.

8 CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

These societies are registered under either *The Primary Producers' Co-operative Associations Acts, 1923 to 1962*, or *The Co-operative Societies Acts, 1946 to 1962*. Those registered under the former Act comprise associations of primary producers; and, in 1962-63, returns were furnished by 90 associations covering the dairying (butter and cheese), fruit-growing, and sugar-milling industries, and other primary activities. Most of these associations issue share capital with limited liability, but there are some with no capital and their liability is limited to the value of the assets. Affairs are controlled by the members, each member having one vote only. Three-fifths of the members must be producers and suppliers of the association. Rules may be made governing the number of shares which may be held by any one member. Shares are not placed on the market, and the transference of shares must have the approval of the directors.

Societies registered under the Co-operative Societies Acts must have at least seven members, and no member can hold more than £300 of shares in a society. These societies can carry on any industry, business, or trade specified in their rules, and dealings in land are also allowed. Their growth has been encouraged by amending legislation passed in 1951 which provided for the establishment of an Advisory Council. The general function of the Council is "to take all such steps and to do all such things as in its opinion will promote and encourage co-operation". It assists both in the formation of new co-operatives and in the improvement and development of existing ones, by advising on matters of finance, business methods, procedure, &c, and by disseminating information on co-operation. There were 70 of these societies operating in 1962-63.

The next table gives details of the number, size, and financial operations of co-operative societies of each type in Queensland for the year ended 30 June 1963.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES, QUEENSLAND, 1962-63

Particulars		Producers' Societies	Consumers' Societies	Producers' and Consumers' Societies	Total
Societies	No	90	68	2	160
Branches ¹	No	91	20	4	115
Members	No	101,099	31,740	3,155	135,994
Sales	£	59,389,377	5,402,965	3,319,148	68,111,490
Other Receipts	£	2,946,178	227,664	12,393	3,186,235
Total Receipts	£	62,335,555	5,630,629	3,331,541	71,297,725
Working Expenses	£	10,744,186	819,713	509,654	12,073,553
Rebates and Bonuses	£	1,446,069	91,542	30,000	1,567,611
Dividends on Share Capital	£	280,619	17,032	9,506	307,157
Purchases	£	46,687,275	4,507,219	2,619,723	53,814,217
Other Expenditure	£	736,297	111,901	177,853	1,026,051
Total Expenditure	£	59,894,446	5,547,407	3,346,736	68,788,589
Assets	£	39,761,961	4,530,896	861,152	45,154,009

¹ In addition to main establishment.

9 REAL PROPERTY TRANSFERS

All transfers of real property are recorded in the Titles Office Register, and details of transfers under *The Real Property Acts, 1861 to 1963*, during the last ten years will be found in the next table. Further information can be found in Chapter 4, section 7.

REAL PROPERTY TRANSFERS, QUEENSLAND

Year	Transfers	Consideration in Transfers	Year	Transfers	Consideration in Transfers
	No	£		No	£
1953-54 ..	38,530	62,395,910	1958-59 ..	40,407	87,153,910
1954-55 ..	36,504	63,734,658	1959-60 ..	44,651	108,940,106
1955-56 ..	34,441	62,834,709	1960-61 ..	41,598	105,699,540
1956-57 ..	34,362	62,963,230	1961-62 ..	36,514	91,109,782
1957-58 ..	39,030	79,725,867	1962-63 ..	38,168	105,657,172

10 MORTGAGES, LIENS, BILLS OF SALE

Mortgages on Real Property—Mortgages and releases of mortgages registered under *The Real Property Acts, 1861 to 1963*, are shown for the five years ended 30 June 1963 in the next table.

MORTGAGES ON REAL PROPERTY, QUEENSLAND

Year	Registered		Released	
	No	£	No	£
1958-59	25,501	46,131,896	20,544	26,705,307
1959-60	30,360	58,664,152	23,864	35,305,047
1960-61	27,925	55,369,678	21,334	37,078,578
1961-62	26,679	49,988,126	20,379	33,096,877
1962-63	28,363	57,913,591	22,327	38,888,658

While the number and value of mortgages registered were at low levels during the war years, the number and value of mortgages released increased. Government restriction on borrowing was one of the main factors in reducing the number of mortgages registered, and, after the restrictions on home building came into force in 1942, the number of mortgages registered dropped by almost 50 per cent to the low level of 4,882. In the post-war years the number registered rose rapidly to 29,087 in 1950-51, and 29,857 in 1953-54, but fell back to 20,555 in 1955-56 before increasing again to the record number of 30,360 in 1959-60. The average value per mortgage registered has increased in the last ten years from £1,265 to £2,042.

Stock Mortgages, Liens on Primary Production, and Bills of Sale—Certain primary and secondary products take a long time to reach maturity or the marketing stage and a producer often needs money to meet costs over the production period. Such finance may be obtained from banks, &c, which take a mortgage over livestock, a lien over a growing crop or prospective wool clip, or a bill of sale over plant, machinery or other securities. The bill of sale or other instrument is released when the product is sold and the advance is repaid. Details of the instruments registered and released in the Supreme Court since 1958-59 are shown in the following table.

BILLS OF SALE AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS, QUEENSLAND

Type of Instrument	Instruments Registered			Instruments Released		
	Number in which Amount Stated	Amount Stated	Number in which No Amount Stated	Number in which Amount Stated	Amount Stated	Number in which No Amount Stated
Bills of Sale, &c ¹ —		£			£	
1958-59	5,478	7,638,096	3,001	1,287	2,563,313	1,098
1959-60	7,102	10,632,138	2,584	1,361	2,967,073	1,494
1960-61	6,736	8,490,072	1,669	1,114	1,958,168	1,160
1961-62	6,997	7,622,423	1,615	1,265	2,766,202	1,082
1962-63	8,486	10,239,430	2,393	1,447	3,412,659	1,197
Liens on Sugar ² —						
1958-59	1,233	5,576,085	1,535	..	..	..
1959-60	1,287	5,270,974	1,373	..	..	..
1960-61	1,161	5,289,033	1,247	..	..	..
1961-62	1,143	5,701,937	1,192	..	..	..
1962-63	1,011	5,242,724	980	..	..	..
State Securities ³ —						
1958-59	1,635	2,754,183	..	1,074	1,220,255	..
1959-60	1,632	2,830,678	..	2,337	3,186,134	..
1960-61	1,867	1,982,005	..	2,833	4,419,681	..
1961-62	1,525	1,649,222	..	1,375	1,812,118	..
1962-63	1,447	2,352,936	..	1,589	2,208,908	..

¹ Including stock mortgages and liens on wool and crops other than sugar.
² Liens on sugar crops are for one season only, and releases therefore are the same as registrations.
³ Instruments registered in favour of the Crown as security against loans by the Agricultural Bank, &c.

11 INSTALMENT CREDIT FOR RETAIL SALES

In Queensland, *The Hire Purchase Act, 1959*, regulates the rights and duties of parties to hire purchase agreements.

On each agreement the hirer's financial commitment must be clearly set out. It must show the cash price of the goods and payments to be made so that the hirer is aware of the difference between the cash price and the total amount he must pay. The Act requires that a minimum deposit of 10 per cent of the cash price shall be paid in cash or in goods or partly in cash and partly in goods. Terms charges are regulated under *The Money Lenders Acts, 1916 to 1962*.

The data presented in this section continue the new series of statistics which was instituted following an extensive review of statistics of instalment credit in relation to financing of retail sales and printed in this publication for the first time in 1963. The statistics shown below are not comparable with those in earlier issues of the *Year Book*. They include details of the operations of retail businesses as well as those of non-retail finance businesses, whereas earlier series related only to the latter. In addition, the component "Other Instalment Credit" is a new feature. The series contains details of all types of goods sold under Hire Purchase or Other Instalment Credit to final purchasers, whether producer or consumer goods. The new series will be revised from time to time as problems are encountered relating to coverage, reporting, and classification. Queensland figures are given in detail in the next table.

INSTALMENT CREDIT FOR RETAIL SALES, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
HIRE PURCHASE					
	No	No	No	No	No
Number of New Agreements—					
Motor Vehicles, Tractors, &c ..	68,370	73,761	54,800	50,495	64,770
Plant and Machinery	7,410	8,524	8,356	7,363	8,080
Household and Personal Goods ..	237,689	248,884	209,596	194,485	204,207
Total	313,469	331,169	272,752	252,343	277,057
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
Value of Goods—					
Motor Vehicles, Tractors, &c ..	46,245	50,963	39,922	35,768	45,754
Plant and Machinery	4,595	5,202	5,325	4,138	5,483
Household and Personal Goods ..	15,750	22,542	19,555	17,756	19,254
Total	66,590	78,707	64,802	57,662	70,491
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
Amount Financed—					
Motor Vehicles, Tractors, &c ..	28,172	31,693	24,703	22,315	29,581
Plant and Machinery	2,987	3,487	3,456	2,661	3,637
Household and Personal Goods ..	12,668	18,602	16,105	14,578	15,969
Total	43,827	53,782	44,264	39,554	49,187
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
Balances Outstanding at End of Year (including hiring charges and insurance)	55,851	68,498	68,633	64,436	70,583
OTHER INSTALMENT CREDIT					
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
Amount Financed—					
Motor Vehicles, Tractors, &c ..	210	1,604	664	1,417	2,617
Plant and Machinery	4	1	6	27	14
Household and Personal Goods ..	5,917	6,718	7,947	9,308	10,258
Total	6,131	8,323	8,617	10,752	12,889
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
Balances Outstanding at End of Year (including hiring charges and insurance)	4,746	7,587	8,709	10,755	13,348
TOTAL INSTALMENT CREDIT					
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
Amount Financed—					
Motor Vehicles, Tractors, &c ..	28,382	33,297	25,367	23,732	32,198
Plant and Machinery	2,991	3,488	3,462	2,688	3,651
Household and Personal Goods ..	18,585	25,320	24,052	23,886	26,227
Total	49,958	62,105	52,881	50,306	62,076
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
Balances Outstanding at End of Year (including hiring charges and insurance)	60,597	76,085	77,342	75,191	83,931

The item "Value of Goods" denotes the value at net cash or list price. Hiring charges and insurance are excluded from both this item and from the "Amount Financed." They are, however, included with the "Balances Outstanding."

The following table shows the balances outstanding (including hiring charges and insurance) in the various States during the last five years. Figures are as at the end of each financial year.

BALANCES OUTSTANDING ON INSTALMENT CREDIT FOR RETAIL SALES,
AUSTRALIA

State	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
New South Wales ¹	196,647	229,328	238,316	238,353	254,796
Victoria	132,549	161,882	162,436	151,329	158,987
Queensland	60,597	76,085	77,342	75,191	83,931
South Australia ²	39,848	56,783	61,177	55,382	57,615
Western Australia	29,845	39,336	44,561	46,606	52,134
Tasmania	12,677	15,066	17,143	17,840	20,225
Australia	472,163	578,480	600,975	584,701	627,688

¹ Including Australian Capital Territory. ² Including Northern Territory.

12 STOCK MARKET

Stock Exchange Activity—Details of turnover on the Brisbane Stock Exchange are supplied by the Exchange and are shown for the last ten years in the table below. The Industrial Ordinary Shares show the greatest increase in the period and the trading booms of 1959-60 and 1963-64 are clearly indicated. The increase in activity in Mining shares in 1961-62 resulted from the discovery of oil at Moonie.

TURNOVER ON BRISBANE STOCK EXCHANGE

Year	Industrial Ordinary Shares	Preference Shares	Mining Shares	Debentures	Commonwealth Loans	Total
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
1954-55	2,740	133	975	245	1,718	5,811
1955-56	3,178	123	374	254	2,104	6,033
1956-57	3,384	74	631	230	1,867	6,186
1957-58	4,816	127	498	797	2,056	8,294
1958-59	6,324	127	480	364	2,286	9,581
1959-60	16,354	160	1,769	434	2,986	21,703
1960-61	12,121	115	1,445	311	2,792	16,784
1961-62	13,597	82	4,939	347	3,359	22,324
1962-63	12,954	71	4,328	212	3,223	20,788
1963-64	25,636	114	5,732	338	3,397	35,217

The recent growth in activity has been partly due to stimulation from the development of unit trusts. From 30 September 1961 to 31 March 1964 the total market value (including land at valuation) of

Trusts and Mutual Funds in Australia rose from £85.8m to £122.5m and in 1962-63 their purchases of shares, debentures and securities amounted to £12.2m and their sales to £3.8m.

Share Prices Index, Brisbane—The Share Prices Index shown below measures share values on the Brisbane Stock Exchange as a percentage of those in June 1954. The index is based on the ordinary shares of seventy-five companies incorporated in Queensland and is divided into sections according to the industry of the companies included. The sections of the index show the movement in the share prices of forty-five Manufacturing and Distributing companies, eleven Retail companies, five Financial companies, and fourteen miscellaneous, including building and construction, pastoral, newspaper and television companies.

The prices of the individual shares are unweighted and each group average is the mean of the latest selling prices each month per £1 of paid-up capital. Adjustments are made so that changes in the capital or share structure are duly reflected in the index of the value of the original basic shares. When bonus shares or rights to additional shares are issued, the value of the new, reconstructed share is equated to the value of an original share plus any bonus or rights accruing to it, and the base of the index is amended accordingly. Subsequent movements in the price of the reconstructed shares then serve to continue the index. In the event of a share being no longer listed, it is replaced by a share of a company of similar industrial classification, so that the index is maintained on a constant number of shares.

The index reflects the sharp rise in share values in 1959-60 and the levelling-off in 1960-61 subsequent to economic measures undertaken by the Commonwealth Government in November 1960. During 1963-64 share values in all sections of the index showed a continuous upward trend for the greater part of the year, levelling off to more stable values during the last few months.

