

QUEENSLAND YEAR BOOK

1965

COMMONWEALTH BUREAU
OF CENSUS AND STATISTICS
● QUEENSLAND OFFICE ●

This page was added on 11 January 2013 to include the Disclaimer below.
No other amendments were made to this Product

DISCLAIMER

Users are warned that this historic issue of this publication series may contain language or views which, reflecting the authors' attitudes or that of the period in which the item was written, may be considered to be inappropriate or offensive today.



CANEFIELDS NEAR EDMONTON IN THE CAIRNS DISTRICT, SHOWING HAMBLETON SUGAR MILL ON THE RIGHT
Colonial Sugar Refining Company Ltd.—Photo: L. and D. Keen Brisbane

QUEENSLAND
YEAR BOOK
1965

No 26

S. E. SOLOMON

Deputy Commonwealth Statistician

and

Government Statistician of Queensland

COMMONWEALTH BUREAU OF CENSUS AND STATISTICS
QUEENSLAND OFFICE

By Authority:
S. G. REID, Government Printer, Brisbane

Registered at the General Post Office, Brisbane,
for transmission through the post as a book
Wholly set up and printed in Australia

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.

It has been the practice in all past issues of the *Year Book* to illustrate many of the statistics with a selection of maps and diagrams (see list, page x). In the 1964 issue, such illustrative matter was supplemented by the inclusion of a coloured frontispiece and eight pages of black and white photographs. This policy has been continued in the present issue with an entirely new selection of photographs. It is hoped that these will assist in making more vivid the picture of the State's activities as presented by the statistics.

The *Year Book* presents the most important social and economic statistics of the State with a necessary minimum of comment. 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. The *Statistics of Queensland* now appears as eight separate publications, each of which provides 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 507).

The actual preparation of the *Year Book* has been carried out under the direction of 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, assisted by Mr. A. D. Buck, B.Com, and Mr. E. J. Readdy. Once again, I thank the Government Printer and his staff for their co-operation and care in preparing the tables, letterpress, and photographs.

It is realised that the preparation of the State's statistics imposes some burden on business firms, individuals, farmers and graziers, and others. It is desired to thank these, and also the numerous public authorities, who contributed the basic information upon which the statistics depend.

S. E. SOLOMON

Deputy Commonwealth Statistician
and Government Statistician

Bureau of Census and Statistics,
Queensland Office,
320-330 Adelaide Street, Brisbane.
30 September, 1965.

CHAPTERS

	Page
1 GENERAL INFORMATION	1
2 GOVERNMENT	20
3 POPULATION AND HEALTH	35
4 PUBLIC JUSTICE	86
5 SOCIAL SERVICES	103
6 LAND AND SETTLEMENT	137
7 PRODUCTION	155
8 TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION	251
9 TRADE	291
10 MARKETING	311
11 PRICES	343
12 EMPLOYMENT	359
13 PUBLIC FINANCE	396
14 PRIVATE FINANCE	453
APPENDIX—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS	473

CONTENTS

	Pages
1 General Information—	
1 Area and Position. 2 Physical Features. 3 Climate. 4 Rainfall. 5 Rainfall and Rural Industry. 6 Seasonal Activities in Rural Industry. 7 Seasonal Conditions. 8 Basic Economy	1-19
2 Government—	
1 System; Governors; State Ministry; Premiers of Queens- land. 2 State Parliament; 1963 Election; Members' Salaries and Pensions. 3 Commonwealth Government; Ministry, Queensland Members of Parliament and 1963 Elections. 4 State Governments. 5 All Australian Parliaments; Cost	20-31
6 Divisions of Queensland	32-34
3 Population and Health—	
1 Growth of Population; Oversea Migration, Australia ..	35-41
2 Characteristics of the Population; Ages, Birthplaces, Religions, Conjugal Condition, and Period of Residence at 1954 and 1961 Censuses	41-45
3 Distribution of Population; Statistical Divisions, Local Authorities and Metropolitan Statistical Areas, Metro- politan Population and Density; Towns	46-59
4 Births; Birth Rates, Reproduction Rates, Ages of Mothers and Duration of Marriage, Masculinity, Ex-nuptial, Legitimation, Multiple, Stillbirths	59-65
5 Marriages; Age and Conjugal Condition, Religions, Marriage Rates	65-66
6 Deaths; Death Rates, Infant Mortality, Maternal Mortality, Expectation of Life	67-72
7 Diseases; Death Rates, Causes of Death by Ages, Notifiable Diseases, Diseases Treated in Hospitals. 8 Mental Sickness	72-82
9 Aborigines; Protectorates and Reserves, Population ..	82-85
4 Public Justice—	
1 The Legal System; Civil and Criminal Jurisdiction ..	86-87
2 Police; Organisation and Cost. 3 Prisons and Reforma- tories; Prison Farms. 4 Criminal Courts	87-95
5 Civil Courts—Higher and Magistrates'; Divorces, &c. 6 Liquor Licenses. 7 Land Titles	96-102

5 Social Services—

1 Schools; Types of Schools, Government Expenditure on Education, Enrolments, Ages of Scholars, Technical Colleges, Teachers' Colleges, School Examinations.	
2 University. 3 Science and Art; Libraries, Museum, Art Gallery, Scientific Research	103-113
4 Public Health Services. 5 Medical and Hospital Benefits. 6 Hospitals; Public, Mental. 7 Cremations. 8 Ambulances. 9 Maternal and Child Welfare; Adoption of Children; State Children. 10 Welfare Services; Institutions	113-129
11 Age and Invalid Pensions. 12 Widows' Pensions. 13 War Pensions. 14 Service Pensions. 15 Maternity Allowances. 16 Child Endowment. 17 Rehabilitation. 18 Commonwealth Pensions and Social and Health Services Expenditure	129-136

6 Land and Settlement—

1 General; Land History. 2 Areas and Tenures; Freehold Land; Leases, Kinds and Conditions; Land Reserved for Public Purposes	137-146
3 Irrigation and Water Conservation; Development of Water Resources, Government Irrigation Schemes, Underground Water Supplies, Artesian Water, Stock Route Watering, Irrigation on Rural Holdings. 4 Forestry; Operations of State Forestry Department	146-154

7 Production—

1 Introduction. 2 Rural Industries; Holdings, Growers, Farm Types and Sizes, Employment, Machinery. 3 Livestock; Numbers, Slaughtering, Meatworks, Meat Exports. 4 Wool; Production, Exports, Sales, Processing. 5 Dairying; Dairy Factories, Poultry, Bees	155-176
6 Agriculture; Acreages, Yields, and Values of Crops, Details of Specific Crops; Artificial Fertilisers	176-189
7 Fisheries. 8 Mines and Quarries; Mining and Quarrying Operations—Queensland and Australia, Production, Accidents, Mining in Statistical Divisions. 9 Timber; Sawmills, Plywood Mills	190-199
10 Manufacturing; Divisions, Employment, Production, Capital, Products, Stocks. 11 Heat, Light, and Power; Electricity, State Electricity Commission, Gas	200-223
12 Value of Production; Gross, Local, and Net; Divisions	224-231
13 Building Operations; Approvals, Buildings Constructed, Cost of Building	232-236

	Pages
14 Retail Trade; Establishments, Sales, and Stocks, by Divisions and Types of Businesses, Seasonality ..	237-241
15 National Income and Expenditure, Balance of Payments	242-250
 8 Transport and Communication—	
1 Introduction. 2 Sea Transport and Ports; Harbour Finances, Cargo and Shipping at Ports ..	251-258
3 Railways; Government, Traffic and Finances. Local Authority and Private Railways. 4 Street Tramways and Buses ..	258-267
5 Roads; Mileage, Main Roads Department. 6 Road Transport; Motor Vehicles, Registration Fees, Licensing of Road Transport. 7 Road Traffic Accidents. 8 Air Transport ..	267-286
9 Posts and Telegraphs. 10 Radio and Television ..	287-290
 9 Trade—	
1 Introduction; Nature of Queensland Trade. 2 Oversea Trade; Exports and Imports, Countries and Commodities, Trade at Ports. Australian Oversea Trade. 3 Oversea and Interstate Trade; Exports, Imports, Quantities ..	291-307
4 Total Trade; Balance of Trade. 5 Export Prices ..	308-310
 10 Marketing—	
1 The Queensland System. 2 Commonwealth Marketing Schemes ..	311-313
3 Raw Sugar. 4 Dairy Products. 5 Wheat. 6 Other Grain Crops ..	313-331
7 Wool. 8 Cotton. 9 Fruit and Vegetables. 10 Other Farm Products ..	331-337
11 Meat and Fish. 12 Coal ..	338-342
 11 Prices—	
1 Wholesale Prices; Fat Stock and Produce. Wholesale Price Index Numbers ..	343-346
2 Food Prices, Various Cities and Towns. 3 Retail Price Indexes; Consumer Price Index. 4 House Rents. 5 Price Fixing ..	346-358
 12 Employment—	
1 Introduction. 2 Working Population; Industry, Occupations, Occupational Status ..	359-368
3 Persons at Work; Full-time Employment, Wage and Salary Earners in Employment ..	368-372

4 Industrial Arbitration and Trade Unions; State and Commonwealth Industrial Authorities, Employers' and Trade Unions Registered, Industrial Disputes. 5 Wages; Basic Wages, Average Wages, Award Wage Rates. 6 Hours and Working Conditions. 7 Apprenticeship	372-392
8 General Employment Facilities. 9 Workers' Compensation Insurance. 10 Unemployment Benefits	392-395
13 Public Finance—	
1 Introduction. 2 Commonwealth and State Financial Relations; Financial Agreement, Loan Council, International Loans, Commonwealth Payments to States, Reimbursement of Taxation	396-404
3 State Revenue; Receipts and Expenditure, Trust Funds. 4 State Loan Fund; Loan Expenditure and Public Debt	404-415
5 Commonwealth Finance; Revenue Receipts and Expenditure, Trust Funds, Loan Expenditure. 6 Commonwealth and State Indebtedness; Government Debt, Net Loan Expenditure	415-419
7 Taxation; Total Collected in Queensland, Income Tax, Income Tax and Social Services Contribution Rates, Income Tax Assessments, Company Tax, Land Tax, Probate, Succession, Estate Duties, Other Taxes	419-428
8 Local Government; Functions, Finance, Waterworks, Sewerage, Electricity, Transport, Car Parking and other Business Undertakings, Loans. 9 Semi-Governmental Bodies; Receipts, Expenditure, Loans. 10 All State Public Finance	428-441
11 State Financial Institutions; Agricultural Bank, Queensland Housing Commission, Public Curator, Assistance to Industries, Golden Casket, Public Service Superannuation	441-452
14 Private Finance—	
1 Money and Banking; Cheque-paying Banks, Bank Debits to Customers' Accounts, Savings Banks	453-457
2 Bankruptcy	458
3 Insurance; Life, General. 4 Fire Brigades. 5 Companies. 6 Friendly Societies. 7 Building and Co-operative Housing Societies. 8 Co-operative Societies	458-466
9 Real Property Transfers. 10 Mortgages, Liens, Bills of Sale	467-468
11 Instalment Credit for Retail Sales	468-470
12 Stock Market; Stock Exchange Activity, Share Prices Index	470-471
Appendix—	
Summary of Queensland Statistics since 1860	473-496
Index	497-506
Statistical Publications of Queensland	507

MAPS, DIAGRAMS, AND ILLUSTRATIONS

	Page
Canefields near Edmonton, in the Cairns District <i>frontispiece</i>	
General Map of Queensland, showing Statistical Divisions and Chief Cities and Towns <i>facing</i>	1
Meteorology of Typical Stations	5
Average Annual Rainfall	9
Summer and Winter Rainfall	10, 11
Average Annual Population Increase	36
Ages of Population	43
Distribution of Population	46
Metropolitan Statistical Areas—Population per Square Mile	56
Increase or Decrease of Population in Queensland Towns and Rural areas, 1954 to 1961	58, 59
Net Reproduction Rates	62
Infant Mortality Rates	70
Death Rates—Selected Causes	73
Legislative Assembly Chamber—Parliament House <i>facing</i>	96
Aerial View of Toowoomba <i>facing</i>	96
5 MeV Linear Accelerator for X-ray Therapy <i>facing</i>	97
New Court House at Maroochydore <i>facing</i>	97
Enrolment at Queensland Schools	106
Clearing Brigalow Scrub for Development <i>facing</i>	128
Beef Cattle on Cleared and Improved Land <i>facing</i>	128
Excavated Dam for Citrus Irrigation, Palmwoods District <i>facing</i>	129
Black Rock Open-Cut, Mount Isa <i>facing</i>	129
Land Tenure Types	139
Sheep and Wool Production	161
Cattle Numbers and Production	161
Beef Cattle Distribution	166
Dairy Cattle Distribution	167
Sheep Distribution	168
Pigs Distribution	169
Area of Crops	177
Post-War Development of Grain Production	183
Factory Production, Queensland and Metropolitan	202
Trends in Factory Production	218
Gross Value of Recorded Production by Statistical Divisions	225
Gross Value of Production of Industries	229
Cargo Handled at Queensland Ports	252, 253

	Page
Timber at a Sawmill in Maryborough facing	256
Queensland-made Transformer for Brisbane Power Station facing	256
Tanker Loading First Shipment of Moonie Oil .. facing	257
"Beef" Road under construction in North-Western Queensland facing	257
New High-level Bridge over Cloncurry River .. facing	257
Queensland Railways	259
Motor Vehicle Registrations	272, 273
Air Routes and Broadcasting Stations	286
Moura Coalfield facing	288
New Bulk Wool Store at Rocklea facing	288
Regional Electricity Board Building in Cairns .. facing	289
Concrete Water-supply Reservoir under construction at Brisbane facing	289
Destination of Oversea Exports	297
Source of Oversea Imports	297
Export Prices	310
Consumer Price Index—Brisbane	353
Retail Price Index Numbers	356
Basic Wages and Retail Prices, Brisbane	379
Basic Wage Districts	383
Consolidated Revenue and Trust Funds	408
Local Authority and Statistical Division Boundaries	430, 431

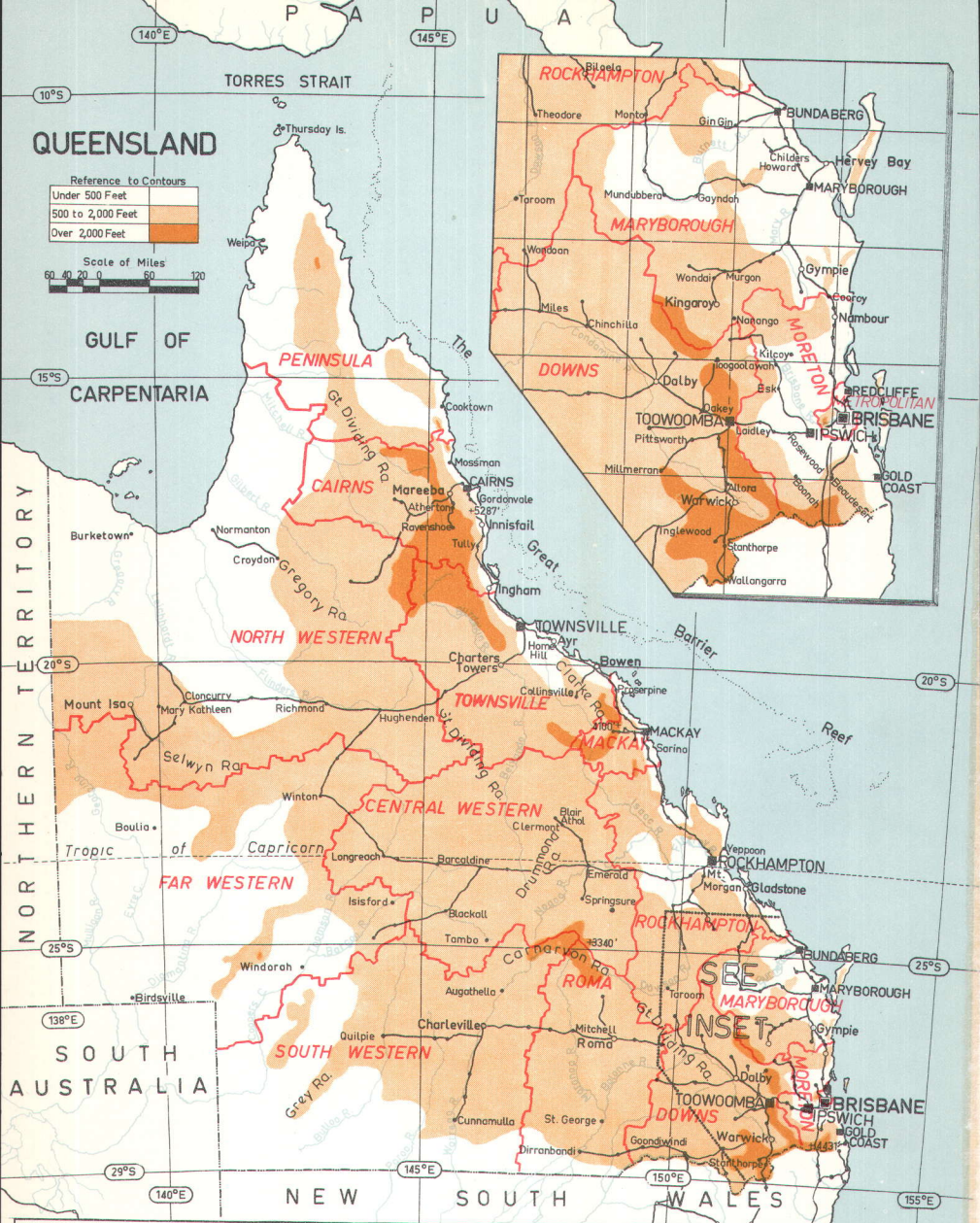
CALENDAR, 1965

	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	*
Wed	1	8	15	22	29	...	6	13	20	27	...	3	10	17	24	...	1	8	15	22	29
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	25	...

CALENDAR, 1966

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

* Public Holiday. Local holidays are granted for Annual Shows, the date for the Royal National Exhibition in the Brisbane district for 1966 being 17 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, BUNDEBERG, 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 26—1965

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 31 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 7 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	22.5	360,642	31.4
South Australia	380,070	12.8	..	..
Western Australia	975,920	32.9	364,000	31.7
Northern Territory	520,280	17.5	422,980	36.9
Australian Capital Territory	939	0.0	..	..
Mainland	2,941,526	99.1	1,147,622	100.0
Tasmania	26,383	0.9	..	..
Australia	2,967,909	100.0	1,147,622	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.

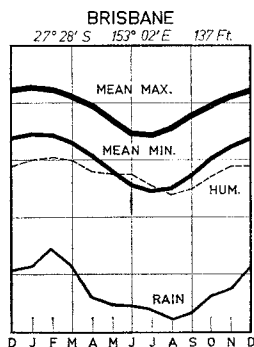
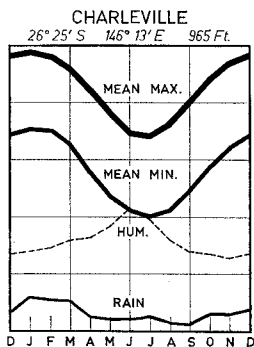
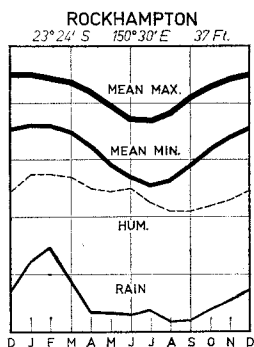
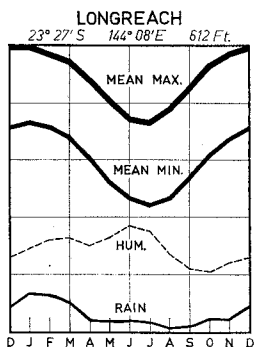
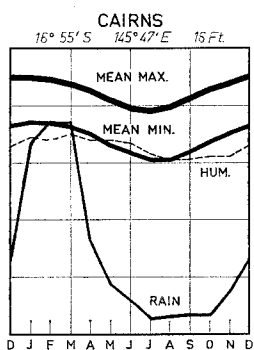
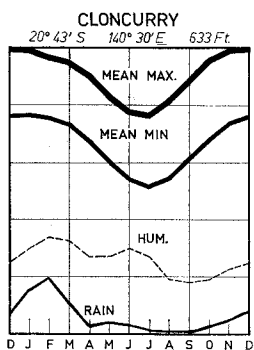
The drier air of the winter months in Queensland is conducive to cold nights, particularly in the southern interior where night temperatures often drop below 40°F and widespread frosts are experienced.

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 are for the period 1911-1940, and for rainfall, the period 1931-1960.

METEOROLOGY FOR SIX TYPICAL STATIONS

Month	Mean Maximum Daily Temperature (Deg)		Mean Minimum Daily Temperature (Deg)		3 p.m. Relative Humidity (%)		Rainfall (In)	
	1964	Average ¹	1964	Average ¹	1964	Average ¹	1964	Average ¹
CLONCURRY (NORTH INLAND)								
January	98.8	98.7	76.7	76.5	35	30	2.94	3.95
February	96.1	96.3	73.0	75.4	30	34	9.13	4.96
March	95.1	94.6	73.2	73.0	31	33	1.64	2.64
April	91.6	89.9	67.2	66.9	32	27	1.42	0.65
May	82.9	82.9	60.7	59.7	31	27	0.13	0.99
June	78.1	77.3	50.6	54.1	29	30	0.12	0.72
July	81.0	76.4	51.5	51.5	21	27	0.16	0.34
August	83.4	81.4	54.5	54.3	15	19	0.00	0.14
September .. .	91.3	88.4	65.2	61.0	25	18	0.09	0.23
October	93.2	95.1	68.6	68.2	25	19	0.73	0.63
November .. .	98.4	98.6	73.0	73.5	19	23	0.16	1.22
December .. .	100.2	100.4	73.6	76.2	26	25	1.72	2.09
Year	90.8	90.0	65.7	65.9	27	26	18.24	18.56
LONGREACH (CENTRAL INLAND)								
January	102.2	99.6	74.9	73.3	24	29	1.50	3.26
February	99.7	96.9	71.4	71.7	25	32	4.28	3.15
March	96.5	94.1	69.6	68.1	26	33	3.52	2.49
April	90.1	87.8	62.7	60.1	29	30	0.71	1.15
May	82.9	80.4	55.2	52.1	27	33	0.24	1.04
June	75.5	74.3	46.7	46.7	28	37	0.31	0.99
July	77.3	73.2	45.6	44.3	23	35	0.75	0.94
August	81.7	77.9	47.8	46.5	14	27	0.01	0.28
September .. .	86.6	85.4	60.3	53.7	25	22	1.81	0.42
October	86.7	92.8	61.2	61.5	24	21	1.60	1.20
November .. .	95.1	97.0	67.2	67.5	15	24	0.14	1.26
December .. .	98.5	99.7	70.5	71.5	20	26	4.78	2.20
Year	89.4	88.3	61.1	59.8	23	29	19.65	18.38
CHARLEVILLE (SOUTH INLAND)								
January	96.9	97.6	69.7	70.8	23	28	1.35	2.96
February	93.7	96.1	65.5	70.1	25	29	1.21	2.71
March	91.3	91.7	65.1	65.1	25	32	0.40	2.67
April	83.4	84.5	54.7	55.7	27	33	0.53	1.31
May	73.9	76.4	47.0	47.2	31	37	1.69	1.09
June	68.5	69.3	39.1	42.3	35	43	0.09	1.04
July	71.2	68.3	37.5	40.1	29	39	0.26	1.19
August	72.6	72.9	37.5	42.1	22	32	0.27	0.77
September .. .	80.0	80.4	53.2	49.0	30	28	2.42	0.68
October	80.8	88.2	53.6	57.7	25	27	1.20	1.59
November .. .	86.5	93.6	60.9	64.4	34	26	0.48	1.52
December .. .	94.2	96.4	65.2	68.5	19	27	1.01	1.86
Year	82.7	84.6	54.1	56.1	27	32	10.91	19.39

(Information supplied by courtesy of the Regional 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)	
	1964	Average ¹	1964	Average ¹	1964	Average ¹	1964	Average ²
CAIRNS (NORTH COASTAL)								
January	88.0	89.7	75.5	74.2	65	69	20.54	16.86
February	89.8	89.0	76.4	73.9	63	68	11.87	18.48
March	86.4	87.1	73.8	72.6	67	70	22.91	18.47
April	85.9	84.9	71.0	70.0	59	68	6.63	8.09
May	81.3	81.6	69.4	66.2	65	68	12.69	4.24
June	<i>n</i>	78.8	64.6	63.5	57	67	0.17	2.83
July	79.5	78.1	63.8	61.0	59	63	1.00	1.35
August	80.4	79.5	64.1	61.1	51	61	0.76	1.54
September ..	82.4	82.6	68.9	63.8	58	61	2.68	1.67
October	85.0	85.6	71.6	67.4	63	62	8.05	1.61
November ..	86.9	87.9	72.7	70.4	58	62	3.97	3.86
December ..	88.1	89.7	73.1	72.9	60	66	11.66	6.50
Year	<i>n</i>	84.5	70.4	68.1	60	65	102.93	85.50
ROCKHAMPTON (CENTRAL COASTAL)								
January	92.2	90.0	72.3	72.3	45	54	1.44	6.08
February	91.2	88.7	72.8	72.1	48	54	2.68	7.36
March	86.8	87.2	70.3	69.8	53	53	4.59	4.64
April	85.1	84.2	65.9	64.8	48	49	0.37	1.73
May	78.6	79.3	60.3	58.3	48	47	1.92	1.73
June	73.8	74.4	51.7	54.0	46	50	0.74	1.61
July	74.1	73.7	50.0	51.2	40	44	3.67	1.98
August	76.8	76.7	47.7	52.9	32	41	1.79	0.75
September ..	79.0	81.7	60.8	58.3	50	40	4.22	0.78
October	82.9	85.9	61.9	63.8	42	42	1.84	1.98
November ..	85.9	88.5	66.3	68.0	42	45	3.13	2.67
December ..	90.5	90.0	68.8	70.9	40	50	1.94	3.66
Year	83.1	83.4	62.4	63.0	45	47	28.33	34.97
BRISBANE (SOUTH COASTAL)								
January	86.3	85.5	70.5	69.1	59	60	4.00	5.61
February	84.2	84.6	69.0	68.7	57	61	6.74	7.19
March	81.5	82.3	67.6	66.2	66	60	11.22	5.80
April	78.7	79.1	62.8	61.5	56	56	3.92	3.05
May	73.7	73.7	57.5	55.6	55	55	3.15	2.23
June	69.2	69.4	51.4	51.5	48	55	1.19	2.22
July	70.2	68.6	50.1	49.4	49	51	1.55	1.93
August	72.5	71.1	50.0	50.0	40	48	0.85	1.19
September ..	73.8	75.5	57.9	54.8	54	50	3.56	1.77
October	78.1	79.2	59.5	60.3	38	54	2.21	3.03
November ..	81.9	82.3	64.2	64.6	47	58	2.01	3.61
December ..	84.4	84.5	67.5	67.5	51	58	7.78	5.37
Year	77.9	78.0	60.7	59.9	52	55	48.18	43.00

¹ Averages shown are for the thirty-year period, 1911 to 1940.² Averages shownare for the thirty-year period, 1931 to 1960. *n* Not available.

METEOROLOGY, BRISBANE, 1964

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	29.91	78.4	92.8	65.2	86.3	70.5	4.00	10	5.61
February	29.89	76.6	92.5	62.8	84.2	69.0	6.74	15	7.19
March	30.03	74.5	90.3	63.7	81.5	67.6	11.22	15	5.80
April	30.04	70.7	85.0	54.1	78.7	62.8	3.92	13	3.05
May	30.15	65.6	83.1	47.0	73.7	57.5	3.15	12	2.23
June	30.06	60.3	75.8	41.9	69.2	51.4	1.19	9	2.22
July	30.06	60.1	80.0	40.9	70.2	50.1	1.55	2	1.93
August	30.09	61.3	80.9	36.9	72.5	50.0	0.85	4	1.19
September	30.14	65.9	91.1	51.2	73.8	57.9	3.56	10	1.77
October	29.95	68.8	86.3	52.4	78.1	59.5	2.21	7	3.03
November	29.96	73.1	92.6	55.9	81.9	64.2	2.01	7	3.61
December	29.87	75.9	95.4	59.8	84.4	67.5	7.78	8	5.37
Year	30.01	69.3	95.4	36.9	77.9	60.7	48.18	112	43.00

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 1931 to 1960.

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.

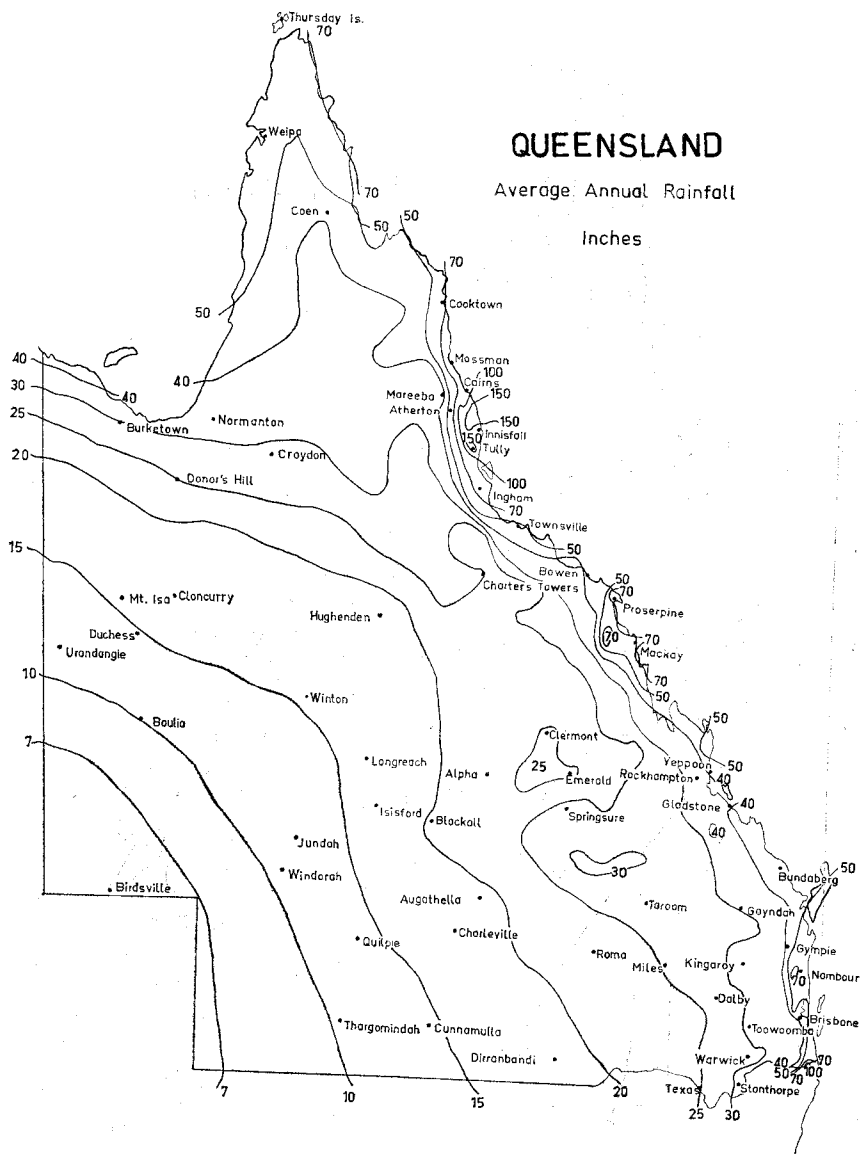
Annual Amount of Rainfall—Average annual rainfall in Queensland varies from about 5 inches in the desert of the extreme south-western corner of the State to about 160 inches in parts of the sugar lands of the wet north-eastern coast, the latter being the wettest part of Australia. Mean rainfall over 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.

Maps on pages 9 to 11 show the average annual, summer, and winter rainfalls. Each map represents a generalised estimate of average rainfall throughout the State and does not include minor local variations due to topography. Rainfall data for specific areas may be obtained from the Queensland Regional Office of the Bureau of Meteorology, Brisbane.

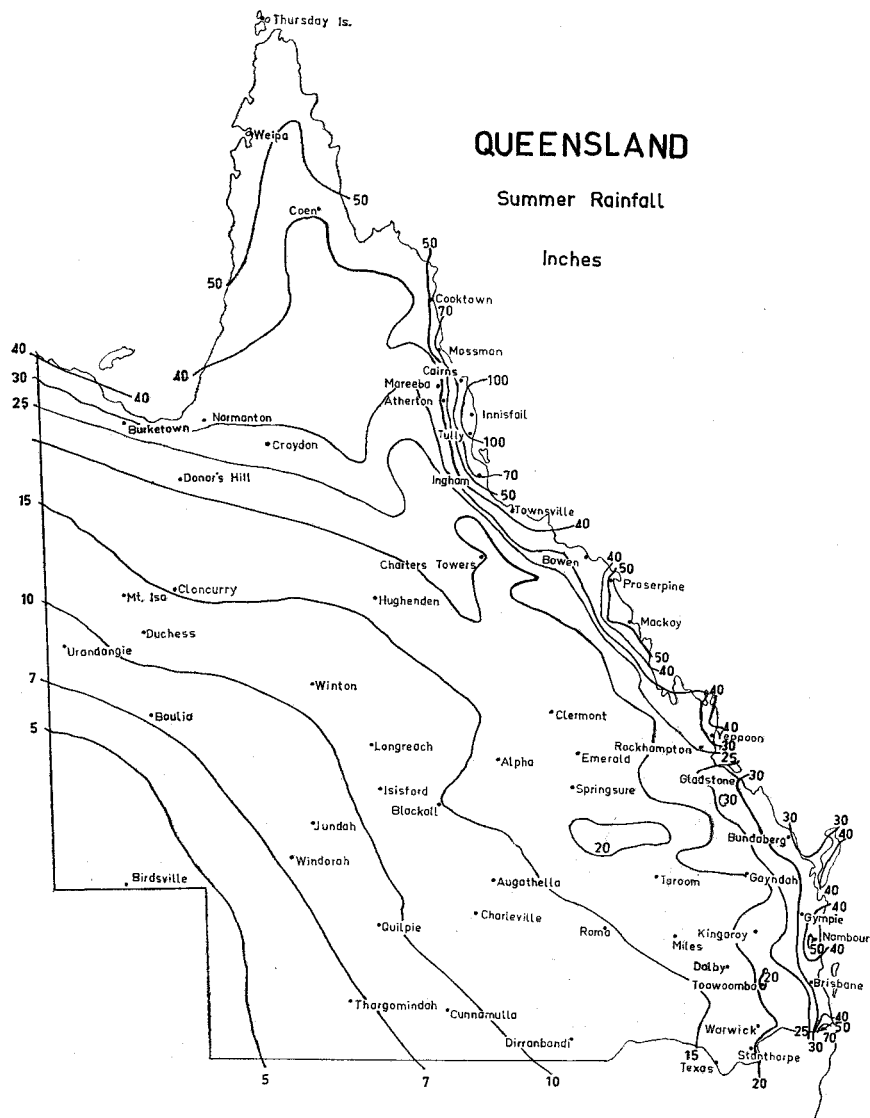
QUEENSLAND

Average Annual Rainfall

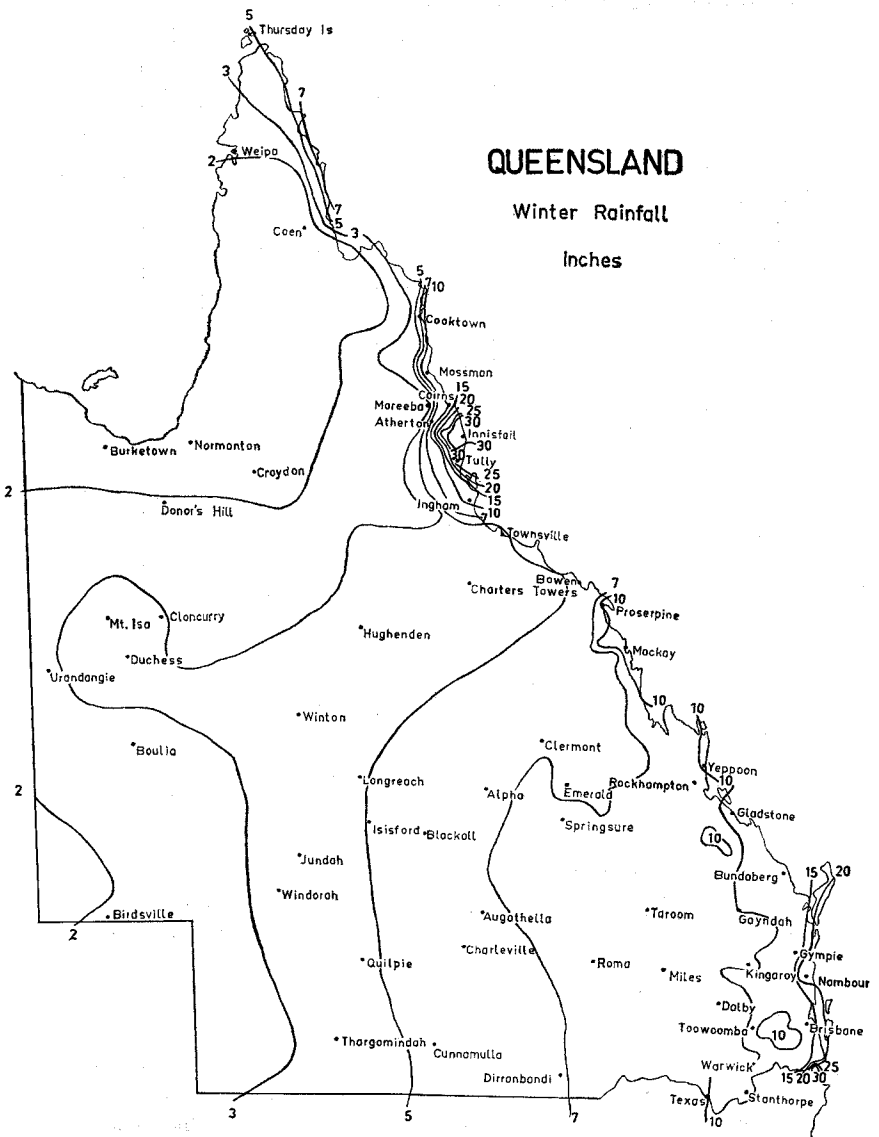
Inches



The lines on the map show the average annual rainfall based on records for the 30-year period, 1931-1960.



The lines on the map show the average summer rainfall (i.e., in the months of November to April, inclusive) based on records for the 30-year period, 1931-1960.



The lines on the map show the average winter rainfall (i.e., in the months of May to October, inclusive) based on records for the 30-year period, 1931-1960.

The table below shows for a number of typical reporting stations the annual rainfall in each of the last eight years, as well as the average annual rainfall over a period of thirty years.

ANNUAL RAINFALL, QUEENSLAND, 1957 TO 1964

Locality	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	Average ¹
	In	In	In	In	In	In	In	In	In
<i>Coastal</i>									
Brisbane	20.6	46.6	45.8	27.9	42.3	41.4	49.1	48.2	43.0
Bundaberg	26.3	62.0	57.1	36.1	39.9	67.6	35.0	35.9	46.7
Gladstone	19.8	37.1	31.1	30.3	42.1	49.5	32.0	28.3	39.5
Rockhampton	15.6	37.1	27.7	31.8	33.4	25.3	24.8	28.3	35.0
Mackay	40.9	138.6	74.7	67.6	53.1	53.6	108.0	56.2	66.5
Townsville	29.0	56.0	48.9	53.8	23.5	34.6	42.1	49.6	45.5
Innisfail	140.2	138.6	188.0	110.2	90.5	115.3	135.4	171.5	143.0
Cairns	77.2	82.2	107.5	49.7	46.5	73.1	88.2	102.9	85.5
Thursday Island	67.9	53.3	48.5	56.8	35.9	51.6	56.4	66.1	66.8
Burketown	28.5	29.7	27.5	20.9	10.4	17.5	16.0	36.4	30.5
<i>Sub-Coastal</i>									
Warwick	16.5	28.5	35.8	20.7	26.8	31.3	26.5	28.5	27.6
Toowoomba	21.4	44.8	52.2	25.5	37.8	32.8	35.8	39.8	39.6
Kingaroy	16.1	37.4	46.5	20.7	28.8	34.0	27.5	33.5	30.9
Gayndah	13.3	38.1	41.7	23.8	33.0	29.7	23.7	34.1	32.0
Emerald	16.6	24.3	27.9	21.7	25.9	20.6	27.2	17.7	25.1
Charters Towers	18.0	43.5	23.3	25.3	18.6	29.9	21.8	28.5	25.5
Atherton	58.7	61.1	68.7	43.5	39.4	50.7	66.9	67.7	60.5
Coen	45.5	42.5	51.6	40.7	25.9	38.2	42.1	54.7	42.2
<i>Western</i>									
Cunnamulla	5.9	9.6	8.0	10.2	14.9	16.5	15.2	15.9	14.3
Charleville	14.8	13.5	19.9	19.6	21.2	24.6	32.9	10.9	19.4
Blackall	12.2	16.7	21.8	23.6	23.6	20.6	30.9	17.1	21.2
Longreach	14.4	18.7	20.0	18.6	17.4	19.0	30.3	19.7	18.4
Boulia	10.5	8.6	8.0	6.7	5.1	9.7	2.0	7.4	10.3
Winton	18.2	16.1	9.6	18.0	10.2	14.3	15.5	12.1	16.6
Hughenden	14.6	11.8	9.9	16.1	11.7	18.7	19.6	20.5	18.8
Cloncurry	24.4	14.9	17.6	18.3	7.9	18.0	12.7	18.2	18.6
Croydon	37.6	17.6	25.2	23.6	16.8	24.1	26.6	52.1	29.0

¹ For thirty-year period, 1931 to 1960.

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 1½ 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
Apples .. .. .	.. .. .	Months	February to April
Bananas	South Queensland— August to January .. North Queensland— April, May .. .. .	.. .. ..	All year 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
Navy Beans	December, January ..	3-3½	April, 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
Soybeans	November, December ..	3½-4½	April, May
Sugar Cane	South Queensland— August to March ..	12-24	July to December
	North Queensland— April to October ..	12-15	June to December
Sunflower Seed	September to January ..	4-5	February to May
Sweet Potatoes	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

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. 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 but beef cattle areas remained dry.

During the March quarter, rainfall was generally below normal, except in far northern areas (and in south-eastern areas in March). Dairying and horticultural districts benefited from the March rain but the Burnett and Dawson-Callide districts were very dry. Peanut planting increased in area, but the area under cotton was restricted by adverse conditions in the main growing areas. However, the outlook improved in the beef and sheep areas.

In April and June rainfall was below normal except in the south-east and south-west corners. Most districts, particularly the Far North, had useful rains in May. Production of summer grains was expected to be reduced considerably because of the drought in central districts.

1964-65—In July there were general soaking rains from Bundaberg to Mackay and extending over more than 100 miles inland. Water supplies were replenished and plant growth was vigorous. Sheep areas were in generally fair condition although there were areas of drought in the west and north-west. South-eastern districts had normal rainfall but severe frosts in mid-August caused setbacks to horticultural crops in southern districts. This was followed by light rain, warmer temperatures, and renewed plant growth.

Spring rains in September and October were the best for some years, particularly in central and southern districts. Beef cattle came through the winter in fair condition and overall losses were light. Sheep areas ranged from very dry in the north-west to good in southern districts, but generally sheep were in good condition. Dairy production showed a large seasonal increase.

Rainfall was below normal over the greater part of the State in November and temperatures rose rapidly. Central and southern inland areas were the worst affected. The area planted to summer grains was expected to be greater than in the previous year.

Sugar cane harvesting in North Queensland was disrupted by heavy rain in November and early December. Horticultural areas generally were improved by November storms, but an unusual cold spell retarded growth in apples, pears, and vegetable crops.

In December a cyclone brought heavy rain to the Gulf area and along the tropical coast. Widespread storms occurred in central and southern

districts. Overall and up to the end of the month, hot, dry, gusty winds had dried off pastures and marred the earlier bright seasonal outlook. In late December good rain in the south-eastern part of the State restored good growing conditions.

Beef cattle were in a satisfactory condition during the December quarter, but the condition of sheep was variable.

Winter grain harvesting was assisted by hot dry weather. Wheat production was expected to be about 24m bushels, and barley production was expected to be nearly 6m bushels. Sugar cane crushing did not finish until 1 February, and production was expected to be 1,850,000 tons of raw sugar from 14,294,000 tons of sugar cane.

A cyclone in January flooded parts of North Queensland and storms benefited isolated areas in south-eastern districts, but rainfall in that month was below normal in all districts.

February and March were two of the driest of those months ever recorded for the State. Southern Queensland was more affected than the north and the prospects there for agricultural and pastoral industries were very poor.

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, silver-lead, zinc, bauxite, and mineral sands. Commercial production of oil commenced in 1964.

Since the development of natural resources depends greatly on external markets for these products, external trade is relatively large. The value of the oversea export trade is almost double that of goods exported to other Australian States. Shipments to foreign countries have increased rapidly in recent years and now exceed those to Commonwealth countries. Imports from other States account for about four-fifths of the total value of the import trade, 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 almost one-third of the total quantity of oversea 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.

From 1901, the former Colony of Queensland has been a State of the Commonwealth of Australia. The present system of government 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 Chermiside, G.C.M.G., C.B.	March 1902
Lord Chelmsford, K.C.M.G.	November 1905
Sir William MacGregor, G.C.M.G., C.B.	December 1909
Sir Hamilton John Goold-Adams, G.C.M.G., C.B.	March 1915
Sir Matthew Nathan, 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 11 March 1965*)

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

Treasurer—Hon Thomas Alfred Hiley

Minister for Education—Hon Jack Charles Allan Pizzey

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 Industrial Development—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 Royslance Delamothe, O.B.E.

Minister for Health—Hon Seymour Douglas Tooth

Minister for Labour and Industry—Hon John Desmond Herbert

Minister for Mines and Main Roads—Hon Ronald Ernest Camm

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 of 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, Hon 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 Sir A.W., K.B.E. (<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	Percentage of In-valid Votes Cast
		Country Party	Liberal Party	Australian Labour Party	Queensland Labour Party	Independent	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>) ¹⁰	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
Aubigny	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	Delamothe, 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	Wharton, 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
Cooroora	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	Charters 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>) ¹¹	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	Cooolangatta	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>) ⁷	1,440	8,867
Whitsunday	Proserpine	Camm, Hon 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.
⁷ Deceased. At by-election 19 October 1963 D. W. Cory (*Country*) elected. ⁸ Percentages

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					Invalid Votes Cast	Percentage of Invalid Votes Cast	
		Country Party	Liberal Party	Australian Labour Party	Queensland Labour Party	Independent			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 ³	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 ³	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 ⁴	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 ¹	178	2.4
9,000	94.0	5,092	..	3,053	248	..	432 ²	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 ⁶	..	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 ⁸	146,689	8,265	110,124	19,646	19,134	637	4,323	1.4
783,034	94.3 ⁸	156,621	183,185	337,928	55,711	26,890	10,663	12,036	1.5

of enrolment in contested electorates only. ⁹ Deceased. At by-election 6 June 1964 N. E. Lee (*Lib.*) elected. ¹⁰ Deceased. At by-election 27 February 1965 R. Jones (*A.L.P.*) elected. ¹¹ Deceased. At by-election 15 May 1965 T. G. Newbery (*Country*) 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.

The representation of the various parties following the 1963 Election was 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 Member was returned unopposed.

Offices in the second (1964-65) 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, F. A. Campbell, E. J. Gaven, F. D. Graham, and A. M. Hodges

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 have varied since the inception of the scheme and since 14 December 1964 have been £10 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 and have attained the age of 60 years. Members leaving Parliament at an earlier age may also become eligible for a pension under special specified conditions.

The rates of annuity vary according to length of service and, for Members retiring subsequent to 14 December 1964, range from £18 to £25 a week, the maximum being payable after 15 years' service. A bonus addition is made to all annuities and for the period 1 January 1965 to 31 December 1966 has been determined at 3 per cent. 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, but enrolment is not compulsory for aboriginal natives. 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 eleven senior Ministers, who constitute the Cabinet, and fourteen 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 on the following pages.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL

His Excellency the Right Honourable Lord Casey, P.C., G.C.M.G., C.H.,
D.S.O., M.C., K.St.J.

(Appointed 28 July 1965)

THE COMMONWEALTH MINISTRY

(As from 22 February 1965)

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.)

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.)

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	47,886
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 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.)

Health—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.)

Repatriation—Senator Hon G. C. McKellar (N.S.W.)

Social Services—Hon I. M. Sinclair (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 of the voting. Of the votes cast, only 2.2 per cent were invalid compared with 7.1 per cent in the Senate election held on 5 December 1964.

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 ²	1,230	2.4
42,123	96.7	16,568	..	23,182	935	..	700 ²	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 YEAR BOOK

QUEENSLAND SENATORS

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

Benn, A. M. (*Australian Labour*)
 Cooper, Hon Sir W. J., M.B.E. (*Country*)
 Morris, Hon K. J., C.M.G. (*Liberal*)¹
 Rankin, Dame Annabelle J. M., D.B.E. (*Liberal*)
 Sherrington, R. D. (*Liberal*)

¹ Elected 30 November 1963.

Term—To 30 June 1971. Elected—5 December 1964.

Dittmer, F. (*Australian Labour*)
 Gair, Hon V. C. (*Democratic Labour*)
 Keeffe, J. B. (*Australian Labour*)
 Lawrie, A. G. E. (*Country*)
 Wood, I. A. C. (*Liberal*)

First preference votes cast in Queensland at the last election for each House of the Commonwealth Parliament were distributed among the parties as shown in the following table. Votes were cast by 95·4 per cent of the 855,473 electors enrolled for the House of Representatives election, and by 94·9 per cent of the 852,741 electors enrolled for the Senate election.

COMMONWEALTH ELECTIONS, QUEENSLAND, FIRST PREFERENCE VOTES

Party	House of Representatives 30 November 1963	Senate, 5 December 1964
Liberal-Country	373,807	324,310
Australian Labour	369,570	324,578
Democratic Labour	50,421	89,936
Communist	2,373	6,941
Non-Party	1,447	5,622
Total Valid Votes	797,618	751,387
Informal	18,130	57,903
Total Votes Cast	815,748	809,290

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 R. W. Askin (<i>Liberal-Country</i>) ..	May 1965
Victoria ..	Hon H. E. Bolte (<i>Liberal</i>)	June 1964
Queensland ..	Hon G. F. R. Nicklin (<i>Country-Liberal</i>)	June 1963
S. Australia ..	Hon F. H. Walsh (<i>Labour</i>)	March 1965
W. Australia ..	Hon D. Brand (<i>Liberal-Country</i>) ..	February 1965
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, 1963-64

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 £	3,500 ²	750	2,800 ³	..	2,500 ⁴	2,520 ⁵	2,300 ⁶	..
Lower House £	3,500 ²	2,650 ⁷	2,800 ³	2,650 ⁸	2,500 ⁴	2,520 ⁵	2,300 ⁶	..
Total Cost—								
Executive £1,000	494	94	138	90	64	115	76	1,071
Parliament £1,000	3,514	962	780	556	445	539	259	7,055
Total £1,000	4,008	1,056	918	646	509	654	335	8,126
Cost per Head—								
Executive s d	0 11	0 5	0 11	1 2	1 3	2 11	4 2	1 11
Parliament s d	6 4	4 9	5 0	7 0	8 9	13 10	14 2	12 10
Total s d	7 3	5 2	5 11	8 2	10 0	16 9	18 4	14 9

¹ At 31 December 1964. ² Plus expense allowances:—Senators, £1,050; Members of House of Representatives, £1,100 to £1,300. ³ Plus allowances varying from £850 to £1,200 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 £300 to £550 in the case of the Legislative Council and from £550 to £925 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 later trend has been 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 of 1878 divided existing municipalities into boroughs and shires, the former comprising towns, and the latter, country districts. This was followed by *The Divisional Boards Act of 1879*, which divided the whole of Queensland, exclusive of boroughs and shires, into divisions, so that by 1880 there were 94 municipal divisions of the State. Ten years later came *The Valuation and Rating Act of 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 of 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 of 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 of 1936*, where its own City of Brisbane Act is silent, or where an ordinance has not been issued under that Act (with the authority of the Governor in Council) altering the application of *The Local Government Act* to Brisbane.

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) *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.

(d) *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.

(e) *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 383.

(f) *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.

(g) *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 48 to 54 and the maps on pages 430 and 431 show the Local Authority Areas in each Division.

(h) *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 48 to 56.

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 GROWTH OF 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.

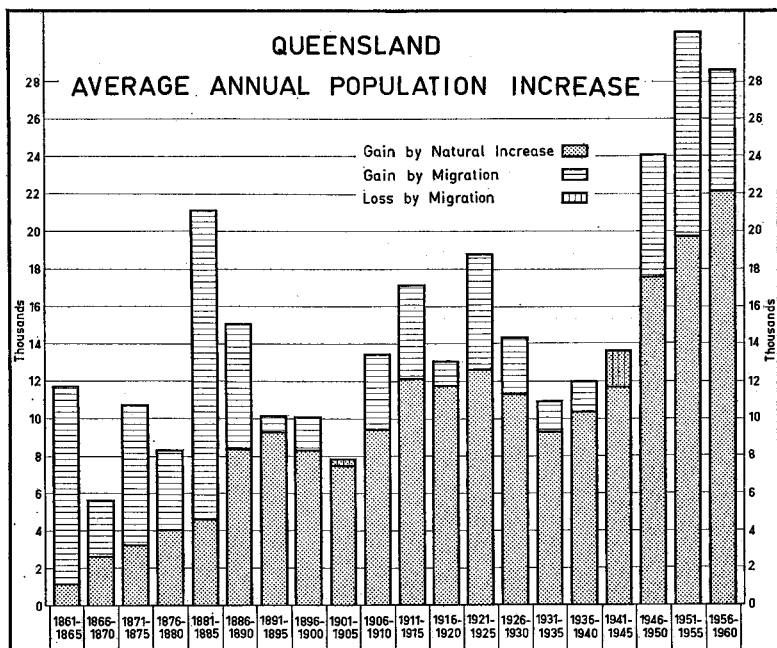
At the 1861 Census the population of Queensland was 30,059; at 1871, 120,104; at 1881, 213,525; and at 1891, 393,718.

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 1959

Year	At 31 December			Mean for Year Ended 30 June	Mean for Year Ended 31 December
	Males	Females	Total		
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
1964 ..	809,494	785,563	1,595,057	1,573,410	1,585,036



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 1963-64 and the calendar year 1964, and also masculinity rates.

POPULATION OF AUSTRALIAN STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1964

State or Territory	Estimated Population at—		Mean Population		Masculinity at 30 June 1964 ¹
	30 June 1964	31 December 1964	Year Ended 30 June 1964	Year Ended 31 December 1964	
New South Wales ..	4,116,706	4,158,926	4,086,489	4,121,601	101.0
Victoria	3,130,960	3,161,537	3,090,956	3,128,888	101.0
Queensland	1,589,011	1,595,057	1,573,410	1,585,036	103.2
South Australia ..	1,031,619	1,044,662	1,020,098	1,032,021	101.8
Western Australia ..	789,917	799,626	782,203	790,224	103.2
Tasmania	364,566	375,268	366,187	367,359	102.3
Northern Territory ..	32,317	30,946	30,061	31,388	138.7
A. C. Territory	80,413	84,686	77,229	80,735	108.4
Australia	11,135,509	11,250,708	11,026,633	11,137,252	101.7

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.

Analysis of Increase—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) 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) 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. It should be noted that the "net immigration" recorded here is the difference between natural increase and total increase and includes both interstate and oversea movements of population.

Overseas Migration—At the end of the 1939-1945 War, Australia embarked on a programme of planned, large-scale immigration in order to develop its resources by strengthening and diversifying the economy. Since then over 2 million people have come to Australia and immigration continues to be a major objective of Australian policy.

The next table shows the permanent movement of population recorded in the last five years. The term *settlers* covers those persons who, on arrival in Australia, declare that they intend to settle here permanently, while *former settlers departing* covers all those who state that they came to Australia intending to settle, stayed for at least twelve months, and are now departing permanently. *Total departures* include Australian residents departing with stated intent to reside permanently abroad.

PERMANENT MOVEMENT OF POPULATION, AUSTRALIA

Year	Settlers Arriving		Departures		Net Gain	
	Assisted	Total	Former Settlers	Total	New Settlers	Total
1959-60 ..	69,317	105,887	6,303	12,760	99,584	93,127
1960-61 ..	66,996	108,291	5,931	11,430	102,360	96,861
1961-62 ..	42,062	85,808	9,241	16,400	76,567	69,408
1962-63 ..	57,159	101,888	8,697	15,588	93,191	86,300
1963-64 ..	71,052	122,318	8,659	15,887	113,659	106,431

Details of permanent movement of population have only been available since revised questions for travellers were introduced in mid-1958. Previously, the only distinction was between *short-term* or *temporary* on the one hand and *permanent and long-term* on the other, the latter category including all persons arriving or leaving for periods of 12 months or more or returning after residence for 12 months or more. This category was therefore more comprehensive than true permanent migration.

There was a total of 2,136,240 permanent and long-term arrivals in Australia from October 1945 to June 1964, including 1,163,202 males and 973,038 females. Persons under 15 years accounted for 25 per cent of the total, while 71 per cent were in the age group 15 to 59 years and only 4 per cent were aged 60 and over. In the same period permanent and long-term departures totalled 695,722, leaving a net permanent and long-term movement of 1,440,518.

Australia has "assisted migration" agreements with a number of governments and contributes towards the cost of migrants' passages. This contribution is supported by the government of the migrant's own country and, in some cases, by the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration. From October 1945 to June 1964, 1,061,436 persons arrived under such schemes, compared with the total of 2,136,240 permanent and long-term arrivals. Their nationalities were as follows:—

	Assisted Arrivals	Other Permanent and Long-term Arrivals	Total
British	565,291	520,402	1,085,693
Italian	43,767	231,528	275,295
Dutch	83,991	51,501	135,492
Greek	36,245	81,904	118,149
German	72,546	26,540	99,086
Polish	64,967	16,095	81,062
Yugoslav	29,095	18,249	47,344
Stateless	26,998	19,765	46,763
United States ..	6,659	23,192	29,851
Hungarian	23,292	4,790	28,082
Others	108,585	80,838	189,423
Total	1,061,436	1,074,804	2,136,240

Of the 565,291 assisted arrivals of British nationality, 524,268 came from the United Kingdom under Free or Assisted Passage Schemes. Of this latter figure about one in twelve came to Queensland. Although

immigration is a Commonwealth Government function, the State Government assists in these assisted passage schemes by receiving nominations and by taking responsibility for the reception and after-care of such migrants.

Between 1946 and 1963, there were 3,740,760 births in Australia. Of these, an estimated 361,800 were born to migrant parents, while a further 372,400 had one overseas-born and one Australian-born parent. These two classes account for one in every five children born in Australia in this period. In the same period, of 1,351,053 marriages in Australia, 240,972 were between overseas-born persons, while in a further 172,943 marriages an overseas-born person married an Australian-born person.

Because of interstate movements, oversea migration for a particular State can only be measured by comparison of information at successive Censuses dealing with birthplace, nationality, and period of residence in Australia. (See pages 42-45.) A comparison of the results of the 1947 and 1961 Censuses shows clearly the contribution of immigration to Queensland's population growth. Between 1947 and 1961 the State's population grew from 1,106,415 to 1,518,828—an increase of 412,413. Persons born overseas who had arrived in Australia after 30 June 1947 and were in Queensland on 30 June 1961 totalled 100,477. This represents 24 per cent of the intercensal population increase in Queensland.

The number of overseas-born persons in Australia at 30 June 1961 who had arrived after June 1947 was 1,252,020. This represents 43 per cent of the total population increase. Of these post-war arrivals, 8 per cent. were living in Queensland.

At the 1947 Census, 114,237 persons in Queensland, or 10.3 per cent of the population, were recorded as having been born outside Australia. At the 1961 Census, 177,759 persons, or 11.7 per cent of the population, were so recorded. The corresponding percentages for the whole of Australia were 9.8 per cent in 1947 and 16.9 per cent in 1961.

In the ten years 1955 to 1964, 31,172 foreign nationals living in Queensland were naturalised, becoming Australian citizens. This represented 8.8 per cent of the total for Australia.

2 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION

Age Distribution—The age distribution of the population of Queensland is shown in the next table, and the diagram on page 43 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 1964
	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	173,035
5-9	138,955	30,256	28,726	58,982	80,399	76,288	156,687	162,943
10-14	107,565	31,316	30,051	61,367	78,037	73,765	151,802	154,038
15-19	92,441	25,662	26,318	51,980	62,191	60,036	122,227	144,217
20-29	190,278	36,244	37,309	73,553	99,584	92,290	191,874	205,834
30-39	192,618	41,644	42,522	84,166	106,012	98,259	204,271	196,375
40-49	166,570	40,387	41,360	81,747	96,641	92,396	189,037	193,684
50-59	126,197	30,952	31,668	62,620	76,569	69,707	146,276	159,219
60-69	96,441	21,685	26,967	48,652	52,715	56,336	109,051	111,440
70-79	45,645	12,059	16,425	28,484	28,983	33,036	62,019	67,499
80 and Over	14,048	3,198	5,594	8,792	7,538	10,677	18,215	20,727
Total	1,318,259	304,871	316,679	621,550	774,579	744,249	1,518,828	1,589,011
Under 21	503,310	123,012	119,274	242,286	317,357	301,720	619,077	658,800
21-64	712,547	156,842	162,754	319,596	397,352	372,803	770,155	791,826
65 and Over	102,402	25,017	34,651	59,668	59,870	69,726	129,596	138,385

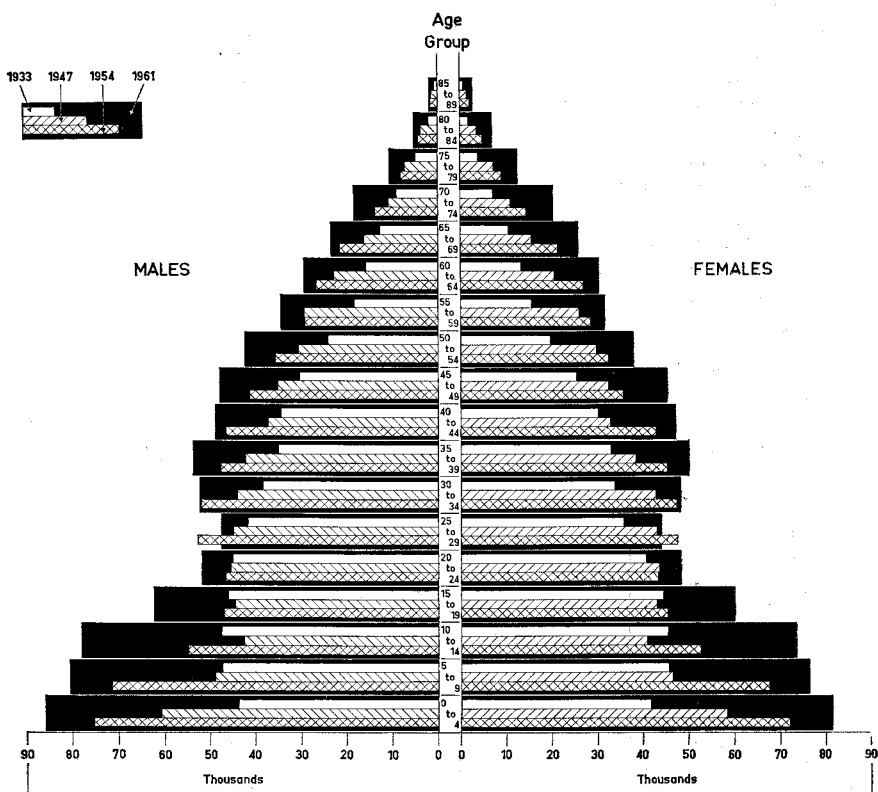
Birthplaces—At each Census the population is grouped according to the birthplaces of the people, and the results for the 1954 and 1961 Censuses are shown in the following table.

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 overseas 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," numbering 17,902 in 1954 and 21,406 in 1961. The latter included 10,144 men and 11,262 women of whom 4,448 men and 5,765 women were in the Metropolitan Area. 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

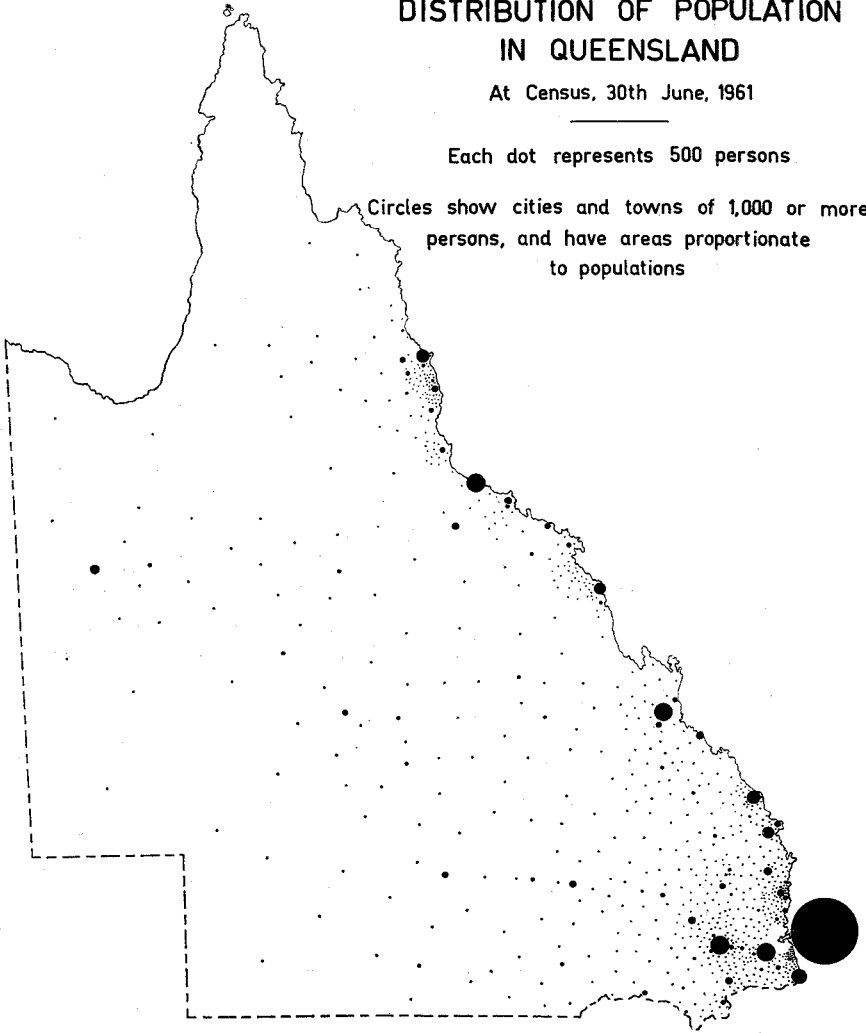
Period of Residence in Australia (Years)	Census 1954	Census 1961					
	Queensland	Metropolitan			Queensland		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Australian Born ..	1,160,595	256,060	273,600	529,660	673,927	667,142	1,341,069
Under 1	7,400	2,529	2,362	4,891	5,406	3,874	9,280
1 and under 2 ..	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 under 7 ..	3,578	1,601	1,386	2,987	3,618	2,637	6,255
7 and under 14 ..							
14 and under 21 ..	91,570	16,333	13,098	29,431	30,437	22,289	52,726
21 and over		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



3 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 46 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 1964, 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 1964
Central City Areas	80,437	71,021	62,332	59,456
North Side Inner Suburbs	77,559	75,413	77,402	78,010
North Side Outer Suburbs	67,166	106,581	136,882	148,838
Western Suburbs	33,160	46,616	66,749	74,718
South Side Inner Suburbs	31,320	34,762	37,530	38,457
South Side Outer Suburbs	71,597	106,379	139,293	150,335
Bayside	29,731	40,889	48,962	52,373
Rural	11,060	20,659	24,518	27,982
Outside City of Brisbane	11,307	17,722	27,882	31,723
<i>Total Metropolitan</i>	<i>413,337</i>	<i>520,042</i>	<i>621,550</i>	<i>661,892</i>
Moreton	133,394	155,715	188,462	198,191
Maryborough	112,159	122,921	128,652	129,747
Downs	116,069	132,069	142,397	145,286
Roma	15,563	18,627	21,188	21,764
South Western	11,573	14,734	15,250	15,241
<i>Total South Queensland (excluding Metropolitan)</i>	<i>388,758</i>	<i>444,066</i>	<i>495,949</i>	<i>510,229</i>
Rockhampton	78,660	88,198	94,123	95,914
Central Western	20,745	22,425	25,247	25,544
Far Western	4,911	5,352	6,107	6,174
<i>Total Central Queensland</i>	<i>104,316</i>	<i>115,975</i>	<i>125,477</i>	<i>127,632</i>
Mackay	37,338	42,947	46,887	48,047
Townsville	66,853	75,699	89,803	94,397
Cairns	73,600	90,787	100,168	102,467
Peninsula	5,331	6,500	7,612	7,830
North Western	14,995	19,272	29,394	30,841
<i>Total North Queensland</i>	<i>198,117</i>	<i>235,205</i>	<i>273,864</i>	<i>283,582</i>
Migratory	1,887	2,971	1,988	1,701
Total Queensland	1,106,415	1,318,259	1,518,828	1,585,036

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 1964. 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 1964. 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 1964.

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 1964	Population					
		Census, 30 June 1947	Census, 30 June 1954	Census, 30 June 1961			Esti- mated Popu- lation, 30 June 1964
				Males	Females	Total	

METROPOLITAN

Central City Areas

City	1-81	21,391	17,938	6,915	5,856	12,771	11,000
North City ..	3-31	27,983	25,308	10,251	12,100	22,351	21,600
South City ..	2-75	31,063	27,775	12,995	14,215	27,210	27,000
<i>Total</i>	7-87	80,437	71,021	30,161	32,171	62,332	59,600

North Side Inner Suburbs

Ascot	2-25	16,865	16,095	7,280	9,337	16,617	16,900
Fernberg ..	1-47	10,897	10,562	5,275	5,621	10,896	11,100
Ithaca	1-71	8,767	9,692	4,823	5,612	10,435	10,600
Meeandah ..	4-30	1,876	2,029	843	897	1,740	1,650
Newmarket ..	1-96	10,675	11,302	6,000	6,464	12,464	12,850
Normanby ..	1-02	13,798	11,859	5,626	5,607	11,233	11,000
Windsor	1-88	14,681	13,874	6,609	7,408	14,017	14,100
<i>Total</i>	14-59	77,559	75,413	36,456	40,946	77,402	78,200

LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND STATISTICAL AREAS—AREA AND POPULATION—
continued

Local Authority or Statistical Area	Area in Square Miles at 30 June 1964	Population					
		Census, 30 June 1947	Census, 30 June 1954	Census, 30 June 1961			Estd Population, 30 June 1964
				Males	Females	Total	
<i>North Side Outer Suburbs</i>							
Ashgrove	1.43	8,393	9,085	4,409	4,934	9,343	9,450
Aspley	7.77	803	1,105	727	784	1,511	1,750
Bald Hills	8.46	770	1,316	1,147	1,056	2,203	2,550
Banyo	3.13	3,088	5,434	3,391	3,316	6,707	7,150
Chermside	5.94	5,055	15,215	9,759	10,213	19,972	22,800
Enoggera	1.89	6,057	10,064	5,677	5,790	11,467	11,950
Geebung	3.69	1,806	7,296	6,772	6,586	13,358	15,500
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	7,750
Kedron	1.69	10,210	12,595	6,292	6,707	12,999	13,350
Mitchelton	4.89	3,708	9,094	6,825	6,358	13,183	14,100
Nundah	2.70	11,234	13,885	7,591	8,024	15,615	16,000
Stafford	4.20	1,075	5,863	6,226	6,241	12,467	15,300
The Gap	7.26	754	1,330	1,639	1,443	3,082	4,200
<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>149,200</i>
<i>Western Suburbs</i>							
Corinda	3.14	6,676	9,668	5,555	5,841	11,396	12,150
Darra	4.08	690	2,309	1,819	1,666	3,485	3,950
Graceville	1.75	4,201	6,225	3,437	3,784	7,221	7,500
Inala	4.27	635	2,801	6,146	6,132	12,278	16,100
Indooroopilly	4.42	8,681	11,182	6,874	7,158	14,032	15,000
Kenmore	4.05	525	907	1,095	1,110	2,205	3,500
St. Lucia	1.34	2,101	4,268	3,322	3,063	6,385	6,700
Toowong	1.81	9,651	9,256	4,577	5,170	9,747	10,000
<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>74,900</i>
<i>South Side Inner Suburbs</i>							
Balmoral	2.52	13,868	15,104	7,643	7,984	15,627	15,950
East Brisbane	1.19	12,438	11,230	5,300	5,658	10,958	11,000
Morningside	2.68	5,014	8,428	5,457	5,488	10,945	11,600
<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>38,550</i>
<i>South Side Outer Suburbs</i>							
Camp Hill	1.84	7,669	10,986	5,948	6,533	12,481	12,850
Carina	4.02	343	3,059	2,671	2,766	5,437	6,350
Chatsworth	2.02	7,247	13,202	7,352	7,893	15,245	15,700
Cooper's Plains	6.81	3,297	7,287	5,641	5,602	11,243	14,000
Ekibin	1.57	11,705	11,501	6,245	6,774	13,019	13,300
Greenslopes	1.87	13,686	13,478	6,495	6,916	13,411	13,500
Holland Park	3.09	5,848	11,831	9,795	10,057	19,852	21,900
Moorooka	7.12	8,559	12,571	7,440	7,566	15,006	16,100
Mount Gravatt	6.42	1,170	3,350	4,564	4,442	9,006	10,900
Murrarrie	3.87	898	2,162	1,491	1,498	2,989	3,300
Tarragindi	2.31	2,607	7,032	5,167	5,325	10,492	11,400
Yeronga	2.17	8,568	9,920	5,358	5,754	11,112	11,400
<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>150,700</i>

LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND STATISTICAL AREAS—AREA AND POPULATION—
continued

Local Authority or Statistical Area	Area in Square Miles at 30 June 1964	Population					
		Census, 30 June 1947	Census, 30 June 1954	Census, 30 June 1961			Estd Popula- tion, 30 June 1964
				Males	Females	Total	
<i>Bayside</i>							
Boondall	5.79	1,100	2,240	1,738	1,272	3,010	3,750
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	22,200
Wynnum	7.61	13,934	18,988	10,736	11,271	22,007	23,300
<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>52,500</i>
<i>Rural</i>							
Western	73.29	1,396	1,702	1,461	1,299	2,760	3,300
South Western	36.16	3,601	8,657	3,930	2,807	6,737	7,450
South Eastern	55.48	2,483	4,239	3,203	2,912	6,115	7,000
Eastern	19.01	3,580	6,061	4,628	4,278	8,906	10,300
<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>28,050</i>
Total City of Brisbane	385.00 ¹	402,030	502,320	291,135	302,533	593,668	631,700
<i>Outside City of Brisbane</i>							
REDCLIFFE	13.53	8,871	13,857	10,520	11,154	21,674	24,250
Pine Rivers (part)	75.68	2,436	3,865	3,216	2,992	6,208	7,550
<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>31,800</i>
TOTAL METRO- POLITAN	474.21 ¹	413,337	520,042	304,871	316,679	621,550	663,500

SOUTH QUEENSLAND (EXCLUDING METROPOLITAN)

<i>Moreton Division</i>							
GOLD COAST	47½	13,888	19,807	16,360	17,356	33,716	37,700
IPSWICH	47	32,394	38,953	24,496	24,183	48,679	52,000
Albert	530	7,261	8,714	5,664	5,005	10,669	11,380
Beaudesert	1,160	8,968	9,543	5,657	4,979	10,636	10,850
Boonah	570	6,239	5,929	3,031	2,821	5,852	5,800
Caboolture	469	5,716	7,101	4,667	4,210	8,877	9,800
Esk	1,485	7,137	6,985	3,426	3,004	6,430	6,320
Gatton	610	6,419	7,137	4,232	3,362	7,594	7,750
Kilcoy	555	2,551	2,473	1,281	1,125	2,406	2,380
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	8,500
Maroochy	445	15,014	17,869	9,681	9,390	19,071	19,380
Moreton	700	8,671	8,525	4,556	3,950	8,506	8,480
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	10,500
Not Incorporated	123½	331	488	417	161	578	500
<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>198,700</i>

LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND STATISTICAL AREAS—AREA AND POPULATION—
continued

Local Authority or Statistical Area	Area in Square Miles at 30 June 1964	Population					Estd Popula- tion, 30 June 1964
		Census, 30 June 1947	Census, 30 June 1954	Census, 30 June 1961			
				Males	Females	Total	
<i>Maryborough Division</i>							
BUNDABERG	17	15,926	19,951	11,042	11,757	22,799	23,750
GYMPIE	7	8,413	9,964	5,323	5,771	11,094	11,400
MARYBOROUGH..	10	15,162	17,952	9,243	9,883	19,126	19,450
Biggenden	510	2,179	1,974	970	912	1,882	1,850
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	3,370
Gooburrum	490	3,825	4,131	2,332	2,040	4,372	4,400
Isis	660	3,639	4,243	2,111	1,840	3,951	3,900
Kilkivan	1,255	4,141	3,923	2,005	1,631	3,636	3,500
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	4,670
Nanango	670	4,184	3,938	1,979	1,764	3,743	3,650
Noosa	338	5,925	6,296	3,167	2,950	6,117	6,100
Perry	910	628	496	251	204	455	440
Tiaro	855	2,666	2,567	1,214	991	2,205	2,100
Widgee	1,135	7,834	8,139	4,320	3,628	7,948	7,960
Wondai	1,380	4,626	4,850	2,439	2,071	4,510	4,520
Woocoo	595	750	660	344	296	640	630
Woongarra	270	3,305	3,704	2,205	1,984	4,189	4,280
<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>130,080</i>
<i>Downs Division</i>							
TOOWOOMBA ..	44	35,194	43,149	24,247	25,887	50,134	52,900
WARWICK	10	7,429	9,151	4,733	5,110	9,843	10,050
DALBY	19	4,385	6,182	3,726	3,674	7,400	7,950
GOONDIWINDI ..	6	2,467	2,950	1,633	1,641	3,274	3,380
Allora	270	2,217	2,106	1,028	933	1,961	1,900
Cambooya	245	1,959	1,848	959	773	1,732	1,680
Chinchilla	3,355	5,203	6,021	3,162	2,901	6,063	6,070
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	3,560
Glengallan	670	5,119	4,639	2,372	2,016	4,388	4,290
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	5,850
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	3,810
Rosalie	845	6,716	6,538	3,305	2,885	6,190	6,000
Rosenthal	760	1,825	1,631	874	708	1,582	1,880
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	3,740
Waggamba	5,340	2,590	2,968	1,761	1,362	3,123	3,130
Wambo	2,197	6,046	6,976	3,737	3,356	7,093	6,850
<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>145,660</i>

LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND STATISTICAL AREAS—AREA AND POPULATION—
continued

Local Authority or Statistical Area	Area in Square Miles at 30 June 1964	Population					
		Census, 30 June 1947	Census, 30 June 1954	Census, 30 June 1961			Est'd Popula- tion, 30 June 1964
				Males	Females	Total	
<i>Roma Division</i>							
ROMA	30	3,894	4,248	2,845	2,726	5,571	5,900
Balonne	12,015	4,040	5,527	3,394	2,711	6,105	6,300
Bendmere	1,510	1,526	1,602	855	663	1,518	1,500
Booringa	10,730	2,601	3,117	1,969	1,623	3,592	3,700
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>21,820</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	2,540
<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>15,280</i>
TOTAL S. QLD (excl Metropolitan)	177,218½	388,758	444,066	254,629	241,320	495,949	511,540

CENTRAL QUEENSLAND

<i>Rockhampton Division</i>							
ROCKHAMPTON	62	34,988	40,670	21,633	22,495	44,128	45,000
GLADSTONE	11	5,244	6,944	3,688	3,493	7,181	7,200
Banana	6,073	8,146	9,116	5,977	4,774	10,751	11,720
Broadsound	7,140	1,415	1,537	904	635	1,539	1,500
Calliope	2,435	3,801	3,734	1,903	1,650	3,553	3,550
Duarina	6,220	1,790	1,905	1,069	789	1,858	1,900
Fitzroy	1,930	3,773	3,554	1,916	1,660	3,576	3,580
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	3,460
Not Incorporated..	20	122	102	58	47	105	100
<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>96,160</i>
<i>Central Western Division</i>							
Aramac	8,970	1,592	1,714	1,017	773	1,790	1,790
Barcaldine	3,255	2,147	2,200	1,289	1,095	2,384	2,370
Bathinia	9,795	1,456	1,633	1,047	780	1,827	1,860
Belyando	11,485	3,067	3,104	1,775	1,478	3,253	3,300

LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND STATISTICAL AREAS—AREA AND POPULATION—
continued

Local Authority or Statistical Area	Area in Square Miles at 30 June 1964	Population					
		Census, 30 June 1947	Census, 30 June 1954	Census, 30 June 1961			Estd Popula- tion, 30 June 1964
				Males	Females	Total	
<i>Central Western Division—continued</i>							
Blackall	6,295	2,488	2,780	1,820	1,471	3,291	3,350
Emerald	4,345	2,331	2,644	1,790	1,420	3,210	3,400
Ilfracombe	2,535	450	544	360	293	653	650
Jericho	8,385	1,479	1,600	925	698	1,623	1,600
Longreach	9,080	4,137	4,343	2,779	2,234	5,013	5,000
Peak Downs	3,090	716	818	647	432	1,079	1,120
Tambo	3,980	882	1,045	650	474	1,124	1,140
<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>25,610</i>
<i>Far Western Division</i>							
Barcoo	23,900	835	1,010	645	392	1,037	1,080
Boulia	23,620	676	764	534	299	833	780
Diamantina	36,560	234	239	228	99	327	310
Isisford	4,065	657	807	545	322	867	890
Winton	20,780	2,509	2,532	1,745	1,298	3,043	3,130
<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>6,190</i>
TOTAL C. QLD	219,191	104,316	115,975	66,428	59,049	125,477	127,960

NORTH QUEENSLAND

<i>Mackay Division</i>							
MACKAY	8	13,486	14,762	8,302	8,507	16,809	17,400
Mirani	1,271	4,567	5,056	2,627	2,133	4,760	4,800
Nebo	3,927	534	447	377	198	575	520
Pioneer	1,065	11,606	14,316	8,433	7,308	15,741	16,150
Proserpine	1,020	3,877	4,576	2,645	2,468	5,113	5,350
Sarina	510	3,268	3,790	2,094	1,792	3,886	3,950
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>48,170</i>
<i>Townsville Division</i>							
CHARTERS TRS	16	7,561	6,961	3,999	3,634	7,633	7,800
TOWNSVILLE	110	34,109	40,471	26,207	24,936	51,143	55,200
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	9,700
Dalrymple	26,134	2,311	1,914	1,370	836	2,206	2,300
Thuringowa	1,590	2,327	2,627	1,556	1,016	2,572	2,640
<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>94,640</i>

LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND STATISTICAL AREAS—AREA AND POPULATION—
continued

Local Authority or Statistical Area	Area in Square Miles at 30 June 1964	Population					
		Census, 30 June 1947	Census, 30 June 1954	Census, 30 June 1961			Estd Popula- tion, 30 June 1964
				Males	Females	Total	
<i>Cairns Division</i>							
CAIRNS	19	16,644	21,020	12,943	12,261	25,204	26,200
Atherton	243	4,335	5,401	2,942	2,864	5,806	5,950
Cardwell	1,120	4,346	5,045	2,995	2,188	5,183	5,270
Douglas	745	2,493	3,100	1,879	1,459	3,338	3,430
Eacham	441	3,740	3,881	2,011	1,831	3,842	3,800
Herberton	3,675	3,198	4,150	2,004	1,811	3,815	3,830
Hinchinbrook	1,041	9,212	11,381	6,743	5,147	11,890	12,100
Johnstone	630	12,265	14,980	8,887	6,897	15,784	16,000
Mareeba	20,336	6,312	7,595	5,741	4,471	10,212	10,800
Mulgrave	670	10,485	13,477	7,843	6,584	14,427	14,700
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>102,730</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	1,950
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>7,850</i>
<i>North Western Division</i>							
Burke	16,140	250	248	238	123	361	290
Carpentaria	26,360	610	566	545	289	834	900
Cloncurry ¹	19,293	2,759	3,052	2,876	1,993	4,869	3,880
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	3,960
McKinlay	15,725	1,633	1,647	1,290	844	2,134	2,500
Mount Isa ²	15,917	3,888	7,884	8,024	5,943	13,967	16,000
Richmond	10,400	1,478	1,586	1,339	875	2,214	2,300
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>30,920</i>
TOTAL N. QLD	270,116½	198,117	235,205	147,031	126,833	273,864	284,310
<i>Migratory</i>							
Migratory ³ .. ..	..	1,887	2,971	1,620	368	1,988	1,701
TOTAL STATE	667,000	1,106,415	1,318,259	774,579	744,249	1,518,828	1,589,011

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. 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	1954	..	..	520,042
1871	..	..	25,916	21.6	1955	..	..	534,100
1881	..	..	47,172	22.1	1956	..	..	548,300
1891	..	..	101,554	25.8	1957	..	..	565,200
1901	..	..	119,428	24.0	1958	..	..	578,400
1911	..	..	139,480	23.0	1959	..	..	592,000
1921	..	..	209,946	27.8	1960	..	..	604,400
1933	..	..	299,748	31.6	1961	..	..	621,550
1947	..	..	413,337	36.3	1962	..	..	635,500
1954	..	..	520,042	38.1	1963	..	..	649,500
1961	..	..	621,550	40.9	1964	..	..	663,500

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 1964 were as follows:—Sydney, 2,300,100 (55.9 per cent); Melbourne 2,061,300 (65.8 per cent); Brisbane 663,500 (41.8 per cent); Adelaide 607,800 (58.9 per cent); Perth, 457,000 (57.9 per cent); and Hobart, 122,949 (33.7 per cent).

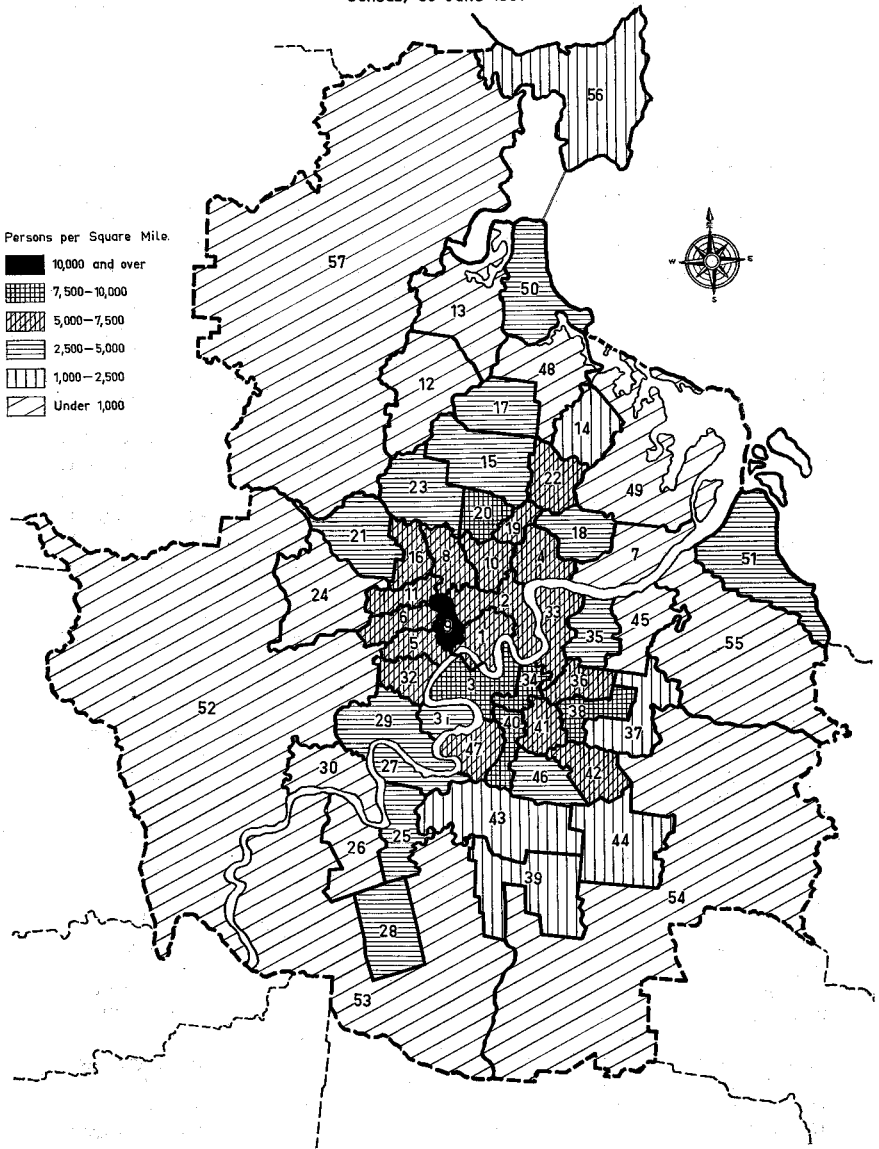
The diagram on the next page illustrates the density of settlement in statistical areas. These areas, with their identifying numbers, as shown on the diagram, are as follows:—

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

METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS

Population Density

Census, 30 June 1961



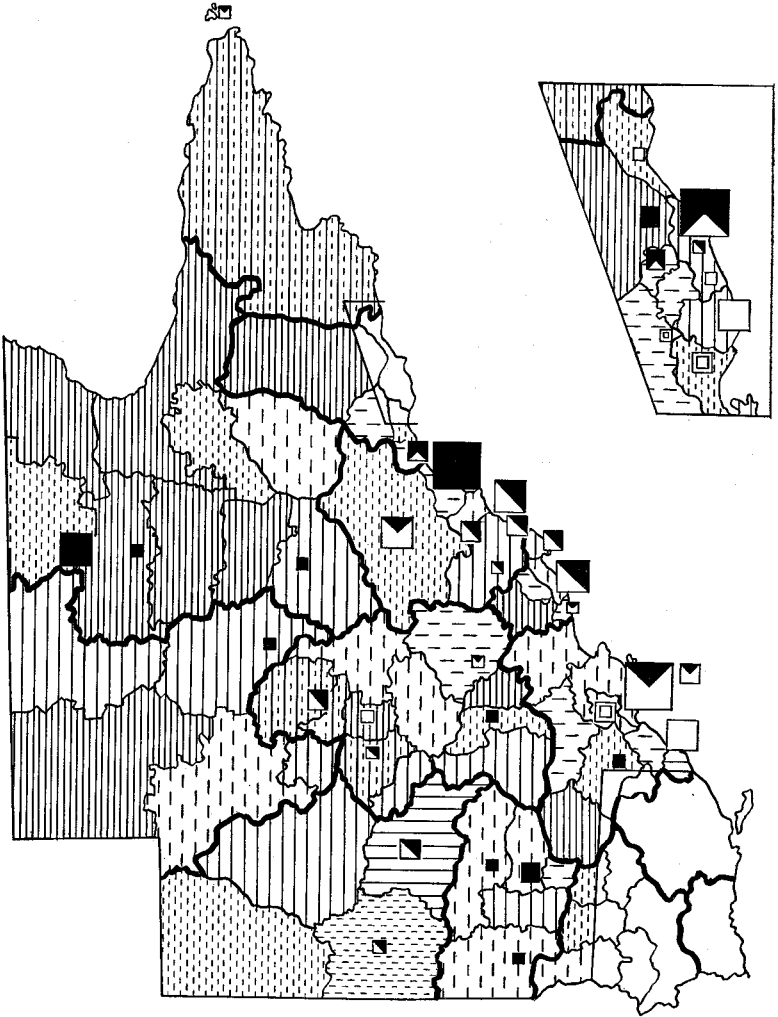
Principal Towns and Townships—The following are the 1947, 1954, and 1961 Census populations for non-metropolitan towns with 1,000 or more persons in 1961. While the boundaries of these urban areas (other than the incorporated cities and towns) were not defined until the 1954 Census, the 1947 figures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

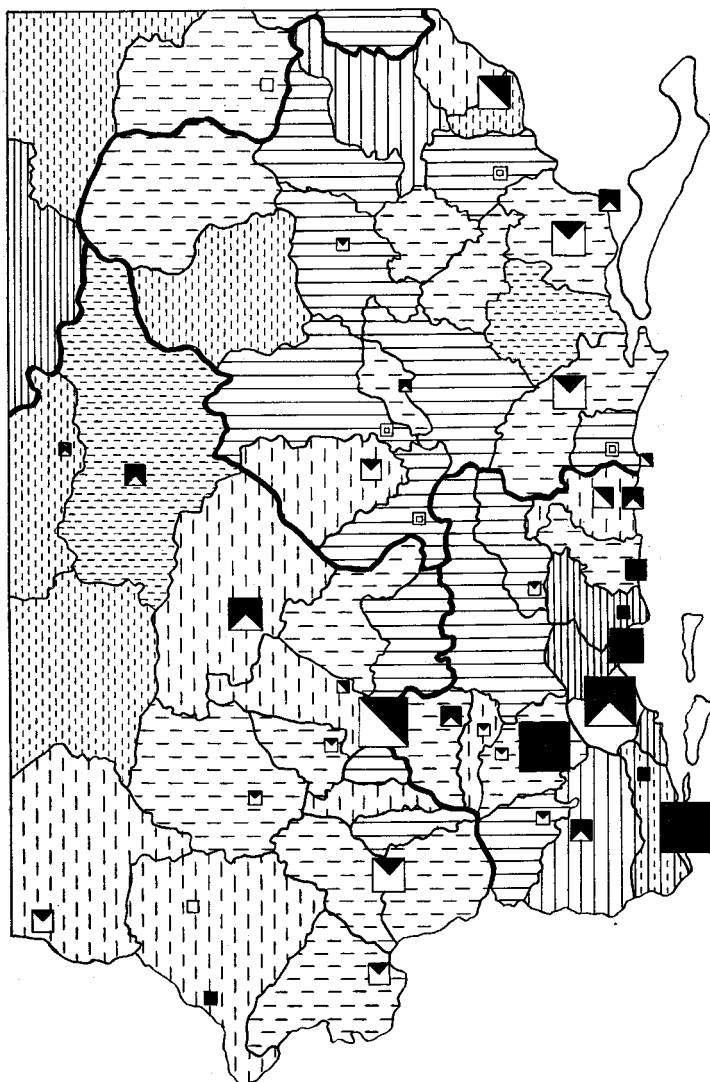
% Increase Decrease %

0-5	[diagonal lines]	0-5	[horizontal lines]
6-11	[vertical lines]	6-11	[cross-hatch]
12-17	[stippled]	12-17	[wavy lines]
18-23	[dots]	18-23	[diagonal lines]
24 & over	[vertical lines]	24 & over	[horizontal lines]

Towns

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

1961, IN QUEENSLAND TOWNS AND RURAL AREAS



4 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 1964*, 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 1964			Birth Rate ¹	
	Males	Females	Total	1963	1964
Metropolitan	6,997	6,429	13,426	20.8	20.3
Moreton	2,093	2,047	4,140	21.1	20.9
Maryborough	1,416	1,324	2,740	23.1	21.1
Downs	1,751	1,693	3,444	24.9	23.7
Roma	335	303	638	31.7	29.3
South Western	202	207	409	27.2	26.8
<i>Total South</i>	12,794	12,003	24,797	21.9	21.2
Rockhampton	1,131	1,005	2,136	23.8	22.3
Central Western	371	342	713	30.2	27.9
Far Western	77	84	161	23.1	26.1
<i>Total Central</i>	1,579	1,431	3,010	25.1	23.6
Mackay	654	625	1,279	28.3	26.6
Townsville	978	1,027	2,005	28.3	21.2
Cairns	1,332	1,282	2,614	26.3	25.5
Peninsula	180	140	320	.. ²	.. ²
North Western	473	474	947	32.6	30.7
<i>Total North</i>	3,617	3,548	7,165	26.6	25.3
Total Queensland	17,990	16,982	34,972	23.0	22.1

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 1964 and for the average of the last five years. On the average, births in November, December, and January together account for only 23.7 per cent of the annual total compared with 26.1 per cent for May, June, and July.

