



QUEENSLAND YEAR BOOK

1963

No 24

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
1963

— No 24 —

Issued under Instructions from
The Right Honorable the Treasurer

by

K. M. ARCHER
COMMONWEALTH STATISTICIAN

Compiled by

S. E. SOLOMON
DEPUTY COMMONWEALTH STATISTICIAN
AND GOVERNMENT STATISTICIAN

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PREFACE

By arrangement between the State and Commonwealth Governments, the Deputy Commonwealth Statistician for Queensland exercises the powers and performs the functions of the Queensland Government Statistician. The *Queensland Year Book* is therefore presented as an official statistical record on behalf of the State of Queensland.

The *Year Book* presents the most important social and economic statistics of the State with that necessary minimum of comment which is required for understanding the figures. In addition to the *Year Book*, the Queensland Office of the Bureau publishes annually the *Queensland Pocket Year Book*, which gives in handy pocket reference size a brief summary of the main statistics over a period of years without comment, and the *Statistics of Queensland* in eight parts which provide detailed statistical tabulations. Latest statistics are released as soon as they become available in the *Monthly Summary* of Queensland Statistics and in *Press Bulletins* on special subjects, copies of which may be had on request (see page 484).

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

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

The Government Printer and his staff are to be commended for the careful manner in which they have met the rather exacting demands of spacing and type required in setting up statistical tables and arranging them in their proper context in pages of descriptive matter.

S. E. SOLOMON

Deputy Commonwealth Statistician
and Government Statistician

Bureau of Census and Statistics

Queensland Office

320-330 Adelaide Street, Brisbane

1 November, 1963.

CHAPTERS

	Page
1 GENERAL INFORMATION	1
2 GOVERNMENT	20
3 POPULATION AND HEALTH	35
4 PUBLIC JUSTICE	84
5 SOCIAL SERVICES	99
6 LAND AND SETTLEMENT	133
7 PRODUCTION	151
8 TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION	243
9 TRADE	283
10 MARKETING	303
11 PRICES	335
12 EMPLOYMENT	351
13 PUBLIC FINANCE	376
14 PRIVATE FINANCE	433
APPENDIX—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS	451

CONTENTS

	Pages
1 General Information—	
1 Area and Position. 2 Physical Features. 3 Climate. 4 Rainfall. 5 Rainfall and Rural Industry. 6 Seasonal Activities in Rural Industry. 7 Seasonal Conditions. 8 Basic Economy	1-19
2 Government—	
1 System; Governors; State Ministry; Premiers of Queens- land. 2 State Parliament; 1963 Election; Members' Salaries and Pensions. 3 Commonwealth Government; Ministry, Queensland Members of Parliament and 1961 Elections. 4 State Governments. 5 All Australian Parliaments; Cost	20-31
6 Divisions of Queensland	32-34
3 Population and Health—	
1 Population; Growth, Ages, Birthplaces, Religions, Conjugal Condition, and Period of Residence at 1954 and 1961 Censuses	35-43
2 Distribution of Population; Statistical Divisions, Local Authorities and Metropolitan Statistical Areas, Metro- politan Population and Density; Towns	44-57
3 Births; Birth Rates, Reproduction Rates, Ages of Mothers and Duration of Marriage, Masculinity, Ex-nuptial, Legitimation, Multiple, Stillbirths	57-63
4 Marriages; Age and Conjugal Condition, Religions, Marriage Rates	63-64
5 Deaths; Death Rates, Infant Mortality, Maternal Mortality, Expectation of Life	65-70
6 Diseases; Death Rates, Causes of Death by Ages, Notifiable Diseases, Diseases Treated in Hospitals. 7 Mental Sickness	70-80
8 Aborigines; Protectorates and Reserves, Population ..	80-83
4 Public Justice—	
1 The Legal System; Civil and Criminal Jurisdiction ..	84-85
2 Police; Organisation and Cost. 3 Prisons and Reforma- tories; Prison Farms. 4 Criminal Courts	85-93
5 Civil Courts—Higher and Magistrates'; Divorces, &c. 6 Liquor Licenses. 7 Land Titles	94-98

5 Social Services—

1 Schools; Types of Schools, Government Expenditure on Education, Enrolments, Ages of Scholars, Technical Colleges, Teachers' Colleges, School Examinations.	
2 University. 3 Science and Art; Libraries, Museum and Art Gallery, Scientific Research	99-109
4 Public Health. 5 Medical and Hospital Benefits. 6 Hospitals; Public, Mental. 7 Cremations. 8 Ambulances. 9 Maternal and Child Welfare; Adoption of Children; State Children. 10 Welfare Services; Institutions	109-125
11 Age and Invalid Pensions. 12 Widows' Pensions. 13 War Pensions. 14 Service Pensions. 15 Maternity Allowances. 16 Child Endowment. 17 Rehabilitation. 18 Commonwealth Pensions and Social and Health Services Expenditure	125-132

6 Land and Settlement—

1 General; Land History. 2 Areas and Tenures; Freehold Land; Leases, Kinds and Conditions; Land Reserved for Public Purposes	133-142
3 Irrigation and Water Conservation; Development of Water Resources, Private Schemes, Irrigation Areas, Artesian Water, Stock Route Watering, Irrigation on Rural Holdings. 4 Forestry; State Forest Service	142-150

7 Production—

1 Introduction. 2 Rural Industries; Holdings, Growers, Farm Types and Sizes, Employment, Machinery. 3 Livestock; Numbers, Slaughtering, Meatworks, Meat Exports. 4 Wool; Production, Exports, Sales, Processing. 5 Dairying; Dairy Factories, Poultry, Bees ..	151-172
6 Agriculture; Acreages, Yields, and Values of Crops, Details of Specific Crops; Artificial Fertilisers ..	172-184
7 Fisheries. 8 Mines and Quarries; State Mining, Mining Operations—Queensland and Australia, Accidents, Quarries. 9 Timber; Sawmills, Plywood Mills	185-194
10 Manufacturing; Divisions, Employment, Production, Capital, Products, Stocks. 11 Heat, Light, and Power; Electricity, State Electricity Commission, Gas	195-218
12 Value of Production; Gross, Local, and Net; Divisions	219-225
13 Building Operations; Approvals, Buildings Constructed, Cost of Building	226-230

	Pages
14 Retail Trade; Establishments, Sales, and Stocks, by Divisions and Types of Businesses, Seasonality ..	231-235
15 National Income and Expenditure, Balance of Payments	235-242
8 Transport and Communication—	
1 Introduction. 2 Sea Transport and Ports; Harbour Finances, Cargo and Shipping at Ports ..	243-250
3 Railways; Government, Traffic and Finances. Local Authority and Private Railways. 4 Street Tramways and Buses ..	250-259
5 Roads; Mileage, Main Roads Department. 6 Road Transport; Motor Vehicles, Registration Fees, Licensing of Road Transport. 7 Road Traffic Accidents. 8 Air Transport ..	259-278
9 Posts and Telegraphs. 10 Radio and Television ..	279-282
9 Trade—	
1 Introduction; Nature of Queensland Trade. 2 Oversea Trade; Exports and Imports, Countries and Commodities, Trade at Ports. Australian Oversea Trade. 3 Oversea and Interstate Trade; Exports, Imports, Quantities ..	283-299
4 Total Trade; Balance of Trade. 5 Export Prices ..	300-302
10 Marketing—	
1 The Queensland System. 2 Commonwealth Marketing Schemes ..	303-305
3 Raw Sugar. 4 Dairy Products. 5 Wheat. 6 Other Grain Crops ..	305-323
7 Wool. 8 Cotton. 9 Fruit and Vegetables. 10 Other Farm Products ..	323-329
11 Meat and Fish. 12 Coal ..	330-334
11 Prices—	
1 Wholesale Prices; Fat Stock and Produce. Wholesale Price Index Numbers ..	335-338
2 Food Prices, Various Cities and Towns. 3 Retail Price Indexes; Consumer Price Index. 4 House Rents. 5 Price Fixing ..	338-350
12 Employment—	
1 Introduction. 2 Working Population; Industry, Occupational Status ..	351-353
3 Persons in Employment; Full-time Employment, Wage and Salary Earners in Employment ..	354-357

4 Industrial Arbitration and Trade Unions; State Industrial Authorities, Industrial Disputes, Employers' and Trade Unions Registered. 5 Wages; Basic Wages, Average Wages, Award Wage Rates. 6 Hours and Working Conditions. 7 Apprenticeship	357-372
8 General Employment Facilities. 9 Workers' Compensation Insurance. 10 Unemployment Benefits	372-375

13 Public Finance—

1 Introduction. 2 Commonwealth and State Financial Relations; Financial Agreement, Loan Council, International Loans, Commonwealth Payments to States, Reimbursement of Taxation	376-384
3 State Revenue; Receipts and Expenditure, Trust Funds. 4 State Loan Fund; Loan Expenditure and Public Debt	384-394
5 Commonwealth Finance; Revenue Receipts and Expenditure, Loan Expenditure. 6 Commonwealth and State Indebtedness; Government Debt, Net Loan Expenditure	395-399
7 Taxation; Total Collected in Queensland, Income Tax, Income Tax and Social Services Contribution Rates, Income Tax Assessments, Company Tax, Land Tax, Probate, Succession, Estate Duties, Other Taxes	399-408
8 Local Government; Functions, Finance, Waterworks, Sewerage, Electricity, Transport, Car Parking and other Business Undertakings, Loans. 9 Semi-Governmental Bodies; Receipts, Expenditure, Loans. 10 All State Public Finance	408-421
11 State Financial Institutions; Agricultural Bank, Queensland Housing Commission, Public Curator, Assistance to Industries, Golden Casket, Public Service Superannuation	421-432

14 Private Finance—

1 Money and Banking; Cheque-paying Banks, Bank Debts to Customers' Accounts, Savings Banks	433-437
2 Bankruptcy	438
3 Insurance; Life, General. 4 Fire Brigades. 5 Companies. 6 Friendly Societies. 7 Building and Co-operative Housing Societies. 8 Co-operative Societies	438-446
9 Real Property Transfers. 10 Mortgages, Liens, Bills of Sale	446-447
11 Instalment Credit for Retail Sales	448-449
12 Share Prices Index	450

Appendix—

Summary of Queensland Statistics since 1860	451-474
---	---------

Index	475-483
-----------------	---------

Statistical Publications of Queensland	484
--	-----

LIST OF MAPS AND DIAGRAMS

	Page
General Map of Queensland, showing Statistical Divisions and Chief Cities and Towns	facing page 1
Meteorology of Typical Stations	5
Average Annual Rainfall	9
Summer and Winter Rainfall	10, 11
Average Annual Population Increase	36
Ages of Population	41
Distribution of Population	44
Brisbane Statistical Areas—Population per Square Mile ..	54
Increase or Decrease of Population in Queensland Towns and Rural Areas, 1954 to 1961	56, 57
Net Reproduction Rates	60
Infant Mortality Rates	68
Death Rates—Selected Causes	71
Net Enrolment at Queensland Schools	102
Land Tenure Types	135
Sheep and Wool Production	157
Cattle Numbers and Production	157
Beef Cattle Distribution	160
Dairy Cattle Distribution	161
Sheep Distribution	162
Pigs Distribution	163
Area of Crops	173
Factory Production, Queensland and Metropolitan	197
Trends in Factory Production	213
Gross Value of Production of Industries	223
Cargo Discharged at Queensland Ports	244
Cargo Shipped from Queensland Ports	245
Queensland Railways	251
Motor Vehicle Registrations	264, 265
Air Routes and Broadcasting Stations	278
Destination of Oversea Exports	289
Source of Oversea Imports	289
Export Prices	302
Consumer Price Index—Brisbane	345
Retail Price Index Numbers	348
Basic Wages and Retail Prices, Brisbane	363
Basic Wage Districts	366
Consolidated Revenue and Trust Funds	388
Local Authority and Statistical Division Boundaries	410, 411

CALENDAR, 1963

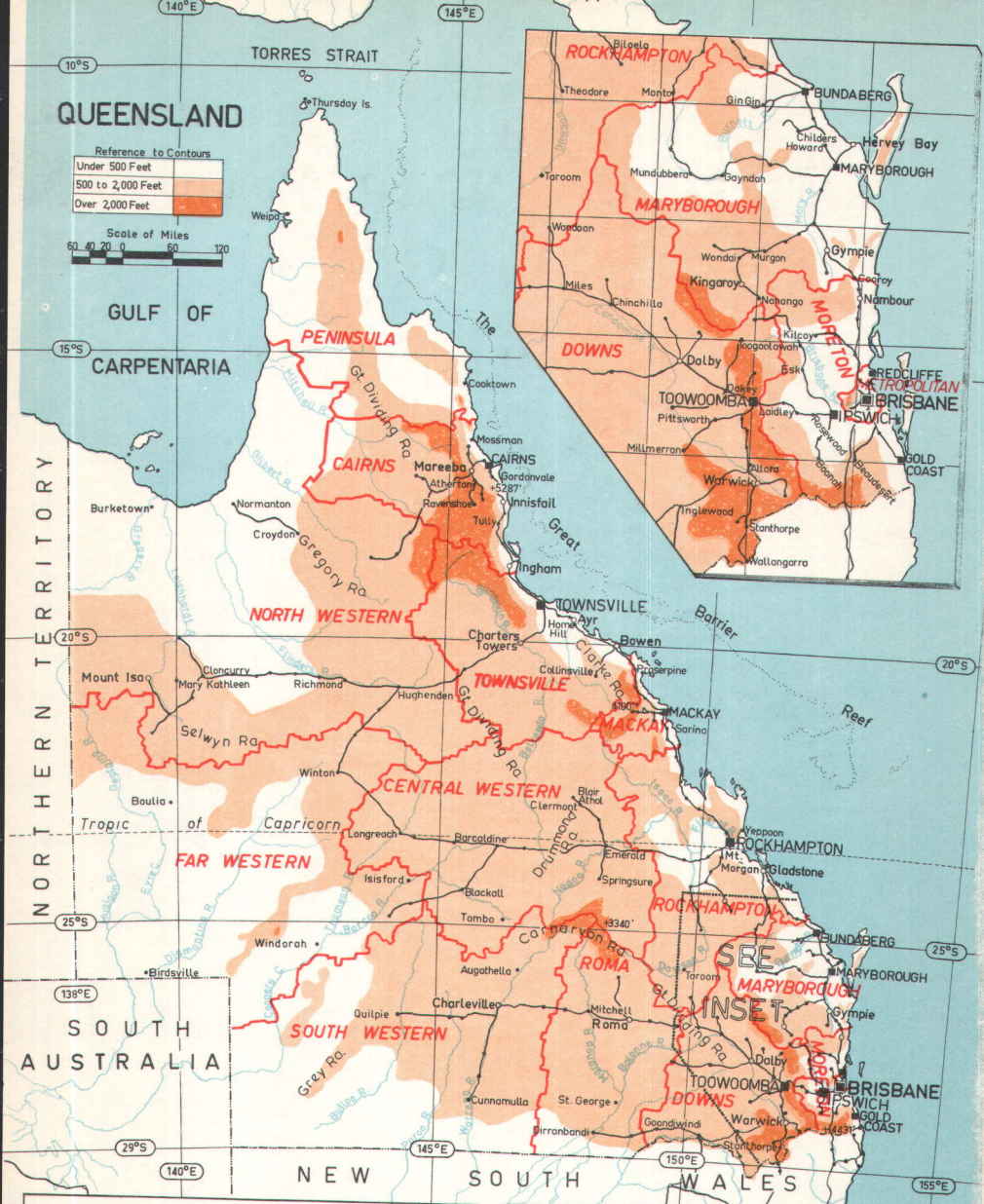
	JANUARY					FEBRUARY					MARCH					APRIL				
SUN	--	6	13	20	27	--	3	10	17	24	31	3	10	17	24	--	7	14	21	28
Mon	--	7	14	21	*	--	4	11	18	25	--	4	11	18	25	1	8	*	22	29
Tues	*	8	15	22	29	--	5	12	19	26	--	5	12	19	26	2	9	16	23	30
Wed	2	9	16	23	30	--	6	13	20	27	--	6	13	20	27	3	10	17	24	--
Thur	3	10	17	24	31	--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

CALENDAR, 1964

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

* Public Holiday. Local holidays are granted for Annual Shows, the dates for the Royal National Exhibition in the Brisbane district for 1963 and 1964 being 14 and 12 August respectively.