SHARE PRICES INDEX, BRISBANE

(June 1954 = 100.0)

Year	Manufacturing and Distributing	Retail	Financial	Miscellaneous	Total Index
1954-55 ..	104.9	107.9	97.1	97.7	103.5
1955-56 ..	108.7	119.8	103.8	98.6	108.1
1956-57 ..	111.0	119.8	102.4	94.6	108.7
1957-58 ..	122.7	134.0	124.0	103.9	120.9
1958-59 ..	134.1	139.7	135.3	114.6	131.4
1959-60 ..	182.6	190.0	181.9	169.1	181.1
1960-61 ..	188.8	192.9	177.3	170.9	185.3
1961-62 ..	188.6	194.2	196.7	163.7	185.3
1962-63 ..	197.8	196.4	232.3	171.0	194.9
1963-64 ..	258.9	236.4	290.3	199.9	246.7

APPENDIX

Summary of
Queensland Statistics
Since 1860

SUMMARY OF POPULATION

Year	Population at 31 December			Mean Population Year Ended—		Net Immigration ¹	Natural Increase
	Males	Females	Total	June	December		
1860	16,817	11,239	28,056	n	25,788	3,778	758
1865	53,292	33,629	86,921	n	80,250	11,544	1,799
1870	69,221	46,051	115,272	n	112,217	2,851	3,260
1875	102,161	66,944	169,105	n	161,724	12,160	2,602
1880	124,013	87,027	211,040	n	208,130	641	5,179
1885	186,866	129,815	316,681	n	309,134	9,657	5,437
1885	223,252	168,864	392,116	n	386,803	858	9,769
1890	248,865	194,199	443,064	n	436,528	3,351	9,722
1895	274,684	219,163	493,847	n	490,081	-1,522	9,054
1900	291,807	239,675	531,482	525,373	528,928	-1,576	8,123
1905	325,513	273,503	599,016	580,252	591,591	10,746	10,425
1910	366,047	319,020	685,067	688,212	692,699	-9,336	12,604
1915	396,555	354,069	750,624	737,464	745,957	2,177	12,309
1920							
1921	403,261	362,463	765,724	754,374	762,072	1,913	13,187
1922	411,955	370,424	782,379	769,180	776,806	3,820	12,835
1923	422,261	379,583	801,844	785,466	795,103	7,376	12,089
1924	431,847	390,237	822,084	804,442	814,078	7,859	12,381
1925	444,330	400,512	844,842	825,313	836,844	10,020	12,738
1926	452,968	409,518	862,486	847,757	857,071	6,094	11,550
1927	460,319	416,066	876,385	864,502	870,643	2,144	11,755
1928	468,323	422,554	890,877	877,753	884,815	2,685	11,807
1929	473,948	428,188	902,136	891,435	897,569	1,082	10,177
1930	481,559	435,177	916,736	903,703	910,319	3,116	11,484
1931	487,932	441,794	929,726	917,830	924,825	2,682	10,308
1932	492,516	446,581	939,097	930,456	935,575	-183	9,554
1933	497,460	451,684	949,144	940,628	945,481	1,251	8,796
1934	502,483	457,361	959,844	950,462	955,810	1,532	9,168
1935	508,348	462,949	971,297	961,200	966,654	2,616	8,837
1936	514,150	468,828	982,978	972,767	979,297	1,519	10,162
1937	519,679	474,901	994,580	984,956	990,643	1,446	10,156
1938	525,264	480,259	1,005,523	996,448	1,001,996	1,152	9,791
1939	532,038	488,057	1,020,095	1,008,207	1,015,043	3,760	10,818
1940	536,712	494,740	1,031,452	1,021,426	1,026,541	199	11,209
1941	537,879	500,592	1,038,471	1,032,122	1,036,555	-4,458	11,989
1942	534,767	503,158	1,037,925	1,036,690	1,036,016	-10,498	11,544
1943	542,738	511,846	1,054,584	1,040,433	1,047,421	5,467	12,658
1944	548,848	519,407	1,068,255	1,054,810	1,061,467	-549	15,135
1945	556,829	528,035	1,084,864	1,068,630	1,076,610	244	17,254
1946	563,013	533,818	1,096,831	1,084,125	1,090,238	-4,340	16,376
1947	570,993	541,825	1,112,818	1,097,303	1,105,882	-2,230	18,242
1948	584,560	553,984	1,138,544	1,114,634	1,127,318	8,330	17,396
1949	601,723	568,596	1,170,319	1,140,816	1,155,638	14,188	17,587
1950	620,329	585,089	1,205,418	1,173,232	1,191,081	16,470	18,629
1951	636,935	601,343	1,238,278	1,207,194	1,223,719	14,313	18,547
1952	652,974	618,282	1,271,256	1,239,868	1,255,896	13,196	19,782
1953	666,348	632,072	1,298,420	1,272,244	1,287,231	7,388	19,776
1954	680,224	645,257	1,325,481	1,300,464	1,313,738	7,229	19,832
1955	696,544	662,314	1,358,858	1,328,064	1,344,445	12,332	21,045
1956	714,288	678,285	1,392,573	1,360,801	1,377,393	13,492	20,223
1957	726,623	693,878	1,420,501	1,394,088	1,408,732	5,844	22,084
1958	740,017	709,320	1,449,337	1,422,349	1,436,156	6,419	22,417
1959	753,906	723,255	1,477,161	1,450,535	1,464,469	4,574	23,250
1960	766,448	735,838	1,502,286	1,478,129	1,491,114	2,282	22,843
1961	778,282	746,996	1,525,278	1,503,703	1,515,516	.1	23,881
1962	789,664	760,706	1,550,370	1,526,959	1,539,076	.1	22,508
1963	798,224	773,758	1,571,982	1,551,304	1,562,456	.1	22,659

¹ Difference between annual population increase and natural increase except from 1939 to 1947 inclusive, during which period deaths of defence personnel were not deducted from natural increase. Any error in State population estimates, though small in relation to the

STATISTICS (Chapter 3)

Births	Birth Rate ²	Marriages	Marriage Rate ²	Deaths	Death Rate ²	Infant Deaths		Infant Death Rate ³		Year
						Under One Year	Under Four Weeks	Under One Year	Under Four Weeks	
1,236	47.9	278	10.8	478	18.5	141	n	114.1	n	1860
3,532	44.0	1,074	13.4	1,733	21.6	580	n	164.2	n	1865
4,905	43.7	879	7.8	1,645	14.7	526	223	107.2	45.5	1870
6,706	41.5	1,487	9.2	4,104	25.4	1,025	312	152.8	46.5	1875
8,196	39.4	1,547	7.4	3,017	14.5	865	294	105.5	35.9	1880
11,672	37.8	2,842	9.2	6,235	20.2	1,733	512	148.5	43.9	1885
15,407	39.8	3,195	8.3	5,638	14.6	1,548	584	100.5	37.9	1890
14,874	34.1	2,821	6.5	5,152	11.8	1,356	481	91.2	32.3	1895
14,801	30.2	3,371	6.9	5,747	11.7	1,456	512	98.4	34.6	1900
13,626	25.8	3,173	6.0	5,503	10.4	1,025	386	75.5	28.3	1905
16,169	27.3	4,768	8.1	5,744	9.7	1,017	476	62.9	29.4	1910
20,163	29.1	6,135	8.9	7,559	10.9	1,297	606	64.3	30.1	1915
20,256	27.2	6,667	8.9	7,947	10.7	1,281	586	63.2	28.9	1920
20,329	26.7	5,963	7.8	7,142	9.4	1,101	561	54.2	27.6	1921
19,987	25.7	5,878	7.6	7,152	9.2	1,007	535	50.4	26.8	1922
19,982	25.1	5,814	7.3	7,893	9.9	1,078	575	54.0	28.8	1923
19,708	24.2	6,234	7.7	7,327	9.0	1,011	549	51.3	27.9	1924
20,283	24.2	6,471	7.7	7,545	9.0	917	556	45.2	27.4	1925
19,764	23.1	6,428	7.5	8,214	9.6	1,001	557	50.6	28.2	1926
19,833	22.8	6,277	7.2	8,078	9.3	1,080	561	54.5	28.3	1927
19,783	22.4	6,322	7.1	7,976	9.0	901	542	45.5	27.4	1928
18,486	20.6	6,169	6.9	8,309	9.3	851	509	46.0	27.5	1929
18,939	20.8	6,199	6.8	7,455	8.2	757	531	40.0	28.0	1930
17,833	19.3	5,951	6.4	7,525	8.1	654	451	36.7	25.3	1931
17,367	18.6	6,415	6.9	7,813	8.4	698	513	40.2	29.5	1932
17,150	18.1	6,471	6.8	8,354	8.8	733	493	42.7	28.7	1933
17,360	18.2	7,635	8.0	8,192	8.6	705	432	40.6	24.9	1934
17,688	18.3	8,280	8.6	8,851	9.2	659	482	37.3	27.3	1935
18,755	19.2	8,306	8.5	8,593	8.8	679	493	36.2	26.3	1936
19,162	19.3	8,353	8.4	9,006	9.1	683	452	35.6	23.6	1937
18,992	19.0	8,853	8.8	9,201	9.2	784	539	41.3	28.4	1938
20,348	20.0	9,108	9.0	9,530	9.4	722	551	35.5	27.1	1939
20,412	19.9	10,287	10.0	9,203	9.0	721	519	35.3	25.4	1940
21,519	20.8	9,885	9.5	9,530	9.2	842	554	39.1	25.7	1941
21,166	20.4	11,722	11.3	9,622	9.3	736	537	34.8	25.4	1942
23,234	22.2	9,979	9.5	10,576	10.1	878	591	37.8	25.4	1943
24,520	23.1	11,325	10.7	9,385	8.8	768	533	31.3	21.7	1944
26,713	24.8	9,905	9.2	9,459	8.8	795	641	29.8	24.0	1945
27,024	24.8	11,666	10.7	10,648	9.8	791	603	29.3	22.3	1946
28,358	25.6	10,999	9.9	10,116	9.1	874	608	30.8	21.4	1947
27,858	24.7	10,125	9.0	10,462	9.3	779	565	28.0	20.3	1948
27,748	24.0	10,234	8.9	10,161	8.8	686	482	24.7	17.4	1949
29,028	24.4	10,304	8.7	10,399	8.7	719	537	24.8	18.5	1950
29,652	24.2	10,814	8.8	11,105	9.1	761	541	25.7	18.2	1951
30,953	24.6	10,056	8.0	11,171	8.9	772	558	24.9	18.0	1952
30,782	23.9	9,859	7.7	11,006	8.6	769	549	25.0	17.8	1953
31,176	23.7	10,027	7.6	11,344	8.6	695	524	22.3	16.8	1954
32,352	24.1	10,098	7.5	11,307	8.4	656	480	20.3	14.8	1955
32,409	23.5	9,934	7.2	12,186	8.8	737	530	22.7	16.4	1956
33,763	24.0	10,271	7.3	11,679	8.3	732	514	21.7	15.2	1957
33,872	23.6	10,255	7.1	11,455	8.0	657	466	19.4	13.8	1958
35,599	24.3	10,581	7.2	12,349	8.4	721	520	20.3	14.6	1959
35,213	23.6	10,227	6.9	12,370	8.3	740	558	21.0	15.8	1960
36,637	24.2	10,392	6.9	12,756	8.4	733	542	20.0	14.8	1961
35,690	23.2	10,642	6.9	13,182	8.6	754	536	21.1	15.0	1962
35,934	23.0	11,431	7.3	13,275	8.5	722	532	20.1	14.8	1963

whole population, could seriously distort this figure. Hence it has not been shown since 1960.

² Rate per 1,000 mean population.

³ Rate per 1,000 live births.

n Not available.

SUMMARY OF JUSTICE AND

Year	Police Force at End of Year ¹	Prisoners in Gaol at End of Year ²		Supreme Court Criminal Convictions	Divorces ³	Liquor Licenses in Force at End of Year ⁴	Schools	Pupils at Schools ⁵	University Students at 31 Dec	Government Expenditure on Schools ⁶
		Males	Fe-males							
1860	<i>n</i>	28	6	30	<i>n</i>	107	41	1,890	..	£1,000
1865	392	190	20	99	<i>n</i>	365	101	9,091	..	3
1870	<i>n</i>	206	17	89	<i>n</i>	618	173	16,425	..	27
1875	660	267	29	176	<i>n</i>	940	283	34,591	..	63
1880	626	301	48	171	2	971	415	44,104	..	85
1885	873	467	52	266	2	1,269	551	59,301	..	115
1890	897	580	55	275	10	1,379	737	76,135	..	163
1895	907	538	49	245	4	1,282	923	87,123	..	181
1900	885	511	52	278	13	1,470	1,084	109,963	..	250
1905	912	495	40	258	6	1,561	1,215	110,886	..	282
1910	1,050	494	33	376	21	1,682	1,348	112,863	..	334
1915	1,293	416	34	351	27	1,828	1,565	129,296	265	478
1920	1,215	329	16	203	60	1,682	1,771	150,780	291	1,060
1921	1,173	380	13	338	75	1,650	1,800	154,370	316	1,084
1922	1,180	371	12	378	50	1,632	1,809	156,709	405	1,060
1923	1,209	305	6	278	127	1,604	1,838	162,092	387	1,096
1924-25	1,229	250	7	222	139	1,587	1,874	166,959	347	1,158
1925-26	1,258	335	9	234	125	1,614	1,888	167,247	457	1,207
1926-27	1,247	397	9	269	134	1,614	1,885	171,536	481	1,244
1927-28	1,271	385	11	259	123	1,623	1,897	172,593	532	1,274
1928-29	1,323	394	12	244	123	1,631	1,905	175,245	588	1,310
1929-30	1,311	393	12	193	91	1,616	1,907	174,626	666	1,344
1930-31	1,329	349	10	198	122	1,598	1,897	175,344	778	1,390
1931-32	1,326	335	6	209	115	1,582	1,889	176,025	799	1,248
1932-33	1,331	364	9	198	154	1,566	1,890	173,419	826	1,223
1933-34	1,339	356	7	206	136	1,545	1,903	173,919	875	1,255
1934-35	1,343	350	6	129	154	1,547	1,918	174,979	1,029	1,343
1935-36	1,365	328	6	222	152	1,541	1,925	174,319	1,090	1,385
1936-37	1,401	291	5	154	164	1,536	1,929	180,884	1,148	1,464
1937-38	1,429	296	5	173	210	1,517	1,925	178,740	1,226	1,530
1938-39	1,433	266	5	142	201	1,504	1,940	175,895	1,405	1,607
1939-40	1,493	273	5	214	224	1,494	1,920	163,091 ⁵	1,655	1,614
1940-41	1,543	283	4	145	255	1,472	1,914	163,396	1,902	1,616
1941-42	1,655	290	12	151	248	1,469	1,885	159,536	1,719	1,621
1942-43	1,749	308	12	155	444	1,463	1,807	151,488	1,305	1,551
1943-44	1,766	335	21	200	721	1,464	1,767	155,606	1,419	1,652
1944-45	1,765	489	21	218	907	1,464	1,766	159,873	1,791	1,872
1945-46	1,776	507	17	229	1,162	1,464	1,746	164,365	2,224	2,183
1946-47	1,769	350	23	261	935	1,458	1,776	168,211	3,107	2,429
1947-48	1,830	362	14	270	724	1,448	1,798	173,788	3,811	2,759
1948-49	2,015	367	13	250	732	1,442	1,800	179,071	4,343	3,229
1949-50	2,070	406	17	313	792	1,435	1,807	185,340	4,395	3,860
1950-51	2,251	468	11	346	708	1,428	1,810	198,755	4,245	4,629
1951-52	2,483	480	17	336	711	1,428	1,820	205,448	4,014	5,701
1952-53	2,473	559	11	419	730	1,427	1,846	223,851	3,850	6,335
1953-54	2,427	620	17	502	714	1,414	1,835	227,575	3,735	7,226
1954-55	2,378	597	11	382	803	1,430	1,840	239,000	4,112	8,327
1955-56	2,447	628	19	431	708	1,448	1,845	249,335	4,527	9,858
1956-57	2,514	691	22	584	689	1,444	1,847	261,275	5,329	10,771
1957-58	2,640	816	27	883	767	1,436	1,856	277,139	5,615	11,966
1958-59	2,702	906	19	915	745	1,432	1,853	288,826	6,718	14,911
1959-60	2,665	907	24	1,020	705	1,417	1,845	300,397	7,444	16,190
1960-61	2,690	921	29	1,279	781	1,412	1,827	308,998	8,700	18,299
1961-62	2,764	873	17	1,175	928	1,406	1,801	316,800	9,525	19,496
1962-63	2,812	916	30	1,187	919	1,405	1,783	325,869	10,507	22,044

