



QUEENSLAND YEAR BOOK

1961

No. 22

COMMONWEALTH BUREAU
OF CENSUS AND STATISTICS
• QUEENSLAND OFFICE •

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COMMONWEALTH BUREAU OF CENSUS AND STATISTICS

• QUEENSLAND OFFICE •

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OFFICIAL
YEAR BOOK
OF
QUEENSLAND
1961

— No. 22 —

Issued under Instructions from
The Right Honorable the Treasurer
by

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COMMONWEALTH STATISTICIAN

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DEPUTY COMMONWEALTH STATISTICIAN
AND GOVERNMENT STATISTICIAN

By Authority: S. G. REID, Government Printer, Brisbane
(Wholly set up and printed in Australia)

PREFACE

The *Queensland Year Book* presents the most important social and economic statistics of the State with that necessary minimum of comment which is required for understanding the figures. The editorial staff is continually endeavouring to improve its contents, both in nature and in presentation, so as to serve most efficiently all students of the civic life of the State. Any suggestions as to changes for this purpose, and comments on any apparent inaccuracies which may be detected, will be gratefully received.

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 statistical facts over a period of years without comment, and the *Statistics of Queensland* in eight parts which provide detailed statistical tabulations. Latest statistics are released as soon as they become available in the *Monthly Summary* of Queensland Statistics and in *Press Bulletins* on special subjects, copies of which may be had on request (see page 469).

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, and the current Year Book is presented as the official statistical record of the State of Queensland.

Satisfactory official statistics can be produced only with the help of very many State and Commonwealth Government departments, local authorities, private business firms and individuals, farmers and graziers, and others who supply the basic data required, and the Bureau thanks all who have helped in this way.

The actual preparation of the Year Book has been carried out by the editorial staff of the Bureau in Brisbane under Mr. R. E. Dyne, B.A., B.Com., Supervisor of Research and Publications, with Mr. R. F. Delaney, B.A., B.Com., as Branch Supervisor, and by the staff of the Queensland Government Printing Office. Diagrams were prepared by Miss J. Thompson.

S. E. SOLOMON,
Deputy Commonwealth Statistician
and Government Statistician.

Bureau of Census and Statistics,
Queensland Office,
42 George Street, Brisbane.
17th August, 1961.

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CALENDAR, 1961

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

CALENDAR, 1962

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

* Public Holiday. Local holidays are granted for Annual Shows, the date for the Royal National Exhibition in the Brisbane district for 1961 being 16th August.

THE QUEENSLAND YEAR BOOK

No. 22—1961

Chapter 1.—GENERAL INFORMATION

1. AREA AND POSITION

The area of Queensland is 667,000 square miles. The State lies within 10 and 29 degrees south latitude and 138 and 154 degrees east longitude, and has 3,236 miles of coastline. From north to south its greatest distance is 1,300 miles and from east to west 900 miles. The area is 22½ per cent. of the Australian continent, and the occupied area 32 per cent. of the Australian total, being about 50 per cent. more than the occupied area of Western Australia, the State with the largest territory. Only about 2 per cent. of the huge area of Queensland is not occupied either for private production or for public reserves; this is mainly in the north of Cape York Peninsula. The area leased for pastoral and similar purposes is 86 per cent. of the whole territory. About 6½ per cent. of the State is held as freehold or is in the process of purchase, and this includes most of the good coastal and sub-coastal lands.

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

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

2. PHYSICAL FEATURES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3. CLIMATE

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

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

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

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

METEOROLOGY, BRISBANE, 1960

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	30.01	77.1	94.6	64.9	84.7	69.4	3.21	12	5.72
February	29.93	77.2	96.6	64.2	84.8	69.6	4.55	16	5.47
March ..	30.01	73.0	93.1	60.0	81.2	64.8	3.25	11	4.97
April ..	30.06	70.9	87.2	53.0	79.7	62.1	0.74	6	3.68
May ..	29.99	63.7	82.2	46.0	72.3	55.2	1.65	10	2.35
June ..	30.17	59.4	78.2	41.8	69.2	49.6	1.12	6	2.75
July ..	30.15	58.6	74.8	41.4	67.0	50.2	1.49	9	1.88
August	30.13	59.1	75.6	39.2	70.2	48.0	0.46	3	1.07
September	30.03	65.7	85.1	46.0	75.3	56.0	0.17	3	1.69
October	30.07	69.6	87.3	54.7	78.3	60.9	1.20	8	2.27
November	29.97	72.1	87.0	57.4	79.8	64.4	5.50	11	4.00
December	29.98	73.6	91.2	59.0	81.1	66.0	4.56	10	4.24
Year ..	30.04	68.3	96.6	39.2	77.0	59.7	27.90	105	40.09

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

METEOROLOGY FOR SIX TYPICAL STATIONS

Month	Mean Maximum Daily Temperature ¹		Mean Minimum Daily Temperature ¹		3 p.m. Relative Humidity ¹		Rainfall ¹	
	1960 Deg.	Average Deg.	1960 Deg.	Average Deg.	1960 %	Average %	1960 In.	Average In.
CLONCURRY (NORTH INLAND)								
January	100·7	98·7	78·4	76·5	29	30	3·01	4·73
February	98·4	96·3	76·8	75·4	38	34	2·47	3·96
March	95·9	94·6	72·7	73·0	27	32	0·61	1·86
April	92·3	89·9	67·6	66·9	28	26	1·05	0·62
May	76·1	82·9	55·6	59·7	33	26	1·72	0·48
June	76·4	77·3	51·5	54·1	28	29	0·00	0·80
July	77·8	76·4	51·5	51·5	26	27	0·00	0·23
August	78·5	81·4	50·3	54·3	18	19	0·21	0·12
September	88·6	88·4	59·5	61·0	16	18	0·29	0·16
October	97·3	95·1	67·8	68·2	13	18	0·05	0·44
November	98·1	98·6	71·1	73·5	16	22	0·97	1·59
December	97·1	100·4	74·9	76·2	25	24	7·90	1·90
Year	89·8	90·0	64·8	65·9	25	25	18·28	16·89
LONGREACH (CENTRAL INLAND)								
January	101·2	99·6	72·8	73·3	29	31	1·93	2·31
February	99·0	96·9	72·0	71·7	35	34	2·06	3·12
March	94·1	94·1	67·9	68·1	24	35	0·62	2·10
April	90·6	87·8	59·9	60·1	25	32	0·09	1·01
May	74·6	80·4	44·1	52·1	35	35	1·79	0·52
June	73·3	74·3	44·2	46·7	26	38	0·61	0·94
July	72·5	73·2	44·5	44·3	29	35	0·89	0·80
August	75·0	77·9	42·9	46·5	17	28	0·40	0·30
September	83·7	85·4	n	53·7	15	24	0·97	0·52
October	94·0	92·8	63·7	61·5	13	22	0·27	0·84
November	95·9	97·0	67·2	67·5	15	24	1·26	1·26
December	92·6	99·7	68·8	71·5	26	27	7·76	1·82
Year	87·2	88·3	n	59·8	24	30	18·65	15·54
CHARLEVILLE (SOUTH INLAND)								
January	96·1	97·6	73·0	70·8	29	28	1·27	2·65
February	94·7	96·1	72·7	70·1	36	29	5·32	2·36
March	89·8	91·7	63·3	65·1	31	33	0·57	1·54
April	84·2	84·5	57·6	55·7	29	34	1·77	0·95
May	66·7	76·4	45·0	47·2	49	39	2·49	0·69
June	64·7	69·3	36·7	42·3	44	43	0·81	1·46
July	66·1	68·3	40·7	40·1	40	40	1·57	1·32
August	68·4	72·9	38·2	42·1	30	33	0·73	0·75
September	77·5	80·4	47·0	49·0	23	28	0·19	0·95
October	87·6	88·2	56·7	57·7	22	26	0·46	1·02
November	89·6	93·6	60·1	64·4	19	25	1·28	1·68
December	89·8	96·4	65·2	68·5	27	27	3·10	2·60
Year	81·3	84·6	54·7	56·1	32	32	19·56	17·97

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

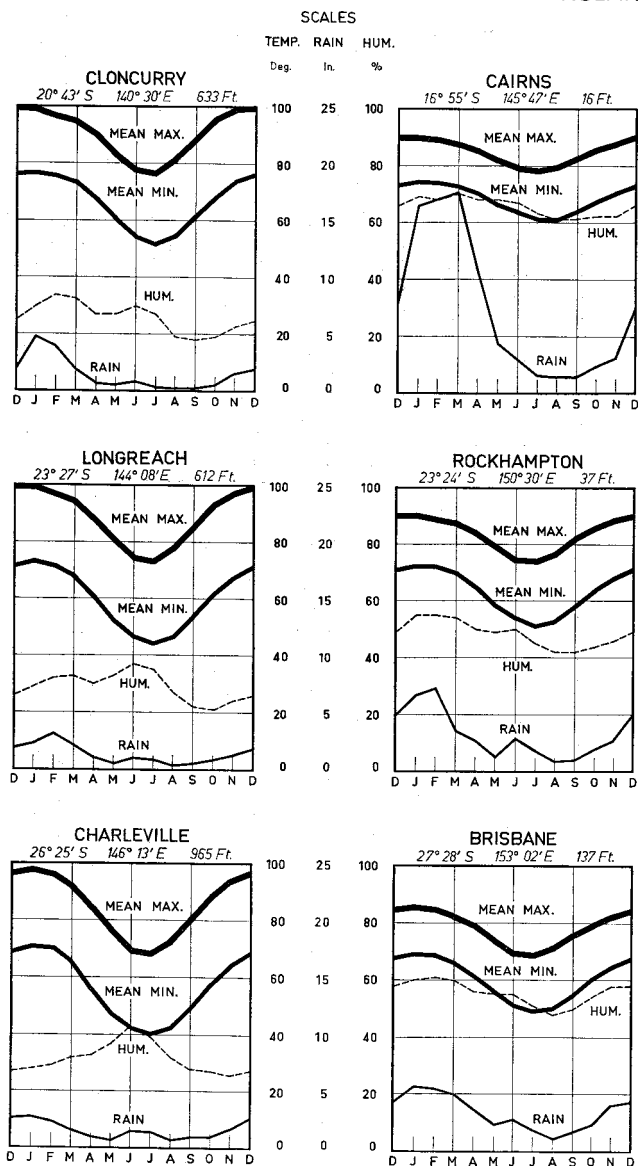
n Not available.

METEOROLOGY FOR SIX TYPICAL STATIONS—*continued*

Month	Mean Maximum Daily Temperature ¹		Mean Minimum Daily Temperature ¹		3 p.m. Relative Humidity ¹		Rainfall ²	
	1960 Deg.	Average Deg.	1960 Deg.	Average Deg.	1960 %	Average %	1960 In.	Average In.
CAIRNS (NORTH COASTAL)								
January	88.2	89.7	74.8	74.2	65	68	19.27	16.51
February	88.6	89.0	75.4	73.9	66	68	11.29	17.00
March	86.0	87.1	73.3	72.6	64	69	10.84	17.59
April	84.2	84.9	70.5	70.0	55	67	1.04	10.76
May	80.4	81.6	65.1	66.2	57	67	0.60	4.37
June	77.8	78.8	64.8	63.5	56	67	1.30	2.87
July	76.7	78.1	61.6	61.0	56	63	1.24	1.56
August	78.2	79.5	62.5	61.1	54	61	0.21	1.46
September	82.6	82.6	65.5	63.8	48	61	0.09	1.43
October	85.8	85.6	70.5	67.4	50	62	0.45	2.40
November	87.5	87.9	73.2	70.4	54	63	0.28	3.05
December	88.5	89.7	74.0	72.9	52	65	3.06	7.35
Year	83.7	84.5	69.3	68.1	56	65	49.67	86.35
ROCKHAMPTON (CENTRAL COASTAL)								
January	85.7	90.0	71.2	72.3	60	53	11.87	6.70
February	87.1	88.7	71.6	72.1	61	54	7.23	7.28
March	85.7	87.2	67.2	69.8	50	53	0.09	3.54
April	83.8	84.2	61.5	64.8	45	49	2.38	2.66
May	75.8	79.3	52.3	58.3	40	47	4.57	1.26
June	73.1	74.4	48.0	54.0	42	50	0.21	2.80
July	71.4	73.7	45.8	51.2	43	44	0.09	1.77
August	74.5	76.7	44.7	52.9	33	40	0.16	0.82
September	82.2	81.7	53.2	58.3	33	40	0.21	0.94
October	87.1	85.9	61.9	63.8	38	43	2.19	1.99
November	87.2	88.5	64.6	68.0	40	46	1.24	2.63
December	88.1	90.0	67.3	70.9	40	50	1.57	4.97
Year	81.8	83.4	59.1	63.0	44	47	31.81	37.36
BRISBANE (SOUTH COASTAL)								
January	84.7	85.5	69.4	69.1	56	59	3.21	5.72
February	84.8	84.6	69.6	68.7	59	60	4.55	5.47
March	81.2	82.3	64.8	66.2	55	60	3.25	4.97
April	79.7	79.1	62.1	61.5	53	56	0.74	3.68
May	72.3	73.7	55.2	55.6	44	54	1.65	2.35
June	69.2	69.4	49.6	51.5	42	54	1.12	2.75
July	67.0	68.6	50.2	49.4	50	51	1.49	1.88
August	70.2	71.1	48.0	50.0	36	47	0.46	1.07
September	75.3	75.5	56.0	54.8	41	50	0.17	1.69
October	78.3	79.2	60.9	60.3	50	53	1.20	2.27
November	79.8	82.3	64.4	64.6	54	57	5.50	4.00
December	81.1	84.5	66.0	67.5	52	55	4.56	4.24
Year	77.0	78.0	59.7	59.9	49	55	27.90	40.09

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

METEOROLOGY OF TYPICAL STATIONS—QUEENSLAND



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

4. RAINFALL

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

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

ANNUAL RAINFALL, QUEENSLAND, 1953 TO 1960

Locality	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	Average ¹
	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.
<i>Coastal</i>									
Brisbane ..	43.6	61.4	50.4	59.2	20.6	46.6	45.8	27.9	40.1
Bundaberg	61.6	62.2	61.5	71.7	26.3	62.0	57.1	36.1	42.4
Gladstone	38.7	49.0	55.6	87.0	19.8	37.1	31.1	30.3	38.3
R'hampton	32.9	45.7	57.1	63.6	15.6	37.1	27.7	31.8	37.4
Mackay ..	53.0	99.4	108.7	97.0	40.9	138.6	74.7	67.6	63.2
Townsville	70.9	59.2	61.4	81.1	29.0	56.0	48.9	53.8	39.7
Innisfail ..	135.3	171.8	153.4	114.2	140.2	138.6	188.0	110.2	139.2
Thursday Is.	62.4	75.8	64.1	78.4	67.9	53.3	48.5	56.8	66.5
Burketown	41.4	40.9	49.1	64.8	28.5	29.7	27.5	20.9	26.9
<i>Sub-Coastal</i>									
Warwick	20.0	29.5	30.5	36.1	16.5	28.5	35.8	20.7	25.1
Toowoomba	38.8	49.1	49.6	65.2	21.4	44.8	52.2	25.5	35.2
Kingaroy	28.0	45.2	43.4	47.0	16.1	37.4	46.5	20.7	28.1
Eidsvold	34.4	43.4	66.1	44.2	14.0	33.4	29.8	25.0	28.4
Emerald ..	25.4	39.5	37.4	55.4	16.6	24.3	27.9	21.7	23.3
Ch. Towers	22.7	39.3	27.1	45.6	18.0	43.5	23.3	25.3	23.3
Atherton	51.8	51.8	72.7	78.0	58.7	61.1	68.7	43.5	54.1
Palmerville	33.4	38.0	51.5	56.7	38.9	38.8	37.8	40.1	39.9
<i>Western</i>									
Cunnamulla	11.4	15.1	19.5	36.4	5.9	9.6	8.0	10.2	12.6
Charleville	18.5	28.7	32.2	31.8	14.8	13.5	19.9	19.6	18.0
Blackall ..	15.4	34.5	41.9	39.4	12.2	16.7	21.8	23.6	19.2
Longreach	12.5	23.7	33.0	40.0	14.4	18.7	20.0	18.6	15.5
Boulia ..	18.1	6.1	14.1	17.8	10.5	8.6	8.0	6.7	9.5
Winton ..	11.1	20.9	32.6	26.4	18.2	16.1	9.6	18.0	16.2
Hughenden	17.4	32.7	37.9	31.5	14.6	11.8	9.9	16.1	18.2
Cloncurry	21.7	30.7	28.2	25.7	24.4	14.9	17.6	18.3	16.9
Croydon ..	28.0	n	28.0	50.4	n	17.6	25.2	23.6	28.9

¹ For thirty-years period 1911 to 1940.

n Not available.

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

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

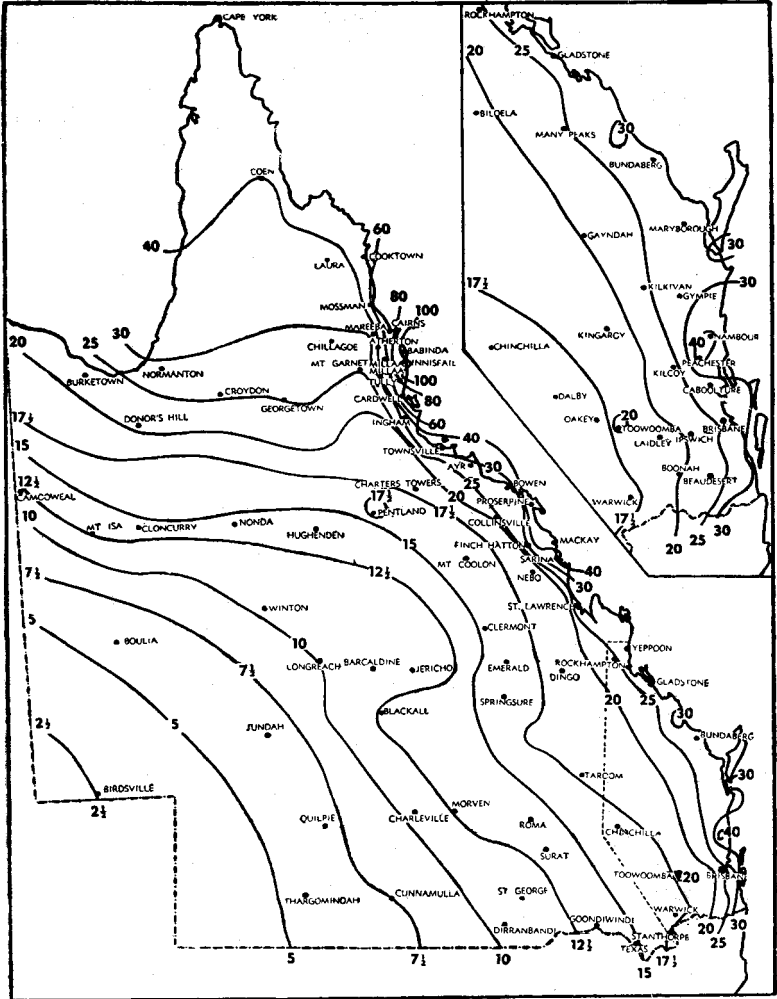
Maps showing average summer and winter rainfall throughout Queensland appear on pages 10 and 11.

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

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

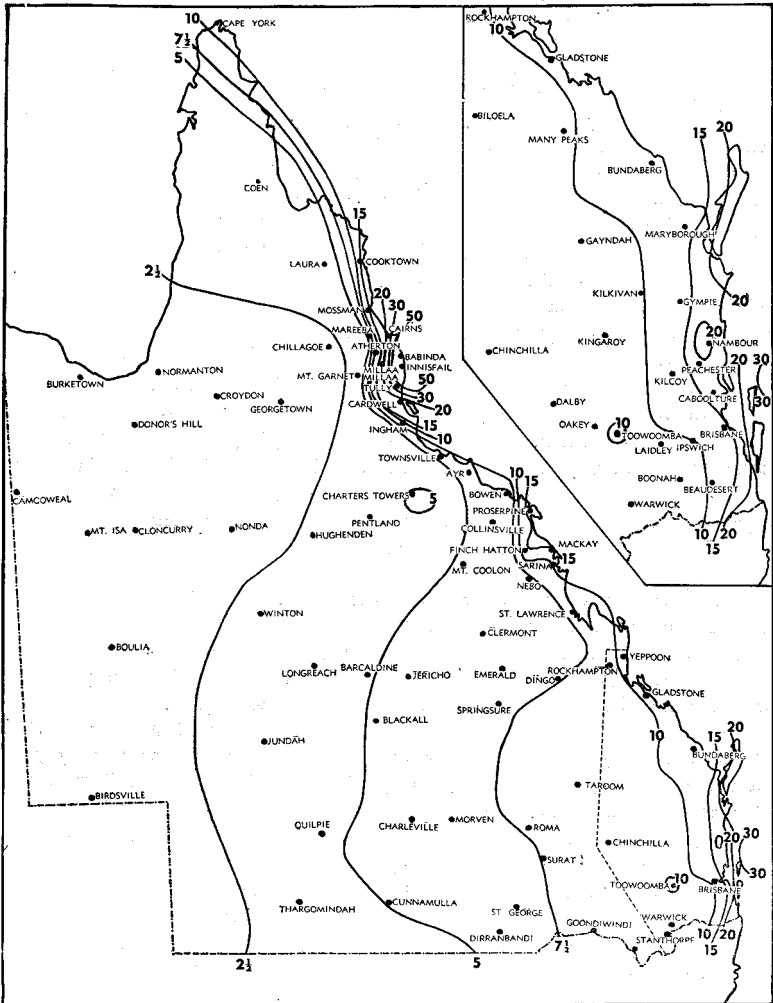
In southern Queensland good summer rainfall is slightly less reliable than in north Queensland, except for the south coastal fringe, which has an assured summer rainfall. However, good winter rainfall is far more reliable in south Queensland. It is very certain near the coast, and sufficiently frequent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

SUMMER RAINFALL—QUEENSLAND



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

WINTER RAINFALL—QUEENSLAND



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

5. RAINFALL AND RURAL INDUSTRY

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

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

nuts. 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 higher than in the other mainland States. This is due to the fertile soil (no superphosphate is used), and to the fact that portion of the ample summer rainfall of the Downs (16 to 20 inches) is retained in the subsoil to supplement the relatively scanty winter falls.

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

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

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

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

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

6. SEASONAL ACTIVITIES IN RURAL INDUSTRY

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

TIMES OF PLANTING AND HARVESTING PRINCIPAL CROPS, QUEENSLAND

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

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 May, and July to September	3	April to July, and August to October
	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 September
Hay, Wheaten	April to June	3-5	September
Hay, Oaten	March to May	4-7	Sept. to November
Linseed	April to June	4½-5	Sept. to November
Maize	South Queensland— Sept. to December	4½-7	March to July
	North Queensland— Nov. to January	5-7	June to August
Millet, Panicum, and Setaria	August to February	3	December to May
Navy Beans (Dry)	September to January	3-4	January to June
Oats	Green Fodder—February to June	4-7	May to October
	Grain—May, June	4-7	October, November
Onions	April, May	5-6	October, 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— February & August	3½-4½	June and November
	North Queensland— April, May	3½-4½	August, September
Pumpkins	September to January	5-6	March to July
Sorghum	September to February	4-5	March to June
Sugar Cane	South Queensland— August to March	12-24	July to December
	North Queensland— April to October	12-15	June to December
Sunflower Seed	September to January	4-5	February to May
Sweet Potatoes	September to February	4-5	March to July
Tobacco	South and Central Queensland— Sept. 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: Jan. to April and July to 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

1959-60.—During July good rain fell in the agricultural areas of the south-east and north coast, but over the rest of the State, particularly in the pastoral areas, rainfall was below normal. August and September were relatively dry months. September rains on the Darling Downs greatly improved winter grain prospects.

Heavy to flood rain in most areas of the State from October to December caused considerable damage to the wheat and barley crops, but established excellent growing conditions for summer grains, cotton, tobacco, and horticultural crops. The dairying industry experienced a good season with some butter and cheese factories reporting a record production. Beef cattle and sheep were in fair to good condition in most areas except in the west and far south-west, where rain was urgently needed.

January was mainly dry and hot and many areas were in need of rain by the end of the month. On the Far North and Central Coasts and the Central Highlands, however, rainfall was heavy and severe local flooding occurred. Rainfall during February was above average with valuable falls of from 2 to 5 inches in the drought-stricken south-western areas. Production from summer grain and seed crops, which received a setback from heatwave conditions in January and early February, exceeded the previous season's high yields.

There was no appreciable rain during March and April. Some relief rain was received late in May over the greater part of the State. In June some further rain was sufficient to allow general planting of winter grains.

1960-61.—Over the greater part of the State during July and August rainfall was below normal, and it was exceptionally cold, falls of snow being reported in July in several southern districts. Dry conditions continued throughout September and early October and most areas were badly in need of rain. Dairy production was low and whole milk supplies were maintained at the expense of butter production to the extent that butter was imported from Victoria. The prolonged dry spell led to extensive abandonment and feeding-off of winter grains. Wheat production, originally anticipated to be 16m. bushels, was according to the latest estimates, only 10m. bushels. Similarly, barley production fell from an expected 6½m. bushels to 3½-4m. bushels.

Variable storm rains late in October and November brought relief to many areas, and ensured favourable planting conditions for summer grains, peanuts, and cotton. Drought conditions, however, still existed in western areas, and the number of sheep killed at meatworks was much higher than usual because of lack of feed on many properties.

The crushing of the 1960 sugar crop was completed, yielding approximately 1,320,000 tons of sugar, the second highest production ever recorded. It is estimated that over 1 million tons of cane above mill peaks was left unharvested.

Late in December drought breaking rains were received in the north-west and central-west, some areas receiving their best falls for

more than four years. Good follow-up rain early in January further improved conditions in these areas. The south-west area also received rain which, coupled with flood run-off from heavier falls to the north, relieved conditions there. Rainfall over the remainder of the State was well below normal.

During February most central and southern districts benefited by above average rainfall, but northern districts remained dry and there were no indications of the onset of the normal wet season. Sugar crops in these areas were backward and needed good soaking rain. The production of tobacco was expected to exceed 15m. lb. which would be well above the previous season's record production of 9m. lb. Apple production was also expected to be higher than the previous season's record of 910,000 bushels. Very little useful rain was received in the State during March, and good winter falls were needed to maintain crops and pastures. Sheep areas were in good condition in March.

8. TRADE AND COMMERCE

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

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

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

The main sources of the State's wealth are wool, meat, sugar, minerals, butter, and general agricultural produce, the most important of the latter being wheat, tobacco, sorghum, barley, pineapples, maize, potatoes, peanuts, tomatoes, and apples. Among minerals, copper, coal, lead, silver, and zinc have the greatest value. Wool, meat, sugar, minerals, and butter are the chief items of oversea export, while sugar, live animals, minerals, fruit and vegetables, tobacco, plywood and veneers, meat, and butter are the main products sent to other States.

Chapter 2.—GOVERNMENT

1. SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT

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

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

THE STATE MINISTRY. (*As from 4th May, 1961*)

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

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

Minister for Education and Migration.—Hon. Jack Charles Allan Pizzey.

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

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

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

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

Minister for Health and Home Affairs.—Hon. Henry Winston Noble.

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

Minister for Public Lands and Irrigation.—Hon. Alan Roy Fletcher.

Minister for Public Works and Local Government.—Hon. Harold Richter.

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

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

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

<i>Leader</i>	<i>Appointed</i>	<i>Leader</i>	<i>Appointed</i>
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	.. .. 21-10-19
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. Voting is by secret ballot, the candidate receiving the greatest number of votes being elected.

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

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

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, S. D. (<i>Lib.</i>) ..	2·8	11,136
Aspley ..	Gordon Park ..	Campbell, F. A. (<i>Lib.</i>) ..	13·8	11,355
Baroona ..	Milton ..	Hanlon, P. J. (<i>A.L.P.</i>) ..	2·1	13,371
Belmont ..	Holland Park ..	Newton, H. F. (<i>A.L.P.</i>) ..	32·9	12,268
Brisbane ..	Brisbane ..	Mann, J. H. (<i>A.L.P.</i>) ..	3·8	12,663
Bulimba ..	Balmoral ..	Houston, J. W. (<i>A.L.P.</i>) ..	12·1	11,722
Chatsworth ..	Carina ..	Hiley, Hon. T. A. (<i>Lib.</i>) ..	3·5	11,108
Clayfield ..	Eagle Junction ..	Taylor, H. B. (<i>Lib.</i>) ..	2·4	12,019
Greenslopes ..	Coorparoo ..	Hooper, K. W. (<i>Lib.</i>) ..	2·7	12,209
Hawthorne ..	Hawthorne ..	Baxter, W. E. (<i>A.L.P.</i>) ..	3·0	11,375
Ithaca ..	Auchenflower ..	Windsor, R. L. (<i>Lib.</i>) ..	3·2	12,095
Kedron ..	Enoggera ..	Lloyd, E. G. (<i>A.L.P.</i>) ..	4·8	12,383
Kurilpa ..	West End ..	Hughes, C. M. (<i>Lib.</i>) ..	2·9	11,513
Merthyr ..	New Farm ..	Ramsden, S. R. (<i>Lib.</i>) ..	2·8	12,341
Mount Coot-tha ..	Ashgrove ..	Morris, Hon. K. J. (<i>Lib.</i>) ..	94·0	11,185
Mount Gravatt ..	Holland Park ..	Hart, G. L. (<i>Lib.</i>) ..	48·0	12,580
Norman ..	East Brisbane ..	Bromley, F. P. (<i>A.L.P.</i>) ..	2·2	11,188
Nudgee ..	Geebung ..	Melloy, J. (<i>A.L.P.</i>) ..	26·4	12,711
Nundah ..	Nundah ..	Knox, W. E. (<i>Lib.</i>) ..	9·7	12,910
Salisbury ..	Inala ..	Sherrington, D. J. (<i>A.L.P.</i>) ..	42·6	12,367
Sandgate ..	Brighton ..	Dean, H. (<i>A.L.P.</i>) ..	15·4	10,790
Sherwood ..	Sherwood ..	Herbert, J. D. (<i>Lib.</i>) ..	20·5	12,231
South Brisbane ..	Kangaroo Point ..	Bennett, C. J. (<i>A.L.P.</i>) ..	2·7	13,203
Toowong ..	Taringa ..	Munro, Hon. A. W. (<i>Lib.</i>) ..	5·4	11,963
Wavell ..	Wavell Heights ..	Dewar, A. T. (<i>Lib.</i>) ..	4·5	14,152
Windsor ..	Wilston ..	Smith, P. R. (<i>Lib.</i>) ..	2·6	11,581
Wynnum ..	Wynnum ..	Gunn, W. M. (<i>A.L.P.</i>) ..	11·5	13,396
Yeronga ..	Moorooka ..	Noble, Hon. H. W. (<i>Lib.</i>) ..	6·7	11,708
Total Metropolitan ..			385	339,523

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

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

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

The voting at the 1960 State General Election is shown below:—

GENERAL ELECTION, 28TH MAY, 1960

Number of Votes Cast	Votes Cast as Percentage of Total Enrolment	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>									
10,505	94.3	..	5,228	3,662	1,492	..	..	123	1.2
10,675	94.0	..	4,967	4,239	1,336	..	..	133	1.2
12,247	91.6	..	3,450	7,094	1,521	..	..	182	1.5
11,378	92.7	..	3,869	6,120	1,209	..	..	180	1.6
10,871	85.8	..	3,180	5,511	1,979	..	..	201	1.8
11,066	94.4	..	2,985	6,184	1,734	..	..	163	1.5
10,499	94.5	..	5,511	3,490	1,366	..	..	132	1.3
11,045	91.9	..	5,905	3,015	1,953	..	..	172	1.6
11,386	93.3	..	6,230	3,225	1,665	..	119 ¹	147	1.3
10,678	93.9	..	3,882	5,428	1,245	..	..	123	1.2
11,167	92.3	..	5,178	4,705	1,180	..	..	104	0.9
11,795	95.3	..	3,412	7,059	1,133	..	..	191	1.6
10,463	90.9	..	5,068	4,087	1,115	..	..	193	1.8
10,937	88.6	..	5,376	3,562	1,794	..	..	205	1.9
10,403	93.0	..	5,803	3,057	1,362	..	..	181	1.7
11,760	93.5	..	6,278	3,433	1,117	..	807 ²	125	1.1
10,300	92.1	..	3,679	4,896	1,489	..	115 ³	121	1.2
11,930	93.9	..	3,926	6,325	1,423	..	105 ³	151	1.3
12,007	93.0	..	6,148	3,808	1,873	..	..	178	1.5
11,382	92.0	..	3,580	6,243	1,299	..	141 ³	169	1.5
9,955	92.3	..	4,112	4,990	727	..	..	126	1.3
11,470	93.8	..	7,107	4,190	..	..	..	173	1.5
11,620	88.0	..	3,106	5,011	3,294	..	..	209	1.8
10,975	91.7	..	8,200	..	2,222	..	..	553	5.0
13,433	94.9	..	7,134	4,696	1,459	..	..	144	1.1
10,829	93.5	..	5,364	3,834	1,541	..	..	90	0.8
12,422	92.7	..	3,684	7,789	819	..	..	130	1.0
10,999	93.9	..	5,594	4,085	1,196	..	..	124	1.1
314,197	92.5	..	137,906	129,738	40,543	..	1,287	4,723	1.5

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. (Q.L.P.) ..	17	13,612
Cairns ..	Cairns ..	Wallace, G. W. G. (A.L.P.) ..	19	13,903
Ipswich East ..	Booval ..	Donald, J. (A.L.P.) ..	30	13,071
Ipswich West ..	Ipswich ..	Marsden, I. (A.L.P.) ..	17	13,449
Mackay ..	Mackay ..	Graham, F. D. (A.L.P.) ..	8	9,873
Maryborough ..	Maryborough ..	Davies, H. J. (A.L.P.) ..	10	11,335
Rockhampton Nth.	Nth. Rockhampton ..	Thackeray, M. H. (A.L.P.) ..	49	12,884
Rockhampton Sth.	Rockhampton ..	Pilbeam, R. B. J. (Lib.) ..	13	13,212
Toowoomba East ..	Toowoomba ..	Anderson, M. J. R. (Lib.) ..	18	13,779
Toowoomba West ..	Toowoomba ..	Duggan, J. E. (A.L.P.) ..	26	14,454
Townsville North ..	Townsville ..	Tucker, P. J. R. (A.L.P.) ..	58	13,240
Townsville South ..	Townsville ..	Aikens, T. (N.Q.L.P.) ..	51	13,863
Total Provincial Cities ..			316	156,680
<i>Country</i>				
Albert ..	Southport ..	Carey, C. C. (C.P.) ..	275	9,007
Albigny ..	Oakey ..	Diplock, L. F. (Q.L.P.) ..	1,465	9,425
Balonne ..	St. George ..	Beardmore, E. J. (C.P.) ..	30,980	7,388
Barambah ..	Kingaroy ..	Bjelke-Petersen, J. (C.P.) ..	2,665	9,815
Barcoo ..	Clermont ..	Davis, E. W. (A.L.P.) ..	43,190	8,602
Bowen ..	Bowen ..	Delamothe, P. R. (Lib.) ..	8,705	7,709
Burdekin ..	Ayr ..	Coburn, A. (Ind.) ..	3,650	7,531
Burke ..	Cloncurry ..	Inch, A. J. (A.L.P.) ..	51,860	8,560
Burnett ..	Gin Gin ..	Wharton, C. A. (C.P.) ..	5,525	9,734
Callide ..	Biloela ..	Jones, V. E. (C.P.) ..	8,690	8,755
Carnarvon ..	Stanthorpe ..	Hilton, Hon. P. J. R. (Q.L.P.) ..	3,920	9,650
Condamine ..	Chinchilla ..	Sullivan, V. B. (C.P.) ..	6,075	7,467
Cook ..	Mareeba ..	Adair, H. A. (Q.L.P.) ..	49,850	8,798
Cooroora ..	Nambour ..	Low, D. A. (C.P.) ..	770	9,522
Cunningham ..	Pittsworth ..	Fletcher, Hon. A. R. (C.P.) ..	3,100	8,080
Faßsifer ..	Boonah ..	Muller, A. G. (C.P.) ..	1,680	9,670
Flinders ..	Hughenden ..	Lonergan, W. H. (C.P.) ..	61,730	8,936
Gregory ..	Longreach ..	Rae, W. A. R. (C.P.) ..	159,000	8,127
Gympie ..	Gympie ..	Hodges, A. M. (G.P.) ..	1,015	10,137
Hinchinbrook ..	Ingham ..	Row, J. A. (C.P.) ..	7,965	7,572
Isis ..	Childers ..	Pizzey, Hon. J. C. A. (C.P.) ..	4,404	9,734
Landsborough ..	Landsborough ..	Nicklin, Hon. G. F. R. (C.P.) ..	620	9,793
Locker ..	Laidley ..	Chalk, Hon. G. W. W. (Lib.) ..	1,515	8,456
Logan ..	Beenleigh ..	Harrison, R. L. (C.P.) ..	735	9,768
Mackenzie ..	Monto ..	Hewitt, N. T. E. (C.P.) ..	15,220	7,276
Mirani ..	Sarina ..	Evans, Hon. E. (C.P.) ..	13,050	8,104
Mourilyan ..	Innisfail ..	Byrne, P. (A.L.P.) ..	610	8,966
Mulgrave ¹¹ ..	Gordonvale ..	Armstrong, R. A. (C.P.) ..	1,240	7,210
Murrumba ..	Caboolture ..	Nicholson, D. E. (C.P.) ..	775	9,634
Port Curtis ..	Gladstone ..	Burrows, J. (A.L.P.) ..	3,030	9,378
Redcliffe ..	Redcliffe ..	Houghton, J. E. H. (Ind.) ..	80	10,567
Roma ..	Roma ..	Ewan, W. M. (C.P.) ..	15,910	8,866
Somerset ..	Nanango ..	Richter, Hon. H. (C.P.) ..	3,000	9,515
South Coast ..	Coolangatta ..	Gaven, E. J. (C.P.) ..	340	10,145
Tablelands ..	Atherton ..	Gilmore, T. V. (C.P.) ..	76,560	7,595
Warrego ..	Charleville ..	Duffey, J. J. (A.L.P.) ..	73,820	8,177
Warwick ..	Warwick ..	Madsen, Hon. O. O. (C.P.) ..	1,440	9,112
Whitsunday ..	Proserpine ..	¹² Roberts, Hon. L. H. S. (C.P.) ..	1,840	8,364
Total Country ..			666,299	335,195
Total for State ..			667,000	831,398

¹ Social Credit.² Independent Australian Labour Party.³ Communist Party.⁴ New State Party, 871; Communist Party, 208.⁵ North Queensland Labour Party.⁶ Independent Country Party.⁷ Deceased. At by-election, 1st July, 1961, E. C. O'Donnell (A.L.P.) elected.⁸ Not contested.⁹ New State.

GENERAL ELECTION, 28TH MAY, 1960—continued

Number of Votes Cast	Votes Cast as Percentage of Total Enrolment	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>(12 Electorates)</i>									
12,920	94.9	..	2,415	5,122	5,138	..	..	245	1.9
12,628	90.8	3,736	..	7,057	1,704	..	..	131	1.0
12,526	95.8	..	3,068	8,596	761	..	..	101	0.8
12,498	92.9	..	3,635	7,674	970	..	132 ^a	87	0.7
9,186	93.0	3,526	..	4,561	1,004	..	..	95	1.0
10,942	96.5	3,665	..	7,197	..	..	..	80	0.7
12,293	95.4	..	3,205	7,312	1,667	..	..	109	0.9
12,381	93.7	..	5,047	3,427	3,801	..	..	106	0.9
12,856	93.3	..	6,019	5,922	818	..	..	97	0.8
13,503	93.4	..	4,768	7,414	1,229	..	..	92	0.7
12,302	92.9	..	4,140	5,262	1,655	..	1,079 ^d	166	1.3
12,940	93.3	..	..	4,216	..	..	8,501 ^e	223	1.7
146,975	93.8	10,927	32,297	73,760	18,747	..	9,712	1,532	1.0
<i>(38 Electorates)</i>									
8,367	92.9	3,277	..	1,853	..	3,017	132 ^a	88	1.1
8,820	93.6	3,763	..	981	4,024	..	..	52	0.6
6,495	87.9	4,049	..	2,371	..	..	..	75	1.2
9,323	95.0	5,957	..	1,968	1,310	..	..	88	0.9
7,900	91.8	2,835	..	3,676	1,337	..	..	52	0.7
7,252	94.1	..	3,287	2,813	679	..	358 ^b	115	1.6
7,012	93.1	..	..	1,367	2,063	3,529	..	53	0.8
6,971	81.4	1,681	..	2,908	2,294	..	..	88	1.3
9,119	93.7	4,969	..	2,459	1,616	..	..	75	0.8
8,134	92.9	4,998	..	3,022	..	..	..	114	1.4
8,851	91.7	3,155	..	1,983	3,611	..	..	102	1.2
6,922	92.7	4,723	..	1,868	..	..	272 ^c	59	0.9
7,907	89.9	2,003	..	2,753	3,063	..	..	88	1.1
8,965	94.2	6,281	..	2,560	..	..	..	124	1.4
..
9,162	94.7	6,507	..	2,551	..	..	..	104	1.1
8,064	90.2	3,831	..	3,721	437	..	..	75	0.9
6,897	84.9	3,695	..	3,098	..	..	..	104	1.5
9,740	95.6	5,616	..	2,920	1,129	..	..	75	0.8
7,105	93.8	3,082	..	2,776	697	..	438 ^b	112	1.6
..
8,974	91.6	7,051	..	1,786	..	..	..	137	1.5
8,094	95.7	..	5,077	..	..	169	2,766 ¹⁰	82	1.0
9,000	92.1	5,404	..	3,413	..	..	..	183	2.0
6,760	92.9	4,329	..	2,348	..	..	..	83	1.2
7,506	92.6	4,670	..	2,053	697	..	..	86	1.1
8,207	91.5	2,905	..	4,417	770	..	..	115	1.4
6,405	88.8	3,113	..	1,723	714	787	..	68	1.1
8,966	93.1	5,334	..	3,481	..	..	..	151	1.7
8,914	95.1	..	..	6,033	..	2,773	..	108	1.2
9,754	92.3	2,394	..	2,178	556	4,517 ¹²	..	109	1.1
8,224	92.8	3,629	..	2,558	..	1,976	..	61	0.7
8,949	94.1	4,860	..	1,672	2,291	..	..	126	1.4
8,869	87.4	6,611	..	1,872	..	223	..	163	1.8
6,636	87.4	3,438	..	2,633	442	..	..	123	1.9
7,150	87.4	..	..	4,630	2,307	..	..	213	3.0
8,617	94.6	5,437	..	1,818	1,254	..	..	108	1.3
7,724	92.3	4,341	..	2,669	631	..	..	83	1.1
291,755	91.9 ¹⁴	133,933	8,364	92,932	31,922	16,991	3,966	3,642	1.2
752,927	92.5 ¹⁴	144,865	178,567	296,430	91,212	16,991	14,965	9,897	1.3

Party. ¹⁰ Independent Country Party, 2,319; Independent Australian Labour Party, 447. ¹¹ Deferred election held on 23rd July, 1960. ¹² Elected candidate, 4,047; other independent candidate, 470. ¹³ Deceased. At by-election, 1st July, 1961, R. E. Camm (C.P.) elected. ¹⁴ Percentages of enrolment in contested electorates only.

Members representing the various parties who were elected at the 1960 Election were as follows:—Country, 26; Liberal, 20; Australian Labour, 25; Queensland Labour, 4; North Queensland Labour, 1; and Independent, 2; of whom 2 Country Party were returned unopposed. Offices in the 1960-61 Session of Parliament were held by the following Members:—

Speaker.—Hon. D. E. Nicholson.

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

Temporary Chairmen of Committees.—W. E. Baxter, A. T. Dewar, L. F. Diplock, E. J. Gaven, and D. A. Low.

Leader of Opposition.—J. E. Duggan.

Government Whip.—V. E. Jones.

Opposition Whip.—H. J. Davies.

Members' Pensions.—A scheme of pensions for Members of Parliament was introduced from 1st January, 1949. Rates of contributions from all Members, originally £2 per week, were varied as from 1st January, 1959, and the scheme now provides for contributions of £8 per fortnight. Contributions are subsidised by the Treasury by an equal amount, plus any further amounts necessary to keep the fund actuarially sound. To qualify for a pension an ex-Member must have served for approximately 9 years; have contributed not less than £200 to the fund; and have attained 60 years of age, or, if he is under 60 years of age must have stood for election and been defeated, failed to receive the endorsement of a recognised political party, or retired through ill-health or other good reason acceptable to the trustees of the fund. In the case of a qualified ex-Member under 60 years of age, pension is payable immediately if he is over 50 years of age, otherwise when he reaches 50 years. Since 1st January, 1959, the rates of annuity vary from £12 10s. to £17 10s. per week according to length of service, but prior to that date varied from £5 to £7 according to length of service, the maximum being payable after 15 years' service. A widow receives two-thirds of the rate which her husband received or was qualified for. A Member leaving Parliament without qualifying for an annuity receives a refund of all contributions.

3. THE COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT

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

Members of both Houses are elected by adult suffrage. Half of the Senators for each State are elected every three years for a six-year term

by the whole State voting as one electorate. Members of the House of Representatives are elected to represent single-member electorates for a three-year term. Preferential voting is compulsory.

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

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL

His Excellency the Right Honourable Viscount de L'Isle, V.C., P.C.,
G.C.M.G.

THE COMMONWEALTH MINISTRY (*As from 29th December, 1960.*)

CABINET

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

Trade.—Rt. Hon. J. McEwen (V.).

Treasurer.—Rt. Hon. H. E. Holt (V.).

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

Defence.—Hon. A. G. Townley (T.).

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

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

Civil Aviation.—Senator Hon. S. D. Paltridge (W.A.).

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

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

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

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

OTHER MINISTERS

Health, and C.S.I.R.O.—Hon. D. A. Cameron, O.B.E. (Q.).

Army.—Hon. J. O. Cramer (N.S.W.).

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

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

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

Supply.—Hon. A. S. Hulme (Q.).

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

Navy.—Senator Hon. J. G. Gorton (V.).

Shipping and Transport.—Hon. H. F. Opperman, O.B.E. (V.).

Air.—Senator Hon. H. W. Wade (V.).

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

QUEENSLAND SENATORS

Term—To 30th June, 1962.

Elected—10th December, 1955.

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

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

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

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

Rankin, Dame Annabelle J. M.,
D.B.E. (*Liberal*).

Term—To 30th June, 1965.

Elected—22nd November, 1958.

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

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

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

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

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

QUEENSLAND MEMBERS OF HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

General Election—22nd November, 1958

Metropolitan

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

Southern

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

Central and Northern

Capricornia	..	Pearce, H. G. (<i>Liberal</i>).
Dawson	.. ..	Davidson, Hon. C. W., O.B.E. (<i>Country</i>).
Herbert	.. ..	Murray, J., M.B.E. (<i>Liberal</i>). ¹
Kennedy	.. ..	Riordan, Hon. W. J. F. (<i>Labour</i>).
Leichhardt	.. ..	Fulton, W. J. (<i>Labour</i>).

¹ Endorsed by Liberal-Country Party Co-ordination Committee.

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

COMMONWEALTH ELECTIONS, QUEENSLAND, 22ND NOVEMBER, 1958
FIRST PREFERENCE VOTES

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

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

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

Name of Division	Electors Enrolled	Name of Candidate	Candidate's Party ¹	First Preference Votes	Final Votes ²
Bowman <i>(Annerley, Bris.)</i> ..	45,817	McColm, M. L. ..	Lib. ..	20,770	23,841
		Burns, T. J. ..	Q. L. P. ..	5,002	..
		Chalmers, H. M. ..	A. L. P. ..	16,398	18,660
		Condie, N. L. ..	A. N. P. ..	331	..
Brisbane <i>(Brisbane)</i>	41,196	Lawson, G. ..	A. L. P. ..	17,360	18,620
		Cairns, K. M. K. ..	Lib. ..	14,235	18,116
		Henderson, J. B. ..	Com. ..	643	..
		Maule, G. J. ..	Q. L. P. ..	4,135	..
		Morgan, J. G. ..	A.N.P. ..	363	..
Capricornia <i>(Rockhampton)</i> ..	38,974	Pearce, H. G. ..	Lib.-C.P. ..	18,074	21,284
		Maxwell, C. A. ..	A.L.P. ..	14,978	15,598
		Verney, J. C. ..	Q.L.P. ..	3,830	..
Darling Downs <i>(Toowoomba)</i> ..	42,246	Swartz, R. W. C. ..	Lib. ..	22,469	..
		McCafferty, J. F. ..	A.L.P. ..	13,623	..
		Walsh, M. M. ..	Q.L.P. ..	3,680	..
Dawson <i>(Mackay)</i>	38,184	Davidson, C. W. ..	C.P. ..	21,424	..
		Ferguson, S. J. ..	A.L.P. ..	10,243	..
		O'Grady, W. S. ..	Q.L.P. ..	3,569	..
Fisher <i>(Gympie)</i>	43,089	Adermann, C. F. ..	C.P. ..	26,953	..
		Humphries, J. H. ..	Q.L.P. ..	3,465	..
		Weir, W. A. A. ..	A.L.P. ..	10,337	..
Griffith <i>(South Brisbane)</i> ..	42,274	Chesby, A. A. ..	Lib. ..	15,493	19,593
		Coutts, W. C. ..	A.L.P. ..	18,136	19,543
		Ke hoc, G. B. ..	Q.L.P. ..	5,507	..
Herbert <i>(Townsville)</i>	43,200	Murray, J. ..	Lib.-C.P. ..	16,669	20,136
		Bodero, V. D. ..	Q.L.P. ..	5,496	..
		Edmonds, W. F. ..	A.L.P. ..	16,249	18,980
		Fay, H. ..	Com. ..	702	..
Kennedy <i>(Charters Towers)</i> ..	36,924	Riordan, W. J. F. ..	A.L.P. ..	16,075	..
		Hindson, A. ..	C.P. ..	10,466	..
		Katter, R. C. ..	Q.L.P. ..	5,026	..

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

Name of Division	Electors Enrolled	Name of Candidate	Candidate's Party ¹	First Preference Votes	Final Votes ²
Leichhardt (<i>Cairns</i>)	43,474	Fulton, W. J. ..	A.L.P. ..	18,234	21,719
		Bidner, J. J. ..	Q.L.P. ..	6,407	..
		Turner, G. F. ..	C.P. ..	14,021	16,943
Lilley (<i>Albion, Brisbane</i>)	45,390	Wight, B. McD. ..	Lib. ..	21,272	..
		Barnes, W. L. ..	Q.L.P. ..	5,606	..
		Goldstiver, M. ..	A.N.P. ..	312	..
		Melloy, J. . . .	A.L.P. ..	14,170	..
McPherson (<i>Southport</i>)	50,682	Barnes, C. E. ..	C.P. ..	29,346	..
		Evans, H. I. ..	A.L.P. ..	12,730	..
		Hilton, J. G. M. ..	Q.L.P. ..	4,413	..
Maranoa (<i>Dalby</i>)	39,979	Brimblecombe, W. J.	C.P. ..	18,699	..
		Beaumont, L. D. ..	A.L.P. ..	12,384	..
		Dohring, A. ..	Q.L.P. ..	5,027	..
Moreton (<i>Mt. Gravatt, Bris.</i>)	49,654	Killen, D. J. ..	Lib. ..	23,460	..
		Julius, M. N. ..	Com. ..	1,297	..
		Mansfield, R. C. E.	Q.L.P. ..	4,652	..
		Ouston, B. W. ..	A.L.P. ..	16,687	..
Oxley (<i>Ipswich</i>)	42,725	Cameron, D. A. ..	Lib. ..	22,555	..
		Dawson, W. L. ..	Com. ..	939	..
		Warren, R. L. ..	A.L.P. ..	16,966	..
Petrie (<i>Kedron, Bris.</i>)	50,694	Hulme, A. S. ..	Lib. ..	23,682	..
		Burge, H. M. ..	A.N.P. ..	1,776	..
		Claffey, J. S. ..	A.L.P. ..	16,376	..
		McCurdie, M. O. ..	Q.L.P. ..	5,081	..
Ryan (<i>Paddington, Bris.</i>)	47,695	Drury, E. N. ..	Lib. ..	25,770	..
		Edmonds, R. V. ..	A.N.P. ..	795	..
		Hurley, B. D. ..	Q.L.P. ..	4,613	..
		McDonnell, B. J. ..	A.L.P. ..	13,232	..
Wide Bay (<i>Maryborough</i>)	42,157	Bandidt, H. N. C. ..	C.P. ..	19,184	21,815
		Hansen, B. P. ..	A.L.P. ..	16,498	18,393
		McDonnell, E. V. ..	Q.L.P. ..	4,526	..

¹ Parties:—

A.L.P. Australian Labour Party.

Com. Communist Party.

Lib.-C.P. Liberal-Country Party.

A.N.P. Australian National Party.

C.P. Country Party.

Q.L.P. Queensland Labour Party.

Lib. Liberal.

² Where election was not determined by first preference votes.

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. J. Heffron (<i>Labour</i>)	March, 1959
Victoria ..	Hon. H. E. Bolte (<i>Liberal-Country</i>) ..	July, 1961
Queensland ..	Hon. G. F. R. Nicklin (<i>Country-Liberal</i>)	May, 1960
S. Australia ..	Hon. Sir T. Playford (<i>Liberal-Country</i>)	March, 1959
W. Australia ..	Hon. D. Brand (<i>Liberal-Country</i>) ..	March, 1959
Tasmania ..	Hon. E. E. Reece (<i>Labour</i>)	May, 1959

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, 1958-59

Particulars	Common-wealth	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Total
Members¹—								
Upper House No.	60	60	34	..	20	30	19	223
Lower House No.	124	94	66	75	39	50	35	483
Annual Salary¹—								
Upper House £	2,750 ²	500	2,000 ³	..	1,900 ⁴	2,180 ⁵	1,382 ⁶	..
Lower House £	2,750 ²	2,350 ⁷	2,000 ³	2,501 ⁸	1,900 ⁴	2,180 ⁵	1,382 ⁶	..
Total Cost—								
Executive £1,000	321	116	104	97	58	55	70	821
Parliament £1,000	2,665	783	621	373	320	395	187	5,344
Total £1,000	2,986	899	725	470	378	450	257	6,165
Cost per Head—								
Executive s. d.	0 8	0 8	0 9	1 5	1 3	1 7	4 1	1 8
Parliament s. d.	5 4	4 2	4 6	5 2	7 1	11 1	11 0	10 9
Total s. d.	6 0	4 10	5 3	6 7	8 4	12 8	15 1	12 5

¹ At 31st December, 1959. ² Plus expense allowances:—Senators, £800, Members of House of Representatives, £850 to £1,050. ³ Plus allowances varying from £550 to £950 according to location of electorate. ⁴ Plus allowance of from £250 to £325 according to distance of electorate from Adelaide. ⁵ Plus allowances varying from £250 to £450 according to distance of electorate from Perth. ⁶ Plus allowance according to area of electorate and distance from the capital, varying from £250 to £550 in the case of the Legislative Council and from £500 to £800 in the case of the House of Assembly. ⁷ Plus allowances varying from £650 to £950 according to remoteness of electorate. ⁸ Plus marginal allowances ranging from £65 to £400.

6. DIVISIONS OF QUEENSLAND

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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. The mayor (or chairman) is elected separately, and by vote of the entire Local Authority Area.

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

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

(c) *Petty Sessions Districts*: Under *The Justices Acts, 1886 to 1956*, power was given to the Governor in Council to designate Petty Sessions Districts. Originally Police Districts, their numbers increased with the growth of municipalities. Formerly used for statistical purposes, they have now been replaced in that regard by Local Authority Areas.

(d) *State Electoral Districts*: Queensland is divided by *The Electoral Districts Act, 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, and (d) boundaries of Local Authority Areas or Divisions of them, and (e) probable future movements of population.

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

(f) *Basic Wage Districts*: The State Industrial Court 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 358.

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

(h) *Statistical Divisions*: Statistical collections in the State are based generally on Local Authority Areas. For convenience of comparison, the Areas are grouped into Statistical Divisions, each constituting as far as possible a natural region of the State. The frontispiece map indicates in red the areas covered by these Divisions, and the lists on pages 44 to 47 and the maps on pages 402 and 403 show the Local Authorities in each Division.

As the City of Brisbane, containing over one-third of the State's population, forms one Local Authority Area, it has been divided for statistical purposes into Statistical Areas. These were first adopted for the 1947 Census. Their 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. Since 1st January, 1961, the City of Brisbane, the neighbouring City of Redcliffe, and a portion of Pine Shire whose urban area is contiguous to Brisbane have been combined for statistical purposes to form the Metropolitan Area. However, in statistical collections prior to 1961 Metropolitan Area refers only to the City of Brisbane. For particulars see pages 51 to 53.

Chapter 3.—POPULATION AND HEALTH

1. POPULATION

At 31st December, 1856, there were 18,544 persons in Queensland, then a portion of the Colony of New South Wales; and in 1859, the year of separation, the population was 23,520. Thereafter, the growth of the population was rapid, reaching 392,116 in December, 1890, 493,847 in 1900, 750,624 in 1920, 1,031,452 in 1940, and 1,466,879 in 1960.

The first Census taken in Queensland was on 7th April, 1861, when the population was 30,059 (18,121 males, 11,938 females). A Census was then taken by the Colonial Government at five-year intervals to 1901, except in 1896, and later Censuses have been made by the Commonwealth Government in 1911, 1921, 1933, 1947, and 1954. During the intercensal period 1947 to 1954, the population of Queensland increased by 19·1 per cent. Increases in other States were:—Western Australia, 27·3 per cent.; South Australia, 23·4; Tasmania, 20·1; Victoria, 19·4; and New South Wales, 14·7. These increases comprise natural increase (excess of births over deaths) 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 during the next seven years, up to the 1954 Census, migration made a substantial contribution to the increase.

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

POPULATION OF STATES AT CENSUSES

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

n Not available.

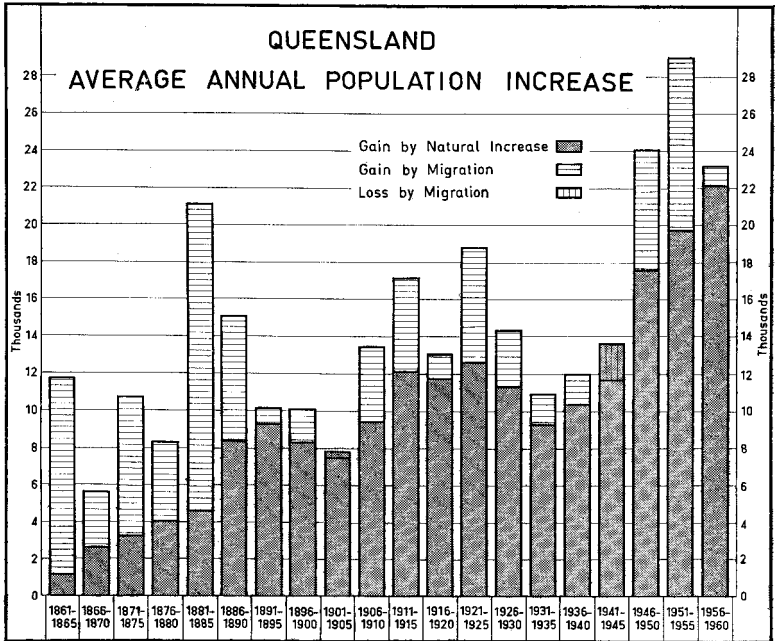
At the 1861 Census the population of Queensland was 30,059; at 1871, 120,104; at 1881, 213,525; at 1891, 393,718; and at 1901, 498,129.

The population of Queensland in 1859 was the second smallest of the six Colonies, Western Australia's being the smallest. In 1867 it exceeded that of Tasmania, and in 1885 that of South Australia, and since that date it has retained third place. According to the Censuses taken by the several Colonies in 1881, the population of Queensland was 9.5 per cent. of the Australian total, and this figure had increased to 14.7 per cent. at the 1954 Census.

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

POPULATION OF QUEENSLAND, GROWTH SINCE 1955

Year	At 31st December			Mean for Year Ended 30th June	Mean for Year Ended 31st December
	Males	Females	Total		
1955 ..	692,920	657,764	1,350,684	1,325,336	1,338,995
1956 ..	708,246	670,701	1,378,947	1,352,629	1,366,496
1957 ..	718,166	683,261	1,401,427	1,380,466	1,392,384
1958 ..	729,148	695,670	1,424,818	1,403,279	1,414,362
1959 ..	740,622	706,576	1,447,198	1,426,019	1,437,230
1960 ..	750,751	716,128	1,466,879	1,448,168	1,458,430



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 1959-60 and the calendar year 1960, and also masculinity rates.

POPULATION OF AUSTRALIAN STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1960

State or Territory	Estimated Population		Mean Population		Masculinity at 30th June, 1960 ¹
	30th June, 1960	31st Dec., 1960	Year Ended 30th June, 1960	Year Ended 31st Dec., 1960	
N. S. Wales ..	3,828,3 5	3,872,809	3,792,651	3,829,952	100·2
Victoria ..	2,891,748	2,925,533	2,851,130	2,891,337	101·4
Queensland ..	1,433,245	1,466,879	1,443,168	1,458,430	104·8
South Australia	945,247	956,939	933,550	944,785	102·8
Western Australia	730,581	740,245	725,114	731,403	105·0
Tasmania ..	347,433	359,789	347,344	350,440	111·3
N. Territory ..	21,800	20,704	21,113	21,334	122·6
A. C. Territory ..	52,368	55,272	50,013	52,562	112·2
Australia ..	10,280,742	10,398,170	10,169,083	10,280,293	102·2

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. However, Queensland still has an excess of almost 5 males for every 100 females. Western Australia and Tasmania have excesses of 5 and 11 males, respectively. In the other three States the sexes are more evenly divided. Tasmania's early excess of males had disappeared by 1926 but has developed again in recent years, whereas in Queensland and Western Australia there has always been a generally decreasing excess of males.

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

POPULATION INCREASE, AUSTRALIA

State	Total Persons			Annual Average per 1,000 of Population		
	Natural Increase	Net Immigration	Total Increase	Natural Increase	Net Immigration	Total Increase
1st January, 1922, to 31st December, 1927						
N. S. Wales	197,735	104,230	301,965	14.50	7.64	22.14
Victoria ..	116,841	74,264	191,105	11.75	7.47	19.22
Queensland	73,343	37,318	110,661	14.87	7.57	22.44
S. Australia	40,294	27,594	67,888	12.55	8.60	21.15
W. Australia	29,836	33,513	63,349	13.50	15.17	28.67
Tasmania ..	19,698	-19,223	475	14.95	-14.59	0.36
Australia ¹	477,963	262,109	740,072	13.54	7.43	20.97
1st January, 1928, to 31st December, 1933						
N. S. Wales	162,992	16,872	179,864	10.67	1.10	11.77
Victoria ..	85,739	-3,092	82,647	7.97	-0.29	7.68
Queensland	62,128	10,520	72,648	11.30	1.91	13.21
S. Australia	28,771	-15,724	13,047	8.35	-4.56	3.79
W. Australia	28,813	11,554	40,367	11.13	4.46	15.59
Tasmania ..	15,553	-2,594	12,959	11.51	-1.92	9.59
Australia ¹	384,670	20,467	405,137	9.86	0.53	10.39
1st January, 1934, to 31st December, 1939						
N. S. Wales	126,471	25,316	151,787	7.86	1.57	9.43
Victoria ..	61,544	692	62,236	5.55	0.06	5.61
Queensland	58,932	10,514	69,446	9.99	1.78	11.77
S. Australia	21,098	-5,312	15,786	5.96	-1.50	4.46
W. Australia	26,126	986	27,112	9.59	0.36	9.95
Tasmania ..	14,235	-3,923	10,312	10.06	-2.77	7.29
Australia ¹	309,456	31,719	341,175	7.57	0.78	8.35
1st January, 1940, to 31st December, 1945 ²						
N. S. Wales	167,119	11,364	178,483	9.78	0.66	10.44
Victoria ..	96,857	48,996	145,853	8.23	4.16	12.39
Queensland	79,789	-11,319	68,470	12.81	-1.82	10.99
S. Australia	35,526	-1,693	33,833	9.69	-0.46	9.23
W. Australia	33,055	-16,615	16,440	11.56	-5.81	5.75
Tasmania ..	17,261	-9,985	7,276	11.87	-6.87	5.00
Australia ¹	431,715	21,209	452,924	9.99	0.49	10.48
1st January, 1946, to 31st December, 1951						
N. S. Wales	236,660	145,014	381,674	12.94	7.93	20.87
Victoria ..	154,835	129,596	284,431	12.24	10.25	22.49
Queensland	106,778	46,636	153,414	15.63	6.83	22.46
S. Australia	59,090	53,813	112,903	14.69	13.37	28.06
W. Australia	51,146	49,105	100,251	16.33	15.68	32.01
Tasmania ..	27,813	23,694	51,507	16.96	14.44	31.40
Australia 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
1st January, 1952, to 31st December, 1957						
N. S. Wales	255,665	90,160	345,825	12.31	4.34	16.65
Victoria ..	198,082	203,015	401,097	13.31	13.64	26.95
Queensland	122,742	40,407	163,149	15.47	5.09	20.56
S. Australia	67,365	75,053	142,418	13.89	15.48	29.37
W. Australia	65,773	44,102	109,875	16.88	11.32	28.20
Tasmania ..	32,552	6,527	39,079	16.98	3.41	20.39
Australia ¹	749,642	469,922	1,219,564	13.74	8.62	22.36

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

The preceding table brings out the following features:—

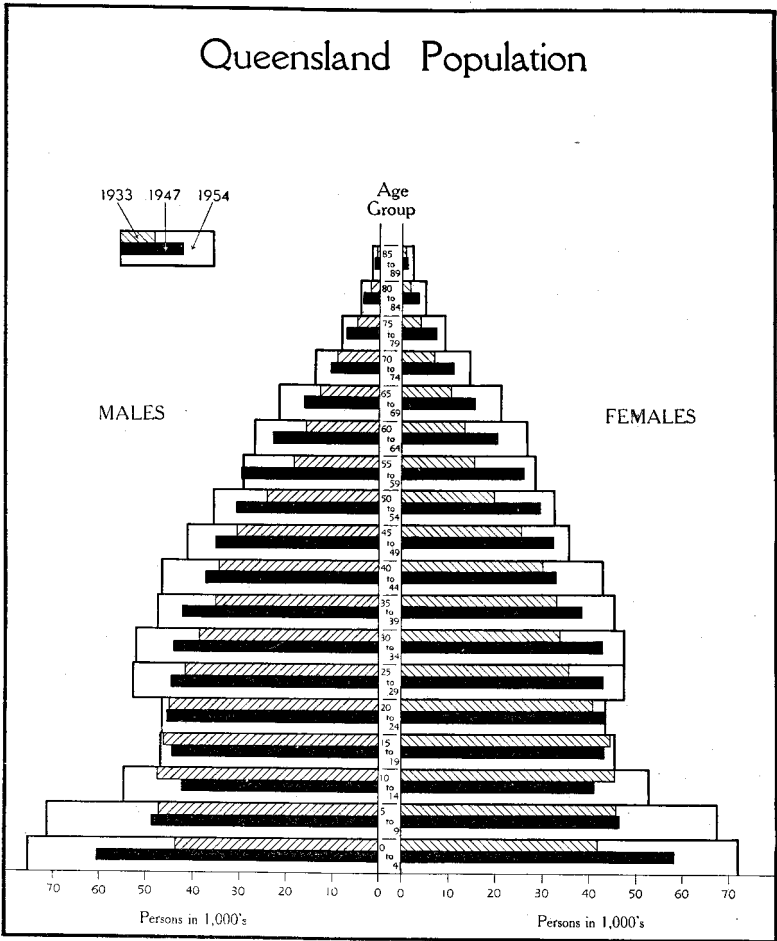
(i) *Natural Increase*.—After falling in the late 1930s to little more than half its original level, the rate of natural increase recovered in the years after the 1939-1945 War to about the same annual average as in the mid-1920s.

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

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

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION, CENSUS, 1954

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



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

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

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

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

BIRTHPLACES OF POPULATION, CENSUS, 1954

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

¹ Polynesia and at sea. n Not available.

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

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

RELIGIONS OF POPULATION, CENSUS, 1954

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

¹ Roman Catholic and Catholic Undefined.

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

CONJUGAL CONDITION OF POPULATION, CENSUS, 1954

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

¹ Including, for Brisbane, 3,653 married men and 4,826 married women, and, for Queensland 8,484 married men and 9,418 married women, who stated that they were "permanently separated". ² Excluding persons under 15 and those whose conjugal condition was not stated.

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

PERIOD OF RESIDENCE IN AUSTRALIA, CENSUS, 1954

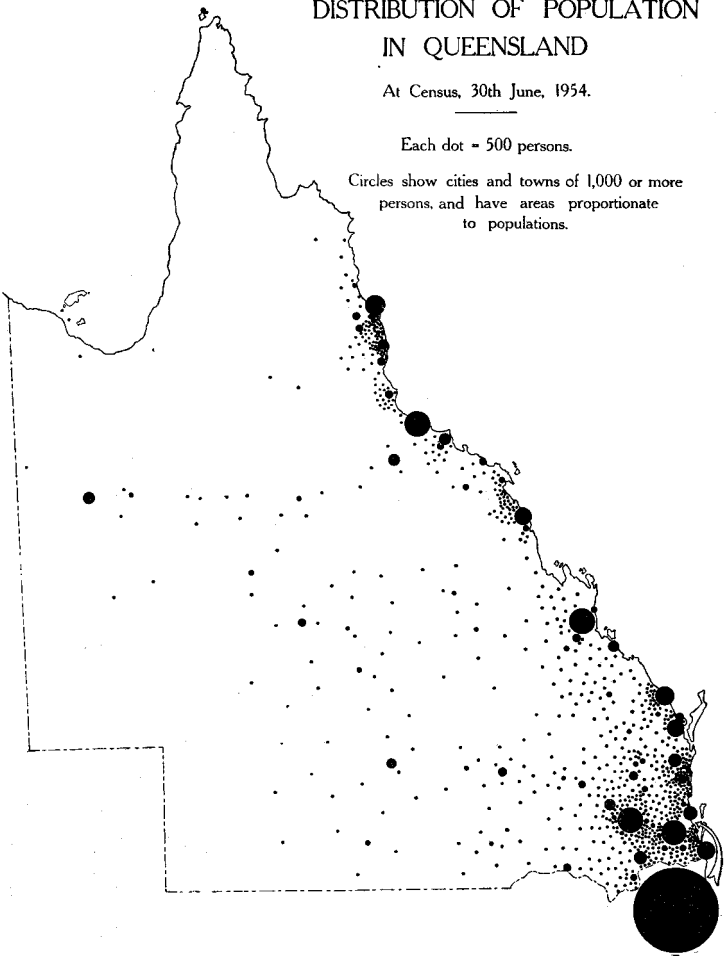
Period of Residence in Australia	Brisbane			Queensland		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Australian Born ..	205,396	222,634	428,030	584,949	575,646	1,160,595
Under 1 Year ..	1,572	1,572	3,144	4,568	2,832	7,400
1 Year ..	1,353	1,394	2,747	3,451	2,751	6,202
2 Years ..	2,498	2,025	4,523	6,730	3,777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

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION IN QUEENSLAND

At Census, 30th June, 1954.

Each dot = 500 persons.

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



2. DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION

The fact that, except for the Darling Downs, the most fertile land is situated between the sea and the range explains why most of the people are distributed along the east coast. As the map on page 42 shows, population is relatively densest within two hundred miles of Brisbane. Brisbane itself has over one-third of the State's population, but this is the lowest proportion of metropolitan population for any State except Tasmania. Throughout the interior, where the industry is almost entirely pastoral, population is sparsely distributed. The populations at the 1947 and 1954 Censuses and the mean population for 1960 for each of the statistical divisions and of the three major divisions of the State are shown in the following table.

POPULATION OF STATISTICAL DIVISIONS

Statistical Division	Census, 1947 ¹	Census, 1954	Mean Population, 1960
Metropolitan	402,030	502,320	576,375
Moreton ²	144,701	173,437	197,962
Maryborough	112,159	122,921	130,328
Downs	116,069	132,069	142,404
Roma	15,563	18,627	20,047
South Western	11,573	14,734	14,776
<i>Total South Queensland</i> ..	<i>802,095</i>	<i>964,108</i>	<i>1,081,892</i>
Rockhampton	78,660	88,198	93,631
Central Western	20,745	22,425	22,817
Far Western	4,911	5,352	5,311
<i>Total Central Queensland</i> ..	<i>104,316</i>	<i>115,975</i>	<i>121,759</i>
Mackay	37,338	42,947	46,133
Townsville	66,853	75,699	82,331
Cairns	73,600	90,787	95,693
Peninsula	5,331	6,500	6,078
North Western	14,995	19,272	22,479
<i>Total North Queensland</i> ..	<i>198,117</i>	<i>235,205</i>	<i>252,714</i>
Migratory	1,887	2,971	2,065
Total Queensland ..	1,106,415	1,318,259	1,458,430

¹ Local Authority boundary changes in 1949 decreased Moreton population and increased Downs population. Populations for 1947 are according to revised 1949 boundaries.

² Excluding metropolitan.

Local Authorities.—The area and population of each Local Authority are shown in the table on pages 44 to 47. The area of the State, previously reckoned as 670,500 square miles, was re-measured by the Surveyor-General in 1958 as 667,000 square miles, and Local Authority areas shown in the table are as revised. Populations are those recorded at the 1947 and 1954 Censuses, and as estimated at 30th June, 1960. Intercensal estimates are made each year based on estimates from Town and Shire Clerks and other data. The table shows populations in all cases of the areas which constituted the Local Authorities as

they were at 30th June, 1960. In cases of authorities newly created in 1949 and others where large adjustments of area were made in 1949, comparable figures for 1947 are shown.

LOCAL AUTHORITIES, AREA AND POPULATION

Cities are shown thus—BRISBANE

Towns are shown thus—DALBY

Shires are shown thus—Albert

Local Authority	Area at 30th June 1960	Population at Census, 30th June, 1947			Population at Census, 30th June, 1954			Estimated Population, 30th June, 1960
	Square Miles	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Total
<i>SOUTH QUEENSLAND</i>								
<i>Moreton Division</i>								
BRISBANE ..	385	195,102	206,928	402,030	244,904	257,416	502,320	578,000
GOLD COAST ..	47½	6,729	7,159	13,888	9,687	10,120	19,807	26,200
IPSWICH ..	47	16,381	16,013	32,394	19,620	19,333	38,953	45,500
REDCLIFFE ..	13½	4,254	4,617	8,871	6,601	7,256	13,857	20,000
Albert ..	530	3,973	3,288	7,261	4,634	4,080	8,714	9,100
Beaudesert ..	1,160	4,747	4,221	8,968	5,079	4,464	9,543	9,750
Boonah ..	570	3,243	2,996	6,239	3,088	2,841	5,929	6,000
Caboolture ..	469	3,074	2,642	5,716	3,769	3,332	7,101	8,100
Esk ..	1,475	3,809	3,328	7,137	3,681	3,304	6,985	6,900
Gatton ..	610	3,511	2,908	6,419	3,994	3,143	7,137	7,530
Kilcoy ..	555	1,382	1,169	2,551	1,309	1,164	2,473	2,520
Laidley ..	268	2,486	2,269	4,755	2,411	2,206	4,617	4,600
Landsborough ..	425	3,434	3,026	6,460	4,136	3,629	7,765	8,500
Maroochy ..	445	7,823	7,191	15,014	9,186	8,683	17,869	19,650
Moreton ..	700	4,689	3,982	8,671	4,550	3,975	8,525	8,500
Pine Rivers ..	296	2,591	2,224	4,815	3,352	2,957	6,309	7,350
Redland ..	150	2,729	2,482	5,211	3,815	3,550	7,365	8,050
Not Incorporated	124	203	128	331	342	146	488	430
<i>Total Moreton ..</i>	<i>8,269½</i>	<i>270,160</i>	<i>276,571</i>	<i>546,731</i>	<i>334,158</i>	<i>341,599</i>	<i>675,757</i>	<i>776,630</i>
<i>Maryborough Division</i>								
BUNDABERG ..	17	7,733	8,193	15,926	9,693	10,258	19,951	24,000
GYMPIE ..	7	3,966	4,447	8,413	4,735	5,229	9,964	10,600
MARYBOROUGH ..	10	7,349	7,813	15,162	8,684	9,268	17,952	20,000
Biggenden ..	510	1,156	1,023	2,179	1,021	953	1,974	1,900
Burrum ..	1,530	4,132	3,743	7,875	4,335	4,073	8,408	8,520
Eidsvold ..	1,855	704	609	1,313	701	610	1,311	1,320
Gayndah ..	1,045	1,797	1,610	3,407	1,770	1,582	3,352	3,400
Gooburrum ..	490	2,018	1,807	3,825	2,281	1,850	4,131	4,370
Isis ..	660	1,881	1,758	3,639	2,369	1,874	4,243	4,400
Kilkivan ..	1,255	2,299	1,842	4,141	2,204	1,719	3,923	3,900
Kingaroy ..	935	4,272	3,791	8,063	4,130	3,920	8,059	8,100
Kolan ..	1,025	1,358	1,144	2,502	1,350	1,152	2,502	2,520
Mundubbera ..	1,610	1,133	931	2,064	1,269	1,057	2,326	2,460
Murgon ..	270	1,911	1,821	3,732	2,122	2,053	4,175	4,350
Nanango ..	670	2,236	1,898	4,134	2,062	1,876	3,938	3,880
Noosa ..	338	3,110	2,815	5,925	3,305	2,991	6,296	6,450
Perry ..	910	329	299	628	259	237	496	440

LOCAL AUTHORITIES, AREA AND POPULATION—*continued*

Local Authority	Area at 30th June, 1960	Population at Census, 30th June, 1947			Population at Census, 30th June, 1954			Estimated Population, 30th June, 1960
		Square Miles	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females		Total
<i>Maryborough Division—continued</i>								
Tiaro	855	1,464	1,202	2,666	1,390	1,177	2,567	2,520
Widgee	1,135	4,282	3,552	7,834	4,495	3,644	8,139	8,200
Wondai	1,380	2,481	2,145	4,626	2,575	2,275	4,850	5,000
Woocoo	595	412	338	750	371	289	660	650
Woongarra ..	270	1,748	1,557	3,305	1,976	1,728	3,704	3,820
<i>Total M'borough</i>	<i>17,372</i>	<i>57,821</i>	<i>54,338</i>	<i>112,159</i>	<i>63,106</i>	<i>59,815</i>	<i>122,921</i>	<i>130,800</i>
<i>Downs Division</i>								
TOOWOOMBA ..	44	16,785	18,409	35,194	20,701	22,448	43,149	50,000
WARWICK	10	3,552	3,877	7,429	4,408	4,743	9,151	10,200
DALBY	6	2,233	2,152	4,385	3,123	3,059	6,182	7,200
GOONDIWINDI ..	6	1,248	1,219	2,467	1,481	1,469	2,950	3,140
Allora	270	1,204	1,013	2,217	1,096	1,010	2,106	2,060
Cambooya	245	1,072	887	1,959	1,029	819	1,848	1,900
Chinchilla	3,355	2,810	2,393	5,203	3,224	2,797	6,021	6,450
Clifton	334	1,479	1,289	2,768	1,356	1,186	2,542	2,530
Crow's Nest ..	640	2,143	1,893	4,036	1,985	1,748	3,733	3,720
Glengallan ..	670	2,809	2,310	5,119	2,512	2,127	4,639	4,640
Inglewood	2,265	2,247	1,810	4,057	2,442	1,999	4,441	4,700
Jondaryan	785	2,773	2,484	5,257	2,903	2,513	5,416	5,550
Millmerran ..	1,740	1,647	1,365	3,012	1,919	1,554	3,473	3,600
Murilla	2,334	1,345	1,148	2,493	1,681	1,409	3,090	3,400
Pittsworth	425	1,927	1,672	3,599	1,977	1,754	3,731	3,840
Rosalie	845	3,646	3,070	6,716	3,568	2,970	6,538	6,300
Rosenthal	760	968	857	1,825	869	762	1,631	1,600
Stanthorpe	1,035	3,955	3,464	7,419	4,344	3,991	8,335	8,550
Tara	4,315	1,301	977	2,278	1,834	1,315	3,149	3,290
Waggamba	5,340	1,542	1,048	2,590	1,746	1,222	2,968	3,000
Wambo	2,210	3,316	2,730	6,046	3,754	3,222	6,976	7,250
<i>Total Downs</i>	<i>27,584</i>	<i>60,002</i>	<i>56,067</i>	<i>116,069</i>	<i>67,952</i>	<i>64,117</i>	<i>132,069</i>	<i>142,920</i>
<i>Roma Division</i>								
ROMA	30	1,943	1,951	3,894	2,134	2,114	4,248	4,900
Balonne	12,015	2,264	1,776	4,040	3,230	2,297	5,527	6,000
Bendmere	1,510	834	692	1,526	892	710	1,602	1,670
Booringa	10,740	1,407	1,194	2,601	1,738	1,379	3,117	3,000
Bungil	5,090	1,190	927	2,117	1,412	1,069	2,481	2,850
Warroo	5,275	821	564	1,385	999	653	1,652	1,700
<i>Total Roma</i>	<i>34,660</i>	<i>8,459</i>	<i>7,104</i>	<i>15,563</i>	<i>10,405</i>	<i>8,222</i>	<i>18,627</i>	<i>20,120</i>
<i>South Western Division</i>								
CHARLEVILLE ..	27	1,771	1,689	3,460	2,306	2,211	4,517	4,650
Bulloo	23,425	392	155	547	483	189	672	700
Murweh	16,925	1,442	1,028	2,470	1,731	1,284	3,015	3,000
Paroo	18,375	1,802	1,363	3,165	2,408	1,735	4,143	4,050
Quilpie	26,055	1,226	705	1,931	1,545	842	2,387	2,430
<i>Total S. Western</i>	<i>89,307</i>	<i>6,633</i>	<i>4,940</i>	<i>11,573</i>	<i>8,473</i>	<i>6,261</i>	<i>14,734</i>	<i>14,830</i>

LOCAL AUTHORITIES, AREA AND POPULATION—*continued*

Local Authority	Area at 30th June, 1960	Population at Census, 30th June, 1947			Population at Census, 30th June, 1954			Estimated Population, 30th June, 1960
		Square Miles	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females		Total
CENTRAL QUEENSLAND								
<i>Rockhampton Division</i>								
ROCKHAMPTON	62	17,114	17,874	34,988	19,719	20,951	40,670	45,000
GLADSTONE	11	2,686	2,558	5,244	3,605	3,339	6,944	7,400
Banana	6,073	4,638	3,508	8,146	5,111	4,005	9,116	9,500
Broadsound	7,140	857	558	1,415	939	598	1,537	1,500
Calliope	2,435	2,130	1,671	3,801	2,071	1,663	3,734	3,720
Duarina	6,220	988	802	1,790	1,070	835	1,905	1,900
Fitzroy	1,930	2,015	1,758	3,773	1,911	1,643	3,554	3,700
Livingstone	4,930	3,327	3,125	6,452	3,685	3,346	7,031	7,400
Miriam Vale	1,445	1,014	770	1,784	956	750	1,706	1,660
Monto	1,640	2,255	2,015	4,270	2,413	2,045	4,458	4,480
Mount Morgan	195	2,558	2,396	4,954	2,654	2,406	5,060	4,960
Taroom	6,950	1,072	849	1,921	1,383	998	2,381	2,650
Not Incorporated	20	75	47	122	50	52	102	101
<i>Total R'khampton</i>	<i>39,051</i>	<i>40,729</i>	<i>37,931</i>	<i>78,660</i>	<i>45,567</i>	<i>42,631</i>	<i>88,198</i>	<i>93,970</i>
<i>Central Western Division</i>								
Aramac	8,970	932	660	1,592	985	729	1,714	1,700
Barcaldine	3,255	1,115	1,032	2,147	1,176	1,024	2,200	2,200
Bauhinia	9,795	801	655	1,456	934	699	1,633	1,670
Belyando	11,430	1,685	1,382	3,067	1,734	1,370	3,104	3,100
Blackall	6,295	1,403	1,085	2,488	1,597	1,183	2,780	2,850
Emerald	4,345	1,312	1,019	2,331	1,542	1,102	2,644	2,700
Ifracombe	2,535	261	189	450	332	212	544	550
Jericho	8,385	837	642	1,479	929	671	1,600	1,600
Longreach	9,080	2,298	1,839	4,137	2,352	1,991	4,343	4,500
Peak Downs	3,090	417	299	716	516	302	818	1,000
Tambo	3,980	528	354	882	610	435	1,045	1,030
<i>Total C. Western</i>	<i>71,160</i>	<i>11,539</i>	<i>9,156</i>	<i>20,745</i>	<i>12,707</i>	<i>9,718</i>	<i>22,425</i>	<i>22,900</i>
<i>Far Western Division</i>								
Barcoo	23,900	566	269	835	674	336	1,010	1,000
Boulia	23,570	438	238	676	493	271	764	700
Diamantina	36,560	185	49	234	182	57	239	250
Isisford	4,065	384	273	657	483	324	807	850
Winton	20,780	1,499	1,010	2,509	1,512	1,020	2,532	2,530
<i>Total F. Western</i>	<i>108,875</i>	<i>3,072</i>	<i>1,839</i>	<i>4,911</i>	<i>3,344</i>	<i>2,008</i>	<i>5,352</i>	<i>5,330</i>
NORTH QUEENSLAND								
<i>Mackay Division</i>								
MACKAY	8	6,694	6,792	13,486	7,285	7,477	14,762	16,500
Mirani	1,271	2,503	2,064	4,567	2,880	2,176	5,056	5,100
Nebo	3,875	337	197	534	282	165	447	450
Pioneer	1,065	6,291	5,315	11,606	7,945	6,371	14,316	15,200
Proserpine	1,020	2,087	1,790	3,877	2,538	2,038	4,576	5,000
Sarina	510	1,763	1,505	3,268	2,125	1,665	3,790	4,050
Not Incorporated	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total Mackay</i>	<i>7,763</i>	<i>19,675</i>	<i>17,663</i>	<i>37,338</i>	<i>23,055</i>	<i>19,892</i>	<i>42,947</i>	<i>46,300</i>

LOCAL AUTHORITIES, AREA AND POPULATION—continued

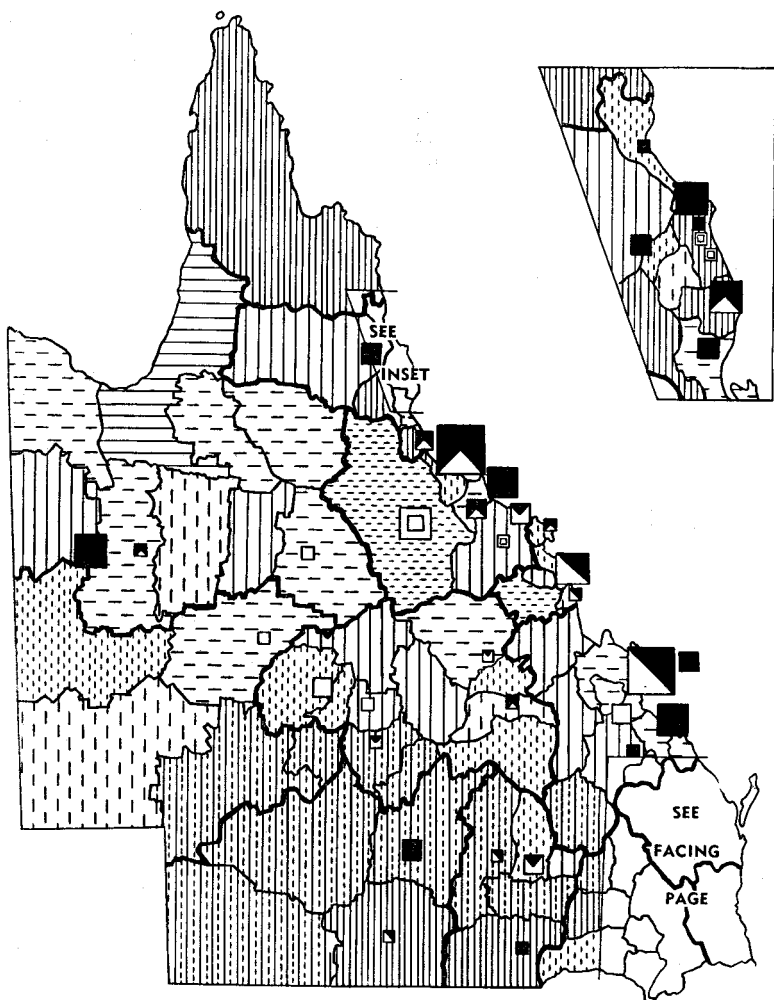
Local Authority	Area at 30th June, 1960	Population at Census, 30th June, 1947			Population at Census, 30th June, 1954			Estimated Population, 30th June, 1960
	Square Miles	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Total
<i>Townsville Division</i>								
CHARTERS TRS.	26	3,673	3,888	7,561	3,483	3,478	6,961	6,800
TOWNSVILLE ..	110	17,464	16,645	34,109	20,510	19,961	40,471	47,000
Ayr	1,940	6,733	5,709	12,462	8,340	6,868	15,208	16,000
Bowen ¹ ..	8,193	4,484	3,599	8,083	4,619	3,899	8,518	8,800
Dalrymple ..	26,045	1,470	841	2,311	1,136	778	1,914	1,860
Thuringowa ..	1,590	1,450	877	2,327	1,669	958	2,627	2,170
<i>Total Townsville</i>	<i>37,904</i>	<i>35,294</i>	<i>31,559</i>	<i>66,853</i>	<i>39,757</i>	<i>35,942</i>	<i>75,699</i>	<i>82,630</i>
<i>Cairns Division</i>								
CAIRNS	19	8,579	8,065	16,644	10,792	10,228	21,020	24,200
Atherton	244	2,372	1,963	4,335	2,896	2,505	5,401	6,100
Cardwell	1,120	2,503	1,843	4,346	2,985	2,060	5,045	5,250
Douglas	745	1,381	1,112	2,493	1,793	1,307	3,100	3,150
Eacham	440	2,059	1,681	3,740	2,073	1,808	3,881	3,940
Herberton	3,675	1,700	1,498	3,198	2,207	1,943	4,150	4,000
Hinchinbrook ..	1,175	5,157	4,055	9,212	6,745	4,636	11,381	11,900
Johnstone	630	6,950	5,315	12,265	8,658	6,322	14,980	15,800
Mareeba	20,336	3,586	2,726	6,312	4,253	3,337	7,595	7,500
Mulgrave	670	5,778	4,707	10,485	7,519	5,958	13,477	13,600
Not Incorporated	47	276	294	570	372	385	757	600
<i>Total Cairns ..</i>	<i>29,101</i>	<i>40,341</i>	<i>33,259</i>	<i>73,600</i>	<i>50,298</i>	<i>40,489</i>	<i>90,787</i>	<i>96,040</i>
<i>Peninsula Division</i>								
THURSDAY ISLAND	1½	513	431	944	927	1,135	2,062	1,800
Cook	48,340	681	458	1,139	863	682	1,545	1,600
Not Incorporated	352	1,594	1,654	3,248	1,466	1,427	2,893	2,700
<i>Total Peninsula</i>	<i>48,693½</i>	<i>2,788</i>	<i>2,543</i>	<i>5,331</i>	<i>3,256</i>	<i>3,244</i>	<i>6,500</i>	<i>6,100</i>
<i>North Western Division</i>								
Barkly Tableland	15,720	255	125	380	278	144	422	460
Burke	16,140	152	98	250	153	95	248	250
Carpentaria ..	26,360	400	210	610	366	200	566	560
Cloncurry	19,540	3,824	2,443	6,267	6,301	4,213	10,514	13,500
Croydon	10,960	92	75	167	96	65	161	200
Etheridge	15,380	536	324	860	501	314	815	820
Flinders ²	16,070	2,007	1,303	3,310	1,930	1,363	3,293	3,330
McKinlay	15,725	1,076	557	1,633	1,036	611	1,647	1,670
Richmond	10,400	840	638	1,478	917	669	1,586	1,750
Not Incorporated	465	18	22	40	10	10	20	20
<i>Total N. Western</i>	<i>146,760</i>	<i>9,200</i>	<i>5,795</i>	<i>14,995</i>	<i>11,588</i>	<i>7,684</i>	<i>19,272</i>	<i>22,560</i>
<i>Migratory</i>								
Migratory .. ..	..	1,708	179	1,887	2,586	385	2,971	2,065
<i>Total Queensland</i>	<i>667,000</i>	<i>567,471</i>	<i>538,944</i>	<i>1,106,415</i>	<i>676,252</i>	<i>642,007</i>	<i>1,318,259</i>	<i>1,463,245</i>

¹ Including, for 1947 and 1954 Censuses, figures for the Town of Bowen and the Shire of Wangaratta. These were amalgamated as the Shire of Bowen from 22nd April, 1960.

² Including, for 1947 and 1954 Censuses, figures for the Town of Hughenden which was amalgamated with Flinders Shire from 13th March, 1958.

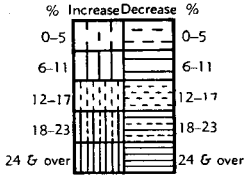
Intercensal Population Changes.—The diagrams on this and the following page indicate the percentage changes in population between the Censuses of 1947 and 1954 in each town with more than 1,000 population in 1954, and in the non-urban population of each Shire. The various forms of shading are explained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

INCREASE OR DECREASE OF POPULATION, 1947 TO

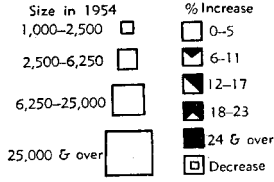


KEY TO BOTH DIAGRAMS

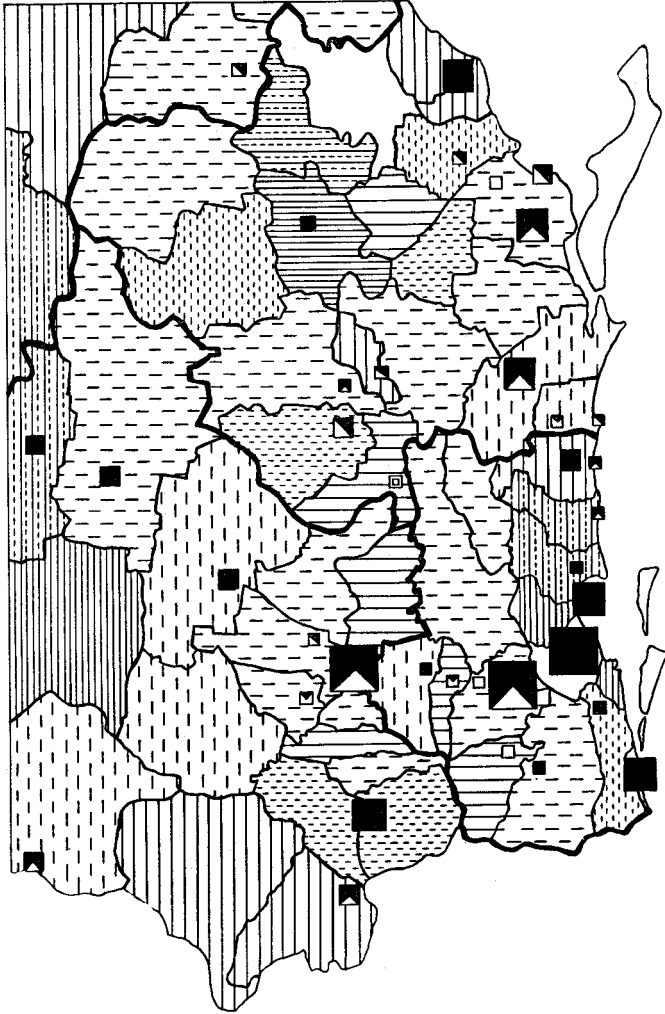
Shires (Rural Population only)



Towns



1954, IN QUEENSLAND TOWNS AND RURAL AREAS



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

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

¹ On the basis of the extended city area as at 1954.

² Including North Mackay.

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

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

BRISBANE POPULATION

At Census	Estimated Population	Percentage of Q'land	At 31st December	Estimated Population
1861	6,051	20.1	1951	453,660
1871	25,916	21.6	1952	469,000
1881	47,172	22.1	1953	488,000
1891	101,554	25.8	1954	504,600
1901	119,428	24.0	1955	519,000
1911	139,480	23.0	1956	531,300
1921	209,946	27.8	1957	546,500
1933	299,748	31.6	1958	559,000
1947	402,030	36.3	1959	571,000
1954	502,320	38.1	1960	581,500

The table below shows the area of each statistical area, the population at the Censuses of 1947 and 1954, and the estimated population at 30th June, 1960.

METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS, AREA AND POPULATION

Statistical Area	Area in Square Miles	Population					Estimated 30th June, 1960
		Census, 30th June, 1947	Census, 30th June, 1954			Per Square Mile	
			Males	Females	Total		
<i>City—</i>							
1. City	1.81	21,391	9,731	8,207	17,938	9,910	15,500
2. North City	3.31	27,983	11,616	13,692	25,308	7,646	22,500
3. South City	2.75	31,063	13,164	14,611	27,775	10,100	25,700
<i>Total</i>	7.87	80,437	34,511	36,510	71,021	9,024	63,700
<i>North Side Inner—</i>							
4. Ascot	2.25	16,865	7,203	8,892	16,095	7,153	15,500
5. Fernberg	1.47	10,897	5,013	5,549	10,562	7,185	10,100
6. Ithaca	1.47	8,767	4,582	5,047	9,629	6,550	10,000
7. Meeandah	4.30	1,876	1,002	1,027	2,029	472	2,200
8. Newmarket	1.96	10,675	5,428	5,874	11,302	5,766	12,500
9. Normanby	1.02	13,798	5,836	6,023	11,859	11,626	10,500
10. Windsor	1.88	14,681	6,469	7,405	13,874	7,380	13,100
<i>Total</i>	14.35	77,559	35,533	39,817	75,350	5,251	73,900
<i>North Side Outer—</i>							
11. Ashgrove	1.43	8,393	4,278	4,859	9,137	6,390	9,900
12. Bald Hills	0.39	650 ¹	479	471	950	2,436	1,250
13. Banyo	2.52	3,064	2,743	2,623	5,366	2,129	6,900
14. Chermside	3.58	4,935 ¹	7,181	7,521	14,702	4,107	18,700
15. Enoggera	1.89	6,057	5,026	5,038	10,064	5,325	12,200
16. Geebung	3.38	3,000 ¹	3,602	3,537	7,139	2,112	10,400
17. Hendra	2.36	6,230	3,329	3,572	6,901	2,924	6,900
18. Kalinga	1.03	7,983	3,301	4,097	7,398	7,183	7,400
19. Kedron	1.69	10,210	6,075	6,520	12,595	7,453	15,700
20. Mitchelton	1.58	3,378	3,286	3,420	6,706	4,244	8,800
21. Nundah	2.51	11,234	6,742	7,143	13,885	5,532	15,200
22. Stafford	2.47	832	2,702	2,758	5,460	2,211	9,500
23. The Gap	0.86	250 ¹	245	296	541	629	900
<i>Total</i>	25.69	66,216	48,989	51,855	100,844	3,925	123,750

METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS, AREA AND POPULATION—*continua*

Statistical Area	Area in Square Miles	Population					Estimated 30th June, 1960
		Census, 30th June, 1947	Census, 30th June, 1954			Per Square Mile	
			Males	Females	Total		
<i>Western—</i>							
24. Corinda	3.14	6,423 ¹	4,657	5,011	9,668	3,079	11,900
25. Darra	3.59	1,750 ¹	1,140	1,161	2,301	641	3,200
26. Graceville	1.75	4,201	2,934	3,291	6,225	3,557	7,600
27. Inala	3.20	..	1,247	1,270	2,517	787	10,000
28. Indooroopilly	3.39	8,565	5,133	5,545	10,678	3,150	12,400
29. Kenmore	0.79	250 ¹	237	249	486	615	900
30. St. Lucia	1.34	2,101	2,064	2,204	4,268	3,185	5,400
31. Toowong	1.81	9,651	4,210	5,046	9,256	5,114	9,250
<i>Total</i>	<i>19.01</i>	<i>32,941</i>	<i>21,622</i>	<i>23,777</i>	<i>45,399</i>	<i>2,388</i>	<i>60,650</i>
<i>South Side Inner—</i>							
32. Balmoral	2.52	13,868	7,388	7,716	15,104	5,994	16,100
33. East Brisbane	1.19	12,438	5,388	5,842	11,230	9,437	10,800
34. Morningside	1.79	4,919	4,098	4,173	8,271	4,621	9,900
<i>Total</i>	<i>5.50</i>	<i>31,225</i>	<i>16,874</i>	<i>17,731</i>	<i>34,605</i>	<i>6,292</i>	<i>36,800</i>
<i>South Side Outer—</i>							
35. Camp Hill	1.69	7,669	5,281	5,644	10,925	6,464	12,000
36. Chatsworth	2.02	7,247	6,344	6,864	13,208	6,539	15,800
37. Cooper's Plains	5.25	2,000 ¹	3,524	3,455	6,979	1,329	10,300
38. Ekibin	1.57	11,705	5,614	5,934	11,548	7,355	12,000
39. Greenslopes	1.87	13,686	6,583	7,050	13,633	7,290	13,800
40. Holland Park	2.59	5,666	5,725	6,123	11,848	4,575	16,100
41. Moorooka	3.47	8,364	5,971	6,192	12,163	3,505	15,300
42. Mount Gravatt	1.66	1,200 ¹	1,288	1,228	2,516	1,516	5,000
43. Tarragindi	2.48	2,607	3,338	3,475	6,813	2,747	10,100
44. Yeronga	2.17	8,568	4,793	5,127	9,920	4,571	10,600
<i>Total</i>	<i>24.77</i>	<i>68,712</i>	<i>48,461</i>	<i>51,092</i>	<i>99,553</i>	<i>4,079</i>	<i>121,000</i>
<i>Bayside—</i>							
45. Sandgate	5.66	12,057	8,381	8,508	16,889	2,984	20,700
46. Wynnum	4.15	13,528	8,976	9,503	18,479	4,453	21,800
<i>Total</i>	<i>9.81</i>	<i>25,585</i>	<i>17,357</i>	<i>18,011</i>	<i>35,368</i>	<i>3,605</i>	<i>42,500</i>
<i>Rural—</i>							
47. North of River	130.94	6,472 ¹	7,178	6,261	13,439	103	18,400
48. South of River	137.06	12,883 ¹	14,379	12,362	26,741	195	37,300
<i>Total</i>	<i>268.00</i>	<i>19,355</i>	<i>21,557</i>	<i>18,623</i>	<i>40,180</i>	<i>150</i>	<i>55,700</i>
Total Brisbane	375.00 ²	402,030	244,904	257,416	502,320	1,340	578,000

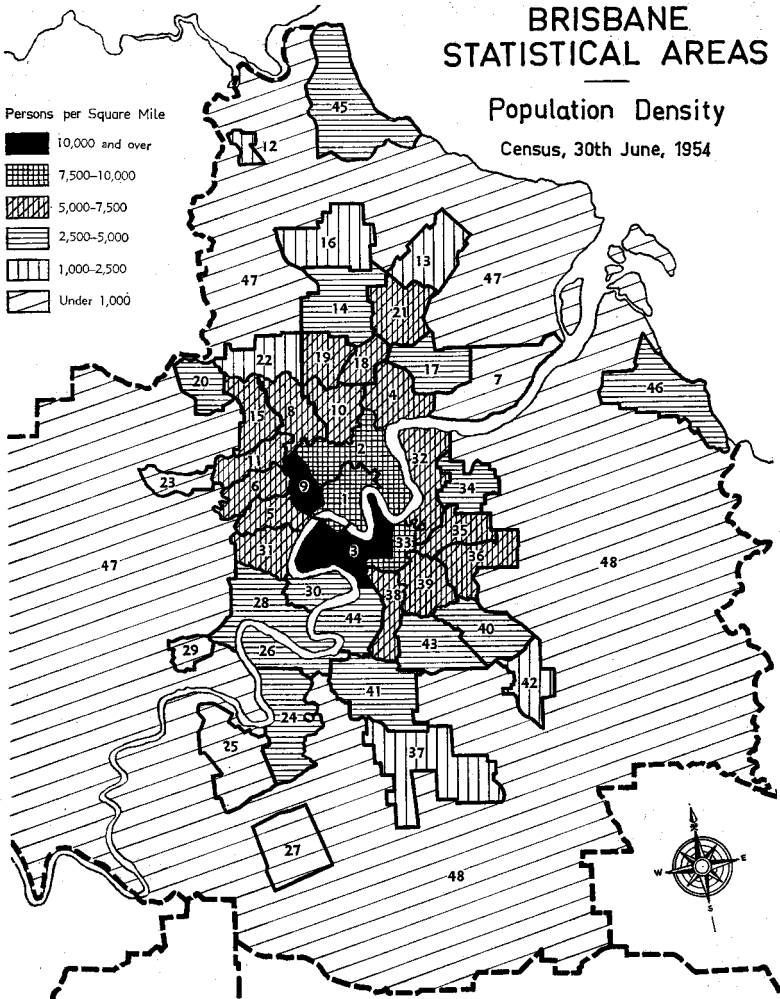
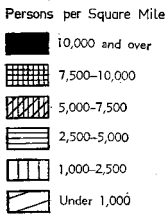
¹ Estimated or partly estimated. ² Excluding 10 square miles covering the area of the Brisbane River within the city boundaries.

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

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

BRISBANE STATISTICAL AREAS

Population Density
Census, 30th June, 1954



3. BIRTHS

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

Each birth must be registered within sixty days by either the mother or father of the child in question. The birth of an illegitimate child must be notified in writing within three days by the occupant of the house or

place where the birth occurred, excepting in the case of a birth occurring in an outside district, or where the occupant is also the mother of the child, when such time is extended to one week or three weeks respectively. The usual provision in respect of registration also applies to the birth of an illegitimate child.

Where a birth occurs within an area in which a Maternal and Child Welfare Centre is established, *The Health Acts, 1937 to 1955*, require the midwife or medical practitioner in attendance to forward to the District Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages for that area a notification of the birth of the infant within a period of seventy-two hours after the birth. Such notification is in addition to, and not in substitution for, the registration of the birth by the parents.

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

BIRTHS IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, QUEENSLAND

Statistical Division	Births in 1960			Birth Rate ¹	
	Males	Females	Total	1959	1960
Metropolitan ..	6,280	5,939	12,219	21·8	21·2
Moreton ² ..	2,384	2,283	4,667	24·8	23·6
Maryborough ..	1,539	1,414	2,953	23·8	22·7
Downs ..	1,956	1,784	3,740	26·3	26·3
Roma ..	381	323	704	35·5	35·1
South Western ..	202	247	449	32·2	30·4
<i>Total South</i> ..	<i>12,742</i>	<i>11,990</i>	<i>24,732</i>	<i>23·6</i>	<i>22·9</i>
Rockhampton ..	1,168	1,148	2,316	24·7	24·7
Central Western ..	391	332	723	33·1	31·7
Far Western ..	73	67	140	29·2	26·4
<i>Total Central</i> ..	<i>1,632</i>	<i>1,547</i>	<i>3,179</i>	<i>26·5</i>	<i>26·1</i>
Mackay ..	634	621	1,255	28·5	27·2
Townsville ..	1,113	1,063	2,176	27·7	26·4
Cairns ..	1,377	1,205	2,582	26·7	27·0
Peninsula ..	133	143	276	.. ³	.. ³
North Western ..	533	480	1,013	42·9	45·1
<i>Total North</i> ..	<i>3,790</i>	<i>3,512</i>	<i>7,302</i>	<i>29·3</i>	<i>28·9</i>
Total Queensland..	18,164	17,049	35,213	24·8	24·1

¹ Births per 1,000 mean population. ² Excluding Metropolitan. ³ 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 1960 and for the average of the last five years. On the average, births in November, December, and January together account for only 23·6 per cent. of the annual total compared with 26·1 per cent. for May, June, and July.

BIRTHS BY MONTH OF REGISTRATION, QUEENSLAND

Month of Registration	Births in 1960			Per Cent. of Annual Total	
	Males	Females	Total	1960	Five Years 1956-1960
January	1,465	1,391	2,856	8.1	8.6
February	1,381	1,290	2,671	7.6	8.0
March	1,744	1,526	3,270	9.3	8.6
April	1,469	1,365	2,834	8.1	8.5
May	1,661	1,572	3,233	9.2	8.8
June	1,669	1,550	3,219	9.1	8.4
July	1,439	1,461	2,900	8.2	8.9
August	1,615	1,531	3,146	8.9	8.4
September	1,479	1,381	2,860	8.1	8.1
October	1,516	1,408	2,924	8.3	8.7
November	1,418	1,359	2,777	7.9	7.7
December	1,308	1,215	2,523	7.2	7.3
Total	18,164	17,049	35,213	100.0	100.0

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

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

BIRTH AND REPRODUCTION RATES, AUSTRALIA, 1861 TO 1960

Year	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 ..	41.6	43.5	45.6	43.3	37.4	35.7	42.3	n	n	n	n
1871 ..	39.7	37.2	43.9	38.0	30.1	30.1	38.0	n	n	n	n
1881 ..	38.2	31.3	38.0	38.1	34.2	33.7	35.3	n	2.65	n	1.88
1891 ..	34.8	33.6	37.1	33.4	35.1	33.6	34.5	n	2.30	n	1.73
1901 ..	27.8	25.8	23.5	25.4	30.4	28.6	27.2	n	1.74	n	1.39
1911 ..	28.6	25.0	27.6	28.9	28.2	28.6	27.2	n	1.71	n	1.42
1921 ..	25.9	23.2	26.7	24.1	23.4	27.0	25.0	n	1.51	n	1.31
1931 ..	18.7	16.9	19.3	15.8	19.8	21.2	18.2	n	1.14	n	1.04
1941 ..	18.5	17.8	20.8	18.2	21.4	21.7	18.9	1.30	1.15	1.19	1.05
1951 ..	22.0	22.2	24.2	23.8	25.5	25.5	23.0	1.62	1.49	1.54	1.41
1956 ..	21.3	22.4	23.7	22.3	25.0	25.2	22.5	1.72	1.61	1.66	1.55
1957 ..	21.9	22.6	24.2	22.3	24.5	25.5	22.9	1.78	1.66	1.72	1.60
1958 ..	21.7	22.4	23.9	22.4	23.7	25.4	22.6	1.79	1.67	1.72	1.60
1959 ..	21.5	22.1	24.8	22.1	23.8	25.0	22.6	1.87	1.68	1.80	1.61
1960 ..	21.4	22.1	24.1	22.2	23.1	25.3	22.4	1.84	1.68	1.77	1.61

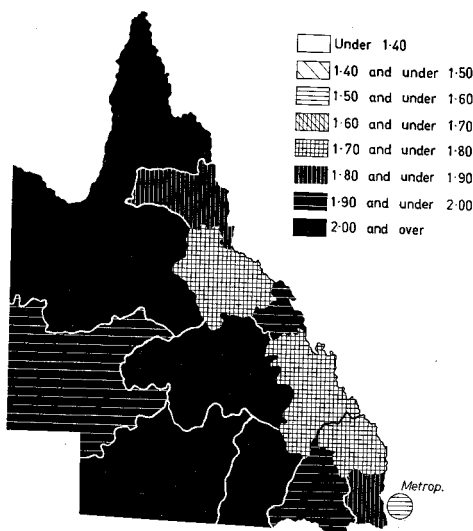
¹ Births per 1,000 mean population.
Reproduction Rate. n Not available.

² Gross Reproduction Rate.

³ Net

NET REPRODUCTION RATES

Queensland — Average for Five Years 1956-1960

*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 1.77 in 1960 means that the number of female births in 1960 was 77 per cent. more than was required to replace the present generation of women.

NET REPRODUCTION RATES: STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, QUEENSLAND, 1946 TO 1960

Statistical Division	1946-1950	1951-1955	1956-1960	1958	1959	1960
Metropolitan ..	1.33	1.40	1.51	1.49	1.56	1.54
Moreton ¹ ..	1.51	1.62	1.85	1.83	1.97	1.93
Maryborough ..	1.65	1.75	1.72	1.71	1.73	1.66
Downs ..	1.72	1.80	1.90	1.89	1.90	1.91
Roma ..	1.92	2.04	2.41	2.39	2.57	2.56
South Western ..	1.78	2.04	2.18	2.34	2.28	2.02
Rockhampton ..	1.54	1.67	1.73	1.67	1.76	1.77
Central Western ..	1.63	1.81	2.18	2.20	2.33	2.18
Far Western ..	1.47	1.70	1.97	1.91	2.16	1.88
Mackay ..	1.51	1.66	1.91	1.92	1.98	1.91
Townsville ..	1.39	1.57	1.75	1.69	1.95	1.87
Cairns ..	1.60	1.74	1.89	1.91	1.94	1.90
Peninsula & N.W.	2.10	2.02	2.79	2.80	3.06	2.11
Whole State ..	1.49	1.59	1.73	1.72	1.80	1.77

¹ Excluding metropolitan.

Although the Australian crude birth rate has declined by about 25 per cent. over the last half-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 65).

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 56 therefore provide more accurate comparisons than the figures for single years.

The lower than average figures for the metropolitan area reflect the world-wide tendency for fertility in urban areas to be lower than in rural areas. This is partly due to the fact that reproduction rates are calculated in relation to *all* females, and there is a tendency for unmarried women to migrate to the cities.

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 1960, 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, 1960

Age of Mother at Birth of Child	Total	Duration of Marriage							
		Ex-nuptial	Under 9 Months	9 Months and under 1 Year	1 Year and under 2 Years	2 Years and under 3 Years	3 Years and under 4 Years	4 Years and under 5 Years	5 Years and Over
FIRST NUPTIAL BIRTHS ONLY									
Under 20	1,673	..	1,155	236	221	24	5	2	..
20-24 ..	4,873	..	1,143	1,194	1,648	521	218	108	41
25-29 ..	1,971	..	197	312	476	279	224	165	318
30-34 ..	773	..	65	101	169	82	60	47	249
35-39 ..	312	..	31	29	54	31	18	15	134
40 & over	87	..	13	7	21	8	3	9	26
Total..	9,689	..	2,604	1,909	2,589	945	528	346	768
ALL BIRTHS									
Under 20	2,710	543	1,162	238	475	206	44	12	..
20-24 ..	11,093	658	1,154	1,203	2,274	2,126	1,660	1,038	920
25-29 ..	10,064	397	200	318	599	889	1,149	1,334	5,178
30-34 ..	6,620	262	66	101	202	243	265	333	5,148
35-39 ..	3,634	216	31	30	65	71	83	88	3,000
40 & over	1,092	87	13	7	26	20	13	19	907
Total..	35,213	2,173	2,626	1,927	3,641	3,555	3,214	2,874	15,203

In the next table, all nuptial births registered during 1960 are shown according to the duration and previous issue of the current marriage.

NUPTIAL BIRTHS, QUEENSLAND, 1960

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 ..	17,676	29,593	1.67	8,921	6,163	2,205	365	22	..
5 yrs. & under 10	9,054	29,903	3.30	588	1,694	3,152	2,280	929	411
10 yrs. & under 15	4,150	18,653	4.49	148	308	808	991	845	1,050
15 yrs. & under 20	1,420	7,980	5.62	31	47	147	266	272	657
20 yrs. & under 25	360	2,473	6.87	1	9	29	32	51	238
25 yrs. & over ..	24	233	9.71	..	..	1	1	2	20
Total ..	32,684	88,841	2.72	9,689	8,221	6,342	3,935	2,121	2,376

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 1960.

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 1960 the masculinity of births registered in the various States was:—New South Wales, 106.24; Victoria, 105.21; Queensland, 106.54; South Australia, 105.43; Western Australia, 105.74; and Tasmania, 102.59. 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 1960 was 2,173, the percentage of the total births being 6.17. The other States recorded lower ex-nuptial birth rates in 1960 than did Queensland, the rates being:—New South Wales, 5.02; Victoria, 3.72; Queensland, 6.17; South Australia, 4.01; Western Australia, 5.44; and Tasmania, 4.89. Queensland's rate is usually higher than that for any other of the States, and war-time conditions caused an increase in the rate, which rose to a peak of 7.11 in 1944. It fell to 4.84 by 1951, but in the five years, 1956 to 1960, it has risen from 5.66 to 6.17, and averaged 5.91.

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

The number of legitimations in 1960 was 208. During the five years ended 1960 there were 1,225 legitimations, equivalent to 12.1 per cent. of all ex-nuptial births registered during the same period.

Multiple Births.—During 1960, 391 pairs of twins were registered, consisting of 136 pairs of males, including 4 where both were stillborn and 9 where one was stillborn, 126 pairs of females, including 2 where both were stillborn, and 5 where one was stillborn, 129 pairs of a male with

a female, including 3 stillborn sets, 2 cases where the male was stillborn, and 1 case where the female was stillborn. There were 8 sets of triplets, consisting of 2 sets of three females, 2 sets of three males, 2 sets of two females and a male, and 2 sets of two males and a female. One triplet in a set of three females was stillborn. One in every 89 of the confinements in 1960 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 63.

Infant Mortality tables will be found on pages 63 to 65.

4. MARRIAGES

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

Age and Conjugal Condition at Marriage.—The following table shows the age and conjugal condition at marriage of all persons married during 1960. Of the 10,227 marriages celebrated, 1,199 bridegrooms and 4,137 brides were minors. Eleven brides were aged 14 years and 58 were 15 years; 1 bridegroom was aged 15 years, 5 were aged 16 years, and 47 were 17 years. One bridegroom was 85 years of age, while 1 bride was aged 83 years.

MARRIAGES, QUEENSLAND, 1960, AGE AND CONJUGAL CONDITION

Age at Marriage	Never Previously Married		Widowed		Divorced		Total	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 20 ..	571	2,863	..	2	..	1	571	2,836
20-24 ..	4,870	4,836	2	12	5	28	4,877	4,876
25-29 ..	2,383	906	5	21	54	77	2,442	1,004
30-34 ..	911	335	11	35	76	121	998	491
35-39 ..	322	149	32	38	101	112	455	299
40-44 ..	145	82	39	61	77	78	261	221
45-49 ..	87	53	31	61	57	49	175	163
50-54 ..	49	32	44	51	46	31	139	114
55-59 ..	28	14	50	40	23	14	101	68
60 and Over	29	24	154	88	25	13	208	125
Total ..	9,395	9,294	368	409	464	524	10,227	10,227

In the next table, the average ages of brides and bridegrooms in the last ten years are shown. For persons who had never married before, the trend apparent in the war and post-war years towards marriage at an earlier age has continued. Since the end of the war, the average age at marriage of bachelors has decreased by 18 months and of spinsters by slightly more. On the other hand, the age of widowers at re-marriage

has risen by over 6½ years and of widows by nearly 6 years. The average age of divorcees, both men and women, at re-marriage has increased by over 3 years.

MARRIAGES, QUEENSLAND, AVERAGE AGES OF BRIDEGROOMS AND BRIDES

Year	Never Previously Married		Widowed		Divorced		Total	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1951 ..	27·04	23·73	51·56	44·93	40·31	35·08	28·82	25·37
1952 ..	26·81	23·52	52·83	46·24	41·14	35·77	28·69	25·25
1953 ..	26·79	23·39	52·51	45·18	40·92	36·02	28·61	25·19
1954 ..	26·69	23·29	51·58	45·94	39·87	36·46	28·50	25·06
1955 ..	26·48	23·12	52·11	46·84	41·63	35·81	28·31	24·92
1956 ..	26·50	23·02	53·42	47·34	40·66	36·61	28·25	24·80
1957 ..	26·37	22·98	54·11	47·11	41·60	36·96	28·22	24·80
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

Religious Denominations.—The 10,227 marriages in 1960 were celebrated by officials of the following denominations:—Church of England, 2,815; Roman Catholic, 2,793; Presbyterian, 1,728; Methodist, 1,478; Lutheran, 263; Baptist, 190; Orthodox—Greek, Russian, &c., 113; Salvation Army, 106; Congregational, 97; other religious denominations, 268; civil officers, 376.

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

Jan.	9·9	Apr.	10·6	July	6·4	Oct.	8·7
Feb.	7·3	May	8·9	Aug.	6·9	Nov.	7·3
Mar.	6·1	June	8·0	Sept.	9·2	Dec.	10·7

Marriage Rate.—Crude marriage rates for each State from 1861 to 1960 are given below.

CRUDE MARRIAGE RATES¹, AUSTRALIA, 1861 TO 1960

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	7·6	7·7	7·9	8·0	7·9
1956 ..	7·7	7·7	7·3	7·4	7·5	8·1	7·6
1957 ..	7·9	7·6	7·4	7·5	7·1	7·6	7·6
1958 ..	7·7	7·5	7·3	7·3	7·1	7·3	7·5
1959 ..	7·5	7·3	7·4	7·2	7·5	7·5	7·4
1960 ..	7·7	7·1	7·0	7·0	7·3	7·7	7·3

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

5. DEATHS

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

There were 12,370 deaths registered in Queensland during 1960. The table below shows the number of deaths, male and female, crude death rates, and infant mortality rates, distributed according to the normal residences of the persons who died.

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

DEATHS IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, QUEENSLAND, 1960

Statistical Division (Usual Residence)	All Deaths			Deaths under One Year	Crude Death Rate ¹	Rate of Infant Mortality ²
	Males	Females	Total			
Metropolitan	2,967	2,410	5,377	224	9.3	18
Moreton ³	922	668	1,590	88	8.0	19
Maryborough	640	435	1,075	81	8.2	27
Downs	622	461	1,083	65	7.6	17
Roma	94	57	151	19	7.5	27
South Western	87	26	113	14	7.6	31
<i>Total South</i>	<i>5,332</i>	<i>4,057</i>	<i>9,389</i>	<i>491</i>	<i>8.7</i>	<i>20</i>
Rockhampton	513	309	822	62	8.8	27
Central Western	121	65	186	20	8.2	28
Far Western	29	15	44	9	8.3	64
<i>Total Central</i>	<i>663</i>	<i>389</i>	<i>1,052</i>	<i>91</i>	<i>8.6</i>	<i>29</i>
Mackay	218	144	362	24	7.8	19
Townsville	446	255	701	34	8.5	16
Cairns	439	204	643	57	6.7	22
Peninsula	43	30	73	14	.. ⁴	51
North Western	107	43	150	29	6.7	29
<i>Total North</i>	<i>1,253</i>	<i>676</i>	<i>1,929</i>	<i>158</i>	<i>7.6</i>	<i>22</i>
Total Queensland ..	7,248	5,122	12,370	740	8.5	21

¹ Deaths per 1,000 mean population. ² Deaths under one year per 1,000 live births. ³ Excluding Metropolitan. ⁴ Not significant.

Deaths by Month of Registration.—Deaths in 1960 are shown on the next page according to the month in which they were registered. The percentage distribution by months for 1960 is also compared with an average distribution for five years in which the seasonal anomalies of any one year are evened out. From this, it appears that 30 per cent. of deaths occur in July, August and September compared with 22 per cent. in the humid summer months of January, February and March.

DEATHS, BY MONTH OF REGISTRATION, QUEENSLAND

Month of Registration	Deaths in 1960			Per Cent. of Annual Total	
	Males	Females	Total	1960	Five Years 1956-1960
January ..	561	352	913	7.4	7.6
February ..	544	389	933	7.5	7.1
March	555	363	918	7.4	7.2
April	500	348	848	6.9	7.5
May	666	430	1,096	8.9	8.4
June	659	461	1,120	9.1	8.9
July	705	525	1,230	9.9	10.3
August	803	568	1,371	11.1	10.4
September ..	594	458	1,052	8.5	9.1
October	603	399	1,002	8.1	8.6
November ..	541	439	980	7.9	7.6
December ..	517	390	907	7.3	7.3
Total ..	7,248	5,122	12,370	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 1960

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	9.20	8.61	8.94	8.17	8.20	9.02
1956	9.58	9.17	8.92	8.95	8.23	7.80	9.13
1957	9.20	9.03	8.39	8.67	7.66	8.09	8.81
1958	8.76	8.62	8.10	8.63	7.87	8.02	8.50
1959	9.38	8.92	8.59	8.62	7.65	8.07	8.87
1960	9.15	8.49	8.48	8.26	7.79	7.62	8.61

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 58).

INFANT DEATHS AT VARIOUS AGES, QUEENSLAND, 1960

Particulars	Under 1 Week			Under 4 Weeks			Under 1 Year		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Number of Deaths ..	273	217	490	311	247	558	404	336	740
Death Rate ¹ ..	15.0	12.7	13.9	17.1	14.5	15.8	22.2	19.7	21.0

¹ Deaths per 1,000 live births.

The main causes of infant deaths in 1960 are shown below.

INFANT DEATHS, QUEENSLAND, 1960

Cause	Sub-tropical	Tropical	Total
Congenital Malformations	113	38	151
Immaturity	93	52	145
Birth Injuries	74	36	110
Post-natal Asphyxia and Atelectasis	63	12	75
Other Diseases peculiar to Early Infancy	93	19	112
Pneumonia (Aged 4 weeks and over)	26	12	38
Gastro-enteritis and Colitis (Aged 4 weeks and over)	18	10	28
Other	56	25	81
Total	536	204	740

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	Mascu- linity ²	Still- births	Deaths under 4 Weeks	Deaths 4 Weeks to 1 Year	Total
1951 ..	336	294	651	114	21.5	17.9	7.3	46.7
1952 ..	330	252	596	131	18.9	17.7	6.8	43.4
1953 ..	318	250	585	127	18.7	17.5	7.0	43.2
1954 ..	295	244	554	121	17.5	16.5	5.4	39.4
1955 ..	280	229	521	122	15.8	14.6	5.4	35.8
1956 ..	260	281	556	93	16.9	16.1	6.3	39.3
1957 ..	301	276	597	109	17.4	15.0	6.3	38.7
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

¹ Including stillbirths of unstated sex.

² Males per 100 females.