Local holidays were granted on the occasion of the Queen's Visit to Queensland in March 1963.



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

The areas of the **STATISTICAL DIVISIONS** (shown in red on the map) at 30-6-62, were:

	sq mls		sq mls
Metropolitan	474	Central Western	71,215
Moreton	7,806	Far Western	108,925
Maryborough	17,372	Mackay	7,763
Downs	27,574	Townsville	37,983
Roma	34,650	Cairns	28,967
South Western	89,817	Peninsula	48,693
Rockhampton	39,051	North Western	146,710

CITIES AND TOWNS with population—

100,000 & over shown thus: ■ **BRISBANE**

40,000—99,999 shown thus: ■ **TOWNSVILLE, TOOWOOMBA, IPSWICH, ROCKHAMPTON**

15,000—39,999 shown thus: ■ **GOLD COAST, CAIRNS, BUNDABERG, MACKAY, MARYBOROUGH**

4,000—14,999 shown thus: ○ **Mt. Isa, Gympie, Warwick, Ayr, Charters Towers, Dalby, Gladstone, Innisfail, Roma, Nambour, Bowen, Charleville, Kingaroy, Ingham, Mareeba, Hervey Bay, Mt. Morgan**

Under 4,000 shown thus: . **Hughenden**

THE QUEENSLAND YEAR BOOK

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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 40 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.

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

AREAS OF STATES AND TERRITORIES, AUSTRALIA

State or Territory	Whole State		Within Tropics	
	Area	Proportion of Total	Area	Proportion of Total
	Sq Mls	Per Cent	Sq Mls	Per Cent
New South Wales	309,433	10.4	..	..
Victoria	87,884	3.0	..	..
Queensland	667,000	22.4	360,642	31.3
South Australia	380,070	12.8	..	..
Western Australia	975,920	32.9	364,000	31.6
Northern Territory	523,620	17.6	426,320	37.1
Australian Capital Territory	939	0.0	..	..
Mainland	2,944,866	99.1	1,150,962	100.0
Tasmania	26,215	0.9	..	..
Australia	2,971,081	100.0	1,150,962	100.0

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

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

2 PHYSICAL FEATURES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3 CLIMATE

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

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

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

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

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

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

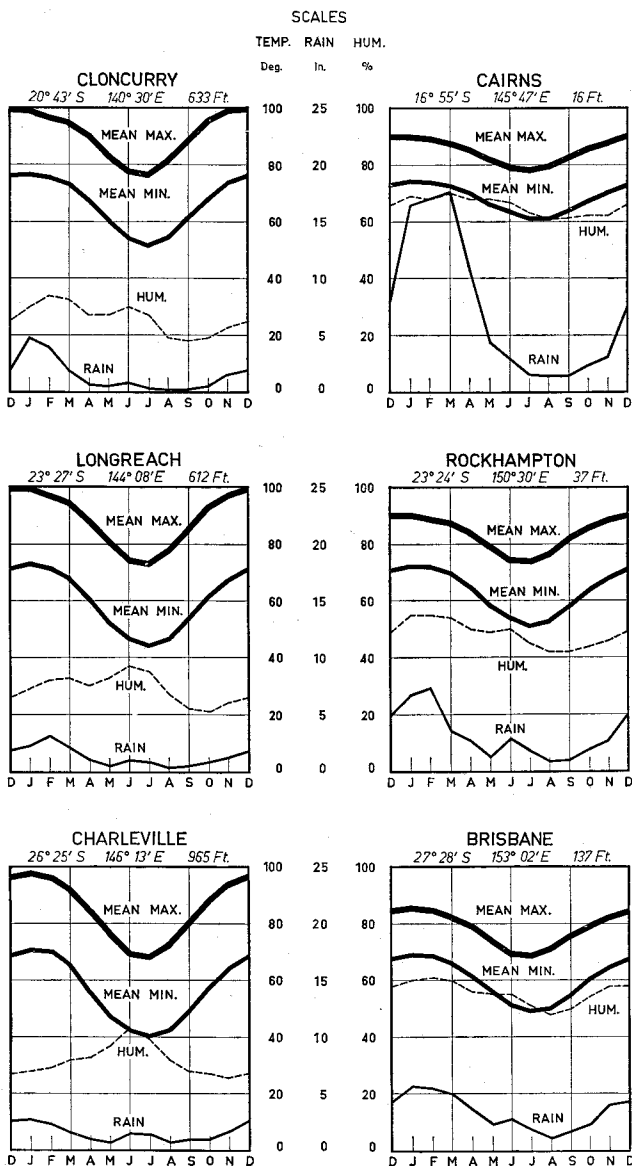
The figures for Charleville and Cloncurry give some indication of the duration of hot weather in the interior, but, because of the lower humidity, temperature ranges of 85°F to 95°F are not usually uncomfortable.

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

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

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

METEOROLOGY OF TYPICAL STATIONS—QUEENSLAND



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

METEOROLOGY FOR SIX TYPICAL STATIONS

Month	Mean Maximum Daily Temperature (Deg)		Mean Minimum Daily Temperature (Deg)		3 p.m. Relative Humidity (%)		Rainfall (In)	
	1962	Average ¹	1962	Average ¹	1962	Average ¹	1962	Average ¹
CLONCURRY (NORTH INLAND)								
January	99.1	98.7	78.4	76.5	36	30	4.55	4.73
February	99.3	96.3	77.1	75.4	34	34	5.49	3.96
March	94.1	94.6	71.7	73.0	32	32	2.51	1.86
April	88.1	89.9	66.0	66.9	26	26	0.27	0.62
May	82.4	82.9	55.0	59.7	22	26	0.29	0.48
June	80.1	77.3	57.7	54.1	35	29	0.54	0.80
July	78.0	76.4	53.9	51.5	29	27	0.15	0.23
August	81.2	81.4	52.0	54.3	20	19	0.00	0.12
September	88.1	88.4	59.7	61.0	17	18	0.02	0.16
October	99.2	95.1	68.5	68.2	16	18	0.36	0.44
November	102.0	98.6	73.8	73.5	16	22	0.49	1.59
December	101.2	100.4	74.6	76.2	20	24	3.35	1.90
Year	91.1	90.0	65.7	65.9	25	25	18.02	16.89
LONGREACH (CENTRAL INLAND)								
January	98.5	99.6	75.9	73.3	33	31	5.05	2.31
February	100.7	96.9	73.0	71.7	27	34	1.18	3.12
March	93.2	94.1	68.8	68.1	33	35	2.09	2.10
April	85.2	87.8	58.8	60.1	27	32	1.54	1.01
May	78.8	80.4	50.2	52.1	23	35	0.52	0.52
June	74.1	74.3	50.9	46.7	39	38	1.39	0.94
July	74.6	73.2	48.6	44.3	29	35	0.65	0.80
August	77.9	77.9	45.6	46.5	24	28	0.00	0.30
September	84.4	85.4	55.7	53.7	19	24	0.40	0.52
October	95.7	92.8	65.1	61.5	n	22	0.54	0.84
November	100.9	97.0	70.1	67.5	12	24	0.49	1.26
December	94.4	99.7	70.1	71.5	26	27	5.15	1.82
Year	88.2	88.3	61.1	59.8	n	30	19.00	15.54
CHARLEVILLE (SOUTH INLAND)								
January	88.1	97.6	68.6	70.8	46	28	8.67	2.65
February	92.7	96.1	68.3	70.1	28	29	1.72	2.36
March	84.0	91.7	63.8	65.1	45	33	5.64	1.54
April	78.6	84.5	52.1	55.7	46	34	0.88	0.95
May	72.3	76.4	40.5	47.2	35	39	0.16	0.69
June	70.9	69.3	40.7	42.3	41	43	0.73	1.46
July	68.9	68.3	42.1	40.1	41	40	0.65	1.32
August	70.5	72.9	37.0	42.1	31	33	0.35	0.75
September	78.2	80.4	48.7	49.0	25	28	0.38	0.95
October	86.7	88.2	55.8	57.7	19	26	2.09	1.02
November	95.2	93.6	63.6	64.4	12	25	0.18	1.68
December	89.7	96.4	65.9	68.5	32	27	3.14	2.60
Year	81.3	84.6	53.9	56.1	33	32	24.59	17.97

¹ Not available

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

METEOROLOGY FOR SIX TYPICAL STATIONS—*continued*

Month	Mean Maximum Daily Temperature (Deg)		Mean Minimum Daily Temperature (Deg)		3 p.m. Relative Humidity (%)		Rainfall (In)	
	1962	Average ¹	1962	Average ¹	1962	Average ¹	1962	Average ¹
CAIRNS (NORTH COASTAL)								
January	89.9	89.7	75.7	74.2	66	68	19.59	16.51
February	87.6	89.0	74.9	73.9	72	68	26.76	17.00
March	87.9	87.1	73.9	72.6	61	69	7.10	17.59
April	83.9	84.9	70.9	70.0	62	67	6.12	10.76
May	82.1	81.6	67.8	66.2	61	67	1.10	4.37
June	78.8	78.8	67.1	63.5	65	67	2.91	2.87
July	76.3	78.1	63.1	61.0	59	63	2.12	1.56
August	79.3	79.5	62.8	61.1	49	61	0.29	1.46
September	82.4	82.6	69.1	63.8	58	61	3.23	1.43
October	86.2	85.6	70.7	67.4	53	62	0.00	2.40
November	87.6	87.9	74.3	70.4	55	63	1.12	3.05
December	88.8	89.7	75.6	72.9	59	65	2.80	7.35
Year	84.2	84.5	70.5	68.1	60	65	73.14	86.35
ROCKHAMPTON (CENTRAL COASTAL)								
January	90.4	90.0	72.4	72.3	52	53	1.55	6.70
February	92.3	88.7	71.4	72.1	43	54	0.58	7.28
March	85.8	87.2	68.5	69.8	54	53	7.33	3.54
April	81.3	84.2	61.2	64.8	47	49	1.52	2.66
May	79.1	79.3	52.5	58.3	39	47	1.88	1.26
June	76.3	74.4	52.3	54.0	45	50	0.44	2.80
July	73.5	73.7	51.0	51.2	44	44	0.47	1.77
August	76.7	76.7	46.1	52.9	32	40	0.33	0.82
September	82.6	81.7	57.6	58.3	34	40	0.43	0.94
October	89.2	85.9	63.0	63.8	30	43	1.28	1.99
November	90.7	88.5	68.6	68.0	43	46	2.15	2.63
December	87.0	90.0	69.6	70.9	53	50	7.37	4.97
Year	83.7	83.4	61.2	63.0	43	47	25.33	37.36
BRISBANE (SOUTH COASTAL)								
January	82.9	85.5	69.1	69.1	66	59	6.44	5.72
February	85.7	84.6	69.4	68.7	57	60	3.79	5.47
March	80.0	82.3	65.7	66.2	66	60	4.33	4.97
April	76.8	79.1	61.1	61.5	57	56	1.74	3.68
May	74.7	73.7	54.0	55.6	45	54	1.27	2.35
June	72.4	69.4	51.1	51.5	44	54	0.70	2.75
July	68.5	68.6	51.5	49.4	56	51	4.69	1.88
August	70.5	71.1	49.2	50.0	42	47	3.52	1.07
September	75.4	75.5	55.8	54.8	42	50	1.73	1.69
October	80.2	79.2	60.9	60.3	48	53	1.28	2.27
November	82.4	82.3	65.5	64.6	52	57	3.37	4.00
December	80.5	84.5	66.3	67.5	61	55	8.53	4.24
Year	77.5	78.0	60.0	59.9	53	55	41.39	40.09