¹ From 1915 to 1923, as at 30 June following the year shown. ² From 1924-25 to 1947-48, as at the middle of the financial year shown. ³ Divorces, nullities of marriage, and judicial separations. Divorces are taken as decrees nisi until 1933-34, and from 1934-35 as decrees made absolute during the year. From 1941, figures are for the calendar year ended six months after the year shown. ⁴ The licenses include Licensed Victuallers throughout; Winesellers from 1900; Spirit Merchants and Registered Clubs from 1913; Ex-Servicemen's Clubs from 1955-56; and Restaurants from 1961-62. ⁵ Net enrolment during

SOCIAL STATISTICS (Chapters 4 and 5)

Public Hospitals					Mental Hospital Patients		Pensioners at 30 June ⁶		Year
Number	Staff	Patients Treated		Expenditure ⁷	Admissions	At End of Year	Age	Invalid	
		General	Maternity						
				£1,000					
6	n	421	.. ⁹	3	..	..	..	..	1860
7	n	1,811	.. ⁹	10	68	89	..	..	1865
13	n	2,074	.. ⁹	17	84	188	..	..	1870
20	n	4,080	.. ⁹	29	231	356	..	..	1875
29	n	4,537	.. ⁹	37	254	553	..	..	1880
47	n	10,417	.. ⁹	85	296	786	..	..	1885
54	n	13,763	.. ⁹	102	360	1,099	..	..	1890
59	n	14,675	.. ⁹	95	310	1,393	..	..	1895
71	n	18,766	.. ⁹	120	411	1,728	..	..	1900
75	n	20,123	.. ⁹	113	370	1,942	..	..	1905
81	914	26,069	.. ⁹	154	417	2,267	9,894	492	1910
97	1,359	37,426	.. ⁹	259	484	2,451	12,049	2,954	1915
102	1,758	48,503	.. ⁹	437	571	2,814	13,019	4,960	1920
108	1,943	46,418	.. ⁹	496	495	2,822	13,478	5,152	1921
111	2,066	49,396	.. ⁹	534	567	2,915	13,812	5,359	1922
112	2,147	52,739	.. ⁹	555	558	2,951	14,717	5,882	1923
117	2,381	56,544	.. ⁹	597	536	3,060	15,120	6,223	1924-25
119	2,610	59,793	3,495	643	525	3,126	16,250	6,800	1925-26
123	2,674	60,137	4,569	682	506	3,077	17,236	7,357	1926-27
124	2,843	59,220	4,577	715	555	3,102	18,185	7,843	1927-28
125	2,940	62,943	4,860	709	524	3,106	19,295	8,553	1928-29
125	3,347	64,898	5,058	762	518	3,109	20,398	9,166	1929-30
122	3,173	66,500	5,985	719	485	3,185	22,376	9,707	1930-31
119	3,210	71,946	6,494	659	554	3,242	23,736	10,237	1931-32
119	3,283	73,730	6,890	666	529	3,270	22,600	10,261	1932-33
118	3,400	78,728	7,235	745	600	3,300	23,282	10,573	1933-34
119	3,466	80,882	7,690	871	646	3,399	24,346	11,029	1934-35
119	3,697	86,755	8,816	924	602	3,401	25,493	11,377	1935-36
118	3,902	91,731	9,570	1,026	618	3,460	26,855	11,610	1936-37
119	4,438	97,430	10,452	1,174	633	3,549	28,198	11,855	1937-38
121	4,696	99,226	12,117	1,451	653	3,652	29,603	12,070	1938-39
120	4,810	104,670	13,065	1,421	578	3,707	34,159 ⁸	8,677 ⁸	1939-40
118	4,937	110,539	13,817	1,467	596	3,772	35,168	8,644	1940-41
119	5,106	110,269	14,852	1,657	571	3,735	35,872	9,167	1941-42
119	5,350	114,291	14,499	1,598	844	3,749	34,834	8,815	1942-43
119	5,466	118,253	16,752	1,703	966	3,819	33,247	8,848	1943-44
118	5,389	117,830	19,473	1,789	648	3,840	32,710	9,085	1944-45
119	5,844	127,917	19,470	1,991	685	3,876	34,808	9,807	1945-46
120	6,330	134,408	24,007	2,468	781	3,933	38,754	10,882	1946-47
121	6,879	133,114	23,565	3,089	793	4,008	40,806	11,808	1947-48
121	7,394	132,839	24,745	3,636	845	4,068	43,684	12,469	1948-49
126	7,918	136,942	26,291	4,171	850	4,153	45,937	12,155	1949-50
131	8,280	140,799	27,613	4,994	930	4,295	48,075	10,740	1950-51
136	8,714	145,516	29,648	6,623	1,005	4,388	50,718	10,571	1951-52
138	9,005	153,724	30,465	7,502	1,142	4,554	54,236	10,691	1952-53
138	9,163	157,187	30,870	7,943	1,141	4,621	58,361	11,022	1953-54
140	9,548	160,177	32,334	8,884	1,141	4,704	62,837	11,638	1954-55
140	9,785	166,755	33,614	9,842	1,238	4,735	66,199	12,165	1955-56
139	10,366	173,517	33,718	11,218	1,391	4,657	69,938	13,113	1956-57
139	10,608	181,598	34,975	11,900	1,421	4,610	72,804	14,230	1957-58
138	10,965	187,626	35,194	13,045	1,526	4,624	75,085	15,397	1958-59
139	11,609	188,830	35,773	13,728	1,453	4,364	82,196	11,605	1959-60
139	12,320	184,918	36,886	14,846	1,357	4,311	89,144	13,084	1960-61
144	12,643	195,501	37,850	15,758	1,616	4,272	93,657	14,650	1961-62
140	13,007	196,965	37,974	16,408	1,750	4,199	96,148	15,876	1962-63

the year until 1938 (1938-39); thereafter number on roll at end of school year until 1950, and at 1 August from 1951. Excluding business colleges after 1931-32. ⁶ From 1875 to 1923, figures are for the financial year ended 30 June following the year shown; otherwise for the year as shown. ⁷ Excluding loan expenditure. ⁸ Since 1939-40, invalid pensioners have been transferred to the age pension on reaching the qualifying age. ⁹ Included with general patients. n Not available.

SUMMARY OF LAND AND LIVE

Year	Land		Livestock at End of Year ¹				
	Alienated 1,000 Acres	Leased 1,000 Acres	Horses ²	Beef Cattle	Dairy Cattle	All Cattle	Sheep
			No	No	No	No	No
1860	109	n	23,504	n	n	432,890	3,449,350
1865	534	n	51,091	n	n	848,346	6,594,966
1870	935	n	83,358	n	n	1,076,630	8,163,818
1875	1,745	n	121,497	n	n	1,812,576	7,227,774
1880	4,560	n	179,152	n	n	3,162,752	6,935,967
1885	11,101	n	260,207	n	n	4,162,652	8,994,322
1890	12,317	n	365,812	n	n	5,558,264	18,007,234
1895	14,212	n	468,743	n	n	6,822,401	19,856,959
1900	15,910	281,232	456,788	n	n	4,078,191	10,339,185
1905	17,660	240,153	430,565	n	n	2,963,695	12,535,231
1910	23,432	294,866	593,813	n	n	5,131,699	20,331,838
1915	27,224	332,825	686,871	4,278,029	502,864	4,780,893	15,950,154
1920	25,682	325,854	742,217	5,782,116	672,951	6,455,067	17,404,840
1921	25,433	317,021	747,543	6,216,058	831,312	7,047,370	18,402,399
1922	25,078	302,967	714,055	6,109,939	845,524	6,955,463	17,641,071
1923	24,702	307,658	661,593	5,627,721	768,793	6,396,514	16,756,101
1924	24,570	309,658	660,093	5,577,324	877,329	6,454,653	19,028,252
1925	24,563	304,333	638,372	5,669,641	767,004	6,436,645	20,663,323
1926	24,571	306,011	571,622	4,631,567	833,278	5,464,845	16,860,772
1927	24,359	317,283	548,333	4,361,344	864,460	5,225,804	16,642,385
1928	24,480	315,392	522,490	4,172,891	955,450	5,128,341	18,509,201
1929	24,397	317,763	500,104	4,234,223	974,365	5,208,588	20,324,303
1930	25,592	315,389	481,615	4,422,682	1,041,042	5,463,724	22,542,043
1931	26,714	326,193	469,474	4,435,413	1,114,986	5,550,399	22,324,278
1932	27,933	323,012	452,486	4,394,237	1,140,828	5,535,065	21,312,865
1933	27,968	324,582	450,024	4,523,387	1,257,783	5,781,170	20,072,804
1934	28,023	332,048	448,604	4,698,512	1,354,129	6,052,641	21,574,182
1935	27,991	332,949	441,913	4,654,855	1,378,149	6,033,004	18,060,093
1936	27,933	333,539	441,536	4,631,445	1,319,127	5,950,572	20,011,749
1937	27,905	337,307	446,777	4,569,696	1,389,469	5,959,165	22,497,970
1938	27,872	339,393	445,296	4,602,905	1,494,184	6,097,089	23,158,569
1939	27,853	342,063	445,810	4,726,541	1,472,257	6,198,798	24,190,931
1940	27,833	342,912	442,757	4,764,079	1,446,731	6,210,810	23,936,099
1941	27,826	342,803	432,469 ³	4,808,000	1,495,467	6,303,467	25,196,245
1942	27,820	345,930	392,639	4,892,691	1,573,625	6,466,316	25,960,231
1943	27,815	345,956	387,018	4,978,496	1,546,054	6,524,550	23,255,584
1944	27,808	350,768	380,670	5,113,870	1,509,242	6,623,112	21,292,120
1945	27,803	355,149	367,357	5,099,509	1,442,701	6,542,210	18,943,762
1946	27,784	354,777	343,172	4,613,163	1,332,122	5,945,285	16,084,340
1947	27,773	354,433	335,581	4,592,896	1,382,564	5,975,460	16,742,629
1948	27,770	354,989	324,707	4,568,966	1,422,831	5,991,797	16,498,957
1949	27,762	356,735	317,261	4,872,018	1,432,760	6,304,778	17,582,152
1950	27,754	359,421	307,224	5,293,350	1,440,198	6,733,548	17,477,578
1951	27,750	359,644	288,606	5,137,715	1,296,659	6,434,374	16,163,518
1952	27,750	361,213	282,159	5,378,397	1,372,998	6,751,395	17,029,623
1953	27,749	362,131	273,180	5,702,999	1,383,208	7,086,207	18,193,988
1954	27,749	362,211	266,878	5,860,848	1,377,214	7,238,062	20,221,826
1955	27,755	364,434	261,092	5,946,282	1,383,739	7,330,021	22,115,746
1956	27,754	363,685	254,767	6,087,043	1,374,674	7,461,717	23,190,201
1957	27,753	364,069	243,294	5,917,226	1,269,969	7,187,195	22,273,711
1958	27,767	365,339	239,475	5,643,428	1,240,779	6,884,207	22,147,653
1959	27,823	364,257	234,354	5,756,975	1,255,009	7,011,984	23,332,278
1960	27,970	368,412	224,006	5,790,660	1,213,391	7,004,051	22,134,935
1961	28,116	368,471	217,343	5,889,685	1,208,177	7,097,862	22,125,298
1962	28,379	367,105	212,018	6,040,408	1,193,230	7,233,638	22,810,720

¹ From 1942, figures are as at 31 March of the following year. ² Horses not on rural holdings and all mules and donkeys are excluded after 1941. ³ From 1924 to 1935 and from 1941, figures are for the financial year ended 30 June following the year shown. In earlier years the figures differ somewhat from those published by the Commonwealth Statistician, who made certain adjustments to the State records. Prior to 1907, exports are

STOCK STATISTICS (Chapters 6 and 7)

Pigs	Wool Production ^a (Greasy Equivalent)		Butter Production ^a		Cheese Production ^a		Year
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	
No	1,000 Lb	£1,000	1,000 Lb	£1,000	1,000 Lb	£1,000	
7,147	5,007	444	n	n	n	n	1860
14,888	12,252	885	n	n	n	n	1865
30,992	38,604	1,026	n	n	n	n	1870
46,447	32,167	1,366	n	n	n	n	1875
66,248	35,239	1,388	n	n	n	n	1880
55,843	53,359	1,780	n	n	n	n	1885
96,836	67,350	2,525	2,000 ^b	n	170 ^b	n	1890
100,747	109,287	2,987	3,720	n	1,842	n	1895
122,187	64,688	2,197	8,680	n	1,985	n	1900
164,087	70,169	2,650	20,320	n	2,682	n	1905
152,212	139,251	5,908	31,258	1,334	4,147	93	1910
117,787	130,783	6,267	25,457	1,744	4,383	169	1915
104,370	114,810	7,176	40,751	4,200	11,512	533	1920
145,083	132,580	7,784	60,923	5,128	15,201	794	1921
160,617	134,971	10,826	53,786	4,185	10,560	416	1922
132,243	121,913	12,191	40,660	3,374	7,221	344	1923
156,163	140,863	15,554	70,406	4,863	12,644	467	1924
199,598	146,986	10,993	63,001	4,922	12,581	590	1925
183,662	119,848	8,939	51,403	4,176	9,260	405	1926
191,947	126,430	10,078	72,039	5,653	14,128	637	1927
215,764	138,989	9,081	77,045	6,362	14,392	641	1928
236,037	161,088	6,887	78,796	6,003	12,381	551	1929
217,528	182,061	7,040	95,719	5,979	13,648	385	1930
222,686	184,716	5,957	98,013	5,368	11,022	339	1931
213,249	185,834	7,340	103,032	4,660	13,084	322	1932
217,448	169,990	10,228	127,343	5,612	13,887	335	1933
269,873	174,088	7,587	133,625	6,036	12,192	346	1934
304,888	142,793	8,288	115,920	6,003	9,149	270	1935
290,855	153,766	9,156	87,475	4,960	7,790	251	1936
282,941	174,751	10,390	118,244	7,348	11,963	381	1937
325,326	179,459	8,195	157,626	9,605	15,769	506	1938
391,333	195,770	10,033	142,846	9,086	13,849	461	1939
435,946	214,704	11,773	119,940	7,648	11,733	399	1940
352,360	204,119	11,635	97,623	6,271	16,360	608	1941
409,348	213,966	13,608	113,211	8,373	28,541	1,228	1942
450,391	194,355	12,656	103,032	9,117	24,051	1,201	1943
438,088	178,719	11,967	96,334	8,556	22,635	1,160	1944
415,411	173,249	10,864	102,567	9,339	26,936	1,403	1945
340,150	144,820	15,791	75,359	6,995	17,292	927	1946
378,102	153,564	28,057	105,382	11,944	21,607	1,380	1947
407,322	156,655	32,623	107,029	12,694	21,041	1,373	1948
391,836	162,256	46,878	109,278	14,280	20,276	1,479	1949
374,991	154,667	88,818	107,321	15,690	19,440	1,552	1950
316,529	138,767	47,190	63,195	12,153	10,529	1,072	1951
335,809	163,149	59,903	110,712	23,734	21,143	2,389	1952
384,453	174,414	61,125	94,426	20,563	15,112	1,715	1953
406,879	176,548	52,109	103,539	22,093	17,744	1,849	1954
372,871	194,014	53,134	108,731	21,607	16,978	1,863	1955
394,518	227,664	77,522	92,785	18,210	15,987	1,674	1956
422,713	204,375	53,836	73,012	15,064	11,593	1,244	1957
399,875	219,148	45,075	92,589	17,781	18,412	2,038	1958
429,034	236,196	54,573	87,908	19,123	19,023	2,502	1959
448,279	235,590	50,859	70,059	15,440	16,177	1,933	1960
432,609	230,333	50,637	80,210	16,294	20,101	2,241	1961
402,498	233,638	57,731	81,993	16,395	22,851	2,545	1962

taken for production, converting scoured to greasy by multiplying by 2, except in 1860 and 1865, when greasy and scoured were not separated in Customs returns. ⁴ From 1924, figures are for the year ended 30 June following the year shown. Values include subsidy or bounty payable from 1942-43. ⁵ Estimated. n Not available.