INFANT MORTALITY RATES¹ BY DISTRICTS, QUEENSLAND

Statistical Division	1946-1950 ²	1951-1955 ²	1956-1960	1958	1959	1960
Metropolitan	27	22	18	18	17	18
Moreton ³	26	23	18	13	18	19
Maryborough	29	23	24	25	20	27
Downs	25	22	19	16	19	17
Roma	23	20	22	12	24	27
South Western	36	37	36	41	26	31
Rockhampton	26	24	22	21	18	27
Central Western	32	29	22	19	25	28
Far Western	49	36	26	21	12	64
Mackay	23	22	24	22	27	19
Townsville	24	21	21	23	20	16
Cairns	29	25	25	23	26	22
Peninsula & North Western	58	41	34	31	41	33
Whole State	28	24	21	19	20	21
Sub-Tropical Queensland	27	23	20	18	18	20
Metropolitan	27	22	18	18	17	18
Other Sub-Tropical Cities	32	22	22	21	21	21
Sub-Tropical Towns and Shires	25	25	21	17	19	23
Tropical Queensland	30	26	24	23	25	23
Tropical Cities	26	25	25	30	23	17
Tropical Towns and Shires	32	26	24	20	27	26

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

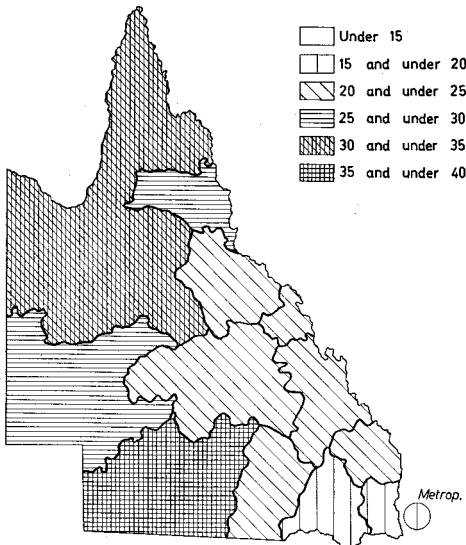
² Average of five annual rates.

³ Excluding metropolitan.

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 1956-1960



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. The rates in all States have fallen by about one-quarter in the last decade.

INFANT MORTALITY RATES¹, AUSTRALIA, 1901 TO 1960

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
1956	23.47	19.32	22.74	19.88	22.70	20.98	21.72
1957	22.70	20.16	21.68	20.63	21.09	20.15	21.41
1958	21.29	19.23	19.40	22.40	21.52	19.49	20.49
1959	22.65	21.21	20.25	20.71	20.16	23.42	21.54
1960	21.16	18.46	21.01	18.94	21.62	19.09	20.16

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 decade.

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
1956	32,409	212,133	29	119	0.89	0.56
1957	33,763	220,358	21	138	0.62	0.63
1958	33,872	222,504	16	111	0.47	0.50
1959	35,599	226,976	21	104	0.59	0.46
1960	35,213	230,326	24	121	0.68	0.53

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
Australia—Male ..	1891-00	51.1	56.9	51.4	42.8	35.1	27.7	20.5	14.0
	1901-10	55.2	60.0	53.5	44.7	36.5	28.6	21.2	14.4
	1920-22	59.2	62.7	56.0	47.0	38.4	30.1	22.2	15.1
	1932-34	63.5	65.5	58.0	48.8	39.9	31.1	22.8	15.6
	1946-48	66.1	67.3	59.0	49.6	40.4	31.2	22.7	15.4
	1953-55	67.1	67.9	59.5	50.1	40.9	31.7	22.9	15.5
Australia—Female	1891-00	54.8	59.9	54.5	45.7	37.9	30.5	22.9	15.9
	1901-10	58.8	62.9	56.4	47.5	39.3	31.5	23.7	16.2
	1920-22	63.3	66.0	59.2	50.0	41.5	33.1	24.9	17.2
	1932-34	67.1	68.7	61.0	51.7	42.8	34.0	25.6	17.7
	1946-48	70.6	71.5	63.1	53.5	44.1	34.9	26.1	18.1
	1953-55	72.8	73.2	64.8	55.1	45.4	36.0	27.0	18.8
Queensland—Male	1953-55	67.2	68.0	59.6	50.2	41.1	32.0	23.3	15.8
Queensland—Female	1953-55	72.7	73.2	64.8	55.1	45.5	36.2	27.4	19.1
Canada	1950-52	68.6	70.3	62.1	52.6	43.3	34.0	25.3	17.6
England and Wales	1956	70.5	71.2	62.6	52.9	43.3	33.8	24.8	16.8
France	1952-56	68.1	69.6	61.3	51.6	42.3	33.1	24.5	16.9
Ireland, Republic	1950-52	65.8	67.8	59.7	50.2	41.2	32.3	23.8	16.1
Japan	1957	65.4	66.9	59.2	49.7	40.7	31.7	23.1	15.4
Netherlands ..	1953-55	72.5	73.1	64.6	54.9	45.2	35.8	26.6	18.4
New Zealand ..	1950-52	70.4	71.0	62.5	52.9	43.5	34.1	25.3	17.4
Norway	1951-55	72.9	73.6	65.2	55.5	46.1	36.7	27.6	19.2
Scotland	1955-57	68.5	69.5	61.0	51.3	41.8	32.4	23.6	16.0
Thailand	1947-48	50.3	53.6	49.4	41.2	33.9	27.0	20.1	13.4
U.S.A.	1956	69.6	70.4	61.9	52.3	42.9	33.7	25.1	17.5

6. DISEASES

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

DEATH RATES¹ FROM PRINCIPAL CAUSES, QUEENSLAND

Cause of Death	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1958	1959	1960
Tuberculosis	1.08	0.59	0.51	0.42	0.27	0.20	0.06	0.05	0.06
Malignant Neoplasms ..	0.47	0.67	0.79	0.82	1.03	1.13	1.20	1.30	1.24
Diabetes Mellitus	0.03	0.06	0.09	0.08	0.15	0.10	0.11	0.10	0.10
Vascular Lesions affecting Central Nervous System	<i>n</i>	0.45	0.45	0.37	0.63	0.99	1.00	1.10	1.14
Heart Diseases	0.57	1.14	1.39	1.36	2.15	2.25	2.29	2.52	2.59
Hypertensive Disease ..	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	0.46	0.35	0.35	0.32
Pneumonia	0.68	0.34	0.49	0.42	0.45	0.30	0.24	0.27	0.27
Nephritis and Nephrosis ..	0.38	0.42	0.53	0.56	0.59	0.29	0.17	0.15	0.15
Congenital Malformations	0.09	0.14	0.15	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.14	0.14
Diseases of Early Infancy	0.48	0.60	0.75	0.48	0.42	0.39	0.28	0.27	0.30
Accidents	1.00	0.77	0.60	0.55	0.65	0.57	0.64	0.62	0.54
All Other Causes	6.94	4.52	4.90	3.02	2.52	1.94	1.65	1.72	1.63
All Causes	11.72	9.70	10.65	8.19	8.97	8.73	8.10	8.59	8.48

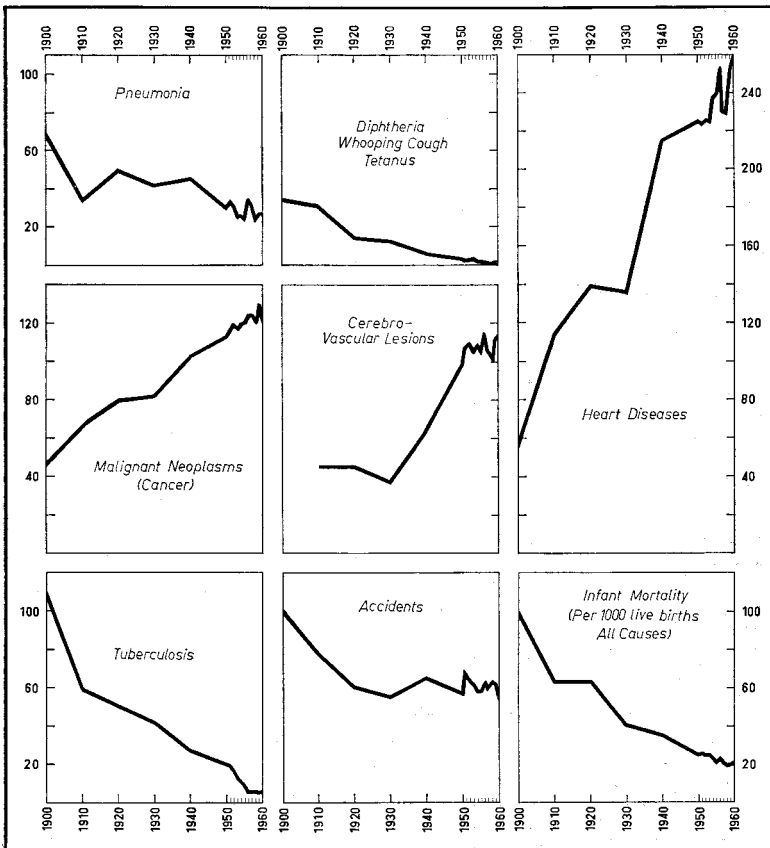
¹ Deaths per 1,000 mean population. *n* Not available.

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 — 1900-1960

PER 100,000 MEAN POPULATION



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

CAUSES OF DEATH BY SEX AND

Cause of Death (Abridged International List, 1955 Revision)	Males					
	0-9	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59
Tuberculosis (Respiratory) .. ..	..	..	..	3	2	9
Other Tuberculosis .. ..	..	..	..	..	1	2
Syphilis and its Sequelæ .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Dysentery, All Forms .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meningococcal Infections .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Acute Poliomyelitis .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Typhus and Other Rickettsial Diseases .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	10	2	3	3	3	3
Malignant Neoplasms, including Neoplasms of Lymphatic and Haematopoietic Tissues	16	10	12	32	66	173
Benign and Unspecified Neoplasms	2	1	..	1	2	1
Diabetes Mellitus	1	..	..	5	3	6
Anaemias	2	1	..	..	1	2
Vascular Lesions affecting Central Nervous System	1	3	2	8	39	89
Non-meningococcal Meningitis	11	..	..	..	2	1
Rheumatic Fever	1	3	..	1	2	..
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease .. ..	..	1	..	3	8	9
Arteriosclerotic and Degenerative Heart Disease .. ..	..	1	4	17	132	342
Other Diseases of Heart	1	5	2	2	3	18
Hypertension—	..	..	..	..	..	..
With Heart Disease .. ..	..	..	..	1	4	18
Without mention of Heart .. ..	..	..	1	3	7	19
Influenza .. ..	..	..	..	1	1	1
Pneumonia	28	6	2	6	9	16
Bronchitis	7	1	..	..	6	16
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	1	..	..	5	3	14
Appendicitis	1	2	1	2	..	2
Intestinal Obstruction; Hernia	3	1	..	..	1	3
Gastritis, Duodenitis, Enteritis, Colitis, except Diarrhoea of Newborn	16	..	1	1	..	1
Cirrhosis of Liver	1	..	..	1	10	6
Nephritis and Nephrosis	1	4	7	10	17	27
Hyperplasia of Prostate .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Complications of Pregnancy, Childbirth and Puerperium .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Congenital Malformations	91	3	4	1	4	2
Diseases of Early Infancy	247	..	..	..	..	..
Senility; Ill-defined Causes	3	..	..	1	4	4
All Other Diseases	32	16	13	19	36	74
Motor Vehicle Accidents	13	42	66	35	38	23
All Other Accidents	33	27	44	42	36	22
Suicide and Self-inflicted Injuries .. ..	..	4	10	28	23	23
Homicide and Operations of War .. ..	..	..	3	3	4	..
Total	522	133	175	234	467	928

¹ Including 5 males and 2 females whose ages were not specified.

AGE GROUPS, QUEENSLAND, 1960

	70 and Over	Females								Total ^a		
		0-9	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70 and Over	Males	Females	Persons
22	25	..	1	..	5	5	2	4	2	61	19	80
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	3
5	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	1	11
..
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
..
..	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	5
..
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
4	3	13	2	2	2	6	2	3	5	31	35	66
304	424	18	6	8	36	86	112	187	310	1,038	763	1,801
3	1	2	1	..	4	4	1	3	2	11	17	28
17	28	..	..	..	2	2	6	21	53	60	85	145
2	7	..	..	1	1	2	3	5	10	15	22	37
88	447	2	1	..	12	36	69	159	602	778	881	1,659
1	1	5	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	16	7	23
..	..	..	2	..	1	2	1	..	..	7	6	13
16	11	..	2	1	1	10	6	8	10	48	38	86
27	1,001	..	..	2	7	26	77	266	746	2,125	1,124	3,249
50	163	3	2	..	2	5	10	29	154	244	205	449
34	76	..	..	..	1	2	9	26	111	133	149	282
20	33	..	..	..	5	7	10	21	59	83	102	185
1	3	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	6	7	9	16
33	140	33	2	..	4	7	7	14	92	240	160	400
31	99	8	..	..	..	2	4	3	12	160	29	189
22	33	..	1	..	..	6	2	4	16	78	29	107
2	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	..	3	10	7	17
3	17	3	..	1	2	2	1	5	16	28	30	58
4	11	19	2	1	1	..	3	4	15	34	45	79
9	6	..	..	..	..	1	3	4	1	33	9	42
28	30	4	1	2	10	21	19	13	25	124	95	219
14	53	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	67	..	67
..	..	..	..	9	9	6	..	..	..	..	24	24
2	1	82	2	2	4	1	5	..	1	108	97	205
..	..	195	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	247	195	442
4	60	4	..	1	..	1	2	4	67	77	79	156
27	373	25	7	15	22	44	55	87	297	690	552	1,242
22	20	15	20	6	3	10	13	12	4	260	83	343
35	50	27	7	4	7	6	6	6	98	289	161	450
20	12	..	..	4	12	11	11	9	5	120	52	172
2	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	1	..	12	5	17
52	3,132	467	60	60	154	314	443	900	2,722	7,248	5,122	12,370

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

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

The Queensland Radium Institute, established in March, 1944, provides radiotherapy for cancer and allied conditions in Queensland. The Institute maintains a main centre at the Brisbane Hospital and operates at sub-centres at the Mater Misericordiae Hospital, Brisbane, and in the general hospitals at Bundaberg, Cairns, Mackay, Maryborough, Rockhampton, Toowoomba and Townsville. Diagnosis and treatment of patients are free. The Institute now has a 4 million volt linear accelerator and also undertakes treatment with radioactive isotopes to conform with modern practice. Stocks of radium are held permanently at sub-centres and some doctors at these sub-centres have received tuition at the metropolitan centre. A member of the radiotherapeutic staff of the main centre and a physicist visit country sub-centres periodically to encourage standardisation of diagnosis and treatment. An annual visit is also being made to some far western towns for examination of patients and treatment if possible. During the year ended 30th June, 1960, 30,929 persons were examined throughout Queensland, of whom 22,478 were in Brisbane. The Institute also functions as an advisory committee to the Department of Health and Home Affairs and to the Commonwealth Department of Territories in regard to the purchase of X-ray and other electro-medical equipment for public hospitals.

Diseases Treated in Hospitals.—Information is received from all public hospitals in the State concerning the patients treated therein during the year, the diseases for which they received treatment, and the result of the treatment. Particulars are given in the next four pages. Reports were received for 174,862 cases, treatment of which was completed during 1959. Normal maternity cases are excluded.

Patients have been classified in all cases according to the disease for treatment of which, according to the hospital authorities, they entered the hospital. In cases where the patient subsequently died, the cause of death may not have been the disease for treatment of which he entered the hospital. Deaths on page 71, therefore, cannot be directly compared with causes of death as recorded in death statistics (pages 68 and 69). Moreover, although in death statistics the information is tabulated with respect to the normal place of residence of the deceased, in hospital statistics tabulation is according to the location of the hospital of treatment. In the tables the statistical divisions of Moreton, Maryborough, Rockhampton, Mackay, 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, 1959

Disease for which Treated	Patients Treated				Patients Died			
	Sub-tropical		Tropical		Sub-tropical		Tropical	
	Coast- al	In- land	Coast- al	In- land	Coast- al	In- land	Coast- al	In- land
<i>Infective & Parasitic Diseases</i> ..	3,159	886	1,795	319	77	5	36	2
Tuberculosis	823	106	506	23	39	2	18	..
<i>Neoplasms</i>	5,845	453	1,234	98	783	77	201	16
Malignant	3,753	246	739	49	746	75	196	15
Other & Unspecified	2,092	207	495	49	37	2	5	1
<i>Allergic, Glandular and Nutritional Disease</i>	3,299	788	1,051	157	78	14	17	2
Allergic Disorders	1,653	572	542	83	11	4	2	..
Diabetes Mellitus	1,048	157	328	31	57	10	13	..
<i>Blood & Blood-forming Organs</i>	545	66	148	24	25	3	7	3
<i>Mental, Psychoneurotic Disorders</i> ..	3,866	667	1,545	341	11	9	7	3
<i>Nervous System & Sense Organs</i> ..	6,598	1,110	1,785	249	727	109	183	13
Vascular Lesion affecting Central Nervous System	1,768	236	369	31	630	94	154	13
Otitis Media & Mastoiditis	884	231	240	33	..	..	..	..
<i>Circulatory System</i>	7,510	1,552	2,253	350	910	182	274	25
Chronic Rheum. Heart Disease ..	226	47	69	3	18	5	4	..
Arteriosclerotic & Degenerative Heart Disease	2,492	390	562	78	496	78	126	7
Other Heart Disease	1,254	406	458	98	198	68	68	15
Hypertensive Disease	1,261	286	419	46	92	25	47	..
<i>Respiratory System</i>	18,004	6,270	7,603	1,403	355	59	98	22
Acute Upper Resp. Infections ..	3,595	1,221	2,104	390	6	1	..	..
Influenza	1,510	1,280	1,209	319	9	7	4	3
Pneumonia	3,888	1,188	1,435	264	193	32	51	16
Bronchitis	3,107	1,021	1,106	193	57	11	18	2
Hypertrophy of Tonsils & Adenoids	3,871	1,051	1,003	105	..	1	1	..
<i>Digestive System</i>	12,364	2,981	4,715	833	199	38	79	12
Teeth & Supporting Structures	976	424	402	92	..	..	..	..
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	1,565	256	498	99	38	10	14	..
Appendicitis	2,531	735	1,085	141	10	2	4	2
Intestinal Obstruction, Hernia ..	2,584	384	865	92	53	10	21	2
Gastritis, Enteritis, Colitis ..	1,673	593	975	320	23	3	20	3
<i>Genito-Urinary System</i>	7,701	1,538	2,268	405	172	19	58	8
Nephritis and Nephrosis	442	83	139	25	62	7	30	4
Infections of Kidney	741	202	234	76	40	6	4	..
Calculi of Urinary System	395	41	170	10	2	..	2	..
Hyperplasia of Prostate Gland ..	674	52	157	14	43	4	15	1
Diseases of Breast	346	98	150	37	1	..	..	..
Diseases of Genital Organs	3,723	856	1,086	190	7	1	3	1
<i>Pregnancy & the Puerperium</i>	5,553	1,012	1,314	531	7	2	1	1
<i>Skin & Cellular Tissue</i>	3,240	1,232	1,612	470	7	3	4	2
<i>Bones & Organs of Movement</i>	3,160	480	820	174	30	3	6	1
<i>Congenital Malformations & Diseases of Early Infancy</i>	1,126	166	259	57	67	10	17	..
<i>Senility & Ill-defined</i>	8,235	2,534	3,235	853	114	47	72	18
<i>Accident, Poisoning & Violence</i> ..	12,678	4,334	6,328	1,631	282	40	100	20
Motor Vehicle Accidents	1,627	593	937	142	72	11	29	3
Assaults & Attempted Suicide ..	716	98	247	67	18	4	8	4
Total All Classes	102,883	26,069	37,965	7,945	3,844	620	1,160	148

PUBLIC HOSPITALS, QUEENSLAND, 1959—

Disease for which Treated	Males					
	0-9	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59
<i>Infective and Parasitic Diseases</i>	861	627	539	472	402	426
Tuberculosis	12	23	72	126	187	257
<i>Neoplasms</i>	176	141	156	212	347	629
Malignant	60	28	35	106	238	498
Other and Unspecified	116	113	121	106	109	131
<i>Allergic, Glandular and Nutritional Disease</i>	436	274	210	233	226	311
Allergic Disorders	369	227	158	137	118	146
Diabetes Mellitus	20	36	21	56	59	123
<i>Blood and Blood-forming Organs</i>	109	21	12	25	22	32
<i>Mental, Psychoneurotic Disorders</i>	59	149	425	806	771	614
<i>Nervous System and Sense Organs</i>	1,102	472	409	487	427	650
Vascular Lesion affecting Central Nervous System	6	10	16	40	76	188
Otitis Media and Mastoiditis	512	105	56	27	20	13
<i>Circulatory System</i>	293	282	210	362	630	1,145
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	12	22	19	22	21	29
Arteriosclerotic and Degenerative Heart Disease	5	6	13	47	203	534
Other Heart Disease	9	12	21	21	63	182
Hypertensive Disease	2	5	17	39	116	169
<i>Respiratory System</i>	7,806	2,422	1,606	1,319	1,101	1,213
Acute Upper Respiratory Infections	2,511	552	306	178	109	71
Influenza	453	390	416	316	213	214
Pneumonia	1,140	421	291	320	353	408
Bronchitis	1,372	260	117	126	189	277
Hypertrophy of Tonsils and Adenoids	2,116	535	188	91	23	10
<i>Digestive System</i>	2,162	1,533	1,313	1,314	1,308	1,486
Teeth and Supporting Structures	381	169	115	80	57	32
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	3	17	141	295	349	412
Appendicitis	279	929	535	277	145	100
Intestinal Obstruction, Hernia	369	170	246	333	392	469
Gastritis, Enteritis, Colitis	958	134	134	107	94	119
<i>Genito-Urinary System</i>	816	288	251	300	404	483
Nephritis and Nephrosis	122	66	30	31	42	36
Infections of Kidney	15	38	33	36	42	40
Calculi of Urinary System	2	7	38	83	88	96
Hyperplasia of Prostate Gland .. .. .	..	2	1	6	11	82
Diseases of Breast	7	9	4	1	7	2
Diseases of Genital Organs	608	108	82	78	99	99
<i>Pregnancy and the Puerperium</i> .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Skin and Cellular Tissue</i>	789	659	611	460	438	398
<i>Bones and Organs of Movement</i>	341	424	347	386	396	363
<i>Congenital Malformations and Diseases of Early Infancy</i>	633	117	34	24	23	16
<i>Senility and Ill-defined</i>	1,539	1,041	894	943	938	861
<i>Accident, Poisoning and Violence</i>	3,154	3,775	3,787	2,547	1,950	1,303
Motor Vehicle Accidents	175	586	762	370	243	176
Assaults and Attempted Suicide	4	43	156	155	133	68
Total All Classes	20,276	12,225	10,804	9,890	9,383	9,935

¹ Including 349 males and 485 females whose ages were not specified.

AGES OF ALL PATIENTS TREATED

		Females									Total ^a		
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	
291	188	764	399	325	249	186	129	117	137	3,823	2,336	6,159	
187	122	14	13	75	111	96	39	53	55	991	467	1,458	
896	1,064	131	195	299	546	786	663	634	734	3,628	4,002	7,630	
784	979	39	26	42	135	270	403	486	642	2,734	2,058	4,787	
112	85	92	169	257	411	516	260	148	92	894	1,949	2,843	
273	272	324	314	321	415	423	379	437	421	2,242	3,053	5,295	
100	96	261	230	199	232	246	152	83	80	1,357	1,493	2,850	
132	139	10	58	46	57	75	137	283	305	587	977	1,564	
50	63	62	52	46	40	57	53	55	83	334	449	783	
349	208	41	210	417	750	612	474	301	176	3,413	3,006	6,419	
762	1,109	863	364	265	356	406	433	610	980	5,438	4,304	9,742	
318	592	6	3	12	30	80	149	278	592	1,249	1,155	2,404	
9	6	413	107	25	37	24	14	9	4	750	638	1,388	
1,499	1,878	190	210	265	480	689	807	1,078	1,603	6,324	5,341	11,665	
24	15	7	25	22	25	32	26	22	21	165	180	345	
680	737	..	3	5	16	122	208	387	544	2,234	1,288	3,522	
358	629	..	7	18	32	76	118	181	475	1,300	916	2,216	
203	254	1	8	61	130	196	232	256	314	811	1,201	2,012	
1,296	1,462	6,432	2,697	1,347	1,103	850	721	749	984	18,294	14,986	33,280	
52	46	1,966	736	275	172	108	78	66	51	3,832	3,478	7,310	
162	174	405	442	336	216	164	125	115	132	2,358	1,965	4,318	
413	520	869	307	221	305	253	221	272	430	3,880	2,895	6,775	
419	500	1,055	203	131	145	127	149	174	236	3,279	2,288	5,517	
4	2	1,958	785	173	82	36	15	6	2	2,971	3,059	6,030	
1,210	1,067	1,847	1,635	1,185	1,076	1,054	958	903	842	11,408	9,535	20,943	
9	14	445	214	171	106	56	26	9	6	860	1,034	1,894	
271	197	..	9	75	133	173	128	113	94	1,689	729	2,418	
38	37	273	1,068	388	215	96	52	29	24	2,341	2,151	4,492	
446	410	164	36	70	143	156	170	166	180	2,837	1,088	3,925	
106	121	796	187	180	108	111	121	115	153	1,777	1,784	3,561	
719	970	321	607	1,616	1,737	1,599	868	550	347	4,241	7,671	11,912	
32	29	93	26	23	35	44	33	33	12	389	300	689	
33	37	72	158	199	168	141	106	74	55	275	978	1,253	
64	30	2	6	33	39	42	50	24	11	409	207	616	
291	503	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	897	..	897
7	2	9	52	230	146	100	25	16	11	39	592	631	
92	85	35	270	1,027	1,171	1,122	520	294	149	1,252	4,603	5,855	
..	..	..	814	4,484	2,571	477	3	..	..	..	8,410	8,410
295	263	587	441	247	309	299	221	237	264	3,934	2,620	6,554	
254	227	202	262	128	213	272	257	237	310	2,746	1,888	4,634	
12	7	590	51	32	16	16	19	7	9	867	741	1,608	
776	1,009	1,227	1,099	847	830	824	627	521	785	8,040	6,817	14,857	
769	614	1,946	1,137	648	651	641	532	533	862	17,976	6,995	24,971	
87	65	94	227	156	94	92	68	43	44	2,474	825	3,299	
40	25	9	66	109	124	107	45	25	7	633	495	1,128	
9,451	10,395	15,527	10,487	12,472	11,342	9,191	7,144	6,969	8,537	92,708	82,154	174,862	

AVERAGE PERIOD IN HOSPITAL (IN DAYS)—PUBLIC HOSPITALS, 1959.

Disease for which Treated	Males			Females		
	No. of Cases	Total Patient Days	Average Stay	No. of Cases	Total Patient Days	Average Stay
<i>Infective & Parasitic Diseases</i> ..	3,823	160,124	41.9	2,336	82,008	35.1
Tuberculosis	991	130,928	132.1	467	62,124	133.0
<i>Neoplasms</i>	3,628	76,625	21.1	4,002	75,625	18.9
Malignant	2,734	65,127	23.8	2,053	50,565	24.6
Other & Unspecified	894	11,498	12.9	1,949	25,060	12.9
<i>Allergic, Glandular and Nutritional Disease</i>	2,242	29,696	13.2	3,053	45,343	14.9
Allergic Disorders	1,357	12,077	8.9	1,493	16,829	11.3
Diabetes Mellitus	587	11,505	19.6	977	18,312	18.7
<i>Blood & Blood-forming Organs</i> ..	334	5,068	15.2	449	8,106	18.1
<i>Mental, Psychoneurotic Disorders</i> ..	3,413	37,162	10.9	3,006	45,751	15.2
<i>Nervous System & Sense Organs</i> ..	5,438	99,344	18.3	4,304	100,738	23.4
Vascular Lesion affecting Central Nervous System	1,249	40,969	32.8	1,155	51,646	44.7
Otitis Media & Mastoiditis	750	6,450	8.6	638	5,129	8.0
<i>Circulatory System</i>	6,324	127,761	20.2	5,341	104,872	19.6
Chronic Rheum. Heart Disease ..	165	3,678	22.3	180	4,047	22.5
Arteriosclerotic & Degenerative Heart Disease	2,234	48,492	21.7	1,288	26,514	20.6
Other Heart Disease	1,300	26,187	20.1	916	18,464	20.2
Hypertensive Disease	811	17,334	21.4	1,201	21,445	17.9
<i>Respiratory System</i>	18,294	140,703	7.7	14,986	101,822	6.8
Acute Upper Resp. Infections ..	3,832	18,118	4.7	3,478	17,266	5.0
Influenza	2,353	13,904	5.9	1,965	11,316	5.8
Pneumonia	3,880	45,356	11.7	2,895	31,586	10.9
Bronchitis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hypertrophy of Tonsils & Adenoids	3,279	32,429	9.9	2,238	17,597	7.9
<i>Digestive System</i>	2,971	9,608	3.2	3,059	10,174	3.3
Teeth & Supporting Structures ..	11,408	117,133	10.3	9,535	94,462	9.9
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum ..	860	1,994	2.3	1,034	2,020	2.0
Appendicitis	1,689	26,299	15.6	729	11,674	16.0
Intestinal Obstruction, Hernia ..	2,341	19,817	8.5	2,151	17,182	8.0
Gastritis, Enteritis, Colitis ..	2,837	31,572	11.1	1,088	12,903	11.9
<i>Genito-Urinary System</i>	1,777	13,140	7.4	1,784	13,708	7.7
Nephritis and Nephrosis	4,241	70,997	16.7	7,671	77,614	10.1
Infections of Kidney	389	11,737	30.2	300	7,444	24.8
Calculi of Urinary System	275	7,624	27.7	978	9,321	9.5
Hyperplasia of Prostate Gland ..	409	5,381	13.2	207	3,252	15.7
Diseases of Breast	897	26,248	29.3	..	..	..
Diseases of Genital Organs	39	293	7.5	592	4,318	7.3
<i>Pregnancy and the Puerperium</i> ..	1,252	8,743	7.0	4,603	42,709	9.3
<i>Skin and Cellular Tissue</i> .. .. .	..	..	..	8,410	68,714	8.2
Bones and Organs of Movement ..	3,934	41,464	10.5	2,620	29,938	11.4
Congenital Malformations & Diseases of Early Infancy	2,746	48,788	17.8	1,888	39,551	20.9
Senility and Ill-defined	867	16,619	19.2	741	16,304	22.0
Accident, Poisoning and Violence ..	8,040	84,010	10.4	6,817	66,340	9.7
Motor Vehicle Accidents	17,976	195,059	10.9	6,995	100,218	14.3
Assaults and Attempted Suicide ..	2,474	35,006	14.1	825	11,381	13.8
Assaults and Attempted Suicide ..	633	3,956	6.2	495	2,441	4.9
Total All Classes	92,708	1,250,553	13.5	82,154	1,057,406	12.9

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

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES, QUEENSLAND

Disease	1901	1909-10	1919-20	1930	1940	1950	1958	1959	1960
Breast Abscess ..	..¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	122	123	71
Diarrhoea (Infantile) ..	..¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	167	167	185	174
Diphtheria ..	252	552	2,841	1,686	598	172	10	7	6
Dysentery (Bacillary) ..	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	4	19	244	78	51	47
Hansen's Disease ..	..¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	8	30	1	8	6	2
Hepatitis (Infective and Serum) ..	..¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	469	762	713
Hookworm ..	..¹	1	5	10	18	62	82	63	82
Leptospirosis ² ..	..¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	55	55	88	134	105
Malaria ..	..¹	.. ¹	9	9	10	24	18	46	57
Meningitis, Cerebro-spinal ..	..¹	10	32	3	5	44	31	34	30
Poliomyelitis, Acute Anterior ..	..¹	.. ¹	17	4	44	106	5	4	6
Puerperal Infections ..	10	11	26	40	152	19	51	60	29
Scarlet Fever ..	115	33	340	617	248	446	177	148	127
Tuberculosis ..	..¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	343	525	594	764	749	844
Typhoid Fever ..	793	760	731	130	53	9	11	7	7
Typhus Fever ..	..¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	..	33	53	19	11	13
Venereal Diseases ..	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	2,848	1,714 ³	1,258	577	942	1,042	1,146
Other ..	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	5	35	58	420	799	509
Total ..	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	3,083	2,631	3,462	4,231	3,968

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

7. MENTAL SICKNESS

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

There was a mental hospital at Townsville from 1940 to the beginning of April, 1948, when the premises became part of the general hospital, the psychiatric section of which now treats early and incipient cases of mental sickness. A psychiatric clinic was commenced in Brisbane in 1945 and for the year ended 30th June, 1960, 670 new patients, aged 18 years and over were treated. A psychiatric clinic was established in Toowoomba in 1946. An epileptic home at Willowburn, Toowoomba, was opened in 1919.

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

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

probably due largely to better supervision and notification, until at 30th June, 1960, there were 4,262 persons in the four mental hospitals. The decrease in the number of in-patients compared with the previous year was due mainly to the larger proportion of senile patients being treated in general hospitals. Though the cases have increased, the rate reached its peak in 1909, when it was 3.95 per 1,000. At 30th June, 1960, the rate was 2.91.

Comparing Queensland's rate, including epileptics, with that for other States over a period of years, it is observed that New South Wales shows a higher rate, as also did Victoria for 1959. The 1959 rates were New South Wales 3.67; Victoria, 3.46; Queensland, 3.21; South Australia, 2.87; Western Australia, 2.73; Tasmania, 2.28; and for Australia, 3.33.

The number of patients stated to have recovered has shown a tendency, though not a regular one, to increase. The number of patients discharged as recovered or relieved, expressed as a percentage of the admissions each year, averaged 46 per cent. during the years 1909 to 1947. In 1959-60 it was 79 per cent. of the admissions.

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

Since the first year for which information is available, the number of male patients has exceeded the number of females, the figures at 30th June, 1960, being 2,372 males and 1,890 females. Of the four hospitals, Goodna treats the greatest number, 2,309 being patients at 30th June, 1960, when Toowoomba had 1,179, Ipswich 584, and Charters Towers 190.

The epileptic home at Toowoomba is solely for epileptic patients, and, at 30th June, 1960, contained 102 patients, the total having changed very little during a quarter of a century. While male patients predominate in the mental hospitals, female patients exceed the male patients in this institution, the figures at 30th June, 1960, being 48 males and 54 females. This feature is observed as far back as records are available.

For statistics of mental hospitals, see Chapter 5.

8. ABORIGINALS

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

The Protectors have control over the employment of the aboriginals, and persons desiring to employ them must enter into an agreement with the Protector of the district in which the intending employees are situated. There are also regulations regarding the movements of aboriginals from one district to another. All aboriginals in employment are insured under *The Workers' Compensation Act*. These employed aboriginals are 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 30th June, 1960, there were 4,940 accounts of natives in the Aboriginal Trust Account, the total to their credit being £715,026, including invested funds.

The Torres Strait Islanders Acts aim at conferring a measure of local self-government upon the natives of the islands. The local government of each reserve is vested in a council consisting of not more than five Islanders. These councillors, including the chairman, are elected by ballot triennially, each Islander over the age of eighteen years being entitled to vote. An island fund has been established, into which is paid the receipts from an island tax and charges for services. The council makes by-laws for controlling the health, food supply, housing, &c., of the natives. A court deals with offences against by-laws. Other provisions of the Acts are similar to the Act covering Queensland natives. At 30th June, 1960, the credit balance of 6,500 accounts of Islanders was £243,023.

After the cessation of war with Japan, 700 Island soldiers who had served in the Torres Strait Light Infantry Battalion were rehabilitated in the pearling industry by the Queensland Government. From their earnings these Islanders purchased their own pearling vessels, and the fleet commenced to operate at the beginning of 1946. During the year ended 30th June, 1960, 23 luggers and cutters owned and operated by Islanders won 157 tons of pearl-shell and 47 tons of trochus-shell, valued at £91,000.

The amount expended by the Queensland Government on the general welfare and advancement of the State's aboriginal and Islander population for the year ended 30th June, 1960, amounted to £695,773 (including £172,159 administrative costs) from revenue, and £85,340 from loan funds. Expenditure from a Welfare Fund built up from the sale of produce, livestock, native weapons and curios, etc., amounted to £213,382. Hospitalisation charges, borne by the Department of Health and Home Affairs, are not included.

At 30th June, 1960, there were five aboriginal settlements, namely Cherbourg (via Murgon), Palm Island (off Townsville), Woorabinda and Foleyvale (via Rockhampton), and Cowal Creek (near Cape York), controlled by the Government, and 13 reserves managed by religious bodies. The mission reserves are subsidised by the Government. On the 1st July, 1960, Yarrabah Mission (Church of England) was by agreement taken over as a Government Settlement. There are 15 island villages and 2 mainland villages (Cape York), with native schools, which cater for Torres Strait Islanders. The Queensland Government, through the

Department of Native Affairs, has provided facilities at the Government Settlements for primary education, and manual and rural training. The Church Missions have a similar policy. The Government also provides facilities for secondary education.

Details of the estimated native population under the care of the Department of Native Affairs at 30th June, 1960, are shown in the table below. It should be noted that these figures do not include an estimated 1,080 full and 19,700 half blood aboriginals exempted under the Acts from the control of the Department. Aboriginals granted exemption during 1959-60 numbered 116, excluding 45 children of those exempted. In the five years ended 30th June, 1960, there were 731 adult exemptions.

ESTIMATED NATIVE POPULATION, QUEENSLAND, 30TH JUNE, 1960

Locality	Aboriginals		Torres Strait Islanders	Total	Children Enrolled in Native Schools	
	Full-bloods	Half-bloods			Boys	Girls
Government Settlements—						
Cape York ¹	177	73	485	735	75	78
Cherbourg	161	1,046	..	1,207	174	217
Palm Island	660	867	..	1,527	214 ²	201 ²
Woorabinda ³	451	246	..	697	87	98
Missions—						
Brethren—						
Doomadgee	348	45	..	393	73	54
Church of England—						
Edward River	249	3	..	252	21	26
Lockhart River	351	..	..	351	44	36
Mitchell River	509	20	..	529	53	65
Yarrabah	125	503	..	628	81	73
Lutheran—						
Bloomfield River	117	19	..	136	..	..
Hopevale	205	179	..	384	54	44
Presbyterian—						
Aurukun	552	8	..	560	77	63
Mapoon	112	140	..	252	37	28
Mornington Island	403	47	..	450	69	43
Weipa	182	1	..	183	20	15
Roman Catholic—						
Hammond Island .. ..	..	..	116	116	15	18
Seventh Day Adventist—						
Mona Mona	182	155	..	337	57	45
Country Reserves ⁴	5,500	4,568	..	10,068	..	..
Torres Strait Islands .. ..	..	..	6,649	6,649	429 ⁵	449 ⁵
Total	10,284	7,920	7,250	25,454	1,580	1,553

¹ Including Bamaga and Red Island Point (Torres Strait Islanders), and Cowal Creek (aboriginals). ² Including St. Michael's (R.C.) Palm Island Convent, 67 boys, 58 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, 33 boys, 37 girls.

Queensland contains the third highest number of full-blood aboriginals, the percentage of the total at 30th June, 1947, in each State being

New South Wales, 2.0; Victoria, 0.5; Queensland, 19.5; South Australia, 4.6; Western Australia, 43.6; Tasmania, 0.0; and Northern Territory, 29.8.

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

ABORIGINAL POPULATION, AUSTRALIA

At 30th June	New South Wales	Victoria	Queens- land	South Australia	Western Australia	Northern Territory	Australia 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
1937 ..	849	53	12,112	1,734	22,118	15,968	52,835
1941 ..	594	88	8,977²	2,798	21,709	13,451	47,620 ²
1947 ..	953	208	9,100²	2,139	20,338	13,900	46,638 ²
HALF-BLOODS							
1921 ..	4,588	442	3,090	811	1,960	460	11,536
1931 ..	8,503	557	4,052	1,692	3,397	813	19,014
1937 ..	9,754	646	5,912	2,103	4,209	919	23,950
1941 ..	10,022	687	6,451²	2,220	4,407	1,037	25,191 ²
1947 ..	10,607	1,069	7,211²	2,983	5,896	1,247	29,327 ²

¹ Including Tasmania and Australian Capital Territory.

² Excluding Torres Strait Islanders

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

Chapter 4.—PUBLIC JUSTICE

1. THE LEGAL SYSTEM

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

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

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. Four are appointed to Brisbane and one to Townsville. The Judges of the District Courts visit various country centres throughout Queensland. The Courts' Registries are at centres where a Supreme Court Registry or a Magistrates' Court Registry exists.

The District Court may hear personal actions involving amounts of not more than £2,500 where the action arises out of an accident involving a vehicle and not more than £1,500 in all other personal actions, although, if both parties consent, these limits may be exceeded. It has limited powers in equity cases and in cases involving the recovery of possession of land. It may also hear appeals from the Magistrates' Courts.

A Judge is the sole judge of law and fact except that, in cases where the amount or value in issue exceeds £600, one of the parties may request a jury. Appeal lies from the District Court in its original or appellate jurisdiction to the Supreme Court in cases where the amount or value in issue exceeds £600.

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

Criminal Jurisdiction.—Generally, 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 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 30th June, 1960, there were 349 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 1960 including 213 detectives, 88 plain clothes police, 9 policewomen, 1 probationary, 107 cadets, and 18 native trackers.

QUEENSLAND POLICE

Particulars	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60
<i>Police Officers</i> ¹ —					
Metropolitan No.	1,170	1,228	1,329	1,351	1,332
Country .. No.	1,277	1,286	1,311	1,351	1,333
Total .. No.	2,447	2,514	2,640	2,702	2,665
<i>Expenditure</i> —					
Salaries .. £	2,313,735	2,408,570	2,532,267	2,849,509	3,110,356
Uniforms and allowances ² .. £	476,861	491,489	508,742	537,124	577,420
Motor vehicles, and wireless equipment .. £	140,631	178,399	185,455	163,083	159,298
Administrative expenses .. £	265,797	297,919	295,164	328,558	346,920
Grant to Superannuation Fund £	232,823	242,054	243,814	253,255	284,430
Total .. £	3,429,847	3,618,431	3,765,442	4,131,529	4,478,424

¹At end of year.

²Including overtime.

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

There is also a cadet system under which youths of 16 to 18 years of age are enrolled, performing general clerical work and obtaining a

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

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

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

The Police Force has its own superannuation fund, the members contributing 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. of their annual salaries. Contributions of members are now invested to build up the Fund and payment of superannuation allowances is met from the Consolidated Revenue Fund. The State grant is shown in the above table (for fuller particulars, see Chapter 13). During 1959-60 the amount of pensions paid to retired policemen and to the widows and children of deceased policemen amounted to £288,619, and the number of contributors at 30th June, 1960, was 2,533.

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

Police headquarters can communicate by radio with a number of motor vehicles, two motor launches, and a number of police stations throughout the State, thus enabling quick dispatch of police to places where their services are required. All police stations in the metropolitan area have fixed frequency radio sets (A.M. type) installed, and are in constant communication with the Police Wireless Section. Radio communication with interstate police headquarters and other centres is also available. Additional equipment is being obtained, and A.M. apparatus on motor vehicles has been replaced by F.M. equipment. Motor vehicles equipped with radio are also attached to police stations with radio facilities. There is a central communications room in Brisbane. During 1959-60, 202,404 local and 10,365 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 1959-60, there were nine prisons in use in the State. Brisbane, with three divisions for males and one for females, and Townsville, for males only, are maximum-security and reformatory prisons. At Wacol, Brisbane, a medium-security prison and farm is being developed. The State Farms at Palen Creek and Numinbah, south of Brisbane, and at

Stone River, in North Queensland, are minimum-security prisons. The other prisons are the Thursday Island Prison and the Gaol at Rockhampton, both for short term prisoners, and a small single compound prison at Pencil Bay, Palm Island (closed June, 1960).

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	
1950-51	4	3	1,730	240	468	11	40
1951-52	4	3	1,709	221	480	17	40
1952-53	4	3	2,053	255	559	11	45
1953-54	4	3	2,113	265	620	17	49
1954-55	4	3	1,931	222	597	11	46
1955-56	4	3	1,919	196	628	19	48
1956-57	6	3	2,110	203	691	22	52
1957-58	6	3	2,439	195	816	27	60
1958-59	6	3	2,824	217	906	19	65
1959-60	6	3	3,014	230	907	24	64

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 30th June, 1959, numbered:—New South Wales, 77; Victoria, 55 (at 31st December, 1959); Queensland, 60; South Australia, 63; Western Australia, 66; and Tasmania, 65. The figures exclude aboriginals, except for New South Wales and Victoria.

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

The three minimum-security prisons are operated and referred to as State Farms. At 30th June, 1960, they held 90 prisoners. Each farm is controlled by a superintendent, assisted by prison officers, who are competent instructors in the various farming activities. Prisoners are placed on their honour not to attempt escape.

Under *The Offenders' Probation and Parole Act, 1959*, which repealed *The Prisoners' Parole Acts, 1937 to 1943*, the Parole Board may recommend to the Governor in Council the release on parole of prisoners undergoing life sentences while the Board itself may parole other prisoners. During the year ended 30th June, 1960, 27 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.

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 1959-60 and how they were dealt with are shown below.

HIGHER COURTS, CRIMINAL CASES, QUEENSLAND, 1959-60

Offence	Persons Charged		How Dealt With			
	Males	Females	Sentenced or Bound Over	Found Insane	Acquitted	Other ¹
Murder	10	6	8	..	5	3
Attempted Murder	1	..	1	..	..	..
Manslaughter	26	..	12	..	10	4
Offences against Females	126	..	98	..	16	12
Other Offences against the Person	145	10	106	1	30	18
Offences against Property ..	842	21	777	1	50	35
Other	20	1	18	..	1	2
Total	1,170	38	1,020	2	112	74

¹ Jury disagreed, case postponed, case fell through, &c.

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

HIGHER¹ COURTS, CRIMINAL CONVICTIONS, AUSTRALIA

Year	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland ²	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Australia ³
1950 ..	1,352 ²	722	313	207	149	148	2,979
1951 ..	1,299 ²	761	346	307	141	163	3,094
1952 ..	1,388 ²	883	336	329	213	171	3,380
1953 ..	1,629 ²	918	419	330	241	203	3,776
1954 ..	1,449 ²	912	502	312	216	244	3,712
1955 ..	1,631 ²	1,043	382	340	260	154	3,885
1956 ..	1,933 ²	1,249	431	362	241	184	4,512
1957 ..	2,225	1,643	534	459	200	205	5,407
1958 ..	2,274	1,779	833	457	255	276	6,032
1959 ..	2,325	1,799	915	499	216	290	6,153

RATE PER 100,000 MEAN POPULATION

1959 ..	62	64	64	54	30	84	61
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¹ Supreme, County, and District Courts. ² Figures for 12 months ended 30th June of year shown. ³ Including Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory.

The next table shows the principal types of offences with which persons were charged before Queensland Higher Courts during the last ten years. However, figures for 1957-58 and later years are not comparable with earlier figures as legislation in April, 1957 provided that cases involving the illegal use of motor vehicles, previously dealt with by the Lower Courts, be referred to the Higher Courts. This resulted in a substantial increase in the number of offences against property.

HIGHER COURTS, CRIMINAL CHARGES, QUEENSLAND

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

Lower Courts.—Courts of Petty Sessions (presided over by a Stipendiary Magistrate or Justices of the Peace) are held in the several Police Districts throughout Queensland. During 1959-60 there were 17 Police Districts, of which the metropolitan area comprised three. The following table shows, for the last ten years, the numbers of criminal cases dealt with by these Courts, as well as cases dealt with by Industrial Magistrates.

LOWER COURTS, CRIMINAL AND QUASI-CRIMINAL CASES, QUEENSLAND

Year	Assault	Stealing	Against Good Order		Road Traffic Laws	All Other	Total
			Drunkenness	Other			
1950-51	450	2,259	26,914	2,094	6,290	5,925	43,932
1951-52	528	2,441	28,176	2,056	8,647	8,001	49,849
1952-53	545	2,358	22,994	2,046	8,100	8,825	44,868
1953-54	665	2,506	21,257	2,204	9,465	10,385	46,482
1954-55	700	2,627	23,986	2,444	10,866	8,749	49,372
1955-56	544	3,080	22,748	2,228	11,549	6,923	47,072
1956-57	496	3,353	23,550	2,564	16,076	7,572	53,611
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

LOWER COURTS, CASES HEARD, STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, 1959-60

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	14,540	25.5	18,140	31.7	8,785	15.4	41,465	72.6
Moreton ² ..	1,130	5.8	2,224	11.4	1,442	7.4	4,796	24.6
Maryborough	904	7.0	1,583	12.2	959	7.4	3,446	26.6
Downs ..	1,039	7.4	1,084	7.7	1,032	7.3	3,155	22.4
Roma ..	641	32.2	144	7.2	215	10.8	1,000	50.2
South Western	580	38.2	157	10.4	350	23.1	1,087	71.7
Rockhampton	1,059	11.4	738	7.9	550	5.9	2,347	25.2
Central								
Western ..	991	43.1	212	9.2	304	13.2	1,507	65.5
Far Western	405	74.6	47	8.6	95	17.5	547	100.7
Mackay ..	526	11.5	782	17.1	309	6.7	1,617	35.3
Townsville ..	2,271	27.8	1,549	19.0	834	10.2	4,654	57.0
Cairns ..	2,386	24.7	1,214	12.6	1,232	12.7	4,832	50.0
Peninsula ..	454	73.9	4	0.6	95	15.5	553	90.0
North Western	1,708	76.7	624	28.0	466	20.9	2,798	125.6
Total ..	28,634	19.8	28,502	19.7	16,668	11.5	73,804	51.0

¹ Rate per 1,000 population.² Excluding Metropolitan.

Minor traffic breaches (17,053 in 1959-60) and metered parking breaches (23,595) 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 (1), ejection orders (42), variation of maintenance orders (35), prohibition orders (5), insanity (24), and cases remanded to other States (49).

The tables on pages 87, 88 and 89 show, in greater detail, the numbers of persons charged in Lower Courts with various offences during 1959-60.

Among the various types of offences, the 20 to 29 years group, most frequently provided the highest proportion of the men charged. Half of the 3,509 charges brought against juvenile males aged from 10 to 19 years involved stealing or other offences against property. Four of every ten of the women brought before the Courts were on charges of drunkenness and about one-fifth were charged with traffic offences. The 43 males and 26 females shown in the under 10 years age group for "other" offences were charged as neglected or uncontrollable children.

Drunkenness and breaches of road traffic laws made up 77 per cent. of all cases in 1959-60. For the whole State, cases of drunkenness have fallen from 23.0 to 19.8 per 1,000 population since 1951-52; but the rate for traffic cases has risen from 7.1 to 19.7. Metropolitan traffic cases now exceed cases of drunkenness. The numbers of cases and rates for these offences and for "other" offences and total offences are shown for each Statistical Division in the table above.

LOWER COURTS, AGES OF PERSONS CHARGED, QUEENSLAND, 1959-60

Age Group	Assaults	Offences against Females	Other against Person	Stealing	Other against Property	Drunkenness	Other against Good Order	Drunk in Charge of Motor Vehicle	Other Traffic Laws	Other	Total
MALES CHARGED—NUMBER ¹											
Under 10 ..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	43	47
10 to 19 ..	54	52	34	1,492	273	460	398	32	543	171	3,509
20 to 29 ..	137	36	37	932	308	4,224	803	259	643	280	7,659
30 to 39 ..	87	8	21	502	222	6,921	521	374	353	260	9,269
40 to 49 ..	47	6	20	309	123	6,774	386	288	198	179	8,330
50 to 59 ..	21	3	7	136	43	4,700	292	135	97	103	5,537
60 to 69 ..	6	..	2	61	19	2,514	111	25	26	41	2,805
70 & Over ..	5	1	..	21	4	760	43	4	1	7	846
Not Stated	301	53	73	180	131	387	175	33	24,377	5,186	30,896
Total ..	658	159	194	3,637	1,123	26,740	2,729	1,150	26,238	6,270	68,898

MALES CHARGED—PERCENTAGE IN EACH AGE GROUP ²

Under 10 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
10 to 19 ..	15	49	28	43	28	2	16	3	29	16	9
20 to 29 ..	38	34	30	27	31	16	32	23	35	26	20
30 to 39 ..	24	7	17	15	23	26	20	34	19	24	25
40 to 49 ..	13	6	17	9	12	25	15	26	11	16	22
50 to 59 ..	6	3	6	3	4	18	11	12	5	9	15
60 to 69 ..	2	..	2	2	2	10	4	2	1	4	7
70 & Over ..	2	1	..	1	..	3	2	..	..	1	2

FEMALES CHARGED—NUMBER

Under 10 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	26
10 to 19 ..	2	..	1	154	18	20	58	..	9	106	368
20 to 29 ..	2	..	3	80	16	191	68	3	11	14	388
30 to 39 ..	1	..	4	80	10	504	59	2	10	29	699
40 to 49 ..	5	..	2	84	8	579	55	..	8	10	751
50 to 59 ..	1	..	..	44	3	290	19	2	6	5	370
60 to 69 ..	..	..	..	38	..	200	10	..	1	1	250
70 & Over ..	..	..	..	16	1	101	4	..	..	1	123
Not Stated	16	..	4	20	13	9	13	..	959	714	1,748
Total ..	27	..	14	516	69	1,894	286	7	1,004	906	4,723

FEMALES CHARGED—PERCENTAGE IN EACH AGE GROUP ²

Under 10 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	1
10 to 19 ..	18	..	10	31	32	1	21	..	20	55	12
20 to 29 ..	18	..	30	16	29	10	25	42	25	7	13
30 to 39 ..	9	..	40	16	18	27	22	29	22	15	24
40 to 49 ..	46	..	20	17	14	31	20	..	18	5	25
50 to 59 ..	9	..	..	9	5	15	7	29	13	3	13
60 to 69 ..	..	..	..	8	..	11	4	..	2	1	8
70 & Over ..	..	..	..	3	2	5	1	..	..	1	4

¹ Excluding 183 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>	1,011	41	1,052
Murder, Attempted Murder, Manslaughter	52	7	59
Offences against Females	159	..	159
Assaults	658	27	685
Other Offences against the Person	142	7	149
<i>Offences against Property</i>	4,760	585	5,345
Burglary, Housebreaking, Stealing from Premises	451	8	459
Stealing and Illegally Using Motor Vehicles	342	8	350
Other Stealing	2,844	500	3,344
Unlawful Possession of Property and Receiving	295	22	317
Other Offences against Property	828	47	875
<i>Forgery and Offences against the Currency</i>	11	2	13
Forgery and Uttering Forged Instruments	11	2	13
Offences against the Currency .. .. .	..	..	..
<i>Offences against Good Order</i>	29,469	2,180	31,649
Drunkenness	26,740	1,894	28,634
Obscene, Threatening, Abusive Language	769	62	831
Vagrancy	883	182	1,065
Indecent, Riotous, Offensive Conduct	772	30	802
Other Offences against Good Order	305	12	317
<i>Other Offences</i>	33,830	1,915	35,745
Breach of Maintenance Order and Desertion of Wives and Children	1,197	1	1,198
Offences against Gambling Laws	410	26	436
Offences against Liquor Laws	869	69	938
Offences against Factory and Industrial Laws	908	30	938
Offences against Revenue Laws	457	16	473
Offences against Wireless Laws	795	327	1,122
Offences against Health Laws	120	38	158
Drunk in Charge of a Motor Vehicle	1,150	7	1,157
Other Offences against Traffic & Transport Laws	26,341	1,004	27,345
Offences against Railway Laws	97	8	105
Offences against Local Authority By-Laws	410	163	573
Other Offences	1,076	226	1,302
All Offences	69,081	4,723	73,804

¹ Includes 354 males and 90 females bound over.

AND RESULTS OF TRIALS, QUEENSLAND, 1959-60

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.
179	14	60	2	22	1	380	10	81	1	289	13
6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	46	7
16	..	1	..	..	..	8	..	4	..	130	..
126	11	42	2	22	1	311	10	75	1	82	2
31	3	17	..	..	..	61	..	2	..	31	4
309	23	646	125	20	..	2,437	388	478	25	870	24
70	..	5	..	..	..	3	1	1	..	372	7
28	1	12	..	1	..	22	..	9	..	270	7
146	19	504	106	8	..	1,676	345	336	22	174	8
30	1	46	10	..	..	179	10	26	..	14	1
35	2	79	9	11	..	557	32	106	3	40	1
2	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	7	2
2	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	7	2
..
158	15	5,258	498	21,184	1,406	1,997	153	871	108	1	..
91	5	5,083	427	19,956	1,350	1,449	107	161	5	..	..
13	4	24	5	529	30	175	23	28	..	..	..
28	5	114	63	3	..	82	12	656	102	..	..
20	..	34	3	565	22	144	4	9	1	..	..
6	1	3	..	131	4	147	7	17	..	1	..
4,055	330	139	39	216	..	29,207	1,465	208	81	5	..
429	..	4	..	1	..	754	1	9	..	..	..
11	1	4	..	195	..	200	25	..	..	..	..
17	3	7	1	4	..	838	65	3	..	..	..
294	10	..	..	..	..	614	20	..	..	..	..
169	4	..	..	..	..	286	12	2	..	..	..
19	6	..	..	..	..	776	321	..	..	..	..
6	2	2	1	..	..	112	35	..	..	..	..
47	..	1	..	7	..	1,073	7	22	..	..	..
2,788	225	71	4	7	..	23,419	774	56	1	..	..
8	..	9	3	1	..	65	4	14	1	..	..
84	23	..	1	..	..	326	139	..	..	..	..
183	56	41	29	1	..	744	62	102	79	5	..
4,703	382	6,104	664	21,442	1,407	34,022	2,016	1,638	215	1,172	39

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	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60
Writs of Summons Issued ¹ No.	1,986	2,127	2,328	2,566	2,460
Actions Tried—					
With Jury .. No.	9	16	9	18	10
Without Jury .. No.	766	801	787	1,021	1,048
Judgments under Orders					
No. XV and XVIII ² No.	154	171	184	223	242
All Judgments—					
For Plaintiff .. No.	908	969	954	1,227	1,264
For Defendant .. No.	21	19	26	35	36
Total Amount Awarded £	374,129	387,236	395,084	528,474	726,943

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

² Judgments by default of

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

In 1949-50 the amount awarded in Magistrates' Courts was approximately £100,000, compared with £104,000 in the Supreme Courts. In 1959-60 the amounts awarded had increased to £848,000 and £727,000 respectively.

MAGISTRATES' COURTS, CIVIL CASES, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60
Cases Dealt With .. No.	8,540	9,548	12,218	14,365	15,151
Amount Claimed .. £	543,475	661,944	790,054	986,962	1,127,191
Verdicts for Plaintiffs No.	7,699	8,649	9,693	11,906	12,510
Amount Awarded ¹ .. £	439,839	551,824	624,387	797,039	847,568

¹ To plaintiffs, excluding costs and amounts paid into Court and accepted in settlement of cases not heard.

Divorces and Judicial Separations.—In Queensland, under the State legislation which operated until 31st January, 1961, divorces could be obtained on the grounds of adultery, desertion, insanity, and some other causes. Nullity of marriage could be decreed on account of marriage within prohibited degrees, incapacity, and various other causes. *The Commonwealth Matrimonial Causes Act*, 1959, which was proclaimed on 1st February, 1961, superseded the divorce laws of all the States and Territories. It provides uniformity of practice, jurisdiction, and grounds throughout the Commonwealth.

During 1960, 705 marriages were dissolved as follows:—Divorce decree made absolute, 696; nullity of marriage, 7; and judicial separation, 2. Petitions by husbands were responsible for 317 of the dissolutions granted, and petitions by wives for 388.

Grounds on which dissolution of marriage was allowed were, in the cases of petitions by husbands, adultery, 131; desertion, 182; insanity, 2; and other grounds, 2. For wives' petitions the grounds were adultery, 98; desertion, 283; insanity, 1; and other grounds, 6.

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 1960 and for the last pre-war year.

DIVORCES, &C., GRANTED, AUSTRALIA

State	1939	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
New South Wales	1,553	3,147	3,013	3,240	3,386	3,275
Victoria	805	1,270	1,362	1,717	1,877	1,313
Queensland ..	201¹	708	689	767	745	705
South Australia ..	243	572	538	497	510	619
Western Australia	244	552	545	544	587	547
Tasmania	80	197	180	165	192	210
N. Territory ..	4	25	18	16	14	6
A. C. Territory ..	7	21	29	37	29	34
Australia ..	3,137	6,492	6,374	6,983	7,340	6,709

¹ Year ended 30th 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 10 years earlier, as the greatest number of divorces occur amongst marriages which have lasted from 5 to 15 years. The figures comprise divorce decrees made absolute, decrees for nullity of marriage, and judicial separations granted.

DIVORCE RATE¹, AUSTRALIA

State	1901 to 1910	1911 to 1920	1921 to 1930	1931 to 1940	1941 to 1950	1951 to 1960
New South Wales	27.2	32.3	55.9	65.4	119.3	110.0
Victoria	16.4	28.5	38.5	50.0	102.4	81.4
Queensland ..	4.4	8.0	20.0	26.4	86.9	68.6
South Australia ..	3.1	6.8	24.5	50.7	112.0	89.0
Western Australia	13.8	20.8	52.9	70.9	153.1	113.7
Tasmania	6.0	5.4	26.1	40.8	82.3	88.0
Australia² ..	17.1	23.9	41.9	54.2	110.5	94.3

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

Prior to 1944, the greatest proportion of divorces was provided by marriages which had lasted from 10 to 20 years. Towards the end of the war, marriages of less than 10 years' duration started to provide the greatest proportion, rising from 27.4 per cent. in 1942 to a peak of 46.3 per cent. in 1946. In 1944, divorces of persons married less than 5 years rose to 17.5 per cent. of all divorces, compared with about 5 per cent. before 1943, but were low again at 9.0 per cent. in 1960. The proportion from marriages of 5 to 10 years' duration, which was about 25 per cent.

in the years up to 1944, was high at 27.4 per cent. in 1960, although it was lower than its peak of 37.6 per cent. in 1949. From 1949 to 1960, excepting one year, wives were the petitioners in more than half the total cases, this being a reversal of the position in previous years and a return to general pre-war experience.

The following table shows marriages dissolved in 1960 classified according to duration of marriage and origin of petition.

DURATION OF MARRIAGES DISSOLVED, QUEENSLAND

Duration of Marriage	Divorces, ¹ 1960		Proportion at Each Duration		Proportion where Husband Petitioner		
	Petition of—		Total	1960	1959	1960	1959
	Husband	Wife					
Under 5 Years	24	39	63	%	%	%	%
5 Years and under 10 Years	101	92	193	} 36.4	} 36.8	} 38	} 49
10 " " " 15 " "	75	117	192				
15 " " " 20 " "	40	52	92	} 40.3	} 40.6	} 43	} 46
20 " " " 30 " "	65	71	136				
30 " " " 40 " "	9	13	22	19.3	18.3	48	41
Over 40 Years	3	3	6	3.1	3.8	41	32
				0.9	0.5	50	50
Total	317	388 ²	705 ²	100.0	100.0	45	46

¹ Including divorce decrees made absolute, nullities of marriage, and judicial separations. ² Including one petition by a wife for which the duration was not stated.

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' and winesellers' licenses does not at any time exceed the number in existence in 1935.

Fees, assessed at 4 per cent. of the purchase price of liquor bought during the previous year, are collected from licensees, and, prior to 1959, one-sixteenth of these 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 £125 and 4 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.

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

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. Failure to comply with its requirements in these matters may result in the cancellation of the license.

Amendments to the Acts in 1954 and 1959 extended legislation on the licensing of clubs and 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.

The following table shows licenses in force for the last ten years, excluding railway refreshment rooms which sell liquor, numbering 43 at 30th June, 1960, of which 25 were leased bars at railway stations, the remaining 18 being controlled by the Railway Commissioner.

LIQUOR LICENSES IN FORCE, QUEENSLAND

At 30th June	Licensed Victuallers	Wine-sellers	Spirit Merchants	Registered Clubs	Sporting Clubs	Packet	Ex-Servicemen's Clubs	All Licenses ¹
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1951	1,239	30	124	35	246	12	..	1,686
1952	1,238	30	125	35	259	11	..	1,698
1953	1,234	30	128	35	277	10	..	1,714
1954	1,220	30	129	35	296	9	..	1,719
1955	1,212	30	131	35	305	8	22	1,743
1956	1,207	29	131	42	314	8	39	1,770
1957	1,199	27	131	44 ²	325	6	43	1,775
1958	1,188	24	132	48 ²	331	7	44	1,774
1959	1,182	22	133	49 ²	334	6	46	1,772
1960	1,165	19	134	52 ²	338	6	47	1,761

¹ Excluding railway refreshment rooms detailed in preceding paragraph.

² Including workers' club licenses.

During 1959-60 eighteen 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 1959-60 fees amounted to £837,015 from licensed victuallers', winesellers', and booth licenses, and £96,317 from spirit merchants' licenses. Revenue from club and packet licenses amounted to £58,624. The total revenue from all sources was £1,022,631.

7. LAND TITLES

Freehold land in Queensland is held either under "the old system" or under *The Real Property Acts, 1861 to 1956*. The method introduced by the above Acts is based on the Torrens system. Under it all transfers and interests in land are recorded in the Titles Office Register and are endorsed on a Certificate of Title issued to the owner.

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

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

LAND TITLES BUSINESS, QUEENSLAND

Transactions	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60
UNDER REAL PROPERTY ACTS					
Transfers	34,441	34,362	39,030	40,407	44,651
Mortgages	20,555	20,878	24,190	25,501	30,360
Releases from Mortgage	17,396	17,479	19,158	20,544	23,864
Other Dealings	15,747	15,878	16,784	17,323	18,792
UNDER REGISTRATION OF DEEDS ACT (OLD SYSTEM)					
Conveyances	8	11	15	15	10
Mortgages	7	8	..	4	3
Releases from Mortgage	2	3	6	6	7
Other Dealings	32	12	12	29	3

Chapter 5.—SOCIAL SERVICES

1. SCHOOLS

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

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

The use of wireless and film projectors in schools is becoming increasingly important. During 1959 less than 50 of the 1,542 State schools, and 15 out of 303 private schools, were not equipped with radio sets. The Australian Broadcasting Commission gave 864 broadcasts for primary and secondary schools, and 113 for primary correspondence schools. In State schools there were 1,014 motion and still picture projectors, and the Department of Education had 7,022 motion picture films available; while 169 private schools had projectors, with 1,748 motion picture films.

Practical education for country children is also provided by travelling schools. Two railway carriages are equipped as Travelling Manual Training Schools for boys, and two as Travelling Domestic Science Schools for girls. In 1923 the Gatton Agricultural College was transferred to the Department of Public Instruction, and reorganised as the Queensland Agricultural High School and College. A School Medical Service and Travelling Dental Clinics, under the control of the Department of Health and Home Affairs, provide free treatment for school children.

At present, public education in Queensland is carried on under *The State Education Acts, 1875 to 1957*, and *The Technical Instruction Acts, 1908 to 1957*, at the following types of schools.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>(a) Primary schools—</p> <p>(i) State,
(ii) Provisional,
(iii) Correspondence,
(iv) Special,
(v) Intermediate.</p> | <p>(b) Secondary schools—</p> <p>(i) State High schools,
(ii) High "Tops" to Primary Schools,
(iii) State Commercial High School and College,
(iv) Industrial High School,
(v) Domestic Science High School,
(vi) Secondary Correspondence School.</p> |
|---|--|
- (c) Queensland Agricultural High School and College.
(d) Technical Colleges.
(e) Teachers' Training College.

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

Grammar Schools.—These are established under *The Grammar Schools Acts, 1860 to 1900*, and there are now eight—four for boys, three for girls, and one mixed. They are a characteristic Queensland institution, being semi-State in character, and are of interest as representing the first attempt by the State to make provision for secondary education. They are controlled by boards of trustees, and operate under subsidy from the State, and are inspected annually by the Department of Education. Other private schools are inspected only by request. The net enrolment at grammar schools for 1959 was 1,665 boys and 1,092 girls.

Other Private Schools.—These schools, of which there were 295 in 1959, are not subject to State control. The Roman Catholic Church conducted 264 of these schools, the Church of England 16, and other religious denominations 13, while 2 private schools were undenominational in character. Net enrolments for 1959 were Roman Catholic, 28,562 boys and 29,093 girls; Church of England, 2,314 boys and 2,035 girls; other denominations, 1,190 boys and 2,084 girls; and undenominational schools, 47 boys and 50 girls.

Aboriginal Schools.—At 30th June, 1960, there were 35 schools for aboriginals and Torres Strait Islanders, under the control of the Director of Native Affairs, with an enrolment of 1,580 boys and 1,553 girls. Average attendance during 1959-60 was 1,468 boys and 1,427 girls.

Government Expenditure on Education.—The Government of Queensland spent £13,732,586 on schools during 1958-59. This amounted to £9 12s. 7d. 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 £17,668,325 in 1958-59, or £12 7s. 10d. per head. In 1860 there were 73 children receiving education per 1,000 of mean population; in 1900, 224; and in 1959, 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 1959 are given in the table below, and on pages 98 and 99. Particulars for technical colleges are shown on page 100.

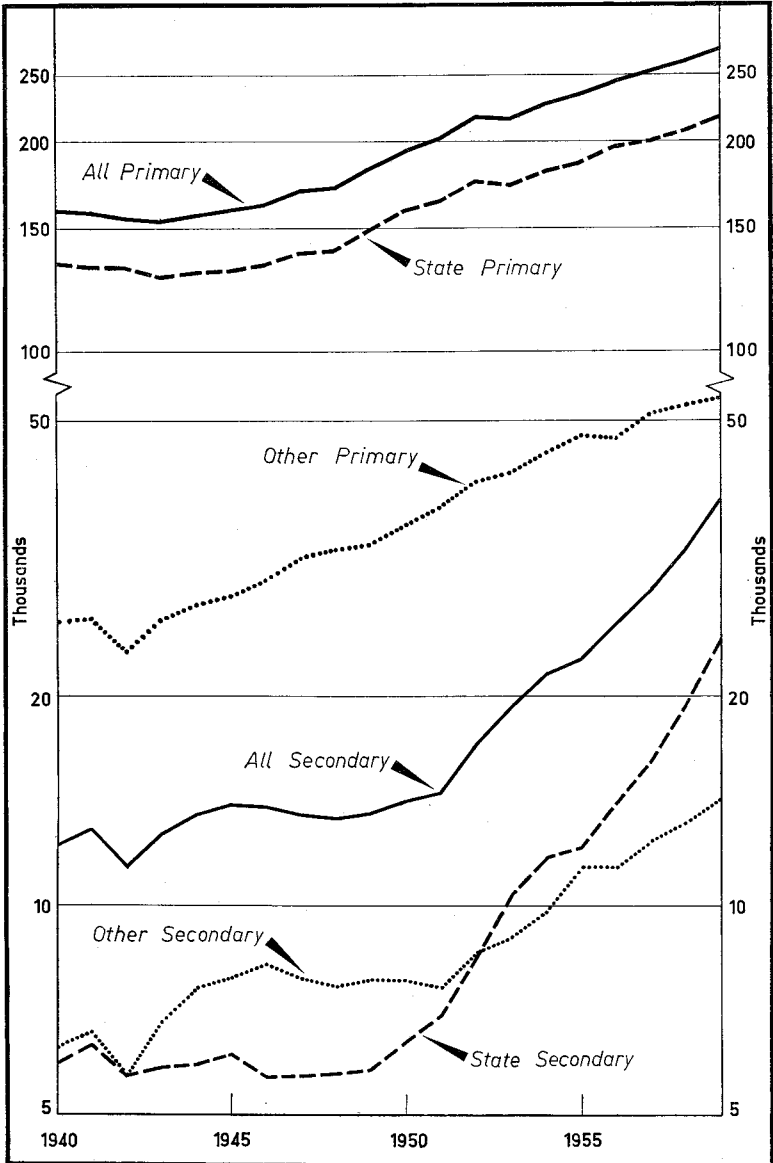
SCHOOLS, QUEENSLAND, 1959

Type	Schools at End of Year	Teachers at End of Year		Net Enrolment during Year		Average Attendance during Year	
		Full-time	Part-time	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Primary—							
State—							
State	1,449	6,112	824 ¹	105,542	97,319	93,853	86,600
Provisional ..	25	29	..	271	269	262	267
Correspondence ..	1	84	..	3,200	3,089	1,827	1,806
Special	20	99	..	992	776	747	469
Intermediate ..	16 ²	123	..	2,538	2,431	2,266	2,223
<i>Total State</i> ..	<i>1,495</i>	<i>6,447</i>	<i>824</i>	<i>112,543</i>	<i>103,884</i>	<i>98,955</i>	<i>91,365</i>
Private—							
Grammar .. ..	..³	.. ³	.. ³	182	40	176	40
Other	295	1,913	292	26,308	27,349	24,357	25,068
<i>Total Private</i> ..	<i>295</i>	<i>1,913</i>	<i>292</i>	<i>26,490</i>	<i>27,389</i>	<i>24,533</i>	<i>25,108</i>
Total Primary ..	1,790	8,360	1,116	139,033	131,273	123,488	116,473
Secondary—							
State—							
High	47 ⁴	1,006	139	11,752	9,751	10,285	8,648
High "Top" ..	42 ²	250	47	1,264	1,338	1,132	1,194
<i>Total State</i> ..	<i>47</i>	<i>1,256</i>	<i>186</i>	<i>13,016</i>	<i>11,089</i>	<i>11,417</i>	<i>9,842</i>
Private—							
Grammar	8	119	11	1,483	1,052	1,390	984
Other .. ..	..⁵	.. ⁵	.. ⁵	5,805	5,913	5,598	5,538
<i>Total Private</i> ..	<i>8</i>	<i>119</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>7,288</i>	<i>6,965</i>	<i>6,988</i>	<i>6,522</i>
Total Secondary ..	55	1,375	197	20,304	18,054	18,405	16,364
Total All Schools ..	1,845	9,735	1,313	159,337	149,327	141,893	132,837

¹ Including 788 sewing mistresses. ² Attached to State schools and excluded from the total. ³ Included with secondary schools. ⁴ Including Secondary Correspondence School and Queensland Agricultural High School and College. ⁵ Included with primary schools.

Vocational subjects are taught in 145 centres and 4 travelling cars. The number of scholars receiving instruction in manual training for wood, leather, and sheet metal work at the end of 1959 was 30,243, and in domestic science, 27,616.

NET ENROLMENT at QUEENSLAND SCHOOLS 1940-1959



The following table includes all primary and secondary schools.

SCHOOLS, QUEENSLAND

Year	Schools		Teachers ¹		Net Enrolment			Government Expenditure on Schools ²
	State	Other	State	Other	State	Other	Total	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£1,000
1950	1,557	253	5,739	1,819	165,184	43,239	208,423	4,597
1951	1,566	254	5,976	1,852	171,487	45,323	216,810	5,669
1952	1,572	274	6,144	1,957	184,337	49,491	233,828	6,293
1953	1,564	271	6,101	1,975	183,709	51,169	234,878	7,184
1954	1,556	284	6,407	2,052	192,832	54,792	247,624	8,285
1955	1,558	287	6,847	2,124	198,113	58,121	256,234	9,809
1956	1,561	286	7,337	2,121	210,472	58,579	269,051	10,719
1957	1,560	296	7,637	2,235	216,330	63,510	279,840	11,914
1958	1,559	294	7,942	2,329	226,476	65,681	292,157	13,733
1959	1,542	303	8,713	2,335	240,532	68,132	308,664	n

¹ Including part-time teachers. ² For year ended 30th June following.
Including Scholarship Allowances paid to private schools. n Not yet available.

Ages of scholars at all State and private schools in 1960 are given below.

AGES OF SCHOLARS, QUEENSLAND, AT 1ST AUGUST, 1960

Age	Primary Schools			Secondary Schools		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Under 6 ..	9,161	8,782	17,943	..	..	..
6	15,573	15,122	30,695	..	..	..
7	15,841	15,054	30,895	..	..	..
8	15,802	15,015	30,817	..	..	..
9	15,601	14,621	30,222	..	..	..
10	15,289	14,780	30,069	..	..	..
11	15,131	14,344	29,475	..	..	..
12	15,264	14,183	29,447	13	17	30
13	14,276	13,354	27,630	1,475	1,491	2,966
14	3,691	2,929	6,620	6,900	6,907	13,807
15	499	363	862	7,501	7,200	14,701
16	227 ¹	191 ¹	418 ¹	3,922	2,926	6,848
17 .. ..	..	..	..	1,871	1,160	3,031
18 and Over	..	..	..	1,840	682	2,522
Total ..	136,355	128,738	265,093	23,522	20,383	43,905

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, 80 per cent.; 15 years, 59 per cent.; 16 years 30 per cent.; and 17 years, 14 per cent.

Queensland Agricultural High School and College.—Of 969 students enrolled at this institution during 1959, 311 were taking diploma courses in agriculture, dairying, stock, and horticulture, and 24 taking third year degree courses in agricultural science. During the year, 143 junior farmers attended special short courses.

Technical Education.—There are 13 Technical Colleges with a combined teaching staff of 693 including 176 full-time teachers. In addition, correspondence courses are available through the Technical Correspondence School (apprenticeship and certificate courses), the State Commercial High School and College (commercial subjects), and the Central Technical College (diploma courses in engineering).

STUDENTS AT TECHNICAL COLLEGES, QUEENSLAND, 1959

Course	Full-Time		Part-Time		Correspondence	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Apprenticeship .. ..	..	..	8,302	226	3,412	148
Diploma ¹	54	30	1,168	105	336	56
Certificate ²	6	11	2,565	154	706	36
Other	33	17	5,165	7,853	1,943	344
Total	93	58	17,200	8,338	6,397	584

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

Teachers' Training College.—The training of teachers is undertaken by approved secondary schools for the first two years following the Junior Public Examination. The students then proceed to the Teachers' Training College in Brisbane for further training for a period of one year. In 1959, 2,859 students were being trained.

The evening classes formerly associated with the Teachers' Training College were abolished and Evening Tutorial classes established as a separate institution from the beginning of 1946. Enrolments during the year 1959 totalled 1,740.

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

SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS, QUEENSLAND

Year	Scholarship		Junior	Senior	Number Matri- culated	Students Commencing at University
	Total Candidates	Candidates Passed	Total Candidates	Total Candidates		
1950 ..	8,781	6,691	4,367	1,061	663	905
1951 ..	10,081	8,936	4,559	1,089	668	925
1952 ..	11,885	9,683	5,278	1,080	659	892
1953 ..	13,097	10,587	5,963	1,154	750	864
1954 ..	13,058	10,421	6,651	1,410	823	1,060
1955 ..	14,889	11,960	7,498	1,492	971	1,307
1956 ..	15,128	11,086	7,938	2,212	1,105	1,634
1957 ..	17,703	12,384	9,597	2,984	1,433	1,578
1958 ..	20,831	16,439	9,869	3,244	1,606	2,017
1959 ..	25,753	20,393	11,809	3,876	1,864	2,090

2. UNIVERSITY

The University of Queensland was established by *The University of Queensland Act, 1909*, and was opened on 14th March, 1911. There are now Faculties of Arts, Science, Engineering, Commerce, Agriculture, Law, Dentistry, Veterinary Science, Medicine, Architecture, and Education. Degree courses are offered in Agriculture, Applied Geology, Architecture, Arts, Commerce, Dentistry, Divinity, Economics, Education, Engineering (Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Mining, Metallurgical), Forestry, Industrial Chemistry, Law, Medicine, Pharmacy, Physiotherapy, Science, Social Studies, Surgery, Surveying, Veterinary Science.

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

UNIVERSITY OF QUEENSLAND

Year	Teaching Staff ¹		Students ²			Revenue			
	Pro- fessors	Other	Day	Even- ing	Exter- nal	Gov- ern- ment Aid ³	Students' Fees, &c.	From Founda- tions & Bequests ⁴	From All Sources
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£	£	£	£
1950	28	396	1,832	1,180	1,233	352,389	109,392	41,479	535,657
1951	28	379	1,749	1,067	1,198	445,060	155,887	36,585	675,151
1952	29	374	1,673	1,005	1,172	557,395	186,155	67,056	851,788
1953	29	416	1,633	946	1,156	575,591	174,376	75,135	847,915
1954	30	428	1,692	1,014	1,406	630,578	191,077	61,589	901,547
1955	31	426	1,823	1,075	1,629	750,548	206,884	104,595	1,080,691
1956	32	470	2,077	1,356	1,896	933,206	218,321	106,189	1,291,896
1957	33	488	2,298	1,455	1,862	915,929	309,989	103,007	1,398,716
1958	32	539	2,753	1,728	2,237	1,132,312	341,597	138,836	1,664,242
1959	33	494	2,956	2,273	2,215	1,443,674	382,073	227,081	2,174,023

¹ Including part-time staff (for 1959, only those delivering at least 10 lectures.)

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 1959 these amounted to £6,000.

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 (comprised of members and past members of the Senate, graduates of three years' standing, donors of not less than £500 to the University, and others), 3 appointed *ex officio*, and 1 elected by the Staff Association of the University.

At its inception the University was housed in temporary premises adjoining the Brisbane Domain. Most faculties are now accommodated at St. Lucia. The site also includes a Union building and several residential colleges. Some institutions in close relation to the University have acquired sites in close proximity for their own purposes. Of these, the Cunningham Laboratory of the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation has been completed and occupied.

In addition to the St. Lucia Departments, the University also incorporates a Medical School near the Brisbane General Hospital, a Dental College in the City, and a Veterinary Science Department at Yeerongpilly. A University College at Townsville was opened in February, 1961, with an enrolment of approximately 90 full-time and 90 part-time students.

The next table shows, for the various courses of study at the University, the number of enrolments, and the degrees, &c., conferred during 1959.

UNIVERSITY OF QUEENSLAND ENROLMENTS AND DEGREES, &C., 1959

Course	New Enrolments			Total Enrolments			Degrees Conferred		Diplomas and Certificates Conferred	
	Males	Fe-males	Total	Males	Fe-males	Total	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males
Arts	167	242	409	830	677	1,507	69	51	..	..
Science ..	245	69	314	845	200	1,045	78	26	..	..
Engineering ..	150	..	150	495	1	496	61	..	1	..
Commerce ..	270	32	302	1,042	82	1,124	51	1	105	4
Agriculture ..	71	6	77	189	16	205	22	..	..	..
Law	34	5	39	128	12	140	12	..	..	..
Dentistry ..	53	2	55	204	14	218	28	1	..	..
Vet. Science ..	45	2	47	155	8	163	14	1	..	..
Medicine ..	124	22	146	597	93	690	45	3	..	..
Architecture ..	43	3	46	131	4	135	2	..	7	..
Education ..	222	150	372	935	331	1,266	18	3	60	27
Divinity ..	15	..	15	68	2	70	4	..	5	..
Music	3	7	10	3	10	13	..	..	1	..
Physical Educ'n	9	10	19	31	32	63	..	..	9	12
Physiotherapy	4	28	32	5	104	109	..	..	..	22
Public Admin.	54	1	55	169	2	171	..	..	1	..
Social Studies	2	2	4	6	23	29	..	..	..	3
Total ..	1,511	581	2,092	5,833	1,611	7,444	404	86	189	68

The University carries out research work in various subjects, and conducts engineering and other tests. In addition to students doing research work, there was in 1959 a staff of 83 special research workers. A comprehensive reference library, containing 200,000 works, is available.

For the residential colleges being erected by the various religious denominations at St. Lucia, the University has made available the necessary land and the State Government is providing a £ for £ subsidy on all moneys expended on construction up to a maximum of £100,000 for each college. Men's colleges already occupied include Cromwell (Cong.), King's (Meth.), Emmanuel (Pres.), and St. John's (C.E.), and construction of St. Leo's (R.C.) College has commenced. A site has also been allocated for the University Union College. The Women's (non-denominational) College was occupied in the middle of 1958, and the Duchesne (R.C.) College for women was occupied in 1959. The whole college project will provide accommodation for about 800 students, and will involve a total expenditure of over £2m.

3. SCIENCE AND ART

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

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

The holdings of the Public Library and extension services are:—Main Reference Collection, 119,792 volumes and 5,863 maps and pamphlets; Oxley Memorial Library, 19,738 volumes and 8,522 maps, pamphlets, and miscellaneous items; the Country Extension Service, 63,746 volumes.

Since 1948, a course in librarianship has been held annually at the Public Library for the purpose of preparing trainees for the preliminary examination 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.

The policy of the Library Board of Queensland is to encourage Local Authorities to operate library services. As a result, there are now 63 Local Authorities conducting library services, of which 60 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 (1 Town and 6 Shires), the Central-Western (7 Shires), the North-Western (6 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.

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

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

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

Art Gallery.—The Queensland Art Gallery, Brisbane, maintained by the State Government, was founded in 1895. The Gallery collection comprises mainly Australian paintings, although important examples of European art have been added recently. The most noteworthy addition was a gift of seven French paintings by Picasso, Degas, de Vlaminck, Renoir, and Toulouse Lautrec. A Degas bronze was also acquired. The English collection was increased with several paintings and an Epstein bronze, and the Australian collection with paintings from contemporary Australian artists.

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

4. PUBLIC HEALTH

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

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

Division of Tuberculosis.—A central chest clinic, under the supervision of the Director of Tuberculosis, is situated in Brisbane at 81 George Street. Other chest clinics for the diagnosis of tuberculosis are situated at Toowoomba, Rockhampton, Townsville, Cairns, and Thursday Island. Any person can have a free X-ray. In addition, there are three mobile X-ray units which commenced compulsory mass X-ray examinations in North Queensland in October, 1959. The campaign to X-ray the Queensland population will take about three years. For the treatment of patients with tuberculosis, there are chest hospitals in Brisbane, Toowoomba, Rockhampton, Townsville, Cairns, and Thursday Island, and another for aboriginal patients at Cherbourg Aboriginal Settlement. A separate annexe for the treatment of tuberculosis in the mentally sick will shortly be constructed at the Toowoomba Mental Hospital. School children in the eighth grade are tuberculin tested and negative reactors are offered B.C.G. vaccination. Vaccination is also available to members of the general public who have negative reactions to this test.

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

Division of Maternal and Child Welfare.—Clinics are located throughout Queensland, and from the resident centres nurses visit some sub-centres, using car, train, and aeroplane as a means of transport, depending on the distance to be traversed. A rail car acts as a travelling clinic on the Great Northern Railway. The service caters for mothers, and children up to the age of six years. (See also page 117.)

Division of School Health Services.—Children during their school period are supervised by doctors and nurses of this division. In addition to a medical service, a dental service is provided, preference being given to areas where no dentist is practising. Four rail dental cars cater for the needs of outback children, and motor cars accompanying the rail cars transport the dentists to schools not on the railway. This division has now completed the mass immunisation of children throughout Queensland with Salk anti-polio vaccine, but still distributes vaccine to Local Authorities.

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

Division of Welfare and Guidance.—A clinic for the diagnosis and treatment of children with emotional and behaviour disorders was opened in Brisbane in October, 1959. Psychiatrists, consultants, psychologists, and social workers have been appointed to this clinic. It is hoped to extend this service to North Queensland. The former Wilson Ophthalmic Hospital was converted and opened as a Youth Rehabilitation Hospital in July, 1961. It will accommodate about 35 boys as in-patients, and will treat nervous and personality disorders. Out-patients will also be treated.

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

Division of Social Service.—With the appointment of a Senior Social Worker, a start has been made on aiding people who need assistance because of desertion, incompetence, or family failure.

The Government Chemical Laboratory performs all analytical tests for Government Departments (both State and Commonwealth), hospitals, the medical profession, and the public. In addition, it has recently carried out a survey of air pollution in Brisbane and Ipswich.

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

The Queensland Health Education Council.—This Council was established in 1945 for the purpose of acquiring, promoting, extending, and disseminating education concerning all matters relating to the health, safety, and well-being of the people of Queensland generally. The Council's

basic policy is directed towards a better understanding of personal and community hygiene, a reduction in communicable diseases, and the recognition of the early symptoms of disease to reduce hospital bed occupancy through early medical treatment.

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

The Council's activities include publicity through the press, radio, films, pamphlets, &c., instruction in schools, lectures and displays.

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

5. 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, *The Cremation Act of 1913* was passed to provide for the establishment of crematoria and for the regulation of the process of cremation. A Brisbane Cremation Association had also been formed, but the First World War and then lack of public support delayed the establishment of a crematorium. Attempts were made to interest public authorities in such an establishment, but without success.

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

The following table shows the number of cremations and deaths in Queensland for selected years from 1935 to 1960.

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
1956 ..	3,194	147	3,341	12,186	27.4
1957 ..	3,100	150	3,250	11,679	27.8
1958 ..	3,131	177	3,308	11,455	28.9
1959 ..	3,500	177	3,677	12,349	29.8
1960 ..	3,515	194	3,709	12,370	30.0

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. However, some rough indication may be gained from the facts that about 10 per cent. of cremations in Brisbane relate to deaths outside the city, and that deaths registered in the cities of Brisbane and Rockhampton are about 45 per cent. of the State total.

6. MEDICAL AND HOSPITAL BENEFITS

Medical and Hospital Benefit Schemes.—In addition to the Commonwealth Hospital Benefits paid to the States, as described on page 110, a Hospital Benefit Scheme has operated throughout Australia since 1st January, 1952, and a Medical Benefits Scheme has operated since 1st July, 1953. These Schemes are based on a 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 to 1959.*

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. This is in addition to the "Ordinary Hospital Benefits" paid to the States (see page 110). This "additional benefit" is payable at the rate of 4s. a day if a person contributes for a fund benefit of at least 6s. a day but less than 16s. a day and at the rate of 12s. a day if a person contributes for a fund benefit of at least 16s. a day. Payment of the "additional benefit" by the Commonwealth Government is made through the benefit organisation at the same time as any fund benefit payable by the organisation. The organisation is subsequently reimbursed by the Commonwealth for the amount of "additional benefit". Prior to 1st 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 a recognised hospital. As from 1st January, 1960, the definition of recognised hospitals for the purpose of these special accounts benefits was made less restrictive. In addition, it was provided that individual patients in homes not eligible for recognition will be 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 1st 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	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60
MEDICAL BENEFITS					
Number of Registered Organisations	7	6	6	6	6
Membership	192,356	225,985	259,041	290,458	318,488
Number of Professional Services	1,194,971	1,518,790	1,666,230	1,818,244	2,345,294
Amount of Commonwealth Benefit Paid	£ 528,141	665,396	743,664	824,123	1,053,307
Amount of Fund Benefit Paid (incl. ancillary benefits)	£ 602,276	843,144	973,862	1,093,367	1,460,974
HOSPITAL BENEFITS					
Number of Registered Organisations	2	3	3	3	3
Membership	177,110	217,937	253,154	288,365	322,689
Amount of Commonwealth Benefit Paid—					
Ordinary	£ 1,318,872	1,345,766	1,415,169	1,493,257	1,577,241
Additional	£ 76,111	86,868	144,520	478,711	802,159
Total	£ 1,394,983	1,432,634	1,559,689	1,971,968	2,379,400
Amount of Fund Benefit Paid	£ 455,359	581,237	728,006	897,984	1,093,288

Pharmaceutical Benefits.—Under the provisions of *The National Health Act, 1953 to 1959*, 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 1st 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 21st 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.

7. HOSPITALS

There is a system of public hospitals throughout the State. During 1959-60, 57 District Hospitals Boards administered 132 public hospitals (including 7 tuberculosis hospitals or annexes, one being for the coloured population of the far north), and 10 ambulance brigades. Two hospitals for the treatment of Hansen's disease (leprosy) were controlled by the Department of Health and Home Affairs, and 5 other hospitals received aid from the Government. There were 114 public maternity hospitals, most of which were special sections of the public hospitals. At 30th June, 1960, there were 55 private hospitals registered in the State, 20 of which were in Brisbane.

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

Public hospitals supply free consultation and treatment, including radiological and pathological service, to out-patients. In-patient treatment in the public wards is also free. In conjunction with public hospitals, 32 dental clinics (excluding the Brisbane and South Brisbane Dental Hospitals) and 48 branch clinics were in operation during 1959-60.

The 55 private hospitals in Queensland at 30th June, 1960, were registered under the provisions of *The Health Acts, 1937 to 1955* (Division XI). Licenses may be issued under four categories:—(a) a general private hospital for medical, surgical, and maternity cases; (b) a lying-in hospital for maternity cases only; (c) a hospital for mental cases only (other than persons who have been certified as mentally sick pursuant to the *Mental Hygiene Acts*); and (d) a hospital for the treatment of mothers and/or infants. Convalescent homes are not required to be registered.

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 (see table on page 119).

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. Under the Hospital Benefits Agreement between the Commonwealth and the State, the Commonwealth pays to the State 8s. per daily occupied bed in respect

of qualified patients in public hospitals, except for uninsured pensioners (and their dependants) who are enrolled in the Pensioner Medical Service and in respect of whom 12s. per day is paid. In addition, there is payable under *The National Health Act, 1953 to 1959*, the amount of 8s. per day in respect of qualified patients hospitalised in approved private hospitals. This benefit is payable to the proprietors of the hospitals, after having first been allowed against the patients' hospital accounts.

PUBLIC HOSPITALS, QUEENSLAND¹

Year	Hospitals	Staff		Patients Treated		Deaths during Year	Expenditure ²
		Medical	Other	General	Maternity		
1950-51	No. 131	No. 545	No. 7,735	No. 140,799	No. 27,613	No. 5,113	£ 4,994,310
1951-52	136	567	8,147	145,516	29,648	5,333	6,622,703
1952-53	138	684	8,321	153,724	30,465	5,165	7,501,829
1953-54	138	723	8,440	157,187	30,870	5,181	7,942,961
1954-55	140	754	8,794	160,177	32,334	5,433	8,884,468
1955-56	140	761	9,024	166,755	33,614	5,595	9,842,446
1956-57	139	798	9,568	173,517	33,718	5,794	11,217,564
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

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

² Excluding expenditure from loans (1959-60, £1,340,126).

Particulars of public hospitals in the various States for the year 1958-59 are shown in the following table.

PUBLIC HOSPITALS, AUSTRALIA, 1958-59

State	Hospitals	In-patients				Receipts	
		Treated during Year	Treated per 1,000 of Pop'n	Deaths during Year	Remaining at End of Year	Government Contributions ¹	Total
N. S. Wales	No. 269	No. 468,836	No. 126	No. 14,057	No. 17,162	£1,000 23,222	£1,000 32,914
Victoria ..	139	261,116	94	9,260	9,083	17,405	24,151
Queensland	138	222,820	156	5,808	8,119	13,027	14,267
S. Australia	65	79,426	87	2,858	2,712	6,010	7,819
W. Australia	93	89,569	126	2,333	2,939	5,834	7,544
Tasmania ..	26	35,965	105	1,197	1,842	1,781	2,356
N. Territory	4	7,862	400	166	322	927	966
A. C. T. ..	1	7,267	167	171	190	421	495
Total ..	735	1,172,861	118	35,848	42,369	68,627	90,512

¹ Including Commonwealth Hospital Benefits and loan receipts.

The table on pages 112-115 gives particulars for the year 1959-60 of the staff, patients treated, and finances of public hospitals in the various statistical divisions of Queensland. The total for all hospitals in each division is given, together with separate particulars for each board.

Name of Statistical Division and Hospital Board or Hospital	Hospitals	Staff			Patients Treated during Year			Average Daily Number Resident In-patients
		Medical	Nursing	Other	In-patients		Out-patients	
					General	Maternity		
(i) Boards—	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
<i>Moreton</i>	21	426	2,378	2,480	73,764	17,728	220,799	3,363
Ipswich	5	38	176	136	7,729	1,864	24,906	241
Maroochy	2	4	63	42	3,658	682	6,142	89
North Brisbane ..	11	264	1,492	1,638	37,304	14,900	146,416	1,925
South Brisbane ..	3	120	647	664	25,073	282	43,335	1,108
<i>Maryborough</i> ..	17	36	546	451	19,595	3,402	63,259	685
Bundaberg	3	11	131	107	3,512	991	15,934	153
Central Burnett ..	3	3	40	44	1,876	229	1,812	46
Gympie	1	4	93	75	2,847	667	13,036	109
Isis	1	1	11	11	646	102	945	21
Maryborough ..	1	7	134	100	4,233	425	19,189	150
North Burnett ..	3	6	30	28	1,369	251	2,897	36
South Burnett ..	5	4	107	86	5,112	737	9,446	170
<i>Downs</i>	16	39	528	452	16,999	3,489	45,714	905
Chinchilla	1	2	30	22	1,663	249	1,310	38
Dalby	3	4	85	83	2,306	497	4,874	211
Goondiwindi	1	2	27	21	1,040	261	4,866	28
Inglewood	2	2	15	16	984	190	1,407	26
Miles	2	2	22	24	1,492	162	2,654	35
Stanthorpe	1	1	40	27	1,865	293	2,979	40
Tara	1	1	10	9	361	62	1,079	7
Toowoomba	4	23	231	205	5,149	1,354	22,961	438
Warwick	1	2	68	45	2,139	421	3,584	82
<i>Roma</i>	8	8	82	93	4,750	749	11,379	150
Balonne	4	3	24	27	1,637	291	3,680	40
Roma	4	5	58	66	3,113	458	7,699	110
<i>South Western</i> ..	7	10	56	68	2,459	523	11,735	86
Charleville	3	6	37	39	1,333	333	6,721	55
Cunnamulla	2	2	11	17	703	136	2,380	20
Quilpie	2	2	8	12	423	54	2,634	11
<i>Rockhampton</i> ..	10	23	282	269	10,954	1,586	34,409	467
Banana	2	2	23	27	1,463	194	3,933	35
Gladstone	2	2	38	31	1,530	287	7,537	46
Mount Morgan ..	1	2	30	30	1,605	172	4,420	39
Rockhampton ..	5	17	191	181	6,356	933	18,519	347
<i>Central Western</i> ..	13	11	112	134	5,397	755	18,311	142
Barcaldine	3	3	21	30	763	136	4,613	20
Blackall	3	2	23	25	1,223	96	4,356	26
Clermont	2	2	19	17	807	113	3,191	26
Emerald	1	1	15	17	946	116	2,221	23
Longreach	3	2	26	35	1,332	243	3,041	37
Springsure	1	1	8	10	326	51	889	10
<i>Far Western</i>	2	1	15	17	690	99	3,247	15
Winton	2	1	15	17	690	99	3,247	15
<i>Mackay</i>	2	14	107	84	3,301	494	16,975	154
Mackay	1	13	84	64	2,611	344	12,195	128
Proserpine	1	1	23	20	690	150	4,780	26

QUEENSLAND, 1959-60.

Receipts					Expenditure			Average Cost per In- patient per Day
Government Aid ¹	Patients' Pay- ments	Dental Clinics	Other	Total ²	On In- patients	Other ³	Total ⁴	
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	s. d.
5,779,018	450,499	102,227	86,372	6,418,116	5,314,368	1,112,086	6,426,454	86 4
319,583	42,117	3,567	1,089	366,356	307,144	58,713	365,857	69 8
113,414	11,311	..	144	124,869	111,451	11,133	122,584	68 1
3,655,246	207,013	65,846	81,181	4,009,286	3,237,249	779,630	4,016,879	91 11
1,690,775	190,058	32,814	3,958	1,917,605	1,658,524	262,610	1,921,134	81 10
970,516	150,056	11,362	6,855	1,138,789	1,008,386	140,046	1,148,432	80 6
217,184	29,604	2,339	1,382	250,509	221,268	31,821	253,089	78 11
79,651	4,764	..	57	84,472	83,027	2,113	85,140	98 5
129,965	38,154	2,964	2,046	173,129	152,881	21,185	174,066	76 9
23,553	2,653	..	44	26,250	24,652	1,208	25,860	65 7
253,418	37,523	5,771	2,697	299,409	237,677	63,417	301,094	86 10
63,371	2,857	288	164	66,680	62,684	4,943	67,627	94 5
203,374	34,501	..	465	238,340	226,197	15,359	241,556	72 10
388,772	212,312	2,009	17,875	1,120,968	1,031,060	88,476	1,119,536	62 3
53,628	5,464	..	161	59,253	57,882	1,397	59,279	84 2
139,443	64,259	..	8,312	212,014	202,915	6,350	209,265	52 6
41,038	12,424	..	934	54,396	47,357	7,306	54,663	94 1
39,100	2,655	..	302	42,057	39,983	1,432	41,415	83 10
51,270	6,623	..	1,087	58,980	54,806	3,658	58,464	86 0
58,169	17,941	..	295	76,405	72,039	5,758	77,797	98 10
19,485	882	..	216	20,583	18,602	1,679	20,281	137 5
404,712	73,740	2,009	5,647	486,108	432,668	53,175	485,843	54 0
81,927	28,324	..	921	111,172	104,808	7,721	112,529	69 6
205,950	38,951	2,795	9,305	257,001	229,032	28,268	257,300	83 6
58,319	7,760	910	7,770	74,759	66,239	7,078	73,317	89 8
147,631	31,191	1,885	1,535	182,242	162,793	21,190	183,983	81 3
164,899	15,382	1,104	1,589	182,974	155,565	26,512	182,077	99 5
97,901	12,194	1,073	673	111,841	94,510	14,893	109,403	93 11
38,202	2,348	31	629	41,210	34,396	6,957	41,353	93 10
28,796	840	..	287	29,923	26,659	4,662	31,321	139 0
562,654	82,984	7,992	3,036	656,666	573,460	93,850	667,310	67 1
49,502	5,826	1,587	3	56,918	47,529	8,200	55,729	74 10
66,074	7,460	1,419	305	75,258	61,342	14,552	75,894	72 11
57,668	2,003	470	220	60,361	50,369	10,190	60,559	71 0
389,410	67,695	4,516	2,508	464,129	414,220	60,908	475,128	65 2
355,606	20,886	3,203	3,187	382,882	329,525	50,834	380,359	126 9
83,317	1,824	1,305	962	87,408	70,223	15,731	85,954	188 3
61,976	3,347	14	450	65,787	57,329	7,900	65,229	121 11
53,991	2,060	..	763	56,814	49,753	6,494	56,247	105 3
56,094	2,491	..	167	58,752	55,281	3,776	58,657	132 7
77,576	8,866	1,884	739	89,065	73,730	15,482	89,212	107 6
22,652	2,298	..	106	25,056	23,209	1,851	25,060	128 4
46,273	1,665	414	113	48,465	39,870	8,242	48,112	147 4
46,273	1,665	414	113	48,465	39,870	8,242	48,112	147 4
207,030	10,506	4,830	1,902	224,268	185,760	37,806	223,566	65 11
159,913	7,049	3,629	1,573	172,164	138,787	31,593	170,380	59 2
47,117	3,457	1,201	329	52,104	46,973	6,213	53,186	98 11

PUBLIC HOSPITALS,

Name of Statistical Division and Hospital Board or Hospital	Hospitals	Staff			Patients Treated during Year			Average Daily Number Resident In-patients
		Medical	Nursing	Other	In-patients		Out-patients	
					General	Maternity		
(i) Boards— <i>cont'd</i>	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
<i>Townsville</i>	8	32	382	359	15,857	2,533	45,381	594
<i>Ayr</i>	2	2	47	55	2,205	608	8,869	79
<i>Bowen</i>	2	2	42	40	1,452	266	6,601	52
<i>Charters Towers</i>	1	3	31	37	1,006	189	4,481	37
<i>Ingham</i>	1	2	30	32	1,460	350	1,927	50
<i>Townsville</i>	2	23	232	195	9,734	1,170	23,503	376
<i>Cairns</i> ⁵	15	27	384	336	15,590	2,438	69,463	557
<i>Atherton</i>	4	3	79	54	2,789	469	16,866	96
<i>Cairns</i>	5	18	157	149	5,645	935	28,214	250
<i>Innisfail</i>	1	2	66	54	3,217	433	8,316	99
<i>Mareeba</i>	3	2	42	45	1,737	322	7,449	61
<i>Mossman</i>	1	1	19	17	965	93	4,499	23
<i>Tully</i>	1	1	21	17	1,237	186	4,119	28
<i>Peninsula</i> ⁵	2	4	55	60	1,079	295	8,571	84
<i>Thursday Island</i>	2	4	55	60	1,079	295	8,571	84
<i>North Western</i>	11	7	91	118	4,988	1,041	21,241	125
<i>Cloncurry</i>	1	1	16	25	1,020	160	2,734	27
<i>Etheridge</i>	2	..	2	7	193	..	2,188	3
<i>Hughenden</i>	1	1	13	13	689	136	1,898	16
<i>McKinlay</i>	1	1	7	9	357	71	256	8
<i>Mount Isa</i>	2	3	43	36	1,980	595	8,380	57
<i>Normanton</i>	3	..	5	15	380	39	4,284	8
<i>Richmond</i>	1	1	5	13	369	40	1,501	6
Total 57 Boards	132	638	5,018	4,921	175,423	35,182	570,484	7,327
(ii) Other Hospitals—								
<i>Moreton</i>	5	179	442	289	10,107	..	5,474	532
<i>Mater Misericordiae</i>	1	89	236	174	6,294	..	4,238	215
<i>Mater Children's</i>	1	59	58	36	3,389	..	1,236	77
<i>Mount Olivet</i>	1	21	126	44	341	..	..	171
<i>Peel Island</i> ^{7,8}	1	1	3	25	14	..	..	1
<i>Southport (Greenhaven)</i>	1	9	19	10	69	..	..	68
<i>Downs</i>	1	7	64	36	3,276	591	233	79
<i>St. Vincent's</i>	1	7	64	36	3,276	591	233	79
<i>Townsville</i>	1	1	5	9	24	..	..	23
<i>Fantome Island</i> ⁷	1	1	5	9	24	..	..	23
Total Other	7	187	511	334	13,407	591	5,707	634
Total All Hospitals	139	825	5,529	5,255	188,830	35,773	576,191	7,961

¹ Including Commonwealth Hospital Benefits.² Excluding loan receipts.³ Including expenditure on out-patients, dental clinics, ambulances, &c.⁴ Excluding loan expenditure, £1,340,126.⁵ A hospital at Cooktown in the

QUEENSLAND, 1959-60.—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.
936,216	97,669	9,443	7,022	1,050,350	872,726	170,110	1,042,836	80 3
110,036	21,038	883	125	132,082	115,148	19,973	135,121	79 7
95,939	2,349	2,310	525	101,123	78,213	22,981	101,194	82 0
91,707	6,530	703	1,638	100,578	86,101	15,780	101,881	126 4
54,980	11,731	1,498	1,593	69,802	60,456	8,716	69,172	65 11
583,554	56,021	4,049	3,141	646,765	532,808	102,660	635,468	77 6
820,551	89,600	9,382	5,107	924,640	772,383	152,494	924,877	75 9
134,811	15,375	..	739	150,925	128,831	22,557	151,388	73 5
386,364	25,586	4,062	2,450	418,462	347,393	71,785	419,178	76 0
127,993	24,087	1,521	938	154,539	134,265	19,743	154,008	74 3
82,487	15,306	1,468	633	99,894	80,991	19,505	100,496	72 2
38,351	3,107	2,331	143	43,932	32,999	11,274	44,273	77 3
50,545	6,139	..	204	56,888	47,904	7,630	55,534	92 4
158,595	1,703	614	71	160,983	138,569	16,974	155,543	90 5
158,595	1,703	614	71	160,983	138,569	16,974	155,543	90 5
326,978	17,736	5,230	4,022	353,966	314,191	49,777	363,968	136 9
64,411	2,661	2,639	6	69,717	55,436	15,391	70,827	111 11
11,116	..	310	148	11,574	9,288	2,182	11,470	160 10
47,288	3,932	646	1,772	53,638	52,260	4,760	57,020	178 7
21,027	907	521	1	22,456	20,544	2,570	23,114	144 9
136,765	9,275	59	1,471	147,570	135,871	15,166	151,037	129 5
22,974	..	500	609	24,083	19,255	5,410	24,665	133 5
23,397	961	555	15	24,928	21,537	4,298	25,835	187 2
11423058	1189949	160,605	146456	12920068	10,964,895	1,975,475	12940370	81 9
536,970	62,937	..	77,954	677,861	n	n	707,946	n
247,725	49,029	..	2,708	299,462	n	n	327,775	n
119,179	5,610	..	99	124,888	n	n	120,292	n
128,852	..	..	71,444	200,296	213,279	..	213,279	68 4
10,893	..	..	..	10,893	10,893	..	10,893	432 3
30,321	8,298	..	3,703	42,322	35,707	..	35,707	28 7
17,880	47,924	..	330	66,134	67,716	..	67,716	47 1
17,880	47,924	..	330	66,134	67,716	..	67,716	47 1
12,008	..	..	..	12,008	12,008	..	12,008	28 7
12,008	..	..	..	12,008	12,008	..	12,008	28 7
566,858	110,861	..	78,284	756,003	n	n	787,670	n
11989916	1300810	160,605	224740	13676071	11304498 ⁶	1,975,475 ⁶	13728040	77 7 ⁶

Peninsula Statistical Division is administered by the Cairns Hospital Board.

⁶ Incomplete. ⁷ Hospital for treatment of Hansen's disease (leprosy).

⁸ Closed 6th August, 1959. 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 30th June, 1960, there were four mental hospitals and one hospital for epileptic patients. The hospitals are under the control of the Department of Health and Home Affairs, and there is a Director of Mental Hygiene who reports annually on the conduct of these institutions. In accordance with the Commonwealth-State Mental Institutions Benefits Agreement, no charge has been made for the maintenance of patients in mental hospitals since 1st November, 1949.

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

MENTAL HOSPITALS, QUEENSLAND

Year	Hospitals	Staff		Patients Admitted during Year ¹	Re-covered and Re-lieved	Deaths	Patients at End of Year		Expenditure
		Medical	Nursing				Males	Females	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£
1950-51	4	10	806	930	480	289	2,221	2,074	885,463
1951-52	4	10	817	1,005	559	327	2,251	2,137	1,084,208
1952-53	4	11	790	1,142	620	336	2,321	2,233	1,289,794
1953-54	4	11	844	1,141	686	355	2,410	2,211	1,313,025
1954-55	5	13	950	1,141	636	381	2,479	2,225	1,475,449
1955-56	5	13	1,003	1,238	742	401	2,528	2,207	1,851,891
1956-57	5	14	1,118	1,391	843	467	2,518	2,139	2,140,619
1957-58	5	14	1,149	1,421	944	360	2,530	2,080	2,314,698
1958-59	5	19	1,182	1,526	883	390	2,479	2,145	2,452,566
1959-60	5	17	1,164	1,453	1,139	263	2,420	1,944	2,499,840

¹ Excluding transfers between institutions.

8. AMBULANCES

Ambulance services were established in 110 districts of the State at 30th June, 1960. Ten of the services were under the control of local hospitals boards, while control of the other 100 services, which were centres of the Queensland Ambulance Transport Brigade, was vested in local committees, consisting of members elected triennially by subscribers of not less than £1 per annum.

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

AMBULANCE SERVICES, QUEENSLAND

Year	Centres	Staff	Cases				Expenditure
			Attendance at Accidents	Treated at Headquarters	Disinfecting and Fumigating	Transport to and from Hospitals, &c	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£
1950-51	95	919	53,505	160,750	80	201,960	440,329
1951-52	101	954	53,919	169,483	235	216,697	553,789
1952-53	102	956	54,431	175,489	69	224,256	582,366
1953-54	104	1,000	54,853	187,565	33	220,764	646,914
1954-55	104	1,007	51,087	191,559	78	201,684	670,308
1955-56	106	1,036	56,624	221,468	335	230,204	805,511
1956-57	107	1,089	55,201	215,024	102	226,552	865,669
1957-58	108	1,116	54,539	219,735	103	227,502	911,988
1958-59	110	1,125	56,069	220,157	30	236,493	933,473
1959-60	110	1,156	56,017	214,225	33	234,231	1,056,313

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 30th June, 1960, there were 245 Maternal and Child Welfare Centres in the State, comprising 42 parent centres and 203 sub-centres, and 3 Ante-natal clinics. In the metropolitan area there were 10 parent centres and 58 sub-centres of Maternal and Child Welfare, and 3 Ante-natal Clinics. An Infant Welfare Railway Car visits 5 centres in the Winton-Hughenden-Cloncurry area. Total attendances at these 5 centres in 1959-60 were 4,466. These are included in the total of all attendances shown in the following table.

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

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

or whose mothers have been taken ill and for whose care no suitable arrangements can be made. There are 21 metropolitan Pre-school Centres for the examination of children under school age, and centres are also located at Cairns, Rockhampton, Toowoomba, and Townsville.

MATERNAL AND CHILD WELFARE SERVICE, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60
Maternal and Child Welfare Centres—					
Parent Centres .. No.	42	42	42	42	42
Sub-centres .. No.	185	190	193	200	203
New Cases Seen—					
Infants ¹ .. No.	19,368	19,858	20,991	21,610	22,352
Expectant Mothers No.	951	1,069	1,121	1,294	1,311
Total Attendances at Clinics .. No.	401,828	418,105	443,696	463,499	478,086
New Cases Seen by Clinic Doctors .. No.	1,922	1,980	2,303	2,369	2,034
Attendances to See Clinic Doctors .. No.	3,293	3,336	3,923	3,846	5,220
New-born Babies Visited .. No.	26,513	27,111	27,682	28,394	26,840
Subsequent Visits .. No.	1,451	1,442	1,536	1,527	1,710
Ante-natal Clinics—					
Resident Centres .. No.	3	3	3	3	3
New Cases Seen .. No.	307	334	446	525	673
Total Attendances at Clinics .. No.	2,826	3,167	3,992	4,709	5,860
Total Expenditure .. £	267,435	284,995	294,508	310,380	324,526

¹ Infants under 12 months only.

Creches and Kindergartens.—There are in Brisbane 1 creche, 3 kindergartens, and 1 training college controlled by the Creche and Kindergarten Association of Queensland. A small fee is charged for services, money is raised by subscription, and a government grant is received. In addition, 21 kindergartens, 11 in Brisbane and 10 in other centres, are affiliated with the Association. In 1959-60 total receipts were £72,988, including £21,150 State Government aid.

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

State Children.—The State Children Department deals with all matters relating to children who have been committed to the care of the State by the Courts on account of lawlessness or neglect, or have been admitted to the State's care by special application. The next table shows the numbers of children in the care of the Department at 30th June, and also gives particulars as to the nature of the supervision under which they were placed.

STATE CHILDREN AT 30TH JUNE, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Inmates of Institutions ..	1,049	1,096	1,207	1,078	1,175
In Hospitals	42	46	47	59	14
Boarded Out—					
With Foster Mothers ..	316	324	328	391	452
With Relatives	3,853	3,828	3,951	3,927	4,056
Sent to Employers	296	293	263	258	257
Released on Probation ..	172	211	221	253	345
Miscellaneous	20	29	45	42	45
Total	5,748	5,827	6,062	6,008	6,344

10. WELFARE SERVICES

Care of the aged, destitute, and orphans is provided by a large number of public and private institutions. Statistics of 54 institutions were available at 30th June, 1960, and the next table shows these particulars grouped according to the nature of the institutions. Of the 21 benevolent homes for aged or destitute adults, 4 were State institutions, and 17 were operated by religious denominations or private organisations. Eight of the latter received government aid. The 4 refuges and night shelters included 2 homes for prisoners just released from gaol.

The 27 children's homes vary from purely reformatory schools to those which care for orphans and destitute children. The State Children Department operates 5 of these, and placed State children (see above) in 19 of the others during 1959-60. State children in these institutions at 30th June, 1960, were 535 boys and 414 girls.

For convenience, particulars of the Government Institutions for the Blind and for the Deaf have been included in the following table.

WELFARE INSTITUTIONS, QUEENSLAND, 1959-60

Type of Institution	Institutions	Inmates				Receipts	
		Admitted	Died	Remaining at 30th June		Government Aid	Total
				M	F		
				No.	No.		
State Benevolent Homes ..	4	886	333	1,033	482	535,048	649,479
Other Benevolent Homes ..	17	552	50	290	503	30,452	209,660
Refuges and Night Shelters	4	189 ¹	..	4 ¹	9 ¹	744	19,727
State Orphanages and Industrial Schools ..	5	488	..	194	42	103,194	103,194
Other Orphanages and Industrial Schools ..	22	1,178	1	758	659	134,224	264,376
Institutions for Blind and Deaf	2	59	3	180	91	89,193	166,782
Total	54	3,352	387	2,459	1,786	892,855	1,413,218

¹ Not including figures for two of these institutions which have no regular inmates but supply beds for the night only. In 1959-60 they supplied 44,589 beds for men and 8,423 for women.

11. AGE AND INVALID PENSIONS

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

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

<i>Nov., 1950</i> ..	£2 10s. 0d.	<i>Oct., 1955</i> ..	£4 0s. 0d.
<i>Nov., 1951</i> ..	£3 0s. 0d.	<i>Oct., 1957</i> ..	£4 7s. 6d.
<i>Oct., 1952</i> ..	£3 7s. 6d.	<i>Oct., 1959</i> ..	£4 15s. 0d.
<i>Oct., 1953</i> ..	£3 10s. 0d.	<i>Oct., 1960</i> ..	£5 0s. 0d.

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

In 1959-60 the following provisions applied to permissible income and property limits. An unmarried pensioner could have income of £3 10s. per week and receive a full pension, making his total receipts £8 10s. per week. If his income exceeded £3 10s. per week, the pension was reduced by the amount of the excess. A married couple, both pensioners, could have an income of £7 per week and receive full pensions, making their total receipts £17 per week. If their income exceeded £7 per week, each pension was reduced by half the amount of the excess income. A married couple, where only one was a pensioner, could have income of £7 per week in addition to the full pension. If their income exceeded £7 per week, the pension was reduced by half the amount of the excess income. Additional income of 10s. per week was allowed for each dependent child under 16 years of age, less the amount of any payment (apart from child endowment and child's allowance) received for the child.

A person could have property (which included cash) to the value of £209 (or, in the case of a married couple, £419 between them) without any reduction in the rate of pension. The property limit above which no pension was payable was £2,250, or, in the case of a married couple, £4,500. These amounts were exclusive of the value of the pensioner's permanent home, furniture, and personal effects. Where the value of a pensioner's property (including cash but excluding his home, &c.) exceeded £200 but did not exceed £2,250, the annual rate of pension was reduced by £1 for every

complete £10 of property above £200 up to £2,250. The value of the property of a married pensioner was considered to be half the total value of the property of both husband and wife. The reduction of pension because of property was made in addition to any reduction necessary because of income.

Pensioners in benevolent homes received a maximum of £1 15s. per week, the balance of the pension being payable to the home, except where the pensioner was a patient in an infirmary ward.

In March, 1961, a new "merged" means test came into effect, replacing the two separate means tests outlined above. Other types and rates of assistance, shown below, continued unchanged.

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. Wives may receive an allowance of £1 15s. per week subject to means test, and for the first child under 16 years there is an allowance of 11s. 6d. per week free of means test, while other dependent children attract an additional pension of 10s. per week subject to means test. Special provisions apply to permanently blind persons. A blind person, otherwise qualified for a pension, may receive a pension of £5 per week irrespective of his means.

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

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

AGE AND INVALID PENSIONS, QUEENSLAND

Year	Pensioners ¹					Total Payments ²	Pensioners per 1,000 of Population	
	Age		Invalid		Total		Age	Invalid
	Male	Female	Male	Female				
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£	No.	No.
1950-51	17,069	31,006	5,947	4,793	58,815	7,184,550	39.2	8.7
1951-52	17,739	32,979	5,815	4,756	61,289	8,835,443	40.3	8.4
1952-53	18,966	35,270	5,860	4,831	64,927	10,723,585	42.0	8.3
1953-54	20,471	37,890	6,031	4,991	69,383	12,016,836	44.3	8.4
1954-55	24,667	38,170	6,398	5,240	74,475	13,026,461	46.7	8.7
1955-56	25,543	40,656	6,669	5,496	78,364	15,178,307	48.3	8.9
1956-57	26,863	43,075	7,176	5,937	83,051	16,332,328	50.1	9.4
1957-58	27,758	45,046	7,806	6,424	87,034	18,342,631	51.4	10.0
1958-59	28,442	46,643	8,479	6,918	90,482	19,569,147	52.1	10.7
1959-60 ³	27,913	54,283	6,312	5,293	93,801	22,385,970	56.2	7.9

¹ At 30th June each year. Prior to 1956-57, pensioner inmates of benevolent homes are excluded. 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. ³ Mechanical methods of payment enabled a complete count of pensioners to be made and numbers in individual columns are not comparable with previous years.

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

AGE AND INVALID PENSIONERS, AUSTRALIA, 1959-60

State or Territory	Pensioners ¹					Total Payments ²	Pensioners per 1,000 of Population	
	Age		Invalid		Total		Age	Invalid
	Male	Female	Male	Female		No.		
N. S. Wales	67,454	149,342	18,335	17,306	252,437	60,438,051	56.6	9.1
Victoria ..	40,027	96,071	9,447	8,099	153,644	35,935,279	47.1	6.3
Queensland	27,913	54,283	6,312	5,293	93,801	22,385,970	56.2	7.9
S. Aust. ...	15,384	34,095	3,450	2,937	55,866	13,183,174	52.3	6.8
W. Aust.	11,952	24,623	3,458	2,694	42,727	9,916,337	50.1	8.4
Tasmania	5,060	10,775	1,693	1,513	19,041	4,745,731	45.6	9.2
N. T. ...	178	183	84	67	512	88,695	16.6	6.9
A. C. T. ...	217	465	55	73	810	201,251	13.0	2.4
Total ..	168,185	369,837	42,834	37,982	618,838	147005341³	52.3	7.9

¹ At 30th June, 1960, including pensioners in benevolent homes. ² See note ² to previous table. ³ Including £110,853 paid to persons temporarily abroad.

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

12. 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—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

13. MATERNITY ALLOWANCES

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

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

MATERNITY ALLOWANCES, QUEENSLAND

Year	Total Confinements ¹	Claims Paid	Amount Paid
	No.	No.	£
1955-56	32,747	32,764	525,779
1956-57	33,143	32,882	532,563
1957-58	34,051	34,000	547,530
1958-59	34,761	34,266	546,328
1959-60	35,876	35,515	574,487

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

Allowances paid in the various States in 1959-60 are shown below.

MATERNITY ALLOWANCES, AUSTRALIA, 1959-60

State or Territory	Claims Paid	Amount Paid	Amount Paid per Head of Population
	No.	£	s. d.
New South Wales	81,241	1,277,403	6 9
Victoria	62,853	1,007,870	7 1
Queensland	35,515	574,487	7 11
South Australia	21,443	336,583	7 3
Western Australia	17,012	274,816	7 7
Tasmania	8,985	142,745	8 3
Northern Territory	767	12,354	11 8
Australian Capital Territory	1,311	21,098	8 5
Total	229,389¹	3,651,499¹	7 2

¹ Including 262 claims, amounting to £4,143, paid to persons temporarily abroad.

The next table shows the number of claims granted according to the number of other surviving children under 16 years of age.

MATERNITY ALLOWANCES, AUSTRALIA, 1959-60

State or Territory	Claims Granted				Total Births on which Claims Granted ¹
	No Other Children	One or Two Other Children	Three or More Other Children	Total	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
New South Wales	25,800	38,527	16,914	81,241	82,153
Victoria	20,094	29,880	12,879	62,853	63,645
Queensland	10,303	16,229	8,983	35,515	35,917
South Australia	6,492	10,272	4,679	21,443	21,728
Western Australia	4,812	8,260	3,940	17,012	17,221
Tasmania	2,553	4,108	2,324	8,985	9,092
Northern Territory	255	323	189	767	773
Aust. Capital Territory	400	628	283	1,311	1,327
Abroad	98	132	32	262	262
Total	70,807	108,359	50,223	229,389	232,118

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.

Of maternity allowances granted in 1959-60, Tasmania had the highest percentage (25.9) of claims where there were three or more other children. Then came Queensland (25.3), Western Australia (23.2), South Australia (21.8), New South Wales (20.8), and Victoria (20.5).

14. CHILD ENDOWMENT

The Commonwealth Government commenced to pay child endowment in July, 1941, at the rate of 5s. per week for each dependent child in excess of one under the age of 16 years in each family. From 26th June, 1945, the weekly amount was increased to 7s. 6d., and, from 9th November, 1948, to 10s. The same amount is paid for all children in approved public or private charitable institutions or boarded out by the State. From 20th June, 1950, endowment was extended to the first child at 5s. per week.

CHILD ENDOWMENT AT 30TH JUNE, 1960

State or Territory	Claims in Force ²	Endowed Children ¹			Average Liability per Claim ¹	Amount Paid, 1959-60 ²
		Total	Per 1,000 Population	Per Claim		
	No.	No.	No.	No.	£ s. d.	£
N. S. Wales ..	550,258	1,162,471	304	2.11	41 18 7	22,325,137
Victoria ..	403,934	874,014	302	2.16	43 5 2	16,962,637
Queensland ..	211,837	490,785	335	2.32	47 4 9	9,649,931
S. Australia ..	139,985	308,033	326	2.20	44 4 3	5,896,887
W. Australia ..	107,918	246,788	338	2.29	46 9 2	4,859,840
Tasmania ..	51,463	120,769	348	2.35	48 0 4	2,359,554
N. Territory	3,575	8,050	369	2.25	45 11 0	179,515
A. C. Territory	7,624	17,242	329	2.26	45 16 0	280,970
Abroad ..	241	505	..	2.10	41 9 8	17,506
Total ..	1,476,835	3,228,657	314	2.19	43 16 10	62,531,977

¹ Excluding 443 claims covering 23,487 endowed children in approved institutions. ² Including amounts paid to approved institutions for endowed children.

15. WIDOWS' PENSIONS

Pensions for widows have been paid by the Commonwealth Government from 30th June, 1942. "Widows" include deserted wives, divorced women, dependent females, women whose husbands are in hospitals for the insane, and women whose husbands are imprisoned. The following rates came into operation on 11th October, 1960. The weekly rate for a widow who has one or more children under 16 years of age is £5 5s., plus 10s. per week for each additional child after the first. Widows who are over 50 years of age, and have no children, receive £4 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 £4 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 means test on income and on property.

A pensioner may have an income of £3 10s. a week and receive a full pension. If her income exceeds £3 10s. a week the pension is reduced by the amount of the excess. However, additional income of 10s. a week is allowed in respect of each dependent child under 16 years of age, less the amount of any payment (apart from child endowment) received for the child.

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

In March, 1961, a new "merged" means test came into effect, replacing the two separate means tests outlined above.

WIDOWS' PENSIONS AT 30TH JUNE, 1960

State or Territory	Pensions Current			Average Weekly Rate of Pension	Pensions Paid, 1959-60	
	Class "A" ¹	All Classes	Total per 10,000 of Population		Amount	Per Head of Population
	No.	No.	No.	£ s. d.	£	s. d.
N. S. Wales	9,310	20,602	54	4 13 4	4,801,827	25 4
Victoria . .	5,281	12,547	43	4 12 2	2,916,500	20 6
Queensland	4,151	8,340	57	4 13 11	1,999,271	27 7
S. Australia	1,926	4,439	47	4 12 0	1,044,508	22 5
W. Australia	1,556	4,039	55	4 10 4	913,589	25 2
Tasmania . .	924	1,773	51	4 14 5	416,252	24 0
N. Territory	33	68	31	4 11 6	9,331	8 10
A. C. T. . .	59	114	22	4 15 7	23,940	9 7
Total . .	23,240	51,922	51	4 12 10	12,137,248²	23 10

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 £12,030 paid to persons temporarily abroad.