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

METEOROLOGY, BRISBANE, 1962

Month	Mean Corrected Barometer 9 a.m.	Shade Temperature					Rainfall		
		Mean	Absolute Maximum	Absolute Minimum	Mean Maximum	Mean Minimum	Total	Wet Days ¹	Average for 30 Years ²
	In	Deg	Deg	Deg	Deg	Deg	In	No	In
January	29.93	76.0	92.0	66.1	82.9	69.1	6.44	20	5.72
February	29.87	77.5	94.0	62.9	85.7	69.4	3.79	9	5.47
March	30.01	72.9	91.8	62.0	80.0	65.7	4.33	18	4.97
April	30.06	68.9	82.4	55.0	76.8	61.1	1.74	12	3.68
May	30.01	64.3	80.8	46.7	74.7	54.0	1.27	4	2.35
June	30.18	61.7	83.0	44.4	72.4	51.1	0.70	4	2.75
July	30.17	60.0	75.6	43.3	68.5	51.5	4.69	11	1.88
August	30.17	59.8	82.3	39.3	70.5	49.2	3.52	7	1.07
September	30.07	65.6	86.8	48.4	75.4	55.8	1.73	11	1.69
October	29.97	70.5	92.6	48.3	80.2	60.9	1.28	5	2.27
November	29.97	73.9	91.3	58.0	82.4	65.5	3.37	10	4.00
December	29.98	73.5	88.0	61.3	80.5	66.3	8.53	20	4.24
Year	30.03	68.7	94.0	39.3	77.5	60.0	41.39	131	40.09

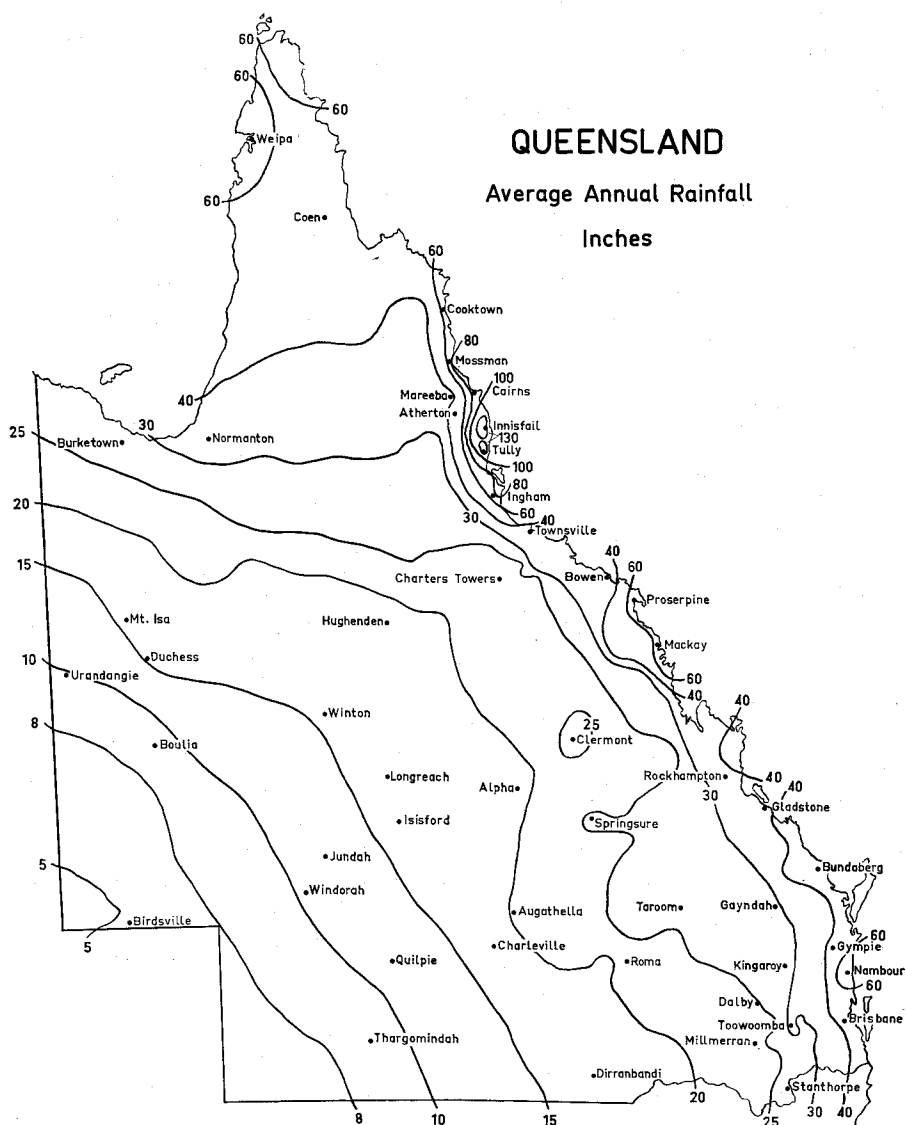
¹ Days on which one point or more of rain fell. ² The rainfall averages shown here and in the preceding tables are "standard period normals" which are adopted as standard practice in a number of countries. They are averages for the period 1911 to 1940.

4 RAINFALL

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

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

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



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



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

ANNUAL RAINFALL, QUEENSLAND, 1955 TO 1962

Locality	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	Average ¹
	In	In	In	In	In	In	In	In	In
<i>Coastal</i>									
Brisbane	50.4	59.2	20.6	46.6	45.8	27.9	42.3	41.4	40.1
Bundaberg	61.5	71.7	26.3	62.0	57.1	36.1	39.9	67.6	42.4
Gladstone	55.6	87.0	19.8	37.1	31.1	30.3	42.1	49.5	38.3
Rockhampton	57.1	63.6	15.6	37.1	27.7	31.8	33.4	25.3	37.4
Mackay	108.7	97.0	40.9	138.6	74.7	67.6	53.1	53.6	63.2
Townsville	61.4	81.1	29.0	56.0	48.9	53.8	23.5	34.6	39.7
Innisfail	153.4	114.2	140.2	138.6	188.0	110.2	90.5	115.3	139.2
Thursday Island	64.1	78.4	67.9	53.3	48.5	56.8	35.9	51.6	66.5
Burketown	49.1	64.8	28.5	29.7	27.5	20.9	10.4	17.5	26.9
<i>Sub-Coastal</i>									
Warwick	30.5	36.1	16.5	28.5	35.8	20.7	26.8	31.3	25.1
Toowoomba	49.6	65.2	21.4	44.8	52.2	25.5	37.8	32.8	35.2
Kingaroy	43.4	47.0	16.1	37.4	46.5	20.7	28.8	34.0	28.1
Eidsvold	66.1	44.2	14.0	33.4	29.8	25.0	26.7	31.5	28.4
Emerald	37.4	55.4	16.6	24.3	27.9	21.7	25.9	20.6	23.3
Charters Towers	27.1	45.6	18.0	43.5	23.3	25.3	18.6	29.9	23.3
Atherton	72.7	78.0	58.7	61.1	68.7	43.5	39.4	50.7	54.1
Palmerville	51.5	56.7	38.9	38.8	37.8	40.1	32.2	47.9	39.9
<i>Western</i>									
Cunnamulla	19.5	36.4	5.9	9.6	8.0	10.2	14.9	16.5	12.6
Charleville	32.2	31.8	14.8	13.5	19.9	19.6	21.2	24.6	18.0
Blackall	41.9	39.4	12.2	16.7	21.8	23.6	23.6	20.6	19.2
Longreach	33.0	40.0	14.4	18.7	20.0	18.6	17.4	19.0	15.5
Boulia	14.1	17.8	10.5	8.6	8.0	6.7	5.1	9.7	9.5
Winton	32.6	26.4	18.2	16.1	9.6	18.0	10.2	14.3	16.2
Hughenden	37.9	31.5	14.6	11.8	9.9	16.1	11.7	18.7	18.2
Cloncurry	28.2	25.7	24.4	14.9	17.6	18.3	7.9	18.0	16.9
Croydon	28.0	50.4	n	17.6	25.2	23.6	16.8	24.1	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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

5 RAINFALL AND RURAL INDUSTRY

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

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

Dairying, 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 peanuts. In recent years, production of grain sorghum, which is a summer-growing cereal capable of being harvested mechanically, has expanded rapidly on the Darling Downs and in other parts of sub-coastal Queensland. The chief winter-growing crops are wheat, barley, oats, linseed, and onions. Peculiarly enough, wheat, a winter-growing cereal, is very much more important than maize in Queensland. It is grown mainly on the black soil plains of the Darling Downs. The yields fluctuate considerably, but the average per acre is 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 1½ to 2 inches of winter rain, and heavy winter rain is considered no advantage as it frequently produces no herbage and merely blackens and spoils the dry standing summer grasses on which the stock rely.

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

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

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

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

6 SEASONAL ACTIVITIES IN RURAL INDUSTRY

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

TIMES OF PLANTING AND HARVESTING PRINCIPAL CROPS, QUEENSLAND

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

TIMES OF PLANTING AND HARVESTING PRINCIPAL CROPS—*continued*

Crop	Time of Planting	Length of Growing Season	Main Time of Harvesting
		Months	
Deciduous Fruits .. ..	.. .. .	..	December to April
Grapes .. .. .	.. .. .	..	December to March
Green Beans	South Queensland— Highlands: October to December	3	December to February
	Coast: February to 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	
Hay, Oaten	March to May	4-7	September to November
Linseed	April to June	4½-5	September to November
Maize	South Queensland— September to December	4½-7	March to July
	North Queensland— November to January	5-7	June to August
Millet, Panicum, and Setaria	August to February ..	3	December to May
Navy Beans (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 and August	3½-4½	June to November
	North Queensland— April, May	3½-4½	August, September
Pumpkins	September to January ..	5-6	March to July
Safflower	June, July	4-5	October to December
Sorghum	September to February ..	4-5	March to June
Sugar Cane	South Queensland— August to March ..	12-24	July to December
	North Queensland— April to October ..	12-15	June to December
Sunflower Seed	September to January ..	4-5	February to May
Sweet Potatoes	September to February ..	4-5	March to July
Tobacco	South and Central Queensland— September to December	3½-4½	February to April
	North Queensland— July to October ..	3-4	November to January
Tomatoes	South Queensland— Highlands: October to December	3-4	December to March
	Coast: January to April and July 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

1961-62—In late July and early August useful rains fell over the main agricultural areas of Southern Queensland and enabled general planting of winter cereal crops to be carried out. Elsewhere it was generally very dry. In some parts of the north and west the period January to September, 1961, was the driest nine months on record. Beef cattle and sheep were mostly in fair condition in the September quarter, and dairy production improved after being low in July.

The south-eastern quarter of the State received good rain early in October which benefited winter grains and dairy production. Dry conditions persisted in the west of the State. Nearly all divisions of the State had above normal rainfall during November, and hail storms were widespread on the Darling Downs. In December parts of all divisions recorded above average rainfalls, making the summer grain prospects the best for several years. Some flooding occurred in southern areas. In beef cattle and sheep areas, grasses were much improved and water supplies replenished. Dairy production showed a substantial increase on the previous month.

In January, the greater part of the State received good rain, including the south-western districts, and rainfall averages were substantially above normal in nearly all districts. Most southern rivers carried heavy run-off. From Mackay north, very heavy monsoonal rain fell in February, but in Central and Southern Queensland rainfall was below normal.

Good rains fell in central and southern districts in March and April; elsewhere conditions were fair. At the end of the first quarter of 1962 most of the beef cattle, sheep, and horticultural areas were in good condition. Prospects generally for primary production were bright. In May and June rainfall was below normal over most of the State but conditions were on the whole satisfactory. Beef cattle had better than average pastoral conditions, except in the far west and Carpentaria districts which were drought affected. Production of summer grains was high and the area planted to winter grains was expected to be a record.

1962-63—In July and August the winter was generally mild, but severe frost late in August occurred in southern inland districts. South-east districts received good rain but elsewhere rainfall was below normal. Sheep were in mainly good condition and dairy production was above that for the corresponding period in 1961. Winter grain crops were making satisfactory progress although some frost damage was reported on the Darling Downs.

Rainfall was above normal over most of the State in September. Central and south-western districts, however, were extremely dry. Because of the lateness of heavy frosts, beef cattle areas were good for the time of the year. The main agricultural areas in South Queensland received falls of from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches of rain.

In October and the first half of November rainfall was below normal in most districts, the weather being mainly hot and dry. Horticultural areas were affected by hot, dry, windy weather and the

sowing of summer grain was delayed awaiting rains. Towards the end of November variable storm rains occurred over wide areas and caused damage to crops and buildings.

In December good general rains occurred over the whole State and caused local flooding in some areas. Seasonal conditions were considerably improved, except in parts of the Carpentaria and far north coast districts. Beef cattle and sheep areas benefited. The crushing of the sugar cane crop was completed, and it was estimated that a record 1,770,000 tons of sugar had been produced from 12,101,000 tons of cane. Horticultural areas had improved and prospects for the pineapple and apple crops were good.

Good general rains fell in January. In February and the first half of March, central and southern districts had low rainfall and high temperatures, which caused deterioration to pastures and set back summer crops. Northern districts, however, had very heavy rain. In the second half of March heavy rain fell throughout the greater part of the State, and winter prospects were better than for several years.

8 BASIC ECONOMY

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

Since the development of natural resources depends greatly on external markets for these products, external trade is relatively large. Nearly two-thirds of the exports are sold overseas, about evenly divided between Commonwealth and foreign countries. About four-fifths of the imports are from other Australian States, but a large proportion of these are indirect imports from overseas.

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

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

Chapter 2—GOVERNMENT

1 SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT

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

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

THE GOVERNOR

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

The present Governor of Queensland was appointed on 11 November 1957, and is the seventeenth holder of the office since Queensland was separated from New South Wales. A complete list of 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 Chermiside, G.C.M.G., C.B.	March 1902
Lord Chelmsford, K.C.M.G.	November 1905
Sir William MacGregor, G.C.M.G., C.B.	December 1909
Sir Hamilton John Goold-Adams, G.C.M.G., C.B.	March 1915
Sir Matthew Nathan, P.C.(Ire.), G.C.M.G.	December 1920
Sir John Goodwin, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. 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

THE STATE MINISTRY (*As from 26 September 1963*)

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

Minister for Industrial Development—Hon Alan Whiteside Munro

Minister for Education—Hon Jack Charles Allan Pizzey

Treasurer—Hon Thomas Alfred Hiley

Minister for Mines and Main Roads—Hon Ernest Evans

Minister for Health—Hon Henry Winston Noble

Minister for Transport—Hon Gordon William Wesley Chalk

Minister for Lands—Hon Alan Roy Fletcher

Minister for Local Government and Conservation—Hon Harold Richter

Minister for Labour and Industry—Hon Alexander Tattenhall Dewar

Minister for Primary Industries—Hon John Alfred Row

Minister for Works and Housing—Hon Johannes Bjelke-Petersen

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

State Governments—There have been thirty-seven 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.