SUMMARY OF AGRICULTURAL

Season	Sugar				Maize		Wheat	
	Area Cut for Crushing	Cane Pro-duced	Sugar Mills ¹	Raw Sugar Made	Area Har-vested	Grain Pro-duced	Area Har-vested	Grain Pro-duced
	Acres	1,000 Tons	No	1,000 Tons	Acres	1,000 Bushels	Acres	1,000 Bushels
1860-61	..	..	..	..	1,526	..	196	..
1865-66	n	n	n	n	6,244	n	2,068	n
1870-71	2,188	n	39	3	10,740	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	64 ¹	86	100,481	2,391	12,950	124
1900-01	72,651	848	58	93	127,974	2,457	79,304	1,194
1905-06	96,093	1,416	51	153	113,720	2,165	119,356	1,137
1910-11	94,641	1,840	51	211	180,862	4,460	106,718	1,022
1915-16	94,459	1,153	45	140	146,474	2,003	93,703	414
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
1937-38	245,131	5,133	33	763	174,243	2,628	372,935	3,749
1938-39	251,847	5,342	33	778	183,415	3,733	442,017	8,584
1939-40	262,181	6,039	33	892	176,844	3,345	362,044	6,795
1940-41	263,299	5,181	33	759	205,310	4,444	322,081	5,687
1941-42	246,073	4,794	33	698	174,450	3,988	290,801	3,080
1942-43	231,256	4,353	32	606	173,816	3,798	334,785	5,005
1943-44	220,932	3,398	33	486	172,722	4,512	281,302	5,084
1944-45	219,652	4,398	32	644	158,170	3,859	332,365	6,981
1945-46	229,736	4,552	32	645	136,445	2,860	392,502	8,188
1946-47	219,394	3,717	31	512	141,487	2,943	247,996	705
1947-48	215,378	4,151	32	572	127,703	3,487	462,239	10,685
1948-49	257,944	6,434	32	910	97,598	2,451	607,750	14,317
1949-50	272,812	6,518	32	896	115,550	3,393	600,013	11,778
1950-51	263,666	6,692	32	880	112,467	3,029	558,780	8,785
1951-52	273,370	5,005	31	704	111,181	2,439	454,543	6,632
1952-53	274,757	6,842	31	935	108,230	2,650	724,495	18,662
1953-54	332,703	8,751	31	1,220	114,735	3,042	579,969	10,180
1954-55	367,640	9,864	31	1,301	114,673	3,080	687,402	16,478
1955-56	365,252	8,616	31	1,136	108,146	2,710	581,732	14,922
1956-57	360,932	8,978	31	1,172	125,606	3,468	359,952	7,061
1957-58	364,985	8,946	31	1,256	122,245	3,161	460,639	6,657
1958-59	356,210	9,741	31	1,354	113,402	3,654	704,005	16,097
1959-60	299,732	8,428	31	1,217	129,803	4,060	683,134	13,523
1960-61	327,246	8,685	31	1,320	132,382	3,847	692,596	10,999
1961-62	372,223	9,021	31	1,315	155,780	4,766	749,682	12,018
1962-63	387,477	12,099	31	1,770	159,285	5,096	918,915	18,683

¹ The figures shown are the numbers of mills which actually operated during each season. Prior to 1895-96 they include a number of juice mills. ² Until 1895-96 the figures are

PRODUCTION STATISTICS (Chapter 7)

Hay and Green Forage	Cotton		Bananas		Pineapples		Total Area Under Crop	Season
	Area Harvested	Seed Cotton ^a	Total Area	Production	Total Area	Production		
Acres	Acres	1,000 Lb	Acres	1,000 Bunches	Acres	1,000 Dozen	Acres	
n	14	n	..	..	..	..	3,353	1860-61
n	478	456	..	..	..	..	14,414	1865-66
n	14,674	5,097	339	n	180	n	52,210	1870-71
n	1,674	981	243	n	86	n	77,347	1875-76
n	619	394	410	71	164	52	113,978	1880-81
41,754	50	47	1,034	166	365	122	198,334	1885-86
40,652	16	16	3,890	2,200	721	263	224,993	1890-91
48,161	494	269	3,916	1,486	847	377	285,319	1895-96
83,942	..	..	6,215	2,321	939	425	457,397	1900-01
103,608	171	113	6,198	2,509	1,845	507	522,748	1905-06
188,225	460	151	5,198	1,121	2,170	823	667,113	1910-11
291,467	72	12	8,166	1,211	3,709	922	729,588	1915-16
236,766	166	57	8,981	1,198	3,909	827	779,497	1920-21
245,290	1,944	940	9,873	1,743	3,956	876	804,507	1921-22
266,686	8,716	3,957	10,797	2,158	4,195	895	863,755	1922-23
353,602	40,821	12,544	11,668	1,954	3,925	982	871,968	1923-24
229,116	50,186	16,416	13,491	2,464	3,709	973	1,069,837	1924-25
314,310	40,062	19,537	14,766	2,583	3,995	903	1,033,765	1925-26
382,721	18,743	9,060	16,489	2,755	4,235	953	941,783	1926-27
221,255	14,950	7,061	17,967	2,863	4,204	823	1,066,612	1927-28
236,022	20,316	12,291	19,750	3,265	4,734	938	1,044,632	1928-29
258,369	15,003	8,025	19,357	2,941	5,144	857	1,046,235	1929-30
269,510	22,652	17,023	18,030	3,068	5,543	1,001	1,144,216	1930-31
369,558	22,452	15,245	14,764	2,951	5,789	1,182	1,216,402	1931-32
456,838	29,995	6,270	10,589	1,870	5,862	1,176	1,245,638	1932-33
404,405	68,203	17,718	10,926	2,028	5,889	1,355	1,313,438	1933-34
424,789	43,397	26,924	10,323	1,906	5,584	1,127	1,296,619	1934-35
450,960	54,947	20,785	8,500	1,733	5,779	1,333	1,334,690	1935-36
492,540	62,200	19,199	7,305	1,447	6,314	1,228	1,506,423	1936-37
515,189	52,692	11,793	8,174	1,517	6,549	1,331	1,618,738	1937-38
514,375	66,470	13,688	8,781	1,759	7,049	1,848	1,734,789	1938-39
610,686	41,212	17,528	8,534	1,688	7,350	2,382	1,725,342	1939-40
657,102	41,262	12,108	8,233	1,557	7,172	2,143	1,734,706	1940-41
641,960	61,365	15,869	7,120	1,428	6,480	2,019	1,689,660	1941-42
648,477	56,433	14,058	7,526	1,306	6,974	1,943	1,743,994	1942-43
672,173	41,389	9,540	7,450	1,324	6,940	2,001	1,757,396	1943-44
687,051	17,424	8,508	8,132	1,365	7,004	1,571	1,796,833	1944-45
650,989	7,698	1,819	9,432	1,722	7,703	1,643	1,822,108	1945-46
610,787	7,902	3,022	9,447	1,645	7,866	1,535	1,617,280	1946-47
582,949	8,460	2,064	9,887	1,406	9,135	2,073	1,848,539	1947-48
604,311	6,222	1,821	8,820	1,468	9,005	2,119	1,952,495	1948-49
636,919	2,688	719	7,504	1,282	9,319	2,375	2,056,918	1949-50
628,238	2,952	1,102	6,870	1,315	9,159	2,507	2,077,010	1950-51
647,498	4,480	1,406	6,396	986	9,215	1,786	2,021,201	1951-52
637,620	5,866	2,184	7,260	849	10,064	2,209	2,419,440	1952-53
732,054	8,965	5,132	7,529	1,175	11,675	2,988	2,358,127	1953-54
724,377	8,377	3,597	8,348	1,188	12,593	3,581	2,590,774	1954-55
751,921	13,290	5,359	7,113	1,381	12,316	4,039	2,600,134	1955-56
685,264	11,338	3,809	5,815	1,159	11,894	3,337	2,465,186	1956-57
782,251	10,364	3,390	5,645	976	13,018	3,692	2,594,613	1957-58
714,981	10,493	4,004	6,171	1,137	14,264	4,780	2,842,764	1958-59
804,055	20,132	9,355	6,361	1,402	12,157	4,367	2,921,401	1959-60
956,890	36,847	15,432	5,964	1,396	10,773	3,599	3,049,461	1960-61
956,202	26,888	10,366	5,919	1,459	10,299	3,630	3,202,572	1961-62
995,087	35,330	12,769	5,861	1,610	10,321	3,845	3,474,412	1962-63

estimates obtained from records of ginned cotton produced, which was assumed to be 32 per cent of the seed cotton. n Not available.

SUMMARY OF FISHERIES, MINERAL, AND

Year	Fisheries Production ¹		Mining and Quarrying Production ²					
	Edible Fish, &c	Other ²	Approximate Metal Content					
			Gold	Silver	Lead	Copper	Tin	Zinc
	£1,000	£1,000	Oz	Oz	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
1860	n	..	2,738	..	..	1	..	..
1865	n	1	17,473	..	..	721	..	..
1870	n	..	92,040	..	..	1,335	..	..
1875	n	7	281,725	..	..	1,674	3,133	..
1880	n	63	222,441	n	n	326	1,993	..
1885	n	107	250,137	n	n	1,340	2,277	..
1890	n	97	513,819	n	n	185	2,079	..
1895	n	77	506,285	225,019	363	434	1,480	..
1900	n	134	676,027	112,990	205	384	786	..
1905	n	75	592,620	601,712	2,422	7,221	2,762	..
1910	67	122	441,400	861,202	2,392	16,387	2,067	..
1915	104	62	249,711	239,748	486	19,704	1,488	..
1920	120	173	155,230	274,235	1,709	15,897	1,040	..
1921	118	85	40,376	195,328	1,057	2,428	735	..
1922	130	199	80,584	273,036	2,802	5,104	769	..
1923	141	151	88,726	469,302	5,487	6,243	632	..
1924	153	272	98,841	276,651	3,695	5,630	837	128
1925	182	242	46,406	385,489	5,235	3,909	708	171
1926	166	241	10,339	252,540	3,735	1,217	741	200
1927	181	250	37,979	84,118	914	3,741	778	..
1928	179	247	13,277	22,034	43	2,787	711	..
1929	186	281	9,476	52,663	389	3,748	692	..
1930	177	168	7,821	69,808	231	2,930	422	..
1931	160	143	13,147	1,088,478	17,184	3,135	335	..
1932	161	129	23,263	2,301,782	47,716	3,136	496	..
1933	161	134	91,997	2,248,804	45,150	2,941	599	..
1934	169	151	115,471	2,259,574	42,462	2,906	739	..
1935	168	178	102,990	2,409,165	32,952	2,900	832	4,411
1936	177	193	121,174	3,084,008	35,763	3,828	776	30,443
1937	182	161	127,281	3,264,994	38,474	5,149	820	27,598
1938	194	136	151,432	3,533,490	41,196	4,459	704	23,735
1939	181	154	147,248	3,885,963	45,292	5,798	867	29,092
1940	205	187	126,831	4,365,838	48,118	6,908	890	29,584
1941	225	..	109,064	3,865,514	43,273	7,335	759	27,437
1942	302	..	95,117	3,055,435	33,512	6,331	522	21,035
1943	342	..	62,838	775,072	8,579	10,758	549	5,077
1944	334	18	51,223	112,254	..	15,804	863	..
1945	476	81	63,223	112,710	..	15,007	651	..
1946	506	187	62,733	980,538	12,755	6,481	684	11,361
1947	483	238	72,281	2,100,966	29,590	2,778	977	25,216
1948	496	418	69,646	2,306,869	30,779	3,149	478	21,592
1949	516	474	76,282	2,872,577	37,697	4,925	736	21,241
1950	543	520	88,249	2,940,641	39,173	5,246	600	25,800
1951	610	486	78,580	2,764,755	33,076	4,727	340	21,743
1952	707	397	83,756 ³	3,223,462 ³	40,793 ³	6,966 ³	330 ³	23,683 ³
1953	654	567	91,887	2,980,669	37,012	23,955	292	19,961
1954	784	652	97,951	3,583,776	41,424	27,207	730	19,615
1955	872	777	64,322	4,395,640	48,814	31,858	770	17,138
1956	1,063	709	56,022	3,731,477	43,104	35,708	630	16,231
1957	1,219	528	63,363	4,305,886	51,269	35,786	772	19,536
1958	1,179	346	74,568	5,710,031	65,799	50,511	1,019	17,484
1959	1,252	408	91,687	4,953,209	54,415	66,798	1,104	13,983
1960	1,036	552	78,267	5,121,700	57,518	82,753	885	24,394
1961	1,389	445	64,786	3,882,784	45,280	66,505	1,350	33,199
1962	1,624	492	67,729	5,600,502	62,669	79,130	1,077	44,704

¹ For 1924 and thereafter, the figures are for the financial year ended 30 June following.

² Including pearls, pearl-, trochus-, and tortoise-shell, beche-de-mer, and whales.

³ State Mines Department figures up to 1951: Mining Census figures thereafter.