16. WAR PENSIONS

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

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

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

WAR PENSIONS, QUEENSLAND

Year	Recipients ¹		Expenditure	Average Rate per Fortnight		Per 1,000 of Population	
	Incapacitated Ex-members	Dependants		Incapacitated Ex-members	Dependants	Recipients	Expenditure
	No.	No.	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	No.	£
1950-51	21,919	39,954	3,016,499	3 3 11	1 6 3	50.4	2,499
1951-52	22,645	42,699	3,777,019	3 12 5	1 6 1	51.9	3,046
1952-53	23,304	45,236	4,109,763	4 1 1	1 8 5	53.1	3,230
1953-54	24,184	48,195	4,591,219	4 9 10	1 8 10	54.9	3,530
1954-55	25,063	51,260	5,385,216	4 18 9	1 9 11	56.8	4,063
1955-56	25,812	53,862	5,763,319	5 7 9	1 10 11	58.1	4,261
1956-57	26,470	56,218	6,106,669	5 10 8	1 10 11	59.2	4,424
1957-58	27,158	58,580	6,919,363	6 5 2	1 12 2	60.5	4,931
1958-59	27,601	60,542	7,215,834	6 10 3	1 12 9	61.2	5,060
1959-60	28,301	62,294	7,741,918	7 2 9	1 13 10	61.9	5,346

¹ At 30th June each year.

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

WAR PENSIONS, AUSTRALIA, 1959-60

Where Payable	Recipients		Expenditure	Average Rate per Fortnight	
	Incapacitated Ex-members	Dependants		Incapacitated Ex-members	Dependants
	No.	No.	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
N. S. Wales ¹ ..	71,528	146,342	18,167,146	6 2 7	1 18 5
Victoria ..	61,057	127,451	16,100,551	6 8 5	1 18 5
Queensland ..	28,301	62,294	7,741,918	7 2 9	1 13 10
S. Australia ² ..	20,415	47,284	5,052,143	6 0 11	1 12 5
W. Australia ..	18,353	38,291	4,235,747	5 12 0	1 13 5
Tasmania ..	8,431	19,617	2,416,016	6 19 3	1 13 9
Abroad	1,665	3,307	648,344	6 5 2	4 0 3
Total	209,750	444,586	54,361,865	6 6 7	1 16 10

¹ Including Australian Capital Territory.

² Including Northern Territory.

17. COMMONWEALTH PENSIONS AND SOCIAL AND HEALTH SERVICES EXPENDITURE

The following table shows the total expenditure in each State on social and health services, excluding cost of administration, for the year 1959-60.

SOCIAL AND HEALTH SERVICES AND PENSIONS EXPENDITURE, AUSTRALIA, 1959-60

Item	New South Wales	Victoria	Queens- land	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Total ¹
<i>Social Benefits</i>	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
Age and Invalid Pensions ..	60,438	35,935	22,386	13,183	9,916	4,746	147,005
Funeral Benefits	147	91	48	31	24	11	353
Child Endowment	22,325	16,963	9,650	5,897	4,860	2,359	62,532
Widows' Pensions	4,802	2,916	1,999	1,045	914	416	12,137
Maternity Allowances ..	1,277	1,008	575	337	275	143	3,652
Tuberculosis Allowances ..	358	212	202	124	70	60	1,026
Unemployment Benefits ..	1,601	936	1,027	249	564	121	4,505
Sickness Benefits	940	546	339	172	164	68	2,238
Special Benefits ²	139	202	89	36	24	19	510
Commonwealth Rehabilitation	188	201	94	92	85	21	681
<i>National Health Services</i>							
Hospital Benefits	8,151	4,212	2,393	1,562	1,676	534	18,599
Medical Benefits	3,950	2,204	1,053	991	846	248	9,292
Medical Benefits for Pensioners	1,868	978	522	362	275	100	4,113
Medicines for Pensioners ..	1,577	789	540	331	252	85	3,574
Pharmaceutical Benefits ..	8,298	6,091	2,715	1,710	1,337	567	20,761
Nutrition of Children ..	1,283	908	479	274	228	153	3,359
Tuberculosis Campaign ³ ..	1,375	1,096	546	623	512	147	4,337
Miscellaneous ..	41	55	102	11	17	22	689 ⁴
Total ..	118,758	75,343	44,759	27,030	22,039	9,820	299,363
Total per Head of Population ..	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	31 6 3	26 8 6	30 18 2	28 19 1	30 7 11	28 5 5	29 8 9

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 £241,364 for the production of poliomyelitis vaccine.

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

Friendly Societies.—See Chapter 14.

Chapter 6.—LAND AND SETTLEMENT

I. 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 Public Lands and Irrigation. The State is divided into Land Agents' Districts, each in charge of a Commissioner. The Department of Mines controls leases and licenses of Crown lands for mining and incidental purposes. Attached to the Department of Lands are the Co-ordinating Board under *The Stock Routes and Rural Lands Protection Acts* and the Prickly Pear Land Commission. Control of water resources is under the Irrigation and Water Supply Commission.

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

In 1916 the principle of leasehold tenure was extended to exclude generally the further alienation of any land, and a system of perpetual lease was introduced. Settlement was encouraged by allowing the sale of the rights to these leases after a period without variation in rental because of transfer, and it proceeded on this basis until 1957 except for a period from 1929 to 1932, when the system of purchase on long terms was restored.

Legislation in 1957 restored the system of freeholding, at the option of the selectors or lessees, town and country land held from the Crown under perpetual lease. Such purchases could be arranged over a term of years. Subsequent legislation permits the conversion to freehold or to perpetual lease of Settlement Farm Leases or of Grazing Selections not exceeding 5,000 acres.

As a result of these policies, the greater part (85½ per cent.) of the land in Queensland remains as Crown land and is leased to the occupiers. 6½ per cent., chiefly in town dwelling-sites and in the more closely settled farming areas near the coast, has been alienated as freehold land. Roads, stock routes and public reserves account for 5 per cent. of the total area, leaving only 3 per cent. (mostly in the far northern and western 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	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
	1,000 Ac.	1,000 Ac.	1,000 Ac.	1,000 Ac.	1,000 Ac.
Freehold—					
Alienated by Purchase	25,027	25,144	25,197	25,244	25,473
Alienated Without Payment	92	92	92	92	92
In Process of Alienation	2,635	2,517	2,478	2,487	2,405
Total Freehold	27,754	27,753	27,767	27,823	27,970
Leasehold—					
Pastoral Tenures	263,654	263,138	263,069	260,970	262,711
Selection Tenures	97,154	97,816	99,082	98,627	100,593
Special Leases	2,246	2,480	2,489	2,508	2,933
Country, Suburban, and Town Lands Perpetual Lease	39	40	41	42	40
Leases, Claims, and Licenses under Mining Acts	592	595	658	2,110	2,135
Total Leasehold	363,685	364,069	365,339	364,257	368,412
Reserves (Net, not Leased)	19,407	19,442	18,387	18,449	18,221
Roads and Stock Routes	3,688	3,711	3,750	3,740	3,821
Unoccupied and Unreserved	12,346	11,905	11,637	12,611	8,465
Total Area of State	426,880	426,880	426,880	426,880	426,880

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

LAND TENURES, AUSTRALIA, END OF 1959

State	Private Lands		Crown Lands		Total Area	Pro- portion Private Lands
	Alienated	In Process of Alienation	Leased	Other		
	1,000 Ac.	1,000 Ac.	1,000 Ac.	1,000 Ac.	1,000 Ac.	%
N. S. Wales ¹ ..	54,343	11,581	116,832	15,281	198,037	33.3
Victoria	31,301	1,587	7,106	16,252	56,246	58.5
Queensland	25,336	2,487	364,257	34,800	426,880	6.5
S. Australia ..	15,505	467	140,451	86,822	243,245	6.6
W. Australia ² ..	27,344	12,759	227,650	356,836	624,589	6.4
Tasmania ³ .. .	6,346	207	1,744	8,481	16,778	39.1
N. T. ¹	376	..	174,652	160,089	335,117	0.1
A. C. T. ⁴	66	41	342	152	601	17.8
Total	160,617	29,129	1,033,034	678,713	1,901,493	10.0


¹ At 30th June, 1959.² At 30th June, 1960.³ At 30th June, 1958.⁴ Including Jervis Bay area, 18,000 acres.

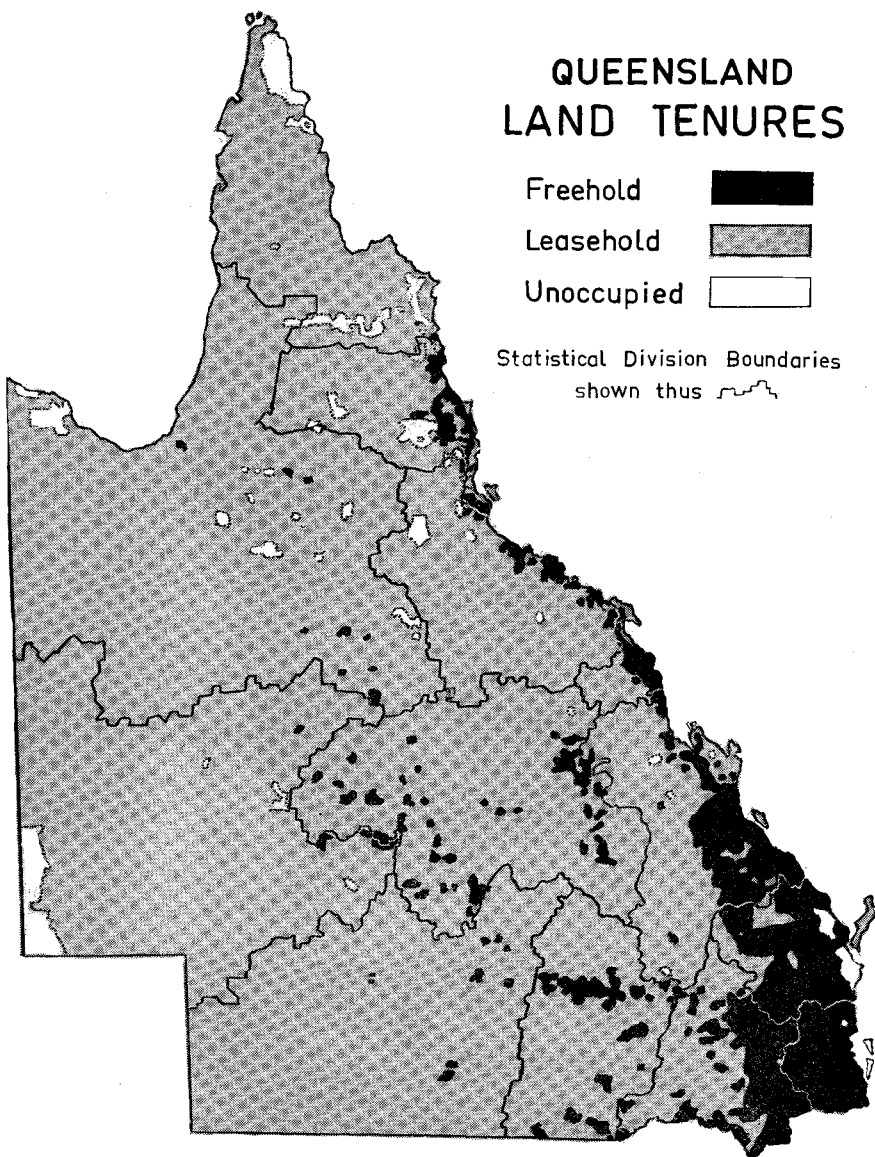
QUEENSLAND LAND TENURES

Freehold 

Leasehold 

Unoccupied 

Statistical Division Boundaries
shown thus 



The areas in the different shadings correspond to the main groupings in the table on page 130, except that Reserves, Roads, and Stock Routes are included in the shaded, and not the white, areas.

Freehold Land.—Up to 31st December, 1959, 49,880 allotments of town land comprising 24,313 acres had been alienated from the Crown for a total purchase price of £1,442,398 as well as 25,219,622 acres of farm land in 98,743 lots for a total purchase price of £14,673,981. Further details are set out below.

FREEHOLD LAND, QUEENSLAND, 31ST DECEMBER, 1959

Particulars	Area
	Acres
Alienated by Deed of Grant in Fee-Simple—	
Town Lands Purchased	24,313
Country and Suburban Lands Purchased	25,219,622
Granted without Payment	92,185
Total Alienated	25,336,120
In Process of Alienation—	
Freeholds Auctioned, not yet paid for	1,851
Country, Suburban and Town Leases being converted to Freehold ..	832
Selections ¹	2,484,522
Total in Process of Alienation	2,487,205

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

Freehold or fully alienated land is practically all registered under the Torrens system and all transfers and interests in such land are recorded by the Titles Office. Details of these transactions are set out on pages 94 and 433.

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 or 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 in even 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 sub-division 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, and 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.

Where there is competition for blocks, Pastoral Leases are determined by auction, the lease going to the one who bids the highest amount as the rent to be paid during the first ten years of the term. For all classes of selection tenure, and for Preferential Pastoral Leases, the rental value is fixed by the Crown and the successful tenant is selected by lot (Land Balloting), the blocks being open to public ballot. 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, the opening period rental being fixed by the Crown, and that for the remaining periods by the Land Court. 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 half the total area.

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 utilizing the grass for stock and keeping down undergrowth and pests whilst retaining the land for timber.

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

The extent and nature of Pastoral leases at 31st December, 1959, are summarized below.

PASTORAL LEASES, 31ST DECEMBER, 1959

Type of Tenure	Leases	Area	Annual Rental	Average Area	Average Rent per Sq. Mile
	No.	Sq. Mls.	£	Sq. Mls.	£ s. d.
Pastoral Holdings (All Classes)	2,176	379,051	681,455	174·2	1 15 11
Occupation Licenses	1,147	27,733	111,977	24·2	4 0 9
Forest Grazing Leases (on Reserves)	178	982	3,101	5·5	3 3 2
Total	3,501	407,766	796,533	116·5	1 19 1

Selection Tenures.—Grazing Selections represent the closer settlement of the more accessible and better quality pastoral lands and are granted in areas of about 20,000 acres for sheep and up to 60,000 acres for cattle. Leases have a term of 30 years.

Settlement Farm Leases are designed to cover lands suitable for grazing in conjunction with agriculture. The term is 30 years. The maximum area is 6,000 acres. These leases are subject to conditions of personal residence.

Agricultural Selections are smaller properties on land suitable for mixed farming and dairying. These may be held under two tenures—(i) Perpetual Lease, having rental periods of ten years, the rent being determined at $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the capital value notified on opening or subsequently determined by the Land Court, and (ii) Agricultural Farm Selection tenure which is for a term of twenty years, after which the property becomes freehold. During the term of the lease, the annual rent or payment is an amount equal to one-twentieth of the purchase price. Earlier freeholding is possible on payment of the balance then outstanding.

The extent and nature of Selections standing good at 31st December, 1959, are summarized below.

SELECTION TENURES, 31ST DECEMBER, 1959

Tenure	Leases	Area	Annual Rental	Average Area	Average Rent per Sq. Mile
	No.	Sq. Mls.	£	Sq. Mls.	£ s. d.
Grazing Homesteads	4,366	100,992	1,139,398	23·1	11 5 8
Grazing Farms	3,188	40,044	417,515	12·6	9 16 10
Farm Settlement Leases ..	402	2,373		5·9	
Agricultural Selections—					
Perpetual Lease	9,518	10,695	275,446	1·1	25 15 1
In Process of Alienation ..	4,068	3,882	41,313	1·0	10 12 10
Total	21,542	157,986	1,873,672	7·3	11 17 2

Special Leases.—These are conditional leases of public reserves or leases for specific purposes under special terms. Details of such leases are shown below.

SPECIAL LEASES, 31ST DECEMBER, 1959

Type	Leases	Area	Annual Rental	Average Area	Average Rent per Acre
	No.	Acres	£	Acres	s. d.
Reserves	1,925	2,073,011	28,129	1,077	0 3
Special Purposes	5,590	434,467	73,693	78	3 5

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 5 acres, and Country Leases farms not exceeding 640 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, 1959, there were 15,645 such leases covering 41,883 acres, and £102,608 was received in rent for them during 1959. They had an average size of 2·7 acres and an average rent of £2 9s. per acre. The 720 town lots auctioned during 1959 averaged 50 perches in area and had an average capital value of £316 (annual rental £9 10s.). Suburban leases averaged 1 acre in area and £129 in capital value, while country leases averaged 11·4 acres in area and £61 in capital value. Since the 1957 amending legislation 916 allotments have been offered for freehold sale.

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 Mining Warden in each Mineral or Goldfield or through the Minister for Mines. They are subject to conditions as to continuous and *bona fide* use, labour employed, capital expended and/or occupancy, 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 in most cases does 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; the maximum area is 320 acres and labour conditions are the same as for gold-mining leases. For coal, the annual rental is 1s. 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. 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 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. Current leases 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. However, up to 1947, another type of Miner's Homestead Lease was available, under which the annual payment for each of the first 30 years was one-thirtieth of the capital or purchase value. Thereafter, the rental became 1s. per annum, and no more, if demanded. As demands are not made in these cases, approximately half of the total number of all Miners' Homestead Leases are now rent-free.

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. It is estimated that in 1959 about 8,330 acres were so occupied. A claim is made by staking the four corners of the 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. Up to 1948, Dredging Claims could be granted. These had some of the characteristics of claims and some of the characteristics of the Dredging Leases which have replaced them. They required surveying before registration as do leases and rent was payable at the rate of 2s. 6d. per acre per year.

Occupation licenses for Special Small Areas may be granted for (i) Machinery Areas up to 5 acres, (ii) the erection of Furnaces (up to 10 acres), (iii) Stacking Tailings (up to 5 acres), and (iv) Market Garden Areas up to 5 acres. Subject to *bona fide* occupation and use, they may be rented at £1 per acre per year. In addition, areas up to $\frac{1}{2}$ acre may be occupied for business purposes by the holder of a business license procurable from the Warden's office on payment of £2 per year; and the holder of a Miner's Right may occupy an area up to $\frac{1}{4}$ acre for residential purposes. Business and Residence Areas are not available within any town site reserved for Miners' Homestead perpetual leases. At 31st December, 1959, 1 Business Area and 3,011 Residence Areas were occupied.

On application to a Warden, any person may be issued with a Coal Prospecting License for an area not exceeding 2,560 acres. The license, for which one penny per acre is payable, permits prospecting for one year and is renewable. At 31st December, 1959, 81,270 acres of land under the Mining Acts was 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 6 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 1959, 1,288 square miles were covered by 7 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 1959, there were 26 Authorities to Prospect for Minerals covering 8,965 square miles and 22 Authorities to Prospect for Petroleum covering 823,640 square miles.

The table below gives details of land held under the Mining Acts at 31st December, 1959.

LAND HELD UNDER MINING ACTS, 31ST DECEMBER, 1959

Type of Tenure	Leases	Total Area	Average Area
	No.	Acres	Acres
Gold-mining Lease	197	2,484	13
Mineral Lease	1,346	124,615	93
Dredging Lease	132	11,854	90
Miner's Homestead Lease	16,918	428,665	25
Coal Prospecting Permits	n	81,270	n
Claims, &c.	n	8,330	n
Bauxite Lease	4	1,452,801	363,200
Total	n	2,110,019	n

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, 31ST DECEMBER, 1959

Type of Reserve	Leases	Area
	No.	Acres
Permanent State Forests	380	5,115,456
Temporary Timber Reserves	338	3,056,233
National Parks	253	838,091
Aboriginal Reserves	23	6,537,676
General Reserves	n	5,603,347
Total	n	21,150,803

n Not available.

Of this total, 628,480 acres are leased as Forest Grazing Leases and 2,073,011 acres as Special Leases.

3. IRRIGATION AND WATER CONSERVATION

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

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

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

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

Private Conservation, Irrigation and Water Supply Schemes.—The total area under agriculture in Queensland in 1959-60 was 2.9 million acres with an annual value of production of approximately £92,000,000. Of this area some 143,000 acres were irrigated, from which the annual value of crops produced was estimated at £19,800,000.

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. Existing storages comprising 40 weirs have a total capacity of 52,736 acre feet. These provide improved regulation of stream flow and augment supplies available for use by private irrigators who pump from the streams.

Under *The Farm Water Supplies Assistance Act, 1958*, 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 Commission can be made available for boring operations.

State Controlled Irrigation Areas.—(a) *Dawson Valley Irrigation Area.*—Irrigation areas totalling 5,900 acres have been established on the Dawson River at Theodore and Gibber Gunyah, where 72 irrigated farms are under production. 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.

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

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

(b) *Burdekin River Project*.—Controlled by the Burdekin River Authority, this project has been planned for completion in stages. Irrigation works required for Stage 1 of the Project were completed during 1957 and serve some 175 farms comprising the Irrigation Areas of Clare, Millaroo, and Dalbeg. Pumping stations at each of the three areas deliver water to channels from which farms are supplied by gravity.

Water requirements have been safeguarded by the construction of Gorge Weir with a capacity of 7,700 acre feet, some 79 miles from the mouth of the Burdekin River.

(c) *Mareeba-Dimbulah Irrigation Area*.—Work in this area includes the construction of a concrete dam on the Barron River in the vicinity of Tinaroo Falls, about 12 miles from Atherton; the provision of a supplementary weir known as Collins Weir on the Walsh River west of the Great Dividing Range; and the construction of some 200 miles of Main Channel and a similar length of distribution channels to convey water from the storages to individual sections of the project. The complete scheme envisages 1,000 irrigation farms, on which 40,000 acres could be irrigated annually to produce tobacco and mixed crops.

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

The completion of 55 miles of main channels linking Tinaroo Falls Dam and Collins Weir with the South Walsh Area permitted irrigation of 60 tobacco farms in this area during the 1959 season from that source. In addition, flow in Granite Creek and the Walsh River was supplemented via the channels with Tinaroo Falls Dam water, thereby permitting increased production by irrigators using water from those streams. At 30th June, 1960, 63 miles of main channels and 20 miles of distribution channels had been completed.

(d) *St. George Irrigation Area*.—This area is based on the Jack Taylor Weir on the Balonne River at St. George. The irrigation and drainage works serving the area have been completed; 19 farms are in production. Storage capacity has been increased from 3,900 to 7,900 acre feet. Fat lamb raising on irrigated pastures and cotton 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). Water impounded will amount to 73,000 acre feet and will be released as required for diversion from the stream by licensed irrigators.

(f) *Mary Valley Irrigation Project.*—A scheme for the erection of Borumba Dam on Yabba Creek has been approved and construction has commenced. Initially the dam will be built to provide a storage capacity of 34,500 acre feet to give 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.*—Preliminary work has been approved for the construction of a mass concrete dam on a tributary of the Condamine River near Warwick with an initial capacity of 38,100 acre feet. It will serve for both water supply and irrigation purposes.

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.

It is estimated that 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.

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.

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

So far the Cunningham, Bonshaw and Glenarbon weirs have been built on the Dumaresq River, and work is in progress at Boomi where a diversion weir on the McIntyre (Barwon) River and a regulator on the Boomi River are being erected.

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.

A total of 2,667 artesian bores has been drilled in the Basin to an average depth of 1,408 feet. In addition, some 10,000 sub-artesian bores, within the Great Artesian Basin, have been registered in Queensland.

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

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

ARTESIAN BORES, QUEENSLAND

Date	Bores Flowing	Bores Ceased Flowing	Total Bores Drilled	Daily Flow ¹	Total Depth Drilled	Average Depth of New Bores ²
	No.	No.	No.	1,000 Gal	1,000 Ft.	Feet.
31st December, 1884	3	..	3	0.02	0.3	100
31st December, 1894	262	5	267	99,600	311	1,180
31st December, 1904	647	46	693	265,700	1,065	1,770
31st December, 1914	1,068	161	1,229	354,900	2,013	1,770
31st December, 1924	1,251	325	1,576	328,500	2,587	1,650
31st December, 1934	1,291	523	1,814	282,400	2,914	1,370
31st December, 1938	1,352	596	1,948	262,100	3,053	1,040
31st December, 1943	1,301	707	2,008	229,200	3,109	930
31st December, 1948	1,439	685	2,124	227,780	3,190	700
30th June, 1953 ..	1,507	826	2,333	221,800	3,365	837
30th June, 1958 ..	1,671	894	2,565	215,000	3,645	1,207
30th June, 1960 ..	1,771	896	2,667	208,000	3,756	1,088

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.

Stock Route Watering.—In 1935, the Trunk Stock Route System was inaugurated and from then on the construction of watering facilities on stock routes was greatly expanded. The Irrigation and Water Supply Commission acts as a construction authority for the Stock Routes Co-ordinating Board in these matters and had completed 434 facilities to 30th June, 1960.

Under *The State Grants (Encouragement of Meat Production) Acts* 1949-1954, the Commonwealth Government agreed to meet half the cost of a total expenditure of £300,000 to provide additional watering facilities on stock routes leading into, along and out of the Channel Country, and on the route from Camooweal to Mount Isa. Thirty-two facilities had been completed by 30th June, 1960.

Irrigation on Rural Holdings.—According to returns received from primary producers for 1959-60, crops or pastures were irrigated on 6,889 holdings, or 16.1 per cent. of all rural holdings in the State. The total area of crops irrigated was 142,715 acres, or 4.9 per cent. of the total

area under crop, and 7,571 acres of introduced pasture and 1,850 acres of native pasture were irrigated. The average area irrigated per holding using irrigation was 22·1 acres.

Underground supplies of water are used more than surface water. In 1959-60, on 2,641 holdings, 81,504 acres were irrigated with water from bores, spears, or wells, while, on 3,659 holdings, 55,892 acres were irrigated with surface water from streams, weirs, lagoons, &c. On 67 holdings, chiefly market gardens in Brisbane, 236 acres were irrigated from town water supplies. A combination of sources of water was used by 522 irrigators on 14,504 acres. These figures include pastures as well as crops.

A total of 5,183 acres was irrigated by gravity flow without the aid of pumping plant, compared with 4,222 acres in 1958-59. Among power-plants, oil engines pumped water for 61,709 acres and electric motors for 59,080 acres. Most of the electric motors were used in the Moreton Division and the Ayr sugar district.

CROPS IRRIGATED, QUEENSLAND

Crop	1958-59			1959-60		
	Total Area	Area Irrigated	Proportion Irrigated	Total Area	Area Irrigated	Proportion Irrigated
	Acres	Acres	%	Acres	Acres	%
Sugar Cane ..	487,862	65,613	13·4	463,148	62,346	13·5
Vegetables ..	62,064	26,597	42·9	58,223	27,207	46·7
Fruit ..	46,952	4,876	10·4	45,670	5,212	11·4
Tobacco ..	7,916	7,490	94·6	9,527	9,256	97·2
Cotton ..	10,493	1,520	14·5	20,132	2,579	12·8
Other ..	2,227,477	38,135	1·7	2,324,701	36,115	1·6
All Crops ..	2,842,764	144,231	5·1	2,921,401	142,715	4·9

The next table shows the distribution, in statistical divisions, of crops irrigated during 1959-60.

DISTRIBUTION OF IRRIGATED CROPS, QUEENSLAND, 1959-60

Statistical Division	Sugar Cane	Vegetables	Fruit	To-bacco	Cot-ton	Other	Total
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Moreton	3	18,616	1,781	45	11	19,538	39,994
Maryborough ..	12,791	3,382	1,833	308	31	5,412	23,757
Downs .. ..	..	339	445	2,109	1	4,435	7,329
Roma .. ..	..	19	23	..	713	1,054	1,809
South Western ..	..	7	46	..	..	12	65
Rockhampton ..	3	836	230	..	1,410	4,483	6,962
Central Western ..	..	15	23	..	..	45	83
Far Western ..	..	3	2	..	..	..	5
Mackay	1,147	73	33	..	..	45	1,298
Townsville	48,141	3,070	507	1,473	413	1,002	54,606
Cairns	261	825	273	5,314	..	87	6,790
Peninsula & Nth. West	..	22	16	7	..	2	47
Total Queensland	62,346	27,207	5,212	9,256	2,579	36,115	142,715

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 quantity of timber cut from Crown lands has increased as private resources have become depleted, and in 1959-60 amounted to 239 million super. feet, or half the total of logs cut by all mills in the State. The sale of timber yielded £2,149,000 in 1959-60. The costs of harvesting and marketing this timber amounted to £798,000 with a further £255,000 being spent on access roads (other than Forestry Access Roads constructed by the Main Roads Department). Silvicultural operations to replace forests cut for use are being actively pursued, the expenditure on reforestation in 1959-60 being £1,715,000. In all these activities of the Forestry Department, 2,082 persons were employed at 30th June, 1960.

The table below gives details of operations for five years.

STATE FOREST SERVICE, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60
Forest Reservations ¹ —					
State Forests, Permanent 1,000 Ac.	4,958	5,008	5,033	5,105	5,118
Timber Forests, Temporary 1,000 Ac.	3,084	3,071	3,048	3,027	3,056
National Parks 1,000 Ac.	788	788	837	838	843
Reforestation—					
Area of Plantations ² .. 1,000 Ac.	73	79	84	88	93
Area Treated for Natural					
Regeneration to Date ¹ .. 1,000 Ac.	562	569	578	588	599
Nurseries ¹ No.	29	27	26	24	25
Harvesting and Marketing—					
Logs—					
Milling Timber .. 1,000 s. ft.	203,798	201,086	194,085	207,382	211,156
Plantation Thinnings .. 1,000 s. ft.	19,740	20,280	18,917	20,296	27,565
Sleepers 1,000 s. ft.	26,857	38,079	32,751	30,973	44,336
Railway Timbers .. 1,000 s. ft.	3,082	4,018	5,101	1,846	3,006
Bridge Timbers 1,000 s. ft.	31	28	..	..	..
House Blocks and Poles .. 1,000 s. ft.	5,427	3,985	2,811	2,841	3,746
Fencing Timber 1,000 s. ft.	4,019	3,847	5,351	3,122	3,885
Mining Timber 1,000 s. ft.	1,018	773	984	981	1,040
Fuel Tons	68,555	61,351	67,592	53,116	47,847

¹At 30th June.

²At 31st March.

The work of the Department of Forestry in the field of reforestation aims at making adequate provision for the timber requirements of the State. It falls naturally into two broad classes, namely, establishment of plantations of softwoods and the improvement of natural stands of hardwoods, cypress pine, and cabinetwoods of North Queensland. A minimum of 250,000 acres of good quality softwood plantations is considered necessary. By the end of March, 1960, approximately 89,000 acres of plantations of native and exotic softwoods had been established, and this area is being extended by the annual planting of about 5,000 acres.

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

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

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

The chief exotic species planted is slash pine, which is native to the south-east of U.S.A. Slash pine has proved less exacting than loblolly pine from the same region and has proved suitable for planting over a wide range along the eastern coastal plain from Brisbane to north of Rockhampton. Centres of planting are Beerwah, Toolara (Coondoo Creek—near Gympie), Tuan Creek (near Maryborough), and Bowenia (near Yeppoon). The oldest plantations are at Beerwah and were established in 1928. At age 30 years in 1958, the average height of the slash pine was 85 feet and the average girth breast high was 43 inches for the 111 stems per acre remaining. Merchantable thinnings had yielded 2,200 cubic feet per acre and the standing volume was 3,500 cubic feet per acre.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

On National Parks, the Department's development policy has been based on the cardinal principle of preserving the natural beauty and scientific interest of the areas. Therefore stress has been laid on construction of walking tracks for access purposes.

Chapter 7.—PRODUCTION

1. INTRODUCTION

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

The net value of primary production is now about one and a half 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, 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, green fodder, hay, tobacco, maize, pineapples, peanuts, sorghum, barley, tomatoes and bananas 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. These natural grasslands were practically fully stocked by 1891, and appear to offer little scope for further development except in wetter parts near the east coast. On the other hand, they show little deterioration or erosion compared with those of the southern States.

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

2. RURAL INDUSTRIES

The diverse rural industries of Queensland were carried on, in 1959-60, on 42,912 holdings, which had a total area of 371,373,000 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, 1959-60

Statistical Division	Total Holdings	Total Area of Holdings	Holdings Carrying—			
			Dairy Cattle	Beef Cattle	Sheep	Pigs
	No.	Acres.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Moreton ..	9,974	3,260,409	7,092	1,529	233	3,820
Maryborough	7,494	7,820,715	5,545	1,741	167	3,037
Downs ..	9,249	15,232,260	5,705	3,607	2,753	3,051
Roma ..	1,435	20,436,059	384	1,141	1,023	108
South Western	636	55,305,275	72	534	572	9
<i>Total South</i>	<i>28,738</i>	<i>102,054,718</i>	<i>18,798</i>	<i>8,552</i>	<i>4,748</i>	<i>10,025</i>
Rockhampton	4,175	21,771,040	2,402	2,031	263	1,476
Cent. Western	1,292	43,489,846	238	1,019	779	31
Far Western..	360	61,826,503	55	249	289	8
<i>Total Central</i>	<i>5,827</i>	<i>127,087,339</i>	<i>2,695</i>	<i>3,299</i>	<i>1,331</i>	<i>1,515</i>
Mackay ..	2,082	3,866,784	925	357	4	135
Townsville ..	1,528	19,684,649	183	484	12	99
Cairns ..	3,935	12,544,487	1,130	423	12	476
Peninsula ..	63	20,642,204	6	50	..	2
North Western	689	85,492,723	62	546	393	18
<i>Total North</i>	<i>8,297</i>	<i>142,230,847</i>	<i>2,306</i>	<i>1,860</i>	<i>421</i>	<i>730</i>
Total Q'land	42,912	371,372,954	23,799	13,711	6,500	12,270

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, 31ST MARCH, 1960

Size of Flock or Herd	Sheep		Dairy Cattle		Beef Cattle	
	Flocks	Stock	Herds	Stock	Herds	Stock
	No.	1,000.	No.	1,000	No.	1,000
Under 5	} 679	} 11	3,632	9	} 2,272	19
5 to 19			3,940	39		76
20 to 49			5,089	179		177
50 to 99			8,004	584		1,037
100 to 499 ..	816	233	3,134	444	4,382	815
500 to 999 ..	680	490	..	..	1,150	905
1,000 to 1,999 ..	879	1,261	..	..	653	965
2,000 to 4,999 ..	1,531	5,018	..	..	319	613
5,000 to 9,999 ..	1,239	8,548	..	..	89	1,150
10,000 and Over ..	468	7,756	..	..	70	..
Total	6,500	23,332	23,799	1,255	13,711	5,757

Growers of Crops.—The next table shows the numbers of growers of some of the main crops during 1959-60. 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, 1959-60

Statistical Division	Sugar Cane	Wheat	Maize	Sorghum	Pine-apples	Bananas	Potatoes	Tomatoes
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Moreton	315	137	284	114	941	812	1,043	634
Maryborough ..	1,562	258	743	550	446	138	175	100
Downs .. ..	..	3,522	531	1,378	..	..	62	381
Roma .. ..	..	159	1	35	..	..	..	..
South Western ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total South</i> ..	<i>1,877</i>	<i>4,076</i>	<i>1,559</i>	<i>2,077</i>	<i>1,387</i>	<i>950</i>	<i>1,280</i>	<i>1,115</i>
Rockhampton ..	84	383	123	808	170	67	41	144
Central Western ..	..	96	1	80	..	..	..	1
Far Western .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total Central</i> ..	<i>84</i>	<i>479</i>	<i>124</i>	<i>888</i>	<i>170</i>	<i>67</i>	<i>41</i>	<i>145</i>
Mackay	1,766	..	1	..	8	14	13	16
Townsville	646	..	6	10	27	26	54	233
Cairns	2,342	..	263	1	38	90	61	31
Peninsula .. ..	..	..	1	..	2	..	1	1
North Western ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
<i>Total North</i> ..	<i>4,754</i>	..	<i>271</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>75</i>	<i>130</i>	<i>130</i>	<i>281</i>
Total Queensland	6,715	4,555	1,954	2,976	1,632	1,147	1,451	1,541

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.)

MALE WORKERS ON RURAL HOLDINGS, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60
<i>Permanent Full-time—</i>					
Proprietors ¹	No. 45,759	45,564	45,554	44,659	44,707
Unpaid Relatives ..	No. 3,946	4,214	4,289	3,715	3,452
Employees	No. 20,099	19,148	19,971	18,832	18,401
Total	No. 69,804	68,926	69,814	67,206	66,560
<i>Seasonal and Casual—</i>					
Workers on Wages or Contracts at 31st March	No. 16,370	17,239	19,112	15,086	14,397
<i>Wages Paid² during year to—</i>					
Permanent Employees ..	£1,000 12,344	12,434	13,769	13,148	13,582
Other Employees and Contractors ³	£1,000 17,555	17,943	20,162	19,896	19,208

¹ Including share-farmers. ² Including value of keep. ³ Including amounts paid to contractors for shearing, cane cutting, clearing, fencing, &c.

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. The numbers shown for seasonal and casual workers are those recorded at 31st March in each year, and would 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 142 for irrigation.

MACHINERY USED ON RURAL HOLDINGS, QUEENSLAND

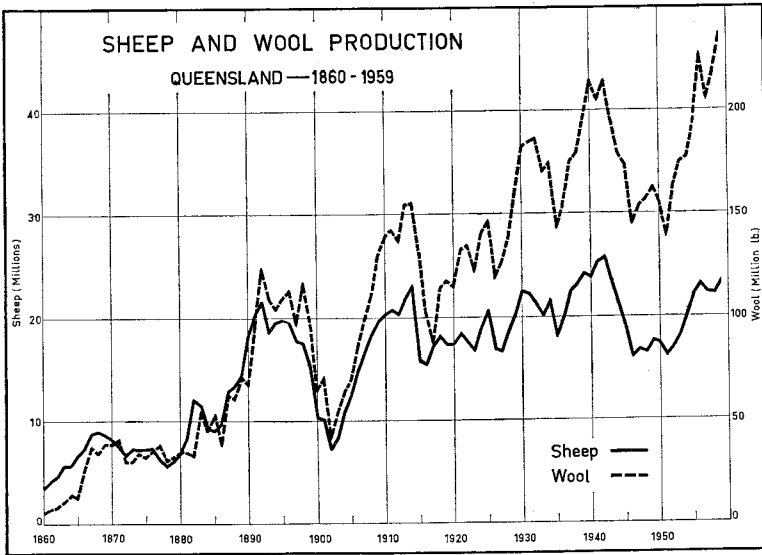
Description	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
<i>Cultivating</i> —					
Ploughs (all kinds) ¹ ..	59,605	57,909	59,262	63,823	62,737
Rotary Hoes—Self Con- tained Power Unit ..	4,012	4,077	3,937	3,785	3,601
Tractor Drawn ..	1,218	1,214	1,212	1,265	1,353
Fertiliser Distributors ..	8,657	8,989	9,061	9,482	9,664
<i>Planting</i> —					
Grain Drills—Combine ..	9,148	9,392	9,797	9,796	10,178
Other ..	2,070	1,951	1,915	2,073	2,205
Maize or Cotton Planters ..	7,619	7,350	7,392	7,216	7,178
Sugar Cane Planters ..	5,197	5,331	5,418	5,557	5,645
<i>Harvesting</i> —					
Headers and Other Grain and Seed Harvesters ..	6,517	6,519	6,094	6,604	6,671
Corn Pickers ..			n	681	857
Forage Harvesters ..			n	247	373
Mowers—Power Driven ..	13,325	n	n	5,326	6,244
Ground Driven ..				6,860	6,406
Hay Rakes ..	13,040	n	n	10,818	11,344
Hay Balers—Pick-up Type ..	819	831	968	1,088	1,285
Stationary ..	460	487	543	375	433
Potato Digging Machines ..	753	n	n	922	1,003
Peanut Pickers ..	n	n	n	175	194
<i>Dairying</i> —					
Holdings with Milking Machines ..	15,015	15,001	14,686	14,720	14,495
Milking Machines (Stands)	48,883	48,967	48,072	48,447	47,996
<i>Grazing</i> —					
Holdings with Shearing Machines ..	4,496	4,597	4,779	4,916	4,991
Shearing Machines (Stands)	17,004	17,037	17,730	18,087	18,362
<i>Vehicles</i> —					
Motor Trucks and Utilities ..	38,466	38,918	38,818	38,694	38,063
Tractors—Wheeled ..	37,787	39,627	42,075	43,882	45,493
Crawler ..	4,969	5,180	5,503	5,825	6,313

¹ Including cultivator-ploughs in 1958-59 and 1959-60. In earlier years some cultivator-ploughs were excluded. n Not available.

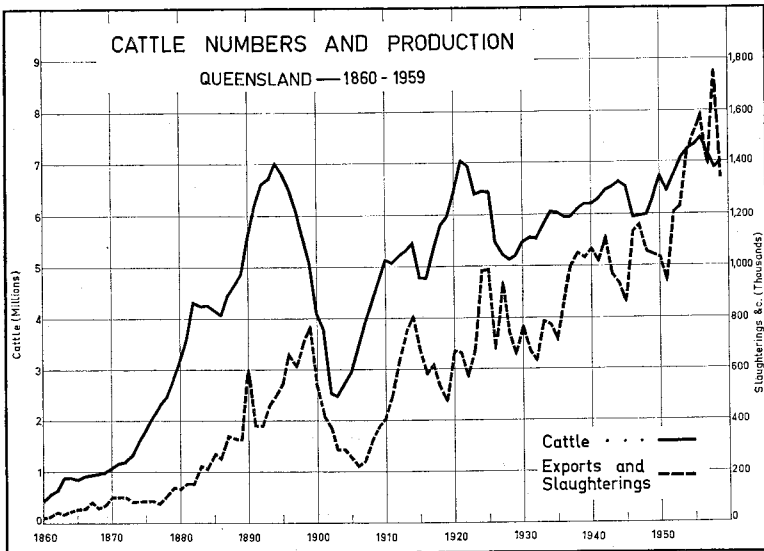
3. LIVESTOCK

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 thickly along the wet eastern coastline. Nearly all the dairy cattle are south of Rockhampton. The main sheep belt is a broad strip running south-east and north-west through the centre of Queensland extending to the border of New South Wales but not as far as the Gulf of Carpentaria. Pig breeding, generally associated with dairy farming, is confined mostly to the Moreton, Maryborough, and Downs districts.

Types of Livestock.—Since March, 1943, livestock have been classified according to their principal types. The table on page 152 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 31ST MARCH

Description	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
<i>Horses</i>					
Draught over 1 Year ..	46,905	39,618	33,090	27,712	22,027
Other over 1 Yr.	200,892	201,076	196,460	198,716	198,323
Foals under 1 Yr.	13,295	14,073	13,744	13,047	14,004
Total Horses ..	261,092	254,767	243,294	239,475	234,354
<i>Beef Cattle</i>					
Bulls	82,083	88,020	86,582	82,896	88,725
Cows and Heifers	2,630,737	2,751,367	2,693,013	2,605,450	2,729,842
Calves under 1 Yr.	1,107,276	1,211,283	1,107,988	974,626	1,057,525
Other	2,126,186	2,036,373	2,029,643	1,980,456	1,880,883
Total Beef Cattle	5,946,282	6,087,043	5,917,226	5,643,428	5,756,975
<i>Dairy Cattle</i>					
Bulls	27,889	27,819	27,178	24,191	23,173
Cows Milking ..	664,443	630,558	608,142	600,574	} 799,050
Cows Dry	251,661	288,377	236,144	221,803	
Heifers	225,627	215,201	217,770	201,529	206,656
Heifer Calves ¹ ..	159,680	161,557	134,737	149,302	154,294
Bull Calves ¹ ..	} 54,439	} 51,162	} 45,998	} 43,380	} 35,681
Other ² .. ..						36,155
Total Dairy Cattle	1,383,739	1,374,674	1,269,969	1,240,779	1,255,009
Total All Cattle	7,330,021	7,461,717	7,187,195	6,884,207	7,011,984
<i>Sheep</i>					
Rams	252,460	271,855	268,006	265,706	267,613
Breeding Ewes ..	8,610,538	9,233,623	9,265,420	9,450,434	9,470,780
Other Ewes	1,240,947	1,423,609	1,491,392	1,134,584	1,273,319
Lambs & Hoggets	4,174,489	3,924,773	2,624,669	3,037,179	4,135,877
Wethers	7,837,312	8,336,341	8,624,224	8,259,750	8,184,689
Total Sheep ..	22,115,746	23,190,201	22,273,711	22,147,653	23,332,278
<i>Pigs</i>					
Boars	10,328	10,757	10,517	10,013	10,334
Breeding Sows ..	49,148	56,071	53,691	52,235	58,146
Suckers, Weaners, and Slips	112,364	118,894	114,936	114,289	126,974
Baconers and Porkers	112,386	112,595	125,786	120,924	124,824
Backfatters	1,452	1,066	1,495	1,313	2,376
Stores	87,193	95,135	116,288	101,101	106,380
Total Pigs ..	372,871	394,518	422,713	399,875	429,034

¹ Under 1 year. ² Including calves, cows, &c., for slaughter.

The number of beef cattle at 31st March, 1960, was 2 per cent. above the 1959 figure but 5 per cent. below the peak figure of 1957. The number of dairy cattle also increased slightly, but was still lower than any other year since 1932. The figure for pigs was 7 per cent. higher than in 1959, and the highest recorded since 1945.

Sheep numbers rose by 5 per cent. in the last year, more than maintaining the high level of the last five years. The latest number was the highest since the peak year of 1943 when 25,650,231 sheep were recorded in the State.

Livestock in Australian States.—Queensland's share in the total livestock of Australia is indicated in the following table.

LIVESTOCK, AUSTRALIA, AT 31ST MARCH, 1960

State or Territory	Horses	Beef Cattle	Dairy Cattle	Sheep	Pigs
	1,000.	1,000.	1,000.	1,000.	1,000.
New South Wales ..	204	2,563	1,278	71,000	399
Victoria ..	81	946	1,678	26,597	284
Queensland ..	234	5,757	1,255	23,332	429
South Australia ..	30	260	240	14,025	109
Western Australia ..	41	814	216	16,412	131
Tasmania ..	11	168	207	3,494	67
N. Territory ¹ ..	38	110	..	15	} 4
A. C. Territory ..	1	8	3	299	
Total Australia ..	640	11,626	4,877	155,174	1,423
% Queensland of Total	36.6	49.5	25.7	15.0	30.1

¹ At 30th June, 1960.

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 154 to 157.

LIVESTOCK, QUEENSLAND, AT 31ST MARCH, 1960

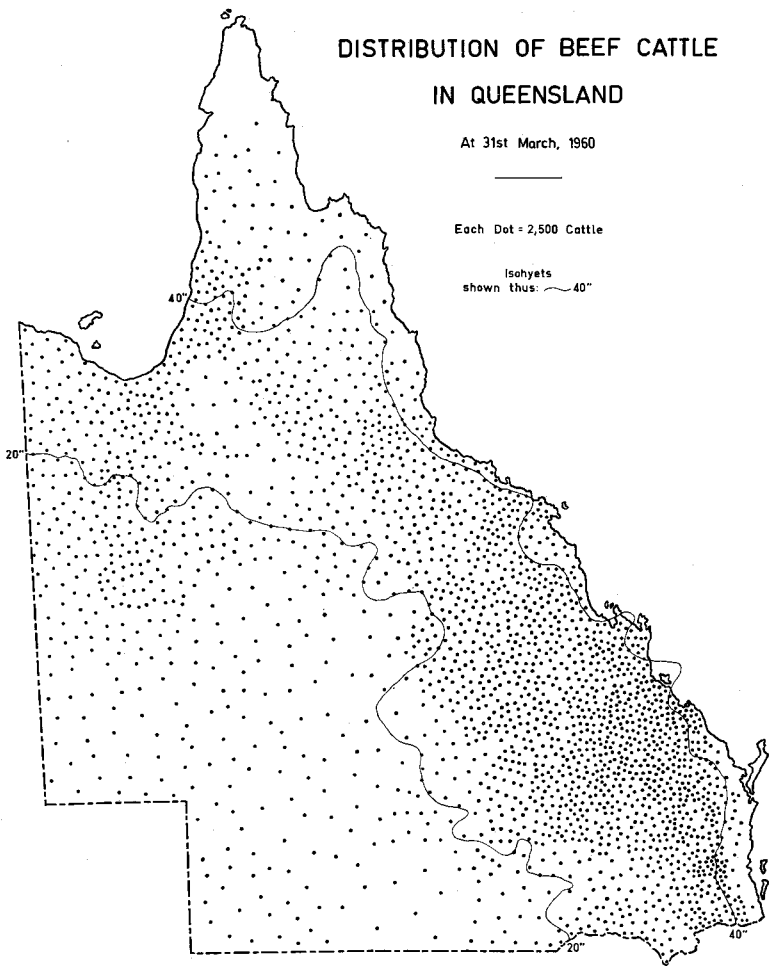
Statistical Division	Horses	Beef Cattle	Dairy Cattle	Sheep	Pigs
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Moreton ..	21,875	180,917	389,078	19,662	105,914
Maryborough ..	22,519	411,202	342,269	28,111	116,812
Downs ..	27,852	456,509	249,431	4,419,879	113,304
Roma ..	14,694	338,339	10,559	3,875,248	2,163
South Western ..	14,812	205,522	1,549	4,031,676	107
<i>Total South ..</i>	<i>101,752</i>	<i>1,592,489</i>	<i>992,886</i>	<i>12,374,576</i>	<i>338,300</i>
Rockhampton ..	28,340	988,844	184,927	276,244	72,395
Central Western ..	24,300	696,640	5,835	5,172,237	941
Far Western ..	13,024	312,081	1,335	2,463,711	316
<i>Total Central ..</i>	<i>65,664</i>	<i>1,997,565</i>	<i>192,097</i>	<i>7,912,192</i>	<i>73,652</i>
Mackay ..	5,284	139,049	20,003	351	1,590
Townsville ..	14,700	529,357	4,070	924	4,028
Cairns ..	8,384	183,892	44,272	1,047	10,521
Peninsula ..	4,998	99,344	148	..	84
North Western ..	33,572	1,215,279	1,533	3,043,188	859
<i>Total North ..</i>	<i>66,938</i>	<i>2,166,921</i>	<i>70,026</i>	<i>3,045,510</i>	<i>17,082</i>
Total Queensland	234,354	5,756,975	1,255,009	23,332,278	429,034

DISTRIBUTION OF BEEF CATTLE IN QUEENSLAND

At 31st March, 1960

Each Dot = 2,500 Cattle

Isohyets
shown thus: ~ 40"

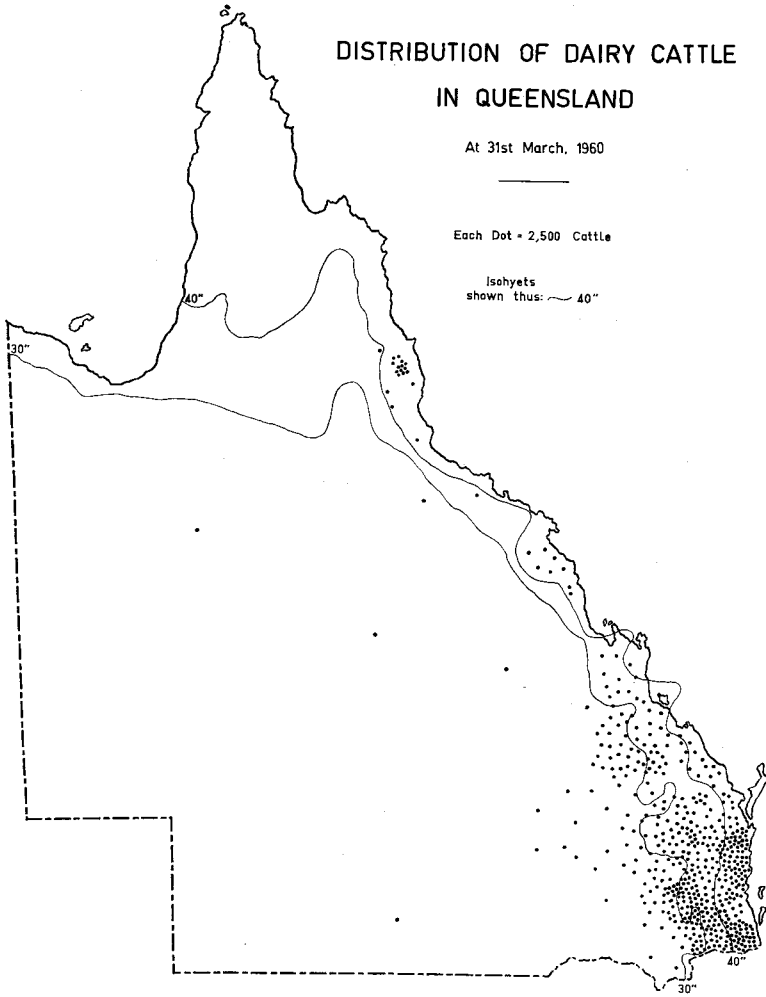


DISTRIBUTION OF DAIRY CATTLE IN QUEENSLAND

At 31st March, 1960

Each Dot = 2,500 Cattle

Isohyets
shown thus: ~ 40"

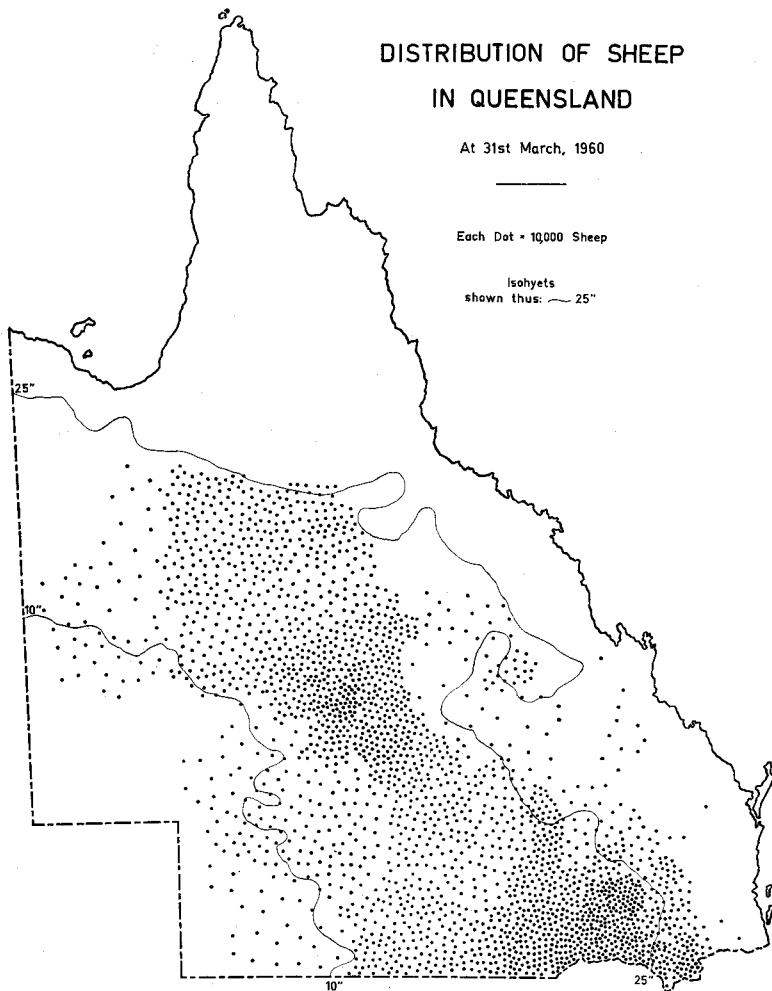


DISTRIBUTION OF SHEEP IN QUEENSLAND

At 31st March, 1960

Each Dot = 10,000 Sheep

Isohyets
shown thus: — 25"

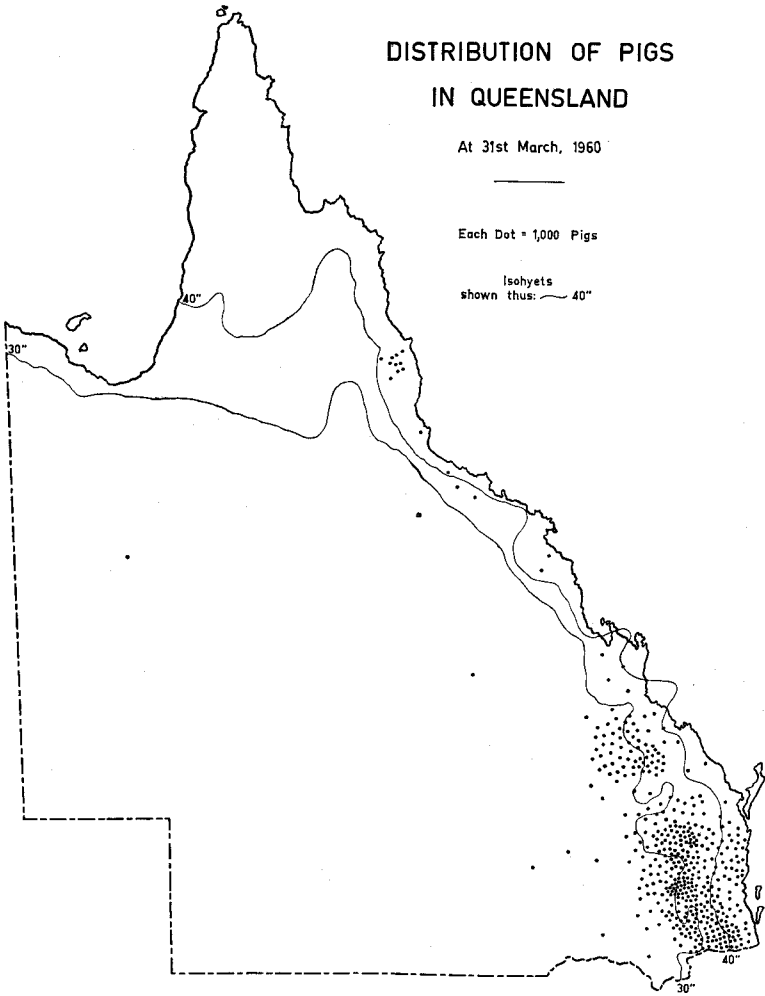


DISTRIBUTION OF PIGS IN QUEENSLAND

At 31st March, 1960

Each Dot = 1,000 Pigs

Isohyets
shown thus: ——— 40"



Increase and Slaughtering.—The following table shows the natural increase and slaughtering of livestock, including slaughtering on stations and farms, in Queensland for ten years.

LIVESTOCK, INCREASE AND SLAUGHTERING, QUEENSLAND

Year	Cattle (Incl. Calves) Slaughtered	Sheep				Pigs Slaughtered
		Ewes Mated	Lambs Marked	Lamb- ing	Sheep (incl. Lambs) Slaughtered	
	No.	No.	No.	%	No.	No.
1950-51..	1,187,427	6,858,001	3,721,830	54.3	772,243	463,031
1951-52..	1,057,406	6,200,471	2,061,849	33.3	802,562	369,885
1952-53..	1,267,338	6,108,167	3,339,524	54.7	1,063,181	399,633
1953-54..	1,379,427	6,925,618	3,342,491	48.3	1,082,820	461,967
1954-55..	1,442,358	7,032,212	3,934,905	56.0	1,010,577	496,517
1955-56..	1,515,251	7,791,723	4,577,819	58.8	1,187,989	459,541
1956-57..	1,654,862	8,184,343	4,458,033	54.5	1,272,430	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

Stock Losses.—Losses of cattle from drought and other causes were about normal in 1959-60, totalling 363,922, compared with 459,818 in 1958-59, and 555,990 in 1957-58. Sheep losses, which average about 1,500,000 for seasons of good rainfall, were 1,627,159 in 1959-60, and 2,049,533 in 1958-59.

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 1959-60 there were 34 meatworks and 9 bacon factories in operation in the State, including several large establishments producing meat and canned products for export at various ports along the coast from Brisbane to Cairns. Reference to the Queensland Meat Industry Board is made at the end of Chapter 10.

The following table shows the operations of these establishments during the five years ended 30th June, 1960. Other particulars will be found in section 10 of this chapter.

MEATWORKS¹ AND BACON FACTORIES

Particulars	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60
Establishments No.	38	38	38	44	43
Workers ² .. No.	7,897	7,477	7,224	8,934	7,945
Salaries and Wages Paid .. £1,000	7,108	7,035	7,010	9,199	8,213
Stock Killed—					
Cattle and Calves No.	1,154,713	1,265,365	1,191,209	1,558,428	1,225,919
Sheep .. No.	460,888	466,604	526,659	668,320	941,932
Lambs .. No.	112,171	140,338	158,655	215,430	283,083
Pigs .. No.	394,788	382,833	398,544	445,587	449,922
Fresh Meat Produced—					
Beef, Veal 1,000 Lb.	388,520	462,645	360,529	483,221	394,481
Mutton 1,000 Lb.	19,837	19,211	19,819	25,850	30,426
Lamb 1,000 Lb.	3,580	4,594	4,821	7,110	8,855
Bacon, Ham 1,000 Lb.	15,998	14,683	13,917	15,483	14,312
Pork .. 1,000 Lb.	9,065	10,365	10,531	13,066	14,957
Canned Products 1,000 Lb. ³	66,729	62,555	59,766	59,679	44,152
Value of All Products .. £1,000	52,061	55,221	52,372	72,117	73,442

¹ Including small rabbit freezing works (one only in 1959-60.) ² Average number of workers during periods of operation. ³ Weight of meat, vegetables, and other constituents.

Meat Exports.—The following table gives details of the exports of meat and allied products to oversea markets; it does not include the products of wild animals. In 1959-60, 999 cattle were exported, 850 of which went to the Philippines.

OVERSEA EXPORTS OF MEAT AND ALLIED PRODUCTS, QUEENSLAND, 1959-60

Country to which Exported	Meat	Cattle Hides and Sheep Skins	Leather	Tallow and Edible Animal Fats
	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom ..	17,558,870	163,242	401,653	248,113
Other British ..	4,164,718	770	295,813	428,547
Belgium ..	576,382	95,039	..	..
France ..	7,219	561,510	146	..
Germany ..	162,801	420,731	..	46,254
Italy ..	123,148	621,435	..	..
Japan ..	221,706	698,579	4,494	229,866
Philippines ..	404,472	3,157	3,135	664
U.S.A. ..	15,557,179	3,679	2,280	..
Other Countries ..	643,828	690,821	23,861	168,171
Total ..	39,420,323	3,258,963	731,382	1,121,615

Exports of meat and allied products to other Australian States during 1959-60 included fresh beef and mutton, £1,089,709, fresh pork, £359,018, bacon and hams, £1,020,031, canned meats, &c., £1,233,316, hides and skins, £754,606, inedible tallow, £127,579, and edible animal oils and fats, £600,012. In addition, the movement of live animals across the inter-state borders accounted for net exports from the State to the value of £5,475,973 for cattle and £875,228 for pigs, and a net import value of £1,181,730 for sheep.

4. WOOL

Wool is the State's most valuable single product. Most of the sheep are pure-bred merinos. At 31st March, 1959, pure-bred merinos numbered 21,724,901 and merino-comebacks, 69,700. At the same date there were 280,690 crossbreds. Among other recognised breeds, Corriedale (52,790), Polwarth (8,558), Border Leicester (4,585), and Dorset Horn (3,630) were the most common. Cheviot, Leicester, Romney Marsh, South Down, and Suffolk breeds totalled 2,799.

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

WOOL PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND

Year ¹	Sheep and Lambs Shorn	Total Wool Produced ²	Value of Wool Produced ³
	No.	Lb. Greasy	£
1950-51	17,800,232	154,667,000	88,818,000
1951-52	17,522,337	138,767,000	47,190,000
1952-53	17,326,402	163,149,000	59,903,000
1953-54	18,611,841	174,414,000	61,125,000
1954-55	20,244,911	176,548,000	52,109,000
1955-56	20,482,679	194,014,000	53,134,000
1956-57	24,071,462	227,664,000	78,504,000
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

¹ Year ended 30th 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 1959-60, 3,462,637 (14.3 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 reach again the level of the late war-time years. In 1959-60 New South Wales provided approximately two-fifths, Victoria one-fifth, Queensland one-seventh, South Australia one-eighth, and Western Australia one-tenth of the total wool. Quantities produced in the various States (in terms of wool in the grease) were New South Wales 715,400,000 lb.; Victoria, 323,200,000 lb.; Queensland, 236,200,000 lb.; South Australia, 198,300,000 lb.; Western Australia, 170,400,000 lb.; and Tasmania, 33,500,000 lb., making up an Australian total (with territories) of 1,680,200,000 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, 1959-60

Statistical Division	Sheep and Lambs Shorn	Wool Produced (including Crutchings)		Proportion of Wool Produced in Each Division	Proportion of Total Sheep in Each Division
		Total	Per Sheep		
	No.	Lb. Greasy.	Lb. Grsy.	%	%
Moreton	20,874	128,838	6.17	0.1	0.1
Maryborough ..	27,580	180,273	6.54	0.1	0.1
Downs	4,470,442	37,697,318	8.43	18.0	18.9
Roma	4,054,053	36,134,525	8.91	17.2	16.6
South Western ..	4,163,490	36,593,563	8.79	17.4	17.3
<i>Total South</i> ..	<i>12,736,439</i>	<i>110,734,517</i>	<i>8.69</i>	<i>52.8</i>	<i>53.0</i>
Rockhampton ..	280,982	2,204,107	7.84	1.1	1.2
Central Western ..	5,469,235	47,816,823	8.74	22.8	22.2
Far Western ..	2,568,742	22,754,658	8.86	10.8	10.5
<i>Total Central</i> ..	<i>8,318,959</i>	<i>72,775,588</i>	<i>8.75</i>	<i>34.7</i>	<i>33.9</i>
Mackay	721	3,050	4.23	0.0	0.0
Townsville ..	340	2,417	7.11	0.0	0.0
Cairns	895	6,312	7.05	0.0	0.0
Peninsula .. ..	..	..	..	0.0	0.0
North Western ..	3,190,201	26,230,936	8.22	12.5	13.1
<i>Total North</i> ..	<i>3,192,157</i>	<i>26,242,715</i>	<i>8.22</i>	<i>12.5</i>	<i>13.1</i>
Total Queensland ..	24,247,555	209,752,820	8.65	100.0	100.0

Wool Exports.—The bulk of the Queensland wool production is normally exported directly overseas. The following table shows the destinations of oversea exports during the five years ended 30th June, 1960.

OVERSEA EXPORTS OF WOOL¹ FROM QUEENSLAND

Country to which Exported	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60
QUANTITY (1,000 LB. GREASY)					
Austria	1,058	1,291	2,202	1,960	1,802
Belgium	15,255	20,818	19,012	18,518	17,051
China (Mainland)	41	124	1,378	1,990	5,730
Czechoslovakia	1,697	2,192	3,237	1,092	5,657
France	30,120	38,741	35,770	21,869	27,774
Germany	15,918	19,888	16,667	15,848	21,031
Italy	12,527	18,317	21,094	18,535	20,117
Japan	36,860	57,873	42,155	48,303	66,326
Mexico	1,764	1,461	2,004	3,464	2,495
Netherlands	949	659	884	732	519
Poland	3,168	5,824	6,872	6,749	6,780
Turkey	34	1,083	96	3,369	2,208
United Kingdom	33,620	52,402	48,106	48,318	52,576
U.S.A.	16,705	15,533	14,052	10,124	8,552
Other Countries	4,882	6,864	7,795	6,433	15,027
Total	174,598	243,070	221,324	207,304	253,645
VALUE (£1,000)					
Austria	334	532	716	493	505
Belgium	3,375	5,730	4,160	2,971	3,348
China (Mainland)	10	32	425	533	1,695
Czechoslovakia	544	1,001	1,171	309	1,658
France	7,933	12,411	10,042	4,521	6,334
Germany	4,352	6,649	4,915	3,476	4,932
Italy	3,579	6,514	6,455	4,373	5,083
Japan	11,622	23,575	15,452	11,928	18,055
Mexico	596	586	693	911	703
Netherlands	231	160	166	102	107
Poland	1,176	2,386	2,477	2,112	1,963
Turkey	11	444	23	879	652
United Kingdom	8,789	17,651	13,579	9,807	11,907
U.S.A.	4,455	5,173	3,936	1,949	1,946
Other Countries	1,410	2,569	2,558	1,480	4,230
Total	48,417	85,413	66,768	45,844	63,118

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 1959-60, exports of scoured and carbonised wool were 11,808,000 lb., the principal importing countries being United Kingdom (5,689,000 lb.), U.S.A. (1,782,000 lb.); Germany (1,140,000 lb.), Italy (698,000 lb.) and France (579,000 lb.).

Wool Sales.—Particulars of wool sold in the Brisbane market during the ten years ended 30th June, 1960, are shown in the next table.

After September, 1939, owing to war conditions no public sales were held as the British Government acquired the whole of the output from

Australia, less the quantity used within Australia, and the value of the wool was appraised. Public auction sales were resumed on 16th September, 1946. A note on the marketing of wool is given in Chapter 10.

BRISBANE WOOL MARKET¹

Year	Sales	Bales Sold	Wool Sold		Amount Realised	Average Price per Lb.	
			Greasy	Scoured		Greasy	Scoured
			No.	No.		Lb.	Lb.	£	d.	d.
1950-51	9	554,705	160,272,400	5,212,784	99,136,400	141·74	206·50
1951-52	8	467,265	134,736,024	3,654,121	48,957,421	84·01	117·67
1952-53	9	530,052	161,743,734	3,573,556	61,855,194	88·85	132·80
1953-54	9	572,524	170,582,498	3,534,841	63,423,420	86·51	131·36
1954-55	9	588,207	177,872,265	2,712,998	55,215,735	72·86	107·43
1955-56	10	623,363	184,558,037	3,241,506	52,667,223	66·83	94·23
1956-57	11	798,906	237,173,354	3,307,995	84,695,945	84·09	115·72
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

¹ Including wool received from New South Wales, amounting to 62,570 bales in 1959-60.

Wool Processing.—In 1959-60 there were 9 wool-scouring and fellmongery plants in the State, and 4 woollen mills. The mills used the equivalent of 4,680,000 lb. of greasy wool. Particulars are as follows.

WOOL SCOURS, FELLMONGERIES, AND WOOLLEN MILLS, QUEENSLAND

Particulars		1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60
Establishments ..	No.	13	14	13	13	13
Workers ¹ ..	No.	1,123	1,252	1,213	1,131	1,234
Salaries and Wages	£	684,074	809,841	779,617	754,787	892,579
Materials Used—						
Sheepskins ..	1,000	514	551	473	521	551
Greasy Wool	1,000 Lb.	18,139	20,756	20,226	18,335	21,040
Production—						
Scoured Wool ²	1,000 Lb.	11,595	13,501	12,754	11,133	13,286
Woollen Cloth	Sq. Yds.	1,246,192	1,615,251	1,789,547	1,631,139	1,789,095
Blankets ..	Pairs	16,632	16,379	22,817	12,746	8,665

¹ Average number of workers during period of operation. ² Including wool obtained from skins in fellmongeries; also wool subsequently used in woollen mills.

5. DAIRYING

The dairying industry is situated mainly on a strip of moist pastures stretching along the east coast from the border of New South Wales northwards to Rockhampton, on the Darling Downs, and on the Atherton Tableland behind Cairns. Butter, cheese, milk and milk products in 1959-60 were worth £30,974,000 (including subsidy), while the value of pig products produced in the related industry of pig-raising was £12,400,000. The following table gives particulars for the last ten years.

DAIRYING, QUEENSLAND.

Year	Dairy Cows and Heifers ¹			Production		Oversea Exports	
	Total ²	Cows		Butter	Cheese	Butter	Cheese
		In Milk	Dry ²				
	No.	No.	No.	1,000 Lb.	1,000 Lb.	1,000 Lb.	1,000 Lb.
1950-51	1,197,759	666,398	301,561	107,321	19,440	55,443	5,585
1951-52	1,083,785	572,448	286,987	63,195	10,529	4,422	1,528
1952-53	1,135,430	641,400	262,221	110,712	21,143	58,993	6,123
1953-54	1,160,555	661,256	284,974	94,426	15,112	41,944	3,572
1954-55	1,158,006	655,307	276,262	103,539	17,744	47,797	5,283
1955-56	1,168,950	664,443	278,881	108,731	16,978	61,681	6,692
1956-57	1,159,717	630,558	313,958	92,785	15,986	41,732	4,333
1957-58	1,085,055	608,142	259,143	73,012	11,593	25,350	822
1958-59	1,045,596	600,574	243,493	92,589	18,412	50,629	6,001
1959-60	1,041,861	835,205		87,908	19,023	46,759	9,459

¹ As at 31st March.² Including "Other" dairy cattle (see page 152).

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

DAIRYING, QUEENSLAND, 1959-60

Statistical Division	Dairy Cows ¹	Milk Produced ²	Milk per Cow ³	Butter Made in Factories ⁴	Cheese Made in Factories ⁵
				1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.
	No.	1,000 Gal.	Gal.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.
Moreton	264,323	78,559	297	27,762	2,659
Maryborough	228,282	60,885	267	27,220	1,584
Downs	165,102	57,259	347	17,939	14,780
Roma	6,854	1,026	150	250	..
South Western	1,030	43	42	..	..
<i>Total South</i>	<i>665,591</i>	<i>197,772</i>	<i>297</i>	<i>73,171</i>	<i>19,023</i>
Rockhampton	118,595	27,559	232	11,341	..
Central Western	3,543	186	52	..	..
Far Western	809	47	58	..	..
<i>Total Central</i>	<i>122,947</i>	<i>27,792</i>	<i>226</i>	<i>11,341</i>	..
Mackay	13,179	2,183	166	405	..
Townsville	2,633	320	122	..	..
Cairns	29,783	8,915	299	2,291	..
Peninsula	82	8	98	..	..
North Western	990	22	22	..	..
<i>Total North</i>	<i>46,667</i>	<i>11,448</i>	<i>245</i>	<i>2,696</i>	..
Total Queensland	835,205	237,012	284	87,208	19,023

¹ Cows and "Other" dairy cattle shown on page 152, at 31st March, 1960.² Year ended 31st March, 1960, as recorded on farmers' statistical returns.³ Milk produced throughout the year April, 1959, to March, 1960, divided by the number of cows at 31st March, 1960.⁴ Year ended 30th June, 1960. In addition, farm production was estimated as 700 (000) lb.⁵ Year ended 30th June, 1960. No production was recorded on farms.

Most of the butter production is from the southern part of the coastal strip. In 1959-60, Maryborough and Moreton Statistical Divisions each produced nearly one-third of the State's total production. Downs Division produced just over one-fifth, and most of the remainder came from Rockhampton and Cairns Divisions. Most of the cheese production came from the Downs.

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

DAIRYING, AUSTRALIA, 1959-60

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.	1,000Lb.	1,000Lb.	1,000Lb.
N. S. Wales ..	904,005	347,837	382	95,796	9,740	24,443
Victoria ..	1,097,786	603,127	579	201,376	42,750	19,060
Queensland ..	835,205	249,077	300	87,908	19,023	22,261
S. Australia ..	153,190	77,745	489	13,767	24,441	7,247
W. Australia ..	124,916	58,610	460	16,751	3,221	6,758
Tasmania ..	126,183	71,205	554	26,790	829	1,987
A. C. Territory ..	2,187	960	482	4	..	..
Total⁶ ..	3,243,472	1,408,561	433	442,392	100,004	81,756

¹ At 31st March, 1960. ² Year ended 30th June, 1960. ³ Milk produced throughout the year July, 1959, to June, 1960, divided by the average of the numbers of cows at 31st March, 1959, and 31st March, 1960. ⁴ Including estimated farm production. ⁵ Cured weight; including pressed and canned bacon and ham converted to "bone in" weight, and including estimated farm production. ⁶ Excluding Northern Territory for which no figures are available.

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	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60
Dairy Farmers ¹ No.	27,737	27,116	26,403	25,568	23,799
Butter Made ² 1,000 Lb.	788	746	704	700 ²	700 ²
on Farms ³ £	135,957	126,020	123,798	113,429	132,825
Dairy Factories No.	85	83	81	78	75
Value of—					
Land and Buildings £	1,673,503	1,688,838	1,750,078	1,956,373	2,041,700
Plant .. £	2,574,811	2,518,939	2,590,357	2,557,626	2,591,280
Workers ³ .. No.	1,675	1,669	1,574	1,621	1,650
Salaries and Wages £	1,275,412	1,288,197	1,256,932	1,377,206	1,492,548
Butter ⁴ { 1,000 Lb.	107,943	92,039	72,308	91,889	87,208
{ £	21,471,114	18,083,728	14,940,673	17,667,957	18,990,580
Cheese ⁴ { 1,000 Lb.	16,978	15,986	11,593	18,412	19,023
{ £	1,863,320	1,674,211	1,244,138	2,037,688	2,501,955

¹ Owners of one head or more of dairy cattle. ² Estimated. ³ Average for whole year. ⁴ Values include subsidy (see page 302). For cheese, the output of certain small factories, for which figures are not included in the preceding items, is included here for the year 1955-56 during which these small factories were operating.

For the marketing of butter and cheese, see Chapter 10. Exports for the last ten years are shown in the table on page 164.

Poultry Farming.—Raising of poultry for commercial purposes was at first generally carried on as an adjunct to dairying. However, in recent years, it has become so important commercially that a distinct industry has grown up, and many holdings are now given over entirely to the production of poultry and eggs. This has been responsible for the stepping up of the production of fodder suitable for poultry feed. It is only during recent years that any systematic attempt has been made to collect detailed statistics of poultry farming. At 31st March, 1960, 845 commercial poultry farmers kept 1,307,000 fowls, of which 929,000 were hens and pullets, while on other rural holdings there were 520,000 fowls. Recorded egg production during 1959-60 amounted to 8,629,000 dozen from commercial poultry farms and 2,330,000 dozen from other rural holdings. The total recorded egg production of 10,959,000 dozen amounted to about 91 eggs per year per head of the Queensland population. Unrecorded production of eggs from small flocks kept by householders in towns and townships is at least as large as recorded production. The consumption of eggs in 1958-59 was estimated for Australia at 204 per head of population, and Queensland consumption was probably at about the same level. A Family Budget Enquiry in Queensland in 1939-40 showed an average consumption per head of 4.9 per week, or 255 eggs over the whole year, while Australian consumption during the three pre-war years averaged 243 eggs per head per year. (See Chapter 10 for marketing of eggs.)

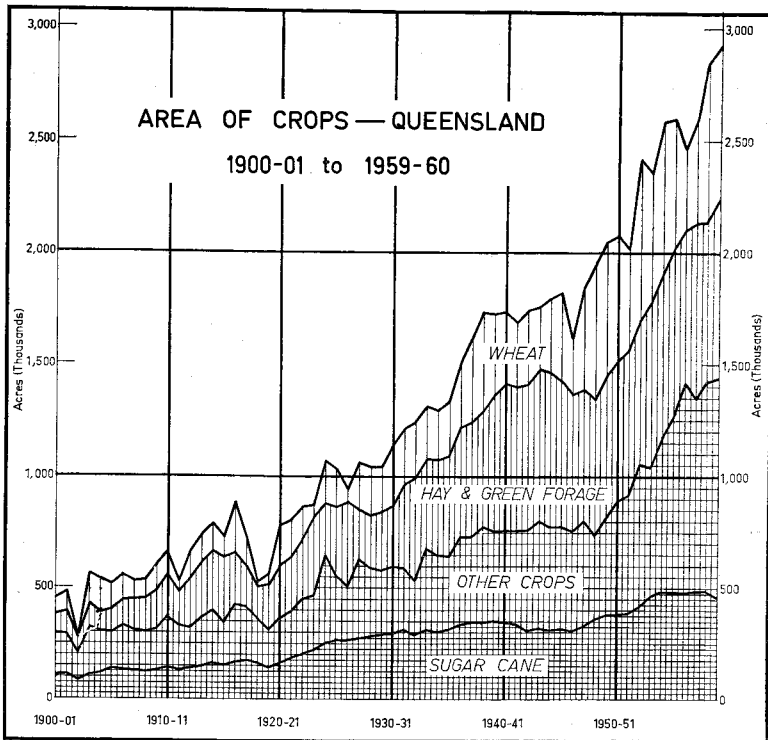
Other poultry recorded on the holdings of commercial poultry farmers and other farmers at 31st March, 1960, were 43,000 ducks, 17,000 turkeys, and 7,000 geese.

Bee Keeping.—In 1959-60, returns were received from 808 bee keepers in the State, showing a production of 4,129,000 lb. of honey, equal to an average of 136 lb. per productive bee hive, compared with 1,776,000 lb. and an average of 71 lb. per productive hive in the preceding season. Beeswax amounting to 59,000 lb. was produced in 1959-60. The value of the products of the industry in 1959-60 was estimated at £204,000.

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 168 provides a comparison between the season 1900-01, conditions at the beginning of the 1939-1945 War, and the three latest seasons available.

The diagram on the next page illustrates the growth, and the distribution between the main crops, of the cultivated area of Queensland



over the last half century. The total area under all crops (including permanent pasture) in Queensland is almost five times as great as it was fifty years ago. In the last twenty-five years it has more than doubled whereas in the rest of Australia it has increased by only about 28 per cent.

However, due to the predominance of cereal crops in the other States, the area under crop in Queensland in 1959-60 was still only 14 per cent. of the Australian total and represented 2.0 acres per head of population compared with 2.4 acres for the rest of Australia.

The increase in the area of wheat has been an important part of the rise in Queensland's crop acreage during the last twenty years. A major part of the increase during this period has been due to the expansion of wheat-growing on the northern and western Downs.

The large increase in the acreage of hay and green forage was a natural accompaniment of the growth of the dairying industry.

The principal components of the "other crops" section of the diagram are miscellaneous grain crops, chiefly barley, maize, and sorghum; plantation and orchard fruit crops, particularly pineapples, bananas, and apples; all types of vegetables, of which pumpkins, potatoes, tomatoes, and beans are the most important; and other field crops, including peanuts, linseed, sunflower seed, tobacco, and cotton.

Sugar cane is the most stable element in Queensland agriculture. The decades following the two World Wars were periods of expansion.

PRINCIPAL AGRICULTURAL CROPS, QUEENSLAND

Crop	1900-01	1939-40	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60
<i>Area</i>					
Sugar Cane ¹ .. Acres	72,651	262,181	364,985	356,210	299,732
Maize Acres	127,974	176,844	122,245	113,402	129,803
Sorghum Acres	.. ²	4,397	166,979	210,371	220,094
Wheat Acres	79,304	362,044	460,639	704,005	683,134
Green Forage .. Acres	41,445	550,716	714,048	638,667	725,143
Hay Acres	42,497	59,970	68,203	76,314	78,912
Cotton Acres	..	41,212	10,364	10,493	20,132
Peanuts Acres	.. ²	12,337	34,739	59,279	41,547
Potatoes Acres	11,060	12,446	14,400	11,614	12,311
Pumpkins ³ Acres	n	n	15,052	12,598	12,081
Tobacco Acres	665	3,653	7,493	7,916	9,527
Bananas ⁴ Acres	6,215	6,345	3,903	4,276	4,587
Pineapples ⁴ .. Acres	939	5,451	8,232	9,667	9,187
<i>Production</i>					
Sugar Cane .. 1,000 Tons	848	6,039	8,946	9,741	8,428
Maize .. 1,000 Bush.	2,457	3,345	3,161	3,654	4,060
Sorghum .. 1,000 Bush.	.. ²	62	3,886	6,366	6,630
Wheat .. 1,000 Bush.	1,194	6,795	6,657	16,097	13,523
Hay Tons	78,758	102,750	120,793 ⁵	166,874 ⁵	176,115 ⁵
Cotton .. 1,000 Lb.	..	17,528	3,390	4,004	9,355
Peanuts .. 1,000 Lb.	.. ²	13,020	41,050	69,629	40,355
Potatoes Tons	20,014	28,306	56,468	46,999	51,468
Pumpkins ³ Tons	n	n	34,734	31,025	32,022
Tobacco .. 1,000 Lb.	452	2,094	5,618	6,729	9,149
Bananas .. 100 Bush.	8,705	6,328	4,426	5,152	6,356
Pineapples .. 100 Doz.	4,248	23,819	36,921	47,802	43,670
<i>Yield per Acre</i>					
Sugar Cane Tons	11.68	23.03	24.51	27.35	28.12
Maize Bush.	19.20	18.91	25.85	32.22	31.28
Sorghum Bush.	.. ²	14.12	23.27	30.26	30.13
Wheat Bush.	15.06	18.77	14.45	22.86	19.79
Hay Tons	1.85	1.71	1.77	2.19	2.23
Cotton Lb.	..	425	327	382	465
Peanuts Lb.	.. ²	1,055	1,182	1,175	971
Potatoes Tons	1.81	2.27	3.92	4.05	4.18
Pumpkins ³ Tons	n	n	2.31	2.46	2.65
Tobacco Lb.	679	573	750	850	960
Bananas Bush.	140	100	113	120	139
Pineapples Doz.	452	437	449	494	475

¹ Area cut for crushing each year. ² Not collected separately. ³ For human consumption. ⁴ Area bearing only. ⁵ Excluding hay cut from permanent pasture (2,423 tons in 1959-60). n Not available.

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, 1959-60

Crop	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Total, Six States
<i>Area</i>							
Sugar Cane ¹ Acres	14,248	..	299,732	..	..	..	313,980
Maize .. Acres	51,738	3,383	129,803	.. ²	4	..	184,928
Sorghum .. Acres	51,195	..	220,094	..	..²	..	271,289
Wheat 1,000 Acres	3,950	2,261	683	1,550	3,719	8	12,171
<i>Green</i>							
Forage 1,000 Acres	1,579	422	725	596	709	62	4,093
Hay ³ 1,000 Acres	482	847	81	245	319	127	2,101
Cotton .. Acres	97	..	20,132	..	..²	..	20,229
Peanuts .. Acres	837	..	41,547	..	..²	..	42,384
Potatoes .. Acres	19,159	48,506	12,311	5,872	6,964	15,525	108,337
Tobacco .. Acres	2,142	6,415	9,527	..	1,561	..	19,645
<i>Production</i>							
Sugar Cane 1,000 Tons	574	..	8,428	..	..	..	9,002
Maize 1,000 Bush.	2,485	180	4,060	.. ²	.. ⁴	..	6,725
Sorghum 1,000 Bush.	1,452	..	6,630	..	..²	..	8,082
Wheat 1,000 Bush.	75,358	38,793	13,522	11,929	58,670	182	198,454
Hay ³ 1,000 Tons	779	1,348	179	206	433	221	3,166
Cotton 1,000 Lb.	108	..	9,355	..	..²	..	9,463
Peanuts 1,000 Lb.	1,192	..	40,355	..	..²	..	41,547
Potatoes .. Tons	81,908	242,548	51,468	48,923	56,000	98,000	578,847
Tobacco 1,000 Lb.	1,438	8,405	9,149	..	1,081 _s	..	20,073 _s
<i>Yield per Acre</i>							
Sugar Cane Tons	40.32	..	28.12	..	..	..	28.67
Maize .. Bush.	48.03	53.21	31.28	.. ²	25.50	..	36.37
Sorghum .. Bush.	28.36	..	30.13	..	..²	..	29.79
Wheat .. Bush.	19.08	17.16	19.79	7.70	15.78	22.00	16.30
Hay ³ .. Tons	1.62	1.59	2.21	0.84	1.36	1.75	1.51
Cotton .. Lb.	1,113	..	465	..	..	..	468
Peanuts .. Lb.	1,424	..	971	..	..	..	980
Potatoes .. Tons	4.28	5.00	4.18	8.33	8.04	6.31	5.34
Tobacco .. Lb.	671	1,310	960	..	692 _s	..	1,022 _s

¹ Area cut for crushing. ² A few acres grown, particulars of which are not available. ³ Including hay cut from permanent pasture. ⁴ 102 bushels. ^s Subject to revision.

Value of Agricultural Production.—The gross value of all agricultural production in Queensland for the season 1959-60 has been estimated at £91,677,157. By "gross value" is meant the value which the crops would have realised in the principal wholesale markets of the State. The figure is greater than the "local value", i.e., the value at the farm, by the amount of the costs of getting the products to market. The local value of agricultural products for 1959-60 was approximately £81,082,000.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND, 1959-60

Crop	Area Under Crop	Production	Gross Value
<i>Sugar Cane</i> —	Acres.		£
Cut for Crushing	299,732	8,427,731 tons	41,289,594
Cut for Plants	11,039	255,209 tons	1,210,116
Standover, &c.	151,114	..	..
<i>Grain</i> —			
Barley (2-row)	238,117	6,134,457 bush.	3,070,070
Barley (6-row)	21,855	515,751 bush.	169,727
Canary Seed	5,989	84,276 bush.	110,934
Maize	129,803	4,059,597 bush.	2,209,746
Millet, Panicum, &c.	67,581	1,327,428 bush.	758,520
Oats	21,478	394,149 bush.	197,075
Rye	198	3,134 bush.	2,507
Sorghum	220,094	6,630,369 bush.	3,152,074
Wheat	683,134	13,522,578 bush.	9,460,852
<i>Seed</i> —			
Lucerne	1,307	92,190 lb.	20,743
Sudan Grass	3,369	1,316,896 lb.	49,384
Permanent Pasture .. ..	..¹	174,110 lb.	39,912
<i>Hay</i> —			
Lucerne	65,785	156,658 tons	2,694,518
Oaten	2,713	4,435 tons	79,830
Wheaten	7,049	8,686 tons	156,348
Other	3,365 ²	8,759 tons	102,820
<i>Other Fodder</i> —			
Oats	307,681	..	1,692,245
Sorghum	82,036	..	553,743
Sugar and Cow Cane	3,414	..	36,429
Other Green Forage	332,012	..	1,600,177
Vegetables	8,728	..	85,086
<i>Other Field Crops</i> —			
Arrowroot	215	2,913 tons	19,750
Broom Millet (Brush)	252	979 cwt.	7,334
Cotton	20,132	9,355,340 lb.	548,457
Cow and Field Peas, &c. (Seed)	3,605	28,482 bush.	35,603
Ginger	70	553,914 lb.	20,677
Linseed	60,837	324,939 cwt.	1,137,290
Peanuts	41,547	40,355,133 lb.	1,681,464
Potatoes	12,311	51,468 tons	1,274,862
Pumpkins	12,081	32,022 tons	518,756
Sunflower Seed	9,940	174,105 bush.	95,214

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND, 1959-60—continued

Crop	Area Under Crop	Production	Gross Value
	Acres.		£
<i>Other Field Crops (continued)</i> —			
Sweet Potatoes	416	1,132 tons	33,168
Tobacco	9,527	9,148,948 lb.	5,699,000
Other (including Nurseries, &c.)	12,518	..	486,859
<i>Citrus Fruit</i> —			
Lemons	329	94,219 bush.	120,796
Mandarins	1,115	212,253 bush.	345,796
Oranges	2,587	463,239 bush.	537,676
Other	58	22,578 bush.	26,773
<i>Other Orchard Fruit</i> —			
Apples	7,184	909,992 bush.	1,279,146
Apricots	278	23,133 bush.	60,146
Custard Apples	167	20,158 bush.	32,219
Figs	21	4,372 bush.	5,465
Mangoes	494	27,920 bush.	27,920
Nuts	110	43,368 lb.	4,337
Peaches	1,155	95,470 bush.	145,592
Pears	346	50,059 bush.	58,584
Plums	1,034	78,144 bush.	146,550
Other	46	5,154 bush.	17,777
<i>Grapes</i>	2,755	7,248,931 lb.	383,624
<i>Plantation Fruit</i> —			
Bananas	4,587	635,616 bush.	906,578
Papaws	1,160	546,713 bush.	287,912
Passion Fruit	116	11,381 bush.	29,962
Pineapples	9,187	4,366,959 doz.	1,819,566
Strawberries	212	1,022,864 lb.	121,999
Other	28	..	18,144
<i>Fruit Areas Not Yet Bearing</i> ..	12,701	..	..
<i>Vegetables</i> —			
Beans, French	5,734	7,951 tons	838,565
Beans, Navy	2,249	16,722 bush.	32,608
Cabbages and Cauliflowers ..	1,638	551,957 doz.	384,536
Carrots	458	2,372 tons	134,336
Cucumbers	914	129,569 bush.	177,186
Lettuces	430	357,567 bush.	160,905
Onions	3,550	14,708 tons	1,101,498
Peas, Green	922	739 tons	89,656
Tomatoes	5,393	896,540 bush.	1,718,710
Turnips	122	368 tons	10,690
Watermelons and Rock Melons	2,104	5,700 tons	209,110
Other	1,173	..	141,911
Total	2,921,401	..	91,677,157

¹ Harvested from 3,238 acres of permanent pasture. ² Not including 1,907 acres of permanent pasture, from which 2,423 tons of hay (included in following columns) were cut.

Gross values of agricultural products for the last five seasons are given in the first table on the next page.

GROSS VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND

Crop	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000	£1,000.	£1,000.
Sugar Cane ¹	34,694	39,462	46,045	45,319	42,500
Canary Seed	2,232	2,639	266	88	111
Maize	1,809	2,157	2,514	2,288	2,210
Sorghum	1,974	2,025	2,062	3,188	3,152
Wheat	9,903	4,914	4,647	10,972	9,461
Other Grain	2,937	2,847	2,803	5,687	4,198
Hay	1,920	1,699	3,039	2,803	3,034
Other Fodder ²	3,060	3,119	5,036	3,653	3,968
Cotton	306	224	213	249	548
Peanuts	847	911	2,181	3,436	1,681
Potatoes	1,653 ^r	4,034	1,400	1,198 ^r	1,275
Pumpkins	772	1,030 ^r	581	406	519
Tobacco	1,908	2,226	3,146	3,853	5,699
Tomatoes	1,450	1,743	1,270	1,267	1,719
Apples	1,056	1,366	1,227	1,193	1,279
Bananas	616	875	1,102	983	907
Citrus Fruits	807	758	1,080	1,128	1,031
Grapes	319	422	333	440	384
Pineapples	2,526	2,392	2,318	2,870	1,820
Other Fruits	974	1,030	1,056	987	956
Other Agriculture	4,485	5,141	3,446	3,647	5,225
Total	76,248	81,014	85,765	95,655	91,677

¹ Including cane cut for plants. ² Including vegetables for stock fodder.
^r Revised since last issue.

Agricultural Districts.—The distribution in statistical divisions of some crops is shown in the next table (for sugar districts, see page 174).

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND, 1959-60

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	124	676	492	2,329	97	37	328
Maryborough	272	1,638	48	1,227	968	302	37
Downs	11,568	982	..	..	1,368	1,723	144
Roma	385	1	..	..	432	..	..
South Western .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total South</i>	<i>12,349</i>	<i>3,297</i>	<i>540</i>	<i>3,556</i>	<i>2,865</i>	<i>2,062</i>	<i>509</i>
Rockhampton	629	273	14	747	6,214	67	90
Central Western	545	1	..	..	45	..	..
Far Western .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total Central</i>	<i>1,174</i>	<i>274</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>747</i>	<i>6,259</i>	<i>67</i>	<i>90</i>
Mackay .. .. .	..	1	3	5	..	..	4
Townsville .. .. .	..	15	4	18	219	2,128	280
Cairns .. .. .	..	471	75	41	..	4,888	14
Peninsula .. .. .	..	2	..	..	12	4	..
North Western .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total North</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>489</i>	<i>82</i>	<i>64</i>	<i>231</i>	<i>7,020</i>	<i>298</i>
Total Queensland	13,523	4,060	636	4,367	9,355	9,149	897

Sugar.—The production of sugar cane is the leading feature of Queensland agriculture and it occupies most of the river flats and fertile valleys near the coast. Its distribution is an indication of the distribution of that class of land. Irrigation is practised at Inkerman in the Ayr district and in part of the Bundaberg area. Cultivation is intensive and the production per acre is high. Harvesting begins in most districts about June and ends in November or December. In 1960, 234,729 tons of cane were mechanically harvested; 56 harvesters were in use. Nearly half of the total crop was mechanically loaded. There is a great deal of technical research and collaboration between the mills and the cane-growers, who are mostly specialists. The production of sugar per acre of cane grown has increased with increased efficiency. The general organisation of the industry is outlined in the chapter on Marketing.

Queensland sugar growing is based on Central Mills, of which 31 operated during the 1959 season. Fourteen of the mills were controlled co-operatively by the growers. Each mill has assigned to it the cane grown on a particular area. This system was first developed as an essential accessory to individual small-farm production.

The industry has passed through many phases. First came the experimental, then the efforts to establish plantations with Kanaka labour, and then a long and troublesome period of transition to white labour conditions (at first inefficient) under the protection of a Federal tariff for the Australian market. The effects of the 1914-1918 War stimulated production and oversea exports followed.

The sugar country may be grouped into five main areas, the distribution among which is indicated in the second part of the next table. The most northerly division (Cairns in the table) stretches from Port Douglas in the north to Ingham in the south; Townsville covers the Townsville and Ayr districts; and Mackay embraces Proserpine and Mackay. Sugar is practically the only crop grown on coastal farms from Mackay northwards, but south of Mackay other forms of agriculture are combined to some extent with cane-growing. The two southern divisions are Maryborough (Bundaberg, Maryborough, Gympie, and surrounding districts) and Moreton (the areas north and south of Brisbane). The divisions used are the standard statistical divisions, as shown in the map in the front of this book, and in the table on the preceding page, with the following modifications to suit the distribution of the sugar industry:—(a) although actually in Rockhampton Statistical Division, Broadsound Shire, being portion of the Mackay sugar area, is included in Mackay Division; (b) the Shire of Miriam Vale, although in Rockhampton Statistical Division, has been transferred to Maryborough Division, as the cane is crushed at the Bundaberg mills. Some cane grown in the Cairns Division is crushed in a mill in the Townsville Division, and thus it is not possible to show "sugar per acre cut" separately for these divisions, while the figures for "cane for each ton of sugar" for these divisions are calculated on sugar made and cane crushed in the mills situated in each division.

Sugar production for 1960 was 1,320,000 tons produced from 8,687,000 tons of cane cut from 300,000 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	n	2,854	n	n	n
1880 ..	20,224	12,497	n	15,861	n	1·27	n
1890 ..	50,922	40,208	n	68,924	n	1·71	n
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
1955 ..	482,145	365,252	8,616,163	1,135,685	23·59	3·11	7·59
1956 ..	480,116	360,932	8,978,081	1,171,879	24·87	3·25	7·66
1957 ..	485,355	364,985	8,945,617	1,256,271	24·51	3·44	7·12
1958 ..	486,801	356,210	9,740,795	1,353,543	27·35	3·80	7·20
1959 ..	461,885	299,732	8,427,731	1,217,020	28·12	4·06	6·92

Cultivation and Production in Divisions, 1959

Cairns ..	159,220	129,506	3,511,907 ³	485,660	27·12	} 4·08	7·13
Townsville ..	53,923	34,338	1,156,700 ³	182,211	33·69		6·62
Mackay ..	145,388	79,959	2,083,692	315,391	26·06	3·94	6·61
Maryborough	92,818	50,299	1,487,718	208,057	29·58	4·14	7·15
Moreton ..	10,536	5,630	187,714	25,701	33·34	4·57	7·30

¹ Excluding fodder crops. ² 94 per cent. net titre. ³ Cane crushed in mills in these divisions was:—Cairns, 3,461,833 tons; and Townsville, 1,206,774 tons. n Not available.

Sugar cane is grown in two States of Australia—Queensland and New South Wales. Of the 1,288,000 tons of raw cane sugar produced in Australia in 1959-60, 94·5 per cent. was produced in Queensland and 5·5 per cent. in New South Wales.

While the area under sugar cane in Queensland has recently been expanded after having fluctuated for nearly two decades between 300,000 and 350,000 acres, production in New South Wales reached its peak in 1895-96 with 32,927 acres under cane, from which it declined to 10,490 acres in 1918-19. Stimulated by a guaranteed price, the area expanded to about 20,000 acres in 1924-25. In these years Queensland's acreage also expanded rapidly from 148,000 acres in 1919-20 to 270,000 acres in 1925-26, and reached 351,000 acres in 1940-41. War-time shortages of manpower and fertilisers, and bad seasons, then caused some decrease, followed by increases to 486,700 acres in 1954-55. The area in 1959-60 was 461,900 acres. In New South Wales, after a fall to 15,500 acres in the late 1920s, the area in 1940-41 was still about the same as in 1924-25 (20,000 acres), and in 1959-60 it was 25,150 acres.

Canefields in Queensland in 1959-60 yielded, per acre harvested, 28·12 tons of cane or 4·06 tons of sugar, while in New South Wales the return was 40·32 tons of cane or 4·95 tons of sugar. The yield of sugar per acre harvested is usually much higher in New South Wales than in Queens-

land, but owing to the shorter time cane takes to reach maturity in the more northerly areas the yield per acre cultivated is frequently higher in Queensland. In 1959-60 the yield of cane per acre harvested and the yield per acre cultivated in New South Wales were both higher (by 22 per cent. and 7 per cent. respectively) than in Queensland. Average yields of sugar per acre cultivated in 1959-60 were Queensland, 2.63 tons, and New South Wales, 2.80 tons, compared with 2.78 and 2.48 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 1959-60 was £6,377,000. Queensland is practically the sole Australian source of pineapples and most other tropical fruits, but in 1959-60 supplied only one-eighth of the Australian banana crop. The following table compares the Queensland fruit production with that of other States.

FRUIT CROPS, AUSTRALIA, 1959-60

Particulars	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Australia ¹
Bearing Area—							
Apples .. Acres	11,822	15,805	7,184	4,858	10,812	16,083	65,804
Bananas .. Acres	21,409	..	4,587	..	282	..	26,286
Citrus Fruits Acres	23,513	5,972	4,089	8,399	4,292	..	46,295
Grapes .. Acres	15,978	42,244	2,755	53,760	8,106	..	122,844
Pineapples .. Acres	294	..	9,187	..	..	..	9,489
Production—							
Apples 1,000 Bush.	2,261	3,006	910	1,266	1,150	5,473	14,069
Bananas 1,000 Bush.	4,171	..	636	..	108	..	4,915
Citrus 1,000 Bush.	4,723	1,272	792	1,773	498	..	9,061
Grapes .. Tons	59,405	211,435	3,236	157,275	13,497	..	444,850
Pineapples 1,000 Dz.	76	..	4,367	..	..	..	4,444
Total Area under Fruit							
Bearing .. Acres	88,665	89,162	32,969	80,424	26,657	20,582	338,557
Non-Bearing Acres	22,441	23,534	12,701	13,784	6,051	2,131	80,705
Gross Value of Fruit							
Production £1,000	21,463	17,864	6,377	10,683	3,846	6,198	66,444

¹ Including Australian Capital Territory and Northern Territory.

Pineapples, apples and bananas are the most important Queensland fruit crops. They were worth £1,820,000, £1,279,000, and £907,000 respectively in 1959-60. Pineapples are produced chiefly in Moreton, Maryborough and Rockhampton Divisions, and bananas in Moreton Division. Bananas are frequently grown on steep hillsides and pineapples on frost-free lands between. Pineapples have shown a steady increase in acreage until 1959-60 when there was a decline. Bananas reached their peak of 19,750 acres in 1928, but subsequently declined to about one-quarter of that acreage. Apples are grown in the Stanthorpe area of the Downs Statistical Division.

Other tropical fruits, particularly papaws, custard apples, and mangoes, are grown throughout coastal Queensland. Papaws (546,713 bushels in 1959-60) and custard apples (20,158 bushels in 1959-60) are grown chiefly in rural districts within 50 miles of Brisbane, while most mangoes are grown in the tropical coastal districts.

Oranges and mandarins, worth £883,000 in 1959-60, are grown fairly extensively in the coastal divisions, Gayndah, Maroochy, Maryborough, and Gatton being the most important districts. Grapes, nearly all for table use, were worth £384,000. 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 1959-60, 37,294 gallons of wine were made.

The high country to the south of the Downs around Stanthorpe enables fruits of the cool temperate zone to be grown. In 1959-60 the State produced 910,000 bushels of apples, 95,500 bushels of peaches, 50,100 bushels of pears, 78,100 bushels of plums, and 23,100 bushels of apricots. The total value of these five fruits was £1,690,000 and the quantity was 1,156,800 bushels.

Cotton.—The high price of cotton during the American Civil War (1861-1865) established cotton-growing in Queensland, and an area of 12,963 acres planted in 1871 yielded a peak production of approximately 8 million lb. of seed cotton. The industry then rapidly declined and did not substantially revive until 1920-1923, when its acreage was expanded under the influence of a price of 5½d. per lb. of seed cotton guaranteed by the Queensland Government. The area rose to 50,186 acres in 1924, and after a decline from 1926 to 1931, reached a peak of 66,470 acres in 1938. However, by 1949 the area under cotton had fallen to 2,688 acres yielding less than 1 million lb. There has been some recovery since, the 1959 yield being 9·4 million lb. from 20,132 acres.

Since 1924 the Commonwealth Government has assisted the industry, first by a bounty on the crop and on manufactured yarn, later by a bounty on the crop only, and from 1943-44 by a guaranteed price which in some years has necessitated the payment of a bounty.

The Queensland crop is mainly grown by dry farming methods. The average yield per acre not only varies considerably from season to season, but is much lower than the yield obtained where irrigation is used.

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

The present production of cotton is mostly in the Rockhampton Division, particularly in the Callide Valley where Banana Shire grew about 60 per cent. of the State's 1959 crop. Most of the remainder of the crop was produced in the Downs, Maryborough, and Townsville Divisions.

Grain Sorghum.—This is a summer-growing crop which has made rapid strides in Queensland in recent years, expanding from 4,397 acres in 1939-40 to 202,532 acres in 1954-55. The 1959-60 production was 6,630,369 bushels worth £3,152,000 from 220,094 acres. Large-scale production of grain sorghum by the Queensland-British Food Corporation (Queensland and British Governments) in the Central-Western Division was commenced in 1948-49, when 316,000 bushels were harvested from 29,286

acres. The largest production obtained was in 1950-51 (1950 harvest) when 70,000 acres produced 1,281,000 bushels. Yields in the next two seasons were poor, and after the 1953 harvest the area was subdivided into smaller holdings. Nearly half of the sorghum acreage is now in Downs Division, with most of the balance in Rockhampton and Maryborough Divisions.

Forage or Saccharine Sorghums, used for fodder when green, have been grown in Queensland for a number of years, and 82,036 acres were planted in 1959-60, from which fodder valued at £554,000 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 1959-60 Queensland produced about 50 per cent. of the Australian crop, the remainder coming from Victoria, Western Australia, and New South Wales. The area under tobacco in Queensland in 1959-60 was 9,527 acres, producing 9,148,948 lb. of dried leaf valued at £5,699,000. Approximately 52 per cent. of this production was from the Mareeba district (Atherton Tableland), 23 per cent. from the Ayr district, and 18 per cent. from the Inglewood-Texas district. Small quantities were produced near Ingham, Bundaberg, Miriam Vale and Landsborough.

Peanuts.—Peanuts have been grown in Queensland in small quantities for many years, but, under tariff protection, the acreage rose from 210 acres in 1923 to a pre-war peak of 21,220 acres in 1938. The acreage increased after the war to a record 59,279 acres in 1958-59 yielding 69,628,895 lb. In 1959-60 41,547 acres yielded 40,355,000 lb., valued at £1,681,000. The most important area for peanuts is the Nanango-Kingaroy-Murgon district in the south-west of the Maryborough Division, followed by the Atherton Tableland and areas near Rockhampton. The crop is processed and marketed by the Peanut Marketing Board (see Chapter 10).

Canary Seed.—From 15 acres in 1915, the area under this crop was expanded to 7,596 acres in 1917, and, after two years with small acreages, to 12,425 acres in 1920. Through the twenties the area was small and fluctuating, but it then increased from 3,299 acres in 1930 to 10,293 acres in 1933. For twenty years from 1935 the area varied generally from 10,000 to 20,000 acres. The area increased rapidly in the next two years to 162,000 acres in 1956-57, but declined to 5,989 acres yielding 84,276 bushels in 1959-60. The crop is cultivated on the Darling Downs to the south and west of Toowoomba.

Arrowroot.—Queensland is the main producer of this crop, which comes from the rhizomes of a member of the canna family, the plant being known in other countries as "Queensland arrowroot". Arrowroot has been grown in this State for many years. In 1861 the area grown was 14 acres; it had increased to 968 acres in 1921 with a production of 14,619 tons. The area

and production have fluctuated a great deal since that date, and, in 1959-60, the area was 215 acres and the production 2,913 tons, worth £20,000. The crop is grown in the Logan-Southport section of the Moreton Division.

Other Crops.—There are other crops of much greater value than some of those discussed above; but they are not of such peculiar interest to Queensland. Wheat grown mostly on the Darling Downs, is the State's second most important crop and realised £9,461,000 in 1959-60. Maize was worth £2,210,000 in 1959-60 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)						
1955-56	339,322	20,369	23,881	65,404	18,242	467,218
1956-57	355,669	25,113	23,465	62,134	16,154	482,535
1957-58	366,555	26,097	26,491	67,371	18,182	504,696
1958-59	363,735	25,040	29,680	79,639	16,446	514,540
1959-60	328,627	24,587	27,965	99,736	19,825	500,740
SUPERPHOSPHATE USED (CWT.)						
1955-56	289,848	18,460	17,947	58,507	23,874	408,636
1956-57	313,212	25,461	15,331	56,998	21,747	432,749
1957-58	313,083	21,674	17,186	61,914	23,819	437,676
1958-59	317,640	24,504	20,671	75,450	21,735	460,000
1959-60	238,553	32,839	24,437	92,748	28,039	416,616
OTHER ARTIFICIAL FERTILISERS USED (CWT.)						
1955-56	1,226,501	130,103	174,362	36,294	5,573	1,572,833
1956-57	1,265,551	154,790	179,033	37,989	8,196	1,645,559
1957-58	1,432,593	161,933	205,260	47,751	8,416	1,855,953
1958-59	1,331,176	164,144	215,878	55,422	8,209	1,774,829
1959-60	1,201,793	147,578	187,606	67,007	12,230	1,616,214
TOTAL ARTIFICIAL FERTILISERS PER ACRE FERTILISED (CWT.)						
1955-56	4.5	7.3	8.1	1.4	1.6	4.2
1956-57	4.4	7.2	8.3	1.5	1.9	4.3
1957-58	4.8	7.0	8.4	1.6	1.8	4.5
1958-59	4.5	7.5	8.0	1.6	1.8	4.3
1959-60	4.4	7.3	7.6	1.6	2.0	4.1

¹ Year ended 31st March.

Use of Aircraft in Land and Crop Treatment.—During the year ended 31st March, 1960, aircraft were engaged in treating 89,864 acres with 80 tons of superphosphate and 164,995 lb. of seed and 578 acres with other materials. In addition, 75,267 acres were either sprayed or dusted with insecticides, herbicides, and fungicides.

7. FISHERIES

Fisheries production of Queensland was worth £1,665,000 in 1959-60, compared with £557,000 in 1945-46 when pearl-shell and other tropical fishing was resumed after the war. The value of fish taken in 1945-46 was 77 per cent. of the total value of fisheries production, but now it accounts for only 38 per cent. In the same period, the quantity of prawns harvested increased from 176,000 lb. to 3,986,000 lb. Production of oysters is now a little over half the 1945-46 level. The production of pearl-shell built up from 53 tons in 1945-46 to 1,191 tons in 1949-50, but declined thereafter to approximately 40 per cent. of that quantity. The output of trochus-shell, which averaged 447 tons for the first five post-war years, increased to 1,360 tons in 1953-54 but has since decreased, falling to 378 tons in 1959-60. Whaling has been carried on successfully since 1953. The following table gives details of production for the last five years.

FISHERIES PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND

Product	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60
QUANTITY					
Fish Tons	3,974	3,923 ¹	3,760 ¹	4,088 ¹	3,376 ¹
Crabs 1,000	427	557	527	508	538
Crayfish Cwt.	104	78	209	227	352
Prawns .. 1,000 Lb.	2,400	2,500	3,000	3,500	3,986
Oysters 150 Lb. Sacks	973	1,027	979	2,716	1,956
Scallops .. 1,000 Lb.	50	300	11	13	400
Squid ² .. 1,000 Lb.	..	45	74	89	77
Whales ³ No.	600	600	600	660	660
Pearl-shell .. Tons	510	503	505	397	483
Trochus-shell .. Tons	938	848	539	396	378
VALUE					
Fish £	534,279	616,540 ¹	700,721 ¹	644,888 ¹	626,076 ¹
Crabs £	38,420	49,574	51,070	48,526	51,082
Crayfish £	1,356	1,226	1,920	2,053	2,915
Prawns £	280,000	350,000	450,000	450,000	500,000
Oysters £	7,985	6,903	7,900	25,689	19,007
Scallops £	10,000	35,500	1,483	1,860	47,354
Squid ² £	..	3,467	5,640	6,101	6,019
Whales £	149,169	76,269	92,370	87,518	96,384
Pearls and Pearl-shell £	284,126	276,455	255,538	155,625	235,748
Trochus-shell .. £	343,640	356,328	180,567	102,953	75,600
Total £	1,648,975	1,772,262	1,747,209	1,525,213	1,660,185

¹ Excluding approximately 100,000 lb. fresh water fish valued at £5,000.
² Not significant until 1956-57. ³ Each year a quota is allotted for a season of about five months commencing in May.

The public revenue received from fisheries of all kinds for licenses, leases, fines, forfeitures, &c., amounted in 1959-60 to £34,094.

Labour and capital engaged in the fishing industry in Queensland in 1959-60 are shown in the next table. As a new system of licensing was introduced in 1959-60, the statistics for that year are not comparable with those for previous years.

LABOUR AND CAPITAL ENGAGED IN FISHERIES¹, QUEENSLAND, 1959-60

Particulars	General Fisheries ²	Oyster Fisheries	Tropical Fisheries ³	Total
Boats Engaged No.	1,651	36	51	1,738
Value of Boats and Equipment £	1,551,461	10,310	294,600	1,856,371
Men Employed No.	1,767	93	769	2,629

¹ Excluding whaling.² Including only those licensed to take fish for sale.³ Pearl- and trochus-shell and beche-de-mer.

8. MINES AND QUARRIES

Prior to 1952, mining statistics in Queensland were based on the official figures published by the Queensland Mines Department. For 1952 and subsequent years, annual industrial censuses of this industry (covering employment, salaries and wages paid, value of output, cost of materials used, &c.) have been taken in all Australian States on a substantially uniform basis as part of a plan to improve statistics of the Australian mining industry. Some of the figures so obtained are shown on page 183.

The following table shows the quantities and values of the principal minerals, and the total value of all minerals, produced in Queensland, as recorded and published by the Queensland Mines Department.

MINERAL PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND

(As recorded by Queensland Mines Department. See text after table.)

Mineral	1939	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
QUANTITY						
	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.
Gold ..	147,248	65,296	70,294	64,834	71,511	91,496
Silver ..	3,885,963	3,775,048	3,953,333	4,302,649	5,262,013	4,777,245
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Copper ..	5,798	28,227	37,168	35,798	46,931	65,703
Tin ..	867	770	630	772	1,019	1,104
Lead ..	45,292	40,682	43,933	50,826	60,027	53,120
Zinc ..	29,092	17,151	16,331	19,445	17,484	13,983
Rutile, &c. ..	..	35,556	44,728	55,389	38,546	35,008
Coal ..	1,317,488	2,747,165	2,734,659	2,701,577	2,580,373	2,594,387
VALUE						
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Gold ¹ ..	1,428,598	1,021,787	1,099,932	1,014,487	1,117,535	1,429,765
Silver ..	325,000	1,512,245	1,625,407	1,737,553	2,083,980	1,949,788
Copper ..	289,927	12,171,444	16,085,756	10,229,661	12,589,344	20,523,388
Tin ..	200,652	603,240	531,227	626,555	807,909	973,393
Lead ..	685,856	5,387,477	6,392,714	6,141,499	5,524,580	4,825,969
Zinc ..	415,571	1,940,315	2,005,243	1,984,568	1,436,921	1,452,704
Rutile, &c. ..	..	1,154,257	1,823,370	2,523,852	1,761,266	1,376,017
Coal ..	1,167,844	6,857,833	7,076,824	7,263,474	7,123,469	7,518,286
Other ..	80,682	655,545	477,839	531,907	694,845	7,139,441 ²
Total ..	4,594,130	31,304,143	37,118,312	32,053,556	33,139,849	47,188,751

¹ Including gold premium—1955, £1,537; 1956, £1,588; 1957, £1,456; 1958, £176; 1959, £140. ² Including uranium valued at £6,449,267.

For the metals shown in the table, the metal content of all production is shown, but for rutile, &c., the quantities are the concentrates obtained

from mineral sands, most of which are rutile and zircon concentrates. These Mines Department figures differ from those shown on page 185 in that, in the case of minerals smelted in Queensland, they represent the metal contents of the products of the smelters in each particular year. The figures adopted for uniform Australian statistics (page 185), however, are the metal contents of each year's mine production whether or not it has been smelted in that year.

The values shown above for metallic minerals represent the values ascribed to those minerals by applying the yearly average Australian price for refined metals to the assayed metal contents. Although the values recorded by the Mines Department have now been replaced for the sake of statistical uniformity throughout Australia by those obtained from the annual mining censuses, which value the produce according to the degree of refinement reached in the State, they provide an approximate basis for comparison especially with the pre-war years when they were the only mineral values available.

Mineral production has always yielded the State a fairly large income. By 1873 its annual value exceeded £1m. From 1905 to 1918 the value was always at least £3m. It then fell to a relatively low level from 1921 to 1931, in most of these years not reaching £2m. Increasing activity during the 1930s raised the value from about £1m. in 1931 to about £5m. in 1940. High post-war prices of metals and generally increased production raised the value (at the mine) of mineral output to £33.3m. in 1959.

The first mineral to become important in Queensland was gold. By 1868 the annual production, mainly from Gympie and Rockhampton, was 112,000 fine oz., worth nearly £500,000. By 1872 copper from Clermont was worth £196,000; coal from Ipswich amounted to 28,000 tons; and 8,938 tons of tin from Stanthorpe were valued at £600,000.

Gold production reached its peak in 1900, when 676,000 fine oz. were produced, valued at £2,872,000. At this time the Charters Towers field was in its prime with 283,237 oz. for the year, followed by Mount Morgan with 199,262 oz. Production declined after 1900 until by 1930 the output was only 7,821 oz. After that year production increased substantially and from 1933 to 1942 the annual production averaged nearly 120,000 oz.

During the war, activity in gold mining considerably slackened, efforts being centred more on the production of minerals suitable for the war effort. With high prices for these minerals, the value of the baser metals produced greatly exceeded that of gold and silver.

The most important sources of gold in 1959 were Mount Morgan and Cracow, the latter being about 120 miles inland from Maryborough.

Silver has been produced in small quantities at Herberton and other fields since 1870 but the bulk of the production now comes from Mount Isa. Since 1932 the State's yearly production has fluctuated between 2,000,000 and 4,000,000 oz. except for the years 1943 to 1946 when Mount Isa Mines temporarily discontinued producing silver-lead-zinc to concentrate on copper. In 1958 the State's silver production of 5,262,000 oz. was the highest on record. In 1959 the State's silver production was 4,777,000. oz.

Copper.—Due to the development of the copper output of Mount Isa during the war, the copper production of the State increased considerably, but the maximum output achieved during the war was some 8,000 tons less than the peak production of nearly 24,000 tons in 1913. After the war, Mount Isa Mines mined only silver-lead-zinc ores while a new copper treatment plant was being installed, thus reducing the State's copper output to below the pre-war level. The opening of the new plant, in 1953, boosted total production for the State to a new record (almost 28,000 tons in 1954). This figure was exceeded in the five following years, the 1959 production being nearly 66,000 tons. A copper refinery capable of producing 40,000 tons of copper annually was opened at Stuart, near Townsville, in 1959. The plant has been expanded to produce 60,000 tons annually, and an ultimate annual production of 100,000 tons is planned.

Tin.—Most of the tin produced is alluvial and is obtained by dredging methods, the chief source being at Mount Garnet, North Queensland.

Lead and Zinc production has increased with the growth of Mount Isa. After gold and coal they were the most important minerals produced, but during the 1939-1945 War copper supplanted them. Subsequent to the outbreak of war their combined value exceeded the value of the gold output. Early in 1943, however, the production of these minerals was suspended in favour of copper, and in 1944 and 1945 there was no production at all. In 1946 production was resumed, and in 1959 the combined value of these metals was over five times as great as in 1939.

Coal production, most of which is consumed locally, showed a steady growth until it reached over 1,000,000 tons in 1913. From 1913 to 1940, annual production was usually about 1,000,000 tons, but during the war it rose sharply, and in 1959 it was 2,594,387 tons. Ipswich is the main coal field, followed by Bowen, Clermont, Callide, and Maryborough, and smaller amounts are mined in the Rockhampton, Toowoomba, and other districts. On the Clermont field at Blair Athol, on the Callide field, and at Scottville in the Bowen district coal is being obtained by open-cut methods. Large-scale operations on the Callide field commenced late in 1948. The field has been connected with the main railway system, and the railway to the coast has been improved to increase its carrying capacity. Coal is also transported by road to the port of Gladstone. Coal from Kiangra (180 miles south-west of Gladstone) is exported to Japan.

Mineral Sands Concentrates are produced from beach deposits on the south-east coast of Queensland and in 1959 their combined value was £1,376,000 for 35,008 tons. Rutile and zircon concentrates, which are extensively used for munitions, welding rods, and other purposes, make up practically the whole of Queensland's production of these minerals.

State Batteries, &c.—To assist the mining industry, the State for many years has operated a number of batteries and ore treatment plants. At present the State Treatment Works at Irvinebank which treats mainly tin ore is the only such plant now operated by the State. During 1959 this establishment treated 6,780 tons of ore for a production of 108 tons of concentrates. The Venus mill at Charters Towers which crushes gold

ores is owned by the State but operated by a lessee. The Government also operates a number of drills in experimental work testing the various fields. There is a government assay office at Cloncurry, to which 886 samples were submitted during 1959.

State Coal Mines.—In 1959 the State Government operated two coal mines—at Collinsville (near Bowen), and Ogmoo (north of Rockhampton).

Annual Mining Census.—As mentioned on page 180, annual mining censuses have been conducted each year commencing with 1952. Detailed returns are collected from establishments employing four or more persons engaged in mining and quarrying, including ore dressing and elementary smelting of metallic minerals when carried out at or near the mine. Establishments primarily engaged in smelting or refining (including the smelting sections of the large plants operated at Mount Morgan and Mount Isa) are omitted from the collection and classified to the manufacturing industry. Estimates of numbers employed, value of output, and value of production (based on simplified returns and Mines Department records) are made for small mines omitted from the detailed census, thus providing estimated totals for these major items for all mines and quarries.

The following table shows details compiled from the 1959 mining census in Queensland and a comparison of totals for the last five years.

MINING¹ AND QUARRYING OPERATIONS, QUEENSLAND, 1959

Industry Group	Average Employment ²		Salaries and Wages Paid ³	Value of Output ⁴	Power, Fuel, and Materials Used	Value of Production ⁵
	During Period Worked	During Whole Year				
	No.	No.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
Gold Mining ..	149	131	.. ⁶	272	58	214
Tin Mining ..	310	283	217	959	245	714
Mineral Sands ..	332	326	380	2,362	623	1,739
Fuel Mining ..	3,227	3,172	3,857	7,354	1,168	6,186
Clays ⁷ ..	98	57	n	99	n	99
Other Mining ..	3,984	3,923	.. ⁶	20,810	6,254	14,556
Total Mining	8,100	7,892	10,526	31,856	8,348	23,508
Quarrying ^{7, 9} ..	605	542	518	1,473	500	973
Total ..	8,705	8,434	11,044	33,329	8,848	24,481

SUMMARY FOR FIVE YEARS

1955	9,329	8,710	9,287	26,892	5,160	21,732
1956	9,767	9,339	10,865	30,204	6,056	24,148
1957	9,470	9,094	10,421	25,577	6,766	18,811
1958	8,563	8,276	9,632	27,632	7,836	19,796
1959	8,705	8,434	11,044	33,329	8,848	24,481

¹ Excluding mining of uranium. ² Including working proprietors.
³ 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. ⁴ At the mine or quarry.
⁵ Value of output less cost of power, fuel and materials used; depreciation and maintenance costs have not been deducted. ⁶ Not available for publication.
⁷ Incomplete owing to difficulties of coverage. ⁸ No allowance has been made for cost of power, fuel and materials used, particulars for which are not available.
⁹ Construction materials only. n Not available.

Except for salaries and wages the details shown in the table refer to all mines and quarries. Estimates are not made for salaries and wages for small mines from which detailed census returns are not collected, but the amount involved would be small because most of these establishments do not employ labour. However, salaries and wages paid by all quarries are shown in the next table.

The values of mineral output as shown by the censuses differ somewhat from those recorded by the Queensland Mines Department. This difference is due chiefly to the fact that the former relate to the selling value at the mine or quarry (or associated ore crushing or dressing plant) of ores, concentrates or other minerals produced during the year while the values published by the Mines Department for metallic minerals are the approximate values of the metal contents. Furthermore, Mines Department values include the values of Mount Isa and Mount Morgan smelter products, but as mentioned above the activities of these smelters are excluded from the statistical definition of the mining industry and therefore the values of concentrates produced (before being fed to the smelters) are included as mining values of output.

The 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 1959 these payments were gold subsidy, £2,937, and copper bounty, £173,315.

Mineral Production in Australian States.—The next table affords direct comparison between Australian States for the year 1959. The explanations preceding the Queensland table also apply to the other States.

MINING AND QUARRYING OPERATIONS, AUSTRALIA, 1959

State or Territory	Average Employment		Salaries and Wages Paid	Value of Output	Power, Fuel, and Materials Used	Value of Production
	During Period Worked	During Whole Year				
	No.	No.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
New South Wales	22,663	21,998	27,084	71,090	14,759	56,331
Victoria	4,157	3,507	4,558	14,935	2,834	12,101
Queensland	8,705	8,434	11,044	33,329	8,848	24,481
South Australia ..	2,422	2,243	1,917	13,209	2,511	10,698
Western Australia	8,370	8,105	8,845	21,787	7,022	14,765
Tasmania	2,826	2,724	3,276	7,639	2,241	5,398
Northern Territory	518	492	723	2,727	525	2,202
A. C. Territory ..	41	41	39	269	90	179
Total	49,702	47,544	57,486	164,985	38,830	126,155

The quantities of the principal metals contained in the various minerals and the quantity of coal produced in each State are shown in the next table. The Queensland figures include the metal contents of concentrates,

&c., produced at Mount Isa and Mount Morgan before smelting, while the table on page 180 includes the contents of the product actually produced by the smelters. Because smelter receipts do not necessarily equal mine output in any one year (due to stockpiling, temporary closure of smelters during the year, &c.) the metal contents of mine output would not be expected to agree with the metal contents of the smelters' output. For rutile and zircon, the figures shown below represent the titanium oxide and zircon contents respectively of concentrates produced by separation plants in the relevant States. The contents of rutile and zircon concentrates produced from mixed mineral sands sent from New South Wales to Queensland for separation are included in Queensland, and excluded from New South Wales, figures.