BIRTHS BY MONTH OF REGISTRATION, QUEENSLAND

Month of Registration	Births in 1964			Per Cent of Annual Total	
	Males	Females	Total	1964	Five Years 1960-1964
January	1,574	1,525	3,099	8.9	8.9
February	1,363	1,320	2,683	7.7	7.8
March	1,449	1,448	2,897	8.2	8.8
April	1,714	1,567	3,281	9.4	8.5
May	1,558	1,417	2,975	8.5	9.0
June	1,554	1,452	3,006	8.6	8.4
July	1,587	1,555	3,142	9.0	8.6
August	1,437	1,370	2,807	8.0	8.5
September	1,498	1,403	2,901	8.3	8.1
October	1,506	1,347	2,853	8.1	8.6
November	1,283	1,291	2,574	7.4	7.7
December	1,467	1,287	2,754	7.9	7.1
Total	17,990	16,982	34,972	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 after the 1939-1945 War restored the birth rate to the level of the early 1920s, but since 1961 the rate has fallen appreciably.

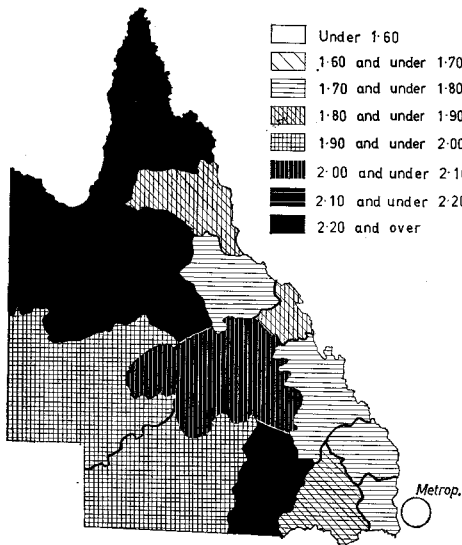
BIRTH AND REPRODUCTION RATES, AUSTRALIA, 1861 TO 1964

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
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	1.79	1.66
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
1964	19.5	20.8	22.1	20.2	21.1	22.5	20.6	1.68	1.53	1.61	1.47

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.

NET REPRODUCTION RATES

Queensland—Average for Five Years 1960-1964

*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 1.61 in 1964 means that the number of female births in 1964 was 61 per cent more than was required to replace the present generation of women.

NET REPRODUCTION RATES: STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, QUEENSLAND, 1946 TO 1964

Statistical Division	1946-1950	1951-1955	1956-1960	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Metropolitan ..	1.33	1.40	1.48	1.54	1.62	1.56	1.56	1.50
Moreton ..	1.51	1.62	1.82	1.93	1.81	1.73	1.68	1.63
Maryborough ..	1.65	1.75	1.69	1.66	1.87	1.79	1.78	1.57
Downs ..	1.72	1.80	1.86	1.91	1.90	1.87	1.84	1.70
Roma ..	1.92	2.04	2.37	2.56	2.26	2.19	2.24	2.03
South Western ..	1.78	2.04	2.14	2.02	2.11	2.14	1.92	1.81
Rockhampton ..	1.54	1.67	1.69	1.77	1.85	1.84	1.78	1.62
Central Western ..	1.63	1.81	2.14	2.18	2.12	2.16	2.13	1.90
Far Western ..	1.47	1.70	1.94	1.88	2.43	1.83	1.72	1.96
Mackay ..	1.51	1.66	1.88	1.91	1.91	1.81	2.00	1.83
Townsville ..	1.39	1.57	1.72	1.87	1.82	1.73	1.73	1.55
Cairns ..	1.60	1.74	1.86	1.90	1.93	1.84	1.93	1.83
Peninsula and N.W.	2.10	2.02	2.75	3.11	2.38	2.27	2.30	2.21
Whole State ..	1.49	1.59	1.70	1.77	1.79	1.72	1.72	1.61

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 71).

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 62 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 30.91 years in 1964. The ages of married mothers fell from 28.38 to 27.40 years and that of unmarried mothers from 26.19 to 24.42 years. The average age of all mothers in 1964 was 27.15 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 1964, 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, 1964

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 ..	2,114	..	1,588	233	255	36	1	1	..
20-24 ..	4,914	..	1,323	980	1,550	641	262	103	55
25-29 ..	1,938	..	228	242	444	264	216	172	372
30-34 ..	663	..	79	66	133	65	41	36	243
35-39 ..	284	..	24	23	46	36	21	21	113
40 and over	95	..	9	9	20	7	7	2	41
Total ..	10,008	..	3,251	1,553	2,448	1,049	548	335	824
ALL BIRTHS									
Under 20 ..	3,625	990	1,597	234	524	218	49	13	..
20-24 ..	11,265	830	1,333	984	2,217	2,198	1,798	971	934
25-29 ..	9,735	440	236	244	574	833	1,093	1,296	5,019
30-34 ..	5,882	328	81	66	164	194	207	249	4,593
35-39 ..	3,327	223	25	23	55	69	78	91	2,763
40 and over	1,137	86	9	9	23	14	22	14	960
Total ..	34,972 ¹	2,898 ¹	3,281	1,560	3,557	3,526	3,247	2,634	14,269

¹ Including 1 age not stated.

In the next table, all nuptial births registered during 1964 are shown according to the duration and previous issue of the current marriage.

NUPTIAL BIRTHS, QUEENSLAND, 1964

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	17,657	29,141	1.65	9,184	5,974	2,155	324	20	..
5 Years and under 10	8,360	27,859	3.33	632	1,445	2,824	2,107	929	423
10 Years and under 15	3,749	17,306	4.62	150	226	707	878	740	1,048
15 Years and under 20	1,548	8,828	5.70	33	50	131	291	313	730
20 Years and under 25	380	2,576	6.78	9	8	31	46	46	240
25 Years and over ..	38	328	8.63	..	..	1	1	5	31
Total	31,732	86,038	2.71	10,008	7,703	5,849	3,647	2,053	2,472

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 1964.

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 1964 the masculinity of births registered in the various States was:—New South Wales, 105.91; Victoria, 106.46; Queensland, 105.94; South Australia, 108.31; Western Australia, 105.61; and Tasmania, 104.56. 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 1964 was 2,898, the percentage of the total births being 8.29. 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 7.09 per cent during the five years 1960 to 1964. In 1964, 990 of the mothers of these infants were under 20 years of age, 1,270 were aged 20-29, 637 were aged 30 or over, and for 1 the age was not stated. Particularly in the older groups, they included *de facto* wives.

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.

Although these provisions automatically apply, formal action is taken to re-register a large number of ex-nuptial births which become legitimate by marriage of the parents. The number of these formal legitimations rose to 670 in 1964, compared with 313 in 1963.

Multiple Births—During 1964, 383 pairs of twins were registered, consisting of 145 pairs of males, including 5 where one was stillborn, 121 pairs of females, including 3 where one was stillborn, and 117 pairs of

a male and a female, including 2 where the male was stillborn and 2 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 2 sets of three females, all liveborn. One in every 89 of the confinements in 1964 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 stillbirths are given on page 69.

Infant Mortality tables will be found on pages 69 to 71.

5. 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 1964. Of the 11,752 marriages celebrated, 1,636 bridegrooms and 5,123 brides were minors, including 9 brides aged 15; 1 bridegroom aged 16 and 22 aged 17.

MARRIAGES, QUEENSLAND, 1964, AGE AND CONJUGAL CONDITION

Age at Marriage	Never Previously Married		Widowed		Divorced		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 20	845	3,582	..	..	..	1	845	3,583
20-24	5,805	5,591	3	8	8	38	5,816	5,637
25-29	2,656	960	10	23	67	89	2,733	1,072
30-34	740	278	15	35	87	124	842	437
35-39	350	106	26	46	112	106	488	258
40-44	153	66	34	51	107	111	294	228
45-49	85	35	43	65	82	72	210	172
50-54	40	30	61	66	76	52	177	148
55-59	25	14	61	44	41	24	127	82
60 and Over ..	22	14	164	104	34	17	220	135
Total	10,721	10,676	417	442	614	634	11,752	11,752

In the next table, the average ages of brides and bridegrooms in the last ten years are shown. The average age at first marriage for both males and females has fallen by just over 1 year. On the other hand, the average age at re-marriage (i.e., for widowed or divorced persons) has increased by about 3 years.

MARRIAGES, QUEENSLAND, AVERAGE AGES OF BRIDEGROOMS AND BRIDES

Year	Never Previously Married		Widowed		Divorced		Total	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
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
1964	25.30	22.07	55.87	49.71	42.65	38.87	27.29	24.02

Religious Denominations—The 11,752 marriages in 1964 were celebrated by officials of the following denominations:—Church of England, 3,233; Roman Catholic, 3,142; Presbyterian, 1,819; Methodist, 1,632; Lutheran, 356; Baptist, 196; Orthodox—Greek, Russian, &c, 111; Congregational, 86; Salvation Army, 78; other religious denominations, 317; and civil officers, 782.

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

Jan 10.0	Apr 9.8	July 6.1	Oct 8.5
Feb 7.4	May 9.5	Aug 7.3	Nov 7.3
Mar 6.4	June 7.7	Sept 8.8	Dec 11.2

Marriage Rate—Crude marriage rates for each State from 1861 to 1964 are given below.

CRUDE MARRIAGE RATES¹, AUSTRALIA, 1861 TO 1964

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
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
1964	7.9	7.7	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.8	7.7

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

6. 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 14,523 deaths registered in Queensland during 1964. 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 72, and deaths according to age and cause of death are given on pages 74 and 75. Deaths in public hospitals, and the diseases for which the deceased persons were treated, are shown on page 77.

DEATHS IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, QUEENSLAND, 1964

Statistical Division (Usual Residence)	All Deaths			Deaths under One Year	Crude Death Rate ¹	Rate of Infant Mortality ²
	Males	Females	Total			
Metropolitan	3,669	2,949	6,618	228	10.0	17
Moreton	1,028	697	1,725	61	8.7	15
Maryborough	648	473	1,121	55	8.6	20
Downs	731	529	1,260	61	8.7	18
Roma	92	58	150	16	6.9	25
South Western	82	44	126	16	8.3	39
<i>Total South</i>	<i>6,250</i>	<i>4,750</i>	<i>11,000</i>	<i>437</i>	<i>9.4</i>	<i>18</i>
Rockhampton	578	365	943	45	9.8	21
Central Western	115	51	166	15	6.5	21
Far Western	31	17	48	3	7.8	19
<i>Total Central</i>	<i>724</i>	<i>433</i>	<i>1,157</i>	<i>63</i>	<i>9.1</i>	<i>21</i>
Mackay	273	139	412	20	8.6	16
Townsville	513	345	858	35	9.1	17
Cairns	547	261	808	68	7.9	26
Peninsula	40	46	86	15	11.0	47
North Western	133	69	202	35	6.5	37
<i>Total North</i>	<i>1,506</i>	<i>860</i>	<i>2,366</i>	<i>173</i>	<i>8.3</i>	<i>24</i>
Total Queensland ..	8,480	6,043	14,523	673	9.2	19

¹ Deaths per 1,000 mean population.

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

Deaths by Month of Registration—Deaths in 1964 are shown on the next page according to the month in which they were registered. The percentage distribution by months for 1964 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 1964			Per Cent of Annual Total	
	Males	Females	Total	1964	Five Years 1960-1964
January	675	523	1,198	8.3	8.0
February	555	387	942	6.5	7.0
March	589	378	967	6.7	7.1
April	634	471	1,105	7.6	7.2
May	634	417	1,051	7.2	8.6
June	841	560	1,401	9.6	8.7
July	1,090	774	1,864	12.8	10.9
August	833	625	1,458	10.0	10.2
September	762	492	1,254	8.6	8.8
October	638	450	1,088	7.5	8.6
November	581	443	1,024	7.1	7.5
December	648	523	1,171	8.1	7.4
Total	8,480	6,043	14,523	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 1964

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
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
1964	9.58	8.80	9.16	8.63	8.14	8.64	9.03

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 64).

INFANT DEATHS AT VARIOUS AGES, QUEENSLAND, 1964

Particulars	Under 1 Week			Under 4 Weeks			Under 1 Year		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Number of Deaths	259	166	425	284	189	473	390	283	673
Death Rate ¹	14.4	9.8	12.2	15.8	11.1	13.5	21.7	16.7	19.2

¹ Deaths per 1,000 live births.

The main causes of infant deaths in 1964 are shown below.

INFANT DEATHS, QUEENSLAND, 1964

Cause	Sub-tropical	Tropical	Total
Congenital Malformations	106	35	141
Immaturity	85	48	133
Birth Injuries	53	31	84
Post-natal Asphyxia and Atelectasis	41	16	57
Other Diseases peculiar to Early Infancy	79	26	105
Pneumonia (Aged 4 weeks and over)	34	22	56
Gastro-enteritis and Colitis (Aged 4 weeks and over)	4	7	11
Other	63	23	86
Total	465	208	673

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
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
1964 ..	203	178	402	114	11.4	13.4	5.6	30.4

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	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Metropolitan	27	22	18	18	17	17	17	17
Moreton	26	23	18	19	16	16	18	15
Maryborough	29	23	24	27	23	23	23	20
Downs	25	22	19	17	20	18	19	18
Roma	28	29	22	27	39	20	21	25
South Western	36	37	36	31	29	45	34	39
Rockhampton	26	24	22	27	24	27	18	21
Central Western	32	29	22	28	23	30	17	21
Far Western	49	36	26	64	21	41	36	19
Mackay	23	22	24	19	15	22	16	16
Townsville	24	21	21	16	21	16	29	17
Cairns	29	25	25	22	27	31	23	26
Peninsula and North Western	58	41	34	33	28	40	35	39
Whole State	28	24	21	21	20	21	20	19
Sub-Tropical Queensland	27	23	20	20	19	19	19	18
Metropolitan	27	22	18	18	17	17	17	17
Other Sub-Tropical Cities	32	22	22	21	18	18	22	18
Sub-Tropical Towns and Shires	25	25	21	23	23	23	19	19
Tropical Queensland	30	26	24	23	22	27	24	24
Tropical Cities	26	25	25	17	26	21	23	18
Tropical Towns and Shires	32	26	24	26	21	30	25	27

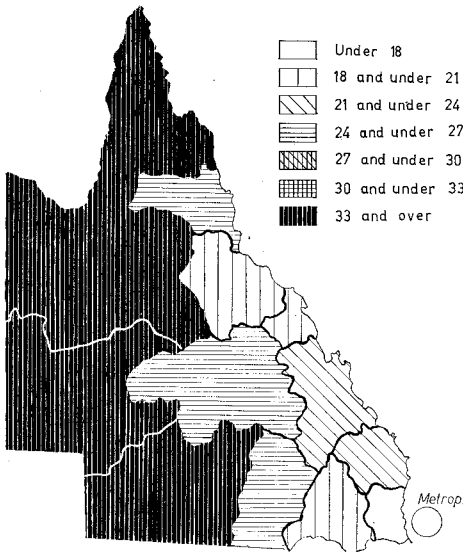
¹ Deaths under one year per 1,000 live births.

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

INFANT MORTALITY RATES

Queensland—Average for Five Years 1960-1964



are more typical than the figures for single years. 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 in the last twenty years have again been nearly halved.

INFANT MORTALITY RATES¹, AUSTRALIA, 1901 TO 1964

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
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
1964	20.29	16.89	19.24	19.03	19.66	20.12	19.06

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
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
1964	34,972	229,149	10	75	0.29	0.33

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
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

7. DISEASES

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

DEATH RATES¹ FROM PRINCIPAL CAUSES, QUEENSLAND

Cause of Death	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1963	1964
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	1.27	1.36
Diabetes Mellitus ..	0.03	0.06	0.09	0.08	0.15	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.11
Vascular Lesions affecting									
Central Nervous System ..	<i>n</i>	0.45	0.45	0.37	0.63	0.99	1.11	1.19	1.26
Heart Diseases	0.57	1.14	1.39	1.36	2.15	2.25	2.54	2.78	2.94
Hypertensive Disease ..	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	0.46	0.31	0.19	0.21
Pneumonia	0.68	0.34	0.49	0.42	0.45	0.30	0.27	0.28	0.35
Nephritis and Nephrosis ..	0.38	0.42	0.53	0.56	0.59	0.29	0.15	0.12	0.13
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	0.28	0.24
Accidents	1.00	0.77	0.60	0.55	0.65	0.57	0.53	0.51	0.59
All Other Causes	6.94	4.52	4.90	3.02	2.52	1.94	1.59	1.62	1.81
All Causes	11.72	9.70	10.65	8.19	8.97	8.73	8.30	8.50	9.16

¹ Deaths per 1,000 mean population.

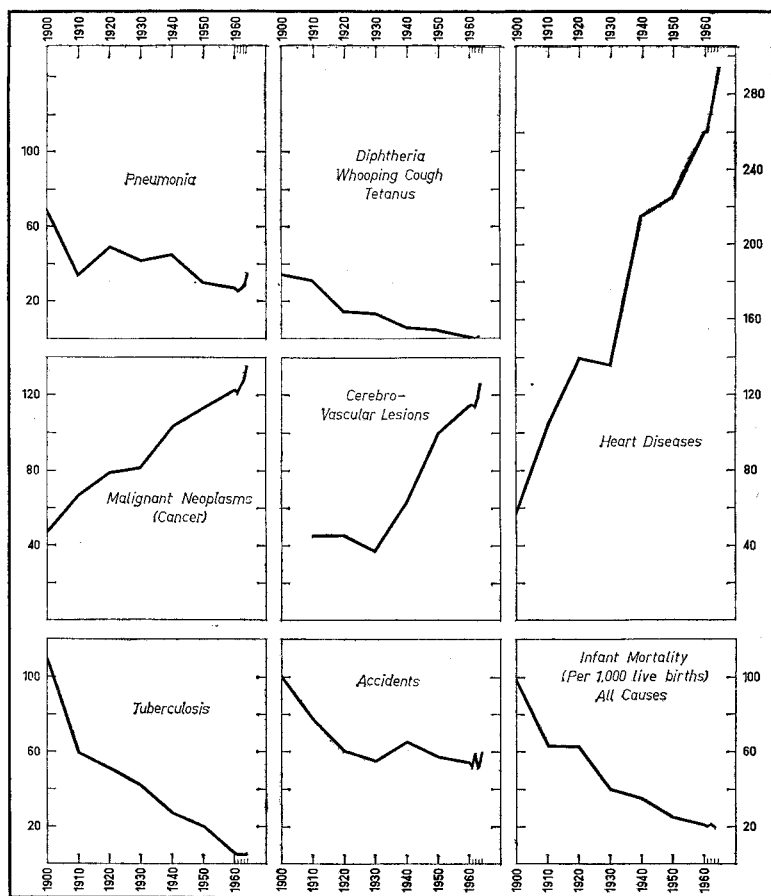
n Not available.

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—1964

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) .. .. .	..	..	1	..	4	15
Other Tuberculosis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1
Syphilis and its Sequelae .. .. .	..	..	..	1	1	3
Dysentery, All Forms .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meningococcal Infections	5	..	..	..	..	1
Acute Poliomyelitis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	3	..	..	..	..	..
Typhus and Other Rickettsial Diseases .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	4	1	2	..	2	1
Malignant Neoplasms, including Neoplasms of Lymphatic and Haematopoietic Tissues	11	14	7	32	86	181
Benign and Unspecified Neoplasms	1	..	..	1	1	3
Diabetes Mellitus .. .. .	..	..	..	3	6	7
Anaemias .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1	1
Vascular Lesions affecting Central Nervous System	1	..	4	6	32	95
Non-meningococcal Meningitis	4	..	..	1	2	..
Rheumatic Fever .. .. .	..	..	..	1	1	1
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease .. .. .	..	2	5	2	5	13
Arteriosclerotic and Degenerative Heart Disease .. .. .	..	1	4	24	151	418
Other Diseases of Heart	1	4	1	2	5	6
Hypertension—						
With Heart Disease .. .. .	..	..	..	2	5	16
Without mention of Heart .. .. .	..	..	..	4	14	13
Influenza	5	1	..	..	3	3
Pneumonia	39	3	4	1	14	17
Bronchitis	5	1	..	3	6	20
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum .. .. .	..	..	..	3	7	13
Appendicitis .. .. .	..	4	..	..	..	..
Intestinal Obstruction; Hernia	9	..	1	1	1	3
Gastritis, Duodenitis, Enteritis, Colitis, except Diarrhoea of Newborn	9	..	..	3	3	..
Cirrhosis of Liver .. .. .	..	..	..	6	8	9
Nephritis and Nephrosis	1	..	1	12	14	31
Hyperplasia of Prostate .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	2
Complications of Pregnancy, Childbirth, and Puer- perium .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Congenital Malformations	90	4	1	2	1	2
Diseases of Early Infancy	232	..	..	..	..	..
Senility; Ill-defined Causes	3	..	..	1	2	4
All Other Diseases	29	12	13	18	59	68
Motor Vehicle Accidents	16	66	89	40	49	46
All Other Accidents	41	30	37	42	41	36
Suicide and Self-inflicted Injuries .. .. .	..	3	18	47	49	47
Homicide and Operations of War	4	..	4	3	3	4
Total	513	146	192	261	576	1,080

¹ Including 9 males and 2 females whose ages were not specified.

AGE GROUPS, QUEENSLAND, 1964

		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	
17	21	..	..	1	1	..	4	4	4	58	14	72
..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	1	3
1	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	9	1	10
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
..	
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	6	2	8
..	
..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	5
..	
5	6	11	1	..	3	3	2	4	8	21	32	53	
330	571	13	9	11	34	77	140	216	414	1,235	914	2,149	
2	3	..	1	..	2	7	2	2	4	11	18	29	
23	35	..	1	1	..	3	10	17	63	74	95	169	
3	8	1	1	..	1	1	1	3	14	13	22	35	
190	579	..	4	2	10	47	74	187	767	907	1,091	1,998	
..	1	4	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	8	6	14
..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	2	5
18	11	..	..	1	5	4	6	12	23	56	51	107
747	1,280	1	1	..	8	30	112	288	1,054	2,627	1,495	4,122	
28	167	..	..	..	2	4	4	32	171	214	213	427
28	54	..	..	..	1	6	3	16	75	105	101	206
14	30	..	..	1	1	7	6	5	31	75	51	126
6	23	2	..	..	3	2	1	4	26	41	38	79
50	183	46	3	2	2	14	6	19	159	311	251	562	
84	153	..	..	1	..	5	6	5	36	272	53	325
17	29	..	..	1	1	2	1	4	15	69	24	93
..	2	1	1	..	1	1	1	1	2	6	8	14	
10	25	5	..	..	..	..	..	6	17	50	28	78
6	12	9	1	1	1	2	3	4	16	33	37	70	
15	7	1	1	..	1	2	7	2	1	45	15	60	
25	31	1	2	6	9	18	24	10	14	117	84	201	
10	56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	68	..	68
..	..	..	1	2	6	1	..	..	..	..	10	10
..	..	70	1	2	..	2	1	3	1	100	80	180	
..	..	147	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	232	147	379
4	20	3	..	..	..	3	1	3	39	35	49	84
147	412	24	10	13	28	46	68	107	416	759	713	1,472	
33	20	14	22	13	6	15	9	14	16	359	109	468	
34	57	26	8	1	1	13	11	13	85	318	158	476	
33	18	..	5	7	14	26	29	17	9	215	107	322	
2	2	4	2	3	5	4	..	1	1	22	20	42	
1,883	3,820	387	76	69	149	345	535	999	3,481	8,480	6,043	14,523	

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, as figures are not available for some of the diseases which were notifiable in these years.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES, QUEENSLAND

Disease	1901	1909-10	1919-20	1930	1940	1950	1960	1963	1964
Breast Abscess .. ..	..¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	71	27	16
Diarrhoea (Infantile) .. ..	..¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	167	174	208	336
Diphtheria	252	552	2,841	1,686	598	172	6	4	3
Dysentery (Bacillary)	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	4	19	244	47	39	50
Hansen's Disease .. ..	..¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	8	30	1	2	11	6
Hepatitis (Infective and Serum)	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	713	1,431	1,163
Hookworm .. ..	..¹	1	5	10	18	62	82	21	91
Leptospirosis ² .. ..	..¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	55	55	105	95	103
Malaria .. ..	..¹	.. ¹	9	9	10	24	57	55	47
Meningitis, Cerebro-spinal .. ..	..¹	10	32	3	5	44	30	97	115
Poliomyelitis, Acute Anterior .. ..	..¹	.. ¹	17	4	44	106	6	4	7
Puerperal Infections	10	11	26	40	152	19	29	31	34
Rheumatic Fever .. ..	..¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	126	89	100
Q Fever .. ..	..¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	255	271	189
Rubella .. ..	..¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	6	12	810	110
Scarlet Fever	115	33	340	617	248	446	127	55	73
Tuberculosis .. ..	..¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	343	525	594	844	919	941
Typhoid Fever	79 ²	760	731	130	53	9	7	9	4
Typhus Fever .. ..	..¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	<i>n</i>	33	53	13	7	12
Venereal Diseases	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	2,848	1,714 ³	1,258	577	1,146	1,363	1,474
Other	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	5	35	52	116	87	141
Total	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	3,083	2,631	3,968	5,633	5,015

¹ Not notifiable. ² Including Weil's disease, Parawell disease, and Seven-day fever. ³ Figure for the year ended 30 June. *n* Not available.

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 185,117 cases, treatment of which was completed during 1963. 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 77, therefore, cannot be directly compared with causes of death as recorded in death statistics (pages 74 and 75). 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, 1963

Disease for which Treated	Patients Treated				Patients Died			
	Sub-tropical		Tropical		Sub-tropical		Tropical	
	Coastal	In-land	Coastal	In-land	Coastal	In-land	Coastal	In-land
<i>Infective and Parasitic Diseases</i> ..	2,886	863	1,505	398	64	6	27	4
Tuberculosis	678	152	409	12	29	2	9	..
<i>Neoplasms</i>	7,368	720	1,492	145	828	118	237	22
Malignant	4,926	423	910	70	801	114	235	21
Other and Unspecified	2,442	297	582	75	27	4	2	1
<i>Allergic, Glandular, and Nutritional Diseases</i>	3,375	866	1,215	202	100	14	29	4
Allergic Disorders	1,647	573	639	119	14	3	5	1
Diabetes Mellitus	911	181	353	50	71	11	20	2
<i>Blood and Blood-forming Organs</i> ..	773	103	223	15	23	1	10	..
<i>Mental, Psychoneurotic Disorders</i> ..	4,404	947	1,727	392	22	10	5	..
<i>Nervous System and Sense Organs</i> ..	7,936	1,171	2,109	292	695	116	201	11
Vascular Lesions affecting Central Nervous System	2,056	269	381	39	601	100	164	10
Otitis Media and Mastoiditis ..	624	138	267	41	..	..	..	..
<i>Circulatory System</i>	8,327	1,886	2,514	391	1,100	222	309	28
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease ..	325	27	38	3	24	4	4	..
Arteriosclerotic and Degenerative Heart Disease	3,256	585	722	75	661	120	158	12
Other Heart Diseases	1,316	430	572	130	202	70	98	15
Hypertensive Disease	832	243	370	43	84	6	20	1
<i>Respiratory System</i>	12,751	4,403	5,545	1,198	284	46	111	11
Acute Upper Respiratory Infections	2,167	975	1,811	278	2	1	..	..
Influenza	354	277	154	79	1	..	..	..
Pneumonia	2,584	867	1,088	237	159	31	59	4
Bronchitis	2,214	980	948	294	60	7	24	2
Hypertrophy of Tonsils and Adenoids	3,378	808	874	176	2	..	..	..
<i>Digestive System</i>	12,817	3,387	4,732	1,148	204	52	64	6
Teeth and Supporting Structures ..	1,011	325	360	94	..	1	..	..
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum ..	1,443	327	577	91	41	10	11	2
Appendicitis	2,455	751	932	210	5	1	..	..
Intestinal Obstruction, Hernia ..	2,709	485	846	135	40	10	21	1
Gastritis, Enteritis, Colitis	1,777	792	980	458	34	10	14	3
<i>Genito-Urinary System</i>	9,335	1,798	2,906	539	202	17	65	1
Nephritis and Nephrosis	356	64	186	15	55	4	27	..
Infections of Kidney	988	279	336	78	76	6	14	1
Calculi of Urinary System	427	58	189	15	8	1	3	..
Hyperplasia of Prostate Gland ..	636	91	155	9	30	4	13	..
Diseases of Breast	457	95	93	35	1	..	..	..
Diseases of Genital Organs	4,445	935	1,374	307	5	..	3	..
<i>Pregnancy and the Puerperium</i> ..	6,817	1,161	1,590	561	3	1	..	..
<i>Skin and Cellular Tissue</i>	3,024	1,155	1,676	566	7	1	4	..
<i>Bones and Organs of Movement</i> ..	3,934	700	1,046	164	33	2	9	..
<i>Congenital Malformations and Diseases of Early Infancy</i>	1,614	251	369	62	66	6	15	..
<i>Senility and Ill-defined</i>	9,035	2,841	4,189	1,387	119	25	64	13
<i>Accidents, Poisonings, and Violence</i> ..	15,124	4,903	6,405	1,739	260	44	77	10
Motor Vehicle Accidents	1,373	568	837	96	58	10	21	..
Assaults and Attempted Suicide ..	709	114	244	48	14	3	5	2
Total All Classes	109,520	27,155	39,243	9,199	4,010	681	1,227	110

PUBLIC HOSPITALS, QUEENSLAND, 1963—

Disease for which Treated	Males					
	0-9	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59
<i>Infective and Parasitic Diseases</i>	726	574	418	399	368	329
Tuberculosis	16	19	29	103	159	188
<i>Neoplasms</i>	178	237	218	271	488	784
Malignant	41	59	62	139	355	650
Other and Unspecified	137	178	156	132	133	134
<i>Allergic, Glandular, and Nutritional Diseases</i>	515	327	204	223	263	302
Allergic Disorders	416	261	156	121	144	133
Diabetes Mellitus	24	44	32	49	49	86
<i>Blood and Blood-forming Organs</i>	145	34	21	11	35	32
<i>Mental, Psychoneurotic Disorders</i>	51	187	537	867	968	678
<i>Nervous System and Sense Organs</i>	1,151	531	403	562	632	728
Vascular Lesions affecting Central Nervous System	4	6	12	33	90	217
Otitis Media and Mastoiditis	405	89	26	24	14	7
<i>Circulatory System</i>	257	273	211	344	804	1,412
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	4	14	17	25	25	20
Arteriosclerotic and Degenerative Heart Disease ..	..	3	17	65	299	685
Other Heart Diseases	17	14	21	36	83	206
Hypertensive Disease .. .. .	..	5	11	29	94	163
<i>Respiratory System</i>	6,037	1,580	939	682	787	888
Acute Upper Respiratory Infections	1,914	322	180	100	70	51
Influenza	89	71	76	58	43	34
Pneumonia	876	242	175	180	261	293
Bronchitis	943	147	86	85	177	235
Hypertrophy of Tonsils and Adenoids	1,936	504	132	59	19	12
<i>Digestive System</i>	2,403	1,677	1,341	1,301	1,398	1,495
Teeth and Supporting Structures	378	188	119	62	33	27
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum .. .. .	..	33	154	276	367	369
Appendicitis	239	986	535	251	140	90
Intestinal Obstruction, Hernia	460	187	222	308	386	542
Gastritis, Enteritis, Colitis	1,061	162	156	126	113	109
<i>Genito-Urinary System</i>	741	362	317	335	441	656
Nephritis and Nephrosis	111	57	27	32	32	41
Infections of Kidney	23	37	47	41	54	43
Calculi of Urinary System .. .. .	..	13	37	65	92	104
Hyperplasia of Prostate Gland .. .. .	..	..	..	2	10	105
Diseases of Breast	1	10	6	5	5	8
Diseases of Genital Organs	521	141	108	88	86	116
<i>Pregnancy and the Puerperium</i> .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Skin and Cellular Tissue</i>	734	685	587	437	429	417
<i>Bones and Organs of Movement</i>	384	428	407	526	575	468
<i>Congenital Malformations and Diseases of Early</i>						
Infancy	869	179	71	44	45	33
<i>Senility and Ill-defined</i>	1,732	1,228	1,022	1,016	1,192	1,079
<i>Accidents, Poisonings, and Violence</i>	3,429	4,470	3,822	2,482	2,078	1,588
Motor Vehicle Accidents	127	542	615	297	223	162
Assaults and Attempted Suicide	1	55	118	130	112	56
Total All Classes	19,352	12,772	10,518	9,500	10,503	10,889

¹ Including 345 males and 316 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
272	248	612	498	354	248	195	127	120	131	3,352	2,300	5,652
168	166	9	26	50	66	80	45	60	50	860	391	1,251
1,042	1,376	145	274	422	693	1,058	796	783	942	4,601	5,124	9,725
924	1,279	37	40	89	247	445	513	613	823	3,514	2,815	6,329
118	97	108	234	333	446	613	283	170	119	1,087	2,309	3,396
298	297	374	440	347	365	477	394	415	397	2,438	3,220	5,658
124	78	264	323	189	210	221	147	109	73	1,437	1,541	2,978
122	178	28	71	43	37	80	144	226	274	587	908	1,495
74	106	81	46	62	71	82	71	99	139	459	655	1,114
433	209	55	286	531	705	763	520	348	287	3,961	3,509	7,470
815	1,354	932	381	301	360	545	603	763	1,400	6,202	5,306	11,508
300	669	3	6	5	32	108	185	323	742	1,338	1,407	2,745
5	5	324	81	25	14	21	11	12	3	577	493	1,070
1,616	2,146	168	234	282	516	836	937	1,115	1,924	7,085	6,033	13,118
20	11	5	14	31	43	67	49	22	26	136	257	393
807	944	..	3	4	25	129	327	485	834	2,826	1,812	4,638
363	723	5	13	19	28	67	94	197	552	1,468	980	2,448
135	127	..	5	29	86	176	211	185	222	569	919	1,488
1,089	1,458	4,799	1,770	764	592	558	545	519	812	13,507	10,390	23,897
38	37	1,518	495	171	106	66	66	33	44	2,725	2,506	5,231
31	40	56	95	67	58	32	48	26	33	346	418	864
315	492	710	122	105	133	159	144	192	354	2,845	1,931	4,776
456	642	667	151	86	98	114	151	161	226	2,781	1,655	4,436
..	1	1,644	695	145	47	21	11	5	1	2,665	2,571	5,236
1,237	1,209	1,942	1,623	1,322	1,028	1,114	971	879	1,090	12,088	9,996	22,084
18	8	403	203	171	83	49	30	11	5	834	956	1,790
260	188	1	21	86	140	198	150	102	90	1,649	789	2,438
52	30	239	980	457	161	79	40	25	33	2,327	2,021	4,348
469	467	185	40	69	125	157	162	153	234	3,046	1,129	4,175
111	144	903	237	197	89	141	111	136	196	1,988	2,019	4,007
780	1,085	315	783	1,958	2,096	2,274	1,235	617	554	4,725	9,853	14,578
32	23	75	43	19	27	35	27	19	16	357	264	621
43	48	66	161	254	212	257	169	106	116	337	1,344	1,681
83	46	2	2	31	48	55	47	41	23	440	249	689
280	493	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	891	..	891
7	4	8	46	160	140	183	57	20	19	46	634	680
96	86	36	334	1,269	1,456	1,526	721	280	184	1,243	5,818	7,061
..	..	..	1,279	5,445	2,823	537	2	..	..	..	10,129	10,129
350	270	495	485	243	227	278	229	252	268	3,927	2,494	6,421
300	238	237	332	186	263	373	381	322	408	3,337	2,507	5,844
15	12	794	87	51	27	23	17	12	12	1,271	1,025	2,296
892	1,101	1,381	1,409	1,026	952	906	711	690	1,009	9,321	8,131	17,452
914	768	2,165	1,557	885	700	777	648	641	1,163	19,609	8,562	28,171
90	61	81	216	172	74	81	53	39	35	2,121	753	2,874
38	14	..	94	151	131	125	46	22	15	527	588	1,115
10,127	11,877	14,495	11,484	14,179	11,666	10,796	8,187	7,575	10,536	95,883	89,234	185,117

AVERAGE PERIOD IN HOSPITAL (IN DAYS)—PUBLIC HOSPITALS, 1963

Disease for which Treated	Males			Females		
	Cases	Total Patient Days	Average Stay	Cases	Total Patient Days	Average Stay
<i>Infective and Parasitic Diseases</i> ..	3,352	128,339	38.3	2,300	62,319	27.1
Tuberculosis	860	97,895	113.8	391	38,106	97.5
<i>Neoplasms</i>	4,601	84,559	18.4	5,124	89,290	17.4
Malignant	3,514	74,602	21.2	2,815	67,528	24.0
Other and Unspecified	1,087	9,957	9.2	2,309	21,762	9.4
<i>Allergic, Glandular, and Nutritional Diseases</i>	2,438	31,619	13.0	3,220	42,409	13.2
Allergic Disorders	1,437	9,254	6.4	1,541	11,115	7.2
Diabetes Mellitus	587	15,318	26.1	908	19,920	21.9
<i>Blood and Blood-forming Organs</i>	459	6,188	13.5	655	9,405	14.4
<i>Mental, Psychoneurotic Disorders</i>	3,961	50,823	12.8	3,509	63,244	18.0
<i>Nervous System and Sense Organs</i>	6,202	121,284	19.6	5,306	126,269	23.8
<i>Vascular Lesions affecting Central Nervous System</i>	1,338	42,347	31.6	1,407	75,512	53.7
Otitis Media and Mastoiditis	577	5,089	8.8	493	3,654	7.4
<i>Circulatory System</i>	7,085	142,168	20.1	6,033	123,739	20.5
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	136	2,295	16.9	257	6,597	25.7
Arteriosclerotic and Degenerative Heart Disease	2,826	57,010	20.2	1,812	40,645	22.4
Other Heart Diseases	1,468	32,905	22.4	980	29,487	30.1
Hypertensive Disease	569	10,466	18.4	919	15,301	16.6
<i>Respiratory System</i>	13,507	117,274	8.7	10,390	80,071	7.7
Acute Upper Respiratory Infections	2,725	12,502	4.6	2,506	11,547	4.6
Influenza	446	2,323	5.2	418	2,259	5.4
Pneumonia	2,845	41,411	14.6	1,931	29,490	15.3
Bronchitis	2,781	29,595	10.6	1,655	14,077	8.5
Hypertrophy of Tonsils and Adenoids	2,665	7,843	2.9	2,571	8,151	3.2
<i>Digestive System</i>	12,088	114,956	9.5	9,996	93,363	9.3
Teeth and Supporting Structures	834	2,006	2.4	956	1,923	2.0
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	1,649	23,564	14.3	789	11,957	15.2
Appendicitis	2,327	18,306	7.9	2,021	15,248	7.5
Intestinal Obstruction, Hernia	3,046	30,456	10.0	1,129	12,446	11.0
Gastritis, Enteritis, Colitis	1,988	13,914	7.0	2,019	14,544	7.2
<i>Genito-Urinary System</i>	4,725	64,987	13.8	9,853	87,870	8.9
Nephritis and Nephrosis	357	9,125	25.6	264	5,868	22.2
Infections of Kidney	337	5,649	16.8	1,344	14,850	11.0
Calculi of Urinary System	440	5,592	12.7	249	3,612	14.5
Hyperplasia of Prostate Gland	891	21,454	24.1	..	..	..
Diseases of Breast	46	294	6.4	634	4,170	6.6
Diseases of Genital Organs	1,243	8,383	6.7	5,818	46,218	7.9
<i>Pregnancy and the Puerperium</i> .. .. .	..	..	..	10,129	85,871	8.5
<i>Skin and Cellular Tissue</i>	3,927	39,823	10.1	2,494	24,953	10.0
<i>Bones and Organs of Movement</i>	3,337	58,508	17.5	2,507	50,380	20.1
<i>Congenital Malformations and Diseases of Early Infancy</i>	1,271	20,950	16.5	1,025	24,127	23.5
<i>Senility and Ill-defined</i>	9,321	98,307	10.5	8,131	86,405	10.6
<i>Accidents, Poisonings, and Violence</i>	19,609	178,377	9.1	8,562	94,071	11.0
Motor Vehicle Accidents	2,121	23,204	10.9	753	8,644	11.5
Assaults and Attempted Suicide	527	3,085	5.9	588	2,601	4.4
Total All Classes	95,883	1,258,162	13.1	89,234	1,143,786	12.8

8 MENTAL SICKNESS

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

There was a mental hospital at Townsville from 1940 to the beginning of April 1948, when the premises became part of the general hospital, the psychiatric section of which now treats early and incipient cases of mental sickness. A psychiatric clinic was commenced in Brisbane in 1945 and, for the year ended 30 June 1964, 648 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 1964 there were 3,898 patients in the four mental hospitals and 107 in 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 1964 the rate was 2.52.

In interstate comparisons with Queensland's rate, New South Wales has been consistently higher over a long period and Victoria higher in the last seven years. The 1963 rates were:—New South Wales 3.40; Victoria, 2.76; Queensland, 2.68; South Australia, 2.20; Western Australia, 2.77; and Tasmania, 1.90.

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 1963-64 was 87 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 of 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 1964 being 2,349 males and 1,656 females. Of the four hospitals, Goodna treats the greatest number, 1,950 being patients at 30 June 1964, when Toowoomba had 1,094, Ipswich 628, and Charters Towers 226.

The epileptic home at Toowoomba is solely for mentally sub-normal epileptic patients, and at 30 June 1964 contained 107 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 1964 being 49 males and 58 females. This feature is observed as far back as records are available.

For statistics of mental hospitals, see Chapter 5.

9 ABORIGINES

In the early days of settlement in Australia 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 aborigines, and in all of the States measures for greater protection were instituted. Legislation dating back to 1884 and from 1897 to 1934 provided detailed control in Queensland, but this legislation was repealed by *The Aborigines Preservation and Protection Act* and *The Torres Strait Islanders Act* passed in 1939. Both Acts, which were amended in 1946, are administered by the Director of Native Affairs.

The first of these Acts covers aborigines resident on the Queensland mainland. Provision is made for the establishment of Protectorates and Reserves, with the appointment of Protectors and Superintendents; also for the proclamation of regulations regarding employment, wages, hours of work, trading, quality of food and clothing supplied, accommodation, &c. The treatment of sickness and contagious diseases is provided for. In March 1965 new legislation, *The Aborigines' and Torres Strait Islanders' Affairs Act of 1965*, was passed to promote the well-being and progressive development of Aborigines and Torres Strait Islanders. It will come into operation on a date to be proclaimed.

The Protectors have control over the employment of the aborigines, 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 aborigines from one district to another. All aborigines in employment are insured under *The Workers' Compensation Act*. These employed aborigines 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 1964 there were 4,475 accounts of natives in the Aboriginal Trust Account, the total to their credit being £690,681, including invested funds.

Amendments to the Commonwealth Electoral Act in 1962 provided for all aborigines, including Torres Strait Islanders, to vote in Federal elections. Enrolment is voluntary but voting for those so enrolled is compulsory. Similar legislation in Queensland is under consideration.

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 Acts covering Queensland natives. At 30 June 1964 the credit balance of 4,700 accounts of Islanders was £239,584.

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 1964, 16 luggers and cutters owned and operated by Islanders won 57 tons of pearl-shell, 49 tons of trochus-shell, and 142,500 live shells for pearl culture, valued at £100,613.

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 1964 amounted to £852,500 from revenue and £136,014 from loan funds. Expenditure from a Welfare Fund built up from the sale of produce, livestock, native weapons, and curios amounted to £271,149. Hospitalisation charges, borne by the Department of Health and Home Affairs, are not included.

At 30 June 1964 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 10 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 Education, provides facilities at Government Settlements for primary education, and manual and rural training. The Church Missions have a similar policy but conduct their own schools, working to the Department of Education syllabus. 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 1964 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 aborigines exempted under the Acts from the control of the Department. Aborigines granted exemption during 1963-64 numbered 125, excluding 65 children of those exempted. In the five years ended 30 June there were 707 adult exemptions.

NATIVE POPULATION, QUEENSLAND, 30 JUNE 1964

Locality	Estimated Native Population	Children Enrolled in Native Schools ¹		
		Boys	Girls	Total
Government Settlements—				
Cape York	1,005	126	113	239
Cherbourg	1,249	179	207	386
Palm Island	1,523	205 ²	227 ²	432 ²
Woorabinda ³	639	88	98	186
Yarrabah	788	119	118	237
Missions—				
Brethren—				
Doomadgee	505	67	65	132
Church of England—				
Edward River	235	26	30	56
Lockhart River	263	35	26	61
Mitchell River	520	51	62	113
Lutheran—				
Bloomfield River	127	..	..	..
Hopevale	409	60	46	106
Presbyterian—				
Aurukun	590	85	48	133
Mornington Island	543	65	56	121
Weipa	287	26	32	58
Roman Catholic—				
Hammond Island	144	18	21	39
Country Reserves ⁴ and Torres Strait Islands ..	19,020	378 ⁵	407 ⁵	785 ⁵
Total	27,847	1,528	1,556	3,084

¹ At 1 August 1964. ² Including St. Michael's (R.C.) Palm Island Convent, 66 boys, 77 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, 23 boys, 26 girls.

Queensland contains the third highest number of full-blood aborigines, 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 aborigines recorded in the various States in 1921, 1931, 1941, 1947, and 1961. 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. Generally the jury system obtains if a jury is required by one 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 (in District Court towns) where a Magistrates Court Registry exists.

The District Court may hear personal actions involving amounts of not more than £5,000 where the action arises out of an accident involving a vehicle and not more than £3,000 in all other personal actions, although, if both parties consent, these limits may be exceeded. It has limited powers in respect of equitable claims 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 without leave lies from the district Court in its original or appellate jurisdiction to the Supreme Court in certain cases where the amount or value in issue exceeds £600. In other cases leave to appeal is necessary.

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 without leave 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 1964 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 1964 including 240 detectives, 85 plain clothes police, 8 police-women, 31 probationaries, 109 cadets, and 14 native trackers.

QUEENSLAND POLICE

Particulars	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
<i>Police Officers¹—</i>					
Metropolitan No	1,332	1,335	1,416	1,427	1,426
Country No	1,333	1,355	1,348	1,385	1,406
Total No	2,665	2,690	2,764	2,812	2,832
<i>Expenditure—</i>					
Salaries £	3,110,356	3,399,642	3,528,760	3,663,758	3,827,120
Uniforms and Allowances ² .. £	577,420	665,317	627,707	680,985	706,845
Motor Vehicles, and Wireless Equipment £	159,298	175,069	220,641	275,337	274,722
Administrative Expenses .. £	346,920	379,380	387,674	406,672	423,658
Grant to Superannuation Fund £	284,430	450,000	472,500	500,850	525,900
Total £	4,478,424	5,069,408	5,237,282	5,527,602	5,758,245

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, male members contributing 5½ per cent of their annual salaries and female members 5 per cent. 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 1963-64 the amount of pensions paid to retired policemen and to the widows and children of deceased policemen amounted to £397,273, and the number of contributors at 30 June 1964 was 2,673.

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 1963-64, 289,989 local and 13,776 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 1963-64 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	
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
1963-64	5	2	3,670	281	826	18	54

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 1963 numbered:—New South Wales, 76; Victoria, 64; Queensland, 57; South Australia, 69; Western Australia, 84; and Tasmania, 63. The figures exclude aborigines, 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 1964 they held 69 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 of 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 1964, 40 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 1963-64 and how they were dealt with are shown below.

HIGHER COURTS, CRIMINAL CASES, QUEENSLAND, 1963-64

Offence	Persons Charged		How Dealt With			
	Males	Females	Sentenced or Bound Over ¹	Found Insane	Acquitted	Other ²
Murder	9	..	5	..	3	1
Attempted Murder	8	1	4	..	1	4
Manslaughter	22	4	7	..	9	10
Offences against Females	157	..	126	..	16	15
Other Offences against the Person	155	14	112	..	32	25
Offences against Property	928	15	863	1	31	48
Other	17	1	17	..	..	1
Total	1,296	35	1,134	1	92	104

¹ Including admitted to probation.

² 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
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
1963 ..	2,907	1,946	1,187	745	300	293	7,521

RATE PER 100,000 MEAN POPULATION

1963 ..	72	64	77	74	39	80	69
---------	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

¹Supreme, County, and District Courts.
30 June of year shown.

² Figures for 12 months ended
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
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
1963-64	9	9	26	157	169	943	18	1,331

Lower Courts—A total of 46 Stipendiary Magistrates and a large number of Justices of the Peace exercised jurisdiction in 211 Courts of Petty Sessions during 1963-64. 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			
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
1963-64 ..	725	4,622	31,135	2,674	46,913	11,809	97,878

LOWER COURTS, CASES HEARD, STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, 1963-64

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 ..	15,648	23.9	31,798	48.6	9,967	15.2	57,413	87.7
Moreton ..	922	4.7	4,359	22.2	2,097	10.7	7,378	37.6
Maryborough ..	787	6.1	2,229	17.2	1,118	8.6	4,134	31.9
Downs ..	870	6.0	1,858	12.8	1,193	8.3	3,921	27.1
Roma ..	800	37.0	181	8.4	336	15.5	1,317	60.9
South Western ..	563	37.0	150	9.8	307	20.1	1,020	66.9
Rockhampton ..	1,318	13.8	1,212	12.7	846	8.8	3,376	35.3
Central Western ..	1,103	43.3	156	6.1	398	15.6	1,657	65.0
Far Western ..	343	56.0	44	7.2	114	18.6	501	81.8
Mackay ..	684	14.3	874	18.3	323	6.8	1,881	39.4
Townsville ..	2,839	30.3	1,500	16.0	1,158	12.4	5,497	58.7
Cairns ..	2,584	25.3	2,039	20.0	1,377	13.5	6,000	58.8
Peninsula ..	851	109.0	4	0.5	92	11.8	947	121.3
North Western ..	1,823	59.3	509	16.5	504	16.4	2,836	92.2
Total ..	31,135	19.8	46,913	29.8	19,830	12.6	97,878	62.2

¹ Rate per 1,000 population.

Minor traffic breaches (48,269 in 1963-64) and metered parking breaches (53,007) 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 (2), ejection orders (48), variation of maintenance orders (14), prohibition orders (10), insanity (12), and cases remanded to other States (47).

Drunkenness and breaches of road traffic laws made up 80 per cent of all cases in 1963-64. In the Metropolitan Area, 55 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 30 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 93 to 95 show, in greater detail, the numbers of persons charged in Lower Courts with various offences during 1963-64.

Among the various types of offences, the 20 to 29 years group most frequently provided the highest proportion of the men charged. Nearly half of the 4,710 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 almost the same number were charged with traffic offences. The 33 males and 24 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, 1963-64

Age Group	Assaults	Offences against Females	Other against Person	Stealing	Other against Property	Drunkness	Other against Good Order	Drunk in Charge of Motor Vehicle	Other Traffic Laws	Other	Total
-----------	----------	--------------------------	----------------------	----------	------------------------	-----------	--------------------------	----------------------------------	--------------------	-------	-------

MALES CHARGED—NUMBER ¹

Under 10	..	..	..	5	1	..	..	..	..	33	39
10 to 19	82	52	102	1,985	357	850	525	78	479	200	4,710
20 to 29	150	30	96	1,188	398	5,177	775	400	647	168	9,029
30 to 39	80	10	23	451	228	6,698	356	440	278	120	8,684
40 to 49	48	9	16	275	141	8,210	353	358	176	79	9,665
50 to 59	13	1	12	91	34	4,791	189	179	72	56	5,438
60 to 69	7	1	2	31	10	2,376	85	46	32	19	2,609
70 & Over	7	..	2	9	1	688	20	6	1	2	736
Not Stated	299	49	114	156	192	215	158	50	41,511	6,613	49,357
Total	686	152	367	4,191	1,362	29,005	2,461	1,557	43,196	7,290	90,267

MALES CHARGED—PERCENTAGE IN EACH AGE GROUP ²

Under 10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
10 to 19	21	50	40	49	31	3	23	5	28	29	12
20 to 29	39	29	38	30	34	18	34	27	38	25	22
30 to 39	21	10	9	11	19	23	15	29	17	18	21
40 to 49	12	9	6	7	12	29	15	24	11	12	24
50 to 59	3	1	5	2	3	17	8	12	4	8	13
60 to 69	2	1	1	1	1	8	4	3	2	3	6
70 & Over	2	..	1	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	2

FEMALES CHARGED—NUMBER

Under 10	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	24	26
10 to 19	2	..	4	149	32	35	58	..	5	84	369
20 to 29	3	..	1	77	20	268	55	4	12	12	452
30 to 39	6	..	5	62	14	632	42	2	13	14	790
40 to 49	1	..	2	63	13	667	32	8	3	11	800
50 to 59	1	..	1	30	6	355	14	..	3	9	419
60 to 69	1	..	2	20	1	148	1	..	..	7	180
70 & Over	..	..	..	5	..	15	..	..	..	1	21
Not Stated	25	..	2	23	16	10	11	..	2,072	2,239	4,398
Total	39	..	17	431	102	2,130	213	14	2,108	2,401	7,455

FEMALES CHARGED—PERCENTAGE IN EACH AGE GROUP ²

Under 10	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	15	1
10 to 19	14	..	27	37	37	2	29	..	14	52	12
20 to 29	22	..	7	19	23	12	27	29	34	7	15
30 to 39	43	..	33	15	17	30	21	14	36	9	26
40 to 49	7	..	13	15	15	31	16	57	8	7	26
50 to 59	7	..	7	7	7	17	7	..	8	5	13
60 to 69	7	..	13	5	1	7	..	..	..	4	6
70 & Over	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	1

¹ Excluding 156 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>	1,205	56	1,261
Murder, Attempted Murder, Manslaughter	61	11	72
Offences against Females	152	..	152
Assaults	686	39	725
Other Offences against the Person	306	6	312
<i>Offences against Property</i>	5,553	533	6,086
Burglary, Housebreaking, Stealing from Premises ..	525	5	530
Stealing and Illegally Using Motor Vehicles	495	12	507
Other Stealing	3,171	414	3,585
Unlawful Possession of Property and Receiving ..	383	24	407
Other Offences against Property	979	78	1,057
<i>Forgery and Offences against the Currency</i>	7	..	7
Forgery and Uttering Forged Instruments	7	..	7
Offences against the Currency .. .. .	..	..	..
<i>Offences against Good Order</i>	31,466	2,343	33,809
Drunkenness	29,005	2,130	31,135
Obscene, Threatening, Abusive Language	902	79	981
Vagrancy	491	106	597
Indecent, Riotous, Offensive Conduct	680	21	701
Other Offences against Good Order	388	7	395
<i>Other Offences</i>	52,192	4,523	56,715
Breach of Maintenance Order and Desertion of Wives and Children	1,326	..	1,326
Offences against Gambling Laws	176	26	202
Offences against Liquor Laws	1,364	125	1,489
Offences against Factory and Industrial Laws	1,677	183	1,860
Offences against Revenue Laws	574	70	644
Offences against Wireless Laws	472	1,523	1,995
Offences against Health Laws	153	38	191
Drunk in Charge of a Motor Vehicle	1,557	14	1,571
Other Offences against Traffic and Transport Laws ..	43,234	2,108	45,342
Offences against Railway Laws	87	2	89
Offences against Local Authority By-Laws	500	162	662
Other Offences	1,072	272	1,344
All Offences	90,423	7,455	97,878

¹ Including 585 males and 161 females bound over or admitted to probation.

AND RESULTS OF TRIALS, QUEENSLAND, 1963-64

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
149	13	62	7	21	..	524	16	112	1	337	19
6	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	55	9
3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	149	..
115	10	44	7	20	..	315	15	103	1	89	6
25	1	18	..	1	..	209	1	9	..	44	4
216	12	872	169	14	5	2,822	306	744	32	885	9
21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	504	5
20	1	59	4	1	..	131	5	130	2	154	..
105	8	662	145	11	5	1,814	235	422	20	157	1
37	..	46	12	..	..	231	10	42	1	27	1
33	3	105	8	2	..	646	56	150	9	43	2
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..
..
263	25	10,482	841	17,185	1,108	2,762	297	770	72	4	..
198	13	10,374	811	16,121	1,070	2,005	232	307	4	..	..
17	2	34	6	494	25	335	42	22	4	..	..
30	8	32	20	1	2	33	14	395	62	..	..
11	1	34	4	442	10	185	5	8	1	..	..
7	1	8	..	127	1	204	4	38	1	4	..
6,875	613	129	35	112	10	44,886	3,802	182	62	8	1
427	..	..	..	..	..	899	..	..	..	..	..
2	..	1	..	71	10	102	16	..	..	..	..
29	4	22	3	6	..	1,307	118	..	..	..	..
588	72	..	..	..	..	1,089	111	..	..	..	..
150	18	..	..	..	..	424	52	..	..	..	..
16	33	..	1	..	..	456	1,489	..	..	..	..
20	7	..	..	..	..	133	31	..	..	..	..
65	1	1	1	4	..	1,438	11	49	1	..	..
5,317	403	57	3	31	..	37,804	1,702	25	..	..	..
6	1	6	..	..	..	65	..	10	1	..	..
98	18	..	..	..	..	402	144	..	..	..	..
157	56	42	27	..	..	767	128	98	60	8	1
7,503	663	11,545	1,052	17,332	1,123	50,994	4,421	1,808	167	1,241	29

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		1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
Writs of Summons Issued ¹ .. No		2,460	2,755	3,143	3,075 _r	3,426
Actions Tried—						
With Jury No		10	18	12	13	28
Without Jury No		1,048	860	1,034	1,149 _r	1,225
Judgments under Orders XV and XVIII ² No		242	282	306	308	306
All Judgments—						
For Plaintiff No		1,264	1,109	1,324	1,430 _r	1,511
For Defendant No		36	51	28	40 _r	48
Total Amount Awarded .. £		726,943	962,384	1,302,654	1,853,395	1,345,850

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

² Judgments by default of
_r Revised since last issue.

Claims for personal damages or for debts not exceeding £600, and claims not exceeding £250 under *The Distress Replevin and Ejectment Act of 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 1963-64 the amounts awarded had increased to £1,424,000 and £1,346,000 respectively.

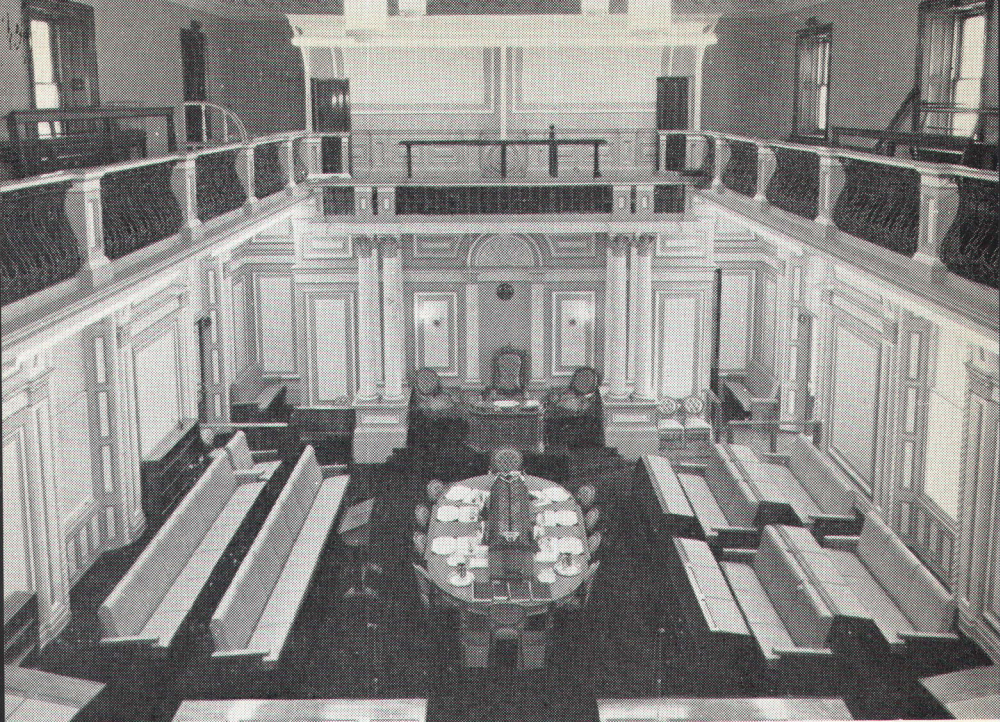
MAGISTRATES' COURTS, CIVIL CASES, QUEENSLAND

Particulars		1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
Cases Dealt With No		15,610	16,067	19,005	20,225	21,856
Amount Claimed £		1,099,757	1,171,022	1,466,357	1,649,087	1,642,948
Verdicts for Plaintiffs No		12,510	13,058	15,978	17,447	18,543
Amount Awarded ¹ £		847,568	917,081	1,195,606	1,419,967	1,423,944

¹ To plaintiffs, excluding costs and amounts paid into Court and accepted in settlement of cases not heard (£105,281 and £131,775 respectively in 1963-64).

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.



Public Works Department

GOVERNMENT—Chapter 2

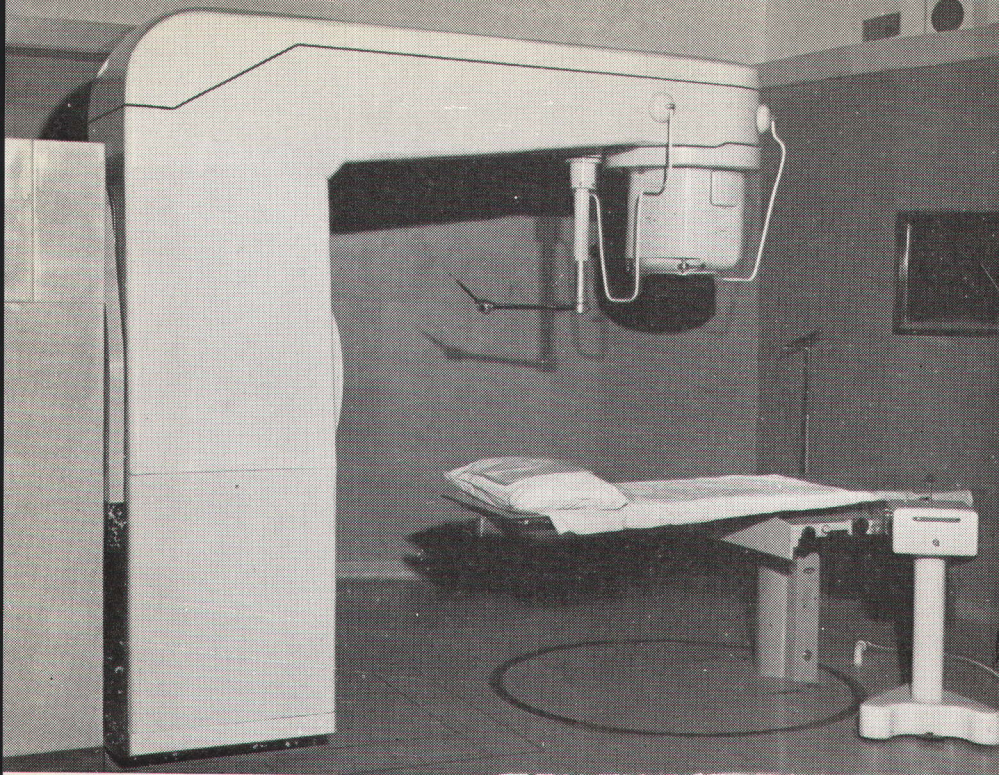
Legislative Assembly Chamber—Parliament House

URBAN DEVELOPMENT—Chapter 3

Aerial View of Toowoomba looking towards the Range

Toowoomba City Council—Photo: M. Walter



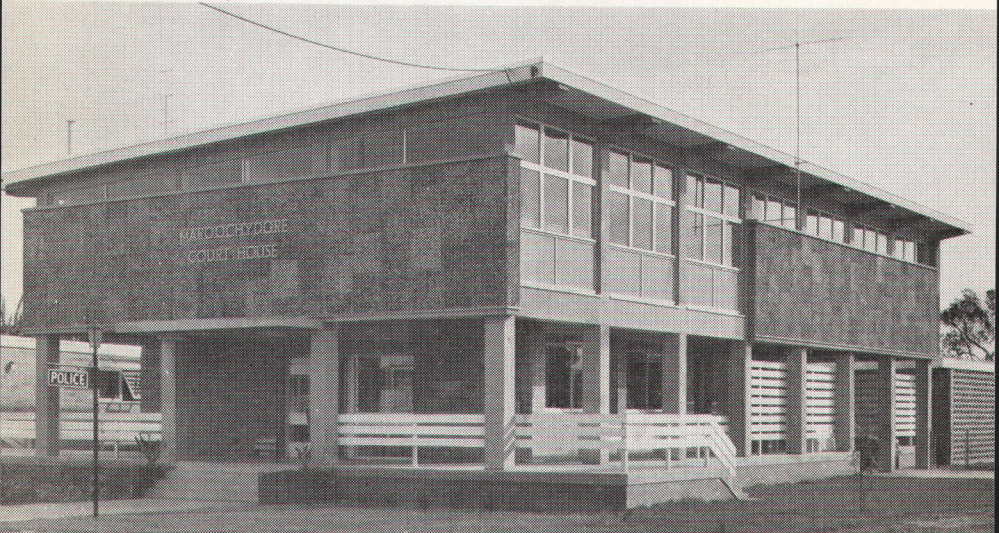


Queensland Radium Institute

HEALTH SERVICES—Chapter 3
5 MeV linear accelerator for X-ray Therapy

PUBLIC JUSTICE—Chapter 4
New Court House at Maroochydore

Public Works Department



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 1964 and for the last pre-war year.

DIVORCES &C, GRANTED, AUSTRALIA

State	1939	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
New South Wales ..	1,553	3,275	3,175	3,131	3,306	3,041
Victoria	805	1,313	1,257	1,623	1,626	2,151
Queensland	201 ¹	705	781	928	919	986
South Australia ..	243	619	685	667	703	890
Western Australia ..	244	547	467	585	554	545
Tasmania	80	210	286	249	261	230
Northern Territory ..	4	6	23	38	38	31
A. C. Territory ..	7	34	37	44	41	91
Australia	3,137	6,709	6,711	7,265	7,448	7,965

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	1964
New South Wales	27.2	32.3	55.9	65.4	119.3	110.0	110.6
Victoria	16.4	28.5	38.5	50.0	102.4	81.4	110.9
Queensland	4.4	8.0	20.0	26.4	86.9	68.6	98.3
South Australia	3.1	6.8	24.5	50.7	112.0	89.0	143.8
Western Australia	13.8	20.8	52.9	70.9	153.1	113.7	104.7
Tasmania	6.0	5.4	26.1	40.8	82.3	88.0	91.6
Australia ²	17.1	23.9	41.9	54.2	110.5	94.3	111.8

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

² Including Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory.

The 986 dissolutions in Queensland in 1964 included 981 divorce decrees made absolute and 5 decrees for nullity of marriage. No judicial separations were granted.

In 433 cases the petitioner was the husband and the petitions were on the grounds of adultery (99 cases), desertion (228), separation (97), and other grounds (9). In 553 cases the wife was the petitioner on the grounds of adultery (79), desertion (305), separation (123), and other grounds (46). Further details of the grounds on which divorces &c were granted in the last five years are given in the next table.

DIVORCES &C, GROUNDS ON WHICH GRANTED, QUEENSLAND

Grounds	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Single Grounds—					
Adultery	229	188	157	157	165
Desertion	465	509	505	484	506
Separation .. .. .	..¹	36	158	185	220
Cruelty .. .. .	..¹	4	10	19	19
Drunkenness .. .. .	..¹	..	5	4	8
Other	11	7	9	13	18
Dual Grounds—					
Adultery and—					
Desertion .. .. .	..²	8	7	14	8
Separation .. .. .	..²	..	..	2	2
Other .. .. .	..²	2	1	..	2
Desertion and—					
Separation .. .. .	..²	20	62	26	21
Other .. .. .	..²	2	9	8	6
Drunkenness and Cruelty .. .. .	..²	2	2	6	7
Other .. .. .	..²	..	1	1	3
Three Grounds or More .. .. .	..²	3	2	..	1
Total	705	781	928	919	986

¹ Not grounds for divorce under State laws then in force. ² Multiple grounds not recorded. Cases were classified according to ground first cited.

In the table below, the number of divorces is dissected according to the ages of both husbands and wives. For husbands, the most frequent ages were in the age groups 30 to 44 which included 48 per cent of the cases. For wives, the age groups 25 to 39 included 49 per cent of all the cases.

DIVORCES &C, AGES OF PARTIES AT DISSOLUTION, QUEENSLAND, 1964

Age of Husband (Years)	Age of Wife (Years)								Total
	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50 and Over	
20-24 .. .. .	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	19
25-29	1	36	71	11	..	..	..	..	119
30-34 .. .. .	..	9	71	64	16	1	..	..	161
35-39 .. .. .	..	2	12	68	61	19	1	1	164
40-44 .. .. .	..	1	7	20	55	51	18	2	154
45-49 .. .. .	..	..	1	6	11	40	40	12	110
50 and Over .. .. .	..	..	..	4	9	22	49	174	258
Total	1	67	162	173	152	133	108	189	985 ¹

¹ Excluding 1 action in which the ages of both parties were not stated.

Prior to 1944, the greatest proportion of divorces was provided by marriages which had lasted from 10 to 20 years. Towards the end of the war, marriages of less than 10 years' duration started to provide the

greatest proportion, rising from 27.4 per cent in 1942 to a peak of 46.3 per cent in 1946. In 1944, divorces of persons married less than 5 years rose to 17.5 per cent of all divorces, compared with about 5 per cent before 1943, but were low again at 5.2 per cent in 1964. 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 24.7 per cent in 1964, 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 1964 being 56 per cent.

The following table shows marriages dissolved in 1964 classified according to duration of marriage and origin of petition.

DURATION OF MARRIAGES DISSOLVED, QUEENSLAND

Duration of Marriage	Divorces, ¹ 1964			Proportion at Each Duration		Proportion where Husband Petitioner	
	Petition of—		Total	1964	1963	1964	1963
	Husband	Wife					
Under 5 Years	25	26	51	%	%	%	%
5 Years and under 10 Years	101	143	244	} 29.9	} 32.4	} 49	} 50
10 " " " 15 " "	95	114	209				
15 " " " 20 " "	73	106	179	} 39.4	} 42.7	} 41	} 40
20 " " " 30 " "	90	116	206				
30 " " " 40 " "	33	41	74	20.9	17.5	44	46
Over 40 Years	16	7	23	7.5	6.0	45	45
Total	433	553	986	2.3	1.4	70	69
				100.0	100.0	44	43

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." Two such polls were conducted in 1964, the electors favouring a license in both areas. Of 8,037 formal votes cast in these two polls, 53.5 per cent were in favour of the proposed licenses being granted.

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 winesellers' licenses were cancelled on 30 June 1963, and by 30 June 1964 there were 28 licensed restaurants.

The following table shows licenses in force for the last five years, excluding railway refreshment rooms which sell liquor, numbering 41 at 30 June 1964, of which 23 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-Service-men's Clubs	All Licenses ²
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
1964 ..	1,125	28	134	56	373	10	49	1,775

¹ Including workers' club licenses. in preceding paragraph.

² Excluding railway refreshment rooms detailed

During 1963-64 ten licensed victuallers' licenses were surrendered or cancelled. One of the cancelled licenses held by the Commission was removed to premises in a new locality.

During 1963-64 fees amounted to £1,418,116 from licensed victuallers', restaurant, and booth licenses, and £162,849 from spirit merchants' licenses. Revenue from club and packet licenses amounted to £121,176. The total revenue from all sources was £1,742,803.

7 LAND TITLES

Most freehold land in Queensland is held under *The Real Property Acts, 1861 to 1963*. 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.

At 30 June 1964 land held under the Real Property Acts totalled 26,209,452 acres and under the Registration of Deeds Acts ("old system") 1,331 acres.

The following table gives details of the numbers of transactions and further information is given on page 467.

LAND TITLES BUSINESS, QUEENSLAND

Transactions	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
UNDER REAL PROPERTY ACTS					
Transfers	44,651	41,598	36,514	38,168	44,109
Mortgages	30,360	27,925	26,679	28,363	31,422
Releases from Mortgage	23,864	21,334	20,379	22,327	24,239
Other Dealings	18,792	23,223	20,977	22,247	25,816
UNDER REGISTRATION OF DEEDS ACTS (OLD SYSTEM)					
Conveyances	10	31	3	19	15
Mortgages	3	5	9	7	4
Releases from Mortgage	7	6	6	4	5
Other Dealings	3	9	2	8	25

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, remained in force until 1965. 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 of 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 Education Act of 1964* consolidated and amended the law relating to education. It raised the school leaving age to fifteen years.

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. The Australian Broadcasting Commission provides broadcasts and telecasts for primary and secondary schools.

Transport services have been instituted to convey country children to schools in larger centres. Extension of these services in recent years has permitted a number of small schools to be closed. 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 fifteen years of age and is provided free in State schools, both primary and secondary. There are seven years of primary schooling, followed by five years of secondary schooling. All pupils completing their primary schooling, proceed to secondary schools without any qualifying examination. At State secondary schools no fees are payable. Fees are required at non-State secondary schools, but, to assist with these, the Government pays to the principal of each approved school £18 per year on behalf of each pupil enrolled for the first three years of secondary schooling and £20 per year on behalf of each pupil enrolled for the last two (post-junior) years (see School Examinations, page 108).

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 | (iii) Technical Colleges |
| (ii) Institute of Technology | (iv) 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 represented the first attempt within 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. The enrolment at grammar schools for 1964 was 2,306 boys and 1,544 girls.

Other Private Schools—These schools, of which there were 342 in 1964, are not subject to State control. The Roman Catholic Church conducted 299 of these schools, the Church of England 21, and other religious denominations 21. There was one undenominational school. Enrolments for 1964 were Roman Catholic, 33,833 boys and 33,527 girls; Church of England, 2,925 boys and 2,404 girls; other schools, 1,913 boys and 2,571 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 84, and are also included in the general table on page 105. Children of natives living outside reserves or missions attend ordinary schools.

Government Expenditure on Education—The Government of Queensland spent £24,817,048 on schools during 1963-64. This amounted to £15 15s 5d 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 £29,568,161 in 1963-64, or £18 15s 10d per head. In 1860 there were 73 children receiving education per 1,000 of mean population; in 1900, 224; and in 1964, 215. 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.

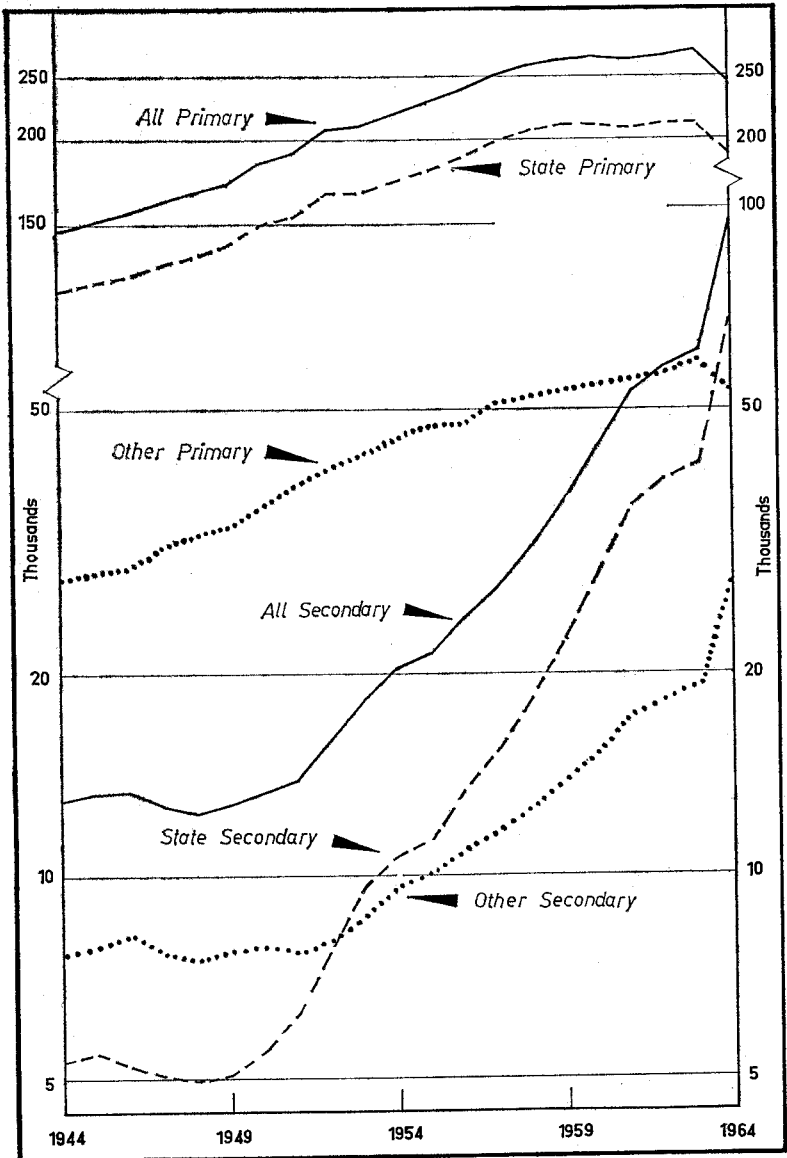
State and Private Schools—Particulars of State and private schools for the year 1964 are given in the table below, and on the next two pages. Particulars for technical colleges are shown on page 108.

SCHOOLS, QUEENSLAND, 1 AUGUST 1964

Type	Schools	Teachers		Enrolment	
		Full-time	Part-time	Boys	Girls
	No	No	No	No	No
Primary—					
State—					
Primary	1,238	5,693	680 ¹	95,715	88,552
Provisional	14	14	..	140	106
Correspondence	1	80	..	1,777	1,796
Special	35	253	..	1,676	1,069
Departments at High Schools ..	5 ²	13	..	262	230
<i>Total State</i>	<i>1,288</i>	<i>6,053</i>	<i>680</i>	<i>99,570</i>	<i>91,753</i>
Private—					
Grammar	4 ³	5	1	69	23
Other	305	1,377	257	26,455	26,961
<i>Total Private</i>	<i>305</i>	<i>1,382</i>	<i>258</i>	<i>26,524</i>	<i>26,984</i>
Total Primary	1,593	7,435	938	126,094	118,737
Secondary—					
State—					
High	90	2,575	104	30,570	27,234
Departments at Primary Schools	184 ²	395	35	3,386	3,491
Correspondence	1	35	..	2,138	1,418
<i>Total State</i>	<i>91</i>	<i>3,005</i>	<i>139</i>	<i>36,094</i>	<i>32,143</i>
Private—					
Grammar	8	148	25	2,237	1,521
Other	125 ³	942	256	12,216	11,541
<i>Total Private</i>	<i>45</i>	<i>1,090</i>	<i>281</i>	<i>14,453</i>	<i>13,062</i>
Total Secondary	136	4,095	420	50,547	45,205
Total All Schools	1,729	11,530	1,358	176,641	163,942

¹ Including 676 sewing mistresses. ² Attached to other schools and excluded from the total. ³ Including 88 attached to primary schools and excluded from the total.

ENROLMENT at QUEENSLAND SCHOOLS 1944-1964



The decrease in primary school enrolments and the corresponding increase in secondary school enrolments is due to the lowering of the age of admission to secondary schools by one year.

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	
1955 ..	1,558	287	6,847	2,124	192,122	57,213	249,335	£1,000
1956 ..	1,561	286	7,337	2,121	203,042	58,233	261,275	9,858
1957 ..	1,560	296	7,637	2,235	214,301	62,838	277,139	10,771
1958 ..	1,559	294	7,942	2,329	224,237	64,589	288,826	11,966
1959 ..	1,542	303	8,713	2,335	233,121	67,276	300,397	14,911
1960 ..	1,521	306	8,774	2,479	239,082	69,916	308,998	16,190
1961 ..	1,479	322	9,053	2,574	243,977	72,823	316,800	18,299
1962 ..	1,459	324	9,351	2,668	250,990	74,879	325,869	19,496
1963 ..	1,434	342	9,664	2,801	254,503	78,315	332,818	22,044
1964 ..	1,379	350	9,877	3,011	259,560	81,023	340,583	24,817
								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 1964 are given below.

AGES OF SCHOLARS, QUEENSLAND, AT 1 AUGUST 1964

Age	Primary Schools			Secondary Schools		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Under 6	9,780	9,300	19,080	..	..	..
6	16,745	15,980	32,725	..	..	..
7	16,416	15,769	32,185	..	..	..
8	16,197	15,393	31,590	..	..	..
9	16,333	15,853	32,186	..	..	..
10	15,960	15,614	31,574	..	..	..
11	16,168	15,319	31,487	48	103	151
12	12,213	11,072	23,285	3,691	4,405	8,096
13	4,820	3,455	8,275	10,794	11,155	21,949
14	1,118	718	1,836	12,402	12,062	24,464
15	189	141	330	10,301	9,111	19,412
16	155 ¹	123 ¹	278 ¹	6,373	4,747	11,120
17 .. .. .	..	..	..	3,896	2,482	6,378
18 and Over .. .. .	..	..	..	3,042	1,140	4,182
Total	126,094	118,737	244,831	50,547	45,205	95,752

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, 87 per cent; 15 years, 66 per cent; 16 years, 38 per cent; and 17 years, 20 per cent.

Queensland Agricultural College—Of 695 students enrolled at this institution during 1964, 456 were full course students, 12 were part-time students, and 227 attended special short courses. The full course students included 428 taking diploma courses in agriculture, dairying, stock, and horticulture, and 28 University students doing their third year degree course in agricultural science.

Technical Education—At the beginning of 1965 the Queensland Institute of Technology was opened in Brisbane. It provides a wide range of full-time and part-time courses at both Certificate (post-Junior) and Diploma (post-Matriculation) levels. There are also 14 Technical Colleges with a combined teaching staff of 1091, including 200 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 35 full-time and 176 part-time teachers engaged at the Technical Correspondence School. Details for the Queensland Agricultural College, which in 1963 was classed as a technical college, are excluded.

STUDENTS AT TECHNICAL COLLEGES, QUEENSLAND, 1964

Course	Full-time		Part-time		Correspondence	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Apprenticeship	162	..	10,917	545	5,182	415
Diploma ¹	100	59	1,813	26	267	..
Certificate ²	12	162	3,334	293	814	67
Other	51	31	6,745	10,127	1,685	277
Total	325	252	22,809	10,991	7,948	759

¹ Principally agriculture and sugar chemistry (full-time), and engineering, architecture, management, 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 1964, the total number of teachers in training, including 494 Junior Teacher Scholars, 159 University Fellowship Holders, and 182 Domestic Science Trainees, was 2,862. 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, Senior, Adult Matriculation, and other qualifying examinations. Enrolments during the year 1964 totalled 2,285, including 38 who undertook a matriculation course as full-time day students.

School Examinations—Details of the uniform State-wide examinations in Queensland are set out in the next table. The Scholarship examination was a qualifying examination for pupils completing their primary education and wishing to proceed to secondary schools. This was abolished at the end of 1962. The Junior examination at the end of three years of secondary schooling qualifies pupils for assistance during a further two years at the end of which they may sit for the Senior examination, which is accepted as an entrance standard for public service and other professional employment and which is also used by the University for Matriculation purposes.

SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS, QUEENSLAND

Year	Scholarship ¹		Junior	Senior	Number Matricu- lated	Students Commenced at University
	Total Candidates	Candidates Passed	Total Candidates	Total Candidates		
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	22,922 _r	5,112	2,731	2,864
1963 .. ..	..¹	.. ¹	21,861 _r	6,586 _r	3,108	3,030
1964 .. ..	..	..	21,952	7,643	<i>n</i>	3,385

¹ Abolished from 1963. See text above. *n* Not yet available. _r Revised since last issue.

2 UNIVERSITY

The University of Queensland was established by *The University of Queensland Act of 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, Geophysics, 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 Agricultural Extension, Automatic Computing, Education, Educational Psychology, Journalism, Occupational Therapy, Physical Education, Physiotherapy, Public Administration, and Speech Therapy.

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
	No	No	No	No	No	£	£	£	£
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	2,962,532	802,674	331,666	4,183,675
1964	47	618	5,606	4,330	2,488	n	n	n	n

¹ Part-time staff provided 48,600 hours of tuition in 1964. 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 1963 these amounted to £67,835. 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 1964. In 1964, 4,472 students (36 per cent of the total) had their fees fully or partially paid for them through some form of financial assistance. Of these, 2,296 (18 per cent of all students) held Commonwealth Scholarships and 92 (1 per cent) held State Open Scholarships. For full-time students, the respective percentages were 63, 38, and 2.

UNIVERSITY OF QUEENSLAND ENROLMENTS AND DEGREES, &c, 1964

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	362	530	892	1,344	1,526	2,870	91	123	18
Science	439	155	594	1,419	503	1,922	160	72	..	..
Engineering	246	..	246	762	4	766	117	..	3	..
Commerce and Economics	380	42	422	1,462	115	1,577	98	6	74	8
Agriculture	79	3	82	281	12	293	52	1	4	..
Law	113	5	118	352	17	369	18	..	..	..
Dentistry	56	7	63	234	11	245	34	9	..	..
Veterinary Science	78	12	90	375	32	407	42	3	..	..
Medicine	169	140	309	834	402	1,236	84	12	2	24
Education	249	243	492	1,624	688	2,312	21	14	114	80
Architecture	57	4	61	220	9	229	17	..	..	..
Ph.D. Degrees	14	2	16	182	16	198	.. ³	.. ³	..	..
Total	2,242	1,143	3,385	9,089	3,335	12,424	734	240	215	112

¹ Year ended 31 December 1964. Including Townsville College (new, 114 males and 45 females, and total, 290 males and 106 females). ² Year ended 31 July 1964. Excluding 76 post-graduate honours. ³ Ph.D. degrees (included with faculty figures above) were conferred on 10 males.

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 198 in 1964, and in the same period the number of Master's candidates rose from 73 to 413 and the number of post-graduate Honours candidates from 44 to 122. The Engineering Departments and certain other Departments provide specialised testing services for an appropriate fee.

The seven residential colleges for men and the number of students they could accommodate in 1965 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.), 103; International House (non-denominational), 60; Union (non-denominational), 203. The two women's colleges are Duchesne (R.C.), 72, and Women's (non-denominational), 104. There are also three halls of residence with accommodation for 104 men and 22 women attached to the Townsville University College.

3 SCIENCE AND ART

Libraries—The Library Board of Queensland was established in 1945 under the provisions of *The Libraries Act of 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, 150,520 volumes and 8,622 maps and pamphlets; Oxley Memorial Library, 23,143 volumes and 16,442 maps, pamphlets, and miscellaneous items; the Country Extension Service, 78,802 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. 14 candidates qualified for registration in 1963.

The policy of the Library Board of Queensland is to encourage Local Authorities to operate library services. As a result, there are now 72 Local Authorities conducting 114 library services, of which 92 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 30 June 1964 the State Government granted £238,985 from consolidated revenue to finance the activities of the Library Board, including subsidies paid to local bodies and regional services.

The Library Act Amendment Act of 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 1963-64 was £50,101. 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 in 1963-64 amounted to £29,516. Acquisitions during the year cost £7,039.

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, hospital, and medical benefits. Details of such schemes are given on pages 116 and 117.

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, Psychiatric Services, Geriatrics, Welfare and Guidance, Laboratory Services, Nursing, and Social Work, 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 final grade at primary school 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 126.

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 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	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
MEDICAL BENEFITS					
Number of Registered Organisations	6	6	6	6	6
Membership	318,488	296,582	280,001	292,065	302,723
Number of Professional Services ..	2,345,294	2,204,442	2,493,878	2,618,677	2,709,709
Amount of Commonwealth Benefit Paid	£ 1,053,307	1,071,462	1,157,500	1,209,257	1,291,633
Amount of Fund Benefit Paid (incl ancillary benefits)	£ 1,460,974	1,539,933	1,846,692	1,933,147	2,046,584
HOSPITAL BENEFITS					
Number of Registered Organisations	3	3	3	3	3
Membership	322,689	311,409	292,579	296,353	304,801
Amount of Commonwealth Benefit Paid—					
Ordinary	£ 1,577,241	1,599,194	1,703,094	907,771	.. ¹
Additional	£ 802,159	1,043,672	1,147,296	2,339,288	.. ¹
Total	£ 2,379,400	2,642,866	2,850,390	3,247,059	2,867,802
Amount of Fund Benefit Paid	£ 1,093,288	1,424,092	1,612,492	1,750,200	1,743,174

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 1963-64, 60 District Hospitals Boards administered 134 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 119 public maternity hospitals, most of which were special sections of the public hospitals. At 30 June 1964 there were 54 private hospitals registered in the State, 17 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. Other large hospitals in Brisbane are St. Martin's (C. of E.), St. Andrew's (Pres), St. Helen's (Meth), and Mt. Olivet (R.C.) 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, 37 dental clinics (excluding the Brisbane and South Brisbane Dental Hospitals) and 48 branch clinics were in operation during 1963-64.

The 54 private hospitals and 73 convalescent homes in Queensland at 30 June 1964 were registered under the provisions of *The Health Acts, 1937 to 1964* (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 Health Act*); (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 116.

PUBLIC HOSPITALS, QUEENSLAND¹

Year	Hospitals	Staff ²		Patients Treated		Deaths during Year	Expenditure ³
		Medical	Other	General	Maternity		
	No	No	No	No	No	No	£
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	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
1963-64 ..	141	920	12,302	206,136	37,883	6,650	17,678,582

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 (1963-64, £2,074,119).

Particulars of public hospitals in the various States for the year 1962-63 are shown in the following table.

PUBLIC HOSPITALS, AUSTRALIA, 1962-63

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	521,033	130	15,112	17,012	33,379	48,225
Victoria	146	294,137	97	10,000	9,484	21,808	33,864
Queensland	140	234,939	151	6,343	8,573	14,340	18,465
South Australia ..	66	94,144	94	3,071	3,020	5,919	9,653
Western Australia ..	93	106,777	140	2,259	3,224	8,779	11,965
Tasmania	28	37,891	105	1,307	1,879	3,688	4,435
Northern Territory ..	4	10,224	370	268	381	1,152	1,267
Aust Capital Territory ..	1	10,180	147	170	267	1,387	1,603
Total	747	1,309,325	121	38,530	43,840	90,452	129,477

¹ Including Commonwealth Hospital Benefits and loan receipts.