TIMBER PRODUCTION STATISTICS (Chapter 7)

			Timber Production ¹					Year
Coal	Mineral Sands Concentrates	Total Value	Sawn Timber ⁴			Plywood and Veneer		
			Pine		Other			
1,000 Tons	Tons	£1,000	1,000 Sup Ft	£1,000	1,000 Sup Ft	£1,000	£1,000	
12	..	21	n	n	n	n	..	1860
33	..	152	n	n	n	n	..	1865
23	..	484	n	n	n	n	..	1870
32	..	1,572	n	n	n	n	..	1875
58	..	1,135	n	n	n	n	..	1880
210	..	1,385	n	n	n	n	..	1885
338	..	2,642	31,330	211	20,097	146	..	1890
323	..	2,436	19,643	103	17,238	107	..	1895
497	..	3,180	60,191	284	39,653	227	..	1900
529	..	3,726	47,969	237	25,961	151	..	1905
871	..	3,710	71,879	504	44,559	355	..	1910
1,024	..	3,324	89,726	769	55,224	543	..	1915
1,100	..	3,618	85,313	1,472	50,691	863	..	1920
955	..	1,496	73,554	1,277	39,433	728	..	1921
959	..	1,859	76,598	1,305	49,490	879	..	1922
1,061	..	2,215	78,958	1,376	62,714	1,097	..	1923
1,123	..	2,306	83,674	1,509	59,949	1,230	..	1924
1,177	..	2,012	70,623	1,283	61,040	1,248	..	1925
1,221	..	1,609	66,451	1,208	55,860	1,053	106	1926
1,099	..	1,645	52,790	935	49,402	922	164	1927
1,076	..	1,386	59,384	1,023	47,478	942	208	1928
1,369	..	1,707	48,055	832	44,193	807	148	1929
1,095	..	1,241	28,892	481	29,923	512	88	1930
841	..	1,275	26,502	403	25,903	414	116	1931
842	..	1,819	37,539	545	29,520	477	228	1932
876	..	2,373	42,765	624	32,278	501	287	1933
957	..	2,713	65,116	939	51,702	831	431	1934
1,052	..	2,888	70,660	1,031	54,609	842	533	1935
1,047	..	3,614	88,444	1,268	71,372	1,074	612	1936
1,120	..	4,392	95,854	1,389	92,194	1,358	830	1937
1,113	..	3,966	93,728	1,391	83,230	1,252	717	1938
1,317	..	4,557	105,270	1,581	83,452	1,291	833	1939
1,285	..	5,105	105,563	1,577	84,623	1,312	934	1940
1,454	1,000	5,300	96,405	1,452	102,121	1,591	877	1941
1,637	3,634	5,023	79,937	1,306	102,124	1,674	683	1942
1,700	7,969	4,215	78,708	1,303	103,249	1,825	754	1943
1,660	14,162	4,477	78,897	1,360	94,016	1,745	730	1944
1,635	13,414	4,355	72,819	1,383	90,959	1,752	863	1945
1,568	9,500	4,761	72,096	1,276	123,449	2,512	1,110	1946
1,883	10,254	8,549	68,334	1,410	134,956	3,151	1,617	1947
1,742	13,420	9,204	62,577	1,370	161,709	4,227	1,816	1948
1,970	11,061	11,858	59,910	1,483	164,974	4,726	2,022	1949
2,321	14,710	16,349	59,465	1,977	167,143	5,884	2,407	1950
2,474	19,703	20,200	70,072	2,881	193,835	8,156	3,043	1951
2,742 ^a	24,104 ^a	17,429 ^a	71,410	3,093	194,768	9,001	2,680	1952
2,517	27,803	17,284	76,795	3,523	187,898	9,272	3,967	1953
2,761	35,982	21,603	66,080	3,307	177,604	9,276	4,544	1954
2,747	42,159	26,892	58,369	3,041	180,617	10,036	4,935	1955
2,735	53,308	30,204	66,488	3,816	189,522	10,879	4,832	1956
2,702	72,486	25,577	68,619	4,041	174,566	10,285	5,628	1957
2,580	60,352	27,632	63,854	3,962	171,507	10,287	6,240	1958
2,594	70,527	33,329	67,287	4,094	183,235	11,257	6,110	1959
2,650	73,315	37,608	62,451	3,892	177,481	11,993	5,449	1960
2,782	68,594	32,220	53,141	3,282	147,785	8,906	5,266	1961
2,799	76,956	37,111	59,080	3,568	146,917	8,996	5,248	1962

⁴ Excluding timber sawn and used in plywood and case mills (for 1962-63, in thousand super feet, pine, 2,128; other 3,141). n Not available.

SUMMARY OF FACTORY

Year	Manufacturing ¹						
	Establishments	Workers ²			Salaries and Wages Paid ³	Capital Values ⁴	
		Males	Females	Total		Machinery and Plant	Land and Buildings
No	No	No	No	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	
1860	n	n	n	n	n	n	n
1865	47	n	n	n	n	n	n
1870	471	n	n	n	n	n	n
1875	575	n	n	n	n	n	n
1880	565	n	n	n	n	n	n
1885	1,069	n	n	n	n	n	n
1890	1,308	n	n	n	n	n	n
1895	1,384	n	n	18,584	n	5,428 ⁸	n
1900	2,053	n	n	25,606	n	4,031	3,205
1905	1,890	n	n	21,389	n	3,529	2,597
1910	1,542	26,720	6,774	33,494	2,770	4,137	2,896
1915	1,749	33,741	7,675	41,416	4,120	6,068	4,244
1920	1,766	35,016	7,144	42,160	6,489	8,214	6,009
1921	1,780	34,023	7,162	41,185	6,961	8,693	6,103
1922	1,846	34,481	7,837	42,318	7,185	9,314	6,320
1923	1,880	35,619	8,125	43,744	7,485	9,833	6,977
1924-25	1,848	39,595	7,990	47,585	8,900	11,031	7,421
1925-26	1,854	41,074	7,929	49,003	9,267	12,102	7,700
1926-27	1,831	38,934	7,596	46,530	8,685	12,563	8,175
1927-28	2,072	38,235	7,735	45,970	8,759	12,667	8,602
1928-29	2,109	38,817	7,948	46,765	8,717	13,125	9,126
1929-30	2,125	36,898	8,074	44,972	8,384	12,930	9,245
1930-31	2,047	32,522	6,861	39,383	6,829	13,114	8,840
1931-32	1,955	30,549	6,729	37,278	5,940	12,743	8,480
1932-33	2,091	30,950	7,407	38,357	6,073	12,990	8,589
1933-34	2,276	33,133	7,988	41,121	6,717	13,241	8,936
1934-35	2,401	35,152	8,499	43,651	7,595	13,609	9,274
1935-36	2,417	36,039	8,729	44,768	8,114	14,769	9,868
1936-37	2,816	39,261	9,366	48,627	8,893	15,178	10,809
1937-38	2,995	42,336	9,812	52,148	9,959	15,474	11,301
1938-39	3,017	43,885	10,220	54,105	10,661	15,753	11,596
1939-40	2,995	44,821	10,532	55,353	11,189	15,905	11,759
1940-41	2,908	46,257	10,716	56,973	11,919	16,155	11,894
1941-42	2,724	49,315	12,275	61,590	14,206	16,441	12,343
1942-43	2,577	49,932	14,023	63,955	16,449	16,336	12,377
1943-44	2,588	50,189	13,985	64,174	17,740	15,380	12,478
1944-45	2,720	51,591	13,289	64,880	17,626	15,565	12,873
1945-46	2,882	53,406	11,977	65,383	17,616	15,884	13,466
1946-47	3,305	58,759	12,349	71,108	19,877	16,853	14,462
1947-48	3,580	62,825	13,283	76,108	23,657	18,288	15,580
1948-49	4,020	67,683	14,656	82,339	28,832	21,401	17,278
1949-50	4,433	72,834	16,329	89,163	34,032	23,878	19,441
1950-51	4,715	76,666	17,466	94,132	41,991	27,585	22,357
1951-52	4,858	77,214	16,810	94,024	50,833	33,034	26,393
1952-53	5,000	76,571	15,601	92,172	56,220	38,871	31,147
1953-54	5,129	80,251	16,759	97,010	62,028	45,887	35,422
1954-55	5,209	82,101	17,124	99,225	66,818	52,899	39,214
1955-56	5,305	83,877	17,532	101,409	70,852	59,392	44,702
1956-57	5,465	84,373	17,561	101,934	75,958	62,793	49,875
1957-58	5,452	83,607	17,136	100,743	77,118	69,518	54,499
1958-59	5,572	86,083	17,420	103,503	83,536	73,174	58,773
1959-60	5,681	85,605	17,938	103,543	87,313	80,313	65,509
1960-61	5,809	85,278	18,162	103,440	89,953	90,067	72,705
1961-62	5,756	82,559	17,570	100,129	91,017	92,620	76,613
1962-63	5,828	85,028	18,586	103,614	95,598	95,793	83,786

¹ Not including "Heat, Light, and Power". ² Aggregate of average number of workers employed during period each factory was operating. ³ Excluding drawings of working proprietors. ⁴ Book values, less any depreciation reserve, as stated by factory

PRODUCTION STATISTICS (Chapter 7)

		Heat, Light, and Power ^a						Year
Output	Pro-duction ⁵	Establish-ments	Workers ²	Salaries and Wages Paid ²	Capital Values ⁴		Output ⁷	
					Machinery and Plant	Land and Buildings		
£1,000	£1,000	No	No	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	
n	n	..	..	..	..	..	..	1860
n	n	..	..	..	..	..	..	1865
n	n	1	n	n	n	n	n	1870
n	n	3	n	n	n	n	n	1875
n	n	6	n	n	n	n	n	1880
n	n	10	n	n	n	n	n	1885
n	n	14	n	n	n	n	n	1890
4,583	n	13	144	n	276 ⁸	.. ⁸	66	1895
7,801	n	25	347	n	474	80	115	1900
7,962	n	21	316	n	459	113	169	1905
15,577	n	21	450	61	594	150	215	1910
24,884	8,732	26	663	107	984	203	560	1915
38,932	14,288	29	1,036	230	1,402	252	852	1920
39,343	14,087	30	1,063	256	1,560	271	992	1921
36,961	15,081	32	1,085	263	1,785	295	863	1922
37,780	15,185	32	1,204	280	2,489	308	1,088	1923
47,901	16,675	42	1,337	329	2,971	453	1,241	1924-25
44,572	15,880	43	1,493	360	3,125	455	1,329	1925-26
39,859	14,179	46	1,603	414	3,481	471	1,469	1926-27
45,093	15,844	46	1,511	381	3,925	522	1,370	1927-28
46,420	15,895	47	1,509	380	3,594	540	1,221	1928-29
43,571	14,992	47	1,147	307	2,794	446	1,515	1929-30
38,887	12,361	57	1,091	269	2,986	516	1,536	1930-31
35,465	11,014	58	1,047	249	3,001	501	1,450	1931-32
36,944	11,604	64	991	248	2,865	452	1,491	1932-33
40,974	12,644	69	1,080	278	3,140	488	1,469	1933-34
44,522	13,522	69	1,127	295	2,910	628	1,499	1934-35
46,357	14,813	65	1,073	281	2,968	646	1,580	1935-36
51,858	16,500	67	713	196	2,282	674	1,935	1936-37
58,426	17,934	68	730	211	2,261	682	2,111	1937-38
61,989	18,563	70	768	226	2,343	703	2,266	1938-39
67,345	20,211	69	824	252	2,313	697	2,439	1939-40
68,710	20,823	64	814	245	2,347	701	2,536	1940-41
74,456	23,950	64	870	270	2,331	739	2,704	1941-42
84,359	28,112	64	867	288	2,458	782	2,979	1942-43
88,066	28,978	64	933	332	2,507	784	3,474	1943-44
90,241	29,612	63	1,004	354	2,569	816	3,681	1944-45
88,739	29,105	63	1,148	397	2,806	865	3,737	1945-46
97,534	34,239	62	1,190	434	3,142	929	3,966	1946-47
122,324	41,797	62	1,196	507	3,542	1,029	4,551	1947-48
150,904	52,272	63	1,294	615	4,356	1,230	5,559	1948-49
170,709	60,092	61	1,393	716	5,025	1,365	6,443	1949-50
210,620	73,770	61	1,444	845	6,650	1,601	8,392	1950-51
242,608	89,305	60	1,495	1,073	8,256	2,217	10,698	1951-52
286,180	95,023	68	1,618	1,371	12,799	3,573	13,228	1952-53
321,438	106,264	70	1,744	1,404	18,273	4,581	15,279	1953-54
344,041	115,861	75	1,740	1,482	23,468	6,973	17,053	1954-55
360,027	124,331	73	1,915	1,608	26,385	7,900	17,723	1955-56
383,555	133,414	72	1,932	1,822	27,111	8,778	20,153	1956-57
391,663	137,782	76	1,970	1,841	35,080	9,429	22,277	1957-58
435,349	148,579	79	1,996	1,961	39,354	10,223	24,088	1958-59
452,250	154,726	77	1,980	2,054	39,898	10,843	25,311	1959-60
474,322	162,562	73	1,975	2,206	42,503	11,453	27,559	1960-61
478,564	167,284	68	1,980	2,328	44,631	13,019	29,016	1961-62
544,660	180,504	67	1,999	2,317	44,499	12,955	30,095	1962-63

proprietors. ⁵ Output, less value of goods consumed in process of production

⁶ Electricity and Gas Works.

⁷ Valued at prices paid by consumers.

⁸ Value of Land

and Buildings included with Machinery and Plant.

ⁿ Not available.

SUMMARY OF TRANSPORT AND

Year	Shipping Entered All Ports from Other States and Countries ¹	Railways					
		Lines Open	Passenger Journeys ²	Goods and Live-stock Carried ³	Earnings	Working Expenses	Capital Account
	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 ³	1,085	644	16,759
1900-01	835	2,801	4,761	1,712	1,317	1,058	19,739
1905-06	1,068	3,137	4,569	1,920	1,546	863	21,741
1910-11	1,842	3,868	8,299	3,295	2,730	1,563	25,899
1915-16	1,660	4,967	13,939	4,012	3,745	2,745	36,838
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 ³	4,209	5,420	4,714	47,139
1923-24	2,718	6,040	29,536	4,274	5,714	4,991	49,711
1924-25	2,863	6,114	29,658	5,084	7,109	5,425	51,912
1925-26	2,737	6,240	28,384	5,106	7,437	6,460	54,112
1926-27	2,987	6,302	26,813	4,316	7,326	6,495	57,097
1927-28	3,032	6,345	24,801	4,670	7,382	6,106	58,998
1928-29	3,192	6,447	24,738	4,558	7,569	6,203	61,038
1929-30	3,396	6,447	24,441	4,528	7,302	5,946	61,525
1930-31	3,186	6,529	22,009	3,858	6,477	5,080	62,936
1931-32	3,231	6,558	20,762	3,861	5,995	4,435	36,176 ⁴
1932-33	3,379	6,567	22,216	3,686	5,992	4,329	36,398
1933-34	3,453	6,567	22,878	4,214	6,230	4,500	36,693
1934-35	3,835	6,567	24,328	4,879	7,167	5,092	37,316
1935-36	4,089	6,567	25,244	4,664	6,697	5,217	38,053
1936-37	4,139	6,567	25,527	4,975	7,092	5,470	38,611
1937-38	4,468	6,567	25,688	5,061	7,383	5,893	39,187
1938-39	4,484	6,567	24,639	5,234	7,798	6,198	39,597
1939-40	3,483	6,567	24,638	5,472	8,090	6,373	40,022
1940-41	2,435	6,567	26,194	5,600	8,415	6,714	40,403
1941-42	1,821	6,567	29,099	5,761	11,654	8,494	40,333
1942-43	1,471	6,567	33,263	6,706	18,027	11,409	40,408
1943-44	2,018	6,567	38,154	6,567	16,430	13,184	40,824
1944-45	1,830	6,567	38,962	6,240	13,809	11,699	41,301
1945-46	1,837	6,567	38,200	5,758	11,917	10,444	41,546
1946-47	1,838	6,567	34,188	5,750	11,033	10,204	41,979
1947-48	1,975	6,560	29,325	5,523	11,532	10,651	42,236
1948-49	2,964	6,560	32,687	6,888	15,392	14,174	42,682
1949-50	3,077	6,560	32,366	6,943	15,988	15,868	44,027
1950-51	3,201	6,560	34,118	7,182	19,772	19,439	49,260
1951-52	2,919	6,560	35,003	6,823	23,358	24,659	53,306
1952-53	3,521	6,560	35,819	7,437	25,985	27,997	58,485
1953-54	3,783	6,560	35,879	8,161	30,223	29,121	67,100
1954-55	4,005	6,553	35,919	8,492	31,625	30,946	71,016
1955-56	4,128	6,456	35,647	8,180	31,313	33,874	74,345
1956-57	4,151	6,456	34,270	8,453	36,678	37,790	80,726
1957-58	4,475	6,456	33,665	7,766	34,636	36,894	86,833
1958-59	4,928	6,426	33,457	8,373	36,169	37,504	90,866
1959-60	5,284	6,407	32,346	8,116	35,671	38,353	95,708
1960-61	5,802	6,324	28,876	7,981	36,530	38,577	98,878
1961-62	5,834	6,077	26,701	8,153	36,159	38,148	102,873
1962-63	6,541	6,077	26,082	8,736	37,622	37,796	106,404