PRODUCTION¹ OF PRINCIPAL MINERALS², AUSTRALIA, 1959

Mineral ¹	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australia.
Gold 1,000 Oz.	13	35	92	.. ³	861	21	63	1,085
Silver 1,000 Oz.	8,555	2	4,953	.. ³	180	1,369	89	15,148
Copper .. Tons	3,728	14	66,798	16	2,197	12,244	9,953	94,950
Tin .. Tons	174	..	1,104	..	174	890	9	2,351
Lead 1,000 Tons	247	..	54	.. ³	1	14	..	316
Zinc 1,000 Tons	203	..	14	..	..	32	..	249
Rutile ⁴ 1,000 Tons	45	..	35	..	..³	..	..	80
Zircon 1,000 Tons	71	..	34	..	7	..	..	112
Tungsten ⁵ Tons	.. ³	..	..	..	..	645	8	653
Coal ⁶ 1,000 Tons	15,712	13,125	2,595	690	912	299	..	33,333

¹ Metallic content of mine output only. ² Excluding iron, of which approximately 3,423,209 tons and 727,084 tons were contained in iron ore mined in South Australia and Western Australia respectively. ³ Less than half the unit of quantity shown. ⁴ In terms of TiO₂. ⁵ In terms of WO₃. ⁶ Including 13,034,605 tons of brown coal in Victoria.

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
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1950	4	323	..	72	1	..	5	395
1951	5	285	..	73	..	3	5	361
1952	6	380	..	72	..	5	6	457
1953	9	373	1	97	..	4	10	474
1954	11	426	3	97	..	5	14	528
1955	3	440	..	67	..	5	3	512
1956	8	346	2	90	..	5	10	441
1957	6	400	..	68	..	5	6	473
1958	6	340	2	74	2	3	10	417
1959	5	371	..	82	2	8	7	461

Quarries.—The following table gives details of production, workers, and wages and salaries paid, according to class of stone, for the year 1959.

CONSTRUCTION MATERIAL QUARRIES, QUEENSLAND, 1959

Class of Stone	Quarries	Production			Workers	Salaries and Wages
		Dimension and Crushed Stone	Gravel, &c.	Value		
	No.	Tons	Tons	£	No.	£
Felstone, Porphyry ..	6	32,904	32,266	50,328	36	27,227
Blue Metal	31	703,092	197,077	805,313	339	302,523
Granite	11	178,939	504,701	373,311	124	129,426
Freestone, Sandstone ..	3	1,212	35,221	16,425	18	10,449
Other	18	29,756	649,953	227,424	88	69,215
Total	69	945,903	1,419,218	1,472,801	605	538,840

9. TIMBER

Queensland possesses the largest area in any Australian State suitable for permanent forestry production, and its native timber resources have been an important asset in a continent not well endowed with soft woods. The exploitation of these timber assets has been an aid to settlement, but it has proceeded at a pace which threatens to exhaust accessible supplies long before the products of a still inadequate reforestation can replace them. In the process, however, this exploitation of wasting assets adds considerably to production.

The native timbers are chiefly in two large and widely separated areas. In the south, the timber country extends from the border ranges to beyond Maryborough. This is the main pine-hardwood belt, which extends also to the margins of the sub-tropical region in New South Wales. The most important forest species are cypress pine, ironbark, and spotted gum. In the north, the "rain forest" or jungle timbers comprise, in addition to pine, a great variety of first-class cabinet woods. Very large quantities have been destroyed in the process of farm clearing, but large quantities remain and are being used to an increasing extent for building construction, furniture, and veneers. Queensland walnut, maple, silkwood, black bean, silky oak, silver ash, and some others are well known. There is a great variety of lesser-known woods of high intrinsic value which are becoming more highly appreciated on the timber markets as time goes on. There has been a rapid increase in the production of plywood and veneers in recent years. Thinnings from exotic pine plantations established by the Forestry Department are already making an appreciable contribution to the softwood needs of the State, 190,000,000 super. feet having been milled to 30th June, 1960.

Chapter 6 on Land and Settlement includes an outline of the operations of the Forestry Department, and particulars of certain timbers.

There were 578 sawmills, 35 plywood mills, and 53 case mills from which returns were received for 1959-60. Operations of sawmills for five years are shown in the following table. The figures for timber produced do not include the sawn timber cut for sale or for use by plywood mills and case mills. In 1959-60 these items together amounted to 5,981,904 super. feet.

SAWMILLS, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60
Mills No.	593	600	590	557	578
Workers ¹ .. No.	7,058	7,160	6,901	6,718	6,805
Salaries and Wages ² £	4,511,487	4,894,535	4,796,458	4,996,247	5,199,324
Land, Buildings, and Plant £	3,761,628	3,984,749	4,047,299	4,155,914	4,272,928
Sawn Timber Produced ³					
Quantity 1,000 S. Ft.	237,317	254,398	241,396	233,360	249,751
Value £	12,987,278	14,592,761	14,220,988	14,123,037	15,297,958

¹ Average number of workers during period of operation, including working proprietors. ² Excluding working proprietors' drawings. ³ Only locally-grown timber included.

The sawmills were distributed in 1959-60 among the three main divisions of the State as follows:—Southern, 425; Central, 60; Northern, 93. The Southern division accounted for 181,813,244 super. feet of sawn native timber, the Central Division for 21,231,126 super. feet, and the Northern for 46,706,744 super. feet.

Operations of plywood mills are shown in the following table.

PLYWOOD MILLS, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60
Mills No.	24	26	29	29	35
Workers ¹ .. No.	1,754	1,651	1,806	1,860	1,843
Salaries and Wages ² £	1,233,340	1,228,826	1,342,030	1,498,183	1,539,408
Land, Buildings, and Plant £	945,197	1,035,045	1,322,369	1,296,037	1,299,460
Logs Used 1,000 S. Ft.	43,562	37,792	42,327	45,923	46,219
Plywood ³ 1,000 Sq. Ft.	133,230	118,647	131,205	139,743	134,824
Veneers ³ 1,000 Sq. Ft.	121,790	112,584	128,732	154,475	154,219
Value of Plywood £	4,187,332	4,046,421	4,730,245	5,156,064	5,065,278
Value of Veneers £	747,875	785,107	897,332	1,083,653	1,045,138

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, 1959-60

State	Estab- lish- ments	Workers ¹		Salaries and Wages ²	Capital Values ³		Output	Produc- tion ⁴
		Males	Females		Mach- inery and Plant	Land and B'ldings		
	No.	No.	No.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
N.S.W.	23,175	344,800	115,867	453,969	410,169	390,008	2,146,356	878,430
Vic. ..	16,908	270,374	106,157	364,174	288,843	329,520	1,570,684	664,718
Q'land	5,681	85,020	17,698	87,313	80,313	65,509	452,249	154,726
S.A. ..	4,647	79,757	17,682	93,391	69,300	68,542	374,209	158,058
W.A. ..	4,185	41,716	6,678	40,224	46,396	38,885	206,655	82,098
Tas. ..	1,669	24,081	5,246	28,357	35,798	29,356	129,649	56,233
Total	56,265	845,748	269,328	1,067,428	930,819	921,820	4,879,802	1,994,263

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 very extensive coal fields. In consequence of these facts, the Commonwealth tariffs have tended to give further impetus to the growth of manufactures in these States. Together, they accounted in 1959-60 for £1,543,148,000 out of a total value of production of £1,994,263,000 for all Australian manufactures. In 1959-60 Queensland was fourth among the States in value of manufacturing production but was the lowest in production per head of population. For 1959-60, production per head was as follows:—Victoria, £233·1; New South Wales, £231·6; South Australia, £169·3; Tasmania, £161·9; Western Australia, £113·2; Queensland, £106·8.

Development of Secondary Industries.—Since 1929, the Queensland Government has made advances and guaranteed loans to assist the development of new industries (see page 417). In February, 1945, a departmental committee was set up to survey the existing state of secondary industry and to consider proposals for its expansion and development. In December, 1946, a Secondary Industries Division was established within

the Department of Labour and Industry. The division advises and assists worthwhile industries.

Manufacturing in Queensland.—The following table summarises the operations of Queensland factories for ten years.

FACTORIES, QUEENSLAND AND METROPOLITAN, TEN YEARS

Year	Estab- lish- ments	Work- ers ¹	Salaries and Wages Paid ²	Capital Values		Output	Produc- tion ³
				Machinery and Plant	Land and Buildings		
	No.	No.	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
<i>Total Queensland</i>							
1950-51 ..	4,715	94,132	41,991	27,585	22,357	210,620	73,770
1951-52 ..	4,858	94,024	50,833	33,034	26,393	242,608	89,305
1952-53 ..	5,000	92,172	56,220	38,871	31,147	286,180	95,023
1953-54 ..	5,129	97,010	62,028	45,887	35,422	321,438	106,264
1954-55 ..	5,209	99,225	66,818	52,899	39,214	344,041	115,861
1955-56 ..	5,305	101,409	70,852	59,392	44,702	360,027	124,331
1956-57 ..	5,465	101,934	75,958	62,793	49,875	383,555	133,414
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
<i>Metropolitan</i>							
1950-51 ..	1,713	49,861	22,435	9,557	12,165	102,133	38,783
1951-52 ..	1,756	50,298	27,652	11,748	14,669	125,959	46,943
1952-53 ..	1,818	47,864	29,521	13,164	16,964	132,959	51,577
1953-54 ..	1,810	50,305	32,095	14,737	19,365	147,859	56,684
1954-55 ..	1,855	51,945	34,739	16,428	21,577	157,697	62,611
1955-56 ..	1,874	53,399	37,092	19,072	24,709	168,849	66,923
1956-57 ..	1,981	53,519	39,587	20,614	27,984	182,293	71,039
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
<i>Rest of State</i>							
1950-51 ..	3,002	44,271	19,556	18,028	10,192	108,487	34,987
1951-52 ..	3,102	43,726	23,181	21,286	11,724	116,649	42,362
1952-53 ..	3,182	44,308	26,699	25,707	14,183	153,221	43,446
1953-54 ..	3,319	46,705	29,933	31,150	16,057	173,579	49,580
1954-55 ..	3,354	47,280	32,079	36,471	17,637	186,344	53,250
1955-56 ..	3,431	48,010	33,760	40,320	19,993	191,178	57,408
1956-57 ..	3,484	48,415	36,371	42,179	21,891	201,262	62,375
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

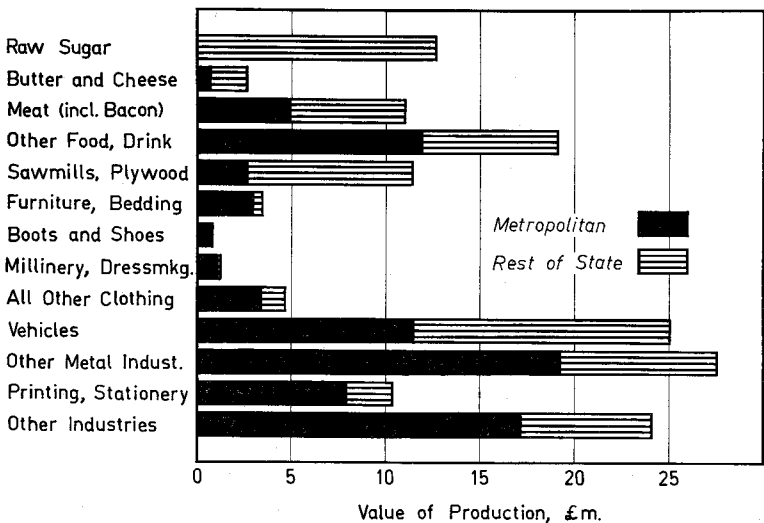
¹ Aggregate of average number of workers employed during period each factory was operating, including, in 1959-60, 41,663 males and 12,663 females in the metropolitan area and 43,942 males and 5,275 females in the rest of the State.
² Excluding drawings of working proprietors. ³ Output, less value of goods consumed in process of production.

In the preceding table, the last column, "Production", represents the value of the wealth produced by the factories as such. This is the amount which the goods they made are worth in excess of the value of the things which they had to use to make these goods. (No allowance has been made for depreciation, and certain overhead expenses, such as insurance, which strictly should have been deducted to arrive at this figure, but it is not considered practicable to deduct these.) In manufacturing, many goods are treated in several factories, the output of one becoming the raw material of another. Hence such commodities are counted more than once in the aggregate value of output and raw materials. The value of production is assessed without such duplications and should be used in judging activity in manufacturing as a whole. It is the fund which provides wages and salaries, profits, interest, and rent. In 1959-60, production of factories (£154,726,000) was worth 66 per cent. of the value of the net production of primary industries (£234,596,000).

Further particulars to those in the following pages are given for meatworks on page 158; butter and cheese factories, pages 164 and 165; sugar mills, page 174; and sawmills and plywood mills, page 187.

The relative importance of the various types of factories throughout Queensland, and the relative importance of Metropolitan factories in each section, are illustrated by the diagram below.

FACTORY PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND, 1959-60



Statistical Divisions.—Details of factories in statistical divisions and in cities are shown in the following table.

FACTORIES, STATISTICAL DIVISIONS AND CITIES, 1959-60

Statistical Divisions and Cities	Estab-lish-ments	Work-ers ¹	Salaries and Wages ²		Output		Production (Value Added)		Land, Buildings, and Plant	
			No.	£	£	£	£	£		
Metropolitan	2,103	54,326	45,870,997	216,447,145	84,758,209	61,996,116				
Moreton ³ ..	689	10,687	8,486,674	39,063,975	13,718,139	14,118,662				
<i>Gold Coast</i> ..	84	603	429,957	1,616,506	795,116	821,746				
<i>Ipswich</i> ..	131	6,166	5,229,347	17,827,863	7,519,648	4,651,906				
<i>Redcliffe</i> ..	38	306	202,419	667,595	334,469	237,730				
Maryborough	602	7,312	5,844,371	34,395,686	10,439,848	10,931,664				
<i>Bundaberg</i> ..	108	1,478	1,190,864	7,028,972	2,629,465	2,223,481				
<i>Gympie</i> ..	77	668	472,385	3,631,630	851,732	1,063,823				
<i>Maryborough</i>	87	1,961	1,679,167	5,561,586	2,403,711	1,833,357				
Downs ..	726	7,091	5,405,571	28,561,215	8,840,193	8,037,825				
<i>Toowoomba</i>	231	3,753	3,021,395	12,984,835	4,574,801	4,240,806				
<i>Warwick</i> ..	49	500	399,106	2,727,722	680,330	758,103				
Roma ..	99	544	366,999	2,560,407	731,190	579,874				
South Western	49	211	128,657	430,637	251,705	211,334				
Total South	4,268	80,171	66,103,269	321,459,065	118,739,284	95,875,475				
Rockhampton	376	5,468	4,507,873	24,553,074	6,343,666	4,569,626				
<i>Rockhampton</i>	173	3,979	3,307,095	13,934,391	4,374,922	2,952,371				
Cent. Western	86	524	379,019	976,687	595,627	386,677				
Far Western ..	12	94	52,741	223,286	110,100	26,235				
Total Central	474	6,086	4,939,633	25,753,047	7,049,393	4,982,538				
Mackay ..	204	3,106	2,787,096	19,123,344	5,135,383	8,419,750				
<i>Mackay</i> ..	104	1,016	772,817	2,555,331	1,299,543	969,757				
Townsville ..	263	6,076	6,072,791	30,286,175	9,281,950	14,962,849				
<i>Charters Trs.</i>	25	140	86,219	260,682	146,642	92,361				
<i>Townsville</i> ..	140	3,173	3,049,705	11,007,514	4,312,964	3,079,398				
Cairns ..	413	7,263	6,452,585	37,673,326	11,961,431	17,143,048				
<i>Cairns</i> ..	91	2,124	1,834,152	7,258,933	3,500,164	3,178,084				
Peninsula ..	10	42	39,334	84,714	57,089	17,572				
North Western	49	799	918,339	17,870,040	2,501,302	4,420,447				
Total North	939	17,286	16,270,145	105,037,599	28,937,155	44,963,666				
Total Q'land. .	5,681	103,543	87,313,047	452,249,711	154,725,832	145,821,679				

¹ Aggregate of average number of workers employed during period each factory was operating. ² Excluding drawings of working proprietors. ³ Excluding the metropolitan area.

Southern Queensland factories in 1959-60 accounted for 76 per cent. of the State's total factory production. Of this, metropolitan factories accounted for £84,758,209, or 55 per cent. of the total factory production of the State, and provided 53 per cent. of the total salaries and wages. Sawmills, engineering works and butter factories are the principal factories in the rest of Moreton and in the Maryborough and Downs Divisions, and all the cheese factories are situated in these areas, particularly in the Downs Division. Nineteen per cent. of the State's factory production in 1959-60 was from Northern Queensland. Sugar mills, meatworks, smelting works, sawmills and plywood mills were most important. The remaining 5 per cent. was from Central Queensland, chiefly in meatworks and sawmills.

Of the cities outside Brisbane, factory production per head of population was highest in Ipswich, which has railway workshops and woollen mills. Other important manufacturing cities are Maryborough, with engineering works and sawmills; Cairns, with sawmills and plywood and veneer mills; Bundaberg, with sugar milling and refining, and engineering; Rockhampton and Townsville, with meatworks, railway workshops and (in Townsville) copper refining and cement works; and Toowoomba, engineering, agricultural implements, bacon, flour, and butter.

FACTORIES, INDUSTRY GROUPS AND STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, 1959-60

Industry	Estab-lish-ments	Work-ers ¹	Salaries and Wages ²	Output	Production (Value Added)	Land, Buildings, and Plant
	No.	No.	£	£	£	£
<i>Metropolitan Division</i>						
Butter and Cheese	3	170	158,414	1,992,351	700,260	528,578
Meat (incl. Bacon)	17	3,477	3,343,719	33,938,098	4,860,071	3,152,457
Other Food, Drink	202	6,134	5,039,714	37,673,930	11,978,382	13,847,695
Sawmills, Plywood	61	1,771	1,487,967	6,976,112	2,700,133	1,237,280
Furniture, Bedding	170	2,441	1,794,594	7,090,888	2,978,463	1,766,088
Wool Scours, &c. . .	7	213	251,434	1,398,704	393,287	185,397
Boots and Shoes . .	25	1,046	708,795	2,112,956	921,412	384,849
Millinery, Dressmkg	68	1,505	777,457	2,295,151	1,230,602	529,013
All Other Clothing	163	3,682	2,070,417	5,791,930	3,369,950	1,744,924
Vehicles	414	6,722	5,988,000	17,403,746	11,458,599	5,463,148
Other Metal Indus.	431	13,178	12,162,857	41,464,112	19,324,711	13,681,146
Printing, Stationery	117	4,524	4,058,069	15,942,727	7,969,657	5,380,232
Other Industries . .	425	9,463	8,029,560	42,366,440	16,872,682	14,095,309
<i>Total</i>	<i>2,103</i>	<i>54,326</i>	<i>45,870,997</i>	<i>216,447,145</i>	<i>84,758,209</i>	<i>61,996,116</i>
<i>Moreton Division (excluding Metropolitan)</i>						
Butter and Cheese	14	316	278,154	6,683,295	465,882	954,856
Meat (incl. Bacon)	5	349	336,869	7,033,054	587,029	772,288
Other Food, Drink	134	812	533,064	3,588,576	1,126,231	1,240,939
Sawmills, Plywood	137	1,672	1,314,118	4,650,153	2,177,482	955,907
Furniture, Bedding	16	70	47,624	187,015	83,446	39,900
Clothing	47	455	222,906	557,318	387,788	241,944
Vehicles	191	4,127	3,424,024	6,966,537	4,273,782	1,684,080
Other Metal Indus.	42	474	397,601	1,154,879	606,584	448,732
Printing, Stationery	14	485	484,700	2,025,117	876,492	4,800,320
Other Industries . .	89	1,927	1,447,614	6,218,031	3,133,423	2,979,696
<i>Total</i>	<i>689</i>	<i>10,687</i>	<i>8,486,674</i>	<i>39,063,975</i>	<i>13,718,139</i>	<i>14,118,662</i>
<i>Maryborough Division</i>						
Raw Sugar	7	1,284	1,334,767	9,812,940	2,302,927	5,010,823
Butter and Cheese	16	285	249,389	6,323,593	429,705	702,463
Other Food, Drink	103	1,152	790,415	8,140,714	2,119,911	1,914,236
Sawmills, Plywood	113	1,441	1,106,418	4,058,747	2,038,389	905,727
Furniture, Bedding	26	107	61,724	206,236	108,712	85,633
Clothing	40	174	68,470	201,451	151,218	133,395
Vehicles	185	1,173	834,971	2,096,708	1,288,492	787,979
Other Metal Indus.	54	1,168	989,980	2,300,882	1,281,392	771,759
Printing, Stationery	15	176	146,163	328,245	242,197	207,444
Other Industries . .	43	352	262,074	926,170	476,905	412,205
<i>Total</i>	<i>602</i>	<i>7,312</i>	<i>5,844,371</i>	<i>34,395,686</i>	<i>10,439,848</i>	<i>10,931,664</i>

FACTORIES, INDUSTRY GROUPS AND STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, 1959-60—cont'd.

Industry	Estab-lish-ments	Work-ers ¹	Salaries and Wages ²	Output	Production (Value Added)	Land, Buildings, and Plant
	No.	No.	£	£	£	£
<i>Downs Division</i>						
Butter and Cheese	29	502	471,035	6,302,374	689,934	983,264
Meat (incl. Bacon)	5	702	653,308	5,714,882	816,668	873,658
Other Food, Drink	131	778	530,309	4,911,150	1,183,762	1,913,245
Sawmills, Plywood	101	851	603,614	2,589,845	1,110,995	518,812
Furniture, Bedding	21	46	13,848	79,471	41,536	41,458
Clothing	60	391	174,100	440,580	324,717	270,394
Vehicles	248	1,752	1,266,526	3,424,952	1,925,038	1,587,729
Other Metal Indus.	54	1,162	971,363	2,911,706	1,511,034	1,046,034
Printing, Stationery	22	335	269,412	688,758	468,962	295,189
Other Industries ..	55	572	452,056	1,497,497	767,547	508,042
<i>Total</i>	<i>726</i>	<i>7,091</i>	<i>5,405,571</i>	<i>28,561,215</i>	<i>8,840,193</i>	<i>8,037,825</i>
<i>Roma Division</i>						
Food and Drink ..	23	165	133,921	1,699,342	256,499	289,958
Sawmills, Plywood	24	143	91,159	425,538	215,589	99,437
Metal Industries ..	42	201	121,826	381,167	218,052	141,450
Other Industries ..	10	35	20,093	54,360	41,050	49,029
<i>Total</i>	<i>99</i>	<i>544</i>	<i>366,999</i>	<i>2,560,407</i>	<i>731,190</i>	<i>579,874</i>
<i>South Western Division</i>						
Food and Drink ..	11	36	13,731	104,574	45,786	38,409
Metal Industries ..	29	136	94,108	265,907	164,599	131,045
Other Industries ..	9	39	20,818	61,056	41,320	41,880
<i>Total</i>	<i>49</i>	<i>211</i>	<i>128,657</i>	<i>430,637</i>	<i>251,705</i>	<i>211,334</i>
<i>Rockhampton Division</i>						
Butter and Cheese	5	139	129,247	2,673,563	261,331	492,272
Meat (incl. Bacon)	3	1,352	1,444,891	10,046,127	1,502,247	1,118,777
Other Food, Drink	66	608	310,269	1,823,176	717,476	644,193
Sawmills, Plywood	53	364	241,416	874,109	421,051	277,561
Furniture, Bedding	8	68	47,483	135,674	78,331	19,016
Clothing	34	127	48,385	166,969	116,288	97,880
Vehicles	121	1,841	1,462,286	2,722,492	1,802,158	906,694
Other Metal Indus.	29	447	410,454	4,198,276	772,846	330,314
Printing, Stationery	9	138	108,340	301,279	189,747	217,773
Other Industries ..	48	384	305,102	1,611,409	482,191	465,146
<i>Total</i>	<i>376</i>	<i>5,468</i>	<i>4,507,873</i>	<i>24,553,074</i>	<i>6,343,666</i>	<i>4,569,626</i>
<i>Central Western Division</i>						
Food and Drink ..	22	69	25,116	192,016	96,636	55,645
Sawmills, Plywood	7	44	32,451	93,265	50,274	25,361
Clothing	9	34	12,046	41,809	29,334	23,383
Metal Industries ..	38	335	279,622	579,701	374,002	220,441
Other Industries ..	10	42	29,784	69,896	45,381	61,847
<i>Total</i>	<i>86</i>	<i>524</i>	<i>379,019</i>	<i>976,687</i>	<i>595,627</i>	<i>386,677</i>

FACTORIES, INDUSTRY GROUPS AND STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, 1959-60—cont'd.

Industry	Estab- lish- ments	Work- ers ¹	Salaries and Wages ²	Output	Production (Value Added)	Land, Buildings, and Plant
	No.	No.	£	£	£	£
<i>Far Western Division</i>						
Food and Drink ..	6	59	26,361	163,712	68,380	11,324
Other Industries ..	6	35	26,380	59,574	41,720	14,911
<i>Total</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>94</i>	<i>52,741</i>	<i>223,286</i>	<i>110,100</i>	<i>26,235</i>
<i>Mackay Division</i>						
Raw Sugar ..	8	1,456	1,553,819	14,626,178	3,048,530	6,475,911
Other Food, Drink	32	293	244,082	1,361,734	486,251	685,719
Sawmills, Plywood	18	156	115,508	481,042	183,086	116,624
Furniture, Bedding	11	51	31,464	108,343	53,814	27,419
Clothing	14	82	32,986	102,775	68,849	42,878
Vehicles	65	458	333,858	925,505	540,607	386,262
Other Metal Indus.	29	381	295,226	783,737	436,143	409,763
Printing, Stationery	5	84	70,498	159,037	111,944	54,515
Other Industries ..	22	145	109,655	574,993	206,159	220,659
<i>Total</i>	<i>204</i>	<i>3,106</i>	<i>2,787,096</i>	<i>19,123,344</i>	<i>5,135,383</i>	<i>8,419,750</i>
<i>Townsville Division</i>						
Raw Sugar ..	4	871	988,653	8,343,839	1,905,241	6,168,453
Meat (incl. Bacon)	6	1,482	1,913,209	12,233,886	2,159,561	2,075,717
Other Food, Drink	57	346	179,033	1,280,503	501,856	679,770
Sawmills, Plywood	11	191	145,693	648,691	237,086	188,415
Furniture, Bedding	15	72	39,546	155,206	75,773	40,280
Clothing	23	125	59,122	185,334	134,331	111,425
Vehicles	69	1,614	1,447,983	2,524,724	1,801,631	728,646
Other Metal Indus.	36	774	752,482	2,219,150	1,129,069	3,726,356
Printing, Stationery	10	157	138,355	362,510	239,839	154,567
Other Industries ..	32	444	408,715	2,332,332	1,097,563	1,089,220
<i>Total</i>	<i>263</i>	<i>6,076</i>	<i>6,072,791</i>	<i>30,286,175</i>	<i>9,281,950</i>	<i>14,962,849</i>
<i>Cairns Division</i>						
Raw Sugar ..	10	2,381	2,608,508	22,771,877	5,113,062	11,570,766
Butter and Cheese	3	52	50,381	497,068	63,717	100,835
Other Food, Drink	80	925	713,197	4,832,917	1,938,328	2,299,975
Sawmills, Plywood	86	1,991	1,595,218	4,854,359	2,370,392	1,238,381
Furniture, Bedding	14	93	54,121	177,105	91,638	83,068
Clothing	30	134	60,045	196,728	125,657	129,705
Vehicles	105	884	700,498	1,719,587	1,017,216	740,925
Other Metal Indus.	44	357	288,194	881,433	482,478	322,462
Printing, Stationery	10	138	110,197	302,043	198,727	164,500
Other Industries ..	31	308	272,226	1,440,209	560,216	492,431
<i>Total</i>	<i>413</i>	<i>7,263</i>	<i>6,452,585</i>	<i>37,673,326</i>	<i>11,961,431</i>	<i>17,143,048</i>
<i>Peninsula Division</i>						
Metal Industries ..	4	30	36,329	61,192	46,545	7,159
Other Industries ..	6	12	3,005	23,522	10,544	10,413
<i>Total</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>42</i>	<i>39,334</i>	<i>84,714</i>	<i>57,089</i>	<i>17,572</i>

FACTORIES, INDUSTRY GROUPS AND STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, 1959-60—cont'd.

Industry	Estab- lish- ments	Work- ers ¹	Salaries and Wages ²	Output	Production (Value Added)	Land, Buildings, and Plant
	No.	No.	£	£	£	£
<i>North Western Division</i>						
Food and Drink ..	17	84	61,313	289,477	135,554	74,966
Metal Industries ..	20	654	809,135	17,140,803	2,252,287	3,727,044
Other Industries ..	12	61	47,891	439,730	113,461	618,437
<i>Total</i>	<i>49</i>	<i>799</i>	<i>918,339</i>	<i>17,870,040</i>	<i>2,501,302</i>	<i>4,420,447</i>
<i>Total Queensland</i>	<i>5,681</i>	<i>103,543</i>	<i>87,313,047</i>	<i>452,249,711</i>	<i>154,725,832</i>	<i>145,821,679</i>

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

Factories by Type.—All the States of Australia have among their manufacturing industries a large proportion of local and workshop production, and of processing primary products, but the latter feature is most marked in Queensland. In the next table factories have been classified into three groups—processing, sheltered, and competitive.

FACTORIES, TYPES AND STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, 1959-60

Statistical Division	Processing		Sheltered		Competitive	
	Workers ¹	Production (Value Added)	Workers ¹	Production (Value Added)	Workers ¹	Production (Value Added)
	No.	£	No.	£	No.	£
Metropolitan ..	8,870	14,051,738	16,322	23,861,148	29,134	46,845,323
Moreton ² ..	2,772	3,790,535	5,013	5,448,835	2,902	4,478,769
Maryborough ..	3,545	5,509,724	1,965	2,261,874	1,802	2,668,250
Downs ..	2,362	3,074,878	2,647	3,034,279	2,082	2,731,036
Roma ..	} 262	417,267	276	303,971	12	13,565
South Western			175	205,699	30	42,393
<i>Total South</i>	<i>17,811</i>	<i>26,844,142</i>	<i>26,398</i>	<i>35,115,806</i>	<i>35,962</i>	<i>56,779,336</i>
Rockhampton ..	2,286	2,779,781	2,470	2,647,535	712	916,350
Central Western ..	} 101	114,239	428	492,727	43	40,206
Far Western ..			46	58,555	..	..
<i>Total Central</i>	<i>2,387</i>	<i>2,894,020</i>	<i>2,944</i>	<i>3,198,817</i>	<i>755</i>	<i>956,556</i>
Mackay ..	1,760	3,500,134	709	882,724	637	752,525
Townsville ..	2,937	4,815,506	2,262	2,769,656	877	1,696,788
Cairns ..	} 5,346	10,490,358	1,451	1,749,730	925	1,695,019
Peninsula ..			42	57,089	..	..
North Western			319	468,734	21	58,892
<i>Total North</i>	<i>10,043</i>	<i>18,805,998</i>	<i>4,783</i>	<i>5,927,933</i>	<i>2,460</i>	<i>4,203,224</i>
<i>Total Q'land ..</i>	<i>30,241</i>	<i>48,544,160</i>	<i>34,125</i>	<i>44,242,556</i>	<i>39,177</i>	<i>61,939,116</i>

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 10 per cent., while those in sheltered and competitive industries have increased by 23 and 16 per cent. respectively. In 1959-60, 74 per cent. of the workers in competitive industries, 48 per cent. of those in sheltered industries, and 29 per cent. of those in processing industries worked in the metropolitan area. In 1949-50 the corresponding percentages were 75, 48, 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, 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 17 per cent. in 1959-60. Among the industry groups shown in the table on the next page, the clothing and footwear industries employed 31 per cent. of the female factory labour, and food and drink factories 24 per cent.

Juvenile Employment.—The number of juveniles under 21 years of age employed in Queensland factories in June, 1960, was 17,940, compared with 14,949 in 1950. This represented 17.5 per cent. of the total employment in 1960, compared with 17.1 per cent. in 1950. Employees under 16 years of age, both boys and girls, now number 228 more than ten years ago, and all employees from 16 to 20 inclusive 2,763 more, their proportion of total factory employment being 2.8 per cent. and 14.7 per cent. respectively.

Considering each sex separately, juvenile employment as a percentage of all employment at June, 1960, compared with corresponding figures for June, 1950, in brackets, was:—Under 16 years, males 1.9 (2.1), females 7.2 (7.1); 16 years and under 21 years, males 11.6 (10.7), females 29.3 (29.1).

General Employment.—The following table shows details for 1959-60, and totals for each of the last ten years, of employment in factories.

FACTORIES, EMPLOYMENT AND INDUSTRY GROUPS, QUEENSLAND, 1959-60

Industry	Estab- lish- ments	All Workers ¹			Juveniles ²			
					Under 16 Years		Aged 16 and under 21	
		M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	M.	F.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Raw Sugar	31	6,037	160	6,197	30	2	423	80
Butter and Cheese ..	72	1,318	183	1,501	21	6	108	84
Meat (including Bacon)	43	7,292	590	7,882	254	43	857	289
Other Food, Drink ..	879	7,183	3,261	10,444	107	139	675	751
Sawmills, Plywood ..	613	7,854	639	8,493	107	8	641	175
Furniture, Bedding ..	283	2,489	419	2,908	103	23	401	76
Wool Scours, &c. ..	9	216	6	222	1	..	9	..
Boots and Shoes ..	28	524	451	975	21	53	101	109
Millinery, Dressmkg.	72	111	1,428	1,539	..	168	9	547
All Other Clothing ..	431	1,485	3,671	5,156	46	418	167	1,118
Vehicles	1,519	18,299	1,070	19,369	273	16	2,679	337
Other Metal Industries	736	17,016	1,419	18,435	230	41	2,090	331
Printing, Stationery ..	211	4,399	1,659	6,058	104	144	663	562
Other Industries ..	754	10,797	2,742	13,539	291	210	1,071	728
Total	5,681	85,020	17,698	102,718	1,588	1,271	9,894	5,187

SUMMARY FOR TEN YEARS

1950-51	4,715	75,746	17,389	93,135	1,661	1,178	7,490	4,760
1951-52	4,858	76,189	16,666	92,855	1,713	1,076	7,691	4,345
1952-53	5,000	76,018	15,488	91,506	1,709	1,106	8,256	4,613
1953-54	5,129	79,711	16,685	96,396	1,766	1,198	8,732	4,867
1954-55	5,209	81,565	16,993	98,558	1,750	1,124	8,891	4,716
1955-56	5,305	83,222	17,337	100,559	1,743	1,199	9,080	4,719
1956-57	5,465	83,972	17,522	101,494	1,708	1,205	9,044	4,714
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

¹ In terms of full employment for year.
nearest 30th June.

² Number on pay-roll on pay-day

Size of Establishment.—In the ten years after 1949-50, the number of large factories employing more than 100 persons increased by 19, while employment therein increased by 6,177. They had 46.1 per cent. of all workers in 1959-60, compared with 46.7 per cent. ten years earlier. The proportion in factories with up to 10 workers increased, from 15.0 to 16.5 per cent. Although the number of workers in factories with from 11 to 100 workers increased during the ten years by 4,500, the proportion of total employment in these factories decreased from 38.4 to 37.4 per cent. The number of factories with fewer than 4 workers has increased from 1,317 to 1,969, with a 41 per cent. increase in employment from 2,914 to 4,104.

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), 90 per cent.; other metal industries, 51 per cent.; vehicles, 48 per cent.; printing and stationery, 48 per cent.; and boots and shoes, 39 per cent. Small-scale organisation was most apparent in furniture, other food and drink (including bakeries), and vehicles (including garages), where 27, 26, and 25 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, 1959-60.

Industry	Number of Workers Engaged in Establishment							All Establishments
	Under 4	4	5 to 10	11 to 20	21 to 50	51 to 100	101 and Over	
Raw Sugar	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Butter and Cheese	16	4	105	381	721	..	276	1,503
Meat (incl. Bacon)	2	..	41	40	347	395	7,120	7,945
Other Food, Drink	866	460	1,395	925	1,305	1,681	4,014	10,646
Sawmills, Plywood	392	204	1,390	1,517	2,064	1,061	2,020	8,648
Furniture, Bedding	202	120	465	646	651	386	481	2,951
Wool Scours, &c. ..	3	..	11	43	77	88	..	222
Boots and Shoes ..	7	12	38	16	234	340	412	1,059
Millinery, Dressmkg.	10	24	130	187	875	181	137	1,544
All Other Clothing	300	136	886	522	1,192	1,340	850	5,226
Vehicles	1,440	680	2,717	2,293	1,950	1,117	9,223	19,420
Other Metal Indust.	369	220	1,572	1,719	2,760	2,473	9,366	18,479
Printing, Stationery	89	60	418	547	1,282	794	2,900	6,090
Other Industries ..	408	340	1,538	1,534	2,745	2,123	4,925	13,613
Total	4,104	2,260	10,706	10,370	16,247	12,079	47,777	103,543
Number of Factories	1,969	565	1,553	718	520	173	183	5,681

SUMMARY FOR TEN YEARS.

1950-51	3,132	1,796	9,144	9,492	15,256	10,739	44,573	94,132
1951-52	3,217	1,812	9,692	9,945	15,266	10,413	43,679	94,024
1952-53	3,475	1,980	9,704	9,956	14,356	10,853	41,848	92,172
1953-54	3,559	1,976	10,134	9,860	15,294	10,663	45,524	97,010
1954-55	3,673	1,972	10,246	9,667	15,094	11,294	47,279	99,225
1955-56	3,733	2,092	10,389	9,703	15,329	11,356	48,807	101,409
1956-57	3,819	2,300	10,705	10,119	15,413	11,764	47,814	101,934
1957-58	3,869	2,172	10,716	9,918	16,030	11,036	47,002	100,743
1958-59	4,005	2,236	10,444	10,282	16,556	10,596	49,384	103,503
1959-60	4,104	2,260	10,706	10,370	16,247	12,079	47,777	103,543

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 190 for explanation of ‘Production’.)

FACTORY OUTPUT AND COSTS, QUEENSLAND, 1959-60

Industry	Output	Power, Fuel, Light, &c., Used	Other Materials Used	Production (Value Added)	Salaries and Wages ¹
	£	£	£	£	£
Raw Sugar	56,768,102	418,490	43,649,565	12,700,047	6,701,769
Butter and Cheese	24,671,980	273,284	21,740,250	2,658,446	1,372,150
Meat (incl. Bacon) ..	73,441,923	910,378	61,395,011	11,136,534	8,212,636
Other Food, Drink ..	60,196,463	1,368,809	39,750,920	19,076,734	7,831,338
Sawmills, Plywood	25,679,092	445,413	13,735,007	11,498,672	6,738,732
Furniture, Bedding	8,142,667	49,275	4,580,394	3,512,998	2,091,067
Wool Scours, &c. ..	1,415,146	28,949	980,490	405,707	260,741
Boots and Shoes ..	2,135,199	10,883	1,191,622	932,694	713,817
Millinery, Dressmkg.	2,402,383	15,141	1,118,288	1,268,954	799,429
All Other Clothing	7,660,331	152,138	2,769,958	4,738,235	2,758,877
Vehicles	39,378,144	447,575	13,808,896	25,121,673	16,139,175
Other Metal Indus.	72,803,775	1,891,249	43,288,376	27,624,150	16,952,203
Printing, Stationery	20,201,919	298,102	9,536,351	10,367,466	5,429,272
Other Industries ..	57,352,587	2,237,559	31,431,506	23,683,522	11,311,841
Total	452,249,711	8,547,245	288,976,634	154,725,832	87,313,047

SUMMARY FOR TEN YEARS.

1950-51	210,620,404	3,497,819	133,352,372	73,770,213	41,991,029
1951-52	242,607,747	4,295,129	149,007,827	89,304,791	50,832,860
1952-53	286,180,270	5,113,327	186,044,304	95,022,639	56,220,195
1953-54	321,438,425	5,626,790	209,547,188	106,264,447	62,027,978
1954-55	344,041,224	6,342,371	221,838,113	115,860,740	66,817,670
1955-56	360,027,203	6,540,095	229,156,534	124,330,574	70,851,737
1956-57	383,554,868	7,215,266	242,925,783	133,413,819	75,957,662
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

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, 1959-60

Industry	Engines Used	Land, Buildings, and Plant	Per Worker			Per 1,000 Mean Population
			Production (Value Added)	Salaries and Wages ¹	Land, Bldgs., and Plant	Production
	H.P.	£	£	£	£	£
Raw Sugar	116,819	29,573,077	2,049	1,081	4,772	8,770
Butter and Cheese ..	22,555	3,847,104	1,771	914	2,563	1,835
Meat (including Bacon)	29,848	8,984,574	1,413	1,042	1,140	7,690
Other, Food, Drink ..	49,927	22,282,850	1,827	831	2,134	13,173
Sawmills, Plywood ..	92,012	5,572,568	1,354	844	656	7,940
Furniture, Bedding ..	7,849	2,104,383	1,208	796	724	2,425
Wool Scours, &c. ..	1,732	209,245	1,828	1,202	943	280
Boots and Shoes ..	971	396,478	957	749	407	644
Millinery, Dressmkg. ..	421	553,265	825	542	359	876
All Other Clothing ..	3,276	2,835,104	919	592	550	3,272
Vehicles	36,983	12,867,844	1,297	896	664	17,347
Other Metal Industries	75,693	24,393,684	1,498	949	1,323	19,075
Printing, Stationery ..	22,615	11,344,511	1,711	921	1,873	7,159
Other Industries ..	88,561	20,856,992	1,749	866	1,541	16,354
Total	549,262	145,821,679	1,506	893	1,420	106,840

SUMMARY FOR TEN YEARS

1950-51	336,983	49,941,687	792	472	536	61,109
1951-52	365,075	59,427,142	962	574	640	72,028
1952-53	394,609	70,018,064	1,038	646	765	74,689
1953-54	424,734	81,309,182	1,145	676	843	81,713
1954-55	441,090	92,112,973	1,176	711	935	87,420
1955-56	473,524	104,093,680	1,236	739	1,035	91,918
1956-57	481,687	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

¹ The figures in this column exclude working proprietors' drawings, and the rates are calculated on employees only.

Interpretation of the figures in the second part of the table should take account of price changes which occurred during the period and, in the case of the relatively fixed item of land, buildings and plant, of fluctuations in the number of workers engaged. After 1931-32, capital per worker declined as employment increased, first, following the low levels during the economic depression, and, later, as a result of the war-time impetus to factory production, but it has been increasing again since 1946-47. Wages and salaries and production per worker, and production per head of the State's population were all in 1959-60 more than twice their 1949-50 levels, largely owing to price rises.

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	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60
Aerated Waters 1,000 Gal.	9,954	11,124	11,878	10,894	11,524
Arrowroot Tons	355	435	288	267	330
Beer 1,000 Gal.	22,933	24,134	25,211	24,695	25,408
Biscuits 1,000 Lb.	18,996	21,018	21,929	21,850	22,015
Blankets Pairs	16,632	16,379	22,817	12,746	8,665
Bran & Pollard 1,000 Bush.	6,009	6,118	5,108	5,315	5,657
Bread 1,000 Lb.	208,479	213,776	219,709	222,034	225,039
Bricks 1,000	48,353	52,284	57,064	62,890	69,119
Butter 1,000 Lb.	107,943	92,039	72,308	91,889	87,208
Cheese 1,000 Lb.	16,978	15,986	11,593	18,412	19,023
Cloth, Woollen 1,000 Sq. Yds.	1,246	1,615	1,790	1,631	1,691
Cotton Lint .. 1,000 Lb.	2,164	1,460	1,341	1,492	3,592
Flour, Wheaten ¹ .. Tons	161,198	162,440	135,341	142,857	151,218
Footwear—					
Boots and Shoes .. Pairs	1,107,373	1,240,385	1,052,619	1,129,703	1,061,384
Sandals Pairs	169,775	170,187	168,004		
Slippers Pairs	329,779	338,467	300,169		
Fruit, Preserved ² 1,000 Lb.	81,417	59,473	57,643	294,908	302,882
Hides and Skins .. 1,000	1,731	1,841	1,861	2,433	2,447
Ice Cream 1,000 Gal.	2,756	2,774	2,883	2,920	.. ^a
Jam 1,000 Lb.	11,473	11,610	10,775	9,728	9,733
Leather—					
Dressed 1,000 Sq. Ft.	9,399	9,688	10,066	9,465	10,809
Sole 1,000 Lb.	5,824	5,948	6,400	5,922	4,738
Lime Tons	19,173	15,413	19,868	19,343	12,893
Meat—					
Beef and Veal 1,000 Lb.	388,520	462,645	360,529	483,221	394,481
Mutton & Lamb 1,000 Lb.	23,417	23,805	24,639	32,960	39,281
Pork 1,000 Lb.	9,065	10,365	10,531	13,066	14,957
Bacon & Ham 1,000 Lb.	15,998	14,683	13,917	15,483	14,312
Canned 1,000 Lb.	66,729	62,555	59,766	59,679	44,152
Motor Bodies ⁴ .. No.	3,861	4,406	5,091	3,014	n
Pickles, Sauces, &c. 1,000 Pts.	2,011	1,929	1,627	1,813	1,828
Plywood 1,000 Sq. Ft.	133,230	118,647	131,205	139,743	134,824
Soap Cwt.	148,622	145,721	143,109	119,628	124,916
Sugar, Raw Tons	1,135,685	1,171,879	1,256,271	1,353,543	1,217,020
Tallow Tons	20,042	17,423	17,376	25,383	29,371 ⁵
Timber, Sawn ⁶ —					
Hardwoods 1,000 S. Ft.	162,310	165,087	149,332	146,971	156,462
Softwoods—					
Natural .. 1,000 S. Ft.	49,717	57,157	59,574	53,864	53,797
Plantation 1,000 S. Ft.	8,652	9,331	9,045	9,990	13,490
Sleepers .. 1,000 S. Ft.	18,307	24,435	25,234	24,536	26,773
Veneers 1,000 Sq. Ft.	121,790	112,584	128,732	154,475	154,219
Wheatmeal Tons	9,627	8,531	8,472	8,786	9,368
Wool, Scoured 1,000 Lb.	11,707	13,154	12,754	11,133	13,286

¹ Including sharps. ² Including pulped fruit. ³ Not available for publication.
⁴ Excluding bodies assembled from panels produced outside Queensland. ⁵ Including dripping. ⁶ Australian grown only and excluding timber sawn and used in plywood and case mills of which the 1959-60 quantities (in 1,000 super. feet) were as follows:—Hardwoods, 3,573; natural softwoods, 212; plantation softwoods, 1,426. Sawn timber produced for sale as such by these mills is included. n Not available.

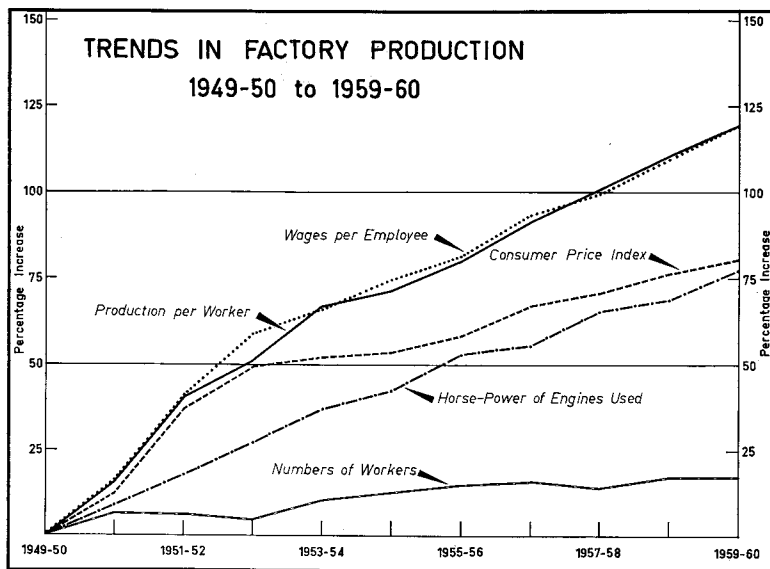
Values of the commodities shown in the preceding table were as follows. The basis of valuation is the estimated selling value of the products at the factory door, undelivered.

VALUES OF PRINCIPAL FACTORY PRODUCTS, QUEENSLAND

Commodity	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60
	£	£	£	£	£
Aerated Waters ..	1,929,351	2,375,546	2,659,308	2,798,869	3,074,828
Arrowroot	46,489	49,401	30,405	27,946	36,648
Beer	4,177,987	4,607,472	4,991,114	4,948,821	5,141,794
Biscuits	1,881,031	2,167,837	2,175,198	2,309,896	2,507,108
Blankets	75,488	73,088	69,194	36,677	33,047
Bran and Pollard ..	1,278,091	1,238,529	1,184,703	1,163,723	1,067,458
Bread	5,274,238	5,727,196	6,292,311	6,595,247	6,936,246
Bricks	695,307	800,451	891,424	1,036,431	1,164,549
Butter ⁷	21,471,114	18,083,728	14,940,673	17,667,957	18,990,580
Cheese ⁷	1,863,320	1,674,211	1,234,138	2,037,688	2,501,955
Cloth, Woollen ..	987,100	1,266,017	927,603	882,389	945,997
Cotton Lint	384,533	301,144	255,019	289,624	590,224
Flour Wheaten ¹ ..	4,942,591	5,040,512	4,852,303	5,009,673	5,405,509
Footwear—					
Boots and Shoes ..	1,886,231	2,069,600	1,806,964	1,901,017	1,959,198
Sandals	135,465	144,850	137,088		
Slippers	175,691	203,523	199,932		
Fruit, Preserved ² ..	5,444,476	4,696,981	4,471,280	5,816,975	4,533,625
Hides and Skins ..	2,542,333	2,807,019	2,371,408	3,376,512	2,883,919
Ice Cream	1,542,212	1,510,960	1,564,734	1,587,024	.. ³
Jam	896,556	945,318	862,298	790,374	782,495
Leather—					
Dressed	1,054,700	1,191,827	1,231,101	1,380,991	1,858,427
Sole	873,101	850,714	914,982	897,559	922,017
Lime	111,487	95,745	111,988	129,528	94,559
Meat—					
Beef and Veal ..	25,008,804	29,208,325	26,788,335	42,387,870	42,630,830
Mutton and Lamb ..	1,501,898	1,433,094	1,574,072	1,950,396	3,197,329
Pork	1,394,551	1,490,951	1,322,408	1,751,594	2,271,115
Bacon and Ham ..	3,479,835	3,610,924	3,372,390	3,444,722	3,981,383
Canned	9,818,977	8,093,825	8,716,405	8,972,901	7,831,348
Motor Bodies ⁴ ..	633,290	827,214	926,844	667,754	n
Pickles, Sauces, &c. ..	234,380	237,401	183,538	230,201	237,882
Plywood	4,187,332	4,046,421	4,730,245	5,156,064	5,065,278
Soap	761,527	749,067	720,753	596,875	608,262
Sugar, Raw	46,902,265	53,101,375	60,224,889	59,795,231	56,258,553
Tallow	1,527,394	1,226,172	1,344,085	1,930,348	2,141,379 ⁵
Timber, Sawn ⁶ —					
Hardwoods	9,622,598	10,288,674	9,655,572	9,676,383	10,530,472
Softwoods—					
Natural	2,708,118	3,375,232	3,622,331	3,456,530	3,453,375
Plantation	333,185	440,663	418,665	505,672	640,455
Sleepers	413,532	590,809	629,473	610,724	726,978
Veneers	747,875	785,107	897,332	1,083,653	1,045,138
Wheatmeal	280,010	268,039	300,722	308,978	336,228
Wool, Scoured ..	4,828,654	7,225,128	5,496,351	4,596,520	6,536,898

¹ to ⁶ See notes ¹ to ⁶ to table on page 201. ⁷ Including subsidy. n Not available.

Factory Efficiency.—The graph below 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 wages and salaries 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.—Sixty-one generating stations classified for statistical purposes as electricity suppliers operated in 1959-60. These were all establishments whose main purpose was to supply electricity to outside consumers. There were, in addition, thirteen factories—nine sugar mills, one garage, one sawmill, one distillery, and one wool scour—which generated electric power for their own use and sold small amounts, and also a large number of factories generating for their own use only. None of these is classified as a generating station in this section.

During 1959-60, 30 Local Authorities operated electricity undertakings. Of these, 5 purchased and distributed power received in bulk, while 26—1 City (Brisbane), 3 Towns, and 22 Shires—operated 35 generating stations. (Cloneuray Shire Council, which generated electricity in Cloneuray, and purchased and distributed power in Mount Isa, is included in both categories.) Regional Electricity Boards operated 21 stations, and the Southern Electric Authority of Queensland 3 stations. The remaining 2 stations belonged to private concerns. The Brisbane City Council's 4 stations supplied most of the Greater Brisbane area,

but the Southern Electric Authority's services included the central portion of Brisbane as well as most of south-eastern Queensland outside the metropolitan area.

The largest source of hydro-electric power is the Tully Falls scheme (72,000 kW) which was commissioned on 21st September, 1957. Other hydro-electric power stations are at Barron Falls (3,800 kW), Somerset Dam (3,200 kW), and Mossman (160 kW). Among the other generators steam is the usual power for the larger undertakings, and crude oil and gas engines for the smaller.

ELECTRICITY GENERATING STATIONS, QUEENSLAND

Year	Establishments	Workers ¹	Salaries and Wages	Horse-power of Engines Used	Electricity Generated	Consumers Supplied	Value of Generating Stations ²
	No.	No.	£1,000	H.P.	1,000kWh.	No.	£1,000
1955-56 ..	57	1,513	1,287	598,050	1,654,660	339,458	32,250
1956-57 ..	56	1,540	1,493	627,343	1,824,058	352,077	33,588
1957-58 ..	60	1,605	1,537	721,296	1,993,598	365,100	42,042
1958-59 ..	63	1,644	1,650	822,517	2,173,180	384,442	46,737
1959-60 ..	61	1,640	1,747	863,532	2,341,590 ³	398,538	47,819

¹ Average for whole year. ² Recorded book values of land, buildings, and equipment of generating stations only, excluding all distribution plant. ³ In addition 125,035(000) kWh were produced by factories which generate for their own use, and 2,514(000) kWh were sold by these factories.

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

ELECTRICITY GENERATING STATIONS, AUSTRALIA, 1959-60

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
N. S. Wales ..	62	5,162	5,590	15,754	8,906	49,539	137,459
Victoria ..	44	3,470	4,218	10,472	5,721	29,149	95,732
Queensland ..	61	1,640	1,747	6,595	2,342	14,558	47,819
S. Australia ..	34	.. ⁵	.. ⁵	.. ⁵	.. ⁵	.. ⁵	.. ⁵
W. Australia ..	91	1,080	1,229	3,610	931	7,854	20,730
Tasmania ..	12	.. ⁵	.. ⁵	.. ⁵	.. ⁵	.. ⁵	.. ⁵
Total ..	304	12,810	14,564	40,756	22,221	114,177	395,985

¹ Average for whole year. ² Excluding electricity generated in some other factories (see previous page). ³ Valued at the generating station. The Queensland value of output at prices paid by consumers was £22,497(000). ⁴ Values of land, buildings, and equipment of generating stations only. ⁵ Not available for separate publication, but included in total.

State Electricity Commission.—Established in January, 1938, the State Electricity Commission consisted of four Commissioners until 1st July, 1948, when a single Commissioner for Electricity Supply was

appointed. The Commission's main functions are to secure a proper and sufficient supply of electricity, to ensure the safety of the public, to review prices charged to consumers, to grant licenses to supply electricity, and to control and advise the electricity undertakings generally. It is also authorised to co-ordinate the industry's development throughout Queensland, and 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 1st February, 1953, the City Electric Light Co. Ltd. became, under legislation passed in 1952, a public undertaking called the Southern Electric Authority of Queensland, to the board of which the Commissioner for Electricity Supply and another government member were appointed. This authority has the right to supply the whole of the south-eastern corner of the State, excepting an area of the City of Brisbane supplied by the Brisbane City Council, and can acquire existing undertakings by agreement. The shareholdings existing at the date of transfer were converted to variable interest stock, and further funds have been provided by public loans guaranteed by the Queensland Government.

In 1940 an agreement was made with the Toowoomba Electric Light and Power Co. Ltd., whereby that company became the co-ordinating authority for the supply of electricity in the Toowoomba, Warwick, 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. Other agreements have been concluded whereby the power-houses of the Brisbane City Council and the Southern Electric Authority of Queensland have been inter-connected.

Orders for new schemes are granted by the Commission, and agreements are entered into setting out the terms and conditions of operation.

The present organisation, control, and development of the electricity supply industry is designed to meet the special problems arising from low population density and to serve adequately Queensland's extensive primary producing economy and rapidly developing secondary industries. *The Regional Electric Authorities Acts, 1945 to 1958*, provide for the creation of regions of electricity supply and the constitution of Regional Electricity Boards to control the development of the regions. Provision is made for the transfer to the Boards of Local Authority electricity undertakings in other areas of the State, and for the acquisition of privately-owned undertakings as and when purchasing rights accrue. Each Board comprises representatives of the Local Authorities in its region and a representative of the State Electricity Commission.

At June, 1961, five Regional Electricity Boards (Cairns, Capricornia, Mackay, Townsville, and Wide Bay-Burnett), covering an area of

209,720 square miles, were in operation. The Mackay Regional Electricity Board came into operation on 1st March, 1957, and embraces an area of 7,227 square miles. It includes Mackay, Sarina, and Proserpine and the intervening rural areas. The Bowen area of supply was transferred to the Townsville Board on 13th July, 1957, the Hughenden area on 1st October, 1959, followed by the Collinsville area on 1st September, 1960. The Central Queensland area, comprising the Shires of Emerald, Peak Downs, Belyando, and Bauhinia, was transferred to the control of the Capricornia Regional Electricity Board as from 1st January, 1958. Construction programmes of electrical development, including the erection of new central generating stations and major transmission lines planned by the Commission, are now virtually completed in the original regions. The first major regional station was commissioned at Howard (Wide Bay-Burnett Region) in September, 1951, the second at Rockhampton (Capricornia Region) in September, 1952, and the third at Townsville (Townsville Region) in July, 1953, and, with additional plant since installed, ample supplies of electricity are now available for all purposes in these regions.

In the Cairns Region, the Tully Falls Hydro-Electricity Scheme was commissioned in September, 1957, and now provides basic supply to this region. Surplus energy is sold to the Townsville Regional Electricity Board via the interconnector between the Cairns and Townsville systems. To meet future demand in this area a new hydro plant is being constructed at the Barron Gorge for commissioning in 1963.

Plans to meet the rapidly-growing power requirements of the State after completion of existing works include the construction of two new major power stations on the coalfields of Central and Southern Queensland and a general plan of development for this part of the State which will meet requirements until 1970. Investigations are still continuing into the future generating requirements of Northern Queensland, proposals under consideration being a thermal power station on the Collinsville coalfields, and possible hydro-electricity schemes on the Herbert and Burdekin Rivers.

The full programme of development extends over a considerable period and is divided into two stages. During the first of these, which is now completed in the areas of the original Boards, new generating facilities and main transmission systems have been constructed to provide supply at basic locations. The second stage provides for the extension of this transmission system, where possible, from the basic locations into all parts of the region, the ultimate purpose being the provision of ring transmission lines within each region and then the construction of inter-connecting transmission lines between each region.

All Regional Boards sell electrical goods and make sales on hire-purchase. The Commission acts as a central purchasing agency for Board and Local Authority electricity undertakings.

Special attention has been given to the electrification of small townships in western Queensland which cannot be included in regional areas at this stage. Plans provide for electricity supply in centres of small population with potential consumers numbering between 50 and 200. The

first township to receive supply under this plan was Ilfracombe, in May, 1951, and 29 others were receiving supply in June, 1961.

With the development in these western areas it is becoming possible to link some of these small towns into the major supply system. At June, 1961, the towns of Yuleba, Tara, and Aramac had been so linked.

Electrical development in Regional Board areas has been subsidised by the State Government up to one-third of capital cost based on annual loan charges, with special subsidies ranging from 50 to 65 per cent. for Local Authority operated electricity undertakings in isolated areas.

Electricity tariffs in Queensland are controlled by and receive the constant attention of the Commission with the object of always making supply available at the lowest possible cost, and, even though increases have been necessary in recent years, due to rising costs, it may be said that tariffs in any particular centre in Queensland compare very favourably with those charged in similar centres throughout Australia.

The sale or use of any equipment that is considered to be unsafe or dangerous may be prohibited by the Commission. All articles which have been prescribed by the Commission must be submitted for approval, and must bear a marking to this effect.

The Commission undertakes the raising of capital funds, by public and private loans, on behalf of the Regional Electricity Boards, and to 30th June, 1961, a total of £40m. had been raised.

From the calendar year 1938, at the beginning of which the Commission was established, to the financial year 1959-60, capital invested in electricity undertakings increased from £6.9m. to £129m.; the number of consumers from 149,000 to 399,466; and the number of units sold from 192.2m. to 1,928.6m. The average annual consumption per consumer rose by 274 per cent. during this period, and the increase in the average revenue per consumer was 409 per cent., the average revenue per unit sold having increased by 36 per cent. The areas of supply of electricity undertakings now include 95 per cent. of the population of the State, and over four-fifths of the people in these areas are already receiving supply.

ELECTRICITY UNDERTAKINGS, QUEENSLAND, 1959-60

Number of Consumers Served	Undertakings	Consumers	Average Consumption per Consumer ¹		Per Unit Sold ²		
			A	B	Average Cost	Average Revenue	Average Margin of Profit
			Units	Units	d.	d.	d.
1— 250 ..	23	3,050	1,165	1,254	11.33	11.03	-0.30
251— 500 ..	4	1,570	2,093	2,207	7.01	7.15	0.14
501— 1,000 ..	7	4,359	2,175	2,434	5.91	6.21	0.30
1,001— 1,500 ..	2	2,445	1,446	1,513	5.46	6.27	0.81
1,501— 3,000 ..	2	4,034	2,793	2,948	4.25	4.54	0.29
3,001—10,000 ..	1	4,829	2,589	2,609	4.83	5.10	0.27
Over 10,000 ..	7	379,179	4,531	4,965	2.50	2.60	0.10
Total ..	46	399,466	4,410	4,828	2.58	2.68	0.10

¹ A excludes consumption in respect of street lighting, water supply pumping, and bulk supply at special rates: B includes all consumers. ² All consumers.

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.

The average revenue per consumer amounted to £53 19s. 4d., and excluding consumers in respect of street lighting and other supplies at special rates, it was £51 5s. 10d.

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 ¹	Coal Used	Gas Sold to Consumers	Consumers Supplied	Value of Works ²
	No.	No.	£1,000	Tons	1,000C.Ft.	No.	£1,000
1955-56 ..	16	401	321	199,633	2,675,620	119,637	2,035
1956-57 ..	16	392	329	202,790	2,706,849	125,244	2,302
1957-58 ..	16	359	303	200,298	2,700,693	127,472	2,467
1958-59 ..	16	351	311	190,052	2,724,083	130,823	2,840
1959-60 ..	16	335	307	187,211	2,772,450	134,850	2,922

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

Coke sold during 1959-60 amounted to 43,426 tons, valued at £210,416, and 2,127,363 gallons of tar were sold for £72,348. In the metropolitan area the four gasworks sold 2,133,133,000 cubic feet of gas during 1959-60.

A comparison of the gasworks in the various States for 1959-60 is made in the table below.

GASWORKS, AUSTRALIA, 1959-60

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 C. Ft.	£1,000	£1,000
N. S. Wales ..	37	1,310	1,585	848	19,075	13,914	9,550
Victoria ..	27	1,513	1,788	466	15,766	9,781	16,732
Queensland ..	16	335	307	187	2,772	2,155	2,922
S. Australia ..	3 ⁴	.. ⁴	.. ⁴	.. ⁴	.. ⁴	.. ⁴	.. ⁴
W. Australia ..	3	176	190	52	1,239	1,074	1,786
Tasmania ..	2	.. ⁴	.. ⁴	.. ⁴	.. ⁴	.. ⁴	.. ⁴
Total ..	88	3,790	4,367	1,744	42,738	29,717	35,292

¹ Average for whole year. ² Value at gasworks. The Queensland value of output at prices paid by consumers was £2,814,000. ³ Recorded book values of land, buildings, and plant of works only, excluding all distribution plant. ⁴ Not available for separate publication, but included in total.

12. VALUE OF PRODUCTION

The following table shows the net value of annual production for each State and Australia since July, 1937.

NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION, AUSTRALIA¹

State	Average 5 Years Ended 30th June, 1942	Average 5 Years Ended 30th June, 1947	Average 3 Years Ended 30th June, 1950 ²	Average 3 Years Ended 30th June, 1953 ²	Average 3 Years Ended 30th June, 1956 ²	Average 3 Years Ended 30th June, 1959	Year Ended 30th June, 1960
PRIMARY³							
N.S.W. . .	£1,000 74,139	£1,000 108,073	£1,000 234,676	£1,000 396,189	£1,000 382,997	£1,000 387,186	£1,000 422,820
Victoria	48,312	73,066	146,984	250,582	257,146	273,653	301,896
Q'land . .	44,439	57,359	101,585	165,531	194,939	213,849	229,570
S.A. . .	20,282	30,067	69,165	115,850	112,698	119,646	102,186
W.A. . .	21,209	23,985	57,993	95,840	94,309	97,048	112,444
Tasmania	8,599	12,530	19,371	34,244	37,956	38,650	37,843
Total..	216,980	305,080	629,774	1,058,236	1,080,045	1,130,032	1,206,759
Q'land Proportion	% 20.48	% 18.80	% 16.13	% 15.64	% 18.05	% 18.92	% 19.02

MANUFACTURING							
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
N.S.W. . .	105,175	163,201	251,004	422,414	582,419	756,185	916,446
Victoria	80,971	123,769	186,835	322,684	450,829	568,415	686,501
Q'land . .	21,070	31,153	52,593	88,333	119,465	145,941	162,392
S.A. . .	16,677	28,140	44,882	79,713	110,728	133,287	162,973
W.A. . .	9,097	13,300	21,967	42,035	61,945	75,839	86,374
Tasmania	6,121	9,178	15,885	28,302	39,037	51,604	60,196
Total..	239,111	368,741	573,166	983,481	1,364,423	1,731,271	2,074,882
Q'land Proportion	% 8.81	% 8.45	% 9.18	% 8.98	% 8.76	% 8.43	% 7.83

ALL PRODUCTION							
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
N.S.W. . .	179,314	271,274	485,680	818,603	965,416	1,143,371	1,339,266
Victoria	129,283	196,835	333,819	573,266	707,975	842,068	988,397
Q'land . .	65,509	88,512	154,178	253,864	314,404	359,790	391,962
S.A. . .	36,959	58,207	114,047	195,563	223,426	252,933	265,159
W.A. . .	30,306	37,285	79,960	137,875	156,254	172,887	198,818
Tasmania	14,720	21,708	35,256	62,546	76,993	90,254	98,039
Total..	456,091	673,821	1,202,940	2,041,717	2,444,468	2,861,303	3,281,641
Q'land Proportion	% 14.36	% 13.14	% 12.82	% 12.43	% 12.86	% 12.57	% 11.94

¹ Excluding Australian Capital Territory and Northern Territory. ² Excluding amounts distributed from realisation of post-war wool stocks. The amount for Queensland is included in the tables on pages 210 to 213. ³ Including local value, i.e., gross value at place of production, for forestry, fisheries, and trapping; excluding uranium mining.

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	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
Agricultural—					
Grain Crops	18,855	14,582	12,292	22,223	19,132
Hay	1,920	1,699	3,039	2,803	3,034
Other Fodder ¹	3,060	3,119	5,036	3,653	3,968
Sugar Cane	34,694	39,462	46,045	45,319	42,500
Fruit	6,298	6,843	7,116	7,601	6,377
All Other	11,421	15,309	12,237	14,056	16,666
Total	76,248	81,014	85,765	95,655	91,677
Pastoral—					
Wool (less Fellmongered, &c.)	51,959	75,706	52,444	43,873	52,702
Sheep Killed in Factories	1,942	2,298	2,174	2,197	2,891
Sheep Killed Elsewhere ²	1,745	2,116	1,792	1,636	1,972
Net Exports of Live Sheep	68	44	-770	-908	-1,181
<i>Total—Sheep-raising</i>	<i>55,714</i>	<i>80,164</i>	<i>55,640</i>	<i>46,798</i>	<i>56,384</i>
Cattle Killed in Factories	25,082	27,713	26,122	43,003	43,389
Cattle Killed Elsewhere ²	7,931	8,765	8,888	10,186	11,503
Net Exports of Live Cattle	10,158	9,852	6,377	7,050	5,523
<i>Total—Cattle-raising</i>	<i>43,171</i>	<i>46,330</i>	<i>41,387</i>	<i>60,239</i>	<i>60,415</i>
Horses	65	94	75	52	199
Total	98,950	126,588	97,102	107,089	116,998
Dairying and Pig-raising—					
Cream for Butter Factories ³	20,184	16,976	13,836	16,368	17,308
Milk for Factories ⁴ ..	2,158	2,120	1,882	2,872	3,460
Milk for Use as Such ..	6,411	6,910	7,598	7,710	7,974
Farmers' Butter and Cheese	136	126	124	114	133
<i>Total—Dairying</i>	<i>28,889</i>	<i>26,132</i>	<i>23,440</i>	<i>27,064</i>	<i>28,875</i>
Pigs Killed in Factories ..	4,889	5,153	4,648	5,052	6,620
Pigs Killed Elsewhere ² ..	638	648	590	696	796
Net Exports of Live Pigs	946	659	814	737	877
<i>Total—Pig-raising</i> ..	<i>6,473</i>	<i>6,460</i>	<i>6,052</i>	<i>6,485</i>	<i>8,293</i>
Total	35,362	32,592	29,492	33,549	37,168
Poultry—					
Poultry Consumed, &c. ..	434	473	500	513	634
Eggs Produced	2,186	2,200	2,133	2,374	2,671
Total	2,620	2,673	2,633	2,887	3,305
Bee-keeping—					
Honey and Wax	116	180	82	101	204
Total Rural Production ..	213,296	243,047	215,074	239,281	249,352

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

Industry	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
Trapping—					
Furred Skins, &c.	161	193	243	217	388
Forestry—					
Logs for Milling & Export	6,970	7,724	7,760	7,582	7,739
Firewood, Railway Timber	2,529	2,708	2,575	1,674	1,658
Total	9,499	10,432	10,335	9,256	9,397
Fishing—					
Edible Fish	872	1,068	1,224	1,184	1,258
Whales	149	76	92	88	96
Other Fisheries	628	633	436	258	311
Total	1,649	1,777	1,752	1,530	1,665
Mining—					
Gold, Silver, Copper, Lead, Tin, Zinc ⁵	18,076	20,224	13,430	16,064	21,386
Coal	7,499	7,436	7,723	7,650	7,460
Gems, Ores, Other Minerals	1,863	2,676	3,993	3,103	9,685 ⁶
Stone Quarry Products	498	594	1,317	1,536	1,657
Total	27,936	30,930	26,463	28,353	40,188 ⁶
Total Primary Production	252,541	286,379	253,867	278,637	300,990⁶

¹ Including vegetables for stock fodder. ² In slaughterhouses and on holdings. ³ Including subsidy—1955-56, £3,126(000); 1956-57, £2,681(000); 1957-58, £2,303(000); 1958-59, £2,649(000); 1959-60, £2,459(000). ⁴ Including subsidy—1955-56, £216(000); 1956-57, £179(000); 1957-58, £165(000); 1958-59, £217(000); 1959-60, £223(000). ⁵ Gross value of ores before treatment. ⁶ Including uranium production, previously excluded.

Net Value of Primary Production.—Details of the net values of recorded primary production in 1959-60 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, 1959-60

Particulars	Agricultural	Pastoral	Dairying, Poultry, and Bees	Mining ¹	Forestry, Fisheries, &c.	Total ¹
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
Gross Production Valued at Principal Markets	91,677	116,998	40,677	33,739	11,450	294,541
Costs of Marketing	10,595	9,912	2,432	410	1,181	24,530
Gross Production Valued at Place of Production	81,082	107,086	38,245	33,329	10,269	270,011
Costs of Production—						
Seeds and Fodder	2,770	5,506	7,068	.. ²	.. ³	15,344 ⁴
Other Materials, &c.	12,955	1,696	1,598	8,848	393 ⁴	25,490 ⁴
Depreciation ⁵	6,031	4,466	1,857	1,038 ⁴	80 ⁴	13,472 ⁴
Net Value of Production ⁶	65,357	99,884	29,579	24,481	9,876 ⁷	229,177 ⁷

¹ Excluding uranium mining, probably small. ² Not applicable. ³ Not available, but probably small. ⁴ Incomplete. ⁵ Depreciation on machinery and plant, and maintenance of buildings, &c. ⁶ Depreciation not deducted. ⁷ Including "local" value for trapping and forestry.

Changes in Value of Production.—The following table shows estimated gross values of production. The values are based for primary industries on the prices obtained in the principal markets, and for manufacturing on the *net* value of production at the factory door. No allowance is made for costs of marketing, or costs of production, in the primary industries, and there is some duplication in the total as the products of one primary industry sometimes become the raw material of another.

The figures prior to 1924-25, owing to change in the basis of valuation, are not exactly comparable with those of later years, but they have been revised and brought into line as far as possible.

GROSS VALUE OF RECORDED PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND

Year	Agricultural	Dairying, Poultry, and Bees	Pastoral	Mining	Forestry, Fisheries, &c.	Total Primary	Manufacturing (Net) 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	3,681	67,488	29,045
1943-44 ..	22,506	15,524	25,651	3,584	3,693	70,958	30,211
1944-45 ..	24,634	15,378	23,343	3,540	3,371	70,266	30,902
1945-46 ..	25,813	17,195	22,124	3,621	3,559	72,312	30,270

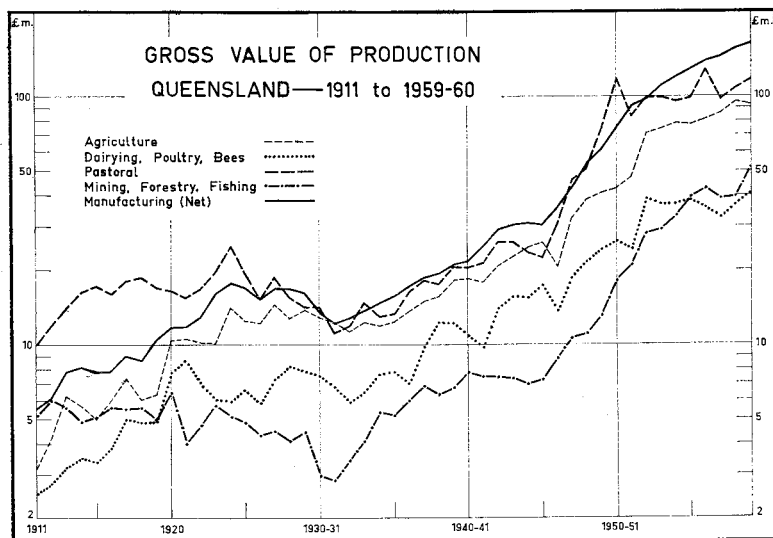
GROSS VALUE OF RECORDED PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND—*continued*

Year	Agricultural	Dairying, Poultry, and Bees	Pastoral	Mining	Forestry, Fisheries, &c.	Total Primary	Manufacturing (Net) ¹
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
1946-47 ..	20,526	13,560	30,469	3,904	4,810	73,269	35,337
1947-48 ..	32,132	18,569	45,822	5,629	4,911	107,063	42,886
1948-49 ..	38,307	21,563	51,159	5,333	5,621	121,983	53,540
1949-50 ..	40,913	24,037	72,454 ²	7,218	5,812	150,434	61,354
1950-51 ..	42,421	25,973	117,216	11,019	7,050	203,679	75,460
1951-52 ..	47,212	24,167	82,857 ²	11,112	9,720	175,068	91,329
1952-53 ..	71,124	38,557	99,104 ²	18,487	9,550	236,822	98,209
1953-54 ..	73,491	36,638	99,314 ²	18,401	10,679	238,523	110,255
1954-55 ..	77,931	36,911	95,671 ²	22,516	10,313	243,342	120,061
1955-56 ..	76,248	38,098	98,950	27,936	11,309	252,541	128,080
1956-57 ..	81,014	35,445	126,588	30,930	12,402	286,379	138,399
1957-58 ..	85,765	32,207	97,102	26,463	12,330	253,867	143,958
1958-59 ..	95,655	36,537	107,089	28,353	11,003	278,637	155,465
1959-60 ..	91,677	40,677	116,998	40,188 ³	11,450	300,990 ³	162,392

¹ Including Heat, Light, and Power.

² Including amounts distributed from realisation of post-war wool stocks.

³ Including uranium production previously excluded.



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 1959-60. Among other things it shows (i) the dominance of the Downs in the production of grain crops and of northern coastal districts in sugar cane production, (ii) the substantial contribution made to the State's primary production by the sparsely populated western divisions, (iii) the concentration of dairying in the south-eastern corner of the State, and (iv) the importance of the mining industry in the north-west.

GROSS VALUE OF RECORDED PRODUCTION

Item	Moreton	Mary- borough	Downs	Roma	South Western	Rock- hampton
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
Agricultural—						
Grain Crops ..	631	1,693	14,123	312	..	1,508
Hay ..	1,435	487	812	28	..	247
Other Fodder ¹ ..	410	413	2,498	177	3	287
Sugar Cane ..	934	7,416	..	..	..	407
Fruit ..	2,412	1,214	1,997	37	6	470
All Other ..	4,624	2,528	2,989	30	2	896
Total ..	10,446	13,751	22,419	584	11	3,815
Pastoral—						
Wool ..	32	45	9,477	9,078	9,193	554
Sheep ..	266	180	987	431	429	99
Beef Cattle ..	3,007	5,028	5,742	3,149	1,990	9,477
Horses ..	11	11	99	7	7	14
Total ..	3,316	5,264	16,305	12,665	11,619	10,144
Dairying and Pig- raising—						
Dairying ..	10,225	6,819	6,904	116	5	3,067
Pigs ..	1,966	2,175	2,157	48	8	1,330
Total ..	12,191	8,994	9,061	164	13	4,397
Poultry ..	1,958	227	503	14	4	223
Bee-keeping ..	101	29	67	1	..	3
Trapping ..	..	..	25	121	121	..
Forestry ..	3,743	1,736	1,034	170	7	457
Fishing ..	815	243	..	..	5	168
Mining—						
Gold, Silver, Cop- per, Lead, Tin, Zinc ..	..	..	7	..	..	2,733
Coal ..	4,590	450	200	68	..	405
Other Minerals, Gems, &c. ..	2,903	103	9	..	1	129
Quarry Products	545	132	209	..	..	175
Total ..	8,038	685	425	68	1	3,442
Total Primary ..	40,608	30,929	49,839	13,787	11,781	22,649
Manufacturing (net)	103,597	10,743	8,863	805	322	6,625
Total Primary (gross) and Manufactur- ing (net) ..	144,205	41,672	58,702	14,592	12,103	29,274

¹ Including vegetables for stock fodder. ² Including uranium production

IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, 1959-60

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.
587	..	3	15	259	1	..	19,132
15	..	..	5	5	..	..	3,034
141	3	12	3	12	..	9	3,968
..	..	10,187	5,847	17,709	..	..	42,500
5	..	13	59	163	1	..	6,377
75	..	21	2,066	3,421	12	2	16,666
823	3	10,236	7,995	21,569	14	11	91,677
12,012	5,717	1	1	2	..	6,590	52,702
518	234	53	125	59	..	301	3,682
6,401	2,845	1,938	5,761	3,123	912	11,042	60,415
12	6	3	7	4	2	16	199
18,943	8,802	1,995	5,894	3,188	914	17,949	116,998
24	7	330	57	1,317	1	3	28,875
33	10	87	173	254	2	50	8,293
57	17	417	230	1,571	3	53	37,168
11	2	44	87	221	2	9	3,305
..	..	..	1	2	..	..	204
61	..	..	..	..	..	60	388
52	..	188	202	1,806	..	2	9,397
..	..	39	57	69	264	5	1,665
1	..	1	22	648	8	17,966	21,386
263	..	..	1,484	..	..	..	7,460
1	..	1	75	12	..	6,451 ²	9,685 ²
..	13	58	264	233	..	28	1,657
265	13	60	1,845	893	8	24,445 ²	40,188 ²
20,212	8,837	12,979	16,311	29,319	1,205	42,534 ²	300,990 ²
681	126	5,274	9,513	13,067	57	2,719	162,392
20,893	8,963	18,253	25,824	42,386	1,262	45,253 ²	463,382 ²

previously excluded.

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 1960 as far as they are available. The figures give a fairly complete measure of all building operations proposed to be undertaken, the only operations exempt from approvals being small jobs of low value, mostly alterations and maintenance, and all governmental operations. Figures for the latter have been included in the table.

It may be noted however that while before the war it was probable that the number and value of approvals issued might be taken as a fairly accurate measure of the building work which was actually commenced in each year, shortages of materials and labour after the war caused the work actually commenced to be less than the approvals issued in the corresponding period. It has also been found that many approvals were obtained by persons who for various reasons did not proceed with the construction of the proposed dwellings. Commencements therefore have not been as numerous as dwellings approved. Since 1946 a regular statistical collection has been made from builders, including persons building their own houses (see page 219), and this has provided a measure of actual commencements. Commencements have been a higher proportion of approvals issued in the metropolitan area than in the other parts of the State since the war. In 1960, actual commencements of new dwellings were 86.5 per cent. of approvals issued in the metropolitan area, and 79.4 per cent. in the extra-metropolitan area.

During the ten years from 1950 to 1960 significant changes occurred in planned spending on building. In 1950, when building controls provided priority for dwellings but strictly limited work on other buildings, 73.2 per cent. of the total value of all approvals issued (including additions, &c.) was for new houses and 11.5 per cent for other new buildings, but in 1960, these proportions had changed to 44.7 and 30.7 per cent. respectively. While the value of houses approved in 1960 was nearly twice that for 1950, the value of other new buildings was over ten 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, timber, and fibro-cement together. In the next few years their proportion fell, reaching a minimum in 1950. There has since been an increase in the proportion of fibro-cement houses, the proportions of different types of houses approved in 1950 and 1960 respectively being:—brick, 10.7 and 9.2 per cent.; timber, 77.8 and 65.9 per cent.; and fibro-cement, 11.5 and 24.9 per cent. Approvals for the construction of houses reached their lowest post-war level in 1955 when 9,007 were issued, but in 1960 the number recorded was 11,090, the highest since 1953.

BUILDING APPROVALS, QUEENSLAND

Year	New Dwellings			New Buildings other than Dwellings	Total Additions and Alterations	Total Approvals	New Dwelling Units ¹
	Houses		Flats, Hotels, &c.				
	No.	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	No.
CITY OF BRISBANE							
1951 ..	7,086	13,612		2,425	2,726	18,763	n
1952 ..	6,505	12,923		3,257	2,141	18,321	n
1953 ..	5,150	10,636		4,345	1,982	16,963	n
1954 ..	4,359	9,835	318	7,323	1,811	19,287	4,491
1955 ..	3,798	9,433	1,070	8,599	2,298	21,400	4,001
1956 ..	3,960	10,912	739	8,435	2,167	22,253	4,067
1957 ..	3,611	10,072	663	8,842	2,343	21,920	3,800
1958 ..	4,279	12,152	1,471	8,027	3,107	24,757	4,819
1959 ..	4,134	12,347	2,982	8,729	4,269	28,327	4,829
1960 ..	4,704	15,109	3,486	12,313	5,512	36,420	5,601
OTHER CITIES AND TOWNS ²							
1951 ..	3,564	5,942		961	1,471	8,374	n
1952 ..	3,268	5,567		1,736	1,390	8,693	n
1953 ..	3,835	6,878		2,738	1,700	11,316	n
1954 ..	3,394	6,658		3,721	1,846	12,225	n
1955 ..	2,920	6,307		5,195	2,125	13,627	n
1956 ..	2,850	6,499		5,327	2,235	14,061	n
1957 ..	3,321	8,066		6,158	1,746	15,970	n
1958 ..	3,608	9,255		6,895	2,078	18,228	4,505
1959 ..	3,379	8,969		8,721	2,495	20,185	4,329
1960 ..	3,465	9,910		8,609	3,108	21,627	4,345
ALL SHIRES							
1951 ..	3,550	4,996		1,051	1,200	7,247	n
1952 ..	2,458	3,447		1,631	1,110	6,188	n
1953 ..	2,294	3,523		1,860	1,027	6,410	n
1954 ..	2,211	3,872		3,035	1,153	8,060	n
1955 ..	2,289	4,448		3,712	1,363	9,523	n
1956 ..	2,845	7,060		3,568	1,298	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		5,354	1,777	14,555	3,124
TOTAL QUEENSLAND							
1951 ..	14,200	24,550		4,437	5,397	34,384	n
1952 ..	12,231	21,937		6,624	4,641	33,202	n
1953 ..	11,279	21,037		8,943	4,709	34,689	n
1954 ..	9,964	20,365	1,201	13,196	4,810	39,572	10,657
1955 ..	9,007	20,188	2,433	16,143	5,786	44,550	9,644
1956 ..	9,655	24,471	1,926	16,143	5,700	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

¹ New houses and individual private dwelling units incorporated in new blocks of flats and new buildings. ² There were 21 provincial Cities and Towns until March, 1958; 20 until April, 1960; and 19 thereafter (see footnotes, page 47).
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 1960 are shown below. All governmental and semi-governmental approvals are included.

BUILDING APPROVALS, 1960

Local Authority Area	New Houses		Other Work Approved ¹	All Approvals	New Dwelling Units ²
	No.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	No.
<i>City of Brisbane</i> ..	4,704	15,109	21,311	36,420	5,601
<i>Other Cities</i> ..	3,282	9,365	10,852	20,217	4,158
Bundaberg ..	145	379	394	773	148
Cairns ..	166	519	581	1,100	195
Charters Towers ..	22	46	69	115	22
Gold Coast ..	521	1,535	2,734	4,269	1,089
Gympie ..	73	191	178	369	77
Ipswich ..	498	1,281	748	2,029	507
Mackay ..	115	286	494	780	122
Maryborough ..	71	198	270	468	72
Redcliffe ..	378	978	792	1,770	404
Rockhampton ..	204	617	815	1,432	208
Toowoomba ..	424	1,323	1,426	2,749	446
Townsville ..	633	1,921	2,062	3,983	836
Warwick ..	32	91	289	380	32
<i>Towns</i> ..	174	523	834	1,362	178
Charleville ..	28	97	221	318	28
Dalby ..	72	225	238	463	76
Gladstone ..	17	37	101	138	17
Goondiwindi ..	18	54	81	135	18
Roma ..	37	112	178	290	37
Thursday Island	2	3	15	18	2
<i>Shires</i> ³ ..	2,930	7,441	7,162	14,603	3,133
Total Queensland	11,090	32,443	40,159	72,602	13,070

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 Including the Town of Bowen until 22nd April, 1960, after which it was amalgamated with Wangaratta Shire as the Shire of Bowen.

As pointed out earlier, the post-war shortage of building materials and building tradesmen caused a greater lag than formerly to occur between the time when a building was approved and its actual commencement and completion. To measure actual achievements, special collections of statistics have been undertaken from private building contractors and governmental constructing authorities, as well as from the very large number of persons who made their own arrangements to build a house without engaging a building contractor.

From these returns the following table has been constructed. Although in the earlier years some of the figures shown incorporate a certain amount of estimation, the figures generally are believed to give a fairly accurate statement of the housing position. In the table all individual dwellings

are counted separately, whether detached dwellings, tenements or flats, or dwellings attached to shops. Additional dwellings provided by conversion of existing dwellings into flats or by temporary conversion of military huts into houses or flats are not included.

CONSTRUCTION OF DWELLINGS, QUEENSLAND

Year	Dwellings Approved ¹	Dwellings Commenced			Dwellings Completed		
		Govt. Sponsored ²	Other	Total	Govt. Sponsored ²	Other	Total
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1951	14,200	2,919	9,074	11,993	2,294	8,643	10,937
1952	12,231	4,018	6,651	10,669	3,017	8,469	11,486
1953	11,279	2,260	6,528	8,788	3,275	6,675	9,950
1954	10,657	2,103	6,646	8,749	2,611	5,792	8,403
1955	9,644	2,019	5,742	7,761	2,339	5,963	8,302
1956	10,202	2,279	5,757	8,036	2,224	5,174	7,398
1957	9,842	1,650	5,372	7,022	2,136	5,552	7,688
1958	11,692	2,226	5,922	8,148	2,080	6,024	8,104
1959	11,811	1,774	7,730	9,504	1,960	7,629	9,589
1960	13,070	1,900	8,865	10,765	1,796	8,973	10,769
Total 10 Years	114,628	23,148	68,287	91,435	23,732	68,894	92,626

¹ Including governmental and semi-governmental approvals. Prior to 1954, houses only are included; from 1954 onwards the totals include flats (number of individual dwelling units) and dwelling units incorporated in other new buildings.

² Including operations of all governmental authorities, whether by day labour, by contract, or by financial assistance with supervision of construction.

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	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
New Dwellings	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
Other New Buildings	18,048	20,453	21,828	26,327	32,107
Additions, Alterations, Repairs, &c.	13,417	18,049	19,549	21,221	23,800
	6,431	6,188	6,490	7,490	9,310 ^s
Total	37,896	44,690	47,867	55,038	65,217^s

^s Subject to revision.

In addition to the completed work, there were under construction at 31st December, 1960, dwellings to the value of approximately £10,402,500 and other new buildings to the value of £19,216,800.

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 ²	All Dwellings ¹ Completed during Year							
		Completed at Cost of—						Total Completed	Average Cost
		Under £1,601	£1,601-£2,000	£2,001-£2,400	£2,401-£2,800	£2,801-£3,200	£3,201 and Over		
1950-51	£ 2,295	No. 135	No. 143	No. 18	No. 6	No. ..	No. ..	No. 302	£ 1,639
1951-52	2,421	46	250	116	21	4	..	437	1,914
1952-53	2,339	38	262	163	33	8	4	508	1,995
1953-54	2,422	20	200	135	22	5	7	389	2,011
1954-55	2,683	14	174	220	82	22	1	513	2,146
1955-56	2,862	3	84	241	156	50	15	549	2,375
1956-57	2,944	1	36	212	368	129	74	820	2,607
1957-58	2,944	2	10	151	367	128	50	708	2,639
1958-59	3,000	..	6	115	287	103	66	577	2,704
1959-60	3,151	..	5	42	247	176	51	521	2,796

¹ The term "dwellings" here refers to "houses" only. For description, see above.

² As at 30th June.

The following table, derived from particulars given in applications to Local Authorities for building approvals, supplies further data regarding recent trends in building costs. The table also shows the average sizes of houses constructed. The averages given in the above table for the Housing Commission's "standard" dwelling have shown since the war a smaller relative increase than those derived from approvals. The latter, however, include all houses throughout the whole State, whether constructed by contractors or by the owners themselves, and they are not standardised for style and finishings as are the former. From 1947 to 1960, average costs based on approvals showed increases of 151, 206, and 165 per cent. for brick, &c., wood, and fibro-cement houses respectively, while the cost of the "standard type" of the Housing Commission increased by only 120 per cent. from 1946-47 to 1959-60.

FLOOR AREA AND COST OF HOUSES APPROVED, QUEENSLAND

Year	Average Floor Area			Average Cost per 100 Sq. Ft.		
	Brick ¹	Wood	Fibro-Cement	Brick ¹	Wood	Fibro-Cement
	Sq. Ft.	Sq. Ft.	Sq. Ft.	£	£	£
1951	1,163	1,023	938	196	160	147
1952	1,190	990	889	213	178	157
1953	1,322	997	872	224	187	165
1954	1,392	1,042	893	237	197	174
1955	1,322	1,050	908	255	216	184
1956	1,346	1,083	922	258	226	192
1957	1,325	1,093	940	279	238	207
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

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 30th 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 30th June, 1949.

A third census was taken for the year ended 30th 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 30th June, 1957.

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 40 per cent. of all retail sales in Australia.

The 1956-57 census provided 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 1948-49, 1952-53 and 1955-56 to 1959-60. (Figures for the year 1948-49 relate to establishments with total retail sales of £50 or more; for the remaining years, they 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
(Adjusted on a Basis Comparable with the 1956-57 Retail Census.)

Commodity Group	1948-49 ¹	1952-53 ¹	1955-56 ²	1956-57 ²	1957-58 ²	1958-59 ²	1959-60 ²
	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.
Groceries	24.3	42.4	51.4	53.8	54.2	57.1	60.1
Butchers' Meat	8.7	16.8	20.1	21.3	22.8	24.6	27.1
Other Food ⁴	14.9	26.0	33.8	35.7	36.8	39.8	42.3
Total Food & Groceries	47.9	85.2	105.3	110.8	113.8	121.5	129.5
Beer, Wine, and Spirits ..	12.1	22.2	29.6	31.8	34.1	34.6	36.4
Clothing, Drapery, Piece-Goods, and Footwear ..	20.6	44.9	53.8	56.3	56.6	59.5	65.5
Hardware, China, and Glassware ⁵	7.3	14.6	19.5	19.0	18.5	19.8	21.1
Electrical Goods and Radios ⁶	5.2	10.8	15.8	15.8	17.5	18.8	30.6
Furniture and Floor Coverings	5.0	8.0	10.4	10.9	11.2	11.1	12.5
Other Goods ⁷	21.3	39.1	52.5	57.1	61.3	61.9	66.9
Total (excluding Motor Vehicles, &c.) ..	128.4	224.8	286.9	301.7	313.0	327.2	362.5
Motor Vehicles, Parts, Petrol, &c. ⁸	23.4	62.9	89.4	99.1	107.0	119.9	140.8
Total	151.8	287.7	376.3	400.8	420.0	447.1	503.3

¹ Census figures.

² Survey figures revised in accordance with census results.

³ Survey figures subject to revision. ⁴ Including fresh fruit and vegetables, confectionery, soft drinks, ice cream, cakes, pastry, cooked provisions, fish, &c., but excluding some delivered milk and bread. ⁵ Excluding basic building materials (e.g., timber, building sheets, tiles, joinery, cement).

⁶ Including radios, television and accessories, musical instruments, domestic refrigerators, &c.

⁷ Including tobacco, cigarettes, &c., newspapers, books and stationery, chemists' goods, grain and produce, jewellery, office equipment, &c.

⁸ Excluding farm machinery and implements, earthmoving equipment, &c.

Statistical Divisions.—The figures shown in the preceding table for the three years, 1948-49, 1952-53 and 1956-57, were obtained from censuses, figures for the intervening years between the last two censuses and for 1957-58, 1958-59 and 1959-60 being estimates based on the results of sample surveys. Intercensal estimates are not made by districts. The next table, therefore, shows for the years 1952-53 and 1956-57 only the total number of retail establishments, value of retail sales, and the value of stocks held by retailers, by statistical divisions and principal cities and towns, in order to provide some indication of the geographical distribution of retail trade.

RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS, SALES, AND STOCKS IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, CITIES AND TOWNS, QUEENSLAND, 1952-53 AND 1956-57

Statistical Divisions and Cities and Towns	Establishments		Total Value of Retail Sales		Total Value of Retail Stocks at 30th June	
	1952-53	1956-57	1952-53	1956-57	1953	1957
	No.	No.	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
Metropolitan^a	4,872	5,453	120,379	167,673	15,188	21,419
<i>City—Inner City Area</i>	1,391	1,020	69,624	72,747	11,088	12,328
<i>City—Remainder</i>						
<i>North City</i>	209	222	8,038	14,691	697	997
<i>South City</i>	396	398	7,546	11,152	656	1,081
<i>North Side Inner Suburbs</i>	697	705	7,364	10,649	533	815
<i>North Side Outer Suburbs</i>	565	816	7,683	13,768	720	1,479
<i>Western Suburbs</i>	270	349	3,213	5,358	199	392
<i>South Side Inner Suburbs</i>	282	298	2,778	4,199	187	292
<i>South Side Outer Suburbs</i>	633	829	8,851	14,549	690	1,237
<i>Balance of Brisbane—North</i>	184	225	2,205	3,680	178	322
<i>Balance of Brisbane—South</i>	245	300	3,077	4,821	240	414
Moreton^a	2,077	2,467	29,739	44,726	3,484	5,197
<i>Gold Coast</i>	327	500	5,010	9,800	566	1,014
<i>Ipswich</i>	355	395	7,989	10,812	984	1,322
<i>Redcliffe</i>	172	232	1,827	3,530	164	303
Maryborough	1,572	1,650	23,606	32,038	3,606	5,048
<i>Bundaberg</i>	278	305	5,730	8,736	946	1,431
<i>Gympie</i>	198	195	3,781	4,609	552	704
<i>Maryborough</i>	239	261	4,295	5,803	651	941
Downs	1,714	1,799	31,543	40,909	4,291	5,758
<i>Toowoomba</i>	537	564	13,173	16,872	1,778	2,321
<i>Warwick</i>	184	192	3,220	4,496	428	596
<i>Dalby</i>	109	134	2,933	4,117	507	601
<i>Goondiwindi</i>	65	75	1,388	2,026	189	249
Roma	241	276	3,618	5,549	489	821
<i>Roma</i>	82	95	1,514	2,433	221	386
South Western	195	203	3,764	5,038	465	667
<i>Charleville</i>	86	82	1,908	2,525	226	329
Total South Queensland	10,671	11,848	212,649	295,933	27,523	38,910

RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS, SALES, AND STOCKS IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS,
CITIES AND TOWNS, QUEENSLAND, 1952-53 AND 1956-57—*continued*

Statistical Divisions and Cities and Towns	Establishments		Total Value of Retail Sales		Total Value of Retail Stocks at 30th June	
	1952-53	1956-57	1952-53	1956-57	1953	1957
	No.	No.	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
Rockhampton	1,119	1,200	16,914	22,912	2,225	3,226
<i>Rockhampton</i>	547	588	10,495	14,140	1,345	1,964
<i>Gladstone</i>	86	99	1,649	2,173	255	304
Central Western	330	328	5,167	6,864	671	1,032
Far Western	81	83	907	1,352	114	166
Total Central Queensland	1,530	1,611	22,988	31,123	3,010	4,424
Mackay	483	522	9,419	13,640	1,340	1,923
<i>Mackay</i>	273	284	6,768	9,650	1,098	1,512
Townsville	911	991	17,032	22,227	2,396	3,362
<i>Charters Towers</i>	120	118	1,575	1,898	279	350
<i>Townsville</i>	463	493	10,260	13,126	1,389	1,912
<i>Bowen</i>	75	76	1,008	1,559	158	224
Cairns	1,166	1,304	20,344	28,614	2,807	4,179
<i>Cairns</i>	287	339	7,078	10,260	1,024	1,455
Peninsula	45	46	761	1,005	152	206
North Western	245	282	4,454	8,306	491	979
Total North Queensland	2,850	3,145	52,010	73,792	7,186	10,649
Total Queensland ..	15,051	16,604	287,647	400,853	37,719	53,983

¹ The districts shown for the metropolitan area are statistical areas or groups of such areas (see pages 50-52). The city statistical area has been divided for purposes of the retail census. ² Excluding the metropolitan area.

Seasonality of Sales.—With the aid of a sample survey which provides data on trends in retail trade on a quarterly basis, quarterly estimates are made of values of retail sales which indicate the seasonal nature of many of these commodity sales. These details for 1958-59 and 1959-60 are shown in the table on the next page.

The increase in business due to Christmas shopping is discernible in the December quarter figures for all commodity groups, except Butchers' Meat. Food and Groceries show only small increases, but Electrical Goods, Clothing, and Furniture show figures considerably higher than in the September quarter.

March quarter is usually the least active, total sales normally falling to slightly more than 90 per cent. of the quarterly average. However March quarter 1960 sales did not follow this pattern, total sales were 96 per cent. of the quarterly average, whilst sales in the motor trade were 99 per

cent. of the quarterly average sales of this commodity, and sales in the Clothing and Drapery group fell only to 86 per cent. compared with approximately 73 per cent. in other years.

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	1958-59	14.0	14.9	14.0	14.2	57.1
	1959-60 ¹	14.6	15.7	14.8	15.0	60.1
Butchers' Meat	1958-59	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.4	24.6
	1959-60 ¹	6.8	6.8	6.7	6.8	27.1
Other Food ²	1958-59	9.5	10.2	10.2	9.9	39.8
	1959-60 ¹	10.2	10.9	10.5	10.7	42.3
Beer, Wine, and Spirits	1958-59	7.9	9.6	8.6	8.5	34.6
	1959-60 ¹	8.4	9.8	9.3	8.9	36.4
Clothing, Drapery, Piece-Goods, and Footwear	1958-59	14.1	16.9	12.5	16.0	59.5
	1959-60 ¹	15.4	18.2	14.1	17.8	65.5
Hardware, China and Glassware ³	1958-59	5.0	5.3	4.6	4.9	19.8
	1959-60 ¹	4.9	5.9	5.0	5.3	21.1
Electrical Goods and Radios ⁴	1958-59	4.3	5.5	4.5	4.5	18.8
	1959-60 ¹	6.7	8.6	7.6	7.7	30.6
Furniture and Floor Coverings	1958-59	2.8	3.1	2.5	2.7	11.1
	1959-60 ¹	3.0	3.5	2.9	3.1	12.5
Other Goods ⁵	1958-59	15.1	17.3	14.4	15.1	61.9
	1959-60 ¹	15.9	18.9	15.7	16.4	66.9
Total (excl. Motor Vehicles, &c.)	1958-59	78.7	88.9	77.4	82.2	327.2
	1959-60 ¹	85.0	98.3	86.6	91.7	362.5
Motor Vehicles, Parts, Petrol, &c. ⁶	1958-59	29.7	30.9	27.8	31.5	119.9
	1959-60 ¹	32.7	37.0	34.8	36.3	140.8
Total	1958-59	108.4	119.8	105.2	113.7	447.1
	1959-60 ¹	118.6	135.3	121.4	128.0	503.3

¹ Subject to revision. ² to ⁶ See notes 4 to 8 at foot of table on page 222.

15. NATIONAL INCOME

Estimates of the Australian national income are given in this section. They are taken from a paper entitled *National Income and Expenditure, 1959-60*, which was prepared in the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics and presented to the Commonwealth Parliament with the 1960-61 Budget. In all tables, figures are given for 1948-49 and for each

of the last five years available. The figures appearing in previous *Year Books* have in many cases been revised, and some of the estimates for 1959-60 have been put in brackets to indicate that when the estimates were made they were still tentative and based on very incomplete information.

Total market supplies represent the value of all goods and services which become available in their final form on the Australian market during any year, valued at current market prices. This total quantity includes, of course, certain goods and services obtained from overseas, and the deduction of the amount paid for them leaves the quantity of goods and services produced in Australia. This is termed the *gross national product* and is the value at current prices of the production in Australia of all goods and services customarily exchangeable for money, deducting the value of those goods and services produced by one industry or business but used up by another in the process of production.

If we allow for the cost of all maintenance work and depreciation necessary for keeping capital intact (whether such maintenance and replacements are made or not) we obtain a figure of *net national product*. The latter figure is inflated by the fact that the prices paid for certain commodities (e.g., drink and tobacco) contain a considerable element of indirect taxation. Adjustment on this account gives the total value of *national income* which is available for distribution as personal incomes (wages, salaries, profits, &c.), and non-personal incomes (undistributed profits of companies, accruals in insurance funds, trading profits of government departments, &c.). (See table on page 227.)

Expenditure by various sections of the community on goods and services must equal total market supplies and is shown in the table on page 228. After deduction of expenditure on goods to be exported and services to be supplied overseas, the balance consists of the expenditure on goods and services by persons, public authorities, and financial enterprises for consumption and investment in Australia. This is called *gross domestic expenditure*, and is itemised in the table.

Personal income, shown on pages 228 to 230, is the total amount which becomes available to individuals for spending. It is used in buying goods and services for consumption, paying direct taxation, saving, and making personal remittances overseas. It includes *transfer income* which is not earned by current production 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 next table summarises the main items constituting national income. Wages and salaries, including the pay of members of the Forces, have increased by 206 per cent. since 1948-49. As a proportion of the national income, they were 55 per cent. in 1948-49, and 60 per cent. in 1959-60.

The net income from public authority business undertakings rose to a peak of £58m. during the war years, and, after falling to nil in 1950-51, was up to £96m. in 1959-60. This figure is made up of surpluses from the different types of undertakings (with 1948-49 figures in brackets) as follows:—Electricity and gas, £50m. (£5m.); water supply and sewerage, £20m. (£7m.); post office, £13m. (—£3m.); public transport, —£4m. (nil); and other undertakings, £17m. (£1m.).

NATIONAL INCOME, AUSTRALIA

Income Payments and Other Charges	1948-49	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60
	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.
Wages, Salaries, &c.	1,081	2,675	2,827	2,917	3,039	3,311
Company Income	214	547	594	581	629	(672)
Surplus of Public Authority Business Undertakings	10	30	50	61	75	96
Farm and Station Income excluding Companies	321	443	520	347	458	(466)
Income of Other Unincorporated Businesses, Professions, &c.	227	499	515	510	541	(577)
Net Rents of Dwellings (including Imputed Rents of Owner-occupied Dwellings)	71	137	152	168	189	213
Other Net Rents and Interest	42	102	110	124	138	154
National Income	1,966	4,433	4,768	4,708	5,069	5,489
Allowances for Depreciation and Maintenance	96	329	361	446	477	512
Indirect Taxes less Subsidies	221	551	622	675	704	777
Gross National Product	2,283	5,313	5,751	5,829	6,250	6,778
Import and Other Oversea Payments	502	1,017	909	1,017	1,027	1,209
Total Market Supplies	2,785	6,330	6,660	6,846	7,277	7,987

The distribution of *total market expenditure* is shown in the table on the next page. After purchasing the goods and services required for export overseas, the rest of the money is spent by (i) individuals on consumers' goods and services, (ii) private persons and organisations on new plant and equipment, new buildings and maintenance of buildings, and additions to stocks ("gross private investment"), (iii) public authorities, including Commonwealth, State, and Local Governments (including extra-budgetary and loan funds) and all semi-governmental authorities other than banks and housing authorities, and (iv) "financial enterprises". The latter item represents expenditure incurred by financial institutions in providing services to the economy which are not directly paid for by the spending of individuals, and is comparable to certain public authority services, e.g., administration of justice. It is the cost

of financial services met out of interest differentials and not out of direct charges, and is regarded as a final use of goods and services.

Personal consumption was 67 per cent. of the gross domestic expenditure in 1948-49 and 62 per cent. in 1959-60. Public authority expenditure of £1,256m. in 1959-60 was 18 per cent. of the gross domestic expenditure and this proportion has been stable in recent years. Gross private investment (£1,313m., or 19 per cent., in 1959-60) has varied with the running-down or building-up of stocks between 13 per cent. in 1952-53 and 20 per cent. in 1954-55 and 1955-56. Private capital investment has risen slowly from 14 per cent. in 1948-49 to 18 per cent. in 1959-60.

NATIONAL EXPENDITURE, AUSTRALIA

Net Expenditure on Goods and Services	1948-49	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60
	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.
Personal Consumption	1,477	3,312	3,497	3,733	3,920	(4,256)
Public Authority Expenditure—						
War and Defence	41	189	183	172	182	188
Public Works	142	444	461	486	532	584
Increase in Stocks	8	11	-2	-8	-7	1
Other	137	345	372	406	440	483
Financial Enterprises	21	54	56	58	65	75
Gross Private Investment—						
Fixed Capital	300	936	947	1,036	1,081	1,235
Increase in Non-Farm Stocks	100	130	70	70	50	(70)
Increase in Farm Stocks ..	-20	28	-28	-40	73	8
Gross Domestic Expenditure	2,206	5,419	5,556	5,913	6,336	6,900
Export and Other Oversea Payments	579	881	1,104	933	941	1,087
Total Market Expenditure	2,785	6,330	6,660	6,846	7,277	7,987

Personal income includes not only income currently produced, but also income payments not made in return for current production, such as pensions and cash benefits, interest on loans to public authorities, and private receipts from abroad. It consists of incomes of Australian residents received as wages, salaries, pensions, &c., as well as from earnings of farms and other unincorporated businesses. Personal incomes from farms are defined as including increases in farm stocks, and in stocks or funds held by marketing authorities on behalf of farmers. Company earnings become personal incomes only to the extent that they are distributed to Australian residents as dividends, while rent and interest received by resident persons are also part of personal income.

The first part of the next table shows how personal income was made up of the foregoing items. The total personal income of Australians has

risen by 171 per cent. since 1948-49. Wages and salaries which accounted for 64 per cent. of the total in 1959-60 have risen by 206 per cent. The development of social services in that period has meant that personal income from these benefits is now more than three times its 1948-49 level. Income from unincorporated businesses (other than rural) and professions has increased by 154 per cent., but represents practically the same proportion of total personal income as in 1948-49; so also does property income (rent, interest and dividends). Due to seasonal fluctuations and lower export prices, farm and station income in 1959-60 was only 42 per cent. above the 1948-49 income and represented only 9 per cent. of the total compared with 17 per cent. then.

PERSONAL INCOME AND OUTLAY, AUSTRALIA

Income or Outlay	1948-49	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60
	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.
Wages, Salaries, &c. (incl. Forces)	1,081	2,675	2,827	2,917	3,039	3,311
Farm and Station Income, excluding Companies ¹	319	438	515	371	450	(453)
Income of Other Unincorporated Businesses, Professions, &c...	227	499	515	510	541	(577)
Rent and Interest	116	188	211	233	263	297
Dividends	52	132	135	139	147	157
Cash Social Service Benefits	108	271	286	316	348	373
Private Remittances from Overseas	14	19	23	25	27	29
Personal Income	1,917	4,222	4,512	4,511	4,815	5,197
Consumption Expenditure—						
Gross Rent of Dwellings	121	264	293	322	355	394
Food	381	870	925	955	1,000	1,055
Clothing, Footwear, Drapery, &c.	239	435	442	454	471	509
Hardware, Electrical Goods, Furniture, &c.	136	343	354	385	419	472
Tobacco, Cigarettes, Beer, &c.	167	353	398	413	421	448
Other Retail Purchases	141	332	346	356	363	380
All Other Expenditure	292	715	739	848	891	(998)
Total Consumption	1,477	3,312	3,497	3,733	3,920	(4,256)
Direct Taxes	213	422	443	477	431	492
Savings—						
Assurance Funds	24	54	57	61	66	70
Other	196	410	488	214	374	(354)
Private Remittances to Overseas	7	24	27	26	24	25
Personal Outlay	1,917	4,222	4,512	4,511	4,815	5,197

¹ Excluding increases in farm stocks and funds of marketing authorities.

ITEMS OF PERSONAL INCOME BY STATES

State	1948-49	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60
<i>Wages, Salaries, &c., including Forces (£m.)</i>						
New South Wales ¹	449	1,082	1,147	1,186	1,230	1,352
Victoria	312	777	821	851	891	995
Queensland	136	331	353	360	381	404
South Australia ²	89	234	244	251	261	293
Western Australia	64	169	174	179	183	198
Tasmania	31	82	88	90	93	100
Australia	1,081	2,675	2,827	2,917	3,039	3,342
<i>Income from Property and Unincorporated Businesses, including Farmers (£m.)</i>						
New South Wales ¹	273	461	519	466	522	580
Victoria	208	378	398	380	417	446
Queensland	101	176	203	174	199	210
South Australia ²	76	127	145	129	148	135
Western Australia	53	92	94	90	99	106
Tasmania	17	42	40	39	40	44
Australia	728	1,276	1,399	1,278	1,425	1,521
<i>Cash Social Service Benefits and Deferred Pay (£m.)</i>						
New South Wales ¹	43	107	111	124	136	146
Victoria	28	70	74	81	90	97
Queensland	16	40	43	47	52	56
South Australia ²	9	24	26	28	32	35
Western Australia	8	20	22	24	26	29
Tasmania	4	10	10	12	12	13
Australia	108	271	286	316	348	376
<i>Total Personal Income (£m.)</i>						
New South Wales ¹	765	1,650	1,777	1,776	1,888	2,078
Victoria	548	1,225	1,293	1,312	1,398	1,538
Queensland	253	547	599	581	632	670
South Australia ²	174	385	415	408	441	463
Western Australia	125	281	290	293	308	333
Tasmania	52	134	138	141	145	157
Australia	1,917	4,222	4,512	4,511	4,812	5,239
<i>Total Personal Income per Head of Population (£)</i>						
New South Wales ¹	249	464	490	480	501	541
Victoria	259	478	490	485	504	539
Queensland	222	404	434	414	443	463
South Australia ²	255	452	472	451	475	484
Western Australia	241	420	424	420	433	459
Tasmania	195	419	422	421	424	453
Australia	246	453	473	463	483	515

¹ Including Australian Capital Territory.² Including Northern Territory.

A dissection of personal income by States is shown on page 230. In Queensland and Western Australia, wages and salaries account for a smaller percentage of total personal income than in other States, while income from farms and small businesses is proportionately higher.

The table on page 229 also shows how personal income was disposed of between expenditure on goods and services for consumption, direct taxes, savings, and private remittances abroad. Direct taxation and savings took 9 and 8 per cent. respectively of personal income in 1959-60, compared with 11 and 12 per cent. in 1948-49. Consumption goods and services took 82 per cent. of personal income in 1959-60, compared with 77 per cent. in 1948-49, and included rent (8 per cent. of personal income), food (20 per cent.), clothing (10 per cent.), hardware, &c. (9 per cent.), and tobacco, beer, &c. (9 per cent.). Clothing took 2½ per cent. less of the total than it did in 1948-49, but "all other" consumption expenditure, which includes motor cars and petrol, increased from 15.0 to 19.2 per cent. of the total personal outlay.

The combined income and expenditure accounts of all public authorities, including local and semi-governmental authorities, are shown in the next table. Income from business undertakings is shown before deducting interest and other debt charges. "Net borrowing" consists of loan raisings less changes in cash balances, provision for sinking funds and debt repayment, and net advances to non-public authority enterprises.

PUBLIC AUTHORITY RECEIPTS AND OUTLAY, AUSTRALIA

Receipts or Outlay	1948-49	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60
	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.
Direct Taxes on Persons ..	213	422	443	477	431	492
Direct Taxes on Companies ..	74	186	216	215	219	228
Indirect Taxes	251	569	641	696	726	799
Less Subsidies	-30	-18	-19	-21	-22	-22
Net Taxation	508	1,159	1,281	1,367	1,354	1,497
Business Undertakings, Surplus	10	30	50	61	75	96
Allowances for Depreciation ..	5	22	26	32	37	42
Rent and Interest Received ..	17	47	54	61	60	61
Net Borrowing	7	139	37	8	134	113
Total Receipts	547	1,397	1,448	1,529	1,660	1,809
Interest Paid	91	131	141	149	157	172
Cash Social Service Benefits ..	108	271	286	316	348	373
Wages and Salaries	183	490	518	535	569	613
Purchases from Australian Business Undertakings	131	480	492	504	557	620
Purchases, &c., Overseas	14	19	4	17	21	23
Overseas Gifts, Relief, &c. ..	14	4	4	5	5	4
Capital Transfers ¹	6	2	3	3	3	4
Total Outlay	547	1,397	1,448	1,529	1,660	1,809

¹ War gratuity, war damage insurance claims, net payments and advances to farmers for drought relief, &c.

The net borrowing of all public authorities shown was financed by Treasury Bills, Commonwealth Government stocks and bonds, War Savings Certificates and Stamps, National Savings Bonds, interest-free loans, and local and semi-governmental loans, bank overdraft, &c.

Australia's financial relationship with the rest of the world is shown in the following table. The first part of the table shows how current payments for commodities and services accounted for changes in national indebtedness. The second part shows how these changes in indebtedness were reflected in variations in the oversea liabilities of various sections of the economy, including public authorities' net indebtedness, Australia's international reserves, and private net indebtedness overseas. 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

Nature of Payment	1948-49	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60
	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.
Exports of Merchandise and Gold Production	531	788	994	827	827	954
Imports of Merchandise	-415	-819	-717	-791	-796	-946
Merchandise Balance	116	-31	277	36	31	8
Other Receipts for Services, &c.	39	73	79	79	87	97
Public Authority Interest	-20	-22	-23	-23	-25	-27
Public Authority Oversea Gifts, Relief, &c.	-14	-4	-4	-5	-4	-4
Private Remittances (Net)	7	-5	-4	-1	3	4
Foreign Travel (Net)	-3	-16	-13	-20	-21	-26
Government Transactions (Net)	-14	-19	-4	-17	-20	-22
Other Payments for Services, &c.	-61	-143	-144	-162	-166	-187
Other Interest, Rent, Dividends	-18	-64	-65	-61	-93	-95
Total Current Balance	32	-231	99	-174	-208	-252
Net Increase in Indebtedness to Rest of World—						
Public Authorities—						
Loans	-13	26	-30	12	35	35
Other	-2	6	26	-4	-14	-6
Private—						
Investment Overseas		-17	-6	-3	-15	-4
Investment in Australia—						
Companies	149	119	103	98	121	188
Other (including balancing item)		24	20	30	72	35
Decrease in Reserves	-166	73	-212	41	9	4
Total	-32	231	-99	174	208	252

Chapter 8.—TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

1. INTRODUCTION

Transport and communication services are only partly recorded in production statistics, but they cover a large proportion of national income and expenditure.

Complete statistics upon which to measure the cost of transport in Queensland (or in Australia) are not available, but when account is taken of railways, shipping, roads and their vehicles, and aircraft, the annual expenditure in Queensland was probably about £150m. in 1959-60, or about 15 per cent. of the gross domestic expenditure.

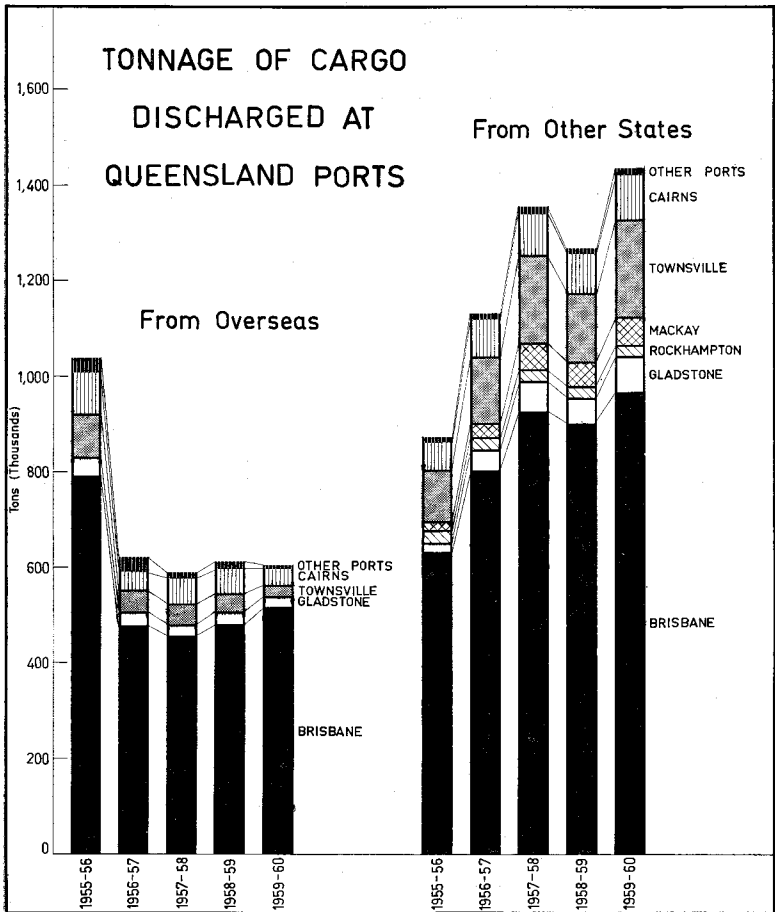
At the Census of June, 1954, 39,777 persons were recorded as being occupied in transport and storage services in Queensland, equivalent to 7.5 per cent. of all persons working. In addition to these persons engaged in operating the services, there were 7,717 persons employed in railway and tramway workshops, 7,260 in manufacture and maintenance of motor vehicles, 2,053 in shipbuilding, &c., 6,926 in the construction and maintenance of roads and bridges, and 5,637 in the construction and maintenance of rail and tram permanent way. There were also persons engaged in selling motor vehicles, parts, petrol, &c., and drivers of commercial vehicles owned by firms other than transport operators. For these no precise figures are available, but they could number about 20,000, making a total of 89,370, or 16.9 per cent. of the working population. With 11,668 persons engaged in communication services, total employment in transport and communication services would have been about 101,000 persons, or 19 per cent. of all workers.

2. SEA TRANSPORT AND PORTS.

Sea transport takes precedence historically in Queensland transport, and the location of ports explains a great deal of the relations between districts and the coastal cities. It was not until 1903 that the central district was linked with the southern by other than sea transport, and the coastal railway system was not completed until 1924. Until then, therefore, Brisbane was the commercial capital of the southern district only, and the trade of the central and northern ports was largely distinct.

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. Adequate dry-docking facilities are available in a modern graving dock completed in 1945 as a joint project of the Commonwealth and State Governments. A wheat bulk handling installation was completed in 1958-59.

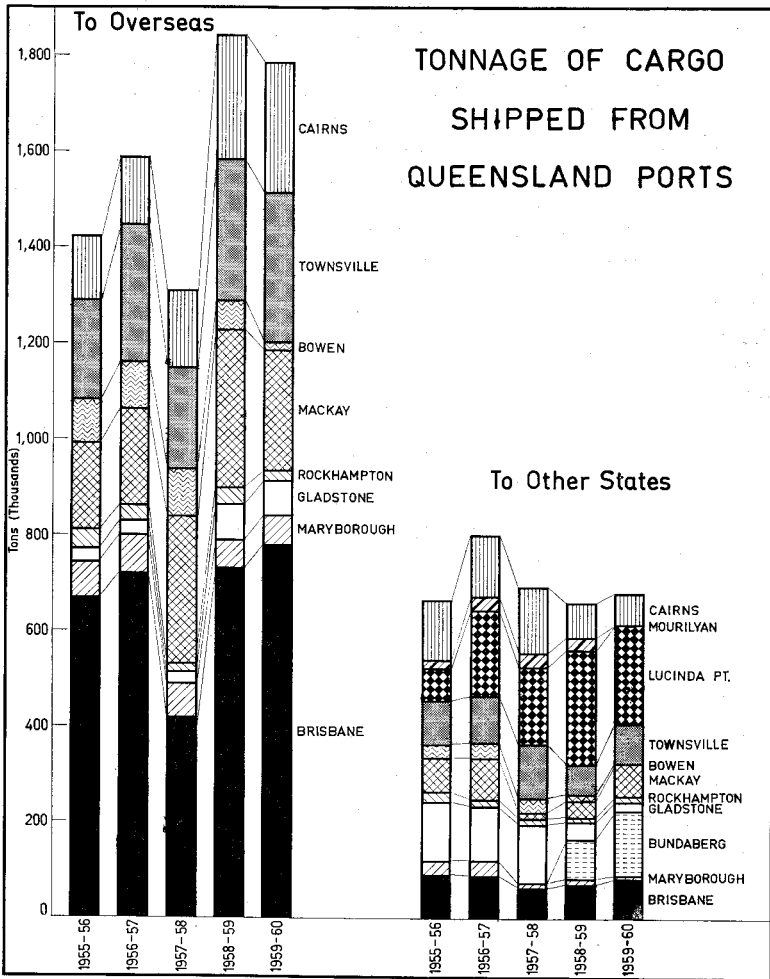
The river port of Maryborough is supplemented by a deep-water jetty at Urangan, and a new deep-water port and bulk sugar terminal for Bundaberg, capable of handling medium size coastal ships, was opened in September, 1958.



The port of Rockhampton was established through the Canoona gold rush in 1858. It is on the Fitzroy River nearly forty miles from the sea and is used by interstate ships of light draught. In 1881 a deep-water overseas port for Rockhampton was established at Port Alma, originally as part of a railway policy for Central Queensland, but was not connected by rail until 1912. Gladstone, which has a good natural harbour, is equipped to handle coal, grain, ore, &c., in bulk and has become a substantial oil terminal.

At Mackay an artificial deep-water harbour has been constructed to accommodate large vessels. A sugar bulk handling installation has been completed which is capable of storing 150,000 tons of sugar. It can load and trim sugar into a ship's holds at the rate of 600 tons per hour. There is also an oil terminal with a depth of 35 feet at low water spring tides.

Bowen is situated on a natural harbour. It contains three wharf berths and exports meat.



Townsville was established in 1868 by the discovery of gold at Ravenswood and Charters Towers. The Great Northern Railway which extends 600 miles west to Mt. Isa brings copper, lead, wool, and uranium for shipment. Townsville is also provided with sugar bulk handling plant which came into operation in 1959.

Cairns is also a "made" port, and its harbour is well equipped for its substantial traffic with the sugar country on the coast and with the Atherton Tableland.

Lucinda Point at the southern extremity of Hinchinbrook Channel is the sugar bulk handling terminal for the rich sugar lands of the Herbert River Valley. Mourilyan Harbour is being developed and its bulk sugar terminal commenced operations during the 1960 sugar season.

Other small ports north of Townsville are Innisfail, which was engaged in the export of sugar but which will now be displaced by Mourilyan Harbour, and Port Douglas. Thursday Island, the headquarters of the pearl-shell industry, the Gulf ports of Normanton and Burketown, and Cooktown and Portland Roads on the north-east coast are served by a Queensland shipping company under State subsidy.

Seven ports (see next page) are administered by Harbour Boards with members representing the towns and districts served by the ports. All the other ports, including Brisbane, are controlled by the State Treasury through the Department of Harbours and Marine, which also supervises the engineering activities of the other ports. Provision is made in *The Harbours Acts, 1955 to 1956*, for the constitution of a Harbours Trust consisting of five members, two of whom "shall be persons well versed respectively in matters relating to shipping and to the industries of this State". To date no action has been taken to constitute the Trust. Many of the Brisbane wharves are owned by private shipping interests.

Brisbane Harbour Finances.—The accounts of the Brisbane Harbour under the control of the Department of Harbours and Marine are set out in the following table. From 1958-59, these accounts include the Brisbane River Account. The loan indebtedness of the Harbour at 30th June, 1960, was £2,918,043, and the Working Account had a credit balance of £406,537.

BRISBANE HARBOUR.

Year.	Harbour Dues.	Total Receipts.	Working Expenses. ¹	Total Expenditure.	Accumulated Balance.
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1955-56	701	817	582	772	111
1956-57	671	918	684	1,048	-19
1957-58	695	937	731	944	-26
1958-59	709	1,097	664	883	301
1959-60	772	1,059	731	953	407

¹ Excluding interest and redemption.

The Department of Harbours and Marine also controls the South Brisbane Dry Dock and Cairncross Graving Dock. At 30th June, 1960, accumulated balances for these sections of the Department's activities were *Cr.* £44,202, and *Dr.* £140,800.

The operating accounts of 7 harbours not administered by Harbour Boards showed, at 30th June, 1960 a credit balance of £69,865 (Maryborough £44,840) and 2 harbours a debit balance of £6,551.

Harbour Boards' Finances.—Harbour Boards control the ports of Bundaberg, Gladstone, Rockhampton, Mackay, Bowen, Townsville, and Cairns. Practically all the capital expenditures of the Harbour Boards have been provided by the State Government in the form of loans and subsidies.