The table on pages 120-123 gives particulars for the year 1963-64 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	Hos- pitals	Staff at 30 June 1964			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	428	2,339	2,739	69,162	11,731	228,041	3,076
Chermside ..	1	17	346	329	3,486	..	701	606
North Brisbane ..	6	282	1,247	1,534	37,435	10,744	149,644	1,302
Redcliffe ..	1	1	8	5	172	198	2,480	6
South Brisbane ..	4	128	738	871	28,069	789	75,216	1,162
<i>Moreton</i> ..	8	25	334	246	13,209	3,419	51,300	406
Ipswich ..	5	19	203	154	6,778	1,832	30,380	248
Gold Coast ..	1	2	63	44	3,173	876	12,285	79
Maroochy ..	2	4	68	48	3,258	711	8,635	79
<i>Maryborough</i> ..	15	44	571	469	17,031	2,933	64,893	747
Bundaberg ..	3	14	138	117	3,925	1,077	19,039	178
Central Burnett ..	3	3	43	36	1,325	194	1,759	44
Gympie ..	1	5	98	75	2,747	588	13,289	106
Isis ..	1	1	10	10	520	87	1,097	18
Maryborough ..	2	15	154	134	3,999	379	19,029	198
South Burnett ..	5	6	128	97	4,515	608	10,680	203
<i>Downs</i> ..	16	40	540	489	18,272	3,466	52,413	930
Chinchilla ..	1	2	30	21	1,319	207	2,137	33
Dalby ..	3	2	86	95	2,515	523	5,642	218
Goondiwindi ..	1	1	25	21	1,425	302	3,882	37
Inglewood ..	2	2	20	18	1,292	154	1,608	27
Miles ..	2	2	25	24	1,330	143	2,482	34
Stanthorpe ..	1	1	43	30	1,509	271	3,231	43
Tara ..	1	1	9	8	276	35	3,649	5
Toowoomba ..	4	24	238	220	6,386	1,430	24,695	454
Warwick ..	1	5	64	52	2,220	401	5,087	79
<i>Roma</i> ..	9	6	91	103	5,650	711	18,216	154
Balonne ..	4	3	24	29	1,724	236	5,310	40
Roma ..	5	3	67	74	3,926	475	12,906	114
<i>South Western</i> ..	7	6	60	76	2,501	458	10,730	84
Charleville ..	3	4	44	42	1,521	298	6,143	56
Cunnamulla ..	2	1	8	20	685	117	3,383	20
Quilpie ..	2	1	8	14	295	43	1,204	8
<i>Rockhampton</i> ..	14	31	349	313	12,815	1,839	47,560	608
Banana ..	3	3	27	31	1,752	255	4,405	37
Gladstone ..	2	2	43	33	1,633	273	7,160	51
Mount Morgan ..	1	1	29	29	725	121	4,184	30
North Burnett ..	3	3	31	26	992	157	2,590	33
Rockhampton ..	5	22	219	194	7,713	1,033	29,221	457
<i>Central Western</i> ..	13	12	114	126	5,418	731	21,591	140
Barcardine ..	3	5	21	27	768	118	4,894	23
Blackall ..	3	1	26	24	1,214	165	6,002	28
Clermont ..	2	2	19	15	709	92	2,629	19
Emerald ..	1	1	18	16	927	117	3,043	25
Longreach ..	3	2	23	35	1,411	206	3,393	34
Springsure ..	1	1	7	9	389	33	1,630	11
<i>Far Western</i> ..	2	1	14	20	776	125	2,978	17
Winton ..	2	1	14	20	776	125	2,978	17

QUEENSLAND, 1963-64

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
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£		
6,599,596	485,419	104,931	130,783	7,320,729	5,886,930	1,437,770	7,324,700	104	7
765,173	34,390	..	1,342	800,905	794,733	6,125	800,858	71	7
3,523,089	210,982	70,535	119,151	3,923,757	2,907,703	1,020,443	3,928,146	122	1
30,262	5,586	370	4,573	40,791	33,049	7,465	40,514	303	4
2,281,072	234,461	34,026	5,717	2,555,276	2,151,445	403,737	2,555,182	101	3
695,149	105,095	5,527	3,820	809,591	685,386	116,922	802,308	92	3
423,105	49,636	4,103	1,465	478,309	388,718	84,618	473,336	85	6
128,886	42,076	1,424	792	173,178	151,198	21,980	173,178	104	11
143,158	13,383	..	1,563	158,104	145,470	10,324	155,794	101	0
1,145,891	213,257	10,744	11,312	1,381,204	1,190,835	187,373	1,378,208	87	2
291,693	40,135	2,001	2,378	336,207	272,835	61,693	334,528	83	9
91,578	5,434	..	862	97,874	92,353	5,275	97,628	115	9
167,788	41,518	3,065	1,501	213,872	186,900	26,444	213,344	96	7
27,171	2,386	..	85	29,642	27,487	1,630	29,117	83	7
352,195	44,058	5,678	6,010	407,941	331,426	76,515	407,941	91	7
215,466	79,726	..	476	295,668	279,834	15,816	295,650	75	2
1,196,744	218,809	5,551	32,115	1,453,219	1,304,139	141,055	1,445,194	76	7
69,687	5,464	..	205	75,356	73,426	1,609	75,035	123	9
192,255	66,314	838	11,966	271,373	249,696	18,502	268,198	62	7
40,351	19,060	..	7,461	66,872	58,908	7,964	66,872	86	8
53,537	4,498	..	825	58,860	54,859	3,260	58,119	110	3
72,460	6,758	..	692	79,910	74,637	4,305	78,942	118	11
80,161	19,542	294	102	100,099	90,125	9,459	99,584	113	10
31,004	679	..	205	31,888	28,206	3,881	32,087	288	8
545,561	64,151	3,467	8,154	621,333	543,364	75,488	618,852	65	6
111,728	32,343	952	2,505	147,528	130,918	16,587	147,505	90	9
266,777	67,713	4,130	10,170	348,790	301,749	48,598	350,347	107	3
72,178	8,295	2,127	8,060	90,660	77,036	13,617	90,653	106	3
194,599	59,418	2,003	2,110	258,130	224,713	34,981	259,694	107	7
192,837	25,423	4,550	1,631	224,441	182,779	41,221	224,000	119	2
107,571	22,288	1,438	564	131,861	112,916	19,192	132,108	110	0
49,125	1,929	2,416	705	54,175	40,122	14,016	54,138	113	0
36,141	1,206	696	362	38,405	29,741	8,013	37,754	195	10
812,572	122,664	8,266	5,655	949,157	801,792	144,311	946,103	72	1
79,201	10,580	1,747	84	91,612	79,559	11,920	91,479	115	7
82,999	11,087	1,893	214	96,193	76,548	19,587	96,135	82	2
63,632	2,306	245	804	66,987	55,391	10,868	66,259	102	8
72,751	6,263	295	162	79,471	73,181	6,290	79,471	121	2
513,989	92,428	4,086	4,391	614,894	517,113	95,646	612,759	61	10
412,948	26,934	3,418	6,501	449,801	369,589	75,907	445,496	144	2
100,010	1,576	1,576	3,205	106,367	76,222	28,387	104,609	181	11
76,263	4,953	368	619	82,203	72,209	9,993	82,202	141	5
60,013	2,812	..	591	63,416	55,616	7,162	62,778	158	3
61,643	4,076	..	545	66,264	62,553	3,709	66,262	136	0
90,776	10,918	1,474	1,195	104,363	79,826	22,705	102,531	126	10
24,243	2,599	..	346	27,188	23,163	3,951	27,114	119	3
53,964	2,654	475	420	57,513	47,561	9,952	57,513	147	8
53,964	2,654	475	420	57,513	47,561	9,952	57,513	147	8

PUBLIC HOSPITALS,

Name of Statistical Division and Hospitals Board	Hos- pitals	Staff at 30 June 1964			Patients Treated during Year			Average Daily Number Resident In- patients
		Medi- cal	Nursing	Other	In-patients		Out- patients	
					General	Mater- nity		
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	
<i>(i) Boards—continued</i>								
<i>Mackay</i>	3	16	119	95	4,168	493	14,550	165
<i>Mackay</i>	2	15	96	76	3,219	324	11,656	140
<i>Proserpine</i>	1	1	23	19	949	169	2,894	25
<i>Townsville</i>	7	36	416	322	13,465	1,976	52,268	507
<i>Ayr</i>	2	3	59	53	2,244	557	11,531	73
<i>Bowen</i>	2	2	42	40	1,344	240	7,497	41
<i>Charters Towers</i>	1	2	32	37	962	160	4,145	27
<i>Townsville</i>	2	29	283	192	8,915	1,019	29,095	366
<i>Cairns</i>	15	28	466	364	18,908	2,980	72,806	686
<i>Atherton</i>	3	3	79	61	3,383	422	15,326	104
<i>Cairns</i>	5	18	191	142	6,355	1,055	30,620	290
<i>Ingham</i>	1	1	36	30	1,583	339	5,042	53
<i>Innisfail</i>	1	2	72	56	3,340	469	7,733	101
<i>Mareeba</i>	3	2	46	41	2,043	413	6,599	74
<i>Mossman</i>	1	1	20	17	770	115	2,921	26
<i>Tully</i>	1	1	22	17	1,434	167	4,565	38
<i>Peninsula</i>	2	3	50	38	1,530	293	7,314	75
<i>Thursday Island</i>	2	3	50	38	1,530	293	7,314	75
<i>North Western</i>	11	9	105	124	6,551	1,014	29,802	132
<i>Cloncurry</i>	1	1	19	23	1,299	157	2,635	24
<i>Etheridge</i>	2	..	4	6	155	..	1,904	2
<i>Hughenden</i>	1	1	15	12	597	122	3,154	12
<i>Julia Creek</i>	1	1	7	10	367	36	1,338	7
<i>Mount Isa</i>	2	5	46	47	3,125	627	13,531	70
<i>Normanton</i>	3	..	7	15	650	30	5,506	11
<i>Richmond</i>	1	1	7	11	358	42	1,734	6
Total 60 Boards	134	685	5,568	5,524	189,456	32,169	674,462	7,727
<i>(ii) Other Hospitals—</i>								
<i>Metropolitan</i>	4	224	622	400	11,760	5,183	4,700	581
<i>Moreton</i>	1	10	22	17	97	..	..	47
<i>Downs</i>	1	..	90	43	4,800	531	194	99
<i>Townsville^a</i>	1	1	5	11	23	..	..	17
Total Other	7	235	739	471	16,680	5,714	4,894	744
Total All Hospitals	141	920	6,307	5,995	206,136	37,883	679,356	8,471

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

QUEENSLAND, 1963-64—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
297,308	11,897	6,569	1,266	317,040	242,263	67,475	309,738	80 2
235,031	3,271	4,993	424	243,719	182,946	55,388	238,334	71 4
62,277	8,626	1,576	842	73,321	59,317	12,087	71,404	129 1
1,035,405	115,317	12,333	13,942	1,176,997	963,890	206,210	1,170,100	103 9
128,631	24,114	1,685	2,921	157,351	128,266	25,422	153,688	95 11
117,278	3,893	3,610	1,556	126,337	97,145	28,397	125,542	128 10
99,732	10,946	1,451	222	112,351	93,123	19,226	112,349	186 0
689,764	76,364	5,587	9,243	780,958	645,356	133,165	778,521	96 5
1,081,022	157,224	10,363	4,713	1,253,322	1,031,724	218,279	1,250,003	82 3
158,501	14,414	..	373	173,288	132,323	40,947	173,270	69 9
501,344	49,512	4,249	2,426	557,531	464,819	91,290	556,109	87 7
76,790	19,692	1,382	779	98,643	80,662	17,979	98,641	83 6
147,801	37,245	1,433	467	186,946	158,955	26,195	185,150	86 1
98,152	20,923	1,460	302	120,837	98,396	21,911	120,307	72 6
44,018	6,451	1,839	116	52,424	42,099	11,092	53,191	83 3
54,416	8,987	..	250	63,653	54,470	8,865	63,335	78 6
183,527	1,706	1,273	156	186,662	155,057	23,968	179,025	113 0
183,527	1,706	1,273	156	186,662	155,057	23,968	179,025	113 0
425,596	33,075	4,730	4,020	467,421	380,724	83,322	464,046	157 9
79,815	3,339	1,446	431	85,031	67,861	18,403	86,264	155 3
13,070	..	274	172	13,516	8,492	4,766	13,258	221 0
60,969	3,485	572	63	65,089	52,403	11,940	64,343	240 0
26,441	1,234	509	174	28,358	24,135	4,570	28,705	198 7
177,803	23,996	558	2,268	204,625	181,106	21,267	202,373	141 7
30,529	..	541	241	31,311	18,953	11,052	30,005	90 10
36,969	1,021	830	671	39,491	27,774	11,324	39,098	243 2
14,399,336	1,587,187	182,860	226,504	16,395,887	13,544,418	2,802,363	16,346,781	95 9
964,874	28,953	..	53,415	1,047,242	n	n	1,159,117	n
30,977	1,146	..	1,373	33,496	38,868	..	38,868	45 4
14,583	98,271	..	2,794	115,648	121,087	509	121,596	66 11
12,220	..	..	..	12,220	12,220	..	12,220	39 3
1,022,654	128,370	..	57,582	1,208,606	n	n	1,331,801	n
15,421,990	1,715,557	182,860	284,086	17,604,493	14,041,539 ⁵	2,802,872 ⁶	17,678,582	95 1 ⁶

⁴ Excluding loan expenditure, £2,074,119.

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 1964 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 Psychiatric Services 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 1963-64 figure being 41 per cent.

MENTAL HOSPITALS, QUEENSLAND

Year	Hospitals	Staff		Patients Admitted during Year ¹	Re-covered and Relieved	Deaths	Patients at End of Year		Expenditure
		Medical	Nursing				Males	Females	
	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	£
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
1963-64	5	29	1,218	1,754	1,527	223	2,349	1,656	2,772,938

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, the second in Rockhampton in October 1948, and an additional crematorium in Brisbane in October 1964. All crematoria are operated by private companies.

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 1964.

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
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
1964	4,439	306	4,745	14,523	32.7

8 AMBULANCES

Ambulance services were established in 111 districts of the State at 30 June 1964. 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	£
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
1963-64 ..	111	1,222	60,455	227,429	74	292,274	1,175,640

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 1964 there were 265 Maternal and Child Welfare Centres in the State, comprising 48 parent centres and 217 sub-centres, and 4 Ante-natal Clinics. In the metropolitan area there were 14 parent centres and 67 sub-centres of Maternal and Child Welfare, 4 Ante-natal Clinics, and a specially equipped van to provide mobile clinic services in newer suburbs where suitable accommodation is not available. An Infant Welfare Railway Car visits 5 centres in the Winton-Hughenden-Cloncurry area, at which attendances in 1963-64 totalled 2,840. These are included in the total attendances shown below.

MATERNAL AND CHILD WELFARE SERVICE, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
Maternal and Child Welfare Centres—					
Parent Centres No	42	42	43	45	48
Sub-centres No	203	206	208	213	217
New Cases Seen—					
Infants ¹ No	22,352	22,859	23,052	23,070	22,856
Expectant Mothers .. No	1,311	1,713	1,681	1,389	1,568
Total Attendances at Clinics No	478,086	494,215	467,248	446,578	444,372
New Cases Seen by Clinic					
Doctors No	2,034	2,220	1,656	1,941	2,145
Attendances to See Clinic					
Doctors No	5,220	5,744	5,415	5,882	6,014
New-born Babies Visited .. No	26,840	30,434	30,712	29,986	29,444
Subsequent Visits No	1,710	1,621	1,601	2,266	1,935
Ante-natal Clinics—					
Resident Centres No	3	3	3	4	4
New Cases Seen No	673	684	631	940	958
Total Attendances at Clinics No	5,860	6,219	6,751	8,253	9,028
Total Expenditure £	324,526	360,361	385,616	407,919	456,868

¹ Infants under 12 months only.

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 schools, 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 34 metropolitan Pre-school Centres for the examination of children under school age, and centres are also located at Cairns, Ipswich, Rockhampton, and Townsville. Mothercraft lessons are given to girls in grades 9 and 10 at secondary school by specially appointed sisters of the Maternal and Child Welfare Service.

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, 42 kindergartens, 26 in Brisbane and 16 in other centres, are affiliated with the Association. In 1963-64 total receipts were £155,438, including £48,150 State Government aid. The number of children enrolled during 1963-64 was approximately 4,300, the average daily attendance being 2,784.

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.

Adoption of Children—Provision for the legal adoption of children is contained in *The Adoption of Children Act of 1964*, which is administered by the State Children Department. Adoption confers hereditary rights on the child. Other features of the Act are that the applicants must be 21 years of age or older. A male applicant must be at least 18 years older than the child and a female applicant at least 16 years older except in the case of natural parents. Children 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	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
Applications Received	965	832	966	1,040	1,194
Children Adopted—					
Boys	437	419	438	492	555
Girls	428	395	434	435	529
Total	865	814	872	927	1,084
Adopters—					
Non-relatives	613	607	669	715	818
Relatives	62	38	41	55	56
Spouse of Natural Parent	190	169	162	157	210
Ages of Children Adopted—					
Under 1 Year	574	576	640	678	750
1 Year and under 6 Years	110	108	103	127	152
6 Years and under 12 Years	105	70	76	60	101
12 Years and under 21 Years	76	60	53	62	81

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	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Inmates of Institutions	1,175	1,172	1,038	1,023	1,016
In Hospitals	14	24	55	44	57
Boarded Out—					
With Foster Mothers	452	472	621	708	733
With Relatives	4,056	4,146	4,399	4,809	3,918
Sent to Employers	257	233	128	97	241
Released on Probation	345	445	421	476	414
Miscellaneous	45	82	119	144	143
Total	6,344	6,574	6,781	7,301	6,522

10 WELFARE SERVICES

Care of the aged, destitute, and orphans is provided by a large number of public and private institutions. Statistics of 100 institutions were available at 30 June 1964, and the next table shows these particulars grouped according to the nature of the institutions.

WELFARE INSTITUTIONS, QUEENSLAND, 1963-64

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	633	385	868	617	673,539	806,232
Other	44	962	199	928	1,416	501,271	1,095,310
Homes for Handicapped Adults—							
Government	1	98	1	42	..	19,170	20,770
Other	11	384 ³	4	132 ³	98 ³	12,912	121,204
Children's Homes—							
Government	7	742	..	130	48	187,863	187,863
Other	30	1,221	1	694	663	70,305	426,477
Homes for Physically Handicapped Children—							
Government	1	43	..	146	89	94,146	94,146
Other	3	56	..	58	39	25,500	51,000
Total	100	4,139	590	2,998	2,970	1,584,706	2,803,002

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 1963-64 they supplied 45,196 beds for men and 10,263 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



State Public Relations Bureau

LAND SETTLEMENT—Chapter 6
Clearing brigalow scrub for development

GRAZING—Chapter 7
Beef cattle on cleared and improved land

"Agricultural Journal"





State Public Relations Bureau

IRRIGATION—Chapter 6

Excavated dam for citrus irrigation, Palmwoods district

MINING—Chapter 7

Black Rock Open-cut—Mount Isa

Mount Isa Mines Ltd.



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 30 other institutions at 30 June 1964, 534 boys and 367 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 1961	..	5 5 0
Oct 1953	..	3	10	0	Nov 1963 Married	5	5 0
Oct 1955	..	4	0	0	Nov 1963 Single	5	15 0
Oct 1957	..	4	7	6	Sept 1964 Married	5	10 0
Oct 1959	..	4	15	0	Sept 1964 Single	6	0 0
Oct 1960	..	5	0	0			

Age pensions are paid to men 65 years of age and over and to women 60 years and over. In general, pensioners must have lived continuously in Australia for ten years, but absences overseas 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).

From September 1964, the maximum weekly rate of pension was £5 10s each for a married couple who are both pensioners and £6 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 £5,140 or more where the single rate applies, or £4,880 or more where the married rate applies; or if the annual income is £494 or £468 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, £2 2s 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					Total Payments ²	Pensioners per 1,000 of Population	
	Age		Invalid		Total		Age	Invalid
	Male	Female	Male	Female				
	No	No	No	No	No	£1,000	No	No
1959-60	27,913	54,283	6,312	5,293	93,801	22,386	54.9	7.8
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
1963-64	32,432	65,976	9,538	7,355	115,301	31,775	61.9	10.6

¹ At 30 June each year. Including pensioner inmates of benevolent homes.
² 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, 1963-64

State or Territory	Pensioners ¹					Total Payments ²	Pensioners per 1,000 of Population	
	Age		Invalid		Total		Age	Invalid
	Male	Female	Male	Female		No		
New South Wales	71,914	165,076	25,032	22,232	284,254	79,058	57.6	11.5
Victoria ..	45,983	113,675	13,725	11,237	184,620	50,118	51.0	8.0
Queensland ..	32,432	65,976	9,538	7,355	115,301	31,775	61.9	10.6
South Australia ..	16,888	40,392	4,519	3,774	65,573	18,060	55.5	8.0
Western Australia	12,467	29,352	4,719	3,587	50,125	13,686	52.9	10.5
Tasmania ..	5,779	13,024	1,966	1,397	22,166	6,171	51.6	9.2
N. Territory ..	598	657	244	153	1,652	474	38.8	12.3
A. C. Territory ..	277	696	107	140	1,220	401	12.1	3.1
Total ..	186,338	428,848	59,850	49,875	724,911	199,940 ³	55.2	9.9

¹ At 30 June 1964, including pensioners in benevolent homes. ² See note ² to previous table. ³ Including £197(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 September 1964. The weekly rate for a widow who has dependent children under 16 years of age is £8 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 7s 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 7s 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.

WIDOWS' PENSIONS AT 30 JUNE 1964

State or Territory	Pensions Current			Average Fort-nightly Pension	Pensions Paid, 1963-64	
	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 ..	9,862	23,481	57	13 8 2	7,836	38 4
Victoria	6,722	15,581	50	13 10 9	5,158	33 4
Queensland	4,759	10,000	63	13 17 3	3,425	43 6
South Australia ..	2,632	5,842	57	13 12 0	1,942	38 1
Western Australia ..	2,120	4,734	60	13 8 1	1,557	39 10
Tasmania	1,090	2,109	58	14 2 11	734	40 1
Northern Territory ..	80	165	51	14 5 11	55	36 7
A. C. Territory ..	106	212	26	13 17 5	54	14 0
Total	27,371	62,124	56	13 11 6	20,784 ²	37 8

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 ²	Per 1,000 of Population	
	Incapacitated Ex-members	Dependants		Recipients	Expenditure
	No	No	£1,000	No	£
1959-60 ..	28,301	62,294	7,742	60.6	5,238
1960-61 ..	29,017	63,631	8,916	61.0	5,929
1961-62 ..	29,820	64,955	9,039	62.4	5,920
1962-63 ..	30,975	66,123	10,375 ²	62.0	6,700
1963-64 ..	31,899	66,428	11,542	61.9	7,336

¹ At 30 June each year. ² Including payments for widows' allowances and miscellaneous war pensions from 1962-63.

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

WAR PENSIONS, AUSTRALIA, 1963-64

Where Payable	Pensions Current at 30 June					Expenditure during Year ²
	Incapacitated Ex-servicemen	Dependants of Incapacitated Ex-servicemen	Dependants of Deceased Ex-servicemen	Miscellaneous ¹	Total	
	No	No	No	No	No	£1,000
N. S. Wales ³ ..	76,737	129,367	19,867	336	226,307	26,629
Victoria ..	63,300	110,274	16,009	168	189,751	22,798
Queensland ..	31,899	59,456	6,972	353	98,680	11,542
South Aust ⁴ ..	21,106	39,462	5,033	95	65,696	6,768
Western Aust ..	19,273	33,540	4,197	37	57,047	5,782
Tasmania ..	8,659	17,366	1,879	9	27,913	3,079
Abroad ..	1,505	1,899	1,053	7	4,464	828
Total ..	222,479	391,364	55,010	1,005	669,858	77,426

¹ War pensions payable under Seamen's War Pensions and Allowances Act, Interim Forces Benefits Act, Native Members of the Forces Benefits Act, Special Overseas Service Act, and various Cabinet decisions. ² Including widows' allowances. ³ Including Australian Capital Territory. ⁴ 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 1963-64.

SERVICE PENSIONS, 1963-64

State of Payment	Service Pensions Current at 30 June				Total	Expenditure during Year
	Ex-servicemen	Dependants of		Miscellaneous ¹		
		Living Service Pensioners	Deceased Service Pensioners			
	No	No	No	No	No	£1,000
N. S. Wales ² ..	15,617	3,910	833	..	20,360	3,990
Victoria ..	12,160	3,147	567	..	15,874	2,827
Queensland ..	7,645	3,087	386	200	11,318	1,912
South Aust ³ ..	5,159	1,340	323	..	6,822	1,345
Western Aust ..	6,103	1,262	389	..	7,754	1,588
Tasmania ..	1,739	777	144	..	2,660	437
Total ..	48,423	13,523	2,642	200	64,788	12,099

¹ Including native members of the Forces and act of grace pensions. ² Including Australian Capital Territory. ³ 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
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
1963-64	35,468	34,966	564

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 1963-64.

MATERNITY ALLOWANCES, AUSTRALIA, 1963-64

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	27,720	39,119	16,741	83,580	84,752	1,325
Victoria	21,056	29,721	13,661	64,438	65,205	1,032
Queensland	10,298	15,521	9,147	34,966	35,361	564
South Australia	6,879	9,840	4,377	21,096	21,330	338
Western Australia	5,323	7,940	3,725	16,988	17,170	273
Tasmania	2,562	3,759	2,116	8,437	8,531	136
Northern Territory	570	622	471	1,663	1,678	27
A. C. Territory	623	1,003	387	2,013	2,031	30
Abroad	102	141	27	270	272	4
Total	75,133	107,666	50,652	233,451	236,330	3,729

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 1964

State or Territory	Claims in Force ¹	Endowed Children ¹			Average Annual Liability per Claim ¹	Endowed Student Children ²	Amount Paid 1963-64 ³
		Total	Per 1,000 Population	Per Claim			
	No	No	No	No	£ s d	No	£1,000
N. S. Wales ..	572,377	1,237,215	301	2.16	50 1 4	36,900	29,590
Victoria ..	428,260	951,375	304	2.22	52 1 6	43,263	23,432
Queensland ..	219,068	520,323	327	2.38	57 15 2	15,440	12,763
South Aust ..	149,449	335,838	326	2.25	53 0 1	13,121	7,958
Western Aust ..	115,645	272,356	345	2.36	56 16 1	7,809	6,497
Tasmania ..	53,042	126,413	347	2.38	58 2 0	3,020	3,057
N. Territory ..	5,991	13,766	426	2.30	55 8 2	184	419
A. C. Territory ..	11,546	26,202	326	2.27	53 16 4	941	638
Abroad ..	252	520	..	2.06	46 4 5	19	25
Total ..	1,555,630	3,484,008	313	2.24	52 16 2	120,697	84,379

¹ Excluding claims covering 26,107 endowed children in 502 approved institutions.

² Excluding 235 student children in 53 institutions.

³ 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 1963-64.

SOCIAL AND HEALTH SERVICES AND PENSIONS EXPENDITURE, AUSTRALIA, 1963-64

Item	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Total ¹
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
<i>Social Benefits</i>							
Age and Invalid Pensions	79,058	50,118	31,775	18,060	13,686	6,171	199,940
Funeral Benefits	163	105	61	36	28	12	406
Child Endowment	29,590	23,433	12,763	7,958	6,497	3,057	84,379
Widows' Pensions	7,836	5,158	3,425	1,942	1,557	734	20,784
Maternity Allowances	1,325	1,032	564	338	273	136	3,729
Tuberculosis Allowances	277	189	183	64	44	40	797
Unemployment Benefits	2,542	1,375	1,347	376	701	375	6,729
Sickness Benefits	1,397	883	530	254	261	108	3,450
Special Benefits ²	186	265	93	34	27	26	633
Commonwealth Rehabilitation	221	206	109	106	81	22	745
<i>National Health Services</i>							
Hospital Benefits	11,479	6,547	4,315	2,499	2,353	851	28,108
Medical Benefits	5,109	3,189	1,293	1,410	1,080	343	12,424
Medical Benefits (Pensioners)	1,983	1,225	647	448	324	127	4,766
Pharmaceutical Benefits	11,012	8,840	4,200	2,450	1,927	617	29,118
Pharmaceutical Benefits (Pensioners)	4,415	2,410	1,565	954	693	264	10,301
Milk for School Children	1,329	1,092	558	353	308	196	3,888
Tuberculosis Campaign ³	1,875	1,386	1,059	355	375	181	5,236
Miscellaneous	53	69	157	7	14	32	915 ⁴
Total	159,850	107,522	64,644	37,644	30,229	13,292	416,348
Total per Head of Population ..	£ 39.1	£ 34.8	£ 41.1	£ 36.9	£ 38.6	£ 36.3	£ 37.8

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, £300(000), and subsidies to home nursing services, £186(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 preemptive 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, and of all industrial lands.

As a result of these policies, the greater part (86 per cent) of the land in Queensland remains as Crown land and is leased to the occupiers. 7 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 little over 1 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	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
	1,000 Ac	1,000 Ac	1,000 Ac	1,000 Ac	1,000 Ac
Freehold—					
Alienated by Purchase	25,473	25,939	26,083	26,171	26,276
Alienated Without Payment	92	92	92	92	92
In Process of Alienation	2,405	2,085	2,204	2,778	3,817
Total Freehold	27,970	28,116	28,379	29,041	30,185
Leasehold—					
Pastoral Tenures	262,711	262,161	259,679	258,447	261,128
Selection Tenures	100,593	101,127	101,697	102,034	101,857
Special Leases	2,933	2,950	3,510	3,607 ^r	4,170
Development Leases .. ..	..	..	..	7	7
Country, Suburban, and Town Lands Perpetual Leases	40	41	43	45	46
Leases, Claims, and Licenses under Mining Acts	2,135	2,192	2,176	2,370 ^r	2,195
Total Leasehold	368,412	368,471	367,105	366,510^r	369,403
Reserves (Excluding Leased Area) ¹ ..	18,220	18,342	17,928	17,811	17,539
Roads and Stock Routes	3,812	3,832	3,875	3,908	3,958
Unoccupied and Unreserved	8,466	8,119	9,593	9,610 ^r	5,795
Total Area of State	426,880	426,880	426,880	426,880	426,880

¹ See table page 146. ^r Revised since last issue.

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

LAND TENURES, AUSTRALIA, END OF 1963

State	Private Lands		Crown Lands		Total Area	Proportion 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 ..	58,175	8,411	112,964	18,487	198,037	33.6
Victoria	31,712	2,391	5,863	16,280	56,246	60.6
Queensland	26,263	2,778	366,510	31,329	426,880	6.8
South Australia ..	15,899	444	146,935	79,967	243,245	6.7
Western Australia ² ..	29,101	14,542	246,452	334,494	624,589	7.0
Tasmania	6,598	220	1,451	8,616	16,885	40.4
Northern Territory ¹ ..	328	..	178,017	154,634	332,979	0.1
Aust Capital Territory ³	66	41	340	154	601	17.8
Australia	168,142	28,827	1,058,532	643,961	1,899,462	10.4

¹ At 30 June 1963.
18(000) acres.

² At 30 June 1964.

³ Including Jervis Bay area,

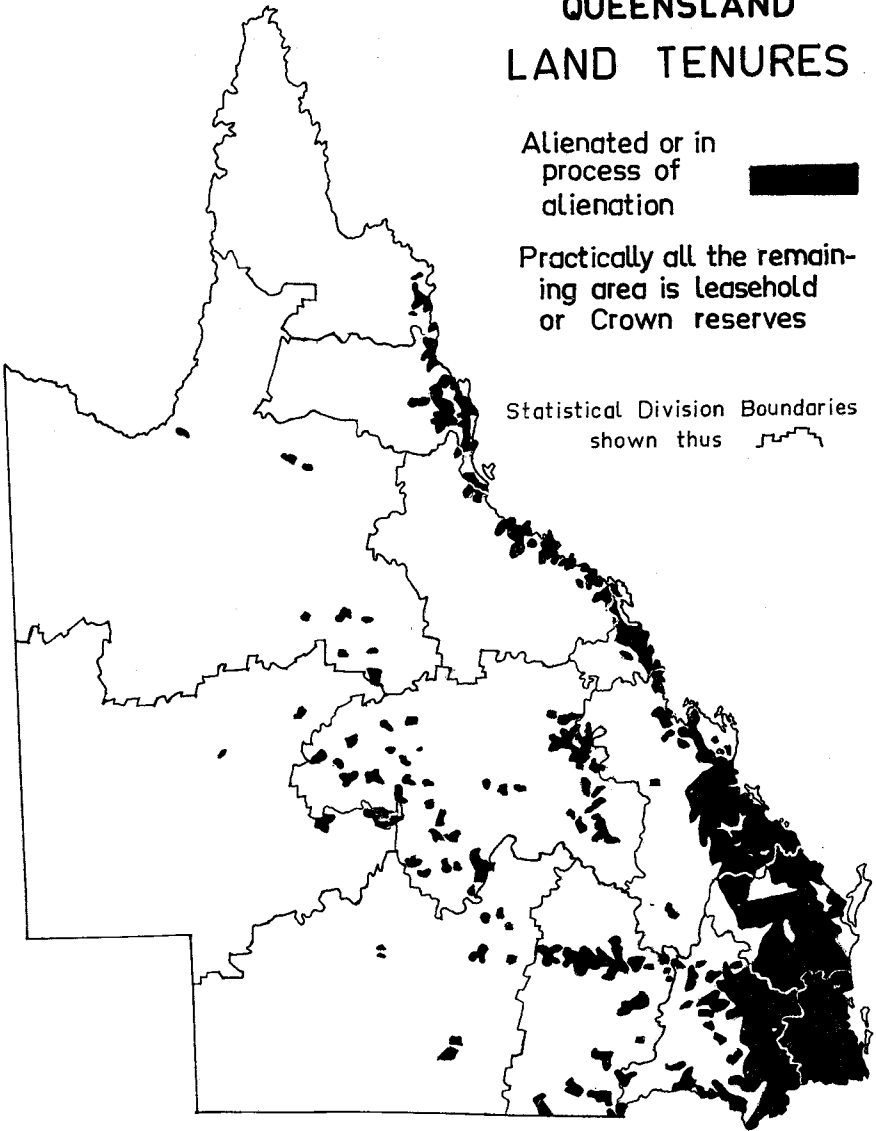
QUEENSLAND LAND TENURES

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 1963, 51,550 allotments of town land comprising 25,985 acres had been alienated from the Crown for a total purchase price of £1,878,450, as well as 26,144,101 acres of farm land in 101,929 lots for a total purchase price of £15,892,572. Further details are set out below.

FREEHOLD LAND, QUEENSLAND, 31 DECEMBER 1963

Particulars	Area
	Acres
<i>Alienated by Deed of Grant in Fee-Simple—</i>	
Town Lands Purchased	25,985
Country and Suburban Lands Purchased	26,144,101
Granted without Payment	92,493
Total Alienated	26,262,579
<i>In Process of Alienation—</i>	
Freeholds Auctioned, not yet paid for	8,156
Country, Suburban, and Town Leases being converted to Freehold Selections ¹	4,989
	2,765,102
Total in Process of Alienation	2,778,247

¹ Agricultural Farms, Purchase Leases, 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 102 and 467.

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.

The extent and nature of Pastoral Leases at 31 December 1963 are summarised below.

PASTORAL LEASES, 31 DECEMBER 1963

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) ..	2,059	243,754	795,966	118.4	3 5 4
Occupation Licenses	945	14,387	55,798	15.2	3 17 7
Forest Grazing Leases (on Reserves)	74	306	1,883	4.1	6 3 0
Total	3,078	258,447	853,647	84.0	3 6 1

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. Both these tenures have terms up to 30 years, and are subject to conditions of personal residence. Agricultural Selection leases cover smaller properties on land suitable for mixed farming and dairying.

All of these selection tenures may be converted to Purchase Leases leading to freehold tenure after 30 years by annual payments equal to one-thirtieth of the purchase price, free of interest. Earlier freeholding is possible on payment of the balance then outstanding and the fulfilment of all imposed conditions. In addition, Agricultural Selections and Grazing Selections of not more than 5,000 acres may be held under Perpetual Lease tenure, having rental review periods of 10 years, the rent being determined at 2½ per cent of the unimproved capital valuation.

The extent and nature of Selections standing good at 31 December 1963 are summarised below.

SELECTION TENURES, 31 DECEMBER 1963

Tenure	Leases	Area	Annual Rental	Average Area	Average Rent per 1,000 Ac
	No	1,000 Ac	£	1,000 Ac	£ s d
Grazing Homesteads	4,447	68,494	1,288,344	15.4	18 16 2
Grazing Farms	3,114	25,542	} 453,059	{ 8.2	} 16 16 4
Settlement Farm Leases	372	1,399			
Agricultural Selections—					
Perpetual Lease	8,731	6,599	290,791	0.8	44 1 4
In Process of Alienation	3,066	2,765	106,004	0.9	38 6 9
Total	19,730	104,799	2,138,198	5.3	20 8 1

Brigalow Lands Development Scheme—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 was set at 40 years and the leases opened to companies.

However, none of these leases has yet been issued. Development and closer settlement of the brigalow lands in the Fitzroy River Basin with a view to increased beef production has been undertaken by agreement between the Commonwealth and State Governments under the terms of *The Brigalow and Other Lands Development Act of 1962*, whereby the Government acquires large areas of land (by negotiation rather than by resumption) and clears and improves them before making them available as smaller holdings not exceeding 10,000 acres. Under the Agreement and after providing for the original landholders, not less than one quarter of the blocks must be auctioned as freehold and the remainder made available under a selective ballot system as Purchase Leases or Grazing Selections. By 30 June 1964, 1.9m acres had been acquired under the scheme. Of

this area, 38 retention areas (737,327 acres) had been granted to former lessees and compensation monies paid; 64 blocks (623,881 acres) had been made available for ballot; and 5 blocks (44,471 acres) had been auctioned as freehold, realising an average of £2.9 per acre.

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.

Development leases are issued to private interests to develop or subdivide Crown land for industrial, residential, or tourist purposes. On fulfilment of the imposed conditions, the lessee may sell the land, or part of it, paying an agreed percentage of the sale price to the Crown in return for the issue of freehold title.

SPECIAL LEASES, 31 DECEMBER 1963

Type	Leases	Area	Annual Rental	Average Area	Average Rent per Acre	
	No	1,000 Acres	£	Acres	s	d
Reserves	2,119	3,027	34,560	1,429	0	3
Special Purposes	6,302	579	100,642	92	3	6
Development Leases	9	7	3,496	803	9	8

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 1963 there were 14,254 such leases covering 44,863 acres, of an annual rental value of £127,245. They had an average size of 3.1 acres and an average rent of £2 16s 9d per acre. The 37 towns lots auctioned during 1963 averaged 35 perches in area and had an average capital value of £71 (annual rental £2 2s 4d), while the one Country Lease was 4 acres in area and £35 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 large areas in Cape York Peninsula for long terms have been granted by special Acts of Parliament. They are conditional on substantial annual expenditure over the period of the leases and to participation in the alumina plant at Gladstone.

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 1963, 3,728 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 1963, 185,213 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 1963, 300 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 1963 there were 37 Authorities to Prospect for Minerals covering 5,122 square miles, and 34 Authorities to Prospect for Petroleum covering 725,586 square miles.

The table below gives details of land held under the Mining Acts at 31 December 1963.

LAND HELD UNDER MINING ACTS, 31 DECEMBER 1963

Type of Tenure	Leases	Total Area	Average Area
	No	Acres	Acres
Gold Mining Lease	194	2,689	14
Mineral Lease	1,576	175,262	111
Special Bauxite Lease	4	1,540,480	385,120
Dredging Lease	263	28,063	107
Miner's Homestead Lease	18,487	430,403	23
Coal Prospecting Permits	65	185,213	2,849
Claims, &c	<i>n</i>	8,333	<i>n</i>
Total	<i>n</i>	2,370,443	<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 1963

Type of Reserve	Leases	Area
	No	Acres
Permanent State Forests	351	5,486,783
Temporary Timber Reserves	288	2,640,388
National Parks and Scenic Areas	241	975,470
Aboriginal Reserves .. .. .	..¹	6,604,349
General Reserves	<i>n</i>	5,437,388
Gross Total		21,144,378
<i>Less</i> Forest Grazing Leases		306,240
<i>Less</i> Special Leases		3,027,117
Net Total (excluding leased area)		17,811,021

¹ 16 major reserves occupy 6,470,000 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 1963-64 was 3·6 million acres with an annual value of production of approximately £147,000,000. Of this area some 252,000 acres were irrigated, from which the annual value of crops produced was estimated at £38,101,000.

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 1964 was 491,826 acre feet, comprising 3 dams with a total capacity of 439,500 acre feet and 42 weirs of 52,326 acre feet. The largest dam (Tinaroo Falls) is located in North Queensland; the other two (Moogerah and Borumba) in South Queensland. Of the weirs, 22 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 1963-64, 940 applications were received for assistance under this Act, and £311,678 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, and 3,827 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 3,099 acres were irrigated in 1963-64. Maize, beans, and seed crops were the main crops, but 4,000 acres have been planted to sugar cane on the 132 farms granted provisional assignments in 1964.

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 165 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 1964 was £14,935,000, comprising £6,323,000 on the Tinaroo Falls Dam, £8,088,000 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, 11,289 acres being planted on 553 farms in 1963-64. Of these farms, 204 (4,716 acres) were supplied from the channel system; 345 (6,494 acres) by private pumping from supplemented streams; and 4 (79 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 1,919 acre feet in 1963-64.

(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*—Construction has commenced on the dam, a central earth core and rockfill structure, on Macintyre Brook near Inglewood. It will store 61,000 acre feet and supply water for irrigation to some 8,000 acres.

(i) *Burnett River Irrigation Project*—Work is proceeding on the construction of Wuruma 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.

(j) *Eungella Dam*—Construction has commenced on a rock and earthfill dam to store 100,000 acre feet on the Broken River. The primary purpose is to provide water for the Collinsville Power Station, but 23,000 acre feet will be available annually for irrigation in the lower Broken and Burdekin Rivers areas.

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

So far the Cunningham, Bonshaw, and Glenarbo weirs on the Dumaresq River, a diversion weir at Boomi on the Macintyre (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 1964, 2,856 artesian bores had been drilled in the Basin to an average depth of 1,401 feet. In addition, some 11,300 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 1964 ..	1,836	1,020	2,856	196,000	4,001	1,225

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 536 facilities to 30 June 1964.

Irrigation on Rural Holdings—According to returns received from primary producers for 1963-64, crops or pastures were irrigated on 8,930 holdings, or 20.7 per cent of all rural holdings in the State. The total area of crops irrigated was 224,722 acres, or 6.2 per cent of the total area under crop, and 21,880 acres of introduced pasture and 5,480 acres of native pasture were irrigated. The average area irrigated per holding using irrigation was 28.2 acres.

Underground supplies of water are used more than surface water. In 1963-64, on 3,185 holdings, 126,890 acres were irrigated with water from bores, spears, or wells, while, on 5,070 holdings, 105,200 acres were irrigated with surface water from streams, weirs, lagoons, &c. On 125 holdings, chiefly market gardens in Brisbane, 573 acres were irrigated from town water supplies. A combination of sources of water was used by 550 irrigators on 19,419 acres. These figures include pastures as well as crops.

A total of 9,539 acres on 279 holdings was irrigated by gravity flow without the aid of pumping plant, compared with 8,979 acres on 277 holdings in 1962-63. Among power-plants, oil engines pumped water for 88,057 acres on 4,417 holdings and electric motors for 113,947 acres on 3,673 holdings. Electricity and oil engines were used in combination on 502 holdings to irrigate 39,803 acres.

CROPS IRRIGATED, QUEENSLAND

Crop	1962-63			1963-64		
	Total Area	Area Irrigated	Proportion Irrigated	Total Area	Area Irrigated	Proportion Irrigated
	Acres	Acres	%	Acres	Acres	%
Sugar Cane	480,222	81,506	17.0	508,414	98,204	19.3
Vegetables	64,856	34,258	52.8	60,957	36,329	59.6
Fruit	46,479	7,020	15.1	47,957	7,315	15.3
Tobacco	16,346	15,801	96.7	15,579	15,079	96.8
Cotton	35,330	2,206	6.2	28,465	2,717	9.5
Fodder	994,093	45,326	4.6	1,087,164	50,582	4.7
Other Crops	1,837,086	12,703	0.7	1,891,722	14,496	0.8
All Crops	3,474,412	198,820	5.7	3,640,258	224,722	6.2

The next table shows the distribution, in statistical divisions, of crops irrigated during 1963-64.

DISTRIBUTION OF IRRIGATED CROPS, QUEENSLAND, 1963-64

Statistical Division	Sugar Cane	Vegetables	Fruit	To-bacco	Cotton	Other	Total
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Moreton ¹	40	23,804	2,898	1,035	309	26,936	55,022
Maryborough	29,856	5,484	2,304	1,062	87	10,093	48,886
Downs .. .. .	..	516	730	1,190	464	10,314	13,214
Roma .. .. .	..	20	32	..	..	3,564	3,616
South Western .. .. .	..	9	50	..	..	90	149
Rockhampton	80	1,255	361	15	1,781	9,144	12,636
Central Western .. .. .	..	21	23	..	..	399	443
Far Western .. .. .	..	4	1	..	..	45	50
Mackay	9,288	206	24	..	..	297	9,815
Townsville	56,904	3,976	599	152	36	3,692	65,359
Cairns	2,036	1,006	279	11,625	2	336	15,284
Peninsula and North Western	..	28	14	..	38	168	248
Total Queensland ..	98,204	36,329	7,315	15,079	2,717	65,078	224,722

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 1963-64, 8 per cent of the logs cut by all mills in the State were from Crown plantations and 42 per cent from Crown forests. The cut from Crown forests included 86 per cent of the total of hoop and bunya pine, 54 per cent of the cypress pine, 34 per cent of the hardwood, and 82 per cent of the cabinet woods. The quantity of milling timber cut from Crown lands in 1963-64 amounted to 212 million super feet, compared with 194 million super feet in 1962-63. The sale of timber yielded £1,900,000 in 1963-64. The costs of harvesting and marketing this timber amounted to £833,000, with a further £273,000 being spent on access roads. Silvicultural operations to replace forests cut for use are being actively pursued, the expenditure on reforestation in 1963-64 being £1,790,000. In all these activities of the Forestry Department, 2,005 persons were employed at 30 June 1964.

The table below gives details of operations for five years.

OPERATIONS OF FORESTRY DEPARTMENT, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
Forest Reservations ¹ —					
State Forests, Permanent .. 1,000 Ac	5,118	5,124	5,170	5,474	5,528
Timber Forests, Temporary 1,000 Ac	3,056	3,048	3,033	2,619	2,527
National Parks and Scenic Areas 1,000 Ac	843	848	928	947	1,041
Reforestation—					
Area of Plantations ² .. 1,000 Ac	93	97	102	107	112
Area Treated for Natural Regeneration to Date ¹ .. 1,000 Ac	599	619	647	702	742
Nurseries ¹ No	25	23	23	21	21
Harvesting and Marketing—					
Milling Timber—					
Native Forest .. 1,000 S.Ft	211,156	193,030	159,968	162,601	178,554
Plantation .. 1,000 S.Ft	27,565	26,233	26,660	31,116	33,659
Sleepers 1,000 S.Ft	44,336	36,108	21,316	25,065	34,939
Railway Timbers .. 1,000 S.Ft	3,006	2,643	2,666	1,814	1,626
House Blocks and Poles 1,000 S.Ft	3,746	2,947	2,922	1,639	2,020
Fencing Timber .. 1,000 S.Ft	2,885	3,355	2,161	2,278	2,109
Mining Timber .. 1,000 S.Ft	1,040	1,111	772	829	922
Fuel Tons	47,847	60,586	38,329	40,450	34,035

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 259 miles of walking tracks.

FORESTS, RESERVES, AND PARKS, STATISTICAL DIVISIONS¹, 30 JUNE 1964

Statistical Division	State Forests		Timber Reserves		National Parks		Scenic Areas	
	No	Acres	No	Acres	No	Acres	No	Acres
Moreton ²	79	428,039	46	54,800	10	78,748	32	7,778
Maryborough	130	1,581,489	74	195,606	3	21,625	8	2,362
Downs	57	1,710,619	17	47,540	5	50,823	4	495
Roma	12	259,496	5	112,202	..	..	..	..
Rockhampton	30	659,260	71	410,395	3	16,880	19	2,124
Central Western	3	132,479	10	210,763	2	131,400	..	..
Mackay	6	134,837	23	151,470	24	255,339	64	15,618
Cairns	38	622,248	39	1,343,802	26	450,626	42	7,246
Total	355	5,528,467	285	2,526,578	73	1,005,442	169	35,623

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 the cabinet woods of North Queensland.

A minimum of 250,000 acres of good quality softwood plantations is considered necessary. By the end of March 1964, approximately 107,553 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 1963-64, 33.7m 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, 1963-64

Particulars	Statistical Division						Total
	More- ton ²	Mary- borough	Downs	Rock- hamp- ton	Mackay	Cairns	
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Area of Plantation Estab- lished ³ —							
Hoop Pine	44	1,713	..	192	..	86	2,035
Other Native Conifers .. ..	..	37	..	..	..	..	37
Slash Pine	467	964	26	..	33	..	1,490
Other Exotic Conifers	35	141	176	..	461	11	824
Broadleaved Softwoods .. ..	..	5	..	..	..	..	5
Eucalypts	85	164	..	..	4	..	253
Total	631	3,024	202	192	498	97	4,644
Net Area of Effective Planta- tion ⁴ —							
Hoop Pine	616	46,751	..	3,415	15	1,141	51,938
Other Native Conifers	11	2,230	..	5	3	300	2,549
Slash Pine	12,671	20,910	781	70	2,408	8	36,848
Other Exotic Conifers	3,749	4,690	2,794	36	3,401	113	14,783
Broadleaved Softwoods ⁵ ..	..	1,077	..	1	..	357	1,435
Eucalypts	1,042	2,862	..	..	6	68	3,978
Total	18,089	78,520	3,575	3,527	5,833	1,987	111,531
Natural Forest Treated 1963-64—							
Natural Hoop Pine .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Natural Rain Forest .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	2,094	2,094
Cypress Pine .. .. .	..	..	19,843	..	..	..	19,843
Eucalypts	2,306	16,556	17,715	1,400	412	..	38,389
Total	2,306	16,556	37,558	1,400	412	2,094	60,326

¹ Allocated to statistical divisions by location of Forestry district centres, except that Yarraman District is allocated to Maryborough Division. ² Including Metropolitan. ³ Year ended 31 March 1964. ⁴ As at 31 March 1964. ⁵ Including 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 1963-64, on 43,183 holdings, which had a total area of 376,687,000 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, 1963-64

Statistical Division	Total Holdings	Total Area of Holdings	Number of Holdings Carrying—			
			Dairy Cattle ¹	Beef Cattle ²	Sheep	Pigs
			No	No	No	No
Moreton ³	9,723	3,316,471	5,094	2,716	145	3,082
Maryborough	7,579	8,212,309	4,048	2,720	120	2,542
Downs	9,318	15,475,618	3,307	4,878	2,412	2,707
Roma	1,474	20,538,857	79	1,289	1,035	84
South Western	651	55,044,675	1	557	583	15
<i>Total South</i>	<i>28,745</i>	<i>102,587,930</i>	<i>12,529</i>	<i>12,160</i>	<i>4,295</i>	<i>8,430</i>
Rockhampton	4,280	22,246,383	1,527	2,712	239	1,356
Central Western	1,330	42,192,877	10	1,170	704	45
Far Western	365	62,647,990	7	271	296	10
<i>Total Central</i>	<i>5,975</i>	<i>127,087,250</i>	<i>1,544</i>	<i>4,153</i>	<i>1,239</i>	<i>1,411</i>
Mackay	2,054	3,940,080	170	652	4	106
Townsville	1,505	20,516,517	21	555	14	107
Cairns	4,138	13,100,294	573	671	7	468
Peninsula	80	22,446,330	..	71	..	3
North Western	686	87,008,713	2	588	379	25
<i>Total North</i>	<i>8,463</i>	<i>147,011,934</i>	<i>766</i>	<i>2,537</i>	<i>404</i>	<i>709</i>
Total Queensland	43,183	376,687,114	14,839	18,850	5,938	10,550

¹ Excluding holdings with house cows only. ² Including dairy holdings running cattle for meat production. ³ 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 ¹		Beef Cattle ¹	
	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	208	15	8,004	584	2,478	177
100 to 499	816	233	3,134	444	4,382	1,037
500 to 999	680	490	..	..	1,150	815
1,000 to 1,999	879	1,261	..	..	653	905
2,000 to 4,999	1,531	5,018	..	..	319	965
5,000 to 9,999	1,239	8,548	..	..	89	613
10,000 and Over	468	7,756	..	..	70	1,150
Total	6,500	23,332	23,799	1,255	13,711	5,757

¹ Cattle kept for meat production by dairy farmers were included with dairy cattle for this tabulation.

Growers of Crops—The next table shows the numbers of growers of some of the main crops during 1963-64. 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, 1963-64

Statistical Division	Sugar Cane	Wheat	Maize	Sorghum	Pine-apples	Bananas	Potatoes	Tomatoes
Moreton ¹	322	156	228	150	619	536	858	576
Maryborough	1,593	261	881	632	275	94	125	102
Downs .. ..	..	3,647	750	1,162	..	..	41	348
Roma .. ..	..	181	2	32	..	..	..	1
South Western .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total South</i>	<i>1,915</i>	<i>4,245</i>	<i>1,861</i>	<i>1,976</i>	<i>894</i>	<i>630</i>	<i>1,024</i>	<i>1,027</i>
Rockhampton	71	550	152	899	133	35	38	127
Central Western .. ..	..	131	6	168	..	..	..	..
Far Western .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total Central</i>	<i>71</i>	<i>681</i>	<i>158</i>	<i>1,067</i>	<i>133</i>	<i>35</i>	<i>38</i>	<i>127</i>
Mackay	1,663	1	..	5	6	5	6	13
Townsville	616	..	20	32	17	10	43	219
Cairns	2,275	..	289	9	26	84	68	30
Peninsula .. ..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	2
North Western .. ..	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1
<i>Total North</i>	<i>4,554</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>311</i>	<i>47</i>	<i>49</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>118</i>	<i>265</i>
Total Queensland	6,540	4,927	2,330	3,090	1,076	765	1,180	1,419

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 Pigs	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>
Total State ..	4,379	4,193	610	2,484	13,735	6,517	2,262	4,424	4,308	42,912

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>
<i>Total State</i>	<i>1,876</i>	<i>2,369</i>	<i>4,125</i>	<i>7,569</i>	<i>10,140</i>	<i>5,248</i>	<i>5,716</i>	<i>4,615</i>	<i>1,254</i>	<i>42,912</i>

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		1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
Proprietors ¹	No	44,707	45,492	45,746	44,994	44,353
Unpaid Relatives	No	3,452	3,568	3,426	3,244	2,987
Employees	No	18,401	18,300	18,254	18,515	18,870
<i>Total</i>	No	<i>66,560</i>	<i>67,360</i>	<i>67,426</i>	<i>66,753</i>	<i>66,210</i>
Wages Paid ² during year ..	£1,000	13,582	14,248	14,691	14,982	15,769

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 151 for irrigation.

MACHINERY USED ON RURAL HOLDINGS, QUEENSLAND

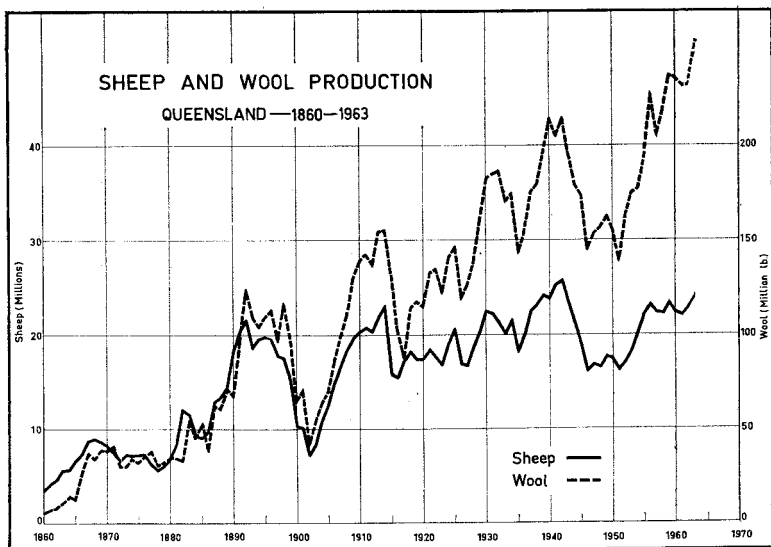
Description	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
	No	No	No	No	No
<i>Cultivating—</i>					
Rotary Hoes—					
Self Contained Power Unit	3,601	3,532	3,682	3,728	3,630
Tractor Drawn	1,353	1,371	1,630	1,657	n
Other Tillage Implements	n	n	n	n	216,623
Fertiliser Distributors	9,664	9,868	10,681	11,112	11,670
<i>Planting—</i>					
Grain Drills—Combine	10,178	10,453	10,983	11,536	11,640
Other	2,205	2,115	2,350	2,221	2,009
Maize or Cotton Planters	7,178	6,997	7,323	7,261	6,861
Sugar cane Planters	5,645	5,671	5,857	5,849	6,097
<i>Harvesting—</i>					
Headers and Other Grain and Seed					
Harvesters	6,671	6,699	6,993	7,183	6,963
Corn Pickers	857	848	888	896	890
Forage Harvesters	373	503	621	740	874
Mowers—Power Driven	6,244	6,794	7,672	8,316	8,884
Ground Driven	6,406	5,896	5,963	5,654	5,073
Hay Rakes	11,344	11,617	12,175	12,299	12,279
Hay Balers—Pick-up Type	1,285	1,477	1,701	1,876	1,975
Stationary	433	388	379	383	344
Potato Digging Machines	1,003	985	1,079	1,160	1,125
Peanut Pickers	194	235	240	254	266
<i>Dairying—</i>					
Holdings with Milking Machines ..	14,495	14,100	14,170	13,945	13,409
Milking Machines (Units)	47,996	47,403	47,486	46,674	45,072
<i>Grazing—</i>					
Holdings with Shearing Machines ..	4,991	5,164	5,148	5,144	5,018
Shearing Machines (Stands)	18,362	18,796	18,957	18,977	18,950
<i>Vehicles—</i>					
Motor Trucks and Utilities	38,063	38,872	n	n	n
Tractors—Wheeled	45,493	46,728	} 56,194	{ 51,202	} 60,749
Crawler	6,313	6,638				{ 6,684

n Not available.

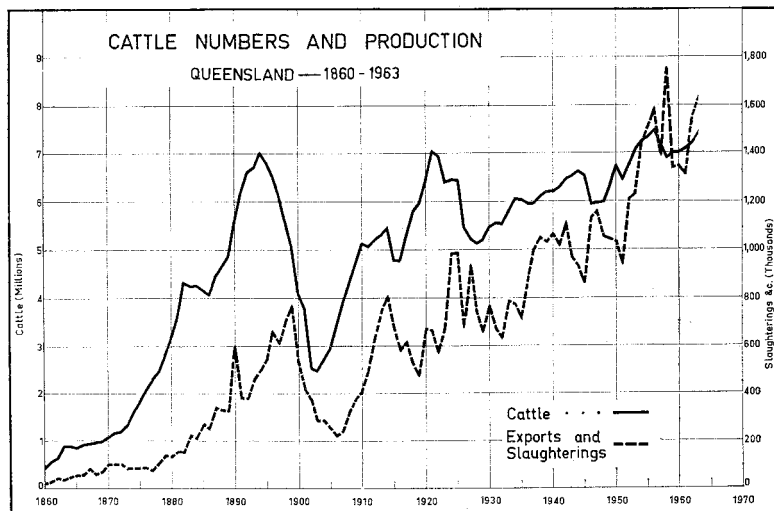
3 LIVESTOCK

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 162 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, 1964

Description	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
<i>Horses</i>					
Draught over 1 Year	No 22,027	No 16,726	No 13,678	No 10,973	No 8,917
Other over 1 Year	198,323	193,486	190,410	187,658	184,602
Foals under 1 Year	14,004	13,794	13,255	13,387	13,046
Total Horses	234,354	224,006	217,343	212,018	206,565
<i>Beef Cattle</i>					
Bulls	88,725	94,920	99,132	107,323	105,543
Bull Calves for Service .. ..	..¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	19,440
Cows and Heifers	2,729,842	2,795,611	2,835,551	2,955,354	3,033,648
Calves and Vealers	1,057,525	1,057,552	1,134,476	1,224,210	1,308,540
Other (Spayed Cows, Bullocks, &c)	1,952,719	1,898,625	1,872,952	1,803,395	1,815,087
Total for Meat Production ..	5,828,811²	5,846,708²	5,942,111²	6,090,282²	6,282,258
<i>Dairy Cattle</i>					
Bulls	23,173	24,043	23,241	22,245	20,971
Bull Calves for Service .. ..	..³	.. ³	.. ³	.. ³	6,806
Dairy Cows—In Milk					544,774
Dry	799,050	757,501	762,672	767,338	184,984
House Cows and Heifers (on Non-dairy Holdings)					42,844
Heifers (1 year and Over)	206,656	223,636	220,170	203,148	183,075
Heifer Calves	154,294	152,163	149,668	150,625	136,599
Total for Milk Production ..	1,183,173³	1,157,343³	1,155,751²	1,143,356²	1,120,053
Total All Cattle	7,011,984	7,004,051	7,097,862	7,233,638	7,402,311
<i>Sheep</i>					
Rams	267,613	268,586	261,678	270,300	269,587
Breeding Ewes	9,470,780	9,071,837	9,187,889	9,276,089	9,436,104
Other Ewes	1,273,319	1,455,482	1,292,636	1,338,711	1,454,170
Lambs and Hoggets	4,135,877	3,471,147	3,843,313	4,019,982	4,655,814
Wethers	8,184,689	7,867,883	7,539,782	7,905,638	8,521,565
Total Sheep	23,332,278	22,134,935	22,125,298	22,810,720	24,337,240
<i>Pigs</i>					
Boars	10,334	10,199	9,808	9,420	9,258
Breeding Sows	58,146	58,088	55,948	54,441	56,227
Suckers, Weaners, and Slips	126,974	126,851	124,609	114,328	
Baconers and Porkers	124,824	140,768	136,231	122,924	322,659
Backfatters	2,376	2,312	2,054	1,764	
Stores	106,380	110,061	103,959	99,621	
Total Pigs	429,034	448,279	432,609	402,498	388,144

¹ Included with Calves and Vealers. ² Revised since last issue to include as beef stock cattle kept for meat production by dairy farmers. ³ Included with Other Beef Cattle.

The number of beef cattle at 31 March 1964 was 3.2 per cent above the 1963 figure and slightly above the previous peak figure of 1957. The number of dairy cattle decreased by 2.0 per cent, and was lower than for any other year since 1932. The figure for pigs was 3.6 per cent below the number in 1963 and the lowest recorded since 1956.

Sheep numbers, which increased by 6·7 per cent in the last year, were the highest recorded for 21 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 1964

State or Territory	Horses	Cattle	Sheep	Pigs
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
New South Wales	163	4,789	71,764	391
Victoria	56	3,301	28,413	322
Queensland	206	7,402	24,337	388
South Australia	25 ²	694	16,403	154
Western Australia	39	1,299	20,165	128
Tasmania	8	450	3,600	83
Northern Territory ¹	38	1,105	10	2
Australian Capital Territory	1	15	289	.. ³
Total Australia	536	19,055	164,981	1,468
% Queensland of Total	38·4	38·8	14·7	26·4

¹ At 30 June 1964. ² Estimated. ³ 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 166 to 169.

LIVESTOCK, QUEENSLAND, AT 31 MARCH 1964

Statistical Division	Horses	Beef Cattle	Dairy Cattle	Sheep	Pigs
	No	No	No	No	No
Moreton ¹	16,605	240,251	368,306	11,203	87,934
Maryborough	18,063	482,664	304,798	11,041	100,283
Downs	23,485	566,954	221,684	4,085,943	108,343
Roma	13,015	411,318	9,062	4,044,393	2,324
South Western	12,914	279,370	1,782	4,590,771	153
<i>Total South</i>	<i>84,082</i>	<i>1,980,557</i>	<i>905,632</i>	<i>12,743,351</i>	<i>299,037</i>
Rockhampton	26,107	1,140,019	148,583	267,696	67,995
Central Western	22,314	760,467	5,089	5,224,536	1,878
Far Western	11,724	310,127	1,452	2,631,199	192
<i>Total Central</i>	<i>60,145</i>	<i>2,210,613</i>	<i>155,124</i>	<i>8,123,431</i>	<i>70,065</i>
Mackay	4,757	157,606	16,106	261	2,235
Townsville	14,101	537,812	2,422	552	4,421
Cairns	6,471	174,463	39,070	580	11,511
Peninsula	5,102	98,824	150	..	74
North Western	31,907	1,122,383	1,549	3,469,065	801
<i>Total North</i>	<i>62,338</i>	<i>2,091,088</i>	<i>59,297</i>	<i>3,470,458</i>	<i>19,042</i>
Total Queensland	206,565	6,282,258	1,120,053	24,337,240	388,144

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
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
1963-64	1,868,080	8,819,241	5,160,814	58.5	2,421,152	607,782

Stock Losses—Losses of cattle and sheep from drought and other natural causes recorded in 1963-64 were light in comparison with other years. Cattle losses totalled 285,717, compared with 309,421 in 1962-63 and 555,990 in the drought year of 1957-58. Sheep losses were 1,274,360 in 1963-64 and 1,520,890 in 1962-63, compared with about 1,500,000 in a normal good season and 2,187,695 in the drought year 1957-58.

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 1963-64 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 1964. Other particulars will be found in section 10 of this chapter.

MEATWORKS¹ AND BACON FACTORIES

Particulars	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
Establishments No	43	40	41	45	45
Workers ² No	7,945	7,694	7,831	8,424	8,824
Salaries and Wages Paid .. £1,000	8,213	7,712	8,539	8,809	9,245
Stock Killed—					
Cattle and Calves No	1,225,919	1,188,707	1,345,418	1,561,150	1,614,108
Sheep No	941,932	1,518,096	1,312,950	1,068,176	1,316,014
Lambs No	283,083	338,552	308,362	282,593	315,681
Pigs No	451,891	474,782	520,106	524,922	527,343
Fresh Meat Produced—					
Beef, Veal 1,000 Lb	394,481	377,697	430,118	484,866	493,081
Mutton 1,000 Lb	30,426	45,746	44,706	35,967	43,927
Lamb 1,000 Lb	8,855	10,500	9,853	9,842	10,079
Bacon, Ham 1,000 Lb	14,312	13,784	16,607	16,409	15,287
Pork 1,000 Lb	14,957	18,023	17,120	19,870	22,155
Canned Products 1,000 Lb ³	44,152	33,976	36,241	28,532	26,667
Value of All Products .. £1,000	73,442	70,280	75,281	82,234	91,501

¹ Including small rabbit freezing works (one only in 1962-63). ² Average number of workers during period 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 oversea and interstate markets.

EXPORTS OF MEAT AND ALLIED PRODUCTS, QUEENSLAND, 1963-64

Country to which Exported	Meat	Cattle Hides and Sheep Skins	Leather	Tallow and Edible Animal Fats
Oversea—	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	7,599,014	407,453	517,697	259,749
Other British	4,719,166	21,030	260,128	352,759
Belgium	2,592	162,306	..	..
France	245,360	1,428,566	1,220	866
Germany, Federal Republic	84,958	344,892	2,622	6,109
Italy	491,735	1,113,708	..	2,637
Japan	1,187,545	742,765	1,004	658,739
Philippines	243,901	9,139	1,701	31,629
U.S.A.	36,825,048	..	17,711	2,658
Other Countries	631,134	1,104,529	77,040	529,104
Total Oversea	52,030,453	5,334,388	879,123	1,844,250
Interstate	7,212,080	350,471	1,963,083 ¹	657,337
Total	59,242,533	5,684,859	2,842,206	2,501,587

¹ Including leather manufactures and substitutes (not apparel).

Included in the figures above for exports to other Australian States during 1963-64 were fresh beef and mutton, £1,157,843, fresh pork £1,305,915, bacon and hams £1,585,167, canned meats, &c, £1,312,378, and inedible tallow, £32,853.

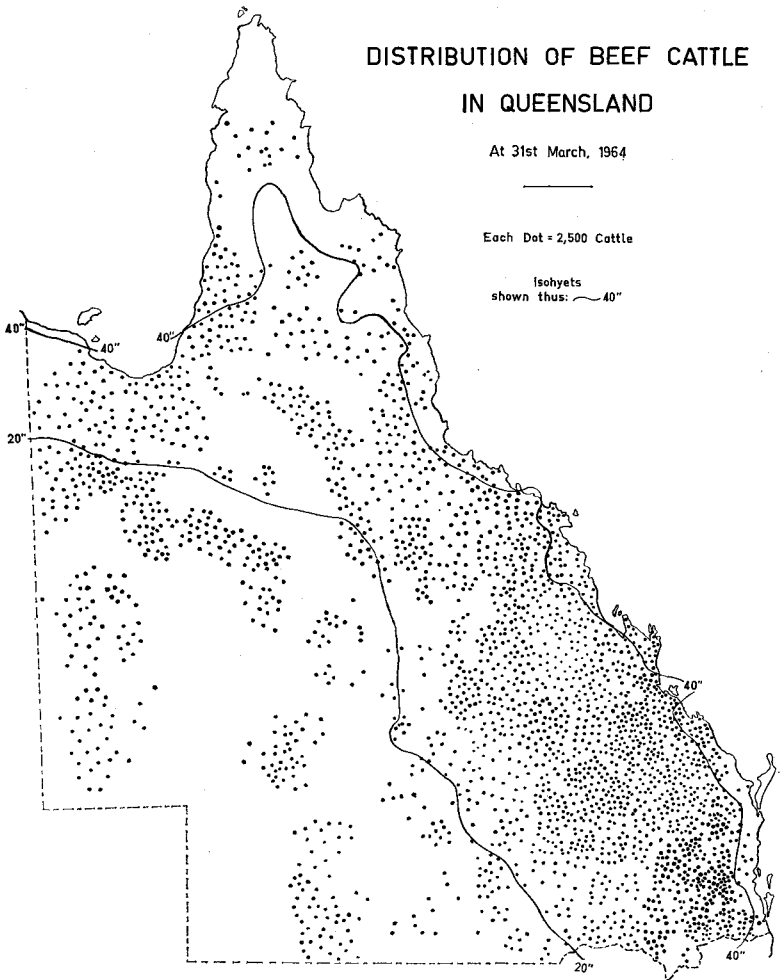
In addition, the movement of live animals across the interstate borders accounted for net exports from the State to the value of £5,158,444 for cattle and £201,802 for pigs, and a net import value of £68,835 for sheep. In 1963-64 1,238 cattle, valued at £57,115, were exported overseas, 1,024 of them to New Guinea.

DISTRIBUTION OF BEEF CATTLE IN QUEENSLAND

At 31st March, 1964

Each Dot = 2,500 Cattle

Ischyets
shown thus: — 40"

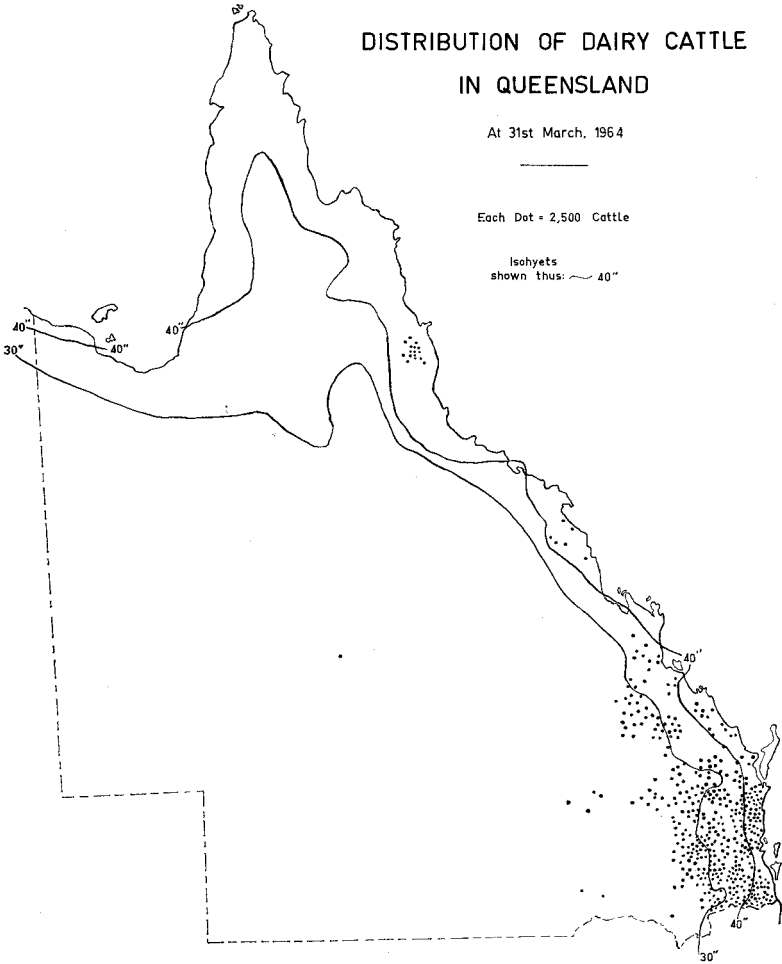


DISTRIBUTION OF DAIRY CATTLE IN QUEENSLAND

At 31st March, 1964

Each Dot = 2,500 Cattle

Isohyets
shown thus: ~ 40"

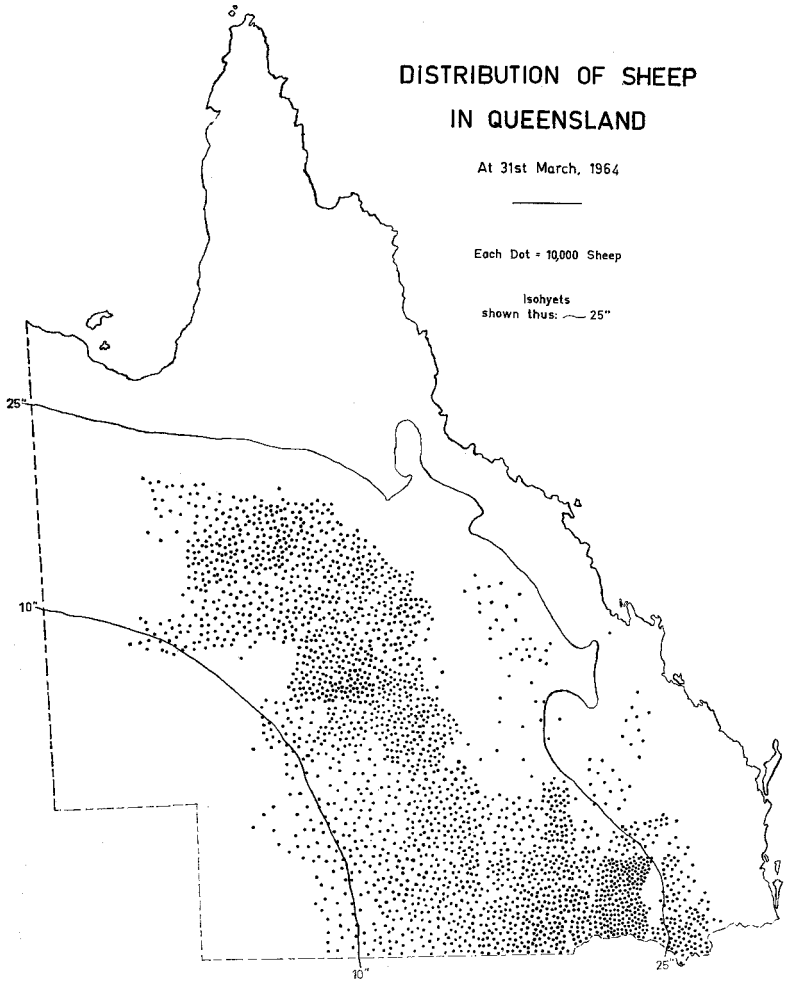


DISTRIBUTION OF SHEEP IN QUEENSLAND

At 31st March, 1964

Each Dot = 10,000 Sheep

Isohyets
shown thus: — 25"

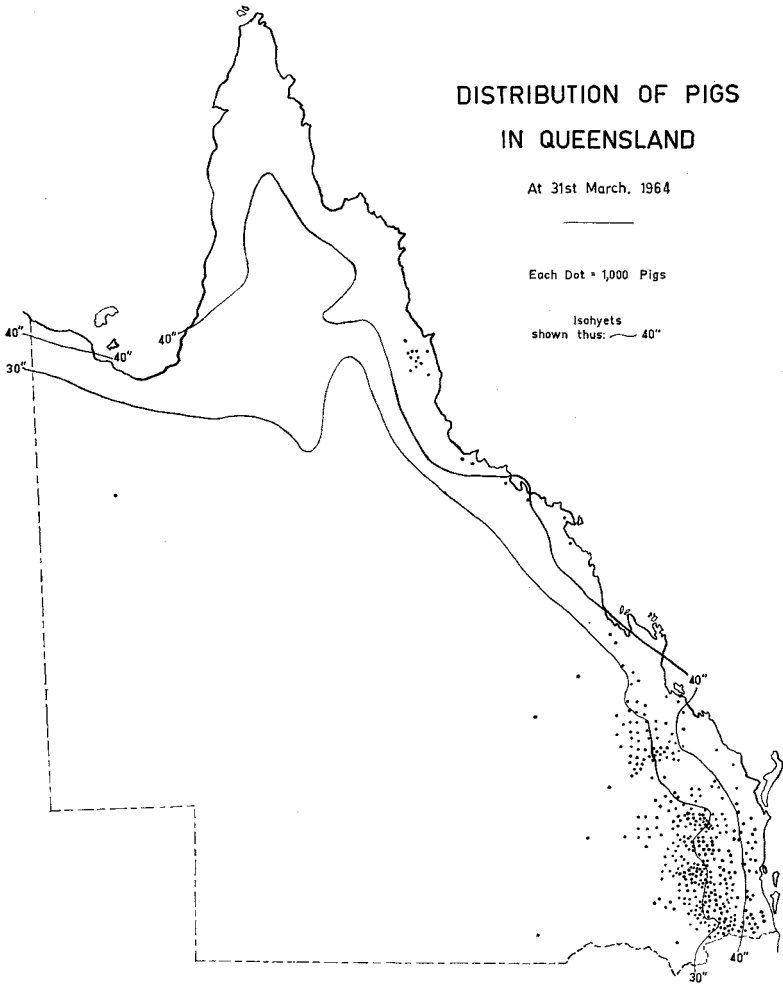


DISTRIBUTION OF PIGS IN QUEENSLAND

At 31st March, 1964

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	
		Lb Greasy	Value of Wool Produced ²
	No	Lb Greasy	£
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
1963-64	25,263,584	255,386,000	70,729,000

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 1963-64, 3,846,589 (15.23 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 1963-64 New South Wales provided approximately two-fifths, Victoria one-fifth, Queensland one-seventh, and South Australia and Western Australia each one-eighth of the total wool. Estimated quantities produced in each State (in terms of wool in the grease) were New South Wales, 731,316,000 lb; Victoria, 334,288,000 lb; Queensland, 255,386,000 lb; South Australia 210,500,000 lb; Western Australia, 216,574,000 lb; and Tasmania 34,007,000 lb, making up an Australian total (with Territories) of 1,784,714,000 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, 1963-64

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	8,308	60,734	7-31	0-0	0-0
Maryborough	10,082	79,684	7-90	0-0	0-0
Downs	4,222,974	37,584,250	8-90	16-9	16-8
Roma	4,207,316	36,778,044	8-74	16-5	16-6
South Western	4,605,446	42,600,946	9-25	19-2	19-0
<i>Total South</i>	<i>13,054,126</i>	<i>117,103,658</i>	<i>8-97</i>	<i>52-6</i>	<i>52-4</i>
Rockhampton	291,844	2,263,599	7-76	1-0	1-1
Central Western	5,513,289	47,613,607	8-64	21-4	21-5
Far Western	2,771,603	25,159,827	9-08	11-3	10-8
<i>Total Central</i>	<i>8,576,736</i>	<i>75,037,033</i>	<i>8-75</i>	<i>33-7</i>	<i>33-4</i>
Mackay	320	1,784	5-58	0-0	0-0
Townsville	580	4,033	6-95	0-0	0-0
Cairns	585	4,327	7-40	0-0	0-0
Peninsula .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
North Western	3,631,237	30,419,620	8-38	13-7	14-2
<i>Total North</i>	<i>3,632,722</i>	<i>30,429,764</i>	<i>8-38</i>	<i>13-7</i>	<i>14-2</i>
Total Queensland	25,263,584	222,570,455	8-81	100-0	100-0

¹ As at 31 March 1964.² 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 1964.

OVERSEA EXPORTS OF WOOL¹ FROM QUEENSLAND

Country to Which Exported	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
QUANTITY (1,000 LB GREASY)					
Austria	1,802	2,334	1,940	2,360	1,850
Belgium	17,051	14,906	14,397	12,883	15,862
China, Republic of—Mainland .. .	5,730	3,083	5,559	8,731	7,895
Czechoslovakia	5,657	2,571	2,309	2,787	3,859
France	27,774	26,310	19,014	18,794	20,218
Germany, Federal Republic of .. .	21,031	15,525	18,813	18,372	21,160
Italy	20,117	20,676	26,173	19,012	22,730
Japan	66,326	72,599	75,451	62,490	72,650
Mexico	2,495	3,366	2,171	2,969	2,694
Poland	6,780	3,952	2,858	3,162	4,758
Turkey	2,208	3,966	3,939	4,753	3,451
United Kingdom	52,576	40,617	36,891	45,228	45,402
U.S.A.	8,552	11,716	16,681	16,068	12,465
U.S.S.R.	7,358	5,717	8,461	7,430	5,875
Other Countries	8,188	8,547	9,063	9,412	10,402
Total	253,645	235,885	243,720	234,451	251,271
VALUE (£1,000)					
Austria	505	612	526	696	603
Belgium	3,348	2,788	2,792	2,559	3,817
China, Republic of—Mainland .. .	1,695	840	1,644	2,699	2,679
Czechoslovakia	1,658	693	653	846	1,278
France	6,334	5,528	3,919	4,340	5,383
Germany, Federal Republic of .. .	4,932	3,295	3,974	4,359	5,905
Italy	5,083	4,680	6,211	4,592	6,412
Japan	18,055	18,520	20,181	17,830	22,994
Mexico	703	939	562	768	878
Poland	1,963	1,000	764	875	1,552
Turkey	652	1,061	1,099	1,462	1,211
United Kingdom	11,907	8,551	7,763	10,477	12,555
U.S.A.	1,946	2,288	3,588	3,491	2,923
U.S.S.R.	2,200	1,474	2,310	2,405	2,219
Other Countries	2,137	1,904	2,032	2,375	3,031
Total	63,118	54,173	58,018	59,774	73,440

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 1963-64 exports of scoured and carbonised wool were 11,085,000 lb, the principal importing countries being U.S.A. (4,434,000 lb), United Kingdom (3,892,000 lb), Federal Republic of Germany (705,000 lb), Japan (353,000 lb), Italy (349,000 lb), and Canada (342,000 lb).

Wool Sales—Particulars of wool sold in the Brisbane market during the ten years ended 30 June 1964 are shown in the next table, and further details of the marketing of wool are given on page 331.

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
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
1963-64 ..	12	845,714	264,583,876	731,761	74,703,201	67-54	80-54

¹ Including wool received from New South Wales, amounting to 83,034 bales in 1963-64.

Wool Processing—In 1963-64 there were 7 wool-scours and fellmongeries in the State, and 4 woollen mills. The mills used the equivalent of 6,865,026 lb of greasy wool. Particulars are as follows.

WOOL-SCOURS, FELLMONGERIES, AND WOOLLEN MILLS, QUEENSLAND

Particulars				1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
Establishments	..	..	No	13	13	13	11	11
Workers ¹	..	..	No	1,234	1,254	1,228	1,310	1,293
Salaries and Wages	..	..	£	892,579	924,508	954,319	1,025,877	1,013,001
Materials Used—								
Sheepskins	..	..	1,000	551	459	471	.. ²	.. ²
Greasy Wool	..	..	1,000 Lb	21,040	21,796	23,859	26,393	23,370
Production—								
Scoured Wool ³	..	..	1,000 Lb	13,286	13,460	14,058	14,641	12,018
Woollen Cloth	..	..	Sq Yds	1,691,236	1,471,749	1,453,100	1,876,319	1,731,655
Blankets	..	..	Pairs	8,665	14,374	15,538	21,170	11,500

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 1963-64 were worth £30,202,000 (including bounty), while the value of pig products in the related industry of pig-raising was £14,130,000. The following table gives particulars for the last ten years.

DAIRYING, QUEENSLAND

Year	Total Dairy Cattle ¹	Dairy Cows ¹		Production		Oversea Exports	
		In Milk	Dry	Butter	Cheese	Butter	Cheese
	No	No	No	1,000 Lb	1,000 Lb	1,000 Lb	1,000 Lb
1954-55 ..	1,319,133	655,307	247,221	103,539	17,744	47,797	5,283
1955-56 ..	1,329,300	664,443	251,661	108,731	16,978	61,681	6,692
1956-57 ..	1,323,512	630,558	288,377	92,785	15,987	41,732	4,333
1957-58 ..	1,223,971	608,142	236,144	73,012	11,593	25,350	822
1958-59 ..	1,197,399	600,574	221,803	92,589	18,412	50,629	6,001
1959-60 ..	1,183,173	799,050		87,908	19,023	46,759	9,459
1960-61 ..	1,157,343	757,501		70,059	16,177	24,616	5,648
1961-62 ..	1,155,751	762,672		80,210	20,101	32,081	7,603
1962-63 ..	1,143,356	767,338		82,000	22,851	28,853	12,758
1963-64 ..	1,120,053	544,774 ²	184,984 ²	79,523	21,263	35,239	9,129

¹ As at 31 March. ² Excluding house cows.

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

DAIRYING, QUEENSLAND, 1963-64

Statistical Division	Dairy Cows ¹	Milk Produced ²	Milk per Cow ³	Butter Made in Factories ³	Cheese Made in Factories ⁴
Moreton ⁵	248,341	75,437	304	25,774	3,347
Maryborough	203,208	56,410	278	23,904	1,583
Downs	141,228	57,136	405	18,140	16,333
Roma	3,266	657	201	..	..
South Western	40	8	193	..	..
<i>Total South</i>	<i>596,083</i>	<i>189,648</i>	<i>318</i>	<i>67,818</i>	<i>21,263</i>
Rockhampton	97,656	23,271	238	9,275	..
Central Western	553	72	130	..	..
Far Western	209	18	86	..	..
<i>Total Central</i>	<i>98,418</i>	<i>23,361</i>	<i>237</i>	<i>9,275</i>	<i>..</i>
Mackay	8,522	1,810	212	302	..
Townsville	836	163	195	..	..
Cairns	25,846	8,535	330	1,825	..
Peninsula .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
North Western	53	6	103	..	..
<i>Total North</i>	<i>35,257</i>	<i>10,514</i>	<i>298</i>	<i>2,127</i>	<i>..</i>
Total Queensland	729,758	223,523	306	79,220	21,263

¹ At 31 March 1964, excluding house cows. ² Year ended 31 March 1964, as recorded on farmers' statistical returns. Excluding production from house cows.
³ Year ended 30 June 1964. In addition, farm production was estimated at 303(000) lb.
⁴ Year ended 30 June 1964. No production was recorded on farms. ⁵ Including Metropolitan.

Most of the butter production is from the southern part of the coastal strip. In 1963-64 Maryborough and Moreton Statistical Divisions each produced nearly one-third of the State's total production. Downs Division produced almost one-quarter, and most of the remainder came from Rockhampton and Cairns Divisions. Most of the cheese production came from the Downs.

Dairying in Australian States—A comparison of dairying production in the various States is made in the following table.

DAIRYING, AUSTRALIA, 1963-64

State or Territory	Cows ¹	Total Milk Produced ²	Milk per Cow ³	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 ..	859,380	328,411	375	81,650	11,529	30,249
Victoria	1,218,389	688,937	582	231,739	56,410	19,752
Queensland	772,602	239,827	307	79,523	21,263	24,289
South Australia ..	167,826	96,016	578	16,802	33,981	7,878
Western Australia ..	128,629	56,797	445	15,662	3,347	8,895
Tasmania	146,970	83,152	577	30,845	3,055	2,717
A. C. Territory ..	2,001	1,153	560	3	..	..
Total	3,296,173 ⁶	1,484,369 ⁶	455 ⁶	456,224	129,585	93,780

¹ At 31 March 1964. Including house cows. ² Year ended 30 June 1964. ³ Milk produced throughout the year July 1963 to June 1964, divided by the average of the numbers of cows at 31 March 1963 and 31 March 1964. 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 Including Northern Territory.

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	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	
Dairy Holdings ¹ No	..	..	..	..	14,839
Butter Made on Farms {	1,000 Lb	700 ²	437	369	339	303
£	132,825	84,485	63,626	58,252	55,879	
Dairy Factories No	75	74	71	70	69	
Value of—						
Land and Buildings £	2,041,700	2,102,458	2,086,997	1,946,564	1,961,376	
Plant £	2,591,280	2,719,169	2,704,812	2,708,795	2,660,344	
Workers ³ No	1,650	1,611	1,675	1,668	1,703	
Salaries and Wages £	1,492,548	1,515,009	1,611,629	1,666,082	1,733,183	
Butter ⁴ {	1,000 Lb	87,208	69,621	79,841	81,661	79,220
£	18,990,580	15,355,631	16,230,288	16,337,245	16,926,515	
Cheese ⁴ {	1,000 Lb	19,023	16,177	20,101	22,851	21,263
£	2,501,955	1,932,622	2,241,422	2,545,141	2,669,907	

¹ Excluding holdings with house cows only. Not available before 1963-64. ² Estimated. ³ Average for whole year. ⁴ Values include subsidy or bounty (see page 320).

For the marketing of butter and cheese, see Chapter 10. Exports for the last ten years are shown in the table on page 174.

Poultry Farming—The raising of poultry for commercial purposes is now an important industry. In 1964, 574 rural holdings were dependent on poultry production for at least half of their income.

At 31 March 1964, fowls kept on all rural holdings numbered 3,520,129, of which 1,759,230 were hens and pullets, compared with 2,958,559 and 1,577,554 respectively on 31 March 1963. During 1963-64 table poultry sold by all rural holdings numbered 7,189,000, compared with 4,886,000 for 1962-63. The total recorded egg production of 16,021,000 dozen during 1963-64 amounted to about 120 eggs per year per head of the Queensland population. Unrecorded production of eggs from small flocks kept by householders in towns and townships is possibly as large as recorded production. The consumption of eggs in 1962-63 was estimated for Australia at 198 per head of population, and Queensland consumption was probably at about the same level. (See Chapter 10 for egg marketing).

Other poultry recorded on rural holdings at 31 March 1964 were 48,000 ducks, 28,000 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 6,800,000 broilers were slaughtered in poultry abattoirs in Queensland during 1963-64, compared with 1,000,000 in 1959-60.

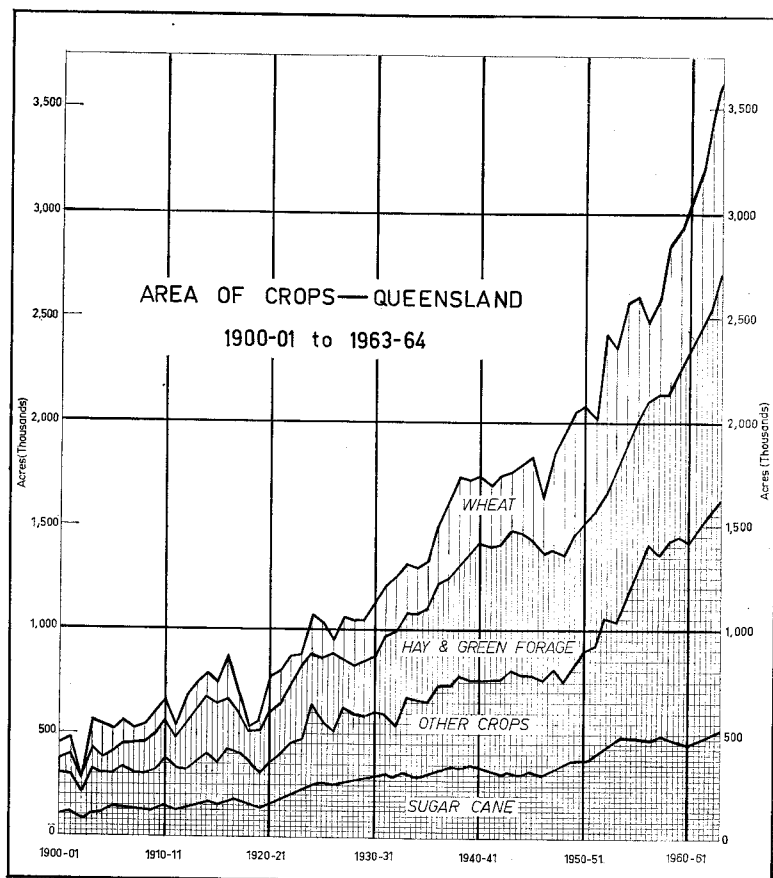
Bee Keeping—In 1963-64, returns were received from 765 bee keepers in the State, showing a production of 2,061,000 lb of honey, equal to an average of 88 lb per productive bee hive, compared with 2,947,000 lb and an average of 111 lb per productive hive in the preceding season. Beeswax amounting to 32,000 lb was produced in 1963-64. The value of the products of the industry in 1963-64 was estimated at £136,000.

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 178 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 1963-64 the area was approximately eight times the 1900-01 level. In the rest of Australia the area under crop doubled by 1945-46 and by 1963-64 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 1963-64 was still only 11 per cent of



the Australian total, and represented 2.3 acres per head of population compared with 3.0 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 this increase during the period has been due to expansion 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	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
<i>Area</i>					
Sugar Cane ¹ Acres	72,651	262,181	372,223	387,477	402,060
Maize Acres	127,974	176,844	155,780	159,285	166,598
Sorghum Acres	.. ²	4,397	292,397	311,068	303,857
Wheat Acres	79,304	362,044	749,682	918,915	937,606
Green Forage Acres	41,445	550,716	864,461	912,018	1,010,570
Hay Acres	42,497	59,970	91,741	83,069	76,594
Cotton Acres	..	41,212	26,888	35,330	28,465
Peanuts Acres	.. ²	12,337	33,131	35,552	44,482
Potatoes Acres	11,060	12,446	14,466	16,994	15,886
Pumpkins ³ Acres	.. ²	.. ²	11,982	12,543	12,440
Tobacco Acres	665	3,653	14,069	16,346	15,579
Bananas ⁴ Acres	6,215	6,345	4,585	4,542	4,465
Pineapples ⁴ Acres	939	5,451	7,087	7,055	7,406
<i>Production</i>					
Sugar Cane 1,000 Tons	848	6,039	9,021	12,099	11,501
Maize 1,000 Bush	2,457	3,345	4,766	5,096	4,427
Sorghum 1,000 Bush	.. ²	62	8,054	8,361	6,612
Wheat 1,000 Bush	1,194	6,795	12,018	18,683	22,274
Hay Tons	78,758	102,750	206,742 ⁵	192,203 ⁵	179,422 ⁵
Cotton 1,000 Lb	..	17,528	10,366	12,769	7,943
Peanuts 1,000 Lb	.. ²	13,020	32,734	35,296	51,070
Potatoes Tons	20,014	28,306	70,675	86,239	90,201
Pumpkins ³ Tons	.. ²	.. ²	30,863	34,986	38,074
Tobacco 1,000 Lb	452	2,094	12,751	14,787	17,231
Bananas 100 Bush	8,705	6,328	6,614	7,300	6,838
Pineapples 100 Doz	4,248	23,819	36,305	38,449	41,433
<i>Yield per Acre</i>					
Sugar Cane Tons	11.68	23.03	24.23	31.22	28.60
Maize Bush	19.20	18.91	30.60	31.99	26.58
Sorghum Bush	.. ²	14.12	27.54	26.88	21.76
Wheat Bush	15.06	18.77	16.03	20.33	23.76
Hay Tons	1.85	1.71	2.25	2.31	2.34
Cotton Lb	..	425	386	361	279
Peanuts Lb	.. ²	1,055	988	993	1,148
Potatoes Tons	1.81	2.27	4.89	5.07	5.68
Pumpkins ³ Tons	.. ²	.. ²	2.58	2.79	3.06
Tobacco Lb	679	573	906	905	1,106
Bananas Bush	140	100	144	161	153
Pineapples Doz	452	437	512	545	559

¹ Area cut for crushing each year. consumption. ⁴ Area bearing only. (4,522 tons in 1963-64).

² Not collected separately.

³ For human consumption.

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, 1963-64

Crop	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Australia ¹
<i>Area</i>							
Sugar Cane ² .. Acres	15,508	..	402,060	..	..	..	417,568
Maize Acres	44,679	3,399	166,598	.. ³	85	..	214,761 ⁴
Sorghum Acres	61,203	.. ³	303,857	..	..	..	365,587 ⁴
Wheat .. 1,000 Acres	4,964	3,109	938	2,802	4,640	18	16,474
Green Forage 1,000 Acres	1,974	431	1,001	972	418	71	4,877
Hay ⁵ .. 1,000 Acres	584	1,138	80	358	289	150	2,602
Cotton Acres	11,077	..	28,465	..	1,546	..	41,088
Peanuts Acres	478	..	44,482	..	..³	..	44,960 ⁴
Potatoes Acres	24,352	39,626	15,886	5,459	5,835	10,806	101,987
Tobacco Acres	2,927	10,551	15,579	..	..	..	29,057
<i>Production</i>							
Sugar Cane 1,000 Tons	617	..	11,501	..	..	..	12,118
Maize .. 1,000 Bush	2,089	204	4,427	.. ³	2	..	6,722 ⁴
Sorghum .. 1,000 Bush	1,269	.. ³	6,612	..	..	..	7,887 ⁴
Wheat .. 1,000 Bush	122,472	76,302	22,274	53,971	52,340	483	327,912
Hay ⁵ .. 1,000 Tons	1,006	1,947	184	488	389	249	4,269
Cotton .. 1,000 Lb	8,167	..	7,943	..	2,113	..	18,223
Peanuts .. 1,000 Lb	531	..	51,070	..	..³	..	51,601 ⁴
Potatoes Tons	98,308	200,384	90,201	51,195	55,402	66,420	562,032
Tobacco .. 1,000 Lb	2,652	13,130	17,231	..	..	..	33,013
<i>Yield per Acre</i>							
Sugar Cane .. Tons	39.81	..	28.60	..	..	..	29.02
Maize Bush	46.8	59.8	26.6	.. ³	18.5	..	31.3 ⁴
Sorghum Bush	20.7	.. ³	21.8	..	..	..	21.6 ⁴
Wheat Bush	24.7	24.5	23.8	19.3	11.3	27.5	19.9
Hay ⁵ Tons	1.72	1.71	2.30	1.37	1.35	1.67	1.64
Cotton Lb	746	..	279	..	1,385	..	445
Peanuts Lb	1,112	..	1,148	..	..³	..	1,148 ⁴
Potatoes Tons	4.04	5.06	5.68	9.38	9.49	6.15	5.51
Tobacco Lb	906	1,244	1,106	..	..	..	1,136

¹ Including A.C.T. and N.T. publication.