¹ Since 1883, vessels calling at more than one port in Queensland have been counted once only. From 1890 until 1913 the figures are for years ended December; other figures are for the years shown. ² Until 1922-23, journeys made by season ticket holders were not included. ³ Until 1895-96, tonnage of livestock was not included. From 1930-31 to 1953-54, includes some duplication due to transfers between the uniform gauge and 3ft 6in systems. ⁴ Capital on opened lines only. From 1 July 1931, the capital

COMMUNICATION STATISTICS (Chapter 8)

Metropolitan Transport (Passengers)				Con- structed Roads at End of Year	Motor Vehicles		Post Office Revenue ⁶	Broadcast Listeners' ⁷ Licenses ⁷	Year
Rail	Trams ⁵	Municipal Buses	Private Buses		On Register at End of Year	Revenue Collected			
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	Miles	No	£1,000	£1,000	No	
..	..	..	n	n	..	..	5	..	1860
..	..	..	n	n	..	..	28	..	1865
..	..	..	n	n	..	..	32	..	1870
..	..	..	n	n	..	..	62	..	1875
n	..	..	n	n	..	..	81	..	1880
n	n	..	n	n	..	..	179	..	1885
n	3,399	..	n	n	..	..	223 ⁸	..	1890-91
n	n	..	n	n	..	..	232 ⁸	..	1895-96
n	13,362	..	n	n	..	..	315 ⁸	..	1900-01
n	20,050	..	n	n	n	n	360	..	1905-06
n	32,419	..	n	n	n	n	571	..	1910-11
n	49,695	..	n	n	n	n	718	..	1915-16
n	69,237	..	n	n	n	n	1,230	..	1920-21
n	68,056	..	n	n	13,807	49	1,353	..	1921-22
21,676	71,529	..	n	n	19,185	68	1,431	..	1922-23
22,894	74,722	..	n	n	28,215	111	1,404	..	1923-24
22,840	78,367	..	n	n	38,524	151	1,447	1,076	1924-25
22,170	82,515	..	n	n	53,293	204	1,574	8,129	1925-26
21,278	81,803	..	n	31,100 ⁸	68,818	275	1,674	22,290	1926-27
19,420	78,058	..	n	31,153 ⁸	75,989	404	1,774	25,172	1927-28
19,210	77,703	..	n	29,653 ⁸	84,089	477	1,861	24,636	1928-29
18,977	76,117	..	n	30,412 ⁸	91,515	521	1,940	23,247	1929-30
17,118	73,617	..	n	29,851 ⁸	90,831	517	1,925	24,062	1930-31
16,098	68,642	..	n	32,498 ⁸	88,960	522	1,871	28,938	1931-32
17,577	68,470	..	n	34,915 ⁸	89,216	526	1,870	36,146	1932-33
18,071	69,976	..	n	35,617 ⁸	92,836	589	1,954	51,998	1933-34
19,208	77,053	..	n	32,333 ⁸	100,020	633	2,094	67,351	1934-35
20,229	82,583	..	n	33,274 ⁸	107,592	715	2,201	83,025	1935-36
20,517	86,096	..	n	34,011 ⁸	111,765	762	2,294	101,324	1936-37
20,669	89,534	..	n	37,955	118,808	820	2,407	117,487	1937-38
19,829	91,444	..	n	41,111	128,163	941	2,537	133,217	1938-39
19,829	93,431	..	n	42,665	129,757	1,029	2,601	151,110	1939-40
21,055	97,982	1,651	n	n	128,439	1,032	2,697	168,216	1940-41
22,828	112,448	3,258	n	n	109,524	881	2,989	172,527	1941-42
24,812	135,480	3,864	n	n	115,840	743	3,758	174,783	1942-43
28,699	157,432	4,497	n	n	125,138	813	4,532	176,358	1943-44
29,174	159,679	5,106	n	n	129,192	839	4,784	180,089	1944-45
28,799	147,007	5,464	n	n	143,324	968	4,594	186,396	1945-46
26,998	135,757	6,217	n	n	158,247	1,076	4,118	221,345	1946-47
23,157	132,107	14,759	n	47,651	171,109	1,248	4,330	230,028	1947-48
25,903	125,587	23,870	n	49,813	187,968	1,498	4,608	249,402	1948-49
25,724	115,239	24,916	n	50,065	212,919	1,714	5,269 ⁸	260,033	1949-50
27,601	108,359	23,765	n	51,097	240,784	2,600	6,163	270,587	1950-51
28,640	108,213	28,142	n	52,656	255,025	3,413	8,117	279,852	1951-52
29,244	107,891	31,944	n	53,141	266,221	4,423	8,678	282,338	1952-53
29,475	104,789	33,442	n	53,647	284,207	4,804	9,232	287,683	1953-54
29,712	101,849	34,825	n	55,185	307,721	5,116	10,128	293,542	1954-55
29,748	95,843	35,428	n	56,890	326,555	5,338	10,841	301,371	1955-56
28,783	89,346	35,849	n	58,748	345,084	5,716	12,323	312,527	1956-57
28,524	85,808	37,768	n	61,435	365,189	5,962	13,334	320,626	1957-58
28,398	81,825	37,751	n	65,031	383,779	6,586	13,902	337,760	1958-59
27,548	80,670	37,512	11,633	67,316	406,743	7,223	15,882	344,198	1959-60
24,582	73,659	33,200	12,661	71,424	421,736	7,692	17,597	341,101	1960-61
22,890	72,664	33,431	13,228	72,131	435,257	8,438	17,849	328,525	1961-62
22,414	67,133	34,444	12,921	71,665	462,831	9,384	19,149	334,566	1962-63

account was reduced by £28,000(000) under *The Railway Capital Indebtedness Reduction Act, 1931*. ⁵ Figures up to 1930-31 are for the calendar year ended six months earlier than the year shown. ⁶ Revenue actually collected in Queensland from 1 July 1941. Radio revenue excluded from 1 July 1949. ⁷ Excluding licenses for receivers in excess of one, issued from July 1942 to January 1952. ⁸ Calendar year ended six months earlier than the year shown. n Not available.

SUMMARY OF TRADE

Year	Imports ¹			Exports ¹			Visible Balance of Trade ²
	Overseas	Interstate	Total	Overseas	Interstate	Total	
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
1860	57	677	734		523	523	-211
1865	722	1,739	2,461	246	908	1,154	-1,307
1870	437	1,133	1,570	668	1,865	2,533	963
1875	1,390	1,863	3,253	1,020	2,828	3,848	595
1880	1,026	2,056	3,082	918	2,527	3,445	363
1885	3,076	2,988	6,064	1,735	3,488	5,223	-841
1890	2,595	2,156	4,751	2,465	6,072	8,537	3,786
1895	2,748	2,000	4,748	3,633	5,337	8,970	4,222
1900	4,100	2,723	6,823	4,132	5,413	9,545	2,722
1905	3,157	3,097	6,254	3,348	8,503	11,851	5,597
1910	5,428	n	n	8,129	n	n	n
1915-16	7,001	n	n	8,105	n	n	n
1920-21	11,840	n	n	15,171	n	n	n
1921-22	8,639	n	n	17,573	n	n	n
1922-23	10,783	n	n	15,782	n	n	n
1923-24	11,606	n	n	14,628	n	n	n
1924-25	12,833	n	n	23,313	n	n	n
1925-26	13,773	n	n	23,585	n	n	n
1926-27	13,498	n	n	14,019	n	n	n
1927-28	11,760	n	n	19,715	n	n	n
1928-29	11,594	n	n	20,125	n	n	n
1929-30	11,540	n	n	16,591	n	n	n
1930-31	5,671	n	n	16,239	n	n	n
1931-32	4,341	15,871	20,212	16,852	12,484	29,336	9,124
1932-33	5,152	15,862	21,014	14,693	12,123	26,816	5,802
1933-34	5,299	16,901	22,200	20,132	13,476	34,108	11,908
1934-35	7,179	18,337	25,516	18,824	13,943	32,267	6,751
1935-36	7,863	20,294	28,157	19,552	14,357	33,909	5,752
1936-37	7,871	22,504	30,375	23,881	15,998	39,879	9,504
1937-38	9,391	23,770	33,161	26,556	16,186	42,742	9,581
1938-39	9,070	23,591	32,661	28,651	16,921	45,572	12,911
1939-40	9,982	26,127	36,109	32,195	20,010	52,205	16,096
1940-41	7,226	26,905	34,131	25,245	22,069	47,314	13,183
1941-42	8,049	26,089	34,138	21,296	23,731	45,027	10,889
1942-43	8,605	27,776	36,381	18,624	24,534	43,158	6,777
1943-44	14,541	29,918	44,459	17,889	20,486	38,375	-6,084
1944-45	14,770	31,755	46,525	18,283	20,875	39,158	-7,367
1945-46	12,246	33,349	45,595	27,084	24,235	51,319	5,724
1946-47	13,657	42,394	56,051	43,184	26,442	69,626	13,575
1947-48	22,561	48,210	70,771	48,312	30,252	78,564	7,793
1948-49	32,484	56,661	89,145	99,097	33,274	132,371	43,226
1949-50	48,900	68,866	117,766	98,690	36,288	134,978	17,212
1950-51	67,399	87,374	154,773	160,282	45,944	206,226	51,453
1951-52	86,427	99,013	185,440	95,907	52,714	148,621	-36,819
1952-53	43,222	98,743	141,965	145,095	56,615	201,710	59,745
1953-54	55,627	143,672	199,299	165,103	75,382	240,485	41,186
1954-55	68,883	153,811	222,694	154,480	78,045	232,525	9,831
1955-56	61,730	161,445	223,175	152,138	90,588	242,726	19,551
1956-57	48,884	180,352	229,236	190,377	103,161	293,538	64,302
1957-58	49,497	201,763	251,260	156,483	96,089	252,572	1,312
1958-59	47,737	203,783	251,520	169,964	103,695	273,659	22,139
1959-60	50,858	235,128	285,986	181,293	115,760	297,053	11,067
1960-61	61,277	227,606	288,883	163,778	122,313	286,091	-2,792
1961-62	48,861	221,652	270,513	172,442	120,532	292,974	22,461
1962-63	67,116	276,303	343,419	202,490	137,693	340,183	-3,236

¹ Excluding specie. ² Including the equivalent, in terms of greasy wool, of wool exported after scouring or carbonising; but excluding noils and wool waste. ³ Including

STATISTICS (Chapter 9)

Overseas Exports							Year
Wool ²		Butter		Meat ³	Sugar		
1,000 Lb	£1,000	Cwt	£1,000	£1,000	Tons	£1,000	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1860
2,508	198	..	..	..	..	..	1865
17,791	510	..	..	12	..	..	1870
17,567	784	..	..	3	309 ⁴	9	1875
17,244	681	8	..	23	158 ⁴	4	1880
41,252	1,370	7	..	42	1,509 ⁴	28	1885
47,850	1,822	43	..	139	2,016 ⁴	37	1890
57,226	1,559	320	1	961	7,589 ⁴	114	1895
37,749	1,286	9,237	39	1,349	4,976 ⁴	68	1900
35,323	1,328	63,125	290	660	218	3	1905
102,405	4,178	153,689	752	1,644	27	..	1910
85,158	3,922	21,018	136	2,766	5	..	1915-16
101,175	6,217	232,745	2,964	3,723	1	..	1920-21
191,157	10,861	363,606	2,382	2,048	1	..	1921-22
134,649	10,429	188,041	1,588	1,877	3	..	1922-23
104,252	10,159	148,778	1,132	1,345	5,993	150	1923-24
111,538	11,993	393,995	2,809	4,184	80,228	963	1924-25
175,862	12,944	326,855	2,405	3,457	195,476	2,206	1925-26
111,177	8,493	203,799	1,503	1,527	62,986	941	1926-27
119,862	9,820	404,798	3,021	2,376	152,417	1,848	1927-28
140,907	9,801	401,862	3,180	2,921	199,160	2,063	1928-29
145,666	6,915	417,697	2,867	2,646	178,801	2,067	1929-30
169,726	6,675	603,419	3,531	2,644	207,214	1,934	1930-31
180,304	6,163	645,600	3,536	2,252	288,190	3,128	1931-32
179,970	6,415	683,436	2,783	1,934	186,195	1,793	1932-33
169,101	9,974	875,754	3,260	2,222	307,406	2,838	1933-34
175,591	7,370	911,909	3,676	2,836	310,657	2,716	1934-35
140,899	7,871	680,628	3,812	2,684	299,786	2,740	1935-36
153,068	10,170	481,116	3,092	3,270	405,587	3,693	1936-37
167,656	9,392	670,192	4,535	4,559	426,165	4,008	1937-38
187,113	8,522	1,138,804	7,523	4,886	441,788	4,156	1938-39
180,193	10,104	953,094	6,527	5,899	522,343	6,146	1939-40
122,056	7,680	671,190	4,582	5,540	372,525	4,834	1940-41
136,446	8,458	383,968	2,687	4,324	195,866	2,575	1941-42
161,507	11,251	401,196	2,797	1,518	60,332	875	1942-43
120,218	9,102	358,705	2,622	1,469	82,967	1,245	1943-44
132,622	9,612	287,830	2,869	1,707	104,843	1,571	1944-45
162,879	12,131	549,575	5,472	4,244	137,684	2,650	1945-46
291,883	24,443	329,360	3,404	6,995	109,081	2,442	1946-47
156,340	20,360	657,471	8,207	8,487	94,647	2,853	1947-48
235,656	47,153	753,009	10,863	11,625	405,046	12,967	1948-49
193,456	46,638	649,047	10,234	12,462	426,911	13,901	1949-50
185,000	103,062	495,879	8,492	13,280	381,819	14,483	1950-51
148,318	53,753	39,486	884	11,953	160,526	6,522	1951-52
150,341	56,140	526,722	10,740	25,251	453,412	21,264	1952-53
191,756	71,358	374,501	7,697	28,599	699,206	31,168	1953-54
178,733	57,020	426,755	8,848	30,004	730,782	30,774	1954-55
174,598	48,417	550,721	9,574	29,662	585,313	24,299	1955-56
243,070	85,413	372,610	5,577	27,070	668,374	28,276	1956-57
221,324	66,768	226,336	3,118	22,836	703,258	34,657	1957-58
207,304	45,844	452,046	6,839	43,813	798,189	31,885	1958-59
253,645	63,118	417,487	7,566	39,420	695,024	26,396	1959-60
235,885	54,173	219,789	3,368	29,713	787,347	34,661	1960-61
243,720	58,018	286,440	3,835	39,332	833,350	33,483	1961-62
234,451	59,774	257,613	3,462	46,656	1,134,838	44,911	1962-63

by-products. ⁴ Chiefly refined sugar. ⁿ Not available.