From 30th June, 1945, to 30th June, 1960, arrears of interest due from Bowen and Rockhampton Harbour Boards of £150,659 and £651,297 respectively were written off by the State Government, and £54,116 outstanding redemptions of loans to Bowen were waived. During this period, loans of £163,042 and £77,617 were advanced by the Government to Bowen and Rockhampton respectively. As the installation of sugar bulk

handling facilities at certain ports has caused a loss of sugar handling at Bowen, the Sugar Board has taken over Treasury loans totalling £110,387 from the Bowen Harbour Board.

Arrears of interest and penalty interest due from 1st July, 1948, to 30th June, 1958, amounting to £15,534 have been written off in respect of the Bundaberg Harbour Board.

HARBOUR BOARDS, 1959-60

Harbour Board.	Wharfage and Harbour Dues.	Total Receipts (excluding Loan). ¹	Working Expenses.	Total Expenditure (excluding Loan). ²	Loan Indebtedness, 30th June, 1960. ³
	£	£	£	£	£
Bowen	12,533	61,411	9,827	15,191	275,327
Bundaberg ..	115,782	318,521	8,714	192,263	2,213,569
Cairns	198,159	290,790	182,870	261,348	256,354
Gladstone ..	49,785	97,124	28,665	100,380	667,940
Mackay	208,273	395,559	111,824	372,627	1,310,496
Rockhampton ..	45,483	62,674	38,326	61,846	630,303
Townsville ..	278,896	580,962	181,199	523,115	3,076,448
Total	908,911	1,807,041	561,425	1,526,770	8,430,437

¹ Including Government Subsidy. ² Including construction and debt charges.

³ Excluding Temporary Loans.

Cargo Discharged and Shipped.—The following table shows the amounts of cargo moving into and out of the various Queensland ports, other than purely intrastate movements, during the year ended 30th June, 1960.

QUEENSLAND PORTS, OVERSEA & INTERSTATE CARGO¹ SHIPMENTS, 1959-60

Port.	Cargo Discharged.			Cargo Shipped.		
	Oversea.	Interstate.	Total.	Oversea.	Interstate.	Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Brisbane ..	518,141	967,889	1,486,030	783,098	84,669	867,767
Maryborough ..	..	3,806	3,806	60,297	6,150	66,447
Bundaberg ..	..	2,157	2,157	3,922	136,630	140,552
Gladstone ..	22,468	76,562	99,030	73,082	19,749	92,831
Rockhampton ..	1,053	22,197	23,250	21,990	11,707	33,697
Mackay	2,487	58,958	61,445	250,530	67,727	318,257
Bowen	58	2,736	2,794	17,200	..	17,200
Townsville ..	25,447	204,531	229,978	311,974	83,268	395,242
Lucinda Point ..	..	..	..	..	207,974	207,974
Mourilyan ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cairns	36,802	97,867	134,669	264,818	64,318	329,136
Thursday Is. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	606,456	1,436,703	2,043,159	1,786,911	682,192	2,469,103

¹ Expressed in terms of tons weight or tons measurement of 40 cubic feet according to the type of cargo.

The next table gives the tonnage of cargo passing through Queensland ports, excluding intrastate movements, during the five years ended 30th June, 1960. Comparing 1959-60 with 1949-50, 34 per cent. more cargo was discharged (36 per cent less from overseas and 146 per cent. more interstate) and 85 per cent. more was shipped (113 per cent. more overseas and 37 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.
1955-56 ..	1,039,373	874,884	1,914,257	1,425,674	668,226	2,093,900
1956-57 ..	621,608	1,131,719	1,753,327	1,589,948	801,646	2,391,594
1957-58 ..	629,100	1,357,812	1,986,912	1,311,690	734,479	2,046,169
1958-59 ..	613,014	1,269,259	1,882,273	1,842,827	660,167	2,502,994
1959-60 ..	606,456	1,436,703	2,043,159	1,786,911	682,192	2,469,103

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 1959-60.

TOTAL SHIPPING ENTERING QUEENSLAND PORTS, 1959-60

Port.	On Voyages beyond Queensland.				On Coastwise Voyages.			Total Entries.
	From Overseas Direct.	From Overseas via States.	From Other States.	Total.	Originating beyond Q'land.	Entirely within Q'land.	Total.	

NUMBER OF VESSELS

Brisbane ..	287	354	508	1,149	110	158	268	1,417
Maryborough ..	7	..	8	15	11	53	64	79
Bundaberg ..	7	..	48	55	9	68	77	132
Gladstone ..	7	10	6	23	62	14	76	99
Rockhampton ..	..	3	28	31	61	14	75	106
Mackay ..	27	..	53	80	40	..	40	120
Bowen ..	2	3	6	11	27	..	27	38
Townsville ..	45	12	39	96	235	34	269	365
Lucinda Point ..	2	..	33	35	4	..	4	39
Mourilyan ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
Cairns ..	61	6	17	84	142	66	208	292
Thursday Island	11	..	1	12	4	55	59	71
Total ..	456	388	747	1,591	706	462	1,168	2,759

NET TONNAGE OF VESSELS (1,000 TONS)

Brisbane ..	1,058	1,627	1,516	4,201	453	17	470	4,671
Maryborough ..	26	..	4	30	15	2	17	47
Bundaberg ..	2	..	61	63	6	3	9	72
Gladstone ..	23	35	28	86	268	2	270	356
Rockhampton ..	..	16	11	27	213	2	215	242
Mackay ..	107	..	103	210	72	..	72	282
Bowen ..	4	16	4	24	95	..	95	119
Townsville ..	149	68	105	322	737	18	755	1,077
Lucinda Point ..	6	..	81	87	7	..	7	94
Mourilyan ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cairns ..	177	22	34	233	406	19	425	658
Thursday Island	1	..	..	1	4	11	15	16
Total ..	1,553	1,784	1,947	5,284	2,276	74	2,350	7,634

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

TOTAL SHIPPING CLEARING QUEENSLAND PORTS, 1959-60

Port.	On Voyages beyond Queensland.				On Coastwise Voyages.			Total Clearances.
	To Overseas Direct.	To Overseas via States.	To Other States.	Total.	Terminating beyond Q'land.	Entirely within Q'land.	Total.	
NUMBER OF VESSELS								
Brisbane	363	236	455	1,054	211	158	369	1,423
Maryborough ..	2	..	5	7	19	52	71	78
Bundaberg ..	6	..	47	53	10	67	77	130
Gladstone ..	14	4	25	43	43	13	56	99
Rockhampton ..	6	..	29	35	56	16	72	107
Mackay	26	..	23	49	72	..	72	121
Bowen	3	2	3	8	30	..	30	38
Townsville ..	91	17	70	178	156	35	191	369
Lucinda Point ..	..	..	35	35	4	..	4	39
Mourilyan ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1
Cairns	64	8	50	122	106	65	171	293
Thursday Island	11	2	1	14	3	53	56	70
Total	586	269	743	1,598	710	460	1,170	2,768

NET TONNAGE OF VESSELS (1,000 TONS)

Brisbane	1,465	1,080	1,306	3,851	809	16	825	4,676
Maryborough ..	8	..	3	11	34	2	36	47
Bundaberg ..	1	..	65	66	4	3	7	73
Gladstone ..	59	19	77	155	201	1	202	357
Rockhampton ..	27	..	12	39	201	2	203	242
Mackay	98	..	55	153	130	..	130	283
Bowen	6	13	1	20	99	..	99	119
Townsville ..	356	72	116	544	537	18	555	1,099
Lucinda Point ..	..	..	85	85	9	..	9	94
Mourilyan ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cairns	233	27	112	372	267	19	286	658
Thursday Island	4	..	..	4	..	12	12	16
Total	2,257	1,211	1,832	5,300	2,291	73	2,364	7,664

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 1959-60, coastal and local shipping had not recovered its pre-war importance. All the figures show a very appreciable increase in the last ten years and for voyages to and from overseas ports the 1959-60 figures were above the pre-war level. Sailings to and from other States were slightly higher than in 1938-39, both with respect to numbers of vessels and their aggregate tonnages.

TOTAL SHIPPING AT QUEENSLAND PORTS

Year.	On Voyages beyond Queensland.				On Coastwise Voyages.			Grand Total.
	Over-seas Direct.	Over-seas via States.	Other States.	Total.	Beyond Q'land.	Entirely within Q'land.	Total.	
NUMBER OF VESSELS ENTERED								
1950-51	253	256	395	904	579	318	897	1,801
1951-52	251	194	413	858	585	359	944	1,802
1952-53	305	233	494	1,032	683	454	1,137	2,169
1953-54	301	254	559	1,114	721	514	1,235	2,349
1954-55	328	269	598	1,195	673	482	1,155	2,350
1955-56	347	262	597	1,206	709	415	1,124	2,330
1956-57	370	246	688	1,304	669	395	1,064	2,368
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
NUMBER OF VESSELS CLEARED								
1950-51	354	156	428	938	586	322	908	1,846
1951-52	321	109	432	862	572	384	956	1,818
1952-53	401	172	482	1,055	670	474	1,144	2,199
1953-54	459	189	484	1,132	727	515	1,242	2,374
1954-55	480	176	558	1,214	673	479	1,152	2,366
1955-56	490	184	568	1,242	671	419	1,090	2,332
1956-57	512	187	609	1,308	676	395	1,071	2,379
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

3. RAILWAYS

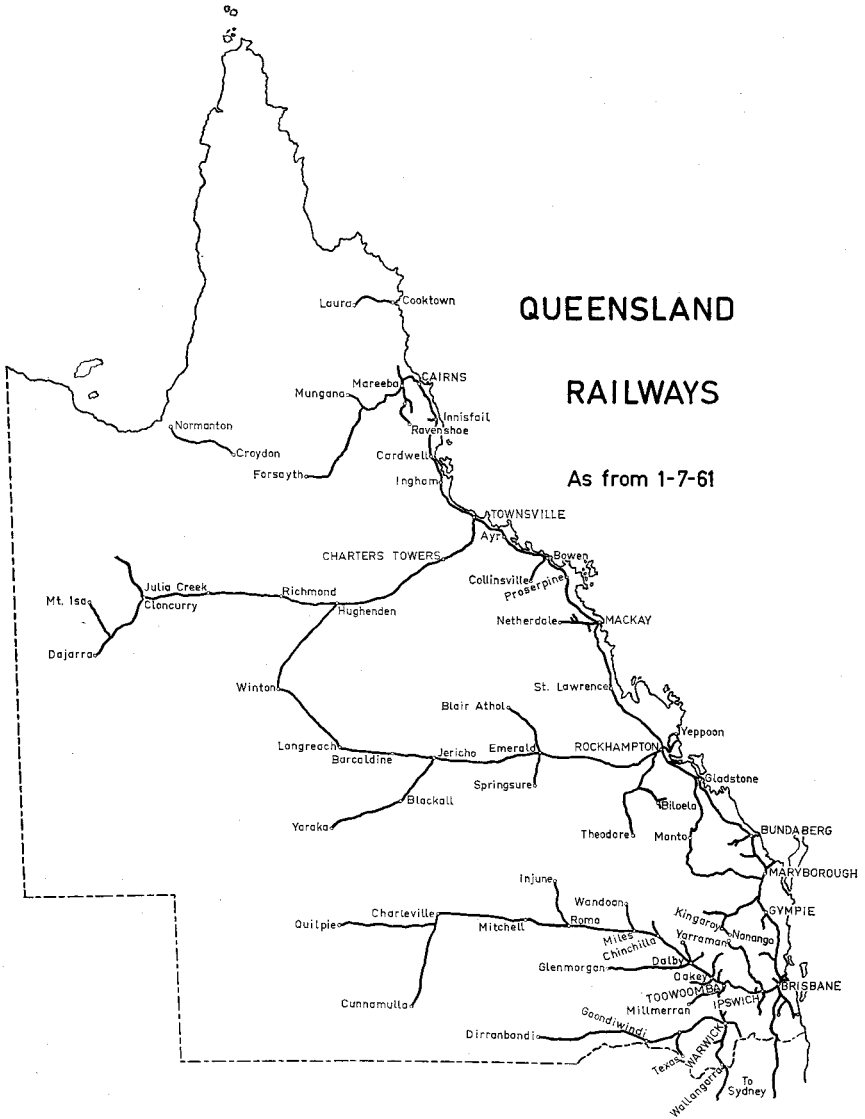
Geographical conditions in Queensland, as elsewhere, have determined the layout of the railways. The huge area of Queensland covers 30 per cent. of the occupied area of Australia, and it has no inland waterways. There are, however, sufficient good harbours along the eastern coast. Unfortunately the broken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

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

QUEENSLAND

RAILWAYS

As from 1-7-61



of distant terminals. Even in Western Australia, where the mileage is greater in proportion to population, most of the railway system can be shown on a map of the south-western corner of the State. For its sparsely populated area, Queensland, with the greatest railway mileage of any State, is lavishly equipped with railways.

Construction of railways concerned candidates at the first election of the Queensland Parliament in 1860. The first Parliament, on 13th August, 1861, passed *The Moreton Bay Tramway Act* which empowered an already formed private company to construct railways on the land-grant principle. The company, however, had difficulty in raising the necessary capital (which was increased from £150,000 to £200,000 when the Bill was before Parliament). In the meantime, conditions for borrowing money by the Governments of the young colonies became favourable, and public opinion set in favour of government construction of public works. In 1863, an Act authorised government construction of railways, but provided for private construction of branch railways, and for the Government, if it wished, to lease its own lines to private persons for a period not exceeding seven years. Neither of these provisions was taken advantage of, and railway construction and operation in Queensland which commenced under this Act have been carried on by the Government ever since. Very few lines have been built by private enterprise. On a number of subsequent occasions, the Government endeavoured to attract private railway building by offering free grants of land to railway builders, but the offers were never taken up to any appreciable extent.

The first line was opened from Ipswich to Grandchester on 31st July, 1865. It reached Toowoomba in 1867, Brisbane was connected in 1875, and in subsequent years the lines were pushed out to the Downs, the Maranoa, and the South-West. The Central Division Railways were commenced in 1867, with 30 miles of line inland from the port of Rockhampton, but during the next six years no mileage was added to this system. In the eighties began a spurt of railway building in connecting the ports with the interior by short lines. These were as follows:—1880, Townsville; 1881, Lunenburg; 1881, Maryborough (to Gympie); 1885, Mackay; 1885, Cooktown; 1887, Cairns; 1889, Normanton; and 1890, Bowen. Depression and financial difficulties slackened progress during the nineties, and the early years of the twentieth century. These beginnings grew into isolated systems of some magnitude, until in 1910, when *The North Coast Railway Act* provided for linking the systems by a coastal railway, there were 3,806 miles of railway in the State. The last link in this coastal line was completed in 1924. A great burst of development occurred during the decade 1911-1920. In the six years from 1910 to 1915 inclusive, 1,572 miles of line were opened. After that date progress was steady till the maximum mileage of 6,567 miles was reached in 1932. This mileage included the South Brisbane-Border section of the uniform gauge railway to Sydney (69 miles of 4 ft. 8½ in. gauge track). The mileage being operated at 30th June, 1960, was 6,407.

At the outset a gauge of 3 ft. 6 in. was deliberately chosen, although previously New South Wales had adopted 4 ft. 8½ in., and Victoria 5 ft. 3 in. The choice was between fewer lines with more speed, and more

lines with less speed. The decision has been justified by the extent of Queensland's railway system today, and it is claimed that the air-conditioned express trains in Queensland are equal in comfort to any in Australia.

The standard gauge (4 ft. 8½ in.) railway from Kyogle, New South Wales, to South Brisbane was opened for traffic on 27th September, 1930. The line was built under an agreement between the Commonwealth and the States of Queensland and New South Wales. The total cost was £4,371,000. The cost of the Queensland section was £2,200,000 and Queensland's share of this under the agreement was £625,000. Net profits after payment of interest on capital costs are divided between Queensland and New South Wales in proportion to route mileage in each State—69 and 112 miles respectively.

During 1950-51, work was commenced on the quadrupling of certain sections of line in the suburban area necessary to cope with traffic expansion. The work involves the laying of heavier rails, the provision of two additional tracks, the replacement of timber bridges by steel and concrete structures, and the replacement of old station buildings by brick and concrete buildings of modern design.

Work on the Roma St.-Corinda section is approaching completion and contractors are working on a new interlocking and signalling installation for this section. On the northern sections, work is not so far advanced, but some work on bridges, drainage, and levelling is still proceeding and some sections of track and new station structures have been completed.

New establishments in and near Brisbane include a bulk stores depot with administrative block now in use, and mechanical engineering workshops being built, at Redbank; civil engineering workshop being built at Banyo and a depot for diesel-electric locomotives, air-conditioned trains and rail motors on which work is in hand at Northgate.

In the country, most new work is confined to the continuing elimination and shortening of timber bridges and their replacement by longer embankments and concrete culverts or steel and concrete bridges.

An extensive programme for the modernisation of the railways has been undertaken since the war. Progress made in the rolling stock programme during the five years ended 30th June, 1960, is set out below.

QUEENSLAND RAILWAYS, ROLLING STOCK, 1955-1960

Particulars	Locomotives				Cars	Rail Motors, Trailers, &c.	Brake Vans	Wagons
	Steam	Diesel-Mech.	Diesel-Elec.	Total				
On hand 30-6-55	819	4	21	844	1,162	221	169	28,061
1955-56 to 1959-60								
Added ..	22	3	42	67	67	6	1	1,040
Withdrawn ..	98	..	..	98	87	24	13	1,705
On hand 30-6-60	743	7	63	813	1,142	203	157	27,396

During 1959-60, five new diesel-electric locomotives and one new diesel-mechanical locomotive were put into service, and orders were current at 30th June, 1960, for a further five diesel-electric and two diesel-mechanical locomotives. Diesel-electric locomotives, which represented 8 per cent. of locomotive stock, were responsible for 27 per cent. of the total traffic mileage in 1959-60.

Air-conditioned trains are used on the four main trunk lines between Brisbane and Cairns, Brisbane and Cunnamulla, Rockhampton and Winton, and Townsville and Mount Isa. Other passenger services in the country have been improved by the use of diesel-electric locomotives which have accelerated these services.

*Passenger Traffic**—Passenger traffic provided 9 per cent. of the total earnings in 1959-60, compared with 10 per cent. in 1955-56. The decline is largely due to the competition of air travel and good motor highways with long-distance rail journeys. Even metropolitan suburban passenger traffic has been affected, as the number of passengers has decreased by 7·4 per cent. since 1955-56, although its earnings have remained over the five years at about 2·5 per cent. of total earnings. Average earnings per suburban passenger train-mile in 1959-60 were 97d., compared with 106d. per train-mile for country services.

Passengers on season and workers' weekly tickets represented 63 per cent. of metropolitan and 56 per cent. of non-metropolitan travellers. First class suburban travel was abolished on 31st July, 1956.

*Goods Traffic**—Goods traffic provided 84 per cent. of total earnings in 1959-60, compared with 82 per cent. in 1955-56. Average earnings per ton of goods per mile rose in that period from 4·4d. to 4·7d. and earnings per ton of goods from 764d. to 911d. 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 321 tons in 1955-56 to 353 tons in 1959-60 (diesel-electric 471 tons, steam, 297 tons).

In 1959-60, the reduced demand for beef for export to the United States of America and poor seasonal conditions resulted in the carriage of 489,405 fewer cattle than in 1958-59. Earnings from cattle traffic showed a decrease of £912,454, but this decrease was partly offset by the carriage of 216,134 more sheep which provided an additional £144,421. Total earnings from livestock traffic in 1959-60 were £791,274 lower than in 1958-59.

The following table shows, for the last five years, details of the finances and working operations of the railways. It should be noted that the capital account shown represents capital remaining after the writing off of £28m. on all lines under *The Railway Capital Indebtedness Reduction Act, 1931*. The capital account shown for the South Brisbane-Border Railway is the capital liability borne by Queensland, and represents only about a quarter of the total expenditure on the Queensland section of this uniform gauge line (see page 243).

* 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.		1955-56.	1956-57.	1957-58.	1958-59.	1959-60.
Lines Open	mils.	6,456	6,456	6,456	6,426	6,407
Traffic Train Mileage	1,000 mls.	19,289	20,054	19,032	19,509	19,056
Train Mileage per Mile Open	mils.	2,988	3,106	2,948	3,036	2,974
Capital Account (opened lines)	£1,000	74,345	80,726	86,833	90,866	95,708
Total Earnings	£1,000	31,313	36,678	34,636	36,169	35,671
Earnings per Train Mile	s.	32.5	36.6	36.4	37.1	37.4
Total Working Expenses	£1,000	33,874	37,790	36,894	37,504	38,353
Expenses per Train Mile	s.	35.1	37.7	38.8	38.4	40.3
Net Revenue	£1,000	-2,561	-1,112	-2,258	-1,335	-2,682
Costs as % of Earnings	%	108.2	103.0	106.5	103.7	107.5
<i>Coaching Traffic—</i>						
Train Mileage	1,000 mls.	7,161	7,253	7,017	6,951	6,858
Country	1,000 mls.	5,142	5,183	4,935	4,824	4,727
Suburban ¹	1,000 mls.	2,019	2,070	2,082	2,127	2,131
Passengers Carried ²	1,000	35,647	34,270	33,665	33,457	32,346
Country	1,000	5,899	5,487	5,141	5,059	4,798
Suburban ¹	1,000	29,748	28,783	28,524	28,398	27,548
Earnings Collected	£1,000	4,684	5,155	4,985	4,926	4,636
Passengers	£1,000	3,273	3,622	3,451	3,341	3,139
Country	£1,000	2,524	2,740	2,561	2,452	2,274
Suburban ¹	£1,000	749	882	890	889	865
Parcels, Mails, &c.	£1,000	1,411	1,533	1,534	1,585	1,497
<i>Goods Traffic ³—</i>						
Train Mileage	1,000 mls.	12,128	12,501	12,015	12,557	12,197
Tonnage ²	1,000 tons	8,180	8,453	7,766	8,373	8,116
Minerals (incl. Coal)	1,000 tons	2,313	2,603	2,501	2,558	2,677
Agricultural Produce	1,000 tons	3,225	3,199	2,775	3,160	2,915
Other Goods	1,000 tons	1,835	1,773	1,658	1,675	1,784
Livestock	1,000 tons	807	878	832	980	740
Earnings Collected	£1,000	25,736	30,502	28,587	30,114	30,047
Minerals (incl. Coal)	£1,000	4,670	5,983	5,445	5,883	6,088
Agricultural Produce	£1,000	4,901	5,694	4,900	6,382	6,244
Other Goods	£1,000	12,804	14,460	14,024	13,292	13,950
Livestock	£1,000	3,361	4,365	4,218	4,557	3,765
Average Length of Haul ⁴	mils.	178	185	181	186	200
Average Gross Load of Goods Trains ⁴	tons	321	326	329	339	353
Rents, Refreshment Rooms, &c.	£1,000	893	1,021	1,064	1,128	988

¹ Metropolitan District only. ² Excluding duplications where transfers have occurred between the Uniform Gauge and the 3 ft. 6 in. systems. ³ Excluding Departmental traffic. ⁴ Excluding Uniform Gauge Railway, the Cooktown and Normanton Railways, and the Innisfail and Mourilyan Tramways.

At present, the Queensland railway system is divided into three divisions for administrative purposes. In addition, there is the Queensland section of the uniform gauge railway to Sydney which is operated by the New South Wales Railway Commissioner under a special agreement. Details of the operations of each of these sections are given in the following table.

QUEENSLAND RAILWAYS, DIVISIONAL OPERATIONS, 1959-60

Particulars.		Southern Division.	Central Division.	Northern Division. ¹	South Brisbane -Border. ²	Total.
Lines Open	mls.	2,715	1,658	1,965	69	6,407
Traffic Train Mileage	1,000 mls.	9,483	4,308	4,994	271	19,056
Train Mileage per Mile Open	mls.	3,492	2,598	2,541	3,928	2,974
Capital Account (opened lines)	£1,000	53,808	19,084	22,117	699	95,708
<i>Total Earnings Allotted</i>	<i>£1,000</i>	<i>15,095</i>	<i>9,026</i>	<i>10,735</i>	<i>815</i>	<i>35,671</i>
Coaching ³	£1,000	3,059	1,285	1,091	189	5,624
Goods and Livestock	£1,000	12,036	7,741	9,644	626	30,047
Earnings per Train Mile	s.	31.8	41.9	43.0	60.1	37.4
Total Working Expenses	£1,000	19,097	8,696	9,690	870	38,353
Expenses per Train Mile	s.	40.3	40.4	38.8	64.1	40.3
Net Revenue	£1,000	-4,002	330	1,045	-55	-2,682
Costs as % of Earnings	%	126.5	96.3	90.3	106.7	107.5
<i>Coaching Traffic⁴—</i>						
Passengers Carried ⁵	£1,000	30,352	605	1,240	149	32,346
<i>Earnings Collected</i>	<i>£1,000</i>	<i>2,993</i>	<i>586</i>	<i>880</i>	<i>177</i>	<i>4,636</i>
Passengers	£1,000	2,052	355	611	121	3,139
Parcels, Mails, &c.	£1,000	941	231	269	56	1,497
<i>Goods Traffic⁴—</i>						
<i>Tonnage⁵</i>	<i>1,000 tons</i>	<i>3,571</i>	<i>1,682</i>	<i>2,494</i>	<i>369</i>	<i>8,116</i>
Minerals (incl. Coal)	1,000 tons	1,345	358	943	31	2,677
Agricultural Produce	1,000 tons	1,106	847	906	56	2,915
Other Goods	1,000 tons	825	261	417	281	1,784
Livestock	1,000 tons	295	216	228	1	740
<i>Earnings Collected</i>	<i>£1,000</i>	<i>14,704</i>	<i>5,120</i>	<i>9,597</i>	<i>626</i>	<i>30,047</i>
Minerals (incl. Coal)	£1,000	2,224	695	3,126	43	6,088
Agricultural Produce	£1,000	3,238	1,294	1,512	200	6,244
Other Goods	£1,000	7,964	2,007	3,598	381	13,950
Livestock	£1,000	1,278	1,124	1,361	2	3,765
<i>Rents, Refreshment Rooms, &c.</i>	<i>£1,000</i>	<i>561</i>	<i>214</i>	<i>201</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>938</i>

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 Including Rents, Refreshment Rooms, &c.

⁴ Dissected into Divisions according to the stations at which carriage was originated—Departmental traffic is excluded.

⁵ See note ² to preceding table.

During 1959-60 net expenditure on loan account (exclusive of South Brisbane-Border Railway) totalled £4,989,245. Of this £1,385,566 was general expenditure on surveys, rolling stock, and depreciation. Of the

remaining £3,603,679, £2,879,835, or 80 per cent., was expended in the Southern Division, £498,721 (14 per cent.) in the Central Division, and £225,123 (6 per cent.) in the Northern Division.

Local Authority and Private Railways.—At 30th June, 1960, there were 52 miles of local authority or private railways open to the public for general passenger and goods traffic. Most of these were built primarily to carry minerals or timber. In addition, there was a large number of private tramways owned by sugar mills and sawmills to carry sugar cane and logs to the mills, but these were not open for public traffic. The 52 miles of lines open for public traffic, were of the same gauge as the State railway system, 3 ft. 6 in. Of these, 41 miles were operated by a Local Authority—the Aramac Tramway (Aramac Shire), carrying general goods and sheep. The Mackay Harbour Board operated 4 miles of railway connecting the Outer Harbour with the State railway system. The remaining 7 miles were operated by two private companies; one to serve the Bowen Consolidated Mine in the north of the State, and one in the south—the Tannymorel line, carrying coal and timber.

All Australian Railways.—Most of the railways of other States are owned and operated, as in Queensland, by the State Government. The only private line in Australia of more than 100 miles is the Western Australian Midland Railway Company's 244 miles. The following table shows the mileage, classified according to gauge, and rolling stock, of the government railways. The Commonwealth railways consist of the standard gauge trans-Australian line, the Central Australia line of standard gauge from Port Augusta to Marree and of 3 ft. 6 in. to Alice Springs, a 3ft. 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, 1959-60.

Government	Route Mileage—Each Gauge				Rolling Stock			Staff ¹
	5' 3"	4' 8½"	3' 6"	All	Loco- motives	Coach- ing	Goods & Service	
New South Wales	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles	No.	No.	No.	No.
Victoria .. ..	..	6,108	..	6,108	1,160	3,691	24,889	50,336
Queensland	4,256	..	..	4,290 ²	509	2,424	22,629	29,473
South Australia	..	69	6,308	6,407³	813	1,491	27,407	28,566
Western Australia	1,674	..	859	2,533	277	679	8,322	9,381
Tasmania .. ..	..	..	4,120	4,120	400	611	12,389	12,957
Commonwealth..	..	..	538	538	106	142	2,836	2,394
	..	1,330	922	2,252	108	189	2,571	2,648
Total	5,930	7,507	12,747	26,248	3,373	9,287 ⁴	101,044 ⁵	135,755

¹ Excluding staff engaged on construction, except for Victoria. ² Including 34 miles of 2 ft. 6 in. gauge. ³ Including 30 miles of 2 ft. 0 in. gauge. ⁴ Including 60 vehicles jointly owned by Victoria and South Australia. ⁵ Include 1 vehicle jointly owned by Victoria and South Australia.

The next table shows the traffic carried, earnings, and working expenses of the government railway systems in the various States. Extreme caution must be used in making direct comparisons between States, on account of adjustments to earnings and expenses, some of which have been noted.

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS, AUSTRALIA, 1959-60

Government	Train Miles	Passenger Journeys	Goods, &c. Carried	Gross Earnings	Working Expenses	Profit on Working
	1,000	1,000	1,000 Tons	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
New South Wales	36,781	236,572	22,012	83,563 ¹	76,492	7,071
Victoria ..	18,282	158,294	9,687	39,190	39,542	-352
Queensland ..	19,056	32,346	8,116	35,670	38,352	-2,682
South Australia ..	6,887	17,038	4,036	12,758 ²	15,325	-2,567
Western Australia	7,962	13,879	4,533	14,847	16,907	-2,060
Tasmania ..	1,550	2,292	1,191	2,808	3,363	-555
Commonwealth ..	2,142	275	1,482	5,327	4,154	1,173
Total ..	92,660	460,696	51,057	194,163	194,135	28

¹ Excluding £1,000(000) government grant towards losses on non-paying developmental lines, and £800(000) to subsidise payments from Superannuation Account.
² Excluding £3,400(000) government grant towards working expenses, and £800(000) towards debt charges.

4. STREET TRAMWAYS AND BUSES

Brisbane.—The City of Brisbane is now the only city served by a system of street tramways, the Rockhampton steam tramways having been replaced by motor buses in 1939.

The first tramway commenced to operate in Brisbane during August, 1885. Six miles of tramway had been laid down, but only a portion was opened. The line was worked for several years as a horse tramway, but with very unsatisfactory results. Efforts were made by the company to obtain the requisite capital to convert the tramway to an electric one, and during 1896 the Brisbane Electric Tramways Company, a private company with head office in London, was formed. It acquired the interest of the original proprietary, and at once proceeded with the conversion. Electric tramcars started to run in 1897, when there were 15 miles of tramway, 33 electric trams, and 24 horse trams in operation. On 31st December, 1922, the system, which then consisted of a route mileage of 42 miles, was purchased by the Government, and the Brisbane Tramway Trust was appointed to control and operate it. In 1925, the Greater Brisbane scheme amalgamated all the city and suburban municipalities, and the new City Council was given control of the tramways. It took over the liabilities of the Tramway Trust, about £2m. due in London.

The City Council instituted motor bus services in July, 1940, and during 1948 it took over most of the private bus services. In August, 1951, the Council started to operate trolley buses on one city route, and

other routes have since been opened. The government railways provide suburban railway transport.

Other Cities.—In other cities passenger transport services are provided by motor buses operated either as private enterprises or as municipal services.

Details of passenger road transport services in cities with populations over 10,000 are set out below.

URBAN PASSENGER ROAD TRANSPORT SERVICES, 1959-60

Service	Route Open	Ve-hicles	Staff	Vehicle Mileage	Passengers Carried	Earn-ings	Salaries and Wages	Capital Cost
	Miles	No.	No.	1,000	1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
<i>Metropolitan</i> ¹ ..	825	803	3,137	18,301	129,815	4,317	3,131	8,532
Municipal—								
Tramways ..	66	367	2,181	8,086	80,670	2,599	2,155	5,920
Trolley Buses	20	36	.. ²	1,098	11,081	.. ²	.. ²	.. ²
Motor Buses	323	232	653	4,969	26,431	1,043	689	2,180
Private—								
Motor Buses	416	168	303	4,148	11,633	675	287	432
<i>Other Cities</i> ..	843	230	307	4,229	17,382	595	272	461
Cairns ³ ..	86	23	31	371	1,453	52	19	42
Gold Coast ³ ..	46	18	18	297	663	33	15	10
Ipswich ³ ..	151	44	54	775	2,860	123	54	89
Maryborough ⁴ ..	58	5	7	89	471	12	6	20
Rockhampton ⁴ ..	50	31	64	683	3,200	93	66	160
Toowoomba ³ ..	85	36	41	511	2,260	79	26	74
Townsville ³ ..	76	42	57	882	4,345	128	54	16
Other ⁵ ..	291	31	35	621	2,130	70	32	50
All Cities ..	1,668	1,033	3,444	22,530	147,197	4,912	3,403	8,993

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, Gympie, Mackay, 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.

Although certain of the more important roads are under the control of the Main Roads Department, most of the roads are solely under the control of the Local Authorities and are constructed and maintained by them. The construction of these roads may be financed by the expenditure of the Local Authorities' own funds, or by Treasury or other loans. In many cases, whatever the method of finance, construction is assisted by the State Government by means of subsidies from government funds.

The next table shows Queensland's roads, classified according to the nature of their construction, in the areas controlled by the various Local Authorities (according to returns received from them) at 30th June, 1960.

ROADS IN QUEENSLAND, 30TH JUNE, 1960

Local Authority	Formed Roads					Un-formed Roads	Total All Roads
	Concrete or Other High Standard	Sealed Pavement	Un-sealed Pavement	Not Paved	Total		
	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles
Brisbane	76	860	597	405	1,938	460	2,398
Other Cities	31	1,345	263	222	1,861	467	2,328
Towns	2	95	47	53	197	43	240
Shires	157	6,775	18,481	37,907	63,320	50,275	113,595
Total.. .. .	266	9,075	19,388	38,587	67,316	51,245	118,561

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. Transactions through this fund for the last five years were as follows:—

Year	Receipts	Payments	Balance at 30th June
	£	£	£
1955-56	1,028,125	1,044,017	416,583
1956-57	1,250,000	1,305,073	361,510
1957-58	1,250,000	1,278,400	333,110
1958-59	1,350,700	1,304,025	379,785
1959-60	1,703,300	1,646,782	436,303

In certain instances, Commonwealth grants have been made available for the improvement of roads which are regarded as of national importance, such as the road connecting the Mary Kathleen Uranium Field with the railway, and the Channel Country roads connecting cattle fattening country in the south-west corner of the State with various rail heads.

The Main Roads Department expended £15,726,952 from the Main Roads Fund during 1959-60, and Local Authorities spent about £10m. on roads, making a gross total of some £26m. Some duplication occurs in this total however (principally work performed by the Main Roads Department charged to Local Authorities, about £1m.) making the net expenditure on roads during the year 1959-60 about £25m.

Main Roads.—A Main Roads Board, consisting of three members, was appointed under *The Main Roads Act, 1920*, and commenced operations in 1921. In 1925 the Board was replaced by the Main Roads Commission under the control of a single Commissioner. The Commission became a Department in February, 1951. The Department controls and has a major financial responsibility in the maintenance and construction of such roads as have been gazetted under its Act. These roads were classified under the following headings:—State Highways, Main, Developmental, Secondary, Mining Access, Farmers', and Tourist Roads,

and Tourist Tracks. Since 6th April, 1959, all roads other than State Highways, Main Roads, and Developmental Roads have been gazetted as Secondary Roads. Details are set out in the following table.

QUEENSLAND MAIN ROADS

At 30th June	Types of Roads Gazetted						Improved Roads at End of Year ¹
	State Highways	Main	Developmental	Tourist Roads	Other	Total	
	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles
1951 ..	7,781	10,973	245	290	1,490	20,779	10,446
1952 ..	7,776	11,079	245	298	1,492	20,890	10,997
1953 ..	7,772	11,120	245	298	1,519	20,954	11,764
1954 ..	7,772	11,198	246	298	1,536	21,050	12,237
1955 ..	7,778	11,186	241	298	1,536	21,039	12,655
1956 ..	8,252	10,635	235	299	1,564	20,985	13,194
1957 ..	8,246	10,636	235	297	1,561	20,975	13,911
1958 ..	8,254	10,553	235	297	1,561	20,900	14,369
1959 ..	8,252	10,434	235		1,860 ²	20,781	14,618
1960 ..	8,252	10,460	230		1,800 ²	20,742	14,836

¹ Completed mileage only, the total of 14,836 miles at 30th June, 1960, comprising:—gravelled or metallic pavement, 4,050 miles; bitumen surfaced or concrete pavement, 5,814 miles; and cleared or formed only, 4,972 miles. ² See text preceding table.

Local Authorities are required to contribute towards the costs of construction and of maintenance of gazetted roads as shown below.

	For Construction	For Maintenance
State Highways ..	Nil	Not exceeding one-half
Main Roads ..	20 per cent. of capital cost and interest, repayable over 30 years	Not exceeding one-half
Developmental Roads	20 per cent. of interest on capital cost for 20 years	Not exceeding one-half
Secondary Roads ..	Up to 50 per cent. of capital cost and interest, repayable over 30 years	Not exceeding one-half

For a secondary road which is used principally by tourist traffic the contribution required is as agreed before the commencement of construction or maintenance works, and in the case of a secondary road which is used solely as a means of access to a mining area, no part of the cost of construction or maintenance is chargeable to a Local Authority.

Not only do the Department and the Local Authorities jointly contribute to the costs of work, but as far as possible they co-operate to their mutual benefit in matters pertaining to roadworks, including the design of schemes, the construction of works, and the carrying out of maintenance.

In most cases work is carried out under the supervision of the Local Authority in whose area the work lies, but in certain instances work is directly supervised by the Department, especially for the construction of State Highways, to which the Local Authority is not required to make any financial contribution.

In the earlier days of the Department, improvements were most urgently required on roads which assisted primary production—roads leading from farm areas to market or to rail—and it was largely on these roads that work was carried out. At a later stage, when road conditions for primary production had been considerably improved, attention was given to roads linking important towns and important districts, and improvements were carried out on the State Highways and principal Main Roads of the State, including those which linked with roads in the adjoining State of New South Wales and the Northern Territory.

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 30th June, 1960, limited access had been applied to four sections of road between Brisbane, Ipswich, and Toowoomba.

During the year ended 30th June, 1960, the Department completed a total length of 1,175 miles of roads and bridges, comprising 317 miles of new work, 362 miles of raising road surfaces, and 496 miles of resurfacing. At 30th June, 1960, 602 miles of new work were under construction. Bridges erected during the year ended 30th June, 1960, totalled 7,153 feet, bringing the total length of bridges constructed by the Department to 39.7 miles.

It is the policy of the Department to call tenders wherever the work to be done is of such a nature as to make it likely that a tender will be lodged. In 1959-60, 70 tenders were accepted for work of a value of £2,555,087.

Where it is considered that additional land will be required eventually for the provision of adequate road facilities, action is taken to acquire such land as early as is practicable, so that it will be available when the time comes to make use of it.

The 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 1959-60 are shown in the following table.

MAIN ROADS DEPARTMENT.

Particulars.	1955-56.	1956-57.	1957-58.	1958-59.	1959-60.
	£	£	£	£	£
RECEIPTS.					
<i>(i) Main Roads Fund—</i>					
Government Loan ..	380,000	..	125,000	621,866	..
Roads (Contribution to Maintenance) Act	..	..	47,414	241,861	325,755
Motor Vehicle Registration Fees ..	4,342,483	4,608,807	4,797,882	5,036,414	5,404,547
Maintenance Repayments by Local Authorities ..	406,998	590,885	611,124	648,882	707,813
Commonwealth—					
Channel Country Roads ..	100,000	80,000	80,000	8,417	..
Mary Kathleen Road Other ¹ ..	..	..	326,494	8,958	11,578
Plant Hire, Plans, & Survey Charges ..	974,296	1,163,191	1,191,219	1,420,183	1,690,361
Other ..	97,669	113,621	163,941	226,532	191,568
Total ..	10,308,523	11,239,403	12,706,817	14,198,253	14,528,784
<i>(ii) Special Funds—</i>					
Commonwealth Aid, L. Auth. Roads ..	1,028,125	1,250,000	1,250,000	1,350,700	1,703,300
All Receipts ..	11,336,648	12,489,403	13,956,817	15,548,953	16,232,084
EXPENDITURE.					
<i>(i) Main Roads Fund—</i>					
Road Construction ..	5,156,798	6,335,904	6,587,472	7,218,842	9,593,907
Road Maintenance ..	2,521,193	2,372,221	2,556,029	2,790,004	2,890,698
Interest and Redemption ..	508,274	498,640	464,784	528,659	486,263
Purchase of Plant ..	554,204	709,152	608,530	351,128	634,206
Maintenance of Plant	516,444	578,291	630,555	634,626	694,495
Administrative ² ..	1,050,433	1,175,216	1,205,182	1,330,201	1,427,383
Total ..	10,307,346	11,669,424	12,052,552	12,853,460	15,726,952
<i>(ii) Special Funds—</i>					
Commonwealth Aid, L. Auth. Roads ..	1,044,017	1,305,073	1,278,400	1,304,025	1,646,782
Other ..	-109,652	149,062	-51,175	-21,241	..
All Expenditure	11,241,711	13,123,559	13,279,777	14,136,244	17,373,734

¹ Contributions under Commonwealth Aid Roads Acts and reimbursement of expenditure on strategic roads. ² Including surveys, design, engineering, cost of collecting motor vehicle fees, office expenses, and administration.

6. ROAD TRANSPORT

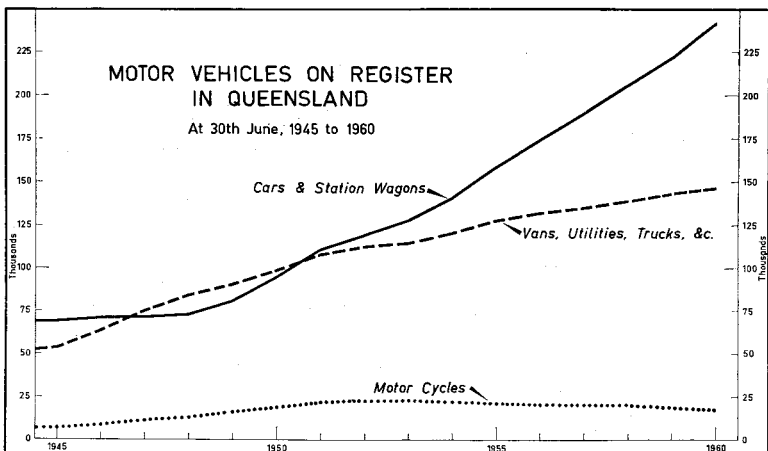
Motor Vehicles.—The number of vehicles each year and the revenue from registration fees, motor taxes, licenses, &c., are shown below.

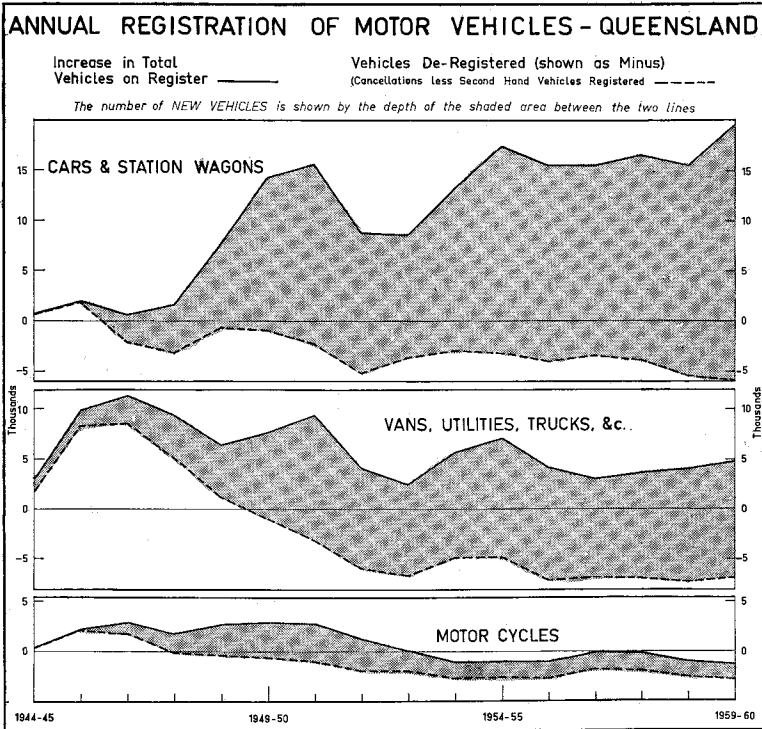
MOTOR VEHICLES IN QUEENSLAND¹

At 30th June	Cars	Buses	Trucks and Lorries	Utilities and Panel Vans	Motor Cycles	Total Motor Vehicles	Revenue Collected
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£
1951 ..	110,732	981	36,792	70,268	22,011	240,784	2,599,932
1952 ..	119,482	1,001	36,885	74,355	23,302	255,025	3,413,198
1953 ..	128,004	1,014	35,647	78,156	23,400	266,221	4,422,943
1954 ..	141,233	1,005	36,005	83,597	22,367	284,207	4,803,730
1955 ..	158,611	1,027	37,195	89,487	21,401	307,721	5,115,852
1956 ..	174,183	1,033	37,306	93,614	20,419	326,555	5,337,602
1957 ..	189,728	1,128	37,750	96,166	20,312	345,084	5,715,857
1958 ..	206,260	1,236	37,662	99,838	20,193	365,189	5,961,713
1959 ..	221,778	1,368	38,268	103,107	19,258	383,779	6,586,035
1960 ..	241,196 ²	1,497	39,295	106,809	17,946	406,743 ³	7,223,458

¹ Including vehicles registered at the Main Roads Department and Commonwealth-owned vehicles, but excluding all defence service vehicles. ² Including 2,246 licensed as taxicabs. ³ There were also 5,532 mobile equipment vehicles and 32,945 trailers registered in Queensland.

During the year 1959-60, new vehicles registered were as follows:—Cars and taxis, 25,588; trucks and lorries, 2,492; utilities and panel vans, 9,310; motor cycles, 1,548; and buses, 133. As in the previous six 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:—1955-56, 32,689; 1956-57, 30,164; 1957-58, 32,845; 1958-59, 33,840 and 1959-60, 39,071, the highest number ever registered in one year.





MOTOR VEHICLES¹ REGISTERED, AUSTRALIA

State or Territory	Motor Vehicles ¹ Registered at 30th June					Gross Revenue, 1959-60 ²
	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£
N. S. Wales	782,950	807,088	859,413	912,962	971,677	11,308,852
Victoria	677,916	708,582	747,834	789,358	846,830	9,758,996
Queensland	326,555	345,084	365,189	383,779	406,743	5,469,121
S. Australia	238,701	250,207	259,733	263,034	276,480	3,812,342
W. Australia	178,353	182,944	189,636	199,353	211,797	2,437,204
Tasmania	76,153	80,000	84,920	88,654	93,957	1,135,716
N. T.	5,547	6,657	7,761	8,473	9,692	50,379
A. C. T.	10,073	10,843	12,206	14,072	16,552	142,398
Total	2,276,248	2,391,405	2,526,692	2,659,685	2,833,728	34,115,008

¹ Including motor cycles. ² Including Registration Fees and Motor Tax, but excluding Queensland Transport Licensing Fees (and similar fees in other States) and Drivers' and Riders' Licenses.

At 30th June, 1960, the number of motor vehicles per 1,000 population were as follows:—Victoria, 293,; South Australia, 293; Western Australia, 290; Queensland, 278, Tasmania, 270; New South Wales, 254.

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 for the carriage of passengers or goods must be licensed with the Commissioner for Transport under *The State Transport Facilities Acts, 1946 to 1959* (see below). In addition, since July, 1959, taxicabs and other vehicles kept or let for hire must be licensed with the Commissioner for Transport.

Fees Payable.—Annual registration fees were as follows as from 1st February, 1959:—for pneumatic tyred vehicles the sum of the horse-power and the weight in cwt. of the vehicle ready for use charged at 6s. per unit; for solid-tyred vehicles the sum of the horse-power, weight of the vehicle, and maximum permissible load (in cwt.) charged at 5s. per unit if the capacity is not over 2 tons, and 9s. per unit if over 2 tons; for trailers 6s. per cwt., and for caravan trailers 9s. per cwt.; for traction engines £3 3s. per year; and for pneumatic-tyred vehicles with a load capacity of over four tons, owned and used by a primary producer solely in connection with his business, £1 per annum. Registration number plate fees were: motor vehicles 10s. and cycles 8s. per pair; trailers 7s. 6d. and tractors 6s. 6d. for single plate.

In addition, the owner of a motor vehicle or motor cycle is liable to pay a driving fee of 15s. No such fee is payable in respect of a tractor or a trailer.

Actual fees (excluding driving fees) paid during 1958-59 on *motor cars* ranged from £3 12s. to approximately £27. On *pneumatic-tyred trucks and utilities*, the fees ranged from about £12 12s. to over £15 for a truck with a capacity of 1 ton, and up to £30 for 5-ton trucks. *Motor cycles* are charged £2 5s.; or £3 8s. with a side car.

Drivers.—Under the provisions of *The Traffic Acts, 1949 to 1957*, every driver of a motor vehicle or motor cycle must obtain a driver's license. Every driver applying for his first license must pass a test to prove his proficiency in driving the type or types of motor vehicles for which he requires the license. Since 1st October, 1952, licenses have been issued free for ten years, five years, or one year, according to age.

The Motor Vehicles Insurance Acts, 1936 to 1945, requires owners to be insured, before registering their vehicles, and to remain insured against unlimited liability for personal injury caused by negligence or wilful default of drivers (Third Party Risk). The Main Roads Department collects the renewal premiums for the insurance companies.

Licensing of Road Transport.—Under *The State Transport Facilities Acts, 1946 to 1959*, control is exercised in respect of the carriage of passengers and goods by road unless specially exempted. Carriage is authorised by way of license (regular operation) or permit (casual operation). License fees are assessed in relation to the degree of competition with alternative services.

Briefly, the following determinations have been made:—

Omnibus Service: An amount varying from 2½ to 10 per cent. of the gross revenue derived from the service, dependent upon the degree of competition with alternative services.

Inter-town Passenger Service: A rate varying from ¼d. to 1d. per passenger carried per road-mile, dependent upon the existence and adequacy of alternative services. The maximum rate of 1d. per passenger-mile applies only to services which are fully competitive with alternative services.

Inter-town Goods Service: An amount varying from 2½ to 20 per cent. of the gross revenue derived from the licensed service. The maximum rate is fixed in cases where the goods services are fully competitive with the existing services.

Inter-town Passenger and Goods Service: An amount varying up to 20 per cent. of the gross revenue derived from the licensed service (see Inter-town Goods Service above). In appropriate cases fees may be assessed separately for passengers and goods.

In isolated areas, a nominal fee is assessed. The Commissioner grants permits for the use of vehicles for special purposes and fees are assessed according to the nature of the trips. Provision is made for the issue of an alternative form of permit to operators for the transport of timber, &c., who may operate on manifest and submit returns.

In April, 1958, the Government exempted from the payment of permit fees the use on any road of any vehicle, not exceeding a load capacity of 2 tons, owned by a primary producer and used by him solely in connection with his business as a primary producer. In April, 1959, the exemption was extended to cover vehicles of a load capacity exceeding two tons but not over four tons for distances not exceeding 75 miles from pick up to set down.

Control of vehicles kept or let for hire for the carriage of passengers and/or goods was vested in the Commissioner for Transport by an amendment of the Acts of April, 1959, becoming effective in July, 1959.

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 four tons at the rate of ¼d. 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 30th June, 1957, all accidents had to be reported, but since 1st 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.	Per 1,000 Vehicles. ¹		Per 10,000 Population	
				Persons Killed.	Persons Injured.	Persons Killed.	Persons Injured.
1950-51	229,274	218	5,512	1.0	24.0	1.8	45.7
1951-52	250,157	251	6,561	1.0	26.2	2.0	52.9
1952-53	260,406	301	7,152	1.2	27.5	2.4	56.2
1953-54	275,912	278	7,933	1.0	28.8	2.1	61.0
1954-55	297,588	273	8,421	0.9	28.3	2.1	63.5
1955-56	319,734	298	9,170	0.9	28.7	2.2	67.8
1956-57	337,539	325	9,800	1.0	29.0	2.4	71.0
1957-58	356,807	342	7,128 ²	1.0	20.0 ²	2.4	50.8 ²
1958-59	375,874	333	7,700 ²	0.9	20.5 ²	2.3	54.0 ²
1959-60	396,111	359	8,054 ²	0.9	20.3 ²	2.5	55.4 ²

¹ Average monthly number on register, excluding all defence service vehicles.

² See last paragraph, page 257.

The following table shows the total numbers of road accidents reported, distinguishing those causing casualties, and also classifies persons killed or injured according to the capacities in which they were involved.

ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS, QUEENSLAND, TEN YEARS.

Year.	Accidents Reported.		Persons Killed or Injured.									
	Total.	Casualty. ¹	Pedestrians.		Motor Drivers.		Motor Cyclists.		Pedal Cyclists.		Others. ²	
			K.	I.	K.	I.	K.	I.	K.	I.	K.	I.
1950-51	15,884	4,557	51	941	32	816	54	1,271	17	772	64	1,712
1951-52	20,767	5,214	64	944	43	1,136	55	1,474	20	787	69	2,220
1952-53	23,623	5,748	67	950	59	1,181	51	1,591	17	949	107	2,481
1953-54	28,587	6,349	62	1,071	44	1,464	65	1,671	20	1,023	87	2,704
1954-55	34,602	6,586	69	1,118	52	1,691	55	1,596	17	997	80	3,019
1955-56	37,803	7,116	82	1,245	61	2,049	47	1,498	15	1,127	93	3,251
1956-57	39,910	7,527	78	1,138	75	2,334	44	1,635	21	1,175	107	3,518
1957-58 ³	16,410	5,128 ⁴	77	797	85	1,960	46	974	30	633	104	2,764
1958-59 ³	16,664	5,603	84	736	91	2,143	39	994	24	656	95	3,171
1959-60 ³	18,029	5,720	96	856	102	2,456	30	887	20	556	111	3,299

¹ Accidents causing human death or injury. ² Passengers in vehicles, crews of trams, drivers of animal-drawn vehicles, riders of horses, &c. ³ See last paragraph, page 257 concerning restriction of coverage. ⁴ Estimated.

Time of Occurrence.—In 1959-60, accidents were most frequent on Saturdays. These days had an average of 73 accidents, followed by public holidays, with an average of 61, and Fridays with 58. Days before or after public holidays averaged 54, Sundays 52; other week days were lowest with 39. According to time of day the greatest number of accidents happened between 4 and 6 p.m., 33 per cent. 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, 1959-60

Type of Accident	Accidents Reported		Persons Killed		Persons Seriously Injured	
	Total	Casualty ¹	Metro- politan	Total	Metro- politan	Total
Involving a Collision—						
Pedestrian and—						
Car	598	536	33	62	322	516
Van or Utility	193	178	8	17	98	173
Truck, &c.	65	62	4	7	33	59
Motor Cycle	78	65	3	3	53	87
Pedal Cycle	24	19	..	..	10	21
Other.. .. .	57	46	2	5	38	41
Car and—						
Car	3,873	614	10	28	540	1,231
Van or Utility	2,566	423	3	14	303	785
Truck, &c.	865	148	8	21	82	243
Motor Cycle	595	401	6	10	271	475
Pedal Cycle	366	297	1	10	120	297
Other.. .. .	324	67	2	12	54	108
Van or Utility and—						
Van or Utility	504	90	..	5	35	147
Truck, &c.	356	68	..	8	20	95
Motor Cycle	214	142	1	3	86	167
Pedal Cycle	136	109	1	5	29	106
Other.. .. .	116	25	2	2	13	42
Truck, &c., and—						
Truck, &c.	110	14	..	7	2	16
Motor Cycle	69	51	..	2	31	56
Pedal Cycle	37	33	1	1	15	33
Other.. .. .	71	17	1	3	19	27
Motor Cycle and—						
Motor Cycle	26	16	..	2	5	25
Pedal Cycle	34	27	..	..	12	40
Other.. .. .	18	15	2	3	9	16
Pedal Cycle and—						
Pedal Cycle	7	6	..	1	1	8
Other.. .. .	9	6	..	..	6	6
Other Vehicle and—						
Other.. .. .	8	4	..	..	5	7
Moving Vehicle and Stationary Vehicle or Other Obstruction—						
Car	920	89	1	2	46	138
Van or Utility	381	52	..	1	24	90
Truck, &c.	120	5	..	..	2	5
Motor Cycle	74	56	1	3	21	63
Pedal Cycle	28	21	..	..	11	23
Other	11	1	..	..	..	1
Other Types (Sole Vehicle, &c.)—						
Car	3,070	1,055	3	58	304	1,678
Van or Utility	1,296	464	2	30	81	692
Truck, &c.	366	121	1	14	10	139
Motor Cycle	289	242	3	12	82	262
Pedal Cycle	75	71	..	2	25	70
Other	80	64	2	6	45	66
Total	18,029	5,720	101	359	2,863	8,054

¹ Accidents causing human death or serious injury.

ROAD TRAFFIC

Cause.	City of				
	Accidents Reported.		Killed.		
	Total.	Casualty. ¹	Pedestrians.	Others.	Total.
<i>Drivers of Motor Vehicles, excluding</i>					
<i>Motor Cyclists</i>	5,322	1,100	14	32	46
Excessive Speed	399	152	5	2	7
Not Keeping to the Left	254	50	..	2	2
Careless at Intersection	1,741	378	..	6	6
Intoxicated	216	61	4	9	13
Inexperience	79	23	..	..	..
Inattentive	702	137	2	..	2
Reversing Without Care	120	10	..	..	..
Overtaking Improperly	233	40	..	2	2
Following too Closely	784	50	..	..	..
Infirmity	14	8	..	..	..
Driver Asleep or Drowsy	63	28	..	1	1
Dazzled by Approaching Lights	62	20	..	..	..
Not Giving or Disregarding Signal	492	115	3	5	8
Careless at Railway Level Crossing	16	6	..	2	2
Other	147	22	..	3	3
<i>Motor Cyclists</i>	330	250	..	9	9
Excessive Speed	40	33	..	5	5
Not Keeping to the Left	19	16	..	..	..
Careless at Intersection	71	50	..	..	..
Intoxicated .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Inexperience	20	15	..	1	1
Inattentive	66	50	..	1	1
Overtaking Improperly	32	27	..	..	..
Following too Closely	33	26	..	..	..
Dazzled by Approaching Lights	2	2	..	..	..
Not Giving or Disregarding Signal	40	24	..	2	2
Careless at Railway Level Crossing .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Other	7	7	..	..	..
<i>Pedal Cyclists</i>	144	121	..	3	3
Not Keeping to the Left	14	13	..	1	1
Careless at Intersection	26	22	..	..	..
Intoxicated	1	1	..	..	..
Inattentive	41	31	..	1	1
Not Giving or Disregarding Signal	23	19	..	..	..
Other	39	35	..	1	1
<i>Drivers of Animal-drawn Vehicles and</i>					
<i>Riders of Animals</i>	1	1	..	..	..
<i>Pedestrians</i>	487	431	38	..	38
Careless in Crossing or Walking on					
Roadway	292	255	23	..	23
Intoxicated	67	65	5	..	5
Children under Seven Years Acting					
in Irresponsible Manner	62	55	3	..	3
Incorrectly Boarding Vehicle	17	12	1	..	1
Other	49	44	6	..	6

ACCIDENTS, 1959-60.

Brisbane.			Queensland.								
Seriously Injured.			Accidents Reported		Killed.			Seriously Injured.			
Pedestrians.	Others.	Total.	Total.	Casualty.	Pedestrians.	Others.	Total.	Pedestrians.	Others.	Total.	
104	1,561	1,665	12,044	3,074	21	189	210	159	4,702	4,861	
14	237	251	1,795	745	8	67	75	23	1,244	1,267	
1	70	71	906	202	..	15	15	9	363	372	
1	596	597	3,172	778	..	18	18	2	1,219	1,221	
3	96	99	517	182	5	29	34	11	267	278	
3	32	35	236	83	..	7	7	6	125	131	
26	177	203	1,552	351	3	5	8	33	496	529	
6	6	12	251	21	..	2	2	9	16	25	
4	56	60	496	92	..	8	8	4	164	168	
2	55	57	1,269	94	..	..	..	2	112	114
..	11	11	42	25	..	1	1	..	31	31	
..	46	46	343	148	..	15	15	..	225	225	
..	26	26	257	90	1	4	5	3	122	125	
38	122	160	864	174	3	5	8	49	193	242	
..	10	10	92	36	..	5	5	..	59	59	
6	21	27	252	53	1	8	9	8	66	74	
11	282	293	671	508	..	24	24	14	579	593	
1	34	35	116	97	..	7	7	2	104	106	
1	20	21	40	31	..	1	1	2	35	37	
..	58	58	124	87	..	..	..	..	103	103
..	..	..	13	10	..	3	3	..	8	8
..	15	15	51	40	..	4	4	..	42	42	
4	57	61	112	87	..	3	3	4	102	106	
..	35	35	54	42	..	3	3	..	54	54	
..	28	28	59	43	..	..	..	..	51	51
..	2	2	7	7	..	..	..	..	8	8
5	25	30	79	48	..	2	2	6	54	60	
..	..	..	2	2	..	1	1	..	1	1
..	8	8	14	14	..	..	..	..	17	17
1	123	124	355	306	..	10	10	3	310	313	
..	12	12	39	35	..	4	4	..	32	32	
..	24	24	77	67	..	1	1	..	68	68	
..	2	2	12	10	..	2	2	..	9	9	
1	29	30	98	81	..	1	1	1	83	84	
..	19	19	56	49	..	1	1	2	51	53	
..	37	37	73	64	..	1	1	..	67	67	
..	1	1	4	3	..	..	..	..	3	3
400	22	422	794	713	73	..	73	651	37	688	
235	14	249	430	381	33	..	33	353	18	371	
61	4	65	110	107	11	..	11	97	7	104	
52	1	53	133	118	11	..	11	107	2	109	
11	..	11	18	13	1	..	1	12	..	12	
41	3	44	103	94	17	..	17	82	10	92	

ROAD TRAFFIC

Cause	City of				
	Accidents Reported		Killed		
	Total	Casualty ¹	Pedestrians	Others	Total
<i>Passengers</i>	54	46	..	1	1
Alighting Improperly from Vehicle ..	13	12	..	1	1
Riding Improperly or Falling ..	26	19	..	..	..
Intoxicated	8	8	..	..	..
Other	7	7	..	..	..
<i>Other Persons</i> ²	280	59	..	1	1
Swerving to Avoid Vehicle, &c. ..	147	26	..	..	..
Swerving to Avoid Straying Animal	26	7	..	..	..
Other	107	26	..	1	1
<i>Motor Vehicle Defects, excluding Motor Cycles</i>	317	68	..	1	1
Brakes or Steering	200	35	..	1	1
Tyres	35	10	..	..	..
Head or Rear Lights	20	4	..	..	..
Other	62	19	..	..	..
<i>Motor Cycle Defects</i>	13	12	..	1	1
Brakes or Steering	5	4	..	..	..
Tyres	1	1	..	..	..
Head or Rear Lights	5	5	..	..	..
Other	2	2	..	1	1
<i>Pedal Cycle Defects</i>	22	19	..	..	..
Brakes	7	5	..	..	..
Head or Rear Lights	11	10	..	..	..
Other	4	4	..	..	..
<i>Tramway Faults</i>	9	3	..	..	..
<i>Animal-drawn Vehicle Defects</i> .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Animals</i>	38	8	..	..	..
Animal Ridden or in Vehicle ..	3	..	..	..	..
Animals Straying in Roadway ..	34	8	..	..	..
Other	1	..	..	..	..
<i>Road Conditions</i>	164	51	..	1	1
Loosely Gravelled	43	17	..	..	..
Wet and Slippery	78	21	..	1	1
Other	43	13	..	..	..
<i>Weather</i>	34	7	..	..	..
Vision Obscured by Rain, Dust, &c.	14	2	..	..	..
Glaring Sun	18	4	..	..	..
Other	2	1	..	..	..
<i>Other Causes</i>	1	..	..	..	..
Total	7,216	2,176	52	49	101

¹ Accidents causing human death or serious injury.² Including tram crews.

ACCIDENTS, 1959-60—continued

Brisbane			Queensland							
Seriously Injured			Accidents Reported		Killed			Seriously Injured		
Pedestrians	Others	Total	Total	Casualty ¹	Pedestrians	Others	Total	Pedestrians	Others	Total
..	47	47	105	91	..	6	6	..	93	93
..	11	11	19	18	..	1	1	..	17	17
..	21	21	55	47	..	4	4	..	47	47
..	8	8	15	14	..	..	..	..	16	16
..	7	7	16	12	..	1	1	..	13	13
2	67	69	734	154	..	2	2	5	204	209
..	35	35	317	72	..	1	1	3	111	114
..	7	7	235	47	..	..	..	..	58	58
2	25	27	182	35	..	1	1	2	35	37
8	104	112	1,226	349	2	17	19	16	564	580
1	61	62	614	161	1	6	7	1	260	261
..	21	21	323	101	..	7	7	..	187	187
1	4	5	75	30	..	2	2	4	54	58
6	18	24	214	57	1	2	3	11	63	74
..	15	15	50	39	..	2	2	..	46	46
..	5	5	14	8	..	1	1	..	9	9
..	2	2	4	4	..	..	..	..	6	6
..	7	7	11	8	..	..	..	..	10	10
..	1	1	21	19	..	1	1	..	21	21
1	20	21	57	46	..	1	1	2	48	50
..	5	5	14	8	..	..	..	..	9	9
1	10	11	29	24	..	..	..	2	25	27
..	5	5	14	14	..	1	1	..	14	14
..	5	5	9	3	..	..	..	..	5	5
..
..	11	11	665	71	..	2	2	..	91	91
..	..	..	11	6	..	1	1	..	6	6
..	11	11	556	61	..	1	1	..	76	76
..	..	..	98	4	..	..	..	..	9	9
3	67	70	1,110	305	..	8	8	4	415	419
..	23	23	487	144	..	6	6	..	192	192
3	20	23	294	73	..	1	1	3	86	89
..	24	24	329	88	..	1	1	1	137	138
1	7	8	200	56	..	..	..	2	98	100
..	3	3	121	31	..	..	..	1	65	66
1	3	4	75	23	..	..	..	1	31	32
..	1	1	4	2	..	..	..	..	2	2
..	..	..	5	2	..	2	2	..	3	3
531	2,332	2,863	18,029	5,720	96	263	359	856	7,198	8,054

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 1959-60 was used.

AGES OF PERSONS KILLED OR SERIOUSLY INJURED IN ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS, QUEENSLAND, 1959-60

Age Group	Pedestrians	Motor Drivers	Motor Cyclists	Pedal Cyclists	Passengers	Others ¹	Total	Rate per 10,000 Persons of Each Age
Under 5 ..	63	..	..	..	199	..	262	16.0
5-6	69	..	..	4	75	..	148	24.8
7-16	169	14	7	330	582	5	1,107	39.7
17-20	41	433	450	56	670	..	1,650	199.6
21-29	59	726	255	21	611	2	1,674	101.5
30-39	86	556	95	43	373	3	1,156	57.3
40-49	114	368	50	39	331	1	903	49.8
50-59	110	264	25	36	243	2	680	48.2
60 and Over ..	220	155	15	43	258	1	692	39.1
Not Known ..	21	42	20	4	54	..	141	..
Total ..	952	2,558	917	576	3,396	14	8,413	58.1

¹ Tram crews, drivers of animal-drawn vehicles, riders of horses, &c.

The next table shows the ages of road users responsible for or primarily involved in traffic accidents. In accidents where the cause is not attributable to any of the parties involved only the road user primarily involved is included in this table. In all other accidents only the road user responsible is included.

AGES OF ROAD USERS INVOLVED IN ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS,¹ QUEENSLAND, 1959-60.

Age Group	Drivers of Motor Cars	Drivers of Utilities, Trucks, &c.	Motor Cyclists	Pedal Cyclists	Pedestrians	Passengers	Others ²	Total
Under 5 ..	..	..	..	..	61	7	..	68
5-6 .. ..	..	..	..	3	74	5	..	82
7-16	44	15	9	291	156	12	4	531
17-20	1,915	680	464	34	28	8	5	3,134
21-29	2,881	1,445	238	13	36	9	26	4,648
30-39	1,963	1,302	89	27	72	16	56	3,525
40-49	1,447	834	47	19	93	11	35	2,486
50-59	956	465	17	18	87	15	26	1,584
60 and Over ..	561	226	14	25	169	19	4	1,018
Not Known ..	586	285	28	5	18	3	28	953
Total ..	10,353	5,252	906	435	794	105	184	18,029

¹ Including 665 where a straying animal was responsible. This type of accident was excluded from this table in previous years. ² 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 30th June, 1960.

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.											
1955-56	7.9	8.6	16.5	4.7	6.8	10.7	10.4	11.3	21.5	1.6	100.0
1956-57	7.6	7.4	16.5	3.3	6.6	8.9	10.5	13.0	22.4	3.8	100.0
1957-58	7.6	7.5	15.3	5.2	5.5	10.1	9.7	14.2	23.2	1.7	100.0
1958-59	7.6	8.7	17.7	4.3	7.1	7.3	10.2	10.8	25.0	1.3	100.0
1959-60	6.6	7.2	17.8	4.3	6.2	9.0	12.0	11.6	23.1	2.2	100.0
MOTOR DRIVERS.											
1955-56	..	..	0.5	11.4	30.0	25.0	17.3	9.1	6.5	0.2	100.0
1956-57	..	..	0.4	12.9	29.9	24.4	15.7	9.3	6.6	0.8	100.0
1957-58	..	..	0.3	14.5	30.4	24.5	13.5	9.1	6.3	1.4	100.0
1958-59	..	..	0.6	16.0	28.7	23.1	14.2	9.4	6.6	1.4	100.0
1959-60	..	..	0.5	16.9	28.5	21.7	14.4	10.3	6.1	1.6	100.0
MOTOR CYCLISTS.											
1955-56	..	..	0.6	47.3	34.6	9.8	4.3	2.3	1.0	0.1	100.0
1956-57	..	..	0.9	46.3	33.3	10.0	5.7	1.5	1.1	1.2	100.0
1957-58	..	..	0.4	46.5	32.9	10.3	5.9	2.2	0.7	1.1	100.0
1958-59	..	..	1.2	50.0	28.0	10.2	5.7	2.7	1.0	1.2	100.0
1959-60	..	..	0.7	49.1	27.8	10.4	5.5	2.7	1.6	2.2	100.0
PEDAL CYCLISTS.											
1955-56	..	1.3	50.4	12.7	7.1	6.8	7.2	7.1	6.9	0.5	100.0
1956-57	..	0.8	53.3	11.1	7.5	7.5	7.2	4.9	6.5	1.2	100.0
1957-58	..	1.1	52.9	14.2	7.1	6.6	6.2	5.1	6.0	0.8	100.0
1958-59	..	1.6	56.0	12.4	4.9	5.7	5.6	5.7	6.6	1.5	100.0
1959-60	..	0.7	57.3	9.7	3.7	7.4	6.8	6.3	7.4	0.7	100.0
OTHERS.²											
1955-56	5.9	2.1	14.2	17.6	20.5	14.6	9.3	6.6	8.6	0.6	100.0
1956-57	5.7	2.7	13.9	19.1	19.8	12.2	10.2	7.0	7.3	2.1	100.0
1957-58	6.0	2.1	13.1	16.8	20.1	14.8	9.5	7.4	7.7	2.5	100.0
1958-59	5.6	2.2	15.5	19.1	20.0	12.3	9.5	6.3	7.5	2.0	100.0
1959-60	5.8	2.2	17.2	19.6	18.0	11.0	9.8	7.2	7.6	1.6	100.0
ALL PERSONS.											
1955-56	3.2	2.1	13.6	18.7	21.4	14.6	10.2	7.2	8.5	0.5	100.0
1956-57	3.0	1.9	13.5	19.3	21.4	13.8	10.5	7.1	7.8	1.7	100.0
1957-58	3.1	1.7	11.8	18.7	21.8	15.6	9.8	7.7	8.0	1.8	100.0
1958-59	3.1	1.9	13.2	20.1	20.8	14.0	10.1	7.1	8.1	1.6	100.0
1959-60	3.1	1.8	13.2	19.6	19.9	13.7	10.7	8.1	8.2	1.7	100.0

¹ Up to 1957-58 all reported casualties; from 1958-59 minor casualties excluded.

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 1959-60 repeated the pattern observed in earlier years. In 1959-60, persons from 17 to 39 years accounted for 53.3 per cent. of all road traffic accident casualties reported. Persons aged 60 and over comprised 23.1 per cent. of all pedestrian casualties; persons from 21 to 39 years 50.2 per cent. of all motor driver casualties; persons from 17 to 29 years 76.9 per cent. of all motor cyclist casualties; and persons from 7 to 16 years 57.3 per cent. of all pedal cyclist casualties.

In 1959-60 one motor-cyclist was killed or seriously injured for every 20 motor-cycles on the register, compared with one driver for every 148 of all other types of motor vehicles.

Road Conditions.—In 1959-60, 1,110 accidents, 305 of which caused casualties, were attributed to road conditions, loosely gravelled roads accounting for 487, and wet slippery roads, 294.

8. AIR TRANSPORT.

In 1920, Queensland and Northern Territory Aerial Services Ltd. (Qantas) was formed, with headquarters at Longreach, to open up air services between Charleville and Cloncurry, and eventually to connect with Brisbane and Sydney, and through Camooweal to Darwin. Air taxi work and joy-riding were the main uses of aircraft in Queensland until 2nd November, 1922, when a subsidy of £12,000 from the Commonwealth Government made the Charleville-Cloncurry service possible. Further extensions were shortly in operation:—Cloncurry to Camooweal in 1925, Cloncurry to Normanton in 1927, and Charleville to Brisbane in 1929. Although a contract had been accepted by the Commonwealth Government in 1921 with a subsidy of £11,000 for a regular weekly service between Sydney and Brisbane, on account of various difficulties the service was not started until 1930, when a regular unsubsidised service was inaugurated by Australian National Airways. In July, 1938, the mail and passenger flying boat service conducted by Imperial Airways was extended to Australia in conjunction with Qantas Empire Airways, which operated the route from Singapore to Sydney. In October, 1957, Ansett Airways, which first extended its southern services to Brisbane in 1948 and to Cairns in 1954, took over Australian National Airways and now operates the combined organisations.

Trans-Australia Airlines, operated by the Australian National Airlines Commission, and Ansett-A.N.A. provide services between Brisbane, other Queensland centres, and the southern capitals, connecting at Sydney with planes to New Zealand, Great Britain, America, and South Africa. Both airlines also operate between New Guinea and Sydney, landing at Brisbane and other Queensland coastal cities. Brisbane is a port of call on the service between Melbourne and London, operated by Qantas Empire Airways Ltd. Tasman Empire Airways Ltd. provide a special seasonal service during the months of June to October, each year, between New Zealand and Brisbane. Other companies provide services connecting Brisbane with towns in Central and Western Queensland and connecting Sydney and the Southern States with Coolangatta, Toowoomba, towns in South-Western Queensland, and Brisbane via New South Wales

coastal and New England towns. Mt. Isa is connected with Alice Springs in Central Australia. Subsidiary companies provide planes for taxi and charter work, and the Flying Doctor Service operates throughout Western Queensland. In many cases a pedal wireless transmitting and receiving set provides communication with the Flying Doctor. The map on page 268 shows the air routes operating in Queensland.

Brisbane is connected by air with the Asian countries through Darwin. The scheduled travel times from Brisbane are: to Darwin $4\frac{1}{2}$ hours; Hong Kong, $12\frac{1}{2}$; Tokyo, 18; Singapore, 9; Djakarta, $11\frac{1}{2}$; Bangkok; $11\frac{1}{4}$; and Calcutta, 14 hours.

The air journey from Cairns to Port Moresby takes $2\frac{1}{4}$ hours, to Rabaul $8\frac{1}{2}$, and Hollandia $9\frac{1}{4}$ hours.

Under *The State Transport Facilities Acts, 1946 to 1959*, licenses are issued for the carriage of passengers and goods by air within the State in the same manner as for road transport. Fees range from 10 per cent. of the gross earnings to nominal fixed annual fees. From 1st July, 1958, substantial reductions were made in license fees to air services operating in outback areas.

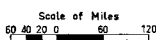
No civil aviation details are available for Queensland only. In the following table particulars are given for Australia. The figures relate to companies with head offices in Australia, but exclude operations of aircraft chartered for Defence purposes.

CIVIL AVIATION, AUSTRALIA.

Particulars.	1955-56.	1956-57.	1957-58.	1958-59.	1959-60.
Registered Aircraft					
Owners ¹ No.	437	485	570	642	745
Registered Aircraft ¹	No. 934	1,054	1,180	1,246	1,467
Licensed Pilots ¹ —					
Private No.	2,453	2,592	2,628	2,801	3,001
Commercial .. No.	665	829	963	1,057	1,110 ⁵
Airline Transport	No. 1,003	1,027	1,045	1,041	1,036
Licensed Ground					
Engineers ¹ .. No.	1,818	1,915	2,016	2,266	2,382
Aerodromes ¹ —					
Government .. No.	188	169	168	168	149
Licensed ² No.	301	313	311	304	323
Flying Boat Bases ³	No. 13	13	13	13	13
Accidents—					
Persons Killed .. No.	22	24	28	21	44
Persons Injured .. No.	27	36	31	30	42
<i>Internal Services Only.</i>					
Hours Flown No.	251,900	251,139	237,981	229,396 ^r	225,050
Miles Flown 1,000	43,701	42,120	40,533	40,287 ^r	43,199
Paying Passengers .. 1,000	2,020	2,125	2,123	2,235 ^r	2,660
Paying Passenger-Miles 1,000	827,885	891,196	898,542	944,378 ^r	1,132,518
Freight Short Tons	84,446	75,092	70,003	62,755 ^r	65,402
Mails ⁴ Short Tons	2,478	2,514	2,642	2,727 ^r	4,825

¹ At 30th June. ² Aerodromes other than those under the control and management of the Department of Civil Aviation. ³ Including alighting areas.
⁴ Gross weight of internal mails. ⁵ Including 132 senior commercial and 30 commercial helicopter licenses. ^r Revised since last issue.

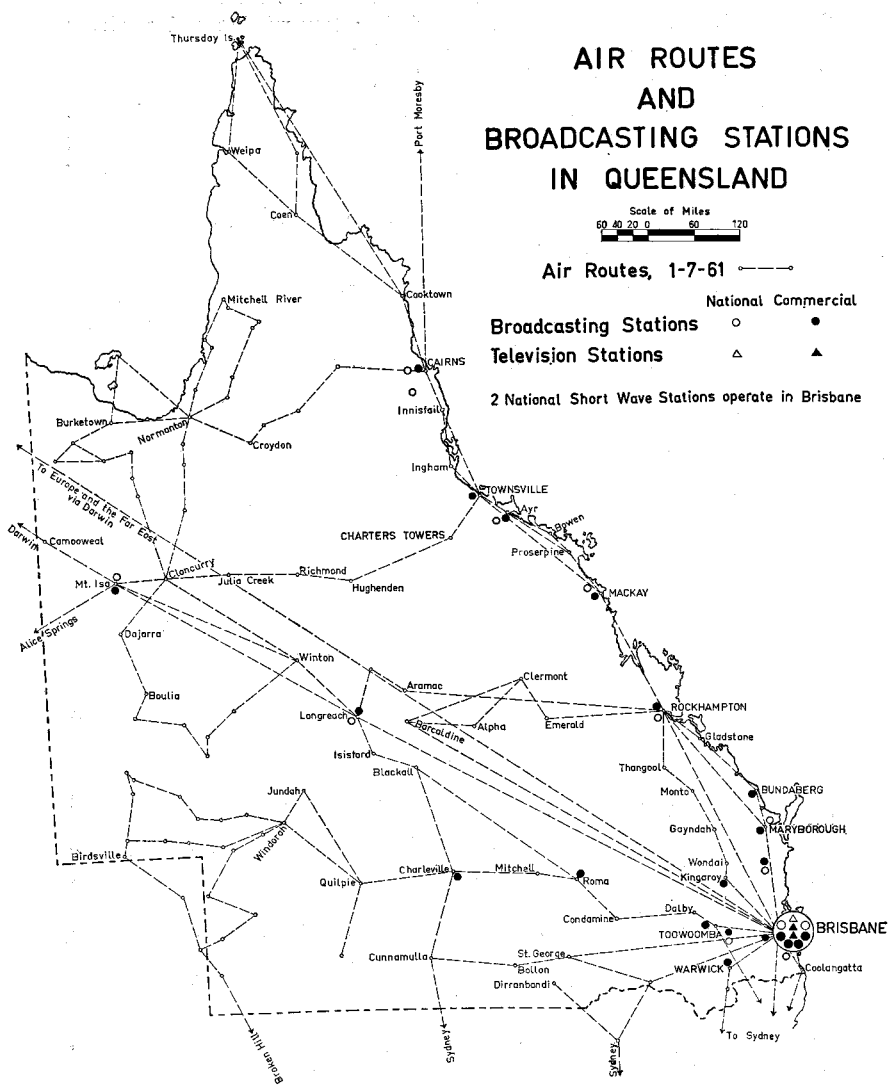
AIR ROUTES AND BROADCASTING STATIONS IN QUEENSLAND



Air Routes, 1-7-61

National Commercial
Broadcasting Stations
Television Stations

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, 1959-60

State.	Revenue ¹				Total Expenditure ¹
	Postal.	Telegraph.	Telephone.	Total. ²	
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
New South Wales ³	15,414	2,201	28,377	47,743	54,062
Victoria	11,140	1,689	21,110	35,276	39,330
Queensland	4,742	1,278	9,304	15,882	19,122
South Australia ⁴	3,295	743	6,352	10,774	13,511
Western Australia	2,338	590	4,004	7,202	9,074
Tasmania	925	203	1,995	3,271	5,063
Australia⁵	39,167	6,804	71,209	121,631	151,531

¹ Includes interstate services. 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. ⁵ Includes Central Office revenue and expenditure not apportioned among States.

Postal business in Queensland since 1870 is shown below.

POST OFFICE BUSINESS IN QUEENSLAND.¹

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	<i>n</i>	81,483
1880 ..	4,252,342	3,464,046	.. ⁵	<i>n</i>	523,073
1890 ..	14,663,582	8,936,130	.. ⁵	<i>n</i>	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
1955-56 ..	177,441,600	28,988,300	2,131,200	2,528,400	4,378,861
1956-57 ..	179,188,100	29,192,500	1,961,700	2,558,900	4,165,197
1957-58 ..	194,435,400	30,013,200	1,969,000	2,555,800	4,035,312
1958-59 ..	204,026,600	30,137,400	1,900,900	2,655,200	4,052,083
1959-60 ..	197,720,100	29,356,500	1,737,700	2,206,900	3,925,733

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 8,118 Post Offices throughout Australia in 1959-60 included 1,516,610,700 letters and postcards, 258,905,800 newspapers, &c., 12,224,400 registered articles, and 15,523,700 parcels. There were 20,847,710 telegrams and cablegrams sent through 9,566 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.	1955-56.	1956-57.	1957-58.	1958-59.	1959-60.
Postal Notes—					
Issued—					
Number	2,054,997	1,895,439	1,820,979	1,818,006	1,662,294
Value £	998,262	926,541	898,011	901,461	850,678
Commission ..	37,572	35,062	32,986	33,049	32,399
Paid—					
Number	2,146,854	2,179,474	2,037,276	2,110,880	1,903,151
Value £	1,102,668	1,157,059	1,099,810	1,135,439	1,062,221
Money Orders—					
Issued—					
Number	992,381	1,038,226	1,079,536	1,152,416	1,171,983
Value £	8,337,882	8,856,485	9,059,104	9,869,541	10,982,178
Commission ..	69,424	73,240	74,549	78,218	96,253
Paid—					
Number	903,699	929,669	969,003	1,017,328	1,102,256
Value £	7,868,923	8,441,408	8,605,785	9,435,642	10,669,741

Telegraph and telephone business in Queensland during five years is shown below. The revenue of the Telegraph Branch in Queensland in 1959-60 was £1,278,000 out of £6,804,000 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 1959-60 in Queensland was £9,304,000 out of an Australian total of £71,209,000.

Expenditure on postal, telephone and telegraph services, apportioned to Queensland in 1959-60, was £19,122,000, of which £14,712,000 was charged to non-capital works and £4,410,000 to capital works.

TELEGRAMS AND TELEPHONES, QUEENSLAND.

Particulars	1955-56.	1956-57.	1957-58.	1958-59.	1959-60.
Telegrams—					
Sent Within Australia—					
Number	4,291,965	4,076,162	3,948,610	3,962,568	3,834,306
Value £	684,067	792,173 ¹	794,127 ¹	794,056 ¹	783,558 ¹
Sent Overseas—					
Number	86,896	89,035	86,702	89,515	91,427
Value £	101,413	102,688	101,132	105,367	106,132
Received from Overseas	No. 74,446	75,311	72,993	76,352	79,993
Telephones—					
Exchanges at End of Year	No. 1,334	1,345	1,348	1,358	1,364
New Line Connections ..	No. 20,694 ^r	19,656 ^r	18,903 ^r	21,473 ^r	20,781
Lines Connected ²	No. 163,973	173,641	181,985	192,055	198,315
Instruments Connected ²	No. 218,156	231,205	243,034	256,355	263,482
Instruments per 100					
Population ²	No. 15.92	16.55	17.15	17.79	18.01
Revenue ² £	6,307	7,139	7,858	8,470	9,304

¹ Including meteorological telegrams which were previously transmitted free.

² At 30th June. ³ In 1959-60, includes interstate services. ^r Revised since last issue.

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 30th June of each of the last five years.

RADIO LICENSES, QUEENSLAND, AT 30TH JUNE.

Type of License.	1956.	1957.	1958.	1959.	1960.
Sound Broadcasting Stations					
National ¹	14	14	14	14	14
Commercial	20	20	20	20	20
Broadcast Listeners ..	301,371	312,527	320,626	337,760	334,198
Coast ²	8	8	12	11	12
Amateur	330	363	402	419	439
Other Transmitting and					
Receiving	2,079	2,435	2,986	3,567	4,410
Other Receiving Only ..	87	88	88	83	99

¹This is the number of broadcasting stations operated by the Post Office for the Australian Broadcasting Commission. ²Ground stations authorised for communication with ships and aircraft, including specialised departmental stations.

Six of the twelve coastal wireless stations were used for transmitting commercial messages during 1959-60. They were situated at Brisbane, Cairns, Rockhampton, Thursday Island, Townsville, and Willis Island. These six stations were owned by Amalgamated Wireless (Australasia) Limited until 1st October, 1946, when they were transferred to the Overseas Telecommunications Commission then set up by the Commonwealth Government. During the twelve months ended 31st March, 1960, these stations sent 24,460 paying messages of 347,530 words, 18,230 weather messages of 741,356 words, and 11,187 free-traffic messages of 221,978 words.

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. The Postmaster-General's Department is provided with funds from Consolidated Revenue to establish and operate the sound and television broadcasting stations, provide land lines, and perform other incidental services.

Commercial stations are operated by licensed private operators, and obtain their revenue from the broadcasting of advertisements.

At 30th June, 1960, there were thirty-four sound broadcasting stations in Queensland, including fourteen national stations—four at Brisbane, including two short-wave stations, and one each at Rockhampton, Townsville, Atherton, Longreach, Maryborough (Pialba), Cairns, Mackay, Gympie, Southport, and Toowoomba (Dalby).

Three television stations have operated since the latter part of 1959. QTQ (Commercial) began regular transmission on 1st August; BTQ (Commercial) on 1st November, and ABQ (National) on 2nd November.

Since 1st October, 1956, the broadcast listener's license fee has been £2 15s. per annum for persons living within 250 miles of a national station, and £1 8s. in other areas, for one or more receivers ordinarily held at the address shown in the license by the licensee or any member of his family. Licenses are issued to pensioners in these two zones at 10s. and 7s. respectively, but are free to blind persons over 16 years of age and to schools. Amateur station licenses cost £1 per annum.

Television licenses are issued at Post Offices for a fee of £5 per year. Licenses are issued to pensioners at £1 5s. each, but may be granted free of charge to blind persons over 16 years of age, or to schools. At 30th June, 1960, 67,337 television licenses had been issued 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, 30TH JUNE, 1960

State	Stations			Listeners' or Viewers' Licenses			
	National ¹	Com- mer- cial	Total	Whole State	Metro- polis	Per 1,000 of Population	
						Whole State	Metro- polis
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
<i>Sound Broadcasting</i>							
New South Wales ²	18	38	57 ²	832,659	493,642	215	230
Victoria	5	20	28 ²	606,587	395,625	210	216
Queensland	12	20	34 ²	344,198	146,721	235	254
South Australia ⁴	10	8	18	249,148	164,696	258	281
Western Australia	7	14	23 ²	171,693	111,730	235	283
Tasmania	4	8	12	78,900	31,327	227	282
Australia	56	108	172 ²	2,283,185	1,343,741	222	238
<i>Television</i>							
New South Wales ²	1	2	3	409,334	366,186	105	170
Victoria	1	2	3	353,091	308,703	122	169
Queensland	1	2	3	67,337	51,455	46	89
South Australia ⁴	1	2	3	84,967	71,044	88	121
Western Australia	1	1	2	35,604	33,828	49	86
Tasmania	1	1	2	4,662	3,693	13	33
Australia	6	10	16	954,995	834,909	93	148

¹ Medium wave stations only.

² Including Australian Capital Territory.

³ Including national short wave stations, two of which, in Victoria, are used for overseas broadcasts.

⁴ Including Northern Territory.

Chapter 9.—TRADE

1. INTRODUCTION

Queensland has a greater proportion of its working population engaged in primary production than have the other States. Consequently, while its exports consist predominantly of primary produce, Queensland provides an important market for the manufactured products of the southern States.

Normally, about one-third of Queensland's exports and approximately three-quarters of the imports are interstate, although these proportions were lower in the years of high oversea export values.

Most of Queensland's external trade is by sea, for which purpose there is a well-distributed system of ports extending the whole length of the east coast. A small amount of trade is carried on by rail and road with the South, including exports of fruits and vegetables, for which special trains are run, while increasing amounts of perishable fruits and some vegetables are being sent interstate by air. Livestock move across the interstate and Northern Territory borders on the hoof, 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- and trochus-shell. Cairns is the outlet of the Atherton Tableland and the mining and sugar districts of the North, and Townsville is the port of the mines of the Mount Isa-Cloncurry district and the pastoral lands of North Queensland. Rockhampton serves the mines of the Mount Morgan area and the pastoral lands of Central Queensland, and Brisbane is the outlet of the South and the main port for oversea imports into Queensland. Between these ports there are a number of others serving the sugar mills, meatworks, and other producers of their districts.

Prior to Federation, records of Queensland's external trade, which included trade with the other Australian colonies as well as overseas, were kept by the Queensland Customs Department. According to the Constitutional arrangements for the disposal of Commonwealth surplus revenues in the early days of Federation, it was necessary for the Commonwealth to keep records of interstate trade, and this was done until 1909. The collection was then dropped and no records of Queensland's interstate trade were kept until, in 1931-32, the collection was revived by the Bureau of Industry. Complete detailed records are available for the year 1931-32; from that year until February, 1940, only the total monthly figures for interstate imports and exports were collected. From March, 1940, until June, 1953, interstate trade was tabulated in accordance with an abbreviated list, and, in July, 1953, a more detailed commodity classification was introduced. (See section 3, page 284.) 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 1959-60 exports

amounted to £297·0m. and imports to £281·6 m. 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 £205 2s. 10d. in 1959-60.

It is not possible to measure with precise accuracy variations in the volume of trade. However, calculation of an approximate index of the volume of oversea exports, weighted according to the values of the principal items exported in 1938-39, showed the volume of exports in the post-war years, on the basis of 1938-39 as 100, as follows:—1945-46, 59; 1946-47, 81; 1947-48, 70; 1948-49, 105; 1949-50, 91; 1950-51, 83; 1951-52, 57; 1952-53, 92; 1953-54, 104; 1954-55, 104; 1955-56, 114; 1956-57, 123; 1957-58, 105; 1958-59, 130; 1959-60, 124. Very similar results were obtained by adjusting total export values in accordance with the changes in the index of oversea export prices for Queensland (see page 291). The last war ended with the volume of oversea exports only about half as great as in 1938-39 and complete recovery was not attained until 1948-49. Then followed three years with successive decreases ending in 1951-52 with oversea exports again almost down to half their pre-war level. A marked recovery commencing in 1952-53, restored their volume, but, after allowing for the increase in population, the volume of oversea exports per head in 1959-60 was still only 87 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 livestock were each worth about £½m. Cotton reached a peak in its early production with exports of £78,000 in 1871. Wool made irregular progress during the next fifteen years, but in 1875 it was surpassed for the first time by gold with £1,498,000. In 1880 wool was the largest item of export, £1,388,000, and gold followed, with £821,000. Wool and gold were the chief exports from 1885 to 1905, wool usually being slightly in excess of gold, with an average annual value of about £2m. Meat exports first exceeded £1m. in 1895, and sugar passed £1m. in 1898. Livestock exports were between £½m. and £1m. in almost every year between 1883 and 1903, and until the 1939-1945 War normally approximated £1m. annually. During and after the war, border crossings of stock reached very large proportions, and in 1959-60 net total exports of livestock were worth £5·4m.

2. OVERSEA TRADE

The Commonwealth Constitution gave the Commonwealth Parliament power to legislate with respect to trade and commerce with other countries, and among the States; and provided that the collection and control of duties of customs and excise, and the control of payment of bounties, should pass to the Commonwealth Government. It was further provided that trade, commerce, and intercourse among the States should be absolutely free. Prior to Federation, these matters were dealt with by the individual States; different tariffs operated, and interstate trade was subject to the same customs duties as oversea. The Constitution required the Commonwealth to impose uniform duties of customs within two years after the establishment of the Commonwealth, and the first Commonwealth *Customs*

Act was proclaimed in October, 1901. From that date a uniform tariff for all States came into force, and interstate trade became free, except that Western Australia, as provided by the Constitution, was given the right to levy duty on goods from other States for a period of five years.

Details of the customs tariffs, primage duty, trade agreements, import licensing regulations, export control, &c., will be found in the *Commonwealth Year Book* (No. 46, 1960, pages 469 to 476).

Oversea trade statistics were compiled by the statistical branch of the Department of Trade and Customs until December, 1937. Since that date the Commonwealth Statistician has undertaken the work. Exports are valued in Australian currency f.o.b. at the Australian port of export. Some commodities, such as wool and butter, which are shipped on consignment, are valued at the f.o.b. equivalent of the ruling market prices in Australia or overseas. The cost of containers is always included in the value of exports.

Imports are recorded at values fixed by the *Customs Acts* for the payment of duty. Until 15th November, 1947, the amount was determined by taking the sterling price paid by the importer, plus any special deduction, or the current domestic (i.e., in the country of export) value of the goods, whichever was the higher, plus all charges payable or ordinarily payable for placing the goods free on board at the port of export. Ten per cent. of the whole amount was added to cover freight, insurance, &c., to Australia, and imports were recorded at these values in sterling currency. From 15th November, 1947, the addition of the 10 per cent. was omitted, and imports were recorded in Australian currency values, f.o.b. at port of export, determined as above. Imports have been converted to their equivalent values in Australian currency according to the new basis of valuation in the appendix.

Exports.—Queensland's oversea exports in 1959-60 were worth £181.3m., compared with £48.3m. in the first normal post-war year, 1947-48. Wool is easily the most valuable single item of the State's oversea exports. In total over the five years ended 1959-60, oversea exports of meats and sugar have together approximately equalled wool exports, the latter yielding about £300m. and meat and sugar each about £150m. In 1959-60, oversea export earnings from wool were £63.3m., compared with £39.4m. from meat and £26.4m. from sugar. Exports of copper, silver-lead and mineral sands have risen to a high value in recent years.

While the proportion of Queensland's oversea exports going to the United Kingdom has decreased during recent years, both other Commonwealth countries and foreign countries have taken a greater proportion. From 1947-48 to 1959-60 the United Kingdom proportion fell from 54.0 to 34.7 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 53.1 per cent.

Details of the values of the principal items of oversea exports from Queensland during 1959-60, 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	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58
Meat, Fresh, Frozen or Chilled—	£	£	£
Beef and Veal	18,626,966	18,970,233	14,623,560
Pork	117,362	77,288	79,693
Offals	1,365,330	1,233,364	988,775
Other Meat	127,127	205,657	171,834
Bacon and Hams, except Tinned	107,626	99,477	84,539
Meat, Preserved in Tins, &c.—			
Beef and Veal	7,928,083	5,247,336	5,438,786
Ham	433,200	252,310	244,925
Tongues	207,082	159,078	149,179
Other Meat and Poultry	121,150	384,562	292,076
Meat Extracts	454,224	218,033	571,420
Beef, Corned, &c.	129,403	150,646	138,309
Other Meat and By-products	44,714	71,024	52,993
Butter	9,574,050	5,577,044	3,118,321
Cheese	566,198	372,378	107,599
Eggs (in Shell or not in Shell)	254,985	452,225	145,882
Honey	211,192	106,505	56,788
Ghee	239,403	285,064	272,078
Other Dairy Products	108,982	237,177	104,803
Wheat	3,615,559	1,941,864	57
Maize	109,535	21,081	27,403
Millet and Panicum	444,029	421,728	409,087
Sorghum	392,455	377,642	392
Barley	1,119,847	485,835	..
Flour, Wheaten	873,494	829,444	126,587
Pineapples, Preserved or Pulped	2,974,731	1,308,711	923,667
Other Fruit, Preserved or Pulped	210,019	104,559	24,166
Pineapple Juice	190,472	195,558	217,270
Sugar, Raw or Refined	24,298,891	28,275,848	34,656,816
Live Animals	249,020	456,778	539,338
Cattle Hides and Calf Skins	964,687	1,124,064	1,146,648
Sheep and Lamb Skins	527,580	916,092	905,142
Wool	48,889,942	86,144,695	66,888,425
Pearl, &c., Shell	671,603	544,449	460,881
Canary Seed	1,307,235	1,507,244	106,043
Edible Animal Oils and Fats, incl. Tallow	447,439	428,526	361,018
Tallow, Inedible	678,310	896,714	773,126
Whale Oil	509,722	532,835	670,008
Titanium and Zircon Sands, Concentrates, &c.	4,723,616	8,384,626	5,792,975
Copper—Ores, Concentrates, Blister, Ingots, &c.	6,504,325	5,853,500	3,633,775
Lead and Silver-Lead—Ores, &c., Bullion, Scrap, &c.	4,912,212	8,495,761	5,663,133
Zinc—Ores, Concentrates, Spelter, Ingots, &c.	955,169	1,186,449	5,104
Other Ores, Concentrates, Residues & Metals	196,798	1,100,165	912,359
Machines and Machinery	588,747	479,268	676,241
Leather and Leather Manufactures	223,447	308,619	447,695
Logs and Timber, Undressed and Dressed	167,471	88,750	106,839
Plywood and Veneers	103,957	114,595	98,597
Other Goods, n.e.i.	4,677,335	3,757,900	4,278,478
Total Exports (including Specie)	152,144,724	190,383,601	156,492,920

¹ Including "For Orders", totalling £1,125,100.

QUEENSLAND, 1955-56 TO 1959-60

1958-59	1959-60					
	United Kingdom ¹	Other C'wealth Countries	Japan	U.S.A.	Other Foreign Countries	Total
£	£	£	£	£	£	£
33,833,705	13,291,393	2,140,623	208,487	15,303,658	1,192,479	32,136,640
95,745	176	55,644	..	..	20,588	76,408
1,987,142	1,238,696	159,421	1,505	86,109	83,441	1,569,172
283,023	19,214	88,001	9,310	65,483	68,665	250,673
59,699	..	73,398	23	..	1,460	74,881
5,925,935	2,469,295	1,861,702	551	74,291	424,103	4,329,942
234,418	25,985	17,910	..	..	863	44,758
191,667	158,858	1,948	700	..	2,077	163,583
317,581	141,058	67,319	1,130	..	2,086	211,593
594,180	172,167	127,138	..	19,337	101,561	420,203
216,356	40,629	29,375	..	..	5,784	75,788
73,154	6,789	42,239	..	8,301	9,353	66,682
6,839,197	6,171,896	341,869	10,106	1,680	1,040,502	7,566,053
815,791	801,907	72,774	22,779	..	13,726	911,186
131,060	112,035	17,363	..	..	6,064	135,462
20,736	28,714	575	..	..	14,831	44,120
254,939	161	249,437	412	..	81,986	331,996
188,396	64,416	34,538	..	82	51,402	150,438
2,630,455	38,918	2,228,835	1,021,830	..	1,152,165	4,441,748
7,247	..	13,270	..	..	..	13,270
458,073	140,742	41,309	2,183	653	112,734	297,621
1,162,566	1,113,651	4,867	..	..	..	1,118,518
2,944,494	114,960	26,749	257,000	..	1,914,013	2,312,722
267,184	50,054	581,066	..	..	17,222	648,342
2,799,150	815,706	588,011	5	168,723	168,256	1,740,701
157,831	72,242	92,097	11	882	2,699	167,931
257,723	119,750	41,370	29	..	5,877	167,026
31,885,490	15,586,344	7,938,263	2,865,625	..	6,041	26,396,273
78,623	3,364	88,448	50	32,635	42,079	166,576
1,916,513	25,611	770	698,571	3,679	1,226,878	1,955,509
777,016	154,185	..	8	..	1,149,261	1,303,454
46,011,010	12,540,361	416,675	18,140,069	1,945,807	30,217,645	63,260,557
365,237	17,343	6,935	27,954	68,464	247,428	368,124
90,568	97,711	29,227	22,846	..	266	150,050
325,626	177,644	97,633	6,422	..	36,021	317,720
850,388	70,469	330,914	223,444	..	179,068	803,895
403,579	..	..	..	..	347,619	347,619
3,874,380	603,033	31,077	358,250	1,520,519	1,425,733	3,938,612
7,611,308	499,515	7,706	5,578,915	1,429,704	1,539,801	9,055,641
6,274,134	5,276,540	2,091	1,832	7,717	21,684	5,309,864
524,291	162,593	450	232,799	..	593,693	989,535
430,949	12,175	156,989	482,874	13,850	62,444	728,332
520,730	33,739	555,370	1,911	16,225	53,081	660,326
460,455	408,726	298,631	4,494	3,468	27,202	742,521
132,519	17,057	45,230	36,451	3,687	4,597	107,022
148,923	108,655	20,844	890	..	..	130,389
4,568,668	612,569	3,493,320	169,820	215,678	630,576	5,121,963
169,997,854	63,617,046	22,019,421	30,389,286	20,990,632	44,305,054	181,321,439

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 41.4 per cent. in 1959-60. Wool shows a fluctuating, but generally declining, trend from 27.2 per cent. in 1947-48 to 19.8 per cent. in 1959-60, and butter from 98.2 per cent. to 81.6 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 59.0 per cent. in 1959-60, while the proportion of mineral exports has fallen from 66.2 per cent. to 32.7 per cent.

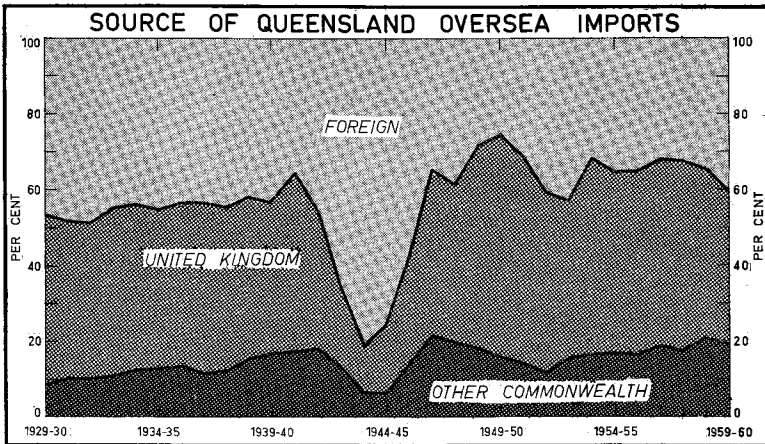
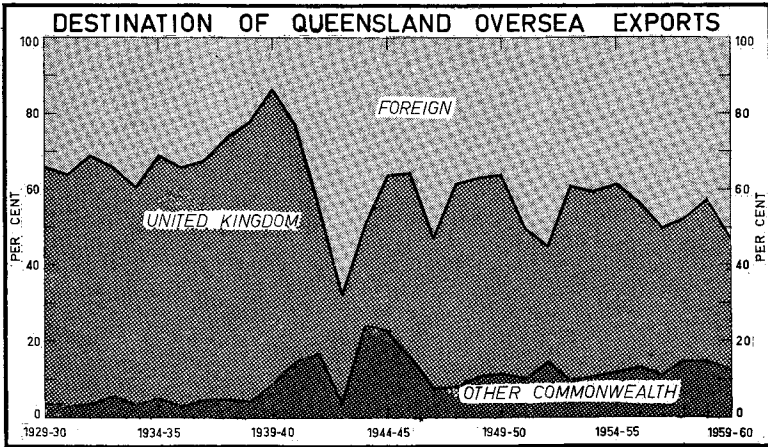
Sugar exports, principally to Canada and New Zealand, accounted for 36 per cent. of the total exports to other Commonwealth countries in 1959-60. The most important items to foreign countries were wool (£50.3m.), principally to Japan, France, Italy, and Western Germany, beef and veal (£17.2m.) and minerals (£13.3m.).

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	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60
Beef, Frozen, &c.	Cwt.	2,341,698	2,510,978	1,771,095	2,900,215	2,194,826
Animal Offals	Cwt.	150,489	148,706	118,478	204,931	152,056
Bacon and Hams	Cwt.	4,160	3,320	2,633	1,985	2,187
Canned Meats	Cwt.	512,808	422,651	409,286	403,712	266,736
Meat Extracts	Cwt.	8,210	5,419	5,945	6,459	..
Butter	Cwt.	550,721	372,610	226,336	452,046	417,487
Cheese	Cwt.	59,749	38,685	7,336	53,581	84,454
Eggs in Shell	Doz.	720,150	1,127,050	717,425	398,487	158,277
Eggs not in Shell	Cwt.	10,100	18,165	3,639	3,933	9,071
Wheat	Bush.	5,170,331	2,843,643	112	3,536,288	5,954,181
Sorghum	Tons	20,479	19,912	13	63,533	59,245
Flour, Wheaten	Tons	29,952	28,448	3,470	10,095	23,923
Preserved Pineapples	Cwt.	377,816 ^r	166,065 ^r	115,665 ^r	435,720 ^r	300,903
Fruit Juices	Gal.	721,099	786,987	808,664	980,466 ^r	637,966
Sugar, Raw or Refined	Tons	585,313	668,374	703,258	798,189	695,024
Wool, Greasy	1,000 Lb.	153,244	219,705	197,597	187,004	229,699
Wool, Scoured and Other	1,000 Lb.	11,503	12,942	12,007	10,630	12,197
Pearl, &c. Shell	Cwt.	27,819	20,402	20,133	19,116	17,431
Animal Fats	Cwt.	250,712	309,595	256,114	275,721	380,229
Whale Oil	Gal.	787,759	1,121,029	1,455,454	1,027,676	1,425,042
Copper—Blister, Ingots, &c.	Tons	14,589	15,599	16,526	21,602	14,002
Lead—Bullion, Scrap, &c.	Tons	32,405	56,006	49,719	60,432	49,961
Zinc Ores and Concentrates	Tons	42,534	53,371	68	39,342	44,969
Mineral Sands, Concentrates	Tons	113,089	184,072	128,758	120,544	147,822
Plywood	Sq. Ft.	704,077	739,381	596,344	515,610	566,889

^r Revised since last issue.



Imports.—The following table shows direct overseas imports into Queensland during 1959-60 from the United Kingdom, other Commonwealth countries, Japan, U.S.A., other foreign countries, and in total from all countries for the last five years.

OVERSEA IMPORTS, PRINCIPAL ITEMS,

Commodity	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58
	£	£	£
Fish, Fresh or Preserved	783,533	464,992	667,010
Tea	1,723,670	2,263,464	1,585,551
Tobacco and Manufactures, Cigarettes, &c. ..	130,406	49,949	57,933
Cotton, Raw	152,188	137,110	109,064
Yarns, Threads, Cordage, and Twines	326,061	438,747	444,990
Bags and Sacks	2,432,233	1,703,334	1,045,660
Piece Goods, Blankets, and Towels	4,812,567	3,476,479	4,187,802
Linoleum	457,056	390,888	363,293
Carpets and Floor Coverings, n.e.i.	482,505	205,688	233,013
Apparel, including Footwear	378,645	263,069	383,769
Kerosene—Aviation, Power, &c.	1,303,528	1,304,297	819,247
Mineral Lubricating Oil	724,422	830,624	820,995
Petrol, including Aviation Spirit	5,774,031	3,013,634	1,692,968
Residual, Diesel and Furnace Oil	781,559	264,790	206,620
Other Petroleum Products (excl. Petr. Jelly) ..	379,650	221,242	195,934
Pigments, Paints, Varnishes	341,307	367,771	241,833
Asbestos	355,420	258,338	525,432
Iron & Steel—Pig, Plate, Sheet, Pipes, Wire, &c.	4,648,228	3,033,542	2,267,528
Kitchenware, Cooking Appliances (not electric)	209,365	94,276	122,352
Hand Tools	482,246	392,662	390,008
Motor Vehicles, Motor Cycles, Cycles, and Parts	6,671,170	5,185,782	5,678,073
Other Metal Goods (excl. Machy. & Elec. Goods)	2,052,648	1,213,372	1,244,315
Electrical Wire and Cable	434,075	134,372	80,598
Dynamo Electrical Machinery, &c.	2,185,554	1,716,037	2,120,977
Internal Combustion Engines and Parts	852,033	646,299	927,010
Tractors and Parts	3,375,328	3,631,052	4,409,353
Railway and Tramway Vehicles, incl. Locos. ..	121,828	304,349	241,151
Household Machines, incl. Refrigerators	151,158	136,190	114,862
Agricultural Machinery, Implements, and Parts	776,536	586,399	484,581
Steam Turbines and Parts	410,625	213,647	91,061
Mining and Metallurgical Machinery	180,303	343,151	368,155
Other Machinery, Machine Tools, and Parts ..	3,227,806	3,150,586	3,339,363
Rubber, Unmanufactured	1,578,722	915,284	924,004
Rubber Tyres and Tubes	154,347	218,805	203,021
Logs	329,263	300,742	319,060
Timber, Undressed and Dressed	465,698	317,665	280,836
Glass	280,571	332,386	281,566
Glassware and Bottles	187,364	170,912	200,390
Crockery and Householdware, n.e.i.	628,526	408,708	421,697
Paper, Paper Boards, Pulp	2,423,615	2,084,550	2,381,954
Paper Manufactures, Stationery, and Books ..	769,102	853,962	929,426
Jewellery, Timepieces, Fancy & Sporting Goods	607,535	387,358	502,363
Optical, Scientific, Photographic Appliances ..	458,446	363,843	404,794
Drugs, Toilet Goods, Soaps, Chemicals, &c. ..	959,398	906,338	1,081,660
Fertilisers	740,159	911,276	1,005,198
Other Goods, n.e.i.	5,087,541	4,276,075	5,500,450
Total Imports (including Specie)	61,737,971	48,884,036	49,497,820

¹ Including Origin Unknown, totalling £51,209.

QUEENSLAND, 1955-56 TO 1959-60

1958-59	1959-60					
	United Kingdom	Other C'wealth Countries	Japan	U.S.A.	Other Foreign Countries	Total ¹
£	£	£	£	£	£	£
617,884	261,730	188,833	189,001	4,058	241,756	885,378
2,109,105	1,304	1,813,412	2,753	..	216,348	2,034,013
60,340	19,414	5,401	..	67,050	4,157	96,022
104,107	..	..	..	64,236	30,470	94,706
344,006	333,321	19,822	33,097	23,694	3,581	413,515
1,553,589	1	731,037	3,132	18	288	734,476
3,900,270	1,348,795	926,154	1,253,851	108,471	588,872	4,226,143
378,178	390,913	..	..	25,737	3,943	420,593
218,520	239,786	9,189	5,281	2,111	73,832	330,199
338,335	165,729	45,068	62,243	10,593	121,456	405,089
815,144	876	12,111	..	12,376	780,279	805,642
902,130	31,127	..	..	472,403	325,666	829,196
2,586,821	9	342,236	..	2	2,516,444	2,858,691
36,759	..	..	..	..	20,954	20,954
146,455	25,144	..	..	28,904	176,819	230,867
276,450	123,577	6,096	19,661	33,195	27,438	209,967
499,023	222	580,880	..	15,446	..	596,548
1,672,877	857,001	24,528	57,715	121,034	104,977	1,165,255
114,848	132,213	4,075	2,773	63	14,057	153,181
352,653	232,587	312	16,294	15,348	108,937	373,478
4,607,082	3,261,531	250,002	50,628	704,309	319,823	4,586,293
1,025,415	841,326	56,358	35,604	378,803	445,998	1,758,089
117,841	69,513	..	13	1,872	7	71,405
2,073,820	1,350,431	42,148	20,519	283,037	416,758	2,113,162
1,060,203	375,632	37,754	5,032	168,362	42,985	629,765
2,724,896	2,509,476	84	..	1,151,843	110,376	3,771,779
76,346	94,941	..	..	29,905	29	124,875
99,152	89,829	184	108	22,954	26,124	139,199
628,621	162,703	58,271	..	344,177	51,127	616,278
267,848	34,892	..	..	270	3,571	38,733
444,869	51,525	31,853	603	123,853	7,891	215,725
3,193,416	2,257,532	76,772	58,153	473,684	697,681	3,563,822
900,752	3,334	784,413	..	312,277	77,418	1,177,442
169,596	64,908	2,013	1,546	9,174	80,194	157,835
426,966	..	554,646	..	..	..	554,646
263,651	897	212,988	704	110,557	163,600	488,746
262,414	145,599	59	5,076	17,947	258,376	427,057
158,973	67,820	19,711	17,996	9,238	87,275	202,040
499,540	297,927	337	118,524	93	9,981	426,862
2,377,191	549,920	1,281,626	10,396	81,004	721,573	2,644,519
1,064,824	851,543	11,260	34,069	177,862	52,876	1,150,971
593,295	281,723	44,432	192,605	10,097	157,498	686,355
430,492	297,079	5,254	55,586	56,476	126,608	541,003
1,369,549	678,350	24,171	207,634	288,592	372,411	1,571,158
877,161	..	256,285	..	3,051	180,260	439,596
4,995,539	1,909,900	1,374,531	241,898	899,811	1,423,657	5,877,180
47,736,946	20,412,080	9,834,306	2,702,495	6,663,987	11,194,371	50,858,448

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

OVERSEA TRADE AT VARIOUS QUEENSLAND PORTS

Port	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60
	£	£	£	£	£
Brisbane					
Imports ..	55,535,974	43,945,722	44,944,922	43,541,004	47,729,940
Exports ..	95,077,629	131,802,933	97,498,250	100,281,630	116,645,227
Maryborough					
Imports ..	25,337	21,655	15,518	19,424	23,639
Exports ..	3,445,914	3,437,135	3,309,771	2,500,609	2,136,306
Bundaberg					
Imports ..	2,798	3,243	2,656	4,130	4,938
Exports ..	139,187	147	7,765	32,109	41,974
Gladstone					
Imports ..	648,037	509,361	441,355	375,192	459,578
Exports ..	4,020,716	3,296,776	1,970,752	5,245,340	4,495,471
Rockhampton					
Imports ..	568,523	243,983	556,722	309,389	231,909
Exports ..	6,003,219	5,005,412	2,846,990	6,699,613	5,439,160
Mackay					
Imports ..	972,603	464,468	192,544	267,150	81,271
Exports ..	7,297,058	8,605,545	14,498,803	13,201,190	10,155,050
Bowen					
Imports ..	728	586	1,295	687	779
Exports ..	5,967,121	5,520,165	6,098,903	4,278,349	1,884,896
Townsville					
Imports ..	2,230,244	2,433,080	2,088,600	1,857,331	1,559,191
Exports ..	23,372,355	26,849,424	22,513,057	26,857,840	29,605,307
Cairns					
Imports ..	1,742,608	1,248,570	1,245,183	1,359,768	766,571
Exports ..	6,765,203	5,796,890	7,721,680	10,860,724	10,907,625
Thursday Is.					
Imports ..	11,119	13,368	9,025	2,871	632
Exports ..	56,322	69,174	26,949	40,450	10,423
Total					
Imports ..	61,737,971	48,884,036	49,497,820	47,736,946	50,858,448
Exports ..	152,144,724	190,383,601	156,492,920	169,997,854	181,321,439

Queensland's oversea trade is mostly through Brisbane, which has handled on the average over the last five years about 90 per cent. of the imports and about 64 per cent. of the exports. Townsville, with about 4 per cent. of the import trade and about 15 per cent. of the export trade,

is the second port. Some of the smaller ports engage in specialised oversea export trades. Gladstone exports meat, butter, and sorghum; Rockhampton, meat; Mackay, sugar; Bowen, meat; Townsville, minerals, meat, and sugar; Cairns, sugar, timber, and minerals; and Thursday Island, pearl-and trochus-shell.

As some of the main items of export, such as wool and butter, are largely transhipped through the port of Brisbane, the oversea export figures of the smaller ports show only a part of the products of the districts which leave through these ports. Wool is a large proportion of the value of oversea exports, and, as wool sales are held in Brisbane only, most of this item is included in Brisbane oversea 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 oversea 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 oversea 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 291.

OVERSEA IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, QUEENSLAND.

Year.	Total Oversea Trade.	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of Exports.
	£	£	£	£
1950-51	227,731,488	67,399,678	160,331,810	92,932,132
1951-52	182,402,074	86,426,748	95,975,326	9,548,578
1952-53	188,319,746	43,221,702	145,098,044	101,876,342
1953-54	220,735,927	55,631,350	165,104,577	109,473,227
1954-55	223,366,606	68,883,151	154,483,455	85,600,304
1955-56	213,882,695	61,737,971	152,144,724	90,406,753
1956-57	239,267,637	48,884,036	190,383,601	141,499,565
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

Australian Oversea Trade.—The total oversea 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 oversea vessels. During the last five years the value of stores amounted

respectively to £13.5m., £14.2m., £12.8m., £10.9m., and £12.4m. The columns headed Specie and Bullion no longer refer to chiefly currency transfers. The value of specie exported in 1959-60 was only £115,071, while the value imported was £8,363. Most of the bullion represents unrefined bullion imported from the Territories, New Zealand, and Fiji for refining, while the exports represent the re-export of this in a refined state, plus the exports of Australia's own production of gold and silver.

OVERSEA TRADE, AUSTRALIA.

Year.	Merchandise.		Specie and Bullion.		Balance of Exports.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Merchandise.	Total.
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1950-51 ..	741,379	979,096	2,492	2,700	237,717	237,925
1951-52 ..	1,049,751	665,240	3,672	9,768	-384,511	-378,415
1952-53 ..	510,342	848,498	3,767	22,774	338,156	357,163
1953-54 ..	678,590	811,866	3,019	16,466	133,276	146,723
1954-55 ..	840,972	758,041	2,770	16,123	-82,931	-69,578
1955-56 ..	818,293	770,837	2,796	11,027	-47,456	-39,225
1956-57 ..	716,682	972,998	2,309	19,908	256,316	273,915
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

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 oversea trade, and exports and imports of main commodities in 1959-60 are shown in this section.

Imports.—While exports overseas from Queensland in 1959-60 were worth more than one-and-a-half times as much as exports to other States—due principally to three very valuable items of oversea export, wool, sugar, and meat—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 oversea countries but were landed and cleared through the Customs in southern States. No figures are available to show the proportion which such indirect oversea imports made of the total, but assuming that Queensland, in proportion to population, depends as much as other States on oversea sources of goods, it has been estimated that in 1959-60, 35 per cent. of the total interstate imports were of goods of oversea 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 overseas countries and with other States.

QUANTITIES OF CERTAIN COMMODITIES EXPORTED AND IMPORTED,
QUEENSLAND, 1959-60

Commodity.	Unit.	Total Exports.	Total Imports.
Beef and Veal—Fresh, Frozen or Chilled	cwt.	2,328,131	n
Meat, Poultry, &c.—Preserved in Tins, &c.	cwt.	322,898	42,184
Milk and Cream, including Infants' and Invalids' Food	cwt.	n	102,871
Fish, Fresh or Preserved	cwt.	n	81,214
Butter	cwt.	437,285	n
Wheat	bushels	5,981,845	59,733
Maize	bushels	510,760	n
Millet and Panicum	tons	21,923	n
Sorghum	tons	63,431	n
Flour, Wheaten	tons	45,503	n
Potatoes	tons	n	8,706
Pineapples, Fresh	bushels	1,430,227	n
Dates, Raisins, Sultanas, &c.	lb.	n	5,643,938
Other Dried or Evaporated Fruits	lb.	167,092	1,346,356
Pineapples, Preserved in Liquid	cwt.	481,830	n
Other Fruit Preserved in Liquid	cwt.	148,262	63,041
Peanuts, including Peanut Paste	lb.	28,328,036	n
Sugar, Raw or Refined	tons	1,165,829	n
Tea	lb.	n	9,412,184
Confectionery	lb.	n	18,136,322
Ale, Beer, and Porter	gallons	n	1,659,771
Tobacco, Unmanufactured	lb.	9,533,562	1,040,273
Cattle	number	260,313	117,169
Sheep	number	355,735	712,544
Wool, Greasy	lb.	230,501,461	19,665,455
Wool, Scoured, &c.	lb.	12,403,992	788,446
Kerosene	gallons	n	23,323,306
Other Fuel Oils	gallons	n	187,617,841
Timber, including Logs	sq. feet	8,676,401	32,643,312
Plywood	sq. feet	95,939,278	n
Veneers	sq. feet	11,276,883	n

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 275. As regards items sent to other States in 1959-60, sugar was the most important, while other large items were blister copper, livestock, fruit and vegetables, tobacco, timber (including plywood and veneer), meat, peanuts, and hides and skins. Although exports of livestock were partly offset by inward movements, there remained a net export of £5.2m. Manufactured products of metal, rubber, &c., were well represented among goods sent to other States, but some of these were sales in northern New South Wales of non-Queensland products distributed from Brisbane. Details for the year ended 30th June, 1960, are given in the following table.

EXPORTS, QUEENSLAND, 1959-60.

Commodity	Oversea	Interstate	Total
	£	£	£
<i>Foodstuffs of Animal Origin</i>	48,865,126	5,796,927	54,662,053
Meat, Fresh, Frozen or Chilled—			
Beef and Veal	32,136,640	1,081,390	33,218,030
Pork	76,408	359,018	435,426
Other Meat and Offals	1,819,845	220,790	2,040,635
Bacon and Hams, except Tinned	74,881	1,020,031	1,094,912
Meat, Poultry, &c., Preserved in Tins, &c.	4,749,876	1,233,316	5,983,192
Other Meat, Extracts, and By-products	562,673	42,523 ¹	605,196
Butter	7,566,053	456,053	8,022,106
Cheese	911,186	342,753	1,253,939
Eggs (in Shell or not in Shell)	135,462	81	135,543
Honey	44,120	889	45,009
Other Foodstuffs of Animal Origin	787,982	1,040,083	1,828,065
<i>Foodstuffs of Vegetable Origin and Beverages</i>	37,816,697	40,543,425	78,360,122
Wheat	4,441,748	18,571	4,460,319
Maize	13,270	275,917	289,187
Millet and Panicum	297,621	279,604	577,225
Sorghum	1,118,518	86,874	1,205,392
Barley and Other Grains	2,314,050	177,605	2,491,655
Flour, Wheaten	648,342	792,998	1,441,340
Vegetables, Fresh	22,224	2,611,272	2,633,496
Fruit, Fresh	194,647	2,026,820	2,221,467
Pineapples, Preserved or Pulped	1,740,701	1,658,515	3,399,216
Other Fruit, Preserved or Pulped	167,931	1,129,542	1,297,473
Peanuts, including Peanut Paste .. .. .	..	2,082,624	2,082,624
Sugar, Raw or Refined	26,396,273	26,666,632	53,062,905
Other Foodstuffs of Vegetable Origin	461,372	2,736,451	3,197,823
<i>Tobacco</i>	23,463	6,239,902	6,263,365
Tobacco, Unmanufactured	240	5,724,522	5,724,762
Tobacco Manufactures, Cigarettes, and Cigars	23,223	515,380	538,603
<i>Live Animals and Animal Substances (not Foodstuffs)</i>	67,250,802	12,870,584	80,121,386
Cattle	47,105	9,615,728	9,662,833
Pigs	1,412	894,619	896,031
Sheep .. .. .	..	767,609	767,609
Other Live Animals	118,059	99,940	217,999
Furred Skins	39,088	280,692	319,780
Cattle Hides and Calf Skins	1,955,509	744,844	2,700,353
Sheep and Lamb Skins	1,303,454	9,762	1,313,216
Wool, Greasy and Scoured	63,260,557	269,162	63,529,719
Other Animal Substances, not Foodstuffs	525,618	188,228	713,846
<i>Vegetable Substances and Fibres, &c. (not Foodstuffs)</i>	269,987	1,551,665	1,821,652
<i>Yarns, Piece Goods, Textiles, &c.</i>	94,207	3,335,482	3,429,689
<i>Apparel</i>	78,496	3,092,462	3,170,958
<i>Oils, Fats and Waxes</i>	1,497,190	2,205,090	3,702,280
Edible Animal Oils and Fats, incl. Edible Tallow	317,720	600,012	917,732
Tallow, Inedible	803,895	127,579	931,474
Vegetable Oils	726	93,875	94,601
Oils, Fats, Waxes, n.e.i. (incl. Whale Oil)	374,849	1,383,624	1,758,473

EXPORTS, QUEENSLAND, 1959-60—*continued.*

Commodity	Oversea	Interstate	Total
	£	£	£
<i>Minerals, Metals, and Metal Manufactures</i> ..	21,356,135	20,326,302	41,682,437
Coal	132,341	2	132,343
Coke and Other Non-Metallic Rocks and Minerals	81,700	9,482	91,182
Ores, Concentrates, Sands, Residues, &c.—			
Titanium, Zirconium, and Monazite ..	3,938,612	14,487	3,953,099
Tungsten	9,454	..	9,454
Copper	4,940,118	79	4,940,197
Zinc	989,085	..	989,085
Lead and Silver-Lead	11,645	30	11,675
Tin .. .. .	..	969,658	969,658
Other	26,546	1,434	27,980
Metals and Alloys—Scrap, Pig, Ingots, Bullion, &c.—			
Copper	4,115,523	11,915,448	16,030,971
Zinc (Spelter)	450	3,944	4,394
Lead	5,298,219	47,755	5,345,974
Other Metals	692,332	710,470	1,402,802
Motor Vehicles, Motor Cycles, Cycles, and Parts	200,697	3,106,118	3,306,815
Hardware (incl. Kitchenware, Hand Tools, &c.)	66,748	1,463,471	1,530,219
Other Metal Manufactures	852,665	2,083,924	2,936,589
<i>Machines and Machinery (incl. Electrical)</i> ..	660,326	4,996,195	5,656,521
<i>Rubber and Rubber Manufactures</i>	55,597	2,913,711	2,969,308
<i>Leather and Leather Manufactures</i>	742,521	1,275,642	2,018,163
<i>Wood and Wicker</i>	263,746	5,192,837	5,456,583
Logs and Timber, Undressed and Dressed ..	107,022	549,145	656,167
Plywood and Veneers	130,389	4,184,256	4,314,645
Furniture, Wood and Wicker Manufactures, n.e.i.	26,335	459,436	485,771
<i>Other Goods, n.e.i.</i>	2,347,146	5,420,173	7,767,319
Total Exports (including Specie) ..	181,321,439	115,760,397	297,081,836

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.—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 nearly five 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, and tobacco, cigarettes, &c. Details for the year ended 30th June, 1960, are given in the next table.