⁴ Incomplete.

² Area cut for crushing.

³ Not available for publication.

⁵ Including hay cut from permanent pasture.

Value of Agricultural Production—The gross value of all agricultural production in Queensland for the season 1963-64 has been estimated at £147,216,777. 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 1963-64 was approximately £131,570,588.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND, 1963-64

Crop	Area Under Crop	Production	Gross Value
	Acres		£
<i>Sugar Cane</i>	508,414	..	78,455,600
Cut for Crushing	402,060	11,500,672 tons	76,288,977
Cut for Plants	13,205	334,829 tons	2,166,623
Standover, &c	93,149	..	..
<i>Grain</i>	1,716,010	..	27,366,022
Barley (2-row)	157,748	4,675,224 bush	2,591,094
Barley (6-row)	18,115	516,144 bush	246,502
Canary Seed	36,873	362,745 bush	551,003
Maize	166,598	4,427,385 bush	3,252,086
Millet, Panicum, &c	64,056	901,233 bush	612,203
Oats	31,014	672,864 bush	336,432
Sorghum	303,857	6,612,012 bush	3,801,000
Wheat	937,606	22,274,499 bush	15,974,209
Other	143	3,228 bush	1,493
<i>Seed</i>	1,485	..	306,072
Lucerne	328	35,695 lb	5,800
Sudan Grass	855	454,160 lb	18,923
Permanent Pasture .. .. .	..¹	767,518 lb	280,679
Other	302	40,200 lb	670
<i>Hay</i>	76,594	..	3,314,569
Lucerne	63,939	160,576 tons	2,980,291
Oaten	2,965	4,515 tons	94,815
Wheat	6,384	8,622 tons	142,263
Permanent Pasture .. .. .	..²	4,522 tons	42,959
Other	3,306	5,709 tons	54,241
<i>Other Fodder</i>	1,016,899	..	5,461,084
Lucerne	113,091	..	622,001
Oats	497,290	..	2,735,095
Sorghum	90,251	..	812,259
Sugar and Cow Cane	2,123	..	23,226
Other Green Forage	307,815	..	1,201,936
Vegetables	6,329	..	66,567
<i>Other Field Crops</i>	218,271	..	13,812,292
Arrowroot	275	3,328 tons	27,511
Cotton ³	28,465	7,943,263 lb	478,758
Ginger	118	1,406,801 lb ⁴	52,472
Linseed	83,336	406,847 cwt	1,423,940
Navy Beans	5,423	38,299 bush	85,407
Peanuts ⁵	44,482	51,069,945 lb	2,230,054
Safflower	18,141	275,106 bush	226,817
Soybeans	4,133	27,459 bush	47,024
Sunflower Seed	9,212	143,373 bush	129,434

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND, 1963-64—continued

Crop	Area Under Crop	Production	Gross Value
	Acres		£
<i>Other Field Crops (continued)—</i>			
Tobacco ⁵	15,579	17,231,038 lb	8,416,415
Other (including Nurseries, &c)	9,107	..	694,460
<i>Citrus Fruit</i>			
Lemons	4,438	..	1,262,236
Mandarins	374	104,523 bush	121,951
Oranges	1,196	213,973 bush	386,004
Other	2,818	615,841 bush	726,321
Other	50	28,458 bush	27,960
<i>Other Orchard Fruit</i>			
Apples	13,235	..	2,707,797
Apricots	8,541	1,481,160 bush	1,832,487
Custard Apples	329	36,480 bush	92,720
Mangoes	162	27,412 bush	45,886
Nuts	710	57,096 bush	117,199
Peaches	136	46,602 lb	3,495
Pears	1,445	159,229 bush	216,286
Plums	544	113,558 bush	121,492
Other	1,181	123,497 bush	204,540
Other	187	22,582 bush	73,692
<i>Grapes</i>			
	2,867	9,187,434 lb	455,771
<i>Plantation Fruit</i>			
Bananas	13,387	..	4,217,304
Papaws	4,465	683,819 bush	906,334
Passion Fruit	1,095	548,069 bush	408,036
Pineapples	156	11,491 bush	29,703
Strawberries	7,406	4,143,290 doz	2,543,518
Other	248	1,666,261 lb	326,851
Other	17	1,183 bush	2,862
<i>Fruit Areas Not Yet Bearing</i>			
	14,030	..	..
<i>Vegetables For Human Consumption</i>			
Beans, Green	54,628	..	9,858,030
Cabbages and Cauliflowers	6,747	11,526 tons	1,815,195
Carrots	1,546	514,036 doz	544,881
Cucumbers	414	3,283 tons	193,136
Lettuces	1,134	203,360 bush	296,106
Onions	348	447,689 bush	218,248
Peas, Green	3,317	20,412 tons	676,488
Potatoes	795	630 tons	92,793
Pumpkins	15,886	90,201 tons	1,632,638
Sweet Potatoes	12,440	38,074 tons	665,152
Tomatoes	365	1,233 tons	56,799
Turnips	6,085	1,170,292 bush	2,831,842
Watermelons and Rock Melons	169	447 tons	14,939
Other	3,869	13,449 tons	458,893
Other	1,513	..	360,920
Total	3,640,258	..	147,216,777

¹ Harvested from 21,484 acres of permanent pasture. ² Harvested from 3,490 acres of permanent pasture. ³ 1963 crop. ⁴ Including 459,514 lb retained on farms as seed. ⁵ 1964 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	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
Sugar Cane ¹	42,500	48,319	47,323	62,778	78,456
Barley	3,240	2,170	1,797	2,385	2,838
Canary Seed	111	252	764	1,307	551
Maize	2,210	3,151	3,330	3,018	3,252
Sorghum	3,152	2,821	4,329	4,083	3,801
Wheat	9,461	7,735	9,036	13,775	15,974
Other Grain	958	888	1,191	1,149	950
Hay	3,034	3,651	4,187	3,395	3,315
Other Fodder ²	3,968	5,184	4,587	4,754	5,461
Cotton	548	909	608	755	479
Peanuts	1,681	2,022	1,292	1,527	2,230
Potatoes	1,275	1,886	3,806	2,027	1,633
Pumpkins	519	758	543	506	665
Tobacco	5,699	7,083	7,184	8,378	8,416
Tomatoes	1,719	1,992	1,971	1,844	2,832
Apples	1,279	1,731	1,616	1,693	1,833
Bananas	907	880	973	1,040	906
Citrus Fruits	1,031	1,274	1,215	1,333	1,262
Grapes	384	420	386	522	456
Pineapples	1,820	2,450	2,662	2,585	2,544
Other Fruits	956	1,315	1,515	1,680	1,642
Other Agriculture	5,225	4,830	4,960	5,705	7,721
Total	91,677	101,721	105,275	126,239	147,217

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 185).

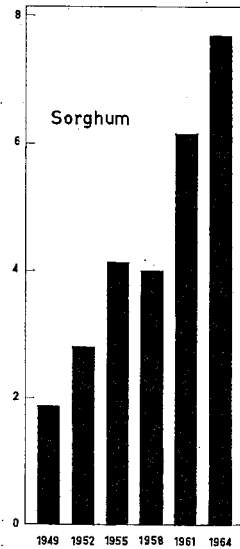
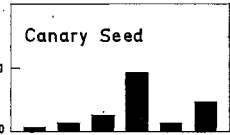
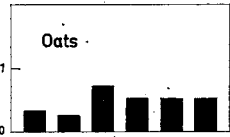
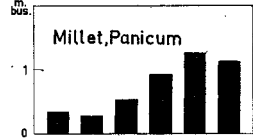
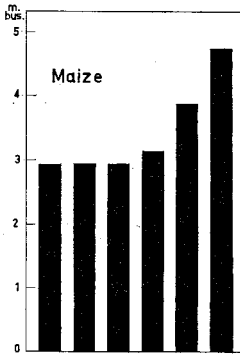
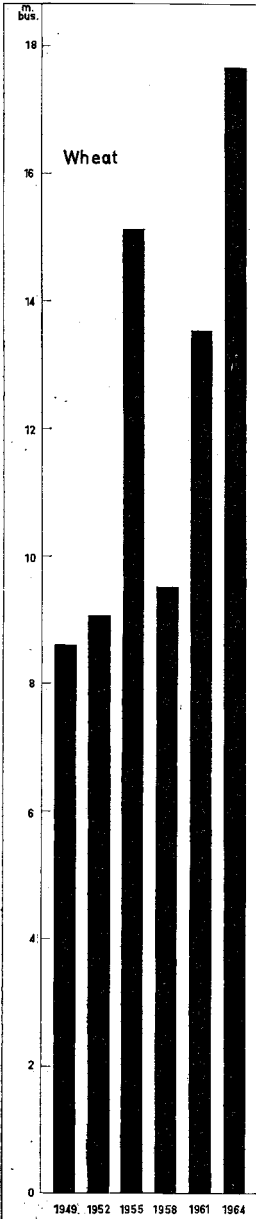
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND, 1963-64

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	252	616	487	2,022	363	599	377
Maryborough	375	1,434	38	1,152	759	836	54
Downs	18,332	1,510	..	..	273	969	165
Roma	775	4	..	..	..	..	1
South Western .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total South</i>	<i>19,734</i>	<i>3,564</i>	<i>525</i>	<i>3,174</i>	<i>1,395</i>	<i>2,404</i>	<i>597</i>
Rockhampton	1,835	270	15	891	6,317	62	79
Central Western	704	23	..	..	3	..	..
Far Western .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total Central</i>	<i>2,539</i>	<i>293</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>891</i>	<i>6,320</i>	<i>62</i>	<i>79</i>
Mackay	1	1	1	7	102	..	8
Townsville .. .. .	..	54	6	17	89	125	472
Cairns .. .. .	..	515	137	54	5	14,640	14
Peninsula .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
North Western .. .. .	..	..	..	..	32	..	..
<i>Total North</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>570</i>	<i>144</i>	<i>78</i>	<i>228</i>	<i>14,765</i>	<i>494</i>
Total Queensland	22,274	4,427	684	4,143	7,943	17,231	1,170

¹ Including Metropolitan.

POST-WAR DEVELOPMENT OF GRAIN
PRODUCTION IN QUEENSLAND
1946-47 to 1963-64

Bars show average annual production (in millions of bushels)
over periods of three years ended March in year shown



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, almost 24 per cent of the cutting and 88 per cent of the loading being done mechanically in 1964.

Queensland sugar growing is based on Central Mills, of which 31 operated during the 1963 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 1964 was 1,855,000 tons produced from 14,286,000 tons of cane cut from 451,000 acres.

SUGAR PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND

Season	Area Cultivated ¹	Area Cut for Crushing	Cane Produced	Sugar Produced ²	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
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
1963	508,414	402,060	11,500,672	1,648,273	28.60	4.10	6.98

CULTIVATION AND PRODUCTION IN DIVISIONS, 1963

Cairns	167,686	145,464	4,342,795 ³	602,224	29.85	} 4.74	{ 7.08
Townsville	59,087	39,176	1,744,361 ³	273,119	44.53		
Mackay	165,151	126,607	3,061,061	442,895	24.18	3.50	6.91
Maryborough	103,639	81,173	2,087,646	293,224	25.72	3.61	7.12
Moreton ⁴	12,851	9,640	264,809	36,811	27.47	3.82	7.19

¹ Excluding fodder crops. ² 94 per cent net titre. ³ Cane crushed in mills in these divisions was:—Cairns, 4,262,874 tons; and Townsville, 1,824,282 tons. ⁴ Including Metropolitan. *n* Not available.

Sugar cane is grown in two States of Australia—Queensland and New South Wales. Of the 1,723,796 tons of raw cane sugar produced in Australia in 1963-64, 95.6 per cent was produced in Queensland and 4.4 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 to reach a peak of 486,800 acres in 1958-59, which was exceeded again in 1963-64 when 508,400 acres of land were under sugar cane in Queensland. 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 1963-64 it was 30,300 acres.

Canefields in Queensland in 1963-64 yielded, per acre harvested, 28.60 tons of cane or 4.10 tons of sugar, while in New South Wales the return was 39.81 tons of cane or 4.87 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 1963-64 the yield of sugar per acre *harvested* in New South Wales was 19 per cent higher than in Queensland, while the yield per acre *cultivated* was 23 per cent lower. Average yield of sugar per acre cultivated in 1963-64 were Queensland, 3.24 tons, and New South Wales, 2.49 tons, compared with 3.69 and 2.92 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 1963-64 was £8,643,000. Queensland is practically the sole Australian source of pineapples and most other tropical fruits, but in 1963-64 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, 1963-64

Particulars	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Australia ¹
Bearing Area—							
Apples Acres	12,963	15,934	8,541	4,768	10,889	15,545	68,680
Bananas Acres	21,997	..	4,465	..	311	..	26,799
Citrus Fruits .. Acres	25,676	6,439	4,438	9,553	4,492	..	50,635
Grapes Acres	16,707	43,485	2,867	53,123	7,725	..	123,907
Pineapples .. Acres	97	..	7,406	..	..	..	7,517
Production—							
Apples .. 1,000 Bush	3,329	3,299	1,481	1,341	1,287	8,545 ²	19,284
Bananas .. 1,000 Bush	4,497	..	684	..	141	..	5,324
Citrus .. 1,000 Bush	5,327	1,365	963	2,320	563	..	10,541
Grapes Tons	98,828	313,695	4,101	207,647	17,394	..	641,665
Pineapples .. 1,000 Bush	25	..	4,419	..	..	..	4,445
Total Area under Fruit—							
Bearing Acres	95,224	100,091	33,927	81,589	26,487	19,638	357,083
Non-Bearing .. Acres	22,161	23,206	14,030	18,776	7,812	2,496	88,557
Gross Value of Fruit							
Production .. £1,000	28,131	24,568	8,643	14,905	4,643	9,965	90,875

¹ Including Australian Capital Territory and Northern Territory.

² Preliminary estimate.

Pineapples, apples, citrus, and bananas are the most important Queensland fruit crops. They were worth £2,544,000, £1,833,000, £1,262,000, and £906,000 respectively in 1963-64. 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 (548,069 bushels in 1963-64) are grown chiefly in the rural areas around Brisbane and in the Gladstone district, custard apples (27,412 bushels in 1963-64) mainly 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 £456,000. 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 1963-64, 32,912 gallons of wine were made.

The high country around Stanthorpe enables fruits of the cool temperate zone to be grown. In 1963-64 the State produced 1,481,160 bushels of apples, 159,229 bushels of peaches, 113,558 bushels of pears, 123,497 bushels of plums, and 36,480 bushels of apricots. The total value of these five fruits was £2,469,000 and the quantity was 1,913,924 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 28,465 acres in 1963-64, chiefly in the Dawson-Callide Valleys. The crop is mainly grown by dry farming methods. However, in the 1963 season, about 10 per cent of the cotton crop was irrigated and provided a yield considerably above the average for those areas where irrigation was not 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 1963-64 crop of 303,857 acres produced 6,612,012 bushels, worth £3,801,000. 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 30 per cent of the sorghum acreage is now in the Downs Division, 27 per cent in the Central-Western Division, and 25 per cent in the Rockhampton Division.

Forage or Saccharine Sorghums, used for fodder when green, have been grown in Queensland for a number of years, and 90,251 acres were planted in 1963-64, from which fodder valued at £812,000 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 1963-64 Queensland produced about 52 per cent of the Australian crop, the remainder coming from Victoria and New South Wales. The area under tobacco in Queensland in 1963-64 was 15,579 acres, producing 17,231,038 lb of dried leaf valued at £8,416,000. Approximately 83 per cent of this production was from the Mareeba district (Atherton Tableland), 6 per cent from the Inglewood-Texas district, 5 per cent from the Bundaberg district, and 3 per cent from the Glasshouse Mountains district. Small quantities were produced near Ayr, 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 1963-64, 44,482 acres yielded 51,070,000 lb, valued at £2,230,000. 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. The crop fluctuates greatly from year to year, and a peak production of 352,871 cwt from 86,265 acres reached in 1956-57 was not surpassed until 1963-64 when production of 406,847 cwt was obtained from 83,336 acres. Safflower, first recorded in 1953-54, has increased steadily and a harvest of 275,106 bushels was obtained from 18,141 acres in 1963-64.

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. In 1963-64, 36,873 acres produced 362,745 bushels. 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 1963-64, the area was 275 acres and the production 3,328 tons, worth £28,000. 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 1963-64 amounted to 1,406,801 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 £15,974,000 in 1963-64. Maize was worth £3,252,000 in 1963-64 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)						
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
1963-64	467,050	33,101	32,499	190,321	43,907	766,878
SUPERPHOSPHATE USED (CWT)						
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
1963-64	318,129	19,617	15,603	157,099	66,598	577,046
OTHER ARTIFICIAL FERTILISERS USED (CWT)						
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
1963-64	2,462,067	196,743	234,241	173,006	23,428	3,089,485
TOTAL ARTIFICIAL FERTILISERS PER ACRE FERTILISED (CWT)						
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
1963-64	6.0	6.5	7.7	1.7	2.1	4.8

¹ Year ended 31 March.

Use of Aircraft in Land and Crop Treatment—During the year ended 31 March 1964 aircraft were engaged in treating 340,594 acres with 270 tons of superphosphate and 476,748 lb of seed, and 872 acres with other materials. In addition, 157,117 acres were either sprayed or dusted with insecticides, herbicides, or fungicides.

7 FISHERIES

Fisheries production in Queensland was worth £2,363,000 in 1963-64, 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 £737,000, only 31 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 5,118,000 lb valued at £888,000 in 1963-64.

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, 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	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
QUANTITY					
Fish ¹ Tons	3,376	3,077	3,944	4,036	3,982
Crabs 1,000 Lb	637	595	625	571	571
Crayfish, Lobsters, &c .. Cwt	352	366	520	285	420
Prawns 1,000 Lb	3,986	3,500	4,400	4,971	5,118
Oysters 150 Lb Sacks	1,956	1,616	2,153	2,203	1,133
Scallops 1,000 Lb	400	400	100	157	170
Squid 1,000 Lb	77	67	117	119	114
Whales ² No	660	660	591	68	..
Pearl-shell Tons	483	813	450 ³	467 ³	448 ³
Trochus-shell Tons	378	138	204	159	64
VALUE					
Fish ¹ £	626,076	471,854	669,825	735,100	737,388
Crabs £	51,082	51,368	59,219	57,302	60,170
Crayfish, Lobsters, &c .. £	2,915	1,752	6,887	3,726	4,632
Prawns £	500,000	440,000	612,000	785,329	887,916
Oysters £	19,007	14,642	19,201	16,680	9,920
Scallops £	47,354	48,000	12,000	16,829	26,000
Squid £	6,019	7,881	9,789	8,738	9,531
Whales ⁴ £	96,384	114,591	154,860	36,091	..
Pearls and Pearl-shell .. £	235,748	411,477	262,483	437,750	622,713
Trochus-shell £	75,600	26,264	27,725	18,283	4,900
Total £	1,660,185	1,587,829	1,833,989	2,115,828	2,363,170

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 1963-64 to £45,564.

Labour and capital engaged in the fishing industry in Queensland in 1963-64 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 FISHERIES, QUEENSLAND, 1963-64

Particulars	General Fisheries ¹	Oyster Fisheries	Tropical Fisheries ²	Total
Boats Engaged No	1,464	55	38	1,557
Value of Boats and Equipment £	1,977,082	19,045	155,000	2,151,127
Men Employed No	2,111	106	497	2,714

¹ Including only those licensed to take fish for sale. ² Excluding cultured pearl fishing.

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 194.

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 £42m in 1963.

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 1963 the State's silver production was 6,202,000 oz, the highest on record.

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 1963 figure was 83,221 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 85,000 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 1963 all the zinc and lead recovered was contained in concentrates produced at Mount Isa.

Bauxite—Bauxite mined at Weipa in North Queensland is exported overseas (chiefly to Japan) and to Bell Bay in Tasmania. Work has commenced on the erection of a large alumina plant at Gladstone which will process ore from Weipa.

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 1963 it was 3,244,000 tons. Ipswich is the main coal field, followed by Kianga-Moura, Bowen, Maryborough (Howard), and Blair Athol. Smaller amounts are mined in the Rockhampton, Toowoomba, Callide, and other districts. Over 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. Shipments are made through Gladstone which has been developed as a major coal loading port.

Mineral Sands Concentrates—These minerals are obtained from beach deposits on the south-east coast of Queensland, and the 1963 production was 100,347 tons, including concentrates from sands mined in New South Wales and processed in Queensland. Most of the production is in the form of rutile and zircon concentrates, which are exported (chiefly to the U.S.A. and the United Kingdom) for refining and use in munitions, welding rods, pigments, &c.

Oil and Natural Gas—Flow oil has been found at Cabawin, Moonie, Sunnybank, Alton, and Richmond. A pipeline to convey crude oil has been constructed from Moonie to Brisbane, and commercial production commenced in April 1964. One of the two refineries being constructed at Brisbane came on stream in July 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. When operations ceased in 1963, 4,029 tons of uranium oxide, valued at £40m, had been produced. The mine has been placed on a care and maintenance basis so that production can be resumed when there is again a demand for uranium.

State Batteries, &c—The only ore treatment plant operated by the State at present is the State Treatment Works at Irvinebank which processes tin ore. During 1963 this establishment treated 7,752 tons of ore for a production of 162 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 and in proving reserves on the various fields. There is a government assay office at Cloncurry, to which 1,353 samples were submitted during 1963.

Annual Mining Census—As mentioned on page 191, 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 1963 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.

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 1963 these payments were gold subsidy, £2,488, copper bounty, £246,835, and pyrites bounty, £50,240.

MINING¹ AND QUARRYING² OPERATIONS, QUEENSLAND, 1963

Industry Group	Average Employment ³		Salaries and Wages Paid ⁴	Value of Output ⁵	Power, Fuel, and Materials Used	Value of Production ⁶
	During Period Worked	During Whole Year				
	No	No	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
Metal Mining—						
Gold	4,014	3,958	5,488	26,097	7,163	18,934
Silver-Lead-Zinc						
Copper-Gold						
Tin	503	387	251	1,163	280	883
Mineral Sands	424	407	572	3,004	895	2,109
Other Metal						
Non-Metal Mining—						
Fuel Mining	2,770	2,720	4,057	9,562	1,802	7,760
Clay ⁷	84	46	n	87	14	73
Other Non-Metal	310	238	304	805	307	498
Total Mining	8,105	7,756	10,672	40,718	10,461	30,257
Quarrying ⁷	504	418	442	1,324	607	717
Total	8,609	8,174	11,114	42,042	11,068	30,974

SUMMARY FOR FIVE YEARS

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
1963	8,609	8,174	11,114	42,042	11,068	30,974

¹ Excluding mining of uranium. ² Construction materials only. ³ Including working proprietors. ⁴ Excluding amounts paid by mines and quarries employing less than four persons. 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. n Not available.

Mineral Production in Australian States—The next table affords direct comparison between Australian States for the year 1963. The explanations preceding the Queensland table also apply to the other States.

MINING¹ AND QUARRYING OPERATIONS, AUSTRALIA, 1963

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. ..	967	20,492	20,243	28,722	92,676	17,821	74,855
Victoria ..	359	4,616	4,125	5,508	20,420	3,594	16,826
Queensland	510	8,609	8,174	11,114	42,042	11,068	30,974
South Aust	360	2,318	1,934	2,324	17,104	2,297	14,807
West Aust ..	343	7,671	7,267	9,311	22,384	7,035	15,349
Tasmania ..	122	2,853	2,592	3,713	10,152	2,919	7,233
N. Territory ²	76	634	513	860	3,563	809	2,754
Total ..	2,737	47,193	44,848	61,552	208,341	45,543	162,798

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, 1963

Mineral ¹	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australia
Gold 1,000 Oz	11	25	69	.. ²	803	36	80	1,024
Silver 1,000 Oz	11,425	1	6,202	..	221	1,702	91	19,642
Copper Tons	3,864	6	83,221	5	1,919	16,805	7,147	112,967
Tin .. Tons	250	11	1,196	..	363	1,005	35	2,860
Lead 1,000 Tons	328	..	67	..	..²	15	..	410
Zinc 1,000 Tons	266	..	37	..	..	48	..	351
Rutile ³ 1,000 Tons	130	..	45	..	1	..	..	176
Zircon ⁴ 1,000 Tons	118	..	52	..	12	..	..	182
Tungsten ⁵ .. Tons	..	..	..	..	..	960	..	960
Coal ⁶ 1,000 Tons	18,940	18,507	3,244	1,512	903	207	..	43,313
Iron ⁷ 1,000 Tons	..	..	..	2,718	840	..	..	3,558

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 18,456,000 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
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
1963	6	268	..	42	..	3	6	313

Quarries—The following table gives details of production, workers, and wages and salaries paid, according to class of stone, for the year 1963.

CONSTRUCTION MATERIAL QUARRIES, QUEENSLAND, 1963

Class of Stone	Quarries	Output			Workers	Salaries and Wages
		Dimension and Crushed Stone	Gravel &c	Value		
	No	Tons	Tons	£	No	£
Felstone, Porphyry ..	3	51,866	75,784	66,068	37	39,284
Blue Metal	23	822,728	394,023	749,841	292	271,346
Granite	14	253,370	203,493	313,380	92	76,529
Freestone, Sandstone ..	3	723	55,050	18,341	19	12,334
Other	9	1,651	676,507	176,826	64	42,556
Total	52	1,130,338	1,404,857	1,324,456	504	442,049

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, 1963

Statistical Division	Mines or Quarries	Workers ² (incl Working Proprietors)	Salaries and Wages Paid ³	Value of Output ³	Power, Fuel, and Materials Used	Value of Production ³
	No	No	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
<i>Census Mines</i> ⁴	122	7,552	10,672	40,241	10,393	29,848
Moreton	56	2,208	3,176	7,968	1,888	6,080
Maryborough	10	262	344	581	93	488
Downs and Roma ..	9	141	208	276	42	234
Rockhampton	13	1,353	1,628	5,026	2,055	2,971
Townsville and Mackay	9	304	442	1,407	244	1,163
Cairns and Peninsula	12	334	403	1,761	317	1,444
North Western and Central Western ..	13	2,950	4,471	23,222	5,754	17,468
<i>Small Mines</i> ⁵	336	553	n	477	68	409
<i>Quarries</i>	52	504	442	1,324	607	717
Metropolitan	10	122	120	483	267	216
Moreton	7	68	36	71	20	51
Maryborough	6	40	41	103	43	60
Downs	7	70	64	161	65	96
Rockhampton	6	46	32	90	24	66
Townsville and Mackay	9	101	79	169	63	106
Cairns and North Western	7	57	70	247	125	122
Total	510	8,609	11,114	42,042	11,068	30,974

¹ Excluding mining of uranium. ² Persons employed during period worked.
³ See note to this item in first table on page 194. 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 32 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, 307m. super feet having been milled to 30 June 1964.

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 1959-60 to 1963-64 and compared with the averages for the five years 1954-55 to 1958-59, it will be seen that the total quantity processed has declined by 9 per cent although there has been an increase in the small quantity imported for special purposes.

LOG TIMBER PROCESSED, QUEENSLAND, 1954-55 TO 1963-64
(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					
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	480,105
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
1963-64	29,597	1,685	53,328	33,276	230,424	20,306	42,772	12,478	423,866

The next table shows details of the 1963-64 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, 1963-64
(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 ..	1,966	8,637	13,522	5,472	29,597
Kauri	44	104	494	1,043	1,685
Cypress	24,703	24,777	3,848	..	53,328
Plantation Timber ..	2,462	12,835	17,185	794	33,276
Hardwoods	55,175	130,955	43,511	783	230,424
Cabinet Woods	1,639	5,995	6,813	5,859	20,306
Miscellaneous	3,874	12,774	13,163	12,961	42,772
Imported	218	34	1,305	10,921	12,478
Total	90,081	196,111	99,841	37,833	423,866

Mills making annual factory returns in 1963-64 included 538 sawmills, 39 plywood mills, and 49 case mills. Operation 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 1963-64 these items together amounted to 6,762,119 super feet.

SAWMILLS, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
Mills No	578	583	556	544	538
Workers ¹ No	6,805	6,451	5,778	5,735	5,828
Salaries and Wages ² £	5,199,324	5,177,472	4,782,312	4,792,473	5,080,076
Land, Buildings, and Plant £	4,272,928	4,584,910	4,673,264	5,002,957	5,092,318
Sawn Timber Produced ³ —					
Quantity .. 1,000 S. Ft	249,751	239,489	200,869	205,786	222,786
Value £	15,297,958	15,842,664	12,184,642	12,549,291	13,516,422

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 1963-64 among the three main divisions of the State as follows:—Southern, 394; Central, 61; Northern, 83. The Southern division accounted for 155,142,736 super feet of sawn native timber, the Central division for 21,117,410 super feet, and the Northern for 46,465,713 super feet.

Operations of plywood mills are shown in the following table.

PLYWOOD MILLS, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
Mills No	35	36	38	40	39
Workers ¹ No	1,843	1,604	1,380	1,534	1,599
Salaries and Wages ² £	1,539,408	1,445,982	1,206,204	1,300,926	1,379,357
Land, Buildings, and Plant £	1,299,460	1,489,601	1,486,429	1,853,784	1,802,189
Plywood ³ .. 1,000 Sq Ft	134,824	112,414	98,086	85,745	97,253
Veneers ³ .. 1,000 Sq Ft	154,219	136,797	133,014	169,010	177,551
Value of Plywood £	5,065,278	4,523,084	4,150,646	4,004,810	4,401,794
Value of Veneers £	1,045,138	925,503	1,115,056	1,243,450	1,281,504

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, 1963-64

State	Establishments	Workers ¹		Salaries and Wages ²	Capital Values ³		Output	Production ⁴
		Males	Females		Machinery and Plant	Land and Buildings		
	No	No	No	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
N.S.Wales	23,556	366,699	121,299	543,049	636,116	572,355	2,588,883	1,079,063
Victoria	17,541	290,738	117,647	449,206	417,052	483,582	1,978,967	845,583
Queensland	5,887	89,126	19,565	106,958	103,360	91,974	624,870	210,337
South Aust	5,793	89,030	19,850	117,539	129,839	106,024	517,220	206,424
Westn Aust	4,512	47,012	7,528	52,740	60,088	54,830	267,195	109,908
Tasmania	1,729	25,855	5,610	34,721	52,191	38,181	163,468	69,683
Total	59,018	908,460	291,499	1,304,213	1,398,646	1,346,946	6,140,603	2,520,998

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 1963-64 for £1,924,646,000 out of a total value of production of £2,520,998,000 for all Australian manufactures. In 1963-64 Queensland was third among the States in value of manufacturing production but was the lowest in production per head of population. For 1963-64, production per head was as follows:—Victoria, £273·6; New South Wales, £264·1; South Australia, £202·4; Tasmania, £190·3; Western Australia, £140·5; Queensland £133·7.

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>							
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
1963-64 ..	5,887	109,467	106,958	103,360	91,974	624,870	210,337
<i>Metropolitan</i>							
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
1963-64 ..	2,239	58,365	56,475	39,920	53,824	270,338	109,098
<i>Rest of State</i>							
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 ..	3,578	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
1963-64 ..	3,648	51,102	50,483	63,440	38,150	354,532	101,239

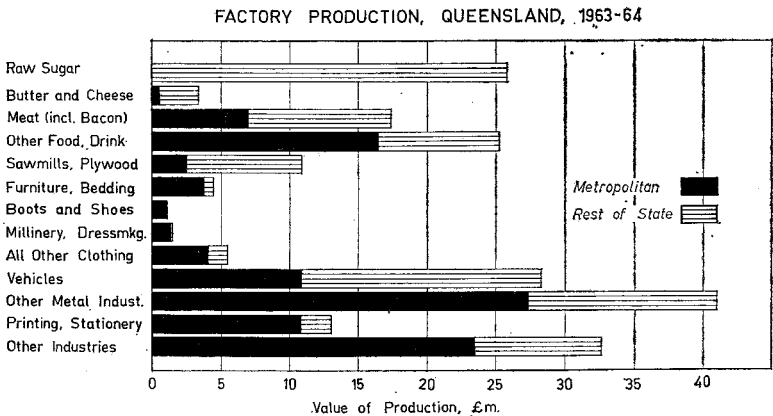
¹ Aggregate of average number of workers employed during period each factory was operating, including, in 1963-64, 44,418 males and 13,947 females in the metropolitan area and 45,354 males and 5,748 females in the rest of the State.

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 1963-64, production of factories (£210,337,000) was worth 69 per cent of the value of the net production of primary industries (£303,371,000).

Further particulars to those in the following pages are given for meatworks on page 164; butter and cheese factories, pages 174 and 175; sugar mills, page 185; and sawmills and plywood mills, pages 198 and 199.

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.



Statistical Divisions and Cities—Details of total factory operations in statistical divisions and in cities are shown in the following table.

Southern Queensland factories in 1963-64 accounted for 74 per cent of the State's total factory production. Of this, metropolitan factories accounted for £109,097, 974, or 52 per cent of the total factory production

of the State, and provided 53 per cent of the total salaries and wages. Twenty-one per cent of the State's factory production in 1963-64 was from Northern Queensland. The remaining 5 per cent was from Central Queensland.

FACTORIES, STATISTICAL DIVISIONS AND CITIES, 1963-64

Statistical Division or City	Estab- lish- ments	Workers ¹	Salaries and Wages ²	Output	Production (Value Added)	Land, Buildings, and Plant
	No	No	£	£	£	£
Metropolitan	2,239	58,365	56,475,333	270,337,738	109,097,974	93,743,365
<i>Brisbane</i>	2,166	57,289	55,217,355	263,970,663	106,684,056	86,634,853
<i>Redcliffe</i>	49	358	251,186	865,623	441,097	352,249
Moreton	681	10,541	9,605,778	50,454,505	18,739,461	12,287,655
<i>Gold Coast</i>	112	805	678,582	2,459,681	1,327,874	1,273,925
<i>Ipswich</i>	133	6,533	6,336,112	26,933,771	11,758,318	6,221,810
Maryborough	581	7,847	7,589,213	48,605,440	14,579,057	14,457,905
<i>Bundaberg</i>	114	1,742	1,766,464	10,446,870	3,528,513	2,548,704
<i>Gympie</i>	69	656	558,474	3,521,337	964,928	1,122,059
<i>Maryborough</i>	90	2,180	2,217,809	8,733,971	3,589,630	2,597,931
Downs	703	7,333	6,694,206	38,355,940	12,028,244	9,341,660
<i>Toowoomba</i>	237	4,006	3,764,135	17,535,621	6,322,619	5,147,492
<i>Warwick</i>	45	534	506,107	4,005,843	982,772	793,508
Roma	100	643	573,960	3,849,682	1,071,279	869,251
South Western	49	229	171,727	656,820	372,741	245,845
Total South	4,353	84,958	81,110,217	412,260,125	155,888,756	130,945,681
Rockhampton	368	5,511	4,885,323	27,349,065	8,774,568	5,090,035
<i>Rockhampton</i>	163	3,761	3,746,497	16,079,789	5,439,888	3,072,266
Central Western	92	488	386,540	1,215,279	668,369	606,436
Far Western	12	41	32,987	123,491	58,020	45,010
Total Central	472	6,040	5,304,850	28,687,835	9,500,957	5,741,481
Mackay	212	3,459	3,787,333	35,125,781	9,847,220	12,315,334
<i>Mackay</i>	110	1,064	934,371	2,904,587	1,598,751	1,242,954
Townsville	316	6,539	7,418,169	63,092,361	14,769,383	18,604,993
<i>Charters Towers</i>	28	140	100,637	335,708	180,690	102,853
<i>Townsville</i>	187	4,032	4,303,383	35,872,531	7,214,307	10,201,763
Cairns	458	7,367	8,029,102	57,389,699	16,510,412	20,208,131
<i>Cairns</i>	107	1,920	1,923,634	8,331,889	3,678,124	3,395,027
Peninsula	10	50	43,733	126,723	75,277	56,125
North Western	66	1,054	1,264,787	28,186,993	3,744,555	7,462,050
Total North	1,062	18,469	20,543,124	183,921,557	44,946,847	58,646,633
Total Queensland	5,887	109,467	106,958,191	624,869,517	210,336,560	195,333,795

¹ Aggregate of average number of workers employed during period each factory was operating. ² Excluding drawings of working proprietors.

Industry Groups in Statistical Divisions.—The table on pages 204 to 208 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, 1963-64

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	152	147,819	1,178,937	229,626	219,024
Other Food, Drink ..	64	2,540	2,371,712	20,555,750	6,077,749	7,371,591
Sawmills, Plywood ..	3	184	198,629	1,169,774	366,725	460,838
Furniture, Bedding ..	39	484	424,133	1,603,480	679,804	415,337
Boots and Shoes ..	9	444	340,263	1,139,980	564,358	205,451
Millinery, Dressmaking ..	51	1,177	665,265	1,907,394	1,034,495	479,839
All Other Clothing ..	105	3,353	2,098,537	5,723,625	3,263,807	1,738,333
Vehicles ..	172	3,387	3,275,364	7,823,691	4,954,530	3,317,686
Other Metal Industries ..	188	5,063	5,481,632	17,820,333	8,487,664	5,866,349
Printing, Stationery ..	75	3,667	3,667,709	12,923,706	6,841,649	6,668,058
Other Industries ..	158	3,318	2,985,854	13,162,399	6,446,754	5,356,773
<i>Total</i> ..	<i>870</i>	<i>23,769</i>	<i>21,656,917</i>	<i>85,009,069</i>	<i>38,947,161</i>	<i>32,099,279</i>
<i>Metropolitan North Side Inner Suburbs</i>						
Food and Drink ..	25	900	944,060	8,951,920	3,168,106	4,348,239
Sawmills, Plywood ..	8	350	336,805	1,313,458	515,063	297,845
Furniture, Bedding ..	29	458	402,359	2,006,418	776,752	365,875
Boots and Shoes ..	4	93	73,890	241,110	106,959	44,621
All Other Clothing ..	18	110	58,645	171,947	125,382	140,711
Vehicles ..	70	1,199	1,331,706	4,520,600	1,968,890	1,529,853
Other Metal Industries ..	61	1,815	1,875,029	7,669,804	3,640,722	2,957,127
Printing, Stationery ..	10	178	186,872	708,703	399,411	323,494
Other Industries ..	64	1,536	1,746,717	11,139,472	4,334,144	3,408,702
<i>Total</i> ..	<i>289</i>	<i>6,639</i>	<i>6,956,083</i>	<i>36,723,432</i>	<i>15,053,429</i>	<i>13,416,467</i>
<i>Metropolitan North Side Outer Suburbs</i>						
Food and Drink ..	28	1,727	1,739,854	12,957,133	3,809,647	1,832,541
Sawmills, Plywood ..	19	215	196,533	685,358	348,775	342,491
Furniture, Bedding ..	16	236	214,231	979,080	396,192	324,240
Millinery, Dressmaking ..	3	65	29,863	87,035	53,263	18,748
All Other Clothing ..	17	116	68,875	268,924	154,929	147,403
Vehicles ..	66	897	883,089	2,325,034	1,200,530	1,312,699
Other Metal Industries ..	57	2,135	2,206,135	10,306,812	4,323,157	2,960,618
Printing, Stationery ..	12	208	204,127	1,314,336	453,515	565,554
Other Industries ..	63	2,054	2,084,461	10,643,209	4,414,506	2,142,884
<i>Total</i> ..	<i>281</i>	<i>7,653</i>	<i>7,627,168</i>	<i>39,566,921</i>	<i>15,154,514</i>	<i>9,647,178</i>
<i>Metropolitan Western Suburbs</i>						
Food and Drink ..	9	166	163,823	1,053,244	596,505	392,555
Sawmills, Plywood ..	5	232	205,171	777,869	299,853	271,558
Furniture, Bedding ..	6	282	248,577	1,052,093	446,089	1,038,620
Clothing ..	11	102	68,592	203,865	126,640	89,851
Vehicles ..	29	99	65,695	283,218	133,335	151,023
Other Metal Industries ..	17	524	489,240	1,831,033	957,132	630,876
Printing, Stationery ..	3	20	9,668	54,781	34,123	26,965
Other Industries ..	21	884	1,016,000	5,444,126	2,779,451	2,965,918
<i>Total</i> ..	<i>101</i>	<i>2,309</i>	<i>2,266,766</i>	<i>10,700,229</i>	<i>5,373,128</i>	<i>5,567,366</i>

FACTORIES, INDUSTRY GROUPS AND STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, 1963-64—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 ..	17	452	405,550	2,302,093	856,800	660,253
Sawmills, Plywood ..	4	106	112,016	1,000,606	250,384	331,738
Furniture, Bedding ..	20	360	318,184	1,118,969	463,983	216,681
Millinery, Dressmaking	4	141	75,134	314,786	126,863	69,428
All Other Clothing ..	6	23	14,023	42,058	32,882	33,955
Vehicles	30	144	128,280	391,717	218,313	252,721
Other Metal Industries..	40	1,558	1,721,499	6,447,943	2,803,115	2,864,476
Printing, Stationery ..	4	69	48,642	186,250	90,566	70,095
Other Industries ..	19	182	164,300	1,601,017	601,940	376,392
<i>Total</i>	<i>144</i>	<i>3,035</i>	<i>2,987,628</i>	<i>13,405,439</i>	<i>5,444,846</i>	<i>4,875,740</i>
<i>Metropolitan South Side Outer Suburbs</i>						
Meat (incl Bacon) ..	6	2,522	2,639,286	27,033,176	5,695,278	2,873,643
Other Food, Drink ..	42	976	887,651	7,384,286	2,535,341	2,897,839
Sawmills, Plywood ..	14	406	350,602	1,489,100	564,749	450,695
Furniture, Bedding ..	32	428	409,849	1,812,930	742,404	462,471
Boots and Shoes ..	3	259	199,065	709,513	354,070	87,585
Millinery, Dressmaking	3	30	13,576	34,425	22,935	23,518
All Other Clothing ..	21	312	167,175	569,923	298,761	172,667
Vehicles	61	1,266	1,367,221	4,359,237	1,966,533	1,385,609
Other Metal Industries..	77	3,093	3,487,108	12,746,967	5,841,081	3,988,405
Printing, Stationery ..	11	557	479,472	3,592,960	1,144,580	998,160
Other Industries ..	77	1,731	1,536,534	7,903,344	3,688,255	2,746,266
<i>Total</i>	<i>347</i>	<i>11,580</i>	<i>11,537,539</i>	<i>67,635,861</i>	<i>22,853,987</i>	<i>16,086,858</i>
<i>Metropolitan Bayside</i>						
Food and Drink ..	17	263	211,119	1,115,142	348,411	255,095
Sawmills, Plywood ..	5	45	40,092	276,336	109,593	44,381
Furniture, Bedding ..	4	16	6,627	34,358	20,750	19,579
Clothing	8	155	88,250	266,683	171,226	92,777
Vehicles	17	111	94,307	221,752	135,348	118,830
Other Metal Industries..	16	162	144,182	444,234	236,548	184,906
Printing, Stationery ..	3	27	26,087	60,938	46,143	24,224
Other Industries ..	10	49	35,872	183,033	66,944	80,056
<i>Total</i>	<i>80</i>	<i>828</i>	<i>646,536</i>	<i>2,602,476</i>	<i>1,134,963</i>	<i>819,848</i>
<i>Metropolitan Rural</i>						
Food and Drink ..	4	281	307,789	2,767,931	416,408	1,116,279
Sawmills, Plywood ..	8	59	45,751	245,992	83,574	102,262
Furniture, Bedding ..	8	95	75,947	477,841	131,224	98,341
Vehicles	7	119	126,153	226,406	160,618	163,961
Other Metal Industries..	12	377	350,830	1,982,825	775,313	1,301,334
Other Industries ..	15	545	632,248	2,626,241	1,154,891	1,339,940
<i>Total</i>	<i>54</i>	<i>1,476</i>	<i>1,538,718</i>	<i>8,327,236</i>	<i>2,722,028</i>	<i>4,122,117</i>

FACTORIES, INDUSTRY GROUPS AND STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, 1963-64—*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	93	72,059	378,198	122,056	224,016
Sawmills, Plywood ..	7	96	83,972	217,463	115,844	53,241
Clothing ..	7	94	46,295	118,687	81,551	57,805
Vehicles ..	17	101	78,194	233,627	141,998	116,427
Other Metal Industries ..	7	79	76,413	1,150,709	244,215	318,238
Other Industries ..	20	613	901,045	4,268,391	1,708,254	6,338,785
<i>Total</i>	73	1,076	1,257,978	6,367,075	2,413,918	7,108,512
<i>Total Metropolitan Division</i>						
Butter and Cheese ..	3	196	204,621	2,615,119	553,708	220,126
Meat (incl Bacon) ..	16	3,352	3,420,891	33,508,461	7,007,793	4,944,816
Other Food, Drink ..	214	6,524	6,265,210	49,554,230	16,294,426	17,026,133
Sawmills, Plywood ..	73	1,693	1,569,571	7,175,956	2,654,560	2,355,049
Furniture, Bedding ..	160	2,380	2,114,289	9,161,951	3,693,781	2,960,957
Wool Scours, &c ..	5	199	225,750	868,617	333,048	152,003
Boots and Shoes ..	20	897	682,509	2,321,231	1,129,874	408,211
Millinery, Dressmaking	63	1,460	810,507	2,412,967	1,271,227	610,369
All Other Clothing ..	187	4,117	2,514,432	7,065,757	4,117,020	2,384,112
Vehicles ..	469	7,323	7,350,009	20,385,282	10,898,095	8,348,810
Other Metal Industries ..	475	14,806	15,832,068	60,400,660	27,308,947	21,072,329
Printing, Stationery ..	123	5,340	5,575,444	23,123,219	10,701,650	14,882,495
Other Industries ..	431	10,078	9,910,032	51,744,288	23,133,845	18,377,955
<i>Total</i>	2,239	58,365	56,475,333	270,337,738	109,097,974	93,743,365
<i>Moreton Division</i>						
Butter and Cheese ..	14	324	315,268	6,446,648	645,314	1,060,643
Meat (incl Bacon) ..	6	771	866,468	15,016,174	2,218,784	1,030,436
Other Food, Drink ..	113	894	782,179	5,435,395	2,047,817	3,111,231
Sawmills, Plywood ..	121	1,270	1,002,417	3,852,003	1,842,570	941,065
Furniture, Bedding ..	20	77	53,895	288,420	127,274	84,455
Clothing ..	57	442	227,157	630,003	433,886	358,813
Vehicles ..	205	3,875	3,723,573	9,316,131	6,350,405	1,846,696
Other Metal Industries ..	50	677	691,786	2,106,843	1,201,622	786,608
Printing, Stationery ..	12	192	188,416	375,316	276,393	251,983
Other Industries ..	83	2,019	1,754,619	6,987,572	3,595,396	2,815,725
<i>Total</i>	681	10,541	9,605,778	50,454,505	18,739,461	12,287,655
<i>Maryborough Division</i>						
Raw Sugar ..	7	1,425	1,877,152	18,796,161	4,552,671	7,022,932
Butter and Cheese ..	15	258	249,450	5,612,107	482,847	769,774
Other Food, Drink ..	95	1,340	1,079,878	10,581,057	2,502,465	2,293,233
Sawmills, Plywood ..	92	1,283	1,133,546	3,539,021	1,846,496	888,730
Furniture, Bedding ..	23	93	61,232	213,165	111,691	68,639
Clothing ..	36	138	57,786	179,422	140,249	143,355
Vehicles ..	195	1,171	944,175	2,569,954	1,490,962	1,017,394
Other Metal Industries ..	59	1,539	1,614,719	5,427,033	2,404,885	1,378,420
Printing, Stationery ..	14	192	200,484	405,544	309,584	339,420
Other Industries ..	45	408	370,791	1,281,976	737,207	536,008
<i>Total</i>	581	7,847	7,589,213	48,605,440	14,579,057	14,457,905

FACTORIES, INDUSTRY GROUPS AND STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, 1963-64—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	483	507,486	6,607,619	802,139	1,053,775
Meat (incl Bacon) ..	6	960	1,100,138	12,065,204	2,339,581	1,196,968
Other Food, Drink ..	114	747	631,533	5,779,270	1,530,973	1,933,226
Sawmills, Plywood ..	96	736	611,645	2,450,872	1,035,634	508,684
Furniture, Bedding ..	16	46	21,292	99,804	53,576	44,297
Clothing ..	58	344	174,360	439,064	323,695	340,202
Vehicles ..	230	1,765	1,439,436	4,009,242	2,267,351	1,771,528
Other Metal Industries..	75	1,314	1,306,205	4,196,210	2,103,252	1,357,585
Printing, Stationery ..	23	353	345,821	804,638	569,231	385,001
Other Industries ..	59	585	556,290	1,904,017	1,002,812	750,394
<i>Total ..</i>	<i>703</i>	<i>7,333</i>	<i>6,694,206</i>	<i>38,355,940</i>	<i>12,028,244</i>	<i>9,341,660</i>
<i>Roma Division</i>						
Food and Drink ..	19	236	263,519	2,810,882	492,903	382,823
Sawmills, Plywood ..	23	138	112,128	452,776	218,087	128,534
Metal Industries ..	41	228	178,801	527,080	315,325	287,798
Other Industries ..	17	41	19,512	58,944	44,964	70,096
<i>Total ..</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>643</i>	<i>573,960</i>	<i>3,849,682</i>	<i>1,071,279</i>	<i>869,251</i>
<i>South Western Division</i>						
Food and Drink ..	11	44	23,688	134,859	63,675	64,333
Metal Industries ..	29	156	129,383	472,841	278,927	139,452
Other Industries ..	9	29	18,656	49,120	30,139	42,060
<i>Total ..</i>	<i>49</i>	<i>229</i>	<i>171,727</i>	<i>656,820</i>	<i>372,741</i>	<i>245,845</i>
<i>Rockhampton Division</i>						
Butter and Cheese ..	5	134	133,782	2,288,788	789,984	470,383
Other Food, Drink ..	61	2,168	1,791,609	13,330,816	3,144,277	1,911,939
Sawmills, Plywood ..	56	378	288,592	1,101,531	557,382	390,745
Furniture, Bedding ..	10	48	32,140	96,400	47,333	29,455
Clothing ..	32	115	51,701	144,330	105,210	146,498
Vehicles ..	111	1,748	1,685,075	3,334,056	2,228,225	786,187
Other Metal Industries..	41	491	516,142	4,820,780	1,005,822	487,883
Printing, Stationery ..	8	137	131,221	355,776	236,802	255,062
Other Industries ..	44	292	255,061	1,876,588	659,533	611,883
<i>Total ..</i>	<i>368</i>	<i>5,511</i>	<i>4,885,323</i>	<i>27,349,065</i>	<i>8,774,568</i>	<i>5,090,035</i>
<i>Central Western Division</i>						
Food and Drink ..	21	76	38,114	243,675	120,185	96,012
Sawmills, Plywood ..	5	45	39,826	124,961	56,824	35,771
Clothing ..	14	37	13,913	51,577	40,477	51,208
Metal Industries ..	40	289	263,140	718,517	401,332	317,948
Other Industries ..	12	41	31,547	76,549	49,551	105,497
<i>Total ..</i>	<i>92</i>	<i>488</i>	<i>386,540</i>	<i>1,215,279</i>	<i>668,369</i>	<i>606,436</i>
<i>Far Western Division</i>						
Food and Drink ..	4	8	3,295	34,522	17,253	11,926
Other Industries ..	8	33	29,692	88,969	40,767	33,084
<i>Total ..</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>41</i>	<i>32,987</i>	<i>123,491</i>	<i>58,020</i>	<i>45,010</i>

FACTORIES, INDUSTRY GROUPS AND STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, 1963-64—contd

Industry	Estab- lish- ments	Workers ¹	Salaries and Wages ²	Output	Production (Value Added)	Land, Buildings, and Plant
	No	No	£	£	£	£
Mackay Division						
Raw Sugar	8	1,725	2,225,778	28,684,104	6,896,219	9,474,292
Other Food, Drink ..	29	306	281,767	1,585,763	617,460	930,283
Sawmills, Plywood ..	18	139	111,505	452,663	188,277	111,794
Furniture, Bedding ..	12	46	31,974	130,236	63,859	35,903
Clothing	18	102	43,690	155,291	100,142	81,978
Vehicles	69	413	337,136	1,014,113	569,015	454,842
Other Metal Industries..	34	439	448,759	1,491,263	736,186	521,519
Printing, Stationery ..	5	111	114,569	224,624	171,410	114,405
Other Industries ..	19	178	192,155	1,387,724	504,652	590,318
<i>Total</i>	212	3,459	3,787,333	35,125,781	9,847,220	12,315,334
Townsville Division						
Raw Sugar	4	985	1,524,947	17,532,086	4,982,222	6,981,479
Meat (incl Bacon) ..	6	1,330	1,607,874	11,624,026	2,318,351	1,597,330
Other Food, Drink ..	55	355	266,658	1,677,909	705,551	860,359
Sawmills, Plywood ..	11	137	112,583	562,509	210,004	187,340
Furniture, Bedding ..	16	80	58,029	259,275	109,374	83,165
Clothing	23	102	50,511	179,266	132,920	148,760
Vehicles	87	1,543	511,780	1,575,991	1,980,339	882,785
Other Metal Industries..	57	1,242	2,491,557	24,024,890	2,112,249	5,723,750
Printing, Stationery ..	14	226	226,916	856,969	444,354	525,031
Other Industries ..	43	539	567,314	3,499,440	1,774,019	1,614,994
<i>Total</i>	316	6,539	7,418,169	63,092,361	14,769,383	18,604,993
Cairns Division						
Raw Sugar	10	2,628	3,658,119	38,524,124	8,704,602	13,052,248
Other Food, Drink ..	81	922	864,003	6,395,475	1,923,843	2,771,275
Sawmills, Plywood ..	77	1,579	1,452,526	4,279,366	2,181,257	1,330,316
Furniture, Bedding ..	17	111	89,894	323,427	179,679	93,179
Clothing	26	101	44,266	173,588	114,134	197,453
Vehicles	123	844	705,758	1,934,582	1,149,136	934,504
Other Metal Industries..	74	661	658,223	2,629,040	1,117,990	768,680
Printing, Stationery ..	12	153	143,934	367,299	242,470	291,401
Other Industries ..	38	368	412,379	2,762,798	897,301	769,075
<i>Total</i>	458	7,367	8,029,102	57,389,699	16,510,412	20,208,131
Peninsula Division						
Metal Industries ..	4	37	36,757	98,991	62,907	40,094
Other Industries ..	6	13	6,976	27,732	12,370	16,031
<i>Total</i>	10	50	43,733	126,723	75,277	56,125
North Western Division						
Food and Drink ..	19	99	84,793	377,159	177,030	145,761
Metal Industries ..	25	841	1,066,347	27,360,151	3,381,635	7,107,925
Clothing	7	19	12,496	38,133	28,932	27,630
Other Industries ..	15	95	101,151	411,550	156,958	180,734
<i>Total</i>	66	1,054	1,264,787	28,186,993	3,744,555	7,462,050
Total Queensland ..	5,887	109,467	106,958,191	624,869,517	210,336,560	195,333,795

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, 1963-64

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	957	1,790,353	8,531	14,263,373	14,281	22,893,435
North Side Inner ..	729	1,554,202	1,791	3,286,367	4,119	10,212,860
North Side Outer	2,304	4,786,459	1,328	2,510,156	4,021	7,857,899
Western	232	299,853	957	1,882,810	1,120	3,190,465
South Side Inner ..	394	752,053	1,088	1,990,018	1,553	2,702,775
South Side Outer ..	3,563	8,083,655	2,202	3,847,149	5,815	10,923,183
Bayside	223	315,079	317	464,366	288	355,518
Rural	457	755,055	427	728,298	592	1,238,675
Outside Brisbane	130	183,444	324	706,173	622	1,524,301
Total Metropolitan ..	8,989	18,520,153	16,965	29,678,710	32,411	60,899,111
Moreton	2,772	5,822,230	4,708	7,777,257	3,061	5,139,974
Maryborough	3,703	8,237,213	1,898	2,515,514	2,246	3,826,330
Downs	2,483	4,919,581	2,660	3,570,048	2,190	3,538,615
Roma	} 326	632,019	280	382,022	41	57,631
South Western			183	304,885	42	67,463
Total South ²	9,284	19,611,043	9,729	14,549,726	7,580	12,630,013
Rockhampton	2,422	4,116,538	2,309	3,164,586	} 780	1,493,444
Central Western	52	66,928	397	555,371		
Far Western .. .. .	..	..	39	53,838		
Total Central	2,474	4,183,466	2,745	3,773,795	821	1,543,696
Mackay	2,014	7,398,356	703	1,064,787	} 742	1,384,077
Townsville	3,013	8,366,235	2,193	3,185,735		
Cairns	} 5,217	14,449,072	1,420	2,078,253			1,295	2,871,113
Peninsula			41	55,066	} 81	130,650
North Western			417	746,090		
Total North	10,244	30,213,663	4,774	7,129,931	3,451	7,603,253
Total Queensland	30,991	72,528,325	34,213	55,132,162	44,263	82,676,073

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 2 per cent while those in sheltered and competitive industries have increased by 12 and 23 per cent respectively. In 1963-64, 73 per cent of the workers in competitive industries, 50 per cent of those in sheltered industries, and 29 per cent of those in processing industries worked in the metropolitan area. In 1953-54 the corresponding percentages were 75, 47, and 29. While the general pattern has not changed much, some of the individual statistical divisions have shown considerable development in competitive manufacture. Competitive production has increased in 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 1963-64. Among the industry groups shown in the table on the next page, the clothing and footwear industries employed 30 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 1964 was 21,574, compared with 16,563 in 1954. This represented 19·8 per cent of the average total employment throughout 1963-64, compared with 17·2 per cent in 1954. Employees under 16 years of age, both boys and girls, now number 517 more than ten years ago, and all employees from 16 to 20 inclusive 4,494 more, their proportions of average total factory employment throughout 1963-64 being 3·2 per cent and 16·6 per cent respectively.

Considering each sex separately, juvenile employment as a percentage of all employment in June 1964, compared with June 1954, in brackets, was:—Under 16 years, males 2·2 (2·2), females 7·8 (7·2); 16 years and under 21 years, males 13·5 (11·0), females 32·1 (29·2).

General Employment—The following table shows details of employment in factories for 1963-64, and totals for each of the last ten years.

FACTORIES, EMPLOYMENT AND INDUSTRY GROUPS, QUEENSLAND, 1963-64

Industry	Estab- lish- ments	All Workers ¹			Juveniles ²			
		M	F	Total	Under 16 Years		Aged 16 and under 21	
					M	F	M	F
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	
Raw Sugar	31	6,803	178	6,981	47	6	622	95
Butter and Cheese	66	1,300	181	1,481	26	3	138	90
Meat (incl Bacon)	45	7,365	1,077	8,442	343	87	835	302
Other Food, Drink	825	7,422	3,532	10,954	159	173	888	864
Sawmills, Plywood	577	6,724	561	7,285	195	30	607	149
Furniture, Bedding	276	2,413	464	2,877	98	25	429	102
Wool Scours, &c	7	201	5	206	1	..	8	..
Boots and Shoes	22	434	475	909	14	41	80	143
Millinery, Dressmaking	69	89	1,458	1,547	..	191	11	563
All Other Clothing	466	1,484	3,943	5,427	54	456	185	1,320
Vehicles	1,611	18,406	1,174	19,580	383	46	2,700	410
Other Metal Industries	889	20,024	1,788	21,812	318	62	3,184	563
Printing, Stationery	221	4,966	1,796	6,762	67	155	762	697
Other Industries	782	11,495	2,933	14,428	282	219	1,471	875
Total	5,887	89,126	19,565	108,691	1,987	1,494	11,920	6,173

SUMMARY FOR TEN YEARS

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
1963-64	5,887	89,126	19,565	108,691	1,987	1,494	11,920	6,173

¹ In terms of full employment for year.

² Number on pay-roll on pay-day nearest 30 June.

Size of Establishment—In the ten years ended 1963-64, the number of large factories employing more than 100 persons increased by 20, while the employment therein increased by 5,543. They had 46.7 per cent of all workers in 1963-64, compared with 46.9 per cent ten years earlier. The proportion in factories with up to 10 workers decreased from 16.2 to 15.8 per cent. The number of workers in factories with from 11 to 100 workers increased during the ten years by 5,254, and the proportion of total employment in these factories increased from 36.9 to 37.5 per cent. The number of factories with fewer than 4 workers increased from 1,714 to 2,120, with an increase in employment from 3,559 to 4,401, or from 3.7 to 4.0 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), 92 per cent; other metal industries, 49 per cent; boots and shoes, 48 per cent; vehicles, 44 per cent; and printing and stationery, 44 per cent. Small-scale organisation was most apparent in vehicles (which include motor repair workshops), furniture, &c, and other food and drink (which include bakeries), where 26, 24, and 24 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, 1963-64

Industry	Number of Workers Engaged in Establishment							All Estab- lish- ments
	Under 4	4	5 to 10	11 to 20	21 to 50	51 to 100	101 and Over	
Raw Sugar	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Butter and Cheese	8	4	96	306	720	52	6,935	6,981
Meat (incl Bacon)	2	..	42	58	118	528	8,076	8,824
Other Food, Drink	730	400	1,470	1,023	1,664	1,698	4,031	11,016
Sawmills, Plywood	374	164	1,295	1,307	1,844	1,253	1,190	7,427
Furniture, Bedding	203	80	421	842	675	153	509	2,883
Wool Scours, &c	2	..	5	39	44	..	116	206
Boots and Shoes	14	8	25	29	137	263	433	909
Millinery, Dressmaking	10	20	128	249	674	324	159	1,564
All Other Clothing	405	152	824	378	1,163	1,346	1,174	5,442
Vehicles	1,545	684	2,882	2,163	2,571	1,218	8,539	19,602
Other Metal Industries	491	264	1,685	2,234	3,717	2,776	10,664	21,831
Printing, Stationery	95	32	404	588	1,421	1,242	2,980	6,762
Other Industries	522	272	1,571	1,630	2,788	1,790	5,966	14,539
Total	4,401	2,080	10,848	10,846	17,582	12,643	51,067	109,467
Number of Factories	2,120	520	1,579	745	553	180	190	5,887

SUMMARY FOR TEN YEARS

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
1963-64	4,401	2,080	10,848	10,846	17,582	12,643	51,067	109,467

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 202 for explanation of "Production".)

FACTORY OUTPUT AND COSTS, QUEENSLAND, 1963-64

Industry	Output	Power, Fuel, Light, &c, Used	Other Materials Used	Production (Value Added)	Salaries and Wages ¹
	£	£	£	£	£
Raw Sugar	105,862,990	485,775	79,551,136	25,826,079	9,589,042
Butter and Cheese	24,141,564	293,440	20,428,329	3,419,795	1,500,363
Meat (incl Bacon)	91,501,242	1,219,104	72,898,475	17,383,663	9,245,199
Other Food, Drink	75,782,905	1,630,302	48,838,106	25,314,497	9,740,292
Sawmills, Plywood	24,078,892	478,601	12,772,172	10,828,119	6,459,433
Furniture, Bedding	10,575,521	57,637	6,129,798	4,388,086	2,463,453
Wool Scours, &c	882,038	28,341	510,545	343,152	233,452
Boots and Shoes	2,343,960	12,414	1,187,357	1,144,189	688,487
Millinery, Dressmaking	2,621,683	15,730	1,225,082	1,380,871	870,298
All Other Clothing	8,889,108	172,456	3,257,712	5,458,940	3,143,918
Vehicles	48,013,428	550,273	19,109,844	28,353,311	18,605,727
Other Metal Industries	131,786,441	2,715,291	88,021,159	41,049,991	23,353,084
Printing, Stationery	26,629,017	501,488	13,088,526	13,039,003	6,983,543
Other Industries	71,760,728	2,740,851	36,613,013	32,406,864	14,081,900
Total	624,869,517	10,901,703	403,631,254	210,336,560	106,958,191

SUMMARY FOR TEN YEARS

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
1963-64	624,869,517	10,901,703	403,631,254	210,336,560	106,958,191

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, 1963-64

Industry	Engines Used	Land, Buildings, and Plant	Per Worker ¹			Per 1,000 Mean Population
			Production (Value Added)	Salaries and Wages ²	Land, Bldgs, and Plant	Production
	H.P.	£	£	£	£	£
Raw Sugar	138,333	37,388,976	3,699	1,374	5,356	16,418
Butter and Cheese	22,233	3,762,143	2,309	1,013	2,540	2,174
Meat (incl Bacon)	41,546	11,022,829	2,059	1,096	1,306	11,051
Other Food and Drink	58,734	28,251,679	2,310	968	2,579	16,093
Sawmills, Plywood	99,811	6,894,507	1,486	943	946	6,884
Furniture, Bedding	7,941	3,401,685	1,525	936	1,182	2,790
Wool Scours, &c	1,641	175,933	1,665	1,139	854	218
Boots and Shoes	857	421,921	1,259	770	464	727
Millinery, Dressmaking	461	661,613	892	582	428	878
All Other Clothing	4,052	3,857,623	1,006	638	711	3,470
Vehicles	40,772	16,923,599	1,448	1,022	864	18,025
Other Metal Industries	90,994	39,140,184	1,882	1,101	1,795	26,097
Printing, Stationery	26,529	17,148,907	1,928	1,055	2,536	8,289
Other Industries	100,540	26,282,196	2,246	1,007	1,822	20,603
Total	634,444	195,333,795	1,935	1,028	1,797	133,717

SUMMARY FOR TEN YEARS

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
1963-64	634,444	195,333,795	1,935	1,028	1,797	133,717

¹ Average over whole year. ² 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 £1,176 to £1,935, or by 65 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	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
Aerated Waters .. 1,000 Gal	11,524	11,355	12,160	12,595	13,239
Arrowroot Tons	330	236	352	263	337
Biscuits 1,000 Lb	22,015	21,207	21,389	21,321	23,919
Blankets 100 Pairs	87	144	155	212	115
Bran and Pollard .. 1,000 Bush	5,657	5,566	5,556	5,879	6,461
Bread 1,000 Lb	225,039	227,159	230,374	232,913	233,809
Bricks, Clay 1,000	69,119	72,906	67,898	66,240	83,765
Butter 1,000 Lb	87,208	69,621	79,841	81,660	79,220
Cheese 1,000 Lb	19,023	16,177	20,101	22,851	21,263
Cloth, Woollen 1,000 Sq Yds	1,691	1,472	1,453	1,876	1,732
Confectionery .. 1,000 Lb	3,252	3,321	3,566	3,396	3,512
Cordials and Syrups ¹ .. 100 Gal	7,228	7,381	8,095	9,730	10,321
Cotton Lint 1,000 Lb	3,592	5,540	3,830	4,683	3,211
Flour, Wheatens ² Tons	151,218	153,648	148,251	154,060	172,617
Footwear—					
Boots, Shoes, Sandals 100 Pairs	10,614	13,882	14,449	14,466	15,990
Slippers 100 Pairs	3,029	4,132	4,788	4,835	5,229
Fruit, Preserved ³ .. 1,000 Lb	70,534	59,926	73,943	74,410	78,196
Hides and Skins 1,000	2,447	3,009	2,921	2,890	3,246
Jam 1,000 Lb	9,733	8,870	13,499	11,791	12,932
Leather, Dressed .. 1,000 Sq Ft	10,809	10,409	11,785	14,938 ⁴	18,030 ⁴
" Sole 1,000 Lb	4,738	5,929	4,331	5,116	5,970
Lime, Quick Tons	12,893	10,657	10,495	11,775	16,447
Meat—					
Beef and Veal .. 1,000 Lb	394,481	377,697	430,118	484,866	493,081
Mutton and Lamb 1,000 Lb	39,281	56,246	54,559	45,809	54,006
Pork 1,000 Lb	14,957	18,023	17,120	19,870	22,155
Bacon and Ham .. 1,000 Lb	14,312	13,784	16,607	16,409	15,287
Canned Products .. 1,000 Lb	44,152	33,976	36,241	28,532	26,667
Paints and Enamels—					
Liquid 1,000 Gal	1,232	1,233	1,291	1,350	1,580
Paste and Powder .. 1,000 Lb	2,175	1,855	1,776	1,844	1,832
Pickles, Sauces, &c .. 1,000 Pts	1,828	1,945	2,168	2,237	2,765
Plywood 1,000 Sq Ft	134,824	112,414	98,086	85,745	97,253
Soap Tons	6,246	5,933	5,393	5,519	2,867
Stoves, Ovens, and Ranges .. No	19,487	14,682	19,796	23,380	31,898
Sugar, Raw Tons	1,217,020	1,319,633	1,315,393	1,770,084	1,648,273
Tallow ⁵ Tons	29,371	29,953	38,365	45,971	48,496
Timber, Sawn ⁶ —					
Hardwoods .. 1,000 S. Ft	156,462	148,679	126,039	125,138	134,522
Softwoods, Natural 1,000 S. Ft	53,797	49,279	40,205	43,942	46,330
" Plantation 1,000 S. Ft	13,490	13,172	12,936	15,138	16,421
Sleepers 1,000 S. Ft	26,773	28,802	21,746	21,779	26,287
Veneers 1,000 Sq Ft	154,219	136,797	133,014	169,010	177,551
Water Heating Systems .. No	17,338	16,742	17,019	16,031	18,542
Wheatmeal Tons	9,368	8,531	8,396	9,749	9,334
Wool, Scoured .. 1,000 Lb	13,286	13,460	14,058	14,641	12,018

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 1963-64 quantities (in 1,000 super feet) were as follows:—Hardwoods, 3,604; natural softwoods, 381; plantation softwoods, 2,003. Sawm 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	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
	£	£	£	£	£
Aerated Waters	3,074,828	3,354,067	3,696,403	4,055,633	4,269,185
Arrowroot	36,648	27,141	42,563	31,929 ^r	44,430
Biscuits	2,507,108	2,470,624	2,565,715	2,621,127	2,953,965
Blankets	33,047	47,902	64,559	70,879	35,500
Bran and Pollard	1,067,458	1,157,434	1,149,786	1,242,711	1,301,851
Bread	6,936,246	7,374,599	7,907,783	8,224,710	8,744,900
Bricks, Clay	1,164,549	1,273,177	1,149,495	1,239,697	1,649,875
Butter ⁷	18,990,580	15,355,631	16,230,288	16,337,245	16,926,515
Cheese ⁷	2,501,955	1,932,622	2,241,422	2,545,141	2,669,907
Cloth, Woollen	945,997	869,778	785,742	1,084,512	1,255,975
Confectionery	405,850	454,886	480,242	452,499	459,504
Cordials and Syrups ¹	545,243	557,213	596,187	810,310	855,866
Cotton Lint	590,224	975,755	728,580	861,853	617,490
Flour, Wheat ²	5,405,509	5,827,778	5,723,793	6,063,061	6,474,701
Footwear—					
Boots, Shoes, Sandals	1,959,198	2,129,289	2,085,414	2,222,698	2,430,714
Slippers	249,000	324,552	366,243	363,735	391,843
Fruit, Preserved ³	4,533,625	4,274,919	5,403,262	5,411,817	5,524,320
Hides and Skins	2,883,919	2,807,563	3,235,385	4,082,404	3,788,991
Jam	782,495	704,233	1,068,528	913,970	1,001,091
Leather, Dressed	1,858,427	1,765,215	2,174,050	2,366,013 ⁴	2,688,701 ⁴
" Sole	922,017	1,047,856	774,716	873,275	956,769
Lime, Quick	94,559	80,177	80,202	136,467	145,360
Meat—					
Beef and Veal	42,630,830	40,132,475	44,656,942	50,529,907	57,075,599
Mutton and Lamb	3,197,329	4,153,579	3,391,432	3,058,059	4,536,240
Pork	2,271,115	2,262,482	2,059,396	2,738,371	3,552,668
Bacon and Ham	3,981,383	3,948,809	4,487,556	4,237,616	4,267,455
Canned Products	7,831,348	6,187,578	6,598,616	5,209,453	4,659,374
Paints and Enamels—					
Liquid	2,627,318	2,553,272	2,685,454	2,857,320	3,149,310
Paste and Powder	193,619	165,674	164,073	155,861	147,358
Pickles, Sauces, &c	237,882	252,306	270,071	279,290	322,189
Plywood	5,065,278	4,523,084	4,150,646	4,004,810	4,401,794
Soap	608,262	636,689	595,527	645,631	275,897
Stoves, Ovens, and Ranges	877,488	639,862	941,515	1,108,596	1,381,859
Sugar, Raw	56,258,553	62,957,845	61,583,784	82,782,602	103,987,546
Tallow ⁵	2,141,379	2,430,254	2,596,492	2,689,390	3,106,150
Timber, Saw ⁶ —					
Hardwoods	10,530,472	11,170,992	8,274,282	8,380,498	9,010,950
Softwoods, Natural	3,453,375	3,235,177	2,582,507	2,819,276	2,980,263
" Plantation	640,455	656,848	699,573	749,073	829,814
Sleepers	726,978	821,942	631,372	615,996	743,240
Veneers	1,045,138	925,503	1,115,056	1,243,450	1,281,504
Water Heating Systems	551,468	512,783	505,854	479,356	548,010
Wheatmeal	336,228	347,881	347,114	417,565	405,166
Wool, Scoured	6,536,898	7,934,166	8,847,599	6,265,441	4,446,194

¹ to ⁶ See notes ¹ to ⁶ to table on page 215.
^r Revised since last issue.

⁷ Including subsidy or bounty.

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.

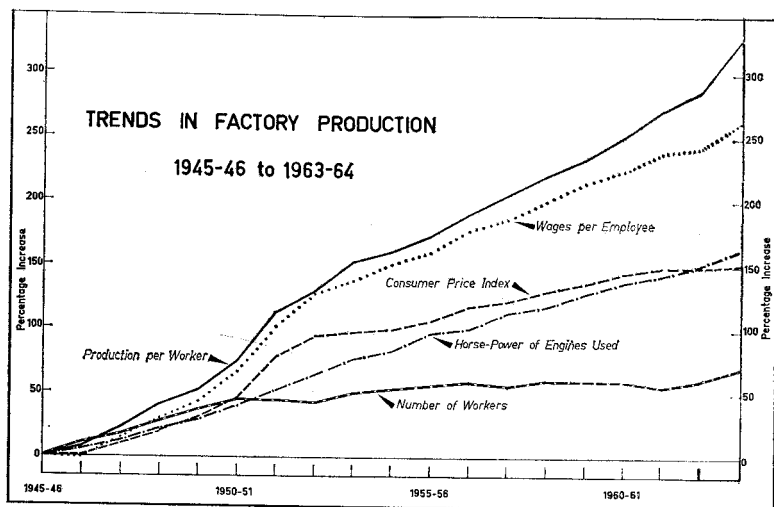
FACTORY STOCKS, QUEENSLAND, 1963-64

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	105.9	2.4	.. ¹	2.8	.. ¹
Butter and Cheese	66	24.1	0.7	1.4	0.7	1.1
Meat (incl Bacon)	45	91.5	1.9	5.9	2.8	5.4
Other Food, Drink	825	75.8	6.2	3.9	6.5	4.3
Sawmills, Plywood	577	24.1	2.3	2.0	2.3	2.0
Furniture, Bedding	276	10.6	1.1	0.2	1.2	0.3
Wool Scours, &c	7	0.9	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹
Boots and Shoes	22	2.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Millinery, Dressmaking	69	2.6	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1
All Other Clothing	466	8.9	0.7	0.3	0.9	0.4
Vehicles	1,611	48.0	3.7	1.1	3.6	0.6
Other Metal Industries	889	131.8	14.3	2.6	17.6	2.8
Printing, Stationery	221	26.6	4.0	0.7	3.9	0.8
Other Industries	782	71.7	8.5	4.2	9.5	5.1
Total	5,887	624.8	46.2	22.6	52.3	23.1

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-two generating stations classified for statistical purposes as electricity suppliers operated in 1963-64. These were all establishments whose main purpose was to supply electricity to outside consumers. There were, in addition, 14 factories—11 sugar mills, a sawmill, a distillery, and a wool scour—and a mining establishment which generated electric power for their own use and sold small amounts. In addition, a large number of factories generated for their own use only. None of these is classified as a generating station in this section.

During 1963-64, 25 Local Authorities operated 29 generating stations. Regional Electricity Boards operated 16 stations, and the Southern Electric Authority of Queensland 6 stations. The remaining station belonged to Mount Isa Mines. The Brisbane City Council's 3 thermal stations were transferred to the Southern Electric Authority in January 1963, and the Council took over all reticulation within the City of Brisbane. The hydro-electric station at Somerset Dam is still operated by the Council, supplying power to the Southern Electric Authority.

The largest source of hydro-electric power in 1963-64 was the Tully Falls scheme (72,000 kW) which was commissioned on 21 September 1957. Other hydro-electric power stations were at Barron Gorge (60,000

kW), and Somerset Dam (3,200 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 221.

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
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	439,161 ^r	54,630
1963-64 ..	52	1,682	2,090	1,135,133	3,330,468 ^r	457,500	61,803

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, 162,122(000) kWh were produced by factories which generate for their own use, and 6,556(000) kWh were sold by these factories. ^r Revised since last issue.

The next table shows details of electricity stations in all States.

ELECTRICITY GENERATING STATIONS, AUSTRALIA, 1963-64

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	50	4,230	5,469	14,626	13,404	64,025	261,013
Victoria	29	3,356	5,090	12,205	7,511	35,547	111,649
Queensland	52	1,682	2,090	7,778	3,330	18,926	61,803
South Australia	29	1,542	2,103	4,244	2,496	10,848	40,388
Western Australia	94	.. ⁵	.. ⁵	.. ⁵	.. ⁵	.. ⁵	.. ⁵
Tasmania	15	.. ⁵	.. ⁵	.. ⁵	.. ⁵	.. ⁵	.. ⁵
Total	269	12,162	16,618	42,854	31,466	145,610	559,608

¹ Average for whole year. ² Excluding electricity generated in some other factories (see previous page). ³ Valued at the generating station. 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 1964 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). Work is proceeding 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 1962-63, installed generating plant in Queensland has increased from 136,000 kW to 766,877 kW, the consumption of electricity has increased from 192.2m units to 2,319.8m units, and the number of consumers from 149,191 to 439,161. The original cost of assets in service has risen from £6.9m to £168.9m.

Areas supplied with electricity now include 92 per cent of the population of the State, and, of the ultimate consumption within Queensland in 1962-63, 46.5 per cent was domestic, 51.1 per cent commercial and industrial, 1.4 per cent for traction, and 1.0 per cent for public lighting.

ELECTRICITY UNDERTAKINGS, QUEENSLAND, 1962-63

Number of Consumers Served	Undertakings	Consumers		Average Consumption per Consumer		Per Unit Sold	
		Domes- tic	Total	Domes- tic	Total	Average Production Cost	Average Normal Revenue
1— 100	8	397	553	788	1,515	13.93	10.98
101— 200	9	1,121	1,385	926	1,449	10.29	9.39
201— 500	5	1,226	1,512	1,058	1,969	9.15	8.00
501— 1,000	6	3,232	4,077	1,424	2,693	6.18	6.53
1,001—10,000	5	10,729	13,675	1,697	2,977	4.67	4.71
Over 10,000	7	355,593	417,959	2,897	5,413	2.65	2.73
Total	40	372,298	439,161	2,836	5,282	2.72	2.80

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 £61 10s 10d, and the average original capital cost per consumer of assets in service was £384 13s 5d.

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
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
1963-64 ..	16	323	332	190,114	2,860	139,033	2,777

¹ Average for whole year. ² Recorded book values of land, buildings, and plant of works only, excluding all distribution plant.

Coke sold during 1963-64 amounted to 61,230 tons, valued at £191,682, and 2,631,004 gallons of tar were sold for £97,665. In the metropolitan area the four gasworks sold 2,182 million cu ft of gas during 1963-64.

A comparison of the gasworks in the various States for 1963-64 is made in the table below.

GASWORKS, AUSTRALIA, 1963-64

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	1,175	1,591	730	.. ⁴	14,239	10,358
Victoria	27	1,379	1,917	250	18,425	12,218	18,476
Queensland ..	16	323	332	190	2,860	2,335	2,777
South Australia ..	4	391	515	.. ⁴	.. ⁴	2,825	4,196
Western Australia ..	3	.. ⁴	.. ⁴	.. ⁴	.. ⁴	.. ⁴	.. ⁴
Tasmania	2	.. ⁴	.. ⁴	23	.. ⁴	.. ⁴	.. ⁴
Total	87	3,449	4,578	1,426	46,649	32,752	37,943

¹ Average for whole year. ² Value at gasworks. output at prices paid by consumers was £3,380(000). ³ Recorded book values of land, buildings, and plant of works only, excluding all available for separate publication, but included in total. ⁴ Not The Queensland distribution plant.

12 VALUE OF RECORDED PRODUCTION

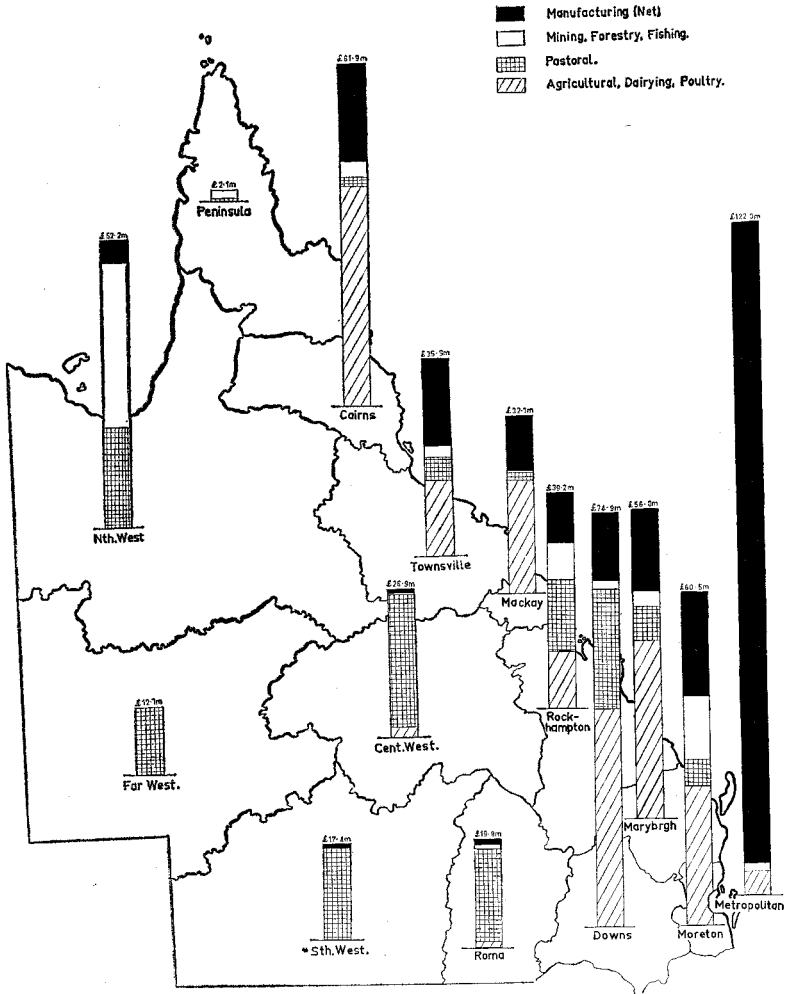
The following table shows the net value of annual production for each State and Australia.

NET VALUE¹ OF PRIMARY AND MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION, AUSTRALIA²

State	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	Year Ended 30 June 1963 <i>r</i>	Year Ended 30 June 1964 <i>s</i>
PRIMARY⁴							
N.S. Wales	£1,000 234,676	£1,000 396,189	£1,000 382,997	£1,000 387,173	£1,000 415,136	£1,000 459,648	£1,000 536,360
Victoria ..	146,984	250,582	257,146	273,671	306,508	334,644	384,637
Queensland	101,585	165,531	194,939	213,849	224,141	257,205	297,829
South Aust	69,165	115,850	112,698	119,646	114,474	128,417	158,356
Westn Aust	57,993	95,840	94,309	96,886	117,808	128,123	133,898
Tasmania ..	19,371	34,244	37,956	37,746	37,203	39,753	45,985
Total ..	629,774	1,058,236	1,080,045	1,128,971	1,215,270	1,347,790	1,557,065
Queensland Proportion	% 16.13	% 15.64	% 18.05	% 18.94	% 18.44	% 19.08	% 19.13
MANUFACTURING							
N.S. Wales	£1,000 251,004	£1,000 422,414	£1,000 582,419	£1,000 756,659	£1,000 949,274	£1,000 1,037,443	£1,000 1,133,258
Victoria ..	186,835	322,684	450,829	567,818	701,446	800,871	875,239
Queensland	52,593	88,333	119,465	145,941	169,439	190,483	220,937
South Aust	44,882	79,713	110,728	133,287	168,983	189,571	213,678
Westn Aust	21,967	42,035	61,945	75,839	93,682	108,211	115,256
Tasmania ..	15,885	28,302	39,037	51,604	61,860	71,016	76,275
Total ..	573,166	983,481	1,364,423	1,731,148	2,144,684	2,397,595	2,634,643
Queensland Proportion	% 9.18	% 8.98	% 8.76	% 8.43	% 7.90	% 7.94	% 8.39
ALL PRODUCTION							
N.S. Wales	£1,000 485,680	£1,000 818,603	£1,000 965,416	£1,000 1,143,832	£1,000 1,364,410	£1,000 1,497,091	£1,000 1,669,618
Victoria ..	333,819	573,266	707,975	841,489	1,007,954	1,135,515	1,259,876
Queensland	154,178	253,864	314,404	359,790	393,580	447,688	518,766
South Aust	114,047	195,563	223,426	252,933	283,457	317,988	372,034
Westn Aust	79,960	137,875	156,254	172,725	211,490	236,334	249,154
Tasmania ..	35,256	62,546	76,993	89,350	99,063	110,769	122,260
Total ..	1,202,940	2,041,717	2,444,468	2,860,119	3,359,954	3,745,385	4,191,708
Queensland Proportion	% 12.82	% 12.43	% 12.86	% 12.58	% 11.71	% 11.95	% 12.38

¹ The relation between "gross" and "net" values of primary production is shown in the table at the foot of page 227, and the concept of "net value" (value added) of manufacturing production is explained on page 202. 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 229. 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 RECORDED PRODUCTION 1963-64 By Statistical Divisions



Full details of value of production by statistical divisions are given in the table on pages 230 and 231.

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	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
Agricultural—					
Grain Crops	19,132	17,017	20,447	25,717	27,366
Hay	3,034	3,651	4,187	3,395	3,315
Other Fodder ¹	3,968	5,184	4,587	4,754	5,461
Sugar Cane	42,500	48,319	47,323	62,778	78,456
Fruit	6,377	8,070	8,367	8,853	8,643
Tobacco	5,699	7,083	7,184	8,378	8,416
All Other	10,967	12,397	13,180	12,364	15,560
Total	91,677	101,721	105,275	126,239	147,217
Pastoral—					
Wool (less Fellmongered, &c) ..	52,702	48,778	48,245	54,963	66,946
Sheep Killed in Factories ..	2,891	3,899	3,819	3,474	4,705
Sheep Killed Elsewhere ² ..	1,972	2,191	1,784	1,819	2,148
Net Exports of Live Sheep ..	-1,181	-244	-373	-1,031	-65
<i>Total—Sheep-raising</i> ..	<i>56,384</i>	<i>54,624</i>	<i>53,475</i>	<i>59,225</i>	<i>73,734</i>
Cattle Killed in Factories ..	43,389	39,038	41,252	47,394	52,255
Cattle Killed Elsewhere ² ..	11,503	10,965	7,860	8,242	8,937
Net Exports of Live Cattle ..	5,523	9,268	3,506	5,635	5,216
<i>Total—Cattle-raising</i> ..	<i>60,415</i>	<i>59,271</i>	<i>52,618</i>	<i>61,271</i>	<i>66,408</i>
Horses	199	112	105	112	198
Total	116,998	114,007	106,198	120,608	140,340
Dairying and Pig-raising—					
Cream for Butter Factories ³ ..	17,308	13,007	14,503	15,168	14,470
Milk for Factories ⁴	3,460	2,734	3,292	3,622	3,623
Milk for Use as Such	7,974	8,423	8,402	8,353	8,707
Farmers' Butter and Cheese ..	133	85	63	58	56
<i>Total—Dairying</i>	<i>28,875</i>	<i>24,249</i>	<i>26,260</i>	<i>27,201</i>	<i>26,856</i>
Pigs Killed in Factories	6,620	6,272	5,782	6,633	7,205
Pigs Killed Elsewhere ²	796	721	588	782	840
Net Exports of Live Pigs	877	935	382	377	211
<i>Total—Pig-raising</i>	<i>8,293</i>	<i>7,928</i>	<i>6,752</i>	<i>7,792</i>	<i>8,256</i>
Total	37,168	32,177	33,012	34,993	35,112
Poultry—					
Poultry Consumed, &c	634	1,301	1,766	2,375	2,975
Eggs Produced	2,671	2,816	2,906	3,293	4,044
Total	3,305	4,117	4,672	5,668	7,019
Bee-keeping—					
Honey and Wax	204	84	58	132	136
Total Rural Production	249,352	252,106	249,215	287,640	329,824

GROSS VALUE OF RECORDED PRODUCTION OF PRIMARY INDUSTRIES,
QUEENSLAND—continued

Industry	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
Trapping—					
Furred Skins, &c	388	337	279	344	683
Forestry—					
Logs for Milling and Export ..	7,739	7,842	6,669	6,828	7,189
Firewood, Railway Timber, &c ..	1,658	1,828	1,245	1,259	1,515
Total	9,397	9,670	7,914	8,087	8,704
Fishing—					
Edible Fish	1,258	1,035	1,389	1,624	1,736
Whales	96	115	155	36	..
Other Fisheries	311	438	290	456	627
Total	1,665	1,588	1,834	2,116	2,363
Mining—					
Gold, Silver, Copper, Lead, Tin, Zinc ⁵	21,386	25,687	20,646	24,906	27,310
Fuel ⁶	7,460	8,024	8,538	8,606	10,614
Gems, Ores, Other Minerals ⁷ ..	9,685	9,505	11,227	11,739	11,237
Stone Quarry Products	1,657	1,344	1,139	1,490	1,324
Total ²	40,188	44,560	41,550	46,741	50,485
Total Primary Production ³ ..	300,990	308,261	300,792	344,928	392,009

¹ Including vegetables for stock fodder. ² In slaughterhouses and on holdings.
³ Including subsidy or bounty—1959-60, £2,459(000); 1960-61, £2,130(000); 1961-62, £2,215(000); 1962-63, £2,220(000); 1963-64, £2,139(000). ⁴ Including subsidy or bounty—1959-60, £223(000); 1960-61, £184(000); 1961-62, £195(000); 1962-63, £212(000); 1963-64, £198(000). ⁵ Gross value of ores before treatment. ⁶ Including coal, crude oil, and natural gas. ⁷ Including uranium production.

Net Value of Primary Production—Details of the net values of recorded primary production in 1963-64 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, 1963-64

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	147,217	140,340	42,267	43,498	11,750	385,072
Costs of Marketing	15,646	11,043	2,952	1,456	2,476	33,573
Gross Production Valued at						
Place of Production	131,571	129,297	39,315	42,042	9,274	351,499
Costs of Production—						
Seeds and Fodder	3,023	8,458	9,486	.. ²	.. ²	20,967 ⁴
Other Materials, &c	17,363	2,952	1,320	11,068	.. ²	32,703
Net Value of Production	111,185	117,887	28,509	30,974	9,274 ⁵	297,829 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

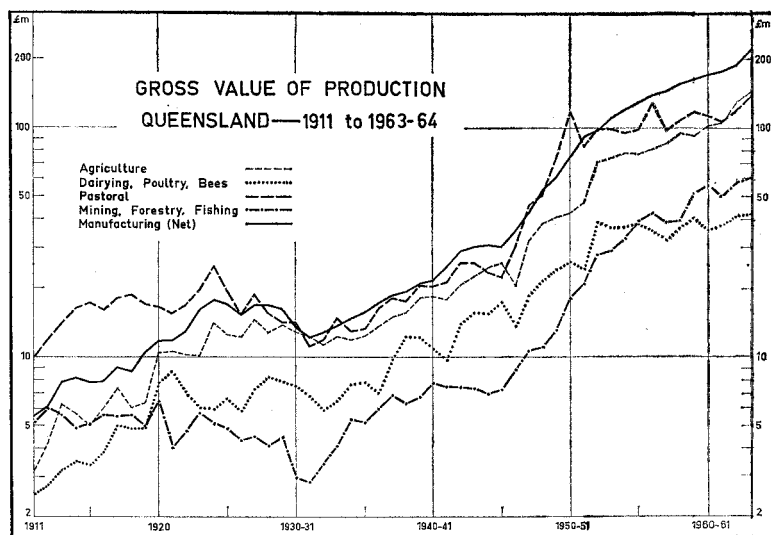
Year	Agricultural	Dairying, Poultry, and Bees	Pastoral	Mining	Forestry, Fishing, &c	Total Primary	Manufacturing (Net) ¹
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
1911 ..	3,186	2,509	9,947	3,715	1,452	20,809	5,547
1912 ..	4,276	2,751	11,837	4,281	1,715	24,860	6,085
1913 ..	6,241	3,192	13,981	3,909	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
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 ^a	7,218	5,812	150,434	61,354
1950-51 ..	42,421	25,973	117,216	11,019	7,050	203,679	75,460

GROSS VALUE OF RECORDED PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND—*continued*

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
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
1963-64 ..	147,217	42,267	140,340	50,485 ²	11,750	392,059 ²	220,937

¹ Including Heat, Light, and Power.
 realisation of post-war wool stocks.