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

The voting at the 1963 State General Election is shown below.

THE STATE PARLIAMENT

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

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

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

(Continued on page 26)

GENERAL ELECTION, 1 JUNE 1963

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

THE STATE PARLIAMENT

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

¹ Communist Party.² Social Credit, 111; Communist Party, 56.³ Social Credit.⁴ North Queensland Labour Party.⁵ Not contested.⁶ Two Independent candidates.

GENERAL ELECTION, 1 JUNE 1963—continued

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

^a Deceased. At by-election 19 October 1963 D. W. Cory (C.P.) elected.

^a Percentages

of enrolment in contested electorates only.

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

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

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

Speaker—Hon D. E. Nicholson

Chairman of Committees—K. W. Hooper

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

Leader of Opposition—J. E. Duggan

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

Members' Salaries—Members receive a salary of £2501 10s per annum. An additional salary is paid to the Premier (£2700), the Deputy Premier (£1600), other Ministers (£1350), the Speaker (£750), Chairman of Committees (£250), Leader of the Opposition (£1000), and each Whip (£100). Members also receive an Electorate Allowance, assessed for each electorate, ranging from £325 to £1175, but the Ministers and the Speaker receive only 40 per cent of this allowance.

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

other good reason acceptable to the trustees of the fund. In the case of a qualified ex-Member under 60 years of age, pension is payable immediately if he is over 50 years of age, otherwise when he reaches 50 years. The rates of annuity vary from £15 to £20 per week 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, together with interest at the rate of 3 per cent per annum accruing from 1 January 1961.

3 THE COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT

Queensland was one of the six States which formed the Commonwealth of Australia in 1901, and was entitled to elect 6 of the 36 members of the Federal Senate (as was each of the other States). Legislation in 1948 provided for an increase in the number of Senators for each State to 10. As a result, the number of Members of the House of Representatives was raised from 75 to 123 (including 2 non-voting Territory representatives), and, following the 1954 Census, to 124. The total number of Members is divided among the States in proportion to population, the Queensland number at the 1961 election being 18.

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

The Executive powers in the Commonwealth are vested in the Governor-General in Council. The Executive Council consists of all Ministers of State, and Ministers on leaving office technically remain members of the Executive Council, but actually no longer attend its meetings. Thus the Executive consists in fact of the Governor-General advised by Ministers. From 1956, the Commonwealth Ministry has been made up of twelve senior Ministers, who constitute the Cabinet, and ten Ministers of non-Cabinet rank who attend meetings of the Cabinet only when required, as, for example, when the business of Cabinet concerns their Departments. Names of members of the present Commonwealth Executive are shown below.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL

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

THE COMMONWEALTH MINISTRY

(As from 22 December 1961)

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

COMMONWEALTH CABINET MINISTERS

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

Trade—Rt Hon J. McEwen (V.)

Treasurer—Rt Hon H. E. Holt (V.)

Vice-President of Executive Council, and Minister for National Development—Senator Hon Sir W. H. Spooner, K.C.M.G., 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.)

Minister for External Affairs and Attorney-General—Hon Sir G. E. J. Barwick, Q.C. (N.S.W.)

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

Queensland Members of Commonwealth Parliament—The members elected to the House of Representatives at the last general election on 9 December 1961 are listed in the table below which also shows details

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES ELECTION,

Electoral Division	Place of Nomination	Member's Name and Political Party	Area of Electorate in Square Miles	Electors Enrolled
Bowman	Annerley, Brisbane ..	Comber, J. (A.L.P.)	104	48,805
Brisbane	Brisbane	Cross, M. D. (A.L.P.)	9	39,172
Capricornia ..	Rockhampton	Gray, G. H. (A.L.P.)	5,935	39,777
Darling Downs ..	Toowoomba	Swartz, Hon R. W. C. (Lib) ..	4,315	43,095
Dawson	Mackay	Davidson, Hon C. W. (C.P.) ..	20,490	38,932
Fisher	Gympie	Adernann, Hon C. F. (C.P.) ..	6,090	44,343
Griffith	South Brisbane	Coutts, W. C. (A.L.P.)	14	42,445
Herbert	Townsville	Harding, E. W. (A.L.P.)	9,250	46,769
Kennedy	Charters Towers ..	Riordan, Hon W. J. F. (A.L.P.) ..	282,320	38,619
Leichhardt	Cairns	Fulton, W. J. (A.L.P.)	126,930	44,607
Lilley	Albion, Brisbane ..	Cameron, D. J. (A.L.P.)	46	47,310
McPherson	Southport	Barnes, C. E. (C.P.)	4,240	57,275
Maranoa	Dalby	Brimblecombe, W. J. (C.P.) ..	193,750	40,549
Moreton	Mt Gravatt, Brisbane ..	Killen, D. J. (Lib)	88	57,022
Oxley	Ipswich	Hayden, W. G. (A.L.P.)	3,890	44,575
Petrie	Kedron, Brisbane ..	O'Brien, R. C. (A.L.P.)	89	57,985
Ryan	Paddington, Brisbane ..	Drury, E. N. (Lib)	110	51,555
Wide Bay	Maryborough	Hansen, B. P. (A.L.P.)	9,330	43,293
		Total for State	667,000	826,128

¹ Two independent candidates.

OTHER COMMONWEALTH MINISTERS

Army—Hon J. O. Cramer (N.S.W.)

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

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

Interior, Works, and assisting the Attorney-General—Hon G. Freeth (W.A.)

Navy, C.S.I.R.O.¹ and assisting External Affairs—Senator Hon J. G. Gorton (V.)

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

Health—Senator Hon H. W. Wade (V.)

Supply—Hon A. Fairhall (N.S.W.)

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

Air—Hon D. E. Fairbairn, D.F.C. (N.S.W.)²

¹ From 16-2-62

² From 4-8-62, vice Hon L. H. E. Bury, resigned.

of the voting. Of the votes cast, only 2·7 per cent were invalid compared with 8·5 per cent in the Senate election.

QUEENSLAND, 9 DECEMBER 1961

Number of Votes Cast	Votes Cast as Percentage of Total Enrolment	First Preference Votes Cast for Candidates of Each Party						Invalid Votes Cast	Percentage of Invalid Votes Cast
		Country Party	Liberal Party	Australian Labour Party	Queensland Labour Party	Communist Party	Independent		
46,628	95·5	..	19,706	21,393	4,327	..	..	1,202	2·6
36,605	93·4	..	11,384	18,793	4,087	713	..	1,628	4·4
38,371	96·5	..	14,357	18,517	4,606	..	..	891	2·3
41,952	97·3	..	20,971	17,153	3,025	..	..	803	1·9
37,133	95·4	19,068	..	14,764	2,344	..	..	957	2·6
42,731	96·4	23,478	..	15,065	3,490	..	..	698	1·6
39,994	94·2	..	13,549	21,392	3,700	..	..	1,353	3·4
44,121	94·3	..	18,296	20,839	2,181	1,171	..	1,634	3·7
35,004	90·6	10,723	..	21,124	2,163	..	..	994	2·8
40,725	91·3	10,839	..	26,243	2,485	..	..	1,158	2·8
44,631	94·3	..	18,755	20,186	4,361	..	..	1,329	3·0
53,887	94·1	28,076	..	19,293	3,406	..	1,421 ¹	1,691	3·1
37,520	92·5	17,554	..	16,390	3,013	..	..	563	1·5
54,269	95·2	..	22,667	25,123	3,882	676	..	1,921	3·5
43,039	96·6	..	18,272	22,247	1,720	..	..	800	1·9
55,354	95·5	..	22,516	26,468	3,179	..	1,580 ¹	1,611	2·9
49,131	95·3	..	24,984	19,132	3,771	..	..	1,244	2·5
41,581	96·0	16,578	..	21,808	1,747	..	730	718	1·7
782,676	94·7	126,316	205,457	365,930	57,487	2,560	3,731	21,195	2·7

QUEENSLAND SENATORS

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

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

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

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

Term—To next election. Chosen by State Parliament 9 October 1962.

(Vice M. W. Poulter, deceased)
 Whiteside G. I. (*Australian Labour*)

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. Votes were cast by 94·7 per cent of the 826,128 electors enrolled.

COMMONWEALTH ELECTIONS, QUEENSLAND, 9 DECEMBER 1961
 FIRST PREFERENCE VOTES

Party						House of Representatives	Senate
Liberal-Country	..	..	..	..	..	331,773	317,243
Australian Labour	..	..	..	..	..	365,930	302,444
Queensland Labour	..	..	..	..	..	57,487	84,112
Communist	..	..	..	..	..	2,560	5,063
Non-Party	..	..	..	..	..	3,731	7,016
Total Valid Votes	..	..	..	..	..	761,481	715,878
Informal	..	..	..	..	..	21,195	66,798
Total Votes Cast	..	..	..	..	..	782,676	782,676

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 1962
Victoria ..	Hon H. E. Bolte (<i>Liberal-Country</i>) ..	July 1961
Queensland ..	Hon G. F. R. Nicklin (<i>Country-Liberal</i>)	June 1963
S. Australia ..	Hon Sir T. Playford (<i>Liberal-Country</i>)	March 1962
W. Australia ..	Hon D. Brand (<i>Liberal-Country</i>) ..	March 1962
Tasmania ..	Hon E. E. Reece (<i>Labour</i>) ..	May 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, 1961-62

Particulars		Common- wealth	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Total
Members ¹ —									
Upper House No		60	60	34	..	20	30	19	223
Lower House No		124	94	66	78	39	50	35	486
Annual Salary ¹ —									
Upper House £	2,750 ²	500	2,000 ³	..	2,000 ⁴	2,220 ⁵	1,850 ⁶	..	
Lower House £	2,750 ²	2,350 ⁷	2,000 ³	2,501 ⁸	2,000 ⁴	2,220 ⁵	1,850 ⁶	..	
Total Cost—									
Executive £1,000	453	83	118	83	61	80	75	953	
Parliament £1,000	3,256	1,131	752	493	410	550	214	6,806	
Total £1,000	3,709	1,214	870	576	471	630	289	7,759	
Cost per Head—									
Executive s d	0 10	0 5	0 10	1 1	1 3	2 2	4 2	1 10	
Parliament s d	6 2	5 10	5 1	6 6	8 4	14 9	12 1	12 10	
Total s d	7 0	6 3	5 11	7 7	9 7	16 11	16 3	14 8	

¹ At 31 December, 1962. 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 £550 to £800 according to distance of electorate from Adelaide. ⁵ Plus allowances varying from £450 to £750 according to distance of electorate from Perth. ⁶ Plus allowance according to area of electorate and distance from the capital, varying from £250 to £575 in the case of the Legislative Council and from £750 to £875 in the case of the House of Assembly. ⁷ Plus allowances varying from £650 to £950 according to remoteness of electorate. ⁸ Plus electorate allowance ranging from £325 to £1,175.

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 Electoral Divisions, each returning one Member. At the 1961 election there were 18 Divisions.

(f) *Basic Wage Districts:* The State Industrial Court divided the State into five districts for Basic Wage purposes in November 1921. These districts are Southern Division—Eastern and Western Districts; Mackay Division; and Northern Division—Eastern and Western Districts; they have not been altered since 1921. The boundaries of these districts are shown on page 366.

(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 Agents' Districts, in the principal town of each of which there is a Land Agent's Office where particulars of Crown leasehold land within the district are recorded.

(h) *Statistical Divisions:* Statistical collections in the State are based generally on Local Authority Areas. For convenience of comparison, the Areas are grouped into Statistical Divisions, each constituting as far as possible a natural region of the State. The frontispiece map indicates in red the areas covered by these Divisions, and the lists on pages 46 to 52 and the maps on pages 410 and 411 show the Local Authorities in each Division.

(i) *Metropolitan Area:* Since 1 January 1961 the City of Brisbane, the neighbouring City of Redcliffe, and a portion of Pine Rivers Shire whose urban area is contiguous to Brisbane have been combined for statistical purposes to form the Metropolitan Area. (In statistical collections prior to 1961 Metropolitan Area refers only to the City of Brisbane.) For statistical purposes the Metropolitan Area has been divided into Suburban Divisions and Statistical Areas which are respectively analogous in respect of population to the Statistical Divisions and Local Authority Areas elsewhere in the State. The Statistical Area boundaries were first adopted for the 1947 Census. 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. For particulars see pages 46 to 54.

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

Chapter 3—POPULATION AND HEALTH

1 POPULATION

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

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

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

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

POPULATION OF STATES AT CENSUSES

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

¹ Estimated.

² Included with New South Wales.

^r Revised since last issue.

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

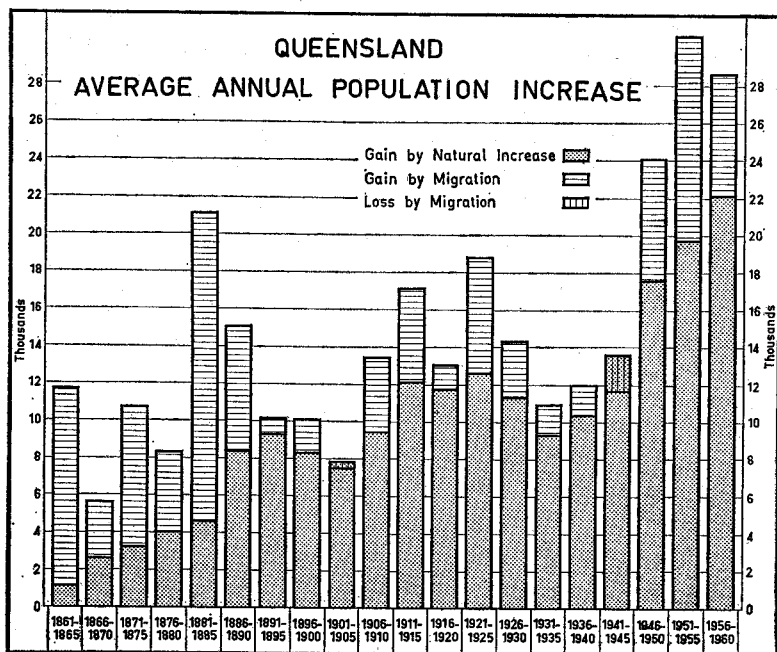
The population of Queensland in 1859 was the second smallest of the six Colonies, Western Australia's being the smallest. In 1867 it exceeded that of Tasmania, and in 1885 that of South Australia, and since that date it has retained third place. According to the Censuses taken by the several Colonies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

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

POPULATION OF QUEENSLAND, GROWTH SINCE 1957

Year	At 31 December			Mean for Year Ended 30 June	Mean for Year Ended 31 December
	Males	Females	Total		
1957 ..	726,623	693,878	1,420,501	1,394,088	1,408,732
1958 ..	740,017	709,320	1,449,337	1,422,349	1,436,156
1959 ..	753,906	723,255	1,477,161	1,450,535	1,464,469
1960 ..	766,448	735,838	1,502,286	1,478,129	1,491,114
1961 ..	778,282 ^r	746,996 ^r	1,525,278 ^r	1,503,703	1,515,516 ^r
1962 ..	789,664	760,706	1,550,370	1,526,959	1,539,076

^r Revised since last issue.