IMPORTS, QUEENSLAND, 1959-60.

Commodity	From Overseas	From Other States	Total
	£	£	£
<i>Foodstuffs of Animal Origin</i>	1,088,788	3,600,007	4,688,795
Meat, Poultry, &c., Fresh, Preserved, or Canned	963	1,140,402	1,141,365
Milk and Cream, Preserved, Condensed, or Dried, incl. Infants' and Invalids' Food	2,595	1,510,516	1,513,111
Fish, Fresh or Preserved	885,378	337,944	1,223,322
Other Foodstuffs of Animal Origin	199,852	611,145	810,997
<i>Foodstuffs of Vegetable Origin and Beverages</i> ..	2,716,049	15,912,068	18,628,117
Potatoes, Fresh .. .. .	..	260,875	260,875
Onions and Other Fresh Vegetables	1,263	925,122	926,385
Fruit, Fresh .. .. .	..	1,628,787	1,628,787
Fruit, Dried and Evaporated	47,959	496,865	544,824
Fruit and Vegetables, Preserved in Liquid or Pulped, Jams, Jellies, &c.	26,365	1,661,986	1,688,351
Tea	2,034,013	46,737	2,080,750
Coffee and Cocoa	137,106	1,047,102	1,184,208
Confectionery	15,832	2,785,604	2,801,436
Other Foodstuffs of Vegetable Origin	306,029	5,036,983	5,343,012
Ale, Beer, and Porter	6,367	735,444	741,811
Wine and Spirits	141,115	1,286,563	1,427,678
<i>Tobacco and Manufactures, Cigarettes, &c.</i> ..	96,022	13,404,277	13,500,299
<i>Animals and Animal Substances (not Foodstuffs)</i>	16,916	11,587,452	11,604,368
Live Animals	5,012	6,149,306	6,154,318
Wool, Greasy or Scoured	2,206	5,025,282	5,027,488
Other Animal Substances (mainly Unmanufactured)	9,698	412,864	422,562
<i>Vegetable Substances, Fibres, Seeds, Cork, &c.</i>	534,366	1,214,249	1,748,615
<i>Yarns, Fibres, Textiles, and Apparel</i>	6,753,742	30,764,364	37,523,106
Yarns, Threads, Cordage, and Twines	413,515	1,154,311	1,567,826
Bags and Sacks	734,476	295,428	1,029,904
Piece Goods, Blankets, and Towels	4,226,143	6,424,431	10,650,574
Linoleum	420,593	501,218	921,811
Carpets and Floor Coverings, n.e.i.	330,199	793,838	1,124,037
Textiles, n.e.i.	228,727	2,352,020	2,580,747
Footwear	51,897	4,070,609	4,122,506
Apparel, n.e.i.	353,192	15,172,509	15,525,701
<i>Oils, Fats, Waxes, Paints, Pigments, &c.</i> ..	5,277,661	14,773,737	20,051,398
Kerosene—Aviation, Power, &c.	805,642	575,550	1,381,192
Mineral Lubricating Oil	829,196	772,517	1,601,713
Petrol (incl. Aviation Spirit), Shale Oils, Other Petroleum Products (excl. Petr. Jelly)	3,110,512	9,798,513	12,909,025
Oils, Fats, Waxes, n.e.i.	322,344	1,177,952	1,500,296
Pigments, Paints, Varnishes, &c.	209,967	2,449,205	2,659,172
<i>Rocks and Minerals (including Asbestos)</i> ..	732,220	1,046,415	1,778,635
<i>Metals, Metal Manufactures, Machinery, &c.</i>	19,321,039	95,267,302	114,588,341
Iron and Steel, Pig, Rails, Bar, Rod, Sections, &c.	322,704	5,399,740	5,722,444
Iron and Steel, Plate and Sheet, Galvanised, &c. .. .. .	..	3,389,006	3,389,006
Iron and Steel, Plate and Sheet, Tinned and Other	591,216	5,124,610	5,715,826
Iron and Steel, Pipes and Tubes	69,986	2,562,670	2,632,656
Iron and Steel, Wire, Posts, and Other	181,349	4,832,713	5,014,062
Non-ferrous Metals	112,220	1,920,242	2,032,462

IMPORTS, QUEENSLAND, 1959-60—continued

Commodity	From Overseas	From Other States	Total
	£	£	£
<i>Metals, Metal Manufactures, Machinery, &c.</i>			
<i>(continued)</i> —			
Kitchenware, Cooking Appliances (not Electric)	153,181	1,317,109	1,470,290
Hand Tools	373,478	804,657	1,178,135
Motor Vehicles, Motor Cycles, Cycles, and Parts	4,586,293	21,107,551	25,693,844
Other Metal Goods (excl. Machinery and Electrical Goods)	1,645,869	7,581,786	9,227,655
Electrical Wire and Cable	71,405	1,671,577	1,742,982
Radio and Television Equipment	216,262	8,860,749	9,077,011
Electric Heating and Cooking Appliances	23,102	935,306	958,408
Other Electrical Apparatus and Machinery	1,873,798	6,111,497	7,985,295
Internal Combustion Engines and Parts	629,765	799,226	1,428,991
Tractors and Parts	3,771,779	7,158,311	10,930,090
Railway and Tramway Vehicles, incl. Locos.	124,875	280,400	405,275
Household Machines, incl. Refrigerators	139,199	5,266,907	5,406,106
Agricultural Machinery, Implements, and Parts	616,278	4,376,207	4,992,485
Other Machinery, Machine Tools, and Parts	3,818,280	5,767,038	9,585,318
<i>Rubber and Rubber Manufactures</i>	1,543,647	5,567,397	7,111,044
Rubber Unmanufactured	1,177,442	59,031	1,236,473
Rubber Tyres and Tubes	157,835	4,102,238	4,260,073
Other Rubber Manufactures	208,370	1,406,128	1,614,498
<i>Wood and Wicker</i>	1,263,785	541,872	1,805,657
Logs	554,646	20,276	574,922
Timber, Undressed and Dressed	488,746	279,516	768,262
Furniture, Wood and Wicker Manufactures	220,393	242,080	462,473
<i>Earthenware, Cement, &c.</i>	1,317,854	1,763,125	3,080,979
Portland Cement	12,231	1,870	14,101
Glass	427,057	364,608	791,665
Glassware and Bottles	202,040	325,282	527,322
Crockery and Householdware, n.e.i.	426,862	307,349	734,211
Other Earthenware, China, Stoneware, &c.	249,664	764,016	1,013,680
<i>Paper, Paper Boards, and Pulp</i>	2,644,519	3,807,213	6,451,732
<i>Paper Manufactures, Stationery, and Books</i>	1,150,971	3,714,578	4,865,549
<i>Jewellery, Timepieces, Fancy & Sporting Goods</i>	686,355	2,706,748	3,393,103
<i>Optical, Scientific, and Photographic Appliances</i>	541,003	1,876,117	2,417,120
<i>Chemicals, Medicines, Fertilisers, &c.</i>	2,010,754	16,243,177	18,253,931
Medical Drugs, Toilet Goods, and Soaps	184,618	10,927,395	11,112,013
Other Drugs and Chemicals	1,386,540	4,159,471	5,546,011
Fertilisers	439,596	1,156,311	1,595,907
<i>Other Goods, n.e.i.</i>	3,157,757	6,987,320	10,145,077
Total Imports (including Specie)	50,858,448	230,777,418	281,635,866

4. TOTAL TRADE.

Commodity Groups.—The general pattern of Queensland's external trade during 1959-60 is summarised by commodity groups in the following statement.

	Total Exports.	Total Imports.	Total Trade.	Excess of Exports or Imports(—).
	£m.	£m.	£m.	£m.
Foodstuffs of Animal Origin ..	54.7	4.7	59.4	50.0
Foodstuffs, &c., of Vegetable Origin	78.3	18.6	96.9	59.7
Animals, Animal and Vegetable Substances (not Foodstuffs) ..	88.2	26.9	115.1	61.3
Apparel and Textiles	6.6	37.5	44.1	—30.9
Oils, Fats, and Waxes	3.7	17.4	21.1	—13.7
Minerals, Metals, and Manufactures thereof	47.3	116.3	163.6	—69.0
Other Items	18.2	60.2	78.4	—42.0
Total	297.0	281.6	578.6	15.4

The export balance was accumulated for the most part in the first three groups, which consist of unprocessed or partly processed products of primary industry in the nature of foodstuffs and animal and vegetable substances including wool. Much of the small imports of animal foodstuffs was processed milk and cream, while the relatively larger imports of vegetable foodstuffs included confectionery, tea, processed fruit and vegetables, and some fresh fruit and vegetables of kinds not generally produced in Queensland or in seasonally short supply (such as potatoes and apples). Wool contributed most to the large exports in the group of inedible animal and vegetable substances. Tobacco, chiefly unmanufactured, was included in this group of exports, but its value was only about a half of that of the imports of manufactured tobacco products.

Another important group of exports—minerals, metals, and manufactures thereof—showed even higher values for imports. For exports, its high value was chiefly due to the products of the mining industry, which included blister copper, lead, and various mineral concentrates and sands. Its dominating position in imports was due to highly processed manufactures, including motor vehicles, tractors, machinery of all kinds, and iron and steel products.

Other groups in which imports were much more important than exports were apparel and textiles, oils, fats, and waxes, and "other items". Petrol, kerosene, and other motor oils contributed most to the total for oils, fats, and waxes, while the miscellaneous group of other items included large values for rubber goods including tyres and tubes, paper and stationery, medical and toilet preparations, drugs and chemicals, and fertilisers.

Balance of Total Trade.—The following table provides a complete statement of Queensland's external visible trade.

TOTAL EXTERNAL TRADE, QUEENSLAND

Year	Imports			Exports			Total Trade	Favourable Visible Balance of Trade
	Over-sea ¹	Inter-state	Total	Over-sea ¹	Inter-state	Total		
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1950-51 ..	67,400	87,374	154,774	160,332	45,944	203,276	361,050	51,502
1951-52 ..	86,427	99,013	185,440	95,975	52,714	148,689	334,129	-36,751
1952-53 ..	43,222	98,743	141,965	145,098	56,615	201,713	343,678	59,748
1953-54 ..	55,631	143,672	199,303	165,105	75,382	240,487	439,790	41,184
1954-55 ..	68,883	153,811	222,694	154,483	78,045	232,528	455,222	9,834
1955-56 ..	61,738	161,445	223,183	152,145	90,589	242,734	465,917	19,551
1956-57 ..	48,884	180,352	229,236	190,384	103,162	293,546	522,782	64,310
1957-58 ..	49,498	196,483	245,981	156,493	96,089	252,582	498,563	6,601
1958-59 ..	47,737	200,703	248,440	169,998	103,695	273,693	522,133	25,253
1959-60 ..	50,858	230,778	281,636	181,321	115,761	297,082	578,718	15,446

¹ Revised to include specie (in 1959-60, Imports £140 and Exports £28,790).

It should be noted that some of the large increase in the recorded value of interstate imports in 1953-54 was due to the more complete system of collection which was instituted in that year. The table should be read with this fact in mind and its effect upon the visible balances shown for earlier years. The general fluctuations of the balances, however, may be taken as indicative of the external trade position.

The favourable visible balances shown in the foregoing table are absorbed by so-called "invisible" items—freight, insurances, interest, profits, commissions, tourists' remittances, &c. The unfavourable visible balance of 1951-52 was due to a drop in wool prices and a poor season reducing the value of exports while imports continued to increase following the boom conditions of the previous year. Except in abnormal times, Queensland, as a young country, has a net import (investment) balance after allowing for all payments due.

5. EXPORT PRICES.

Price index numbers for oversea exports are shown in the next table. These index numbers are calculated from weighted aggregates of prices. The prices used are actual (or calculated) export parities based on actual price quotations in Australia, compiled from the prices of 20 commodities which constitute about 80 per cent. of all exports, and the

weights are the average quantities of the various commodities exported from Australia and Queensland respectively. In the earlier years, the exports of the years 1928-29 to 1932-33 were used, but the weights were revised from 1st July, 1936, to accord with the exports of the years 1933-34 to 1935-36.

OVERSEA EXPORT PRICE INDEX NUMBERS.

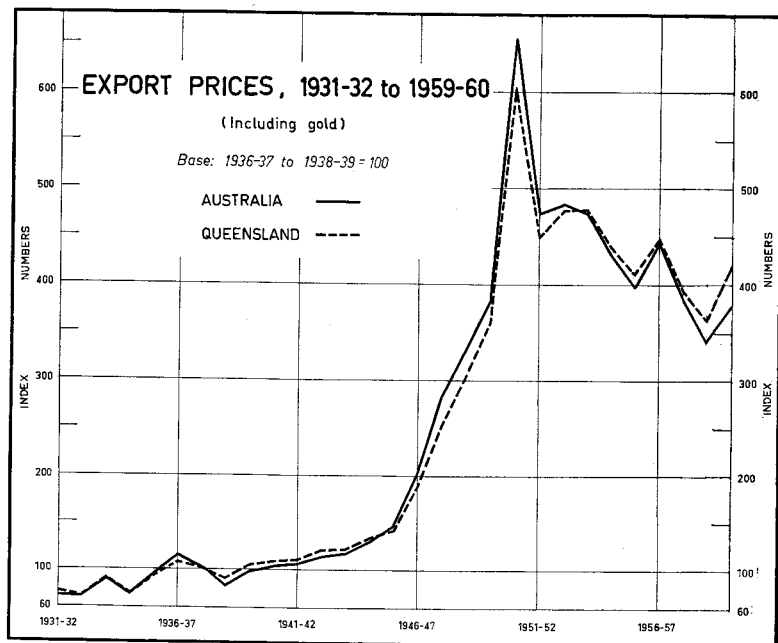
(Base: Average for Three Years Ended June, 1939 = 100.)

Year.	Australia.				Queensland.	
	Wool.	Other Groups.	All Groups.		All Groups.	
			Excluding Gold.	Including Gold.	Excluding Gold.	Including Gold.
1931-32	n	n	72	72	76	76
1932-33	n	n	70	71	72	72
1933-34	n	n	96	90	91	91
1934-35	n	n	74	75	74	75
1935-36	n	n	94	95	93	93
1936-37	122	108	116	115	108	108
1937-38	99	105	102	102	101	101
1938-39	79	87	82	83	91	91
1939-40	98	98	96	98	105	105
1940-41	101	106	103	104	108	109
1941-42	101	110	105	106	111	111
1942-43	117	112	114	114	121	121
1943-44	117	118	117	117	122	123
1944-45	117	141	130	130	135	134
1945-46	117	171	148	146	143	142
1946-47	173	228	209	203	191	188
1947-48	287	280	296	283	258	252
1948-49	365	305	348	332	313	305
1949-50	473	308	399	383	369	360
1950-51	999	365	690	654	623	604
1951-52	564	397	495	473	459	448
1952-53	616	371	505	483	489	476
1953-54	615	356	496	474	490	477
1954-55	538	342	450	431	449	438
1955-56	464	342	414	397	420	410
1956-57	578	331	464	444	459	447
1957-58	471	313	400	385	400	392
1958-59	362	320	351	339	371	362
1959-60	425	339	393	378	430	419

n Not available.

The very rapid post-war rises in the prices of export commodities carried the export price index numbers to a peak, in 1950-51, which was more than six times the pre-war level. In that year wool prices more than doubled to average about 12s. per lb. greasy, and their fall in the following year, almost as steep as their rise, was mainly responsible for the decline in the index numbers to about four times their pre-war average.

The movements of the index numbers since the depression years of the early 1930s are shown in the diagram below.



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. To meet the particular circumstances of the fruit and vegetable industries, however, separate legislation, *The Fruit Marketing Organisation Act*, was passed in 1923. It was under this legislation that the Committee of Direction of Fruit Marketing was set up.

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 in special cases may include ownership of the commodity. Nominations are then called for representatives and, if necessary, an election is held. The boards are established for limited periods which are extended, subject to the same procedure. If a poll is demanded and held, a simple majority decides the question of extension. Marketing boards usually comprise from two to six representatives of producers and the Director of Marketing or his deputy. Elections of representatives are held triennially. The presence of a government officer on each board ensures liaison with the Department of Agriculture and Stock, provides the board with experienced advice, and is a safeguard against abuse of statutory powers.

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 are made in local, Australian, or oversea markets. There is ample elasticity of method as between boards to suit different conditions and policies. The boards may or may not handle the commodity, store it, and negotiate sales. Sometimes the actual marketing is carried out by one or more commercial firms acting as agents. The commodities are graded, and the price quoted is for a standard grade, usually first quality. Deductions are made for inferior grades. Producers are paid in instalments commencing on delivery and concluding when the season's operations are completed. In the case of the Tobacco Leaf Marketing Board, pooling is not practised, and the Board sells tobacco leaf on behalf of each individual grower who delivers it. Bank advances are used for interim payments, and the accounts are all audited by the Auditor-General.

The fact of organisation encourages incidental co-operative operations such as advertising and sales promotion generally, special dealings with large buyers or organisations, transport economies, crop insurance against hail, &c., and assistance to research and improvements in production, grading, processing, handling, and other activities. The boards have powers to impose levies for specific purposes.

Control and Production.—Commodity marketing boards are not empowered to control production, except sugar and peanuts. When excessive production of sugar stimulated by high home prices threatened to bring down the average return for the crop very heavily, control of production became necessary. The amount of sugar which might be delivered from each mill was placed under control by *The Sugar Acquisition Act, 1915*. Particulars of the development of this control appear in section 3 below. Peanut production in excess of Australian consumption is controlled by restricting quotas to growers who have delivered peanuts to the Board during the past five years. This system was re-introduced in July, 1960, for the first time since 1942.

2. COMMONWEALTH MARKETING SCHEMES

In the case of sugar, butter, cheese, and dried fruits, there are Australia-wide marketing schemes which were instituted in order to pool a low export price with a comparatively high internal-consumption price and distribute the proceeds among all producers. For wheat, an Australia-wide scheme is in operation to stabilise the returns to growers for a period of five years up to the end of the 1962-63 season (see page 311). 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 6th March, 1937, the Commonwealth sought powers to legislate on this matter, which powers were refused by a substantial majority in every State. Similar marketing powers were again unsuccessfully sought in 1944 and 1946.

Before 1939, home-consumption prices were maintained for butter, cheese, and dried fruits by a purely voluntary agreement between the Commonwealth, States, and individual producers, any of whom, if they wished, had the legal right to renounce the agreement. With the passing by the Commonwealth Government of *The Dairying Industry Act, 1952*, which provided for a stabilisation scheme for the dairying industry by the payment of bounties on production of butter and cheese, the States agreed, in order to ensure the payment of a guaranteed return to dairy farmers, to fix maximum prices under the laws of the States relating to prices for sale of butter and cheese on a basis determined from time to time by the Commonwealth 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 contracted between the Queensland and Commonwealth Governments.

During the 1939-1945 War, the Commonwealth Government assumed control of the marketing of principal commodities under National Security Regulations issued under its Defence powers, and under these powers wheat production, which threatened to be excessive in the early years of the 1939-1945 War compared with the limited shipping space available for exports, was restricted for four seasons.

3. RAW SUGAR

The Central Sugar Cane Prices Board was constituted by Act of Parliament in 1915, and comprises a chairman (a judge of the Supreme Court), a cane growers' representative, a millowners' representative, a qualified sugar chemist, and a person experienced in accountancy and audit. The Central Board is a judicial authority, and its functions 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, Parleigh, 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	1952	..	963,080 tons
1939-1946	..	737,000 tons	1953	..	1,152,500 tons
1947-1948	..	737,000 tons	1954-1956	..	1,170,900 tons
		<i>plus</i> 3 per cent. ¹	1957	..	1,203,900 tons
1949	..	848,600 tons	1958	..	1,207,400 tons
		<i>plus</i> 3 per cent. ¹	1959	..	1,213,000 tons
1950-1951	..	916,900 tons	1960	..	1,214,600 tons
		<i>plus</i> 3 per cent. on 1949 peaks ¹			¹ For soldier settlement.

A further control of individual farm production is provided by farm peaks determined annually and incorporated in the award. By this means the amount of cane to be accepted from each grower is defined, subject to the proviso that any deficiencies in the supply of some growers may be filled by other growers having cane available above their peak quota but from within the net area of the assignment.

Assignments.—The Central Sugar Cane Prices Board assigns to each grower an area of land sufficient to produce, in the aggregate, the respective mill peaks. Of the whole or “gross” area assigned, not more than three-quarters, representing the “net” area, may be harvested in any season. This is designed to provide for rotational fallowing of the land.

At 30th June, 1960, there were 7,784 assignments having a gross area of 594,705 acres and a net area of 448,530 acres. Until the end of the 1939-1945 War no fresh assignments had been granted since assignments were reviewed about 1929-30, but under *The War Service (Sugar Industry) Land Settlement Acts, 1946 to 1951*, and *The War Service Land Settlement Acts, 1946 to 1951*, new assignments to eligible ex-servicemen were granted.

Commonwealth-State Control.—The Commonwealth Parliament in 1956 passed a Sugar Agreement Act, extending until 1961 legislation which had been in force since 1923 providing for an embargo on sugar imports. The agreement made in 1946 between the Commonwealth Government and the Queensland Government provided that refined sugar should be sold in each of the capital cities of Australia at £33 4s. per ton, but the price has since been increased by successive rises to £90 ls. (from 16th May, 1960).

A Commonwealth Countries Sugar Marketing Agreement became effective from the commencement of 1950, by which the United Kingdom undertook to find a market for the exportable surplus sugar of the Commonwealth producing countries. This agreement remained in operation until the end of 1952. From the beginning of 1953 export quotas were imposed, Australia's allocation being 600,000 tons.

When a new International Agreement became operative from 1st January, 1954, the Commonwealth Agreement was, in effect, embodied in the International Agreement, and the allocation of the British Commonwealth quota between its exporting members remained a matter for the countries and territories themselves. Details of quotas since 1954 are shown in the 1959 and earlier issues of the *Queensland Year Book*.

Under the International Sugar Agreement of 1958, the "Article 16" Countries (i.e., the parties to the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement) agreed to limit their aggregate exports to 2,500,000 tons in 1959 and 2,575,000 tons in 1960 and 1961. This limit is spread among the respective Commonwealth countries in proportion to quotas agreed to in the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement, and Australia's basic export limit, originally fixed at 600,000 tons, was 650,708 tons in 1960. This amount may be increased, as deficiencies in the exports from any of the "Article 16" countries may be shared among the other Commonwealth countries. In 1960, Australia was allotted a share of shortfalls from Mauritius and gained further when the West Indies and British Guiana accepted special quota allotments on the United States market due to the Cuba conflict, and were unable to take up their shares of the Mauritius shortfalls. The extra allotment lifted Australian exports in 1960 to a total of 775,765 tons.

Almost half of Australia's basic export quota each year is sold to the United Kingdom at an annually negotiated price. The balance is sold partly on Commonwealth markets at world price plus preference, and partly to other countries at world price.

AUSTRALIAN SUGAR EXPORT QUOTAS¹ IN TONS (*tel quel*)

Year Ended 31st Dec.	Basic Export Quota			Shortfall (Deficiency) Allocations	Total Exports ¹
	Negotiated Price	Balance	Total		
1957 ..	300,000	319,177	619,177	149,278	768,455
1958 ..	300,000	331,962	631,962	19,096	651,058
1959 ..	307,500	324,462	631,962	8,381	640,343
1960 ..	316,500	334,208	650,708	125,057	775,765
1961 ..	315,000	335,708	650,708	..	..

¹ Not including small quantities of "excluded exports", such as ships' stores and customary local movements between adjoining Commonwealth territories.

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 297. In accordance with *The Sugar Acquisition Act, 1915*, ownership of all sugar output is vested in the Queensland Government. The Queensland Government engages the Colonial Sugar Refining Co. Ltd. and the Millaquin Sugar Co. Ltd. as agents for the refining of sugar for sale in Australia, and for the sea transport, financing, and selling of sugar for sale both in Australia and abroad.

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, and is classified into further quotas. "Third quota" sugar is sugar from assigned lands which is in excess of the mill peak but within $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of it. This receives the world market price. "Fourth quota" sugar is from assigned lands which exceeds the mill peak by more than $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. This receives only a nominal price of 10s. per ton, as does "fifth quota" sugar which is that grown on unassigned lands.

In addition to sugar marketed from these pools, a small quantity is sold by mills direct to local users.

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

RAW SUGAR, DISPOSAL AND RETURN TO PRODUCERS, 1959 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	536,492	37,309	573,801	32,377	56 8 6
Surplus for Export	676,455	33,207	709,662	28,661	40 7 9
Total	1,212,947	70,516	1,283,463	61,038	47 11 2 ²
No. 2 Pool ("Excess" Sugar for Export) —					
3rd Quota ..	3,036	..	3,036	93	30 10 0
4th Quota ..	388	..	388	.. ³	10 0
5th Quota ..	178	..	178	.. ³	10 0
Total	3,602	..	3,602	93	25 15 9
Total Pooled Sugar—					
Queensland ..	1,216,549	..	1,216,549	57,685	47 8 4
New South Wales	..	70,516	70,516	3,446	48 17 5
Total	1,216,549	70,516	1,287,065	61,131	47 9 11
Local Sales by Mills ..	471	..	471	4	8 10 0
Total Production—					
Queensland ..	1,217,020	..	1,217,020	57,689	47 8 0
New South Wales	..	70,516	70,516	3,446	48 17 5
Total	1,217,020	70,516	1,287,536	61,135	47 9 8
Total Export—					
Queensland ..	680,057	..	680,057	27,413	40 6 2
New South Wales	..	33,207	33,207	1,341	40 7 9
Total	680,057	33,207	713,264	28,754	40 6 3

¹ Net return to raw sugar producers (i.e., the milling and growing sections of the industry). ² Queensland sugar only: £47 9s. 7d. per ton. ³ Less than £500.

Bulk Handling.—To meet the requirements of refineries in other States and in the United Kingdom, raw sugar has been shipped in bulk since 1954, by “bleeding” bagged sugar into ships’ holds. In 1954, 251,000 tons were shipped in this manner.

The economies to be effected in all processing and transport stages after the drier stage in the mills could not be achieved without bulk handling at the producing stage. An Act in 1955 authorised Treasury loans to provide bulk handling facilities at Queensland ports. The Sugar Board, on behalf of the sugar industry, took full financial responsibility for all costs (interest, redemption, operation, and maintenance), and has authority to set up its own local committees to manage each installation.

The first bulk installation was opened in Mackay in June, 1957. Facilities were operating at Lucinda Point and Bundaberg for the 1958 season, at Townsville for the 1959 season, and at Mourilyan for the 1960 season. The total cost of the conversion to bulk-handling has been estimated at about £8 million.

About 80 per cent. of Queensland production is now handled in bulk. Mackay, Townsville, and Mourilyan handle bulk exports overseas, while interstate shipments are sent from Bundaberg and Lucinda. Cairns and Urangan export bagged sugar for those oversea customers who still require it. The reduction in storage and handling costs at mills supplying in bulk is assessed at about 6s. per ton. and an equivalent “contribution” is paid to the sugar pool by these mills so that mills required to supply in bags are not at a disadvantage.

From 1961, the raw sugar that mills have been sending in bags to the Brisbane refinery by ship or by rail will be sent in bulk by road.

Statistics.—Production is dealt with in Chapter 7. The following table shows the disposals of 94 net titre sugar by the Sugar Board in selected years since 1923.

RAW SUGAR MARKETED—AUSTRALIAN PRODUCTION

Season	Thousands of Tons Sold			Per Cent. Exported	“Excess” Sugar	
	Australia	Overseas	Total		1,000 Tons	Per Cent. of Exports
1923	270	17	287	6	..	..
1925	289	227	516	44	..	..
1930	325	210	535	39	7	3
1935	337	310	647	48	45	15
1940	400	406	806	50	64	16
1945	456	210	666	32	19	9
1950	518	403	921	44	12	3
1951	588	157	745	21	2	1
1952	477	471	948	50	55	12
1953	522	732	1,254	58	101	14
1954	543	784	1,327	59	143	18
1955	545	626	1,171	53	39	6
1956	531	676	1,207	56	68	10
1957	550	743	1,293	57	132	18
1958	557	855	1,412	61	149	17
1959	574	713	1,287	55	4	1

The next table shows the total realisations on sugar sold in Australia and overseas for the five seasons ended 1959.

RAW SUGAR, NET VALUES AND AVERAGE PRICES PAID TO MILLS

Season	Value of Sales			Average Net Price per Ton ¹			
	Australia	Overseas	Total	Australian Sales	Overseas Sales	Average ²	Average ³
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1955 ..	25,568	24,156	49,724	46 18 0	38 11 6	42 14 2	42 6 5
1956 ..	28,459	27,942	56,401	53 11 6	41 6 5	47 1 9	46 10 6
1957 ..	29,796	34,033	63,829	54 3 0	45 16 8	49 17 2	49 4 11
1958 ..	30,511	33,722	64,233	54 15 0	39 8 2	47 4 5	45 6 3
1959 ..	32,377	28,754	61,131	56 8 6	40 6 2	47 9 7	47 8 4

¹ Queensland sugar only.² No. 1 Pool.³ Total pooled sugar.

Sugar Board Accounts.—The table below shows receipts and expenditure for each of the three years to 30th June, 1960.

SUGAR BOARD RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

Particulars	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
Sales in Australia	42,207	41,712	43,948
Sales Overseas	38,908	37,545	33,214
Total Sales	81,115	79,257	77,162
Stocks at End of Year	5,214	6,636	6,909
Charges on Australian Sales ¹ —			
Raw Sugar Sea Freights, &c.	4,613	3,440	3,709
Refining	4,784	4,693	4,737
Managing and Financing	1,539	1,615	1,638
Selling	252	253	266
Trade Discounts, &c.	542	238	15
Syrup and Treacle Packages	156	160	152
Refined Sugar Freights	263	282	305
Charges on Overseas Sales—			
Freights, Port Handling, &c.	3,654	3,601	3,389
Sacks and Exchange	657	699	459
Insurance, Commission, &c.	310	345	299
Bulk Handling—			
Terminals Costs	379	570	835
Mills' Contributions	Cr. 62	Cr. 198	Cr. 230
Contribution to Fruit Industries	286	362	370
Rebates on Sugar Content of Exported			
Manufactures	79	254	292
Administration and Sundries (Net)	31	39	41
Interest	Cr. 45	Cr. 79	Cr. 86
Total Expenses	17,438	16,324	16,191
Raw Sugar Purchases	63,832	64,263	61,135
<i>Percentage of Expenses to Sales</i>	<i>21.5</i>	<i>20.6</i>	<i>21.0</i>
<i>Percentage of Expenses to Purchases</i>	<i>27.3</i>	<i>25.4</i>	<i>26.5</i>

¹ Including managing and financing oversea sugar.

A credit balance on the year's operations, including changes in stocks, of £110,331 was carried forward at 30th June, 1960, and the total excess of assets was then £568,467.

4. BUTTER, CHEESE, AND EGGS

Butter and Cheese.—A voluntary scheme to stabilise the price of butter, known as the "Paterson Plan", was introduced in January, 1926. However, it did not receive the support of all manufacturers and was subsequently replaced on 1st May, 1934, by a compulsory price equalisation plan for both butter and cheese. Complementary legislation for this plan was passed by the Commonwealth Government (Dairy Produce Act, 1933) and the State Governments of New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, and Tasmania, the object being to control the interstate and intrastate movements of butter and cheese. These Acts were subsequently invalidated in 1936 by the Privy Council decision in the James Case.

Since this decision a price equalisation scheme has operated voluntarily on the basis of agreements between manufacturers and the Commonwealth Dairy Produce Equalisation Committee Ltd. The Committee, comprising members of the State Dairy Products Boards and other representatives of the industry, enters into agreements with manufacturers to secure to them equal rates from sales of butter and cheese, for which purpose it may fix basic prices at which these products sold in Australia or abroad are to be taken into account. It equalises returns to factories through an Equalisation Fund. The States originally participating in the scheme were New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, and Tasmania in respect of both butter and cheese, and South Australia in respect of cheese only. South Australia and Western Australia entered the scheme in respect of butter on 1st April, 1946, and Western Australia included cheese in January, 1947.

Under the provisions of the various Dairy Industry Assistance Acts, the first of which was passed in 1942, the Commonwealth Government has provided subsidies on milk supplied for the manufacture of butter, cheese, and processed milk products. No subsidy has been paid on processed milk products since 1951-52.

Under a five-year stabilisation plan which operated from 1st July, 1952, to 30th June, 1957, the Commonwealth Government, with the approval of the States, fixed the ex-factory price of butter and cheese, guaranteed to dairy farmers a return in keeping with their cost of production in respect of quantities of butter and cheese sold within the Commonwealth plus a quantity exported equivalent to 20 per cent. of home consumption, and hence determined the amount of subsidy it would make available to lift the return on that part of output covered by the guarantee to the guaranteed level.

A further five-year stabilisation plan, embodying all the important features of the old plan, came into operation from 1st July, 1957. However, at the suggestion of dairy industry leaders the Government agreed that any subsidy made available under the new scheme would be on the basis of a fixed amount in any dairying year, this amount to be determined by the Government at the commencement of each year. This decision means that

deferred bounty payments can be made almost immediately after the season's close—probably in September or October—when actual production of butter and cheese for the season is known. Under the previous arrangement the precise subsidy commitment was not known until up to six or eight months later.

BUTTER AND CHEESE MARKETING RETURNS AND SUBSIDY, TEN YEARS

Year	Rate per cwt.						Amount of Subsidy paid in Queensland
	Equalisation Price		Subsidy		Overall Return to Manufacturer		
<i>Butter</i>							
1950-51	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	£1,000
			241 8.3	85 8.5	327 4.8		4,066
1951-52	307 8.9	121 4.2	429 1.1		3,380
1952-53	398 1.1	85 0.0	483 1.1		4,166
1953-54	400 5.1	89 10.3	490 3.4		3,756
1954-55	395 10.3	79 0.0	474 10.3		3,627
1955-56	400 10.4	65 1.0	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 ^r	64 10.9	477 10.0 ^r		2,662
1959-60	393 10.0	63 6.0	457 4.0		2,472
<i>Cheese</i>							
1950-51	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	£1,000
			144 1.6	37 10.9	182 0.5		305
1951-52	208 11.6	31 4.6	240 4.2		132
1952-53	232 4.8	32 0.0	264 4.8		269
1953-54	232 4.7	32 0.0	264 4.7		200
1954-55	220 2.2	29 11.0	250 1.2		216
1955-56	262 4.1	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 ^r	29 7.5	306 8.6 ^r		217
1959-60	226 4.0	29 1.4	255 5.4		223

^r Revised since last issue.

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 30th June, 1955, and from that date the Commonwealth Government ceased to be the principal in the sale of Australia's butter and cheese in the United Kingdom. The Australian Dairy Produce Board assumed this duty, and a representative of the Board in London took over the functions of consignee from the

Ministry of Food. The Commonwealth Government in 1954 passed amending legislation to ensure that the Dairy Produce Board had the necessary powers. Manufacturers or their duly appointed agents (operating as licensees under the Dairy Produce Export Control Act) export butter and cheese. The Board in England allocates supplies to selected agents who sell them under the general direction of the Board, the agents accounting to the Board for all sales made and the Board in turn accounting to the manufacturers. For export markets other than the United Kingdom, sales procedure is similar, namely, sales by manufacturers through licensees of the Board, with the Board reserving the right to arrange bulk sales itself to any other country. The machinery of the Commonwealth Dairy Produce Equalisation Committee is still used to offset fluctuations caused by the vagaries of the market.

Amounts realised on exports of butter and cheese in excess of the f.o.b. equivalent of the guaranteed return have been credited to the Dairy Industry Stabilisation Fund, which was established in July, 1948, for the purpose of stabilising returns from exports. During 1951-52 the fund met the deficiency in respect of all exports which did not return sufficient to meet the basic return to the factory. From 1st July, 1952, to 30th June, 1957, the fund 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 30th June, 1960, the amount to the credit of the fund was approximately £1,769,000.

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.

Production during the first half of 1959-60 was high but lack of late summer rains in dairying areas resulted in a fall off in production, and total sales for 1959-60 fell below those of the preceding year.

Butter sales in 1959-60 were worth £15.3m., excluding Commonwealth subsidy paid through factories amounting to £2.5m. The average net price returned to factories (about 3s. 6d. per lb.) was over 2d. less than in 1958-59.

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	Pro-portion Sold Overseas
	Queens-land	Other	United Kingdom	Other ¹		
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	%
1950-51	15,816	8,395	19,943	3,290	47,444	49.0
1951-52	16,600	7,064	899	3,287	27,850	15.0
1952-53	15,062	6,596	19,849	7,499	49,006	55.8
1953-54	15,570	8,329	15,317	2,580	41,796	42.8
1954-55	16,290	5,686	21,396	2,543	45,915	52.1
1955-56	15,867	3,573	24,999	3,751	48,190	59.7
1956-57	16,155	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 ²	3,832	19,305	2,801	41,016	53.9
1959-60 ^s	15,560 ²	532	18,709	4,132	38,933	58.7

¹ Including butter sold to tinnern 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, 1,248 tons in 1959-60.

^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 PER LB.

Year	London ¹		Brisbane	Australian Equalisation Value
	Sterling	Australian Currency	Australian Currency	Australian Currency
	d.	d.	d.	d.
1950-51	30.54	38.17	23.13	25.90
1951-52	32.79	40.98	33.50	32.97
1952-53	35.36	44.20	44.75	42.65
1953-54	36.64	45.80	44.75	42.90
1954-55	35.36	44.20	44.75	42.41
1955-56	36.67	45.84	48.38	42.95
1956-57	29.77	37.21	49.88	42.06
1957-58	26.86	33.57	49.88	40.80
1958-59	29.30	36.62	51.88	44.28 ^r
1959-60	37.60	47.00	51.88	44.00

¹ From 1939-40 to 1954-55 butter was sold on the London market on an f.o.b. Australia basis, and the price shown has been calculated by adding shipping charges, &c., on the basis of pre-war charges. Since 1954-55 the price shown represents the approximate net pool return for choicest butter. ^r Revised since last issue.

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 14,907 tons in 1959-60. The recorded consumption

of butter (including farm production) per head in Queensland for 1938-39 was 33.2 lb., which was about the same as the recorded Australian consumption per head of 32.7 lb. 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 23.5 lb. per head in 1959-60. This figure is as low as the consumption under the worst of rationing (23.5 lb.) and lower than in the depression period (28.4 lb. per head in 1930-31).

Cheese.—Since 1934, returns to producers of cheese have (as in the case of butter) been averaged from the different markets through the Commonwealth Equalisation Scheme, under which uniform prices obtain throughout the various States (see page 302). Details of equalisation and subsidy rates and manufacturers' returns are shown on page 302. 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. The steep rise in "Other Exports" in 1959-60 was due to exports of bulk cheese to processors in Japan.

DISPOSAL OF QUEENSLAND CHEESE, FIVE YEARS

Market	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60
	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.
Local	5,795	5,937	6,196	6,748 ^r	6,750
Interstate	1,230	767	479	421 ^r	181
Processors for Australian Market	3,570	4,332	3,382	2,662 ^r	2,505
Processors for Overseas	579	575	577	221	171
Exported to U.K.	4,613	3,064	212	5,573	7,709
Other Exports	438	94	123	287	625
Total	16,225	14,769	10,969	15,912 ^r	17,941

^r Revised since last issue.

Eggs.—The Egg Marketing Board was constituted in 1923 as a grower-controlled organisation under the provisions of *The Primary Producers' Organisation and Marketing Acts*. As from 5th July, 1943, control of the egg industry was assumed, as a war-time measure, by the Commonwealth Government, and the Board became a receiving and selling agent of the Commonwealth Controller of Egg Supplies. Commonwealth control ended on 31st December, 1947. On 1st July, 1947, the Central Queensland Egg Marketing Board commenced marketing operations for an area centred on Rockhampton, and the original Board became the South Queensland Egg Marketing Board covering the area in South Queensland which it had previously controlled.

The South Queensland Board handles most of the commodity through its premises in Brisbane, but it has depots at Toowoomba and Nambour,

and in 1959-60 employed agents in seven of the other main country centres. The Central Queensland Board at first marketed through an agent (Central Queensland Meat Export Co. Pty. Ltd.), but since 1st April, 1950, the Board has operated its own floor.

Eggs handled by the Boards include only those from flocks registered under the Egg Industry Regulations (i.e., flocks of more than 250 birds up to March, 1957, 150 or more up to October, 1957, and 50 or more thereafter). In addition, quantities of eggs are sold by growers direct to retailers and consumers under permit from the Board. Permit sales have increased considerably over recent years as policy has altered to allow permits to be granted more freely. However, the recent institution of a widespread delivery service by the South Queensland Board is expected to result in the gradual cancellation of such permits.

EGG MARKETING BOARDS, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60
<i>South Queensland Board—</i>					
Receivals—					
Quantity ¹ doz.	7,346,400	8,126,140	6,620,333	6,798,473	7,830,576
Gross Return to Producers £	1,533,424	1,667,911	1,395,052	1,548,331	1,723,815
Average Net Return per doz. d.	41-89	37-98	43-36	44-90	41-67
Permit Sales—					
Quantity doz.	335,524	375,917	887,902	1,443,024	1,452,727
Gross Return to Producers £	70,027	77,141	187,088	328,649	319,782
<i>Central Queensland Board—</i>					
Receivals—					
Quantity doz.	244,596	345,447	390,276	451,142	586,527
Gross Return to Producers £	55,483	81,454	91,764	102,334	129,867
Average Net Return per doz. d.	45-87	46-88	47-25	45-80	42-65
Permit Sales—					
Quantity doz.	27,873	15,853	21,599	21,160	21,720
Gross Return to Producers £	6,323	3,738	5,078	4,800	4,809

¹ Excluding eggs purchased from New South Wales Egg Marketing Board:— 1956-57, 71,988 doz.; 1958-59, 12,210 doz.

Details of marketing arrangements with the Government of the United Kingdom for the purchase of Australia's surplus eggs prior to 1954 were given in the 1959 and previous issues of the *Year Book*.

From the beginning of 1954-55 the Ministry of Food ceased to act as principal in the distribution of eggs in the United Kingdom. Following this move the Australian Egg Board was reconstituted, and since 1954-55 this Board (comprising representatives from the Egg Boards of Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, and Western Australia), and the New South Wales Egg Board selling on its own behalf, have made exports to selected agents in the United Kingdom and elsewhere. In the 1957-58 and 1958-59 seasons the New South Wales Board joined the other State Boards for the export of egg pulp by the pool conducted by the Australian Egg Board, but continued to export shell eggs on its own behalf.

In recent years the United Kingdom market has declined as an outlet for Australian eggs. Large quantities of shell eggs were shipped to Arabian States, Singapore, and Germany in 1959-60.

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 table hereunder shows deliveries of Queensland wheat to the pools and the net returns per bushel to growers over the last six seasons.

DELIVERIES TO POOLS AND RETURN TO GROWERS, 1955-56 TO 1960-61

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.	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
1955-56 ..	19	1,180,709	12,917,414	14,098,123	10 10·75	11 7-20
1956-57 ² ..	20	1,038,168	4,798,496	5,836,664	11 0-325	11 8-075
1957-58 ² ..	21	1,604,780	3,642,680	5,247,460	12 11-468 ³	13 7-698 ³
1958-59 ..	22	4,583,155	10,622,993	15,206,148	12 0-5 <i>r</i>	12 8-1 <i>r</i>
1959-60 ..	23	4,647,606	7,184,084	11,831,690	9 0 ⁴	9 4 ⁴
1960-61 ..	24	4,267,651 ⁵	3,852,216 ⁵	8,119,867 ⁵	6 8-5 ⁴	7 0-5 ⁴

¹ Return equals total advances by Australian Wheat Board, *plus* premium payments by State Wheat Board on Q1 milling wheat, *less* railage deduction, *less* hail insurance levy, building fund levy, and wheat research tax. ² The figures for these years do not include a large but unrecorded quantity of wheat sold direct to interstate buyers by growers and not delivered to the Pool. ³ Including 1*s.* per bushel emergency premium. ⁴ Incomplete. ⁵ Deliveries to 31st December only. *r* Revised since last issue.

The State Board owns numerous wheat storages, including nine concrete silos, situated near railway sidings in all the main wheat growing areas. These have been financed by 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. By 30th June, 1960, twelve silos and seventeen bulkheads with capacities of 3,330,000 and 2,380,000 bushels respectively were available outside Brisbane. The capacity at Brisbane was 1,750,000 bushels, including a bulk loading terminal of 1,300,000

bushels capacity, with a loading rate to ships of approximately 30,000 bushels per hour. Shed storages could take 14,700,000 bushels and the total capacity of all Board storages was more than 21 million bushels.

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 16th May, 1955, are given in the table below.

PRICES PER BUSHEL OF QUEENSLAND WHEAT FOR HOME CONSUMPTION

Period Commencing—	Price to Mills			Price to Produce Trade ¹	
	Bulk	Bagged ¹	Quality Premium ²	Bulk ³	Bagged ^{1,3}
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
16th May, 1955	14 1½	14 10½	2½	14 3½	15 0½
1st December, 1955 ..	13 5½	14 2½	2½	13 7½	14 4½
1st December, 1956 ..	13 9½	14 6½	2½	13 11½	14 8½
22nd January, 1957 ..	13 9½	14 6½	2½	16 11½ ⁴	17 8½ ⁴
1st December, 1957 ..	14 4	15 1	2½	16 11½ ⁴	17 8½ ⁴
4th December, 1957 ..	16 9½ ⁵	17 6½ ⁵	6	16 11½ ⁴	17 8½ ⁴
11th August, 1958 ..	15 2½ ⁶	15 11¾ ⁶	6	15 5½	16 2½ ⁴
1st December, 1958 ..	14 8	15 5	6	14 10	15 7½
22nd June, 1959	14 8	15 4	6	14 10	15 6½
3rd August, 1959	14 8	15 4½	6	14 10	15 6½
1st December, 1959 ..	15 0	15 8½	6	15 2	15 10½
4th July, 1960	15 0	15 9½	6	15 2	15 11½
1st December, 1960 ..	15 4	16 1½	6	15 6	16 3½
6th February, 1961 ..	15 4	16 5½	9	15 6	16 7½

¹ Varied because of changes in cost of bags as well as in wheat prices. ² An additional special premium of 2·5d. per bushel was paid for wheat milled and sold as flour on the Downs, up to 1-12-58.

³ Since 1st December, 1951, the prices charged to customers purchasing large quantities each month have been 2d. less than those shown.

⁴ Including a surcharge to cover cost of importing wheat from other States: from 22-1-57, 3s. 0d.; 1-12-57, 2s. 5·5d.; 11-8-58, 11d.

⁵ A surcharge of 2s. 5·25d. is included to cover an emergency premium of 1s., and a contribution towards cost of importing wheat from other States of 1s. 5·25d.

⁶ A surcharge of 10·75d. is included as a contribution towards cost of importing wheat from other States.

Amounts received from high prices for exports, together with proceeds from special payments made by Queensland millers, enabled the State Board to pay premiums per bushel on deliveries as follows:—

1955-56	pool:	Q1 .. 6d.	Q2 .. 3d.
1956-57	pool:	Q1 .. 4-5d.	Q2 .. 3d.
1957-58	pool:	Q1 .. 6-38d.	Q2 .. 6-38d.
1958-59	pool:	Q1 .. 10-5d.	Q2 .. 8-0d.
1959-60	pool:	Q1 1s. 4-5d.	Q2 1s. 1-5d.

In addition, a number of growers were paid special premiums ranging from 1s. to 2s. a bushel for supplying grain used for seed purposes.

The following table shows the sales of Queensland wheat during the last five years. The figures cover sales made by the Board for the purposes mentioned, and do not include wheat retained by growers on the farms for seed and feed. Wheat imported from other States by the Board is excluded. The sales are those made during the calendar years shown and do not refer to grain from any particular harvest. All figures are expressed in terms of bushels of untreated wheat.

SALES OF QUEENSLAND WHEAT

Year	For Use in Australia as—				Oversea Exports as—		Total
	Flour	Stock Feed	Seed	Break-fast Foods, &c.	Grain	Wheat Products	
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.
1956 ..	6,361	1,599	109	122	5,333	1,522	15,046 ²
1957 ¹ ..	6,131	432	227	82	1	475	7,348 ²
1958 ¹ ..	4,774	735	242	82	1	156	5,990 ²
1959 ..	6,340	633	186	158	6,696	737	14,750
1960 ..	6,241	1,232	263	126	2,606	1,120	11,588

¹ Queensland wheat was supplemented by sales of 1,098(000) bushels in 1957 and 1,620(000) bushels in 1958, imported from other States. ² The figures for these years do not include a large but unrecorded quantity of wheat sold direct to interstate buyers by growers and not delivered to the 1956-57 and 1957-58 pools.

Australian Wheat Board.—All wheat produced in Australia, beginning with portion of the 1938-39 crop, has been marketed through the Australian Wheat Board, with separate pools for each crop. Crops from the 1938-39 to 1947-48 seasons were marketed under National Security Regulations, the crops being acquired by the Commonwealth, while those from the 1948-49 and later seasons have been covered by marketing and stabilisation plans enacted by complementary Commonwealth-State legislation.

Advances are made to growers in anticipation of sales and guaranteed by the Commonwealth Government. Payments made to growers from the various pools in the last ten years, in terms of the amounts paid per bushel for bagged f.a.q. wheat, f.o.r. ports, are as follows:—

1951-52: 15s. 11d.	1954-55: 12s. 7d.	1957-58: 13s. 8d.
1952-53: 16s. 1d.	1955-56: 12s. 8d.	1958-59: 13s. 10d.
1953-54: 12s. 9d.	1956-57: 13s. 2d.	1959-60: 14s. 1d.
1960-61 (incomplete): 11s. 4d.		

The amounts include refunds of wheat tax on account of pools for the year 1951-52.

Wheat Industry Stabilisation Plans.—The first Australia-wide stabilisation plan operated for the years 1941-42 to 1948-49. A revised plan operated from 1948-49 to the 1952-53 season. Particulars of a further plan which operated from 1953-54 to 1957-58 were given in the 1958 *Year Book*.

Following negotiations during 1958, a new wheat industry stabilisation plan was enacted by the Commonwealth and the States towards the end of that year. The new plan follows the lines of the earlier ones.

Details of the plan are as follows:—

- (i) The plan will operate for five years. It will commence with the 1958-59 wheat crop and will end with the marketing of the 1962-63 crop.
- (ii) The Commonwealth will guarantee a return of 14s. 6d. per bushel to growers on up to 100 million bushels of wheat exported from the crop in the first year of the plan. The guaranteed return of 14s. 6d. is based on the findings of the recent survey of the economic structure of the wheat industry conducted by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. It will be adjusted in each of the following years of the plan on up to 100 million bushels in accordance with the movements in costs based on a cost index established from the survey.
- (iii) The Australian Wheat Board will be maintained as the sole constituted authority for the marketing of wheat within Australia and for the marketing of wheat and flour for export from Australia for the period of the plan.
- (iv) A Stabilisation Fund will be established. A tax will be collected on wheat exported which will be equivalent to the excess of the returns from export sales over the guaranteed return. However, the maximum rate of export tax will be 1s. 6d. per bushel. The ceiling of the stabilisation fund is established at £20 million; any excess beyond this figure will be returned to growers on the "first-in-first-out" principle. The balance remaining in the wheat stabilisation fund at the termination of the 1953-54 to 1957-58 plan will be carried forward to the new plan as the nucleus of the new stabilisation fund. When the average export realisations fall below the guaranteed return, the deficiency will be made up, first by drawing upon the stabilisation fund, in respect of up to 100 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 1958-59, the first year of the plan, was established at 14s. 6d. 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 will 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. The premium will be 3d. per bushel.

By agreement between the parties concerned, the Australian Wheat Growers' Federation, the States, and the Commonwealth, a poll of growers as to acceptance of the plan was not considered necessary. The earlier plans had been approved by polls of growers.

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 current plan. A withdrawal of £6,532,000 (7.88d. per bushel) was made in respect of the 1958-59 harvest, to raise export realisations for that season in accordance with the guarantee.

The selling price of wheat for home consumption (bulk basis, f.o.r. ports) was fixed at 15s. per bushel for 1959-60 and at 15s. 4d. for 1960-61. In Queensland these prices apply but millers pay, in addition, quality premiums as shown in the table on page 310.

6. WOOL

Details of the arrangements made for the disposal of the Australian wool clip during the 1939-1945 War appear on page 282 of the 1954 *Year Book*.

Wool sales were resumed in September, 1946. The average auction room price in Australia of greasy wool, as computed by the National Council of Wool-selling Brokers, rose from 24-49d. in 1946-47 to the record price of 144-19d. in 1950-51. For the years 1958-59 and 1959-60 the prices were 48-57d. and 57-78d. per lb. respectively. These prices represent the average prices realised for all greasy wool, of whatever type or quality, marketed during the years mentioned.

Practically all Queensland wool is sold at public auctions organised by the National Council of Wool-selling Brokers. All auction sales in Queensland are held in Brisbane, and, in 1959-60, there were twelve such sales, the total amounts of wool sold being 245.4m. lb. of greasy and 2.5m. lb. of scoured, which realised £59.4m. Further particulars of Brisbane wool sales are given on page 162. 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	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60
	%	%	%	%	%
70's and finer ..	2.0	2.2	3.0	2.9	2.2
64/70's ..	19.2	19.7	25.4	17.2	15.5
64's ..	25.0	23.7	25.3	21.2	21.5
64/60's ..	12.2	12.0	10.2	12.1	12.9
60/64's ..	29.2	29.0	25.6	31.7	32.8
60's ..	9.3	9.1	7.4	11.2	11.7
58's and below ..	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.6
Oddments ..	1.5	2.8	1.6	2.0	1.8
Total ..	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

7. COTTON

This Board dates from 1926 when it took over from a previous organisation which promoted the development of this industry, at first under guaranteed prices and later under bounty and tariff protection. The Board is active in fostering production, which varies greatly with the seasons. It distributes seed, bales, bags, &c., advises on varieties, and assists in combating pests and promoting research and improved methods. The Board operates ginneries and processes by-products, producing cotton-seed oil, meal, and cake, and linters. In 1960 its oil mill treated 4,744 short tons of cotton-seed.

The following table gives particulars of Cotton Marketing Board operations for the last ten years. The annual consumption of raw cotton by Australian spinners is estimated at about 47,000,000 lb. in recent years.

COTTON MARKETING BOARD

Season	Seed Cotton Received	Raw Cotton Produced		Average Payments to Growers		Total Payments to Growers
				Seed Cotton	Raw Cotton	
	1,000 Lb.	1,000 Lb.	Bales.	d. per Lb.	d. per Lb.	£
1951	1,494	549	1,124	21.3	58.1	133,112
1952	2,156	755	1,483	11.4	32.4	101,997
1953	5,424	2,068	4,229	14.4	37.8	325,811
1954	3,688	1,365	2,819	14.3	38.5	219,355
1955	5,651	2,164	4,386	14.1	36.8	332,063
1956	3,936	1,460	3,046	14.3	38.6	234,808
1957	3,414	1,341	2,845	15.8	40.3	225,219
1958	4,011	1,492	3,073	14.9	40.1	249,285
1959	9,470	3,592	7,621	14.3	37.7	563,791
1960	15,701	5,540	11,770	14.1	39.9	921,327

Australian consumption of raw cotton since 1927 has increased from 3,000 bales to 90,000 bales, 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 past 3 or 4 years has been equivalent to only 6 or 7 per cent. of consumption by Australian spinners, although the 1959 and 1960 seasons have shown a considerable increase in production.

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. There is a general understanding that the tariff protection given to cotton spinners is dependent on their use of the Australian raw material as far as possible, although they may have to import the long staple Egyptian type of cotton which is not grown in Queensland.

The marketing of raw cotton is arranged between the Board and the Australian spinners. Contracts are made on the basis of the import parity price of cotton of a standard grade, as recommended by the Tariff Board. Premiums or discounts for other grades are fixed for the year. The crop is harvested between March and August, and ginning reaches its peak in April or May, while the spinners' purchases extend evenly over the year.

The Cotton Bounty Act, 1951, superseded *The Raw Cotton Bounty Act, 1940*, which with amendments had provided assistance by way of bounty for the previous ten years. The 1951 Act guaranteed a net average return of 9½d. per lb. of seed cotton for five years from 1st January, 1951. An amendment in 1952 provided for a guaranteed return of 14d. per lb. of seed cotton for the 1953 crop and for variation by regulation of the guaranteed return in succeeding seasons, with a minimum of 9½d. per lb. The Act has been extended to cover production up to 31st December, 1963, and the guaranteed return has remained at 14d. per lb. since the 1953 season. Commonwealth bounty was £160,743 for 1959 and £406,874 for the 1960 season.

8. SPECIAL NORTHERN BOARDS

Atherton Tableland Maize.—This Board was established in 1923 to treat maize for market and to pool receipts from different markets. Tableland maize, as a consequence of the tropical climatic conditions under which it is grown, has a high moisture content and has to be dried to 14 per cent. moisture before it can be stored. The Board operates a number of storage silos equipped with the necessary mechanism to shell, test, dry, clean, fumigate, and bag maize for sale. It also grists maize into various forms, and compounds poultry, pig, and cattle foods. In 1959-60 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	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Maize Received at Silos	9,606	5,954	11,506	9,868	8,463
Northern Sales ..	6,533	5,954	9,222	7,512	10,078
Average Net Payments to Growers per Ton	£ s. d. 19 16 3	£ s. d. 20 10 4	£ s. d. 24 14 0	£ s. d. 21 15 1	£ s. d. 18 10 0
Expenses per Ton ¹ ..	8 5 0	7 18 9	6 16 11	6 6 7	7 17 6
Loan Liability at End of Season	£ 54,000	£ 53,000	£ 49,000	£ 45,000	£ 40,956

¹ Expenses cover all costs, including carting, shelling, sacks, freights, insurance, &c.

The tonnage received for treatment and the expenses involved in handling vary with the season. Average annual production over the life of the Board approximates 15,000 tons, and up to half this total is absorbed by the North Queensland market. The balance above the northern requirements is sold either interstate or overseas. The yield for the 1959-60 season was again below average and no maize was sold on the interstate or oversea markets. Northern sales of 10,078 tons were the highest recorded since 1948-49, and 164 tons were carried over into the 1960-61 pool. Total realisations were £269,060.

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	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60
Pigs to Bacon Factory No.	4,524	5,866	8,393	8,154	5,165
Pigs Sold to Butchers No.	3,984	5,343	5,670	5,796	4,929
Average Weight of First Grade Pigs	Lb. 115	113	107	101	109
Average Price of First Grade Pigs	d. per Lb. 27·0	28·7	27·0	26·0	28·5
Amount Paid to Growers	£ 106,529	138,193	154,510 ^r	148,720	124,367 ^s

^r Revised since last issue.

^s Subject to revision—first advance payments only.

9. MISCELLANEOUS FARM PRODUCTS

Peanuts.—The Board was established in 1924 when the commercial production of peanuts began under tariff protection. The bulk of the crop is grown in the South Burnett district, with Kingaroy as its centre. Smaller quantities are produced near Rockhampton and in the Atherton district, and the Board has branches at each place. The Board is associated with a co-operative organisation for the holding of assets 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 1927-46 have been repaid.

The Peanut Industry Protection and Preservation Acts provide for the control of diseases in peanuts, adequate grading of the crop, and the operation of two pools, one for edible nuts and the other for oil peanuts should production be in excess of the estimated Australian consumption of edible nuts.

For the first time since 1942, quotas under the above Acts were imposed on growers for the 1960 crop, due to production in excess of current Australian consumption. Regulations approved in July, 1960, provide that only those growers who have delivered peanuts to the Board during the past five years shall be given a basic quota, and such allocations will be based on data obtained from returns compiled by the growers.

The following table gives particulars of the operations of the Board for five years.

PEANUT MARKETING BOARD

Particulars	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Quantity Received	15,054	8,893	8,669	18,137	33,120
	<i>d.</i> per lb.	<i>d.</i> per lb.	<i>d.</i> per lb.	<i>d.</i> per lb.	<i>d.</i> per lb.
Price Realised	10·19	13·56	15·27	14·18	<i>n</i>
Paid to Growers	8·00	11·23	12·39	11·83 _r	<i>n</i>
Working Expenses	2·19	2·33	2·88	2·35	<i>n</i>

n Not available.

r Revised since last issue.

Barley.—The Australian Barley Board, appointed in 1940, acquired the entire Australian crop for 1939-40, 1940-41, and 1941-42, but ceased to acquire Queensland barley in November, 1942 (see 1949 *Year Book*, page 272). The Queensland Board, which has operated since 1930, was appointed agent in this State for the Australian Barley Board in the years in which the latter Board acquired the Queensland crop; but from 1942-43 the Queensland Board again became the marketing authority for Queensland.

Deliveries to the Board during the 1959-60 season totalled 4,547,933 bushels, compared with 7,007,949 bushels in 1958-59. Following a period of rapid increase barley production fell during 1959-60, due largely to dry conditions during the growing season. The Barley Marketing Board

has developed a substantial export trade, which began in 1947-48 with the export of 50,509 bushels, and accounted for 6,473,040 bushels in 1958-59 and 3,358,031 bushels in 1959-60. About 90 per cent. of the crop is grown on the Downs.

Tobacco.—The Tobacco Leaf Marketing Board began marketing functions on 24th September, 1948. The Board works through agents in both North and South Queensland, and, under an amendment of the marketing legislation in 1954, has power to handle leaf delivered to it voluntarily by New South Wales growers. Each grower receives the proceeds of sale of his own leaf after deduction of administration levy and other charges.

From the 1959-60 crop the Board received 11,518,867 lb. of leaf, including 1,684,046 lb. from New South Wales, compared with 7,988,965 lb., including 830,263 lb. from New South Wales, received from the 1958-59 crop. The expansion in tobacco production in Queensland and other States has resulted in a much higher proportion of Australia's consumption requirements being met by the local industry. The 1959-60 Australian crop, after allowing for handling and redrying losses, &c., represented about 37 per cent. of current Australian usage of tobacco leaf. The average price realised on sales by the Board for the 1959-60 crop was 142·83d. per lb. The Board deducts a levy of 1d. per lb. for administrative purposes and a research levy of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. on all leaf delivered by growers.

Broom Millet.—This Board dates from 1926. Queensland does not produce all its local requirements, the balance being obtained from southern States. Because annual production is small, the Board does not practise pooling but disposes of each grower's crop on a consignment basis. In 1959-60, 49 tons were sold for £9,491, compared with 47 tons for £7,039 in 1958-59.

Grain Sorghum.—The Grain Sorghum Marketing Board was constituted in March, 1956. The Board decided to operate only one pool for the 1960 season.

Intake for this pool totalled 26,218 tons, 14,683 tons being delivered to Brisbane and 11,535 tons to Gladstone. This was a substantial decrease in the proportion of the Queensland crop handled by the Board. The total quantity was sold, the average selling price being £19 8s. 0d. per ton. The local market absorbed 14,914 tons, interstate sales totalled 509 tons, and 10,646 tons were exported. Total realisations for the season were £505,631, which returned to growers £16 10s. per ton for f.a.q. grain at Brisbane and Gladstone.

10. FRUIT AND VEGETABLES

One of the most important marketing organisations in Queensland is the Committee of Direction of Fruit Marketing (the C.O.D.), constituted under *The Fruit Marketing Organisation Act* in 1923 to organise the orderly marketing of Queensland fruits. Its principal functions are:—

- (i) To provide cheap and rapid rail transport for fruit and vegetables to southern markets, and to organise bulk loadings from various growers' districts to the main markets.
- (ii) To inform growers, daily, of the conditions of markets, mitigate gluts and shortages, and investigate growers' complaints.
- (iii) To arrange with canners the handling of all fruits surplus to fresh fruit market requirements.
- (iv) To engage in canning and jam manufacture.
- (v) To maintain wholesale selling floors in a number of Queensland and New South Wales markets.
- (vi) To distribute fruit and vegetables in Queensland through a chain of retail shops.
- (vii) To act as selling agents for fruit producers elsewhere.

Advertising, packing and storage, banana and papaw ripening, sale of requisites to growers, and distribution of fruit and vegetables to country districts are additional activities.

The business of the C.O.D. for the last five years is summarised below. Outlets for the wholesale trade were at Brisbane, Cairns, Townsville, Mackay, Rockhampton, Sydney, Newcastle, and Albury.

BUSINESS OF THE C.O.D., ALL DEPARTMENTS, 1955-56 TO 1959-60

Department	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60
Wholesale—	£	£	£	£	£
Queensland—					
Brisbane ..	1,840,226	1,938,476	2,119,214	1,921,018	1,969,788
Other	678,413	681,192	682,451	652,445	662,073
New South Wales	2,703,714	2,645,250	2,400,790	2,388,857	2,295,570
Total	5,222,353	5,264,918	5,202,455	4,962,320	4,927,431
Canneries—					
Sales in Australia ..	2,796,900	3,314,879	3,351,954	3,624,394	4,083,206
Export Sales	3,296,000	1,597,316	1,070,937	1,707,823	3,112,051
Total	6,092,900	4,912,195	4,422,891	5,332,217	7,195,257
Merchandise	508,930	457,185	454,256	452,402	465,478
Retail	502,083	558,443	564,174	511,157	594,539
Road Distribution					
Service	181,162	219,978	280,714	282,335	261,062
Second-hand Cases ..	9,804	18,583	23,018	25,886	29,678
Grand Total	12,516,332	11,431,302	10,947,508	11,566,317	13,383,445

The C.O.D. operates its own tropical fruit canneries at Northgate, Brisbane, and at Koongal, Rockhampton. These canneries specialise in pineapples, papaws, and all varieties of jams. With pineapples, they concentrate on exports. Various fruits are handled by the C.O.D. for factories, direct and ex markets.

FRUITS HANDLED BY PROCESSORS THROUGH THE C.O.D.
(C.O.D. Canneries and Others)

Item	1958-59		1959-60		Item	1958-59		1959-60	
	Tons	Tons	£			Tons	Tons	£	
Pineapples ..	73,500	56,682	1,286,274		Apples ..	148	94	1,430	
Strawberries	595	365	75,831		Passion Fruit	11	65	5,821	
Papaws ..	3,803 ^r	4,750	186,561		Pie Melons ..	101	116	1,063	
Citrus ..	853	1,727	63,715		Pears ..	46	13	529	
Figs ..	136	119	6,669		Tomatoes ..	384	341	10,089	
Plums ..	30	230	7,573		Total ..	79,607 ^r	64,502	1,645,555 ¹	

¹ Amount paid by processors. ^r Revised since last issue.

The C.O.D. organises special trains for the transport of fruit and vegetables to Sydney, Melbourne, and Adelaide, collecting produce from as far north as Cairns. The following table shows the quantities of the principal fruits and vegetables consigned interstate by rail by the C.O.D. in the years 1958-59 and 1959-60.

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

Item	1958-59		1959-60		Item	1958-59		1959-60	
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons		Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Avocados ..	79	129			Capsicums ..	140	249		
Bananas ..	2,033	2,781			Carrots ..	..	149		
Citrus ..	3,546	4,751			Chillies ..	74	60		
Custard Apples	63	176			Chokos ..	291	351		
Grapes ..	..	216			Cucumbers ..	1,902	2,386		
Mangoes ..	326	502			Egg Fruit ..	143	99		
Papaws ..	2,328	2,012			Garlic ..	..	100		
Passion Fruit	..	83			Marrows ..	394	230		
Pineapples ..	21,611	20,893			Onions ..	261	380		
Rockmelons ..	591	670			Peanuts ..	1,443	1,797		
Strawberries ..	..	23			Potatoes ..	90	214		
Watermelons ..	414	613			Pumpkins ..	976	1,203		
Other Fruit ..	11	8			Sweet Potatoes	138	142		
Beans ..	8,401	8,106			Tomatoes ..	9,711	10,489		
Beetroot ..	495	452			Other Vegetables	151	179		
					Total ..	55,612	59,443		

In addition, the following quantities were consigned by air in 1959-60 (1958-59 quantities are shown in brackets):—strawberries, 235 (180) tons; beans, 122 (106) tons; and other vegetables, 2 (22) tons.

Canned fruits were decontrolled by the United Kingdom Government on 1st January, 1955, and contracts of sale and shipment are now conducted on a trader to trader basis, subject to terms and conditions laid down by the Australian Canned Fruits Board as to such matters as minimum prices, insurance requirements, and mode of payment.

Navy Beans.—The Navy Bean Marketing Board was constituted on 7th November, 1946. Production is confined to the Kingaroy-Wondai district and the south-eastern section of the Downs. In 1960 the intake

totalled 923 tons gross, from which 800 tons of merchantable beans were received, compared with an intake of 631 tons gross and 500 tons of merchantable beans in 1959. The selling price for canning grade beans was £2 12s. 6d. per bushel (£2 12s. 6d. in 1959). The average net return to growers for first grade beans delivered to the Board was £2 5s. 2d. in 1959-60 compared with £2 7s. 2d. in 1958-59.

Onions.—An Onion Marketing Board was reconstituted from 1st March, 1959, and commenced marketing operations from 1st July, 1959. The Board received a total of 4,031 tons from the 1959 crop and gross realisations averaged £71 3s. 7d. per ton. This was only 27.4 per cent. of the total Queensland crop for 1959, and in view of this lack of support by growers, the Board issued a general exemption from 15th October, 1960, to 28th February, 1961, freeing growers from the requirement to deliver their onions to the Board. Of the 1960 crop, the Board had received 1,413 tons prior to issuing the exemption.

11. 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 1st January, 1949, under the provisions of *The Coal Industry (Control) Act, 1948*, a Queensland Coal Board was set up, and all existing Coal Boards were dissolved and their assets and liabilities vested in the new Board. The functions of the Board are to secure and maintain adequate supplies of coal throughout Queensland and for export, and to provide for the regulation and improvement of the coal industry.

The 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 being effected by the installation of mechanical means of mining and hauling coal in order to retain coal markets in competition with other fuels. Particularly in the West Moreton District, where the need is greatest, there is increasing evidence of the desires and intentions of colliery proprietors to install modern plants to effect the proper preparation of their coal for marketing.

Of the total Queensland production of 2,662,867 tons of coal during 1960, electricity undertakings consumed 1,269,665 tons, the Railways Department 486,074 tons, and gas works 197,653 tons. Exports amounted to 30,294 tons in 1960. All of this coal was exported from the Kianga field to Japan.

12. RELATED ACTIVITIES

Other State activities related to marketing include price fixing, the operations of the Meat Industry Board and the Fish Board, and certain

regulating control of auctioneers, commission agents, and other private concerns.

Price Fixing.—Under *The Profiteering Prevention Act, 1920*, a Commissioner of Prices was appointed to regulate the retail prices of staple foodstuffs not under the control of commodity boards and of other commodities at his discretion. At the outbreak of war, regulations were made under the Commonwealth *National Security Act, 1939*, and the control of prices became a Commonwealth function, the State Commissioner becoming the Deputy Commonwealth Prices Commissioner.

The State Government resumed price control on 6th September, 1948, under *The Profiteering Prevention Act, 1948*. The Act was amended in certain particulars in 1954, and further amended in 1957. The Acts are now cited as *The Profiteering Prevention Acts, 1948 to 1957*. A Commissioner of Prices administers the Acts.

Since 1948 a number of goods and services have been released from control. The principal items remaining under control are flour, bread, milk, and petrol.

The Queensland Meat Industry Board.—This Board was constituted in 1931. It comprises a Chairman who is also General Manager of the Brisbane Abattoir, and two other members, all of whom are appointed directly by the Governor in Council.

The Board is responsible for the preparation of the whole of the domestic meat requirements of the metropolitan area. (Outside the metropolitan area similar functions are performed by District Abattoirs in the centres of Toowoomba, Bundaberg, Townsville, and Ipswich, and by registered slaughter-houses elsewhere.) In addition the Board processes all classes of meat for the canning, interstate, and oversea export trades, though it does not have a monopoly in these fields. It does not purchase livestock and sell the resultant meat, but kills livestock on behalf of individual owners. The stock are either purchased at the adjoining saleyards conducted by the Board, or sent in direct for slaughter. The Board performs on behalf of the owners all the necessary services up to placing the resultant meat into the meat delivery hall for domestic consumption, or on board ship for export. It purchases from the owners the inedible offal from the animals slaughtered, and from this produces a great variety of commodities. Canneries at the Brisbane Abattoir are operated by lessees.

The Board co-operates with Commonwealth and State authorities in scientific and industrial research, and took a leading part in the development of the technique required for the export of chilled beef from Australia to the British market.

Board revenues are derived from fees charged for its various services, and from the sale of manufactured by-products. In 1959-60 a loss of £60,925 resulted from the Board's activities, compared with a surplus of £31,569 in 1958-59. An amount of £3,775 was applied to scientific research during 1959-60. At 30th June, 1960, the works at Cannon Hill were valued at £866,238, and the Board's excess of assets over liabilities was £1,211,019.

The following table gives particulars, for five years, of operations at the Brisbane Abattoir.

QUEENSLAND MEAT INDUSTRY BOARD OPERATIONS

Item	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60
<i>Livestock Sold through Board's Stockyards</i>					
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Cattle	149,421	165,902	148,005	169,033	145,102
Calves	78,182	83,404	74,772	76,470	75,181
Sheep	411,137	390,676	452,817	569,485	621,437
Lambs	82,558	104,854	129,953	189,002	252,082
Pigs	99,414	87,648	99,555	104,413	101,355
<i>Livestock Slaughtered at Brisbane Abattoir</i>					
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Cattle	287,325	299,944	289,307	330,340	257,902
Calves	139,202	128,072	111,637	136,234	124,742
Sheep	427,542	401,917	482,180	606,427	659,120
Lambs	112,171	140,338	157,628	211,645	267,203
Pigs	89,789	88,629	95,937	105,534	106,555
<i>Meat Prepared for Metropolitan Market</i>					
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Beef	29,072	30,847	28,556	25,185	23,723
Veal	2,474	2,273	2,094	2,440	2,382
Mutton	8,177	7,732	7,731	9,771	10,434
Lamb	1,577	1,974	2,100	3,043	3,726
Pork	1,277	1,125	1,196	1,337	1,237
<i>Meat Prepared for Other Purposes¹</i>					
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Beef	38,525	42,050	34,057	42,262	31,293
Veal	1,231	1,221	1,014	1,310	969
Mutton	} 173	} 223	} 802	} 1,346	} 1,348
Lamb					
Pork	2,930	3,162	3,097	3,558	3,611

¹ For export, boning, cutting, processing, and interstate trades.

Australian Meat Marketing Arrangements.—Details of marketing during the 1939-1945 War and in the post-war period up to July, 1952, are given in the 1956 and earlier issues of the *Year Book*.

A fifteen-year meat agreement, covering the period 1st July, 1952, to 30th September, 1967, was finalised between the United Kingdom and Australian Governments in October, 1951. The classes of meat included in the agreement are chilled and frozen beef, frozen veal, mutton, and lamb, frozen sheep and cattle sundries, and edible offal. The principal objects of the agreement are to promote the production of meat in Australia for export to the United Kingdom, and to provide for a satisfactory market for Australian meat in the United Kingdom for the period of the agreement.

Bulk purchasing of meat by the United Kingdom Ministry of Food under this agreement ceased at the close of the 1953-54 season, and private trading was reverted to from the commencement of the 1954-55 season. In the event of market prices under private trading averaging below a schedule of certain agreed minimum prices, the United Kingdom Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food will make a payment to the Australian Government to make good the deficiency. For beef and veal, the minimum price was fixed at 13-18d. stg. f.o.b. per lb. up to 30th September, 1958, 12-52d. for the 1958-59 to 1960-61 seasons and 11-39d. per lb. for the 1961-62 to 1963-64 seasons.

From the 1954-55 to the 1956-57 season, the average prices received for beef on the United Kingdom Market fell below the guaranteed minimum. This resulted in the United Kingdom making deficiency payments to Australia of £0-15m. in 1954-55, £3-25m. in 1955-56, and £5-93m. in 1956-57. These payments have been passed on to the Australian Meat Board for distribution in the form of bounty on beef exported to the United Kingdom. (The Commonwealth Government in 1955 passed legislation to enable payment in advance of the amounts expected from the United Kingdom Government. In the event of these advances exceeding the amount of money received from the United Kingdom Government, a levy on exports is to be imposed, which may be spread over a period of about one year.) No deficiency payments have been received since 1956-57 as average prices exceeded the guaranteed minimum.

Bounty payments and levies up to December, 1957, are shown on page 310 of the 1958 *Year Book*. From the beginning of 1958 the bounty varied from 3d. to 5d. per lb. according to the grade and class of beef, and a new "chiller" grade of export beef was introduced. The bounty ceased on 27th December, 1958.

Negotiations which commenced in June, 1958, with the United Kingdom Government resulted in agreement on the following points:—

- (i) Beef minimum prices for the three seasons 1961-62 to 1963-64 will be at the 1958-59 to 1960-61 level, less 9 per cent.
- (ii) Beef export "free quota" for the three seasons 1958-59 to 1960-61. Australia will be entitled to export to destinations other than the United Kingdom and British Colonies and Dependencies a maximum quota of 7,500 tons annually of first and second quality beef, with no restriction as to the quantity of lower grades that may be exported. Australia is free to choose the markets where this quota will be sold.
- (iii.) After 1st October, 1961, Australia can sell the whole or any portion of the exportable surplus of any grade to any available market, as well as having unrestricted rights to sell with a guaranteed minimum price level in the United Kingdom.

The beef industry has received a substantial lift since the last quarter of 1958 when, as a result of the relaxing of the United Kingdom Meat

Agreement quotas for lower grades, advantage could be taken of the demand for lean beef in the higher priced North American market. Sales of the third grade lean meat to North America reacted on the local store cattle market. Prices reached records, as supplies of cattle were well below the demands.

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 1959-60 the Board also operated for the receipt and distribution of the fishermen's harvest through sixteen markets and seven agencies, extending along the coast from Coolangatta to Port Douglas. A record net profit of £19,503 resulted from operations during 1959-60. The Board's loan indebtedness to the Treasury at 30th June, 1960, was £230,307.

The Fish Board's operations in the year ended 30th June, 1960, included:—Quantity of fish received, £7,465,942 lb.; marine products of all kinds (fish, crabs, lobsters, oysters, &c.) marketed, £966,065, fish marketed, £612,643; revenue from commission and market dues, £121,793; sales by processing department, £225,251.

Since 1955-56, the Board has exported Queensland "Banana" and "King" prawns from the Hervey Bay and Frazer Island areas to U.S.A. The quantity exported fell from 212,410 lb. in 1958-59 to 57,900 lb. in 1959-60 due to short supply. 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.

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 327 a wholesale price index for Australia is shown.

The next two tables show the average prices in Brisbane (or in other centres in cases where no market for the commodity exists in Brisbane) for the main items of livestock and produce. Prices have been calculated from agents' records of sales held, or from returns supplied by agents of the prices prevailing each month.

AVERAGE PRICES OF FAT CATTLE, SHEEP, AND PIGS, BRISBANE SALEYARDS

Class of Stock	1955-56			1956-57			1957-58			1958-59			1959-60		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
<i>Cattle—</i>															
Bullocks	36	9	2	36	10	10	40	13	10	47	18	10	57	2	3
Cows	21	17	2	21	13	6	22	5	3	31	1	3	36	9	1
Steers	30	2	4	30	13	10	32	0	0	37	16	5	48	13	1
Heifers	23	11	1	23	16	7	24	17	10	29	12	1	40	3	0
Vealers and Yearlings	10	12	1	10	2	11	9	17	1	15	2	10	26	13	0
Calves	3	3	7	3	5	1	3	5	9	4	16	5	5	14	3
<i>Sheep—</i>															
Wethers, Merino ..	3	2	0	3	10	1	2	16	6	2	7	7	2	7	9
Wethers, All Kinds	3	2	0	3	9	10	2	16	4	2	7	3	2	8	4
Ewes, Merino ..	2	5	1	2	16	7	1	19	6	1	19	8	1	15	2
Ewes, All Kinds ..	2	7	4	2	12	5	2	2	11	2	0	3	1	16	8
Hoggots	2	17	3	3	12	11	2	15	8	2	12	5	2	10	4
Lambs	4	4	1	4	7	4	4	0	10	3	9	4	3	5	9
Rams	2	14	5	2	18	0	2	15	0	2	6	0	2	16	11
<i>Pigs—</i>															
Baconers	14	1	11	16	8	9	12	15	1	12	13	7	15	17	2
Porkers	9	15	10	11	5	5	8	0	7	9	2	7	10	0	11
Stores	5	1	11	6	5	9	4	3	4	3	11	10	5	1	1

The table on the next page shows average wholesale prices for Queensland produce prevailing in the metropolitan markets during each of the five years to 1959-60. Prices of unprocessed produce are generally those received by growers; for processed goods they are prices paid to manufacturers by distributors or users.

AVERAGE WHOLESALE PRICES OF QUEENSLAND PRODUCE,
BRISBANE MARKETS

Commodity	Unit	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
<i>Agricultural Produce—</i>						
Beans, Green	lb.	1 5	1 1	1 4	0 11	1 1
Cabbages	dozen	16 8	10 7	16 3	11 4	13 3
Cauliflowers	dozen	27 4	22 0	17 11	17 0	18 5
Chaff—						
Lucerne	cwt.	19 6	26 7	32 2	19 9	22 2
Oaten	cwt.	23 11	25 9	38 6	29 3	15 0
Mixed	cwt.	15 10	19 11	23 11	14 6	15 8
Hay, Lucerne	cwt.	11 2	14 11	21 5	12 3	13 1
Maize	bushel	13 6	13 5	16 6	11 10	12 4
Onions	cwt.	50 6	69 0	18 6	24 9	74 11
Peas, Green	lb.	1 6	1 1½	1 4	1 0	1 1
Potatoes	cwt.	59 3	48 9	23 0	31 3	25 1
Pumpkins	cwt.	25 3	27 4	14 5	11 0	16 3
Sweet Potatoes	cwt.	45 5	63 7	37 3	34 4	31 6
Tomatoes	½-bush.	25 4	19 6	25 3	18 1	20 2
<i>Fruit—</i>						
Apples	bushel	33 5	39 10	42 10	38 4	32 8
Bananas ¹	bushel	23 4	38 5	41 1	29 11	25 4
Grapes	bushel	58 2	58 6	63 0	51 8	50 11
Lemons	bushel	26 6	43 0	44 9	37 9	34 8
Mandarins	bushel	32 2	39 7	39 8	38 10	32 7
Mangoes	bushel	29 8	47 2	39 5	48 9	51 11
Oranges	bushel	24 0	29 0	37 1	34 0	21 5
Papaws	bushel	17 6	20 0	23 4	16 11	15 2
Passion Fruit	½-bush.	42 8	44 10	41 11	45 1	38 7
Peaches	½-bush.	18 1	21 11	24 2	17 10	15 3
Pineapples	dozen	14 3	18 3	20 1	14 6	12 5
Strawberries	dozen boxes	34 2	31 0	29 10	28 5	28 6
<i>Mill Produce—</i>						
Bran	ton	428 9	430 0	486 8	426 8	385 0
Flour	ton	617 11	633 7	738 0	717 5	737 10
Pollard	ton	431 8	430 0	486 8	426 8	385 0
<i>Dairy Produce—</i>						
Bacon	lb.	3 9	4 3	4 2	4 0	4 8
Butter	lb.	4 1	4 3	4 3	4 5	4 5
Cheese	lb.	2 8	2 9	2 9	2 10	2 10
Eggs	dozen	4 4	4 1	4 4	4 8	4 6
Ham	lb.	4 10	5 5	5 3	5 5	6 0
Honey	lb.	0 11	1 1	1 1	1 0½	1 0½
Milk, Bottled ²	gallon	3 10	4 0	4 4	4 4	4 4
Pork	lb.	2 4	2 11	2 6½	2 6	3 1
<i>Live Poultry—</i>						
Ducks	lb.	1 6	1 6	1 7	2 0	1 10
Fowls	lb.	1 10½	1 7½	1 5½	2 1	1 10
Turkeys	lb.	2 6	2 2	2 7	3 2½	2 6½

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
1951-52 ..	343	220	577	314	298	370	276	288	300	297
1952-53 ..	392	234	607	350	224	404	293	292	331	319
1953-54 ..	388	222	566	323	191	363	308	271	339	319
1954-55 ..	391	214	510	314	246	372	315	277	340	322
1955-56 ..	404	220	456	317	328	415	325	292	352	334
1956-57 ..	409	241	520	344	302	463	324	311	357	344
1957-58 ..	398	238	437	349	280	453	325	301	355	339
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 (9mth.)	400	222	378	330	350	439	374	279	396	361

From 1938-39 to 1959-60, the wholesale price index number for all groups increased by 248 per cent., compared with an increase between

September, 1939, and June, 1960, in the "C" Series *retail price index* for Queensland of 206 per cent. (see page 333). Wholesale prices of food-stuffs and tobacco increased by 245 per cent., compared with an increase in retail prices of food and groceries of 254 per cent.; and wholesale prices of textiles were up by 391 per cent., chiefly due to the rise in wool prices, against 320 per cent. for the clothing section of the retail price index.

2. RETAIL PRICES

Retail price index numbers assumed particular importance in Australia after they were adopted by the Arbitration and Industrial Courts as indexes of changes in the "cost of living" and used to vary wages rates. The 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.

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.

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 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" (see page 334).

Food Prices.—The following table shows the average retail price in five Queensland towns during the year ended 31st December, 1960, of certain food and grocery items as recorded for retail price index numbers.

RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD AND GROCERIES, AVERAGES DURING 1960

Item	Unit	Brisbane	Bundaberg	Rockhampton	Toowoomba	Townsville
		d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
<i>Groceries—</i>						
Bread	2 lb. loaf	15-67	16-62	16-75	16-13	17-63
Flour	2 lb.	11-35	12-81	13-01	11-37	13-20
Flour, Self-raising	2 lb. pkt.	19-24	21-51	21-53	20-17	20-85
Tea	1 lb. pkt.	75-50	76-84	76-90	75-51	78-59
Sugar	1 lb.	10-53	10-56	10-97	10-96	11-96
Rice	1 lb.	12-00	13-29	12-92	12-92	13-00
Seed Tapioca	1 lb.	14-28	14-06	16-51	14-55	16-00
Jam, Plum	1½ lb. tin	31-24	34-86	34-66	31-52	33-15
Golden Syrup	2 lb. tin	20-07	20-63	23-65	22-03	25-23
Oats, Flaked	1 lb.	12-14	12-88	12-18	12-49	12-28
Raisins, Seeded	1 lb. pkt.	33-33	34-41	34-58	34-09	33-13
Currants	1 lb.	26-86	30-42	29-65	28-01	28-67
Apricots, Dried	1 lb.	68-73	66-22	65-08	62-35	66-50
Peaches, Canned	30 oz. tin	38-70	40-22	41-95	39-43	41-43
Pears, Canned	30 oz. tin	38-65	40-96	42-93	39-08	40-87
Salmon, in Tins ¹	1 lb.	..	..	..	..	..
Potatoes	7 lb.	40-10	38-27	41-82	33-53	41-32
Onions, Brown	1 lb.	9-23	9-65	10-42	8-71	10-93
Soap	1 lb.	20-05	20-10	19-96	20-30	20-17
Kerosene	1 quart	8-76	10-54	10-35	9-84	9-61
<i>Dairy Produce—</i>						
Butter, Factory	1 lb.	56-70	56-68	56-68	56-25	57-00
Cheese, Mild	1 lb.	41-66	42-08	42-61	38-18	45-48
Eggs, New Laid	1 dozen	65-63	65-69	59-77	54-29	73-67
Bacon, Rashers	1 lb.	90-37	86-10	85-51	80-05	85-25
Milk, Condensed	1 tin	25-56	26-76	26-42	26-05	25-37
Milk, Fresh	1 quart	17-35	17-25	17-18	17-82	19-75
<i>Meat—</i>						
<i>Beef—</i>						
Sirloin	1 lb.	49-51	47-61	45-93	48-60	49-81
Rib (bone out)	1 lb.	42-48	40-68	38-90	41-63	42-64
Steak, Rump	1 lb.	59-52	56-88	54-94	58-69	58-77
Steak, Chuck	1 lb.	35-63	33-88	31-92	35-42	35-76
Sausages	1 lb.	25-30	24-80	24-66	24-50	25-30
<i>Beef, Corned—</i>						
Silverside	1 lb.	47-24	45-68	43-91	45-38	47-50
Brisket	1 lb.	34-78	33-68	31-82	34-97	35-52

¹Temporarily omitted from the regimen, the weight being distributed among other food items.

RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD AND GROCERIES, 1960—continued

Item	Unit	Brisbane	Bundaberg	Rockhampton	Toowoomba	Townsville
<i>Meat—continued</i>		<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Mutton—						
Leg	1 lb.	27-38	33-00	29-91	25-43	32-98
Shoulder	1 lb.	13-97	16-00	15-41	12-83	17-03
Loin	1 lb.	26-59	32-40	28-15	23-92	31-23
Chops, Loin	1 lb.	27-30	33-00	30-43	23-72	33-17
Chops, Leg	1 lb.	27-37	33-00	30-43	23-70	33-02
Pork—						
Leg	1 lb.	58-86	48-60	54-46	54-78	62-42
Loin	1 lb.	57-77	46-60	53-60	54-78	58-99
Chops	1 lb.	57-78	48-60	53-53	54-61	58-89

Prices in Queensland Towns.—Food and groceries indexes for Queensland towns are shown in the next table for selected years from 1901 to 1945, and for each of the years from 1951 to 1960.

RETAIL PRICE INDEX NUMBERS, FOOD AND GROCERIES ONLY
(Weighted Average Six Capital Cities, 1923-1927 = 1,000)

Year	Brisbane	Bundaberg ¹	Rockhampton	Toowoomba	Townsville	Warwick	Queensland ²	Australia ³
1901	540	n	n	n	n	n	n	544
1912	616	723	639	615	n	640	628	631
1914	603	708	641	609	n	609	616	640
1918	836	951	852	837	n	874	848	847
1920	1,148	1,193	1,156	1,118	1,253	1,144	1,149	1,175
1925	970	1,049	978	936	1,077	933	970	998
1933	699	802 ¹	749	678	804	727	706	751
1945	966	1,025	1,016	1,009	1,055	991	980	1,034
1951	1,823	1,881	1,913	1,859	1,941	1,886	1,842	2,041
1952	2,328	2,390	2,395	2,382	2,485	2,376	2,349	2,526
1953	2,413	2,474	2,476	2,450	2,598	2,472	2,434	2,641
1954	2,451	2,532	2,542	2,487	2,647	2,534	2,476	2,671
1955	2,526	2,607	2,591	2,595	2,702	2,615	2,549	2,811
1956	2,719	2,753	2,724	2,791	2,846	2,784	2,734	3,084
1957	2,648	2,686	2,655	2,691	2,769	2,700	2,661	2,971
1958	2,816	2,876	2,768	2,809	2,932	2,821	2,822	2,993
1959	2,972	3,044	2,996	2,906	3,196	n	2,986	3,111
1960	3,096	3,149	3,109	3,009	3,301	n	3,106	3,343

¹ Indexes for Charters Towers are shown in this column up to 1933; from 1945 onwards they are for Bundaberg. ² Weighted average of "five towns": Brisbane, Toowoomba, Rockhampton, Charters Towers, and Warwick until 1936; thereafter Brisbane, Toowoomba, Rockhampton, Townsville, and Bundaberg. ³ Weighted average of six capital cities. n Not available.

A special collection of prices of food and groceries has been made in November of each year since 1955 in a number of Queensland country towns.

While the index numbers calculated from such data are subject to a greater degree of variability than similar indexes for the larger centres, on account of the limited number of retail outlets for many of the commodities in these centres, they are some measure of the differences in the price of food and groceries throughout the State. The index numbers are based on the regimen and weights previously used for that section of the "C" Series Retail Price Index Numbers, related to the average of the six capital cities in 1923-1927 as base.

RETAIL PRICE INDEX NUMBERS, FOOD AND GROCERIES ONLY
(Weighted Average Six Capital Cities, 1923-1927=1,000)

Statistical Division and Town		Month of November—				
		1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
<i>Metropolitan</i>	Brisbane	2,628	2,672	2,838	3,035	3,195
<i>Moreton</i>	Ipswich	2,613	2,647	2,816	3,036	3,128
	Nambour	2,714	2,731	2,843	3,079	3,236
<i>Maryborough</i>	Bundaberg	2,715	2,714	2,905	3,091	3,224
	Gayndah	2,746	2,755	2,845	3,081	3,181
	Gympie	2,683	2,707	2,792	3,061	3,134
	Kingaroy	n	n	2,889	3,148	3,177
	Maryborough	2,707	2,696	2,847	3,077	3,212
<i>Downs</i>	Dalby	2,722	2,720	2,851	3,010	3,099
	Goondiwindi	2,767	2,767	2,944	3,130	3,265
	Stanthorpe	2,779	2,790	2,889	3,127	3,192
	Toowoomba	2,718	2,688	2,834	2,933	3,052
	Warwick	2,715	2,726	2,850	3,069	3,167
<i>Roma</i>	Roma	2,807	2,743	2,932	3,084	3,127
	St. George	n	n	3,027	3,279	3,477
<i>South Western</i>	Charleville	2,893	2,830	2,967	3,136	3,197
	Cunnamulla	2,890	2,805	2,907	3,081	3,255
	Quilpie	n	n	3,095	3,285	3,349
<i>Rockhampton</i>	Gladstone	2,651	2,741	2,964	3,137	3,221
	Monto	n	n	n	3,179	3,298
	Mount Morgan	2,713	2,728	2,823	3,101	3,242
	Rockhampton	2,650	2,669	2,794	3,029	3,135
<i>Central Western</i>	Emerald	2,808	2,798	2,973	3,158	3,252
	Longreach	3,124	2,964	3,062	3,193	3,429
	Tambo	2,924	2,871	2,962	3,158	3,295
<i>Far Western</i>	Boulia	3,625	3,517	3,613	3,787	4,183
	Winton	3,101	2,948	3,057	3,227	3,424
<i>Mackay</i>	Mackay	2,797	2,768	2,945	3,185	3,285
	Sarina	n	n	2,995	3,211	3,283
<i>Townsville</i>	Ayr	3,017	2,875	2,969	3,281	3,409
	Bowen	2,868	2,841	3,043	3,221	3,360
	Charters Towers	2,951	2,841	2,996	3,235	3,374
	Collinsville	n	n	2,981	3,285	3,433
	Townsville	2,780	2,777	3,005	3,246	3,355
<i>Cairns</i>	Cairns	2,863	2,813	3,014	3,209	3,385
	Ingham	n	n	3,067	3,251	3,374
	Innisfall	2,843	2,807	3,102	3,296	3,431
	Marceba	n	n	2,985	3,182	3,355
<i>Peninsula</i>	Cooktown	n	n	3,113	3,358	3,587
	Thursday Island	3,903	3,672	3,815	3,981	4,200
<i>North Western</i>	Burketown	3,377	3,100	3,213	3,421	3,573
	Cloncurry	n	n	3,184	3,343	3,745
	Hughenden	2,963	2,962	3,112	3,340	3,480
	Julia Creek	3,174	3,098	3,247	3,473	3,586
	Mount Isa	3,339	3,059	3,246	3,396	3,588
	Normanton	n	n	3,155	3,215	3,430

n Not available.

Although, as stated on page 329 the "C" Series Index has been replaced for current statistical purposes by the Consumer Price Index, the latter is not available over a long period of years nor for individual Queensland towns. The following table therefore is provided to indicate long term price movements over a period when the "C" Series was the most reliable index available.

RETAIL PRICE INDEX NUMBERS, "C" SERIES, QUEENSLAND TOWNS

(Weighted Average Six Capital Cities, 1923-1927 = 1,000)

Year	Brisbane	Bundaberg	Charters Towers	Rockhampton	Toowoomba	Townsville	Warwick	Queensland ¹	Australia ²
1914 ³	611	n	n	n	n	n	n	n	687
1921 ³	923	n	1,025	972	949	n	994	941	1,013
1925	923	n	896	907	919	1,027	903	920	997
1929	923	n	939	904	916	1,026	931	922	1,033
1933	751	n	762	752	778	850	757	753	804
1936	804	n	810	802	802	866	779	803	850
1937	837	809	819	840	840	883	779	840	873
1938	852	831	839	853	843	902	800	854	897
1939	870	847	883	867	858	918	834	871	920
1940	908	879	915	905	898	950	867	909	957
1941	963	938	971	959	951	1,004	926	964	1,008
1942	1,033	1,015	1,048	1,032	1,033	1,075	1,007	1,035	1,091
1943	1,072	1,057	n	1,073	1,080	1,114	1,055	1,075	1,131
1944	1,071	1,057	n	1,074	1,085	1,117	1,061	1,075	1,126
1945	1,072	1,054	n	1,079	1,087	1,114	1,064	1,075	1,126
1946	1,093	1,074	n	1,096	1,107	1,136	1,087	1,097	1,145
1947	1,137	1,115	n	1,140	1,152	1,181	1,138	1,140	1,188
1948	1,241	1,221	n	1,241	1,246	1,282	1,234	1,244	1,295
1949	1,348	1,335	n	1,357	1,360	1,404	1,349	1,352	1,415
1950	1,472	1,464	n	1,491	1,486	1,525	1,461	1,478	1,560
1951	1,760	1,754	n	1,785	1,773	1,818	1,751	1,767	1,883
1952	2,063	2,056	n	2,091	2,083	2,148	2,063	2,072	2,196
1953	2,135	2,118	n	2,166	2,160	2,243	2,140	2,145	2,302
1954	2,170	2,157	n	2,206	2,191	2,284	2,178	2,181	2,326
1955	2,211	2,202	n	2,253	2,247	2,333	2,218	2,225	2,393
1956	2,316	2,293	n	2,346	2,356	2,434	2,312	2,328	2,547
1957	2,343	2,331	n	2,374	2,371	2,462	2,326	2,355	2,565
1958	2,471	2,451	n	2,456	2,449	2,564	2,416	2,474	2,615
1959	2,578	2,559	n	2,588	2,521	2,728	n	2,584	2,694
1960	2,671	2,644	n	2,675	2,605	2,820	n	2,675	2,860

¹ Weighted average of Brisbane, Charters Towers, Rockhampton, Toowoomba, and Warwick until 1936. From 1937, Townsville replaced Charters Towers, and Bundaberg replaced Warwick.

² Weighted average of six capital cities.

³ Month of November only. n Not available.

Rent.—The information in the next table, showing rents paid for unfurnished dwellings in Queensland, came from the 1954 Census records.

AVERAGE WEEKLY RENTALS OF PRIVATE DWELLINGS OCCUPIED BY TENANTS,
QUEENSLAND, CENSUS, 1954

Description of Dwelling	Urban			Rural	All Queensland
	Metro-politan	Other Incorporated Cities and Towns	Unincorporated Towns ¹		
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
<i>Houses</i>					
Walls of Wood—					
3 Roomed	31 6	28 4	24 1	18 8	24 6
4 Roomed	33 1	32 0	28 6	20 10	28 9
5 Roomed	36 10	34 1	30 11	23 6	32 8
6 Roomed	37 10	36 8	29 2	25 1	34 5
Average 3 to 6 Rooms ..	36 4	34 3	29 4	22 7	31 11
Walls of Fibro-cement—					
3 Roomed	29 0	34 11	28 6	22 7	28 6
4 Roomed	40 0	37 6	34 2	26 11	35 1
5 Roomed	47 4	40 1	37 2	28 7	40 2
6 Roomed	44 11	43 5	34 9	26 7	40 0
Average 3 to 6 Rooms ..	42 9	39 8	34 10	26 8	37 2
<i>Flats</i>					
Walls of Wood—					
3 Roomed	40 1	39 11	35 5	30 6	38 11
4 Roomed	45 6	42 3	36 6	31 3	42 6
5 Roomed	49 7	44 7	36 6	27 1	45 5
6 Roomed	56 1	46 1	39 0	35 9	49 10
Average 3 to 6 Rooms ..	46 4	42 7	36 4	30 6	42 11
Walls of Fibro-cement—					
3 Roomed	39 0	44 10	40 4	35 1	41 2
4 Roomed	41 8	44 9	47 2	38 11	43 1
5 Roomed	43 8	46 11	49 1	36 8	44 10
6 Roomed	45 9	51 4	43 0	60 0	47 8
Average 3 to 6 Rooms ..	42 0	45 9	45 3	38 5	43 5

¹Towns 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.

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. At the December quarter, 1960, the Food group comprised a large number of items of groceries, dairy produce, meat, vegetables and confectionery; Clothing and Drapery included representative items of most of the articles of men's, women's, boys', and girls' clothing and footwear, piece goods, and household drapery; Housing comprised costs of home-ownership and allowances for private and government house rents; Household Supplies and Equipment included fuel and light, household appliances, kitchen utensils, garden tools, household sundries, medicines, toilet supplies, and school requisites; and Miscellaneous consisted 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 or hire-purchase charges and trade-in allowances and discounts are not included.

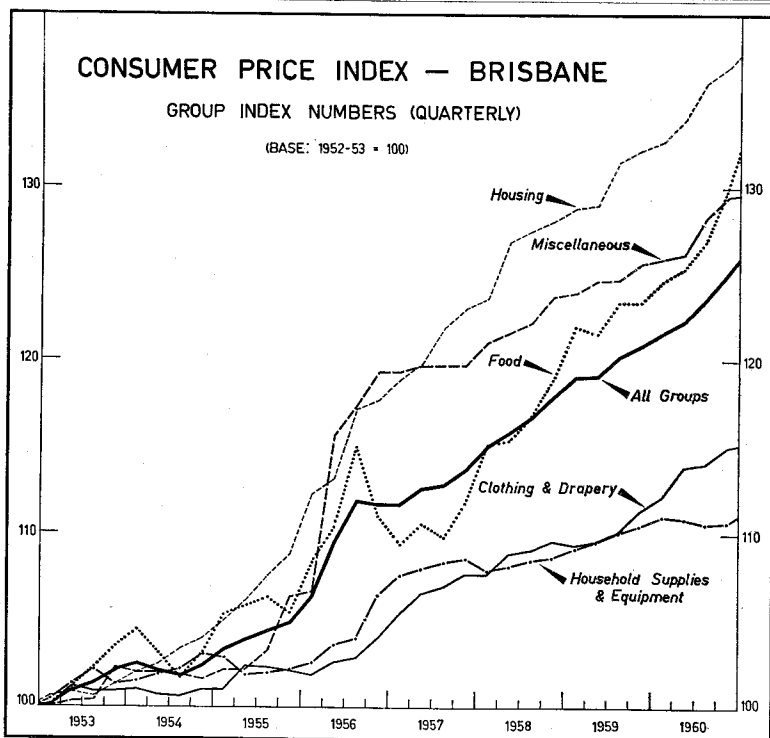
The weights for each group and certain items have been varied substantially from those of previous indexes to reflect, as nearly as possible, the current pattern of consumption expenditure. To do this adequately it was necessary to construct the index with additional items, and changes in the weighting pattern at intervals (rather than on the basis of a list of items and set of weights that remained unchanged throughout the period). Four series for short periods, namely 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); and from March, 1960 (introduction of television), have been constructed and linked to form a continuous retail price index. At times of linking the weighting pattern was altered and in addition new items, mentioned above, that had become significant in household expenditure were introduced. 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 motoring; (v) beer and sundry additional items.

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: Year, 1952-53 = 100.0)

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
<i>Quarter Ended—</i>						
September, 1960	126.9	114.1	136.1	110.6	128.3	123.6
December, 1960	130.0	115.0	137.0	110.7	129.5	125.1
March, 1961 ..	134.0	115.3	138.4	111.5	129.7	126.7
June, 1961 ..	130.5	116.1	139.0	112.3	130.3	126.1



The Consumer Price Index numbers for each capital city are shown below. 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

(Base of Index for Each City and for Six Capitals: Year 1952-53=100.0)¹

Year or Quarter	Sydney	Mel- bourne	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
<i>Quarter Ended—</i>							
September, 1960	120.8	124.9	123.6	121.5	119.8	125.8	122.5
December, 1960	121.6	125.5	125.1	122.4	120.8	127.1	123.3
March, 1961 ..	122.5	126.1	126.7	123.4	121.9	128.3	124.2
June, 1961 ..	123.4	127.1	126.1	124.3	122.4	128.9	125.0

¹ Figures appearing after the decimal point possess little significance for general statistical purposes. They are inserted mainly to avoid the minor distortions that would occur in rounding off the figures to the nearest whole number. ² Weighted average.

Long-term Price Movements.—The Consumer Price Index Numbers shown in the preceding table are available only since 1948-49. The superseded "C" Series Index Numbers are therefore given in the following table to provide some long-term measure of price trends. Although the "C" Series Index Numbers ceased to be a reliable measure under changed conditions they may be accepted as reasonably reliable over the early part of the period shown. It should be noted that, unlike the Consumer Index Numbers which have individual bases for each city, the "C" Series Index Numbers have a common base in the average of the six capital cities.

RETAIL PRICE INDEX NUMBERS, "C" SERIES, CAPITAL CITIES
(Weighted Average Six Capital Cities, 1923-1927 = 1,000)

Year or Quarter	Sydney	Mel- bourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart	Six Capital Cities ¹
1914 ²	712	671	611	699	707	687	687
1921 ²	1,046	1,003	923	989	1,008	1,070	1,013
1925	1,016	984	923	1,028	994	1,028	997
1929	1,073	1,017	923	1,037	1,026	1,000	1,033
1933	832	789	751	789	811	825	804
1936	866	844	804	839	856	860	850
1937	889	868	837	859	869	875	873
1938	913	896	852	888	882	887	897
1939	936	924	870	906	901	908	920
1940	974	964	908	936	932	945	957
1941	1,028	1,008	963	988	993	1,001	1,008
1942	1,107	1,100	1,033	1,075	1,061	1,078	1,091
1943	1,151	1,139	1,072	1,102	1,104	1,117	1,131
1944	1,144	1,135	1,071	1,098	1,105	1,105	1,126
1945	1,142	1,135	1,072	1,102	1,107	1,107	1,126
1946	1,165	1,149	1,093	1,120	1,127	1,138	1,145
1947	1,212	1,188	1,137	1,165	1,161	1,178	1,188
1948	1,318	1,294	1,241	1,277	1,264	1,292	1,295
1949	1,439	1,415	1,348	1,393	1,410	1,419	1,415
1950	1,593	1,565	1,472	1,521	1,538	1,526	1,560
1951	1,933	1,880	1,760	1,833	1,860	1,861	1,883
1952	2,265	2,170	2,063	2,159	2,170	2,180	2,196
1953	2,368	2,285	2,135	2,246	2,295	2,399	2,302
1954	2,382	2,288	2,170	2,277	2,459	2,406	2,326
1955	2,439	2,365	2,211	2,354	2,554	2,458	2,393
1956	2,584	2,567	2,316	2,466	2,655	2,663	2,547
1957	2,614	2,562	2,343	2,463	2,729	2,690	2,565
1958	2,663	2,590	2,471	2,536	2,743	2,728	2,615
1959	2,707	2,698	2,578	2,647	2,807	2,812	2,694
1960	2,826	2,949	2,671	2,819	2,926	2,984	2,860
<i>Quarter Ended</i>							
March, 1960 ..	2,768	2,755	2,630	2,739	2,869	2,865	2,756
June, 1960 ..	2,797	2,934	2,646	2,809	2,924	2,920	2,838
September, 1960	2,855	3,033	2,680	2,855	2,945	3,048	2,905
December, 1960	2,885	3,075	2,726	2,873	2,964	3,104	2,939

¹ Weighted average.² Month of November only.

Chapter 12.—EMPLOYMENT

1. INTRODUCTION

The statistics of employment given in this chapter are based on data derived from the various Censuses, the Occupation Survey of 1945, and estimates derived from other sources. Statistics of trade unions and the operations of the State Industrial Court follow in section 4. The section on wages describes the principles followed by both the State and Commonwealth industrial tribunals in prescribing "basic" wage rates; these rates, average wages, and award wages for a number of the main occupations are given also. This is followed by information on hours and regulation of working conditions. (Details of mining and factory employment are given in Chapter 7, and of transport employment in Chapter 8.) The remainder of the chapter deals with apprenticeship, workers' compensation, and unemployment benefits.

2. WORKING POPULATION

Industries and Occupations.—The working population is classified both by *industry* and by *occupation*. A man's occupation is the nature of the work which he himself performs. His industry is defined as the nature of his employer's business, according to the commodity or service which his employer produces or performs. Thus carpenters, horsemen, or clerks working for a mining company are, industrially, engaged in mining. But a man who is by occupation a miner, working for a sewerage authority, is industrially classified under building and construction, and so forth.

With the increasing complexity of industry, persons of an increasing range of occupations will be found under one industrial heading, and persons of a given occupation will be found in a wide range of industries. In the 1933 Census of Australia, for the first time, this distinction was recognised, and two entirely separate tabulations of industries and occupations were made.

In the Census of 1921, and previously, only a single tabulation was made. This tabulation was on an industrial and not on an occupational basis, and it is possible to make comparisons of industrial classification over a period of years. Unfortunately, in these earlier years the word "occupations" was used to designate what we now describe as industries. Unless recognised, this is a serious source of confusion.

Industries.—The following table shows the working population of Queensland according to the type of industry to which each person belonged at the time of the 1954 Census.

INDUSTRIES, QUEENSLAND, CENSUS, 30TH JUNE, 1954

Industry	Males	Females	Total
<i>Primary Production</i>	100,932	7,306	108,238
Fishing, Hunting, and Trapping	1,911	28	1,939
Sugar Growing	19,641	414	20,055
Fruit Growing	5,472	310	5,782
Vegetable Growing and Market Gardening	2,226	132	2,358
Other Farming	14,944	858	15,802
Grazing	25,358	2,317	27,675
Dairying	27,543	3,236	30,779
Forestry	3,837	11	3,848
<i>Mining and Quarrying</i>	9,109	170	9,279
Silver, Lead, and Zinc Mining	2,277	72	2,349
Coal Mining	3,994	31	4,025
Other Mining and Quarrying	2,838	67	2,905
<i>Manufacturing</i>	90,838	18,405	109,243
Agricultural and Earth Moving Machines	1,709	140	1,849
Other Founding, Engineering, and Metal-working	13,340	1,222	14,562
Ship and Boat Building; Marine Engineering	1,794	34	1,828
Railway Locomotives, Rolling Stock, and Tramcars	7,670	47	7,717
Motor Vehicles, Parts, and Accessories	6,970	290	7,260
Other Shps, Vehicles, Parts, and Accessories	210	15	225
Textiles and Fibrous Materials (not Dress)	888	1,161	2,049
Clothing and Knitted Goods (including Needleworking)	1,235	6,418	7,653
Boots, Shoes, and Accessories	1,499	773	2,272
Slaughtering and Carcase Butchering	2,153	59	2,212
Meat Freezing, Preserving, and Canning	5,594	669	6,263
Milk Processing	1,725	272	1,997
Bread, Cakes, and Pastry	2,753	648	3,401
Sugar Milling and Refining	8,707	199	8,906
Other Food, Drink, and Tobacco	6,063	2,109	8,172
Sawmilling	8,032	325	8,357
Other Wood Products (not Furniture)	2,850	207	3,057
Cabinets and Furniture (other than Metal)	3,022	164	3,186
Newspapers and Periodicals	2,078	469	2,547
Job and General Printing	1,803	801	2,604
Other Paper, Paper Products, Photography, &c.	775	754	1,529
Chemicals, Dyes, Paints, &c.	1,692	394	2,086
Rubber Goods (other than Clothing)	1,472	391	1,863
Other and Unspecified	6,804	844	7,648
<i>Electricity, Gas, Water, &c. Services</i>	7,406	411	7,817
Gas Making	952	82	1,034
Electricity	4,246	315	4,561
Water and Sanitary Services	2,208	14	2,222
<i>Building and Construction</i>	49,579	460	50,039
Construction and Repair of Buildings	28,168	356	28,524
Construction and Maintenance of Roads and Bridges	6,908	18	6,926
Construction and Maintenance of Rail and Tram Permanent Way	5,634	3	5,637
Water, Irrigation, and Sewerage Construction	2,154	23	2,177
Other Construction Works and Maintenance	6,715	60	6,775

INDUSTRIES, QUEENSLAND, CENSUS, 30TH JUNE, 1954—continued

Industry	Males	Females	Total
<i>Transport and Storage</i>	37,602	2,175	39,777
Taxi and Hire Services	2,190	86	2,276
Carrying and Cartage Services	6,675	312	6,987
Tramway, Bus, and Car Services	3,410	105	3,515
Coastal and Oversea Shipping	3,155	205	3,360
Loading and Discharging Vessels	5,365	24	5,389
Rail Services	14,454	1,100	15,554
Air Transport (including Maintenance)	1,490	271	1,761
Other Transport and Storage	863	72	935
<i>Communication</i>	9,163	2,505	11,668
<i>Finance and Property</i>	8,437	4,307	12,744
Banking	4,360	1,717	6,077
Insurance	2,386	1,465	3,851
Other Finance and Property	1,691	1,125	2,816
<i>Commerce</i>	53,864	25,990	79,854
Wholesale Trade	17,449	5,212	22,661
Livestock and Primary Produce Dealing, &c.	3,512	934	4,446
Retail Trade	32,903	19,844	52,747
<i>Public Authority (n.e.i.) and Professional</i>	36,283	26,309	62,592
Public Authority Activities (n.e.i.)	10,296	3,721	14,017
Law, Order, and Public Safety	3,969	964	4,933
Religion and Social Welfare	1,889	1,248	3,137
Health, Hospitals, &c.	5,930	11,603	17,533
Education	5,321	6,964	12,285
Other Professional	8,878	1,809	10,687
<i>Amusements, Hotels, Cafes, Personal Service, &c.</i>	13,123	20,054	33,177
Amusement, Sport, &c.	4,271	1,419	5,690
Private Domestic Service	701	5,187	5,888
Hotels, Boarding Houses, Restaurants, &c.	5,590	11,240	16,830
Other Personal Services	2,561	2,208	4,769
<i>Other and Inadequately Described</i>	3,881	1,545	5,426
Total Working Population	420,217	109,637	529,854

Grade of Occupation.—The following table shows the grade of occupation, or occupational status, of all persons in the work force of Queensland at 30th June, 1954, according to the Census results.

GRADES OF OCCUPATION, QUEENSLAND, 30TH JUNE, 1954

Grade	Males	Females	Total
<i>Work Force—</i>			
Employer	36,692	4,975	41,667
Self Employed	59,069	7,398	66,467
Employee (on Wage or Salary)	311,872	92,241	404,113
Helper (not on Wage or Salary)	4,226	1,971	6,197
Not at Work	7,451	2,597	10,048
Not Stated	907	455	1,362
Not in Work Force	256,035	532,370	788,405
Total Population	676,252	642,007	1,318,259

Occupations.—The next table shows occupations, according to the principles set out on page 339, of the working population of Queensland at the 1947 Census. No occupational classification is available for the 1954 Census.

OCCUPATIONS, QUEENSLAND, CENSUS, 30TH JUNE, 1947

Occupation	Males	Females	Total
<i>Rural, Fishing, and Hunting Occupations</i> ..	<i>93,014</i>	<i>5,142</i>	<i>98,156</i>
Farmers, Graziers, Other Farm Workers, n.e.i.	80,798	5,105	85,903
Farm Contractors (incl. Fencing, Boring, &c.)	720	7	727
Shearers	1,253	..	1,253
Drovers and Stockmen	3,301	10	3,311
Forest and Timber Workers, n.e.i.	4,697	3	4,700
Fishermen	1,653	13	1,666
Trappers, Hunters	592	4	596
<i>Professional and Semi-professional Occupations</i> ..	<i>11,009</i>	<i>11,100</i>	<i>22,109</i>
Teachers and Instructors, n.e.i.	3,389	3,898	7,287
Medical Practitioners	720	59	779
Dentists	420	11	431
Physiotherapists, Masseurs	33	93	126
Nurses, Orderlies	664	5,470	6,134
Pharmacists and Industrial Chemists	956	128	1,084
Veterinary Surgeons	51	..	51
Clergy and Other Religious Workers, n.e.i.	1,157	152	1,309
Social Workers, n.e.i.	12	248	260
Solicitors, Barristers, Legal Officers	553	5	558
Magistrates, Judges	43	..	43
Metallurgists and Assayers	67	..	67
Architects	205	3	208
Surveyors (including Quantity Surveyors) ..	249	..	249
Draftsmen	729	32	761
Artists and Art Teachers	132	124	256
Photographers	281	64	345
Journalists, Authors, Writers	420	80	500
Musicians and Music Teachers	225	452	677
Actors, Dancers (including Teachers)	329	191	520
Members of Parliament (so described)	49	1	50
Other Professional Workers	325	89	414
<i>Administrative Occupations</i>	<i>17,635</i>	<i>3,964</i>	<i>21,599</i>
Proprietors, Directors, &c., n.e.i.	10,925	3,392	14,317
Managers (so described)	6,265	572	6,837
Ships', Radio, and Aircraft Officers	445	..	445
<i>Commercial and Clerical Occupations</i>	<i>58,401</i>	<i>35,551</i>	<i>93,952</i>
Clerks, n.e.i.	17,130	9,421	26,551
Accountants, Auditors, Book-keepers	2,067	637	2,704
Secretaries	535	485	1,020
Typists, Shorthand Writers	35	8,783	8,818
Telephonists	32	1,534	1,566
Cashiers (so described)	84	391	475
Librarians	48	152	200
Office Machinists, n.e.i.	14	533	547
Messengers	919	29	948
Telegraphists and Wireless Operators	424	52	476
Postmen, Mailmen	210	1	211
Ticket and Showcard Writers	40	21	61
Weighmen	37	2	39
Collectors, n.e.i.	124	22	146

OCCUPATIONS, QUEENSLAND, CENSUS, 30TH JUNE, 1947—continued

Occupation	Males	Females	Total
<i>Commercial and Clerical Occupations (cont.)—</i>			
Officers, n.e.i.	3,007	131	3,138
Inspectors (excluding Police)	1,459	5	1,464
Public Servants, n.e.i.	2,477	613	3,090
Postmasters	306	174	480
Stationmasters	518	293	811
Other Clerical, &c. Workers	1,651	505	2,156
Buyers	266	31	297
Auctioneers, Agents, Travellers	3,454	80	3,534
Ordermen	110	1	111
Bookmakers	333	..	333
Butchers	2,937	7	2,944
Cafe, Canteen Workers, n.e.i.	594	590	1,184
Shopkeepers and Other Sales Workers	19,590	11,058	30,648
<i>Domestic and Protective Service Occupations</i>	<i>18,671</i>	<i>20,236</i>	<i>38,907</i>
Housekeepers	1	1,242	1,243
Matrons . . . . .	..	246	246
Cooks	1,536	1,380	2,916
Waiters	169	3,021	3,190
Barmen	611	869	1,480
Stewards	274	32	306
Domestic Servants, n.e.i.	292	10,190	10,482
Hospital Attendants	500	197	697
Gardeners, Green-keepers, Groundsmen	1,666	3	1,669
Cleaners	1,453	922	2,375
Carpetakers, Watchmen, Door- & Gate-keepers	1,646	138	1,784
Professionals' Attendants, Receptionists	6	632	638
Ushers	12	199	211
Porters	1,455	4	1,459
Lift Drivers	171	..	171
Hairdressers	1,177	1,020	2,197
Undertakers	95	2	97
Horse Trainers, Jockeys	712	..	712
Other Sporting Occupations	61	7	68
Firemen (Fire Brigades)	368	..	368
Ambulance and First Aid Men	310	2	312
Police (including Private)	1,709	8	1,717
Warders	122	6	128
Other Service Workers	219	79	298
Members of Armed Forces	4,106	37	4,143
<i>Craftsmen</i>	<i>64,021</i>	<i>1,966</i>	<i>65,987</i>
Foremen, n.e.i.	5,174	254	5,428
Carpenters, Cabinetmakers, and Joiners	11,460	1	11,461
Bricklayers and Stonemasons	892	..	892
Painters, Sprayers, Dockers, French Polishers	4,507	9	4,516
Plasterers	580	..	580
Plumbers, Gasfitters	2,469	..	2,469
Glaziers	93	..	93
Mechanics (so described)	368	..	368
Radio Mechanics	745	1	746
Telephone Mechanics, Telephone Engineers	730	..	730
Motor Mechanics, Motor Engineers	5,886	1	5,887
Electricians, Electrical Engineers	2,054	..	2,054
Mechanics, n.e.i.	971	..	971
Fitters (so described), Turners (so described)	3,332	10	3,342

OCCUPATIONS, QUEENSLAND, CENSUS, 30TH JUNE, 1947—continued

Occupation	Males	Females	Total
<i>Craftsmen (continued)—</i>			
Electrical Fitters	913	..	913
Fitters, n.e.i., Turners, n.e.i.	1,558	20	1,578
Dental Mechanics	292	9	301
Optical Mechanics	114	2	116
Optometrists	146	10	156
Watchmakers	326	..	326
Technicians, n.e.i.	241	31	272
Laboratory Assistants	101	83	184
Piano Tuners	125	1	126
Printers	370	84	454
Compositors, Linotype Operators	783	1	784
Stereotypers and Engravers	214	6	220
Engineers (so described)	1,018	..	1,018
Engineers, n.e.i.	1,876	3	1,879
Drivers (so described)	139	2	141
Engine Drivers (incl. Locomotive Drivers)	3,955	..	3,955
Blacksmiths	1,051	..	1,051
Boilermakers	1,002	..	1,002
Moulders, Coremakers	822	6	828
Welders	680	2	682
Coppersmiths, Tinsmiths, Panel Beaters	582	..	582
Pattern Makers	118	1	119
Toolmakers, Die Makers	175	1	176
Saw Sharpeners	189	..	189
Shipwrights	172	..	172
Wool Classers, Skin Classers	302	..	302
Tailors (so described)	561	1,254	1,815
Bootmakers (so described)	456	7	463
Saddlers	366	2	368
Upholsterers	256	4	260
Coopers	113	..	113
Bakers	2,317	84	2,401
Window Dressers	136	11	147
Signalmen	148	..	148
Linesmen	1,387	..	1,387
Repairers	927	34	961
Other Craftsmen	829	32	861
<i>Operatives</i>			
Blacksmiths' Strikers	66,416	11,761	78,177
Boilermakers' Assistants	402	..	402
Moulders' Assistants	479	..	479
Welders' and Ironworkers' Assistants	93	..	93
Fitters' Assistants	59	..	59
Engineers' Assistants	471	..	471
Electricians' Assistants	94	..	94
Builders' Labourers	472	..	472
Tradesmen's Assistants, n.e.i.	4,058	..	4,058
Firemen (not Fire Brigades)	1,111	166	1,277
Furnacemen, Stokers	1,673	..	1,673
Locomotive Cleaners, Boiler Cleaners	339	..	339
Oilers (Machinery)	362	..	362
Drivers (Transport), n.e.i. (excl. Loco. Drivers)	212	..	212
Conductors	14,863	48	14,911
Guards	636	3	639
Shunters	699	..	699
	455	..	455

OCCUPATIONS, QUEENSLAND, CENSUS, 30TH JUNE, 1947—*continued*

Occupation	Males	Females	Total
<i>Operatives (continued)—</i>			
Storemen	4,982	30	5,012
Cellarmen	119	1	120
Packers, Sorters, Labellers, and Wrappers ..	854	1,206	2,060
Dressmakers, Needloworkers, Whiteworkers	4	1,919	1,923
Milliners	7	508	515
Assemblers, n.e.i.	285	10	295
Binders	121	211	332
Chainmen	185	..	185
Cutters	343	88	431
Fettlers	2,885	..	2,885
Finishers	92	197	289
Ironworkers, Steelworkers (so described) ..	270	..	270
Laundry Workers	183	807	990
Machinists, n.e.i.	2,926	4,128	7,054
Miners (so described)	3,508	1	3,509
Pressers	467	119	586
Projectionists	337	2	339
Prospectors	196	..	196
Riggers (so described)	191	..	191
Sawyers	762	..	762
Seamen	1,468	..	1,468
Sheet Metal Workers	621	14	635
Slaughtermen	608	..	608
Tailers-out	342	2	344
Textile Workers, n.e.i.	135	109	244
Trimmers	402	37	439
Viewers, Checkers, Examiners	454	45	499
Wheelers	47	1	48
Wool Sorters	39	..	39
Makers, n.e.i.	1,375	132	1,507
Builders, n.e.i.	1,418	..	1,418
Hands, n.e.i.	2,297	500	2,797
Process Workers (so described)	359	72	431
Workers, n.e.i.	5,284	364	5,648
Attendants, n.e.i.	306	127	433
Miscellaneous and Ill-defined Operatives ..	6,066	914	6,980
<i>Labourers</i>	<i>27,939</i>	<i>80</i>	<i>28,019</i>
Wharf Labourers	3,892	..	3,892
Labourers (so described)	15,660	53	15,713
Labourers, n.e.i.	5,455	18	5,473
Other Labouring Occupations	2,932	9	2,941
<i>Occupations Indefinite or Not Stated</i>	<i>10,882</i>	<i>2,986</i>	<i>13,868</i>
<i>Persons Not Gainfully Occupied</i>			
Children Not Attending School	199,483	446,158	645,641
Full-time Students or Scholars	62,643	60,060	122,703
Engaged in Unpaid Home Duties	92,523	86,443	178,966
Mainly Dependent on Pension or Super- annuation .. .. .	..	254,109	254,109
Independent Means	23,680	29,889	53,569
Inmates of Institutions	7,116	6,100	13,216
Others Not Engaged in Industry	4,136	3,114	7,250
.. .. .	9,385	6,443	15,828
Total Population	567,471	538,944	1,106,415

3. PERSONS IN EMPLOYMENT

Persons in Full-time Employment in Industries.—The following table gives estimates of the numbers of persons in full-time employment at various dates since 1933. Unemployed are excluded throughout. 1945 figures include civilians only, but in all other years, defence forces and national servicemen are included. In 1933 there was a large number of part-time workers, and one-third of these have been deducted to obtain the estimates of numbers in terms of full-time employment. Workers for no wages are assumed to be fully engaged.