SUMMARY OF MARKETING

Year	Raw Sugar Production						Butter		Wool
	Average Net Price per Ton ¹			Proportion of Australian Production Exported	Return to Manufacturer ² per Cwt	Proportion Sold Overseas	Average Price per Lb (Greasy) ³		
	Australian Sales	Oversea Sales	Total Pooled Sugar						
£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	%	£ s d	%	d			
1860	..	..	..	..	..	..	n
1865	n	..	n	..	..	..	n
1870	n	..	n	..	..	..	n
1875-76	n	..	n	..	..	..	n
1880-81	n	..	n	..	..	..	n
1885-86	n	..	n	..	..	..	n
1890-91	n	..	n	..	..	..	n
1895-96	9 12 6	..	9 12 6	..	n	1	n		
1900-01	9 12 6	..	9 12 6	..	n	12	6-09		
1905-06	10 2 3	..	10 2 3	..	n	35	9-89		
1910-11	9 7 6	..	9 7 6	..	n	55	10-16		
1915-16	18 0 0	..	18 0 0	..	n	56	11-75		
1920-21	30 6 8	..	30 6 8	..	n	14	12-12		
1921-22	30 6 8	..	30 6 8	..	n	43	15-37		
1922-23	30 6 8	..	30 6 8	..	n	76	20-19		
1923-24	27 0 0	..	27 0 0	..	n	52	24-94		
1924-25	27 0 0	21 0 0	26 0 0	18	n	24	26-59		
1925-26	26 0 0	11 5 9	19 10 7	44	n	58	16-69		
1926-27	26 15 0	14 18 10	24 10 10	19	n	48	17-89		
1927-28	26 10 0	12 2 6	22 0 4	31	n	65	19-13		
1928-29	26 13 6	10 10 0	20 17 11	36	n	61	15-68		
1929-30	26 16 0	9 17 0	20 5 10	38	7 19 3	63	10-26		
1930-31	27 0 0	8 5 0	19 10 1	39	6 15 9	74	9-28		
1931-32	26 19 0	9 7 0	17 19 10	50	6 0 7	76	7-74		
1932-33	25 2 3	8 5 9	18 16 2	37	4 15 9	76	9-48		
1933-34	23 18 6	8 0 6	16 3 6	48	4 9 2	80	15-51		
1934-35	24 0 0	7 11 3	15 10 6	51	5 1 5	78	10-38		
1935-36	24 0 0	7 18 9	16 3 8	48	5 17 10	70	13-93		
1936-37	24 2 0	7 19 0	15 4 8	54	6 5 2	62	16-51		
1937-38	24 0 0	8 6 0	15 6 5	55	6 17 7	69	11-98		
1938-39	24 0 0	8 4 3	15 2 2	56	6 16 6	78	10-56		
1939-40	23 12 6	10 7 5	15 15 3	59	7 2 4	75	13-35		
1940-41	23 1 0	11 5 6	17 2 8	50	7 3 3	66	13-26		
1941-42	22 13 0	10 18 5	18 0 2	41	7 6 9	50	13-46		
1942-43	22 14 6	10 16 3	19 0 6	32	8 4 6	40	15-50		
1943-44	22 10 6	13 2 6	21 1 3	17	9 10 7	41	15-89		
1944-45	22 2 0	15 0 6	19 16 1	32	9 18 10	45	16-04		
1945-46	21 18 0	16 17 9	20 6 1	32	10 4 4	58	15-87		
1946-47	21 18 0	21 9 11	21 16 10	16	10 19 1	56	26-48		
1947-48	24 0 0	29 12 5	24 18 9	18	12 5 3	70	45-35		
1948-49	23 1 0	28 1 11	25 9 11	47	13 6 6	70	51-29		
1949-50	24 6 0	29 7 6	26 14 10	47	14 13 2	66	68-47		
1950-51	24 11 0	32 16 6	28 5 4	44	16 7 5	49	141-74		
1951-52	33 14 0	36 15 5	34 7 6	21	21 9 1	15	84-01		
1952-53	44 3 0	41 2 0	42 12 3	50	24 3 1	56	88-85		
1953-54	47 18 6	38 13 9	42 7 11	58	24 10 3	43	86-51		
1954-55	47 1 0	37 8 0	41 4 7	59	23 14 10	52	72-86		
1955-56	46 18 0	38 11 6	42 6 5	53	23 5 11	60	66-83		
1956-57	53 11 6	41 6 5	46 10 6	56	22 18 2	45	84-09		
1957-58	54 3 0	45 16 8	49 4 11	57	22 12 5	44	65-07		
1958-59	54 15 0	39 8 2	45 6 3	61	23 17 10	54	50-36		
1959-60	56 8 6	40 6 2	47 8 4	55	24 0 11	58	57-22		
1960-61	62 10 6	39 18 8	48 17 9	60	23 8 8	38	53-41		
1961-62	62 9 6	37 13 5	47 19 11	58	23 1 0r	52	54-42		
1962-63	62 11 0	40 19 9	47 15 3	68	22 5 4	46	60-52		

¹ Queensland sugar only, including "excess" sugar. ² Overall return including subsidy or bounty which commenced in 1942. ³ At Brisbane Wool Market. Estimated on an average bale weight of 329 lb prior to 1925-26. For further particulars see pages 166-169 and 325. ⁴ Slaughterings in slaughter-houses estimated up to 1900-01. See also page 160. ⁵ Average prices of fat stock, Brisbane saleyards.

STATISTICS (Chapter 10)

Meat			Average Price of Bullocks ⁵	Export Price Index, Australia ⁶	Index of Volume of Exports, Queensland ⁷	Year
Livestock Slaughtered ⁴						
Cattle (including Calves)	Sheep (including Lambs)	Pigs				
1,000	1,000	1,000	£ s d			
18	57	2	n	..	..	1860
61	178	5	n	..	..	1865
67	529	7	n	..	..	1870
89	342	10	n	..	..	1875-76
128	454	13	n	..	..	1880-81
195	711	20	n	..	..	1885-86
216	951	29	n	..	..	1890-91
510	2,110	87	n	..	..	1895-96
503	861	129	n	..	..	1900-01
219	598	187	n	..	..	1905-06
379	1,751	169	n	..	..	1910-11
653	1,316	216	n	..	..	1915-16
449	461	158	n	..	..	1920-21
500	769	187	n	..	..	1921-22
504	763	236	n	..	..	1922-23
566	618	263	n	..	..	1923-24
893	446	270	n	..	..	1924-25
778	635	310	n	..	..	1925-26
568	679	280	n	..	..	1926-27
740	670	310	n	..	..	1927-28
685	805	381	n	31	..	1928-29
634	1,090	367	n	25	..	1929-30
648	1,671	408	n	19	..	1930-31
541	1,762	408	n	19	..	1931-32
597	1,564	377	n	19	..	1932-33
719	1,299	406	n	24	..	1933-34
851	1,276	488	6 18 11	20	..	1934-35
866	972	558	7 17 9	25	..	1935-36
1,041	1,025	529	8 7 5	30	..	1936-37
1,266	1,121	513	9 4 10	27	..	1937-38
1,284	1,121	562	9 7 1	22	100	1938-39
1,257	1,232	684	10 10 4	26	..	1939-40
1,137	1,275	708	11 1 5	28	..	1940-41
1,106	1,499	639	11 7 0	28	..	1941-42
1,090	2,155	566	11 15 8	30	..	1942-43
972	2,207	536	14 11 7	31	..	1943-44
957	1,907	509	14 10 10	34	..	1944-45
799	1,434	457	15 0 4	39	59	1945-46
1,113	1,239	429	15 6 10	54	81	1946-47
1,147	1,048	402	17 9 5	75	70	1947-48
1,094	989	498	21 3 6	88	105	1948-49
1,113	1,003	511	25 7 8	101	91	1949-50
1,187	772	463	30 15 2	173	83	1950-51
1,057	803	370	40 12 10	125	57	1951-52
1,267	1,063	400	37 12 6	128	92	1952-53
1,379	1,083	462	40 18 8	125	104	1953-54
1,442	1,011	497	40 4 6	114	104	1954-55
1,515	1,188	460	36 9 2	105	114	1955-56
1,655	1,272	440	36 10 10	117	123	1956-57
1,555	1,383	463	40 13 10	102	105	1957-58
1,899	1,639	522	47 18 10	90	130	1958-59
1,538	2,124	531	57 2 3	100 ^a	124	1959-60
1,479	2,943	555	59 2 4	95	116	1960-61
1,594	2,426	598	47 12 2	96	120	1961-62
1,817	2,134	605	49 3 11	101	139	1962-63

See also page 337. ⁶ Base: Year 1959-60 = 100. New index series from 1959-60 with old series converted to same base. Index numbers include gold. For further particulars see page 303. ⁷ Base: Pre-war year 1938-39. For particulars see page 286. ^r Revised since last issue.

SUMMARY OF PRICES AND WAGES

Year	Wholesale Price Index Numbers—Australia ¹ (Basic Materials and Foodstuffs)			Retail Price Index Numbers—			
	Goods Principally Imported	Goods Principally Home Produced	Total All Groups	Food	Clothing and Drapery	Housing ²	Household Supplies and Equipment
1910-11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1915-16	..	..	..	37	22	..	..
1920-21	..	..	..	47	41	..	..
1921-22	..	..	..	41	37	..	..
1922-23	..	..	..	38	32	..	..
1923-24	..	..	..	41	34	..	..
1924-25	..	..	..	40	34	..	..
1925-26	..	..	..	42	33	..	..
1926-27	..	..	..	41	32	..	..
1927-28	..	..	..	40	31	..	..
1928-29	91	118	110	40	31	..	..
1929-30	94	118	111	39	30	..	..
1930-31	100	99	99	34	28	..	..
1931-32	100	92	95	32	27	..	..
1932-33	97	87	90	30	26	..	..
1933-34	89	89	90	30	26	..	..
1934-35	92	89	90	31	25	..	..
1935-36	95	92	93	33	25	..	..
1936-37	99	98	99	35	25	..	..
1937-38	102	101	101	35	26	..	..
1938-39	99	100	100	36	27	..	..
1939-40	111	101	104	37	29	..	..
1940-41	133	106	114	39	33	..	..
1941-42	153	112	124	40	39	..	..
1942-43	176	120	136	42	45	..	..
1943-44	182	122	140	41	46	..	..
1944-45	182	124	141	41	46	..	..
1945-46	178	127	142	41	47	..	..
1946-47	177	130	144	43	50	..	..
1947-48	192	145	159	48	53	..	..
1948-49	201	172	180	56.4 ²	59.2 ²	67.1	68.6
1949-50	223	196	204	60.9	67.9	73.4	72.6
1950-51	256	240	244	68.6	78.3	80.0	80.1
1951-52	288	300	297	90.1	94.0	88.6	93.1
1952-53	292	331	319	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1953-54	271	339	319	103.4	100.9	101.6	101.7
1954-55	277	340	322	104.1	101.3	104.7	102.5
1955-56	292	352	334	107.7	102.2	110.5	102.6
1956-57	311	357	344	111.5	104.7	118.4	106.5
1957-58	301	355	339	113.0	107.8	123.9	108.3
1958-59	283	358	336	119.8	109.4	128.4	109.0
1959-60	281	375	348	124.2	111.9	132.6	110.6
1960-61	278	394	360	130.4	115.1	137.6	111.3
1961-62	270	363	336	130.8	116.7	140.5	113.0
1962-63	272	368	340	129.8	117.0	144.0	112.8

¹ Base: Average for three years ended June 1939 = 100. Prices used are principally Melbourne, representing most Australian wholesale markets. ² Base for each column: 1952-53 = 100.0. "C" Series index numbers, arithmetically converted from their original base, are shown from 1915-16 to 1947-48; thereafter Consumer Price index numbers are shown. The group headings are those of the Consumer Price index and are applicable to the "C" Series index only in a broad sense. Because of the different weighting patterns and fields covered there is no direct line of continuity between the two indexes. For particulars of a long-term index see page 348.

STATISTICS (Chapters 11 and 12)

Brisbane ^a		Basic Wage—Brisbane Adult Weekly Rate ^d			Average Minimum Weekly Wage Rates ^e for Adult Males, Queensland	Year
Miscellaneous	All Groups	Common- wealth Authority	State Authority			
		Males	Males	Females		
		<i>s</i> <i>d</i>	<i>s</i> <i>d</i>	<i>s</i> <i>d</i>	<i>s</i> <i>d</i>	
40	34	..	..	..	49 2	1910-11
60	50	..	..	..	54 4	1915-16
		..	..	..	91 6	1920-21
50	44	..	85 0	43 0	96 8	1921-22
49	42	..	80 0	41 0	93 10	1922-23
49	44	76 0	80 0	41 0	94 2	1923-24
49	43	75 0	80 0	41 0	95 9	1924-25
49	45	77 0	85 0	43 0	99 11	1925-26
49	45	82 6	85 0	43 0	100 1	1926-27
49	44	79 6	85 0	43 0	100 1	1927-28
49	44	79 0	85 0	43 0	101 2	1928-29
49	43	80 6	85 0	43 0	101 2	1929-30
49	39	70 6	77 0	39 6	92 5	1930-31
48	37	58 6	74 0	39 0	89 0	1931-32
48	36	56 8	74 0	39 0	88 5	1932-33
47	36	59 4	74 0	39 0	88 1	1933-34
48	37	62 0	74 0	39 0	88 9	1934-35
47	37	64 0	74 0	39 0	88 5	1935-36
50	39	66 0	74 0	39 0	88 7	1936-37
50	40	74 0	78 0	41 0	92 8	1937-38
50	41	75 0	81 0	43 0	95 10	1938-39
51	42	76 0	84 0	45 0	99 5 ⁵	1939-40
53	45	79 0	84 0	45 0	100 1	1940-41
55	47	84 0	89 0	48 0	106 3	1941-42
58	50	91 0	94 0	51 6	112 6	1942-43
60	51	93 0	97 0	54 6	115 10	1943-44
60	51	93 0	97 0	54 6	117 1	1944-45
60	51	93 0	97 0	54 6	118 1	1945-46
60	53	101 0	105 0	60 6	126 10	1946-47
62	56	105 0	109 0	64 6	134 6	1947-48
69-2 ³	62-1 ⁴	115 0	119 0	72 6	153 2	1948-49
70-3	67-1	125 0	129 0	79 6	165 2	1949-50
77-5	75-1	154 0	154 0	102 6	195 2	1950-51
93-4	91-8	185 0	185 0	123 0	229 11	1951-52
100-0	100-0	216 0	216 0	144 6	258 6	1952-53
101-7	102-0	218 0	222 0	149 0	264 8	1953-54
102-0	102-9	218 0	225 0	151 0	275 7	1954-55
108-0	106-3	218 0	229 0	154 0	283 6	1955-56
118-9	112-0	228 0	241 0	162 6	302 9	1956-57
120-5	114-4	238 0	241 0	162 6	304 4	1957-58
123-6	118-2	243 0	256 0	173 6	317 10	1958-59
125-6	121-2	258 0	267 0	182 0	334 4	1959-60
129-5	125-4	258 0	276 0	191 0	350 8	1960-61
133-3	127-3	270 0	284 0	213 0	359 10	1961-62
134-4	127-7	270 0	286 0	214 6	359 8	1962-63

³ Not available prior to 1948-49 as the "C" Series index included only rents of privately owned houses. The Consumer index includes costs of home ownership and government and private rents.