² Including amounts distributed from
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 1963-64. 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	Mary- borough	Downs	Roma	South Western	Rock- hampton
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
Agricultural—						
Grain Crops	951	2,073	19,438	630	2	2,420
Hay	1,523	428	842	45	4	423
Other Fodder ³	497	541	3,209	377	31	500
Sugar Cane	1,814	14,121	..	..	..	773
Fruit	3,108	1,484	2,827	24	6	777
Tobacco	296	416	340	..	..	32
All Other	5,938	3,958	2,313	11	5	1,106
Total	14,127	23,021	28,969	1,087	48	6,031
Pastoral—						
Wool	18	24	11,307	11,062	12,812	681
Sheep	3	3	1,140	1,128	1,280	75
Beef Cattle	4,668	5,880	9,098	4,713	2,618	12,162
Horses	8	8	116	6	6	12
Total	4,697	5,915	21,661	16,909	16,716	12,930
Dairying and Pig-raising—						
Dairying	9,105	6,551	7,072	99	11	2,570
Pigs	1,870	2,133	2,305	49	3	1,446
Total	10,975	8,684	9,377	148	14	4,016
Poultry	4,419	655	1,069	18	5	319
Bee-keeping	74	25	32	.. ²	.. ²	3
Trapping	6	12	240	264	101	12
Forestry	3,298	1,738	997	180	5	494
Fishing	1,085	418	..	..	..	77
Mining—						
Gold, Silver, Copper Lead, Tin, Zinc .. ..	..	14	44	..	..	3,068
Fuel ⁴	5,428	559	228	56	..	2,840
Other Minerals, Gems, &c	2,978	26	40	..	..	88
Quarry Products	554	103	161	..	..	90
Total	8,960	702	473	56	..	6,086
Total Primary	47,641	41,170	62,818	18,662	16,889	29,968
Manufacturing (net)	134,904	14,857	12,052	1,134	465	9,242
Total Primary (gross) and Manufacturing (net)	182,545	56,027	74,870	19,796	17,354	39,210

¹ Including Metropolitan. ² Less than £500. ³ Including vegetables for stock fodder.

IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, 1963-64

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
1,397	..	6	62	386	.. ²	1	27,366
15	1	4	16	7	.. ²	7	3,315
255	6	8	10	22	.. ²	5	5,461
..	..	20,207	11,876	29,665	..	..	78,456
4	.. ²	12	140	259	1	1	8,643
..	..	..	54	7,278	..	..	8,416
215	.. ²	49	1,438	510	7	10	15,560
1,886	7	20,286	13,596	38,127	8	24	147,217
14,322	7,568	1	1	1	..	9,149	66,946
1,457	734	.. ²	.. ²	.. ²	..	968	6,788
8,114	3,735	1,220	4,357	1,609	547	7,687	66,408
10	5	2	6	3	2	14	198
23,903	12,042	1,223	4,364	1,613	549	17,818	140,340
33	7	263	33	1,102	2	8	26,856
40	4	48	94	245	2	17	8,256
73	11	311	127	1,347	4	25	35,112
12	1	61	121	324	1	14	7,019
.. ²	..	..²	1	1	.. ²	.. ²	136
33	4	.. ²	2	.. ²	..	9	683
59	..	167	158	1,576	1	31	8,704
..	..	21	68	61	630	3	2,363
1	..	13	22	1,120	15	23,014	27,311
213	..	..	1,289	..	..	..	10,613
7	..	1	136	24	813	7,124 ⁵	11,237 ⁵
..	..	42	183	112	..	79	1,324
221	..	56	1,630	1,256	828	30,217 ⁵	50,485 ⁵
26,187	12,065	22,125	20,067	44,305	2,021	48,141 ⁵	392,059 ⁵
733	91	9,944	15,775	17,563	75	4,102	220,937
26,920	12,156	32,069	35,842	61,868	2,096	52,243 ⁵	612,996 ⁵

⁴ Including coal, crude oil, and natural gas. ⁵ 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 1964 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 235), and this has provided a measure of actual commencements. In 1964 commencements of new dwelling units were 91.4 per cent of approvals issued in the metropolitan area and 93.4 per cent of approvals issued in other parts of the State, compared with percentages of 87.2 and 88.7 respectively in 1963.

During the period from 1951 to 1964 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 1964 these proportions had changed to 41.6 and 49.9 per cent respectively. While the value of houses approved in 1964 was 68 per cent more than in 1951, the value of other new buildings was 10.2 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. A notable feature of recent years has been a sharp increase in the proportion of houses of brick, &c, at the expense of both timber and fibro-cement. The proportions of different types of houses approved in 1959 and 1964 respectively were:—Brick, &c, 6.7 and 27.4 per cent; timber 65.8 and 53.1 per cent; and fibro-cement, 27.5 and 19.5 per cent. Approvals for the construction of houses reached their lowest post-war level in 1955 when 9,007 were issued. In 1964 the number recorded was 11,257, the highest in eleven years.

BUILDING APPROVALS, QUEENSLAND

Year	New Dwellings		Flats, Hotels, &c	New Buildings other than Dwellings	Total Additions and Alter- ations	Total Approvals	New Dwelling Units ¹	
	Houses							
	No	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	No	
METROPOLITAN²								
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
1964	..	5,181	20,514	4,914	20,002	4,256	49,686	6,342
OTHER CITIES AND TOWNS³								
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
1964	..	2,969	10,567	3,821	11,433	2,214	28,035	3,770
ALL SHIRES								
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
1964	..	3,107	10,190	1,268	8,154	1,975	21,587	3,410
TOTAL QUEENSLAND								
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
1964	..	11,257	41,271	10,003	39,589	8,445	99,308	13,522

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 Redcliff 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 1964 are shown below. All governmental and semi-governmental approvals are included.

BUILDING APPROVALS, 1964

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	5,181	20,514	29,172	49,686	6,342
<i>Other Cities</i>	2,663	9,453	16,047	25,500	3,430
Bundaberg	192	634	1,782	2,416	203
Cairns	110	409	1,091	1,500	128
Charters Towers	13	34	92	126	13
Gold Coast	695	2,601	4,022	6,623	1,312
Gympie	42	143	253	396	42
Ipswich	396	1,274	690	1,964	402
Mackay	80	294	1,820	2,114	98
Maryborough	74	267	508	775	85
Rockhampton	208	693	1,084	1,777	208
Toowoomba	415	1,530	1,089	2,619	459
Townsville	408	1,452	3,372	4,824	450
Warwick	30	122	244	366	30
<i>Towns</i>	306	1,114	1,421	2,535	340
Dalby	75	271	344	615	96
Gladstone	162	594	769	1,363	172
Goondiwindi	30	110	104	214	30
Roma	39	139	188	327	39
Thursday Island .. ..	..	..	16	16	3
<i>Shires</i>	3,107	10,190	11,397	21,587	3,410
Total Queensland ..	11,257	41,271	58,037	99,308	13,522

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	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
New Dwellings	32,106	30,724	32,284	33,837	41,597
Other New Buildings	23,802	25,126	22,485	26,333	35,216
Additions, Alterations, Repairs, &c	9,097	6,458	6,652	6,802	8,032
Total	65,005	62,308	61,421	66,972	84,845

In addition to the completed work, there were under construction, at 31 December 1964, dwelling units to the value of approximately £13,100,000 and other new buildings to the value of £34,962,000.

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, flats or dwellings attached to other new buildings. Temporary dwellings and additional dwellings provided by conversion of existing buildings and additions to 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								
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
1964	10,648	1,804	46	140	1,172	9,819	1,367	12,498
Total 10 Years	85,513	7,892	430	2,184	76,515		15,136	93,835
COMPLETED								
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
1964	10,612	1,466	46	155	1,413	9,152	1,404	12,124
Total 10 Years	86,331	7,254	448	2,282	76,268		15,483	94,033

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	£
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
1963–64	3,371	..	1	17	107	179	118	422	3,423

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 (136 per cent) than those derived from approvals for timber houses (247 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	Fibrocement	Brick ¹	Timber	Fibrocement
	Sq Ft	Sq Ft	Sq Ft	£	£	£
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
1964	1,647	1,241	1,123	290	278	256

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 1959-60 to 1963-64. (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	1959-60 ²	1960-61 ²	1961-62 ¹	1962-63 ²	1963-64 ²
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Groceries	42·4	53·8	58·2	62·7	62·4	64·0	66·9
Butchers' Meat	16·8	21·3	27·4	28·5	28·7	30·2	31·2
Other Food ³	26·0	35·7	42·8	46·2	48·2	50·8	54·3
Total Food and Groceries	85·2	110·8	128·4	137·4	139·3	145·0	152·4
Beer, Wine, and Spirits ..	22·2	31·8	35·2	36·2	37·3	38·3	42·6
Clothing and Drapery ..	39·0	49·3	54·2	56·0	56·6	57·5	63·4
Footwear	5·9	7·0	8·4	9·0	9·1	10·0	10·2
Hardware, China, and Glass-ware ⁴	6·3	8·1	10·0	10·6	10·9	11·6	12·1
Electrical Goods and Radios ⁵	10·8	15·8	28·9	26·6	24·1	26·8	30·9
Furniture and Floor Coverings	8·0	10·9	12·9	13·7	13·1	14·5	16·2
Chemists' Goods	6·4	10·5	14·8	16·6	18·5	20·2	21·9
Newspapers, Books, and Stationery	6·3	8·7	9·9	10·4	10·8	11·5	12·5
Other Goods ⁶	18·6	26·2	29·7	30·9	31·1	33·3	36·6
Total (excluding Motor Vehicles, &c)	208·7	279·1	332·4	347·4	350·8	368·7	398·8
Motor Vehicles, Parts, Petrol, &c ⁷	56·3	89·4	121·8	111·3	109·0	139·5	162·6
Total	265·0	368·5	454·2	458·7	459·8	508·2	561·4

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	4,095
Peninsula and North Western ..	327	374	9,120	11,087	1,165	1,396
<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>
Total Queensland	16,307	17,065	368,478	459,826	47,774	57,142
<i>Metropolitan Suburban Divisions and Major Provincial Cities</i>						
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 ¹	82	82	1,501	1,501	82	82
Outside City of Brisbane ² ..	279	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 1962-63 and 1963-64 are given in the next table.

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	1962-63	15.8	16.8	15.6	15.8	64.0
	1963-64	16.6	17.3	16.5	16.5	66.9
Butchers' Meat ..	1962-63	7.3	7.6	7.5	7.8	30.2
	1963-64	7.6	7.9	7.6	8.1	31.2
Other Food ¹	1962-63	12.2	13.2	12.7	12.7	50.8
	1963-64	13.6	13.8	13.5	13.4	54.3
Beer, Wine, and Spirits	1962-63	9.1	10.5	9.4	9.3	38.3
	1963-64	9.9	11.5	10.8	10.4	42.6
Clothing and Drapery	1962-63	13.5	16.6	12.2	15.2	57.5
	1963-64	14.9	18.1	13.7	16.7	63.4
Footwear	1962-63	2.4	2.7	2.2	2.7	10.0
	1963-64	2.5	2.8	2.2	2.7	10.2
Hardware, China, and Glassware ²	1962-63	2.8	3.1	2.7	3.0	11.6
	1963-64	2.8	3.5	2.9	2.9	12.1
Electrical Goods and Radios ³	1962-63	6.3	7.6	6.6	6.3	26.8
	1963-64	7.7	8.2	7.4	7.6	30.9
Furniture and Floor Coverings	1962-63	3.5	4.1	3.3	3.6	14.5
	1963-64	4.0	4.6	3.6	4.0	16.2
Chemists' Goods ..	1962-63	4.9	5.3	4.8	5.2	20.2
	1963-64	5.3	5.9	5.1	5.6	21.9
Newspapers, Books, and Stationery	1962-63	2.6	3.2	3.0	2.7	11.5
	1963-64	2.8	3.4	3.3	3.0	12.5
Other Goods ⁴ ..	1962-63	7.7	9.6	7.8	8.2	33.3
	1963-64	8.7	10.8	8.4	8.7	36.6
Total (excluding Motor Vehicles, &c) ..	1962-63	88.1	100.3	87.8	92.5	368.7
	1963-64	96.4	107.8	95.0	99.6	398.8
Motor Vehicles, Parts, Petrol, &c ⁵	1962-63	33.6	36.7	33.3	35.9	139.5
	1963-64	40.3	42.4	37.8	42.1	162.6
Total	1962-63	121.7	137.0	121.1	128.4	508.2
	1963-64	136.7	150.2	132.8	141.7	561.4

¹ to ⁵ See notes ³ to ⁷ at foot of table on page 238.

15 NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

Estimates of the Australian national income and expenditure are given in this section. They are taken from the *Australian National Accounts*, 1963-64. 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.

Gross national product at market prices, or more simply gross national product is defined as the total market value of all goods and services produced in Australia after deducting the cost of goods and services (other than capital equipment) used in the process of production. For the economy as a whole the total annual flow, free of duplication, of goods and services, coming on to the Australian Market is defined as the *national turnover of goods and services*. This consists of the sum of the gross national product and the value of all goods and services imported.

Gross national product at factor cost is gross national product less indirect taxes, but with the addition of subsidies, and is the value added by the factors of production in the process of production. If we allow for the cost of all maintenance work and depreciation necessary for keeping capital intact (whether such maintenance and replacements are made or not) we obtain a figure of *net national product*. 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 244. 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, or for capital purposes, in the form of gross fixed capital expenditure or additions to stocks. This is called *gross national expenditure*, and is itemised in the table.

Personal income, shown on pages 245 to 248, 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	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Net Current Expenditure on Goods and Services	5,105	5,404	5,594	5,924	6,358
Gross Fixed Capital Expenditure	1,657	1,791	1,804	1,947	2,176
Increase in Value of Stocks	121	256	-95	156	75
Statistical Discrepancy ¹	76	24	-37	13	-29
Gross National Expenditure	6,959	7,475	7,266	8,040	8,580
<i>Plus Exports of Goods and Services</i>	1,059	1,071	1,216	1,226	1,561
National Turnover of Goods and Services	8,018	8,546	8,482	9,266	10,141
<i>Less Imports of Goods and Services</i>	1,132	1,290	1,090	1,287	1,407
Gross National Product	6,886	7,256	7,392	7,979	8,734
<i>Less Net Indirect Taxes</i>	769	811	787	859	916
Gross National Product at Factor Cost	6,117	6,445	6,605	7,120	7,818
<i>Less Depreciation Allowances of Trading Enterprises</i>	512	559	596	631	669
Net National Product	5,605	5,886	6,009	6,489	7,149
<i>Less Net Income Payable Overseas</i>	142	133	108	142	158
National Income	5,463	5,753	5,901	6,347	6,991
<i>Plus Net Income Payable Overseas</i>	142	133	108	142	158
Net National Product	5,605	5,886	6,009	6,489	7,149
<i>Less Net Operating Surplus of Companies and Public Enterprises</i>	881	849	859	980	1,086
<i>Less Interest &c Paid by Unincorporated Enterprises (incl Dwellings Owned by Persons)</i>	123	136	147	158	174
<i>Plus Interest Received by Persons</i>	134	148	164	169	171
<i>Dividends Received by Persons</i>	157	159	168	186	196
<i>Cash Benefits to Persons</i>	375	416	456	475	522
<i>Remittances from Overseas</i>	31	34	36	39	56
Personal Income	5,298	5,658	5,827	6,220	6,834

¹ See note 1 to next table.

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 1959-60 and 1963-64. This item has increased by £945m, or 27 per cent, since 1959-60. In the same period, the gross operating surplus of trading enterprises increased by £756m, or 28 per cent. This figure is made up of increases in the surpluses of companies (£196m), unincorporated enterprises (£367m), dwellings owned by persons (£84m), and public enterprises (£109m).

NATIONAL PRODUCTION ACCOUNT, AUSTRALIA

Item	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Wages, Salaries, and Supplements ..	3,443	3,710	3,823	4,036	4,388
Gross Operating Surplus of Trading Enterprises—					
Companies	968	940	962	1,057	1,164
Unincorporated Enterprises	1,329	1,363	1,356	1,498	1,696
Dwellings Owned by Persons	221	246	268	287	305
Public Enterprises	156	186	196	242	265
Gross National Product at Factor Cost	6,117	6,445	6,605	7,120	7,818
Indirect Taxes less Subsidies	769	811	787	859	916
Gross National Product	6,886	7,256	7,392	7,979	8,734
Imports of Goods and Services	1,132	1,290	1,090	1,287	1,407
National Turnover of Goods and Services	8,018	8,546	8,482	9,266	10,141
Net Current Expenditure on Goods and Services—					
Personal Consumption	4,359	4,600	4,731	5,009	5,335
Financial Enterprises	88	92	96	97	105
Public Authorities	658	712	767	818	918
Gross Fixed Capital Expenditure—					
Private	1,081	1,188	1,140	1,250	1,401
Public Enterprises	330	326	365	383	424
Public Authorities	246	277	299	314	351
Increase in Value of Stocks	121	256	-95	156	75
Statistical Discrepancy ¹	76	24	-37	13	-29
Gross National Expenditure	6,959	7,475	7,266	8,040	8,580
Exports of Goods and Services	1,059	1,071	1,216	1,226	1,561
National Turnover of Goods and Services	8,018	8,546	8,482	9,266	10,141

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, and plant, machinery, &c, (ii) public enterprises on fixed capital assets, including salaries and wages paid in connection with capital works, and (iii) public authorities on durable fixed assets other than for defence purposes. All expenditure on roads, including maintenance, is classified as capital expenditure.

(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 246 and 248. 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 242 and the second part is an itemisation of the disposal of that income.

PERSONAL CURRENT ACCOUNT, AUSTRALIA

Income or Outlay	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Wages, Salaries, and Supplements	3,443	3,710	3,823	4,036	4,388
Interest &c Received	134	148	164	169	171
Dividends	157	159	168	186	196
Unincorporated Enterprises Income—					
Farm	482	494	464	560	705
Other	556	564	576	606	645
Income from Dwelling Rent	120	133	140	149	151
Remittances from Overseas	31	34	36	39	56
Cash Benefits from Public Authorities	375	416	456	475	522
Total Receipts	5,298	5,658	5,827	6,220	6,834
Personal Consumption Expenditure—					
Food	1,055	1,124	1,150	1,186	1,238
Cigarettes and Tobacco	158	168	168	173	178
Alcoholic Drinks	293	305	311	323	341
Clothing, Footwear, Drapery	509	531	531	545	588
Dwelling Rent	379	420	453	483	514
Household Durables	389	387	381	397	418
Chemists' Goods	109	123	134	142	152
Gas, Electricity, Fuel	119	128	137	145	153
Newspapers, Books, &c	78	81	84	86	96
All Other Goods	136	143	146	151	159
Purchase of Motor Vehicles	234	237	227	295	337
Operation of Motor Vehicles	153	164	178	196	215
Other Travel and Communication	192	200	203	210	219
Hospital, Medical, and Funeral Expenses	123	136	146	157	170
All Other Services	432	453	482	520	557
Total Consumption	4,359	4,600	4,731	5,009	5,335
Interest Paid	79	96	93	97	105
Income Tax Payable	438	498	492	542	625
Estate and Gift Duties	50	52	57	61	68
Remittances Overseas	26	27	27	30	35
Saving	346	385	427	481	666
Total Outlay	5,298	5,658	5,827	6,220	6,834

The figures show that about 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 of the same order as the personal expenditure on the purchase and operation of motor vehicles.

A dissection of personal income by States for the years 1959-60 to 1963-64 is shown on the next page.

ITEMS OF PERSONAL INCOME BY STATES

State	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
<i>Wages, Salaries, and Supplements (£m)</i>					
New South Wales ¹	1,393	1,524	1,568	1,649	1,783
Victoria	1,019	1,088	1,116	1,186	1,286
Queensland	419	446	458	483	532
South Australia ²	305	322	335	354	389
Western Australia	205	222	232	247	271
Tasmania	102	108	114	117	127
Australia	3,443	3,710	3,823	4,036	4,388

<i>Income from Property and Unincorporated Businesses, including Farmers (£m)</i>					
New South Wales ¹	540	523	554	612	689
Victoria	468	507	484	532	580
Queensland	218	221	220	255	290
South Australia ²	123	148	144	156	193
Western Australia	89	93	102	107	118
Tasmania	42	40	44	47	54
Australia	1,480	1,532	1,548	1,709	1,924

<i>Cash Benefits from Public Authorities (£m)</i>					
New South Wales ¹	147	160	176	183	202
Victoria	97	107	119	123	135
Queensland	55	63	70	73	81
South Australia ²	34	39	42	44	48
Western Australia	29	32	34	36	39
Tasmania	13	15	15	16	17
Australia	375	416	456	475	522

<i>Total Personal Income (£m)</i>					
New South Wales ¹	2,080	2,207	2,298	2,444	2,674
Victoria	1,584	1,702	1,719	1,841	2,001
Queensland	692	730	748	811	903
South Australia ²	462	509	521	554	630
Western Australia	323	347	368	390	428
Tasmania	157	163	173	180	198
Australia	5,298	5,658	5,827	6,220	6,834

<i>Total Personal Income per Head of Population (£)</i>					
New South Wales ¹	541	561	573	598	642
Victoria	562	588	581	609	647
Queensland	468	485	490	523	574
South Australia ²	482	517	518	540	600
Western Australia	450	475	493	510	547
Tasmania	456	466	485	497	541
Australia	521	545	549	575	620

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 1963-64

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	470	358	170	113	89	38	1,238
Cigarettes and Tobacco	71	50	23	16	12	6	178
Alcoholic Drinks	141	88	46	29	26	11	341
Clothing &c	234	170	74	55	37	18	588
Rent	197	154	62	46	38	17	514
Household Durables	164	114	61	40	27	12	418
Chemists' Goods	62	42	21	14	9	4	152
Gas, Electricity, Fuel	60	52	15	13	7	6	153
Newspapers, Books, &c	39	30	12	6	6	3	96
All Other Goods	59	47	22	14	12	5	159
Travel and Communication ³	303	214	105	72	54	23	771
Medical, Hospital, and Funeral Expenses	71	48	19	17	11	4	170
All Other Services	226	159	72	47	37	16	557
Total	2,097	1,526	702	482	365	163	5,335

Per Capita

	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Food	113	116	108	108	114	104	112
Cigarettes and Tobacco	17	16	15	15	15	16	16
Alcoholic Drinks	34	28	29	28	33	30	31
Clothing &c	56	55	47	52	47	49	53
Rent	47	50	39	44	49	46	47
Household Durables	40	37	39	38	35	33	38
Chemists' Goods	15	14	13	13	12	11	14
Gas, Electricity, Fuel	15	17	9	12	9	16	14
Newspapers, Books, &c	9	10	8	6	8	8	9
All Other Goods	14	15	14	13	15	14	14
Travel and Communication ³	73	69	67	69	69	63	70
Medical, Hospital, and Funeral Expenses	17	16	12	16	14	11	15
All Other Services	54	51	46	45	47	44	51
Total	504	494	446	459	467	445	484

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, and supplements and expenditure on currently produced goods and services; fees &c charged by public authorities for services rendered and goods sold are offset against purchases. Net expenditure overseas by public authorities and purchases from public enterprises are included. All expenditure on defence is classified as current.

PUBLIC AUTHORITIES CURRENT ACCOUNT, AUSTRALIA

Income or Outlay	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Indirect Taxes	795	847	834	900	971
Direct Taxes	720	857	884	870	1,004
Interest &c Received	32	35	38	35	40
Public Enterprises Income	141	173	181	229	254
Total Receipts	1,688	1,912	1,937	2,034	2,269
Net Current Expenditure on Goods and Services	658	712	767	818	918
Subsidies	26	36	47	41	55
Interest &c Paid	177	185	200	214	231
Oversea Grants	20	23	26	32	36
Cash Benefits to Persons	375	416	456	475	522
Grants towards Private Capital Expenditure	4	4	6	5	5
Surplus on Current Account	428	536	435	449	502
Total Outlay	1,688	1,912	1,937	2,034	2,269

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	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
CURRENT ACCOUNT					
Exports f.o.b.	932	926	1,067	1,065	1,374
Imports f.o.b.	911	1,035	857	1,032	1,124
Balance of Trade	21	-109	210	33	250
Invisible Credits—					
Transportation	70	82	81	89	100
Travel	10	14	16	14	18
Property Income	26	31	40	38	44
Government	22	20	22	24	33
Other	56	63	66	73	92
Invisible Debits—					
Transportation	136	164	139	155	168
Travel	36	42	41	45	51
Property Income	168	164	148	180	202
Government	29	26	27	28	31
Other	66	73	79	89	104
Balance on Current Account	-230	-368	1	-226	-19
CAPITAL ITEMS					
Government Securities—					
Domiciled Overseas	35	12	6	47	11
Domiciled in Australia	-2	-2	-1	-5	n
Other Official Capital Movements	2	-19	..	-10	-40
Private—					
Marketing Authorities . . . . .	..	-3	-33	5	15
Companies—Inflow of Investment	194	235	148	222	n
Outflow of Investment	-5	-5	-7	-3	n
Other Private Capital Movements (incl Balancing Item)	14	110	-25	44	n
Monetary Movements—					
Change in Net I.M.F. Position	11	-78	79	12	..
Change in International Reserves	-4	39	10	65	228
Other	1	-1	..	-3	2
Net Monetary Movements	8	-40	89	74	230

n Not available.

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 and, perhaps, have exceeded £200m in 1963-64.

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.

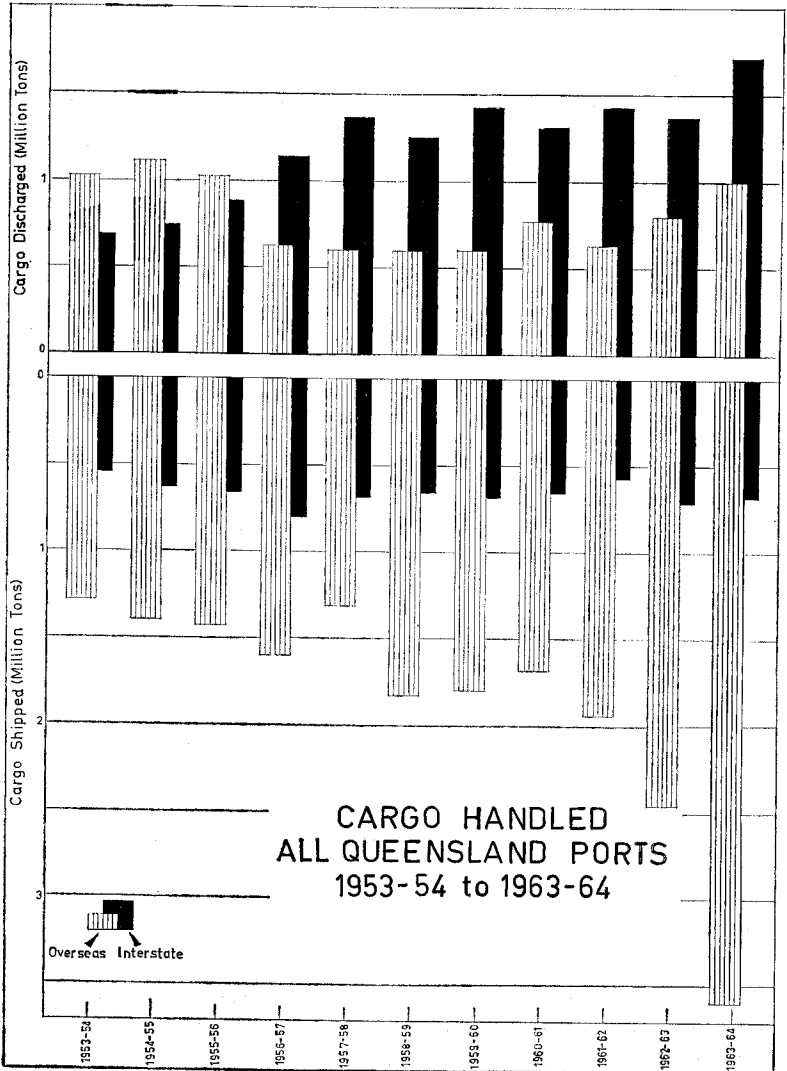
Constant dredging operations in the river enable the Port of Brisbane to accommodate most vessels in the Australian trade. In recent years the increasing size of vessels has moved the main centres for shipping downstream, but still within easy access of the city. Major dredging and reclamation projects 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. Bundaberg has a deep-water port and bulk sugar and molasses terminal, capable of handling medium size coastal ships. 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 and exports meat and blister copper. Gladstone, which has a good natural harbour, was originally a meat port but is now also 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.

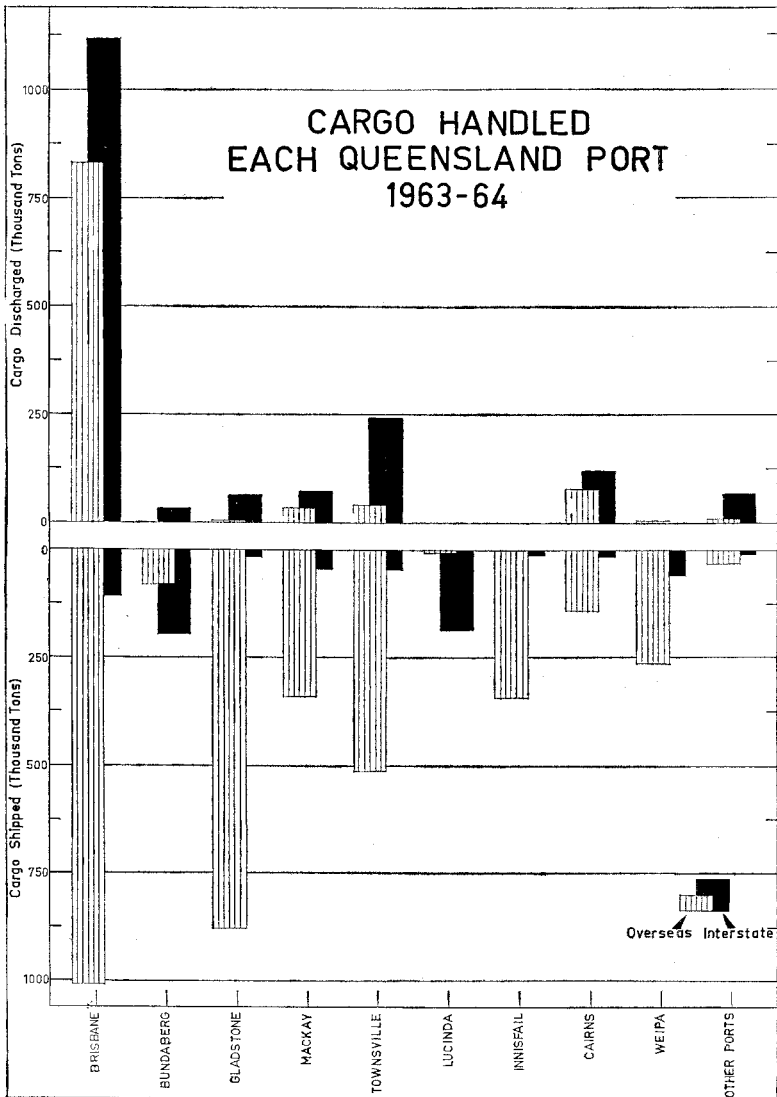
The Great Northern Railway, which extends 600 miles west to Mount Isa, brings copper, lead, and wool for shipment from Townsville which



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. Innisfail (Mourilyan Harbour) is equipped with bulk handling plant to export the sugar of the surrounding districts.

Cairns is the port for the northern sugar country and the Atherton Tableland. A bulk sugar terminal commenced operations in 1964. Recently a port at Weipa (on the Gulf of Carpentaria) has been developed for the shipment of locally-mined bauxite.



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 1964 was £2,515,956, and the Working Account had a credit balance of £419,893.

BRISBANE HARBOUR

Year	Harbour Dues	Total Receipts	Working Expenses ¹	Total Expenditure ²	Accumulated Balance
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
1959-60	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
1963-64	929	1,250	1,673	1,919	420

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 1964 accumulated balances for these sections of the Department's activities were *Cr* £55,898 and *Dr* £241,421.

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
	1963-64	1963-64	30 June 1964
	£	£	£
Innisfail (Mourilyan)	69,726	70,987	<i>Cr</i> 118,065
Maryborough-Urangan	15,542	14,602	<i>Cr</i> 68,507
Thursday Island	8,796	5,762	<i>Cr</i> 7,796

Four other small harbours had credit balances aggregating £5,142 and two had debit balances amounting to £8,536.

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, 1963-64

Harbour Board	Wharfage and Harbour Dues	Total Receipts (excluding Loan) ¹	Working Expenses	Total Expenditure (excluding Loan) ²	Loan Indebtedness, 30 June 1964 ³
	£	£	£	£	£
Bowen	11,385	13,755	9,720	13,904	267,571
Bundaberg	286,519	443,689	119,386	406,536	3,113,079
Cairns	220,455	372,110	119,679	378,983	2,664,031
Gladstone	88,225	258,604	32,623	236,261	1,133,018
Mackay	180,287	545,733	181,835	482,412	2,113,773
Rockhampton .. .	42,585	57,031	23,686	54,356	1,088,014
Townsville	334,912	1,018,628	194,180	1,128,445	3,805,190
Total	1,164,368	2,709,550	681,109	2,700,897	14,184,676

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, £176,708; Bundaberg, £15,534; and Rockhampton, £695,223.

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 1963-64, £181,702 was spent on 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 1964.

QUEENSLAND PORTS, OVERSEA AND INTERSTATE CARGO¹ SHIPMENTS, 1963-64

Port	Cargo Discharged			Cargo Shipped		
	Oversea	Interstate	Total	Oversea	Interstate	Total
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Brisbane	833,509	1,118,198	1,951,707	1,008,540	109,458	1,117,998
Maryborough .. .	258	26,747	27,005	..	2,228	2,228
Bundaberg .. .. .	..	33,757	33,757	76,678	195,767	272,445
Gladstone	4,544	64,085	68,629	877,221	14,765	891,986
Rockhampton .. .	5,739	35,966	41,705	22,395	8,976	31,371
Mackay	32,008	73,548	105,556	340,283	44,623	384,906
Bowen .. .. .	..	1,364	1,364	11,435	301	11,736
Townsville	38,655	245,220	283,875	512,238	46,657	558,895
Lucinda Point .. .	..	..	..	6,022	187,651	193,673
Innisfail ² .. .. .	..	..	..	343,721	11,559	355,280
Cairns	77,668	120,298	197,966	140,010	13,997	154,007
Thursday Island ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Weipa	630	..	630	262,632	58,883	321,515
Total	993,011	1,719,183	2,712,194	3,601,175	694,865	4,296,040

¹ Expressed in terms of tons weight or tons measurement of 40 cubic feet according to the type of cargo. ² Designated as Mourilyan until 27 April 1964.

The next table gives the tonnage of cargo passing through Queensland ports, excluding intrastate movements, during the five years ended 30 June 1964. Comparing 1963-64 with 1953-54, 56 per cent more cargo was discharged (4 per cent less from overseas and 146 per cent more interstate) and 132 per cent more was shipped (178 per cent more overseas and 25 per cent more interstate).

QUEENSLAND PORTS, CARGO¹ DISCHARGED AND SHIPPED

Year	Cargo Discharged			Cargo Shipped		
	Oversea	Interstate	Total	Oversea	Interstate	Total
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
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
1963-64	993,011	1,719,183	2,712,194	3,601,175	694,865	4,296,040

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 1963-64. "Net tonnage" is the volume of enclosed space which can be utilised for cargo or passengers.

TOTAL SHIPPING ENTERING QUEENSLAND PORTS, 1963-64

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	

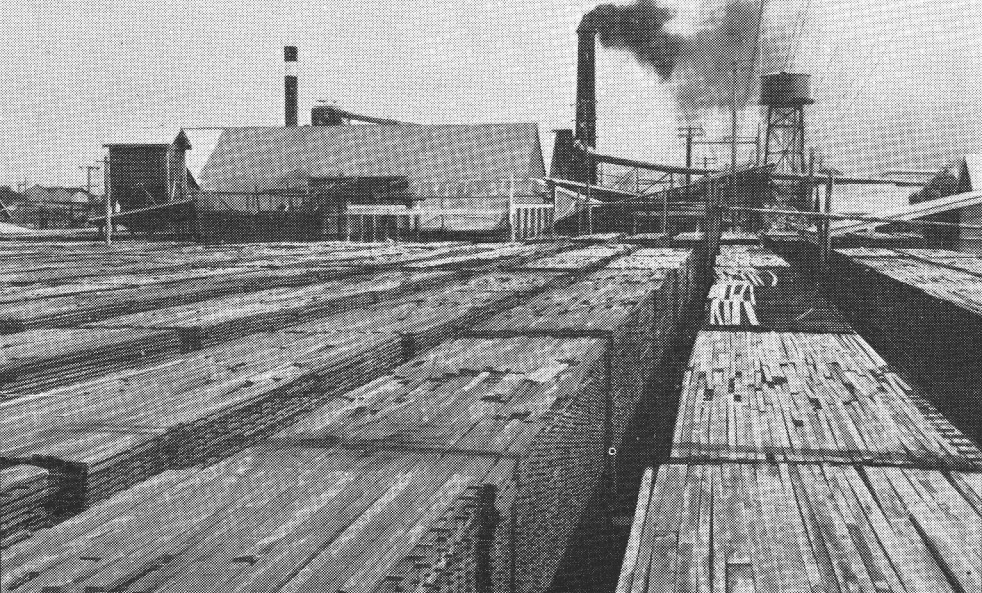
NUMBER OF VESSELS

Brisbane	442	423	526	1,391	109	97	206	1,597
Maryborough .. .. .	..	3	12	15	18	54	72	87
Bundaberg	12	3	43	58	26	41	67	125
Gladstone	53	7	9	69	47	..	47	116
Rockhampton	4	9	41	54	59	..	59	113
Mackay	24	2	37	63	75	15	90	153
Bowen	3	3	2	8	34	..	34	42
Townsville	60	31	51	142	203	16	219	361
Lucinda Point .. .. .	..	..	32	32	8	..	8	40
Innisfail	34	1	4	39	15	..	15	54
Cairns	56	8	24	88	150	39	189	277
Thursday Island	26	1	2	29	16	23	39	68
Weipa	18	..	6	24	3	21	24	48
Total	732	491	789	2,012	763	306	1,069	3,081

NET TONNAGE OF VESSELS (1,000 TONS)

Brisbane	1,596	1,968	1,679	5,243	405	15	420	5,663
Maryborough .. .. .	..	2	16	18	57	2	59	77
Bundaberg	40	5	82	127	68	2	70	197
Gladstone	357	19	53	429	203	..	203	632
Rockhampton	11	43	16	70	235	..	235	305
Mackay	120	9	111	240	241	1	242	482
Bowen	11	11	..	22	111	..	111	133
Townsville	216	125	91	432	676	11	687	1,119
Lucinda Point .. .. .	..	..	74	74	22	..	22	96
Innisfail	146	4	16	166	32	..	32	198
Cairns	149	21	52	222	400	17	417	639
Thursday Island	1	..	..	1	2	10	12	13
Weipa	99	..	23	122	1	3	4	126
Total	2,746	2,207	2,213	7,166	2,453	61	2,514	9,680

The following table gives information similar to that in the preceding table for ships leaving Queensland ports.



State Public Relations Bureau

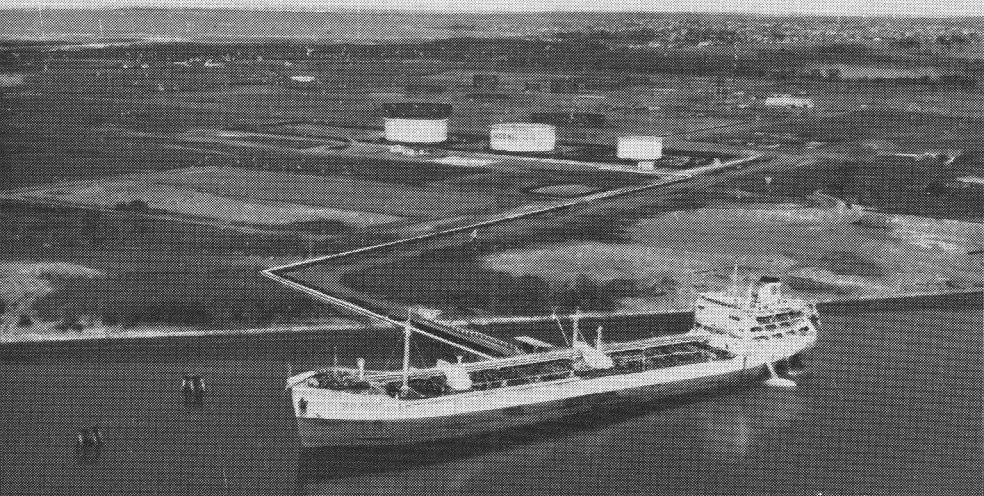
SECONDARY PRODUCTION—Chapter 7
Timber at a sawmill in Maryborough

ELECTRICITY—Chapter 7

Queensland-made transformer for Brisbane power station

Southern Electric Authority





Union Oil Development Corporation

(Above)

SEA TRANSPORT—Chapter 8
Tanker loading first shipment of Moonie Oil



(Left)

ROAD TRANSPORT—Chapter 8
“Beef” road under construction in north-western Queensland

State Public Relations Bureau

(Below)

RAIL TRANSPORT—Chapter 8
New high level bridge over Cloncurry River

State Public Relations Bureau



TOTAL SHIPPING CLEARING QUEENSLAND PORTS, 1963-64

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 ..	553	235	547	1,335	153	96	249	1,584
Maryborough ..	..	..	10	10	23	54	77	87
Bundaberg ..	3	1	57	61	22	42	64	125
Gladstone ..	58	..	13	71	48	..	48	119
Rockhampton ..	11	6	27	44	69	..	69	113
Mackay ..	49	..	18	67	67	15	82	149
Bowen ..	4	2	1	7	34	..	34	41
Townsville ..	111	14	83	208	134	17	151	359
Lucinda Point ..	..	..	37	37	4	..	4	41
Innisfail ..	17	..	3	20	36	..	36	56
Cairns ..	88	4	32	124	112	39	151	275
Thursday Island ..	30	..	1	31	16	24	40	71
Weipa ..	19	..	6	25	2	20	22	47
Total ..	943	262	835	2,040	720	307	1,027	3,067

NET TONNAGE OF VESSELS (1,000 TONS)

Brisbane ..	2,151	1,030	1,804	4,985	645	13	658	5,643
Maryborough ..	..	..	36	36	39	2	41	77
Bundaberg ..	4	5	111	120	74	2	76	196
Gladstone ..	386	..	52	438	204	..	204	642
Rockhampton ..	47	24	24	95	213	..	213	308
Mackay ..	237	..	57	294	177	1	178	472
Bowen ..	11	10	..	21	107	..	107	128
Townsville ..	448	64	109	621	477	11	488	1,109
Lucinda Point ..	..	..	87	87	11	..	11	98
Innisfail ..	48	..	6	54	154	..	154	208
Cairns ..	250	13	132	395	231	18	249	644
Thursday Island ..	1	..	..	1	3	9	12	13
Weipa ..	99	..	23	122	1	2	3	125
Total ..	3,682	1,146	2,441	7,269	2,336	58	2,394	9,663

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 30 per cent, while net tonnage of vessels increased by nearly 52 per cent due to an increase in the average size of ships. Cargo discharged has increased in quantity over the period by 47 per cent, while cargo shipped has increased by 110 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								
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
1963-64	732	491	789	2,012	763	306	1,069	3,081

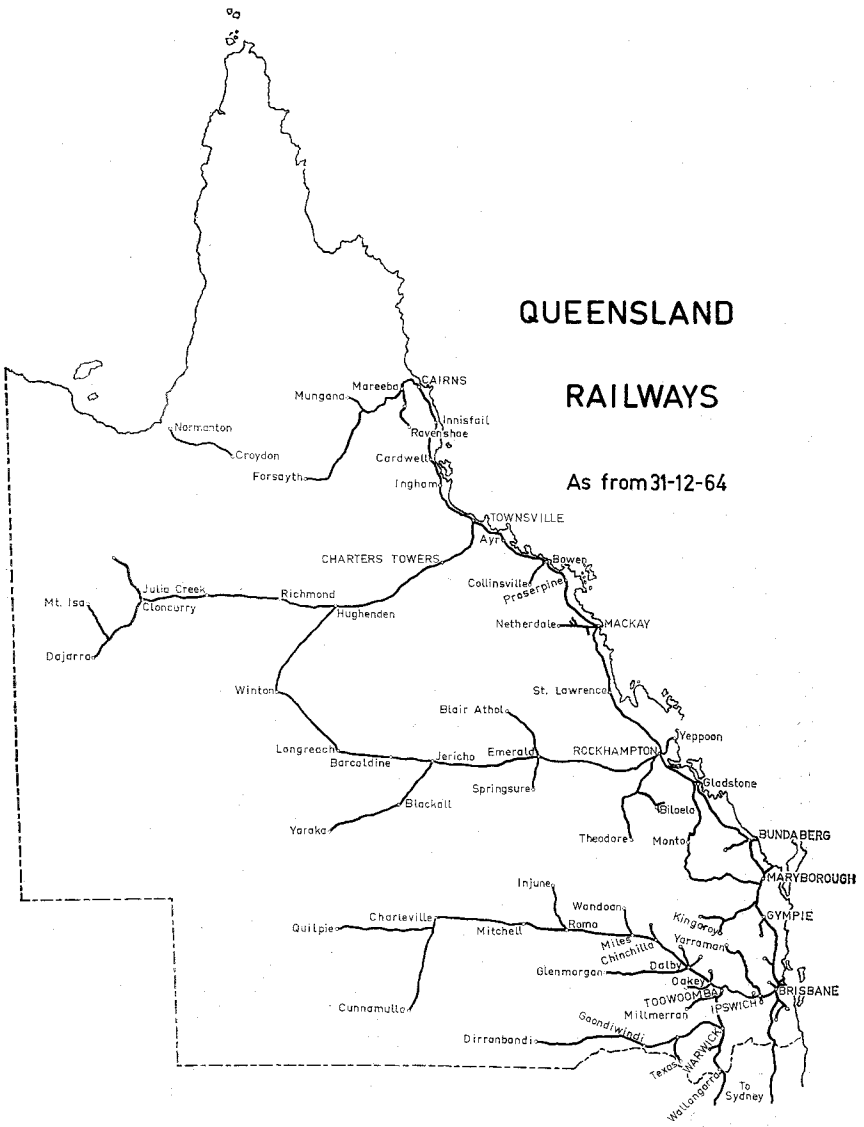
NUMBER OF VESSELS CLEARED

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
1963-64	943	262	835	2,040	720	307	1,027	3,067

3 RAILWAYS

Geographical conditions in Queensland, as elsewhere, have determined the layout of the railways. The huge area of Queensland covers 30 per cent of the occupied area of Australia, and it has no inland waterways. There are, however, sufficient good harbours along the eastern coast. Unfortunately the broken mountain ranges are too close to the sea for the coastal railway to serve much country for most of its mileage, and the vast plain stretching westward is not highly productive in proportion to its area, and transport has to cross rough country to reach it.

The railway mileage required to connect the interior with ports and markets is therefore abnormally large in relation to population and production, even for Australia. There are three main lines terminating in the remote interior. None of the other States has so large a proportion



of distant terminals. Even in Western Australia, where the mileage is 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 vehicles is reflected in the diversion of traffic from branch railways, and some railway services have been terminated as uneconomic. The mileage being operated at 30 June 1964 was 5,954.

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.

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 £27.5m, was completed in 1965. The work involved 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 1964 totalled £23,485,954.

Work has commenced on the construction of a direct line from Gladstone to Moura to assist in the development of the coal export trade. Japanese coal interests are providing 100 large hopper wagons for use in this project.

During 1963-64, 23 new diesel-electric locomotives were put into service, and orders were placed for a further 12. Diesel-electric locomotives, which represented 14 per cent of locomotive stock, were responsible for 43 per cent of the total mileage in 1963-64.

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 1964 are shown in the table below.

QUEENSLAND RAILWAYS, ROLLING STOCK

At 30 June	Locomotives				Cars	Rail Motors, Trailers, &c	Brake Vans	Wagons
	Steam	Diesel- Mech	Diesel- Elec	Total				
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
1964	661	11	109	781	1,152	174	134	26,013

*Passenger Traffic**—Passenger traffic provided 11 per cent of the total earnings in 1963-64, compared with 9 per cent in 1959-60. Average earnings per suburban passenger train-mile in 1963-64 were 133d, compared with 136d in 1962-63. Similar figures for country services were 110d in 1963-64 and 114d in 1962-63. Passengers on season and workers' weekly tickets represent 65 per cent of metropolitan and 56 per cent of non-metropolitan travellers.

After the 1939-1945 War, country passenger journeys remained fairly steady until 1952-53, but, from then until 1963-64, they decreased by 48·6 per cent. Suburban journeys were at their peak in 1955-56, their subsequent decrease being 24·3 per cent. In the twelve months to 30 June 1964, however, country journeys continued their decrease by 7·6 per cent, while suburban journeys showed a small increase of 0·4 per cent.

*Goods Traffic**—Goods traffic provided 86 per cent of total earnings in 1963-64, compared with 84 per cent in 1959-60. Average earnings per ton of goods per mile in that period were about 4·7d; earnings per ton of goods rose from 911d to 923d. 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 353 tons in 1959-60 to 403 tons in 1963-64 (diesel-electric 503 tons, steam 308 tons).

In 1963-64, 57,249 more cattle were carried than in 1962-63. Earnings from livestock traffic increased by £236,443, due principally to the transfer by rail of 255,188 more sheep than in 1962-63.

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 of 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 261).

* 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	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
Lines Open Miles	6,407	6,324	6,077	6,077	5,954
Traffic Train-Mileage 1,000 Miles	19,056	18,312	17,563	17,952	19,161
Train-Mileage per Mile Open Miles	2,974	2,896	2,890	2,954	3,218
Capital Account (opened lines) ¹ £1,000	95,708	98,878	102,873	106,404	111,626
Total Earnings £1,000	35,671	36,530	36,159	37,622	42,130
Earnings per Train-Mile s	37.4	39.9	41.2	41.9	44.0
Total Working Expenses £1,000	38,353	38,577	38,148	37,796 ²	39,234 ³
Expenses per Train-Mile s	40.3	42.1	43.4	42.1	41.0
Net Revenue £1,000	-2,682	-2,047	-1,989	-174	2,896
Working Expenses as % of Earnings %	107.5	105.6	105.5	100.5	93.1
<i>Coaching Traffic—</i>					
<i>Train Mileage</i> 1,000 Miles	6,858	6,668	6,563	6,395	6,350
Country 1,000 Miles	4,727	4,659	4,713	4,689	4,608
Suburban ² 1,000 Miles	2,131	2,009	1,850	1,706	1,742
<i>Passengers Carried</i> ³ 1,000	32,346	28,876	26,701	26,082	25,903
Country 1,000	4,798	4,294	3,811	3,668	3,391
Suburban ² 1,000	27,548	24,582	22,890	22,414	22,512
<i>Earnings Collected</i> £1,000	4,636	4,873	4,840	4,812	4,758
Passengers £1,000	3,139	3,369	3,355	3,316	3,188
Country £1,000	2,274	2,407	2,378	2,350	2,225
Suburban ² £1,000	865	962	977	966	963
Parcels, Mails, &c £1,000	1,497	1,504	1,485	1,496	1,570
<i>Goods Traffic⁴—</i>					
Train-Mileage 1,000 Miles	12,197	11,644	11,000	11,557	12,811
<i>Tonnage</i> ⁵ 1,000 Tons	8,116	7,981	8,153	8,736	9,796
Minerals (incl Coal) 1,000 Tons	2,677	2,850	3,306	3,240	3,977
Agricultural Produce 1,000 Tons	2,915	2,628	2,566	3,112	3,131
Other Goods 1,000 Tons	1,784	1,774	1,599	1,703	1,971
Livestock 1,000 Tons	740	729	682	681	717
<i>Earnings Collected</i> £1,000	30,047	30,501	30,177	31,731	36,185
Minerals (incl Coal) £1,000	6,088	6,625	7,208	7,520	8,850
Agricultural Produce £1,000	6,244	5,847	5,940	6,975	7,693
Other Goods £1,000	13,950	13,825	12,743	13,107	15,277
Livestock £1,000	3,765	4,204	4,286	4,129	4,365
Average Length of Haul ⁶ Miles	200	200	195	196	205
Average Gross Load of Goods Trains ⁵ Tons	353	367	381	383	403
Rents, Refreshment Rooms, &c £1,000	988	1,156	1,142	1,079	1,187

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 Innistail 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, 1963-64

Particulars	Southern Division	Central Division	Northern Division ¹	South Brisbane-Border ²	Total
Lines Open Miles	2,450	1,658	1,777	69	5,954
Traffic Train-Mileage . . 1,000 Miles	8,972	5,152	4,724	313	19,161
Train-Mileage per Mile Open . . Miles	3,662	3,108	2,658	4,547	3,218
Capital Account (opened lines) . . £1,000	62,234	24,022	24,252 ³	1,118	111,626 ³
Total Earnings Allotted £1,000	16,913	11,584	12,619	1,014	42,130
Coaching ⁴ £1,000	3,135	1,381	1,186	243	5,945
Goods and Livestock £1,000	13,778	10,203	11,433	771	36,185
Earnings per Train-Mile s	37.7	45.0	53.4	64.8	44.0
Total Working Expenses £1,000	18,992	9,306	9,840	1,096	39,234
Expenses per Train-Mile s	42.3	36.1	41.7	70.1	41.0
Net Revenue £1,000	-2,080	2,277	2,780	-81	2,896
Working Expenses as % of Earnings %	112.3	80.3	78.0	108.0	93.1
<i>Coaching Traffic⁵—</i>					
Passengers Carried ⁶ 1,000	24,465	420	821	197	25,903
Earnings Collected £1,000	3,088	565	877	228	4,758
Passengers £1,000	2,099	326	596	167	3,188
Parcels, Mails, &c £1,000	989	239	281	61	1,570
<i>Goods Traffic⁵—</i>					
Tonnage ⁶ 1,000 Tons	3,696	2,528	2,966	606	9,796
Minerals (incl Coal) 1,000 Tons	1,466	1,182	1,290	39	3,977
Agricultural Produce 1,000 Tons	1,104	853	1,103	71	3,131
Other Goods 1,000 Tons	864	245	366	496	1,971
Livestock 1,000 Tons	262	248	207	..	717
Earnings Collected £1,000	17,551	7,017	10,846	771	36,185
Minerals (incl Coal) £1,000	2,647	2,168	3,976	59	8,850
Agricultural Produce £1,000	3,947	1,624	1,884	238	7,693
Other Goods £1,000	9,513	1,719	3,571	474	15,277
Livestock £1,000	1,444	1,506	1,415	..	4,365
Rents, Refreshment Rooms, &c . . £1,000	657	300	215	15	1,187

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 ³ to preceding table.

During 1963-64 net expenditure on loan account (exclusive of South Brisbane-Border Railway) totalled £4,773,057. Of this, £3,104,159 was general expenditure on surveys, rolling stock, and depreciation. Of the remaining £1,668,898, £1,226,070, or 73.4 per cent, was expended in the Southern Division, £270,233 (16.2 per cent) in the Central Division, and

£172,595 (10.4 per cent) in the Northern Division. In addition, during 1963-64, £6,098,590 was expended on the Mount Isa-Townsville-Collinsville railway rebuilding.

Local Authority and Private Railways—At 30 June 1964 there were 49 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 49 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 4 miles were operated by the Bowen Consolidated Mines in the north of the State.

All Australian Railways—Most of the railways of other States are owned and operated, as in Queensland, by the State Government. 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, 1963-64

Government	Route Mileage—Each Gauge				Rolling Stock			Staff ¹
	5' 3"	4' 8½"	3' 6"	All	Loco- motives	Coach- ing	Goods & Service	
	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles	No	No	No	No
New South Wales	..	6,055	..	6,055	882	3,452	22,723	47,862
Victoria	4,000	202 ²	..	4,211 ³	485	1,834	23,306	26,607
Queensland ..	..	69	5,855	5,954 ⁴	781	1,358	26,115	26,193
South Australia ..	1,655	..	859	2,514	252	580	8,355	8,539
Western Australia	..	..	3,677	3,677	334	543	12,385	11,723
Tasmania .. ..	..	..	500	500	81	135	2,556	2,261
Commonwealth ..	..	1,330	922	2,252	76	149	2,085	2,820
Total	5,655	7,656	11,813	25,163	2,891	8,160 ⁵	97,542 ⁶	126,005

¹ Excluding staff engaged on construction. ² Uniform gauge line between Wodonga and Melbourne which parallels the existing 5 ft 3 in gauge route. ³ Including 9 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 16 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, 1963-64

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 ..	39,078	240,677	25,814	101,244 ¹	88,708	12,536
Victoria	20,113	153,396	12,132	46,389	45,756	633
Queensland	19,161	25,903	9,796	42,130	39,144 ²	2,986
South Australia ..	6,666	15,227	5,179	14,748 ³	15,455	-707
Western Australia ..	7,506	10,814	5,187	17,301	17,901	-600
Tasmania	1,322	1,426	1,155	2,834	3,447	-613
Commonwealth ..	2,668	338	2,478	7,597	7,158	439
Total	96,514	447,781	61,741	232,243	217,569	14,674

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 £3,200(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, 1963-64

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
Metropolitan ¹	1,004	788	2,909	18,064	113,010	4,607	3,267	9,676
Municipal—								
Tramways	60	287	1,930	6,776	63,382	2,519	2,117	6,481
Trolley Buses	20	36	2	1,149	7,278	2	2	2
Motor Buses	185	261	677	5,620	28,915	1,320	821	2,594
Private—								
Motor Buses	739	204	302	4,519	13,435	768	329	601
Other Cities	945	248	335	4,919	15,857	651	277	546
Cairns ²	98	26	31	430	1,173	58	19	42
Ipswich ²	111	47	56	952	3,010	129	54	87
Maryborough ⁴	58	5	8	83	421	11	6	22
Rockhampton ⁴	37	31	67	601	2,537	88	65	179
Toowoomba ³	143	41	43	565	2,506	78	21	88
Townsville ³	102	40	66	877	2,820	121	60	29
Other ³	396	58	64	1,411	3,390	166	52	99
All Cities	1,949	1,036	3,244	22,983	128,867	5,258	3,544	10,222

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 1964 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 1964

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	130	991	540	403	2,064	453	2,517
Other Cities	58	1,556	196	139	1,949	425	2,374
Towns	2	113	25	34	174	32	206
Shires	140	9,803	18,982	40,679	69,609	44,335	113,944
Total	330	12,468	19,743	41,255	73,796	45,245	119,041

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 275), 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
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
1963-64	1,403	1,572	..	1,279	645	600	121

In certain instances, Commonwealth grants have been made available for the improvement of roads which are regarded as of national importance, such as 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 1963-64 amounted to £1,722,434, which included a Commonwealth Grant of £1,048,511. 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 £17.9m on the construction and maintenance of roads during 1963-64, and other government departments spent £0.4m on various road and bridge projects, while Local Authorities spent a further £14.3m, making a gross total expenditure on roads, streets, and bridges of £32.6m. However, an allowance must be made for the duplication of approximately £1.7m (principally due to works performed by the Main Roads Department and charged proportionately to Local Authorities), so that the resulting net recorded public authority expenditure on roads in Queensland during 1963-64 was £30.9m.

Main Roads—A Main Roads Board, consisting of three members, was appointed under *The Main Roads Act of 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 ROADS

At 30 June	Main Roads Department — Gazetted Roads						Total Formed Roads
	State Highways	Developmental	Main	Tourist Roads	Other	Total	
	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles
1955 ..	7,778	241	11,186	298	1,536	21,039	55,185
1956 ..	8,252	235	10,635	299	1,564	20,985	56,890
1957 ..	8,246	235	10,636	297	1,561	20,975	58,748
1958 ..	8,254	235	10,553	297	1,561	20,900	61,435
1959 ..	8,252	235	10,434	1,860 ¹		20,781	65,031
1960 ..	8,252	230	10,460	1,800 ¹		20,742	67,316
1961 ..	8,247	230	10,273	1,900 ¹		20,650	71,424
1962 ..	8,251	230	10,110	2,057 ¹		20,648	72,131
1963 ..	6,262	4,263	5,130	8,465 ¹		24,120	71,665
1964 ..	6,323	4,374	5,199	8,558 ¹		24,454 ²	73,796

¹Classed as secondary roads. ²The total of 24,454 miles at 30 June 1964 comprised:—Bitumen surfaced or concrete pavement, 8,050 miles; gravelled pavement, 5,874 miles; formed only, 9,255 miles; and unformed, 1,275 miles.

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.

	<i>For Permanent Works</i>	<i>For Maintenance</i>
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 1964, 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 1964, the Department completed a total length of 1,041 miles of roads and bridges, comprising 174 miles of new work, 373 miles of raising road surfaces, and 494 miles of resurfacing. Bridges erected during the year ended 30 June 1964 totalled 8,307 feet, bringing the total length of bridges constructed by the Department to 45.3 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 1963-64 are shown on the next page.

MAIN ROADS DEPARTMENT

Particulars	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
	£	£	£	£	£
RECEIPTS					
<i>(i) Main Roads Fund—</i>					
State Government Loan .. ..	..	..	279,000	500,000	250,000
State Government Grant .. ..	..	..	..	52,000	130,000
Roads (Contribution to Maintenance) Act	325,755	357,942	400,227	487,815	645,026
Motor Vehicle Registration Fees ..	5,404,547	5,568,994	5,813,480	6,169,594	6,832,167
Maintenance Repayments by Local Authorities	707,813	723,188	746,796	777,280	793,186
Commonwealth Grants—					
Commonwealth Aid Roads ..	6,134,211	6,415,869	6,652,230	7,108,452	8,950,038
Other	74,529	24,372	39,973	17,509	38,287
Plant Hire, Plans, & Survey Charges	1,690,361	1,526,004	1,688,513	1,917,786	2,395,129
Other	191,568	259,041	205,412	202,823	328,528
Total	14,528,784	14,875,410	15,825,631	17,233,259	20,362,361
<i>(ii) Other Funds—</i>					
Channel Country Roads .. ..	..	420,938	300,000	..	..
Beef Cattle Roads ¹ .. .. .	..	..	980,939	1,019,499	2,047,257
Fitzroy Brigalow Land Development Roads .. .. .	..	..	..	109,406	272,750
Commonwealth Aid, Local Authority Roads	1,703,300	1,828,500	2,259,500	2,505,850	1,402,910
Road Maintenance Account, Local Authority Roads	433,538	477,699	508,785	612,893	634,093
All Receipts	16,665,622	17,602,547	19,874,855	21,480,907	24,719,371
EXPENDITURE					
<i>(i) Main Roads Fund—</i>					
Declared Roads—Construction ..	9,384,823	8,354,046	8,817,035	9,765,686	12,602,753
Maintenance	2,886,709	2,456,530	2,878,765	2,969,722	3,253,474
Other Roads	4,598	36,573	17,781	43,720	55,281
Buildings	208,475	324,459	208,665	134,368	301,295
Interest and Redemption	486,263	425,779	406,036	384,904	399,075
Purchase of Plant	634,206	651,191	553,572	391,744	511,894
Maintenance of Plant	694,495	716,748	721,526	735,566	817,845
Administrative ²	1,427,383	1,733,318	2,037,983	2,305,231	2,805,733
Total	15,726,952	14,698,644	15,641,363	16,730,941	20,747,350
<i>(ii) Other Funds—</i>					
Channel Country Roads .. ..	..	420,938	300,000	..	..
Beef Cattle Roads .. .. .	..	..	980,939	1,066,756	1,722,434
Fitzroy Brigalow Land Development Roads .. .. .	..	..	..	109,406	272,750
Commonwealth Aid, Local Authority Roads	1,646,782	1,926,411	2,356,103	2,578,569	1,571,980
Road Maintenance Account, Payments to Local Authorities ..	424,325	475,575	498,831	610,143	600,115
All Expenditure	17,798,059	17,521,568	19,777,236	21,095,815	24,914,629

¹ Including Commonwealth Grants of £650,000 in 1961-62, £795,000 in 1962-63, and £1,048,511 in 1963-64. ² Including cost of collecting motor vehicle fees, administration, and survey and design expenses which are subsequently charged to road construction.

6 ROAD TRANSPORT

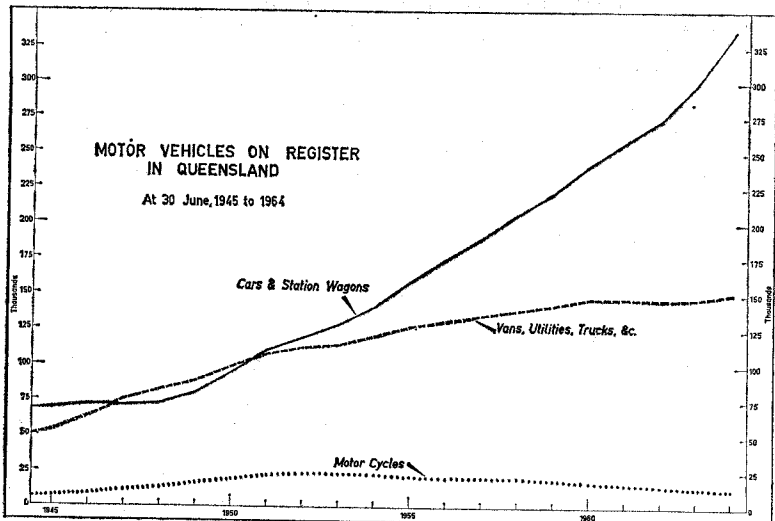
Motor Vehicles—The number of vehicles on the register at 30 June each year and the revenue from registration fees, motor taxes, licenses, &c, collected each year are shown below.

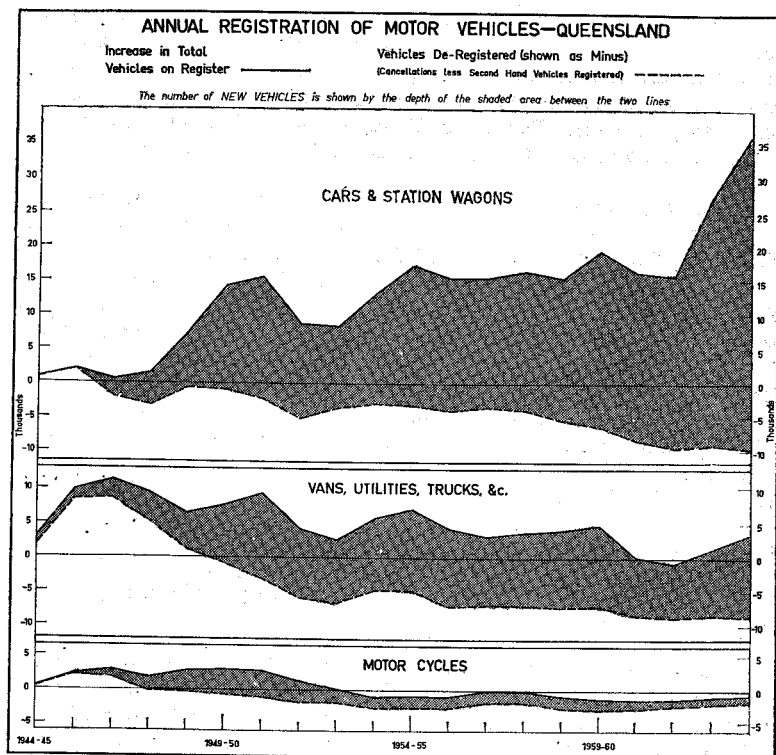
MOTOR VEHICLES IN QUEENSLAND¹

At 30 June	Cars and Station Wagons ²	Buses	Trucks and Lorries	Utilities and Panel Vans	Motor Cycles	Total Motor Vehicles	Revenue Collected
	No	No	No	No	No	No	£
1955 ..	158,611	1,027	37,195	89,487	21,401	307,721	5,115,852
1956 ..	174,598	1,033	37,306	93,199	20,419	326,555	5,337,602
1957 ..	190,134	1,128	37,750	95,760	20,312	345,084	5,715,857
1958 ..	206,677	1,236	37,662	99,421	20,193	365,189	5,961,713
1959 ..	222,189	1,368	38,268	102,696	19,258	383,779	6,586,035
1960 ..	241,613	1,497	39,295	106,392	17,946	406,743	7,223,458
1961 ..	257,957	1,587	39,479	106,220	16,493	421,736	7,692,276
1962 ..	273,741	1,736	39,544	105,046	15,190	435,257	8,437,709
1963 ..	302,618	1,911	41,708	105,316	14,171	465,724	9,384,330
1964 ..	338,768 ³	2,188	44,415	105,988	13,363	504,722 ⁴	10,930,876

¹ Subject to revision on final analysis of 1962 census results. Including vehicles registered at the Main Roads Department and Commonwealth-owned vehicles, but excluding all defence service vehicles. ² Including ambulances. ³ Including 2,174 licensed as taxicabs. ⁴ There were also 10,363 mobile equipment vehicles and 60,211 trailers registered in Queensland.

During the year 1963-64, new vehicles registered were as follows:—Cars and station wagons, 45,910; trucks and lorries, 4,059; utilities and panel vans, 8,072; motor cycles, 1,160; and buses, 267. As in the previous ten 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:—1959-60, 39,071; 1960-61, 34,295; 1961-62, 34,001; 1962-63, 47,412; and 1963-64, 59,468.





The registrations of motor vehicles in the various Australian States and Territories in the last five years are shown below.

MOTOR VEHICLES REGISTERED¹, AUSTRALIA

State or Territory	Motor Vehicles ² Registered at 30th June					Gross Revenue 1963-64 ³
	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	
	No	No	No	No	No	£
New South Wales ..	977,814	1,031,124	1,088,439	1,157,412	1,232,146	27,325,119
Victoria	802,956	844,737	876,633	931,543	989,985	18,249,096
Queensland	406,743	421,736	435,257	465,724	504,722	11,027,256
South Australia ..	283,082	318,965	328,707	343,634	363,258	5,482,021
Western Australia ..	212,054	225,175	242,061	258,178	277,939	4,249,750
Tasmania	93,198	97,355	102,637	107,427	114,617	1,864,429
Northern Territory ..	8,305	9,289	10,112	11,191	13,274	97,283
A. C. Territory .. .	15,987	17,949	20,529	24,183	28,147	240,479
Total	2,800,139	2,966,330	3,104,375	3,299,292	3,524,088	68,535,433

¹ All figures are subject to revision. ² Including motor cycles. ³ Including refunds.

At 30 June 1964 the numbers of motor vehicles per 1,000 population were as follows:—Northern Territory, 411; South Australia, 352; Western Australia, 352; A.C.T., 350; Queensland, 317; Victoria, 316; Tasmania, 314; New South Wales, 299.

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 of 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 tractors £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 £1. A person not owning a vehicle must pay a fee of £2 for the initial issue of a driver's license. No such fees are payable in respect of a tractor or trailer.

Actual fees (excluding driving fees) paid during 1963-64 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 1963-64 were as follows:—Cars, £12 19s 0d; utilities, £12 18s 1d; trucks, £27 15s 3d; buses, £29 3s 8d.

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 of 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 of 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 1964, 13,806 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 ½d 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
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 ^a	1.0	20.0 ^b	2.4	50.1 ^a
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
1963-64 ..	484,496	441	10,089	0.9	20.8	2.8	64.1

¹ Average monthly number on register, excluding all defence service vehicles.
² See last paragraph, page 275, concerning restrictions 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
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 ²	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
1963-64 ..	25,625	7,113	108	899	159	3,740	25	707	23	591	126	4,152

¹ See last paragraph, page 275, 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 1963-64, accidents were most frequent on Saturdays. These days had an average of 103 accidents, followed by days before and after public holidays with an average of 86, and Fridays with 85. Public holidays averaged 82 and Sundays 69; other week days were lowest with 56. 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, 1963-64

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	831	709	46	81	422	676
Van or Utility	160	138	9	17	77	135
Truck, &c	48	42	3	6	24	45
Motor Cycle	40	33	2	3	22	37
Pedal Cycle	11	9	..	..	4	11
Other	37	29	1	3	25	26
Car and—						
Car	7,666	1,197	12	38	1,023	2,190
Van or Utility	3,361	538	5	18	382	984
Truck, &c	1,230	208	7	28	118	336
Motor Cycle	508	353	4	15	218	414
Pedal Cycle	443	354	10	13	133	352
Other	1,108	115	6	13	79	180
Van or Utility and—						
Van or Utility	447	85	..	4	50	157
Truck, &c	352	65	..	8	34	93
Motor Cycle	128	88	1	3	37	98
Pedal Cycle	117	102	..	4	25	103
Other	332	36	1	5	13	46
Truck, &c, and—						
Truck, &c	143	21	..	6	7	38
Motor Cycle	37	32	..	2	23	35
Pedal Cycle	29	23	1	4	6	20
Other	114	15	1	1	5	17
Motor Cycle and—						
Motor Cycle	13	10	..	..	4	19
Pedal Cycle	33	22	..	..	8	34
Other	34	28	3	3	11	29
Pedal Cycle and—						
Pedal Cycle	7	6	..	..	2	6
Other	10	8	..	1	5	7
Other Vehicle and—						
Other	11	4	..	..	3	5
Moving Vehicle and Stationary Vehicle or Other Obstruction—						
Car	932	135	1	5	83	208
Van or Utility	218	25	..	..	10	32
Truck, &c	117	9	1	3	2	7
Motor Cycle	35	32	..	..	17	35
Pedal Cycle	34	28	..	..	13	28
Other	22	2	..	..	2	2
Other Types (Sole Vehicle, &c)—						
Car	4,859	1,677	23	101	505	2,543
Van or Utility	1,282	488	2	24	98	666
Truck, &c	511	140	..	15	13	149
Motor Cycle	211	184	2	7	75	201
Pedal Cycle	66	65	1	2	31	63
Other	88	58	4	8	46	62
Total	25,625	7,113	146	441	3,655	10,089

¹ Accidents causing human death or serious injury. ² Including Cities of Brisbane and Redcliffe and part of the Pine Rivers Shire.

ROAD TRAFFIC

Cause	Metro				
	Accidents Reported		Killed		
	Total	Casualty ^a	Pedestrians	Others	Total
<i>Drivers of Motor Vehicles, Excluding Motor Cyclists</i>	8,682	1,629	13	59	72
Excessive Speed	623	228	3	16	19
Not Keeping to the Left	418	79	3	2	5
Careless at Intersection	2,649	521	..	9	9
Intoxicated	414	124	..	20	20
Inexperience	154	35	..	1	1
Inattentive	926	196	4	1	5
Reversing Without Care	195	13	..	..	..
Overtaking Improperly	480	64	..	2	2
Following too Closely	1,576	75	..	..	..
Infirmity	51	25	..	2	2
Driver Asleep or Drowsy	105	58	..	1	1
Dazzled by Approaching Lights	68	24	1	..	1
Not Giving or Disregarding Signal	883	158	1	4	5
Careless at Railway Level Crossing	13	7	..	1	1
Other	127	22	1	..	1
<i>Motor Cyclists</i>	247	189	..	5	5
Excessive Speed	33	28	..	1	1
Not Keeping to the Left	9	7	..	..	..
Careless at Intersection	49	29	..	..	..
Intoxicated	5	4	..	1	1
Inexperience	33	30	..	..	..
Inattentive	27	22	..	..	..
Overtaking Improperly	28	20	..	2	2
Following too Closely	23	17	..	..	..
Dazzled by Approaching Lights	1	1	..	..	..
Not Giving or Disregarding Signal	31	25	..	1	1
Careless at Railway Level Crossing .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Other	8	6	..	..	..
<i>Pedal Cyclists</i>	172	134	..	7	7
Not Keeping to the Left	14	8	..	2	2
Careless at Intersection	33	28	..	1	1
Intoxicated	4	4	..	1	1
Inattentive	32	26	..	1	1
Not Giving or Disregarding Signal	38	26	..	..	..
Other	51	42	..	2	2
<i>Drivers of Animal-drawn Vehicles and Riders of Animals</i>	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Pedestrians</i>	513	419	47	..	47
Careless in Crossing or Walking on Roadway	309	250	18	..	18
Intoxicated	90	78	18	..	18
Children under Seven Years Acting in Irresponsible Manner	81	62	6	..	6
Incorrectly Boarding Vehicle	4	4	..	..	..
Other	29	25	5	..	5

ACCIDENTS, 1963-64

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	
152	2,316	2,468	18,595	4,425	21	261	282	231	6,658	6,889	
7	348	355	2,857	1,040	8	95	103	13	1,670	1,683	
3	147	150	1,296	282	3	16	19	5	535	540	
1	847	848	4,738	1,075	..	21	21	2	1,784	1,786	
19	162	181	945	333	..	57	57	26	441	467	
1	56	57	430	129	..	6	6	3	200	203	
72	179	251	1,723	422	6	9	15	110	476	586	
2	12	14	404	29	..	1	1	3	29	32	
2	111	113	921	159	..	8	8	5	282	287	
1	101	102	2,320	132	..	1	1	1	186	187	
1	29	30	107	56	..	6	6	1	69	70	
..	79	79	555	274	..	17	17	..	352	352	
4	33	37	299	114	1	6	7	11	168	179	
38	176	214	1,615	274	2	8	10	50	330	380	
..	13	13	102	41	..	7	7	..	56	56	
1	23	24	283	65	1	3	4	1	80	81	
7	209	216	514	400	1	18	19	10	455	465	
..	34	34	93	79	1	6	7	1	93	94	
..	9	9	19	11	..	..	..	..	15	15
..	34	34	88	57	..	2	2	..	65	65	
..	5	5	14	11	..	4	4	..	14	14	
2	34	36	79	73	..	1	1	2	84	86	
2	20	22	55	45	..	..	..	4	44	48
..	20	20	42	28	..	2	2	..	28	28	
..	17	17	34	22	..	..	..	..	23	23
..	1	1	5	4	..	..	..	..	6	6
3	29	32	64	52	..	3	3	3	64	67	
..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	2	2
..	6	6	19	16	..	..	..	..	17	17
2	130	132	423	349	..	14	14	5	347	352	
..	6	6	40	30	..	3	3	1	26	27	
..	30	30	101	81	..	1	1	..	88	88	
..	3	3	17	15	..	2	2	..	13	13	
2	23	25	88	76	..	3	3	4	70	74	
..	26	26	78	60	..	1	1	..	62	62	
..	42	42	99	87	..	4	4	..	88	88	
..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	4	4
382	6	388	815	695	86	..	86	630	9	639	
238	4	242	458	387	36	..	36	360	5	365	
60	1	61	135	123	26	..	26	100	2	102	
58	1	59	158	130	14	..	14	120	1	121	
4	..	4	4	4	..	..	..	4	..	4
22	..	22	60	51	10	..	10	46	1	47	

Cause	Metro				
	Accidents Reported		Killed		
	Total	Casualty ¹	Pedestrians	Others	Total
<i>Passengers</i>	57	44	..	4	4
Alighting Improperly from Vehicle	15	12	..	1	1
Riding Improperly or Falling	22	19	..	3	3
Intoxicated	5	4	..	..	..
Other	15	9	..	..	..
<i>Other Persons</i> ²	431	89	..	1	1
Swerving to Avoid Vehicle, &c	251	51	..	..	..
Swerving to Avoid Straying Animal	47	12	..	..	..
Other	133	26	..	1	1
<i>Motor Vehicle Defects, excluding Motor Cycles</i>	420	103	..	6	6
Brakes or Steering	258	54	..	3	3
Tyres	67	24	..	..	..
Head or Rear Lights	5	2	..	1	1
Other	90	23	..	2	2
<i>Motor Cycle Defects</i>	9	6	..	..	..
Brakes or Steering	4	2	..	..	..
Tyres	2	2	..	..	..
Head or Rear Lights .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Other	3	2	..	..	..
<i>Pedal Cycle Defects</i>	29	23	..	2	2
Brakes	10	8	..	..	..
Head or Rear Lights	15	11	..	2	2
Other	4	4	..	..	..
<i>Tramway Faults</i>	11	2	..	..	..
<i>Animal-drawn Vehicle Defects</i> .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Animals</i>	69	17	..	1	1
Animal Ridden or in Vehicle	5	4	..	..	..
Animals Straying in Roadway	61	13	..	1	1
Other	3	..	..	..	..
<i>Road Conditions</i>	155	46	..	1	1
Loosely Gravelled	34	12	..	1	1
Wet and Slippery	65	10	..	..	..
Other	56	24	..	..	..
<i>Weather</i>	29	10	..	..	..
Vision Obscured by Rain, Dust, &c	20	7	..	..	..
Glaring Sun	8	2	..	..	..
Other	1	1	..	..	..
<i>Other Causes</i>	2	..	..	..	..
Total	10,826	2,711	60	86	146

¹ Including Cities of Brisbane and Redcliffe and part of Pine Rivers Shire.

ACCIDENTS, 1963-64—continued

politan ¹			Queensland								
Seriously Injured			Accidents Reported		Killed			Seriously Injured			
Pedestrians	Others	Total	Total	Casualty ²	Pedestrians	Others	Total	Pedestrians	Others	Total	
..	44	44	110	88	..	11	11	..	100	100	
..	12	12	18	15	..	1	1	..	15	15	
..	16	16	52	49	..	7	7	..	44	44	
..	4	4	6	4	..	..	..	..	4	4
..	12	12	34	20	..	3	3	..	37	37	
2	123	125	1,223	243	..	1	1	7	332	339	
..	88	88	555	107	..	..	..	4	163	167
..	12	12	389	93	..	..	..	..	118	118
2	23	25	279	43	..	1	1	3	51	54	
7	151	158	1,561	424	..	16	16	10	636	646	
1	92	93	777	179	..	5	5	3	269	272	
..	33	33	430	147	..	5	5	..	227	227	
..	1	1	34	16	..	1	1	..	23	23	
6	25	31	320	82	..	5	5	7	117	124	
..	7	7	25	19	..	..	..	..	21	21
..	2	2	9	6	..	..	..	..	7	7
..	3	3	3	3	..	..	..	..	4	4
..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	1	1
..	2	2	11	9	..	..	..	..	9	9
..	24	24	52	45	..	3	3	..	47	47	
..	8	8	19	16	..	..	..	..	17	17
..	12	12	28	24	..	3	3	..	25	25	
..	4	4	5	5	..	..	..	..	5	5
1	1	2	11	2	..	..	..	1	1	2
..	
..	22	22	973	76	..	4	4	..	93	93	
..	6	6	7	6	..	..	..	..	8	8
..	16	16	829	55	..	4	4	..	66	66	
..	..	..	137	15	..	..	..	..	19	19
..	54	54	1,099	296	..	3	3	..	418	418	
..	13	13	369	125	..	1	1	..	183	183	
..	12	12	341	69	..	1	1	..	95	95	
..	29	29	389	102	..	1	1	..	140	140	
3	12	15	214	45	..	1	1	5	63	68	
3	6	9	180	37	..	1	1	4	51	55	
..	3	3	22	5	..	..	..	1	5	6
..	3	3	12	3	..	..	..	..	7	7
..	..	..	8	4	..	1	1	..	6	6
556	3,099	3,655	25,625	7,113	108	333	441	899	9,190	10,089	

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 1963-64 was used.

AGES OF PERSONS KILLED OR SERIOUSLY INJURED IN ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS, QUEENSLAND, 1963-64

Age Group	Pedestrians	Motor Drivers	Motor Cyclists	Pedal Cyclists	Passengers	Others ¹	Total	Rate per 10,000 Persons of Each Age
Under 5	80	..	..	..	244	..	324	18.8
5-6	75	..	..	4	79	..	158	24.0
7-16	215	12	9	376	709	6	1,327	43.1
17-20	61	802	341	52	956	..	2,212	212.1
21-29	65	1,177	201	16	741	2	2,202	123.2
30-39	70	682	74	30	403	..	1,259	63.9
40-49	93	529	41	32	398	2	1,095	56.7
50-59	127	355	35	52	298	..	867	55.4
60 and Over ..	204	289	15	47	361	1	917	46.4
Not Known ..	17	53	16	5	78	..	169	..
Total	1,007	3,899	732	614	4,267	11	10,530	66.9

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, 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, 1963-64

Age Group	Drivers of Motor Cars	Drivers of Utilities, Trucks, &c	Motor Cyclists	Pedal Cyclists	Pedestrians	Passengers	Others ³	Total
Under 5 .. ..	..	..	..	..	89	17	..	106
5-6 .. .. .	..	..	..	4	83	4	..	91
7-16	54	17	11	343	193	17	8	643
17-20	4,012	869	316	36	33	15	8	5,289
21-29	4,815	1,628	180	6	53	14	36	6,732
30-39	2,641	1,338	58	19	56	5	59	4,176
40-49	2,106	941	33	18	68	9	77	3,252
50-59	1,423	559	16	30	87	12	64	2,191
60 and Over ..	1,051	319	9	36	138	14	12	1,579
Not Known ..	1,088	378	24	11	16	3	46	1,566
Total	17,190	6,049	647	503	816	110	310	25,625

¹ Refer to preceding paragraph for explanation of this word.

² Including 973

where a straying animal was responsible.

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 1964.

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												
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	
1963-64	7.9	7.4	21.4	6.1	6.5	7.0	9.2	12.6	20.2	1.7	100.0	
MOTOR DRIVERS												
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	
1963-64	0.3	20.6	30.2	17.5	13.6	9.1	7.4	1.3	100.0	
MOTOR CYCLISTS												
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	
1963-64	1.2	46.6	27.5	10.1	5.6	4.8	2.0	2.2	100.0	
PEDAL CYCLISTS												
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
1963-64	0.6	61.2	8.5	2.6	4.9	5.2	8.5	7.7	0.8	100.0
OTHERS²												
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
1963-64	..	5.7	1.8	16.7	22.3	17.4	9.4	9.4	7.0	8.5	1.8	100.0
ALL PERSONS												
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
1963-64	..	3.1	1.5	12.6	21.0	20.9	12.0	10.4	8.2	8.7	1.6	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 1963-64 repeated the pattern observed in earlier years. In 1963-64, persons from 17 to 39 years accounted for 53.9 per cent of all road traffic accident casualties reported. Persons under 17 years comprised 36.7 per cent, and persons aged 60 and over 20.2 per cent of all pedestrian casualties; persons from 21 to 39 years, 47.7 per cent of all motor driver casualties; persons from 17 to 29 years, 74.0 per cent of all motor cyclist casualties; and persons from 7 to 16 years, 61.2 per cent of all pedal cyclist casualties.

In 1963-64 one motor cyclist was killed or seriously injured for every 19 motor cycles on the register, compared with one driver for every 121 of all other types of motor vehicles.

Road Conditions—In 1963-64, 1,099 accidents, 296 of which caused casualties, were attributed to road conditions, loosely gravelled roads accounting for 369, and wet slippery roads for 341.

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 Air New Zealand. 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 286 shows the air routes operating in Queensland.

Under the provisions of *The State Transport Act of 1960*, licenses are issued for the carriage of passengers and goods by air within the State. From 1 January 1964, the license fee payable was reduced to £1 per annum in respect of each license. Fees collected in 1963-64 amounted to £143,429.

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	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
Registered Aircraft Owners ¹ .. No	745	850	938	1,006	1,167
Registered Aircraft ¹ No	1,360	1,502	1,600	1,787	1,936
Licensed Pilots ² —					
Private No	3,001	3,208	3,629	4,069	4,726 ³
Commercial No	1,110	1,154	1,277	1,377	1,505 ³
Airline Transport No	1,036	1,130	1,122	1,148	1,273
Licensed Ground Engineers ¹ No	2,382	2,492	2,485	2,521	2,553
Aerodromes ⁴ —					
Government No	149	132	129 ^r	122	113
Licensed ⁴ No	323	351	359	380	381
Flying Boat Bases ⁵ No	13	13	13	13	13
Accidents—					
Persons Killed No	44	28	52	16	24
Persons Injured No	42	38	38	26	26
<i>Internal Services Only</i>					
Hours Flown No	225,050	219,918	207,210	217,897 ^r	244,517
Miles Flown 1,000	43,199	42,301	41,176	43,700 ^r	48,971
Paying Passengers 1,000	2,660	2,639	2,666	2,833	3,257
Paying Passenger-Miles .. 1,000	1,132,517	1,109,552	1,119,430	1,221,178 ^r	1,408,317
Freight Short Tons	65,402	62,971	57,207	59,373 ^r	63,161
Mails ⁶ Short Tons	4,825	5,956	6,311	6,467 ^r	7,082

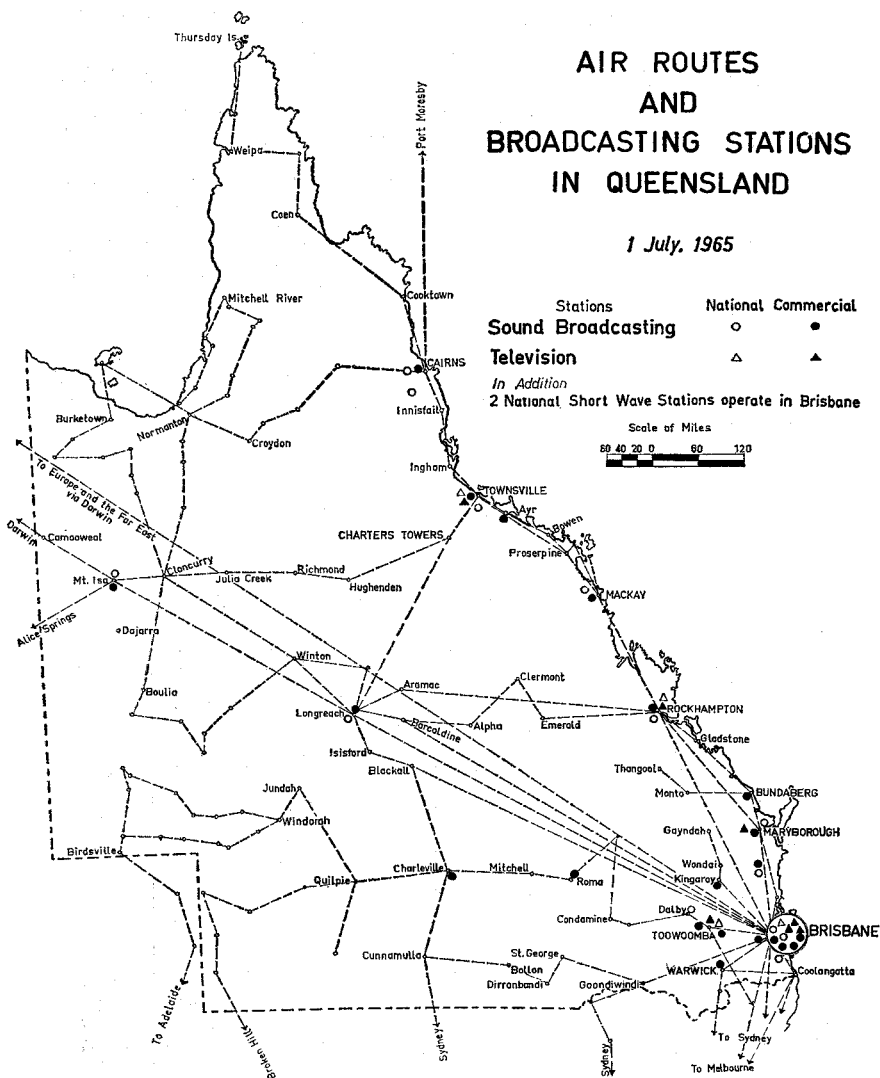
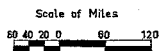
¹ At 30 June. ² Including 6 private helicopter licenses. ³ Including 189 senior commercial licenses and 53 commercial helicopter licenses. ⁴ Aerodromes other than those under the control and management of the Department of Civil Aviation. ⁵ Including alighting areas. ⁶ Gross weight of internal mails.
r Revised since last issue.

AIR ROUTES AND BROADCASTING STATIONS IN QUEENSLAND

1 July, 1965

Stations
Sound Broadcasting ○ ●
Television △ ▲

In Addition
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, 1963-64

State	Revenue ¹				Total Expenditure
	Postal	Telegraph	Telephone	Total ²	
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
New South Wales ³	20 456	2,594	40 481	63,611	66,829
Victoria	14,318	1,950	29,367	45 746	48,077
Queensland	6,229	1,313	13,140	20 694	22,880
South Australia ⁴	4,332	926	9,591	14 871	17,532
Western Australia	3,104	633	6,245	9,999	12,030
Tasmania	1,233	195	2,844	4,283	6,329
Central Office	3,305	1,017	1,114	5,435	10,808
Australia	52,977	8 628	102,782	164 639	184,485

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
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	220,477,000	28,109,400	1,393,100	2,282,000	3,944,662
1963-64	234,379,500	29,520,400	1,419,700	2,230,200	4,233,034

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 7,907 Post Offices throughout Australia in 1963-64 included 1,842,093,000 letters and postcards, 302,078,100

newspapers, &c, 10,580,900 registered articles, and 15,880,700 parcels. There were 21,769,817 telegrams and cablegrams sent through 9,108 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	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
Postal Notes—					
Issued—					
Number	1,662,294	1,646,484	1,615,325	1,658,413	1,702,109
Value £	850,678	844,490	847,912	881,637	920,850
Commission ..	£ 32,399	31,117	30,943	32,356	32,958
Paid—					
Number	1,903,151	1,886,489	1,913,870	2,013,794	1,989,506
Value £	1,062,221	1,053,778	1,061,956	1,116,249	1,104,162
Money Orders—					
Issued—					
Number	1,171,983	1,216,196	1,278,518 ¹	1,424,841	1,515,882
Value £	10,982,178	11,741,434	12,391,008	19,449,301	21,367,650
Commission ..	£ 96,253	106,918	110,939	116,481	126,487
Paid—					
Number	1,102,256	1,151,486	1,196,932 ¹	1,348,630	1,372,182
Value £	10,669,741	11,545,664	12,005,426	19,054,218	20,851,818

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 1963-64 was £1,312,654 out of £8,627,516 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 1963-64 in Queensland was £13,140,042 out of an Australian total of £102,781,652.

Expenditure on postal, telephone, and telegraph services, apportioned to Queensland in 1963-64, was £22,880,581, of which £15,220,536 was charged to non-capital works and £7,660,045 to capital works.

TELEGRAMS AND TELEPHONES, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
Telegrams—					
Sent Within Australia—					
Number	3,834,306	3,738,285	3,686,395	3,837,257	4,109,683
Value £	783,558	847,289	861,864	901,000	973,520
Sent Overseas—					
Number	91,427	86,541	100,988	107,405	123,351
Value £	106,132	104,744	112,882	124,131	143,542
Received from Overseas ..	No 79,993	86,769	94,493	103,796	118,014
Telephones—					
Exchanges at End of Year ..	No 1,364	1,337	1,306	1,278	1,426
New Services	No 16,800	19,300	19,100	23,300	25,100
Telephone Services ²	No 198,535	206,164	215,078	226,414	239,993
Instruments Connected ¹ ..	No 263,482	277,029	289,442	305,741	324,326
Instruments per 100					
Population ¹ No	17-61	18-24	18-76	19-52	20-41
Revenue ² £1,000	9,304	10,750	10,847	11,838	13,140

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.



Mines Department

TRADE—Chapter 9

Moura coalfield being developed for export trade with Japan. The foreground excavation shows the coal seam which is now being further exploited by underground mining. The major excavation shows the removal of over-burden for open-cut extraction. The dragline in the distance removes 60 tons of over-burden per minute. The coal washing plant is shown in the left middle distance.