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 1961-62 and the calendar year 1962, and also masculinity rates.

POPULATION OF AUSTRALIAN STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1962

State or Territory	Estimated Population at—		Mean Population		Masculinity at 30 June 1962 ¹
	30 June 1962	31 December 1962	Year Ended 30 June 1962	Year Ended 31 December 1962	
New South Wales ..	3,976,736	4,016,635	3,948,380	3,980,675	100.5
Victoria	2,991,471	3,013,447	2,959,167	2,990,041	101.3
Queensland	1,542,629	1,550,370	1,526,959	1,539,076	104.4
South Australia ..	989,389	999,693	980,108	989,385	102.1
Western Australia ..	754,477	765,715	745,805	755,259	103.7
Tasmania	356,937	369,403	356,686	359,408	102.8
N. Territory	27,790	26,284	26,566	26,973	147.7
A. C. Territory	65,692	68,824	62,433	65,699	110.3
Australia	10,705,121	10,810,371	10,606,104	10,706,516	101.9

¹ Males per 100 females.

Masculinity—The population of early Queensland had a large excess of males. In 1860 the masculinity rate (i.e., the number of males for every 100 females) was 150; it has declined more or less steadily ever since. Queensland and Western Australia have an excess of 4 males for every 100 females. In the other States the sexes are more evenly divided.

Increase of Population—The following table shows population increases by natural increase and by migration for each State and Australia from January 1922 to December 1960. The years have been combined to give details for six periods of six years and one of three years. The first covers the period of reconstruction after the 1914-1918 War, the second the economic recession of the early 1930s, the third the period of economic recovery, the fourth the 1939-1945 War years, and the last three periods the post-war years.

POPULATION INCREASE, AUSTRALIA

State	Total Persons			Annual Average per 1,000 of Population		
	Natural Increase	Net Immigration	Total Increase	Natural Increase	Net Immigration	Total Increase

1 JANUARY 1922 TO 31 DECEMBER 1927

New South Wales	197,735	104,230	301,965	14.50	7.64	22.14
Victoria	116,841	74,264	191,105	11.75	7.47	19.22
Queensland	73,343	37,318	110,661	14.87	7.57	22.44
South Australia ..	40,294	27,594	67,888	12.55	8.60	21.15
Western Australia ..	29,836	33,513	63,349	13.50	15.17	28.67
Tasmania	19,698	-19,223	475	14.95	-14.59	0.36
Australia ¹	477,963	262,109	740,072	13.54	7.43	20.97

1 JANUARY 1928 TO 31 DECEMBER 1933

New South Wales	162,992	16,872	179,864	10.67	1.10	11.77
Victoria	85,739	-3,092	82,647	7.97	-0.29	7.68
Queensland	62,128	10,520	72,648	11.30	1.91	13.21
South Australia ..	28,771	-15,724	13,047	8.35	-4.56	3.79
Western Australia ..	28,813	11,554	40,367	11.13	4.46	15.59
Tasmania	15,553	-2,594	12,959	11.51	-1.92	9.59
Australia ¹	384,670	20,467	405,137	9.86	0.53	10.39

1 JANUARY 1934 TO 31 DECEMBER 1939

New South Wales	126,471	25,316	151,787	7.86	1.57	9.43
Victoria	61,544	692	62,236	5.55	0.06	5.61
Queensland	58,932	10,514	69,446	9.99	1.78	11.77
South Australia ..	21,098	-5,312	15,786	5.96	-1.50	4.46
Western Australia ..	26,126	986	27,112	9.59	0.36	9.95
Tasmania	14,235	-3,923	10,312	10.06	-2.77	7.29
Australia ¹	309,456	31,719	341,175	7.57	0.78	8.35

1 JANUARY 1940 TO 31 DECEMBER 1945²

New South Wales	167,119	11,364	178,483	9.78	0.66	10.44
Victoria	96,857	48,996	145,853	8.23	4.16	12.39
Queensland	79,789	-11,319	68,470	12.81	-1.82	10.99
South Australia ..	35,526	-1,693	33,833	9.69	-0.46	9.23
Western Australia ..	33,055	-16,615	16,440	11.56	-5.81	5.75
Tasmania	17,261	-9,985	7,276	11.87	-6.87	5.00
Australia ¹	431,715	21,209	452,924	9.99	0.49	10.48

1 JANUARY 1946 TO 31 DECEMBER 1951

New South Wales	236,660	145,014	381,674	12.94	7.93	20.87
Victoria	154,835	129,596	284,431	12.24	10.25	22.49
Queensland	106,778	46,636	153,414	15.63	6.83	22.46
South Australia ..	59,090	53,813	112,903	14.69	13.37	28.06
Western Australia ..	51,146	49,105	100,251	16.33	15.68	32.01
Tasmania	27,813	23,694	51,507	16.96	14.44	31.40
Australia ¹	641,687	456,023	1,097,710	13.73	9.75	23.48

POPULATION INCREASE, AUSTRALIA—*continued*

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

1 JANUARY 1958 TO 31 DECEMBER 1960

New South Wales ..	140,265	74,092	214,357	12.43	6.57	19.00
Victoria	114,289	93,446	207,735	13.67	11.18	24.85
Queensland	68,510	13,275	81,785	15.56	3.01	18.57
South Australia ..	37,895	32,875	70,770	13.72	11.90	25.62
Western Australia ..	34,020	1,779	35,799	15.93	0.83	16.76
Tasmania	17,888	-726	17,162	17.57	-0.71	16.86
Australia ¹	418,407	229,426	647,833	13.87	7.60	21.47

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

The preceding table brings out the following features:—

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

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

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

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

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

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION, CENSUSES, 1954 AND 1961

Age Group	Census 30 June 1954			Census 30 June 1961			Increase 1954- 1961
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
0-4	75,375	72,126	147,501	85,910	81,459	167,369	19,868
5-9	71,336	67,619	138,955	80,399	76,288	156,687	17,732
10-14	54,822	52,743	107,565	78,037	73,765	151,802	44,237
15-19	46,999	45,442	92,441	62,191	60,036	122,227	29,786
20-29	99,260	91,018	190,278	99,584	92,290	191,874	1,596
30-39	99,643	92,975	192,618	106,012	98,259	204,271	11,653
40-49	87,768	78,802	166,570	96,641	92,396	189,037	22,467
50-59	64,813	61,384	126,197	76,569	69,707	146,276	20,079
60-69	48,108	48,333	96,441	52,715	56,336	109,051	12,610
70-79	21,856	23,789	45,645	28,983	33,036	62,019	16,374
80 and Over	6,272	7,776	14,048	7,538	10,677	18,215	4,167
Total	676,252	642,007	1,318,259	774,579	744,249	1,518,828	200,569
Under 21	257,162	246,148	503,310	317,357	301,720	619,077	115,767
21-64	369,562	342,985	712,547	397,352	372,803	770,155	57,608
65 and Over	49,528	52,874	102,402	59,870	69,726	129,596	27,194

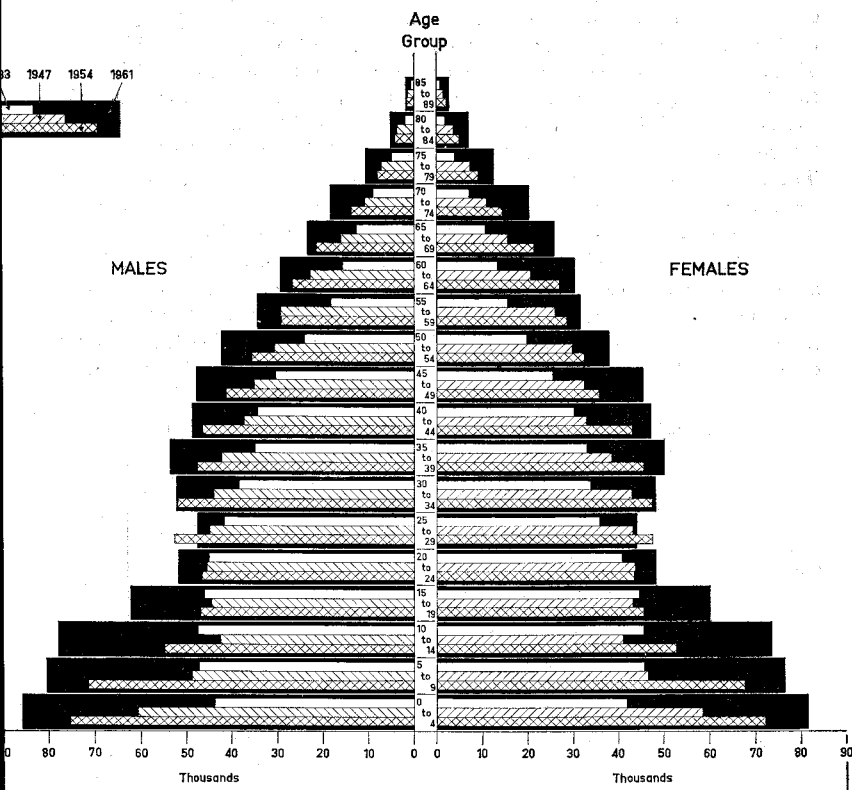
Birthplaces—At each Census the population is grouped according to the birthplaces of the people, and the results for the 1954 and 1961 Censuses are shown in the following table.

BIRTHPLACES OF POPULATION, CENSUSES, 1954 AND 1961

Birthplace	Census 30 June 1954			Census 30 June 1961			Increase 1954- 1961
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
Australia	584,949	575,646	1,160,595	673,927	667,142	1,341,069	180,474
New Zealand	2,590	2,022	4,612	3,133	2,628	5,761	1,149
Europe—							
U.K. and Ireland	50,613	42,338	92,951	49,754	43,474	93,228	277
Germany	3,618	3,167	6,785	4,573	3,902	8,475	1,690
Greece	1,722	954	2,676	2,372	1,406	3,778	1,102
Italy	11,248	5,547	16,795	12,373	7,627	20,000	3,205
Malta	1,332	756	2,088	1,106	723	1,829	-259
Netherlands	3,103	2,129	5,232	5,443	4,164	9,607	4,375
Poland	2,488	1,299	3,787	2,401	1,373	3,774	-13
U.S.S.R.	1,088	1,057	2,145	1,057	1,228	2,285	140
Yugoslavia	1,074	398	1,472	2,047	653	2,700	1,228
Other	6,726	3,068	9,794	8,336	4,200	12,536	2,742
Other Countries	5,701	3,626	9,327	8,057	5,729	13,786	4,459
Total	676,252	642,007	1,318,259	774,579	744,249	1,518,828	200,569

The figures in the preceding table 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

QUEENSLAND POPULATION



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

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

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, 97·7 per cent of Queensland's population in 1961 were British subjects, compared with 97·4 per cent in 1954, and 99·6 per cent in 1947.

Australian-born persons form by far the greatest proportion of the Queensland population. They rose from 78 per cent in 1921 to 83 per cent in 1933 and 90 per cent in 1947, and were 88 per cent in 1954 and in 1961. The percentage born in the British Isles has fallen from 17 in 1921 to 13 in 1933, 7½ in 1947, 7 in 1954, and 6 in 1961. From 1954 to 1961, the Australian-born population increased by 180,455 and the oversea-born by 20,114 compared with 168,417 and 43,427 in the 1947-1954 period. The increase in those born in the British Isles was 403 (10,488 in 1947-1954), and in those born in other European countries, chiefly Netherlands, Italy, Germany and Greece, was 14,141 (29,217 in 1947-1954).

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

RELIGIONS OF POPULATION, CENSUSES, 1954 AND 1961

Religion	Census 30 June 1954			Census 30 June 1961			Increase 1954- 1961
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
Christian—							
Church of England ..	232,028	222,067	454,095	247,232	239,084	486,316	32,221
Catholic ¹	161,525	155,437	316,962	189,066	183,284	372,350	55,388
Presbyterian	76,139	75,447	151,586	86,487	86,829	173,316	21,730
Methodist	72,577	73,879	146,456	81,971	83,585	165,556	19,100
Lutheran	15,050	13,562	28,612	18,212	16,911	35,123	6,511
Baptist	9,580	10,533	20,113	10,676	11,577	22,253	2,140
Greek Orthodox ..	4,878	3,524	8,402	6,487	5,290	11,777	3,375
Congregational ..	4,340	4,746	9,086	4,477	4,689	9,166	80
Salvation Army ..	3,387	3,737	7,124	3,960	4,358	8,318	1,194
Churches of Christ ..	3,260	3,491	6,751	3,657	3,970	7,627	876
Seventh Day Adventist	1,972	2,359	4,331	2,556	2,917	5,473	1,142
Brethren	1,906	2,236	4,142	1,741	2,058	3,799	—343
Other ²	13,127	12,898	26,025	16,036	16,053	32,089	6,064
Total Christian	599,769	583,916	1,183,685	672,558	660,605	1,333,163	149,478
Non-Christian	1,458	951	2,409	1,613	1,081	2,694	285
Indefinite	1,403	994	2,397	1,735	1,349	3,084	687
No Religion	2,759	1,018	3,777	3,185	1,361	4,546	769
No Reply	70,863	55,128	125,991	95,488	79,853	175,341	49,350
Total	676,252	642,007	1,318,259	774,579	744,249	1,518,828	200,569

¹ Roman Catholic and Catholic undefined.

² Including Protestant and Christian undefined.

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

to 27 per cent in 1961. The number of divorced persons which was only 0·2 per cent of the population over 15 in 1933 rose rapidly to 0·7 per cent in 1947 and since then has steadily increased to 0·8 per cent in 1954 and 0·9 per cent in 1961.