⁴ Ruling at 31 December, middle of financial year shown.
⁵ Average minimum weekly wage rates as at 31 December, middle of financial year shown. From 1939-40, the series, previously unweighted, has been revised by weighting for numbers engaged in various occupations, and by the exclusion of rural occupations.

SUMMARY OF PUBLIC

Year	State Government Receipts					State Government Expenditure		
	Taxation (All Funds)	From Common- wealth ¹	Total Consolidated Revenue Fund	Total Trust Funds	All Receipts	Consolidated Revenue Fund	Trust Funds	All Expendi- ture
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
1860	63	..	179	..	179	180	..	180
1865	221	..	472	43	515	449	11	460
1870	364	..	743	28	771	766	17	783
1875-76	604	..	1,263	58	1,321	1,315	42	1,357
1880-81	658	..	2,024	53	2,077	1,758	47	1,805
1885-86	1,229	..	2,868	117	2,985	3,090	151	3,241
1890-91	1,529	..	3,350	121	3,471	3,685	130	3,815
1895-96	1,567	..	3,642	283	3,925	3,568	264	3,832
1900-01	1,125	583	4,096	261	4,357	4,624	237	4,861
1905-06	506	857	3,854	424	4,278	3,726	515	4,241
1910-11	696	688	5,320	621	5,941	5,315	859	6,174
1915-16	1,461	833	7,706	1,315	9,021	7,672	1,962	9,634
1920-21	3,720	911	12,601	4,110	16,711	12,591	4,644	17,235
1921-22	3,522	951	12,311	4,057	16,368	12,500	4,238	16,738
1922-23	3,441	1,001	12,599	4,998	17,597	12,784	5,468	18,252
1923-24	3,765	1,029	13,428	6,319	19,747	13,415	6,642	20,057
1924-25	4,108	1,140	14,897	6,320	21,217	14,880	6,413	21,293
1925-26	4,347	1,218	15,600	6,759	22,359	16,154	7,291	23,445
1926-27	4,790	1,318	16,148	6,908	23,056	16,491	7,492	23,983
1927-28	5,393	1,459	16,718	5,994	22,712	16,708	5,476	22,184
1928-29	5,175	1,427	16,736	6,157	22,893	16,902	5,885	22,787
1929-30	4,846	1,587	15,998	5,701	21,699	16,721	5,277	21,998
1930-31	5,543	1,523	15,073	5,619	20,692	15,915	5,207	21,122
1931-32	4,762	1,451	12,994	4,885	17,879	15,069	4,330	19,399
1932-33	5,661	1,437	13,397	5,579	18,976	14,951	5,650	20,601
1933-34	5,846	1,508	13,859	6,823	20,682	14,988	5,970	20,958
1934-35	6,546	1,826	15,280	7,642	22,922	15,845	6,764	22,609
1935-36	7,323	1,687	15,489	7,599	23,088	16,231	7,429	23,660
1936-37	7,731	1,810	16,535	8,310	24,845	16,815	8,118	24,933
1937-38	8,539	2,063	17,340	9,526	26,866	17,568	8,891	26,459
1938-39	8,646	2,242	19,330	9,789	29,119	19,316	9,728	29,044
1939-40	8,816	2,363	20,756	9,283	30,039	20,740	9,026	29,766
1940-41	9,180	2,250	21,540	8,762	30,302	21,511	7,566	29,077
1941-42	8,942	4,086	23,663	10,833	34,496	23,599	9,914	33,513
1942-43	8,454	14,093	29,284	27,797	57,081	29,182	18,974	48,156
1943-44	8,783	14,077	28,968	25,453	54,421	28,854	19,863	48,717
1944-45	8,928	4,188	26,447	12,623	39,070	25,878	10,558	36,436
1945-46	9,484	2,783	24,774	11,681	36,455	24,760	10,720	35,480
1946-47	10,667	3,155	25,033	13,727	38,760	25,017	15,730	40,747
1947-48	12,051	3,423	26,820	15,304	42,124	26,915	16,447	43,362
1948-49	14,220	3,796	32,979	18,029	51,008	32,929	18,936	51,865
1949-50	16,357	5,572	37,119	20,559	57,678	37,090	21,711	58,801
1950-51	19,991	7,031	44,723	27,275	71,998	44,625	25,453	70,078
1951-52	23,592	10,599	55,753	35,388	91,141	55,708	35,425	91,133
1952-53	29,090	10,046	63,171	39,137	102,308	62,980	37,771	100,751
1953-54	32,074	11,227	69,696	44,526	114,222	69,353	38,528	107,881
1954-55	34,541	12,193	73,820	47,788	121,608	73,602	47,596	121,198
1955-56	37,242	11,842	75,669	50,317	125,986	77,392	56,420	133,812
1956-57	40,033	14,615	85,158	56,583	141,741	85,143	58,349	143,492
1957-58	43,290	17,490	87,956	63,677	151,633	89,470	61,161	150,631
1958-59	45,667	18,141	93,795 ²	66,560	160,355	94,986	65,020 ²	160,006
1959-60	57,696	13,565	101,912 ²	71,449	173,361	102,077	72,178 ²	174,255
1960-61	62,652	14,997	108,817	76,887	185,704	109,435	76,877	186,312
1961-62	68,005	19,392	117,325	86,239	203,564	117,215	84,806	202,021
1962-63	72,565	23,001	122,818 ²	114,457	237,275	122,791	111,611 ²	234,402

¹ Including interest contributions from 1900-01, road grants from 1922-23, non-recurring grants from 1934-35, and grants for local public works from 1935-36. The figures are inflated in 1942-43 and 1943-44 by receipts on account of the Allied Works Fund spent through the Main Roads Commission. Taxation reimbursements are included with Taxation. ² Prior to 1937-38 the figures are for the calendar year ended six

FINANCE STATISTICS (Chapter 13)

Gross Loan Expenditure	State Gross Public Debt at 30 June					Local Government Revenue	Year
	Where Payable		Total	Average Rate of Interest per £100	Accumulated Sinking Fund		
	Australia	Overseas					
£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£ s d	£1,000	£1,000	
19						6	1860
685	124	1,008	1,132	2 5 10	..	54	1865
155	695	2,676	3,371	6 10 0	..	28	1870
600	1,956	4,493	6,449	4 14 11	..	87	1875-76
991	2,078	11,167	13,245	4 4 1	..	161	1880-81
1,923	2,209	18,612	20,821	3 17 11	..	556	1885-86
1,556	2,229	25,877	28,106	4 1 1	..	863	1890-91
592	3,080	29,932	33,012	3 18 0	..	512	1895-96
1,212	5,704	32,832	38,536	3 13 8	..	761	1900-01
298	7,230	35,055	42,285	3 14 0	..	706	1905-06
1,995	8,029	39,056	47,085	3 12 4	5	904	1910-11
3,062	10,850	47,883	58,733	3 15 5	259	1,729	1915-16
4,251	25,197	55,548	80,745	3 13 1	441	2,887	1920-21
3,291	26,787	58,904	85,691	3 19 11	394	2,222	1921-22
3,730	30,379	57,626	88,005	4 6 1	689	2,496	1922-23
4,669	32,175	58,954	91,129	4 5 7	940	3,236	1923-24
5,456	34,049	62,953	97,002	4 14 10	1,108	2,754	1924-25
4,972	36,301	66,149	102,450	4 15 7	1,408	3,118	1925-26
4,186	39,330	67,150	106,480	4 15 10	1,721	4,525	1926-27
10,034 ^a	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
3,850	55,652	70,130	125,782	4 2 0	720	7,811	1937-38
3,493	57,611	69,892	127,503	4 2 0	818	7,552	1938-39
3,962	59,342	69,691	129,033	4 1 8	793	8,069	1939-40
3,357	60,612	69,483	130,095	4 1 6	1,297	n	1940-41
3,032	63,113	68,059	131,172	3 15 11	1,123	n	1941-42
1,964	60,509	68,059	128,568	3 16 6	850	n	1942-43
1,773	61,130	68,049	129,179	3 16 4	1,845	n	1943-44
1,561	67,343	64,090	131,433	3 14 11	1,134	9,443	1944-45
2,409	76,442	56,853	133,295	3 9 7	1,544	9,600	1945-46
4,682	83,144	52,212	135,356	3 7 7	378	9,791	1946-47
5,972	86,503	52,191	138,694	3 6 11	272	11,094	1947-48
7,269	93,842	50,283	144,125	3 5 7	77	12,693	1948-49
9,185	101,106	49,556	150,662	3 5 1	66	14,901	1949-50
17,848	117,047	49,110	166,157	3 3 7	51	18,106	1950-51
23,812	138,312	48,998	187,310	3 1 10	494	22,908	1951-52
22,004	155,452	48,803	204,255	3 3 9	834	26,615	1952-53
20,630	172,165	48,231	220,396	3 5 7	266	28,492	1953-54
20,498	188,735	47,739	236,474	3 9 5	307	n	1954-55
21,905	204,989	47,810	252,799	3 11 0	217	n	1955-56
23,126	221,617	47,703	269,320	3 14 2	107	34,304	1956-57
23,190	237,958	47,989	285,947	3 15 9	38	37,010	1957-58
26,931	253,659	49,811	303,470	3 17 6	142	40,710	1958-59
29,942	272,257	50,167	322,424	3 19 3	105	44,269	1959-60
30,336	290,783	51,667	342,450	4 3 6	151	47,598	1960-61
31,358	311,654	52,167	363,821	4 5 7	163	50,812	1961-62
32,131	330,613	54,428	385,041	4 5 2	321	56,430	1962-63

months earlier than the year shown and up to 1923 include loan receipts. All receipts of business undertakings are included. ³ Loan assets and liabilities of the Agricultural Bank, and State Advances Corporation Trust Funds transferred to Loan Fund. ⁴ Excluding amounts transferred from Trust Funds to offset accumulated Debt Balance in the Consolidated Revenue Fund. n Not available.

SUMMARY OF PRIVATE FINANCE STATISTICS (Chapter 14)

Year	Cheque-paying Banks		Weekly Trans- actions ²	Savings Banks Deposits at 30 June	Life Assurance Annual Premiums ³	Friendly Societies Benefits Paid	Real Property Transactions	
	Advances ¹	Deposits ¹					Transfers	Mortgages Registered ⁴
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
1859-60	420	182	n	n ⁸	n	n	n	n
1865-66	2,213	776	n	89 ³	n	n	n	n
1870-71	1,196	1,109	n	407 ³	n	n	n	n
1875-76	3,147	2,897	n	642 ³	n	n	n	326
1880-81	4,421	3,594	n	944 ³	n	n	n	966
1885-86	11,949	7,203	n	1,338 ³	n	n	n	3,063
1890-91	17,275	9,838	n	1,661 ³	n	33	n	3,112
1895-96	15,643	10,813	n	2,329	n	44	n	1,241
1900-01	12,785	13,137	n	3,896	n	66	n	1,413
1905-06	13,015	13,276	620	4,143	414	78	n	995
1910-11	15,636	19,633	1,174	6,377	557	91	n	2,622
1915-16	18,474	24,153	1,852	12,939	694	122	n	3,004
1920-21	23,297	28,917	3,087	18,588	1,122	143	n	4,248
1921-22	23,718	32,001	3,030	19,394	1,236	150	n	3,133
1922-23	27,567	35,799	3,324	20,484	n	163	n	4,686
1923-24	29,964	35,662	3,748	20,410	1,425	170	n	5,040
1924-25	31,394	41,169	4,081	21,340	1,567	168	n	4,950
1925-26	33,666	43,162	3,711	22,837	1,652	185	9,689	5,746
1926-27	38,297	42,931	3,764	22,453	1,749	189	10,703	5,689
1927-28	35,275	44,205	3,628	23,325	1,826	195	8,797	5,308
1928-29	36,724	46,718	3,777 ²	24,076	1,915	206	9,145	4,854
1929-30	36,630	44,278	3,566	23,901	1,924	221	9,311	4,234
1930-31	32,601	43,768	2,966	22,354	1,927	221	5,490	2,931
1931-32	30,005	43,143	2,686	22,952	1,946	222	6,931	2,667
1932-33	31,532	43,099	2,747	23,453	2,055	211	7,071	3,405
1933-34	32,546	42,480	2,992	24,834	2,098	218	8,076	3,397
1934-35	35,579	43,019	3,385	26,197	2,300	220	8,876	4,154
1935-36	38,085	43,498	3,528	27,132	2,476	229	n	6,337
1936-37	39,337	45,861	3,753	27,304	2,690	226	8,457	4,216
1937-38	41,710	50,094	4,038	28,206	2,884	231	9,710	4,818
1938-39	42,791	49,427	4,212	29,045	3,074	236	9,630	4,713
1939-40	42,169	51,074	4,670	28,252	3,221	234	9,554	4,673
1940-41	41,512	53,926	4,726	29,089	3,355	242	9,571	4,222
1941-42	40,734	59,158	4,815	31,214	3,361	231	7,333	3,279
1942-43	33,360	98,722	5,904	45,197	3,517	222	5,277	1,721
1943-44	28,321	117,184	6,816	65,479	3,776	229	8,240	2,462
1944-45	31,520	125,433	6,895	80,094	4,100	234	11,911	3,520
1945-46	31,941	107,919	7,154	90,063	4,641	247	17,666	5,897
1946-47	42,564	105,843	16,824 ²	85,602	5,117	257	23,144	11,119
1947-48	51,090	113,913	19,864	84,836	5,683	256	23,012	16,507
1948-49	58,250	128,874	24,365	87,442	6,251	263	27,448	16,594
1949-50	72,966	145,933	29,482	92,201	6,878	262	39,832	19,811
1950-51	90,787	175,493	39,011	98,840	7,659	268	60,217	27,674
1951-52	110,187	158,762	41,516	102,661	8,571	236	54,763	28,188
1952-53	107,100	183,699	43,796	109,360	9,443	252	52,260	28,297
1953-54	128,937	197,852	51,032	117,406	10,347	259	62,396	37,768
1954-55	140,467	197,858	53,873	124,814	11,286	303	63,735	33,486
1955-56	135,682	198,803	56,028	132,700	12,265	337	62,835	28,094
1956-57	127,649	218,533	62,743	144,608	13,487	366	62,963	30,736
1957-58	145,804	214,093	65,655	153,244	14,690	400	79,726	41,044
1958-59	143,616	226,335	70,253	166,653	15,791	455	87,154	46,132
1959-60	156,904	239,174	79,172	182,586	17,432	576	108,940	58,664
1960-61	153,850	238,336	81,901	187,131	19,027	665	105,700	55,370
1961-62	157,919	253,048	82,181	205,852	20,645	744	91,110	49,988
1962-63	165,483	274,648	92,569	235,176	n	n	105,657	57,914

¹ To 1944-45, average during quarter ended 30 June; in 1945-46, average of Mondays in June; from 1946-47, average of Wednesdays in June, for the Commonwealth and private trading banks. ² To 1945-46, average weekly Brisbane clearings, and, prior to 1928-29, for the calendar year ended six months earlier than the financial year shown; from 1946-47, average weekly Queensland debits to customers' accounts. ³ Calendar year ended six months later than the financial year shown. ⁴ Financial years 1924-25 onwards. Up to 1923-24, calendar year ended six months earlier. n Not available.

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