MARKETING—Chapter 10

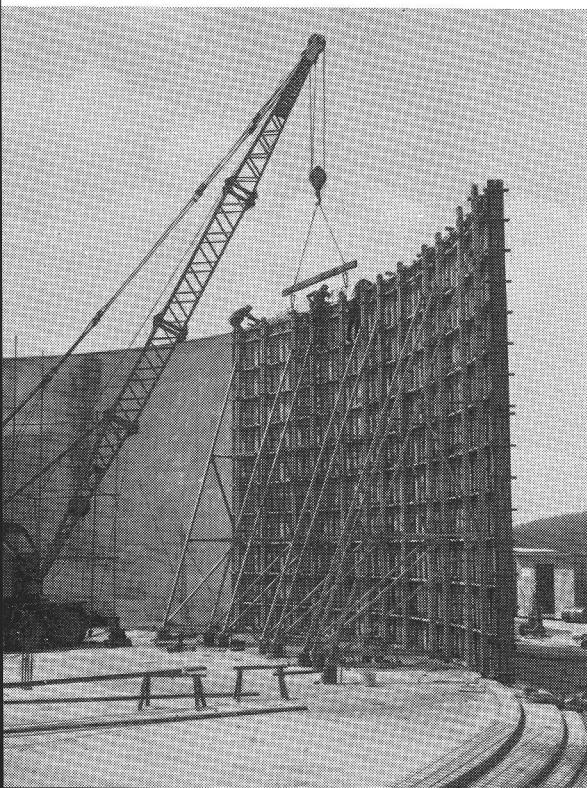
This new bulk wool store at Rocklea has an area of 18 acres

A. V. Jennings Industries (Aust.) Ltd.





Cairns Regional Electricity Board



(Above)

**SEMI-GOVERNMENT
ADMINISTRATION**

Chapter 13

**Regional Electricity Board
Building in Cairns**

(Left)

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Chapter 13

**Construction of concrete
water-supply reservoir**

Brisbane City Council

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	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Sound Broadcasting Stations—					
National ¹	14	15	15	15	15
Commercial	20	21	21	21	21
Broadcast Listeners	344,198	341,101	328,525	334,566	342,321
Coast ²	12	13	16	16	16
Amateur	439	442	481	496	518
Other Transmitting and Receiving ..	4,410	5,136	6,687	7,690	8,946
Other Receiving Only	99	87	140	140	131

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 1963-64. They were situated at Brisbane, Cairns, Rockhampton, Thursday Island, Townsville, and Willis Island. These six stations are operated by the Overseas Telecommunications Commission on behalf of 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 1965 there were 37 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 1 July 1965, there were 11 television stations—four in Brisbane, two each in Toowoomba, Rockhampton, and Townsville, and one at Maryborough. Four 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 £6 per year. Licenses are issued to pensioners at £1 10s each, but may be granted free of charge to blind persons over 16 years of age, or to schools. Since 1 April 1965 combined broadcast listeners' and television viewers' licenses have been issued for a fee of £8 10s per year. At 30 June 1964, 214,763 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 1964

Particulars	New South Wales ¹	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia ²	Western Australia	Tasmania	Australia
<i>Sound Broadcasting</i>							
National Stations—							
Medium Wave	20	5	13	12	9	4	63
Short Wave	1	3 ³	2	..	2	..	8
Commercial Stations	38	20	21	9	14	8	110
Total Stations	59	28	36	21	25	12	181
Listeners' Licenses—							
Whole State	822,499	622,663	342,321	266,027	174,121	74,159	2,301,790
Metropolitan Area ⁴	485,419	408,104	148,259	169,477	122,724	27,642	1,361,625
Licenses per 1,000							
Population—							
Whole State	196.0	198.9	215.4	250.0	220.4	203.4	206.7
Metropolitan Area	204.2	198.0	223.5	272.0	268.5	224.8	215.9
<i>Television</i>							
National Stations	6	5	3	1	1	2	18
Commercial Stations	8	6	5	2	1	2	24
Total Stations	14	11	8	3	2	4	42
Viewers' Licenses—							
Whole State	721,043	581,286	214,763	194,430	115,272	55,305	1,882,099
Metropolitan Area ⁴	479,014	414,397	124,597	127,633	90,924	20,730	1,257,295
Licenses per 1,000							
Population—							
Whole State	171.8	185.7	135.2	182.8	145.9	151.7	169.0
Metropolitan Area	201.5	201.0	187.8	204.9	199.0	168.6	199.4

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. Weipa, on the Gulf of Carpentaria, exports bauxite. Cairns is the port 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 oversea 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 302). Records of direct oversea trade are complete, and have been kept since 1901 by the Commonwealth.

External trade in 1900 was worth £9·6m for exports and £7·2m for imports. By 1909 exports were £14·8m and imports £10·2m, and in 1938-39 exports were £44·8m and imports £31·9m. In 1963-64 exports

amounted to £427·3m and imports to £413·8m. 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 £271 11s 0d in 1963-64.

It is not possible to measure with precise accuracy variations in the volume of trade. However, an approximate index of the volume of overseas 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 491.

The last war ended with the volume of overseas 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 overseas 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 1963-64 level of the index was 152, but, after allowing for the increase in population, the volume of overseas exports per head in 1963-64 was still only 97 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 overseas. The Constitution required the Commonwealth to impose uniform duties of customs within two years after the establishment of the Commonwealth, and the first Commonwealth *Customs Act* was proclaimed in October 1901. From that

date a uniform tariff for all States came into force, and interstate trade became free, except that Western Australia, as provided by the Constitution, was given the right to levy duty on goods from other States for a period of five years.

Details of the customs tariffs, primage duty, trade agreements, import licensing regulations, export control, &c, will be found in the *Commonwealth Year Book* (No 50, 1964, pages 509 to 516). 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 488), imports for all years have been converted to their equivalent values in Australian currency.

Exports—Queensland's overseas exports in 1963-64 were worth £272.5m, compared with £48.3m in the first normal post-war year, 1947-48. Wool is usually the most valuable single item of the State's overseas exports, followed by meat or sugar, but, in 1963-64, the value of sugar exceeded that of wool. In total over the five years ended 1963-64, overseas exports of wool yielded £309.8m, and meat and sugar £207.2m and £216.8m respectively. In 1963-64, overseas export earnings from wool were £73.9m, compared with £52.0m from meat and £77.3m 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 overseas 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 1963-64, the United Kingdom proportion fell from 54.0 to 22.5 per cent, while for other Commonwealth countries it rose from 7.8 to 12.2 per cent, and for foreign countries from 38.2 to 65.3 per cent.

Details of the values of the principal items of overseas exports from Queensland during 1963-64, 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	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
Meat, Fresh, Frozen, or Chilled—	£	£	£
Beef and Veal	32,136,640	23,659,357	32,528,674
Pork	76,408	76,531	96,238
Offals	1,569,172	1,128,910	1,222,652
Other Meat	250,673	1,183,755	699,039
Bacon and Hams, except Tinned	74,881	84,978	44,847
Meat Preserved in Tins, &c—			
Beef and Veal	4,329,942	1,944,289	3,232,864
Ham	44,758	164,304	67,459
Tongues	163,583	95,435	120,731
Other Meat and Poultry	211,593	1,202,200	944,934
Meat Extracts	420,203	135,571	292,035
Beef, Corned, &c	75,788	42,740	24,661
Other Meat and By-products	66,682	72,613	57,368
Butter	7,566,053	3,368,407	3,834,767
Cheese	911,186	581,639	770,761
Eggs (in Shell or not in Shell)	135,462	306,950	204,611
Honey	44,120	65,820	83,986
Ghee	331,996	376,374	322,129
Other Dairy Products	150,438	425,497	513,058
Wheat	4,441,748	104,778	578
Maize	13,270	2,313	1,346
Millet and Panicum	297,621	195,322	338,746
Sorghum	1,118,518	1,407	616,681
Barley	2,312,722	223,815	222,125
Flour, Wheaten	648,342	768,260	774,928
Pineapples, Preserved or Pulped	1,740,701	836,505	1,068,662
Other Fruit, Preserved or Pulped	167,931	252,267	214,533
Pineapple Juice	167,026	112,792	64,875
Sugar, Raw or Refined	26,396,273	34,660,821	33,482,646
Live Animals	166,576	114,838	54,986
Cattle Hides and Calf Skins	1,955,509	1,363,211	1,996,664
Sheep and Lamb Skins	1,303,454	1,672,116	1,845,627
Wool	63,260,557	54,213,073	58,265,665
Pearl, &c Shell	368,124	439,349	249,551
Canary Seed	150,050	44,277	459,253
Edible Animal Oils and Fats, incl Tallow	317,720	154,897	293,017
Tallow, Inedible	803,895	451,174	765,480
Whale Oil	347,619	271,553	91,300
Coal	132,341	176,156	1,154,937
Titanium and Zircon Sands, Concentrates, &c	3,938,612	4,223,268	3,551,587
Copper—Ores, Concentrates, Blister, Ingots, &c	9,055,641	13,635,078	8,448,501
Lead and Silver-Lead—Ores, &c, Bullion, Scrap, &c	5,309,864	5,360,286	3,538,581
Zinc—Ores, Concentrates, Spelter, Ingots, &c	989,535	1,459,055	1,034,225
Other Ores, Concentrates, Residues, and Metals	728,332	790,271	725,892
Machines and Machinery	660,326	740,038	609,416
Leather, Leather Manufactures, and Substitutes	742,521	492,466	774,435
Logs and Timber, Undressed or Dressed	107,022	123,719	95,989
Plywood and Veneers	130,389	111,092	84,980
Other Goods, n.e.i.	4,989,622	5,868,329	6,557,160
Total Exports (incl Specie)	181,321,439	163,777,896	172,443,180

¹ Including "Country Unknown", totalling £3,760,781.

QUEENSLAND, 1959-60 TO 1963-64

1962-63	1963-64					
	United Kingdom	Other Cwealth Countries	Japan	U.S.A.	Other Foreign Countries	Total ¹
£	£	£	£	£	£	£
41,879,687	6,238,868	2,659,872	429,101	36,535,422	1,158,601	47,021,864
26,215	529	9,067	..	1,056	1,325	11,977
1,312,804	1,031,282	206,385	58,081	51,556	128,884	1,476,188
632,021	16,086	342,120	698,180	205,521	124,953	1,386,860
38,016	..	34,668	..	..	1,328	35,996
1,645,198	133,630	959,452	1,991	1,432	163,705	1,260,210
2,087	525	7,471	..	..	141	8,137
105,991	92,293	4,848	140	18	180	97,479
708,858	74,683	410,834	45	..	101,050	586,612
181,435	11,059	44,571	..	29,153	6,741	91,524
97,201	..	24,015	..	5	12,023	36,043
26,246	59	15,863	7	885	749	17,563
3,461,777	3,707,052	507,073	5,453	15,095	205,222	4,439,895
1,141,637	544,340	90,503	229,714	..	52,881	917,438
178,805	167,282	29,704	36	..	33,046	230,068
313,829	117,918	2,521	22,370	..	32,364	175,173
283,687	35,871	280,158	..	..	32,962	348,991
1,051,496	40,571	309,092	5,142	17,236	119,858	491,899
4,534,770	..	499,512	26,594	..	9,541,858	10,367,964
224,287	..	11,771	..	..	..	11,771
325,868	143,625	43,804	33,418	11,026	158,465	390,338
820,584	..	3,975	..	..	..	3,975
26,378	..	..	296,050	..	..	296,050
996,602	61,185	1,410,654	80	..	265,508	1,737,427
1,008,502	336,067	555,670	3,093	..	33,361	928,191
465,178	94,882	316,012	8	110,042	1,991	522,935
25,827	19,139	7,907	..	..	11,146	38,192
44,911,354	24,747,887	15,448,144	26,841,714	9,965,841	304,170	77,307,756
74,389	260	88,654	672	71,210	16,196	176,992
2,172,155	55,554	11,324	742,765	..	845,610	1,690,345
2,629,873	351,899	9,706	..	..	3,278,738	3,644,043
60,134,161	12,557,993	979,063	22,999,426	2,925,873	33,926,477	73,894,678
199,909	13,516	777	10,684	36,347	88,098	150,169
499,184	116,013	34,647	15,819	..	4,053	170,532
310,255	163,856	72,959	77,751	..	93,250	407,816
1,158,959	98,772	279,984	581,736	2,658	480,086	1,443,236
93	..	..	..	..	..	..
999,471	..	..	3,629,978	11	82,276	3,712,265
3,846,133	729,096	64,782	532,301	1,843,542	2,107,635	5,277,356
7,660,685	1,523,169	68,321	4,531,653	585,715	19,688	8,876,012
4,982,669	6,737,664	1,078	1,845	..	30,544	6,771,131
1,177,995	114	..	460,469	..	234,145	1,362,947
551,114	29,088	110,728	783,272	680	199,393	1,126,458
852,532	9,312	829,275	693	26,894	298,387	1,164,561
739,929	517,697	261,332	1,004	17,972	82,875	880,880
75,435	8,689	61,169	2,929	11,002	16,453	100,242
64,841	39,509	31,805	..	3,106	2,062	76,482
7,944,225	830,892	5,946,948	1,586,947	1,224,792	1,668,849	11,354,842
202,500,347	61,397,926	33,088,218	64,611,161	53,694,090	55,967,327	272,519,503

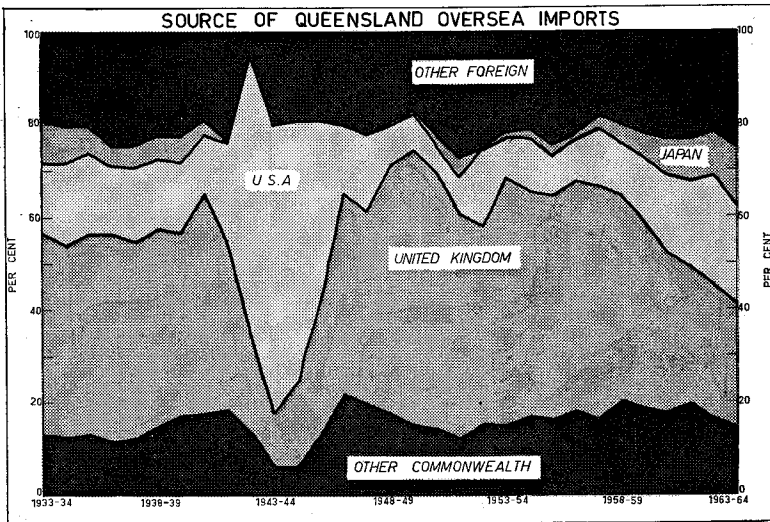
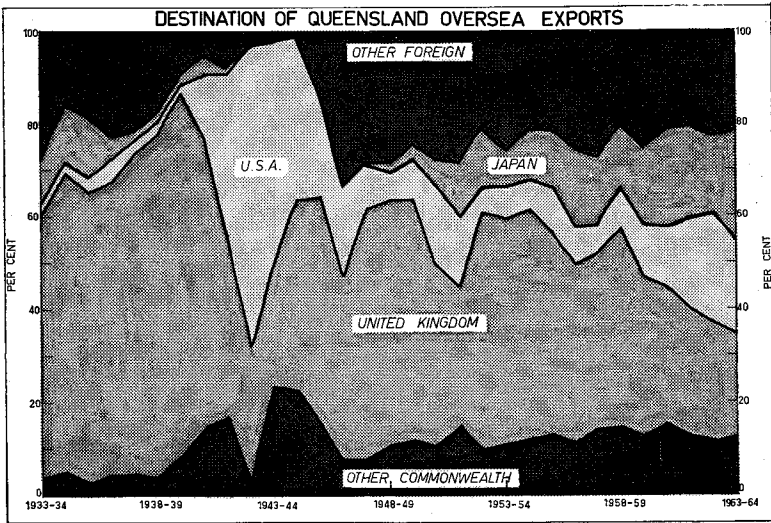
The decline in the proportion of exports taken by the United Kingdom has been more marked in some commodities than in others. The proportion of exports of frozen beef and veal sent to the United Kingdom fell from 94·1 per cent in 1947-48 to 13·3 per cent in 1963-64. Wool shows a fluctuating, but generally declining, trend from 27·2 per cent in 1947-48 to 16·9 per cent in 1963-64; and butter from 98·2 per cent to 83·5 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 32·0 per cent in 1963-64, while the proportion of mineral exports has fallen from 66·2 per cent to 33·2 per cent.

Sugar exports, principally to Canada and New Zealand, accounted for 46·7 per cent of the total exports to other Commonwealth countries in 1963-64. The most important items to foreign countries were wool (£59·9m), principally to Japan, Italy, Western Germany, and France; beef and veal (£38·1m), mostly to U.S.A.; sugar (£37·1m), mostly to Japan; minerals (£15·0m), mostly to Japan; and wheat (£9·6m), mostly to China, Iraq, and U.S.S.R.

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	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
Beef, Frozen, &c	Cwt	2,194,826	1,566,495	2,184,622	2,713,123	2,894,800
Animal Offals	Cwt	152,056	108,277	136,967	137,611	148,174
Bacon and Hams	Cwt	2,187	2,359	1,336	1,112	926
Canned Meats	Cwt	266,736	178,315	220,492	144,699	117,228
Meat Extracts	Cwt	7,151	2,022	4,302	2,476	1,100
Butter	Cwt	417,487	219,789	286,440	257,613	314,632
Cheese	Cwt	84,454	50,426	67,887	113,909	81,507
Eggs in Shell	Doz	158,277	485,792	132,856	89,052	261,492
Eggs not in Shell	Cwt	9,071	20,404	14,123	19,331	17,276
Wheat	Bush	5,954,181	166,469	635	5,825,307	13,149,061
Sorghum	Tons	59,245	50	32,312	43,139	151
Flour, Wheaten	Tons	23,923	25,408	23,540	30,073	52,079
Preserved Pineapples	Cwt	300,993	124,836	148,724	158,430	137,767
Fruit Juices	Gal	637,966	1,073,227	231,081	93,323	138,810
Sugar, Raw or Refined	Tons	695,024	787,347	833,350	1,134,838	1,106,963
Wool, Greasy	1,000 Lb	229,699	211,745	217,864	208,380	228,538
Wool, Scoured or Other	1,000 Lb	12,197	12,172	13,234	13,561	12,000
Pearl, &c Shell	Cwt	17,431	19,647	13,058	8,665	9,335
Animal Fats	Cwt	380,229	117,744	427,587	570,555	611,866
Whale Oil	Gal	1,425,042	660,348	276,850	218	..
Coal	Tons	38,190	48,394	289,577	227,695	800,706
Copper—Blister, Ingots, &c	Tons	14,002	23,884	13,951	25,200	27,060
Lead—Bullion, Scrap, &c	Tons	49,961	54,050	37,893	59,657	61,407
Zinc Ores and Concentrates	Tons	44,969	63,791	58,555	71,270	47,419
Mineral Sands, Concentrates	Tons	147,822	159,869	182,323	171,041	228,522
Plywood	Sq Ft	566,889	768,841	559,732	411,145	429,471



Imports—The following table shows direct overseas imports into Queensland during 1963-64 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	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
	£	£	£
Fish, Fresh or Preserved	885,378	1,000,247	855,742
Tea	2,034,013	1,879,337	1,717,942
Tobacco and Manufactures, Cigarettes, &c	96,022	63,339	88,031
Cotton, Raw	94,706	91,138	91,576
Yarns, Threads, Cordage, and Twines	413,515	419,664	377,761
Bags and Sacks	734,476	1,215,965	1,634,345
Piece Goods, Blankets, and Towels	4,226,143	4,647,409	3,406,201
Linoleum	420,593	521,259	361,171
Carpets and Floor Coverings, n.e.i.	330,199	415,941	191,657
Apparel, incl Footwear	405,089	635,200	379,077
Kerosene—Aviation, Power, &c	805,642	789,042	538,209
Mineral Lubricating Oil	829,196	1,027,024	779,310
Petrol, incl Aviation Spirit	2,858,691	2,892,908	2,080,567
Residual, Diesel, and Furnace Oil	20,954	80,391	183,895
Other Petroleum Products (excl Petroleum Jelly)	230,867	181,317	147,545
Pigments, Paints, Varnishes	209,967	192,540	170,140
Asbestos	596,548	563,894	484,283
Iron and Steel—Pig, Plate, Sheet, Pipes, Wire, &c	1,165,255	3,035,977	1,171,543
Kitchenware, Cooking Appliances (not electric)	153,181	179,187	101,116
Hand Tools	373,478	476,452	300,078
Motor Vehicles, Motor Cycles, Cycles, and Parts	4,586,293	3,823,935	1,995,916
Other Metal Goods (excl Machy and Elec Goods)	1,758,089	2,120,850	1,982,936
Electrical Wire and Cable	71,405	91,504	209,500
Dynamo Electrical Machinery, &c	2,113,162	1,733,851	2,610,282
Internal Combustion Engines and Parts	629,765	1,055,973	707,055
Tractors and Parts	3,771,779	3,730,284	2,346,525
Railway and Tramway Vehicles, incl Locomotives	124,875	129,619	199,165
Household Machines, incl Refrigerators	139,199	442,685	200,518
Agricultural Machinery, Implements, and Parts	616,278	577,234	408,352
Steam Turbines and Parts	38,733	529,656	296,447
Mining and Metallurgical Machinery	215,725	551,847	1,426,390
Other Machinery, Machine Tools, and Parts	3,563,822	5,093,208	3,560,783
Rubber, Unmanufactured	1,177,442	1,128,752	665,745
Rubber Tyres and Tubes	157,835	333,694	289,396
Logs	554,646	505,639	343,861
Timber, Undressed or Dressed	488,746	1,075,996	289,536
Glass	427,057	532,125	362,085
Glassware and Bottles	202,040	241,993	224,533
Crockery and Householdware, n.e.i.	426,862	518,629	351,304
Paper, Paper Boards, Pulp	2,644,519	3,786,887	2,723,842
Paper Manufactures, Stationery, and Books	1,150,971	1,338,477	1,263,428
Jewellery, Timepieces, Fancy and Sporting Goods	686,355	807,824	771,401
Optical, Scientific, Photographic Appliances	541,003	545,700	618,387
Drugs, Toilet Goods, Soaps, Chemicals, &c	1,571,158	2,442,322	2,102,240
Fertilisers	439,596	589,269	1,465,429
Other Goods, n.e.i.	5,877,180	7,241,070	6,386,070
Total Imports (incl Specie)	50,858,448	61,277,254	48,861,315

¹ Including "Country Unknown", totalling £127,232.

QUEENSLAND, 1959-60 TO 1963-64

1962-63	1963-64					
	United Kingdom	Other Cwealth Countries	Japan	U.S.A.	Other Foreign Countries	Total ¹
£	£	£	£	£	£	£
920,994	294,027	120,997	223,233	12,606	483,270	1,134,133
1,717,639	1,469	1,455,424	15	1,305	190,272	1,648,485
112,342	27,927	411	..	85,815	37,604	151,757
142,419	..	..	..	149,552	21,215	170,767
505,000	304,094	47,965	95,403	62,162	29,222	538,846
1,182,784	..	1,073,077	7,633	650	6,219	1,087,579
3,813,985	666,443	1,260,426	1,446,250	329,610	720,176	4,422,905
430,451	320,545	65,803	1,202	52,788	8,904	449,242
292,645	150,581	30,622	22,757	19,826	67,013	290,799
434,721	118,070	119,548	93,518	30,104	164,220	525,460
675,936	39	61,759	..	311	283,407	345,516
1,154,443	29,108	19,346	1	353,840	547,708	950,003
2,989,621	..	319,501	547,420	99,873	1,699,328	2,666,122
371,759	..	..	116,311	..	248,871	365,182
213,696	23,659	363	14	35,321	95,833	155,190
224,736	79,127	528	1,066	7,335	41,154	129,210
417,566	237	301,029	..	14,752	128,893	444,911
1,544,071	1,101,971	91,934	1,270,897	79,823	368,041	2,912,666
130,419	87,234	7,903	22,505	17,724	25,996	161,362
337,022	193,484	1,288	45,561	34,622	73,306	348,261
5,208,560	1,882,937	309,590	2,264,117	1,926,870	573,445	6,956,959
2,046,632	1,247,449	73,229	182,542	947,508	577,529	3,028,257
100,119	131,290	235	70,957	23,523	14,860	240,865
4,022,433	1,308,821	131,658	99,693	871,173	478,366	2,889,711
1,188,287	992,748	31,122	17,248	348,519	87,687	1,477,324
3,875,041	3,255,445	43,589	..	2,883,370	1,119,593	7,301,997
531,310	64,348	..	..	353,549	4,529	422,426
402,537	193,200	19,106	2,486	80,334	40,300	335,426
835,152	73,589	263,101	27	678,323	80,491	1,095,531
44,667	431,751	..	..	124,708	520,269	1,076,728
2,363,451	188,719	57,341	275	1,156,978	165,088	1,568,401
6,742,300	2,370,446	133,894	124,747	1,679,594	2,191,221	6,499,902
678,483	1,417	566,944	43,532	96,790	50,275	758,958
548,321	312,929	1,595	62,903	176,165	80,571	634,163
356,700	..	339,541	..	..	43,922	383,463
614,495	145	306,795	871	183,939	305,265	797,015
379,797	96,334	332	32,852	38,059	212,345	379,922
257,522	68,657	20,977	36,281	34,107	78,424	238,446
422,784	194,258	360	188,758	87	9,286	392,749
3,597,235	350,651	2,127,454	71,682	173,443	859,548	3,582,778
1,515,022	1,062,063	21,883	45,849	354,317	139,401	1,624,369
926,255	326,083	145,392	212,115	34,107	237,078	954,775
688,217	329,262	10,589	86,945	169,095	145,257	741,148
2,536,410	922,923	57,570	812,860	612,549	826,173	3,232,075
1,208,535	3,656	162,382	973,267	274,788	1,140,128	2,554,221
8,413,868	2,186,828	2,251,324	879,994	2,407,327	4,923,331	12,775,180
67,116,382	21,393,964	12,053,927	10,103,787	17,017,241	20,145,034	80,841,185

Oversea Trade at Ports—The following table shows the value of overseas trade at each of the ports of the State during the last five years.

OVERSEA TRADE AT VARIOUS QUEENSLAND PORTS

Port	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
	£	£	£	£	£
Brisbane					
Imports	47,729,940	57,964,678	45,091,546	61,901,305	73,931,183
Exports	116,645,227	97,668,819	110,116,279	123,830,766	149,476,914
Maryborough					
Imports	23,639	35,118	85,497	69,112	93,510
Exports	2,136,306	1,725,088	2,801,181	6,000	..
Bundaberg					
Imports	4,938	5,006	11,884	77,454	2,970
Exports	41,974	179,659	10,810	1,068,306	4,684,223
Gladstone					
Imports	459,578	409,013	366,371	1,311,707	183,196
Exports	4,495,471	2,229,516	4,990,196	6,011,178	7,955,407
Rockhampton					
Imports	231,909	276,596	154,225	187,644	336,569
Exports	5,439,160	2,690,139	4,805,600	4,458,232	5,919,516
Mackay					
Imports	81,271	179,393	418,791	380,227	764,123
Exports	10,155,050	13,442,657	7,752,357	20,869,739	27,620,487
Bowen					
Imports	779	1,307	30,926	537	856
Exports	1,884,896	1,753,200	1,707,860	1,645,988	2,771,998
Townsville¹					
Imports	1,559,191	1,614,363	1,111,218	1,298,057	3,016,092
Exports	29,605,307	34,284,632	27,739,985	23,815,565	43,522,148
Innisfail²					
Imports .. ..	..	..	..	..	633,346
Exports .. ..	..	3,540,157	6,830,891	11,117,756	20,606,802
Cairns³					
Imports	766,571	782,068	1,557,913	1,869,421	1,788,005
Exports	10,907,625	6,238,543	5,654,600	9,546,653	9,803,021
Thursday Island					
Imports	632	9,712	32,944	20,918	91,335
Exports	10,423	25,486	33,421	130,164	158,987
Total					
Imports	50,858,448	61,277,254	48,861,315	67,116,382	80,841,185
Exports	181,321,439	163,777,896	172,443,180	202,500,347	272,519,503

¹ Including Lucinda Point.

1964.

³ Including Weipa.

² This port was designated Mourilyan until 27 April

Queensland's overseas 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; Innisfail, sugar; Cairns, sugar, meat, timber, and minerals; Weipa, bauxite; 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 309.

OVERSEA IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, QUEENSLAND

Year	Total Oversea Trade	Imports	Exports	Excess of Exports
	£	£	£	£
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
1963-64	353,360,688	80,841,185	272,519,503	191,678,318

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 £12.4m, £14.2m, £13.3m, £12.9m, and £14.9m. The columns headed Specie and Bullion no longer refer chiefly to currency transfers. The value of specie exported in 1963-64 was only £287,696, while the value imported was £29,069. 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
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
1963-64 ..	1,183,937	1,381,157	2,392	10,073	197,220	204,901

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 1963-64 are shown in this section.

While exports overseas from Queensland in 1963-64 were worth about one and three-quarter 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 1963-64, 27 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, 1963-64

Commodity	Unit	Total Exports	Total Imports
Beef and Veal—Fresh, Frozen, or Chilled	Cwt	3,055,688	n
Meat, Poultry, &c—Preserved in Tins, &c	Cwt	168,145	51,045
Milk and Cream, incl Infants' and Invalids' Food ..	Cwt	n	139,133
Fish, Fresh or Preserved	Cwt	n	90,023
Butter	Cwt	356,368	n
Wheat	Bush	13,234,517	172,443
Maize	Bush	429,480	n
Millet and Panicum	Tons	17,143	n
Sorghum	Tons	7,707	n
Flour, Wheaten	Tons	64,173	n
Dates, Raisins, Sultanas, &c	Lb	n	11,432,864
Other Dried or Evaporated Fruits	Lb	293,067	3,821,967
Pineapples, Preserved in Liquid	Cwt	389,584	n
Other Fruit Preserved in Liquid	Cwt	233,342	62,868 ¹
Peanuts, incl Peanut Paste	Lb	23,484,569	n
Sugar, Raw or Refined	Tons	1,593,875	n
Tea	Lb	n	9,336,660
Confectionery	Lb	n	21,059,599
Ale, Beer, and Porter	Gal	n	1,690,139
Tobacco, Unmanufactured	Lb	13,112,748	2,585,728
Cattle	No	307,969	165,790
Sheep	No	750,007	776,385
Wool, Greasy	Lb	244,561,188	27,182,899
Wool, Scoured, &c	Lb	11,999,758	578,074
Kerosene	Gal	n	22,875,481
Other Fuel Oils	Gal	n	278,283,241
Coal	Tons	800,706	n
Copper, Blister, Ingots, &c	Tons	77,345	n
Timber, incl Logs	Sup Ft	18,732,476	51,220,470
Plywood	Sq Ft	67,913,261	n
Veneers	Sq Ft	29,300,900	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 293. As regards items sent to other States in 1963-64, sugar was the most important, while other large items were blister copper, livestock, tobacco, fruit and vegetables, meat, wool, timber (including plywood and veneer), tin, peanuts, and butter. Although exports of livestock were partly offset by inward movements, there remained a net export of £5.4m. 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 1964 are given in the following table.

EXPORTS, QUEENSLAND, 1963-64

Commodity	Oversea	Interstate	Total
	£	£	£
<i>Foodstuffs of Animal Origin</i>	59,412,714	9,256,713	68,669,427
Meat, Fresh, Frozen, or Chilled—			
Beef and Veal	47,021,864	1,123,896	48,145,760
Pork	11,977	1,305,915	1,317,892
Other Meat and Offals	2,863,048	1,853,926	4,716,974
Bacon and Hams, except Tinned	35,996	1,585,167	1,621,163
Meat, Poultry, &c, Preserved in Tins, &c	1,952,438	1,312,378	3,264,816
Other Meat, Extracts, and By-Products	145,130	30,798 ¹	175,928
Butter	4,439,895	937,302	5,377,197
Cheese	917,438	295,563	1,213,001
Eggs (in Shell or not in Shell)	230,068	106,492	336,560
Honey	175,173	34,057	209,230
Other Foodstuffs of Animal Origin	1,619,687	671,219	2,290,906
<i>Foodstuffs of Vegetable Origin and Beverages</i>	94,207,008	45,457,409	139,664,417
Wheat	10,367,964	54,356	10,422,320
Maize	11,771	296,430	308,201
Millet and Panicum	390,338	183,503	573,841
Sorghum	3,975	179,637	183,612
Barley and Other Grains	296,301	102,542	398,843
Flour, Wheaten	1,737,427	789,595	2,527,022
Vegetables, Fresh	38,904	2,465,464	2,504,368
Fruit, Fresh	381,895	1,378,360	1,760,255
Pineapples, Preserved or Pulped	928,191	2,228,639	3,156,830
Other Fruit, Preserved or Pulped	522,935	1,493,127	2,016,062
Peanuts, incl Peanut Paste	561	1,836,851	1,837,412
Sugar, Raw or Refined	77,307,756	29,943,321	107,251,077
Other Foodstuffs of Vegetable Origin	2,218,990	4,505,584	6,724,574
<i>Tobacco</i>	11,537	8,067,751	8,079,288
Tobacco, Unmanufactured	11,162	7,800,689	7,811,851
Tobacco Manufactures, Cigarettes, and Cigars	375	267,062	267,437
<i>Live Animals and Animal Substances (not Foodstuffs)</i>	80,155,358	18,507,626	98,662,984
Cattle	57,115	10,154,231	10,211,346
Pigs	10,038	287,662	297,700
Sheep	3,427	2,243,698	2,247,125
Other Live Animals	106,412	237,502	343,914
Furred Skins	310,610	150,041	460,651
Cattle Hides and Calf Skins	1,690,345	295,873	1,986,218
Sheep and Lamb Skins	3,644,043	54,598	3,698,641
Wool, Greasy or Scoured	73,894,678	4,910,247	78,804,925
Other Animal Substances, not Foodstuffs	438,690	173,774	612,464
<i>Vegetable Substances and Fibres, &c (not Foodstuffs)</i>	457,223	1,662,037	2,119,260
<i>Yarns, Piece Goods, Textiles, &c</i>	66,102	3,551,637	3,617,739
<i>Apparel</i>	105,973	4,975,723	5,081,696
<i>Oil, Fats, and Waxes</i>	1,898,773	2,274,444	4,173,217
Edible Animal Oils and Fats, incl Edible Tallow	407,816	624,484	1,032,300
Tallow, Inedible	1,436,434	32,853	1,469,287
Vegetable Oils	1,115	69,219	70,334
Oils, Fats, Waxes, n.e.i.	53,408	1,547,888	1,601,296

EXPORTS, QUEENSLAND, 1963-64—*continued*

Commodity	Overseas	Interstate	Total
	£	£	£
<i>Minerals, Metals, and Metal Manufactures</i>	29,415,107	32,564,304	61,979,411
Coal	3,712,265	..	3,712,265
Coke and Other Non-Metallic Rocks and Minerals	38,483	13,896	52,379
<i>Ores, Concentrates, Sands, Residues, &c—</i>			
Titanium, Zirconium, and Monazite	5,277,356	11,997	5,289,353
Tungsten .. .. .	..	..	..
Copper	1,101,513	..	1,101,513
Zinc	1,360,406	..	1,360,406
Lead and Silver-Lead	1,870	68,372	70,242
Tin	1,712	3,309,423	3,311,135
Other	589,324	548,524	1,137,848
<i>Metals and Alloys—Pig, Ingots, Scrap, Bullion, &c—</i>			
Copper	7,774,499	16,840,488	24,614,987
Zinc (Spelter)	2,541	1,116	3,657
Lead	6,769,261	115,316	6,884,577
Other Metals	535,422	548,884	1,084,306
Motor Vehicles, Motor Cycles, Cycles, and Parts ..	237,798	5,153,824	5,391,622
Hardware (incl Kitchenware, Hand Tools, &c) ..	106,785	1,841,314	1,948,099
Other Metal Manufactures	1,905,872	4,111,150	6,017,022
<i>Machines and Machinery (incl Electrical)</i>	1,164,561	6,715,312	7,879,873
<i>Rubber and Rubber Manufactures</i>	51,223	3,211,360	3,262,583
<i>Leather, Leather Manufactures, and Substitutes</i> ..	880,880	1,963,083	2,843,963
<i>Wood and Wicker</i>	186,434	5,547,028	5,733,462
Logs and Timber, Undressed or Dressed	100,242	1,118,019	1,218,261
Plywood and Veneers	76,482	3,365,746	3,442,228
Wood and Wicker Manufactures, n.e.i.	9,710	1,063,263	1,072,973
<i>Other Goods, n.e.i.</i>	4,506,610	10,988,435	15,495,045
Total Exports (incl Specie)	272,519,503	154,742,862	427,262,365

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 1964 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, 1963-64

Commodity	From Overseas	From Other States	Total
	£	£	£
<i>Foodstuffs of Animal Origin</i>	1,400,568	8,377,396	9,777,964
Meat, Poultry, &c, Fresh, Preserved, or Canned ..	10,137	4,473,360	4,483,497
Milk and Cream, Preserved, Condensed, or Dried, incl Infants' and Invalids' Food	54	1,850,901	1,850,955
Fish, Fresh or Preserved	1,134,133	387,152	1,521,285
Other Foodstuffs of Animal Origin	256,244	1,665,983	1,922,227
<i>Foodstuffs of Vegetable Origin and Beverages</i> ..	2,526,192	21,993,300	24,519,492
Potatoes, Fresh .. .. .	..	471,606	471,606
Onions and Other Fresh Vegetables	33,896	560,155	594,051
Fruit, Fresh	168	1,766,925	1,767,093
Fruit, Dried and Evaporated	51,981	1,345,674	1,397,655
Fruit and Vegetables, Preserved in Liquid or Pulped, Jams, Jellies, &c	45,716	1,801,931	1,847,647
Tea	1,648,485	261,390	1,909,875
Coffee and Cocoa	127,513	1,438,208	1,565,721
Confectionery	28,930	3,908,700	3,937,630
Other Foodstuffs of Vegetable Origin	458,114	8,220,099	8,678,213
Ale, Beer, and Porter	5,231	642,047	647,278
Wine and Spirits	126,158	1,576,565	1,702,723
<i>Tobacco and Manufactures, Cigarettes, &c</i>	151,757	13,742,605	13,894,362
<i>Animals and Animal Substances (not Foodstuffs)</i> ..	84,372	15,828,305	15,912,677
Live Animals	22,143	7,531,133	7,553,276
Wool, Greasy or Scoured	2,490	7,848,372	7,850,862
Other Animal Substances (mainly Unmanufactured)	59,739	448,800	508,539
<i>Vegetable Substances, Fibres, Seeds, Cork, &c</i> ..	1,088,299	1,055,135	2,143,434
<i>Yarns, Fibres, Textiles, and Apparel</i>	8,140,877	38,286,584	46,427,461
Yarns, Threads, Cordage, and Twines	538,846	1,388,611	1,927,457
Bags and Sacks	1,087,579	212,475	1,300,054
Piece Goods, Blankets, and Towels	4,422,905	5,704,693	10,127,598
Linoleum	449,242	451,485	900,727
Carpets and Floor Coverings, n.e.i.	290,799	1,402,288	1,693,087
Textiles, n.e.i.	826,046	3,760,878	4,586,924
Footwear	121,539	5,251,211	5,372,750
Apparel, n.e.i.	403,921	20,114,943	20,518,864
<i>Oils, Fats, Waxes, Paints, Pigments, &c</i>	4,948,198	18,546,580	23,494,778
Kerosene—Aviation, Power, &c	345,516	1,011,092	1,356,608
Mineral Lubricating Oil	950,003	690,151	1,640,154
Petrol (incl Aviation Spirit), Shale Oils, Other Petroleum Products (excl Petroleum Jelly) ..	3,186,494	12,290,067	15,476,561
Oils, Fats, Waxes, n.e.i.	336,975	1,203,289	1,540,264
Pigments, Paints, Varnishes, &c	129,210	3,351,981	3,481,191
<i>Rocks and Minerals (incl Asbestos)</i>	632,750	1,271,444	1,904,194
<i>Metals, Metal Manufactures, Machinery, &c</i>	36,315,816	153,271,022	189,586,838
Iron and Steel, Pig, Rails, Bar, Rod, Sections, &c ..	1,124,966	5,596,893	6,721,859
Iron and Steel, Plate and Sheet, Galvanised, &c ..	70,901	5,031,669	5,102,570
Iron and Steel, Plate and Sheet, Tinned and Other	702,299	6,894,187	7,596,486
Iron and Steel, Pipes and Tubes	768,102	3,521,698	4,289,800
Iron and Steel, Wire, Posts, and Other	246,398	7,745,668	7,992,066

IMPORTS, QUEENSLAND, 1963-64—*continued*

Commodity	From Overseas	From Other States	Total
	£	£	£
<i>Metals, Metal Manufactures, Machinery, & (continued)—</i>			
Non-ferrous Metals	68,903	2,624,522	2,693,425
Kitchenware, Cooking Appliances (not Electric) ..	161,362	1,867,694	2,029,056
Hand Tools	348,261	1,389,772	1,738,033
Motor Vehicles, Motor Cycles, Cycles, and Parts ..	6,956,959	47,237,078	54,194,037
Other Metal Goods (excl Machinery and Electrical Goods)	2,959,354	11,047,508	14,006,862
Electrical Wire and Cable	240,865	1,896,268	2,137,133
Radio and Television Equipment	556,729	3,858,051	4,414,780
Electric Heating and Cooking Appliances	32,003	2,427,790	2,459,793
Other Electrical Apparatus and Machinery	2,300,979	9,587,861	11,888,840
Internal Combustion Engines and Parts	1,477,324	1,709,015	3,186,339
Tractors and Parts	7,301,997	12,380,323	19,682,320
Railway and Tramway Vehicles, incl Locomotives ..	422,426	750,737	1,173,163
Household Machines, incl Refrigerators	335,426	8,222,490	8,557,916
Agricultural Machinery, Implements, and Parts ..	1,095,531	7,044,839	8,140,370
Other Machinery, Machine Tools, and Parts	9,145,031	12,436,959	21,581,990
<i>Rubber and Rubber Manufactures</i>	1,684,721	7,830,696	9,515,417
Rubber Unmanufactured	758,958	450,629	1,209,587
Rubber Tyres and Tubes	634,163	4,696,085	5,330,248
Other Rubber Manufactures	291,600	2,683,982	2,975,582
<i>Wood and Wicker</i>	1,304,157	2,133,128	3,437,285
Logs	383,463	44,752	428,215
Timber, Undressed or Dressed	797,015	1,525,006	2,322,021
Wood and Wicker Manufactures	123,679	563,370	687,049
<i>Earthenware, Cement, &c</i>	1,449,372	2,881,956	4,331,328
Portland Cement	21,150	4,597	25,747
Glass	379,922	399,256	779,178
Glassware and Bottles	238,446	527,994	766,440
Crockery and Householdware, n.e.i.	392,749	326,161	718,910
Other Earthenware, China, Stoneware, &c	417,105	1,623,948	2,041,053
<i>Paper, Paper Boards, and Pulp</i>	3,582,778	4,770,884	8,353,662
<i>Paper Manufactures, Stationery, and Books</i>	1,624,369	5,051,447	6,675,816
<i>Jewellery, Timepieces, Fancy and Sporting Goods</i> ..	954,775	3,594,581	4,549,356
<i>Optical, Scientific, and Photographic Appliances</i> ..	741,148	2,673,864	3,415,012
<i>Chemicals, Medicines, Fertilisers, &c</i>	5,786,296	19,272,546	25,058,842
Medical Drugs, Toilet Goods, and Soaps	366,584	12,731,315	13,097,899
Other Drugs and Chemicals	2,865,491	5,687,503	8,552,994
Fertilisers	2,554,221	853,728	3,407,949
<i>Other Goods, n.e.i.</i>	8,424,740	12,403,661	20,828,401
Total Imports (incl Specie)	80,841,185	332,985,134	413,826,319

4 TOTAL TRADE

Commodity Groups—The general pattern of Queensland's external trade during 1963-64 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	68.7	9.8	78.5	58.9
Foodstuffs, &c, of Vegetable Origin ..	139.7	24.5	164.2	115.2
Animals, Animal and Vegetable Substances (not Foodstuffs)	108.9	32.0	140.9	76.9
Apparel and Textiles	8.7	46.4	55.1	-37.7
Oils, Fats, and Waxes	4.2	20.0	24.2	-15.8
Minerals, Metals, and Manufactures thereof	70.0	191.5	261.4	-121.5
Other Items	27.1	89.6	116.7	-62.5
Total	427.3	413.8	841.0	13.5

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 meat and 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
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
1963-64	80,841	332,985	413,826	272,519	154,743	427,262	841,088	13,436

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 oversea imports and substantial decreases in the oversea 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

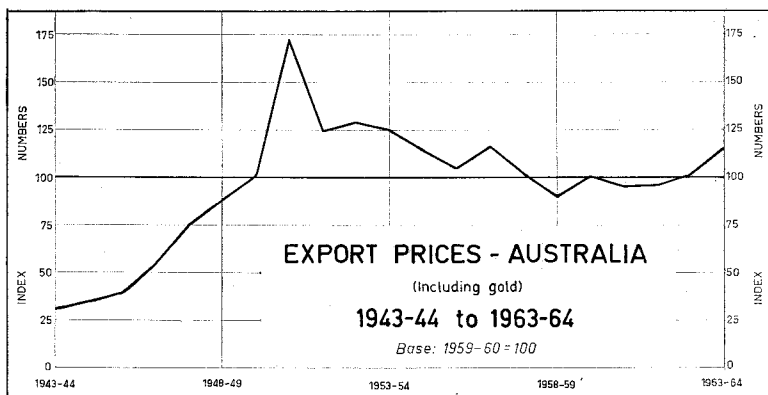
Price index numbers for Australian oversea exports are shown in the next table. These index numbers are calculated from weighted aggregates of prices of 29 items which have constituted about 83 per cent of the total value of exports in recent years. Prices used are movements in the predominant market 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 the 1963 and previous issues 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
1963-64 ..	120	105	93	107	175	101	114

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 of 1915*. Particulars of the development of this control appear in section 3 below. Peanut production in excess of Australian consumption has also been controlled. In this case a quota system was used to restrict deliveries by growers and also to restrain new growers. Details are given on page 336.

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 328). 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
		¹ For soldier settlement.	1965	.. ..	2,111,000 tons

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. Before the 1964 season, one-quarter of the gross assigned area had to be reserved for rotational fallowing; but, for the 1964 and 1965 seasons, the whole of the area might be harvested. From 1966 the net harvestable area will be 85 per cent of the gross assigned area.

At 30 June 1964 there were 7,280 assignments having an area of 594,212 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 2,128,000 tons in 1966. To achieve this, the Board has assigned 71,293 acres to 1,225 new growers and has approved the allotment of 83,002 acres to existing growers. Not all of this land is expected to be productive in 1965.

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 the agreement, the Queensland Government, on behalf of the sugar industry, provides funds for a rebate of £5 per ton on the price of refined sugar to Australian manufacturers of approved fruit products and for a rebate to exporters of fruit products to reduce the price to that at which the cheapest sugar available could be imported. The fund is administered by a Fruit Industry Sugar Concession Committee set up for the purpose. Details of the amounts paid are shown in the table on page 318.

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.

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. Australia's basic export limit was 650,708 tons in 1960 and 1961.

Over half of Australia's basic export quota is now 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. The Commonwealth Sugar Agreement has been extended to 1972.

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.

Australia has exported sugar to the United States under a quota system since 1962. For 1965, the quota is 193,069 short tons. A Sugar Agreement with Japan, concluded in May 1963, for the three years up to June 1967 and since extended to June 1968, provides that the quantity to be shipped each year will be between 350,000 and 450,000 tons. Exports during 1964 were 399,000 tons.

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
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
1964 ..	330,000	270,000	600,000	..	614,303	1,214,303

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 313. In accordance with *The Sugar Acquisition Act of 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. In the 1963 season a trial shipment of 1,822 tons, equivalent to 1,273 tons net titre, of a new product, cane invert, was shipped to the U.S.A. This figure is not included in the table below.

Details of the quantities and prices involved in these arrangements are set out below.

RAW SUGAR, DISPOSAL AND RETURN TO PRODUCERS, 1963 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	568,711	39,536	608,247	37,103	61 0 0
Surplus for Export	666,444	35,987	702,431	43,235	61 11 0
Total	1,235,155	75,523	1,310,678	80,338	61 5 11 ²
No 2 Pool ("Excess" Sugar for Export)—					
3rd Quota	412,575	..	412,575	29,922	72 10 6
Other	37	..	37	.. ³	10 0
Total	412,612	..	412,612	29,922	72 10 5
Total Pooled Sugar—					
Queensland	1,647,767	..	1,647,767	105,633	64 2 2
New South Wales .. .. .	..	75,523	75,523	4,627	61 5 3
Total	1,647,767	75,523	1,723,290	110,260	63 19 8
Local Sales by Mills	506	..	506	4	7 18 7
Total Production—					
Queensland	1,648,273	..	1,648,273	105,637	64 1 9
New South Wales .. .. .	..	75,523	75,523	4,627	61 5 3
Total	1,648,273	75,523	1,723,796	110,264	63 19 4
Total Export—					
Queensland	1,079,056	..	1,079,056	70,942	65 14 11
New South Wales .. .. .	..	35,987	35,987	2,215	61 11 0
Total	1,079,056	35,987	1,115,043	73,157	65 12 2

¹ Net return to raw sugar producers (i.e., the milling and growing sections of the industry). ² The same price applied to both Queensland and New South Wales sugar. 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 and since then facilities have also been provided at Lucinda Point, Bundaberg, Townsville, Innisfail (Mourilyan), and Cairns. To the end of 1964, the total cost of conversion to bulk handling has been estimated at over £13m, and when current extensions have been completed the total storage capacity at the six ports will be 1,285,000 tons.

Whilst almost all of Queensland production is now handled in bulk, exports of bagged sugar for those overseas customers who still require it are handled through a special section at Townsville, which came into operation in 1964. 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 were not at a disadvantage. However, from the commencement of the 1964 crushing season, all mills supplied raw sugar in bulk.

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
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	609	1,115	1,724	65	413	37
1964	629	1,321	1,950	68	232	18

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 1963.

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
1959 ..	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d
1960 ..	32,377	28,754	61,131	56 8 6	40 6 2	47 9 7	47 8 4
1961 ..	34,987	32,882	67,869	62 10 6	39 18 8	50 8 9	48 17 9
1962 ..	36,563	30,090	66,653	62 9 6	37 13 5	50 2 5	47 19 11
1963 ..	37,187	51,561	88,748	62 11 0	40 19 9	53 0 7	47 15 3
1963 ..	37,103	73,157	110,260	61 0 0	65 14 11	61 5 11	64 2 2

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 1964.

SUGAR BOARD RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

Particulars	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
Sales in Australia	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
Sales Overseas	48,468	49,301	50,240
Total Sales	34,586	56,089	80,969
Stocks at End of Year	83,054	105,390	131,209
Charges on Australian Sales ¹ —			
Raw Sugar Sea Freights, &c	2,599	2,575	2,765
Refining	5,113	4,892	4,895
Managing and Financing	1,582	1,644	1,706
Selling	271	275	322
Trade Discounts, &c	12	10	11
Syrup and Treacle Packages	139	122	128
Refined Sugar Freights	315	330	340
Charges on Oversea Sales—			
Freights, Port Handling, &c	2,113	3,876	3,706
Sacks and Exchange	483	305	140
Insurance, Commission, &c	392	748	1,014
Bulk Handling—			
Terminals Costs	1,091	1,136	5,189
Mills' Contributions	Cr 319	Cr 462	Cr 444
Contribution to Fruit Industries	600	879	747
Rebates on Sugar Content of Exported Manufactures	400	403	377
Filtrability Incentive	110	245	164
Administration and Sundries (Net)	61	42	46
Interest	Cr 63	Cr 62	Cr 57
Total Expenses	14,899	16,958	21,049
Raw Sugar Purchases	66,658	88,751	110,356
Percentage of Expenses to Sales	17.9	16.1	16.0
Percentage of Expenses to Purchases	22.4	19.1	19.1

¹ Including managing and financing oversea sugar.

A debit balance on the year's operations, including changes in stocks, of £426,440 was carried forward at 30 June 1964, and the total excess of assets was then £314,667.

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, £500,000 in 1963-64, and £400,000 in 1964-65, 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.

BUTTER AND CHEESE MARKETING, 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>d</i>	<i>s</i>	<i>d</i>	£1,000
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	62	6.7	460	11.9	2,230
1962-63	411	6.2	61	6.0	473	0.2	2,220
1963-64	417	3.1	61	0.5	478	3.6	2,139
CHEESE							
	<i>s</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>s</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>s</i>	<i>d</i>	£1,000
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	24	4.6	265	7.3	195
1962-63	242	2.8	23	4.0	265	6.8	212
1963-64	251	1.5	23	6.8	274	8.3	198

¹ Referred to as subsidy until 1961-62.

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 was fixed at 75,100 tons for 1963-64, and at 66,700 tons for 1964-65. 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 1964 the amount to the credit of the fund was approximately £1,855,000.

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 1962-63 showed butter sales worth £15m, excluding Commonwealth bounty of £2.2m paid through factories, giving an average net price returned to factories of about 3s 8d per lb, compared with 3s 7d per lb in 1961-62. Preliminary figures for 1963-64 show a return of £14.0m, excluding Commonwealth bounty of £2.1m, giving an average net price of about 3s. 6d. 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		Oversea Sales		Total Sales	Proportion Sold Overseas
	Queensland	Other	United Kingdom	Other ¹		
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	%
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 ^a	2,433	14,563	3,642	35,642	51.1
1962-63	15,574 ^a	4,269	10,903	5,709	36,455	45.6
1963-64 ^s	16,265 ^a	2,956	12,235	3,910	35,366	45.7

¹ Including butter sold to tinnets 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: 2,351 tons in 1963-64.

^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
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
1962-63	33.40	41.75	53.63	44.10
1963-64	35.78	44.72	53.65	44.46 ^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. ^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 16,459 tons in 1963-64, 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 20.3 lb per head in 1963-64. 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 319). Details of equalisation and bounty rates and manufacturers' returns are shown on page 320. The Cheese Marketing Board fixes intrastate prices, licenses manufacturers, agents, and wholesale dealers, and determines rates of commission, terms, &c.

Particulars of the disposal of Queensland cheese on the various markets during the last five years are set out in the table below.

DISPOSAL OF QUEENSLAND CHEESE, FIVE YEARS

Market	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
	1,000 Lb	1,000 Lb	1,000 Lb	1,000 Lb	1,000 Lb
Local	6,750	6,693	6,509	6,383	6,797
Interstate	181	493	72	46	1,013
Processors for Australian Market ..	2,505	3,046	2,376	2,460	5,011
Processors for Overseas	171	694	859	762	906
Exported to United Kingdom	7,709	3,958	5,552	5,438	5,964
Exported to Japan	175	579	708	2,575	2,270
Other Exports	450	287	409	3,146	589
Total	17,941	15,750	16,485	20,810	22,550

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 1963-64 employed agents in six of the other main country centres.

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. 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 of the areas covered, caused permit sales to decrease sharply to 632,682 dozen in 1961-62. However, to counter competition from interstate traders, the Board has since granted additional exemptions in near-city areas, and in 1963-64 permit sales amounted to 1,023,141 dozen.

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. Exports increased to 250,350 dozen in 1963-64, chiefly to West Irian, New Guinea, Malta, and Aden. A reasonable though low-priced market for frozen egg pulp remains.

EGG MARKETING BOARDS, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
<i>South Queensland Board—</i>					
Receivals—					
Quantity Doz	7,830,576	9,402,992	9,013,080	9,869,823	10,676,965
Gross Return to Producers ¹ £	1,723,815	2,017,109	2,032,004	2,220,134	2,491,723
Average Net Return per doz ¹ d	41.67	37.18	39.71	39.06	42.96
Permit Sales—					
Quantity Doz	1,452,727	942,627	632,682	782,348	1,023,141
Gross Return to Producers £	319,782	202,193	142,643	174,398	238,776
<i>Central Queensland Board—</i>					
Receivals—					
Quantity ² Doz	596,322	597,015	530,250	638,172	759,478
Gross Return to Producers £	127,459	116,925	120,499	150,676	168,639
Average Net Return per doz d	41.3	33.9	40.03	42.35	39.42
Permit Sales—					
Quantity Doz	21,720	15,480	12,280	27,219	51,516
Gross Return to Producers £	4,643	3,031	2,893	6,400	11,600

¹ 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. ² Excluding purchases from South Queensland Board:—1962-63, 21,000 doz; 1963-64, 5,250 doz.

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 of 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, but not including usage by factories for the manufacture of butter, cheese, ice cream, milk products, &c. The chairman may also fix prices in other parts of Queensland.

The Board itself does not operate any treatment plants or otherwise handle or sell milk. The control and inspection of milk supply is achieved through the registration of all suppliers and distributors. In 1963-64 registrations included 513 producers, 16 wholesale vendors, 441 retail vendors operating from delivery vehicles, and 1,916 retail vendors selling from fixed premises (shops, cafes, milk bars, &c).

Total quantities handled included 20,054,304 gallons of pasteurised milk, approximately 275,000 gallons of raw milk, and 157,876 gallons of pasteurised cream. This was equivalent to almost 33 gallons of milk per head of population.

The principal source of the Board's revenue is from levy assessment of $\frac{9}{16}$ d per gallon on milk supplied and 3d per gallon on cream supplied. This amounted to £49,136 in 1963-64. A further levy of $\frac{1}{8}$ d per gallon on producers and country factories supplying the Brisbane market, and voluntary contributions at the same rate by some milk suppliers outside Brisbane, yielded £18,864 to a fund to promote the sale of milk.

While no Milk Boards with declared districts had been set up outside the metropolitan area by 30 June 1964, 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 23 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 1964, 23 silos and 29 bulkheads with capacities of 5.7 million and 3.9 million bushels respectively were available outside Brisbane. Four more silos and 10 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 24 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
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 0-277	13 10-575
1962-63	26	11,303,377	6,233,866	17,537,243	12 8-226	13 5-651
1963-64	27	13,177,199	7,153,133	20,330,332	9 7-65 ²	10 2-65 ²
1964-65	28	11,650,048 ³	6,291,243 ³	17,941,291 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 1958 are given in the following table.

PRICES PER BUSHEL OF QUEENSLAND WHEAT FOR HOME CONSUMPTION

Period Commencing—	Price to Mills			Price to Produce Trade	
	Bulk	Bagged ¹	Quality Premium	Bulk ²	Bagged ^{1, 2}
	<i>s d</i>	<i>s d</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>s d</i>	<i>s d</i>
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 11½
1 December 1960	15 4	16 1½	6	15 6	16 3½
6 February 1961	15 4	16 5½	9	15 7	16 8½
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
18 September 1964	14 7	15 6	9½	14 10	15 9
1 December 1964	14 8	15 7	9½	14 11	15 10
14 December 1964	14 8	15 7	.. ³	14 11	15 10

¹ Varied because of changes in cost of bags as well as in wheat prices. ² Since 1 December 1951 the prices charged to customers purchasing large quantities each month have been 2d less than those shown. ³ Up to 24d according to protein content.

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:—

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
1962-63 pool :	..	Q1 ..	11-75d	Q2 ..	10-25d

In addition, a number of growers were paid special premiums ranging from 1s to 5s a bushel for supplying grain used for seed purposes. To 31 December 1964 no payments had been made for the 1963-64 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. No wheat was imported by the Board from other States during the years shown. 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
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
1964 ..	5,999	385	233	149	10,602	2,332	19,700

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 1953-54, in terms of the amounts paid per bushel for bagged f.a.q. wheat, f.o.r. ports, are as follows:—

1953-54 : ..	12s 9d	1957-58 : ..	13s 8d	1961-62 : ..	15s 4d
1954-55 : ..	12s 7d	1958-59 : ..	13s 10d	1962-63 : ..	14s 9d
1955-56 : ..	12s 8d	1959-60 : ..	14s 1d	1963-64 (incomplete) :	12s 7d
1956-57 : ..	13s 2d	1960-61 : ..	14s 4d	1964-65 (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 1958-59 to 1962-63. Details of these plans were given in 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 were as follows:—

- (i) The plan would operate for the 5 seasons 1963-64 to 1967-68.
- (ii) The Commonwealth guaranteed 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 was based on a survey of the wheat industry by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. It was 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 was 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 was established. A tax would be collected on wheat exported, equivalent to the excess of the returns from

export sales over the guaranteed return. However, the maximum rate of export tax was fixed at 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 to be 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 were approved by polls of growers but it was not considered necessary to hold polls in respect of the subsequent 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 to raise export realisations from the 1959-60 harvest. 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. Further Commonwealth Government contributions of £7,288,000 and £11,317,000 were made in April 1963 and March 1964 to meet the export guarantee on the 1961-62 and 1962-63 pools respectively.

The selling price of wheat for home consumption (bulk basis, f.o.r. ports) was fixed at 14s 7d for 1963-64 and 14s 8d for 1964-65. In Queensland these prices apply but millers pay, in addition, quality premiums as shown in the table on page 327.

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. 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 1963-64 season totalled 1,736,720 bushels, compared with 1,389,651 bushels in 1962-63. Barley production reached a peak of over 8 million bushels in 1958-59, but has since fallen off considerably. 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 35,347 bushels in 1962-63. Exports in 1963-64 increased to 555,520 bushels. About 90 per cent of the crop is grown on the Downs.

Grain Sorghum—The Grain Sorghum Marketing Board was constituted in March 1956. Its intake for the 1964 season pool totalled 19,078 tons, 545 tons being delivered to Brisbane and 18,533 tons to Gladstone. This was about 11 per cent of the Queensland crop. The total quantity was sold, the average selling price being £21 0s 11d per ton. The local market absorbed 17,010 tons, interstate sales totalled 47 tons, and 2,012 tons were exported overseas. Total realisations for the season were £401,330.

The Board was reconstituted in April 1965 and renamed the Central Queensland Grain Sorghum Marketing Board. To meet the wishes of growers, the whole of the State except Central Queensland is exempted from the Board's control. Central Queensland growers, because of their distance from southern markets, preferred Board marketing.

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 1963-64 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	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Maize Received at Silos ..	8,463	12,973	10,771	10,960	8,234
Northern Sales	10,078	12,740	8,070	9,654	8,479
Average Net Payments to Growers per Ton	£ s d 18 10 0	£ s d 26 18 3	£ s d 22 7 8	£ s d 19 1 0	£ s d 25 8 5
Expenses per Ton ¹	7 17 6	5 12 6	6 4 8	6 14 2	7 8 1
	£	£	£	£	£
Loan Liability at End of Season	40,956	36,956	32,956	28,956	24,957

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 10,300 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 1963-64 the whole crop was sold on the North Queensland market. The Board's trade in poultry mashes and stock foods compounded from maize continued, and 2,469 tons of maize were used in this manufacture in 1963-64. Total realisations were £256,287.

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 1962-63 and 1963-64 the prices were 58.96d and 69.7d 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 1963-64, there were twelve such sales, the total amounts of wool sold being 265m lb of greasy and 0.7m lb of scoured, which realised £74.7m. Further particulars of Brisbane wool sales are given on page 173. 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	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
	%	%	%	%	%
70's and finer	2.2	2.6	2.8	2.1	1.2
64/70's	15.5	16.0	13.4	13.7	9.8
64's	21.5	22.3	20.9	20.6	18.0
64/60's	12.9	13.1	13.0	12.5	12.4
60/64's	32.8	31.1	32.8	33.9	38.4
60's	11.7	11.5	13.1	12.9	16.1
58's and below	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.9
Oddments	1.8	1.8	2.4	2.6	2.2
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, to act as an advisory authority (without executive powers) on marketing to the Australian Industry Conference, and to maintain and administer the wool stores entrusted to the Board by the Commonwealth

Government. The Board consists of a chairman, six woolgrowers, one representative of the Commonwealth Government, and three members representative of wool marketing and manufacturing, research, and finance.

The International Wool Secretariat, which is maintained jointly by the Wool Boards of Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa, conducts oversea publicity. Its first five year plan calls for an annual expenditure of £16·25m, of which Australia's share is £11m, made up by a wool growers' levy of £6·75m and a Commonwealth Government contribution of £4·25m.

The Wool Research Trust Fund is financed by a levy of 2s a bale on woolgrowers and 4s a bale government contribution.

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 1964 its oil mill treated 713 short tons of cotton-seed.

The following table gives particulars of Cotton Marketing Board operations for the last ten years.

COTTON MARKETING BOARD

Season	Raw Cotton Produced		Average Payments to Growers	Commonwealth Bounty ¹ Paid	Total Payments to Growers
	1,000 Lb	Bales	Raw Cotton d per Lb		
1955	2,164	4,386	36·8	£ 67,284	£ 332,063
1956	1,460	3,046	38·6	119,826	234,808
1957	1,341	2,845	40·3	75,835	225,219
1958	1,492	3,073	40·1	106,418	249,285
1959	3,592	7,621	37·7	160,743	563,791
1960	5,540	11,770	39·9	406,874	921,327
1961	3,830	7,874	38·9	290,894	620,163
1962	4,711	9,782	40·4	311,386	792,520
1963	3,211	6,556	40·2	259,801	538,225
1964	2,239	4,564	36·4	146,284	339,477

¹ Bounty paid on seed cotton until 1963 season and on raw cotton produced from the 1964 season.

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* 1951-1958, which provided for the payment of a bounty on seed cotton graded higher than "strict good ordinary", expired on 31 December 1963. The *Raw Cotton Bounty Act* 1963 guarantees a return on raw cotton produced and sold for use in Australia at the rate of 16.125d per lb for middling 1" white, with premiums and discounts on grades and staples above and below. The bounty is for a period of five years from 1 January 1964 and there is a ceiling on bounty payments of £2m in any one year. Commonwealth bounty was £259,801 for 1963 and £146,284 for the 1964 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 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.

Wholesale turnover of the C.O.D. during 1963-64 amounted to £6,145,112—Brisbane, £2,439,136; other Queensland, £947,826; New South Wales, £2,393,108; and Victoria, £365,042—compared with £5,506,296 in 1962-63. Turnover of other departments in 1963-64 (1962-63 figures in brackets), included merchandise, £556,944 (£536,051); retail, £428,837

(£407,745); road distribution service, £231,220 (£234,659); and second hand cases, £28,998 (£27,476). Various fruits are handled by the C.O.D. for factories, direct and ex markets. Particulars for the years 1962-63 and 1963-64 are shown in the next table.

FRUITS HANDLED BY PROCESSORS THROUGH THE C.O.D.

Item	1962-63			1963-64			Item	1962-63			1963-64		
	Tons	Tons	£	Tons	Tons	£		Tons	Tons	£	Tons	Tons	£
Pineapples ..	56,169 ^r	64,355	2,008,275	Apples ..	1,330	1,705	20,671						
Strawberries ..	307	310	67,454	Passion Fruit	26	60	6,201						
Papaws ..	5,866	5,280	251,166	Pie Melons ..	191	92	601						
Citrus ..	1,918	2,300	61,500	Pears	389	480	20,176						
Figs ..	86	98	5,470	Tomatoes ..	659	771	21,049						
Plums ..	129	488	11,700	Peaches ..	2	..	..				
Apricots ..	3	8	207										
				Total ..	67,075 ^r	75,947	2,474,470 ¹						

¹ Amount paid by processors.

^r Revised since last issue.

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 1962-63 and 1963-64.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLES CONSIGNED INTERSTATE BY RAIL BY C.O.D.

Item	1962-63		1963-64		Item	1962-63		1963-64	
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons		Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Apples	775	570	Beetroot	365	446				
Avocadoes	152	191	Capsicums	509	743				
Bananas	4,933	5,308	Carrots	135	268				
Citrus	4,482	6,087	Chokos	189	514				
Custard Apples ..	184	205	Cucumbers	2,912	3,245				
Grapes	242	415	Egg Fruit	376	461				
Mangoes	938	1,292	Marrows	613	859				
Papaws	2,117	1,964	Onions	151	140				
Passion Fruit ..	130	156	Peanuts	1,063	770				
Pineapples	13,211	13,069	Peas	56	141				
Rockmelons	1,452	1,680	Potatoes	225	368				
Strawberries	67	48	Pumpkins	1,571	1,709				
Watermelons	862	1,810	Sweet Potatoes ..	215	268				
Other Fruit	90	80	Tomatoes	13,896	14,925				
Beans	11,392	10,506	Other Vegetables ..	154	508				
			Total	63,457	68,746				

In addition, the following quantities were consigned by air in 1963-64 (1962-63 quantities are shown in brackets):—Strawberries, 410 (382) tons; beans 7 (81) tons; and peas, 1 (—) ton.

The Cannery Board—The Fruit Marketing Organisation Acts as amended in April 1964 transferred the ownership, control, and operation of the Northgate Cannery from the C.O.D. to a corporate body, the Cannery Board. The cannery specialises in pineapples and papaws, and

produces jams, fruit juices, and drinks. With pineapples it concentrates on exports. The C.O.D. has two directors and its general manager on the Cannery Board of seven.

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, and since 1963 by an excise duty imposed on canned deciduous fruits for home consumption. 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 commenced operations in August 1964.

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 1964 the intake totalled 605 tons gross, from which 503 tons of merchantable beans were received, compared with an intake of 1,354 tons gross and 1,004 tons of merchantable beans in 1963. The selling price for canning grade beans was £2 15s 0d per bushel (£2 11s 6d in 1963). The average net return to growers for first grade beans delivered to the Board was £2 4s 7d in 1963-64, compared with £2 5s 0d in 1962-63.

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 Association in 1964 totalled 552 tons, compared with 377 tons in 1963.

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 1927-1954 have been repaid.

The Peanut Industry Protection and Preservation Acts provide for the control of diseases in peanuts and the adequate grading of the crop.

Quotas under the above Acts were imposed on growers from the 1960 season, due to production being in excess of current Australian consumption. Tonnages based on estimated Australian requirements of edible nuts were allotted for production and supply to No. 1 Pool. Growers who had delivered peanuts to the Board during the previous five years were given a basic quota, and the Board also allocated quotas to new growers. Deliveries in excess of individual growers' allocations to the No. 1 Pool were placed in the No. 2 Pool and used for oil production. Following amending legislation in April 1965, quotas have been suspended indefinitely, but may be reintroduced at any time should this prove necessary.

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
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
1963 ..	13,085	1,113	13-40	13-27	10-19	10-09	3-21	3-18

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 imports, amounting in 1963-64 to 2,778 tons, 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 $\frac{3}{4}$ 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	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
Receivals—					
From Queensland Lb	9,847,749	15,461,152	12,678,355	15,197,455	17,346,446
From New South Wales .. Lb	1,696,827	2,842,232	1,584,753	2,528,805	2,567,772
Total Lb	11,544,576	18,303,384	14,263,108	17,726,260	19,914,218
Quantity Sold Lb	11,474,701	16,530,797	13,619,615	17,086,785	18,213,859
Total Realisations £	6,828,960	8,360,151	8,121,472	9,773,189	9,640,760
Average Price per Lb d	142.83	121.38	143.11	137.27	127.03

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 41.5 per cent for cigarettes and tobacco from 1 July 1964, 43 per cent from 1 April 1965, 45 per cent from 1 July 1965, 47 per cent from 1 October 1965, and 50 per cent from 1 January 1966.

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 1963-64, 43 tons were sold for £8,897, compared with 56 tons for £11,702 in 1962-63.

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	1960-61	1961 ¹	1962	1963	1964
Pigs Sold to Bacon Factory .. No	6,195	6,694	6,285	5,582	5,978
Pigs Sold to Butchers .. No	4,452	4,619	4,211	4,216	4,600
Average Weight of First Grade Pigs Lb	104	102	106	106	106
Average Price of First Grade Pigs d per Lb	29.5	29.7	31.0	29.0	30.1
Amount Paid to Growers £	133,003	139,994	140,179	121,158	135,221

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.

11 MEAT AND FISH

Australian Meat Marketing Arrangements—The Australian Meat Board, as reconstituted in 1964, controls the export of meat and meat products except pigmeats. The procedure is commonly by issue of licenses to export, although the Board has power to purchase and sell meat in its own right when marketing problems prevent effective participation by private traders or on behalf of the Commonwealth Government in administering any international undertaking. The Board comprises representatives of producers, exporters, 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 1952 to 1967, is intended primarily 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. No deficiency payments for beef have been received since 1958, but a deficiency payment was earned on lamb for the first time during the 1960-61 season and again during the 1961-62 season.

Since the 1962-63 lamb export season, the Australian Meat Board has guaranteed minimum prices on lambs shipped to the United Kingdom during the period September to February.

The United Kingdom Meat Agreement quotas for lower grades of beef were relaxed in 1958, and since October 1961 it has been possible, under the Agreement, for Australia to export meat to any destination free of quantitative restriction. As a result advantage has been taken of the higher priced North American market for lean beef, and consequently beef exports to the United Kingdom fell from 76 per cent of the total in 1957-58 to 10 per cent in 1962-63. In 1963-64 this figure rose to 15 per cent due to a fall in meat exports from Argentina.

In February 1964, a meat agreement, fixing annual export tonnages until 1966, was finalised between Australia and the United States, but in August 1964 the United States passed legislation controlling its meat imports from all sources for each year from 1965. If a total global import ceiling appears likely to be exceeded then import quotas for individual supplying countries will be established.

Japan is Australia's third best customer for meat. Mutton has unrestricted entry, but beef imports are subject to quotas.

The Queensland Meat Industry Board—From 1931 to 1965, this Board was responsible for the preparation of most of the domestic meat requirements of the Metropolitan Area, and for this purpose operated the Brisbane Abattoir, which also processes all classes of meat for the canning, interstate, and oversea export trades.

The following table gives particulars for five years of operations at the Brisbane Abattoir. The decline in sheep and lamb slaughtering since 1960-61 is due to interstate chilled mutton and lamb carcasses replacing live lamb imports from New South Wales.

QUEENSLAND MEAT INDUSTRY BOARD OPERATIONS

Item	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------

LIVESTOCK SOLD THROUGH BOARD'S STOCKYARDS

	No	No	No	No	No
Cattle	145,102	147,365	161,135	146,595	134,862
Calves	75,181	72,755	69,296	70,009	64,766
Sheep	621,437	827,586	688,393	521,307	525,911
Lambs	252,082	256,993	226,320	203,502	155,377
Pigs	101,355	97,361	81,456	74,623	68,740

LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTERED AT BRISBANE ABATTOIR

	No	No	No	No	No
Cattle	257,902	228,565	257,955	259,305	172,815
Calves	124,742	126,832	111,596	110,287	96,993
Sheep	659,120	731,094	718,462	547,901	479,967
Lambs	267,203	309,177	258,698	220,342	223,013
Pigs	106,555	116,541	119,049	128,377	98,342

FRESH MEAT PREPARED FOR METROPOLITAN MARKET

	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Beef	23,723	21,162	21,384	22,979	19,613
Veal	2,382	2,287	2,425	2,421	2,009
Mutton	10,434	10,814	9,936	7,973	7,018
Lamb	3,726	4,196	3,662	3,114	3,192
Pork	1,237	1,369	1,633	1,447	1,152

MEAT PREPARED FOR OTHER PURPOSES ¹

	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Beef	31,293	27,055	34,250	29,769	14,635
Veal	969	1,206	575	667	805
Mutton and Lamb	1,348	1,968	2,495	1,364	1,245
Pork	3,611	3,816	3,793	4,437	3,413

¹ For export, interstate, and processing trades.

Queensland Meat Industry Authority—The *Meat Industry Act of 1965* implements the recommendations of a committee appointed by the Government to report on livestock and the meat industry, and provides for the establishment of a Queensland Meat Industry Authority to advise the Minister on policy matters relating to meat and to administer defined policy. The Authority consists of an independent chairman and five members, one representative each of the Department of Primary Industries, producers of stock for meat, boards of public abattoirs and district abattoirs, owners of private abattoirs, and operators of public abattoirs and district abattoirs. The chairman and other members will be eligible for re-appointment and will hold office for an appointed term which will not exceed seven years. The chairman or his delegate will be the ex-officio member on all abattoir boards.

The Authority will carry out investigations into the provision of centralised killing facilities in appropriate centres anywhere in the State and will subsequently recommend the declaration of district or public abattoir areas, the constitution of appropriate abattoir boards, and the method by which district or public abattoirs are to be provided. Existing district abattoir areas and district abattoir boards constituted under the repealed Acts will be preserved. The act also provides that poultry which is to be sold for human consumption shall be slaughtered at licensed poultry slaughterhouses.

Metropolitan Public Abattoir Board—Control of the Brisbane Abattoir and its associated saleyards and public meat market passed in 1965 from the former Queensland Meat Industry Board to a new Metropolitan Public Abattoir Board. The Abattoir's functions of processing meat for the canning, interstate and oversea export trades continue unaltered, but the Abattoirs Acts have been relaxed to allow private abattoirs to slaughter within or send meat into the Metropolitan abattoir area provided that all stock and meat is officially inspected.

District Abattoir Boards—Outside the Metropolitan Area, District Abattoir Boards may be set up to perform functions similar to those of the Metropolitan Public Abattoir Board. Such boards are now operating at Toowoomba, Bundaberg, Townsville, and Ipswich.

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 1963-64 the Board also controlled the receipt and marketing of fish, &c through sixteen markets and eight agencies, extending along the coast from Southport to Cairns. A net profit of £23,085 resulted from operations during 1963-64. The Board's loan indebtedness to the Treasury at 30 June 1964 was £323,616.

The Fish Board's operations in the year ended 30 June 1964 included:—Quantity of fish received, 8,853,515 lb; marine products of all kinds (fish, crabs, lobsters, oysters, &c) marketed, £1,579,751; fish marketed, £729,090; revenue from commission and market dues, £132,601; sales by processing department, £673,252.

The export of Queensland prawns to the U.S.A. commenced in 1955-56 but other markets have assumed greater importance since 1960-61. During 1963-64, the Board exported 288,300 lb of prawns to Japan, 232,100 lb to South Africa, 32,700 lb to the U.S.A., and smaller quantities to Malta, France, Cyprus, and the Federal Republic of Germany. 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 of 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. Since 1959 the State Government has made an annual grant of £5,000 to the Board. The balance of the Board's income is from contributions from owners based on the numbers employed during the previous year. In 1963-64 these amounted to £90,000.

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. To enable colliery owners to purchase more efficient machinery, the Board may make loans from funds provided by the Treasury Department or by the sale of debentures to the Coal Miners' Pension Tribunal.

Coal production in Queensland reached a new peak of 3,813,535 tons during 1964. Of this total, electricity undertakings consumed 1,553,897 tons, the Railways Department 362,959 tons, and gas works 185,228 tons. Exports in 1964 reached a record level of 1,039,682 tons, of which more than 1m tons were exported to Japan from Moura in the Dawson Valley.

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 345 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 WHOLESALE PRICES OF FAT STOCK AND MEAT, BRISBANE

Particulars	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d
<i>Cattle—</i>					
Bullocks	57 2 3	59 2 4	47 12 2	49 3 11	55 16 2
Cows	36 9 1	35 5 11	31 0 5	31 18 10	34 10 2
Steers	48 13 1	49 9 9	39 14 4	40 13 7	44 3 6
Heifers	40 3 0	35 14 5	30 4 9	30 15 1	31 9 2
Vealers and Yearlings	26 13 0	25 10 1	25 1 10	24 7 2	25 11 11
Calves	5 14 3	6 2 4	5 7 7	5 12 10	5 8 4
<i>Sheep—</i>					
Wethers	2 8 4	2 3 1	2 9 0	2 10 10	3 0 9
Ewes	1 16 8	1 14 5	1 18 3	2 2 6	2 7 7
Hoggets	2 10 4	2 6 3	2 6 4	2 12 8	2 16 8
Lambs, Crossbred	3 6 5	3 11 10	3 10 8	3 12 4	3 18 4
Lambs, Other	2 17 2	2 13 3	2 15 7	2 16 3	3 6 10
Rams	2 16 11	2 9 9	2 15 9	2 16 6	3 13 5
<i>Pigs—</i>					
Baconers	15 17 2	15 9 7	12 6 1	15 17 2	16 12 6
Porkers	10 0 11	8 18 10	7 11 5	9 15 1	10 9 1
	<i>d per Lb</i>	<i>d per Lb</i>	<i>d per Lb</i>	<i>d per Lb</i>	<i>d per Lb</i>
<i>Meat—</i>					
Ox Beef	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	21-30	23-27
Veal	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	25-25	25-99
Mutton (Wethers)	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	13-52	14-06
Lamb	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	23-12	24-62
Pork	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	35-98	38-95

n Not available.

The table below shows average wholesale prices for Queensland produce prevailing in the metropolitan markets during each of the five

years to 1963-64. 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

Commodity	Unit	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
		<i>s d</i>	<i>s d</i>	<i>s d</i>	<i>s d</i>	<i>s d</i>
<i>Agricultural Produce—</i>						
Beans, Green	Lb	1 1	0 11	1 0	0 11	1 0
Cabbages	Dozen	13 3	10 1	15 6	13 6	12 10
Cauliflowers	Dozen	18 5	19 8	21 3	25 0	28 5
<i>Chaff—</i>						
Lucerne	Cwt	22 2	28 10	25 2	22 5	25 4
Mixed	Cwt	15 8	25 3	26 3	25 0	19 11
Hay, Lucerne	Cwt	13 1	18 5	15 8	12 8	14 5
Lettuces	Bushel	9 0	10 3	10 9	11 6	9 9
Maize	Bushel	12 4	17 5	13 1	13 3	15 4
Onions	Cwt	74 11	33 5	56 0	24 3	47 9
Peas, Green	Lb	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 3
Potatoes	Cwt	25 1	42 3	46 0	24 10	25 10
Pumpkins	Cwt	16 3	20 0	17 3	14 0	16 7
Sweet Potatoes	Cwt	31 6	44 8	37 6	38 1	48 11
Tomatoes	$\frac{1}{2}$ -Bushel	20 2	18 10	22 0	19 9	19 0
<i>Fruit—</i>						
Apples	Bushel	32 8	34 3	32 6	28 7	25 10
Bananas ¹	Bushel	25 4	29 7	27 3	29 2	26 8
Grapes	Bushel	50 11	59 4	49 2	55 5	50 1
Lemons	Bushel	34 8	32 3	26 10	26 4	34 5
Mandarins	Bushel	32 7	38 6	37 3	37 3	36 7
Mangoes	Bushel	51 11	43 7	34 6	31 9	34 7
Oranges	Bushel	21 5	29 7	23 7	23 3	24 0
Papaws	Bushel	15 2	18 4	21 3	19 4	20 0
Passion Fruit	$\frac{1}{2}$ -Bushel	38 7	35 11	42 5	40 2	39 4
Peaches	$\frac{1}{2}$ -Bushel	15 3	17 2	15 6	20 2	13 7
Pineapples	Dozen	12 5	17 9	19 9	19 9	19 0
Strawberries	Doz Boxes	28 6	31 6	31 11	28 5	30 6
<i>Mill Produce—</i>						
Bran	Ton	385 0	420 0	425 0	425 0	407 6
Flour	Ton	737 10	774 10	811 6	825 0	800 5
Pollard	Ton	385 0	420 0	425 0	425 0	419 2
<i>Dairy Produce—</i>						
Bacon	Lb	4 8	5 2	4 11	5 6	6 6
Butter	Lb	4 5	4 7	4 7	4 7	4 7
Cheese	Lb	2 10	2 11	2 11	2 11	2 11
Eggs	Dozen	4 6	4 5	4 6	4 6	4 9
Ham	Lb	6 0	5 10	5 7	7 7	8 6
Honey	Lb	1 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 0	0 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 3
Milk, Bottled ²	Gallon	4 8	4 10	4 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 10	4 11
Pork	Lb	3 1	2 10	2 6	3 1	3 5
<i>Live Poultry—</i>						
Ducks	Lb	1 10	1 8	1 6	1 6	1 6
Fowls	Lb	1 10	1 4	1 6	1 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 8
Turkeys	Lb	2 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 6	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
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	393	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	383	207	484	286	221	473	352	275	376	346
1964-65 (9 months) ..	388	207	435	286	240	502	362	277	386	354

From 1938-39 to 1963-64, the wholesale price index number for all groups increased by 246 per cent. In the post-war period, from 1948-49

to 1963-64, the wholesale price index number for all groups increased by 92 per cent, compared with an increase over the same period in the consumer retail price index for Brisbane of 108 per cent (see page 352).

2 FOOD PRICES

The following table shows the average retail price in Brisbane during each of the five years to 1964 of certain food and grocery items as recorded for retail price index numbers.

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD AND GROCERIES, BRISBANE

Item	Unit	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
		<i>d</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>d</i>
<i>Groceries—</i>						
Bread	2 Lb	15-67	16-50	17-00	17-29	17-54
Flour	2 Lb	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	15-40	15-14
Flour, Self-raising .. .	2 Lb	19-24	19-96	20-19	19-59	19-55
Tea	½ Lb	37-75	38-03	37-11	36-89	37-14
Coffee, Pure	8 Oz	57-34	56-95	56-40	56-28	56-27
Sugar ¹	1 Lb	10-53	10-90	10-88	11-01	11-03
Biscuits, Milk Arrowroot	½ Lb	16-57	17-75	17-99	17-88	17-68
Rice	1 Lb	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	15-03	15-38
Jam, Plum	1½ Lb	31-24	30-97	30-60	30-22	29-50
Honey	16 Oz	26-88	26-70	26-59	28-61	31-30
Cornflakes	16 Oz	<i>n</i>	38-41	39-32	37-65	38-38
Oats, Rolled	2 Lb	39-03	39-04	40-36	41-23	40-40
Sultanas ¹	1 Lb	31-96	32-90	33-38	34-14	37-72
Baked Beans, Canned ..	16 Oz	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	22-64	21-31
Peas, Green, Canned ..	16 Oz	29-25	29-31	29-00	28-00	27-69
Soup, Tomato, Canned	16 Oz	26-35	26-37	25-37	24-76	23-28
Peaches, Canned	29 Oz	38-70	38-30	38-12	34-75	35-35
Pears, Canned	29 Oz	38-65	38-70	38-20	35-31	35-46
Peanut Paste	4 Oz	23-22	22-73	22-63	22-58	22-33
Margarine, Table ¹ ..	½ Lb	16-75	16-92	17-93	18-54	19-56
Potatoes	7 Lb	40-10	64-20	44-66	31-86	55-21
Onions, Brown	1 Lb	9-23	9-19	8-12	7-47	9-12
Soap	1 Lb	20-05	21-36	23-42	23-40	27-72
Kerosene	1 Quart	8-76	8-76	8-54	8-41	8-25
<i>Dairy Produce—</i>						
Butter, Factory	1 Lb	56-70	57-45	57-27	57-63	59-06
Cheese, Cheddar	½ Lb	28-54	28-13	27-76	27-91	28-39
Eggs	1 Dozen	65-63	67-13	66-27	67-62	66-38
Bacon, Rashers	1 Lb	90-37	92-81	89-30	94-92	103-00
Milk, Condensed	14 Oz	25-56	26-05	25-48	25-04	25-13
Milk, Fresh, Bottled ..	1 Quart	18-25	19-00	19-00	19-00	19-75
Milk, Powdered	12 Oz	45-21	47-06	45-46	45-30	44-83
<i>Meat—</i>						
<i>Beef—</i>						
Sirloin	1 Lb	49-51	49-94	48-44	51-44	54-65
Rib (bone out)	1 Lb	42-48	42-32	40-51	42-22	45-30
Steak, Rump	1 Lb	59-52	60-88	61-13	66-48	72-35
Steak, Chuck	1 Lb	35-63	36-70	35-88	38-66	42-15
Sausages	1 Lb	25-30	26-21	26-80	27-47	28-74

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD AND GROCERIES, BRISBANE—*continued*

Item	Unit	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
		<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	47.24	46.71	45.11	47.87	51.70
Brisket	1 Lb	34.78	35.05	33.21	35.90	38.24
<i>Mutton—</i>						
Leg	1 Lb	27.38	28.51	29.75	30.50	31.99
Shoulder	1 Lb	13.97	15.10	16.11	16.73	17.90
Chops, Loin	1 Lb	27.30	27.82	28.54	29.33	31.11
<i>Lamb—</i>						
Leg	1 Lb	43.05	43.48	43.67	44.20	47.60
Shoulder	1 Lb	24.69	25.72	26.13	27.48	29.42
Chops, Loin	1 Lb	43.12	43.63	43.83	44.69	48.21
<i>Pork—</i>						
Leg	1 Lb	58.86	57.32	53.37	57.87	65.11
Loin	1 Lb	57.77	56.38	52.76	57.40	63.70
Chops	1 Lb	57.78	56.38	52.78	57.40	63.81

¹ Prices for 1963 and 1964 for these items are not exactly comparable with earlier years owing to changes in packaging. *n* Not available.

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			1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
<i>Metropolitan</i>	..	Brisbane ..	128·9	135·7	133·4	134·7	139·9	148·6
<i>Moreton</i>	..	Ipswich ..	128·9	132·8	131·3	133·9	139·7	148·7
		Nambour ..	130·7	137·4	134·2	136·0	139·8	150·9
<i>Maryborough</i>	..	Bundaberg ..	131·2	136·9	135·7	135·6	138·0	152·1
		Gayndah ..	130·8	135·1	136·8	136·2	138·2	148·0
		Gympie ..	130·0	133·1	137·7	139·3	138·1	147·5
		Kingaroy ..	133·7	134·9	138·3	139·1	141·5	150·2
		Maryborough ..	130·6	136·4	137·7	137·6	141·9	153·0
<i>Downs</i>	..	Dalby ..	127·8	131·6	132·9	132·1	137·1	145·8
		Goondiwindi ..	132·9	138·6	141·0	141·1	146·4	154·7
		Stanthorpe ..	132·8	135·5	136·9	139·3	140·9	150·4
		Toowoomba ..	124·5	129·6	128·9	130·0	134·5	142·8
		Warwick ..	130·3	134·5	136·7	137·4	138·3	148·2
<i>Roma</i>	..	Roma ..	130·9	132·8	135·5	134·8	140·1	150·2
		St George ..	139·2	147·6	147·5	145·7	147·0	160·1
<i>South Western</i>	..	Charleville ..	133·1	135·7	135·6	140·4	143·0	151·4
		Cunnamulla ..	130·8	138·2	139·1	139·8	143·7	153·7
		Quilpie ² ..	139·5	142·2	145·3	145·4	146·7	154·7
<i>Rockhampton</i>	..	Gladstone ..	133·2	136·8	134·5	135·8	140·1	147·8
		Monto ..	135·0	140·0	140·9	142·5	146·0	153·5
		Mount Morgan	131·7	137·6	134·7	136·9	143·7	151·8
		Rockhampton ..	128·6	133·1	131·6	134·3	140·2	146·6
<i>Central Western</i>	..	Emerald ..	134·1	138·1	141·2	139·9	147·2	154·5
		Longreach ..	135·6	145·6	146·4	146·9	147·0	157·9
		Tambo ² ..	134·1	139·9	141·1	141·5	145·6	156·8
<i>Far Western</i>	..	Boulia ² ..	160·8	177·6	178·2	174·7	176·3	181·6
		Winton ..	137·0	145·4	148·5	149·6	147·7	156·1
<i>Mackay</i>	..	Mackay ..	135·2	139·5	139·5	140·0	143·7	153·7
		Sarina ..	136·3	139·4	141·1	141·6	143·6	150·9
<i>Townsville</i>	..	Ayr ..	139·3	144·7	143·2	142·7	146·5	158·8
		Bowen ..	136·8	142·7	145·2	142·9	148·2	154·6
		Charters Towers	137·4	143·3	142·1	142·0	144·5	154·3
		Collinsville ..	139·5	145·8	147·9	143·6	150·3	157·4
		Townsville ..	137·8	142·4	142·2	142·2	147·2	155·6
<i>Cairns</i>	..	Cairns ..	136·2	143·7	144·7	144·8	150·4	160·4
		Ingham ..	138·0	143·3	148·3	147·4	151·0	158·8
		Innisfail ..	139·9	145·7	146·5	144·7	153·1	163·6
		Mareeba ..	135·1	141·6	141·6	143·2	147·8	159·2
<i>Peninsula</i>	..	Cooktown ² ..	142·6	152·3	159·3	155·5	158·4	165·8
		Thursday Island	169·0	178·3	185·1	178·8	182·1	186·1
<i>North Western</i>	..	Cloncurry ..	141·9	159·0	162·1	156·0	162·8	167·2
		Hughenden ..	141·8	147·8	146·9	148·3	150·8	160·1
		Julia Creek ² ..	147·5	152·3	159·0	157·4	162·3	168·4
		Mount Isa ..	144·2	152·3	153·8	158·0	160·9	168·0
		Normanton ² ..	136·5	145·6	150·9	156·2	157·4	165·3

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 347.

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 weighting 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

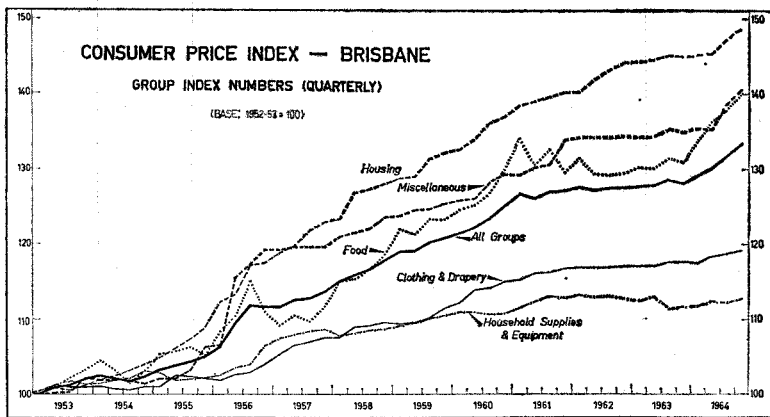
Year or Quarter	Food	Clothing and Drapery	Housing	Household Supplies and Equipment	Miscellaneous	All Groups
1948-49	56·4	59·2	67·1	68·6	69·2	62·1
1949-50	60·9	67·9	73·4	72·6	70·3	67·1
1950-51	68·6	78·3	80·0	80·1	77·5	75·1
1951-52	90·1	94·0	88·6	93·1	93·4	91·8
1952-53	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
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
1964-65	141·5	119·5	149·0	112·7	140·9	133·9
<i>Quarter Ended—</i>						
September 1964 ..	138·0	118·8	147·2	112·3	138·6	131·9
December 1964 ..	140·3	119·2	148·7	112·8	140·7	133·4
March 1965	142·7	119·7	149·5	112·7	141·7	134·6
June 1965	145·0	120·1	150·4	113·1	142·4	135·7

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 were 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. However, during 1964-65 prices rose more steeply, the Food group rising by 8 per cent, the Housing group by 4 per cent, and the Miscellaneous group by 6 per cent.