CONJUGAL CONDITION OF POPULATION, CENSUSES, 1954 AND 1961

Conjugal Condition	Census 30 June 1954			Census 30 June 1961			Increase 1954- 1961
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
Never Married—							
Under Age 15 ..	201,533	192,488	394,021	244,347	231,513	475,860	81,839
Age 15 and Over ..	154,913	100,854	255,767	168,953	113,257	282,210	26,443
Total Never Married ..	356,446	293,342	649,788	413,300	344,770	758,070	108,282
Married ¹ ..	298,369	297,313	595,682	338,879	338,609	677,488	81,806
Widowed ..	16,528	46,969	63,497	17,518	56,167	73,685	10,188
Divorced ..	3,852	3,825	7,677	4,882	4,703	9,585	1,908
Not Stated ..	1,057	558	1,615	.. ²	.. ²	.. ²	-1,615
Total	676,252	642,007	1,318,259	774,579	744,249	1,518,828	200,569
Percentages ³ —	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Never Married ..	32·71	22·47	27·72	31·87	22·09	27·06	-0·66
Married ..	62·99	66·22	64·57	63·91	66·04	64·96	0·39
Widowed ..	3·49	10·46	6·88	3·30	10·95	7·06	0·18
Divorced ..	0·81	0·85	0·83	0·92	0·92	0·92	0·09

¹ Including, in 1954, 8,484 married men and 9,418 married women, who stated that they were "permanently separated". In 1961, the figures were 10,144 and 11,262 respectively. ² In 1961, a conjugal condition was allocated prior to tabulation in all instances where this information was not stated. ³ Excluding persons under 15 and, in 1954, those whose conjugal condition was not stated.

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

PERIOD OF RESIDENCE IN AUSTRALIA, CENSUSES, 1954 AND 1961

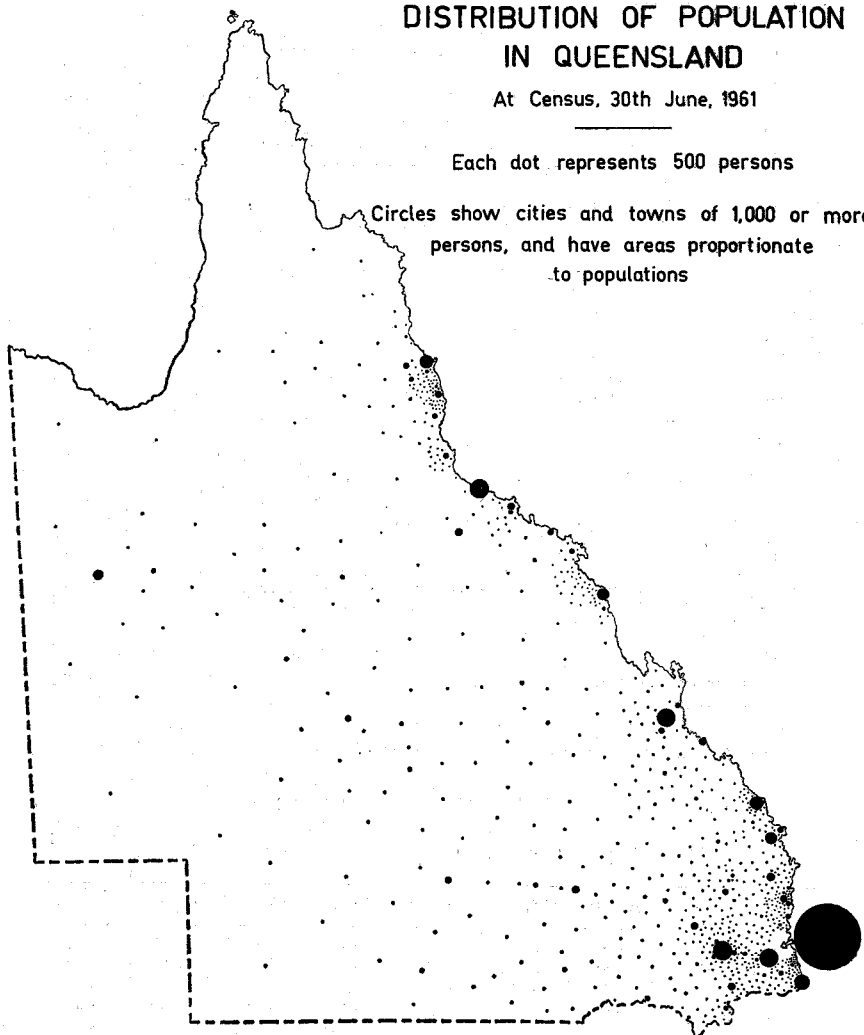
Period of Residence in Australia (Years)	Census 30 June 1954			Census 30 June 1961			Increase 1954-1961
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
Australian Born ..	584,949	575,646	1,160,595	673,921	667,129	1,341,050	180,455
Under 1 ..	4,568	2,832	7,400	5,403	3,870	9,273	1,873
1 and under 2 ..	3,451	2,751	6,202	3,633	2,616	6,249	47
2 and under 3 ..	6,730	3,777	10,507	3,759	2,856	6,615	-3,892
3 and under 4 ..	6,946	4,763	11,709	3,287	3,013	6,300	-5,409
4 and under 5 ..	8,922	6,073	14,995	3,545	2,834	6,379	-8,616
5 and under 6 ..	5,837	3,667	9,504	3,905	2,774	6,679	-2,825
6 and under 7 ..	2,107	1,471	3,578	3,620	2,638	6,258	2,680
7 and under 14 ..	51,520	40,050	91,570	30,426	22,289	52,715	33,858
14 and under 21 ..				2,256	1,770	4,026	
21 and Over ..				38,325	30,362	68,687	
Not Stated ..	1,222	977	2,199	2,499	2,098	4,597	2,398
Total Born Overseas	91,303	66,361	157,664	100,658	77,120	177,778	20,114
Total ..	676,252	642,007	1,318,259	774,579	744,249	1,518,828	200,569

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION IN QUEENSLAND

At Census, 30th June, 1961

Each dot represents 500 persons

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



2 DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION

The fact that, except for the Darling Downs, the most fertile land is situated between the sea and the range explains why most of the people are distributed along the east coast. As the map on page 44 shows, population is relatively densest within two hundred miles of Brisbane. Brisbane itself has over 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, 1954 and 1961 Censuses for metropolitan suburban divisions, statistical divisions, and the major divisions of the State are shown in the following table.

POPULATION OF STATISTICAL DIVISIONS

Statistical Division or Suburban Division (Metropolitan)	Census, 1947 ¹	Census, 1954 ¹	Census, 1961	Mean Population 1962
Central City Areas	80,437	71,021	62,332	61,192
North Side Inner Suburbs	77,559	75,413	77,402	77,500
North Side Outer Suburbs	67,166	106,581	136,882	140,129
Western Suburbs	33,160	46,616	66,749	69,675
South Side Inner Suburbs	31,320	34,762	37,530	37,777
South Side Outer Suburbs	71,597	106,379	139,293	143,493
Bayside	29,731	40,889	48,962	50,253
Rural	11,060	20,659	24,518	25,012
Outside City of Brisbane	11,307	17,722	27,882	29,244
<i>Total Metropolitan</i>	<i>413,337</i>	<i>520,042</i>	<i>621,550</i>	<i>634,275</i>
Moreton	133,394	155,715	188,462	191,436
Maryborough	112,159	122,921	128,652	128,938
Downs	116,069	132,069	142,397	142,852
Roma	15,563	18,627	21,188	21,365
South Western	11,573	14,734	15,250	15,241
<i>Total South Queensland (excluding Metropolitan)</i>	<i>388,758</i>	<i>444,066</i>	<i>495,949</i>	<i>499,832</i>
Rockhampton	78,660	88,198	94,123	94,476
Central Western	20,745	22,425	25,247	25,365
Far Western	4,911	5,352	6,107	6,124
<i>Total Central Queensland</i>	<i>104,316</i>	<i>115,975</i>	<i>125,477</i>	<i>125,965</i>
Mackay	37,338	42,947	46,887	47,158
Townsville	66,853	75,699	89,803	91,355
Cairns	73,600	90,787	100,168	101,000
Peninsula	5,331	6,500	7,612	7,660
North Western	14,995	19,272	29,394	29,953
<i>Total North Queensland</i>	<i>198,117</i>	<i>235,205</i>	<i>273,864</i>	<i>277,126</i>
Migratory	1,887	2,971	1,988	1,878
<i>Total Queensland</i>	<i>1,106,415</i>	<i>1,318,259</i>	<i>1,518,828</i>	<i>1,539,076</i>

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

Local Authorities and Metropolitan Statistical Areas—The area and population of each Local Authority are shown in the following table. Populations are those recorded at the 1947, 1954, and 1961 Censuses, and as estimated at 30 June 1962. 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 30 June 1962. In the case of boundary changes, adjustments have been made to the population figures for earlier years wherever the transfers of population were significant.

As the City of Brisbane forms one Local Authority, it has been divided for statistical purposes into statistical areas (see page 34). The Metropolitan Area now comprises 57 statistical areas. Of these, 51 are city or suburban closely-settled areas and 4 are semi-rural localities within the City of Brisbane, and the remaining 2 areas are the City of Redcliffe and the closely-settled part of the Pine Rivers Shire. Since the 1954 Census several new areas have been created out of rural areas and others enlarged. Populations at all Census dates in the following table have been adjusted to be comparable with 1962.

LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND STATISTICAL AREAS—AREA AND POPULATION

Cities are shown thus—GOLD COAST

Towns are shown thus—DALBY

Statistical Areas and Shires are shown thus—ALBERT

Local Authority or Statistical Area	Area in Square Miles at 30 June 1962	Population					Esti- mated Popu- lation, 30 June 1962
		Census, 30 June 1947	Census, 30 June 1954	Census, 30 June 1961			
				Males	Females	Total	

METROPOLITAN

Central City Areas

City	1.81	21,391	17,938	6,915	5,856	12,771	12,000
North City ..	3.31	27,983	25,308	10,251	12,100	22,351	22,100
South City ..	2.75	31,063	27,775	12,995	14,215	27,210	27,210
<i>Total</i> ..	7.87	80,437	71,021	30,161	32,171	62,332	61,310

North Side Inner Suburbs

Ascot	2.25	16,865	16,095	7,280	9,337	16,617	16,750
Fernberg ..	1.47	10,897	10,562	5,275	5,621	10,896	10,950
Ithaca	1.71	8,767	9,692	4,823	5,612	10,435	10,500
Meeandah ..	4.30	1,876	2,029	843	897	1,740	1,700
Newmarket ..	1.96	10,675	11,302	6,000	6,464	12,464	12,600
Normanby ..	1.02	13,798	11,859	5,626	5,607	11,233	11,150
Windsor	1.88	14,681	13,874	6,609	7,408	14,017	14,000
<i>Total</i> ..	14.59	77,559	75,413	36,456	40,946	77,402	77,650

LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND STATISTICAL AREAS—AREA AND POPULATION—
continued

Local Authority or Statistical Area	Area in Square Miles at 30 June 1962	Population					Estd Popula- tion, 30 June 1962
		Census, 30 June 1947	Census, 30 June 1954	Census, 30 June 1961			
				Males	Females	Total	
<i>North Side Outer Suburbs</i>							
Ashgrove	1.43	8,393	9,085	4,409	4,934	9,343	9,350
Aspley	7.77	803	1,105	727	784	1,511	2,000
Bald Hills	8.46	770	1,316	1,147	1,056	2,203	2,300
Banyo	3.13	3,088	5,434	3,391	3,316	6,707	6,750
Chermside	5.94	5,055	15,215	9,759	10,213	19,972	20,600
Enoggera	1.89	6,057	10,064	5,677	5,790	11,467	11,600
Geebung	3.69	1,806	7,296	6,772	6,586	13,358	13,850
Hendra	2.50	6,230	6,901	3,569	3,774	7,343	7,350
Kalinga	1.03	7,983	7,398	3,482	4,150	7,632	7,650
Kedron	1.69	10,210	12,595	6,292	6,707	12,999	13,100
Mitchelton	4.89	3,708	9,094	6,825	6,358	13,183	13,500
Nundah	2.70	11,234	13,885	7,591	8,024	15,615	15,700
Stafford	4.20	1,075	5,863	6,226	6,241	12,467	13,300
The Gap	7.26	754	1,330	1,639	1,443	3,082	3,350
<i>Total</i>	<i>56.58</i>	<i>67,166</i>	<i>106,581</i>	<i>67,506</i>	<i>69,376</i>	<i>136,882</i>	<i>140,400</i>
<i>Western Suburbs</i>							
Corinda	3.14	6,676	9,668	5,555	5,841	11,396	11,700
Darra	4.08	690	2,309	1,819	1,666	3,485	3,560
Graceville	1.75	4,201	6,225	3,437	3,784	7,221	7,300
Inala	4.27	635	2,801	6,146	6,132	12,278	14,100
Indooroopilly	4.42	8,681	11,182	6,874	7,158	14,032	14,250
Kenmore	4.05	525	907	1,095	1,110	2,205	2,650
St. Lucia	1.34	2,101	4,268	3,322	3,063	6,385	6,450
Toowong	1.81	9,651	9,256	4,577	5,170	9,747	9,800
<i>Total</i>	<i>24.86</i>	<i>33,160</i>	<i>46,616</i>	<i>32,825</i>	<i>33,924</i>	<i>66,749</i>	<i>69,810</i>
<i>South Side Inner Suburbs</i>							
Balmoral	2.52	13,868	15,104	7,643	7,984	15,627	15,750
East Brisbane	1.19	12,438	11,230	5,300	5,658	10,958	10,950
Morningside	2.68	5,014	8,428	5,457	5,488	10,945	11,150
<i>Total</i>	<i>6.39</i>	<i>31,320</i>	<i>34,762</i>	<i>18,400</i>	<i>19,130</i>	<i>37,530</i>	<i>37,850</i>
<i>South Side Outer Suburbs</i>							
Camp Hill	1.84	7,669	10,986	5,948	6,533	12,481	12,680
Carina	4.02	343	3,059	2,671	2,766	5,437	5,800
Chatsworth	2.02	7,247	13,202	7,352	7,893	15,245	15,400
Cooper's Plains	6.81	3,297	7,287	5,641	5,602	11,243	12,000
Ekibin	1.57	11,705	11,501	6,245	6,774	13,019	13,000
Greenslopes	1.87	13,686	13,478	6,495	6,916	13,411	13,450
Holland Park	3.09	5,848	11,831	9,795	10,057	19,852	20,800
Moorooka	7.12	8,559	12,571	7,440	7,566	15,006	15,800
Mount Gravatt	6.42	1,170	3,350	4,564	4,442	9,006	9,850
Murarie	3.87	898	2,162	1,491	1,498	2,989	3,030
Tarragindi	2.31	2,607	7,032	5,167	5,325	10,492	10,700
Yeronga	2.17	8,568	9,920	5,358	5,754	11,112	11,260
<i>Total</i>	<i>43.11</i>	<i>71,597</i>	<i>106,379</i>	<i>68,167</i>	<i>71,126</i>	<i>139,293</i>	<i>143,770</i>

LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND STATISTICAL AREAS—AREA AND POPULATION—
continued

Local Authority or Statistical Area	Area in Square Miles at 30 June 1962	Population						
		Census, 30 June 1947	Census, 30 June 1954	Census, 30 June 1961			Est'd Popula- tion, 30 June 1962	
				Males	Females	Total		
<i>Bayside</i>								
Boondall	5.79	1,100	2,240	1,738	1,272	3,010	3,240	
Nudgee	18.44	2,640	2,772	1,634	1,555	3,189	3,260	
Sandgate	5.82	12,057	16,889	10,290	10,466	20,756	21,200	
Wynnum	7.61	13,934	18,988	10,736	11,271	22,007	22,650	
<i>Total</i>	37.66	29,731	40,889	24,398	24,564	48,962	50,350	
<i>Rural</i>								
Western	73.29	1,396	1,702	1,461	1,299	2,760	2,900	
South-Western	36.16	3,601	8,657	3,930	2,807	6,737	6,800	
South-Eastern	55.48	2,483	4,239	3,203	2,912	6,115	6,360	
Eastern	19.01	3,580	6,061	4,628	4,278	8,906	9,000	
<i>Total</i>	183.94	11,060	20,659	13,222	11,296	24,518	25,060	
Total City of Brisbane	385.00 ¹	402,030	502,320	291,135	302,533	593,668	606,200	
<i>Outside City of Brisbane</i>								
REDCLIFFE	13.53	8,871	13,857	10,520	11,154	21,674	22,700	
Pine Rivers (part) ..	75.68	2,436	3,865	3,216	2,992	6,208	6,600	
<i>Total</i>	89.21	11,307	17,722	13,736	14,146	27,882	29,300	
TOTAL METRO- POLITAN	474.21 ¹	413,337	520,042	304,871	316,679	621,550	635,500	

SOUTH QUEENSLAND (EXCLUDING METROPOLITAN)

<i>Moreton Division</i>							
GOLD COAST	47½	13,888	19,807	16,360	17,356	33,716	35,000
IPSWICH	47	32,394	38,953	24,496	24,183	48,679	50,000
Albert	530	7,261	8,714	5,664	5,005	10,669	10,900
Beaudesert	1,160	8,968	9,543	5,657	4,979	10,636	10,740
Boonah	570	6,239	5,929	3,031	2,821	5,852	5,820
Caboolture	469	5,716	7,101	4,667	4,210	8,877	9,100
Esk	1,485	7,137	6,985	3,426	3,004	6,430	6,400
Gatton	610	6,419	7,137	4,232	3,362	7,594	7,600
Kilcoy	555	2,551	2,473	1,281	1,125	2,406	2,400
Laidley	268	4,755	4,617	2,514	2,279	4,793	4,800
Landsborough	425	6,460	7,765	4,344	3,975	8,319	8,370
Maroochy	445	15,014	17,869	9,681	9,390	19,071	19,150
Moreton	700	8,671	8,525	4,556	3,950	8,506	8,500
Pine Rivers (part) ..	220½	2,379	2,444	1,359	1,194	2,553	2,570
Redland	150	5,211	7,365	5,047	4,736	9,783	10,000
Not Incorporated ..	124	331	488	417	161	578	580
<i>Total</i>	7,805½	133,394	155,715	96,732	91,730	188,462	191,930

LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND STATISTICAL AREAS—AREA AND POPULATION—
continued

Local Authority or Statistical Area	Area in Square Miles at 30 June 1962	Population					
		Census, 30 June 1947	Census, 30 June 1954	Census, 30 June 1961			Estd Popula- tion, 30 June 1962
				Males	Females	Total	

Maryborough Division								
BUNDABERG	17	15,926	19,951	11,042	11,757	22,799	23,100	
GYMPIE	7	8,413	9,964	5,323	5,771	11,094	11,200	
MARYBOROUGH ..	10	15,162	17,952	9,243	9,883	19,126	19,200	
Biggenden	510	2,179	1,974	970	912	1,882	1,870	
Burrum	1,530	7,875	8,408	4,612	4,379	8,991	9,020	
Eidsvold	1,855	1,313	1,311	672	570	1,242	1,250	
Gayndah	1,045	3,407	3,352	1,784	1,616	3,400	3,400	
Gooburrum	490	3,825	4,131	2,332	2,040	4,372	4,400	
Isis	660	3,639	4,243	2,111	1,840	3,951	3,960	
Kilkivan	1,255	4,141	3,923	2,005	1,631	3,636	3,600	
Kingaroy	935	8,063	8,059	4,380	4,168	8,548	8,600	
Kolan	1,025	2,502	2,502	1,440	1,217	2,657	2,650	
Mundubbera ..	1,610	2,064	2,326	1,391	1,226	2,617	2,630	
Murgon	270	3,732	4,175	2,260	2,270	4,530	4,580	
Nanango	670	4,184	3,938	1,979	1,764	3,743	3,720	
Noosa	338	5,925	6,296	3,167	2,950	6,117	6,100	
Perry	910	628	496	251	204	455	460	
Tiaro	855	2,666	2,567	1,214	991	2,205	2,160	
Widgee	1,135	7,834	8,139	4,320	3,628	7,948	8,000	
Wondai	1,380	4,626	4,850	2,439	2,071	4,510	4,500	
Woochoo	595	750	660	344	296	640	640	
Woongarra ..	270	3,305	3,704	2,205	1,984	4,189	4,230	
Total	17,372	112,159	122,921	65,484	63,168	128,652	129,270	

Downs Division

TOOWOOMBA ..	44	35,194	43,149	24,247	25,887	50,134	51,000
WARWICK ..	10	7,429	9,151	4,733	5,110	9,843	9,900
DALBY ..	19	4,385	6,182	3,726	3,674	7,400	7,750
GOONDIWINDI ..	6	2,467	2,950	1,633	1,641	3,274	3,300
Allora ..	270	2,217	2,106	1,028	933	1,961	1,940
Cambooya ..	245	1,959	1,848	959	773	1,732	1,720
Chinchilla ..	3,355	5,203	6,021	3,162	2,901	6,063	6,060
Clifton ..	334	2,768	2,542	1,370	1,202	2,572	2,570
Crow's Nest ..	630	4,036	3,733	1,875	1,599	3,474	3,440
Glengallan ..	670	5,119	4,639	2,372	2,016	4,388	4,350
Inglewood ..	2,265	4,057	4,441	2,623	2,245	4,868	4,400
Jondaryan ..	735	5,257	5,416	2,994	2,791	5,785	5,820
Millmerran ..	1,740	3,012	3,473	1,820	1,603	3,423	3,420
Murilla ..	2,334	2,493	3,090	1,889	1,710	3,599	3,620
Pittsworth ..	425	3,599	3,731	2,004	1,817	3,821	3,820
Rosalie ..	845	6,716	6,538	3,305	2,885	6,190	6,120
Rosenthal ..	760	1,825	1,631	874	708	1,582	1,820
Stanthorpe ..	1,035	7,419	8,335	4,378	4,136	8,514	8,550
Tara ..	4,315	2,278	3,149	1,991	1,567	3,558	3,600
Waggamba ..	5,340	2,590	2,968	1,761	1,362	3,123	3,120
Wambo ..	2,197	6,046	6,976	3,737	3,356	7,093	6,900
<i>Total</i> ..	27,574	116,069	132,069	72,481	69,916	142,397	143,220

LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND STATISTICAL AREAS—AREA AND POPULATION—
continued

Local Authority or Statistical Area	Area in Square Miles at 30 June 1962	Population						
		Census, 30 June 1947	Census, 30 June 1954	Census, 30 June 1961			Estd Popula- tion, 30 June 1962	
				Males	Females	Total		
<i>Roma Division</i>								
ROMA	30	3,894	4,248	2,845	2,726	5,571	5,700	
Balonne	12,015	4,040	5,527	3,394	2,711	6,105	6,150	
Bendemere	1,510	1,526	1,602	855	663	1,518	1,520	
Booringa	10,730	2,601	3,117	1,969	1,623	3,592	3,640	
Bungil	5,090	2,117	2,481	1,479	1,149	2,628	2,630	
Warroo	5,275	1,385	1,652	997	777	1,774	1,780	
<i>Total</i>	<i>34,650</i>	<i>15,563</i>	<i>18,627</i>	<i>11,539</i>	<i>9,649</i>	<i>21,188</i>	<i>21,420</i>	
<i>South Western Division</i>								
Bulloo	28,425	547	672	500	272	772	780	
Murweh	16,952	5,930	7,532	4,074	3,771	7,845	7,870	
Paroo	18,385	3,165	4,143	2,225	1,874	4,099	4,090	
Quilpie	26,055	1,931	2,387	1,594	940	2,534	2,540	
<i>Total</i>	<i>89,817</i>	<i>11,573</i>	<i>14,734</i>	<i>8,393</i>	<i>6,857</i>	<i>15,250</i>	<i>15,280</i>	
TOTAL S. QLD (excl Metropolitan)	177,218½	388,758	444,066	254,629	241,320	495,949	501,120	

CENTRAL QUEENSLAND

Rockhampton Division							
ROCKHAMPTON	62	34,988	40,670	21,633	22,495	44,128	44,500
GLADSTONE ..	11	5,244	6,944	3,688	3,493	7,181	7,250
Banana	6,073	8,146	9,116	5,977	4,774	10,751	10,900
Broadsound ..	7,140	1,415	1,537	904	635	1,539	1,540
Calliope	2,435	3,801	3,734	1,903	1,650	3,553	3,550
Duarina	6,220	1,790	1,905	1,069	789	1,858	1,850
Fitzroy	1,930	3,773	3,554	1,916	1,660	3,576	3,570
Livingstone ..	4,930	6,452	7,031	3,870	3,450	7,320	7,350
Miriam Vale ..	1,445	1,784	1,706	882	712	1,594	1,580
Monto	1,640	4,270	4,458	2,373	2,024	4,397	4,390
Mount Morgan ..	195	4,954	5,060	2,531	2,340	4,871	4,840
Taroom	6,950	1,921	2,381	1,828	1,422	3,250	3,300
Not Incorporated ..	20	122	102	58	47	105	100
<i>Total</i>	<i>39,051</i>	<i>78,660</i>	<i>88,198</i>	<i>48,632</i>	<i>45,491</i>	<i>94,123</i>	<i>94,720</i>

Central Western Division							
Aramac	8,970	1,592	1,714	1,017	773	1,790	1,800
Barcaldine	3,255	2,147	2,200	1,289	1,095	2,384	2,400
Bauhinia	9,795	1,456	1,633	1,047	780	1,827	1,830
Belyando	11,485	3,067	3,104	1,775	1,478	3,253	3,280

LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND STATISTICAL AREAS—AREA AND POPULATION—
continued

Local Authority or Statistical Area	Area in Square Miles at 30 June 1962	Population					Estd Popula- tion, 30 June 1962
		Census, 30 June 1947	Census, 30 June 1954	Census, 30 June 1961			
				Males	Females	Total	

Central Western Division—continued

Blackall ..	6,295	2,488	2,780	1,820	1,471	3,291	3,340
Emerald ..	4,345	2,331	2,644	1,790	1,420	3,210	3,250
Ilfracombe ..	2,535	450	544	360	293	653	650
Jericho ..	8,385	1,479	1,600	925	698	1,623	1,620
Longreach ..	9,080	4,137	4,343	2,779	2,234	5,013	5,030
Peak Downs ..	3,090	716	818	647	432	1,079	1,100
Tambo ..	3,980	882	1,045	650	474	1,124	1,130
<i>Total</i> ..	<i>71,215</i>	<i>20,745</i>	<i>22,425</i>	<i>14,099</i>	<i>11,148</i>	<i>25,247</i>	<i>25,430</i>

Far Western Division

Barcoo ..	23,900	835	1,010	645	392	1,037	1,040
Boulia ..	23,620	676	764	534	299	833	840
Diamantina ..	36,560	234	239	228	99	327	330
Isisford ..	4,065	657	807	545	322	867	870
Winton ..	20,780	2,509	2,532	1,745	1,298	3,043	3,060
<i>Total</i> ..	<i>108,925</i>	<i>4,911</i>	<i>5,352</i>	<i>3,697</i>	<i>2,410</i>	<i>6,107</i>	<i>6,140</i>
TOTAL C. QLD	219,191	104,316	115,975	66,428	59,049	125,477	126,290

*NORTH QUEENSLAND**Mackay Division*

MACKAY ..	8	13,486	14,762	8,302	8,507	16,809	17,000
Mirani ..	1,271	4,567	5,056	2,627	2,133	4,760	4,750
Nebo ..	3,875	534	447	377	198	575	550
Pioneer ..	1,065	11,606	14,316	8,433	7,308	15,741	15,900
Proserpine ..	1,020	3,877	4,576	2,645	2,468	5,113	5,180
Sarina ..	510	3,268	3,790	2,094	1,792	3,886	3,900
Not Incorporated	14	..	..	3	..	3	..
<i>Total</i> ..	<i>7,763</i>	<i>37,338</i>	<i>42,947</i>	<i>24,481</i>	<i>22,406</i>	<i>46,887</i>	<i>47,280</i>