The 1939 estimates were based on the National Register of 1939 and other relevant statistics; while 1945 figures were obtained from the Occupation Survey. The 1933, 1947, and 1954 figures are from the respective Censuses.

PERSONS IN EMPLOYMENT, QUEENSLAND

Industry Group	June, 1933	July, 1939	June, 1945	June, 1947	June, 1954
Primary (excluding Mining)	106,900	116,000	110,400	102,700	107,300
Mining	7,400	10,100	6,400	7,800	9,200
Manufacturing ¹	49,900	70,700	78,300	91,800	113,700
Building and Construction ²	18,000	27,900	24,800	41,000	51,600
Transport and Communication ²	33,500	36,400	38,400	46,800	51,200
Property and Finance ..	6,400	6,400	6,500	10,000	12,800
Commerce	43,100	52,400	45,900	58,000	79,300
Public Administration, Professions, Entertainment	31,800	39,400	49,400	55,900	68,000
Personal and Domestic ..	29,900	36,700	29,400	28,800	26,700
Total in Employment ..	326,900	396,000	389,500	442,800	519,800

¹ Including electricity and gas. ² At the first two dates shown, railway and tramway maintenance workers (of whom there were 5,300 in 1945) were included with Transport and Communication; in 1945, 1947, and 1954 they were included with Building and Construction which also includes water and sewerage construction and maintenance workers throughout.

Fluctuations in Volume of Employment.—The figures in the table on the next page cover all persons in civilian work in Queensland whether as employees, employers, self-employers, or full-time helpers.

The figures for July, 1939, were prepared from the National Register of that date. Those for the 1950-51 and following periods are based on estimates of employees (excluding rural industry and private domestic service) compiled monthly from Pay-roll Tax data.

Use of this material allows the tabulation of employment by industry groups and by sex on a basis which is uniform throughout Australia.

Pay-roll Tax is payable by any concern paying £200 or more per week (£20 to 1st October, 1953, £80 from then until 1st September, 1954, and £120 from then until 1st September, 1957) in wages and salaries. Agriculture, where most of the employers have insufficient employees

to be liable for tax, is very incompletely covered, and Commonwealth Government employment, public hospitals, and private domestic service are not covered at all, but special monthly returns of employment are obtained from government departments. It is therefore necessary to make estimates to include omitted industries and small firms not liable to make a return. Monthly estimates are thus made and published for all employees other than those in rural and private domestic employment. Using information derived from various sources, mainly the general Censuses of 1947 and 1954, and annual agricultural statistics, estimates of rural and private domestic employment and of employers and workers on own account have also been made and are included in the next table.

In the period since 1945, unemployment has been principally caused by the temporary displacement of labour from seasonal industries. Apart from these annual seasonal fluctuations, moderate temporary increases in unemployment have occurred on occasions since the 1939-1945 War.

During 1959-60 the number of persons, mostly males, receiving Commonwealth unemployment benefit in Queensland ranged from 2,608 at the end of August, 1959, to 7,765 at the end of January, 1960. (For further particulars and statistics of unemployment benefits see pages 366-367.)

PERSONS IN CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT, QUEENSLAND

Period	Employees	Total in Work
July, 1939	289,800	396,000
Year ¹ —		
1950-51	407,200	511,600
1951-52	414,100	519,100
1952-53	407,500	514,000
1953-54	411,900	519,700
1954-55	422,500	530,600
1955-56	431,700	540,300
1956-57	434,700	544,000
1957-58	432,400	542,300
1958-59	438,300	548,700
1959-60	444,100	555,200
Quarter ¹ —		
1st, 1960	439,400	550,500
2nd, 1960	449,700	561,000
3rd, 1960	453,300	564,700
4th, 1960	448,400	560,000

¹ Monthly averages.

Wage and Salary Earners (excluding Rural and Private Domestic) in Employment.—As outlined above, estimates are prepared each month of the total number of wage and salary earners, excluding those in rural industry and in private domestic service, in employment in each State. Fluctuations in such employment in Queensland are shown for the various industries in the table on the next page. Details for all States are published in the *Monthly Bulletin of Employment Statistics*.

The estimates in the table show the employment position for the last five years.

WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS IN CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT, QUEENSLAND
(Excluding Rural Industry and Private Domestic Service)

Industrial Group	June, 1956	June, 1957	June, 1958	June, 1959	June, 1960
MALES (THOUSANDS)					
Forestry, Fishing, Trapping	6.0	5.1	5.5	5.4	5.6
Mining and Quarrying ..	9.7	9.9	9.1	9.2	9.3
Manufacturing, &c. ..	92.3	93.7	93.8	95.4	96.1
Building and Construction ..	36.3	35.0	36.2	37.5	36.7
Shipping and Stevedoring ..	8.9	9.2	8.8	8.3	7.9
Rail, Road, and Air Transport	37.4	36.8	36.0	36.9	36.8
Communication	9.4	9.8	9.9	9.9	10.1
Retail Trade	15.8	15.6	15.6	15.5	15.8
Other Commerce	30.2	30.5	30.4	31.1	32.4
Public Authority, n.e.i. ..	11.7	11.9	11.9	12.1	12.3
Other Industries	24.7	25.1	25.6	26.5	27.4
All Industries	282.4	282.6	282.8	287.8	290.4
FEMALES (THOUSANDS)					
Manufacturing, &c. ..	19.6	19.7	19.2	19.4	20.4
Rail, Road, and Air Transport	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9
Communication	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.7
Retail Trade	16.1	16.6	16.8	17.0	17.9
Other Commerce	11.7	12.1	12.0	12.5	13.2
Public Authority, n.e.i. ..	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.8
Other Industries ¹	36.3	37.4	37.7	38.9	39.9
All Industries	93.7	95.8	95.9	97.9	101.8
TOTAL (THOUSANDS)					
Forestry, Fishing, Trapping	6.0	5.2	5.6	5.4	5.6
Mining and Quarrying ..	10.1	10.2	9.4	9.5	9.6
Manufacturing, &c. ..	111.9	113.4	113.0	114.8	116.5
Building and Construction ..	36.9	35.6	36.8	38.2	37.4
Shipping and Stevedoring ..	9.2	9.5	9.1	8.6	8.2
Rail, Road, and Air Transport	40.2	39.6	38.8	39.7	39.7
Communication	12.1	12.5	12.7	12.6	12.8
Retail Trade	31.9	32.2	32.4	32.5	33.7
Other Commerce	41.9	42.6	42.4	43.6	45.6
Public Authority, n.e.i. ..	16.2	16.4	16.5	16.7	17.1
Other Industries	59.7	61.2	62.0	64.1	66.0
All Industries	376.1	378.4	378.7	385.7	392.2

¹ Including small numbers of females in the extra groups shown for males. These are included in their correct groups in the total figures.

Employment of wage and salary earners (excluding rural and private domestic) is shown in the following table for all States separately for the same periods as appear in the preceding table.

WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS IN CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT, AUSTRALIA
(Excluding Rural Industry and Private Domestic Service)

State	June, 1956	June, 1957	June, 1958	June, 1959	June, 1960
MALES (THOUSANDS)					
New South Wales	808.3	810.2	813.9	819.0	846.8
Victoria	583.2	586.0	592.9	603.4	623.4
Queensland	282.4	282.6	282.8	287.8	290.4
South Australia	187.9	186.4	186.0	192.0	196.6
Western Australia	140.5	138.4	138.6	140.0	141.7
Tasmania	65.7	66.0	67.0	67.6	69.4
Australia ¹	2,082.2	2,085.4	2,097.9	2,127.6	2,187.7
FEMALES (THOUSANDS)					
New South Wales	305.9	309.3	314.4	320.4	340.1
Victoria	238.5	240.4	244.5	252.8	268.1
Queensland	93.7	95.8	95.9	97.9	101.8
South Australia	62.5	62.4	63.4	65.9	69.8
Western Australia	45.1	44.5	45.6	47.0	49.2
Tasmania	23.2	22.9	23.5	23.3	24.2
Australia ¹	773.4	780.2	792.5	813.0	859.6
TOTAL (THOUSANDS)					
New South Wales	1,114.2	1,119.5	1,128.3	1,139.4	1,186.9
Victoria	821.7	826.4	837.4	856.2	891.5
Queensland	376.1	378.4	378.7	385.7	392.2
South Australia	250.4	248.8	249.4	257.9	266.4
Western Australia	185.6	182.9	184.2	187.0	190.9
Tasmania	88.9	88.9	90.5	90.9	93.6
Australia ¹	2,855.6	2,865.6	2,890.4	2,940.6	3,047.3

¹ Including Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory.

4. INDUSTRIAL ARBITRATION AND TRADE UNIONS

State Industrial Authorities.—State industrial authorities exercise jurisdiction over a large proportion of employment in Queensland, approximately 70 per cent. of all workers being employed under State Awards.

The Industrial Court of Queensland was established in 1917 and operated as the sole State industrial tribunal until May, 1961. (The constitution and functions of the Court were described in the 1960 and earlier issues of the *Year Book*.) With the proclamation of *The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act*, 1961, which took effect from 2nd May, 1961, substantial changes were introduced. The new Act provided for the establishment of an Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Commission

to carry out most of the arbitral functions of the Industrial Court, as previously constituted. The Industrial Court, itself, has been preserved but with altered functions and structure. It is now largely judicial in character.

The Industrial Court under the new Act has as President a Judge of the Supreme Court who, sitting alone, constitutes the Court, excepting in those cases where jurisdiction is conferred on the Full Industrial Court. The Full Court is to consist of the President and two Commissioners of the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Commission.

The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Commission is to consist of not more than five members. A Commissioner may sit alone or as a member of the Full Bench of the Commission which is to be 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.

Details of the business of the State Industrial Court are as follows.

BUSINESS OF INDUSTRIAL COURT, QUEENSLAND

Nature of Transaction	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960				
Applications for—														
New Awards, Variations, Rescissions, Interpretations..	343	614	407	453	477	536	459	498	501	719				
Compulsory Conferences and References to Disputes ..	29	35	65	84	95	60	49	42	70	72				
Apprentices or Improvers ..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..		
Deregistration of Industrial Unions.. .. .	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..
Exemptions from Long Service Leave Provisions .. .. .	..	47	103	79	13	60	27	19	24	18			
Injunction and Restraint Orders	5	5	14	13	13	18	21	21	18	15				
Appeals from Decisions of—														
Industrial Registrar .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1
Industrial Magistrates under—														
Workers' Compensation Acts	1	6	6	6	10	3	7	9	8	13				
Industrial Arbitration Acts	} 28	15	39	39	37	35	} 49	24	14	17				
Workers' Accommodation Acts											1
Apprentices and Minors Acts											1
Miscellaneous Applications ¹ ..	193	35	63	1,148	45	43	13	14	27	20				
Total Cases	601	757	697	1,823	690	757	627	628	668	875				

¹ Including, in 1951, 163 complaints by one employer against members of certain metal trades unions concerning an overtime ban, and, in 1954, 1,121 complaints by export meat industry employers against employees for non-observance of Court orders.

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 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 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.

The Commonwealth Court is superior within its jurisdiction, but in Queensland its awards are much more limited in their application than in most other States. Based on a survey which covered a large proportion of all employees, the following estimates were made of the numbers of employees working under awards of the different Courts in April, 1954:—Awards of State Court, 219,000 males and 65,000 females; awards of Commonwealth Court, 51,000 males and 20,000 females; no award, 40,000 males and 19,000 females.

Industrial Disputes.—The following table shows particulars of industrial disputes, the workers involved, and the time and wages lost for the State of 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.	£	
1951	..	191	51,685	4,412	56,097	96,307	218,454
1952	..	195	39,298	1,624	40,922	76,286	235,914
1953	..	265	87,986	3,511	91,497	153,448	465,830
1954	..	278	77,006	6,675	83,681	183,855	611,331
1955	..	274	83,026	3,626	86,652	99,318	328,046
1956	..	269	112,409	2,973	115,382	238,812	815,592
1957	..	221	43,123	4,611	47,734	95,300	348,422
1958	..	203	60,208	2,024	62,232	87,866	343,682
1959	..	175	50,883	3,996	54,879	90,777	330,653
1960	..	173	155,073	3,566	158,639	153,061	594,715

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.

A comparison with the other States for 1960 is given in the next table.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES¹ (INVOLVING STOPPAGE OF WORK), AUSTRALIA, 1960

State	Disputes	Workers Involved			Working Days Lost	Total Estimated Loss of Wages
		Directly	Indirectly ²	Total		
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	£
N. S. Wales ..	736	289,266	7,646	296,912	416,762	1,731,930
Victoria ..	98	86,002	2	86,004	102,805	397,117
Queensland ..	173	155,073	3,566	158,639	153,061	594,715
S. Australia ..	42	25,735	12	25,747	16,568	61,820
W. Australia	43	25,684	..	25,684	27,342	106,557
Tasmania ..	40	9,142	..	9,142	6,991	27,553
Australia³	1,145	592,053	11,226	603,279	725,107	2,926,796

¹ See note ¹ to table above. ² See note ² to table above. ³ Including Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory.

Unions Registered in Queensland.—In order that they may be represented in claims before the State Industrial Court and Commission, unions both of employees and employers must be registered under *The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1961*.

Particulars of employers' unions for five years are shown below.

EMPLOYERS' UNIONS REGISTERED IN QUEENSLAND

Name of Union	Membership in Queensland at 31st December				
	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Queensland Cane Growers' ..	7,660	7,577	7,489	7,348	7,188
Australian Sugar Producers'	4,967	5,167	5,341	5,407	5,718
United Graziers'	5,118	5,157	5,389	5,488	5,655
Q'land Assn. of Grocers, Drapers, & General Stores	2,398	2,924	2,890	2,605	2,866
Queensland Shopkeepers' ..	1,655	1,694	1,610	1,678	1,469
Queensland Chamber of Manufactures ¹ .. ..	..	..	..	..	1,418
Queensland Branch British Medical Association ² ..	..	..	..	1,338	1,398
Queensland Automobile Chamber of Commerce ..	1,122	1,126	1,211	1,255	1,278
Other Unions	4,647	5,179	5,193	5,126	4,980
Total³	27,567	28,824	29,123	30,245	31,970

¹ Not registered under the Acts until 1960. ² Not registered under the Acts until 1959. ³ 23 Unions in 1956, 24 in 1957 and 1958, 25 in 1959, and 26 in 1960.

Practically all unions of employees are also registered in this way. The few exceptions are those unions all of whose members are covered by awards of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission.

EMPLOYEES' UNIONS REGISTERED IN QUEENSLAND

Name of Union	Membership in Queensland at 31st December				
	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Australian Workers' (Q.) ..	82,523	82,770	80,368	82,181	80,181
Fed. Clerks' (C. and S. Q.) ..	20,512	19,682	19,677	19,023	18,229
Queensland Shop Assistants'	13,788	14,440	14,896	15,492	16,546
Aust. Railways Union (Q.) ..	11,019	11,259	11,129	10,700	10,858
Amalgamated Engineering ..	10,309	11,004	10,910	10,922	10,645

EMPLOYEES' UNIONS REGISTERED IN QUEENSLAND—*continued*

Name of Union	Membership in Queensland at 31st December				
	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners ..	10,500	11,350	10,500	11,000	10,500
Aust. Meat Industry (Q.) ..	9,987	10,417	10,883	11,283	9,818
Fed. Misc. Workers' (Q.) ..	5,000	5,401	6,313	7,572	8,693
Transport Workers' (Q.) ..	8,325	8,150	8,265	8,206	8,462
Queensland Teachers' ..	5,760	6,551	7,005	7,535	7,812
Amalgamated Foodstuffs ..	7,367	7,545	7,645	7,666	7,695
Federated Engine Drivers' and Firemen's	5,824	6,071	6,184	6,351	6,607
Fed. Storemen & Packers' (Q.)	6,382	6,017	5,390	6,459	6,566
Electrical Trades (Q.) ..	5,396	5,777	5,876	6,160	6,470
Queensland State Service ..	5,541	5,641	5,698	6,089	6,404
United Bank Officers' (Q.) ..	4,420	4,374	4,468	4,545	4,839
Fed. Clerks' Union (N.Q.) ..	3,994	4,004	4,000	4,025	4,206
Printing Industry (Q.) ..	3,171	3,267	3,390	3,504	3,703
Municipal Officers' (Q.) ..	2,812	2,901	3,041	3,275	3,475
Operative Painters' and Decorators' (Q.)	3,061	2,985	3,045	3,270	3,440
Queensland Professional Officers'	2,354	2,524	2,708	2,968	3,147
Clothing and Allied Trades	3,055	3,290	3,305	3,070	3,139
Q'land Railway Maintenance	3,367	3,185	3,564	3,221	3,120
Royal Australian Nursing Federation (Q.)	1,905	2,215	1,965	2,673	3,088
Federal Ironworkers' (Q.) ..	2,990	2,918	2,761	2,856	3,072
Vehicle Builders' Fedn. (Q.)	3,078	3,069	3,121	2,807	3,017
Aust. Builders' Labourers' Federation	3,700	3,200	2,783	2,718	2,941
Fed. Furnishing Trade (Q.)	2,735	2,764	2,790	3,083	2,814
Queensland Colliery ..	3,336	3,116	2,970	2,898	2,671
Australian Fed. Union of Locomotive Enginemmen ..	3,060	2,929	2,775	2,737	2,639
Queensland Police	2,276	2,300	2,438	2,607	2,635
Boilermakers' (Q.)	2,050	2,050	2,455	2,545	2,583
Sheet Metal Workers' (Q.) ..	2,695	2,555	2,324	2,211	2,369
Plumbers' and Gasfitters' (Q.)	2,047	2,089	1,820	2,127	2,095
Theatrical & Amusement (Q.)	2,066	2,083	2,113	2,090	2,077
Federated Liquor Trade (Q.)	2,002	2,000	2,005	2,000	2,050
Aust. Tramway and Motor Omnibus Employees' (Bris.)	1,844	1,834	1,758	1,813	1,770
Hospital Employees' ..	1,472	1,599	1,624	1,639	1,710
Queensland Railway Traffic	2,125	2,057	2,010	1,858	1,434
Musicians of Aust. (Q.) ..	915	1,001	1,029	1,168	1,410
Commercial Travellers' (Q.)	795	1,174	1,195	1,225	1,290
Railway Salaried Officers' ..	1,040	1,015	1,027	1,149	1,162
Queensland Railway Station- masters, Assist. S'masters, and Night Officers' ..	1,173	1,172	1,193	1,047	1,035
Other Unions	10,670	11,023	10,602	10,965	11,059
Total ¹	288,441	292,768	291,018	298,733	299,476

¹ 77 unions from 1956 to 1960.

Trade Unions in Australia.—The following table shows, for five years, the membership of all trade unions in Australia, grouped industrially. Before the last war (31st December, 1938) there were 366 separate unions in Australia with 885,158 members; at 31st December, 1960, there were 363 unions with 1,912,621 members. Queensland figures for December, 1960, were 133 unions with a membership of 327,416. This last figure included the members of unions wholly covered by Federal awards and not registered with the Queensland Industrial Court. It was therefore in excess of the total of 299,476 shown above.

TRADE UNIONS, AUSTRALIA

Industrial Group	Membership at 31st December				
	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Wood, Furniture, &c. ..	46,081	45,460	42,631	46,544	43,945
Engineering, Metal Works, &c.	267,141	270,798	275,273	280,848	292,355
Food, Drink, Tobacco, &c...	105,230	107,999	110,563	116,727	119,813
Clothing, Textiles, &c. ..	105,064	101,967	96,239	99,381	103,848
Books, Printing, &c. ..	42,464	43,312	45,455	48,226	51,763
Other Manufacturing ..	83,537	86,115	86,816	88,929	92,571
Building	145,448	135,541	132,492	137,231	137,825
Mining, Quarrying, &c. ..	47,081	42,221	38,332	40,795	37,724
Railway & Tramway Services	145,791	141,566	137,438	136,444	139,279
Other Transport	60,293	59,985	62,104	55,305	56,003
Shipping, &c.	39,328	38,162	38,131	36,624	36,108
Pastoral, Agricultural, &c. ..	64,717	62,028	61,120	62,681	63,459
Hotels, Amusement, Personal Service, &c.	62,535	63,936	64,171	64,926	69,571
Public Administration ¹ ..	295,728	303,940	309,293	318,618	331,166
Banking, Insurance, Clerical	110,734	112,722	110,747	109,040	112,819
Retail and Wholesale ..	72,635	73,238	74,736	77,839	81,719
Other	117,601	121,164	125,677	130,569	142,653
Total	1,811,408	1,810,154	1,811,218	1,850,727	1,912,621

¹ Including Communications, Municipal Administration, &c.

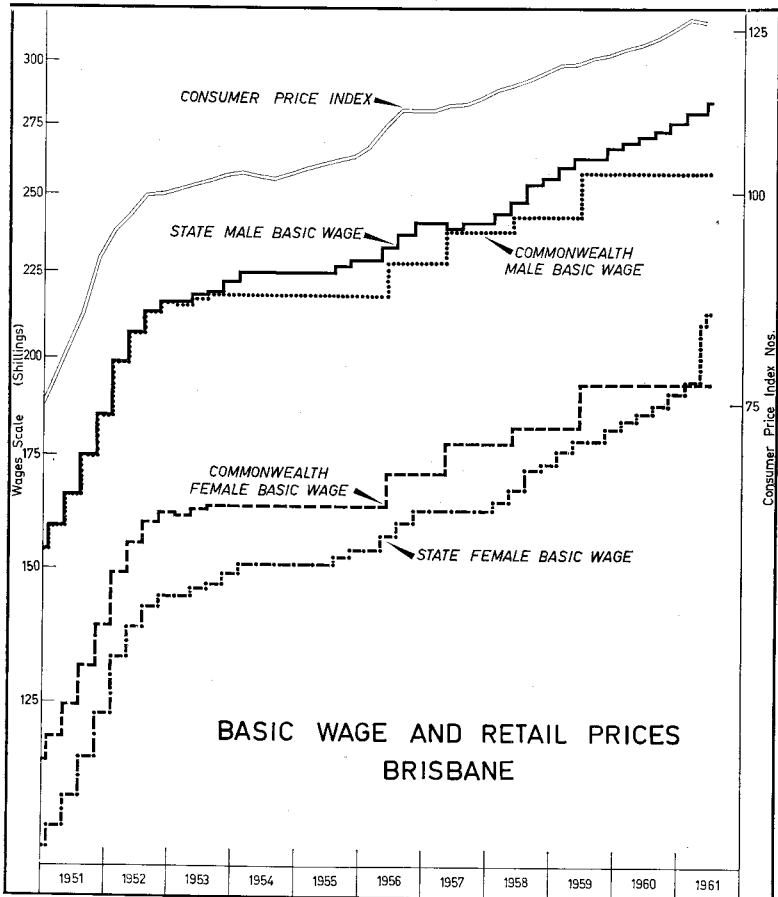
5. WAGES

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 Number, obtained by multiplying the "C" Series Index Number by $\cdot 081$, 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 $\cdot 087$, instead of $\cdot 081$ as previously, was adopted.



NOTES: The "C" Series 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.

The female Commonwealth Basic Wage rate used to be 54 per cent. of the male rate; then, for some years, it varied in different awards from 54 to 75 per cent. Since 1st December, 1950, it has been 75 per cent. of the male rate.

A judgment of the Court on 12th 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.

On 12th September, 1953, the Court decided 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 basic wage. Since then, later inquiries have varied the basic wage from time to time.

The following table shows each change of the Commonwealth basic wage in Brisbane, from 1st November, 1949, to 7th July, 1961. Further details are given in the Summary, page 457.

COMMONWEALTH WEEKLY BASIC WAGE, BRISBANE

Date of Operation ¹	Male Rate ²	Date of Operation ¹	Male Rate ²
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
1st November, 1949	6 5 0	1st May, 1952	10 7 0
1st February, 1950	6 7 0	1st August, 1952	10 13 0
1st May, 1950	6 9 0	1st November, 1952	10 16 0
1st August, 1950	6 12 0	1st February, 1953	10 15 0
1st November, 1950	6 15 0	1st May, 1953	10 17 0
1st December, 1950	7 14 0 ³	1st August, 1953	10 18 0
1st February, 1951	7 19 0	1st June, 1956	11 8 0 ³
1st May, 1951	8 6 0	15th May, 1957	11 18 0 ³
1st August, 1951	8 15 0	21st May, 1958	12 3 0 ³
1st November, 1951	9 5 0	11st June, 1959	12 18 0 ³
1st February, 1952	9 19 0	7th July, 1961	13 10 0 ³

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.

³ Basic wage declaration by Court on application of unions.

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 2nd May, 1961, the function of fixing the basic wage is the responsibility of the newly established Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Commission, which may vary the wage after a general hearing on 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".

Particulars of each basic wage declaration from the first declaration by the State Industrial Court until 29th May, 1961, are shown in the table below. The variation operative on 1st 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.
1st March, 1921 ..	4 5 0	2 3 0	5th February, 1951 ..	7 19 0	5 5 6
1st March, 1922 ..	4 0 0	2 1 0	30th April, 1951 ..	8 6 0	5 10 0
28th September, 1925 ¹	4 5 0	2 3 0	30th July, 1951 ..	8 15 0	5 16 0
1st August, 1930 ..	4 0 0	2 1 0	29th October, 1951 ..	9 5 0	6 3 0
1st December, 1930 ..	3 17 0	1 19 6	4th February, 1952 ..	9 19 0	6 13 0
1st July, 1931 ..	3 14 0	1 19 0	28th April, 1952 ..	10 7 0	6 18 6
1st April, 1937 ..	3 18 0	2 1 0	28th July, 1952 ..	10 13 0	7 2 6
1st April, 1938 ..	4 1 0	2 3 0	3rd November, 1952 ..	10 16 0	7 4 6
7th August, 1939 ..	4 4 0	2 5 0	4th May, 1953 ..	10 18 0	7 6 0
31st March, 1941 ..	4 9 0	2 8 0	3rd August, 1953 ..	10 19 0	7 7 0
4th May, 1942 ..	4 11 0	2 9 6	2nd November, 1953 ..	11 2 0	7 9 0
3rd August, 1942 ..	4 12 0	2 10 0	1st February, 1954 ..	11 5 0	7 11 0
2nd November, 1942 ..	4 14 0	2 11 6	1st August, 1955 ..	11 7 0	7 12 6
3rd May, 1943 ..	4 15 0	2 12 6	24th October, 1955 ..	11 9 0	7 14 0
2nd August, 1943 ..	4 17 0	2 14 6	23rd April, 1956 ..	11 13 0	7 17 0
5th August, 1946 ..	4 18 0	2 15 6	23rd July, 1956 ..	11 17 0	8 0 0
23rd December, 1946 ..	5 5 0	3 0 6	29th October, 1956 ..	12 1 0	8 2 6
10th February, 1947 ..	5 7 0	3 2 6	29th April, 1957 ..	11 19 0	8 2 6
28th April, 1947 ..	5 8 0	3 3 6	29th July, 1957 ..	12 1 0	8 2 6
27th October, 1947 ..	5 9 0	3 4 6	27th January, 1958 ..	12 4 0	8 4 6
2nd February, 1948 ..	5 11 0	3 6 6	28th April, 1958 ..	12 8 0	8 7 6
26th April, 1948 ..	5 14 0	3 8 6	28th July, 1958 ..	12 14 0	8 12 0
2nd August, 1948 ..	5 17 0	3 10 6	27th October, 1958 ..	12 16 0	8 13 6
1st November, 1948 ..	5 19 0	3 12 6	2nd February, 1959 ..	13 0 0	8 16 6
31st January, 1949 ..	6 2 0	3 14 6	27th April, 1959 ..	13 3 0	8 19 0
2nd May, 1949 ..	6 3 0	3 15 6	26th October, 1959 ..	13 7 0	9 2 0
1st August, 1949 ..	6 6 0	3 17 6	1st February, 1960 ..	13 9 0	9 4 0
31st October, 1949 ..	6 9 0	3 19 6	2nd May, 1960 ..	13 11 0	9 6 0
30th January, 1950 ..	6 11 0	4 1 6	1st August, 1960 ..	13 13 0	9 8 0
1st May, 1950 ..	6 13 0	4 3 6	31st October, 1960 ..	13 16 0	9 11 0
31st July, 1950 ..	6 16 0	4 5 6	30th January, 1961 ..	14 0 0	9 14 0
30th October, 1950 ..	6 19 0	4 7 6	1st May, 1961 ..	14 0 0	10 10 0
7th December, 1950 ..	7 14 0	5 2 6	29th May, 1961 ..	14 4 0	10 13 0

¹ Fixed by Basic Wage Act.

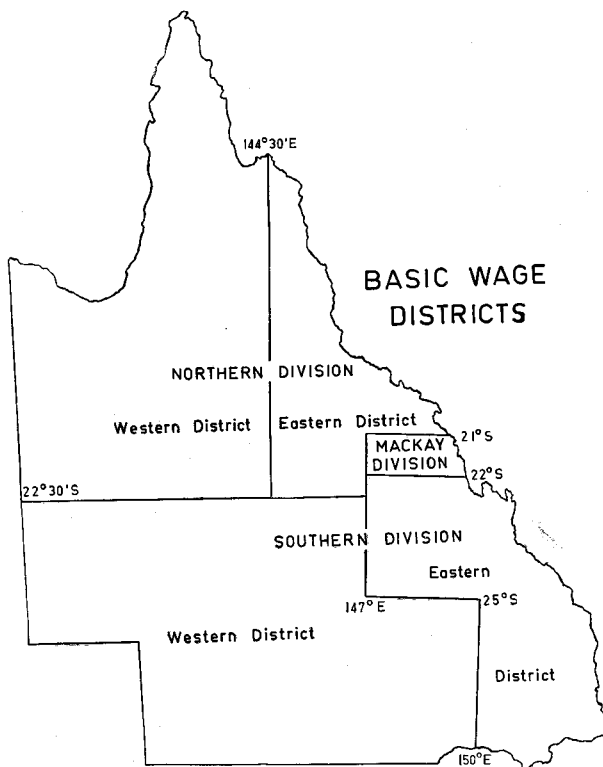
A basic wage was not declared by the Queensland Industrial Court prior to 1921, but £3 17s. was generally recognised as the "living wage" in its awards. Since 1920 the basic wage has been fixed by the Court from time to time (except in 1925 when it was fixed by legislation for one year and thereafter until varied by the Court), after hearing evidence as to the cost of living and capacity of industries to pay.

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 356), the State basic wage was raised by 15s. per week for both sexes in December, 1950. At the same time, the Court declared that if any award provided for any male employee to receive less than 5s. a week over the basic wage, this rate would be adjusted on application to the Court. The effective basic wage for males has been, therefore, since December, 1950, 5s. a week above the rates shown above.

In subsequent judgments up to 1960, the Court made it clear that, while it considered the basic wage level following each quarterly adjustment to the "C" Series Index, it did not hold itself bound to alter the basic wage accordingly, or indeed, to make any variation purely on the grounds of alteration in price levels.

For statistical purposes, the "C" Series Index has now been replaced by the Consumer Price Index, although the "C" Series Index has continued to be made available to industrial authorities who desire it when considering basic wage adjustments. In its judgment, varying the basic wage from 29th May, 1961, the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Commission varied the wage in accordance with the change shown in the Consumer Price Index.



Parities and Allowances.—The basic wage as fixed (and shown in the preceding table and diagram) is applicable throughout the South-Eastern part of the State. Additional amounts are payable throughout various other districts defined as in the map, partly on account of higher "costs of living" in those districts.

These amounts which are termed parities or allowances were increased as from the 2nd February, 1959, this being the first alteration since they were instituted in 1921. The increases 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 females prior to 1st May, 1961. Since that date the proportion has been 75 per cent. of the male rate.

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 rates payable for a full week's work in the various States for adult males since 1914. They are weighted by the proportions of the various 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.

AVERAGE MINIMUM 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.	s. d.	s. d.
30th June, 1914 ..	55 11	54 4	54 4	52 10	54 4	62 9	52 7	55 3	
31st Dec., 1915 ..	57 7	55 3	55 3	54 4	54 8	63 4	53 2	56 6	
31st Dec., 1921 ..	95 10	93 7	93 7	96 8	89 5	95 0	91 8	94 6	
31st Dec., 1929 ..	102 11	101 1	101 1	101 2	97 2	100 7	94 8	101 2	
31st Dec., 1933 ..	81 11	77 0	77 0	88 1	73 5	81 4	78 0	80 6	
31st Dec., 1950 ..	206 2	201 9	201 9	195 2	197 11	200 7	198 0	202 0	
31st Dec., 1951 ..	250 2	240 6	240 6	229 11	236 0	241 6	238 3	242 5	
31st Dec., 1952 ..	280 2	270 8	270 8	258 6	270 10	275 6	272 3	273 2	
31st Dec., 1953 ..	287 4	278 7	278 7	264 8	273 6	283 8	283 4	280 2	
31st Dec., 1954 ..	293 3	284 10	284 10	275 7	281 7	287 2	287 8	286 10	
31st Dec., 1955 ..	305 3	295 7	295 7	283 6	285 0	300 1	293 7	297 0	
31st Dec., 1956 ..	322 9	309 7	309 7	302 9	296 4	312 10	313 11	313 0	
31st Dec., 1957 ..	324 6	316 0	316 0	304 4	306 11	321 7	318 6	317 5	
31st Dec., 1958 ..	329 3	319 8	319 8	317 10	312 5	324 0	323 7	322 11	
31st Dec., 1959 ..	350 1	344 0	344 0	334 4	339 10	340 9	347 0	344 7	
31st Mar., 1960 ..	354 6	349 0	349 0	338 11	341 3	345 2	347 11	348 10	
30th June, 1960 ..	356 0	349 3	349 3	344 6	341 8	350 4	349 7	350 8	
30th Sept., 1960 ..	357 11	349 6	349 6	346 8	341 9	355 10	351 2	352 3	
31st Dec., 1960 ..	361 9	349 8	349 8	350 8	341 11	358 11	351 10	354 6	

¹ Averages, weighted by industrial groups, for a full week's work (excluding overtime).

Wage Rates and Total Earnings.—In the next table, minimum wage rates for adult males for Queensland have been shown for a number of

years since 1911 and for each quarter of the year 1960. The adjoining column shows the same rates of wages expressed as index numbers with the average of the adult male weekly rates for all States in 1954 as a base of 100. While these index numbers indicate the increase in average wage rates in terms of money received, their increase in real purchasing power may be shown by taking account of changes in retail prices. This has been done in the next column which shows an index of the "real" rates of wages. For this, the indexes of minimum weekly wage rates for Queensland have been divided by the corresponding Consumer price index numbers for Brisbane (with 1954 as base) and the result multiplied by 100. However, in the pre-war period, the "C" Series retail price index for Brisbane has been used.

The last column shows the total weekly earnings of all salary and wage earners, male and female, in Queensland. The totals are derived from employment and wages recorded on Payroll 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. The figures include overtime and other special wage payments.

WEEKLY WAGE RATES AND TOTAL EARNINGS, QUEENSLAND

Period	Average Minimum Weekly Adult Male Wage Rate			Average Weekly Total Wages Paid ³
	Money Rate ¹	Index of Money Rate ²	Index of "Real" Rate ³	
Year—	<i>s. d.</i>			£
1911-12	51 1	18.1	71.3	n
1921-22	96 8	34.2	80.5	n
1929-30	101 2	35.8	84.2	n
1933-34	88 1	31.2	89.9	n
1938-39	95 10	33.9	86.0	n
1950-51	195 2	69.1	96.9	3,588,000
1951-52	229 11	81.4	91.3	4,391,000
1952-53	258 6	91.5	93.8	4,868,000
1953-54	264 8	93.7	93.8	5,227,000
1954-55	275 7	97.6	97.4	5,601,000
1955-56	283 6	100.4	97.9	6,033,000
1956-57	302 9	107.2	98.1	6,457,000
1957-58	304 4	107.8	96.9	6,585,000
1958-59	317 10	112.5	97.5	6,970,000
1959-60	334 4	118.4	100.2	7,441,000
Quarters, 1960—				
March	338 11	120.0	100.8	7,086,000
June	344 6	122.0	101.9	7,614,000
September	346 8	122.7	101.5	7,981,000
December	350 8	124.2	101.5	8,202,000

¹ As at the middle of the financial year or the end of the quarter shown.

² Base: weighted average wage for Australia, 1954 = 100.

³ See text above.

n Not available

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
1ST JANUARY, 1961

Males

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
<i>Pastoral Industry—</i>				<i>Furniture Making—</i>			
Station Hands (General)	14	1	0 ¹	Cabinet Makers, Carvers, Upholsterers, &c.	18	8	0
Shearing Shed Hands ..	20	11	10 ¹	Bedding Makers ..	18	0	1
<i>Sugar Industry—</i>				Storemen and Labourers	15	10	6
Field Workers ..	16	2	6	Glass Bevellers and Silverers ..	19	5	9
Sugar Mill Workers ..	16	7	8	<i>Building—</i>			
Fugalmen ..	17	1	8	Tradesmen ..	19	7	6
<i>Sawmilling—</i>				Labourers ..	16	16	6
Machinists, First Class	17	7	0	<i>Joinery Works—</i>			
Ordermen ..	16	17	6	Joiners, Glaziers ..	18	17	0
Sawyers, No. 1 ..	18	12	0	<i>Engine Drivers—</i>			
Tailers-out ..	15	17	6	Locomotive ..	17	15	0
Labourers ..	14	18	6	Tractor (over 50 b.h.p.)	17	7	6
<i>Electrical Engineering—</i>				Grader (over 40 b.h.p.)	18	10	6
Installation Electricians	19	6	9	Fork Lift ..	17	0	0
Electrical Fitters ..	19	1	3	<i>Road Construction—</i>			
Power house Labourers	16	15	11	Tool Sharpeners ..	16	8	6
Electrical Labourers ..	15	17	6	Concrete Pavers ..	16	2	6
Radio Mechanics ..	18	18	6	Labourers ..	15	4	0
<i>Mechanical Engineering—</i>				<i>Carriers and Carters—</i>			
Boilermakers ..	18	18	6	Motor Vehicle up to 25 Cwt. ..	16	5	6
Fitters or Turners ..	18	18	6	Motor Vehicle 25 Cwt. to Three Tons ..	16	18	6
Moulders ..	18	18	6	Motor Vehicle Three to Six Tons ..	17	12	0
Patternmakers ..	20	1	0	<i>Waterside Workers .. 0 11 2½</i>			
Toolmakers ..	19	13	6	<i>per hour³</i>			
Engineering Labourers	15	15	4	<i>Distribution—</i>			
Motor Mechanics ..	18	18	6	Shop Assistants (21 years and over) ..	16	6	0
<i>Butter and Cheese Factories—</i>				Storemen and Packers, Warehouse Labourers	16	3	6
Butter Makers ..	16	12	0				
Graders ..	16	6	0				
Testers ..	15	18	6				
Pasteurisers ..	15	18	6				
Cheese Makers ..	16	12	0				
Other Male Employees	15	1	0				
<i>Baking—</i>							
Doughmakers ..	16	16	6 ²				
Ovensmen ..	16	13	6 ²				

AWARD WAGE RATES FOR ADULTS, SOUTH-EASTERN QUEENSLAND—*continued*

				<i>Males.—continued</i>					
				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
<i>Clerical and Professional—</i>				<i>Hotels—</i>					
Clerks (21 years and over)	17	0	0	Chief Cooks	..	..	17	13	6
Draftsmen				Cooks	..	..	16	8	6
Assistant Architects	} 1st Year:	18	12	0	Barmen ⁵	..	15	9	0 ³
Assistant Engineers		} 4th Year:	22	12	0	Yardmen	..	15	1	6
Assistant Quantity Surveyors									
Journalists ⁴	..	22	16	0 ³	<i>Boarding Houses—</i>				
	to	44	8	3 ³	Chief Cooks	..	17	5	0 ⁶
Pharmaceutical Chemists	to	19	6	0	Other Cooks	..	16	12	6 ⁶
				<i>Females</i>					
<i>Clothing Trade (ready-made dressmaking)—</i>				<i>Distribution—</i>					
Cutters	..	16	4	0 ³	Shop Assistants (21 years and over)	..	11	7	0
Machinists	..	11	12	0 ³	<i>Cafes and Restaurants—</i>				
	to	12	19	0 ³	Cooks	..	12	2	6
Minimum Wage	..	10	14	0 ³	Others	..	10	8	0
<i>Nursing—</i>				<i>Hotels—</i>					
Sisters, Grade I.	..	13	5	0 ¹	Cooks	..	12	12	0
	to	14	3	0 ¹	Barmaids ⁵	..	12	4	6 ³
Sisters, Grade II.	..	12	12	6 ¹	Waitresses	..	10	17	6
	to	13	0	0 ¹	Generals	..	11	2	6
<i>Public Hospital Employees (other than nurses)—</i>				<i>Boarding Houses—</i>					
Laundresses	..	11	4	3	Chief Cooks	..	13	8	0 ⁶
Cooks	..	12	2	6	Other Cooks	..	12	8	6 ⁶
	to	12	15	6	Laundresses	..	10	19	0 ⁶
Kitchenmaids, Housemaids, &c.	..	11	4	3	Waitresses, Housemaids	10	14	0 ⁶	

¹ Board and lodging provided free. employees in certain cities and towns.

² Additional allowances are paid to Commonwealth award.

³ Metropolitan dailies.

⁴ Brisbane rates are 3s. higher for males and 2s. for females.

⁵ Value of board and lodging to be deducted from these rates.

6. HOURS AND WORKING CONDITIONS

Minimum working conditions are prescribed for employees in Factories and Shops and other legislation, and in awards of the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Commission. These rules are often as important as wages. They include provisions to protect the health, welfare, and safety of workers in mines, pastoral stations, sugar mills and fields, factories and workshops, construction camps, and in shops of all kinds. Industrial awards require payments for specified public holidays and usually include annual holidays. When wage rates are on an hourly basis or are for seasonal occupations, they are usually "loaded" to cover such provisions as far as possible.

Hours.—A standard working week is prescribed in industrial awards, and overtime rates are required for hours worked in excess thereof. Regulation of working time includes limitations on the "spread" of hours where time is broken, and outside which extra payments are required.

The conditions are a means of increasing the wages paid in occupations requiring work to be done outside the normal working hours.

Maximum hours which may be prescribed in any award of the State Court were reduced to 40 hours per week by legislation in 1947. An exception was made for rural employees engaged in mustering, droving, feeding, or attending to stock, railway gatekeepers, and employees, on coastal, river, or bay vessels, for whom a working week may be determined by the Court. The Commonwealth industrial authority has granted a general 40-hour week in its 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
1956 ..	39.95	39.97	39.98	39.96	39.89	39.99	39.96
1957 ..	39.95	39.97	39.98	39.96	39.89	39.99	39.96
1958 ..	39.95	39.97	39.98	39.96	39.89	39.99	39.96
1959 ..	39.95	39.97	39.98	39.96	39.89	39.97	39.96
1960 ..	39.95	39.97	39.98	39.96	39.89	39.97	39.96

¹ Excluding overtime.

7. APPRENTICESHIP

Under *The Apprentices and Minors Acts, 1929 to 1959*, provision is made for an Apprenticeship Executive, comprising a chairman appointed by the Government, three representatives each of employers and of unions elected by the respective representatives on the Group Committees, and a representative of the Education Department. Each member is appointed for a period of three years and is eligible for re-appointment.

For each trade or group of trades there is a Group Apprenticeship Committee subject to the control of the Executive. In each of the larger country centres there is an Apprenticeship Advisory Committee to deal with local apprenticeship questions and other matters referred to it by a Group Committee or the Apprenticeship Executive for consideration or investigation locally. At present there are 27 Group Committees in Brisbane, while there are 14 Advisory Committees in country centres. There is a special Group Committee for railway apprentices.

Close co-operation between the employers and the Apprenticeship Executive exists and every opportunity is taken to provide for the skilled training of apprentices. Apprentices are indentured mainly at an age of 15 to 16 years, for five years, and during that period are required to attend classes at technical colleges at convenient centres or follow correspondence tuition in their trade if arranged by the Education Department. During the year ended 31st December, 1959, there were 4,662 apprentices attending the Central Technical College, 3,213 attending technical classes at 14 centres outside Brisbane, and 3,072 taking correspondence courses. (The last two numbers include some apprentices who were simultaneously taking some subjects at technical colleges and others by correspondence.) For the year ended 31st December, 1958, the numbers were 4,928, 3,286, and 2,960 respectively. In 1959 supervisory classes at 45 country centres provided personal assistance for 1,679 apprentices who were taking correspondence courses. The percentage of passes at the annual examinations is usually high, 85 per cent. of the 1959 candidates being successful.

The next table shows the numbers of apprentices indentured, and indentures begun and ceased, for each of the ten years 1950-51 to 1959-60.

APPRENTICES, QUEENSLAND

Year	New Indentures	Indentures Completed	Indentures Cancelled	Indentured Apprentices at End of Year
1950-51	2,478	1,716	551	8,531
1951-52	2,501	1,621	500	8,911
1952-53	3,158	1,825	562	9,682
1953-54	3,325	1,716	577	10,714
1954-55	2,575	1,531	603	11,155
1955-56	3,295	2,221	653	11,576
1956-57	2,355	2,290	639	11,002
1957-58	2,797	2,500	618	10,681
1958-59	2,587	2,042	609	10,617
1959-60	2,947	2,249	586	10,729

8. GENERAL EMPLOYMENT FACILITIES

The operation of State Employment Exchanges was discontinued from 29th September, 1952, and the work connected therewith transferred to the Commonwealth Employment Service. This action was taken to obviate the duplication of the Employment Exchange Service by both State and Commonwealth Governments. The service is now being maintained by Commonwealth Employment Officers in the larger centres and by State officers acting as agents for the Commonwealth elsewhere in the State.

9. WORKERS' COMPENSATION INSURANCE

In Queensland it is compulsory for employers to insure workers with the State Government Insurance Office. The following table gives details of operations for five years.

WORKERS' COMPENSATION (STATE GOVERNMENT INSURANCE OFFICE)

Particulars	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60.
<i>Ordinary and Domestic Department.¹</i>					
Claims Settled—					
Fatal No.	247	243	226	273	177
Non-fatal .. . No.	54,831	56,261	50,876	57,813	58,713
Compensation Paid £	3,670,776	3,851,340	3,839,987	4,193,191	4,382,881
Premiums Received £	4,104,235	4,629,434	4,876,809	4,782,790	5,243,833
<i>Miners' Phthisis Department.²</i>					
Claims Admitted .. No.	9	15	8	11	11
Recipients ³ —					
Incapacitated .. No.	270	250	223	202	192
Dependent .. . No.	339	346	354	329	315
Compensation Paid £	137,480	132,751	126,049	119,765	109,825
Premiums Received £	126,944	140,029	150,184	107,835	148,830

¹ Including industrial diseases. ² Comprising mining, quarrying, stone-crushing or cutting, baking and flour-milling industries. ³ Recipients of compensation at 30th June.

Compensation is payable for personal injury arising out of, or in the course of, employment, and includes a disease which is contracted by the worker in the course of his employment, whether at or away from his place of employment, and to which the employment is a contributing factor, but excludes certain specified diseases provided for separately.

The legislation provides for insurance of all persons who work under a contract of service, except members of the employer's family dwelling in his house, and members of the Police Force (who are separately provided for under other legislation).

Compensation is paid for injuries sustained at the place of employment, on the journey to or from work, or when working under the employer's instructions away from the place of employment.

In the case of fatal injuries to a breadwinner with persons totally dependent on him, £3,000 is paid (with the reservation that no deduction for weekly payments shall be made so as to reduce the amount payable in respect of the dependants of the worker below £300), plus £100 for each dependent child under 16 years of age if there is a wholly dependent widow. For partial dependency, the minimum payment is £250.

For non-fatal injuries, the maximum payment is £3,300. During the period of incapacity, the weekly rate of compensation ranges between £10 7s. and £11 7s. for an adult male worker without dependants, and between £8 11s. and £9 11s. for an adult female worker without dependants.

The maximum weekly payment for a married man depends upon the number of totally dependent children, and is only limited by the average weekly earnings of the worker. In addition, specified sums are payable for certain permanent disabilities.

In the case of specified mining and industrial diseases—silicosis or anthraco-silicosis—and subject to certain residential qualifications, the widow of a worker receives £3 10s. a week, plus 15s. a week for each child under 16 years of age, with a maximum weekly payment of £5. The total of all payments cannot exceed £3,000 (with the reservation that no deduction for weekly payments shall be made so as to reduce the amount payable in respect of the dependants of the worker below £300). A worker suffering from such a disease receives £3 10s. a week, plus 15s. for each child, and £2 10s. for the wife of the worker, with a maximum weekly payment of £7. Weekly payments continue to the worker during his life-time.

10. UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

Provision against the risks of unemployment is now generally recognised as a community responsibility. The principle is accepted that industries enjoying more stable employment should share equally in the costs with others more susceptible to unemployment, and that the burden should be spread over the whole community.

In Queensland, alone among Australian States, a scheme of unemployment insurance was operating before 1945. From 1st July, 1945, this scheme was replaced by an Australia-wide system of unemployment benefit financed and controlled by the Commonwealth Government. State legislation in 1944 provided for the suspension of the Queensland system from the date of commencement of the Commonwealth Unemployment Benefit.

Commonwealth Unemployment Benefit.—The Commonwealth scheme, which commenced to operate on 1st July, 1945, provides for payments to persons whose normal earnings are interrupted through unemployment or sickness. These are financed from taxation revenue and not from any system of contribution.

Weekly rates payable were amended in October, 1957, from which date they were as follows:—For unmarried persons, £1 15s. a week at 16 and 17 years of age, £2 7s. 6d. at ages 18 to 20, and £3 5s. in all other cases; for married persons, £3 5s. and an additional £2 7s. 6d. for a dependent wife or husband and 10s. if there are any dependent children. Incomes are permitted, without affecting the benefit, of up to £1 for unmarried persons under 21, and £2 in all other cases. Sick pay from approved friendly societies 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 1959-60.

COMMONWEALTH UNEMPLOYMENT AND SICKNESS BENEFITS, QUEENSLAND,
1959-60

Class of Benefit	Claims Admitted			Amount of Benefits Paid	Persons Receiving Benefits at 30th June, 1960		
	Males	Females	Total		Males	Females	Total
	No.	No.	No.	£	No.	No.	No.
Unemployment	27,904	5,328	33,232	1,026,701	2,311	753	3,064
Sickness ..	8,030	2,156	10,186	339,379	997	337	1,334
Special ¹ ..	711	180	891	87,666	98	277	375
Total ..	36,645	7,664	44,309	1,453,746	3,406	1,367	4,773

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
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PERSONS ADMITTED TO BENEFIT EACH MONTH

	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1955-56	893	345	1,319	89	431	38	3,115
1956-57	2,409	1,995	1,796	543	1,153	107	8,003
1957-58	4,208	2,198	3,269	884	1,140	291	11,990
1958-59	4,651	2,042	3,080	733	1,269	310	12,085
1959-60	2,831	1,470	2,769	643	1,041	265	9,019

PERSONS ON BENEFIT AT END OF EACH MONTH

	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1955-56	1,368	479	1,511	84	515	57	4,014
1956-57	4,166	3,349	2,343	702	1,972	134	12,666
1957-58	8,738	5,127	5,588	1,575	2,360	512	23,900
1958-59	11,628	5,743	4,883	1,608	2,838	611	27,311
1959-60	7,744	4,267	4,442	1,232	2,460	561	20,706

PAYMENTS DURING EACH MONTH

	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1955-56	19,379	6,222	25,964	932	6,466	914	59,877
1956-57	56,036	44,247	34,916	9,480	28,071	1,920	174,670
1957-58	144,345	84,317	106,813	25,627	40,228	8,651	409,981
1958-59	202,437	102,025	96,102	30,288	54,513	11,239	496,604
1959-60	133,910	77,958	85,558	20,828	47,041	10,080	375,375

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 three of the States (South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania). Other grants are made from time to time to all States for particular purposes, the chief being from petrol taxation for Main Roads. Details are given in a subsequent table.

Difficulties caused by the high rates of income taxation required to provide money for war purposes, and the desirability of collecting such taxation currently from earnings, led to a war-time arrangement by which the Commonwealth Government became the sole authority to levy income taxation for the duration of the war and one year thereafter; and, under legislation passed in March, 1946, the Commonwealth Government will collect tax on behalf of the States for an indefinite period. The Commonwealth assumed control of the State taxation staffs, and now makes one assessment on taxpayers' incomes to cover both Commonwealth and State requirements. The States received from such collections an annual reimbursement to compensate them for their inability to collect income tax (see page 374). A similar arrangement was made with regard to entertainment tax but this tax is no longer levied by the Commonwealth Government.

Payments from the Commonwealth to the State Governments fall into four categories:—

- (a) Constitutional contributions towards public debt charges (see below).
- (b) Special grants to particular States, made on the recommendation of the Commonwealth Grants Commission, and special non-recurring grants made to all States.
- (c) Payments for special purposes determined by the Commonwealth and expended through the States, usually for convenience of administration.
- (d) Payments in lieu of income tax.

The Financial Agreement of 1928.—The main principles of this arrangement were that the Commonwealth took over all the debts of the States existing on 1st July, 1929, and became responsible for the security of future debt incurred by Australian Governments. The Commonwealth became bound to make annual payments for 58 years of a fixed sum of £7,584,912 towards interest thereon, and in addition sinking fund contributions of (a) 2s. 6d. per cent. on State debts as at 30th June, 1927, and (b) 5s. per cent. on State debts incurred thereafter. The States were bound also to pay the balance of interest due, and 5s. per cent. to the sinking fund on all of their debts. Among other provisions there is one requiring special contributions of 4 per cent. per annum for the redemption of funded debt incurred for revenue deficits.

The next table shows payments by the Commonwealth to the State Governments in the last year prior to the Agreement, and payments under the Agreement at ten-year intervals since its inception, and in 1959-60.

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.	1959-60.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
N. S. Wales ..	2,917,411	3,213,771	3,520,662	3,610,437	4,704,133	4,991,588	71,820
Victoria ..	2,127,159	2,306,253	2,414,527	2,462,669	3,281,956	3,493,747	34,543
Queensland ..	1,096,235	1,228,627	1,288,753	1,330,795	1,727,231	1,840,082	23,410
S. Australia ..	703,816	811,690	874,380	916,199	1,371,570	1,495,225	15,535
W. Australia ..	560,639 ¹	551,991	635,956	670,564	970,749	1,051,829	11,046
Tasmania ..	266,859	295,457	305,019	326,101	593,864	654,870	7,511
Total ..	7,672,119	8,407,789	9,039,297	9,316,765	12,649,503	13,527,341	163,865

¹ Including a special payment of £90,000.

Under the provision for the transfer from the States to the Commonwealth of an amount of 5 per cent. debt equal to the amounts of debts incurred by them for properties subsequently transferred to the Commonwealth, the States benefited annually to the extent of the difference

between interest at 5 per cent. and interest at the rate previously allowed them (3½ per cent.) on this debt. These amounts are shown in the last column of the foregoing table.

The Australian Loan Council.—The same Agreement and Constitutional ratification provided for a Loan Council, which consists of one representative from each Government (usually the Treasurer). The Loan Council determines the amounts to be borrowed by all the Governments (except any for defence), allocates the total among them, and determines the terms and conditions of the loans raised.

The main purpose of this control is to prevent competition between the various Governments, and to limit borrowings to such amounts as it is estimated can be raised on the terms and conditions acceptable to the Council. The Reserve Bank advises the Council and in recent years has underwritten the loans.

This provision controls government borrowings only and does not extend to statutory authorities, but the Loan Council by its own resolutions imposes a degree of control over their operations also.

Prior to the 1939-1945 War, loans were floated in June and November of each year for Commonwealth and State purposes. Loans during the war were floated more frequently than previously, and this practice has continued to the present. During 1958-59 a new form of loan raising was added to the existing system with the introduction of Special Bonds which were open for continuous subscription. Cash proceeds from Special Bonds (Series "B" and "C") in 1959-60 were £26,177,000. In addition, £10,875,000 was raised by Special Bonds for conversion of maturing debt. Since 1952, Special Loans have been 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 are not open to public subscription and are subscribed from Commonwealth Trust Funds. 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
1955-56	100,714	100,000 ¹	113,701	5,498	13,373	3,761	337,047
1956-57	97,854	99,000	260,968	1,211	4,836	10,467	474,336
1957-58	103,238	92,000	344,417	3,300	13,375	16,000	572,330
1958-59	174,683	10,000	259,250	3,008	26,990	20,000	493,931
1959-60	146,678	55,000	226,519	5,326	30,536	..	464,059

¹ Including £6,795(000) for conversion.

On loans raised in Australia during 1959-60 the short-term securities bore an interest rate of 4 per cent., the medium-term 4½ per cent., and the long-term 5 per cent.

At 30th June, 1960, £8,205,000 was outstanding on Savings Certificates which had been issued between March, 1940, and 31st 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 30th June, 1960, the outstanding balance of such guaranteed loans was £162,069,697.

International Loans.—To provide dollar funds to purchase capital equipment, the Commonwealth Government has borrowed from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. During 1959-60 no drawings were made on these loans. However, other new overseas loans for various works were raised as follows:—London £Stg.12m., New York \$60.4m., and Switzerland 60m. Swiss francs.

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 369. 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, 1959-60

Particulars	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Total
Financial Agreement—	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
Interest on State Debts ..	2,918	2,127	1,096	704	473	267	7,585
Sinking Fund ¹	2,074	1,367	744	791	578	388	5,942
Special Grants .. ..	..	..	..	1,426	3,500	3,400	8,326
Financial Assistance Grants ..	83,450	60,625	36,375	27,675	25,462	10,913	244,500
Commonwealth Aid Roads Act, 1959—Grants	11,714	8,367	7,700	4,735	7,638	2,100	42,254
Commonwealth Aid Roads Act, 1954-56—Grants	458	293	321	187	326	84	1,669
Tuberculosis Act, 1948—Capital Reimbursement	216	26	372	107	39	21	781
Mental Institutions—Contributions to Capital Expenditure ..	359	518	74	92	37	67	1,147
Western Aust. Waterworks Grant ..	..	..	..	..	609	..	609
Long Service Leave (Coal) ..	385	..	66	..	24	9	484
Meat Production .. ..	..	..	6	..	..	..	6
Grants to Universities	3,233	1,422	866	893	631	583	7,628
Cattle Tick Control	477	..	..	..	..	..	477
Dairy Industry Extension Grant ..	74	60	65	26	10	12	247
Expansion of Agricultural Advisory Services	62	50	48	25	22	11	218
Development of N.W. Australia ..	..	..	..	..	484	..	484
Railway Standardisation ² .. ..	..	2,570	..	36	..	..	2,606
Total	105,420	77,425	47,733	36,697	39,833	17,855	324,963

¹ Paid to National Debt Sinking Fund. ² Grants only. Excluding repayable advances £1,102,000 and £15,000 in Victoria and South Australia respectively.

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 377 includes amounts paid from funds other than the Commonwealth Consolidated Revenue Fund. In addition to the amount of £13,565,440 shown as "Commonwealth Payments," £36,375,000 was paid by the Commonwealth as State Grants in lieu of taxation reimbursement; this amount is shown in the table on page 377 as "Income Taxation."

These payments during the five years ended 30th June, 1960, to or for the State Governments from the Commonwealth Government are summarised below.

COMMONWEALTH PAYMENTS TO OR FOR THE STATES, FIVE YEARS

State	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60
FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE GRANTS ¹					
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
New South Wales ..	61,319	65,268	72,700	76,083	83,450
Victoria	39,443	46,054	51,463	54,579	60,625
Queensland	24,641	27,260	30,817	31,894	36,375
South Australia ..	13,876	15,716	17,848	18,985	27,675
Western Australia ..	12,312	13,705	15,278	16,174	25,462
Tasmania	5,335	6,024	6,859	7,270	10,913
Total	156,926	174,027	194,965	204,985	244,500

OTHER PAYMENTS					
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
New South Wales ..	14,605	16,680	17,449	19,370	21,970
Victoria	8,807	9,969	10,961	12,017	16,801
Queensland	7,753	9,045	9,831	10,454	11,358
South Australia ..	10,037	11,174	11,662	11,618	9,022
Western Australia ..	16,284	17,577	19,497	20,712	14,371
Tasmania	6,197	5,837	6,223	7,510	6,941
Total	63,966 ²	70,562 ²	76,372 ²	82,989 ²	80,463 ³

TOTAL					
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
New South Wales ..	75,924	81,948	90,149	95,453	105,420
Victoria	48,250	56,023	62,424	66,596	77,426
Queensland	32,394	36,305	40,648	42,348	47,733
South Australia ..	23,913	26,890	29,510	30,603	36,697
Western Australia ..	28,596	31,282	34,775	36,886	39,833
Tasmania	11,532	11,861	13,082	14,780	17,854
Total	220,892 ²	244,589 ²	271,337 ²	287,974 ²	324,963 ³

¹ Prior to 1959-60, grants under the State Grants (Tax Reimbursement) Acts and State Grants (Special Financial Assistance) Acts. ² Including grants for Railway Standardisation not allocated among the States—1955-56, £283(000); 1956-57, £280(000); 1957-58, £749(000); 1958-59, £1,308(000). ³ Including grants for Railway Standardisation to Victoria, £2,570(000), and South Australia, £36(000).

The total payments of £1,349,755,000 during the five years ended June, 1960, included in the preceding table, came from revenue. Of the total, £63,268,000 was paid under the Financial Agreement, £975,402,000 as financial assistance grants in lieu of income tax, £176,423,000 for roads, and £134,662,000 for various other specified purposes. The road grants are made under a special agreement whereby the Commonwealth distributes among the States portion of the customs and excise duties collected on petrol.

Reimbursements of Taxation.—Uniform taxation of incomes throughout Australia was introduced by the Commonwealth Government in 1942 to implement its financial policy for meeting the exigencies of war finance. Under this scheme the Commonwealth was to become the sole authority levying taxes upon incomes in all States of the Commonwealth; every State was to vacate that field of taxation, and each State was to receive an annual payment from the Commonwealth as reimbursement for loss of income tax revenue, during the period from 1st July, 1942, to the end of the first full financial year after the cessation of the war. The States did not willingly accept the scheme in policy or in law; the matter was pressed, by the States, to the High Court which ruled that in war time the Commonwealth could requisition the staff, buildings, &c., of State Income Tax Administration; and further, that in peace time, while the Commonwealth could not prevent the States levying income tax, it could make grants to the States on condition that they vacated the field of income taxation.

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 1st July, 1946.

Under the arrangement, the annual amount of reimbursement payable to all States was fixed at £40 million for 1946-47 and 1947-48; while for 1948-49 and succeeding years it 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) Acts* of 1946, 1947, and 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 that the amount payable to each State in subsequent years will be calculated as follows:—

(1) The amount payable to each State will be 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 1st July of any year is to be taken as the population on the preceding 30th June, unless there has been a census during June or July when the census results will be taken as the population on 1st July.)

(2) If there has been an increase in average wages, the amounts calculated as above will be 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 payable during the first two years of the new Act were as follows:—

	1959-60	1960-61
	£1,000	£1,000
New South Wales	83,450	91,105
Victoria	60,625	66,804
Queensland	36,375	39,604
South Australia	27,675	30,457
Western Australia	25,462	27,755
Tasmania	10,913	11,897
Total	<u>244,500</u>	<u>267,622</u>

It is intended that these arrangements shall operate until the year 1964-65. Provision is made for them to be reviewed by the Commonwealth in consultation with the States after that year on the request of any State or on the Commonwealth's initiative, or before that year if there should be a change in Commonwealth-State relations having a major effect on State finances.

It was agreed that the States of Victoria and Queensland would withdraw their applications for financial assistance under Section 96 of the Constitution, and that South Australia would no longer be a claimant State under that section. However, if special or unexpected circumstances endanger the budgetary position of any non-claimant State it still has the right to apply for a special grant. Tasmania and Western Australia will remain claimant States under Section 96.

3. STATE CONSOLIDATED REVENUE AND TRUST FUNDS

The particulars in this section refer for the most part to the Consolidated Revenue Fund only. In order to get a complete statement of State finances, account must be taken of funds which are not included in the Consolidated Revenue Fund. In Queensland (and in the other States) certain receipts and expenditure are handled through Trust Funds, and not shown in Consolidated Revenue. Details of Trust Funds are given in the table on page 383.

On the other hand, the Consolidated Revenue Fund is swollen by certain receipts from business undertakings, which yield only a small net revenue or none at all. Railways are the most important item of this sort. Queensland has special Trust Funds for other State business undertakings, e.g., mining and insurance.

An analysis of Trust Fund accounts is combined with Consolidated Revenue Fund in the following table. The sum of receipts or expenditure of the Consolidated Revenue and Trust Funds in any year overstates the total volume of State finances, as fairly substantial amounts are transferred from Consolidated Revenue to Trust Funds and from Trust Funds to Consolidated Revenue. The table eliminates the effect of such transfers,

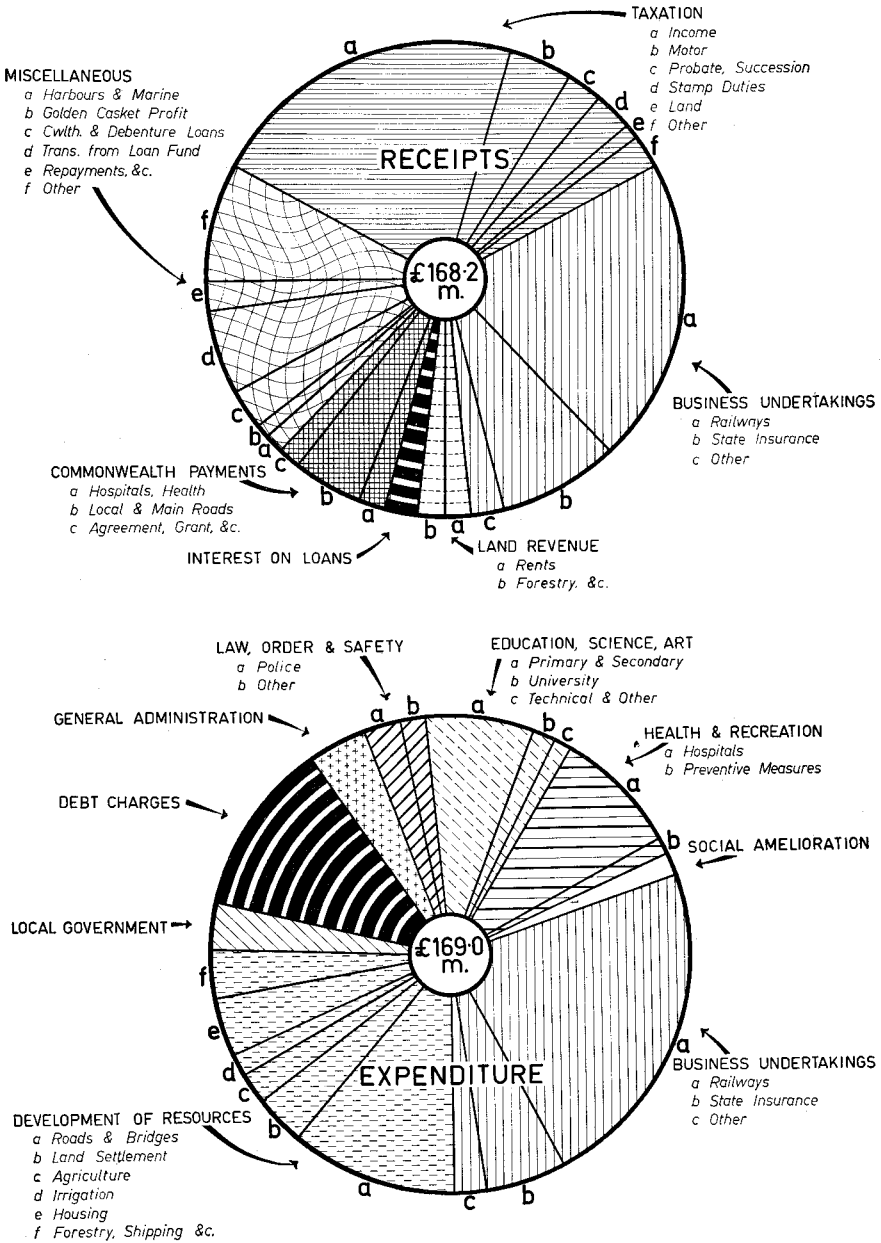
and gives a survey of the State's finances according to source of income and purpose of expenditure.

QUEENSLAND REVENUE RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1959-60

Particulars	Consolidated Revenue Fund	Trust Funds	Total
RECEIPTS			
	£	£	£
Taxation ¹ —			
Income (States Grants Act) ..	36,375,000	..	36,375,000
Motor	1,062,793	6,163,840	7,226,633
Other	12,345,755	1,748,910	14,094,665
Business Undertakings—			
Railways	34,845,921	..	34,845,921
Other .. .. .	..	17,353,316	17,353,316
Land Revenue	3,618,377	2,594,286	6,212,663
Interest on Loans and Public Balances	1,946,357 ²	1,802,603	3,748,960
Commonwealth Payments	3,977,042	9,588,398	13,565,440
Other	5,211,496	29,517,517	34,729,013
Net Total Receipts ³	99,382,741	68,768,870	168,151,611
Gross Total Receipts ³	101,912,092	71,448,978	173,361,070
EXPENDITURE			
	£	£	£
General Administration ⁴	10,898,388	3,089,820	13,988,208
Education	15,404,227	1,275,594	16,679,821
Public Health and Recreation	14,052,304	2,363,013	16,415,317
Social Amelioration	2,118,897	363,445	2,482,342
Business Undertakings—			
Railways	37,324,891	773,877	38,098,768
Other .. .. .	..	12,888,189	12,888,189
Roads and Bridges .. .. .	..	18,834,187	18,834,187
Land Settlement	780,798	4,879,135	5,659,933
Forestry	414,807	1,102,365	1,517,172
Agriculture	1,761,181	1,589,683	3,350,864
Irrigation	399,766	2,259,499	2,659,265
Other Development	1,185,662 ⁵	9,740,225 ⁶	10,925,887
Debt Charges	15,680,914	4,256,505	19,937,419
Other	82,511	5,525,535 ⁷	5,608,046
Net Total Expenditure ³	100,104,346	68,941,072	169,045,418
Gross Total Expenditure ³	102,076,767	72,178,110	174,254,877

¹ For details see page 392. ² Excluding £222,945 capitalised interest transferred from Loan Fund—included in "Other." ³ Net totals exclude, and gross totals include, transfers between funds. ⁴ Including law, order and public safety. ⁵ Including subsidies to Local Bodies, £3,000. ⁶ Including housing £7,045,204. ⁷ Including loans to Local Bodies and investments, £5,380,960.

CONSOLIDATED REVENUE & TRUST FUNDS-1959-60



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.
1950-51	44,273	26,398	70,671	43,752	24,999	68,751
1951-52	55,211	34,871	90,082	55,195	34,879	90,074
1952-53	62,520	38,344	100,864	62,286	37,022	99,308
1953-54	68,948	41,502	110,450	66,333	37,777	104,110
1954-55	72,980	45,074	118,054	71,174	46,470	117,644
1955-56	74,503	48,149	122,652	76,145	54,333	130,478
1956-57	83,987	54,135	138,122	83,830	56,043	139,873
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

Consolidated Revenue Receipts.—Details of the receipts of the Consolidated Revenue Fund during the last five years are shown in the next table. For some years, "Railways" has been the largest single item of receipts, but in 1959-60 it was surpassed by the Commonwealth Financial Assistance Grant amounting to £36,375,000. This single grant, made under the *States Grants Acts*, 1959, replaces the reimbursement of income tax and special financial assistance grants of £27,158,785 and £4,735,481 respectively in 1958-59. To preserve reasonable comparability with previous years, the new financial assistance grant is shown as "Income Tax" in the following table.

Some Commonwealth grants are not paid into Queensland Consolidated Revenue but are distributed or employed through Trust Funds or special accounts. The increase in Consolidated Revenue Fund receipts from Commonwealth Grants for Specific Purposes in 1958-59 was due almost entirely to an alteration in Governmental accounting procedures. Prior to 1958-59, some Commonwealth payments to the State, including considerable sums for Hospital Benefits, Pharmaceutical Benefits, and recoupment of expenditure on Tuberculosis Control, were not shown as receipts, but were offset to Consolidated Revenue Fund expenditure. Such offsets to expenditure, which amounted to £2,271,912 in 1957-58, are, for 1958-59 and 1959-60, included in the following table as receipts of Consolidated Revenue Fund

QUEENSLAND CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND, RECEIPTS

Source of Revenue	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60
Taxation—	£	£	£	£	£
Probate and Succession Duties	2,947,743	2,913,723	3,138,006	3,876,763	4,547,196
Lottery Tax	305,000	305,125	336,750	338,000	329,500
Other Stamp Duties	2,549,161	2,994,296	3,295,093	3,411,300	4,499,760
Land Tax	1,386,451	1,428,413	1,468,047	1,412,396	1,572,328
Income Tax ¹	22,531,483	24,309,425	25,921,161	27,158,785	36,375,000
Racing Taxes	293,993	300,453	327,816	396,870	422,316
Transport Taxes	1,192,146	1,302,577	1,238,648	1,141,928	1,269,318
Liquor Taxes	793,571	805,970	915,460	983,297	994,747
Licenses, Other Taxes	145,012	146,404	157,255	168,180	174,446
Total Taxation	32,144,560	34,566,386	36,798,236	38,387,519	50,184,611
Railways	30,404,083	35,582,910	34,134,914	35,129,239	34,845,921
Lands—					
Rents	2,377,341	2,681,250	2,722,196	2,978,130	3,071,269
Forestry ²	1,091,959	1,382,954	1,397,221	..	..
Other	278,892	387,945	499,968	297,628	547,108
Total Lands	3,748,192	4,452,149	4,619,385	3,275,758	3,618,377
Interest ³	1,972,572	2,293,713	2,553,534	3,725,271	4,104,942
Commonwealth Govt. ⁴ —					
Contribution to Interest on Debt	1,096,235	1,096,235	1,096,235	1,096,235	1,096,235
Special Financial Assistance	2,123,117	2,892,430	4,898,809	4,735,481	..
Grants for Specific Purposes	789,390	956,018	316,476	2,969,471	2,880,807
Total Commonwealth..	4,008,742	4,944,683	6,311,520	8,801,187	3,977,042
Fees for Services	1,283,120	1,456,721	1,748,936	1,978,804	2,242,412
Other ⁵	2,107,410	1,861,538	1,789,050	2,497,824 ⁶	2,938,787 ⁶
Total Receipts	75,668,679	85,158,100	87,955,575	93,795,602⁶	101,912,032⁶

¹ Received from Commonwealth as Income Tax Reimbursements until 1958-59, thereafter as Financial Assistance Grant. ² Excess collections in respect of sale of timber. In 1958-59 and 1959-60, excesses of £1,383,586 and £1,306,457 were credited to Consolidated Revenue Fund as interest, and as redemption to the Loan Fund.

³ Including interest on borrowed funds paid to Consolidated Revenue by Trust Funds. On page 377 this interest is included in gross total receipts of Consolidated Revenue and gross total expenditure of Trust Funds.

⁴ See also note 1. ⁵ Receipts of Government Printing Office and various institutions, rent of buildings, share of savings bank profits, loan repayments used for sinking Fund, &c.

⁶ Excluding £5,211,595 in 1958-59, and £1,190,856 in 1959-60, transferred from Trust and Special Funds to offset accumulated debit balance in the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

Consolidated Revenue Expenditure.—The table on pages 381-82 shows expenditure during the last five years from the Consolidated Revenue Fund. The items are arranged according to a uniform classification which has been adopted by the Statisticians of Australia with the object of making possible direct comparisons between States. Items are placed to function of expenditure without regard to the government department which spent the money—e.g., the expenditure on the Tourist Bureau is shown under

“Other Development of State Resources”, although it was controlled by the Health and Home Affairs Department until April 1952, then by the Mines and Immigration Department and is now under the Minister for Labour and Industry.

It must be pointed out that, as the statement includes only Consolidated Revenue Fund expenditure, the amounts under various headings are not always a complete account of the expenditure on those items. For example, the amount shown under “Business Undertakings” does not include the expenditure on such undertakings as the State Government Insurance Office, State Coal Mines, State Coke Works, and Fish Supply, for which all transactions are passed through trust funds. Again, the amount for government and public hospitals excludes amounts distributed from the profits of the Golden Casket Art Union, which are not passed through Consolidated Revenue.

QUEENSLAND CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND, EXPENDITURE.¹

Function	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60
Legislative and General Administration—	£	£	£	£	£
Parliament, including Governor	388,647	346,343	364,552	384,858	400,805
Electoral	113,767	54,283	138,745	48,999	153,639
Royal Commissions and Enquiries	18,927	7,695	..	..	..
Other	3,531,020	3,808,738	4,002,968	4,246,014	4,848,142
Total	4,002,361	4,217,059	4,506,265	4,679,871	5,402,586
Law, Order, and Public Safety—					
Police	3,269,883	3,467,917	3,611,842	4,023,462	4,306,880
Prisons	229,820	254,092	295,661	344,110	385,316
Other	1,212,935	1,221,862	1,241,992	1,432,494	1,582,379
Total	4,712,638	4,943,871	5,149,495	5,800,066	6,274,575
Regulation of Trade and Industry—					
Factories, Shops, and Labour Legislation ..	210,855	233,377	249,562	273,038	280,124
Price Fixing, &c. ..	101,232	101,155	97,253	43,083	25,511
Weights and Measures ..	34,173	31,561	34,202	36,612	40,206
Transport Control ..	64,108	64,652	77,861	119,177	191,380
Liquor Control	23,763	26,219	29,101	36,134	41,944
Other	150	150	..	35,621	37,115
Total	434,281	457,114	487,979	543,665	616,280
Education—					
State Schools	8,213,684	9,145,521	9,991,343	11,409,157	12,209,451
Technical Colleges ..	950,853	1,029,303	1,103,005	1,277,609	1,406,416
University	771,217	947,405	1,018,813	1,043,209	1,315,559
Agricultural	256,518	270,647	274,376	293,999	303,982
Other	151,768	159,119	161,005	162,314	168,819
Total	10,344,040	11,551,995	12,548,542	14,186,288	15,404,227

QUEENSLAND CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND, EXPENDITURE¹—*continued*.

Function	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60
Science and Art—	£	£	£	£	£
Libraries, Museum	106,999	139,553	147,316	153,638	175,573
Art Gallery	10,000	10,000	10,000	12,000	15,413
Other	20,014	18,498	18,867	19,232	18,346
Total	137,013	168,051	176,183	184,870	209,332
Health and Recreation—					
Government and Public					
Hospitals	5,082,050	6,003,388	6,423,327	8,737,926	10,256,547
Mental Hospitals	1,812,050	1,924,345	2,031,890	2,146,296	2,311,149
Baby Clinics	271,753	291,291	296,454	312,591	327,176
Other	890,209	942,766	1,023,023	1,128,114	1,241,932
Total	8,056,062	9,161,790	9,774,694	12,324,927	14,136,804
Social Amelioration—					
Child Welfare	442,634	464,447	471,054	632,006	661,592
Aboriginals	632,107	657,917	672,798	726,693	695,773
Relief Assistance, &c.	112,994	115,297	263,560	140,047	141,783
Homes for Aged, &c.	586,525	626,639	635,155	551,794	619,749
Total	1,774,260	1,864,300	2,042,567	2,050,540	2,118,897
Development of State Resources—					
Land Settlement	1,261,117	1,324,784	1,292,747	1,148,403	1,180,564
Mining	282,365	287,943	284,424	446,046	428,624
Agricultural, Pastoral, Dairying	1,117,836	1,107,416	1,367,121	1,583,876	2,040,609
Forestry	327,633	332,686	348,850	389,866	414,807
Other	608,121	642,053	703,821	977,655	757,038
Total	3,597,072	3,694,882	3,996,963	4,545,846	4,821,642
Business Undertakings—					
Railways	32,899,023	36,738,153	35,756,906	36,354,156	37,324,891
Mining .. .. .	..	..	598,920	59,249	60,000
Other .. .. .	..	..	165,935	35,095	12,500
Total	32,899,023	36,738,153	36,521,761	36,448,500	37,397,391
Public Debt Charges—					
Interest	8,440,773	9,181,651	10,254,971	11,036,873	12,209,832
Exchange & Commission	717,106	724,450	960,444	598,641	644,593
Sinking Fund	1,895,289	2,052,896	2,220,408	2,377,857	2,621,146
Total	11,053,168	11,958,997	13,435,823	14,013,371	15,475,571
Other	382,199	386,658	829,611	208,515	219,462
Total Expenditure	77,392,117	85,142,870	89,469,883	94,986,459	102,076,767

¹ Certain amounts paid from Consolidated Revenue to Trust Funds for definite purposes, e.g., superannuation, are included in this table according to their appropriate function. On page 377 these amounts are included in gross total expenditure of Consolidated Revenue and gross total receipts of Trust Funds.

Trust Funds.—The following table gives the receipts and expenditure of the principal Trust Funds.

TRUST FUNDS, QUEENSLAND, 1959-60

Fund	Receipts	Expenditure	Balance 30th June, 1960
	£	£	£
Aboriginal Welfare	178,323	213,383	27,779
Agricultural Bank	3,847,297	4,499,174	520,703
Barrier Fences	86,917	97,762	11,774
Buffalo Fly Control	58,837	33,729	81,429
Burdekin River Authority	1,143	42,195	67,401
Commonwealth Aid Local Authority Roads	1,703,300	1,646,782	436,303
Commonwealth-State Housing	4,753,670	4,752,007	2,474
Co-ordinator-General of Public Works Construction	884,283	1,172,760	191,676
Electricity	147,850	142,775	53,014
Federal Aid Rehabilitation	18,714	5,600	714,709
Fire Brigades Precept	823,889	823,889	..
Fish Supply	1,205,971	1,163,718	-81,634
Forestry and Lumbering	2,361,933	2,361,933	..
Hamilton Lands Development	24,311	16,518	120,785
Harbour Dues	1,600,485	1,580,102	373,253
Hospital Benefits	250,000	250,067	12,486
Hospital, Motherhood, and Child Welfare	1,582,718	1,582,718	..
Irrigation and Water Supply Construction	2,302,261	2,236,156	89,208
Irvinebank State Treatment Works	24,666	26,635	-4,046
Land Act Improvement	214,822	154,558	140,353
Liquor Acts	10,050	35,743	351,933
Main Roads	15,393,794	16,604,618	166,780
Main Roads—Burdekin Bridge	4,124	17,270	..
Mount Isa Railway Project	1,900,369	710,446	2,589,923
Police Superannuation	517,114	297,960	1,314,613
Port Development	3,281	496	105,402
Public Service Superannuation	1,555,724	560,432	7,447,056
Public Service Superannuation Additional Benefits	650,905	..	1,677,700
Queensland Housing Commission	3,635,320	3,618,169	318,295
Roads Maintenance	759,293	750,080	71,784
Sickness, Medical, and Funeral Benefits	62,434	31,796	468,754
State Coal Mines	744,324	858,054	153,970
State Coke Works	287,845	222,694	45,661
State Enterprises	8,044	56,445	73,974
State Insurance	12,376,277	10,098,325	36,881,240
State Stores Board	542,024	478,245	-291,196
Stock	545,700	608,756	38,592
Stock Diseases Compensation	73,073	83,990	76,378
Stock Routes and Pests Destruction	376,458	346,076	14,203
Sugar Bulk Handling Facilities	891,058	740,450	270,116
Sugar Cane Prices	114,324	108,342	115,154
Supreme Court	63,354	26,912	54,126
Tourist Bureau	1,651,080	1,649,893	128,656
Tully Falls Hydro-electric Project	996,571	1,139,292	167,323
Workers' Homes	67,296	64,494	107,185
Other	4,886,330	6,910,565	916,098
Total	70,187,556 ¹	68,822,004 ²	56,021,387 ³

¹ Excluding repayments of advances to Local Authorities, &c., £1,261,422.

² Excluding advances to Local Authorities and Co-operative Housing Societies, and other investments, £4,546,962, and including £1,190,856 transferred to Consolidated Revenue Fund to reduce accumulated debit balance.

³ Cash deficit, £3,954,443, and securities, £59,975,830.

4. STATE LOAN FUND.

Loan Expenditure.—The net loan expenditure is the amount spent from loans, after deducting receipts under each head from repayment of loans by borrowers who have received State advances, realisation of assets, &c. In certain categories where the repayments have exceeded the advances made during the year (e.g., Advances to Settlers), there has been no burden on the Loan Fund, but rather a contribution to it. At the foot of the following table a reconciliation shows how the total public debt outstanding at 30th June, 1960, was accounted for by net loan expenditure.

LOAN EXPENDITURE, QUEENSLAND, 1959-60

Head of Expenditure.	Expenditure during 1959-60.		Aggregate Net Expenditure to Date.
	Gross	Net.	
	£	£	£
Railways	5,815,027	5,199,758	98,409,014
Reduction of Railway Capital .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	26,453,419 ¹
Mount Isa Railway	1,900,000	1,900,000	3,300,000
Telegraphs .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	524,388
Industrial Undertakings	51,473	-120,801	4,809,060
Public Buildings	6,746,063	5,587,118	44,117,174
Roads (Main Roads Acts)	-551,400 ²	-984,088	3,975,923
Other Roads and Bridges		107,601	3,195,339
Harbours and Marine	-1,929	-4,320	4,174,294
Mining	30,287	28,712	566,790
Forestry	1,769,433	969,336	16,484,283
Immigration .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	2,763,071
Agriculture .. .. .	.. .. .	-467,466	592,040
Land Resumption	141,170	133,816	4,819,294
Prickly Pear Lands	1,977	1,977	1,213,252
Water Supply, Irrigation	-1,190,073	-1,309,190	25,153,595
Agricultural Bank	470,000	219,874	8,577,441
Advances to Settlers .. .. .	.. .. .	-2,974	59,630
Wire-netting	25,000	17,649	431,855
Central Sugar Mills .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	56,859
Queensland Housing Commission	1,900,000	1,552,577	14,006,931
Workers' Homes .. .. .	.. .. .	-46,474	107,622
Building Societies .. .. .	.. .. .	-2,622	95,227
War Service Land Settlement	5,679	-465,959	5,196,869
Loans to Local Bodies	6,627,360	4,293,606	39,431,366
Subsidies to Local Bodies	5,513,100	5,505,994	37,996,068
Deficits Funded, &c. .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	8,683,421
Miscellaneous	688,679	108,679	4,465,011
Total	29,941,846	22,222,803 ³	359,659,236
Add Discounts and Flotation Expenses .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	8,165,847
Credit Balance Loan Account .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	123,348
Less Redemptions from Revenue and Sinking Funds .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	45,524,318
Gross Public Debt .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	322,424,113

¹ Excluding discounts, &c., £1,546,581. ² Including £670,929 liability transferred to Local Authorities on account of road construction. ³ Excluding £580,000 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
	£	£	£	£
1955-56 ..	21,905,139	19,014,780	275,145,367	252,799,369
1956-57 ..	23,126,064	20,114,197	295,409,564	269,319,683
1957-58 ..	23,190,432	20,022,459	315,432,023	285,947,364
1958-59 ..	26,931,395	21,024,410	336,856,433	303,470,109
1959-60 ..	29,941,846	22,222,803	359,659,236	322,424,113

¹ Excluding sinking fund contributions included in other columns; 1955-56, £250,000; 1956-57, £150,000; 1958-59, £400,000; 1959-60, £580,000.

State Government Debt.—In the next table the public debt has been classified according to the rate of interest payable, and the liability for interest at 30th June, 1960, is shown opposite each amount.

QUEENSLAND PUBLIC DEBT AND INTEREST CHARGES AT 30TH JUNE, 1960

Rate of Interest Per Cent.	Public Debt	Interest Charge
£ s. d.	£	£
1 0 0	1,659,988	16,598
2 10 0	1,973,200	49,330
3 0 0	24,759,963	701,589
3 2 0	1,251,540	38,358
3 2 6	41,504,433	1,297,014
3 5 0	37,829,546	1,228,892
3 7 6	884,825	29,863
3 10 0	26,120,426	913,977
3 15 0	11,656,532	436,935
4 0 0	38,423,571	1,536,705
4 5 0	2,635,172	126,898
4 10 0	65,044,482	2,969,346
4 15 0	11,862,086	563,449
5 0 0	51,286,006	2,564,299
5 5 0	531,183	27,887
5 10 0	5,001,000	275,055
Treasury Bonds, 6½% ..	160	..
Gross Public Debt ..	322,424,113	12,776,195
Less Sinking Funds ..	104,976	
Net Public Debt ..	322,319,137	Average Rate per £100. £3 19s. 3d.

The State Government owed the Commonwealth £35,096,756 under the Commonwealth and State Housing Agreement, which amount is excluded from the above table. This is supplementary to a number of State Acts which provide loan moneys for the same purpose.

The gross public debt of £322,424,113 was payable as follows:—

	£	%
Australia	272,256,743	84·5
London	44,583,069	13·8
New York	5,584,301	1·7

The proportions of public debt maturing overseas and in Australia respectively were 16 and 84 per cent., compared with 12 and 88 per cent. for the public debts of the other States taken together and 16 and 84 per cent. for the debt of the Commonwealth Government.

The loans raised overseas are gradually being liquidated and as far as possible all loan requirements are now being raised in Australia.

The amounts of interest payable in various places on the Queensland debt, excluding exchange, were as follows.—Australia £10,964,005; London, £1,582,201; New York, £229,989; representing average interest rates of 4·03, 3·55, and 4·12 per cent. respectively.

The main objects on which loans have been spent during the last five years are shown in the following table. Gross loan expenditure is the total amount spent, and takes no account of repayments.

LOAN EXPENDITURE, QUEENSLAND—ACCORDING TO PURPOSE.

Period	Railways	Advances to Settlers &c. ¹	Loans and Subsidies to Local Bodies	Other	Total
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
<i>Gross Loan Expenditure</i>					
1955-56 ..	4,321	2,055	6,171	9,358	21,905
1956-57 ..	5,511	2,875	5,626	9,114	23,126
1957-58 ..	4,940	3,473	11,812	2,965	23,190
1958-59 ..	5,415	2,879	7,724	10,913	26,931
1959-60 ..	7,715	2,376	12,140	7,711	29,942
<i>Net Loan Expenditure</i>					
To 30th June, 1960	128,162	28,044	77,427	126,026	359,659

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 35·6 per cent. of the net loan expenditure to date. Loans and subsidies to local bodies (largely for roads, water, and sewerage) have taken £77·4m., or 21·5 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 86·9 per cent. of total receipts of Consolidated Revenue Fund in 1959-60. The largest single item of revenue is Income Taxation which amounted to £671,294,000 in 1959-60. 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	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
Taxation—					
Customs	87,508	68,597	71,717	71,671	84,981
Excise	168,264	217,440	231,334	236,254	252,111
Sales Tax	110,001	125,752	137,777	143,617	164,185
Land Tax .. .. .	.. .. .	1	11	..	..
Income Taxes	573,988	620,298	650,419	608,660	671,294
Pay-roll Tax	45,543	48,675	48,552	49,619	55,162
Estate Duty	10,120	12,712	13,774	13,309	13,753
Gift Duty	1,820	1,940	2,205	2,000	2,435
Stevedoring Industry Charge ..	973	1,926	3,337	4,572	3,718
All Other	5,563	1,395	2,407	3,596	2,751
Total Taxation	1,003,780	1,098,736	1,161,533	1,133,298	1,249,790
Business Undertakings—					
Postmaster-General's Dept. ..	79,341	90,074	96,776	103,467	121,631
Broadcasting and Television Services	3,897	5,301	6,876	8,618	10,460
Railways	4,583	4,428	4,576	4,811	5,147
Total	87,821	99,803	108,228	116,896	137,238
Territories	2,249	2,513	2,845	3,189	4,198
Other Revenue	44,508	110,783	51,165	42,667	47,060
Total Receipts	1,138,358	1,311,835	1,323,771	1,296,050	1,438,286

Details of the expenditure of the Consolidated Revenue Fund for the last five years are shown in the following table. During these five years, the Fund was balanced after special payments of £61,613,000, £194,793,000, £104,378,000, £27,947,000 and £41,382,000 to Loan Consolidation and Invest-

ment Reserve Trust Account. These special payments are included with "Other Expenditure" in the following table. The amounts so transferred were subsequently invested wholly or partly in special loans for State works requirements.

COMMONWEALTH CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND EXPENDITURE

Head of Expenditure	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
Public Debt Charges—					
Interest	53,195	53,398	51,923	47,705	46,621
Debt Redemption	18,667	17,920	14,272	14,204	19,190
Other	291	832	353	706	401
Total	72,153	72,150	66,548	62,615	66,212
Defence, War, Repatriation Services, n.e.i.—					
Defence Services	152,201	150,033	150,060	117,016	145,533
War and Repatriation Services	16,567	16,030	16,038	17,183	19,969
War and Service Pensions ..	47,307	36,763	58,889	60,639	65,680
Total	216,075	202,826	224,987	194,838	231,182
Business Undertakings—					
Postmaster-General's Dept. ..	81,698	87,418	93,131	96,698	107,794
Broadcasting and Television Services	5,590	6,701	7,334	8,371	9,983
Railways	3,102	3,620	3,673	3,724	4,088
Total	90,390	97,739	104,138	108,793	121,865
Social Expenditure—					
National Welfare Fund ..	214,866	223,923	247,485	278,227	299,363
Other	14,640	16,047	17,117	19,830	22,843
Total	229,506	239,970	264,602	298,057	322,206
Payments to or for States ..	220,892 ^r	244,589 ^r	271,335 ^r	287,974 ^r	324,963
Capital Works and Services ..	140,096	145,949	157,799	166,024	175,520
Subsidies and Bounties	17,393	15,014	15,660	17,294	17,345
Other Expenditure	151,853 ^r	293,598 ^r	218,700 ^r	160,455 ^r	178,993
Total Expenditure ..	1,138,358	1,311,835	1,323,771	1,296,050	1,438,286

^r Revised since last issue.

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, 22.6 per cent. in 1959-60, was expended on payments to or for the States. These payments included Financial Assistance Grants (previously Tax Reimbursement Grants), Grants for Road Construction, Special Grants to South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania, Payments under the Financial Agreement, Grants to Universities, &c. Another large item

of expenditure is the sum transferred to National Welfare Fund to provide for the payment of social service benefits. This amounted to £299,363,000 in 1959-60, or 20·8 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 dispersion of some Commonwealth payments to the States (e.g., Commonwealth Aid Roads Fund), 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 30th June, 1960.

COMMONWEALTH TRUST FUNDS, 1959-60

Fund	Receipts	Expenditure	Balance 30th June, 1960
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
Canadian Loan	347	237	7,068
Commonwealth Aid Roads	419	1,704	..
Commonwealth Aid Roads (Supplementary)	-1,823	132	169
Defence Forces Retirement Benefits ..	4,332	2,034	13,544
Loan Consolidation and Investment Reserve	50,898	79,961	208,310
National Debt Sinking Fund	71,137	95,253	183,604
National Welfare	301,365	299,363	200,999
Parliamentary Retiring Allowances ..	97	51	382
Superannuation	16,695	8,261	71,278
Swiss Loan	596	127	14,584
War Service Homes	36,186	36,186	..
Wheat Prices Stabilisation	491	-2	11,030
Other	435,090	434,792	56,862
Total	915,830	958,099	767,830

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 1959-60 net expenditure from Loan Fund on Advances to the States for Housing was £36·1m., on War Service Land Settlement £6·9m., and a loan of £4·6m. was made to Qantas Empire Airways Limited. In addition, expenditure of £12·0m. on Defence Services was charged to Loan Fund in 1959-60. Commonwealth Net Loan expenditure to 30th June, 1960, has totalled £2,758m., including £2,108m. 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 30th June, 1960, 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 £554,781,497, or 13·3 per cent. of the debt, matured abroad. Places of maturity of Queensland debts are shown on page 386. The real interest bill was somewhat higher than that shown, as the amounts are actual interest payable to bondholders, and to the interest payable overseas approximately £9,304,000 should be added to cover the cost of exchange. The amount of £453,823 shown as interest payable on Commonwealth war debt overseas was payable on £13,188,660, interest on £79,724,220 having been suspended by arrangement with the British Government since 30th June, 1931.

The figures in the following table are based on a compilation on uniform lines for all States, presented by the Commonwealth Treasurer in his 1960-61 Budget Papers. Figures for Queensland in section 4 of this chapter are Queensland Treasury figures.

GOVERNMENT DEBT, AUSTRALIA, 30TH JUNE, 1960

Particulars	Securities on Issue		Annual Interest Payable	
	Total	Per Head	Total ¹	Per Head
	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.
On Account of States—				
New South Wales ..	880,200,157	229 18 4	36,064,583	9 8 5
Victoria ..	594,122,016	205 9 1	25,034,960	8 13 2
Queensland ..	322,424,113	220 7 0	12,761,956	8 14 5
South Australia ..	335,847,996	355 6 0	13,836,413	14 12 9
Western Australia ..	246,787,292	337 15 11	9,957,333	13 12 7
Tasmania ..	165,522,347	476 8 2	6,865,268	19 15 2
Maturing Overseas	300,299,062	29 8 5 ²	11,267,912	1 2 1 ²
Maturing in Australia ..	2,244,604,859	219 18 4 ²	93,252,601	9 2 9 ²
Total States ..	2,544,903,921	249 6 9 ²	104,520,513	10 4 10 ²
On Account of Commonwealth—				
War—				
Maturing Overseas	92,912,880 ³	9 0 9 ⁴	453,823	0 0 11 ⁴
Maturing in Australia ..	1,014,539,071	98 13 8 ⁴	29,012,443	2 16 5 ⁴
Works and Other—				
Maturing Overseas	161,569,555	15 14 4 ⁴	6,946,953	0 13 6 ⁴
Maturing in Australia ..	364,034,591	35 8 2 ⁴	14,543,179	1 8 3 ⁴
Total Commonwealth	1,633,056,097	158 16 11 ⁴	50,956,398	4 19 1 ⁴
Total C'wealth & States	4,177,960,018	406 7 9 ⁴	155,476,911	15 2 5 ⁴

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 Including £79,724,220 on which the interest has been suspended.

⁴ Worked on population of whole Commonwealth.

Net Loan Expenditure.—The next table shows the net loan expenditure during 1959-60 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, 1959-60

Government	During 1959-60			Aggregate to End of 1959-60
	Public Works	Other ¹	Total	
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
New South Wales	57,966	-1,166	56,800	1,006,502
Victoria	43,674	1,670	45,344	689,081
Queensland .. .	22,223	580	22,803	367,825
South Australia	25,149	..	25,149	380,116
Western Australia	16,252	1,017	17,269	290,781
Tasmania .. .	13,208	14	13,222	180,696
Total States ..	178,472	2,115	180,587	2,915,001
Commonwealth ²	40,673	18,925	59,598	2,602,162
Total Australia ..	219,145	21,040	240,185	5,517,163

¹The 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. ²Excluding 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 374). 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 374 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, 1959-60

Tax	Total Amount			Amount per Head		
	State	Commonwealth	Total	State	Commonwealth	Total
<i>Consid. Revenue.</i>	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Income ¹	36,375	26,421	62,796	25 2 4	18 4 11	43 7 3
Land	1,572	..	1,572	1 1 9	..	1 1 9
Probate, Succession, and Estate	4,146 ²	1,387	5,533	2 17 3	19 2	3 16 5
Lottery	330	..	330	4 7	..	4 7
Other Stamp Duty	4,500	165	4,665	3 2 2	2 3	3 4 5
Customs .. ..	..	6,522	6,522	..	4 10 1	4 10 1
Excise .. ..	..	29,218	29,218	..	20 3 6	20 3 6
Sales .. ..	..	18,613	18,613	..	12 17 0	12 17 0
Pay-roll .. ..	..	5,950	5,950	..	4 2 2	4 2 2
Transport	1,063	..	1,063	14 8	..	14 8
Liquor	995	..	995	13 9	..	13 9
Betting	422	..	422	5 10	..	5 10
Wool .. ..	..	230	230	..	3 2	3 2
Stevedoring Indus- try Charge .. ..	..	554	554	..	7 8	7 8
Other	380	182	562	5 3	2 6	7 9
<i>Trust Funds</i>						
Motor Vehicle Reg'n	5,405	..	5,405	3 14 8	..	3 14 8
Roads Maintenance	759	..	759	10 6	..	10 6
Diseases in Stock	251	..	251	3 6	..	3 6
Stock Routes and Pests Destruct'n	280	..	280	3 10	..	3 10
Sugar Cane Prices	114	..	114	1 7	..	1 7
Fire Brigade Precept	824	..	824	11 4	..	11 4
Other	280	..	280	3 10	..	3 10
Total	57,696	89,242	146,938	39 16 10	61 12 5	101 9 3

¹ State Grants Act formula grant of £36,375(000) in lieu of taxation reimbursements has been deducted from Commonwealth and is shown as State Collection.

² Excluding £1,592(000) transferred from Succession and Stamp Duties Suspense Account.

Income Tax.—On 1st July, 1942, the Commonwealth Government became the sole authority taxing income in Australia.

With the increasing amount of tax payable during the war years, a system of deductions from wages sufficient to meet the approximate tax for the year was introduced. As the tax assessable on one year's income was deducted from the earnings in the following year, the deduction system was most unsatisfactory in those cases where income in any year was smaller than in the preceding year. This position led to the introduction, in April, 1944, of the "Pay as You Earn" system of taxation. An amendment to the Act advanced by twelve months the income year on which tax was based, so that, in the case of taxpayers other than companies, tax assessed on earnings during a financial year was deducted during the same financial year. Any necessary adjustment was made after the end of the year, when the assessment was issued.

Under the "Pay as You Earn" system, tax deductions for wage and salary earners were made from their current earnings, but other receivers of personal incomes were assessed for provisional taxation on their incomes in the previous income year. For the latter, a self-assessment plan of provisional taxation was introduced in 1952-53, permitting the taxpayer to submit his own estimate of his expected income for payment of provisional taxation, penalty rates of additional taxation being levied if the estimate proved to be more than 20 per cent. in error.

Originally uniform taxation was designed as a war-time measure, and was to operate for the duration of the war and one year thereafter, but legislation passed by the Federal Parliament in March, 1946, provided for the indefinite continuation of uniform income taxation, with the Commonwealth as the sole taxing authority. Details of the arrangements are given on page 374.

Uniform Income Tax and Social Services Contribution Rates.—From the income year 1950-51, income tax and social services contribution have been merged into a single levy. The rates of tax and contribution on income payable for 1960-61 are shown below.

RATES OF TAX AND CONTRIBUTION ON INCOME, 1960-61

Part of Taxable Income	d. in £	Part of Taxable Income	d. in £	Part of Taxable Income	d. in £
Up to £100	1	£801 to £900	42	£3,201 to £3,600	105
£101 to £150	3	£901 to £1,000	46	£3,601 to £4,000	111
£151 to £200	7	£1,001 to £1,200	52	£4,001 to £4,400	117
£201 to £250	11	£1,201 to £1,400	59	£4,401 to £5,000	124
£251 to £300	15	£1,401 to £1,600	65	£5,001 to £6,000	132
£301 to £400	20	£1,601 to £1,800	71	£6,001 to £8,000	139
£401 to £500	26	£1,801 to £2,000	77	£8,001 to £10,000	145
£501 to £600	30	£2,001 to £2,400	85	£10,001 to £16,000	152
£601 to £700	34	£2,401 to £2,800	92	Over £16,000	160
£701 to £800	38	£2,801 to £3,200	99		

Tax is payable on the whole of a person's taxable income if it exceeds £104. After the income year 1952-53, no additional tax was levied on income derived from property.

Uniform Tax Assessments.—The following table shows the tax assessed during 1958-59 on the 1957-58 incomes of Queensland residents. The total includes 1,329 taxpayers who derived incomes in Queensland and elsewhere, their incomes from salaries and wages being £480,390, and from other sources £2,528,245. They were assessed £996,585 as income tax and social services contribution.

UNIFORM TAXATION, QUEENSLAND RESIDENTS, 1958-59

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	22,381	2,600	660	3,260	28
200 to 299	30,830	5,778	1,357	7,135	133
300 to 499	73,018	21,251	4,562	25,813	965
500 to 999	244,405	121,208	19,803	141,011	9,611
1,000 to 1,999	124,637	83,747	31,922	115,669	4,482
2,000 to 2,999	13,190	7,425	18,043	25,468	4,497
3,000 to 4,999	7,042	3,254	19,324	22,578	5,590
5,000 and Over	3,451	1,786	22,726	24,512	10,036
Total	518,954	247,049	118,397	365,446	40,342

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 1960-61 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, £150 for each member of the family group, including dental expenses, optical and therapeutic treatment expenses, amounts paid for artificial limbs and eyes, hearing aids, and medical and surgical appliances, and amounts paid to a personal attendant of a totally incapacitated person; funeral expenses, £30 for any member of the family group; life assurance, &c., £400; educational expenses of each child or dependant under 21 years, £100. 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 were also allowed as deductions from income. Provision is also made for the allowance, under certain circumstances, of deductions for capital subscribed direct to oil exploration companies.

Company Tax.—State income tax on companies which used to be levied before the 1939-1945 War has been suspended, and the Commonwealth rates are the only levies made, as with income tax on individuals. The amounts of reimbursement of income tax to States shown earlier in this chapter allow for company taxation as well as taxation of individuals during the period in which the Commonwealth is the only income-taxing authority.

Rates for 1959-60 of income tax and social services contribution payable on each £1 of taxable income by companies, other than companies in the capacity of trustees, were as follows:—Resident Public Companies: 7s. up to £5,000, 8s. on remainder. Non-resident Public Companies: 6s. on income consisting of dividends up to £5,000, 7s. on other income up to the amount by which dividend income was below £5,000, 8s. on remainder. Co-operative or Non-profit Companies (other than a friendly society dispensary): 6s. up to £5,000, 8s. on remainder. Non-profit Company which is a Friendly Society Dispensary: 6s. Life Assurance Companies: Mutual income, 5s. up to £5,000, 7s. on remainder. Other income of non-resident assurance companies, 6s. on income consisting of dividends up to amount by which mutual income was below £5,000. All other income of assurance companies, 7s. up to an amount by which mutual income and (for non-resident companies) dividend income was below £5,000, 8s. on remainder. Private Companies: 5s. up to £5,000, 7s. on remainder; additional tax of 10s. in the £ of income less primary tax, dividends, and retention allowance. All Companies: Interest paid or credited to non-resident taxpayers taxable at 8s. in the £.

Land Tax (State).—Returns of freehold land are required from residents where the unimproved value is £1,000 or over, and from all absentees and companies owning land.

The rates are per £ of taxable value and are on a graduated scale, i.e., each portion of the aggregate taxable value is rated separately. The rates on land owned at 30th June, 1960, were as follows:—Under £500, 1d.; £500 to £999, 2d.; £1,000 to £1,999, 3d.; £2,000 to £2,499, 4½d.; £2,500 to £2,999, 5d.; £3,000 to £3,999, 5½d.; £4,000 to £4,999, 6d.; £5,000 to £9,999, 6½d.; £10,000 to £19,999, 8d.; £20,000 to £29,999, 9½d.; £30,000 to £49,999, 10½d.; £50,000 to £59,999, 12d.; £60,000 to £74,999, 12½d.; £75,000 and over, 10d. per £ of the total taxable value. In ascertaining taxable value, for a resident individual £1,000 is deducted from the total unimproved value, but where land is used personally by the owner for primary production, the exemption is £3,000. No exemption is granted to absentees or companies. Mutual life assurance societies are taxed at 5d. per £ of taxable value. Super tax was abolished after 30th June, 1959.

SUMMARY OF LAND TAXATION RATES, AUSTRALIA, 1960-61

State	Rates of Tax (in £ on unimproved taxable values)	Exemptions
New South Wales	1d. up to £2,500, thence graduated to reach 1·625d. on £10,000, 2·1875d. on £20,000, and 4·481d. on £65,000. 8d. on each £1 over £65,000	On primary producers' land—£10,000 diminishing by £2 for every £1 in excess of £10,000 Other—£5,000 diminishing by £2 for every £1 in excess of £5,000
Victoria ..	1d. up to £8,750, thence graduated to reach 1·0625d. on £10,000, 1·594d. on £20,000, and 4·022d. on £85,000. 7d. on each £1 over £85,000 Absentees—20% extra	On primary producers' land—£3,000, diminishing by £1 for every £1 in excess of £3,000 Other—£1,250, diminishing by £5 for every £1 in excess of £1,250
Queensland	1d. up to £499, thence graduated to 12½d. on portion between £60,000 and £74,999. On taxable value over £75,000, 10d. on each £1 (see page 395 for full detail)	On primary producers' land—£3,000 Other—£1,000 Absentees and companies—Nil
South Australia	¾d. up to £5,000, thence graduated to reach 1·125d. on £10,000, 1·812d. on £20,000, and 4·203d. on £80,000, 7½d. on each £1 over £80,000 Absentees—20% extra	Land used for charitable, religious, and educational purposes
Western Australia	1½d. up to £5,000, thence graduated to reach 1·875d. on £20,000, and 3·625d. on £60,000. 7d. on each £1 over £60,000 Surcharge of 1d. on land not improved. Absentees—50% extra Rebate of 10% on Tax applicable to improved land	All 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 ½d. on £121 to reach 1·35d. on £5,000, 1·94d. on £10,000, 2·61d. on £20,000, 4·46d. on £72,000, and 7d. 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 and charitable institutions. Reductions may be made in the case of sporting clubs

The next table shows State Land Tax collections in Queensland during 1959-60, in respect of valuations at 30th June, 1959. The rates at which these collections were made were the same as those for 1960-61 which are detailed on page 395.

STATE LAND TAX, QUEENSLAND, 1959-60

Type of Taxpayer	Taxable Value					
	£1-£499	£500-£1,999	£2,000-£9,999	£10,000-£49,999	£50,000 and Over	Total
TAXPAYERS (NO.)						
Individuals	208	6,190	3,922	438	7	10,765
Companies	19	767	954	449	114	2,308 ¹
Total ..	227	6,957	4,876	887	121	13,073 ¹
TAXABLE VALUE (£)						
Individuals	91,502	6,576,129	16,240,840	6,941,198	683,927	30,533,596
Companies	8,988	852,330	4,450,705	9,445,069	15,135,284	30,549,661 ¹
Total ..	100,490	7,428,459	20,691,545	16,386,267	15,819,211	61,083,257 ¹
TAX PAYABLE (£)						
Individuals	382	47,232	266,720	186,548	28,035	528,917
Companies	38	6,245	77,456	280,941	623,448	1,001,821 ¹
Total ..	420	53,477	344,176	467,489	651,483	1,530,738 ¹

¹ Including 5 mutual life assurance companies not classified according to value; taxable value, £657,285; tax payable, £13,693.

Allowing for arrears and accrued penalties, &c., the total amount payable to the Taxation Department during 1959-60 was £1,609,743.

The total payments received after allowing for refunds and adjustments were £1,572,320, an increase of £159,924 on the 1958-59 revenue. The cost of collecting the tax was £6 5s. 7d. for each £100 collected.

Probate or Administration Duty (State).—This duty is £1 for every £100 or part thereof of the net value of an estate, with exemption if the net value does not exceed £500, or, where the successor is wife or lineal issue, £1,500.

Where an estate does not exceed £4,750, the following provisions apply to that portion succeeded to by wife and children under 21:—Estate not exceeding £4,000—exempt; £4,001 to £4,250—duty rebate of 75 per cent.; £4,251 to £4,500—rebate of 50 per cent.; £4,501 to £4,750—rebate of 25 per cent.

Succession Duty (State).—This duty is payable as a percentage of the succession at the rates shown in the next table. Columns headed A show

rates payable where the successor is domiciled within Australia, and those headed B where the successor is domiciled outside Australia.

RATES OF SUCCESSION DUTY PAYABLE, QUEENSLAND

Net Value of Estate		Wife and Lineal Issue		Husband Schedule Rates		Other Relatives		Strangers in Blood	
		A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.
£	£	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
500 but not over	1,000	Nil	$\frac{1}{2}$	2	2	3	$3\frac{3}{4}$	4	5
Over—									
1,000 but not over	1,500	Nil	$\frac{3}{4}$	3	3	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{5}{8}$	6	$7\frac{1}{2}$
1,500 but not over	2,500	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{7}{8}$	3	3	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{5}{8}$	6	$7\frac{1}{2}$
2,500 but not over	4,000	$2\frac{2}{3}$	$3\frac{1}{3}$	4	4	6	$7\frac{1}{2}$	8	10
4,000 but not over	5,000	3	$3\frac{2}{3}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$8\frac{7}{16}$	9	$11\frac{1}{2}$
5,000 but not over	6,000	5	$6\frac{1}{2}$	5	6	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$9\frac{3}{8}$	10	$12\frac{1}{2}$
6,000 but not over	7,000	$5\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{7}{8}$	$5\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{7}{8}$	$8\frac{1}{4}$	$10\frac{5}{16}$	11	$13\frac{3}{4}$
7,000 but not over	8,000	6	$7\frac{1}{2}$	6	$7\frac{1}{2}$	9	$11\frac{1}{4}$	12	15
8,000 but not over	9,000	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$8\frac{1}{8}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$8\frac{1}{8}$	$9\frac{3}{4}$	$12\frac{3}{16}$	13	$16\frac{1}{2}$
9,000 but not over	10,000	7	$8\frac{3}{4}$	7	$8\frac{3}{4}$	$10\frac{1}{2}$	$13\frac{3}{8}$	14	$17\frac{1}{2}$
10,000 but not over	12,500	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$9\frac{3}{8}$	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$9\frac{3}{8}$	$11\frac{1}{4}$	$14\frac{1}{16}$	15	$18\frac{3}{4}$
12,500 but not over	15,000	8	10	8	10	12	15	16	20
15,000 but not over	17,500	$8\frac{1}{2}$	$10\frac{5}{8}$	$8\frac{1}{2}$	$10\frac{5}{8}$	$12\frac{3}{4}$	$15\frac{15}{16}$	17	$21\frac{1}{4}$
17,500 but not over	20,000	9	$11\frac{1}{4}$	9	$11\frac{1}{4}$	13	$16\frac{7}{8}$	18	22
20,000 but not over	22,500	$9\frac{1}{2}$	$11\frac{7}{8}$	$9\frac{1}{2}$	$11\frac{7}{8}$	$14\frac{1}{4}$	$17\frac{13}{16}$	19	$23\frac{3}{4}$
22,500 but not over	25,000	10	$12\frac{1}{2}$	10	$12\frac{1}{2}$	15	$18\frac{3}{4}$	20	25
25,000 but not over	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	$26\frac{1}{2}$
27,500 but not over	30,000	11	$13\frac{3}{4}$	11	$13\frac{3}{4}$	$16\frac{1}{2}$	$20\frac{5}{8}$	22	$27\frac{1}{2}$
Maximum Rates ..	..	20	25	20	25	25	30	25	30

Exemption is allowed in the following cases:—(a) where the net value of an estate is under £500; (b) where the whole value of a succession is less than £50; (c) where a succession is to a charitable or educational institution in Queensland; (d) where a succession, not exceeding £100, is to any past or present employee as his sole benefit from the estate.

The last paragraph on the previous page, dealing with probate or administration duty, applies also to succession duty.

Estate Duty (Commonwealth).—Where the value of the estate for duty purposes (net value less statutory exemption) does not exceed £10,000, the rate of duty is 3 per cent.; between £10,000 and £20,000 the rate rises from 3 to 6 per cent. by steps of 0.03 per cent. for each complete £100 in excess of £10,000. Above £20,000 the rate rises until it reaches 26 per cent. for estates of £120,000 and the maximum of 27.9 per cent. at £500,000.

For estates of persons dying on or after 28th October, 1953, the statutory exemption was raised for widows, widowers, children, and grandchildren to £5,000, diminishing as the value of the estate exceeds £5,000 until it disappears at £20,000; and for others to £2,500, disappearing at £10,000. Bequests for religious, scientific, educational, or charitable purposes in Australia are exempt.

Gift Duty (State).—This tax came into operation on 1st July, 1926, and imposed a duty on gifts amounting to £1,000 or over. Exemption is granted in the case of gifts to charitable or educational institutions in Queensland. Rates commence at 3 per cent., with a maximum of 20 per cent. on amounts over £63,000, depending on the total value of the gifts.

Gift Duty (Commonwealth).—This tax came into operation in October, 1941, and imposed a duty on gifts exceeding the value of £500. From 3rd June, 1947, the exemption was raised to £2,000. Rates imposed on the total value of the gift are the same as those under Commonwealth Estate Duty on the value of an estate for duty purposes.

Pay-roll Tax (Commonwealth).—The Pay-roll Tax was introduced in July, 1941, to provide part of the finance for the Commonwealth scheme of child endowment. The rate of tax has remained unchanged at 2½ per cent., and is payable on all wages paid or payable in excess of the statutory amount of general exemption. The general exemption from 1st September, 1957, has been £10,400 per annum.

Sales Tax (Commonwealth).—This tax, so far as transactions or operations covered by the law in Australia are concerned, is payable by manufacturers and wholesale merchants. Tax payable on imported goods is collected by the Customs Department. A large list of exemptions is designed to help primary producers, and for other purposes. The tax was introduced in August, 1930, and the rate has been altered from time to time. From 4th September, 1957, five rates of tax operated, as follows:—(i) a general rate of 12½ per cent. covering the majority of taxable goods; (ii) a rate of 8½ per cent. on certain specified classes of goods ordinarily used for household purposes; (iii) a rate of 16½ per cent. on commercial motor vehicles, motor cycles, and motor vehicle parts and accessories, other than tyres and tubes which are taxable at the general rate; (iv) a rate of 25 per cent. on certain types of non-essential goods; and (v) a rate of 30 per cent. on motor cars. (From 16th November, 1960, to 21st February, 1961, the rate on motor cars was 40 per cent. and on motor cycles, 25 per cent.)

Wool Tax (Commonwealth).—This tax was re-introduced after the abolition of the Wool Contributory Charge on 1st July, 1952. As from 1st August, 1960, the rates are 7s. per bale, 3s. 6d. per butt or fadge, and 1s. 2d. per bag. Its object is to provide funds for the Wool Use Promotion Fund and the Wool Research Fund.

Stevedoring Industry Charge (Commonwealth).—This charge was introduced as from 22nd December, 1947, when the rate was fixed at 2½d. per man-hour of employment. The rate has been varied from time to time. From 1st April, 1958, it was increased to 3s. per man-hour, but was reduced to 2s. 6d. from 1st July, 1959. The charge is payable by employers of waterside labour and provides funds to meet the expenses of the Australian Stevedoring Industry Authority.

Tobacco Charge (Commonwealth).—This charge, operative from 1st January, 1956, is used to finance tobacco research and advisory activities. It is levied on growers at ½d. per lb., and on manufacturers on Australian leaf only at 1d. per lb.

Canning Fruit Charge (Commonwealth).—This charge, operative from 2nd 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. Originally the rate was fixed at 10s. per ton but this was reduced to 5s. per ton on and from 7th December, 1960.

Taxation of Racing and Betting (State).—This taxation comprises stamp duty on betting tickets, bookmakers' licenses, totalisator tax, and racecourse and coursing ground license fees. The amounts collected from betting and lottery taxation are shown in the table on page 392. 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 £38,625 in 1959-60. Racecourse and coursing ground license fees amounted to £3,240.

Bookmakers who have a permit to operate on racecourses must obtain an annual license, costing, in the metropolitan area, £50, £25, or £5, according to the part of the course on which they operate, and £15, £7, or £5 in other areas. Tax on betting tickets and credit bets is 2d. per ticket except for the "paddock" in the main cities, where it is 6d. Coursing bookmakers' licenses cost £15 annually in the Brisbane area, and £10 elsewhere. Receipts from these taxes in 1959-60 were:—Bookmakers' Tax, £12,651; Betting Tickets and Credit Bets, £236,700.

TOTALISATOR OPERATIONS, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60
Clubs with Totalisator Licenses ¹ No.	196	165	166	168	143
Meetings Held with Totalisators .. No.	551	560	580	560	595
Passed through Totalisators ..	£ 2,530,235	2,361,479	2,589,399	2,771,436	2,622,000
Retained by Clubs	£ 223,208	208,612	228,256	245,150	231,332
Totalisator Tax ..	£ 126,544	118,074	129,470	138,553	131,100

¹ Number which operated during the year.

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 1959-60 was £329,500.

Motor Taxation (State).—See pages 256 and 257.

8. LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Municipalities in Queensland are of three kinds—Cities, Towns, and Shires—and all are known as "Local Authorities". City Councils control fourteen important urban areas, one of which is the metropolitan area of Brisbane. Six other urban areas are controlled by Town Councils. (In the tables which follow for 1958-59, Bowen, since amalgamated with Wangaratta Shire as Bowen Shire, is included as a separate Town.) Shire Councils control all the territory of Queensland outside the incorporated cities and towns with certain special exceptions. A note on the historical and legal growth of Local Authorities is given on page 30, and the population of each Local Authority Area on pages 44-47 but for details of the finances of each Local Authority reference should be made to Part E of the *Statistics of Queensland*. Their boundaries are shown in the maps on pages 402 and 403. The tables in this section show only totals for the four main groups of municipal areas.

All Local Authority councils are elected by adult suffrage. They are responsible for ordinary municipal services, such as provision of sanitary and health services, roads, domestic water supplies, the care and beautification of their areas, and in some cases for electricity and transport services.

In road construction they are assisted financially by the Department of Main Roads, which is responsible for main roads policy throughout the State (see Chapter 8, section 5), and in other works they are subsidised by the State Government (see below in this section). In raising their ordinary revenue from rates, they are allowed to assess only on the *unimproved capital value* of land in their areas.

The following table gives a general summary of local government authorities and their areas as at 30th June, 1959.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT, QUEENSLAND, 30TH JUNE, 1959

Particulars	City of Brisbane	Other Cities	Towns	Shires	Total
Authorities .. No.	1	13	7	112	133
Population .. No.	567,000	330,350	32,270	504,310	1,433,930 ¹
Ratepayers .. No.	<i>n</i>	109,208	8,311	144,586	<i>n</i>
Dwellings .. No.	143,790	92,890	7,600	128,745	373,025
Rateable Value £	69,148,195	40,479,852	2,486,917	141,193,437	253,308,401
Streets and Roads ² Miles	1,907	1,818	230	61,076	65,031

¹ Excluding migratory population and residents of unincorporated areas.

² Formed only. *n* Not available.

Revenue and Expenditure.—Most of the revenue of Local Authorities is obtained from rates of various kinds, from government grants, and from charges for services.

From 1932 to 1942, the Treasury subsidised loans to Local Authorities for approved works, but war conditions then caused the subsidies to be discontinued. A new set of subsidy rates was introduced on 1st July 1944, and, as subsequently amended, operated in 1958-59. General works were subsidised by a minimum of 15 per cent. of capital cost or of annual loan charges, up to a maximum of 33½ per cent. For the establishment of new electric authorities and rural electrification, the subsidy was 75 per cent. of the estimated net annual deficit, with a maximum of 33½ per cent. of the interest and redemption charges, and for interconnecting power systems between widely separated areas, a subsidy of 33½ per cent. of the capital cost. For the establishment of smaller electric authorities in isolated areas, subsidies ranging from 50 to 65 per cent. applied. For water supply and sewerage works there was a minimum subsidy of 20 per cent. of capital cost, increased by 75 per cent. of the estimated net annual deficit, up to a maximum of 33½ per cent. for water supply and 50 per cent. for sewerage. In respect of new water supply schemes and major augmentations of existing water supply schemes, the maximum subsidy could be increased from 33½ per cent. up to 50 per cent. Other subsidised works included flood mitigation, mosquito eradication, swimming baths, aerodromes, students' and mothers' hostels, &c.



shows the Statistical Divisions. The maps show the boundaries as they were at 30th June, 1960.

The table below shows revenue in 1958-59. Loan receipts and subsidies on loan expenditure are excluded, as are receipts from water supply, electricity, transport, and other business undertakings.

LOCAL AUTHORITIES, QUEENSLAND, REVENUE, 1958-59

Source of Revenue	City of Brisbane	Other Cities	Towns	Shires	Total
Taxation—	£	£	£	£	£
Rates	4,348,062	2,128,303	184,170	6,149,550	12,810,085
Licenses	63,629	36,774	1,656	19,134	121,193
Govt. Grants—					
State	358,616	136,059	12,097	274,319	781,091
Commonwealth ..	28,211	138,581	31,747	1,337,309	1,535,848
Sanitary, Sewerage, Cleansing	1,533,543	839,065	88,360	629,045	3,090,013
Council Properties	243,693	170,945	20,761	165,129	600,528
Re-imbusement for Work Done—					
State Government	106,055	101,409	9,480	1,675,830	1,892,774
Private Persons	280,599	268,178	46,907	350,221	945,905
Other Receipts ¹ ..	391,162 ²	249,078	34,294	1,165,863	1,840,397
Total	7,353,570	4,068,392	429,472	11,766,400	23,617,834

¹ Including sales of assets, and surplus on plant hire.

² Including metered parking (£163,734).

Local government expenditure (excluding expenditure on business undertakings) is shown in the table below. The "Grants" were mostly for fire brigades and ambulance brigades.

LOCAL AUTHORITIES, QUEENSLAND, EXPENDITURE, 1958-59

Head of Expenditure	City of Brisbane	Other Cities	Towns	Shires	Total
	£	£	£	£	£
Administration ..	759,973 ¹	328,717	50,487	874,620	2,013,797
Debt Services ..	1,414,490	1,000,145	91,213	2,015,342	4,521,190
Roads ²	1,315,572	985,202	84,025	4,229,169	6,613,968
Works & Services—					
Health, Cleansing, Sewerage, &c.	66,418	25,100	295	3,656	95,469
Council Properties	359,544	124,860	21,802	723,348	1,229,554
Other	162,337	10,424	722	18,644	192,127
Maintenance—					
Health, Cleansing, Sewerage, &c.	1,088,301	678,318	72,349	705,194	2,544,162
Council Properties	495,298	343,826	32,160	379,732	1,251,016
Street Lighting ..	148,100	98,333	15,031	88,686	350,150
Other	277,271	87,445	9,059	64,664	438,439
Grants	255,578	51,107	5,599	380,852	693,136
Work Done for—					
State Government	111,463	103,076	8,096	1,661,722	1,884,357
Private Persons	303,356	243,849	44,547	302,260	894,012
Other	344,267 ³	21,562	4,000	92,576	462,405
Total	7,101,968	4,101,964	439,385	11,540,465	23,183,782

¹ Including professional supervision of works, &c.

² Largely from Commonwealth grants.

³ Including exchange and costs on remittance of payments on oversea debt and expenditure on metered parking.

Waterworks.—Waterworks supplied 147 cities, towns, and townships with reticulated supplies during 1958-59. Each of the 14 City Councils and the 7 Town Councils controlled its own supply. The remaining 126 waterworks were controlled by 83 Shire Councils. A further 10 waterworks were under construction.