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
1964-65 ..	128.8	132.2	133.9	128.6	127.6	133.6	130.4
<i>Quarter Ended—</i>							
Sept 1964	127.3	129.6	131.9	126.9	126.6	131.7	128.5
Dec 1964	128.4	131.8	133.4	128.6	126.6	133.4	130.0
March 1965	129.1	132.9	134.6	128.9	128.0	134.0	130.9
June 1965	130.3	134.4	135.7	129.9	129.3	135.2	132.1

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. While, in the period 1960-61 to 1963-64, Brisbane prices rose by 3 per cent compared with a rise of only 1½ per cent in the six capitals, in 1964-65 the percentage rise of 3.8 per cent was almost identical with the average for the six 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 1964
(Base: 1911 = 100)

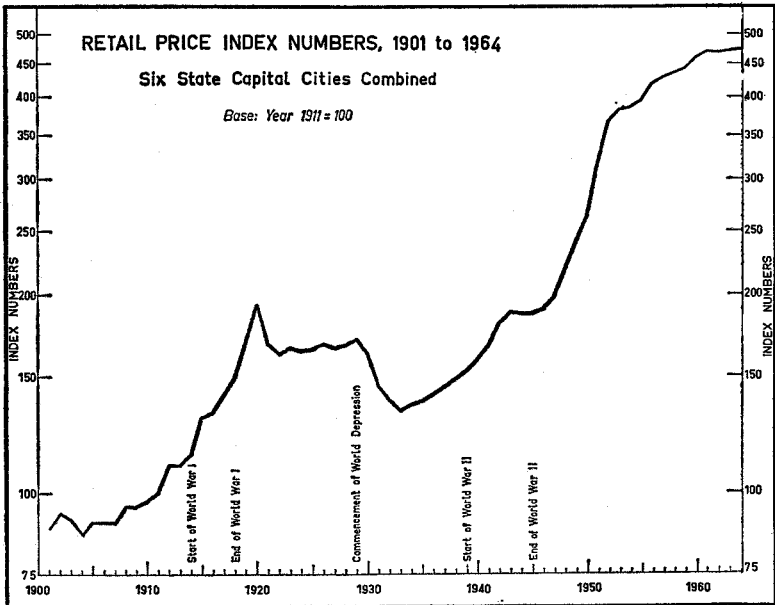
Year	Six Capital Cities ¹	Year	Six Capital Cities ¹	Year	Six Capital Cities ¹
1901	88	1922 ²	162	1943	188
1902	93	1923	166	1944	187
1903	91	1924	164	1945	187
1904	86	1925	165	1946	190
1905	90	1926	168	1947	198
1906	90	1927	166	1948	218
1907	90	1928	167	1949	240
1908	95	1929	171	1950	262
1909	95	1930	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
				1964	483

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 1964 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, remained fairly constant until 1963, and increased again in 1964.



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 d</i>	<i>s 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 PRIVATE¹
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>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 of 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 of 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 325) which operates under the authority of *The Milk Supply Acts, 1952 to 1961*.

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 an 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			Increase 1954- 1961
	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.

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</i>			
Drapery	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 359, 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 principles 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, Kilnmen, 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	Females	Total	Males	Females	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 Employment	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 AT WORK

Persons in Full-time Work 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 AT WORK, 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 at Work	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) current pay-roll tax returns; (ii) current monthly returns from governmental bodies; and (iii) 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 series of estimates of employment in Queensland which 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 —				
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	401,500 _r	440,800 _r	117,000	557,800 _r
1963-64	421,200	460,300	117,100	577,400
Quarter ¹ —				
1st, 1964	421,200	459,600	117,100	576,700
2nd, 1964	430,400	469,000	117,100	586,100
3rd, 1964	435,700	474,900	117,100	592,000
4th, 1964	436,800	475,700	117,200	592,900

¹ Monthly averages. _r Revised since last issue.

While Queensland experiences fluctuations in employment due to economic conditions as do the other States, most of its unemployment results from the temporary displacement of labour from seasonal industries.

During 1963-64 the number of persons receiving Commonwealth unemployment benefit in Queensland ranged from 8,080 at the end of December 1963 to 2,803 at the end of June 1964. (For further particulars and statistics of unemployment benefits, see pages 394 and 395.)

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*.

WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS IN CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT, QUEENSLAND
(Excluding Rural Industry and Private Domestic Service)

Industry Group	June 1960	June 1961	June 1962	June 1963	June 1964
MALES (THOUSANDS)					
Forestry, Fishing, and Trapping	3.8	3.6	3.8	3.9	3.4
Mining and Quarrying	9.1	9.1	9.0	9.5	9.4
Manufacturing, &c	87.0	84.9	85.6	88.9 _r	94.4
Electricity, Gas, Water, & Sanitary Services	9.3	9.4	9.4	9.3	9.5
Building and Construction	42.2	41.1	42.9	44.6 _r	45.0
Transport and Storage	29.5	28.8	28.1	27.8	28.5
Communication	10.3	10.3	10.3	10.3	10.5
Retail Trade	25.2	25.4	25.1	26.7 _r	28.5
Finance and Other Commerce	34.5	34.6	34.7	36.0	38.2
Public Authority, n.e.i.	13.5	14.1	14.5	15.0	15.8
Health, Hospitals, &c	5.4	5.3	5.5	5.6	5.7
Education	7.1	7.6	8.1	8.7	9.1
Other Industries	16.8	17.5	17.5	18.3	19.1
All Industries	293.7	291.7	294.5	304.5 _r	316.8
FEMALES (THOUSANDS)					
Manufacturing, &c	17.6	16.3	17.5	18.3 _r	19.3
Transport and Storage	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4
Communication	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.8
Retail Trade	19.4	20.1	20.2	20.9	22.6
Finance and Other Commerce	13.3	13.3	13.3	13.7	14.8
Public Authority, n.e.i.	4.6	4.7	4.9	5.1	5.3
Health, Hospitals, &c	14.4	14.4	14.8	15.4	16.1
Education	9.2	9.3	9.9	10.4	10.9
Other Industries ¹	18.7	18.9	19.1	20.0	21.2
All Industries	102.3	102.1	104.7	108.9 _r	115.5
TOTAL (THOUSANDS)					
Forestry, Fishing, and Trapping	3.8	3.6	3.8	3.9	3.4
Mining and Quarrying	9.4	9.4	9.3	9.9	9.9
Manufacturing, &c	104.6	101.2	103.1	107.2 _r	113.6
Electricity, Gas, Water, & Sanitary Services	10.0	10.1	10.0	10.0	10.2
Building and Construction	42.6	41.6	43.4	45.2 _r	45.6
Transport and Storage	31.8	31.1	30.4	30.1	30.9
Communication	13.1	13.1	13.0	13.1	13.3
Retail Trade	44.6	45.5	45.3	47.6 _r	51.1
Finance and Other Commerce	47.8	47.9	48.0	49.7	53.0
Public Authority, n.e.i.	18.1	18.8	19.4	20.1	21.1
Health, Hospitals, &c	19.8	19.7	20.3	21.0	21.8
Education	16.3	16.9	18.0	19.1	20.0
Other Industries	34.1	34.9	35.2	36.6	38.5
All Industries	396.0	393.8	399.2	413.4 _r	432.3

¹ Including small numbers of females in the extra groups shown for males. These are included in their correct groups in the total figures. _r Revised since last issue.

Employment of wage and salary earners (excluding rural and private domestic) is shown for each State in the following table.

WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS IN CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT, AUSTRALIA
(Excluding Rural Industry and Private Domestic Service)

State	June 1960	June 1961	June 1962	June 1963 ^r	June 1964
MALES (THOUSANDS)					
New South Wales	870.6	876.5	894.2	914.2	947.9
Victoria	643.5	643.6	654.3	675.2	702.8
Queensland	293.7	291.7	294.5	304.5	316.8
South Australia	206.4	207.5	211.2	219.6	229.1
Western Australia	147.5	148.5	154.7	159.4	164.3
Tasmania	72.6	73.2	73.6	74.9	77.5
Australia ¹	2,256.8	2,264.3	2,308.0	2,376.2	2,469.2
FEMALES (THOUSANDS)					
New South Wales	342.7	343.6	359.0	370.8	390.7
Victoria	269.7	266.2	276.5	285.4	300.6
Queensland	102.3	102.1	104.7	108.9	115.5
South Australia	72.6	72.3	76.7	80.9	86.0
Western Australia	50.4	51.2	53.4	55.5	58.5
Tasmania	24.5	24.9	25.5	25.5	27.0
Australia ¹	869.7	868.9	905.5	938.6	991.3
TOTAL (THOUSANDS)					
New South Wales	1,213.3	1,220.1	1,253.2	1,285.0	1,338.6
Victoria	913.2	909.8	930.8	960.6	1,003.3
Queensland	396.0	393.8	399.2	413.4	432.3
South Australia	279.0	279.8	287.9	300.5	315.2
Western Australia	197.9	199.7	208.1	214.9	222.9
Tasmania	97.1	98.1	99.1	100.4	104.5
Australia ¹	3,126.5	3,133.2	3,213.5	3,314.8	3,460.6

¹ Including Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory. ^r Revised since last issue.

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 of 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, was preserved but with altered functions and structure. It is now largely judicial in character.

The Industrial Court 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	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Applications ¹ for—										
New Awards, Variations, Recissions, Interpretations ..	477	536	459	498	501	719	567	295	845	589
Compulsory Conferences and References to Disputes ..	95	60	49	42	70	72	73	56	67	95
Exemptions from Long Service Leave Provisions	13	60	27	19	24	18	10	9	7	12
Injunctions and Restraint Orders	13	18	21	21	18	15	5	7	17	22
Miscellaneous, incl Deregistrations, Apprentices, &c ..	45	45	13	15	28	20	33	12	17	115
Appeals to Industrial Commission from Decisions of—										
Industrial Commission ² ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Industrial Registrar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
Industrial Magistrates ³ ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
Appeals to Industrial Court from Decisions of—										
Industrial Commission ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	5	9
Industrial Registrar ..	..	..	..	..	5	1	3	2	..	1
Industrial Magistrates under—										
Workers' Compensation Acts	10	3	7	9	8	13	8	9	8	8
Other Acts ³	37	35	51	24	14	17	14	15	25	11
Total Cases	690	757	627	628	668	875	714	409	993	863

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 1904-1964* 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				
	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Queensland Cane Growers'	7,188	7,062	6,971	6,953	7,709
Australian Sugar Producers' Association	5,718	5,672	5,715	5,641	5,680
United Graziers' Association of Qld ..	5,655	5,800	5,800	5,900	5,625
Queensland Retail Traders' Assn of Grocers, Drapers, and General Stores ..	2,866	2,700	2,800	2,875	2,809
Graziers' Assn of Sth Eastern Queensland .. ¹	.. ¹	1,626	1,573	1,586	1,712
Queensland Automobile Chamber of Commerce	1,278	1,305	1,404	1,470	1,571
Queensland Branch, Australian Medical Association	1,398	1,450	1,460	1,494	1,553
Graziers' Assn of Central and Northern Queensland .. .. .	..¹	1,438	1,476	1,541	1,493
Queensland Chamber of Manufactures ..	1,418	1,284	1,301	1,279	1,292
Queensland Shopkeepers' Association ..	1,469	1,381	1,414	1,265	1,281
Maranoa Graziers' Association .. .. .	..¹	950	975	983	1,008
Other Unions	4,980	6,355	6,027	6,386	7,356
Total ²	31,970	37,023	36,916	37,373	39,089

¹ Not registered under the Act.
and 34 in 1964.

² 26 unions in 1960, 32 in 1961, 1962, and 1963,

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				
	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Australian Workers'	80,181	72,114 ¹	69,662	69,122	70,976
Federated Clerks' (C. and S. Q.)	18,229	20,140	21,446	22,140	23,187
Queensland Shop Assistants'	16,546	16,423	16,524	17,358	17,718
Federated Miscellaneous Workers' (Q.)	8,693	9,189	10,331	11,033	11,464
Amalgamated Engineering	10,645	10,749	10,331	10,326	10,793
Transport Workers' (Q.)	8,462	8,634	9,109	9,468	10,500
Amlg Society of Carpenters and Joiners	10,500	10,500	10,000	10,000	10,116
Australian Railways (Q.)	10,858	10,747	10,480	9,630	9,507
Australasian Meat Industry (Q.)	9,818	11,151	10,260	10,210	8,913
Queensland Teachers'	7,812	7,847	8,236	8,410	8,455
Queensland State Service	6,404	6,825	7,259	7,689	8,040
Amalgamated Foodstuffs	7,695	7,493	7,551	7,402	7,324
Federated Storemen and Packers' (Q.)	6,566	6,978	7,156	7,064	7,133
Fed Engine Drivers' and Firemen's (Q.)	6,607	6,593	6,527	6,662	6,894
Electrical Trades (Q.)	6,470	6,127	6,361	6,415	6,661
Royal Australian Nursing Federation (Q.)	3,088	3,712	4,771	5,309	5,839
United Bank Officers' (Q.)	4,839	5,055	5,009	5,123	5,339
Federated Clerks' (N.Q.)	4,206	4,339	4,273	4,316	4,631
Queensland Professional Officers'	3,147	3,326	3,519	3,750	4,060
Municipal Officers' (Q.)	3,475	3,597	3,789	3,832	3,982
Federated Ironworkers' (Q.)	3,072	3,020	2,933	3,261	3,882
Printing Industry (Q.)	3,703	3,574	3,740	3,824	3,837
Operative Painters' and Decorators' (Q.)	3,440	3,352	3,352	3,450	3,587
Boilermakers' (Q.)	2,583	2,008	2,570	2,144	3,280
Sheet Metal Workers' (Q.)	2,369	2,359	2,596	3,333	3,104
Queensland Railway Maintenance	3,120	3,513	3,105	3,102	3,103
Clothing and Allied Trades (Q.)	3,139	2,729	2,745	3,214	2,882
Queensland Police	2,635	2,732	2,731	2,824	2,739
Vehicle Builders' Federation (Q.)	3,017	2,647	2,755	2,630	2,626
Aust Builders' Labourers' Federation (Q.)	2,941	2,427	2,215	2,625	2,525
Australian Federated Union of Loco- motive Enginemmen	2,639	2,669	2,541	2,477	2,476
Plumbers' and Gasfitters' (Q.)	2,095	2,111	2,233	2,211	2,299
Queensland Colliery	2,671	2,470	2,302	2,400	2,275
Federated Liquor Trade (Q.)	2,050	2,000	2,015	2,000	2,200
Theatrical and Amusement (Q.)	2,077	2,042	2,030	2,002	2,002
Hospital Employees'	1,710	1,670	1,726	1,755	1,778
Federated Furnishing Trade (Q.)	2,814	3,237	3,792	1,829	1,699
Aust Tramway and Motor Omnibus Employees' (Brisbane)	1,770	1,785	1,774	1,690	1,590
Queensland Railway Traffic	1,434	1,486	1,441	1,436	1,457
Professional Musicians of Australia (Q.)	1,410	1,527	1,544	1,400	1,362
Commercial Travellers' (Q.)	1,290	1,271	1,282	1,319	1,344
Association of Architects, Engineers, Surveyors, & Draughtsmen of Aust (Q.)	898	957	1,047	1,117	1,260
Railway Salaried Officers'	1,162	1,398	1,023	1,375	1,024
Other Unions	11,196	10,801	10,556	11,419	11,053
Total ²	299,476	295,324	296,642	300,096	306,916

¹ Membership at May 1961.
1963, and 77 in 1964.² 77 unions in 1960, 78 in 1961, 77 in 1962, 78 in

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 1964 was 141, compared with 137 at the end of 1963. 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 31 December (Thousands)				
	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Engineering, Metal Work, &c ..	26.1	26.5	25.5	26.4	28.4
Food, Drink, Tobacco, &c	33.4	34.4	33.6	33.9	34.7
Other Manufacturing	22.3	22.1	22.3	22.3	22.5
Building and Construction	22.4	21.5	21.9	22.8	22.8
Railway and Tramway Services ..	26.9	26.1	26.8	25.8	24.6
Road and Air Transport	9.3	9.4	9.8	10.2	11.4
Shipping and Stevedoring	5.5	5.1	4.8	4.8	4.9
Banking, Insurance, and Clerical ..	32.6	34.9	36.6	37.3	39.6
Wholesale and Retail	22.5	23.3	25.4	26.0	26.7
Public Administration	51.8	53.2	53.5	54.4	56.4
Other Industries	74.6	73.3	73.8	75.8	78.4
Total	327.4	329.8	334.0	339.4	350.6

¹ Australian trade union membership at December 1964 was 2,054,800. The number of separate unions operating was 340.

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	£
1955	274	83,026	3,626	86,652	99,318	328,000
1956	269	112,409	2,973	115,382	238,812	815,600
1957	221	43,123	4,611	47,734	95,300	348,400
1958	203	60,208	2,024	62,232	87,866	343,700
1959	175	50,883	3,996	54,879	90,777	330,700
1960	173	155,073	3,566	158,639	153,061	594,700
1961	123	73,442	4,798	78,240	168,958	914,600
1962	175	33,445	8,321	41,766	75,951	299,400
1963	160	37,047	7,266	44,313	54,861	234,000
1964	198	84,951	7,745	92,696	157,571	726,700

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 1964.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES¹ BY INDUSTRY GROUPS, QUEENSLAND, 1964

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	32	1,870	..	1,870	2,532	12,800
Other Mining and Quarrying	5	4,122	3,239	7,361	25,666	160,700
Engineering, Metal Works, &c	23	22,732	38	22,770	30,316	128,000
Food, Drink, and Tobacco	45	9,126	4,409	13,535	57,183	238,300
Other Manufacturing	2	123	..	123	100	500
Building and Construction	18	11,244	59	11,303	7,670	33,500
Railway and Tramway Services	6	8,484	..	8,484	13,739	56,500
Other Transport	1	67	..	67	265	1,100
Stevedoring	60	24,012	..	24,012	15,547	78,200
Other Industries ³	6	3,171	..	3,171	4,553	17,100
Total	198	84,951	7,745	92,696	157,571	726,700

¹ See note 1 to table on page 377. ² See note 2 to table on page 377.
³ Including Communication, Finance and Property, Wholesale and Retail Trade, Public Authority (n.e.i.), Community and Business Services, and Amusement, Hotels, Personal Service, &c.

A comparison with the other States of industrial disputes during 1964 is shown in the following table.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES¹ (INVOLVING STOPPAGE OF WORK), AUSTRALIA, 1964

State	Disputes	Workers Involved			Working Days Lost	Total Estimated Loss of Wages
		Directly	Indirectly ²	Total		
	No	No	No	No	No	£
N.S.Wales ..	828	221,510	7,566	229,076	320,568	1,498,100
Victoria ..	206	188,836	1,239	190,075	359,567	1,714,000
Queensland ..	198	84,951	7,745	92,696	157,571	726,700
S. Australia ..	55	22,851	189	23,040	62,785	292,600
W. Australia ..	26	6,093	72	6,165	7,148	31,300
Tasmania ..	8	1,898	..	1,898	1,939	9,000
Australia³ ..	1,334	528,817	16,811	545,628	911,358	4,280,400

¹ See note 1 to table on page 377. ² See note 2 to table on page 377.
³ Including Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory.

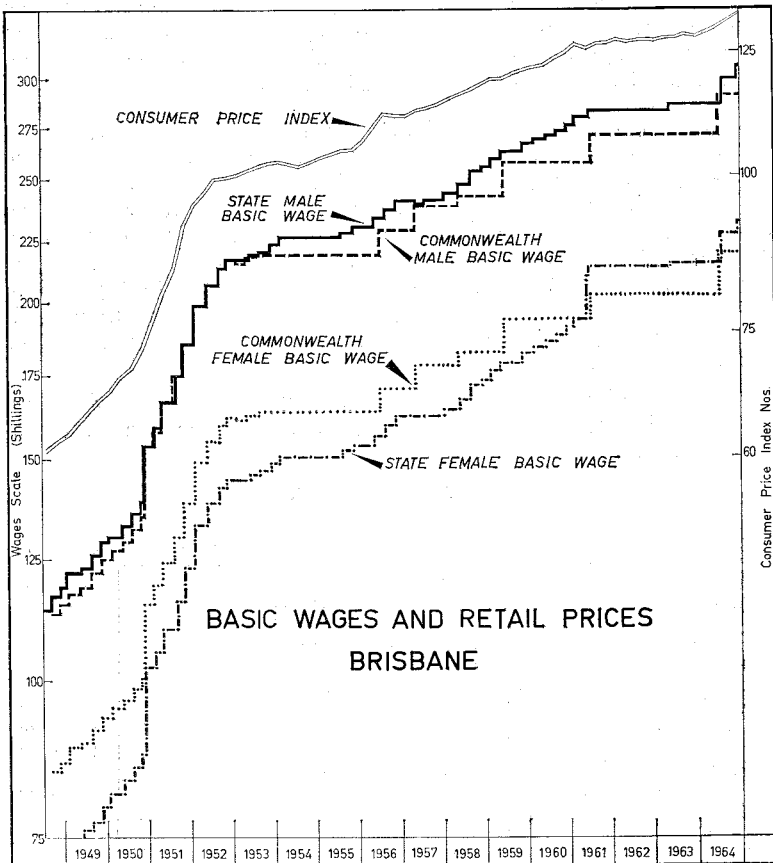
5 WAGES

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 493.

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 380), 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 on page 382.

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.

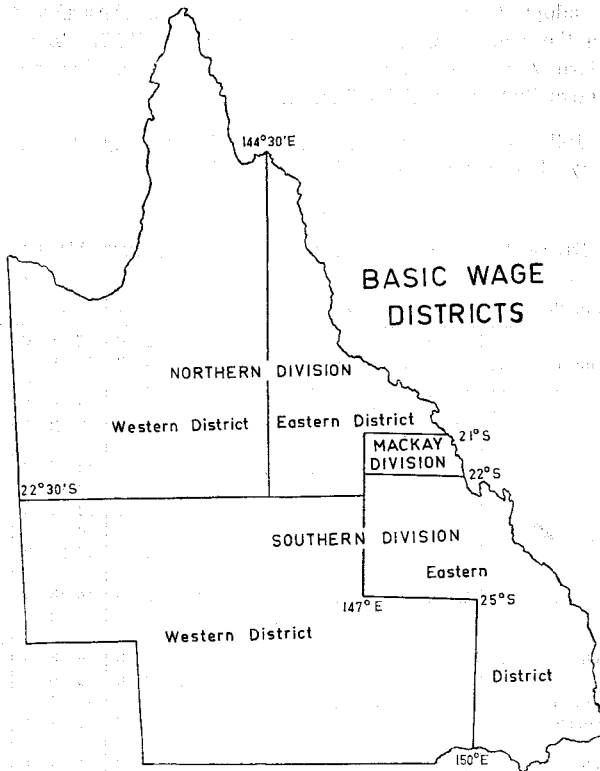
For statistical purposes, the "C" Series Index was replaced after December quarter 1960 by the Consumer Price Index. In its judgments since then, the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Commission has taken account of changes shown by the latter index. In a judgment given on 1 April 1965, the Commission stated that it did not propose in future to vary the basic wage solely because of a change in the Consumer Price Index unless such change warranted an alteration of four shillings or more in the basic wage.

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 July 1951 ..	8 15 0	5 16 0
1 March 1922 ..	4 0 0	2 1 0	29 October 1951 ..	9 5 0	6 3 0
28 September 1925 ¹ ..	4 5 0	2 3 0	4 February 1952 ..	9 19 0	6 13 0
1 August 1930 ..	4 0 0	2 1 0	28 April 1952 ..	10 7 0	6 18 6
1 December 1930 ..	3 17 0	1 19 6	28 July 1952 ..	10 13 0	7 2 6
1 July 1931 ..	3 14 0	1 19 0	3 November 1952 ..	10 16 0	7 4 6
1 April 1937 ..	3 18 0	2 1 0	4 May 1953 ..	10 18 0	7 6 0
1 April 1938 ..	4 1 0	2 3 0	3 August 1953 ..	10 19 0	7 7 0
7 August 1939 ..	4 4 0	2 5 0	2 November 1953 ..	11 2 0	7 9 0
31 March 1941 ..	4 9 0	2 8 0	1 February 1954 ..	11 5 0	7 11 0
4 May 1942 ..	4 11 0	2 9 6	1 August 1955 ..	11 7 0	7 12 6
3 August 1942 ..	4 12 0	2 10 0	24 October 1955 ..	11 9 0	7 14 0
2 November 1942 ..	4 14 0	2 11 6	23 April 1956 ..	11 13 0	7 17 0
3 May 1943 ..	4 15 0	2 12 6	23 July 1956 ..	11 17 0	8 0 0
2 August 1943 ..	4 17 0	2 14 6	29 October 1956 ..	12 1 0	8 2 6
5 August 1946 ..	4 18 0	2 15 6	29 April 1957 ..	11 19 0	8 2 6
23 December 1946 ..	5 5 0	3 0 6	29 July 1957 ..	12 1 0	8 2 6
10 February 1947 ..	5 7 0	3 2 6	27 January 1958 ..	12 4 0	8 4 6
28 April 1947 ..	5 8 0	3 3 6	28 April 1958 ..	12 8 0	8 7 6
27 October 1947 ..	5 9 0	3 4 6	28 July 1958 ..	12 14 0	8 12 0
2 February 1948 ..	5 11 0	3 6 6	27 October 1958 ..	12 16 0	8 13 6
26 April 1948 ..	5 14 0	3 8 6	2 February 1959 ..	13 0 0	8 16 6
2 August 1948 ..	5 17 0	3 10 6	27 April 1959 ..	13 3 0	8 19 0
1 November 1948 ..	5 19 0	3 12 6	26 October 1959 ..	13 7 0	9 2 0
31 January 1949 ..	6 2 0	3 14 6	1 February 1960 ..	13 9 0	9 4 0
2 May 1949 ..	6 3 0	3 15 6	2 May 1960 ..	13 11 0	9 6 0
1 August 1949 ..	6 6 0	3 17 6	1 August 1960 ..	13 13 0	9 8 0
31 October 1949 ..	6 9 0	3 19 6	31 October 1960 ..	13 16 0	9 11 0
30 January 1950 ..	6 11 0	4 1 6	30 January 1961 ..	14 0 0	9 14 0
1 May 1950 ..	6 13 0	4 3 6	1 May 1961 ..	14 0 0	10 10 0
31 July 1950 ..	6 16 0	4 5 6	29 May 1961 ..	14 4 0	10 13 0
30 October 1950 ..	6 19 0	4 7 6	6 May 1963 ..	14 6 0	10 14 6
7 December 1950 ..	7 14 0	5 2 6	13 July 1964 ..	15 0 0	11 5 0
5 February 1951 ..	7 19 0	5 5 6	7 December 1964 ..	15 6 0	11 9 6
30 April 1951 ..	8 6 0	5 10 0	29 March 1965 ..	15 9 0	11 12 0

¹ Fixed by Basic Wage Act.



The basic wage as fixed (and shown in the preceding table) 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 1952 to 1965.

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
1952—December	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	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	14	6	0	15	3	0 ³	15	4	2	15	14	0 ⁴
September	15	15	0	15	7	0	15	0	0	15	3	0	15	8	0	15	14	0
December	15	15	0	15	7	0	15	6	0	15	3	0	15	11	2	15	14	0
1965—March	15	15	0	15	7	0	15	9	0 ⁵	15	3	0	15	11	2	15	14	0
June	15	15	0	15	7	0	15	9	0	15	3	0	15	14	8 ⁶	15	14	0

¹ Payable from 19 June 1964. ² During June and July 1964 Wages Boards adopted adopted Commonwealth rates from June 1964. ³ Payable from 29 March 1965.
⁴ adopted Commonwealth rates from June 1964. ⁵ Payable from 29 March 1965.
⁶ Payable from 26 April 1965.

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 1954. 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 493.

AVERAGE MINIMUM WEEKLY WAGE RATES FOR ADULT MALES¹

Date	New South Wales		Victoria		Queensland		South Australia		Western Australia		Tasmania		Australia	
	s	d	s	d	s	d	s	d	s	d	s	d	s	d
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	285	0	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	362	2	359	10	354	7	363	9	362	8	365	9
31 Dec 1962	373	8 _r	363	8 _r	359	8	356	6	365	8	364	9 _r	366	7 _r
31 Dec 1963	382	4 _r	372	0 _r	369	11 _r	363	8 _r	375	0 _r	372	10 _r	375	3 _r
31 Mar 1964	383	9	372	8	370	0	363	11	375	3	375	0	376	1
30 June 1964	399	5	388	6	374	4	384	2	380	8	393	10	390	1
30 Sept 1964	400	0	392	11	385	6	384	11	384	6	395	3	393	6
31 Dec 1964	401	6	393	8	391	11	386	4	388	1	396	3	395	7

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								
					£	£	£	£
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	4-41	0-27	18-65
1964	..	..	..	..	14-97	4-56	0-29	19-82
STATE AWARDS, &c ¹								
					£	£	£	£
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
1964	..	..	..	..	15-35	3-92	0-27	19-54
ALL AWARDS, &c ¹								
					£	£	£	£
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	3-96	0-27	18-50
1964	..	..	..	..	15-27	4-05	0-28	19-60

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, &c. Loadings include industry and other general loadings prescribed to meet particular circumstances or to compensate for special disabilities associated with the work.

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 1964.

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
1954-55	13.78 ¹	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
1963-64	18.50	136.5	108.9	23.34
Quarters, 1964—				
March	18.50	136.5	108.0	22.18
June	18.72	138.1	108.4	23.91
September	19.28	142.3	110.2	24.69
December	19.60	144.6	110.8	26.23

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 variation in average wage rates in terms of money received, their variation 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 1965

Males

	£	s	d		£	s	d
<i>Pastoral Industry—</i>				<i>Mechanical Engineering—</i>			
Station Hands (General) ..	16	3	6 ⁴	Boilermakers	20	18	6
Shearing Shed Hands	22	11	10 ⁴	Fitters or Turners	20	18	6
<i>Sugar Industry—</i>				Moulders	20	18	6
Field Workers	17	15	6	Patternmakers	22	4	0
Sugar Mill Workers	20	10	8	Toolmakers	21	15	6
Fugalmen	21	5	8	Engineering Labourers ..	17	9	4
<i>Sawmilling—</i>				Motor Mechanics	20	18	6
Machinists, First Class ..	19	4	0	<i>Butter and Cheese Factories—</i>			
Ordermen	18	13	6	Butter Makers	19	4	6
Sawyers, No 1	20	12	0	Graders	18	16	0
Tailers-out	17	11	6	Testers	18	5	6
Labourers	16	10	6	Pasteurisers	18	5	6
<i>Electrical Engineering—</i>				Cheese Makers	19	4	6
Installation Electricians ..	21	7	9	Other Male Employees ..	17	1	0
Electrical Fitters	21	2	3	<i>Baking—</i>			
Power-house Labourers ..	19	17	5	Doughmakers	18	12	6 ⁴
Electrical Labourers	17	11	6	Ovensmen	18	9	6 ⁴
Radio Mechanics	20	18	6				

AWARD WAGE RATES FOR ADULTS, SOUTH-EASTERN QUEENSLAND—*continued*

		<i>Males—continued</i>					<i>£ s d</i>	
		<i>£</i>	<i>s</i>	<i>d</i>			<i>£</i>	<i>s d</i>
<i>Furniture Making—</i>					<i>Waterside Workers</i>		.. ..	12 9
Cabinet Makers, Carvers,								per hour ⁴
Upholsterers, &c	20 12 0				<i>Distribution—</i>			
Mattress Makers	19 18 0				Shop Assistants		18 12 0	
Storemen and Labourers ..	17 3 6							
Glass Bevelers and					Storemen and Packers,			
Silverers	21 6 9				Warehouse Labourers ..		17 18 6	
<i>Building—</i>					<i>Clerical and Professional—</i>			
Tradesmen	21 8 6				Clerks		19 16 0	
Labourers	18 12 3				Draftsmen		1st Year	
<i>Joinery Works—</i>					Assistant Architects		20 12 0	
Joiners, Glaziers	20 17 0				Assistant Engineers		4th Year	
<i>Engine Drivers—</i>					Assistant Quantity Sur-		25 0 0	
Locomotive	19 13 0				veyors			
Tractor (over 50 b.h.p.) ..	19 4 6				Journalists ⁵		24 10 9 ⁴	
Grader (over 40 b.h.p.) ..	20 9 6					to	49 0 3 ⁴	
Fork Lift	18 16 0				Pharmaceutical Chemists ..		18 12 0	
<i>Road Construction—</i>						to	24 2 0	
Tool Sharpeners	18 3 6				<i>Hotels—</i>			
Concrete Pavers	17 17 6				Chief Cooks		19 11 6	
Labourers	16 17 0				Cooks		18 3 6	
<i>Carriers and Carters—</i>					Bar Attendants		17 6 0 ⁴	
Motor Vehicle to 25 Cwt	18 0 6				Yardmen		16 14 6	
Motor Vehicle 25 Cwt					<i>Boarding Houses—</i>			
to Three Tons	18 14 6				Chief Cooks		19 2 0 ⁴	
Motor Vehicle Three to					Other Cooks		18 8 6 ⁴	
Six Tons ⁴	19 10 0				<i>Females</i>			
<i>Clothing Trade (ready-made dressmaking)—</i>					<i>Distribution—</i>			
Cutters	14 1 6				Shop Assistants		13 5 6	
Machinists	12 14 6				<i>Clerical and Professional—</i>			
	to 14 1 6				Clerks		15 5 6	
Minimum Wage	11 16 6				Steno-typists		15 13 0	
<i>Paper and Cardboard Mfg Trade—</i>					Dental Attendants		12 16 0	
Cardboard Box Machinists ..	12 18 6				<i>Cafes and Restaurants—</i>			
<i>Nursing—</i>					Cooks		14 12 0	
Sisters, Grade I	15 17 6 ⁴				Others		12 13 6	
	to 16 19 6 ⁴				<i>Hotels—</i>			
Sisters, Grade II	14 17 0 ⁴				Cooks		14 16 6	
	to 15 5 6 ⁴				Bar Attendants		13 13 6 ⁴	
<i>Public Hospital Employees (other than nurses)—</i>					Waitresses		12 19 0	
Laundresses	13 2 0				Generals		13 4 0	
	to 13 4 6				<i>Boarding Houses—</i>			
Cooks	14 10 6				Chief Cooks		15 14 6 ⁴	
Kitchenmaids, Housemaids,					Other Cooks		14 13 0 ⁴	
&c	13 2 0				Laundresses		13 0 6 ⁴	
	to 13 4 6				Waitresses, Housemaids ..		12 14 6 ⁴	
<i>Amusement—</i>					<i>Personal Services—</i>			
Theatre Ushers	13 4 9				Hairdressers		16 7 0	

¹ Board and lodging provided free.² Additional allowances are paid to employees in certain cities and towns.³ Higher rates are paid to drivers of heavier vehicles.⁴ Commonwealth award.⁵ Metropolitan dailies.⁶ Value of board and lodging to be deducted from these rates.

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
1964 ..	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 30 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 amended State legislation in December 1964, amounts to 13 weeks after a calculated period of 15 years' continuous service with the one employer. The period is calculated as 75 per cent of the service before 11 May 1964 plus all service after that date. The necessary period was therefore 20 years at 11 May 1964, but will reduce to 15 years' actual service by 1979. *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.

Workers employed under awards of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission have similar entitlements to those provided under State legislation. *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 Apprenticeship Act of 1964*, 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.

The minimum age for entry into apprenticeship is 15 years, and most apprentices are indentured at 15 or 16 years. The period prescribed by the new Act is four years, and during that period apprentices 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 31 December 1963 there were 5,833 apprentices attending the Central Technical College, 3,389 attending technical classes at 14 centres outside Brisbane, and 3,505 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 1962 the numbers were 5,226, 3,132, and 3,168 respectively. In 1963 supervisory classes at 50 country centres provided personal assistance for 1,927 apprentices who were taking correspondence courses. The percentage of passes at the annual examinations is usually high, 88 per cent of the apprentices attending technical colleges in 1963 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 1964, new indentures taken out under the relevant Commonwealth awards numbered 191. 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 1963-64	Number Indentured at 30 June 1964
	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64		
<i>Building Trades</i>	885	989	675	796	1,011	572	3,582
Carpentry and Joinery ..	451	474	298	394	530	303	1,782
Painting and Decorating	110	138	101	136	153	64	488
Plumbing	189	208	137	148	180	125	731
Other Building Trades ..	135	169	139	118	148	80	581
<i>Electrical Trades</i>	383	466	301	240	492	263	1,519
<i>Engineering</i>	890	1,080	790	778	1,288	574	4,045
Boilermaking	145	175	139	115	263	78	712
Fitting and Turning ..	283	421	273	231	391	207	1,372
Motor Mechanics	354	365	285	356	518	236	1,573
Other Engineering	108	119	93	76	116	53	388
<i>Hairdressing—Males</i> ..	15	18	14	28	16	8	65
<i>Females</i>	155	166	220	186	238	81	762
<i>Other Trades</i>	619	760	558	585	816	387	2,621
Total	2,947	3,479	2,558	2,613	3,861	1,885	12,594

The next table shows the numbers of apprentices indentured, and indentures begun and ceased, for each of the ten years 1954-55 to 1963-64.

APPRENTICES, QUEENSLAND

Year	New Indentures	Indentures Completed	Indentures Cancelled	Indentured Apprentices at End of Year ¹
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
1963-64	3,861	1,885	564	12,594

¹ Excluding apprentices on probation (2,782 at end of 1963-64).

8 GENERAL EMPLOYMENT FACILITIES

Employment facilities are provided by the Commonwealth Employment Service which operates 6 offices in Brisbane and 18 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.

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	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
<i>Ordinary and Domestic Department¹</i>					
Claims Settled—					
Fatal No	177	138	160	209	181
Non-fatal No	58,713	58,858	57,072	57,936	61,856
Compensation Paid £	4,382,881	4,399,433	4,370,499	4,329,945	4,374,572
Premiums Received £	5,243,833	5,551,719	6,127,912	6,102,485	6,875,599
<i>Miners' Phthisis Department²</i>					
Claims Admitted No	18	29	20	16	13
Recipients ³ —					
Incapacitated No	192	198	195	189	182
Dependent No	315	293	268	259	238
Compensation Paid £	109,825	108,592	103,546	97,513	101,278
Premiums Received £	148,830	162,071	149,088	135,277	114,358

¹ Including industrial diseases.

² Comprising mining, quarrying, stone-crushing

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 21 December 1964 are shown below.

In the case of fatal injuries to a breadwinner with persons totally dependent on him, £3,600 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 £710), plus £125 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 £595.

For non-fatal injuries the maximum payment is £3,925. During the period of incapacity, the weekly rate of compensation for an adult male worker without dependants is £12 17s per week (until the basic wage rises to or above £16 2s, when it will be 80 per cent of the basic wage) or 80 per cent of his average weekly earnings, whichever is the less. For females, the payment is 100 per cent of the basic wage or 80 per cent of average weekly earnings, whichever is the less. A married man receives in addition 23½ per cent of the basic wage for his wife and 7½ per cent for each dependent child, provided the total does not exceed his average weekly earnings.

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 £1 3s 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 the amounts specified for fatal injuries above. A worker suffering from such a disease receives £3 10s a week, plus £1 3s for each child, and £3 10s for the wife of the worker, with a maximum weekly payment of £7. Weekly payments continue to the worker during his life-time.

10 UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

Provision against the risks of unemployment is now generally recognised as a community responsibility. The principle is accepted that industries enjoying more stable employment should share equally in the costs with others more susceptible to unemployment, and that the burden should be spread over the whole community.

In Queensland, alone among Australian States, a scheme of unemployment insurance was operating before 1945. From 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 special contributions.

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 1963-64.

COMMONWEALTH UNEMPLOYMENT AND SICKNESS BENEFITS, QUEENSLAND, 1963-64

Class of Benefit	Claims Admitted			Amount of Benefits Paid	Persons Receiving Benefits at 30 June 1964		
	Males	Females	Total		Males	Females	Total
	No	No	No	£	No	No	No
Unemployment	25,437	11,053	36,490	1,347,111	1,454	1,349	2,803
Sickness	9,153	2,980	12,133	530,218	1,178	466	1,644
Special ¹	439	245	684	92,871	91	286	377
Total	35,029	14,278	49,307	1,970,200	2,723	2,101	4,824

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							
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
1963-64 ..	4,128	1,886	3,041	762	1,248	560	11,625
PERSONS ON BENEFIT AT END OF EACH MONTH							
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	8,059	2,247	2,679	1,482	38,935
1963-64 ..	9,886	4,769	4,779	1,486	2,649	1,407	24,976
PAYMENTS DURING EACH MONTH							
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
1963-64 ..	212,754	114,568	112,259	31,456	58,456	31,260	560,753

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 402).

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 1963-64.

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 Trans- ferred Prop- erties
		1927-28	1937-38	1947-48	1957-58	1963-64	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
New South Wales	2,917,411	3,213,771	3,520,662	3,610,437	4,704,133	5,600,482	71,820
Victoria	2,127,159	2,306,253	2,414,527	2,462,669	3,281,956	3,977,401	34,543
Queensland ..	1,096,235	1,228,627	1,288,753	1,330,795	1,727,231	2,080,079	23,410
South Australia ..	703,816	811,690	874,380	916,199	1,371,570	1,742,160	15,535
Western Australia	560,639 ¹	551,991	635,956	670,564	970,749	1,232,752	11,046
Tasmania	266,859	295,457	305,019	326,101	593,864	797,727	7,511
Total	7,672,119	8,407,789	9,039,297	9,316,765	12,649,503	15,430,601	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 underwrites 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.

During 1958-59 a new form of loan raising was added to the existing system of periodical flotations with the introduction of Special Bonds open for continuous subscription. Cash proceeds from Special Bonds (Series "I" and "J") in 1963-64 were £45,780,000. In addition, £10,858,000 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 Loans were raised in 1962-63 or 1963-64. 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
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	3,089	27,644	13,381	503,181
1962-63 ..	245,930	..	388,982	5,994	69,777	12,500	723,183
1963-64 ..	299,834	..	218,211	10,745	39,392	..	568,182

On loans raised in Australia during 1963-64, the short- and medium-term securities bore interest rates of $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent and the long-term $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

At 30 June 1964, £1,385,043 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 1964 the outstanding balance of such guaranteed loans was £240,293,342.

International Loans—To provide dollar funds to purchase capital equipment, the Commonwealth Government has borrowed from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. During 1963-64 drawings of \$27,018,000 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 \$5.8m, and London £stg20m.

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 397. 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, 1963-64

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	107,856	79,741	47,410	36,365	32,799	13,813	317,984
Additional Assistance Grants	6,408	5,140	2,400	2,762	1,882	1,408	20,000
Financial Agreement—							
Interest on State Debts ..	2,917	2,127	1,096	704	474	267	7,585
Sinking Fund ¹	2,683	1,850	984	1,038	759	531	7,845
Universities	6,350	4,963	1,886	1,825	1,378	528	16,930
Natural Disaster Payments ..	60	..	..	..	..	..	60
Coal Mining Industry—Long Service Leave	229	..	46	..	16	3	294
Dairy Industry Extension ..	89	89	90	25	25	19	337
Expansion of Agricultural Advisory Services	75	60	57	27	27	16	262
Cattle Tick Control	259	..	..	..	..	..	259
Tuberculosis Act, 1948—							
Capital Reimbursement ..	76	25	141	15	22	20	299
Maintenance Grants ..	1,875	1,386	1,059	355	376	181	5,232
Commonwealth Aid Roads	16,221	11,412	10,535	6,669	10,263	2,900	58,000
Cattle and Other Roads ² ..	..	..	2,054	13	762	135	2,964
Road Safety	13	10	9	6	8	4	50
Railway Projects ³ .. .. .	..	..	..⁴	1,488	3,763	..	5,251
Western Australia—Northern Development .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1,083	..	1,083
Replacement of Derby Jetty ⁵	..	..	..	..	350	..	350
Coal Loading Facilities ⁶ ..	58	..	80	..	..	..	138
Brigalow Lands Development ⁷	..	..	800	..	..	..	800
Mental Institutions—Capital	491	..	54	86	166	..	797
Tobacco Industry Extension	3	8	13	..	..	..	24
Blood Transfusion Services ..	50	61	41	22	18	6	198
Flood Mitigation	200	..	..	..	..	..	200
Housekeeper Services	6	4	..	..	1	1	12
Reservoirs	470	..	..	..	..	..	470
Total	146,389	106,876	68,755	51,400	60,244	25,210	458,874

¹ Paid to National Debt Sinking Fund. ² Including repayable advances, Queensland, £999(000). ³ Including repayable advances—South Australia, £446(000); Western Australia, £2,220(000). ⁴ Excluding £6,050(000) repayable advance from the Loan Fund for the Mount Isa Railway Project. ⁵ Including repayable advances, £75(000). ⁶ Including repayable advances—New South Wales, £58(000); Queensland, £40(000). ⁷ Repayable advances.

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 405 includes amounts paid from funds other than the Commonwealth Consolidated Revenue Fund. In addition to the amount of £24,036,302 shown as "Commonwealth Payments," £47,410,470 was paid by the Commonwealth as State Grants in lieu of taxation reimbursement. This amount is shown in the table on page 405 under "Taxation."

These payments during the five years ended 30 June 1964 to or for the State Governments from the Commonwealth Government are summarised below.

COMMONWEALTH PAYMENTS TO OR FOR THE STATES, FIVE YEARS

State	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE GRANTS					
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
New South Wales	83,450	91,988	99,249	103,321	107,856
Victoria	60,625	67,371	73,015	76,134	79,741
Queensland	36,375	39,951	43,730	45,541	47,410
South Australia	27,675	30,727	33,225	34,776	36,365
Western Australia	25,462	27,977	30,085	31,240	32,799
Tasmania	10,913	11,980	12,836	13,308	13,813
Total	244,500	269,994	292,140	304,320	317,984
OTHER PAYMENTS					
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
New South Wales	23,345	24,935	30,662	35,039	38,533
Victoria	19,000	21,834	24,619	25,855	27,135
Queensland	12,031	13,102	17,577	20,733	21,345
South Australia	9,696	8,282	10,185	13,225	15,035
Western Australia	14,883	16,737	20,708	24,535	27,445
Tasmania	7,087	8,307	10,139	10,741	11,397
Total	86,042	93,197	113,890	130,128	140,890
TOTAL					
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
New South Wales	106,795	116,923	129,911	138,360	146,389
Victoria	79,625	89,205	97,634	101,989	106,876
Queensland	48,406	53,053	61,307	66,274	68,755
South Australia	37,371	39,009	43,410	48,001	51,400
Western Australia	40,345	44,714	50,793	55,775	60,244
Tasmania	18,000	20,287	22,975	24,049	25,210
Total	330,542	363,191	406,030	434,448	458,874

The total payments of £1,993,085,000 during the five years ended June 1964 included in the preceding table came from revenue. Of the total, £71,973,000 was paid under the Financial Agreement, £1,428,938,000 as financial assistance grants in lieu of income tax, £251,923,000 for roads, and £240,251,000 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	1957-58	1958-59
	£1,000	£1,000	£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 five years of the new Act, with the estimate for the sixth year, were as follows:—

	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
New South Wales	83,450	91,988	99,249	103,321	107,856	115,480
Victoria	60,625	67,371	73,015	76,134	79,741	85,648
Queensland	36,375	39,951	43,730	45,541	47,410	50,534
South Australia	27,675	30,727	33,225	34,776	36,365	39,000
Western Australia	25,462	27,977	30,085	31,240	32,799	35,282
Tasmania	10,913	11,980	12,836	13,308	13,813	14,660
Total	244,500	269,994	292,140	304,320	317,984	340,604

Provision was made for these arrangements to be reviewed by the Commonwealth in consultation with the States after the year 1964-65 on the request of any State or on the Commonwealth's initiative, or before that year if there had been 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 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 405, 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, 1963-64

Particulars	Consolidated Revenue Fund	Trust Funds	Total
RECEIPTS			
	£	£	£
Taxation ¹ —			
Income (States Grants Act)	47,410,470	..	47,410,470
Probate and Succession	5,340,404	..	5,340,404
Motor	2,608,258	8,325,761	10,934,019
Other	11,245,580	2,771,213	14,016,793
Business Undertakings—			
Railways	40,562,223	..	40,562,223
State Insurance .. .. .	..	18,102,518	18,102,518
Other .. .. .	..	4,345,358	4,345,358
Land Revenue	4,827,368	2,582,253	7,409,621
Interest on Loans and Public Balances	2,888,920	3,649,211	6,538,131
Commonwealth Payments	5,514,093	18,522,209	24,036,302
Other	6,425,495	50,046,542	56,472,037
Net Total Receipts ²	126,822,811	108,345,065	235,167,876
Gross Total Receipts ²	130,448,437	124,882,608	255,331,045
EXPENDITURE			
	£	£	£
Legislative and General Administration	5,079,417	2,618,465	7,697,882
Law, Order, and Public Safety	8,137,808	1,693,362	9,831,170
Regulation of Trade and Industry	877,610	586,102	1,463,712
Education, Science, and Art	23,645,728	2,269,285	25,915,013
Public Health and Recreation—			
Hospitals	3,553,640	17,714,858	21,268,498
Other	2,227,665	785,903	3,013,568
Social Amelioration	2,946,615	342,518	3,289,133
Business Undertakings—			
Railways	39,589,352	6,020,829	45,610,181
State Insurance .. .. .	..	11,770,894	11,770,894
Other .. .. .	..	4,140,213	4,140,213
Loans to Local Bodies .. .. .	..	8,426,600	8,426,600
Subsidies to Local Bodies	2,518,000	..	2,518,000
Irrigation	506,872	2,646,110	3,152,982
Land Settlement	1,301,415	5,902,711	7,204,126
Agriculture	1,961,876	2,556,592	4,518,468
Forestry	627,732	1,215,912	1,843,644
Roads and Bridges	237,000	26,235,342	26,472,342
Shipping and Harbours	519,743	2,628,167	3,147,910
Housing .. .. .	..	10,785,227	10,785,227
Other Development	1,234,098	2,423,775	3,657,873
Debt Charges	21,595,777	4,585,458	26,181,235
Net Total Expenditure ²	116,560,348	115,348,323	231,908,671
Gross Total Expenditure ²	130,227,186	121,844,654	252,071,840

¹ For details see page 420.

² Net totals exclude, and gross totals include, transfers between funds.

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
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
1963-64	126,823	108,345	235,168	116,560	115,349	231,909

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 £77·7m, or 33 per cent, of the net total income of £235·2m in 1963-64. Included under this heading is the Commonwealth Financial Assistance Grant of £47·4m, 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 £24·0m in 1963-64 also included an Additional Assistance Grant of £2·4m to alleviate unemployment, the State being free to determine the most beneficial purposes on which it was to be used.

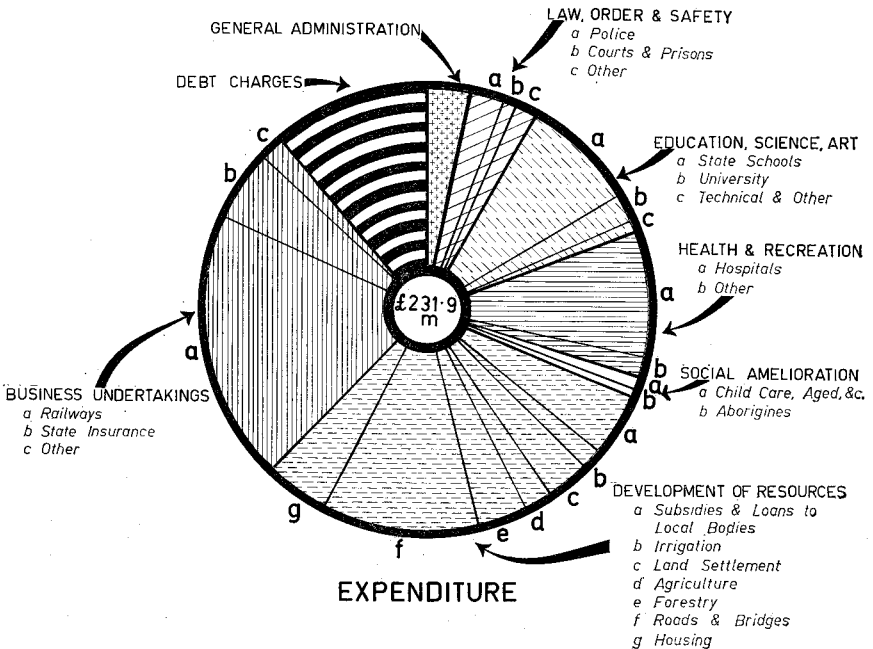
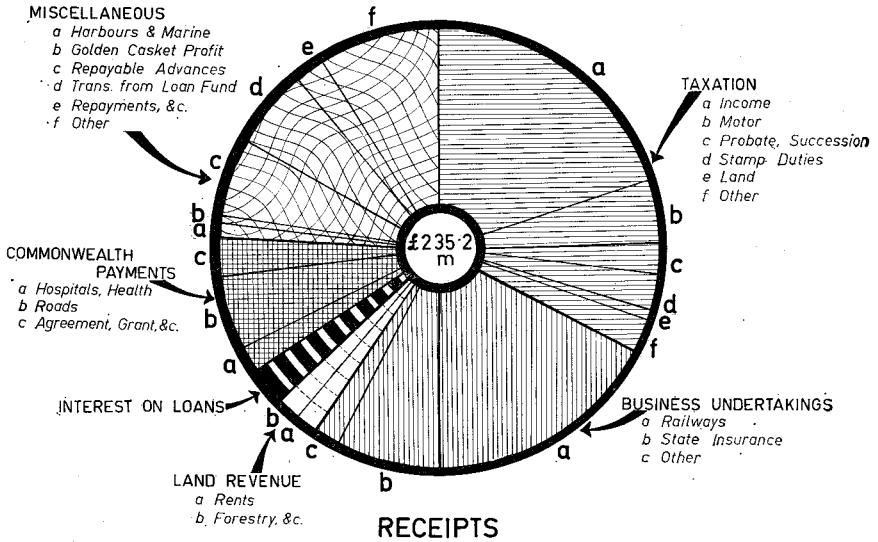
The balance of receipts cover a wide range of items, and include rents on land, forestry charges, interest and repayments on loans to Local Bodies, fees and charges for services rendered, Golden Casket profits, and receipts of repayable advances from the State Loan Fund and other sources.

QUEENSLAND CONSOLIDATED REVENUE AND TRUST FUNDS, RECEIPTS

Particulars	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
	£	£	£	£	£
Taxation—					
Income Tax ¹	36,375,000	39,950,708	43,730,193	45,541,339	47,410,470
Probate and Succession Duties	4,146,133	4,003,611	4,375,107	4,861,423	5,340,404
Land Tax	1,572,328	1,745,163	1,762,207	1,654,820	1,807,014
Motor Taxes	7,226,633	7,692,154	8,621,774	9,387,424	10,934,019
Stamp Duties on Lotteries ..	329,500	321,500	334,000	343,000	350,500
Racing Taxes	422,316	427,120	604,959	1,286,389	1,457,658
Other Stamp Duties	4,499,760	4,989,388	4,734,056	5,077,273	5,827,790
Liquor Taxes	994,747	1,088,179	1,339,297	1,644,498	1,705,766
Other	2,129,881	2,434,269	2,502,960	2,768,191	2,868,065
Total	57,696,298	62,652,092	68,004,553	72,564,357	77,701,686
Business Undertakings—					
Railways	34,845,921	35,397,387	35,071,824	36,633,394	40,562,223
State Insurance	13,556,253	15,031,046	15,094,033	18,025,212	18,102,518
Tourist Bureau	1,651,080	1,853,697	1,888,449	1,951,998	2,211,423
Other	2,145,983	2,032,022	1,735,550	2,110,996	2,133,935
Total	52,199,237	54,314,152	53,789,856	58,721,600	63,010,099
Land Revenue—					
Rents	3,071,269	3,139,757	3,220,970	3,426,963	3,602,504
Forestry	2,361,933	2,473,030	1,955,401	2,020,897	2,192,853
Other	779,461	927,611	1,117,376	1,055,119	1,614,264
Total	6,212,663	6,540,398	6,293,747	6,502,979	7,409,621
Interest on Loans	3,748,960	4,659,379	5,155,743	6,177,418	6,538,131
Commonwealth Payments²—					
Financial Agreement Act ..	1,096,235	1,096,235	1,096,235	1,096,235	1,096,235
Additional Financial Assistance .. .. .	..	..	3,340,000	4,240,000	2,400,000
Roads	8,095,375	8,451,951	9,133,575	10,608,283	12,620,123
Hospital Benefits	1,578,905	1,601,000	1,706,435	2,151,165	2,471,109
Pharmaceutical Benefits ..	380,007	556,224	677,500	878,878	1,049,588
Tuberculosis	550,175	748,743	791,050	952,492	1,067,579
Other	1,864,743	2,542,810	2,647,078	3,073,188	3,331,668
Total	13,565,440	14,996,963	19,391,873	23,000,241	24,036,302
Miscellaneous—					
Fees for Services	1,820,418	2,211,668	2,378,618	4,082,266	4,608,301
Golden Casket Profit	1,581,428	1,435,756	1,481,725	1,460,379	1,500,225
Government Printer	813,458	912,879	879,183	957,462	945,393
Harbours and Marine	2,022,479	2,146,315	2,039,472	2,247,756	2,173,389
Repayable Advances	4,628,800	5,013,500	9,034,000	11,859,523	13,080,500
Repayments of Principal ..	3,535,963	3,562,835	3,690,435	4,213,028	5,257,582
Transfer from Loan Fund ..	9,385,476	9,445,707	12,135,329	14,062,635	13,763,746
Other	10,940,991	12,203,521	12,824,760	13,593,688	15,142,901
Total	34,729,013	36,932,181	44,463,522	52,476,737	56,472,037
Net Total Receipts³ ..	168,151,611	180,095,165	197,099,294	219,443,332	235,167,876
Gross Total Receipts³ ..	173,361,070	185,704,212	203,563,753	237,275,625	255,331,045

¹ Commonwealth Financial Assistance Grant. ² Excluding Financial Assistance Grant included as Income Taxation. ³ Net totals exclude, and gross totals include, transfers between funds.

CONSOLIDATED REVENUE & TRUST FUNDS—1963-64



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 £231·9m in 1963-64, costs of operating the State Railways represented the largest single item, being £45·6m out of the total expenses of £61·5m on Business Undertakings. Development of State Resources consumed £71·7m, 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 £25·9m, Public Health and Recreation, £24·3m, and Other Social Services, £3·3m. General Administration, including Law, Order, and Public Safety, and Regulation of Trade and Industry, amounted to £19·0m, while Public Debt Charges required £26·2m.

QUEENSLAND CONSOLIDATED REVENUE AND TRUST FUNDS, EXPENDITURE

Particulars	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
	£	£	£	£	£
Legislative and General Administration—					
Parliament, incl Governor ..	400,805	439,124	451,001	441,101	499,541
Electoral	153,639	72,374	56,981	132,545	62,178
Pensions and Superannuation	1,180,953	1,259,191	1,456,203	1,490,594	1,682,584
Government Printer ..	833,495	895,624	834,240	862,373	868,497
Other	3,314,094	4,092,756	4,101,179	4,643,137	4,585,082
Total	5,882,986	6,759,069	6,899,604	7,569,750	7,697,882
Law, Order, and Public Safety—					
Police	4,306,880	4,731,335	4,852,710	5,024,821	5,201,925
Prisons	462,023	502,006	520,713	562,237	643,180
Justice Administration ..	1,205,357	1,454,591	1,583,560	1,862,027	1,871,858
Other	1,227,822	1,401,404	1,537,481	1,844,380	2,114,207
Total	7,202,082	8,089,336	8,494,464	9,293,465	9,831,170
Regulation of Trade and Industry—					
Factories, Shops, and Labour					
Legislation	280,124	326,949	335,983	340,708	410,621
Transport Control	191,380	224,694	337,783	375,955	330,337
Electricity	142,775	188,901	211,621	217,613	283,205
Other	288,861	283,014	284,185	319,185	439,549
Total	903,140	1,023,558	1,169,572	1,253,461	1,463,712
Education—					
Schools	12,303,264	14,204,231	15,306,039	17,109,631	19,005,578
Technical Colleges	1,406,416	1,457,884	1,287,460	1,367,898	1,302,739
University	2,497,340	3,552,290	3,520,696	4,143,944	4,697,963
Agricultural	303,982	307,405	315,818	329,654	321,898
Other	168,819	193,986	202,319	223,242	243,700
Total	16,679,821	19,715,796	20,632,332	23,174,369	25,571,878

QUEENSLAND CONSOLIDATED REVENUE AND TRUST FUNDS,
EXPENDITURE—*continued*

Particulars	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
	£	£	£	£	£
Science, Art, and Research ..	212,667	238,901	256,760	305,827	343,135
Public Health and Recreation—					
Hospitals Generally ..	11,963,814	12,942,951	13,848,721	17,521,122	18,524,445
Mental Hospitals ..	2,311,149	2,427,150	2,488,971	2,646,047	2,744,053
Maternal and Child Welfare					
Centres	365,603	385,415	401,647	424,380	466,462
Ambulance Brigades ..	277,107	290,359	306,099	331,341	344,631
Other	1,497,644	1,727,948	1,885,082	2,030,783	2,202,475
Total	16,415,317	17,773,823	18,930,520	22,953,673	24,282,066
Social Amelioration—					
Provision for Aged, &c—					
Homes	619,749	661,742	699,318	825,650	966,174
Other	139,412	156,401	175,528	140,662	160,762
Child Welfare—					
Homes	200,501	195,839	287,390	296,311	259,264
Other	518,935	523,557	585,245	654,459	697,842
Aboriginal Welfare	909,155	985,907	1,018,734	1,046,199	1,123,650
Other	109,009	69,945	75,801	77,267	81,441
Total	2,496,761	2,593,391	2,842,016	3,040,548	3,289,133
Development of State					
Resources—					
Loans to Local Bodies ..	5,380,960	5,352,874	6,373,059	8,599,458	8,426,600
Subsidies to Local Bodies ..	3,000	3,000	2,817,854	3,675,958	2,518,000
Irrigation	2,659,265	2,283,535	2,723,658	2,821,099	3,152,982
Land Settlement	5,659,933	5,128,759	5,039,609	6,549,979	7,204,126
Mining	428,860	498,658	505,853	548,317	584,952
Electricity .. .. .	..	..	..	1,125,306	1,939,448
Agricultural, Pastoral,					
Dairying	3,350,864	3,764,851	3,978,907	4,194,840	4,518,468
Forestry	1,517,172	1,602,894	1,508,465	1,656,796	1,843,644
Roads and Bridges	18,834,187	18,349,879	19,594,620	22,518,619	26,472,342
Shipping and Harbours ..	2,294,151	2,444,737	1,728,217	1,746,414	3,147,910
Tourist Activities	223,938	262,909	289,628	302,813	327,832
Housing	7,045,204	7,897,094	9,135,334	8,907,739	10,785,227
Other	930,734	1,737,100	1,970,289	2,099,124	805,641
Total	48,328,268	49,326,290	55,665,493	64,746,462	71,727,172
Business Undertakings—					
Railways	38,098,768	40,175,086	43,956,855	44,439,240	45,610,181
State Insurance	9,264,328	10,124,055	10,470,230	11,384,420	11,770,894
Tourist Bureau	1,553,716	1,739,055	1,783,563	1,835,864	2,058,332
Other	2,070,145	1,955,963	1,754,107	1,935,561	2,081,881
Total	50,986,957	53,994,159	57,964,755	59,595,085	61,521,288
Public Debt Charges—					
Interest, Sinking Fund, &c..	17,403,663	19,232,372	20,801,661	23,006,361	24,385,213
Redemption to Loan Fund	2,533,756	1,955,992	1,899,927	1,630,750	1,796,022
Total	19,937,419	21,188,364	22,701,588	24,637,111	26,181,235
Net Total Expenditure ¹ ..	169,045,418	180,702,687	195,557,104	216,569,751	231,908,671
Gross Total Expenditure ¹	174,254,877	186,311,734	202,021,563	234,402,044	252,071,840

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, 1963-64

Fund	Receipts	Expenditure	Balance 30 June 1964
	£	£	£
Aboriginal Welfare	281,125	271,150	58,028
Agricultural Bank	6,754,270	6,619,515	535,323
Barrier Fences	79,833	88,054	2,445
Barron River Hydro-electric Extension Projects ..	342,254	353,894	91,047
Beef Cattle Roads Construction	2,047,257	1,722,434	277,566
Commonwealth Aid Local Authority Roads	1,402,910	1,571,980	..
Commonwealth Education	547,656	545,924	23,213
Commonwealth-State Housing	9,146,484	9,175,656	314,514
Co-ordinator-General of Public Works Construction..	1,953,787	1,862,199	220,846
Education Special Standing	813,093	810,617	114,747
Electricity	292,753	297,656	103,825
Electricity Development	2,256,025	2,034,314	221,714
Farm Water Supplies	393,766	364,450	112,694
Fire Brigades Precept	1,136,470	1,136,470	..
Fish Supply	1,740,646	1,768,890	-33,411
Fitzroy Brigalow Land Development	872,848	739,414	398,932
Forestry and Lumbering	2,192,853	2,192,853	..
Harbour Dues	1,618,359	2,310,471	425,290
Home Builders' Account	1,845,903	1,879,025	34,957
Hospital Administration	17,343,598	17,343,598	..
Hospital, Motherhood, and Child Welfare	1,500,225	1,500,225	..
Irrigation and Water Supply Construction	2,663,944	2,665,678	8,106
Land Act Improvement	343,792	306,247	200,787
Liquor Acts	87,400	161,642	259,576
Main Roads	21,398,661	21,774,223	535,994
Main Roads Special Standing	562,852	529,371	-111,633
Motor Vehicle Insurance Nominal Defendant ..	246,939	47,836	570,952
Mount Isa Railway Project	6,722,264	6,470,853	572,569
Parliamentary Contributory Superannuation	54,966	17,566	447,390
Police Superannuation	884,914	417,843	3,029,164
Port Development	644,783	414,095	880,525
Public Service Superannuation	1,791,240	493,211	12,311,648
Public Service Superannuation Additional Benefits ..	1,649,929	361,706	5,589,203
Queensland Housing Commission	4,196,523	4,038,710	283,196
Roads Maintenance	1,279,119	1,245,141	120,590
Sickness, Medical, and Funeral Benefits	65,360	36,283	591,036
State Coal Mines	146,392	155,421	79,407
State Coke Works	254,960	257,261	59,552
State Insurance	16,342,361	11,821,358	52,650,141
State Stores Board	483,073	420,998	-276,714
Stock	909,560	910,785	3,645
Stock Diseases Compensation	69,436	73,375	43,378
Stock Routes and Pests Destruction	465,544	464,280	27,138
Sugar Bulk Handling Facilities	341,799	318,303	30,000
Sugar Cane Prices	156,747	172,510	117,891
Supreme Court	263,194	293,776	228,882
Tourist Bureau	2,211,423	2,189,507	146,502
Tully Falls Hydro-electric Project	8,003	24,205	64,690
Other	4,127,823	2,747,081	2,826,840
Total	122,935,116¹	113,418,054²	84,192,185³

¹ Excluding repayments of advances to Local Authorities, &c, £1,947,492.

² Excluding advances to Local Authorities and Co-operative Housing Societies, and other investments, £8,426,600.

³ Cash deficit, £6,377,880, and securities, £90,570,065.

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 at 30 June 1964 was accounted for by net loan expenditure.

LOAN EXPENDITURE, QUEENSLAND, 1963-64

Head of Expenditure	Expenditure during 1963-64		Aggregate Net Expenditure to Date
	Gross	Net	
	£	£	£
Railways	5,542,792	4,681,003	113,463,916
Reduction of Railway Capital .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	26,453,419 ¹
Mount Isa Railway	300,000	300,000	8,300,000
Telegraphs .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	524,388
Industrial Undertakings	8,736	-179,418	4,333,272
Public Buildings	11,548,751	10,656,981	78,451,990
Roads and Bridges	-394,700 ²	-828,529	6,143,660
Harbours and Marine	722,629	640,112	5,297,455
Mining	143,021	141,570	852,905
Forestry	2,240,851	2,042,036	23,600,391
Immigration .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	2,763,071
Agriculture .. .. .	.. .. .	-29,398	505,594
Land Resumptions	1,950	1,763	4,495,194
Prickly Pear Lands	48,676	48,676	1,404,107
Water Supply, Irrigation	-2,376,826	-2,521,637	32,470,815
Electricity	2,255,000	2,247,487	3,411,487
Agricultural Bank	2,084,000	1,671,247	15,037,347
Advances to Settlers .. .. .	.. .. .	-148	56,243
Wire-netting	2,000	-6,518	472,755
Queensland Housing Commission	2,798,000	2,223,825	22,239,213
Building Societies .. .. .	.. .. .	-2,602	78,652
War Service Land Settlement .. .. .	.. .. .	-44,726	3,306,919
Loans to Local Bodies	7,195,785	5,618,066	45,136,799
Subsidies to Local Bodies	2,717,584	2,713,745	51,648,176
Deficits Funded, &c .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	8,683,421
Miscellaneous	735,482	-26,501 ³	7,334,599
Total	35,573,731	29,347,034³	466,465,788
<i>Add Discounts and Flotation Expenses</i>			4,453,832
<i>Credit Balance Loan Account</i>			116,796
<i>Less Redemptions from Revenue and Sinking Funds</i>			60,301,731
Gross Public Debt			410,734,685

¹ Excluding discounts, &c, £1,546,581.

² Excluding £852,306 loan expenditure on Local Authority roads, which is included below as "Loans to Local Bodies."

³ Excluding £750,000 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
	£	£	£	£
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
1963-64	35,573,731	29,347,034	466,465,788	410,734,685

¹ Excluding sinking fund contributions included in other columns: 1959-60, £580,000; 1960-61, £650,000; 1961-62, £670,000; 1962-63, £700,000; 1963-64, £750,000.

State Government Debt—The gross public debt of £410,734,685, as appearing in these tables, has been calculated in accordance with State Treasury practice of converting overseas loans at the mint par rate of exchange. However, if the current rates of exchange are used to convert overseas loans into Australian currency, as the Commonwealth Treasury has done in assessing the government debt of the Commonwealth and States (see page 418), Queensland's gross debt amounted to £431,387,359 at 30 June 1964. 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 1964 is shown opposite each amount.

QUEENSLAND PUBLIC DEBT AND INTEREST CHARGES AT 30 JUNE 1964

Rate of Interest Per Cent	Public Debt	Interest Charge
£ s d	£	£
1 0 0	1,474,142	14,742
2 10 0	1,973,200	49,330
3 0 0	19,432,300	582,969
3 2 0	1,008,209	31,255
3 2 6	22,445,143	701,410
3 5 0	22,441,603	729,352
3 10 0	25,583,412	895,419
3 15 0	24,820,792	930,781
4 0 0	31,195,234	1,247,809
4 5 0	41,703,289	1,777,272
4 10 0	69,759,139	3,139,160
4 12 6	2,650,000	122,563
4 15 0	33,012,986	1,568,115
5 0 0	77,708,644	3,885,433
5 5 0	8,288,471	435,145
5 7 6	15,517,274	834,054
5 10 0	10,147,289	558,102
5 15 0	419,398	24,115
6 0 0	1,154,000	69,240
Treasury Bonds, 6½%	160	..
Gross Public Debt	410,734,685	17,596,266
Less Sinking Fund	371,947	
Net Public Debt	410,362,738	Average Rate per £100 £4 5s 8d

The State Government owed the Commonwealth £50,892,154 under the Commonwealth and State Housing Agreement, £15,758,523 under the

Mount Isa Railway Agreement, £1,400,000 under the Fitzroy Brigalow Land Development Scheme, £998,746 under the Beef Cattle Roads Scheme, and £40,000 under a scheme to improve coal loading facilities at Gladstone Harbour, 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.

Details of the domestic and oversea borrowings are set out below:—

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES ON ISSUE, QUEENSLAND, 30 JUNE 1964

Currency in which Payable	Amount ¹	Interest ¹		Percentage of Total Debt
		Payable Annually	Average Rate	
	£A	£A	%	%
Australian	355,312,357	15,439,286	4.35	82.4
Sterling	58,615,875	2,187,486	3.73	13.6
United States	15,439,732	729,896	4.73	3.6
Canadian	842,831	48,463	5.75	0.2
Swiss	652,442	29,360	4.50	0.1
Netherlands	524,122	26,206	5.00	0.1
Total	431,387,359	18,460,697	4.28	100.0

¹ Converted to Australian currency at current rates of exchange. In previous tables the mint par of exchange prevailing on 1 July 1927 as adopted by the State Treasury for sinking fund calculations has been used (see text on page 413).

The proportions of public debt maturing overseas and in Australia respectively were 18 and 82 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 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>					
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
1963-64	5,843	4,882	9,913	14,936	35,574
<i>Net Loan Expenditure</i>					
To 30 June 1964 ..	148,217	40,640	96,785	180,824	466,466

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 31.8 per cent of the net loan expenditure to date. Loans and subsidies to local bodies (largely for roads, water, and sewerage) have taken £96.8m, or

20·7 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 84·4 per cent of total receipts of Consolidated Revenue Fund in 1963-64. The largest single item of revenue is Income Taxation which amounted to £937,242,000 in 1963-64. 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	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
Taxation—					
Customs	84,381	101,785	85,160	105,101	116,286
Excise	252,111	257,409	265,645	274,402	291,232
Sales Tax	164,185	173,040	148,824	156,531	162,595
Income Taxes	671,294	807,266	828,150	810,590	937,242
Pay-roll Tax	55,162	61,260	60,971	63,255	68,222
Estate Duty	13,753	14,807	17,029	17,850	19,936
Gift Duty	2,435	2,783	2,797	3,164	3,244
Stevedoring Industry Charge	3,718	3,844	3,433	4,493	5,161
All Other	2,751	3,045	4,515	5,073	5,502
Total	1,249,790	1,425,239	1,416,524	1,440,459	1,609,420
Business Undertakings—					
Postmaster-General's Department Broadcasting and Television Services	121,631	136,165	139,814	150,689	165,432
Railways	5,147	6,149	6,222	6,937	7,830
Total	137,238	153,867	158,389	171,200	187,889
Territories	4,198	5,455	5,996	7,732	9,519
Other Revenue	47,060	53,718	60,633	65,995	97,860
Total Receipts	1,438,286	1,638,279	1,641,542	1,685,386	1,904,688

Details of the expenditure of the Consolidated Revenue Fund classified by economic type and function for the last five years are shown in the following table. Special payments were made to Loan Consolidation and Investment Reserve Trust Account to balance the Consolidated Revenue Fund. These special payments are included under "Expenditure not Allocated to Function." The amounts so transferred were subsequently invested wholly or partly in special loans for State works requirements.

COMMONWEALTH CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND EXPENDITURE

Item	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
Health and Welfare—					
Cash Benefits to Persons	299,664	330,405	365,534	379,467	416,546
Other	12,375	13,743	16,273	18,023	18,886
Defence	181,569 ¹	199,437	180,072 ¹	148,974 ¹	218,892 ¹
Repatriation—					
Cash Benefits to Persons	66,066	74,719	78,654	82,903	91,269
Other	20,400	22,134	24,470	26,680	28,983
Housing—					
Advances	36,637	37,520	37,748	40,841	38,884
Other	6,249	6,004	5,489	5,862	5,620
Other Functions—					
Expenses of Business Undertakings	124,883	129,510	137,022	131,235	143,479
Other Current Expenditure on Goods and Services	97,271	99,553	109,581	118,721	151,324
Capital Expenditure on Goods and Services—					
Business Undertakings	45,169	46,254	52,808	69,374	76,800
Other	19,975	25,860	30,428	31,926	36,705
Subsidies	22,583	25,809	38,369	37,079	51,712
Cash Benefits to Persons	4,087	4,096	4,727	4,766	5,278
Grants to the States—					
Current	19,346	21,596	23,289	24,917	26,864
Capital	52,325	56,720	62,957	67,900	71,332
Grants to Oversea Governments and Organisations	18,933	22,510	25,964	31,854	36,354
Advances—					
To Snowy Mountains Hydro- electric Authority	28,250	18,500	16,010	9,266	11,829
To Oversea Governments and Organisations	14,742	3,380	5,420	15,574	4,035
To the States	1,111	1,415	1,484	3,356	5,377
Other	1,624	3,502	13,345	4,196	7,171
Expenditure not Allocated to Func- tion—					
Grants to the States	252,826	278,612	313,371	333,071	349,434
Debt Charges—					
Interest	46,617	43,489	43,039	40,441	40,175
Payment to National Debt Sink- ing Fund	19,190	23,104	25,109	27,243	28,765
Loan Consolidation and Invest- ment Reserve	41,382	142,561	22,155	26,378	14,875
Redemption of Treasury Bills ..	..	..	..	..	18,000
Other	5,012	7,846	8,224	5,339	6,099
Total Expenditure	1,438,286	1,638,279	1,641,542	1,685,386	1,904,688

¹ In addition, the following amounts were provided from Loan Fund:—1959-60, £11,987(000); 1961-62, £23,641(000); 1962-63, £66,070(000); 1963-64, £38,715(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, 23.5 per cent in 1963-64, was expended on grants to 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 £416,348,000 in 1963-64, or 21·9 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 1964.

COMMONWEALTH TRUST FUNDS, 1963-64

Fund	Receipts	Expenditure	Balance 30 June 1964
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
Canadian Loan	293	177	7,493
Coinage	2,886	2,886	..
Defence Forces Retirement Benefits	8,006	4,234	26,253
Loan Consolidation and Investment Reserve	25,043	28,110	229,255
National Debt Sinking Fund	89,516	71,421	185,556
National Welfare	418,426	416,348	209,191
Parliamentary Retiring Allowances	138	93	560
Post Office Stores and Transport	64,291	60,811	4,150
Superannuation	26,069	12,893	115,865
Swiss Loan	558	..	16,816
War Service Homes	36,442	36,442	..
Wheat Prices Stabilisation	11,317	11,317	..
Other	90,038	104,324	35,538
Total	773,023	749,056	830,677

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 1963-64 net expenditure from Loan Fund on Advances to the States for Housing was £50·2m, and on War Service Land Settlement £0·1m, while loan expenditures were incurred for the purposes of the Snowy Mountains

Hydro-electric Authority (£11.7m), the Mount Isa Railway (£6.1m), Qantas Empire Airways Ltd (£0.9m), and the Australian National Airlines Commission (£0.6m). Commonwealth net loan expenditure to 30 June 1964 totalled £3,137m, including £2,224m 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 1964 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 £772,300,000, or 15.7 per cent of the debt, matured abroad. Places of maturity of Queensland debts are shown on page 414. 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 1964.

The figures in the following table are based on a compilation on uniform lines for all States, presented by the Commonwealth Treasurer in his 1964-65 Budget Papers. Figures for Queensland in section 4 of this chapter are Queensland Treasury figures.

GOVERNMENT DEBT, AUSTRALIA, 30 JUNE 1964

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	1,141,691	277 6 7	50,640	12 6 0
Victoria	788,861	251 19 1	35,445	11 6 5
Queensland	431,387	271 9 8	18,460	11 12 4
South Australia	435,252	421 18 3	19,057	18 9 6
Western Australia	326,398	413 4 1	14,142	17 18 1
Tasmania	221,692	608 2 0	9,895	27 2 10
Maturing Overseas	470,460	42 13 7 ²	20,087	1 16 6 ²
Maturing in Australia	2,874,821	260 16 2 ²	127,552	11 11 5 ²
Total States	3,345,281	303 9 9²	147,639	13 7 11²
On Account of Commonwealth—				
Maturing Overseas	301,841	27 2 2 ³	14,438	1 5 11 ³
Maturing in Australia	1,284,357	115 6 9 ³	44,702	4 0 4 ³
Total Commonwealth	1,586,198	142 8 11³	59,140	5 6 3³
Total Commonwealth and States ..	4,931,479	442 17 3³	206,779	18 11 5³

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 1963-64 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, 1963-64

Government	During 1963-64			Aggregate to End of 1963-64
	Public Works	Other ¹	Total	
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
New South Wales	69,634	-320	69,314	1,255,533
Victoria	55,748	500	56,248	974,478 ²
Queensland	29,347	750	30,097	471,204
South Australia	26,424	..	26,424	483,676
Western Australia	21,550	260	21,810	368,403
Tasmania	16,356	96	16,452	242,754
Total States	219,059	1,286	220,345	3,796,048
Commonwealth ³	70,469	38,480	108,949	2,956,081
Total Australia	289,528	39,766	329,294	6,752,129

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 402). 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 402 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, 1963-64

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	47,410	43,865 ¹	91,275	30 2 8	27 17 7	58 0 3
Probate, Succession, and Estate	5,340	1,730	7,070	3 7 10	1 2 1	4 9 11
Land	1,807	..	1,807	1 3 0	..	1 3 0
Motor Vehicle Operators Fees	372	..	372	0 4 9	..	0 4 9
Transport License and Permit Fees—						
Land	2,237	..	2,237	1 8 5	..	1 8 5
Air	143	..	143	0 1 10	..	0 1 10
Lottery	350	..	350	0 4 5	..	0 4 5
Racing	1,294	..	1,294	0 16 5	..	0 16 5
Other Stamp Duty ..	5,828	217	6,045	3 14 1	0 2 9	3 16 10
Liquor	1,618	..	1,618	1 0 7	..	1 0 7
Customs .. .. .	..	9,230	9,230	..	5 17 4	5 17 4
Excise .. .. .	..	33,779	33,779	..	21 9 4	21 9 4
Sales .. .. .	..	19,520	19,520	..	12 8 1	12 8 1
Pay-roll .. .. .	..	7,578	7,578	..	4 16 4	4 16 4
Wool .. .. .	..	497	497	..	0 6 4	0 6 4
Stevedoring Industry Charge .. .. .	..	669	669	..	0 8 6	0 8 6
Other	205	397	602	0 2 8	0 5 0	0 7 8
<i>Trust Funds</i>						
Motor Vehicle Regn ..	6,832	..	6,832	4 6 10	..	4 6 10
Roads Maintenance ..	1,279	..	1,279	0 16 3	..	0 16 3
Motor Vehicle Insurance						
Nominal Defendant Fund	215	..	215	0 2 9	..	0 2 9
Racing	164	..	164	0 2 1	..	0 2 1
Liquor	88	..	88	0 1 1	..	0 1 1
Diseases in Stock ..	470	..	470	0 6 0	..	0 6 0
Stock Routes and Pests						
Destruction	312	..	312	0 4 0	..	0 4 0
Sugar Cane Prices ..	156	..	156	0 2 0	..	0 2 0
Fire Brigade Precept ..	1,137	..	1,137	0 14 5	..	0 14 5
Other	445	..	445	0 5 8	..	0 5 8
Total	77,702	117,482	195,184	49 7 9	74 13 4	124 1 1

¹ State Grants Act formula grant of £47,410(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 402.

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 1964-65 are shown below.

RATES OF TAX AND CONTRIBUTION ON INCOME, 1964-65

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 1962-3 on the 1961-62 incomes of Queensland residents. The total includes central office assessments of 1,308 taxpayers who derived incomes in Queensland and elsewhere, their incomes from salaries and wages being £528,249, and from other sources £2,361,717. They were assessed £827,345 as income tax and social services contribution.

INCOME TAXATION, QUEENSLAND RESIDENTS, 1962-63

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	22,187	2,516	719	3,235	25
200 to 299	25,880	4,385	1,393	5,778	97
300 to 499	68,094	19,322	4,673	23,995	841
500 to 999	209,365	103,791	23,053	126,844	8,545
1,000 to 1,999	211,098	153,735	44,305	198,040	20,020
2,000 to 2,999	25,158	21,184	24,561	45,745	7,487
3,000 to 4,999	10,193	7,675	23,739	31,414	7,257
5,000 and Over	4,161	2,928	24,292	27,220	10,169
Total	576,136	315,536	146,735	462,271	54,441

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 1964-65 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 and mining companies.

Company Tax—Rates for 1963-64 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 6d up to £5,000, 8s 6d on remainder. Non-resident Public Companies: 6s 6d on income consisting of dividends up to £5,000, 7s 6d on other income up to the amount by which dividend income was below £5,000, 8s 6d on remainder. Co-operative or Non-profit Companies (other than a friendly society dispensary): 6s 6d up to £5,000, 8s 6d on remainder. Non-profit Company which is a Friendly Society Dispensary: 6s 6d. Life Assurance Companies: Mutual income, 5s 6d up to £5,000, 7s 6d on remainder. Other income of non-resident assurance companies, 6s 6d on income consisting of dividends up to amount by which mutual income was below £5,000. All other income of assurance companies, 7s 6d up to an amount by which mutual income and (for non-resident companies) dividend income was below £5,000, 8s 6d on remainder. Private Companies: 5s 6d up to £5,000, 7s 6d on remainder; additional tax of 10s in the £ of income less primary tax, dividends, and retention allowance. All Companies: Interest paid or credited to non-resident taxpayers taxable at 8s 6d in the £.

Land Tax (State)—Returns of freehold land are required from residents where the total unimproved value is £3,000 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 £140,000, totalling the tax payable on the several parts. On taxable values over £140,000, a flat rate of 6d in the £ is charged.

STATE LAND TAX RATES, 1964-65

Part of Taxable Value ¹			Tax Payable at Beginning of Class	Part of Taxable Value ¹			Tax Payable at Beginning of Class
£	d in £	£ s d		£	d in £	£ s d	
Up to	999	1	..	25,000 to	49,999	5½	477 1 8
1,000 to	1,999	2	4 3 4	50,000 to	79,999	6	1,050 0 0
2,000 to	2,999	3	12 10 0	80,000 to	109,999	6½	1,800 0 0
3,000 to	3,999	4	25 0 0	110,000 to	139,999	7	2,612 10 0
4,000 to	4,999	4½	41 13 4	140,000 and over		6	3,500 0 0
5,000 to	24,999	5	60 8 4				

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, £2,750 is deducted from the total unimproved value, but where land is used personally by the owner for primary production the exemption is £8,250. No exemption is granted to absentees or companies. Mutual life assurance societies are taxed at 3½d per £ of taxable value.

SUMMARY OF LAND TAXATION RATES, AUSTRALIA, 1964-65

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—£16,500 diminishing by £3 for every £1 in excess of £16,500 Other—£8,250 diminishing by £3 for every £1 in excess of £8,250
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 primary production or industrial purposes, 20% extra	On primary producers' land—£5,000, diminishing by £1 for every £1 in excess of £5,000 Other—£3,000, diminishing by £2 for every £1 in excess of £3,000
Queensland ..	1d up to £999, thence graduated to 7d on portion between £110,000 and £139,999. On taxable value over £140,000, 6d on each £1 (see page 423 for full detail)	On primary producers' land—£8,250 Other—£2,750 Absentees and companies—Nil
South Australia	½d 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 1963-64, in respect of valuations at 30 June 1963. The rates at which these collections were made are detailed on page 417 of the 1964 Year Book.

STATE LAND TAX, QUEENSLAND, 1963-64

Type of Taxpayer	Taxable Value					Total
	£1-£999	£1,000-£4,999	£5,000-£19,999	£20,000-£79,999	£80,000 and Over	
TAXPAYERS (NO)						
Individuals ..	2,732	5,041	1,220	81	3	9,077
Companies ..	497	1,617	1,077	374	105	3,675 ¹
Total	3,229	6,658	2,297	455	108	12,752 ¹
TAXABLE VALUE (£)						
Individuals ..	1,897,954	11,552,056	10,534,380	2,416,568	383,211	26,784,169
Companies ..	348,854	4,163,405	10,621,256	14,077,007	22,645,044	52,891,123 ¹
Total	2,246,808	15,715,461	21,155,636	16,493,575	23,028,255	79,675,292 ¹
TAX PAYABLE (£)						
Individuals ..	9,662	128,035	215,233	61,306	11,903	426,139
Companies ..	1,779	49,382	224,428	370,795	704,409	1,368,052 ¹
Total	11,441	177,417	439,661	432,101	716,312	1,794,191 ¹

¹ Including 5 mutual life assurance companies not classified according to value; taxable value, £1,035,557; tax payable, £17,259.

Allowing for arrears and accrued penalties, &c, the total amount payable to the Taxation Department during 1963-64 was £1,812,993.

The total payments received after allowing for refunds and adjustments were £1,807,014, an increase of £152,194 on the 1962-63 revenue. The cost of collecting the tax was £7 2s 0d 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	$3\frac{3}{4}$	4	5
	1,000 to 1,500 ..	Nil	$\frac{3}{4}$	3	3	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{5}{8}$	6	$7\frac{1}{2}$
"	1,500 to 2,500 ..	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{3}{4}$	3	3	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{5}{8}$	6	$7\frac{1}{2}$
"	2,500 to 4,000 ..	$2\frac{3}{4}$	$3\frac{3}{4}$	4	4	6	$7\frac{1}{2}$	8	10
"	4,000 to 5,000 ..	3	$3\frac{3}{4}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{3}{4}$	$8\frac{7}{16}$	9	$11\frac{1}{2}$
"	5,000 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 ..	$5\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{3}{4}$	$5\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{3}{4}$	$8\frac{1}{2}$	$10\frac{5}{16}$	11	$13\frac{3}{4}$
"	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 ..	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$8\frac{1}{8}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$8\frac{1}{8}$	$9\frac{3}{8}$	$12\frac{3}{16}$	13	$16\frac{1}{2}$
"	9,000 to 10,000 ..	7	$8\frac{3}{8}$	7	$8\frac{3}{8}$	$10\frac{1}{2}$	$13\frac{1}{8}$	14	$17\frac{1}{2}$
"	10,000 to 12,500 ..	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$9\frac{3}{8}$	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$9\frac{3}{8}$	$11\frac{1}{2}$	$14\frac{1}{16}$	15	$18\frac{3}{4}$
"	12,500 to 15,000 ..	8	10	8	10	12	15	16	20
"	15,000 to 17,500 ..	$8\frac{1}{2}$	$10\frac{3}{8}$	$8\frac{1}{2}$	$10\frac{3}{8}$	$12\frac{1}{2}$	$15\frac{15}{16}$	17	$21\frac{1}{2}$
"	17,500 to 20,000 ..	9	$11\frac{1}{2}$	9	$11\frac{1}{2}$	$13\frac{1}{2}$	$16\frac{7}{8}$	18	$22\frac{3}{4}$
"	20,000 to 22,500 ..	$9\frac{1}{2}$	$11\frac{7}{8}$	$9\frac{1}{2}$	$11\frac{7}{8}$	14	$17\frac{15}{16}$	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 ..	$10\frac{1}{2}$	$13\frac{1}{2}$	$10\frac{1}{2}$	$13\frac{1}{2}$	$15\frac{3}{4}$	$19\frac{11}{16}$	21	$26\frac{3}{4}$
"	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 425 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 12 August 1964 three 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; and (iii) a rate of 25 per cent on motor cars designed primarily and principally for transport of persons, and also 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. From 1 July 1964 the tax has been levied on an *ad valorem* basis, the rate of tax in respect of the year 1964-65 being 1⅞ per cent of the value of shorn wool. The object of the legislation is to provide funds for the Australian Wool Board to promote wool, investigate all aspects of wool marketing, test wool and wool products, and carry out research into wool production and wool textiles.

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 ½d 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 1964 the rate has been 7s 6d per ton.

Taxation of Racing and Betting (State)—This taxation comprises stamp duty on betting tickets, bookmakers' licenses, totalisator tax, racecourse 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 420. 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 £100,739 in 1963-64. Racecourse and coursing ground license fees amounted to £2,565.

Receipts from bookmakers' licenses were £12,354. 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 £91,219. Bookmakers turnover tax amounted to £656,311 on a total turnover of £53,985,120. Off-course totalisator betting through the Totalisator Administration Board commenced on 11 August 1962.

TOTALISATOR OPERATIONS, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
Clubs with Totalisator Licenses ¹ No	143	138	130	136	139
Meetings Held with Totalisators No	595	527	492	533	595
Passed through Totalisators ..	£ 2,623,053	2,911,709	2,850,777	7,021,470	12,292,349
Retained by Clubs and T.A.B. ..	£ 231,332	257,191	251,245	636,023	1,169,164
Totalisator Tax	£ 131,100	145,422	142,539	246,816	430,387 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 £631,537.

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 1963-64 was £350,000.

Motor Taxation (State)—See pages 274 and 275.

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 1963, 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 430 and 431, and populations on pages 48 to 54, 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 269.

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.

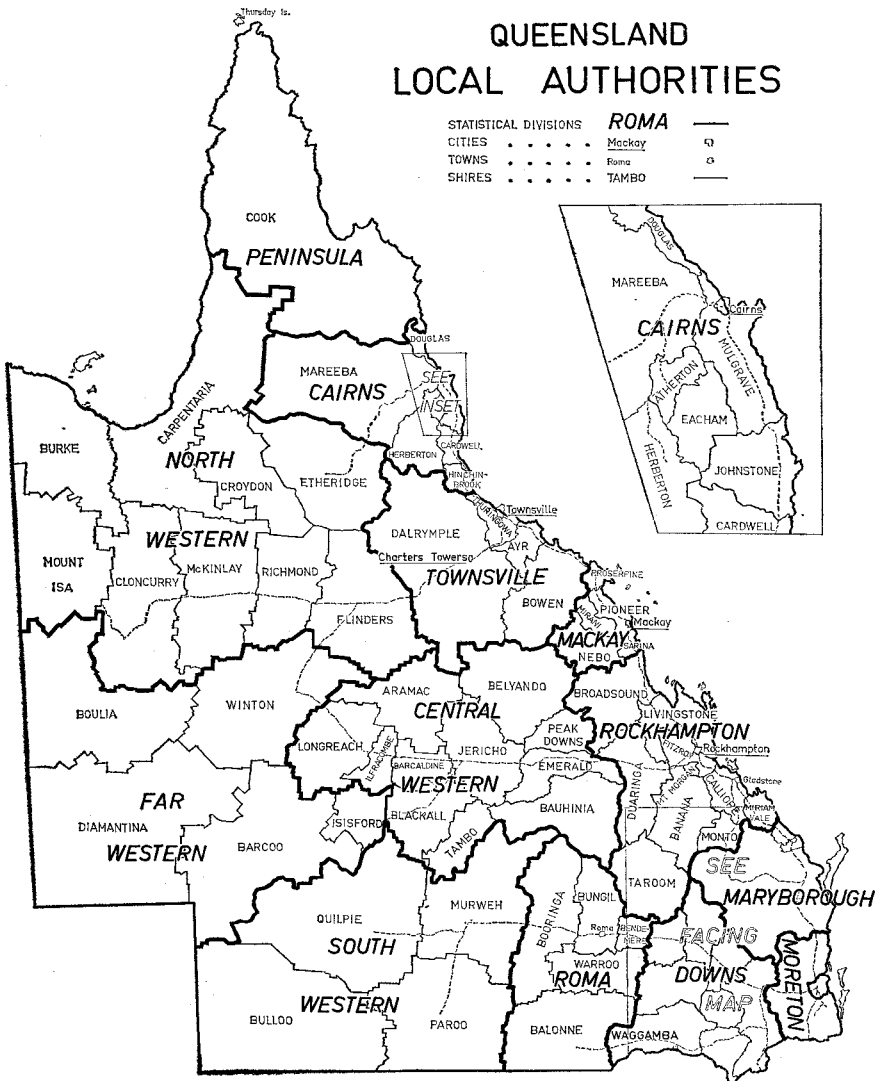
Local Authorities are responsible for the control of all building in their areas and most councils have building by-laws which specify certain minimum standards to be employed.

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 48 to 54. The map facing page 1 also



shows the Statistical Divisions. The maps show the boundaries as they were at 30 June 1964.

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 1963.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT, QUEENSLAND, 30 JUNE 1963

Particulars	City of Brisbane	Other Cities	Towns	Shires	Total
Authorities No	1	13	5	112	131
Estimated Population .. No	619,000	376,600	26,670	537,290	1,559,560 ¹
Properties Rated No	176,404	130,835	7,638	243,854	558,731
Dwellings No	166,653	110,624	6,375	145,072	428,724
Premises Supplied with Water No	160,670	113,885	6,762	66,782	348,099
Premises Sewered No	71,754	63,173	2,105	12,165	149,197
Premises with Septic Installations No	26,502	18,667	448	22,757	68,374
Total Rateable Value of					
Property £1,000	72,524	79,999	2,766	174,619	329,908
Urban £1,000	71,441	79,279	2,717	22,285	175,722
Other £1,000	1,083	720	49	152,334	154,186
Streets and Roads Miles	2,500	2,338	206	113,238	118,282
Formed Miles	2,038	1,920	172	67,535	71,665
Unformed Miles	462	418	34	45,703	46,617

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. By June 1965, every Local Authority in the State had been valued at least once by the Valuer-General. As a temporary measure to ease the transition between valuations in newly revalued areas, *The Local Government (Rateable Value Adjustment) Act of 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 1962-63 amounted to £19.1m.