LOCAL AUTHORITY WATERWORKS, QUEENSLAND, RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1958-59

Particulars	City of Brisbane	Other Cities	Towns	Shires	Total
	£	£	£	£	£
Receipts from Revenue—					
Rates and Sales of Water	1,636,863	1,129,416	119,870	626,648	3,512,797
Government Grants	8,991	25,798	2,940	12,691	50,420
Other	141,124	76,440	7,274	26,219	251,057
Total	1,786,978	1,231,654	130,084	665,558	3,814,274
Receipts from Loan Fund—					
Loans	851,000	1,005,199	47,462	836,557	2,740,218
Subsidy	189,011	334,460	42,007	592,335	1,157,813
Expenditure from Revenue—					
Administration ..	131,310	81,873	10,905	35,131	259,219
Construction ..	70,327	127,471	6,728	61,749	266,275
Maintenance ..	775,876	484,085	53,227	267,830	1,581,018
Debt Service ..	612,054	432,981	50,965	325,364	1,421,364
Other	146,663	55,973	2,584	11,241	216,461
Total	1,736,230	1,182,383	124,409	701,315	3,744,337
Expenditure from Loans and Subsidy	1,033,192	1,107,821	129,242	1,501,029	3,771,284

Sewerage.—Sewerage systems were operating during 1958-59 in Barcaldine, Blackall, Brisbane, Bundaberg, Charleville, Cunnamulla, Goondiwindi, Hughenden, Ipswich, Kingaroy, Mackay, Maryborough, Mount Isa, Quilpie, Redcliffe, Rockhampton, Surat, Toowoomba, Townsville, and Warwick. Systems were in course of construction in Bowen, Longreach, Cairns and Roma.

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 404).

At 30th June, 1959, 58,616 premises, including public and commercial buildings, were connected to the Brisbane sewerage system. It was

estimated that out of Brisbane's population of 567,000 at 30th June, 1959, 216,880 were served with sewerage at their residences.

During 1958-59 the total receipts, including loans, of the Brisbane City Council sewerage scheme was £1,360,554, to which rates and charges contributed £621,828, and the total expenditure was £1,326,838.

Electricity.—During 1958-59 electricity was supplied by 35 Local Authorities, 31 of which generated their own power, the rest buying electricity in bulk. (Electricity was also generated and distributed by regional electricity boards and a few private concerns: see page 203.) Financial operations of electricity undertakings of Local Authorities are shown in the following table.

LOCAL AUTHORITY ELECTRICITY UNDERTAKINGS, QUEENSLAND, RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1958-59

Particulars	City of Brisbane	Towns	Shires	Total
	£	£	£	£
Receipts from Revenue—				
Rates and Sales	5,185,516	417,557	598,978	6,202,051
Hire and Sale of Materials, &c.	59,385	15,609	6,395	81,389
Government Subsidy .. .. .	..	41,860	7,585	49,445
Other	13,719	3,259	1,963	18,941
Total	5,258,620	478,285	614,921	6,351,826
Receipts from Loan Fund—				
Loans	2,058,291	113,081	158,732	2,330,104
Subsidy .. .. .	..	55,599	185,012	240,611
Expenditure from Revenue—				
Construction and Plant	122,904	1,851	11,409	136,164
Maintenance	2,752,662	252,596	493,413	3,498,671
Office Administration	375,301	21,363	35,757	432,421
Debt Service	1,672,632	129,154	101,129	1,902,915
Other	180,205	11,915	6,449	198,569
Total	5,103,704	416,879	648,157	6,168,740
Expenditure from Loans and Subsidy	1,849,076	321,046	363,336	2,533,458

Transport.—Electric tramways, electric trolley buses, and motor bus services were operated by the Brisbane City Council during 1958-59. Motor bus services were operated by the Rockhampton and Maryborough City Councils, and two Shires (Aramac and Douglas) operated steam tramways to link up various centres in their districts. Douglas Shire ceased to operate its tramway at the end of 1958, the assets being sold to Mossman sugar mill for use in transporting sugar cane to the mill.

Tables containing details of the miles of route open, the numbers of vehicles, staff, and passengers, the vehicle mileage, total revenue and working expenses, and the capital cost for all Local Authority urban transport services appear on page 249.

LOCAL AUTHORITY TRANSPORT SERVICES, QUEENSLAND, RECEIPTS AND
EXPENDITURE, 1958-59

Particulars	City of Brisbane	Other Cities	Shires	Total
Receipts from Revenue—	£	£	£	£
Traffic	3,469,081	107,848	39,812	3,616,741
Other	140,093	1,283	8,490	149,866
Total	3,609,174	109,131	48,302	3,766,607
Receipts from Loan Fund—				
Loans	202,250	..	..	202,250
Subsidy	4,859	..	..	4,859
Expenditure from Revenue—				
Traffic Charges	2,397,819	84,055	11,719	2,493,593
Construction	44,765	661	5,889	51,315
Maintenance	921,322	30,377	22,959	974,658
Office Administration	119,431	7,361	2,441	129,233
Debt Service	421,954	17,273	11,141	450,368
Other	109,038	237	315	109,590
Total	4,014,329	139,964	54,464	4,208,757
Expenditure from Loans and Subsidy	137,179	..	7,368	144,547

Other Business Undertakings.—Miscellaneous business undertakings operated by Local Authorities during 1958-59 included municipal markets (Townsville), hotels (Winton and Boulia), milk supplies (Paroo and Longreach), and picture theatres (Hinchinbrook, Bulloo, and Boulia). Receipts and expenditure are shown below.

LOCAL AUTHORITY OTHER BUSINESS UNDERTAKINGS, QUEENSLAND,
RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1958-59

Particulars	Cities	Shires	Total
Receipts from Revenue—	£	£	£
Sales and Charges	20,704	144,426	165,130
Other .. .. .	..	15,036	15,036
Total	20,704	159,462	180,166
Receipts from Loan Fund—			
Loans .. .. .	..	..	..
Subsidy .. .. .	..	..	..
Expenditure from Revenue—			
Purchases & Working Exps.	20,599	131,148	151,747
Other .. .. .	..	23,127	23,127
Total	20,599	154,275	174,874
Expenditure from Loans and Subsidy .. .. .	..	14,169	14,169

Local Authorities' Loans, &c.—Brisbane City Council has generally obtained most of its loans from sources other than the State Treasury, while

other Local Authorities have obtained a fair proportion of their loans from the Treasury. However, during recent years the latter have been obtaining an increasing proportion of their loans from other sources. Between 1938-39 and 1958-59, while the outstanding balance of Treasury loans to non-metropolitan Local Authorities increased from £5,486,278 to £9,536,215, the balance outstanding on loans raised from other sources increased from £2,942,822 to £30,457,906. Overdrafts may be used for current expenditure, but, under the Local Government Acts, they must be funded with provisions for gradual repayment, or be reduced annually.

LOCAL AUTHORITIES, QUEENSLAND, LIABILITIES AT 30TH JUNE, 1959

Particulars	City of Brisbane	Other Cities	Towns	Shires	Total
	£	£	£	£	£
Source of Loan—					
Government Loans	4,054,040	2,378,594	370,428	6,787,193	13,590,255
Other Loans ..	49,701,442	13,349,009	2,473,752	14,635,145	80,159,348
Bank Overdraft ..	782,029	69,616	10,413	252,727	1,114,785
Other Liabilities..	2,347,418	244,280	66,171	342,527	3,000,396
Total ..	56,884,929	16,041,499	2,920,764	22,017,592	97,864,784
Purpose of Loan—					
General Fund ¹ ..	19,763,166	9,856,083	1,051,583	15,085,037	45,755,869
Waterworks ..	9,414,976	6,118,458	707,428	5,420,158	21,661,020
Electricity ..	23,551,703	..	1,161,753	1,186,752	25,900,208
Transport ..	4,155,084	66,958	..	110,058	4,332,100
Other Undertakings	..	..	..	215,587	215,587
Total ..	56,884,929	16,041,499	2,920,764	22,017,592	97,864,784

¹ Roads, bridges, buildings, health, sewerage, plant, &c.

The next table shows details of loan and loan subsidy receipts, and expenditure for all purposes from these funds, by Local Authorities during the year ended 30th June, 1959.

LOCAL AUTHORITIES, QUEENSLAND, LOANS AND LOAN SUBSIDIES, 1958-59

Particulars	City of Brisbane	Other Cities	Towns	Shires	Total
	£	£	£	£	£
Receipts—					
Government Loans	13,444	73,897	19,733	751,255	858,329
Other Loans ..	4,001,461	2,404,138	418,972	3,177,844	10,002,415
Loan Subsidies ..	555,749	946,812	232,104	1,244,320	2,978,985
Total ..	4,570,654	3,424,847	670,809	5,173,419	13,839,729
Expenditure—					
Roads ..	228,715	668,047	90,375	1,557,222	2,544,359
Sewerage ..	519,976	672,829	206,768	299,432	1,699,005
Other General ..	354,330	431,598	80,069	1,115,799	1,981,796
Waterworks ..	1,033,192	1,107,821	129,242	1,501,029	3,771,284
Electricity ..	1,849,076	..	321,046	363,336	2,533,458
Transport ..	137,179	..	..	7,368	144,547
Other Undertakings	..	..	..	14,169	14,169
Total ..	4,122,468	2,880,295	827,500	4,858,355	12,688,618

9. SEMI-GOVERNMENTAL BODIES.

In all States certain functions are carried out by means of special statutory authorities whose finances are partly, or completely, excluded from the government accounts. In Queensland certain functions, such as the provision of harbour facilities, supply of electricity, erection and supervision of hospitals, and the marketing of certain primary products, &c., are under the control of such local boards, to which the Government has delegated certain statutory powers. The members of these boards are elected, either directly or indirectly, by those persons most immediately affected by their activities. In many instances the legislation creating these boards also contains provision for their dissolution, subject, of course, to certain requirements being met.

The financial activity of these semi-governmental bodies is excluded from the public accounts of the State, and, in order to obtain complete figures of government activity on all levels, statistics are included in this chapter showing the financial transactions of these bodies. For greater detail as to their activities, reference should be made to other relevant chapters, e.g., for harbours to Chapter 8, for hospitals to Chapter 5, &c.

Prior to 1952-53, certain government trust funds were classed as semi-governmental bodies, but, to avoid the risk of duplication, they are now excluded. Trust fund transactions are covered in section 3 of this chapter, and are included in the statements of total receipts and expenditure of the State Government on pages 377 and 379.

The semi-governmental bodies included in the tables below are 6 bore-water supply boards, the Cairns-Mulgrave Water Authority, the Grevillea Water Supply Board, 5 irrigation trusts for Cattle Creek and the Burdekin, Don, Herbert and Condamine Rivers, 7 harbour boards, 5 regional electricity boards, 75 fire brigades, the University, 131 hospitals under 57 boards, and 110 ambulance centres, and 35 marketing and industry improvement boards.

SEMI-GOVERNMENTAL BODIES, QUEENSLAND, RECEIPTS, 1958-59.

Type of Body	Revenue Receipts			
	Grants from Public Funds	Charges	Other	Total
	£	£	£	£
Water Supply	37,445	1,880	3,308	42,633
Irrigation and Drainage	36,220	597	720	37,537
Harbours	181,419	1,099,739	321,251	1,602,409
Electricity	778,362	6,420,772	53,954	7,253,088
Fire Brigades	287,228	26,485	743,707	1,057,420
University ¹	1,132,312	341,597	197,636	1,671,545
Hospitals and Ambulances	11,345,359	933,905	807,676	13,086,940
Marketing ²	5,000	23,217,086	363,005	23,585,091
Industry Improvement	9,700	135,757	370,743	516,200
Total	13,813,045	32,177,818	2,862,000	48,852,863

¹ For the year 1958.² Operations of season ended during 1958-59.

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, 1958-59

Type of Body	Expenditure from Revenue				Revenue Surplus or Deficit	Loan Expenditure
	Debt Charges	Working Expenses	Other	Total		
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Water Supply	29,088	9,285	4,841	43,214	-581	7,583
Irrigation and Drainage ..	9,836	3,682	25,188	38,706	-1,169	47,893
Harbours ..	671,675	602,391	422,324	1,696,390	-93,981	2,352,423
Electricity ..	2,995,068	4,166,933	4,547	7,166,548	86,540	3,607,760
Fire Brigades	76,400	924,737	106,404	1,107,541	-50,121	94,595
University ¹	..	1,666,673	15,290	1,681,963	-10,418	..
Hospitals and Ambulances	1,317,714	10,885,149	1,043,717	13,246,580	-159,640	1,064,823
Marketing ² ..	346,309	21,548,682	1,137,287	23,032,278	552,813	673,078
Industry Improvement	3,558	387,200	67,391	458,149	58,051	..
Total ..	5,449,648	40,194,732	2,826,989	48,471,369	381,494	7,848,155

¹ For the year 1958.

² Operations of season ended during 1958-59.

Loan liabilities of these bodies were £62,618,074 at 30th June, 1959. Of this amount £486,098 was for water supply authorities, £198,539 for irrigation and drainage, £7,099,197 for harbours, £36,304,604 for electricity, £652,474 for fire brigades, £15,308,376 for hospitals and ambulances, and £2,568,786 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, 1958-59

Public Authority	Revenue				Gross Loan Expenditure
	Receipts		Expenditure	Surplus or Deficit	
	Taxation	Total			
State Government—	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
Consolidated Revenue ..	38,388	93,795	94,986	-1,191	26,931
Trust Funds	7,280	66,560	65,020	1,540	..
Local Authorities—					
Brisbane	4,412	18,564	18,512	52	3,567
Other Cities	2,165	6,877	6,392	-15	1,933
Towns	202	1,270	1,213	57	596
Shires	6,211	14,499	14,343	156	3,614
Semi-Governmental Bodies ..	385	48,853	48,471	382	7,848
Gross Total	59,043	249,918	248,937	981	44,489
Net Total ¹	58,719	222,314	221,333	981	42,920

¹ Excluding, as far as possible, transfers between governmental funds, but revenue receipts and expenditure include £15,500(000) transferred from State Government Loan Fund which is included here as loan expenditure:—Agricultural Bank, £1,120(000); Barron River Hydro-electric Project, £379(000); Burdekin River Bridge Construction Fund, £19(000); Tully Falls Hydro-electric Project, £1,535(000); Co-ordinator-General of Public Works, £1,026(000); Main Roads Fund, £622(000); Mount Isa Railway Project, £1,400(000); Port Development Fund, £37(000); Secondary Industries Fund, £20(000); Sugar Bulk Handling Facilities Special Fund, £75(000); Queensland Housing Commission, £1,750(000); Loan Subsidies to Local Authorities and Other Public Bodies, £4,455(000); Barrier Fences Fund, £10(000); Commonwealth-State Housing Fund, £1(000); Fish Supply Fund, £74(000); Irrigation and Water Supply Construction Fund, £2,663(000); Farm Water Supplies Assistance Fund, £50(000); and Capitalised Interest, £265(000).

11. STATE FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.

Agricultural Bank.—The Agricultural Bank was originally established under *The Agricultural Bank Act, 1901*. Advances for rural purposes were later administered by the State Savings Bank and the State Advances Corporation and it was not until 1923 that an Act was passed incorporating the Agricultural Bank in its present form. From 1939 to 1943 it was known as the Bureau of Rural Development. The Agricultural Bank is now the Queensland State Government instrumentality for assisting persons engaged in primary production, and is empowered to make advances to farmers, graziers, contract workers on farm lands, and others engaged in primary production, and also to co-operative companies, commodity boards, and co-operative societies within the State. The following headings briefly cover the purposes for which advances may be made:—

- (a) Payment of liabilities incurred on the land, such as payment of balance of purchase money and releasing of mortgages and other charges.
- (b) Effecting improvements and assisting in approved developmental and experimental work.
- (c) Unspecified purposes in connection with the land.

- (d) Purchase of stock, machinery, and implements.
- (e) Relief in cases of drought, flood, tempest, and fire.
- (f) Crop production.

The Agricultural Bank (Loans) Act of 1959, which came into operation on 1st 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 main Acts administered by the Bank, have not been repealed, but few advances are now 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 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 current 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 Re-establishment and Employment Acts, 1945 to 1955* (Commonwealth), and *The War Service Land Settlement Acts, 1946 to 1960*, to eligible discharged servicemen. The funds for advances under the first mentioned Act are provided by the Commonwealth Government, and a feature of the advances is the reduced interest charges payable by successful applicants. The latter Act provides for special advances to be made to those ex-servicemen who have acquired selections by way of ballot under the War Service Land Settlement Scheme.

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 who have suffered from the effects of drought may be made available under the provisions of *The Drought Relief to Primary Producers Act, 1940*. 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

made for the 1957-58 drought was increased to 3½ per cent. Details of advances made under this Act on account of the droughts of 1940-41, 1946-47, 1951-52, and 1957-58 are as follows:—

	Advances Approved	Amount Advanced	Principal and Interest Owing at 30th June, 1960
	£	£	£
Drought, 1940-41	38,449	27,205	..
Drought, 1946-47	388,492	377,706	1,875
Drought, 1951-52	324,896	261,678	7,065
Drought, 1957-58	386,172	368,012	146,538

The Farm Water Supplies Assistance Act provides 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 30th June, 1961	
	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60		Principal and Interest Owing	Number of Bor- rowers
	£	£	£	£	£	No.
Agricultural Bank (Loans) Act and Co-ordination of Rural Advances and Agri- cultural Bank Acts	2,484,165	2,729,775	3,173,057	33,749,936	13,409,631	5,384
Re-establishment and Em- ployment Acts	962	1,500	..	874,155	26,470	113
War Service Land Settlement Acts	235,949	228,969	264,193	4,489,619	1,709,967	324
Farmers' Assistance (Debts Adjustment) Acts .. ..	..	5,500	5,600	1,055,590	46,274	33
Drought Relief to Primary Producers Act	364,020	3,992	..	1,034,601	155,478	159
Farm Water Supplies Assistance Act .. ..	..	5,021	76,965	81,986	82,376	53

Further operations of the bank include business in connection with advances previously granted under *The Discharged Soldiers' Settlement Acts, 1917 to 1945*, *The Financial Arrangements and Development Aid Acts, 1942 to 1947*, and prior legislation, *The Wire and Wire-netting*

Advances Acts, 1927 to 1944, The Wire and Wire-netting Advances Acts, 1933 to 1944, and The Marsupial Proof Fencing Acts, 1898 to 1944, and, in the main, represent the collection of moneys outstanding in respect of advances made under these Acts. Advances are not now generally being made under these Acts.

Queensland Housing Commission.—Legislation in 1945 established the Queensland Housing Commission, to take over the operations of the State Advances Corporation, which was established in 1916 to make advances to home builders under *The State Advances Act*. The Commission was given increased powers to assist in meeting the existing housing shortage, and was empowered, as well as to make advances to private house builders, to build houses itself either for sale or for letting.

Since the post-war revival of housing in 1944-45 to 30th June, 1960, 22,374 houses were completed under all schemes administered by the Commission. Of the completed houses, 12,029 are being acquired under home-ownership schemes and 10,345 are for rental.

A person who is the owner, or whose wife or husband is the owner, of a house in Queensland or elsewhere is not eligible to participate in any of the Commission's home-ownership schemes. An applicant may elect to repay his loan over a period of either 30 or 45 years. Those who elect to repay over 30 years, subject to certain conditions, are covered free of charge by life insurance to the extent of their indebtedness to the Commission with a maximum benefit of £2,250 payable under this insurance.

Under *The State Housing Acts and Another Act Amendment Act, 1957*, which came into operation on the 9th January, 1958, a holder of a perpetual lease under the State Housing Acts or the Workers' Homes Acts is given the right, subject to certain conditions, to convert his lease to freehold upon payment of the purchasing price of the land and upon performance of the conditions of the lease. This Amending Act also authorises the Commission to sell any Crown land on freeholding lease tenure to an approved purchaser of a house erected on such land.

The purchasing price of the land is added to the unpaid purchase money under the Contract of Sale for the purchase of the house, and the monthly rent in respect of the house is increased so as to permit of the liquidation of the increased purchase money together with interest not later than the date of expiration of the original term on the Contract of Sale. Where the unexpired term of the Contract of Sale for the purchase of the house does not exceed ten years, the lease shall be deemed to be a freeholding lease for a term of ten years and the expiration date of the relative Contract of Sale extended accordingly. Where the holder of a perpetual lease has fulfilled his Contract of Sale for the purchase of the house, he is required to pay a deposit of one-twentieth of the purchase price of the land, and the balance of such purchasing price together with interest at the prescribed rate over ten years.

A Home Builders' Deposit Trust Fund is available to assist eligible persons accumulate money to (i) acquire land and with Commission assistance erect thereon a dwelling, (ii) purchase a house from the Commission under Contract of Sale Conditions. Subject to certain conditions interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum is paid on money deposited.

Workers' Dwellings.—The maximum advances under this scheme were increased to £2,750 for a timber dwelling, £2,850 for a brick-veneer and £3,100 for a brick or concrete dwelling from 30th October, 1958, and to £3,000, £3,100, and £3,350 respectively from 19th May, 1960. The rate of interest chargeable on advances is 5½ per cent. The total amount advanced, including advances under the State Advances Acts on completed dwellings since the inception of this scheme to 30th June, 1960, was £21,308,863.

QUEENSLAND HOUSING COMMISSION, "WORKERS' DWELLINGS"

Particulars	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60
<i>During Year.</i>					
Amount Advanced £	1,302,592	1,800,498	1,597,384	1,379,637	1,448,688
Dwellings Completed .. No.	550	820	707	577	521
<i>At End of Year.</i>					
Dwellings Erected No.	24,086	24,906	25,613	26,190	26,711
Amount Advanced on Completed Dwellings .. £	15,016,168	16,899,084	18,539,391	19,923,410	21,308,863
Dwellings on Books .. No.	4,384	4,941	5,396	5,749	6,053
Amount Owing on Dwellings on Books ¹ £	5,453,555	6,995,635	8,310,957	9,361,878	10,409,950

¹ Including amounts advanced on uncompleted dwellings at close of year and for improvements to existing dwellings.

Workers' Homes.—Under *The Workers' Homes Acts, 1919 to 1957*, an eligible person may request that a house be erected for him on Crown land. Applications are confined to persons with a net annual income for taxation purposes of not more than £800. The applicant contributes at least 5 per cent. of the cost of the house. The loan is repayable with interest at 5½ per cent. over a period of either 30 or 45 years. Applicants are also required to pay a sum approximating 1 per cent. per annum of the cost of the home to cover fire insurance and general expenses, including maintenance, and to pay land rent which is 3 per cent. per annum of the capital value of the land. Land rent is not payable where clients elect to freehold the land and otherwise comply with the relevant provisions of the Acts.

QUEENSLAND HOUSING COMMISSION, "WORKERS' HOMES"

Particulars	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60
Homes Erected to End of Year .. No.	2,343	2,344	2,346	2,346	2,347
Total Cost ¹ .. £	2,081,609	2,097,174	2,113,092	1,403,537	1,407,658
Homes on Books at End of Year .. No.	368	324	279	255	227
Total Amount Owing on Homes on Books at End of Year £	156,145	149,550	149,461	181,298	178,585

¹ Until 1957-58, cost of construction and improvements, rent of land, insurance, and repainting. From 1958-59, cost of construction and improvements only.

Sale of Houses under Contract of Sale.—Commission houses may be sold to eligible applicants or the Commission will erect a house, to the intending purchaser's own design, on Commission land, for subsequent sale to him. Tenants of rental houses may also purchase, under Contract of Sale conditions, the houses they are occupying. The following table shows the numbers of contracts and agreements to purchase which had been executed and were on the Commission's books at the end of each of the last five years.

QUEENSLAND HOUSING COMMISSION, "CONTRACT OF SALE"

Particulars at End of Year	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60
Contracts of Sale	1,587	1,983	2,495	3,053	4,054
Agreements to Purchase ..	481	491	634	948	674
Total ..	2,068	2,474	3,129	4,001	4,728
Amount Owing £	3,237,498	4,224,302	6,000,028	8,481,384	10,539,822

Commonwealth and State Housing Agreements.—The Queensland Housing Commission acts as the housing authority in Queensland in respect of the Commonwealth and State Housing Agreements of 1945 and 1956.

QUEENSLAND HOUSING COMMISSION, COMMONWEALTH AND STATE HOUSING AGREEMENTS

Particulars at End of Year	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60
Dwelling Units Completed No.	9,539	10,649	11,453	12,464	13,194
Dwelling Units under Construction No.	747	524	502	282	410

At 30th June, 1960, Contracts of Sale had been executed or Agreements to Purchase had been entered into with approved applicants, pending the execution of Contracts of Sale, in regard to 2,817 of these units. Expenditure for the year ended 30th June, 1960, was £4,752,007.

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 136,503 at 30th June, 1960. 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 £672,389 were held at 30th June, 1960. Interest on the Unclaimed Moneys Fund amounted to £26,081. The Public Curator held £77,523 in premises and fittings and £695,868 in bank and cash balances in addition to the investments shown in the following table.

PUBLIC CURATOR, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60
Amounts Held at End of Year					
For Insolvent Estates .. £	15,101	7,986	17,866	21,275	31,808
For Intestate Estates .. £	586,122	655,260	687,002	691,829	767,308
For Wills and Trusts .. £	1,731,410	1,863,712	1,988,166	2,209,023	2,374,425
For Mental Patients .. £	608,616	517,354	509,538	495,742	495,061
For Other Purposes .. £	138,349	158,698	186,264	278,297	386,904
Total £	3,079,598	3,203,010	3,388,836	3,696,166	4,055,506
Investments at End of Year					
Government Securities £	3,399,968	3,601,616	3,821,367	3,984,678	4,228,801
Mortgages £	92,680	89,449	114,164	110,028	121,496
Wills of Living Persons					
Deposited during Year No.	7,892	8,424	8,599	9,175	10,061

Assistance to Industries.—The Government was empowered under *The Industries Assistance Acts, 1929 to 1933*, to make advances or guarantee loans in order to foster and stimulate the construction of works and the development of industries in the State, and to promote employment. *The Industries Assistance Acts* are now incorporated in *The Labour and Industry Acts 1946 to 1960*, which provide for financial assistance to industries which are unable to obtain sufficient capital from other sources to commence or expand operations. Assistance provided under the Acts was extended in 1957-58 to the tourist industry, for improvement of accommodation and facilities at underdeveloped or semi-developed areas which are exclusively or almost exclusively tourist areas. The administration of this legislation has been carried out by the Secondary Industries Division of the Department of Labour and Industry since 1946 when it was transferred from the Industries Assistance Board of the Bureau of Industry. Under these Acts, the total amount guaranteed or advanced was £3,029,630 at 30th June, 1960. A loan of £625,000 guaranteed on account of Mount Isa Mines Limited, since fully repaid, has been the largest liability incurred under the Acts.

Liabilities under guarantee and advances outstanding totalled £797,440 at 30th June, 1960. This amount was made up as follows:—Manufacture of cement, £40,000; tin dredging, £270,000; cotton spinning, £157,000; wool scours £78,413; tourist industries, £56,282; sea transport of goods, £58,010; earthenware pipes, brick and tile making, £46,663; engineering, £67,250; gasworks, £9,317; and various other purposes £14,505.

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 30th June, 1960, the total amount guaranteed was £7,615,586 and the balance outstanding on these guarantees was £624,873. The industrial projects include fruit marketing and canning, the sugar and meat industries, and peanut, tobacco, and ginger growing.

Golden Casket Art Union.—This lottery was inaugurated in 1916 to assist wartime patriotic funds. Since 30th June, 1920, the net proceeds have been distributed among hospitals, clinics, charitable institutions, and patriotic funds. Profits are paid into a Department of Health and Home Affairs Hospital, Motherhood, and Child Welfare Trust Account, from which they are distributed. The profit for 1959-60 was £1,448,456.

GOLDEN CASKET ART UNION, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60
<i>Receipts.</i>					
Ticket Sales .. £	6,045,000	6,175,000	6,725,000	6,760,000	6,510,000
Other .. £	3,751	7,890	8,884	9,195	8,298
Total .. £	6,048,751	6,182,890	6,733,884	6,769,195	6,518,298
<i>Expenditure.</i>					
Prize Money .. £	3,863,300	3,946,000	4,284,650	4,307,900	4,148,650
Commission .. £	269,081	295,075	432,105	435,515	463,629
Salaries, Office Expenses, &c. .. £	118,860	119,829	121,778	123,452	132,063
State Stamp Duty .. £	302,250	308,750	336,250	338,000	325,500
To Dept. of Health and Home Affairs £	1,495,260	1,513,236	1,559,101	1,564,328	1,448,456
Total .. £	6,048,751	6,182,890	6,733,884	6,769,195	6,518,298
<i>% of Expenditure.</i>					
Prize Money .. %	63.87	63.82	63.63	63.64	63.65
Administration .. %	6.41	6.71	8.23	8.26	9.14
State Stamp Duty .. %	5.00	5.00	4.99	4.99	4.99
Dept. of Health and Home Affairs .. %	24.72	24.47	23.15	23.11	22.22

From 1st July, 1920, to 30th June, 1960, Casket profits had been used to make grants to, and to construct hospitals, £24,460,783; to construct dental clinics, £189,104; to construct the Medical School, £55,162; to assist unemployed, £73,823; to augment patriotic funds, £180,000; and to make other grants, &c., £1,403,500.

Public Service Superannuation.—Compulsory superannuation schemes are in force for public servants (including teachers) and police. A revised Public Service Superannuation Scheme operated from 1st April, 1959. Under this scheme an officer is required to pay contributions on a sliding scale determined by his salary. Payments for benefits (except sick leave without pay) are subsidised by the Government at the rate of £1 10s. for every £1. In addition, payments are made by the Government to the credit of the Public Service Superannuation Additional Benefits Fund to create a reserve with the object of meeting future liabilities of the Government. The maximum benefits per annum on account of male contributors are: annuity benefit and incapacity benefit £1,260, including

Government subsidy of £756; assurance benefit (widow's pension) £630, including Government subsidy of £378; assurance benefit (children's allowance) £26 for each dependent child under 16 years of age, and £52 for each orphan child, including Government subsidy of £15 12s. and £31 4s. respectively.

The Government holds the accumulated balance of the Public Service Superannuation Fund on which is allowed interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum to 31st December, 1958, and at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum thereafter. The expenses of administration are paid by the Government.

STATE SUPERANNUATION FUNDS, QUEENSLAND, 1959-60

Particulars	Public Service		Police	Total
	Contributory	Additional Benefits		
<i>Receipts—</i>				
Contributions	£ 1,027,271	..	169,700	1,196,971
Interest	£ 307,558	57,305	49,484	414,347
Government Subsidy	£ 213,793	593,600	297,930 ¹	1,105,323
Total	£ 1,548,622	650,905	517,114	2,716,641
<i>Expenditure—</i>				
Benefits	£ 390,905	..	294,003	684,908
Refunds	£ 155,732	..	9,341	165,073
Total	£ 546,637	..	303,344	849,981
Funds at End of Year	£ 7,447,056	1,677,700	1,314,613	10,439,369
Contributors at End of Year—				
Males No.	10,485	..	2,533	13,018
Females No.	5,056	..	..	5,056
Total No.	15,541	..	2,533	18,074

¹ Including £13,500 from Police Reward Fund.

A Railway Superannuation Scheme was commenced on 1st October, 1930, but subsequently abandoned. Pensions due under this scheme (£7,543 in 1959-60) are now a charge on Consolidated Revenue.

A Parliamentary Superannuation Scheme, details of which are given on page 24, has operated since 1st January, 1949. During 1959-60 members' and government contributions each totalled £14,804, while £14,167 was received in interest. Expenditure on pensions was £6,403, and the fund held a credit balance of £305,053 at 30th June, 1960.

Chapter 14.—PRIVATE FINANCE

1. MONEY AND BANKING

The Commonwealth Government is given power by the Constitution to make laws with regard to currency, coinage, legal tender, and banking, excepting State banking confined to the limits of the State concerned. The issue of coinage for the whole Commonwealth has been the business of the Commonwealth Government since the first Australian coins were issued in 1910, and since 1911 the Commonwealth Government (from 1920 through the Commonwealth Bank) has reserved to itself the right of note issue. The unit of currency in use in Australia is the Australian pound, with an exchange rate on sterling of approximately £A125 to £100 stg.

The Commonwealth Bank was established by an Act of the Commonwealth Parliament in 1911. It commenced operations with a Savings Bank Department in 1912, and general banking was started in 1913. Gradually it assumed the functions of a "banker's bank" or central bank.

For a more detailed description of the development and organisation of the Commonwealth Bank up to and including the 1945 banking legislation, see the 1958 and earlier issues of the *Year Book*.

Among other things *The Commonwealth Bank Act, 1945*, provided for (i) a Note Issue Department, (ii) a Rural Credits Department to make loans to bodies concerned with the marketing of primary produce, (iii) a Mortgage Bank Department to make loans to primary producers, and (iv) an Industrial Finance Department to provide finance, assistance, and advice to industrial undertakings, particularly small undertakings. The General Banking Division might make loans for the erection or purchase of, or the discharge of mortgages on, homes. The Commonwealth Savings Bank continued as a separate corporation, under the control of the Governor of the Commonwealth Bank.

The Commonwealth Bank Act, 1951, amended the 1945 Act. The Advisory Council was replaced by a Commonwealth Bank Board with power to determine the policy of the Bank and the Savings Bank and to take any action necessary to carry out such policy. The Bank remained under the management of the Governor, who became Chairman of the Board, while the Deputy Governor became its Deputy Chairman. Other members of the Board were the Secretary to the Department of the Treasury, and seven others appointed by the Governor-General, not more than two of whom might be officers of the Bank or the Commonwealth Public Service, appointed for terms not exceeding five years. Directors and employees of other banks were not eligible for membership of the Board. The Act provided that in the event of an irreconcilable difference of opinion on monetary and banking policy between the Government and the Bank the question should be determined by the Governor-General in Council. The Treasurer must then lay before each House of Parliament, within 15 sitting days, a copy of such order determining banking policy, a statement by the Government in relation to the matter, and a copy of a statement required to be furnished to the Treasurer by the Board when the dispute first arose.

The Commonwealth Bank Act, 1953, established the Commonwealth Trading Bank of Australia as a separate corporation, managed by a General Manager under the Governor, to conduct the business of the General Banking Division in accordance with policy determined by the Commonwealth Bank Board. The Commonwealth Bank of Australia continued to operate as a central bank, and retained the specialised departments of Rural Credits, Mortgage Bank, and Industrial Finance.

The Banking Act, 1945, provided that banking business should not be carried on except with the written authority of the Governor-General. The Commonwealth Bank was given the duty of protecting the interests of depositors with trading banks, and it might investigate the affairs of, or assume control of, any bank which had failed to meet its obligations, or, in the Commonwealth Bank's opinion, was likely to do so. The Act provided for each trading bank to keep a Special Account with the Commonwealth Bank, in which there was to be placed the amounts held by the Commonwealth Bank to that bank's credit under the war-time National Security Regulations, and an amount not exceeding the increase in that bank's assets since the provision commenced. Such deposits could only be withdrawn with permission of the Commonwealth Bank. The Commonwealth Bank might also require trading banks to transfer to it specified holdings of foreign currency. The Commonwealth Bank might determine the general policy to be followed by trading banks in relation to advances, and the classes of purposes for which advances might be made by banks, and a trading bank might not purchase government or stock exchange securities without its permission. It might make regulations fixing interest and discount rates. Provision was also made for the Governor-General to make regulations for the control of foreign exchange; and to proclaim the operation of sections of the Act restricting the holding, buying, selling, or manufacturing of gold. Regular statistical returns, in prescribed form, to the Commonwealth Bank and the Commonwealth Statistician were to be made by trading banks. State legislation controlling banking became inoperative after this legislation came into force.

The Banking Act, 1953, incorporated some important changes affecting the relationship between the Commonwealth Bank, as central bank, and the remainder of the banking system. A major provision was the introduction of a new formula for calculating the maximum amounts which banks might be required to hold in Special Accounts with the Commonwealth Bank. The discretionary power provided by the 1945 Act had not been fully exercised, and, by mid-1952, banks could have been directed under the existing law to make further lodgments to Special Accounts aggregating about £500m. The new Act cancelled this uncalled liability and introduced as a new starting point the actual Special Account balances at 10th October, 1952. The amount of the Special Account power now varies with changes in deposits instead of assets; and the extent of the variations is, in general and subject to certain qualifications, 75 per cent. of movements in deposits during the current banking year, instead of 100 per cent. of the increase in assets.

Another provision of the 1953 legislation was that the Commonwealth Bank should, during each financial year, inform each bank in confidence of its estimates of movements during that financial year in the total deposits

and liquid assets of all banks, and of likely changes in the aggregate Special Accounts of all banks during each half year. The provision, included in the 1945 legislation, requiring approval of the Commonwealth Bank to the purchase by trading banks of government or certain other securities was repealed. It is now the practice of the banks to consult the Commonwealth Bank before undertaking large security transactions.

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, have been 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 are 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 has been established under a new Board and a 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 Banking Corporation is under the control of a Board, appointed by the Governor-General, of 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 30th June, 1960; 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, 1960¹

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. ..	18,316	22,835	4,857	27,692
Bank of Adelaide ..	351	705	174	879
Bank of N. S. Wales ..	42,024	41,885	13,941	55,826
Brisbane Perm. Building and Banking Co. Ltd.	3,817	..	2,871	2,871
Commercial Bank of Australia Ltd. ..	17,550	18,317	5,376	23,693
Commercial Banking Co. of Sydney Ltd. ..	9,310	12,803	2,875	15,678
E. S. and A. Bank Ltd.	6,798	8,783	1,603	10,386
Nat. Bank of Aust. Ltd.	41,096	47,951	18,611	66,562
Q'land National Bk. Ltd. ²	123	..	..	..
Total Private Banks	139,383	153,279	50,308	203,587
Commonwealth Trading Bank of Australia ..	17,521	24,201	11,386	35,587
Total All Banks ..	156,904	177,480	61,694	239,174

¹ Average of five Wednesdays—1st, 8th, 15th, 22nd and 29th June, 1960.

² In voluntary liquidation, having united with the National Bank of Australasia Ltd.

Bank Debts to Customers' Accounts.—Bank debts include the total value of cheques drawn throughout Queensland, and are a comprehensive guide to business trends. They are available since 1945-46.

BANK DEBITS TO CUSTOMERS' ACCOUNTS

Year	Average Weekly Debits ¹	Year	Average Weekly Debits ¹
	£1,000		£1,000
1950-51	39,011	1955-56	56,028
1951-52	41,516	1956-57	62,743
1952-53	43,796	1957-58	65,655
1953-54	51,032	1958-59	70,253
1954-55	53,873	1959-60	79,172

¹ Excluding debits to Australian Government accounts at capital city branches.

Savings Banks.—The Commonwealth Savings Bank opened in Queensland on 16th September, 1912, and on 1st October, 1920, took over the Queensland State Savings Bank. At the time of amalgamation, the Commonwealth Bank held depositors' balances of about £3½m., while the State Bank held about £15m. At 30th June, 1960, deposits were £145.7m., and the Savings Bank had 100 branches and 1,254 agencies in the State.

During January, 1956, private savings banks commenced business in Queensland. At 30th June, 1960, deposits were £36.9m., and there were 228 branches and 159 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	£
1950-51 ..	797,072	93,243	88,156	98,840	80.5
1951-52 ..	816,666	93,645	91,479	102,661	81.5
1952-53 ..	838,662	101,518	96,747	109,360	84.7
1953-54 ..	854,160	111,365	105,413	117,406	89.1
1954-55 ..	868,838	119,281	114,244	124,814	92.8
1955-56 ..	907,385	133,639	123,439	132,700	96.8
1956-57 ..	959,972	150,796	142,281	144,608	103.5
1957-58 ..	1,014,008	161,596	156,620	153,244	108.1
1958-59 ..	1,080,229	181,664	172,442	166,653	115.7
1959-60 ..	1,140,200	207,595	196,470	182,586	124.8

¹ Excluding inoperative and school bank accounts.

² Including transfers between branches of the bank.

The following table shows particulars of all savings banks in the States of Australia at 30th June, 1960. All States had Government Savings Banks when the Commonwealth Savings Bank was founded, but all have been transferred to the Commonwealth Bank except those of Victoria and South Australia. In addition to these, the table includes, in the column headed "State Banks", two Trustee Banks in Tasmania, and the Savings Bank Division of the Rural and Industries Bank of Western Australia.

SAVINGS BANKS, AUSTRALIA, AT 30TH JUNE, 1960

State or Territory	Separate Accounts ¹	Amount to Credit				Amount to Credit per Head of Population
		Commonwealth Bank	State Banks	Private Banks	Total	
	No.	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£
N.S.W. ..	3,013,260	402,398	..	139,174	541,572	141.5
Victoria ..	2,691,561	131,243	298,107	70,242	499,592	172.8
Queensland ..	1,140,200	145,706	..	36,880	182,586	124.8
S. Australia ..	930,812	39,763	123,930	2,305	165,998	175.6
W. Australia	550,966	57,078	5,793	15,752	78,623	107.6
Tasmania ..	310,844	18,175	27,257 ²	923	46,355	133.4
N.T. ...	15,126	} 5,953	..	2,025	{ 2,582	118.5
A.C.T. ..	34,554					103.1
Total ..	8,687,323	800,316	455,087	267,301	1,522,704	148.1

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 to 1958*, during the five years ended 1959-60. The liabilities and assets shown in the table are as estimated by debtors.

BANKRUPTCY, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60
Sequestrations—					
Debtors' Petitions	No. 22	16	29	27	19
Creditors' ..	No. 111	109	125	151	189
Total ..	No. 133	125	154	178	208
Liabilities ..	£ 137,889	304,369	438,943	632,925	484,704
Assets ..	£ 76,661	245,201	253,635	495,844	401,100
Administration of					
Deceased Debtors' Estates ..	No. 1	3	1	2	3
Liabilities ..	£ 116,901	16,979	4,444	21,686	27,710
Assets ..	£ 698	28,872	3,411	13,432	10,479
Compositions, Schemes of Arrangement, and Deeds of Assignment¹					
Liabilities ..	No. 1	..	..	..	..
Liabilities ..	£ 2,789	..	..	..	..
Assets ..	£ 634	..	..	..	..
Deeds of Arrangement²					
Liabilities ..	No. 28	24	26	20	23
Liabilities ..	£ 134,299	128,171	163,722	177,961	212,775
Assets ..	£ 102,077	120,825	120,333	147,481	219,542

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.—At 31st December, 1959, 23 life assurance organisations were operating in Queensland.

The following table shows the life assurance business transacted in Queensland during 1959.

LIFE ASSURANCE, QUEENSLAND¹, 1959

Particulars	Ordinary Business	Industrial Business	Total
Discontinuances—			
By Death and Maturity—			
Policies No.	9,883	17,311	27,194
Sum Assured £1,000	3,166	934	4,100
By Forfeiture and Surrender—			
Policies No.	23,557	15,299	38,856
Proportion of Policies in Force at Beginning of Year.. .. %	3.9	3.6	3.8
Sum Assured £1,000	20,477	2,592	23,069
Proportion of Sum Assured for All Policies at Beginning of Year %	4.8	6.4	5.0
New Business—			
Policies No.	57,047	21,990	79,037
Sum Assured £1,000	77,253	3,816	81,069
Business at End of Year—			
Policies No.	627,793	418,725	1,046,518
Sum Assured £1,000	472,400	40,802	513,202
Annual Premiums £1,000	13,897	1,894	15,791

¹ Including a very small amount of business in Papua and New Guinea.

Insurance Other Than Life.—The information in the following table has been compiled from returns which are collected on a uniform basis in all States. It shows particulars for Queensland business only, premiums, losses, and expenditure being allocated according to the State in which the policy was issued. A proportion of the Australian Control Office's expenditure for each company has been included in total expenditure according to the proportion of gross premiums received in this State.

The State Government Insurance Office conducts general insurance, and, in addition, in 1959-60 there were 57 Australian companies and 80 other companies licensed under *The Insurance Acts, 1916 to 1934*, to conduct insurance other than life in Queensland. The above numbers include companies not actively engaged in business while the following table includes only those 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 361.

In addition to the premium income shown in the following table, the insurance companies received £793,741 from investments (interest, dividends, rents, &c.) held in Queensland. Australian companies received £687,475, and other companies £106,266. Commission and agents' charges amounted to £1,152,259, while expenses of management and Queensland's proportion of Australian Control Office expenses were £3,889,780.

GENERAL INSURANCE, QUEENSLAND, 1959-60¹

Class of Business	Premiums	Losses	Contributions to Fire Brigades	Taxation Paid	Total Expenditure ²	Losses, as Proportion of Premiums
AUSTRALIAN COMPANIES (56)						
Fire	£ 2,543,241	£ 866,230	£ 319,952	£ 147,377	£ 2,051,291	% 34.1
Loss of Profits ..	80,475	27,170					..	12,905	134,777	33.8
Householders' Comprehensive, &c.	202,650	31,840	..	169,780	4,816,232	15.7
Marine	204,062	63,166					..	8,757	5,261,715	31.0
Motor Vehicles ..	3,967,803	2,685,574	..	31,463	746,463	67.7
Compulsory Third Party	1,374,584	983,149				
Employers' Liability and Workers' Compensation ..	5,393,663	4,750,503	..	..	..	88.1
Other	836,103	459,171				
Total	14,602,581	9,866,803	319,952	370,282	13,010,478	55.6 ³
OTHER COMPANIES (77)						
Fire	£ 2,784,249	£ 905,923	£ 428,833	£ 103,134	£ 2,810,899	% 32.5
Loss of Profits ..	245,814	8,878					..	24,856	314,982	3.6
Householders' Comprehensive, &c.	251,501	61,378	..	75,470	3,312,622	24.4
Marine	457,679	166,029				
Motor Vehicles ..	2,103,340	1,316,946	..	..	..	62.6
Compulsory Third Party	896,662	1,018,227				
Employers' Liability and Workers' Compensation ..	10,177	1,857	..	107	5,824	18.2
Other	801,570	355,988					..	22,313	634,210	44.4
Total	7,550,992	3,835,226	428,833	225,880	7,078,537	50.8 ³
ALL COMPANIES (133)						
Fire	£ 5,327,490	£ 1,772,153	£ 748,785	£ 250,511	£ 4,862,190	% 33.3
Loss of Profits ..	326,289	36,048					..	37,761	449,759	11.0
Householders' Comprehensive, &c.	454,151	93,218	..	245,250	8,128,854	20.5
Marine	661,741	229,195				
Motor Vehicles ..	6,071,143	4,002,520	..	..	..	65.9
Compulsory Third Party	2,271,246	2,001,376				
Employers' Liability and Workers' Compensation ..	5,403,840	4,752,360	..	8,864	5,267,539	87.9
Other	1,637,673	815,159					..	53,776	1,380,673	49.8
Total	22,153,573	13,702,029	748,785	596,162	20,089,015	53.4 ³

¹ Figures for each company are for the accounting year ended during 1959-60— for most companies, year ended 31st December, 1959.

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 1956, provide for the constitution of districts with an incorporated Fire Brigade Board in each. The duty of each Board is to extinguish fires and to protect life and property in the event of fire within its territory. To that end a Board is required to maintain fire brigades and ensure their necessary equipment for the performance of their duties. Each Fire Brigade Board has seven members, of whom two are appointed by the Governor in Council, three elected by the insurance companies who are liable to make the annual contribution under the Act, and two elected by the local authority or group of local authorities having jurisdiction within the district of the Board in question.

During 1959-60 there were 78 Fire Brigade Boards in Queensland. The Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board maintained 18 fire stations throughout Brisbane. The remaining 77 Boards maintained a total of 124 fire stations throughout the State. Equipment included 178 motor fire engines, of which 28 were in the metropolitan area. A total of 2,796 fire alarms were installed throughout the State as at 30th June, 1960.

Of the 5,846 total calls answered during 1959-60, 1,084 or 18 per cent. were false alarms. The greatest number of false alarms was in the metropolitan area where 892 of the total 2,777 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 409 and 410.

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		
1950-51	63	448	930	3,094	£ 360,246
1951-52	67	473	974	5,271	457,036
1952-53	68	484	939	3,184	556,941
1953-54	71	483	984	3,850	555,439
1954-55	71	502	1,003	3,711	594,075
1955-56	72	497	1,005	4,587	650,514
1956-57	73	683	1,014	6,208	867,243
1957-58	75	741	1,046	5,536	995,283
1958-59	75	766	1,168 ^r	4,850	1,107,541
1959-60	78	789	1,209	5,846	1,168,358

¹ Including volunteers.
^r Revised since last issue.

² Excluding loan expenditure (£125,496 in 1959-60).

5. COMPANIES

Under *The Companies Act, 1931*, provision is made for public and private companies. A public company must have not less than seven members, and a private company not less than two. Partnerships of more than twenty members must be registered as companies.

Each State has its own Companies legislation and, although initially the Acts were based on the English Act, differences have developed among the States. A common Companies Bill to consolidate the law and achieve the greatest practicable uniformity is, in 1961, under consideration in all States.

COMPANIES ON REGISTER, QUEENSLAND¹

At 30th June	Place of Incorporation						All Companies	
	Queensland		Other States		Overseas		Com-panies	Nominal Capital
	Com-panies	Nominal Capital	Com-panies	Nominal Capital	Com-panies	Nominal Capital		
	No.	£1,000	No.	£1,000	No.	£1,000	No.	£1,000
1956 ..	3,864	292,800	1,515	1,020,877	285	669,662	5,664	1,983,339
1957 ..	4,375	355,144	1,625	1,113,616	293	683,513	6,293	2,152,273
1958 ..	5,104	404,937	1,751	1,264,796	295	631,724	7,150	2,301,457
1959 ..	6,149	462,421	1,934	1,435,081	299	713,408	8,382	2,610,910
1960 ..	7,442	536,306	2,175	1,642,357	317	987,229	9,934	3,165,892

¹ Excluding companies in liquidation.

New companies incorporated in Queensland in 1959-60 numbered 1539, their nominal capital being £65,409,000. During 1959-60, 275 other Australian companies with a nominal capital of £109,181,000 were registered in Queensland and 21 overseas companies with a nominal capital of £179,582,000. Private companies accounted for 95 per cent. of the new Queensland companies registered in the last ten years. At their balancing dates during 1959-60, companies incorporated in Queensland had £186,171,000 in subscribed capital, of which £178,668,000 was paid-up.

6. FRIENDLY SOCIETIES

The first friendly society was formed in 1878, and at 30th June, 1959, the number of societies was 23, with 483 branches, excluding district councils. Medical, sickness, and funeral benefits are allowed, most of the members contributing for all these benefits, but provision is made for those who desire to contribute for sickness and funeral benefits only or for medical benefits only. A member requiring medical attention may engage any doctor, and whatever fees are charged are paid directly by the member, who may then obtain from his society a refund of portion of the fees. As from 1st July, 1953, the Commonwealth Government arranged to subsidise benefits provided by approved friendly societies to the extent of 6s. per consultation and stated amounts for all other forms of medical treatment. Approved societies were required to provide from their own funds at least as much as the Commonwealth subsidy. Societies make provision for other forms of medical treatment according to the terms of the Commonwealth agreement. Details of the scope of the Medical

Benefits Scheme and of the Commonwealth and Society payments under it are given in the Social Services chapter on page 108.

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 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 more important towns of the State.

The next table shows details of the societies for five years. The membership was 51,317, or 3·6 per cent. of the population, at 30th June, 1960, but, as members' families usually participate in medical benefits, the percentage benefiting is much higher.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59
Branches .. No.	513	508	496	483	477
Members—					
Males .. No.	45,693	44,503	43,513	42,661	41,576
Females .. No.	8,895	8,783	8,649	8,656	8,837
Total .. No.	54,588	53,286	52,162	51,317	50,413
Deaths of Members—					
Males .. No.	793	737	789	722	826
Females .. No.	207	246	232	244	246
Total .. No.	1,000	983	1,021	966	1,072
Sickness—					
Male Cases .. No.	9,613	9,469	9,271	8,995	9,163
Duration .. Weeks	120,080	130,470	127,858	127,191	128,145
Female Cases .. No.	530	502	532	492	472
Duration .. Weeks	7,563	7,278	7,972	7,093	7,362
Receipts—					
Members' Dues .. £	409,984	432,859	453,297	493,088	546,776
Investments .. £	125,781	131,628	137,303	144,081	154,717
Total .. £	535,765	564,487	590,600	637,169	701,493
Expenditure—					
Sick Pay .. £	81,905	79,546	78,478	79,212	85,247
Death Benefits .. £	48,089	46,814	51,707	47,849	52,901
Medical and Hospital Benefits .. £	172,887	210,277	235,748	272,882	316,450
Management .. £	121,411	123,495	143,476	153,688	165,182
Total .. £	424,292	460,132	509,409	553,631	619,780
Investment of Funds—					
Mortgages .. £1,000	1,495	1,445	1,491	1,420	1,481
Govt. Loans .. £1,000	1,009	1,128	1,096	1,058	978
Property .. £1,000	201	217	289	521	690
Cash at Bank, &c. .. £1,000	372	398	401	365	380
Total .. £1,000	3,077	3,188	3,277	3,364	3,529

Funds may be invested as prescribed under the Act, usually in government and municipal securities, or in mortgages, and an actuarial valuation of each society's financial position is made every five years.

Ten years ago, when the total value of all dwellings constructed and the average value per dwelling were less than half the corresponding values for recent years, mortgages accounted for 22 per cent. of all funds invested, and Commonwealth and State Government loans for 59 per cent. Now, 42 per cent. of the funds is invested in mortgages and only 31 per cent. in government loans.

Particulars of membership and finances during 1958-59 of the various orders of friendly societies are shown in the following table.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES, QUEENSLAND, 1958-59

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	843	6,638	2,146	782	5,030	61,874
A.O.F.—							
N. Q'land Dist.	2	169	1,454	731	73	892	24,382
R'hampton Dist.	4	417	2,119	1,135	152	1,766	28,307
United Bris. Dist.	29	3,176	32,569	8,686	13,076	29,600	203,317
G.U.O.O.F.	26	2,522	28,640	6,823	10,567	24,858	170,526
H.A.C.B.S.—							
N. Q'land Dist.	8	376	3,637	1,494	110	2,360	45,507
R'hampton Dist.	9	842	5,499	2,377	247	4,028	64,177
S. Q'land Dist.	61	6,762	118,829	23,916	54,033	99,870	506,843
I.O.O.F.	23	1,511	9,442	2,733	1,610	7,186	90,392
I.O.R.	55	4,688	41,834	12,150	12,818	35,854	409,550
M.U.I.O.O.F.—							
N. Q'land Branch	12	1,313	8,115	3,172	477	5,766	115,409
Q'land Branch	139	12,699	306,293	29,418	172,201	277,311	979,702
P.A.F.S.	64	8,928	105,293	25,579	48,807	98,595	596,123
U.A.O.D.	27	2,918	17,579	8,450	1,351	14,334	205,194
Other	9	3,249	13,552	9,338	146	12,330	27,908
Total.	477	50,413	701,493	138,148	316,450	619,780	3,529,211

¹ Excluding district and central bodies. ² Including unfinancial members but excluding contributors for Commonwealth benefits only.

7. BUILDING SOCIETIES

Particulars of the operations of building societies in Queensland for five years are shown in the next table. The figures include operations on monies advanced to building societies under the *Commonwealth-State Housing Agreement*. In addition to the advances of these societies, home builders owed direct to the Queensland Housing Commission under its "Workers' Dwellings," "Workers' Homes," and "Contract of Sale" schemes over £21m. at 30th June, 1960, compared with over £14m. at 30th June, 1959. (See pages 415 and 416.) Other home building is financed by banks, insurance companies, friendly societies, and the War Service Homes and the Commonwealth-State Rental Schemes.

BUILDING SOCIETIES, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60
Societies .. No.	14	14	29	52	59
Shareholders ^{1 2} .. No.	15,764	16,732	17,774	18,812	19,991
Borrowers ² .. No.	12,021	13,105	14,153	15,141	16,710
Loans Repaid .. £	1,051,929	1,287,384	1,502,384	1,984,248	2,075,244
Interest on Loans .. £	329,983	398,853	474,501	529,284	658,287
Loans Granted .. £	2,243,801	2,287,332	2,736,145	3,320,364	4,888,777
Interest Paid Out .. £	206,188	246,952	306,302	426,903	496,494
Total Advances on Mortgages ² .. £	7,213,276	8,279,300	9,577,530	11,431,832	14,339,852

¹ Excluding borrowing shareholders. ² At end of year.

8. CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

These societies are registered under either *The Primary Producers' Co-operative Associations Acts, 1923 to 1934*, or *The Co-operative Societies Acts, 1946 to 1951*. Those registered under the former Act comprise associations of primary producers; and, in 1959-60, returns were furnished by 100 associations covering the dairying (butter and cheese), fruit-growing, and sugar-milling industries, and cattle dips. Most of these associations issue share capital with limited liability, but there are some with no capital and their liability is limited to the value of the assets. Affairs are controlled by the members, each member having one vote only. Three-fifths of the members must be producers and suppliers of the association. Rules may be made governing the number of shares which may be held by any one member. Shares are not placed on the market, and the transference of shares must have the approval of the directors.

Societies registered under *The Co-operative Societies Acts* must have at least seven members, and no member can hold more than £300 of shares in a society. These societies can carry on any industry, business, or trade specified in their rules, and dealings in land are also allowed. Their growth has been encouraged by amending legislation passed in 1951 which provided for the establishment of an Advisory Council. The general function of the Council is "to take all such steps and to do all such things as in its opinion will promote and encourage co-operation". It assists both in the formation of new co-operatives and in the improvement and development of existing ones, by advising on matters of finance, business methods, procedure, &c., by preparing and disseminating information to inform the public with respect to co-operation, and by convening or attending public meetings for this purpose. There were 65 of these societies in 1959-60.

The next table gives details of the number, size, and financial operations of co-operative societies of each type in Queensland for the year ended 30th June, 1960.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES, QUEENSLAND, 1959-60

Particulars	Producers' Societies	Consumers' Societies	Producers' and Consumers' Societies	Total
Societies No.	101	61	3	165
Branches ¹ No.	88	22	5	115
Members No.	96,953	27,968	3,197	128,118
Sales £	53,460,538	4,715,184	3,077,476	61,253,198
Other Receipts .. £	1,223,268	199,968	5,919	1,429,155
Total Receipts .. £	54,683,806	4,915,152	3,083,395	62,682,353
Working Expenses .. £	10,947,137	794,507	551,550	12,293,194
Rebates and Bonuses .. £	718,815	75,866	..	794,681
Dividends on Share Capital .. £	125,896	16,870	4,296	147,062
Purchases £	40,917,024	3,965,344	2,394,658	47,277,026
Other Expenditure .. £	586,148	24,026	60,064	670,238
Total Expenditure .. £	53,295,020	4,876,613	3,010,568	61,182,201
Assets £	33,021,498	4,235,877	759,905	38,017,280

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 1956*, 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.	£
1950-51	44,735	60,216,705	1955-56	34,441	62,834,709
1951-52	37,581	54,762,850	1956-57	34,362	62,963,230
1952-53	35,728	52,259,741	1957-58	39,030	79,725,867
1953-54	38,530	62,395,910	1958-59	40,407	87,153,910
1954-55	36,504	63,734,658	1959-60	44,651	108,940,106

10. MORTGAGES, LIENS, BILLS OF SALE

Mortgages on Real Property.—Mortgages and releases of mortgages registered under *The Real Property Acts, 1861 to 1956*, are shown in the following table for the five years ended 30th June, 1960.

MORTGAGES ON REAL PROPERTY, QUEENSLAND

Year	Registered		Released	
	No.	£	No.	£
1955-56	20,555	28,094,453	17,396	17,182,625
1956-57	20,878	30,735,564	17,479	19,104,010
1957-58	24,190	41,043,807	19,158	22,815,157
1958-59	25,501	46,131,896	20,544	26,705,307
1959-60	30,360	58,664,152	23,864	35,305,047

While the number and value of mortgages registered were at low levels during the war years, the number and value of mortgages released increased. Government restriction on borrowing was one of the main factors in reducing the number of mortgages registered, and, after the restrictions on home building came into force in 1942, the number of mortgages registered dropped by almost 50 per cent. to the low level of 4,882. In the post-war years the number registered rose rapidly to 29,087 in 1950-51, and 29,857 in 1953-54, but fell back to 20,555 in 1955-56 before increasing again to the record number of 30,360 in 1959-60. The average value per mortgage registered has increased in the last ten years from £800 to £1,930.

Stock Mortgages, Liens on Primary Production, and Bills of Sale.—Owing to the length of time that certain primary and secondary products take to reach maturity or the marketing stage, a producer often has not sufficient capital to carry him so far, and in the meantime needs money for fodder for animals, fertiliser for crops, and wages for employees. The finance necessary to produce the crop, bring the livestock to maturity, or the manufactured product to the marketing stage, is obtained from banks, &c., which take a mortgage over the livestock, a lien over the growing crop or prospective wool clip, or a bill of sale over the plant and machinery or other securities. The bill of sale or other instrument is released when the product is sold and the advance is repaid. Details of the instruments registered and released in the Supreme Court since 1955-56 are shown in the following table.

BILLS OF SALE AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS, QUEENSLAND

Type of Instrument	Instruments Registered			Instruments Released		
	Number in which Amount Stated	Amount Stated	Number in which No Amount Stated	Number in which Amount Stated	Amount Stated	Number in which No Amount Stated
Bills of Sale, &c.¹—	No.	£	No.	No.	£	No.
1955-56	5,629	5,381,131	1,533	1,322	1,634,059	1,095
1956-57	4,373	4,988,063	1,733	1,089	1,972,145	1,231
1957-58	4,846	5,912,741	2,875	1,354	3,142,859	1,225
1958-59	5,478	7,638,096	3,001	1,287	2,563,313	1,098
1959-60	7,102	10,632,138	2,584	1,361	2,967,073	1,494
Liens on Sugar²—						
1955-56	1,044	4,146,730	1,866	..	..	..
1956-57	1,004	4,226,748	1,720	..	..	..
1957-58	1,112	4,512,817	1,611	..	..	..
1958-59	1,233	5,576,085	1,535	..	..	..
1959-60	1,287	5,270,974	1,373	..	..	..
State Securities³—						
1955-56	1,466	2,419,323	..	577	970,631	..
1956-57	2,066	3,204,067	..	844	709,017	..
1957-58	2,350	3,345,758	..	1,073	938,660	..
1958-59	1,635	2,754,183	..	1,074	1,220,255	..
1959-60	1,632	2,830,678	..	2,337	3,186,134	..

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. HIRE PURCHASE

The figures shown in the following table relate to businesses which finance the retail sales of goods, but do not retail goods themselves. Businesses which finance hire purchase exclusively for their own employees are not included. All types of goods sold to final purchasers are included, whether producer or consumer goods. The item "value of goods" denotes the value at net cash or list price excluding hiring charges and insurance; the "amount financed" also excludes hiring charges and insurance.

NEW HIRE PURCHASE AGREEMENTS, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Number of Agreements—					
Motor Vehicles, Tractors, &c.	49,668	53,854	57,337	64,315	68,496
Plant and Machinery	3,404	3,988	4,340	5,053	5,916
Household and Personal Goods	127,099	134,801	147,798	164,423	161,541
Total	180,171	192,643	209,475	233,791	235,953
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
Value of Goods—					
Motor Vehicles, Tractors, &c.	32,604	37,986	41,594	44,318	47,698
Plant and Machinery	1,720	2,152	2,756	3,956	4,372
Household and Personal Goods	7,757	8,123	9,289	10,258	15,059
Total	42,081	48,261	53,639	58,532	67,129
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
Amount Financed—					
Motor Vehicles, Tractors, &c.	18,660	22,776	24,647	26,826	29,464
Plant and Machinery	1,071	1,346	1,749	2,482	2,863
Household and Personal Goods	6,040	6,334	7,335	8,334	12,245
Total	25,771	30,456	33,731	37,642	44,572
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
Balances Outstanding at End of Year (including hiring charges and insurance)	32,266	36,934	42,483	49,451	59,721

12. SHARE PRICES INDEX

The Share Prices Index published in the 1958 and earlier issues of the *Queensland Year Book* has been completely reconstructed and the index shown hereunder is not comparable with that previously published.

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 for changes in the capital structure of the Companies. This is done by equating the price of a share after any capital change to the index of the value of shares or share plus rights, which would be held after the capital change by a cum-rights or cum-bonus holder, and amending the index base accordingly. 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 October, 1960.

SHARE PRICES INDEX, BRISBANE

(June, 1954 = 100.0)

Year	Manufacturing and Distributing	Retail	Financial	Miscellaneous	Total Index
1954-55 ..	104.9	107.9	97.1	97.7	103.5
1955-56 ..	108.7	119.8	103.8	98.6	108.1
1956-57 ..	111.0	119.8	102.4	94.6	108.7
1957-58 ..	122.7	134.0	124.0	103.9	120.9
1958-59 ..	134.1	139.7	135.3	114.6	131.4
1959-60 ..	182.6	190.0	181.9	169.1	181.1
1960-61 ..	188.8	192.9	177.3	170.9	185.3

APPENDIX

Summary of
Queensland Statistics
Since 1860

SUMMARY OF POPULATION

Year.	Population at 31st December.			Mean Population Year Ended—		Net Immigration. ¹	Natural Increase.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	30th June.	31st December.		
1860	16,817	11,239	28,056	n	25,788	3,778	758
1865	53,292	33,629	86,921	n	80,250	11,544	1,799
1870	69,221	46,051	115,272	n	112,217	2,851	3,260
1875	102,161	66,944	169,105	n	161,724	12,160	2,602
1880	124,013	87,027	211,040	n	208,130	641	5,179
1885	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	10,200	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	1,038,016	-10,498	11,544
1943	542,738	511,846	1,054,584	1,040,433	1,047,421	5,467	12,058
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	14,388	17,396
1949	601,723	568,596	1,170,319	1,140,816	1,155,638	8,180	17,587
1950	620,329	585,089	1,205,418	1,173,232	1,191,081	16,470	18,629
1951	636,935	601,343	1,238,278	1,207,194	1,223,719	14,313	18,547
1952	652,974	618,282	1,271,256	1,239,868	1,255,896	13,196	19,782
1953	666,348	632,072	1,298,420	1,272,244	1,287,231	7,388	19,776
1954	679,012	643,740	1,322,752	1,300,464	1,313,055	4,500	19,832
1955	692,920	657,764	1,350,684	1,325,336	1,338,995	6,887	21,045
1956	708,246	670,701	1,378,947	1,352,629	1,366,496	8,040	20,223
1957	718,166	683,261	1,401,427	1,380,466	1,392,384	393	22,084
1958	729,148	695,670	1,424,818	1,403,279	1,414,362	974	22,417
1959	740,622	706,576	1,447,198	1,426,019	1,437,230	870	23,250
1960	750,751	716,128	1,466,879	1,448,788	1,458,430	-3,162	22,843

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

STATISTICS (Chapter 3)

Births.	Birth Rate. ²	Marriages.	Marriage Rate. ²	Deaths.	Death Rate. ²	Infant Deaths.		Infant Death Rate. ²		Year.
						Under One Year.	Under 4 Weeks	Under One Year.	Under 4 Weeks	
1,236	47.9	278	10.8	478	18.5	141	n	114.1	n	1860
3,532	44.0	1,074	13.4	1,733	21.6	580	n	164.2	n	1865
4,905	43.7	879	7.8	1,645	14.7	526	n	107.2	n	1870
6,706	41.5	1,487	9.2	4,104	25.4	1,025	n	152.8	n	1875
8,196	39.4	1,547	7.4	3,017	14.5	865	n	105.5	n	1880
11,672	37.8	2,842	9.2	6,235	20.2	1,733	n	148.5	n	1885
15,407	39.8	3,195	8.3	5,638	14.6	1,548	n	100.5	n	1890
14,874	34.1	2,821	6.5	5,152	11.8	1,356	n	91.2	n	1895
14,801	30.2	3,371	6.9	5,747	11.7	1,456	n	98.4	n	1900
13,626	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	432	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	24.2	10,098	7.5	11,307	8.4	656	480	20.3	14.8	1955
32,409	23.7	9,934	7.3	12,186	8.9	737	530	22.7	16.4	1956
33,763	24.2	10,271	7.4	11,679	8.4	732	514	21.7	15.2	1957
33,872	23.9	10,255	7.3	11,455	8.1	657	466	19.4	13.8	1958
35,599	24.8	10,581	7.4	12,349	8.6	721	520	20.3	14.6	1959
35,213	24.1	10,227	7.0	12,370	8.5	740	558	21.0	15.8	1960

natural increase.
n Not available.

² Rate per 1,000 mean population.

³ Rate per 1,000 live births.

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. ⁵	Scholars—Net Enrolment during Year. ⁶	University Students at 31st Dec.	Government Expenditure on Schools. ⁶
		Males.	Females.							
1860	n	23	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	..	17
1875	660	267	29	176	n	940	283	34,591	..	63
1880	626	301	48	171	2	971	415	44,104	..	85
1885	873	467	52	266	2	1,269	551	59,301	..	115
1890	897	580	55	275	10	1,379	737	76,135	..	163
1895	907	538	49	245	4	1,282	923	87,123	..	181
1900	885	511	52	278	13	1,470	1,084	109,963	..	250
1905	912	495	40	258	6	1,561	1,215	110,886	..	282
1910	1,050	494	33	376	21	1,682	1,348	112,363	..	334
1915	1,293	416	34	351	27	1,823	1,565	129,296	265	478
1920	1,215	329	16	203	60	1,682	1,771	150,780	291	1,060
1921	1,173	380	13	338	75	1,650	1,800	154,370	316	1,084
1922	1,180	371	12	378	50	1,632	1,809	156,709	405	1,060
1923	1,209	305	6	278	127	1,604	1,838	162,092	387	1,096
1924-25	1,229	250	7	222	139	1,587	1,874	166,959	347	1,158
1925-26	1,258	335	9	234	125	1,614	1,888	167,247	457	1,207
1926-27	1,247	397	9	269	134	1,614	1,885	171,536	481	1,244
1927-28	1,271	385	11	259	123	1,623	1,897	172,593	532	1,274
1928-29	1,323	394	12	244	123	1,631	1,905	175,245	588	1,310
1929-30	1,311	393	12	193	91	1,616	1,907	174,626	666	1,344
1930-31	1,329	349	10	198	122	1,598	1,897	175,344	778	1,390
1931-32	1,326	335	6	209	115	1,582	1,889	176,025	799	1,248
1932-33	1,331	364	9	198	154	1,566	1,890	173,419	826	1,223
1933-34	1,339	356	7	206	136	1,545	1,903	173,919	875	1,255
1934-35	1,343	350	6	129	154	1,547	1,918	174,979	1,029	1,343
1935-36	1,365	323	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	173,514	1,655	1,614
1940-41	1,543	283	4	145	255	1,472	1,914	171,391	1,902	1,616
1941-42	1,655	290	12	151	248	1,469	1,885	170,870	1,719	1,608
1942-43	1,749	308	12	155	444	1,463	1,807	166,364	1,305	1,538
1943-44	1,766	335	21	200	721	1,464	1,767	166,418	1,419	1,639
1944-45	1,765	489	21	218	907	1,464	1,766	170,457	1,791	1,859
1945-46	1,776	507	17	229	1,162	1,464	1,746	173,095	2,224	2,170
1946-47	1,769	350	23	261	935	1,458	1,776	176,504	3,107	2,416
1947-48	1,830	407	15	270	724	1,448	1,798	183,561	3,811	2,740
1948-49	2,015	367	13	250	732	1,442	1,800	185,771	4,343	3,206
1949-50	2,070	406	17	313	792	1,435	1,807	196,363	4,395	3,828
1950-51	2,251	463	11	346	708	1,428	1,810	208,423	4,245	4,597
1951-52	2,483	480	17	336	711	1,428	1,820	216,810	4,014	5,669
1952-53	2,473	559	11	419	730	1,427	1,846	233,828	3,850	6,293
1953-54	2,427	620	17	502	714	1,414	1,835	234,878	3,735	7,184
1954-55	2,378	597	11	382	803	1,430	1,840	247,624	4,112	8,285
1955-56	2,447	628	19	431	708	1,448	1,845	256,234	4,527	9,809
1956-57	2,514	691	22	584	689	1,444	1,847	269,051	5,329	10,719
1957-58	2,640	816	27	833	767	1,436	1,856	279,840	5,615	11,914
1958-59	2,702	906	19	915	745	1,432	1,853	292,157	6,718	13,733
1959-60	2,665	907	24	1,020	705	1,417	1,845	308,664	7,444	14,592

¹ From 1915 to 1923, as at 30th June following the year shown. ² From 1924-25 to 1946-47, as at the middle of the financial year shown. ³ Divorces, nullities of marriage, and judicial separations. ⁴ Divorces are taken as decrees nisi until 1933-34, and from 1934-35 as decrees made absolute during the year. ⁵ From 1941, figures are for the calendar year ended six months after the year shown. ⁶ The licenses include Licensed Victuallers throughout; Winesellers from 1900; Spirit Merchants and Registered Clubs from 1913; and Ex-Servicemen's Clubs from 1955-56. ⁷ From 1924, figures are for the

SOCIAL STATISTICS (Chapters 4 and 5)

Number.	Staff.	Public Hospitals. ⁷			Mental Hospital Patients.		Pensioners at 30th June. ⁹		Year.
		Patients Treated.		Expenditure. ⁸	Admissions.	At End of Year.	Age.	Invalid.	
		General.	Maternity.						
				£1,000.					
6	n	421	.. ¹⁰	3	..	..	..	1860
7	n	1,811	.. ¹⁰	10	68	89	..	1865	
13	n	2,074	.. ¹⁰	17	84	188	..	1870	
20	n	4,080	.. ¹⁰	29	231	356	..	1875	
29	n	4,537	.. ¹⁰	37	254	553	..	1880	
47	n	10,417	.. ¹⁰	85	296	786	..	1885	
54	n	13,763	.. ¹⁰	102	360	1,099	..	1890	
59	n	14,675	.. ¹⁰	95	310	1,393	..	1895	
71	n	13,766	.. ¹⁰	120	411	1,728	..	1900	
75	n	20,123	.. ¹⁰	113	370	1,942	..	1905	
81	914	26,069	.. ¹⁰	154	417	2,267	9,894	1910	
97	1,359	37,426	.. ¹⁰	259	484	2,451	12,049	1915	
102	1,758	48,503	.. ¹⁰	437	571	2,814	13,019	1920	
108	1,943	46,418	.. ¹⁰	496	495	2,822	13,478	1921	
111	2,066	49,396	.. ¹⁰	534	567	2,915	13,812	1922	
112	2,147	52,739	.. ¹⁰	555	558	2,951	14,717	1923	
117	2,381	56,544	.. ¹⁰	597	536	3,060	15,120	1924-25	
119	2,610	59,793	3,495	643	525	3,126	16,250	1925-26	
123	2,674	60,137	4,569	682	506	3,077	17,236	1926-27	
124	2,843	59,220	4,577	715	555	3,102	18,185	1927-28	
125	2,940	62,943	4,860	709	524	3,106	19,295	1928-29	
125	3,347	64,898	5,058	762	518	3,109	20,398	1929-30	
122	3,173	66,500	5,985	719	485	3,185	22,376	1930-31	
119	3,210	71,946	6,494	659	554	3,242	23,736	1931-32	
119	3,283	73,730	6,890	666	529	3,270	22,600	1932-33	
118	3,400	73,235	7,235	745	600	3,300	23,282	1933-34	
119	3,466	80,882	7,690	871	646	3,399	24,346	1934-35	
119	3,697	86,755	8,816	924	602	3,401	25,493	1935-36	
118	3,902	91,731	9,570	1,026	618	3,460	26,855	1936-37	
119	4,438	97,430	10,452	1,174	633	3,549	28,198	1937-38	
121	4,696	99,226	12,117	1,451	653	3,652	29,603	1938-39	
120	4,810	104,670	13,065	1,421	578	3,707	34,159 ⁹	1939-40	
118	4,937	110,539	13,817	1,467	596	3,772	35,168	1940-41	
119	5,106	110,269	14,852	1,657	571	3,735	35,872	1941-42	
119	5,350	114,291	14,499	1,593	844	3,749	34,834	1942-43	
119	5,466	118,253	16,752	1,703	966	3,819	33,247	1943-44	
118	5,389	117,830	19,473	1,789	643	3,840	32,710	1944-45	
119	5,844	127,917	19,470	1,991	685	3,876	34,808	1945-46	
120	6,330	134,408	24,007	2,468	781	3,933	38,754	1946-47	
121	6,879	133,114	23,565	3,089	793	4,008	40,806	1947-48	
121	7,394	132,839	24,745	3,636	845	4,068	43,684	1948-49	
126	7,918	136,942	26,291	4,171	850	4,153	45,937	1949-50	
131	8,280	140,799	27,613	4,994	930	4,295	48,075	1950-51	
136	8,714	145,516	29,648	6,623	1,005	4,388	50,718	1951-52	
138	9,005	153,724	30,465	7,502	1,142	4,554	54,236	1952-53	
138	9,163	157,187	30,870	7,943	1,141	4,621	58,361	1953-54	
140	9,548	160,177	32,334	8,884	1,141	4,704	62,837	1954-55	
140	9,785	166,755	33,614	9,842	1,238	4,735	66,199	1955-56	
139	10,366	173,517	33,718	11,218	1,391	4,657	69,938	1956-57	
139	10,608	181,598	34,975	11,900	1,421	4,610	72,804	1957-58	
138	10,965	187,626	35,194	13,045	1,526	4,624	75,085	1958-59	
139	11,609	188,830	35,773	13,728	1,453	4,364	82,196	1959-60	

calendar year ended six months earlier than the financial year shown. Excluding business colleges after 1931-32. ⁹ From 1875 to 1923, figures are for the financial year ended 30th June following the year shown; otherwise for the year as shown. ⁷ Including sanatoria; and lazarets after 1938-39. ⁸ Excluding loan expenditure. ⁹ Since 1939-40, invalid pensioners have been transferred to the age pension on reaching the qualifying age. ¹⁰ 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.	Dairy Cattle.	All Cattle.	Sheep.
	1,000 Acres.	1,000 Acres.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1860	109	n	23,504	n	n	432,890	3,449,350
1865	534	n	51,091	n	n	848,346	6,594,966
1870	985	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	5,123,341	18,509,201
1929	24,397	317,763	500,104	4,234,223	974,365	5,208,588	20,374,303
1930	25,592	315,889	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	21,642,865
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	337,807	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	24,190,331
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 ²	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	1,609,242	6,623,112	21,292,120
1945	27,803	355,149	367,357	5,099,509	1,442,701	6,542,210	18,943,762
1946	27,784	354,777	343,172	4,613,163	1,332,122	5,945,285	16,034,340
1947	27,773	354,433	335,581	4,592,896	1,382,564	5,975,460	16,742,629
1948	27,770	354,989	324,707	4,568,966	1,422,831	5,991,797	16,498,957
1949	27,762	356,735	317,261	4,872,018	1,432,760	6,304,778	17,582,152
1950	27,754	359,421	307,224	5,293,350	1,440,198	6,733,548	17,477,578
1951	27,750	359,644	288,606	5,137,715	1,296,659	6,434,374	16,163,518
1952	27,750	361,213	282,159	5,378,397	1,372,998	6,751,395	17,029,623
1953	27,749	362,131	273,180	5,702,999	1,383,298	7,086,297	18,193,988
1954	27,749	362,211	266,878	5,860,848	1,377,214	7,238,062	20,221,826
1955	27,755	364,434	261,092	5,946,282	1,383,739	7,330,021	22,115,746
1956	27,754	363,685	254,767	6,087,043	1,374,674	7,461,717	23,190,201
1957	27,753	364,069	243,294	5,917,226	1,269,969	7,187,195	22,273,711
1958	27,767	364,339	239,475	5,643,428	1,240,779	6,884,207	22,147,653
1959	27,823	364,257	234,354	5,756,975	1,255,009	7,011,984	23,332,278

¹ From 1942, figures are as at 31st March of the following year. ² Horses not on rural holdings and all mules and donkeys are excluded after 1941. ³ From 1924 to 1935 and from 1941, figures are for the financial year ended 30th June following the year shown. In earlier years the figures differ somewhat from those published by the Commonwealth Statistician, who made certain adjustments to the State records. Prior to

STOCK STATISTICS (Chapters 6 and 7)

Figs.	Wool Production. ³ (Greasy Equivalent).		Butter Production. ⁴		Cheese Production. ⁴		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 ⁵	n	170 ⁵	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
125,764	138,989	9,081	77,045	6,362	14,392	641	1928
236,037	161,088	6,887	78,796	6,003	12,381	551	1929
217,528	182,061	7,040	95,719	5,979	13,648	385	1930
222,686	184,716	5,957	98,013	5,388	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	78,504	92,785	18,210	15,986	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

1907, 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. ⁴ From 1924, figures are for the year ended 30th June following the year shown. Values include subsidy, first paid in 1942-43. ⁵ Estimated. n Not available.

SUMMARY OF AGRICULTURAL

Season.	Sugar.				Maize.		Wheat.	
	Area Cut for Crushing.	Cane Pro- duced.	Sugar Mills. ¹	Raw Sugar Made.	Area Har- vested.	Grain Pro- duced.	Area Har- vested.	Grain Pro- duced.
	Acres.	1,000 Tons.	No.	1,000 Tons.	Acres.	1,000 Bushels.	Acres.	1,000 Bushels.
1860-61	..	..	..	..	1,526	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	2,237	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	128,069	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	3,793	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	11,773
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	688,134	13,523

¹The figures shown are the numbers of mills which actually operated during each season. Prior to 1895-96 they include a number of juice mills. ²Until 1895-96 the

PRODUCTION STATISTICS (Chapter 7)

Hay and Green Forage.	Cotton.		Bananas.		Pineapples.		Total Area Under Crop.	Season.
	Area Harvested.	Seed Cotton.*	Total Area.	Production.	Total Area.	Production.		
Acres.	Acres.	1,000 Lb.	Acres.	1,000 Bunches.	Acres.	1,000 Dozen.	Acres.	
n	14	n	..	..	..	..	3,353	1860-61
n	478	456	..	..	..	..	14,414	1865-66
n	14,674	5,097	339	n	180	n	52,210	1870-71
n	1,674	981	243	n	86	n	77,347	1875-76
n	619	394	410	71	164	52	113,978	1880-81
41,754	50	47	1,034	166	365	122	193,334	1885-86
40,652	16	16	3,890	2,200	721	263	224,993	1890-91
48,161	494	269	3,916	1,486	547	377	285,319	1895-96
83,942	..	..	6,215	2,321	939	425	457,397	1900-01
103,608	171	113	6,198	2,509	1,845	507	522,748	1905-06
188,225	460	151	5,198	1,121	2,170	823	667,113	1910-11
291,467	72	12	8,166	1,211	3,709	922	729,688	1915-16
236,766	166	57	8,981	1,198	3,909	827	779,497	1920-21
245,290	1,944	940	9,873	1,743	3,956	876	804,507	1921-22
266,686	8,716	3,957	10,797	2,158	4,195	895	863,755	1922-23
353,602	40,821	12,544	11,668	1,954	3,925	982	871,963	1923-24
229,116	50,186	16,416	13,491	2,464	3,709	973	1,069,837	1924-25
314,310	40,062	19,537	14,766	2,583	3,995	903	1,033,765	1925-26
382,721	18,743	9,060	16,489	2,755	4,235	953	941,783	1926-27
221,255	14,950	7,061	17,967	2,863	4,204	823	1,066,612	1927-28
236,022	20,316	12,291	19,750	3,265	4,734	938	1,044,632	1928-29
258,369	15,003	8,025	19,357	2,941	5,144	857	1,046,235	1929-30
269,510	22,652	17,023	18,030	3,068	5,543	1,001	1,144,216	1930-31
369,558	22,452	15,245	14,764	2,951	5,789	1,182	1,216,402	1931-32
456,838	29,995	6,270	10,589	1,870	5,862	1,176	1,245,638	1932-33
404,405	68,203	17,718	10,926	2,028	5,889	1,355	1,313,438	1933-34
424,789	43,397	26,924	10,323	1,906	5,584	1,127	1,296,619	1934-35
450,960	54,947	20,785	8,500	1,733	5,779	1,333	1,334,690	1935-36
492,540	62,200	19,199	7,305	1,447	6,314	1,223	1,506,423	1936-37
515,189	52,692	11,793	8,174	1,517	6,549	1,331	1,618,738	1937-38
514,375	66,470	13,688	8,781	1,759	7,049	1,848	1,734,789	1938-39
610,686	41,212	17,528	8,534	1,688	7,350	2,382	1,725,342	1939-40
657,102	41,262	12,108	8,233	1,557	7,172	2,143	1,734,706	1940-41
641,960	61,365	15,869	7,120	1,428	6,480	2,019	1,689,660	1941-42
648,477	56,433	14,058	7,526	1,306	6,974	1,943	1,743,994	1942-43
672,173	41,389	9,540	7,450	1,324	6,940	2,001	1,757,396	1943-44
687,051	17,424	8,508	8,132	1,365	7,004	1,571	1,796,833	1944-45
650,989	7,698	1,819	9,432	1,722	7,703	1,643	1,822,108	1945-46
610,787	7,902	3,022	9,447	1,645	7,866	1,535	1,617,280	1946-47
582,949	8,460	2,064	9,887	1,406	9,135	2,073	1,848,539	1947-48
604,311	6,222	1,821	8,820	1,468	9,005	2,119	1,952,495	1948-49
636,919	2,688	719	7,504	1,282	9,319	2,375	2,056,918	1949-50
628,238	2,952	1,102	6,870	1,315	9,159	2,507	2,077,010	1950-51
647,498	4,480	1,406	6,396	986	9,215	1,786	2,021,201	1951-52
637,620	5,866	2,184	7,260	849	10,064	2,209	2,419,440	1952-53
732,054	8,965	5,132	7,529	1,175	11,675	2,988	2,358,127	1953-54
724,377	8,377	3,597	8,348	1,188	12,593	3,581	2,590,774	1954-55
751,921	13,290	5,359	7,113	1,381	12,316	4,039	2,600,134	1955-56
685,264	11,338	3,809	5,815	1,159	11,894	3,337	2,465,186	1956-57
782,251	10,364	3,890	5,645	976	13,018	3,692	2,594,613	1957-58
714,981	10,493	4,004	6,171	1,137	14,264	4,780	2,842,764	1958-59
804,055	20,132	9,355	6,361	1,402	12,157	4,367	2,921,401	1959-60

figures are estimates obtained from records of ginned cotton produced, which was assumed to be 32 per cent. of the seed cotton. n Not available.

SUMMARY OF FISHERIES, MINERAL, AND

Year.	Fisheries Production. ¹		Mining and Quarrying Production.					
	Edible Fish, &c.	Other. ²	Approximate Metal Content.					
			Gold.	Silver.	Lead.	Copper.	Tin.	Zinc.
	£1,000.	£1,000.	Fine Oz.	Oz.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1860	n	..	2,738	..	..	1	..	..
1865	n	1	17,473	..	..	721	..	..
1870	n	..	92,040	..	..	1,335	..	..
1875	n	7	281,725	..	..	1,674	3,133	..
1880	n	63	222,441	n	n	326	1,993	..
1885	n	107	250,137	n	n	1,340	2,277	..
1890	n	77	513,819	n	n	185	2,079	..
1895	n	97	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	278,651	3,695	5,630	837	123
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	354	18	51,223	112,254	..	15,804	863	..
1945	476	81	63,223	112,710	..	15,007	651	..
1946	506	187	62,733	980,538	12,755	6,481	684	11,361
1947	483	238	72,281	2,100,966	29,590	2,778	977	25,216
1948	496	418	69,646	2,306,869	30,779	3,149	478	21,592
1949	516	474	76,282	2,872,577	37,697	4,925	736	21,241
1950	543	520	88,249	2,940,641	39,173	5,246	600	25,800
1951	610	486	78,580	2,764,755	33,076	4,727	340	21,743
1952	707	397	84,642	3,435,261	39,395	6,236	330	23,683
1953	654	567	71,818	2,906,314	36,168	21,409	292	19,944
1954	784	652	98,754	3,409,439	40,715	27,748	730	19,615
1955	872	777	65,296	3,775,048	40,682	28,227	770	17,151
1956	1,063	709	70,294	3,953,333	43,933	37,168	630	16,331
1957	1,219	523	64,834	4,302,649	50,826	35,798	772	19,445
1958	1,179	346	71,511	5,262,013	60,027	46,931	1,019	17,484
1959	1,252	408	91,496	4,777,245	53,120	65,703	1,104	13,983

¹ For 1924 and thereafter, the figures are for the financial year ended 30th June following. ² Including pearls, pearl, trochus, and tortoise-shell, beche-de-mer, and whales. ³ State Mines Department figures up to 1951. Value of output from Mining

TIMBER PRODUCTION STATISTICS (Chapter 7).

			Timber Production. ¹					Year.
Coal.	Mineral Sands Concentrates.	Total Value ² .	Sawn Timber. ⁴				Plywood and Veneer.	
			Pine.		Other.			
1,000 Tons.	Tons.	£1,000.	1,000 Sup. Ft.	£1,000.	1,000 Sup. Ft.	£1,000.	£1,000.	
12	..	21	n	n	n	n	..	1860
33	..	152	n	n	n	n	..	1865
23	..	484	n	n	n	n	..	1870
32	..	1,572	n	n	n	n	..	1875
58	..	1,135	n	n	n	n	..	1880
210	..	1,385	n	n	n	n	..	1885
338	..	2,642	31,330	211	20,097	146	..	1890
323	..	2,436	19,643	103	17,238	107	..	1895
497	..	3,180	60,191	284	39,653	227	..	1900
529	..	3,726	47,969	237	25,961	151	..	1905
871	..	3,710	71,879	504	44,559	355	..	1910
1,024	..	3,324	89,726	769	55,224	543	..	1915
1,110	..	3,618	85,313	1,472	50,691	863	..	1920
955	..	1,496	73,554	1,277	39,433	728	..	1921
959	..	1,859	76,598	1,305	49,490	879	..	1922
1,061	..	2,215	78,958	1,376	62,714	1,097	..	1923
1,123	..	2,306	83,674	1,509	59,949	1,230	..	1924
1,177	..	2,012	70,623	1,283	61,040	1,248	..	1925
1,221	..	1,609	66,451	1,208	55,860	1,053	106	1926
1,099	..	1,645	52,790	935	49,402	922	164	1927
1,076	..	1,386	59,384	1,023	47,478	942	208	1928
1,369	..	1,707	48,055	832	44,193	807	148	1929
1,095	..	1,241	28,892	481	29,923	512	88	1930
841	..	1,275	26,502	403	25,903	414	116	1931
842	..	1,819	37,539	545	29,520	477	228	1932
876	..	2,373	42,765	624	32,278	501	287	1933
957	..	2,713	65,116	939	51,702	831	431	1934
1,052	..	2,888	70,660	1,031	54,609	842	533	1935
1,047	..	3,614	88,444	1,268	71,372	1,074	612	1936
1,120	..	4,392	95,854	1,389	92,194	1,358	830	1937
1,113	..	3,966	93,728	1,391	83,230	1,252	717	1938
1,317	..	4,557	105,270	1,581	83,452	1,291	833	1939
1,285	..	5,105	105,563	1,577	84,623	1,312	934	1940
1,454	1,000	5,300	96,405	1,452	102,121	1,591	877	1941
1,637	3,634	5,023	79,937	1,306	102,124	1,674	683	1942
1,700	7,969	4,215	78,708	1,303	103,249	1,825	754	1943
1,660	14,162	4,477	78,897	1,360	94,016	1,745	730	1944
1,635	13,414	4,355	72,819	1,383	90,959	1,752	863	1945
1,568	9,500	4,761	72,096	1,276	123,449	2,512	1,110	1946
1,883	10,254	8,549	68,334	1,410	134,956	3,151	1,617	1947
1,742	13,420	9,204	62,577	1,370	161,709	4,227	1,816	1948
1,970	11,061	11,858	59,910	1,483	164,974	4,726	2,022	1949
2,321	14,710	16,349	59,465	1,977	167,143	5,884	2,407	1950
2,474	19,703	20,200 ³	70,072	2,881	193,835	8,156	3,043	1951
2,742	24,104	17,429 ³	71,410	3,093	194,768	9,001	2,680	1952
2,517	27,918	17,284	76,795	3,523	187,898	9,272	3,967	1953
2,761	32,136	21,603	66,080	3,307	177,604	9,276	4,544	1954
2,747	35,556	26,892	58,369	3,041	180,617	10,036	4,935	1955
2,735	44,728	30,204	66,488	3,816	180,522	10,879	4,332	1956
2,702	53,389	25,577	68,619	4,041	174,566	10,285	5,628	1957
2,580	38,546	27,632	63,854	3,962	171,507	10,287	6,240	1958
2,594	35,008	33,329	67,287	4,094	183,235	11,257	6,110	1959

Census 1952 onwards. ⁴Excluding timber sawn and used in plywood and case mills (for 1959-60, in thousand super feet, pine, 1,638; other, 3,573). n Not available.

SUMMARY OF FACTORY

Year.	Manufacturing. ¹						
	Establishments.	Workers. ²			Salaries and Wages Paid. ³	Capital Values. ⁴	
		Males.	Females.	Total.		Machinery and Plant.	Land and Buildings.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1860	n	n	n	n	n	n	n
1865	47	n	n	n	n	n	n
1870	471	n	n	n	n	n	n
1875	575	n	n	n	n	n	n
1880	565	n	n	n	n	n	n
1885	1,069	n	n	n	n	n	n
1890	1,308	n	n	n	n	n	n
1895	1,384	n	n	18,584	n	5,428 ⁵	n
1900	2,053	n	n	25,606	n	4,031	3,205
1905	1,890	n	n	21,389	n	3,529	2,597
1910	1,542	26,720	6,774	33,494	2,770	4,137	2,896
1915	1,749	33,741	7,675	41,416	4,120	6,068	4,244
1920	1,766	35,016	7,144	42,160	6,489	8,214	6,009
1921	1,790	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	8,655	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	6,715	13,241	9,936
1934-35	2,401	35,152	8,499	43,651	7,597	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	10,681	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	17,749	15,380	12,478
1944-45	2,720	51,591	13,289	64,880	17,626	15,565	12,873
1945-46	2,882	53,406	11,977	65,383	17,616	15,884	13,466
1946-47	3,305	58,759	12,349	71,108	19,877	16,853	14,462
1947-48	3,580	62,825	13,283	76,108	23,657	18,288	15,580
1948-49	4,020	67,683	14,656	82,339	28,832	21,401	17,278
1949-50	4,433	72,834	16,329	89,163	34,032	23,878	19,441
1950-51	4,715	76,666	17,466	94,132	41,991	27,585	22,357
1951-52	4,858	77,214	16,810	94,024	50,833	33,034	26,393
1952-53	5,000	76,571	15,601	92,172	56,220	38,871	31,147
1953-54	5,129	80,251	16,759	97,010	62,028	45,887	35,422
1954-55	5,209	82,101	17,124	99,225	66,818	52,899	39,214
1955-56	5,305	83,877	17,532	101,409	70,852	59,392	44,702
1956-57	5,465	84,373	17,561	101,934	75,958	62,793	49,875
1957-58	5,452	83,607	17,136	100,743	77,118	69,518	54,499
1958-59	5,572	86,083	17,420	103,503	83,536	73,174	58,773
1959-60	5,681	85,605	17,938	103,543	87,313	80,313	65,509

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. ²	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	1	n	n	n	n	n	1870
n	n	3	n	n	n	n	n	1875
n	n	6	n	n	n	n	n	1880
n	n	10	n	n	n	n	n	1885
n	n	14	n	n	n	n	n	1890
4,583	n	13	144	n	276 ⁶	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
39,843	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	13,223	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

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	21	17	3	6	4	268
1870	133	207	36	25	72	69	2,193
1875	395	266	138	51	161	92	2,930
1880	634	637	194	138	308	166	4,995
1885	496	1,433	1,369	543	733	444	9,266
1890-91	469	2,205	2,731	891	909	646	15,102
1895-96	470	2,400	2,274	1,149 ³	1,085	644	16,759
1900-01	835	2,801	4,761	1,712	1,317	1,058	19,739
1905-06	1,068	3,137	4,569	1,920	1,546	863	21,741
1910-11	1,842	3,868	8,299	3,295	2,730	1,563	25,899
1915-16	1,660	4,967	13,939	4,012	3,745	2,745	36,838
1920-21	1,772	5,752	14,908	3,868	5,279	5,048	43,557
1921-22	1,985	5,799	14,822	3,732	5,155	4,810	44,753
1922-23	2,713	5,905	28,358 ³	4,209	5,420	4,714	47,139
1923-24	2,718	6,040	29,536	4,274	5,714	4,991	49,711
1924-25	2,863	6,114	29,658	5,084	7,109	5,425	51,912
1925-26	2,737	6,240	28,384	5,106	7,437	6,460	54,112
1926-27	2,987	6,302	26,813	4,316	7,326	6,495	57,097
1927-28	3,032	6,345	24,801	4,670	7,382	6,106	58,998
1928-29	3,192	6,447	24,738	4,558	7,569	6,203	61,038
1929-30	3,396	6,447	24,441	4,528	7,302	5,946	61,525
1930-31	3,186	6,529	22,009	3,858	6,477	5,080	62,936
1931-32	3,231	6,558	20,762	3,861	5,995	4,435	36,176 ⁴
1932-33	3,379	6,567	22,216	3,686	5,992	4,329	36,398
1933-34	3,453	6,567	22,878	4,214	6,230	4,500	36,693
1934-35	3,835	6,567	24,328	4,879	7,167	5,092	37,316
1935-36	4,089	6,567	25,244	4,664	6,697	5,217	38,053
1936-37	4,139	6,567	25,527	4,975	7,092	5,470	38,611
1937-38	4,468	6,567	25,688	5,061	7,383	5,893	39,187
1938-39	4,484	6,567	24,639	5,234	7,798	6,198	39,597
1939-40	3,483	6,567	24,638	5,472	8,090	6,373	40,022
1940-41	2,435	6,567	26,194	5,600	8,415	6,714	40,403
1941-42	1,821	6,567	29,099	5,761	11,654	8,494	40,333
1942-43	1,471	6,567	33,283	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	86,333
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

¹ Since 1883, vessels calling at more than one port in Queensland have been counted once only. From 1890 until 1913 the figures are for years ended December; other figures are for the years shown. ² Until 1922-23, journeys made by season ticket holders were not included. ³ Until 1895-96, tonnage of livestock was not included. From 1930-31 to 1953-54, includes some duplication due to transfers between the uniform gauge and 3ft. 6in. systems. ⁴ Capital on opened lines only. From 1st July, 1931, the capital

COMMUNICATION STATISTICS (Chapter 8)

Street Tramways. ⁵			Con- structed Roads at End of Year.	Motor Vehicles.		Post Office Revenue.	Broadcast Listeners' Licenses. ⁶	Year.
Passengers Carried.	Revenue Earned.	Capital Account.		On Register at End of Year	Revenue Collected.			
1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	Miles.	No.	£1,000.	£1,000.	No.	
..	..	..	n	..	..	5	..	1860
..	..	..	n	..	..	28	..	1865
..	..	..	n	..	..	32	..	1870
..	..	..	n	..	..	62	..	1875
..	..	..	n	..	..	81	..	1880
n	1	40	n	..	..	179	..	1885
3,399	41	n	n	..	..	223 ⁷	..	1890-91
n	27	n	n	..	..	232 ⁷	..	1895-96
13,362	n	n	n	..	..	315 ⁷	..	1900-01
20,050	128	n	n	n	n	360	..	1905-06
32,419	214	n	n	n	n	571	..	1910-11
51,045	352	1,520	n	n	n	718	..	1915-16
70,855	543	1,477	n	n	n	1,230	..	1920-21
69,728	561	1,683	n	13,807	49	1,353	..	1921-22
73,292	590	1,693	n	19,185	68	1,431	..	1922-23
76,478	645	1,485	n	28,215	111	1,404	..	1923-24
80,124	680	1,668	n	38,524	151	1,447	1,076	1924-25
84,332	725	1,899	n	53,293	204	1,574	8,129	1925-26
83,601	785	2,106	31,100 ⁷	68,818	275	1,674	22,290	1926-27
79,845	831	2,103	31,153 ⁷	75,989	404	1,774	25,172	1927-28
79,456	827	2,248	29,653 ⁷	84,089	477	1,861	24,636	1928-29
77,791	810	2,268	30,412 ⁷	91,515	521	1,940	23,247	1929-30
75,128	781	2,295	29,851 ⁷	90,831	517	1,925	24,062	1930-31
69,990	693	2,233	32,498 ⁷	88,960	522	1,871	28,938	1931-32
69,686	695	2,163	34,915 ⁷	89,216	526	1,870	36,146	1932-33
71,152	700	2,115	35,617 ⁷	92,836	589	1,954	51,998	1933-34
78,262	746	2,161	32,333 ⁷	100,020	633	2,094	67,351	1934-35
83,794	785	2,259	33,274 ⁷	107,592	715	2,201	83,025	1935-36
87,294	811	2,344	34,011 ⁷	111,765	762	2,294	101,324	1936-37
90,679	829	2,395	37,955	118,808	820	2,407	117,487	1937-38
92,607	843	2,444	41,111	128,163	941	2,537	133,217	1938-39
93,431	869	2,443	42,065	129,757	1,029	2,601	151,110	1939-40
97,932	916	2,391	n	128,439	1,032	2,697	168,216	1940-41
112,448	1,056	2,379	n	109,524	881	3,148	172,527	1941-42
135,480	1,249	2,356	n	115,840	743	4,067	174,783	1942-43
157,432	1,455	2,309	n	125,138	813	4,737	176,358	1943-44
159,679	1,462	2,279	n	129,192	839	5,019	180,089	1944-45
147,007	1,355	2,306	n	143,324	968	4,796	186,396	1945-46
135,757	1,276	2,452	n	158,247	1,076	4,345	221,345	1946-47
132,107	1,355	2,509	47,651	171,109	1,248	4,618	230,028	1947-48
125,587	1,531	2,699	49,813	187,968	1,498	4,653	249,402	1948-49
115,239	1,534	2,692	50,065	212,919	1,714	5,598	260,033	1949-50
108,359	1,707	2,822	51,097	240,784	2,600	6,585	270,587	1950-51
108,213	2,068	2,923	52,656	255,025	3,413	8,391	279,852	1951-52
107,891	2,164	2,901	53,141	266,221	4,423	8,888	282,338	1952-53
104,789	2,331	2,850	53,647	284,207	4,804	9,462	287,683	1953-54
101,849	2,348	2,875	55,185	307,721	5,116	10,262	293,542	1954-55
95,843	2,313	2,859	56,890	326,555	5,338	11,261	301,371	1955-56
89,346	2,501	2,830	58,748	345,084	5,716	12,583	312,527	1956-57
85,808	2,437	2,792	61,435	365,189	5,962	13,585	320,626	1957-58
81,825	2,579	2,768	65,031	383,779	6,586	14,482	337,760	1958-59
80,670	2,599	2,787	67,316	406,743	7,223	15,882	344,198	1959-60

account was reduced by £28,000(000) under "The Railway Capital Indebtedness Reduction Act, 1931." ⁵ Brisbane, and, from 1914 to 1938, Rockhampton, tramways. Figures up to 1930-31 are for the calendar year ended six months earlier than the year shown. ⁶ Excluding licenses for receivers in excess of one, issued from July, 1942, to January, 1952. ⁷ Calendar year ended six months earlier than the year shown.

n Not available.

SUMMARY OF TRADE

Year.	Imports. ¹			Exports. ¹			Favourable Visible Balance. ¹
	Oversea.	Interstate.	Total.	Oversea.	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	15,732	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	24,584	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	95,949	52,714	148,663	-36,777
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	196,483	245,980	156,483	96,089	252,572	6,592
1958-59	47,737	200,703	248,440	169,964	103,695	273,659	25,219
1959-60	50,858	230,778	281,636	181,293	115,760	297,053	15,417

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. ³	Sugar.		
1,000 Lb.	£1,000.	Cwt.	£1,000.	£1,000.	Tons.	£1,000.	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1860
2,508	198	..	..	..	..	..	1865
17,791	510	..	..	12	..	..	1870
17,567	784	..	..	3	309 ⁴	9	1875
17,244	681	8	..	23	158 ⁴	4	1880
41,252	1,370	7	..	42	1,509 ⁴	28	1885
47,850	1,822	43	..	139	2,016 ⁴	37	1890
57,226	1,559	320	1	961	7,589 ⁴	114	1895
37,749	1,286	9,237	39	1,349	4,976 ⁴	68	1900
35,323	1,328	63,125	290	660	218	3	1905
102,405	4,178	153,689	752	1,644	27	..	1910
35,158	3,922	21,018	136	2,766	5	..	1915-16
101,175	6,217	232,745	2,964	3,723	1	..	1920-21
191,157	10,861	363,606	2,382	2,048	1	..	1921-22
134,649	10,429	188,041	1,588	1,877	3	..	1922-23
104,252	10,159	148,778	1,132	1,345	5,993	150	1923-24
111,558	11,993	393,995	2,809	4,184	80,228	963	1924-25
175,862	12,944	326,855	2,405	3,457	195,476	2,206	1925-26
111,177	8,493	203,799	1,503	1,527	62,986	941	1926-27
119,862	9,820	404,798	3,021	2,376	152,417	1,848	1927-28
140,907	9,801	401,862	3,180	2,921	199,160	2,063	1928-29
145,666	6,915	417,697	2,867	2,646	178,801	2,067	1929-30
169,726	6,675	603,419	3,531	2,644	207,214	1,934	1930-31
180,304	6,163	645,600	3,536	2,252	288,190	3,128	1931-32
179,970	6,415	683,436	2,783	1,934	186,195	1,793	1932-33
169,101	9,974	875,754	3,260	2,222	307,406	2,838	1933-34
175,591	7,370	911,909	3,676	2,836	310,657	2,716	1934-35
140,899	7,871	680,628	3,812	2,684	299,786	2,740	1935-36
153,068	10,170	481,116	3,092	3,270	405,587	3,693	1936-37
167,656	9,392	670,192	4,535	4,559	426,165	4,008	1937-38
187,113	8,522	1,138,804	7,523	4,886	441,788	4,156	1938-39
180,193	10,104	953,094	6,527	5,899	522,343	6,146	1939-40
122,056	7,680	671,190	4,582	5,540	372,525	4,834	1940-41
136,446	8,458	383,968	2,687	4,324	195,866	2,575	1941-42
161,507	11,251	401,196	2,797	1,518	60,332	875	1942-43
120,218	9,102	358,705	2,622	1,469	82,967	1,245	1943-44
132,622	9,612	287,830	2,869	1,707	104,843	1,571	1944-45
162,879	12,131	549,575	5,472	4,244	137,684	2,650	1945-46
291,883	24,443	329,360	3,404	6,995	109,081	2,442	1946-47
156,340	20,360	657,471	8,207	8,487	94,647	2,853	1947-48
235,656	47,153	753,009	10,863	11,625	405,046	12,967	1948-49
193,456	46,638	649,047	10,234	12,462	426,911	13,901	1949-50
185,000	103,062	495,879	8,492	13,280	381,819	14,483	1950-51
148,318	53,753	39,486	884	11,953	160,526	6,522	1951-52
150,341	56,140	526,722	10,740	25,251	453,412	21,264	1952-53
191,756	71,358	374,501	7,697	28,599	699,206	31,168	1953-54
178,733	57,020	426,755	8,848	30,004	730,782	30,774	1954-55
174,598	48,417	550,721	9,574	29,662	585,313	24,299	1955-56
243,070	85,413	372,610	5,577	27,070	668,374	28,276	1956-57
221,324	66,768	226,336	3,118	22,836	703,258	34,657	1957-58
207,304	45,844	452,046	6,839	43,813	798,189	31,885	1958-59
253,645	63,118	417,487	7,566	39,420	695,024	26,396	1959-60

by-products.

⁴ Chiefly refined sugar.ⁿ Not available.

SUMMARY OF MARKETING

Year.	Australian Raw Sugar Production.				Proportion Exported.	Butter.		Wool. Average Price per Lb. (Greasy). ³
	Average Net Price per Ton.			%		Return to Manufacturer ² per Cwt.	Proportion Sold Overseas.	
	Australian Sales.	Oversea Sales.	Average. ¹					
	£ 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 6	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 9	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 10 0	21 16 10	16	10 19 1	56	26-48	
1947-48	24 0 0	29 12 6	24 18 9	18	12 5 3	70	45-35	
1948-49	23 1 0	28 2 0	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 6	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 4	61	23 17 10 ^r	54	50-36	
1959-60	56 8 6	40 6 2	47 8 4	55	22 17 4	59	57-22	

¹ Queensland sugar only, including "excess" sugar.

subsidy which commenced in 1942.

² Overall return including³ At Brisbane Wool Market. Estimated

on an average bale weight of 329 lb. prior to 1925-26. For further particulars

see pages 162-163 and 312.

⁴ Slaughtering in slaughter-houses estimated

STATISTICS (Chapter 10)

Meat			Oversea Export Price Index Numbers ^a		Year
Livestock Slaughtered ⁴			Average Price of Bullocks ⁵	Australia		Queensland
Cattle (incl. Calves)	Sheep (incl. Lambs)	Pigs		£ s. d.	
1,000.	1,000.	1,000.	£ s. d.		
18	57	2	n	..	..
61	178	5	n	..	..
67	529	7	n	..	..
89	342	10	n	..	..
128	454	13	n	..	..
195	711	20	n	..	..
216	951	29	n	..	..
510	2,110	87	n	..	..
503	861	129	n	..	..
219	598	187	n	..	..
379	1,751	169	n	..	..
653	1,316	216	n	..	..
449	461	158	n	..	..
500	769	187	n	..	..
504	763	236	n	..	..
566	618	263	n	..	..
893	446	270	n	..	..
778	635	310	n	..	..
568	679	280	n	..	..
740	670	310	n	..	..
685	805	381	n	117	121
634	1,090	367	n	96	96
648	1,671	408	n	73	80
541	1,762	408	n	72	76
597	1,564	377	n	71	72
719	1,299	406	n	90	91
851	1,276	488	6 18 11	75	75
866	972	558	7 17 9	95	93
1,041	1,025	529	8 7 5	114	108
1,266	1,121	513	9 4 10	102	101
1,284	1,121	562	9 7 1	83	91
1,257	1,232	684	10 10 4	98	105
1,137	1,275	708	11 1 5	104	109
1,106	1,499	639	11 7 0	106	111
1,090	2,155	566	11 15 8	114	121
972	2,207	536	14 11 7	117	123
957	1,907	509	14 10 10	130	134
799	1,434	457	15 0 4	146	142
1,113	1,239	429	15 6 10	203	188
1,147	1,048	402	17 9 5	233	252
1,094	989	498	21 3 6	332	305
1,113	1,003	511	25 7 8	333	360
1,187	772	463	30 15 2	654	604
1,057	803	370	40 12 10	473	448
1,267	1,063	400	37 12 6	483	476
1,379	1,083	462	40 18 8	474	477
1,442	1,011	497	40 4 6	431	438
1,515	1,188	460	36 9 2	397	410
1,655	1,272	440	36 10 10	444	447
1,555	1,383	463	40 13 10	385	392
1,899	1,639	522	47 18 10	339	362
1,538	2,124	531	57 2 3	378	419

up to 1900-01. See also page 158. ⁵ Average prices of fat stock, Brisbane saleyards. See also page 325. ⁶ Base: Average of three years ended June, 1939 = 100. Index numbers include gold. For further particulars see page 292. n Not available. 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	Brisbane			
				Food and Groceries	Housing	Clothing	Miscel- laneous
1860	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1865	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1870	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1875	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1880	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1885	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1890	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1895	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1900	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1905	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1910	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1915-16	..	..	..	860	472	690	756
1920-21	..	..	..	1,117	634	1,274	1,139
1921-22	..	..	..	955	629	1,125	944
1922-23	..	..	..	895	697	977	923
1923-24	..	..	..	967	706	1,051	936
1924-25	..	..	..	939	710	1,038	937
1925-26	..	..	..	992	764	1,019	931
1926-27	..	..	..	974	816	992	932
1927-28	..	..	..	937	846	947	936
1928-29	91	118	110	946	839	948	935
1929-30	94	118	111	913	822	934	934
1930-31	100	99	99	801	716	876	923
1931-32	100	92	95	759	658	827	914
1932-33	97	87	90	709	657	804	902
1933-34	89	89	90	715	688	788	899
1934-35	92	89	90	737	703	777	909
1935-36	95	92	93	779	729	773	889
1936-37	99	98	99	817	809	782	944
1937-38	102	101	101	830	830	811	944
1938-39	99	100	100	856	850	829	951
1939-40	111	101	104	868	856	881	965
1940-41	133	106	114	908	859	1,031	1,000
1941-42	153	112	124	934	861	1,202	1,051
1942-43	176	120	136	986	862	1,372	1,106
1943-44	182	122	140	963	863	1,429	1,138
1944-45	182	124	141	965	863	1,429	1,134
1945-46	178	127	142	971	863	1,454	1,134
1946-47	177	130	144	1,010	864	1,534	1,146
1947-48	192	145	159	1,121	865	1,638	1,170
1948-49	201	172	180	1,231	866	1,820	1,256
1949-50	223	196	204	1,330	873	2,095	1,324
1950-51	256	240	244	1,531	903	2,429	1,467
1951-52	288	300	297	2,154	947	2,894	1,727
1952-53	292	331	319	2,355	969	3,081	1,898
1953-54	271	339	319	2,465	997	3,115	1,968
1954-55	277	340	322	2,470	1,019	3,132	1,993
1955-56	292	352	334	2,599	1,037	3,135	2,088
1956-57	311	357	344	2,709	1,076	3,204	2,227
1957-58	301	355	339	2,723	1,171	3,287	2,237
1958-59	283	358	336	2,890	1,375	3,337	2,356
1959-60	281	375	348	3,026	1,433	3,450	2,393

¹ Base: Average for three years ended June, 1939 = 100. Prices used are principally Melbourne, representing most Australian wholesale markets. ² Base: Weighted average six capital cities 1923-1927 = 1,000. The index numbers shown are averages for the four quarters of financial years ended June. Index numbers for calendar years ended December, are shown on page 333. ³ Weighted average

STATISTICS (Chapters 11 and 12)

"C" Series *		Basic Wage—Brisbane. Adult Weekly Rate ⁴			Average Minimum Weekly Wage Rates ⁵ for Adult Males, Queensland	Year
	Australia ^a	Common- wealth Authority	State Authority			
All Items	All Items	Males	Males	Females		
		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	
..	..	..	..	..	..	1860
..	..	..	..	..	..	1865
..	..	..	..	..	..	1870
..	..	..	..	..	..	1875
..	..	..	..	..	..	1880
..	..	..	..	..	..	1885
..	..	..	..	..	..	1890
..	..	..	..	..	..	1895
..	..	..	..	..	..	1900
..	..	..	..	..	..	1905
..	..	..	..	..	49 2	1910
721	782	..	..	..	54 4	1915-16
1,054	1,166	..	..	..	91 6	1920-21
923	1,013	..	85 0	43 0	96 8	1921-22
877	975	..	80 0	41 0	93 10	1922-23
926	1,002	76 0	80 0	41 0	94 2	1923-24
913	988	75 0	80 0	41 0	95 9	1924-25
939	1,008	77 0	85 0	43 0	99 11	1925-26
937	1,002	82 6	85 0	43 0	100 1	1926-27
919	1,010	79 6	85 0	43 0	100 1	1927-28
922	1,020	79 0	85 0	43 0	101 2	1928-29
902	1,017	80 6	85 0	43 0	101 2	1929-30
822	921	70 6	77 0	39 6	92 5	1930-31
780	847	58 6	74 0	39 0	89 0	1931-32
752	810	56 8	74 0	39 0	88 5	1932-33
757	810	59 4	74 0	39 0	88 1	1933-34
768	823	62 0	74 0	39 0	88 9	1934-35
786	839	64 0	74 0	39 0	88 5	1935-36
828	863	66 0	74 0	39 0	88 7	1936-37
844	885	74 0	78 0	41 0	92 8	1937-38
863	912	75 0	81 0	43 0	95 10	1938-39
882	932	76 0	84 0	45 0	99 5	1939-40
937	985	79 0	84 0	45 0	100 1	1940-41
995	1,043	84 0	89 0	48 0	106 3	1941-42
1,061	1,124	91 0	94 0	51 6	112 6	1942-43
1,072	1,126	93 0	97 0	54 6	115 10	1943-44
1,071	1,126	93 0	97 0	54 6	117 1	1944-45
1,079	1,134	93 0	97 0	54 6	118 1	1945-46
1,113	1,160	101 0	105 0	60 6	126 10	1946-47
1,180	1,235	105 0	109 0	64 6	134 6	1947-48
1,294	1,355	115 0	119 0	72 6	153 2	1948-49
1,404	1,480	125 0	129 0	79 6	165 2	1949-50
1,585	1,690	154 0	154 0	102 6	195 2	1950-51
1,950	2,072	185 0	185 0	123 0	229 11	1951-52
2,101	2,261	216 0	216 0	144 6	258 6	1952-53
2,167	2,325	218 0	222 0	149 0	264 8	1953-54
2,182	2,345	218 0	225 0	151 0	275 7	1954-55
2,251	2,460	218 0	229 0	154 0	283 6	1955-56
2,341	2,579	228 0	241 0	162 6	302 9	1956-57
2,397	2,585	238 0	241 0	162 6	304 4	1957-58
2,528	2,651	243 0	256 0	173 6	317 10	1958-59
2,622	2,758	258 0	267 0	182 0	334 4	1959-60

of six capital cities.

⁴ Ruling at 31st December, middle of financial year shown.

⁵ Average minimum weekly wage rates as at 31st December, middle of financial year shown. From 1939-40, the series, previously unweighted, has been revised by weighting for numbers engaged in various occupations, and by the exclusion of rural occupations.

SUMMARY OF PUBLIC

Year	State Government Receipts					State Government Expenditure		
	Taxation (All Funds)	From Com- mon- wealth ¹	Total Consoli- dated Revenue Fund	Total Trust Funds	All Receipts	Consoli- dated Revenue Fund	Trust Funds	All Expendi- ture
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1860	63	..	179	..	179	180	..	180
1865	221	..	472	43	515	449	11	460
1870	364	..	743	23	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	888	5,320	621	5,941	5,315	859	6,174
1915-16	1,461	633	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	1,503	13,559	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	29,234	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	13,029	51,008	32,929	18,936	51,865
1949-50	16,357	5,572	37,119	20,559	57,678	37,090	21,711	58,801
1950-51	19,991	7,031	44,723	27,275	71,998	44,625	25,453	70,078
1951-52	23,592	10,599	55,753	35,388	91,141	55,708	35,425	91,133
1952-53	29,090	10,046	63,171	39,137	102,308	62,980	37,771	100,751
1953-54	32,074	11,227	69,696	44,526	114,222	69,353	38,528	107,881
1954-55	34,541	12,193	73,820	47,788	121,608	73,602	47,596	121,198
1955-56	37,242	11,842	75,669	50,317	125,986	77,392	56,420	133,812
1956-57	40,033	14,615	85,158	56,583	141,741	85,143	58,349	143,492
1957-58	43,290	17,490	87,956	63,677	151,633	89,470	61,161	150,631
1958-59	45,667	18,141	93,795 ²	66,560	160,355	94,986	65,020 ²	160,006
1959-60	57,696	13,565	101,912 ²	71,449	173,361	102,077	72,178 ²	174,255

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 30th June					Local Government Revenue*	Year
	Where Payable		Total	Average Rate of Interest per £100	Accumulated Sinking Fund		
	Australia	Overseas					
£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£ s. d.	£1,000.	£1,000.	
19	..	1,008	1,132	2 5 10	..	6	1860
685	124	1,008	1,132	2 5 10	..	54	1865
155	695	2,676	3,371	6 10 0	..	28	1870
600	1,956	4,493	6,449	4 14 11	..	87	1875-76
991	2,078	11,167	13,245	4 4 1	..	161	1880-81
1,923	2,209	18,612	20,821	3 17 11	..	556	1885-86
1,556	2,229	25,877	28,106	4 1 1	..	863	1890-91
592	3,080	29,932	33,012	3 18 0	..	512	1895-96
1,212	5,704	32,832	38,536	3 13 8	..	761	1900-01
298	7,230	35,055	42,285	3 14 0	..	706	1905-06
1,995	8,029	39,056	47,085	3 12 4	5	904	1910-11
3,062	10,850	47,883	58,733	3 15 5	259	1,729	1915-16
4,251	25,197	55,548	80,745	3 13 1	441	2,887	1920-21
3,291	26,787	58,904	85,691	3 19 11	394	2,222	1921-22
3,730	30,379	57,626	88,005	4 6 1	689	2,496	1922-23
4,669	32,175	58,954	91,129	4 5 7	940	3,236	1923-24
5,456	34,049	62,953	97,002	4 14 10	1,108	2,754	1924-25
4,972	36,301	66,149	102,450	4 15 7	1,408	3,118	1925-26
4,186	39,330	67,150	106,480	4 15 10	1,721	4,525	1926-27
10,034 ^a	39,403	72,261	111,664	4 16 0	1,982	4,689	1927-28
4,667	40,040	72,822	112,862	4 16 0	837	6,270	1928-29
3,881	40,875	71,274	112,149	4 15 3	815	6,393	1929-30
3,342	41,076	71,155	112,231	4 15 9	777	6,391	1930-31
1,265	41,044	70,868	111,912	4 7 8	488	5,752	1931-32
3,850	43,851	70,680	114,531	4 7 1	463	6,307	1932-33
4,402	47,372	70,445	117,817	4 4 1	484	6,308	1933-34
5,462	48,476	70,371	118,847	4 3 7	688	7,413	1934-35
5,070	52,298	70,338	122,636	4 2 2	790	7,899	1935-36
4,140	54,588	70,310	124,898	4 2 2	1,083	7,889	1936-37
3,850	55,652	70,130	125,782	4 2 0	720	7,811	1937-38
3,493	57,611	69,892	127,503	4 2 0	818	7,552	1938-39
3,962	59,342	69,691	129,033	4 1 8	793	8,069	1939-40
3,357	60,612	69,483	130,095	4 1 6	1,297	n	1940-41
3,032	63,113	68,059	131,172	3 15 11	1,123	n	1941-42
1,964	60,509	68,059	128,568	3 16 6	850	n	1942-43
1,773	61,130	68,049	129,179	3 16 4	1,845	n	1943-44
1,561	67,343	64,090	131,433	3 14 11	1,134	9,443	1944-45
2,409	76,442	56,853	133,295	3 9 7	1,544	9,600	1945-46
4,632	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	23,492	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	n	1959-60

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 Debit Balance in the Consolidated Revenue Fund—see page 380.

n Not available.

SUMMARY OF PRIVATE FINANCE STATISTICS (Chapter 14)

Year	Cheque-paying Banks (Queensland Business) ¹				Cheque-paying Bank Transactions ²	Savings Banks Deposits at 30th June	Friendly Societies Benefits Paid
	Advances	Total Assets	Deposits	Total Liabilities			
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1859-60	420	491	182	221	n	8 ^a	n
1865-66	2,213	2,503	776	1,003	n	89 ^a	n
1870-71	1,196	1,599	1,109	1,298	n	407 ^a	n
1875-76	3,147	4,089	2,897	3,283	n	642 ^a	n
1880-81	4,421	6,031	3,594	4,292	n	944 ^a	n
1885-86	11,949	14,278	7,203	9,259	n	1,338 ^a	n
1890-91	17,275	20,629	9,838	10,595	n	1,661 ^a	33
1895-96	15,643	19,432	10,813	11,230	n	2,329	44
1900-01	12,785	16,647	13,137	13,683	n	3,896	78
1905-06	13,015	16,710	13,276	13,828	620	4,143	66
1910-11	15,636	22,114	19,633	19,952	1,174	6,377	91
1915-16	18,474	26,009	24,153	25,142	1,852	12,939	122
1920-21	23,297	30,981	28,917	30,196	3,087	18,588	143
1921-22	23,718	29,461	32,001	33,162	3,030	19,394	150
1922-23	27,567	33,751	35,799	36,953	3,324	20,484	163
1923-24	29,964	37,710	35,662	38,251	3,748	20,410	170
1924-25	31,394	41,726	41,169	42,897	4,081	21,340	168
1925-26	33,666	41,967	43,162	44,922	3,711	22,837	185
1926-27	38,297	48,326	42,931	44,844	3,764	22,453	189
1927-28	35,275	45,518	44,205	46,570	3,628	23,325	195
1928-29	36,724	46,226	46,718	48,777	3,777 ^a	24,076	206
1929-30	36,630	50,811	44,278	46,932	3,566	23,901	221
1930-31	32,601	49,151	43,768	46,471	2,966	22,354	221
1931-32	30,005	48,246	43,143	45,629	2,686	22,952	222
1932-33	31,532	48,512	43,099	46,917	2,747	23,453	211
1933-34	32,546	50,260	42,480	47,128	2,992	24,834	218
1934-35	35,579	52,713	43,019	47,332	3,385	26,197	220
1935-36	38,085	54,611	43,498	47,259	3,528	27,132	229
1936-37	39,337	57,043	45,861	49,705	3,753	27,304	226
1937-38	41,710	57,163	50,094	53,513	4,038	28,206	231
1938-39	42,791	58,339	49,427	52,971	4,212	29,045	236
1939-40	42,169	57,782	51,074	55,663	4,670	28,252	242
1940-41	41,512	57,188	53,926	57,982	4,726	29,089	234
1941-42	40,734	62,800	59,158	63,706	4,815	31,214	231
1942-43	38,360	69,584	98,722	103,892	5,904	45,197	222
1943-44	28,321	77,716	117,184	130,809	6,816	65,479	229
1944-45	31,520	91,770	125,433	141,394	6,895	80,094	234
1945-46	31,941	n	107,919	n	7,154 ^a	90,063	247
1946-47	42,564	n	105,843	n	16,824 ^a	85,602	257
1947-48	51,090	n	113,913	n	19,864	84,836	256
1948-49	58,250	n	128,874	n	24,365	87,442	263
1949-50	72,966	n	145,933	n	29,482	92,201	262
1950-51	90,787	n	175,493	n	39,011	98,840	268
1951-52	110,187	n	158,762	n	41,516	102,661	236
1952-53	107,100	n	183,699	n	43,796	109,360	252
1953-54	128,937	n	197,852	n	51,032	117,406	259
1954-55	140,467	n	197,858	n	53,873	124,814	303
1955-56	135,682	n	198,803	n	56,028	132,700	337
1956-57	127,649	n	218,533	n	62,743	144,608	366
1957-58	145,804	n	214,093	n	65,655	153,244	400
1958-59	143,616	n	226,335	n	70,253	166,653	455
1959-60	156,904	n	239,174	n	79,172	182,586	n

¹ To 1944-45, average during quarter ended 30th June; in 1945-46, average of Mondays in June; from 1946-47, average of Wednesdays in June, for the Commonwealth and private trading banks. 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. n Not available.

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