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 £19.5m during 1962-63.

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 £2.7m. during 1962-63. The State Government made grants for revenue works of £1.1m, and paid £4.0m in loan subsidies during 1962-63, 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 £16.7m for capital works during 1962-63, £1.8m was raised from the Government, £5.5m from banks, £4.4m from insurance companies, and £5.0m 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, £4.8m in 1962-63, 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 1962-63. 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, 1962-63

Particulars	City of Brisbane	Other Cities	Towns	Shires	Total
<i>Receipts</i>	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
Rates	7,636	3,728	178	7,522	19,064
Sales and Charges	13,988	2,145	603	2,804	19,540
State Govt Grants (Revenue)	335	220	43	545	1,143
State Govt Loan Subsidy	725	1,390	167	1,736	4,018
Commonwealth Govt Grants	50	225	29	2,430	2,734
Council Properties	287	213	22	256	778
Reimbursement for Work Done	1,287	743	81	2,738	4,849
Other Revenue Items	1,811	497	61	1,935	4,304
Loans from Government	450	460	3	886	1,799
Loans from Other Sources	5,198	3,787	688	5,178	14,851
Total Receipts	31,767	13,408	1,875	26,030	73,080
<i>Expenditure</i>					
Administration	1,811	621	82	1,333	3,847
Debt Service	5,597	2,440	308	3,666	12,011
Roads—					
Revenue Fund	1,443	1,180	70	5,618	8,311
Loan and Subsidy Fund	774	1,433	71	2,612	4,890
Other Works and Services—					
Revenue Fund	13,472	2,686	453	4,139	20,750
Loan and Subsidy Fund	4,866	3,286	737	4,672	13,561
Work Done for Reimbursement	1,335	701	78	2,631	4,745
Other	1,436	121	8	537	2,102
Total Expenditure	30,734	12,468	1,807	25,208	70,217

Of the total expenditure of £70·2m from all sources, £47·6m, or 67·7 per cent, was spent on works (£34·4m for the provision, operation, and maintenance of existing services, and £13·2m on roads), £4·7m was recoverable expenditure on work done for other bodies and individuals, £12·0m was required for payment of interest and redemption on loans, £3·8m for general administration, and £2·1m 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 1963.

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, 1962-63

Particulars	City of Brisbane	Other Cities	Towns	Shires	Total
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
<i>Receipts from Revenue</i>	8,870	5,995	406	16,063	31,334
Rates	5,725	3,254	165	7,429	16,573
Licenses	105	44	2	26	177
State Government Grants	328	191	13	526	1,058
Commonwealth Government Grants	50	225	29	2,430	2,734
Sanitary, Sewerage, and Cleansing Charges	1,060	953	90	819	2,922
Council Properties	287	213	22	256	778
Reimbursement for Work Done—					
State Government ¹	269	344	15	2,002	2,630
Other Bodies and Individuals	642	341	40	713	1,736
Other	404	430	30	1,862	2,726
<i>Receipts from Loan Fund</i>	3,765	4,611	497	5,917	14,790
Loans	3,197	3,402	351	4,847	11,797
State Government Loan Subsidy	568	1,209	146	1,070	2,993
Total All Receipts	12,635	10,606	903	21,980	46,124
<i>Expenditure from Revenue</i>	8,858	5,973	399	15,721	30,951
Administration	940	465	36	1,225	2,666
Debt Service	1,697	1,758	112	2,927	6,494
New Works—					
Roads	398	465	34	2,629	3,526
Health, Sewerage, Cleansing, &c	17	35	1	13	66
Council Properties	592	171	8	1,125	1,896
Other	12	4	..	2	18
Maintenance—					
Roads—					
Main Roads Department	19	55	4	678	756
Other	1,026	658	32	2,311	4,027
Health, Sewerage, Cleansing	1,802	940	71	885	3,698
Council Properties	649	510	30	618	1,807
Street Lighting	183	123	10	133	449
Other	48	15	1	29	93
Grants	341	102	5	476	924
Work Done for Reimbursement—					
State Government ¹	276	334	15	2,002	2,627
Other Bodies and Individuals	679	319	39	614	1,651
Other	179	19	1	54	253
<i>Expenditure from Loans and Subsidy</i>	2,956	3,972	527	5,532	12,987
Roads—					
Main Roads Department	17	32	1	674	724
Other	757	1,401	70	1,938	4,166
Sewerage	1,842	1,962	395	1,132	5,331
Council Properties (incl Plant)	2	542	48	1,753	2,345
Other	338	35	13	35	421
Total All Expenditure	11,814	9,945	926	21,253	43,938

¹ Including Main Roads Department.

Waterworks—Waterworks supplied 185 cities, towns, and townships with reticulated supplies during 1962-63. Each of the 14 City Councils and the 5 Town Councils controlled its own supply. The remaining 166 waterworks were controlled by 91 Shire Councils. A further 15 waterworks were under construction.

LOCAL AUTHORITY WATERWORKS, QUEENSLAND, RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1962-63

Particulars	City of Brisbane	Other Cities	Towns	Shires	Total
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
<i>Receipts from Revenue</i>	2,825	1,629	128	1,118	5,700
Rates	1,911	474	13	76	2,474
Sales of Water	557	1,047	98	992	2,694
Government Grants	8	29	3	11	51
Reimbursement for Work Done	290	58	3	17	368
Other	59	21	11	22	113
<i>Receipts from Loan Fund</i>	1,198	990	18	1,431	3,637
Loans	1,047	809	14	895	2,765
Subsidy	151	181	4	536	872
Total All Receipts	4,023	2,619	146	2,549	9,337
<i>Expenditure from Revenue</i>	2,609	1,627	129	1,139	5,504
Administration	172	138	9	55	374
Debt Service	1,084	667	57	559	2,367
New Works	82	163	4	57	306
Operating Costs	975	610	56	454	2,095
Work Done for Reimbursement ..	286	48	3	11	348
Other	10	1	..	3	14
<i>Expenditure from Loans and Subsidy</i>	1,271	744	20	1,347	3,382
Total All Expenditure	3,880	2,371	149	2,486	8,886

Sewerage—At 30 June 1963, sewerage systems were in operation or under construction in 12 Cities and 3 Towns, and in 28 centres in 26 Shires.

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 435).

At 30 June 1963, 71,754 premises, including public and commercial buildings, were connected to the Brisbane sewerage system. It was

estimated that out of Brisbane's population of 619,000 at 30 June 1963, 265,500 lived in sewered premises, and approximately another 98,000 were served by septic installations.

Electricity—During 1962-63 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 220.) Financial operations of electricity undertakings of Local Authorities are shown in the following table.

LOCAL AUTHORITY ELECTRICITY UNDERTAKINGS, QUEENSLAND, RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1962-63

Particulars	City of Brisbane	Towns	Shires	Total
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
<i>Receipts from Revenue</i>	9,410	483	892	10,785
Rates .. .. .	..	..	6	6
Sales of Electricity	8,336	415	849	9,600
Government Grants .. .. .	..	26	8	34
Reimbursement for Work Done ..	86	24	5	115
Other	988	18	24	1,030
<i>Receipts from Loan Fund</i>	1,243	343	431	2,017
Loans	1,243	326	306	1,875
Subsidy .. .. .	..	17	125	142
Total All Receipts	10,653	826	1,323	12,802
<i>Expenditure from Revenue</i>	9,131	471	905	10,507
Administration	543	37	49	629
Debt Service	2,461	139	162	2,762
New Works	123	19	18	160
Operating Costs	5,137	254	668	6,059
Work Done for Reimbursement ..	94	21	4	119
Other	773	1	4	778
<i>Expenditure from Loans and Subsidy</i> ..	1,279	261	345	1,885
Total All Expenditure	10,410	732	1,250	12,392

Transport—Electric tramways, electric trolley buses, and motor bus services were operated by the Brisbane City Council during 1962-63. 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.

A table which includes 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 of all Local Authority urban transport services appears on page 267.

LOCAL AUTHORITY TRANSPORT SERVICES, QUEENSLAND, RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1962-63

Particulars	City of Brisbane	Other Cities	Shires	Total
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
<i>Receipts from Revenue</i>	4,055	102	23	4,180
Traffic	3,800	100	22	3,922
Other	255	2	1	258
<i>Receipts from Loan Fund</i>	166	12	..	178
Loans	160	12	..	172
Subsidy	6	..	..	6
Total All Receipts	4,221	114	23	4,358
<i>Expenditure from Revenue</i>	4,404	127	20	4,551
Administration	143	14	3	160
Debt Service	349	12	3	364
New Works	165	1	..	166
Maintenance	995	19	6	1,020
Operating Costs	2,619	81	8	2,708
Other	133	..	..	133
<i>Expenditure from Loans and Subsidy</i>	134	..	..	134
Total All Expenditure	4,538	127	20	4,685

Car Parking and Other Business Undertakings—During 1962-63 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 hostel (Blackall), a bakery (Isisford), milk supplies (Aramac, Blackall, and Paroo), and picture theatres (Bouliia, Bulloo, Croydon, Hinchinbrook, and Isisford).

LOCAL AUTHORITY OTHER BUSINESS UNDERTAKINGS, QUEENSLAND, RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1962-63

Particulars	City of Brisbane	Other Cities	Shires	Total
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
<i>Receipts from Revenue</i>	235	45	134	414
Rates .. .. .	..	..	11	11
Parking and Meter Fees, and Fines	192	44	..	236
Charges and Sales	43	..	123	166
Government Grants .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Other .. .. .	..	1	..	1
<i>Receipts from Loan Fund</i> .. .. .	..	24	21	45
Loans .. .. .	..	24	16	40
Subsidy .. .. .	..	..	5	5
Total All Receipts	235	69	155	459
<i>Expenditure from Revenue</i>	92	22	139	253
Administration	13	4	1	18
Debt Service	6	3	15	24
New Works—				
Road Planning and Construction .. .. .	..	2	..	2
Other	30	1	4	35
Operating Costs and Maintenance	43	12	119	174
Other .. .. .	..	..	..	..
<i>Expenditure from Loans and Subsidy</i> .. .. .	..	3	60	63
Total All Expenditure	92	25	199	316

Local Authorities' Loans, &c—Total loan liability of all Local Authorities at 30 June 1963 was £134·5m. This is exclusive of bank overdrafts which decreased from £0·7m to £0·3m during the year. The total loan liability of £134·5m consisted of loans from the State Government, £15·8m, and from other sources, £118·7m. Over half of the latter, £64·5m, 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, £111 8s 5d; other Cities, £69 19s 3d; Towns, £128 6s 11d; and Shires, £66 11s 10d. 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 1963

Particulars	City of Brisbane	Other Cities	Towns	Shires	Total
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
Source of Loan—					
Government	4,420	2,739	307	8,329	15,795
Banks	9,336	7,054	597	8,590	25,577
Insurance	9,251	12,048	1,483	14,203	36,985
Other	45,961	4,508	1,035	4,657	56,161
Total	68,968	26,349	3,422	35,779	134,518
Purpose of Loan—					
General Fund ¹ ..	22,853	17,879	1,304	25,418	67,454
Waterworks	13,371	8,378	668	8,394	30,811
Electricity	28,425	..	1,450	1,696	31,571
Transport	4,287	55	..	47	4,389
Other Undertakings ..	32	37	..	224	293
Total	68,968	26,349	3,422	35,779	134,518

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 405 and 406.

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, 82 fire brigades, the University, 133 hospitals under 60 boards, 111 ambulance centres, and 37 marketing and industry improvement boards.

SEMI-GOVERNMENTAL BODIES, QUEENSLAND, RECEIPTS, 1962-63

Type of Body	Revenue Receipts			
	Grants from Public Funds	Charges	Other	Total
	£	£	£	£
Water Supply	33,768	1,503	2,418	37,689
Irrigation and Drainage	45,623	6,143	1,234	53,000
Harbours	5,191	1,306,520	747,587	2,059,298
Electricity	421,536	9,753,523	89,891	10,264,950
Fire Brigades	1,529,670	72,933	..	1,602,603
University ¹	2,589,840	719,089	678,873	3,987,802
Hospitals and Ambulances	13,611,895	2,042,826	826,489	16,481,210
Marketing ²	5,000	25,957,055	707,945	26,670,000
Industry Improvement	7,000	34,579	605,607	647,186
Total	18,249,523	39,894,171	3,660,044	61,803,738

¹ For the year 1962.

² Operations of season ended during 1962-63.

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, 1962-63

Type of Body	Expenditure from Revenue				Revenue Surplus or Deficit	Loan Expenditure
	Debt Charges	Working Expenses	Other	Total		
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Water Supply	28,848	8,789	620	38,257	-568	..
Irrigation and Drainage	26,159	3,343	23,244	52,746	254	38,988
Harbours	802,607	601,718	461,178	1,865,503	193,795	1,071,822
Electricity	4,302,437	5,365,291	58,437	9,726,165	538,785	4,682,124
Fire Brigades	138,594	1,266,268	93,418	1,498,280	104,323	343,240
University ¹ .. .. .	..	3,448,387	914,903	4,363,290	-375,488	..
Hospitals and Ambulances	1,789,668	14,335,327	207,943	16,332,938	148,272	1,879,062
Marketing ²	422,561	22,911,097	2,448,399	25,782,057	887,943	642,611
Industry Improvement	24,664	436,510	26,246	487,420	159,766	220,000
Total	7,535,538	48,376,730	4,234,388	60,146,656	1,657,082	8,877,847

¹ For the year 1962.

² Operations of season ended during 1962-63.

Loan liabilities of these bodies were £87,094,487 at 30 June 1963. Of this amount, £457,472 was for water supply authorities, £398,024 for irrigation and drainage, £11,309,291 for harbours, £50,823,447 for electricity, £1,229,756 for fire brigades, £18,718,548 for hospitals and ambulances, and £4,157,949 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, 1962-63

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	62,545	122,818	122,791	27	..
Trust Funds	10,019	114,457	111,611	2,846	..
Loan Fund .. .. .	..	..	..	..	32,131
Local Authorities—					
Brisbane	7,741	26,119	25,819	300	4,914
Other Cities	3,772	9,160	9,139	21	3,329
Towns	180	1,184	1,166	18	641
Shires	7,549	19,966	19,660	306	5,548
Semi-Governmental Bodies	557	61,804	60,147	1,657	8,878
Gross Total	92,363	355,508	350,333	5,175	55,441
Net Total ¹	91,977	312,744	307,569	5,175	54,329

¹ Excluding, as far as possible, transfers between governmental funds, but revenue receipts and expenditure include £13,980(000) transferred from State Government Loan Fund to Trust Funds and £1,265(000) Loan Subsidies to Local Bodies which amounts are included also as loan expenditure.

11 STATE FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

Agricultural Bank—The Agricultural Bank was originally established under *The Agricultural Bank Act of 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 of 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 5½ 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 *Commonwealth War Service Land Settlement Act 1946-1960* 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	Amount Advanced	Principal and Interest Owing
		at 30 June 1964
	£	£
1940-41	27,205	..
1946-47	377,706	221
1951-52	261,678	1,097
1957-58	368,012	34,067
1960-61	84,848	23,943
1964 (To 30 June)	3,231	3,231

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 1964	
	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64		Principal and Interest Owing	Bor- rowers
	£	£	£	£	£	No
Agricultural Bank (Loans) Act and Co-ordination of Rural Advances and Agricultural Bank Acts	3,355,766	4,514,969	4,885,478	49,978,032	21,071,653	6,001
War Service Land Settle- ment Act	167,792	84,287	97,747	4,963,775	976,669	194
Farmers' Assistance (Debts Adjustment) Acts ..	..	..	..	1,055,590	18,440	13
Drought Relief to Primary Producers Acts	54,474	..	3,231	1,122,680	62,559	50
Farm Water Supplies Assistance Acts ..	245,070	199,126	311,678	1,003,361	890,145	513

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 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 1964*, 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 446.

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 1964*, an eligible person who is the owner of a suitable building site may obtain an advance, secured by mortgage on the land, 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 5½ per cent since 10 September 1964, 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 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 5½ 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 5½ 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 1963-64, such rebates totalling £69,083 were granted in 1,226 cases, some of these rebates applying only in respect of part of the year.

Under *The State Housing Acts and Another Act Amendment Act of 1957*, a holder of a perpetual lease under the State Housing Acts is enabled, subject to certain conditions, to convert his lease to freehold upon the payment of the purchase price of the land. A house erected on leasehold land may also be purchased 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 1964 the sale prices of land freeholded totalled £609,390. Of this amount, £162,085 was for Workers' Homes to 28 March 1961, £248,350 for homes built from the Housing Commission Fund, and £198,955 for homes under the Commonwealth-State Housing Fund.

During the year 1963-64, the Commission completed a total of 1,876 house units, bringing the total completions under all schemes since the revival of housing in 1944-45 to 29,800. Of this number, 17,716 houses, or 59·4 per cent, were owned or being purchased by the occupiers, and 12,084, or 40·6 per cent, were rented. The percentage of houses built for home-ownership has risen steadily from 44·0 per cent in 1956-57 to 59·4 per cent in 1963-64. Of all the houses completed since 1944-45, 21,448, or 72 per cent, have been in the metropolitan area.

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 details of which are given on the next page.

QUEENSLAND HOUSING COMMISSION FUND

Particulars	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
Loans from State Treasury	1,900	2,042	2,315	2,050	1,598
Redemption paid to Treasury	394	496	534 ¹	494	558
Indebtedness to Treasury, 30 June	14,114	15,660	17,441	18,997	20,037
Advances to Borrowers and Purchasers—					
Workers' Dwellings and Other Mortgage Loans	1,449	1,780	2,094	1,813	1,476
Contract of Sale and Land Tenure	679	581	388	268	273
Total	2,128	2,361	2,482	2,081	1,749
Payments Received—					
Workers' Dwellings and Other Mortgage Loans	403	414	467	504	659
Contract of Sale and Land Tenure	229	202	215	232	267
Total	632	616	682	736	926
Principal Outstanding at End of Year—					
Workers' Dwellings and Other Mortgage Loans	10,437	11,803	13,430	14,739	15,556
Contract of Sale and Land Tenure	3,959	4,338	4,511	4,547	4,553
Total	14,396	16,141	17,941	19,286	20,109
Borrowers at End of Year—	No	No	No	No	No
Mortgages	6,222	6,674	7,230	7,638	7,845
Contract of Sale	2,205	2,305	2,345	2,346	2,339
Homes and Freehold Land Title	364	383	484	460	420
Total	8,791	9,362	10,059	10,444	10,604
Dwelling Units—					
Completed during Year	721	801	764	673	438
Completed to Date ²	9,179	9,980	10,744	11,417	11,855
Under Construction at End of Year	257	190	207	109	154

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.

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 £28,669,844 had been advanced to 30 June 1964. Of this sum, £28,352,089 was for 29,040 completed dwellings, £292,680 for 139 dwellings under construction at 30 June 1964, and £25,075 for improvements to 63 dwellings not previously mortgaged to the Commission. Advances during 1963-64 totalled £1,433,708 and an amount of £15,489,863 was owed by 7,829 borrowers at 30 June 1964. Up to 30 June 1964, £36,425 had been advanced to borrowers for *Housing for Employees*.

The number of houses sold under contract of sale had totalled 7,617 by 30 June 1964. Of these, 759 contracts had been fully performed, leaving 6,858 still current. In addition, 911 agreements to sell had been

entered into, making a total of 7,769 regarded as being acquired for home-ownership. Of this total, 2,339 were financed from the Housing Commission Fund and 5,430 from the Commonwealth-State Housing Fund. In addition, there were 146 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 1964, 2,350 homes were erected, of which 2,176 had been paid off, leaving 146 still on the books and 28 reverted homes in the hands of the Commission. This fund was closed on 29 May 1961.

The Commission has recently constructed multiple dwellings for rental of two types—(a) multi-unit dwellings where the attached land is proportioned between the units so that each household has its own area for garden, &c; and (b) flats where the attached land is shared by all tenants and is maintained by the Commission. In the first category, 331 dwellings have been provided in 145 structures, and, in the second category, 293 flats have been provided (197 in Brisbane and 96 in Townsville).

Details of the Commonwealth-State Housing Fund are given below.

COMMONWEALTH—STATE HOUSING FUND

Particulars	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
Loans from Commonwealth ¹	2,558	2,698	3,137	3,011	3,720
Less Redemption Paid to Commonwealth ..	270	293	316	344	377
Less Sales of Dwellings for Cash	15	10	3	9	16
Less Deposits on Tenanted Dwellings Sold ..	18	10	6	..	..
Indebtedness to Commonwealth at 30 June ..	32,067	34,452	37,264	39,922	43,249
Advances to Borrowers and Purchasers ..	1,709	2,099	2,525	1,952	3,029
Less Repayments Received	103	142	192	224	329
Purchase Money Outstanding at 30 June on Sales to Tenants and Purchasers	6,745	8,702	11,035	12,763	15,463
Purchasers at 30 June	No	No	No	No	No
	2,523	3,186	3,945	4,541	5,430
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
Value of Renting Properties and Building Sites ²	25,882	26,744	28,169	30,225	32,924
Net Rents Received	1,599	1,642	1,791	1,983	2,186
	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d
Average Economic Rental at 30 June	3 3 3	3 4 8	3 9 9	3 12 7	3 14 8
Dwelling Units—	No	No	No	No	No
Completed during Year	731	945	1,242	1,125	1,438
Completed to Date ³	13,195	14,140	15,382	16,507	17,945
Under Construction at End of Year	425	666	439	654	707
Rental Units Sold during Year	614	633	791	629	932

¹ Not including amounts allocated to Home Builders' Account, but including supplementary advances for service dwellings: 1959-60, £122(000); 1960-61, £529(000); 1961-62, £197(000); 1962-63, £351(000); and 1963-64, £710(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.

Under the Commonwealth-State Housing Agreements a total amount of £47,041,900 has been allocated to the State. Allocations under the agreements for Building Societies are not included. Indebtedness to the Commonwealth at 30 June 1964 had been reduced to £43,248,500 by annual redemption payments totalling £2,965,541, sales of dwellings for cash of £718,725, and deposits on tenanted dwellings sold of £109,134. In addition, to 1963-64, the State Treasury provided loans totalling £2,225,000, and from other sources debenture loans totalling £1,390,000 were raised, both amounts being paid into the Commonwealth-State Housing Fund. Total advances of £16,575,844 had been made to 30 June 1964, and the principal outstanding at that date amounted to £15,462,913.

The current (1961) Commonwealth-State Housing Agreement provides that 30 per cent of the money allocated to each State should be advanced to building or co-operative housing societies, and 5 per cent be set aside for the erection of rental houses for members of the defence forces. The Commonwealth is also authorised to make supplementary loans for additional houses for defence personnel.

In the financial years 1956-57 to 1963-64, funds made available for defence housing comprised £1,308,300 set aside by the State from loan funds received under the Housing Agreements and £2,261,050 additional loans provided by the Commonwealth. In this period, 787 houses have been completed (90 of them in 1963-64).

Details of the accounts allocating Agreement funds to building societies are shown below.

HOME BUILDERS' ACCOUNT

Particulars	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
<i>Receipts</i>					
Advances from Commonwealth	1,044	930	1,260	1,240	1,290
Borrowers' Repayments—					
Interest	114	159	198	270	299
Redemption	100	101	164	209	257
Total	1,258	1,190	1,622	1,719	1,846
<i>Expenditure</i>					
Advances to Building Societies ¹	1,156	1,032	1,400	1,383	1,544
Repayments to Commonwealth—					
Interest	102	140	180	234	279
Redemption	13	19	25	33	42
Interest to Treasury on Debit Balance of Fund	1	1	1	1	1
Administration Expenses	13	8	14	12	13
Total	1,285	1,200	1,620	1,663	1,879
<i>Balance of Account</i>					
As at End of Year	20	10	12	68	35

¹ Operations of Building Societies are shown on page 465.

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 1963-64 on these advances was 4½ per cent until 23 July 1963 and 4 per cent thereafter. The maximum rate of interest chargeable to borrowers by the societies is ¾ per cent per annum above the rate charged by the State to the society. The period of repayment of loans is 31 years. During 1963-64, 497 houses were completed with this government assistance. Details of the financial transactions during the last five years are shown in the table on the previous page.

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 165,095 at 30 June 1964. 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 £853,851 were held at 30 June 1964. Interest on the Unclaimed Moneys Fund amounted to £36,687. The Public Curator held £331,026 in premises and fittings and £414,847 in bank and cash balances in addition to the investments shown in the following table.

PUBLIC CURATOR, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
Amounts Held at End of Year—					
For Insolvent Estates and Company					
Liquidations £	31,808	51,630	12,711	13,044	13,530
For Intestate Estates £	767,308	795,320	974,685	1,067,304	1,119,837
For Wills and Trusts £	2,374,425	2,544,824	2,841,475	3,290,132	3,937,282
For Mentally Ill Persons £	495,061	496,812	465,248	527,272	577,155
For Other Purposes £	386,904	245,284	507,997	419,321	421,387
Total £	4,055,506	4,133,870	4,802,116	5,317,073	6,069,191
Investments at End of Year—					
Government Securities £	4,228,801	4,685,202	5,195,662	5,564,032	6,613,527
Mortgages £	121,496	118,213	119,446	101,957	83,270
Short Term Money Market .. .. £	..	..	..	550,000	250,000
Wills of New Clients Deposited during Year No	10,061	9,322	9,997	9,711	10,285

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 Acts*,

1963 to 1964. 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 of assistance approved under these Acts to 30 June 1964 was £5,052,559. A guaranteed loan of £700,000 on account of Thiess-Peabody Coal Co Pty Ltd has been the largest liability incurred under these Acts.

Liabilities under guarantee and advances outstanding totalled £1,105,247 at 30 June 1964. This amount was made up as follows:— Coal extraction, £583,333; cotton spinning, £125,811; engineering, £90,227; tin dredging, £80,000; wool scours, £75,484; earthenware pipes, bricks and tile making, £39,990; tourist industries, £35,050; airways, £21,412; cattle transport, £17,396; and various other purposes, £36,544.

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 1964 the total amount approved was £8,414,336 and the balance outstanding on these guarantees was £556,910. The industrial projects include fruit marketing and canning, the sugar and meat industries, and cotton, peanut, tobacco, and ginger processing.

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 1963-64 was £1,554,521.

GOLDEN CASKET ART UNION, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
<i>Receipts</i>					
Ticket Sales	£ 6,510,000	6,480,000	6,690,000	6,800,000	7,090,000
Other	£ 8,298	6,918	6,980	7,054	6,773
Total	£ 6,518,298	6,486,918	6,696,980	6,807,054	7,096,773
<i>Expenditure</i>					
Prize Money	£ 4,148,650	4,129,600	4,261,600	4,333,200	4,519,625
Commission	£ 463,629	471,512	481,877	494,919	518,299
Salaries, Office Expenses, &c	£ 132,063	141,731	140,724	138,710	149,828
State Stamp Duty	£ 325,500	324,000	334,500	340,000	354,500
Profit (Payable to Department of Health and Home Affairs)	£ 1,448,456	1,420,075	1,478,279	1,500,225	1,554,521
Total	£ 6,518,298	6,486,918	6,696,980	6,807,054	7,096,773
<i>% of Expenditure</i>					
Prize Money	% 63.65	63.66	63.64	63.66	63.69
Administration	% 9.14	9.45	9.30	9.31	9.41
State Stamp Duty	% 4.99	5.00	4.99	4.99	5.00
Profit	% 22.22	21.89	22.07	22.04	21.90

Disbursements of Golden Casket profits in 1963-64 were £1,397,428 to hospitals and £102,797 to other charitable and health activities. From 1 July 1920 to 30 June 1964 distributions of profits have aggregated £30,278,484 to hospitals and medical and dental institutions, and £1,782,559 to other charitable and health activities.

Public Service Superannuation—Compulsory superannuation schemes are in force for public servants (including teachers), permanent employees of the Railway Department and hospitals boards, and police. Under a revised Public Service Superannuation Scheme operating from 1 April 1959, 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 13s 4d 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 £2,160, including government subsidy of £1,350; assurance benefit (widow's pension) £1,344, including government subsidy of £840; assurance benefit (children's allowance) £52 for each dependent child under 16 years of age, and £104 for each orphan child, including government subsidy of £32 10s and £65 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, 1963-64

Particulars	Public Service		Police	Total
	Contributory	Additional Benefits		
<i>Receipts—</i>				
Contributions	£ 1,273,067	..	208,774	1,481,841
Interest	£ 518,291	266,684	144,241	929,216
Government Subsidy	£ ..	1,383,244	531,900 ¹	1,915,144
Total	£ 1,791,358	1,649,928	884,915	4,326,201
<i>Expenditure—</i>				
Benefits	£ 323,991	361,706	397,273	1,082,970
Refunds	£ 188,785	..	20,569	209,354
Total	£ 512,776	361,706	417,842	1,292,324
Funds at End of Year	£ 12,311,648	5,589,202	3,029,164	20,930,014
Contributors at End of Year—				
Males	No 12,869	..	2,673	15,542
Females	No 5,071	..	..	5,071
Total	No 17,940	..	2,673	20,613

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 (£3,590 in 1963-64) 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 1963-64 members' and government contributions each totalled £15,811, while £23,370 was received in interest. Expenditure on pensions was £17,321, and the fund held a credit balance of £451,576 at 30 June 1964.

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. In February 1966, a decimal system of currency is to be introduced. The new unit will be a "dollar" equal in value to ten shillings or half the present Australian pound.

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.

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 1964, 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 1964¹

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 ..	21,392	23,571	13,499	37,070
Bank of Adelaide	285	516	176	692
Bank of New South Wales	50,568	46,453	26,526	72,979
Brisbane Permanent Building and Banking Co Ltd	4,123	..	3,261	3,261
Commercial Bank of Australia Ltd ..	17,996	18,105	10,132	28,237
Commercial Banking Co of Sydney Ltd	8,660	13,384	5,631	19,015
E S and A Bank Ltd	9,007	8,517	4,460	12,977
National Bank of Australasia Ltd ..	40,248	48,836	36,076	84,912
Queensland National Bank Ltd ² ..	5	..	..	..
Total Private Banks	152,284	159,382	99,761	259,143
Commonwealth Trading Bank of Australia	21,734	28,325	25,191	53,516
Total All Banks	174,018	187,707	124,952	312,659

¹ Average of four Wednesdays—3, 10, 17, and 24 June 1964. 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
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
1958-59	70,253	1963-64	106,600

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 1964 deposits were £181.4m, and the Savings Bank had 137 branches and 1,517 agencies in the State.

During January 1956 private savings banks commenced business in Queensland. At 30 June 1964 deposits were £89·8m, and there were 540 branches and 786 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	£
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
1963-64	1,447,600	330,901	294,901	271,176	170·7

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 1964. 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 1964

State or Territory	Separate Accounts ¹	Amount to Credit				Amount of Credit per Head of population
		Commonwealth Bank	State Banks	Private Banks	Total	
	No	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£
New South Wales ..	3,817,406	511,792	..	279,814	791,606	192·3
Victoria	3,417,611	174,647	389,864	174,973	739,484	236·2
Queensland	1,447,600	181,398	..	89,778	271,176	170·7
South Australia ..	1,181,512	52,843	152,136	32,923	237,902	230·6
Western Australia ..	736,009	69,766	14,410	35,707	119,883	151·8
Tasmania	362,999	21,219	32,976 ²	8,190	62,385	171·1
Northern Territory ..	25,338	2,517	..	1,527	4,044	125·1
Aust Capital Territory	62,887	7,265	..	4,379	11,644	144·8
Total	11,051,362	1,021,447	589,386	627,291	2,238,124	201·0

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 1963-64. The liabilities and assets shown in the table are as estimated by debtors.

BANKRUPTCY, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
Sequestrations—					
Debtors' Petitions No	19	44	56	42	38
Creditors' Petitions No	189	184	199	190	212
Total No	208	228	255	232	250
Liabilities £	484,704	706,221	1,115,828	827,546	761,289
Assets £	401,100	524,955	859,014	471,547	623,354
Administration of Deceased Debtors'					
Estates No	3	3	4	4	5
Liabilities £	27,710	36,643	16,288	12,641	25,364
Assets £	10,479	57,869	183,359	1,289	7,962
Compositions, Schemes of Arrangement and Deeds of Assignment¹					
Liabilities .. .. .. £	..	..	42,349	15,878	22,681
Assets .. .. .. £	..	..	31,401	12,072	32,632
Deeds of Arrangement²					
Liabilities £	212,775	209,851	146,049	263,819	90,490
Assets £	219,542	142,832	98,782	227,362	140,477

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 1963, 34 life assurance organisations were operating in Queensland. The following table shows the business transacted by them.

LIFE ASSURANCE, QUEENSLAND¹, 1963

Particulars	Ordinary Business	Super-annuation Business	Industrial Business	Total
Discontinuances—				
By Death and Maturity—				
Policies No	11,273	865	14,953	27,091
Sum Assured £1,000	4,071	475	905	5,451
By Forfeiture and Surrender—				
Policies No	25,305	3,310	14,551	43,166
Proportion of Policies in Force at Beginning of Year .. %	3.9	5.6	3.8	3.9
Sum Assured £1,000	28,510	4,910	3,287	36,707
Proportion of Sum Assured for All Policies at Beginning of Year %	4.7	7.4	7.2	5.1
New Business—				
Policies No	53,938	7,425	17,624	78,987
Sum Assured £1,000	102,009	16,186	6,426	124,621
Business at End of Year—				
Policies No	671,983	61,172	370,861	1,104,016
Sum Assured £1,000	675,275	76,907	47,687	799,869
Annual Premiums £1,000	17,452	2,824	2,104	22,380

¹ Including a very small amount of business in Papua and New Guinea.

Insurance Other Than Life—Under *The Insurance Act of 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 1963-64 there were 144 other companies licensed under *The Insurance Act of 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 139 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 392.

In addition to the premium income shown in the following table, the insurance companies received £1,509,952 from investments (interest, dividends, rents, &c) held in Queensland. Commission and agents' charges amounted to £1,601,328, while expenses of management and Queensland's proportion of Australian Control Office expenses were £5,216,830.

GENERAL INSURANCE, QUEENSLAND, 1963-64¹

Class of Business	Premiums	Losses	Contributions to Fire Brigades	Taxation Paid	Management Expenses ²	Losses, as Proportion of Premiums
	£	£	£	£	£	%
Fire	6,752,630	5,681,767	1,003,311	325,023	2,393,175	84.1
Loss of Profits	383,954	50,717					13.2
Householders' Comprehensive, &c	969,909	414,670	..	65,938	253,176	42.8
Marine	939,049	455,418					48.5
Motor Vehicles	8,066,264	5,940,813	..	306,536	2,655,244	73.7
Compulsory Third Party	4,475,697	3,261,826					72.9
Employers' Liability and Workers' Compensation	6,207,878	5,028,938	..	11,383	628,012	81.0
Other	2,685,453	1,260,250	..	90,526	888,551	46.9
Total	30,480,834	22,094,399	1,003,311	799,406	6,818,158	70.3 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 1963-64—for most companies, year ended 31 December 1963. 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. 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 an annual contribution under the Act, and two elected by the local authorities within the district of the Board.

From 1 July 1965, a State Fire Services Council has been set up to co-ordinate and control the activities of Boards throughout the State. Its 5 members represent the Government (2, including a Civil Defence representative), contributing insurance companies (2), and local authorities (1).

During 1963-64 there were 83 Fire Brigade Boards in Queensland. The Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board maintained 17 fire stations throughout Brisbane. The remaining 82 Boards maintained a total of 138 fire stations throughout the State. Equipment included 238 motor fire engines, of which 32 were in the metropolitan area. A total of 2,146 fire alarms were installed throughout the State as at 30 June 1964.

Of the 6,927 calls answered during 1963-64, 1,606, or 23 per cent, were false alarms, the greatest number of which was in the metropolitan area where 1,255 of the 3,045 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 440 and 441.

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 ²
		Permanent	Other ¹		
	No	No	No	No	£
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
1963-64	83	916	1,318	6,927	1,621,570

¹ Including volunteers.

² Excluding loan expenditure (£531,952 in 1963-64).

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 Acts, 1961 to 1964*. The 1961 Act came into operation on 1 July 1962. Legislation in 1964 was designed to provide better protection for shareholders.

Some of the important features of the Acts 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			
	Com- panies	Nominal Capital	Com- panies	Nominal Capital	Com- panies	Nominal Capital	Com- panies	Nominal Capital
	No	£1,000	No	£1,000	No	£1,000	No	£1,000
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
1964 ..	10,677	747,700	2,777	2,738,025	316	1,174,646	13,770	4,660,371

¹ Excluding companies in liquidation.

New companies incorporated in Queensland in 1963-64 numbered 1,076, their nominal capital being £35,582,000. During 1963-64, 303 other Australian companies with a nominal capital of £130,153,000 and 28 overseas companies with a nominal capital of £24,541,000 were registered in Queensland. 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 1964, classified by major industry groups.

QUEENSLAND INCORPORATED COMPANIES ON REGISTER
AT 30 JUNE 1964, ACCORDING TO INDUSTRY¹

Industry	Companies	Nominal Capital	Subscribed Capital	Paid Up Capital
	No	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
Primary Production	462	28,164	10,198	9,680
Mining and Quarrying	225	112,977	59,533	56,479
Manufacturing	1,859	162,191	69,917	68,963
Electricity, Gas, Water, and Sanitary Services ..	29	5,238	3,591	3,577
Building and Construction	737	21,927	4,937	4,748
Transport and Storage	454	42,952	23,128	23,069
Finance and Property	3,058	183,340	59,779	58,063
Commerce	2,791	140,581	47,864	47,034
Community, Business, and Professional Services	263	2,745	468	424
Amusement, Hotels, Accommodation	775	46,903	13,281	12,597
Other Industries, incl Industries Inadequately Described	24	682	165	153
Total	10,677	747,700	292,861	284,787

¹ Excluding 236 companies in liquidation.

6 FRIENDLY SOCIETIES

The first friendly society was formed in 1878, and at 30 June 1963 the number of societies was 21, with 435 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 has subsidised benefits provided by approved friendly societies. From June 1964 the subsidy has been 8s per consultation and stated amounts for all other forms of medical treatment. Approved societies are 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 116.

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 54,402, or 3.5 per cent of the population, at 30 June 1963 but, as members' families usually participate in medical benefits, the percentage benefiting is much higher.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES, QUEENSLAND

Particulars				1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
Branches	..	..	No	477	471	458	442	435
Members—								
Males	..	..	No	41,576	41,484	40,994	41,581	42,081
Females	..	..	No	8,837	9,124	9,581	10,821	12,321
Total	..	..	No	50,413	50,608	50,575	52,402	54,402
Deaths of Members—								
Males	..	..	No	826	821	837	817	879
Females	..	..	No	246	237	259	253	234
Total	..	..	No	1,072	1,058	1,096	1,070	1,113
Sickness—								
Male Cases	..	..	No	9,163	9,235	8,388	8,099	7,965
Duration	..	..	Weeks	128,145	131,514	127,546	124,436	124,307
Female Cases	..	..	No	472	493	493	446	435
Duration	..	..	Weeks	7,362	7,863	7,895	7,157	7,141
Receipts—								
Members' Dues	..	..	£	546,776	660,319	781,404	836,708	904,308
Investments	..	..	£	154,717	167,863	252,776	262,294	276,881
Total	..	..	£	701,493	828,182	1,034,180	1,099,002	1,181,189
Expenditure—								
Sick Pay	..	..	£	85,247	95,878	89,876	85,994	86,679
Death Benefits	..	..	£	52,901	56,939	57,920	60,336	65,019
Medical and Hospital Benefits	..	..	£	316,450	423,560	517,427	597,303	632,101
Management	..	..	£	165,182	179,002	203,172	227,386	242,033
Total	..	..	£	619,780	755,379	868,395	971,019	1,027,734 ¹
Investment of Funds—								
Mortgages	..	..	£1,000	1,481	1,537	1,648	1,707	1,780
Government Loans	..	..	£1,000	978	960	901	871	830
Property	..	..	£1,000	690	724	756	808	1,032
Cash at Bank, &c	..	..	£1,000	380	394	476	528	627
Total	..	..	£1,000	3,529	3,615	3,781	3,914	4,269

¹ Including £1,902 distributed on dissolution of a society.

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 1962-63, 42 per cent of the funds was invested in mortgages and only 19 per cent in government loans.

Particulars of membership and finances during 1962-63 of the various orders of friendly societies are shown in the following table.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES, QUEENSLAND, 1962-63

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	953	8,293	2,939	607	5,913	67,404
A.O.F.—							
North Queensland District	2	145	1,514	934	..	1,160	26,110
Rockhampton District ..	2	375	2,355	1,536	108	2,160	29,450
United Brisbane District ..	28	2,942	36,454	9,300	16,307	36,782	205,594
G.U.O.O.F.	24	2,361	32,061	7,817	9,702	27,979	193,242
H.A.C.B.S.—							
North Queensland District	8	328	5,142	1,679	156	2,771	52,228
Rockhampton District ..	9	809	5,868	3,206	94	4,610	69,132
South Queensland District	43	8,860	282,728	22,994	198,287	268,476	794,505
I.O.O.F.	20	1,401	10,228	4,715	1,512	9,581	96,674
I.O.R.	53	4,371	52,990	13,390	14,252	40,022	454,362
M.U.I.O.O.F.—							
North Queensland Branch	11	1,264	9,732	4,841	505	7,564	122,887
Queensland Branch ..	132	16,109	553,777	32,436	315,734	466,034	1,242,172
P.A.F.S.	64	8,443	147,230	27,073	72,874	124,015	667,482
U.A.O.D.	23	2,715	19,123	9,565	1,088	15,751	218,241
Other	7	3,326	13,694	9,273	875	14,916	29,499
Total	435	54,402	1,181,189	151,698	632,101	1,027,734	4,268,982

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 38 societies registered under this Act at 30 June 1964, but only 35 operated throughout the year.

Under *The Co-operative Housing Societies Acts, 1958 to 1964*, twelve or more persons may form a terminating society whose operations are confined to advancing money to members for the erection of new dwellings or the purchase of dwellings up to 30 years old, or for the conversion of approved dwellings into flats. Of the 222 societies registered at 30 June 1964, only 190 operated throughout the year.

The State Treasurer guarantees loans made to co-operative housing societies, and, at 30 June 1964, guaranteed advances of £7,265,886 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 Agreements of 1956 and 1961. The amount outstanding on these government advances was £6,906,387 at 30 June 1964. Details of these agreements are given on page 444, 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 444 to 449.

BUILDING AND CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING SOCIETIES¹, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
	No	No	No	No	No
Societies	59	95	138	180	225
Shareholders ²	16,144	16,178	15,768	15,710	15,540
Borrowers ²	16,710	18,124	20,264	21,446	22,091
	£	£	£	£	£
Receipts	6,607,846	7,438,988	9,107,616	9,537,557	9,813,517
Government Advances	1,031,204	1,206,762	1,073,673	1,633,421	1,545,230
Other Advances	1,114,020	1,599,847	2,176,954	1,900,290	1,951,133
Loans Repaid	2,075,244	1,963,974	2,091,787	2,389,876	2,781,032
Payments and Deposits on Shares	1,626,557	1,708,542	2,547,068	2,144,754	1,822,940
Interest on Loans	658,287	826,590	1,040,157	1,268,467	1,463,239
Other	102,534	133,273	177,977	200,749	249,943
Expenditure	6,528,976	7,271,570	8,899,319	9,338,964	9,784,818
Loans Granted	4,888,777	5,418,211	6,323,442	6,581,814	6,591,848
Interest Paid Out	496,494	766,163	969,091	1,215,904	1,394,736
Other	1,143,705	1,087,196	1,606,786	1,541,246	1,798,234
Total Advances on Mortgages ² ..	14,339,852	17,778,408	21,959,518	26,067,584	29,878,400

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.

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 Acts comprise associations of primary producers; and, in 1963-64, returns were furnished by 104 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 76 of these societies operating in 1963-64.

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 1964.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES, QUEENSLAND, 1963-64

Particulars	Producers' Societies	Consumers' Societies	Producers' and Consumers' Societies	Total
Societies No	104	74	2	180
Branches ¹ No	95	30	4	129
Members No	102,563	33,476	3,110	139,149
Sales £	67,643,199	5,726,938	3,512,634	76,882,771
Other Receipts £	3,521,545	266,479	12,070	3,800,094
Total Receipts £	71,164,744	5,993,417	3,524,704	80,682,865
Working Expenses £	12,133,579	839,968	522,937	13,496,484
Rebates and Bonuses £	1,385,310	120,906	25,000	1,531,216
Dividends on Share Capital £	415,514	20,142	9,823	445,479
Purchases £	53,404,091	4,822,411	2,685,283	60,911,785
Other Expenditure £	1,000,881	131,089	207,895	1,339,865
Total Expenditure £	68,339,375	5,934,516	3,450,938	77,724,829
Assets £	43,402,108	4,750,933	923,294	49,076,335

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	£
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
1958-59 ..	40,407	87,153,910	1963-64 ..	44,109	124,149,939

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 1964 in the next table.

MORTGAGES ON REAL PROPERTY, QUEENSLAND

Year	Registered		Released	
	No	£	No	£
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
1963-64	31,422	66,944,457	24,239	46,252,876

While the number and value of mortgages registered were at low levels during the 1939-1945 War, 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 30,360 in 1959-60. The 1963-64 figure was 31,422. The average value per mortgage registered has increased in the last ten years from £1,265 to £2,130.

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 1959-60 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, &c¹—		£			£	
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
1963-64	9,436	11,820,866	2,722	1,358	3,524,026	1,137
Liens on Sugar²—						
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	..	..	..
1963-64	762	4,297,974	848	..	..	..
State Securities³—						
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	..
1963-64	1,478	1,614,394	..	1,410	1,841,721	..

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 of 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	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
HIRE PURCHASE					
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Number of New Agreements—					
Motor Vehicles, Tractors, &c ..	73.8	54.8	50.5	64.8	75.2
Plant and Machinery	8.5	8.4	7.4	8.1	9.1
Household and Personal Goods ..	248.9	209.6	194.5	204.2	215.7
Total	331.2	272.8	252.3	277.1	300.0
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Value of Goods—					
Motor Vehicles, Tractors, &c ..	51.0	39.9	35.8	45.8	55.3
Plant and Machinery	5.2	5.3	4.1	5.5	7.1
Household and Personal Goods ..	22.5	19.6	17.8	19.3	20.7
Total	78.7	64.8	57.7	70.5	83.1
Amount Financed—					
Motor Vehicles, Tractors, &c ..	31.7	24.7	22.3	29.6	36.3
Plant and Machinery	3.5	3.5	2.7	3.6	4.7
Household and Personal Goods ..	18.6	16.1	14.6	16.0	16.9
Total	53.8	44.3	39.6	49.2	58.0
Balances Outstanding at End of Year	68.5	68.6	64.4	70.7	84.4
OTHER INSTALMENT CREDIT					
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Amount Financed—					
Motor Vehicles, Tractors, &c ..	1.6	0.7	1.4	2.6	4.8
Plant and Machinery .. ..	..¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	0.1	0.1
Household and Personal Goods ..	6.7	7.9	9.3	10.2	11.5
Total	8.3	8.6	10.8	12.9	16.3
Balances Outstanding at End of Year	7.6	8.7	10.8	13.3	16.8
TOTAL INSTALMENT CREDIT					
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Amount Financed—					
Motor Vehicles, Tractors, &c ..	33.3	25.4	23.7	32.2	41.1
Plant and Machinery	3.5	3.5	2.7	3.7	4.8
Household and Personal Goods ..	25.2	24.1	23.9	26.2	28.4
Total	62.1	52.9	50.3	62.1	74.3
Repayments	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	65.0	68.6	76.8
Balances Outstanding at End of Year	76.1	77.3	75.2	84.1	101.2

¹ Less than £50,000. *n* Not available.

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 the "Amount Financed." They are, however, included with "Repayments" and "Balances Outstanding." "Repayments" represent actual cash collections, no account being taken of bad debts written off and rebates allowed.

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	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
New South Wales ¹	229.3	238.3	238.4	255.4	272.8
Victoria	161.9	162.4	151.3	159.0	166.6
Queensland	76.1	77.3	75.2	84.1	101.2
South Australia ²	56.8	61.2	55.4	57.6	61.0
Western Australia	39.3	44.6	46.6	52.1	54.5
Tasmania	15.1	17.1	17.8	20.2	21.2
Australia	578.5	601.0	584.7	628.4	677.3

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 1964-65 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
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
1964-65	20,533	204	7,856 ¹	352	3,312	32,257

¹ Including oil shares, £2,572(000).

The recent growth in activity has been partly due to stimulation from the development of unit trusts. From 30 September 1961 to 31 December 1964 the total market value (including land at valuation) of

Trusts and Mutual Funds in Australia rose from £85.8m to £126.4m and in 1964 their purchases of shares and debentures amounted to £16.1m and their sales to £7.4m.

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 1964-65 share values in all sections of the index showed a continuous downward trend throughout the year, the Total Index falling from 269.2 in July 1964 to 212.5 in June 1965.

SHARE PRICES INDEX, BRISBANE
(June 1954 = 100.0)

Year	Manufacturing and Distributing	Retail	Financial	Miscellaneous	Total Index
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
1964-65 ..	268.1	244.5	253.8	179.5	247.2

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
1890	223,252	168,864	392,116	n	386,803	858	9,769
1895	248,865	194,199	443,064	n	436,528	3,351	9,722
1900	274,684	219,163	493,847	n	490,081	-1,522	9,054
1905	291,807	239,675	531,482	525,373	528,928	-1,576	8,123
1910	325,513	273,503	599,016	580,252	591,591	10,746	10,425
1915	366,047	319,020	685,067	688,212	692,699	-9,336	12,604
1920	396,555	354,069	750,624	737,464	745,957	2,177	12,309
1921	403,261	362,463	765,724	754,374	762,072	1,913	13,187
1922	411,955	370,424	782,379	769,180	776,806	3,820	12,835
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
1964	809,494	785,563	1,595,057	1,573,410	1,585,036	.. ¹	20,449

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	1,029	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
34,972	22.1	11,752	7.4	14,523	9.2	673	473	19.2	13.5	1964

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	Females							
1860	n	28	6	30	n	107	41	1,890	..	£1,000
1865	392	190	20	99	n	365	101	9,091	..	3
1870	n	206	17	89	n	618	173	16,425	..	13
1875	660	267	29	176	n	940	283	34,591	..	27
1880	626	301	48	171	2	971	415	44,104	..	63
1885	873	467	52	266	2	1,269	551	59,301	..	85
1890	897	580	55	275	10	1,379	737	76,135	..	115
1895	907	538	49	245	4	1,282	923	87,123	..	163
1900	885	511	52	278	13	1,470	1,084	109,963	..	181
1905	912	495	40	258	6	1,561	1,215	110,886	..	250
1910	1,050	494	33	376	21	1,682	1,348	112,863	..	282
1915	1,293	416	34	351	27	1,828	1,565	129,296	265	334
1920	1,215	329	16	203	60	1,682	1,771	150,780	291	478
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 ⁶	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	151,486	1,305	1,551
1943-44	1,766	335	21	200	721	1,464	1,767	155,608	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	239,009	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
1963-64	2,832	826	18	1,134	986	1,392	1,776	332,818	11,466	24,817

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;

SOCIAL STATISTICS (Chapters 4 and 5)

Number	Staff	Public Hospitals			Mental Hospital Patients		Pensioners at 30 June ^a		Year
		Patients Treated		Expendi- ture ^f	Admis- sions	At End of Year	Age	Invalid	
		General	Mater- nity						
				£1,000					
6	n	421	.. ^g	3	..	..	..	..	1860
7	n	1,811	.. ^g	10	68	89	..	..	1865
13	n	2,074	.. ^g	17	84	188	..	..	1870
20	n	4,080	.. ^g	29	231	356	..	..	1875
29	n	4,537	.. ^g	37	254	553	..	..	1880
47	n	10,417	.. ^g	85	296	786	..	..	1885
54	n	13,763	.. ^g	102	360	1,099	..	..	1890
59	n	14,675	.. ^g	95	310	1,393	..	..	1895
71	n	18,766	.. ^g	120	411	1,728	..	..	1900
75	n	20,123	.. ^g	113	370	1,942	..	..	1905
81	914	26,069	.. ^g	154	417	2,267	9,894	492	1910
97	1,359	37,426	.. ^g	259	484	2,451	12,049	2,954	1915
102	1,758	48,503	.. ^g	437	571	2,814	13,019	4,960	1920
108	1,943	46,418	.. ^g	496	495	2,822	13,478	5,152	1921
111	2,066	49,396	.. ^g	534	567	2,915	13,812	5,359	1922
112	2,147	52,739	.. ^g	555	558	2,951	14,717	5,882	1923
117	2,381	56,544	.. ^g	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 ^a	8,677 ^a	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
141	13,222	206,136	37,883	17,679	1,754	4,005	98,408	16,893	1963-64

Ex-servicemen's Clubs from 1955-56; and Restaurants from 1961-62. ⁵ Net enrolment during 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 LIVESTOCK

Year	Land		Livestock at End of Year ¹				
	Alienated	Leased	Horses ²	Beef Cattle ³	Dairy Cattle ³	All Cattle	Sheep
	1,000 Acres	1,000 Acres	No	No	No	No	No
1860	109	n	23,504	n	n	432,890	3,449,350
1865	534	n	51,091	n	n	848,346	6,594,966
1870	935	n	83,358	n	n	1,076,630	8,163,818
1875	1,745	n	121,497	n	n	1,812,576	7,227,774
1880	4,560	n	179,152	n	n	3,162,752	6,935,967
1885	11,101	n	260,207	n	n	4,162,652	8,994,322
1890	12,317	n	365,812	n	n	5,558,264	18,007,234
1895	14,212	n	468,743	n	n	6,822,401	19,856,959
1900	15,910	281,232	456,788	n	n	4,078,191	10,339,185
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 ⁴	4,808,000	1,495,467	6,303,467	25,196,245
1942	27,820	345,930	392,639	4,892,691	1,573,625	6,466,316	25,650,231
1943	27,815	345,956	387,018	4,978,496	1,546,054	6,524,550	23,255,584
1944	27,808	350,768	380,670	5,113,870	1,509,242	6,623,112	21,292,120
1945	27,803	355,149	367,357	5,099,509	1,442,701	6,542,210	18,943,762
1946	27,784	354,777	343,172	4,658,102	1,287,183	5,945,285	16,084,340
1947	27,773	354,433	335,581	4,639,200	1,336,260	5,975,460	16,742,629
1948	27,770	354,989	324,707	4,634,979	1,356,818	5,991,797	16,498,957
1949	27,762	356,735	317,261	4,942,931	1,361,847	6,304,778	17,582,152
1950	27,754	359,421	307,224	5,373,008	1,360,540	6,733,548	17,477,578
1951	27,750	359,644	288,606	5,211,340	1,223,034	6,434,374	16,163,518
1952	27,750	361,213	282,159	5,449,672	1,301,723	6,751,395	17,029,623
1953	27,749	362,131	273,180	5,765,732	1,320,475	7,086,207	18,193,988
1954	27,749	362,211	266,878	5,918,929	1,319,133	7,238,062	20,221,826
1955	27,755	364,434	261,092	6,000,721	1,329,300	7,330,021	22,115,746
1956	27,754	363,685	254,767	6,138,205	1,323,512	7,461,717	23,190,201
1957	27,753	364,069	243,294	5,963,224	1,223,971	7,187,195	22,273,711
1958	27,767	365,339	239,475	5,686,808	1,197,399	6,884,207	22,147,653
1959	27,823	364,257	234,354	5,828,811	1,183,173	7,011,984	23,332,278
1960	27,970	368,412	224,006	5,846,708	1,157,343	7,004,051	22,134,935
1961	28,116	368,471	217,343	5,942,111	1,155,751	7,097,862	22,125,298
1962	28,379	367,105	212,018	6,090,282	1,143,356	7,233,638	22,810,720
1963	29,041	366,510	206,565	6,282,258	1,120,053	7,402,311	24,337,240

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 Figures from 1946 revised since last issue to include stock kept for meat production by dairy farmers as beef cattle.

⁴ 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,

STOCK STATISTICS (Chapters 6 and 7)

Figs	Wool Production ⁴ (Greasy Equivalent)		Butter Production ⁵		Cheese Production ⁵		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 ⁶	n	170 ⁶	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	9,957	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	82,000 ^r	16,395	22,851	2,545	1962
388,144	255,386	70,729	79,523	16,982	21,263	2,670	1963

exports are 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. ⁵ From 1924, figures are for the year ended 30 June following the year shown. Values include subsidy or bounty payable from 1942-43. ⁶ Estimated. n Not available. r Revised since last issue.

SUMMARY OF AGRICULTURAL

Season	Sugar				Maize		Wheat	
	Area Cut for Crushing	Cane Produced	Sugar Mills ¹	Raw Sugar Made	Area Harvested	Grain Produced	Area Harvested	Grain Produced
	Acres	1,000 Tons	No	1,000 Tons	Acres	1,000 Bushels	Acres	1,000 Bushels
1860-61	..	..	..	..	1,526	n	196	n
1865-66	n	n	n	n	6,244	n	2,068	n
1870-71	2,188	n	39	3	16,040	n	2,892	40
1875-76	7,668	n	66	6	38,711	n	4,058	97
1880-81	12,497	n	83	16	44,109	1,410	10,944	223
1885-86	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
1963-64	402,060	11,501	31	1,648	166,598	4,427	937,606	22,274

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 ²	Total Area	Production	Total Area	Production		
Acres	Acres	1,000 Lb	Acres	1,000 Bushels	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	36	164	52	113,978	1880-81
41,754	50	47	1,034	83	365	122	198,334	1885-86
40,652	16	16	3,890	1,100	721	263	224,993	1890-91
48,161	494	269	3,916	743	847	377	285,319	1895-96
83,942	..	..	6,215	1,161	939	425	457,397	1900-01
103,608	171	113	6,198	1,255	1,845	507	522,748	1905-06
188,225	460	151	5,198	561	2,170	823	667,113	1910-11
291,467	72	12	8,166	606	3,709	922	729,588	1915-16
236,766	166	57	8,981	599	3,909	827	779,497	1920-21
245,290	1,944	940	9,873	872	3,956	876	804,507	1921-22
266,686	8,716	3,957	10,797	1,079	4,195	895	863,755	1922-23
353,602	40,821	12,544	11,668	977	3,925	982	871,968	1923-24
229,116	50,186	16,416	13,491	1,232	3,709	973	1,069,837	1924-25
314,310	40,062	19,537	14,766	1,292	3,995	903	1,033,765	1925-26
382,721	18,743	9,060	16,489	1,378	4,235	953	941,783	1926-27
221,255	14,950	7,061	17,967	1,432	4,204	823	1,066,612	1927-28
236,022	20,316	12,291	19,750	1,633	4,734	938	1,044,632	1928-29
258,369	15,003	8,025	19,357	1,471	5,144	857	1,046,235	1929-30
269,510	22,652	17,023	18,030	1,534	5,543	1,001	1,144,216	1930-31
369,558	22,452	15,245	14,764	1,476	5,789	1,182	1,216,402	1931-32
456,838	29,995	6,270	10,589	935	5,862	1,176	1,245,638	1932-33
404,405	68,203	17,718	10,926	1,014	5,889	1,355	1,313,438	1933-34
424,789	43,397	26,924	10,323	953	5,584	1,127	1,296,619	1934-35
450,960	54,947	20,785	8,500	867	5,779	1,333	1,334,690	1935-36
492,540	62,200	19,199	7,305	724	6,314	1,228	1,506,423	1936-37
515,189	52,692	11,793	8,174	759	6,549	1,331	1,618,738	1937-38
514,375	66,470	13,688	8,781	879	7,049	1,848	1,734,789	1938-39
610,686	41,212	17,528	8,534	844	7,350	2,382	1,725,342	1939-40
657,102	41,262	12,108	8,233	779	7,172	2,143	1,734,706	1940-41
641,960	61,365	15,869	7,120	714	6,480	2,019	1,689,660	1941-42
648,477	56,433	14,058	7,526	653	6,974	1,943	1,743,994	1942-43
672,173	41,389	9,540	7,450	662	6,940	2,001	1,757,396	1943-44
687,051	17,424	8,508	8,132	683	7,004	1,571	1,796,833	1944-45
650,989	7,698	1,819	9,432	646	7,703	1,643	1,822,108	1945-46
610,787	7,902	3,022	9,447	617	7,866	1,535	1,617,280	1946-47
582,949	8,460	2,064	9,887	637	9,135	2,073	1,848,539	1947-48
604,311	6,222	1,821	8,820	665	9,005	2,119	1,952,495	1948-49
636,919	2,688	719	7,504	581	9,319	2,375	2,056,918	1949-50
628,238	2,952	1,102	6,870	596	9,159	2,507	2,077,010	1950-51
647,498	4,480	1,406	6,396	447	9,215	1,786	2,021,201	1951-52
637,620	5,866	2,184	7,260	385	10,064	2,209	2,419,440	1952-53
732,054	8,965	5,132	7,529	533	11,675	2,988	2,358,127	1953-54
724,377	8,377	3,597	8,348	539	12,593	3,581	2,590,774	1954-55
751,921	13,290	5,359	7,113	626	12,316	4,039	2,600,134	1955-56
685,264	11,338	3,809	5,815	525	11,894	3,337	2,465,186	1956-57
782,251	10,364	3,390	5,645	443	13,018	3,692	2,594,613	1957-58
714,981	10,493	4,004	6,171	515	14,264	4,780	2,842,764	1958-59
804,055	20,132	9,355	6,361	636	12,157	4,367	2,921,401	1959-60
956,890	36,847	15,432	5,964	633	10,773	3,599	3,049,461	1960-61
956,202	26,888	10,366	5,919	661	10,299	3,630	3,202,572	1961-62
995,087	35,330	12,769	5,861	730	10,321	3,845	3,474,412	1962-63
1,087,164	28,465	7,943	5,882	684	10,903	4,143	3,640,258	1963-64

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 ³	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	85,756 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
1963	1,736	627	68,586	6,202,059	66,711	83,221	1,196	37,344

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
Ccal	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	227	..	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
1,217	..	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	37,116 ^r	59,080	3,568	146,917	8,996	5,248	1962
3,244	100,347	42,042	62,751	3,810	160,809	9,754	5,683	1963

⁴ Excluding timber sawn and used in plywood and case mills (for 1963-64, in thousand super feet, pine 2,384; other 3,604). n Not available. r Revised since last issue.

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*	.
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	15,365	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
1963-64	5,887	89,772	19,695	109,467	106,958	103,360	91,974

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*						Year
Output	Pro-duction ⁵	Establish-ments	Workers ³	Salaries and Wages Paid ³	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	..	n	n	n	n	n	1870
n	n	1	n	n	n	n	n	1875
n	n	3	n	n	n	n	n	1880
n	n	6	n	n	n	n	n	1885
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	n	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	494	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
624,870	210,337	68	2,005	2,423	50,793	13,786	30,855	1963-64

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 ⁴
	1,000 Tons	Miles	1,000	1,000 Tons	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
1860	46	..	..	..	..	..	..
1865	173	..	17	..	6	..	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 ⁴	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
1963-64	7,166	5,954	25,903	9,796	42,130	39,234	111,626

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 From 1 July 1931, the capital account was reduced by £28,000(000) under

COMMUNICATION STATISTICS (Chapter 8)

Metropolitan Transport (Passengers)				Con- structed Roads at End of Year	Motor Vehicles		Post Office Revenue ⁶	Broadcast Listeners' Licenses ⁷	Year
Rail	Trams ⁸	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	320,028	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 ⁹	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	465,724 ^r	9,384	18,866	334,566	1962-63
22,512	63,382	36,193	13,435	73,796	504,722	10,931	20,694	342,321	1963-64

The Railway Capital Indebtedness Reduction Act of 1931. ⁵ Figures up to 1930-31 are for the calendar year ended six months earlier than the year shown. ⁶ Revenue credited to Queensland except for the years 1941-42 to 1961-62 for which actual collections are shown. 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. r Revised since last issue.

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	13,976	34,108	11,908
1934-35	7,179	18,337	25,516	18,824	13,443	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
1963-64	80,841	332,985	413,826	272,488	154,743	427,231	13,405

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)

Oversea Exports							Year
Wool ²		Butter		Meat ²	Sugar		
1,000 Lb	£1,000	Cwt	£1,000	£1,000	Tons	£1,000	
2,508	198	..	..	..	..	..	1860
17,791	510	..	..	..	..	..	1865
17,567	784	..	..	12	..	..	1870
17,244	681	..	..	3	309 ⁴	9	1875
41,252	1,370	8	..	23	158 ⁴	4	1880
47,850	1,822	7	..	42	1,509 ⁴	28	1885
57,226	1,559	43	..	139	2,016 ⁴	37	1890
37,749	1,286	320	1	961	7,589 ⁴	114	1895
35,323	1,328	9,237	39	1,349	4,976 ⁴	68	1900
102,405	4,178	63,125	290	660	218	3	1905
85,158	3,922	153,689	752	1,644	27	..	1910
101,175	6,217	21,018	136	2,766	5	..	1915-16
		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	9,322	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
251,271	73,440	314,632	4,440	52,030	1,106,963	77,308	1963-64

by-products.

⁴ Chiefly refined sugar.

n Not available.

SUMMARY OF MARKETING

Year	Raw Sugar Production				Proportion of Australian Production Exported	Butter		Wool
	Average Net Price per Ton ¹			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	6	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 0	51 _r	54-42	
1962-63	62 11 0	40 19 9	47 15 3	68	23 13 0 _r	46	60-52	
1963-64	61 0 0	65 14 11	64 2 2	65	23 18 4	46	67-54	

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 170-173 and 331. ⁴ Slaughtering in slaughter-houses estimated up to 1900-01. See also page 164. 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	£ s d			
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 ⁸	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
1,868	2,421	608	55 16 2	114	152	1963-64

See also page 343. 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 309. ⁷ Base: Pre-war year 1938-39. For particulars see page 292.
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
1963-64	275	376	346	133.1	117.8	145.2	111.7

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 354.

STATISTICS (Chapters 11 and 12)

Brisbane ^a		Basic Wage—Brisbane Adult Weekly Rate ^a			Average Minimum Weekly Wage Rates ^a for Adult Males, Queensland	Year
Miscellaneous	All Groups	Commonwealth Authority	State Authority			
			Males	Males			Females
		s d	s d	s d	s d	
..	..	..	..	..	49 2	1910-11
40	34	..	..	..	54 4	1915-16
60	50	..	..	..	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 ^b	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 ^a	62-1 ²	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	284 0 ^r	213 0 ^r	359 8	1962-63
135-2	129-0	270 0	286 0	214 6	369 11	1963-64

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. ^r Revised since last issue.

SUMMARY OF PUBLIC

Year	State Government Receipts					State Government Expenditure		
	Taxation (All Funds)	From Commonwealth ¹	Total Consolidated Revenue Fund	Total Trust Funds	All Receipts	Consolidated Revenue Fund	Trust Funds	All Expenditure
	£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 ¹	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
1963-64	77,702	24,036	130,448	124,883	255,331	130,227	121,845	252,072

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 ²	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 ³	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
35,574	355,312	76,075	431,387	4 5 8	372	61,983	1963-64

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			Savings Banks Deposits at 30 June	Life Assurance Annual Premiums ²	Friendly Societies Benefits Paid	Real Property Transactions	
	Advances ¹	Deposits ¹	Weekly Transactions ²				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	8 ³	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	5,640
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	5,790
1927-28	35,275	44,205	3,628	23,325	1,826	195	8,797	5,797
1928-29	36,724	46,718	3,777 ³	24,076	1,915	206	9,145	5,797
1929-30	36,630	44,278	3,566	23,901	1,924	221	9,311 ³	5,797
1930-31	32,601	43,768	2,966	22,354	1,927	221	5,497 ³	5,797
1931-32	30,005	43,143	2,686	22,952	1,946	222	6,911 ³	5,797
1932-33	31,532	43,099	2,747	23,453	2,055	211	7,011 ³	5,797
1933-34	32,546	42,480	2,992	24,834	2,098	218	8,071 ³	5,797
1934-35	35,579	43,019	3,385	26,197	2,300	220	8,871 ³	5,797
1935-36	38,085	43,498	3,528	27,132	2,476	229	9,311 ³	5,797
1936-37	39,337	45,861	3,753	27,304	2,690	226	8,457 ³	5,797
1937-38	41,710	50,094	4,038	28,206	2,884	231	9,710	5,797
1938-39	42,791	49,427	4,212	29,045	3,074	236	9,630	4,715
1939-40	42,169	51,074	4,670	28,252	3,221	242	9,554	4,673
1940-41	41,512	53,926	4,726	29,089	3,355	234	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 ³	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	19,811
1951-52	110,187	158,762	41,516	102,661	8,571	236	54,111	19,811
1952-53	107,100	183,699	43,796	109,360	9,443	252	53,111	19,811
1953-54	128,937	197,852	51,032	117,406	10,347	259	61,111	19,811
1954-55	140,467	197,858	53,873	124,814	11,286	303	61,111	19,811
1955-56	135,682	198,803	56,028	132,700	12,265	337	61,111	19,811
1956-57	127,649	218,533	62,743	144,608	13,487	366	61,111	19,811
1957-58	145,804	214,093	65,655	153,244	14,690	400	71,111	19,811
1958-59	143,616	226,335	70,253	166,653	15,791	455	87,111	19,811
1959-60	156,904	239,174	79,172	182,586	17,432	576	108,111	19,811
1960-61	153,850	238,336	81,901	187,131	19,027	665	105,711	19,811
1961-62	157,919	253,048	82,181	205,852	20,645	744	91,110	19,811
1962-63	165,483	274,648	92,569	235,176	22,380	784	105,657	57,914
1963-64	174,018	312,659	106,600	271,176	n	826	124,150	66,944

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.

INDEX

NOTE.—Numbers in *italics* refer to the Summary.

	Page		Page
A			
Abattoirs	340	Aviation, Civil	284
Aborigines—		Awards, Industrial—	
Population	82	Employees Under	372
Schools	84	Wage Rates	387
Voting Rights	82	B	
Welfare	82	Baby Clinics	126
Accidents—		Bacon and Ham Production	175
Mining	195	Bacon Factories	164
Road Traffic	275	Balance of Payments, Australia,	250
Acoustic Laboratories, Common- wealth	114	Balance of Trade—	
Administration (or Probate) Duty	425	Australia	302
Adoption of Children	127	Queensland	309, 488
Age Pensions	129, 477	Bananas	178, 481
Aged, Homes for	128	Bank, Commonwealth	453
Ages—		Banking	453
At Death	74	Bankruptcy	458
At Marriage	65	Banks—	
Hospital Patients	78	Cheque-paying	455, 496
Mothers	63	Debits to Customers	456, 496
Population	42	Savings	456, 496
Scholars	107	Barley—	
Cultural Bank	441	Marketing	330
Cultural College	107	Production	180
Agriculture—		Basic Wage—	
Production	180, 480	Commonwealth	380, 493
Production, Value	180	Districts	34
Times of Planting and Harvesting of Crops	16	State	384, 493
Use of Aircraft	189	Batteries, State	193
Air—		Bauxite	192
Land and Crop Treatment	189	Bee Keeping	176
Routes	286	Beef Cattle—	
Transport	284	Number	162, 478
Alcohol Clinic	115	Owners	156
Alienated Land	138, 478	Sizes of Herds	156
Balances	125	Benefit Schemes, Medical and Hospital	116
Maternal Clinics	126	Betting Tax	428
.. .. .	176	Bills of Sale, &c	467
.. .. .	390	Birthplaces of Population	42
.. .. .	372	Births—	
.. .. .	48	Ages of Mothers	63
Metropolitan	34	Ex-nuptial	64
Queensland	1, 138	Masculinity	64
States and Territories	1	Month of Registration	61
Within Tropics—All States	1	Multiple	64
Arrowroot	188	Queensland	60, 475
Art Gallery	113	Rates	61, 475
Artesian—		Reproduction Rates	61
Bores	150	Statistical Divisions	60
Water	3	Stillbirths	69
Artificial Fertilisers Used	189	Blood Transfusion Service	116
Assurance, Life	458, 496	Boards, Marketing	311
		Boat Facilities	255
		Bookmakers' Licenses	428
		Bores, Artesian	150
		Borrowing, Australian	398

	Page		Page
Brigalow Leases	142	Climate	3
Brisbane Milk Board	325	Clubs, Registered	101
Brisbane Statistical Areas	48	Coal—	
Broadcasting—		Board	341
Location of Stations	286	Marketing	341
Stations and Licenses	289, 487	Production	192, 483
Broom Millet Marketing	337	C.O.D. (Fruit, Vegetables)	333
Building—		Colleges—	
Approvals	233	Queensland Agricultural	107
Costs	236	Teachers'	108
Operations	232	Technical	108
Societies	465	University	111
Buses—		Commonwealth—	
Metropolitan	266, 487	Bank	453
Other Cities	266	Government	27
Butter—		Housing Agreements	444
Exports—		Payments to States—	
Quantity	296, 489	Arrangements	399
Value	304, 489	Financial Agreement	397
Marketing	319	Itemised Amounts, 1963-64	400
Prices	320, 490	Pensions and Social Services	136
Production	174, 479	Revenue and Expenditure	415
Returns and Subsidy	320, 490	Savings Bank	456
Sales	322	Unemployment and Sickness	
		Benefits	394
C		Companies—	
Canary Seed	188	Legislation	461
Cancer (Malignant Neoplasms)—		Number Registered	462
Death Rate	72	Tax	423
Deaths	74	Compensation, Workers'	392
Patients in Public Hospitals	77	Conjugal Condition—	
Radium Institute	115	Of Persons at Marriage	65
Canned Fruits Board	335	Of Population	45
Cannery Board	334	Consolidated Revenue	404, 494
Canning Fruit Charge	427	Consumer Price Index	350, 492
Capital Movements, Australia	250	Co-operative Societies—	
Cargo Discharged and Shipped	255	Housing	465
Cattle—		Other	466
Number	162, 478	Copper Production	191, 482
Prices	343, 491	Cost of Parliament	31
Slaughtered	164, 491	Cotton—	
Census—		Marketing	332
Aborigines	85	Production	187, 481
Population	35	Counties and Parishes	33
Cereals	180	Court, Industrial	373
Cheese—		Courts, Law	86
Disposals, Five Years	323	Creches and Kindergartens	127
Exports	296	Cremations	124
Marketing	319	Crime	90
Production	174, 479	Criminal Courts	90
Returns and Subsidy	320	Crops—	
Cheque-paying Banks	456, 496	Area	180, 481
Child—		Growers	157
Adoption	127	Irrigated	151
Endowment	134	Planting and Harvesting Times	16
Guidance Clinics	114	Principal	178
Welfare	126	Curator Public	449
Children's—			
Courts	89		
Homes	128		
Civilian Employment	370		

	Page		Page
D			
Dairy—		Employment—	
Cattle—		Apprentices	391
Number	162, 478	Civilian	370
Owners	156	Facilities	392
Sizes of Herds	156	Factory	210, 484
Factories (see also Factories) ..	175	Fluctuations	369
Production	174	Full-time	368
Products, Marketing	319	Hours and Working Conditions ..	389
Death Duties	425	Industries	360
Deaths—		Mining	194
Ages	74	Occupational Status	368
Causes	74	Occupations	365
Crude Death Rate	67, 475	Rural Industries	159
Infant Mortality	67, 475	Transport	251
Maternal Mortality	71	Workers under Awards	372
Month of Registration	68	Estate Duty Rates	426
Queensland	67, 475	Examinations, School	108
Rates, Principal Causes	72	Ex-nuptial Births	64
Road Traffic	276	Expectation of Life	72
Debts (Bank) to Customers' ..		Expenditure—	
Accounts	456, 496	All Government and Semi-	
Debt—		Governmental	441
Financial Agreement	397	Consolidated Revenue—	
Government, Australia	418	Commonwealth	416
Government, Queensland	413, 495	Queensland	405, 494
Degrees Conferred	110	Education	103, 476
Diseases—		Loan, Queensland	412, 495
Causing Deaths	74	Public Authorities	249
Notifiable	76	Exports—	
Treated in Hospitals	77	Balance of	309
Disputes, Industrial	377	Destination	294
Divisions of Queensland	32	Interstate	304, 488
Divorce	97, 476	Overseas—	
Drought, Financial Relief	443	Quantity, Main Items	296
Drunkness	92	Value	303, 488
Duration of Marriage—		Value, Five Years	293
Births, Ages of Mothers	63	Ports of Shipment	300
Persons Divorced	99	Price Index	310, 491
Dwellings—		Quantities, Certain Commodities ..	303
Constructed	235	Quantity Index	292, 491
Number	432	Value	303, 488
Weekly Rentals	356	Value, Ten Years	301
E			
Earnings, Average Weekly	386	External Trade—	
Education	103, 476	Australia	302
Eggs—		Queensland	301, 488
Marketing	323	F	
Production	176	Factories—	
Elections—		Capital Equipment	213, 484
Commonwealth	28	Cities	203
Method of Voting	23	Commodities Made—	
State	22	Quantities	215
Electoral Districts, General	33	Values	216
Electricity—		Efficiency	218
Commission, State	219	Employment	210, 484
Production	219	Heat, Light, and Power	218, 485
Employers' Associations	375	Industry Groups	204
		Juveniles Employed	210
		Metropolitan and Queensland ..	201
		Metropolitan Suburban Divisions ..	204
		Number	201, 485
		Other States	200
		Output and Costs	213, 485

	Page		Page
Factories—continued		H	
Processing, Sheltered, and Com- petitive	209	Ham and Bacon Production ..	175
Production	213, 485	Harbours	251
Salaries and Wages Paid ..	213, 484	Harvesting Times, Crops ..	16
Sizes of Establishments ..	212	Hay	178, 481
Statistical Divisions	203	Health Education Council ..	116
Stocks	217	Health Services, Public—	
Fat Stock Prices	343, 491	Commonwealth	113
Fellmongeries	173	Local Authority	115
Fertilisers Used	189	State	114
Finance—		Heart Disease—	
Commonwealth	415	Death Rate	72
Constitutional Arrangements ..	396	Deaths	74
Local Government	432, 495	Patients in Public Hospitals ..	77
Private	453, 496	Heat, Light and Power	218, 485
Public	396, 494	Hire Purchase	468
Semi-Governmental Bodies ..	439	Honey Production	176
State	404, 494	Horses	162, 478
State Financial Institutions ..	441	Hospitals—	
Financial Agreement	397	Benefit Schemes	116
Fire Brigades	460	Diseases Treated	77
Fire Insurance	460	Expenditure	119, 477
Fish Board	340	Mental	124, 477
Fisheries	190, 482	Public	118, 477
Flying Doctor Service	115	System	118
Food Prices	346	Hours, Working	389
Forestry—		House Rents	356
Department	152	Housing—	
Production	198	Commonwealth-State Agreement ..	444
Fowls	176	Construction	235
Freehold Land	138	Co-operative Societies	465
Friendly Societies	462, 496	Queensland Commission	444
Fruit—		I	
Crops	186, 481	Immunisation	115
Marketing	333	Imports—	
Planting and Harvesting Times ..	16	Country of Origin	299
G		Interstate	306, 488
Gas, Natural,	192	Oversea—	
Gasworks	223	Value	306, 488
Geography	1	Value, Five Years	294
Gift Duty	426	Ports of Discharge	300
Ginger—		Quantities, Certain Commodities ..	303
Marketing	335	Total—	
Production	189	Value	306
Gold Production	191, 482	Value, Ten Years	301
Golden Casket	450	Income	
Governments—		National	242
Commonwealth	27	Personal	246
Queensland	20	Public Authority	249
States	30	Tax Rates	421
Governors	20	Taxation Collected	420
Grain Sorghum	187	Index Numbers—	
Grammar Schools	104	Export Prices	310, 491
Grazing Selections	142	Export Quantity	292, 491
Green Forage	178, 481	Retail Prices—	
Gross National Product	242	“C” Series	350, 492
Gross Reproduction Rates ..	61	Consumer Index	350, 492
Growers of Crops	157	Food and Groceries	348
		Interim Index	350
		Share Prices	470
		Wholesale Prices	343, 492

	Page		Page
Industrial—		Licenses—	
Authorities—		Air Transport	285
Commonwealth	374	Bookmakers'	428
State	373	Fisheries	190
Award Wage Rates	387	Liquor	99, 476
Disputes	377	Motor Drivers'	274
Workers under Awards	372	Radio	289, 487
Industries—		Road Transport	274
Census, 1961	359	Television	290
Government Assistance	449	Licensing Commission, Liquor	99
Production Value	224	Liens	467
Infant Mortality—		Life Assurance	459, 496
All States	71	Linseed	188
Cities and Other Districts	70	Liquor—	
Queensland	68, 475	Licenses	99, 476
Statistical Divisions	70	Local Option Polls	100
Instalment Credit for Retail Sales	468	Livestock—	
Institute of Medical Research	115	Distribution in Divisions	163
Insurance—		Losses	164
General	459	Numbers	162, 478
Life	459, 496	Owners	156
Unemployment	394	Prices	343
Workers' Compensation	392	Sizes of Flocks and Herds	156
Interest on Public Debt—		Slaughtering	164, 491
Australia	418	States	163
Queensland	413	Loan—	
Interim Retail Price Index	350	Council, Australian	398
Interstate Trade	302, 488	Expenditure—	
Invalid Pensions	129, 477	Commonwealth	417
Irrigation—		Local Government	439
Major Projects	147	Queensland	412, 495
On Rural Holdings	150	Fund, Queensland	412
		Loans, Australian	398
		Local Authorities—	
J		Areas	48
Judicial Separations	96	Boundaries	430
Justice, Public	86	Business Undertakings	438
Juveniles in Factories	210	Electricity Undertakings	437
		Finance	432, 495
		Functions	429
		General	32
K		Health Services	115
Kindergartens	127	Loans	439
		Populations	48
		Properties Rated	432
		Sewerage	436
		Transport Services	437
		Waterworks	436
L		Local Option (Liquor) Polls	100
Lambs Marked	164	Lottery—	
Land—		Golden Casket	450
Agents' Districts	34	Tax	428
Administration Commission	137		
Alienated	138, 478	M	
History of Settlement	137	Machinery, Rural	160
Leasehold	140, 478	Magistrates' Courts—	
Reserved	146	Civil	96
Tax Rates	423	Criminal	91
Tenures	138	Main Roads	269
Titles	101	Maize—	
Lead Production	192, 482	Marketing	330
Leave, Annual, Long Service, Sick	390	Production	180, 480
Legal System	86		
Legitimation	64		
Libraries	111		

	Page		Page
Manufacturing (see also Factories)	200, 484	Mortality—	
Marine Insurance	460	Districts	67
Market Trust, Brisbane	335	Infant	69
Marketing Control	311	Maternal	71
Marriages—		Mortgages	467, 496
Ages of Parties	65	Motor Vehicles—	
Conjugal Condition of Parties	65	Drivers' Licenses	274
Queensland	65, 475	Fees Payable	274
Rates	66, 475	Insurance	460
Religious Denominations	66	Registrations	272, 487
Masculinity—		Revenue Collected	272, 487
Births	64	Multiple Births	64
Population	37	Municipalities	32
Maternal—		Museum	112
Mortality	71		
Welfare	126	N	
Maternity Allowances	134	National Fitness Council	116
Meat—		National Income and Expenditure	242
Abattoirs	339	National Parks and Scenic Areas	152
Exports	165, 489	Natural Gas	192
Industry Authority	340	Natural Increase	38, 474
Marketing	338	Navy Beans, Marketing	335
Production	165	Net Reproduction Rates	61
Meatworks (see also Factories)	164	Net Value of Production	224
Medical Benefit Schemes	116	Notifiable Diseases	76
Medical Research Institute	115		
Members of Parliament	22	O	
Mental Hospitals	124, 477	Occupational Status of Population	367
Mental Sickness	81	Occupations, Census 1961	365
Meteorology	4	Oil, Mineral	192
Metropolitan—		Onions	181
Area	34	Orphanages	128
Factories	201	Oversea Trade—	
Population	55	Commodities, Principal	294
Statistical Areas	48	Each Port	300
Migration	38, 474	Exports	293, 488
Milk—		Imports	298, 488
Production	174	Total Australia	302
School Service	114	Total Queensland	301, 488
Supply in Urban Areas	325	Owners of Livestock	156
Millet (Broom) Marketing	337		
Mineral Production—		P	
Queensland	191, 482	Parking—	
States	195	Revenue (Local Authorities)	438
Mineral Sands Concentrates	192, 483	Offences	92
Miners Engaged	194	Parliament—	
Mines	191, 482	Commonwealth	27
Mining—		Members' Pensions	26
Accidents	195	Members' Salaries	26
Census	193	Queensland	22
Leases	143	Parliamentary Government, Cost	31
Operations	194	Pastoral Leases	141
Statistical Divisions	196	Patients in Hospitals	77, 477
Ministry—		Payments, Balance of, Australia	250
Commonwealth	28	Pay-roll Tax	427
Queensland	21	Peanuts—	
Money	453	Marketing	335
Money Orders	288	Production	188
		Pensioner Medical Service	117

	Page		Page
Pensions—		Price Indexes—	
Age and Invalid	129, 477	“C” Series	350, 492
Blind Persons	130	Consumer	350, 492
Means Test	129	Export	310, 491
Parliamentary, State	26	Interim Retail	350
Service	133	Retail	348, 492
War	132	Retail, Food	348, 492
Widows’	131	Shares	471
		Wholesale	345, 492
Petroleum—		Prices—	
Leases	144	Export	309
Production	192	Fat Stock	343
Pharmaceutical Benefits	117	Fixing	358
Physical Features	2	Food	346
Physically Handicapped, Homes for	128	Produce	344
		Queensland Country Towns	348
Pigs—		Retail	346
Marketing Board	337	Prisons	88
Number	162, 479	Prisoners	89, 476
Owners	156	Private Schools	104
Prices	343		
Slaughtered	164, 491	Probate and Succession Duties—	
Pineapple Production	181, 481	Amounts Paid	420
Planting Times for Crops	16	Rates	425
Plywood	199, 483	Produce Prices	344
Police	87, 476	Production, Value of—	
Pools, Marketing	311	Agriculture	180
		Australia	224
Population—		Factory	201
Aborigines	82	Queensland	228
Ages	42	Statistical Divisions	230
Australian-born	42	Public Curator	449
Australian States—		Public Debt—	
Censuses	35	Australia	418
Estimated and Mean	37	Queensland	413, 495
Birthplaces	42	Public Health Services	113
Brisbane Statistical Areas	48	Public Hospitals—	
British-born	40	Patients—	
Conjugal Condition	45	Average Stay	80
Increases, Australian States	38	Number Treated	77, 477
Local Authorities	48	States	119
Masculinity	37	System	118
Metropolitan Area	55	Publications, Official	507
Occupational Status	367	Pumpkins, Production	181
Occupations	365		
Period of Residence	45		
Queensland	35, 474		
Religions	44		
Statistical Divisions	47		
Towns	57		
Ports—			
General	251		
Oversea Trade	300		
Post Office Revenue	287, 487		
Postal Notes	288		
Posts and Telegraphs	287		
Potatoes, Production	181		
Poultry Farming	176		
Premiers—			
Queensland	21		
States	30		
Prevention of Disease	113		

Q

R

	Page		Page
Railways—		Rural Industry—continued	
Finances	262, 486	Holdings—	
Goods Traffic	262, 486	Farm Type	158
Government-Owned, Australia	265	Size	159
History	258	Machinery Used	160
Operations—		Rainfall	13
Divisions	264	Seasonal Activities	16
Five Years	263		
Metropolitan	263, 487	S	
Passenger Traffic	263, 486	Safflower	188
Rolling Stock	262	Sales, Retail	238
Rainfall—		Sales Tax	427
Average Annual	8	Savings Banks	456, 496
Brisbane	8	Sawmills (see also Factories)	199, 483
Country Localities	12	Scholarship Examination	108
Rural Industry	13	School Health Services	114
Real Property Transfers	467, 496	Schools—	
Reforestation	154	Enrolments	105, 476
Reformatories	88	Examinations	108
Regimen, Retail Prices Index Nos.	349	General	103
Rehabilitation Service	135	Government Expenditure	107, 476
Religions of Population	44	Number	105, 476
Rents	356	Teachers	105
Reproduction Rates—		Types	104
Australia	61	Science	113
Queensland	61	Seasonal—	
Restaurant Liquor Licenses	101	Activities in Rural Industry	16
Retail—		Conditions	18
Establishments	239	Secondary Industries Division	200
Price Index Numbers	349, 492	Semi-Governmental Bodies	439
Prices	346	Service Pensions	133
Sales	238	Sewerage	436
Stocks	239	Share Price Index	471
Trade—		Sheep—	
Census	237	Breeds	170
Seasonality	240	Number	162, 478
Statistical Divisions	239	Owners	156
Types of Business	240	Prices	343
Revenue—		Shorn	170
All Queensland Government and		Sizes of Flocks	156
Semi-Governmental	441	Slaughtered	164, 491
Commonwealth	415	Shipping at Queensland Ports	256, 486
Local Government	434, 495	Sickness—	
Net, Queensland Government	406	Benefit, Commonwealth,	394
Queensland Government—		Mental	81
Expenditure, Details	409	Patients Treated in Hospitals	77
Receipts and Expenditure	405, 494	Silver Production	191, 482
Receipts, Details	407	Sinking Fund, Public Debt	413, 495
Road Safety Council	284	Slaughterings	164, 491
Road Traffic Accidents	275	Social Services—	
Road Transport	272	Commonwealth—	
Roads	267, 487	Expenditure	136
Roads, Main, Department	271	Pensions and Allowances	129
Royal Flying Doctor Service	115	State	103
Rural Assistance Advances	441	Sorghum, Grain—	
Rural Industry—		Marketing	330
Employment	159	Production	187
		Sound and Television Broadcasting	289
		State Children	127

	Page		Page
State Electricity Commission ..	219	Tobacco—	
State Housing	444	Charge	427
Statistical Divisions	34	Marketing	336
Stevedoring Industry Charge ..	427	Production	187
Stillbirths	69	Torres Strait Islanders	82
Stock Exchange	470	Totalisators	428
Stock Routes Watering	150	Trade—	
Stocks—		Balance of—	
Factory	217	Australia	302
Retail	239	Queensland	309, 488
Sub-artesian Bores	150	Brief Survey	19
Succession Duty	425	General	291
Sugar—		Interstate	302, 488
Board Accounts	318	Oversea	292, 488
Bulk Handling	317	Retail	237
Export Quotas	315	Total External	308, 488
Exports, Australia	315	Trade Unions	376
Queensland	294, 489	Traffic—	
Marketing	313	Accidents	275
Prices	316, 490	Offences	92
Production	185, 480	Tramways, Metropolitan	266, 487
Use of Machines	184	Transfers, Real Property	467, 496
Summer Rainfall	10	Transport—	
Sunflower Seed	180	Air	284
Superannuation—		Licensing Fees	274
Parliamentary	452	Local Authority Services	265
Police	451	Rail	258
Public Service	451	Road	272
Railway	452	Sea	251
Supreme Courts	86, 476	Trust Funds	404, 494
		Tuberculosis Campaign	113

T

Taxation—	
Collections in Queensland—	
Income Tax	420
Land Tax	420
Other Taxes	420
State and Commonwealth	420
Total	420, 494
Rates—	
Income and Social Services	421
Land	423
Other	425
Reimbursements	402
Teachers' Colleges	108
Technical Colleges	108
Telegrams	288
Telephones	288
Television Stations and Licenses	290
Tenures, Land	138
Timber—	
Logs Processed	198
Plywood Mills	199, 483
Sawmills	199, 483
Tin Production	195, 482

U

Unemployment Benefits	394
Unions—	
Employees'	376
Employers'	375
University—	
College, Townsville	111
Degrees Conferred	110
Enrolments	110, 476
Establishment	109
Faculties	109
Residential Colleges	111
Staff	110
Uranium	193

V

Value of Production	224
Vegetables—	
Marketing	333
Production	181
Veneer Production	199, 483
Voting at Elections	22

	Page		Page
W		<i>Wool—continued</i>	
Wage—		Sales—	
Average Minimum	385, 493	Average Price	173, 490
Award Rates	387	Quantity	173
Basic	378, 493	Scours	173
Earners	370	Spinning Quality Groups	331
War Pensions	132	Tax	427
Water Conservation	146	Workers'—	
Waterworks	436	Compensation	392
Weather	3	Dwellings—	
Welfare Institutions	128	Advances	446
Wheat—		Cost of Building	236
Australian Wheat Board	328	Homes	447
Marketing	325	Working—	
Production	178, 480	Conditions	389
State Wheat Board	325	Population	359
Wholesale—			
Prices Indexes	345, 492	Y	
Prices of Livestock and Produce	343	Youth Rehabilitation Hospital	114
Widows' Pensions	132		
Wine Sellers' Licenses	101	Z	
Winter Rainfall	11	Zinc Production	192, 482
Wireless Licenses	289, 487		
Wool—			
Exported Overseas	172, 489		
Fleece Weight	171		
Marketing	331, 490		
Production	170, 479		

PUBLICATIONS

OBTAINABLE FROM THE DEPUTY COMMONWEALTH STATISTICIAN,
320-330 ADELAIDE STREET, BRISBANE

Printed Publications

	Price		Postage*	
	<i>s</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>s</i>	<i>d</i>
Queensland Year Book	10	0	1	8
Queensland Pocket Year Book	1	6	0	5
Statistics of the State of Queensland—				
Annual Parts—				
A—Population and Vital	9	0	0	8
Bi—Rural Production	5	0	0	5
Bii—Manufactures and Minerals	4	0	0	5
C—Trade, Transport, and Communication	3	0	0	5
D—Finance	2	0	0	5
E—Local Government	8	0	0	8
F—Law, Crime, &c	3	0	0	5
G—Social	4	0	0	5

* Please add this amount when ordering by post.

Mimeographed Publications

(Containing Latest Statistics; Issued Free on Application)

Monthly Summary of Queensland Statistics

Summary of Statistics of Districts (Local Authority Areas)

Bulletins—

Annual

Agricultural Production	Divorces
Sugar Production	Patients in Public Hospitals
Rural Population, Labour, Equipment, &c	General Insurance
Livestock	Local Government
Wool Production	City and Suburban Road Passenger Services
Mining and Quarrying	Food and Grocery Prices
Factory Statistics	Building and Co-operative Hous- ing Societies
Value of Production	

Quarterly

Sawmills	Road Traffic Accidents
Building Operations	Population and Vital Statistics
Retail Prices and Basic Wage Rates	External Trade

Half-yearly

Meat Production

Monthly

Building Approvals

Other statistical statements are issued periodically and inquiry is invited for statistics that may be available in addition to those listed above.

NOT FOR SALE COPY *

By Authority: S. G. REID, Government Printer, Brisbane

WHOLLY SET UP AND PRINTED IN AUSTRALIA

* Copies may be purchased from Deputy Commonwealth Statistician,
320-330 Adelaide Street, Brisbane
See page 507 for Price List of Publications