Townsville Division

CHARTERS TRS	16	7,561	6,961	3,999	3,634	7,633	7,700
TOWNSVILLE	110	34,109	40,471	26,207	24,936	51,143	52,600
Ayr ..	1,940	12,462	15,208	8,860	7,898	16,758	16,900
Bowen ..	8,193	8,083	8,518	5,055	4,436	9,491	9,600
Dalrymple ..	26,134	2,311	1,914	1,370	836	2,206	2,220
Thuringowa ..	1,590	2,327	2,627	1,556	1,016	2,572	2,570
<i>Total</i> ..	<i>37,983</i>	<i>66,853</i>	<i>75,699</i>	<i>47,047</i>	<i>42,756</i>	<i>89,803</i>	<i>91,590</i>

LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND STATISTICAL AREAS—AREA AND POPULATION—
continued

Local Authority or Statistical Area	Area in Square Miles at 30 June 1962	Population						
		Census, 30 June 1947	Census, 30 June 1954	Census, 30 June 1961			Estd Popula- tion, 30 June 1962	
				Males	Females	Total		
<i>Cairns Division</i>								
CAIRNS	19	16,644	21,020	12,943	12,261	25,204	25,700	
Atherton	243	4,335	5,401	2,942	2,864	5,806	5,850	
Cardwell	1,120	4,346	5,045	2,995	2,188	5,183	5,200	
Douglas	745	2,493	3,100	1,879	1,459	3,338	3,350	
Eacham	441	3,740	3,881	2,011	1,831	3,842	3,830	
Herberton	3,675	3,198	4,150	2,004	1,811	3,815	3,820	
Hinchinbrook ..	1,041	9,212	11,381	6,743	5,147	11,890	11,950	
Johnstone	630	12,265	14,980	8,887	6,897	15,784	15,800	
Mareeba	20,336	6,312	7,595	5,741	4,471	10,212	10,550	
Mulgrave	670	10,485	13,477	7,843	6,584	14,427	14,550	
Not Incorporated ..	47	570	757	306	361	667	660	
<i>Total</i>	28,967	73,600	90,787	54,294	45,874	100,168	101,260	
<i>Peninsula Division</i>								
THURSDAY ISLAND ..	1½	944	2,062	1,049	1,169	2,218	2,240	
Cook	48,340	1,139	1,545	1,142	743	1,885	1,890	
Not Incorporated ..	352	3,248	2,893	1,724	1,785	3,509	3,550	
<i>Total</i>	48,693½	5,331	6,500	3,915	3,697	7,612	7,680	
<i>North Western Division</i>								
Barkly Tableland ..	15,670	380	422	338	159	497	500	
Burke	16,140	250	248	238	123	361	300	
Carpentaria	26,360	610	566	545	289	834	840	
Cloncurry	19,540	6,267	10,514	10,562	7,777	18,339	18,650	
Croydon	10,960	167	161	111	70	181	180	
Etheridge	15,380	860	815	534	294	828	830	
Flinders	16,070	3,310	3,293	2,304	1,649	3,953	3,930	
McKinlay	15,725	1,633	1,647	1,290	844	2,134	2,500	
Richmond	10,400	1,478	1,586	1,339	875	2,214	2,250	
Not Incorporated ..	465	40	20	33	20	53	50	
<i>Total</i>	146,710	14,995	19,272	17,294	12,100	29,394	30,030	
TOTAL N. QLD ..	270,116½	198,117	235,205	147,031	126,833	273,864	277,840	

¹ Including 10 sq miles of Brisbane River not included within Statistical Areas. ² Including all persons, not elsewhere enumerated, who spent Census night on ships, long-distance trains, motor-coaches, or aircraft.

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

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

POPULATION—BRISBANE METROPOLITAN AREA

At Census		Population	Percentage of State	At 30 June		Population
1861	.. .. .	6,051	20.1	1952	.. .. .	480,100
1871	.. .. .	25,916	21.6	1953	.. .. .	497,000
1881	.. .. .	47,172	22.1	1954	.. .. .	520,042
1891	.. .. .	101,554	25.8	1955	.. .. .	534,100
1901	.. .. .	119,428	24.0	1956	.. .. .	548,300
1911	.. .. .	139,480	23.0	1957	.. .. .	565,200
1921	.. .. .	209,946	27.8	1958	.. .. .	578,400
1933	.. .. .	299,748	31.6	1959	.. .. .	592,000
1947	.. .. .	413,337	36.3	1960	.. .. .	604,400
1954	.. .. .	520,042	38.1	1961	.. .. .	621,550
1961	.. .. .	621,550	40.9	1962	.. .. .	635,500

The Brisbane Metropolitan Area has a lower proportion of the State's population than that of any other capital except Hobart. Populations of the capitals and their percentages of the State totals at 30 June 1962 were as follows:—Sydney, 2,215,970 (55.7 per cent); Melbourne, 1,956,400 (65.4 per cent); Brisbane, 635,500 (41.2 per cent); Adelaide, 593,500 (60.8 per cent); Perth, 431,000 (57.1 per cent); and Hobart, 118,828 (33.3 per cent).

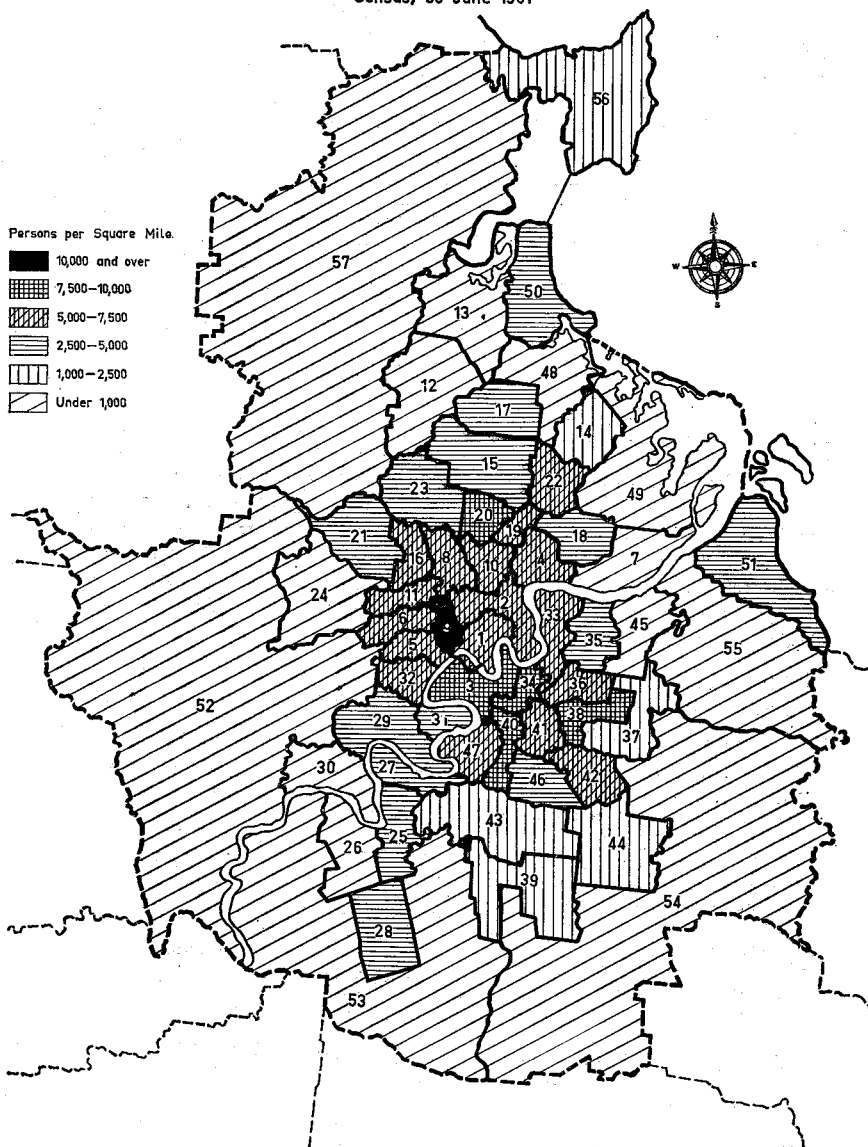
The diagram on the next page illustrates the density of settlement in statistical areas. These areas, with their identifying numbers, as shown on the diagram, are as follows:—

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

METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS

Population Density

Census, 30 June 1961



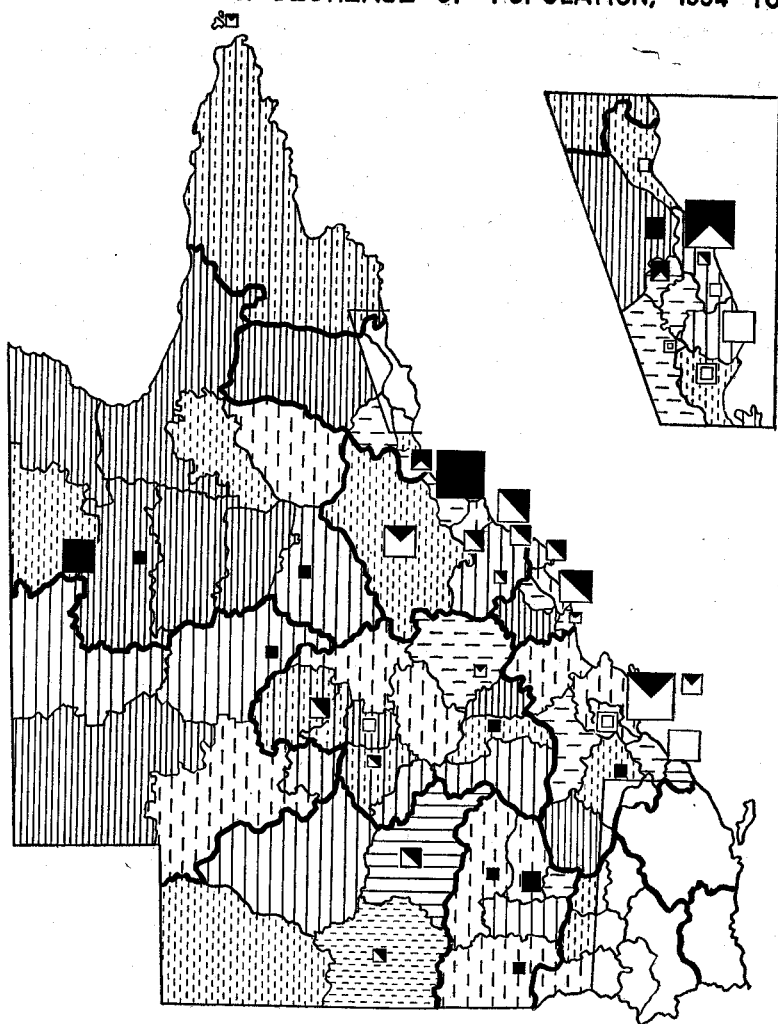
Principal Towns and Townships—The following are the 1947, 1954, and 1961 Census populations for non-metropolitan towns with 1,000 or more persons in 1961. While the boundaries of these urban areas (other than the incorporated cities and towns) were not defined until the 1954 Census, the 1947 figures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

	1947	1954	1961		1947	1954	1961
Atherton	1,989	2,527	2,982	Kingaroy	3,893	4,464	4,914
Ayr	4,626	7,082	8,010	Laidley	1,309	1,404	1,543
Babinda	1,730	1,641	1,736	Longreach	3,282	3,350	3,806
Barcaldine	1,682	1,705	1,738	Mackay ²	15,635	18,296	21,411
Beaudesert	1,548	2,388	2,930	Mareeba	2,504	3,369	4,585
Beenleigh	975	1,375	1,772	Maroochydore ³ ..	2,103	2,536	3,068
Biloela	940	1,399	2,048	Maryborough ..	15,162	17,952	19,126
Blackall	1,747	1,885	2,217	Miles	899	1,193	1,457
Boonah	1,675	1,768	1,957	Millmerran	761	985	1,060
Bowen	3,800 ¹	4,600 ¹	5,160	Mitchell	1,193	1,407	1,822
Bundaberg	15,926	19,951	22,799	Monto	1,503	1,702	1,795
Caboolture	1,133	1,533	1,926	Mossman	1,022	1,461	1,491
Cairns	16,644	21,020	25,204	Mount Isa	3,504	7,433	13,358
Caloundra	1,718	2,124	2,807	Mount Morgan ..	3,942	4,152	4,000
Charleville	3,460	4,517	5,154	Murgon	1,463	1,710	2,099
Charters Towers ..	7,561	6,961	7,633	Nambour	3,262	4,678	5,336
Childers	1,229	1,438	1,359	Nanango	1,431	1,353	1,314
Chinchilla	1,754	2,579	3,672	Oakey	1,432	1,641	1,871
Clermont	1,491	1,587	1,737	Pittsworth	1,252	1,401	1,513
Cloncurry	1,584	1,955	2,438	Proserpine	1,797	2,187	2,523
Collinsville	2,028	1,856	2,122	Ravenshoe	758	1,264	1,086
Cooroy	977	1,069	1,025	Rockhampton ..	34,988	40,670	44,128
Cunnamulla	1,694	1,955	2,234	Roma	3,894	4,248	5,571
Dalby	4,385	6,182	7,400	Rosewood	1,548	1,582	1,754
Emerald	1,336	1,633	2,029	St George	1,249	1,698	2,209
Gatton	1,581	2,163	2,623	Sarina	1,729	1,983	2,119
Gayndah	1,039	1,644	1,805	Stanthorpe	2,380	2,907	3,234
Gladstone	5,244	6,944	7,181	Texas	858	939	1,266
Gold Coast	13,888	19,807	33,716	Tewantin	1,523	1,766	2,015
Goondiwindi	2,467	2,950	3,274	Thursday Island ..	944	2,062	2,218
Gordonvale	2,239	1,989	2,234	Toowoomba	35,194	43,149	50,134
Gympie	8,413	9,964	11,094	Townsville	34,109	40,471	51,143
Hervey Bay	3,012	3,544	4,191	Tully	2,068	2,808	2,678
Home Hill	2,258	2,793	3,217	Warwick	7,429	9,151	9,843
Hughenden	1,745	1,772	2,329	Winton	1,351	1,398	1,784
Ingham	3,237	3,943	4,790	Wondai	973	1,202	1,123
Inglewood	800	1,026	1,058	Yeppoon	2,115	2,704	2,869
Innisfail	5,576	6,649	6,917				
Ipswich	32,394	38,953	48,679				
Kilcoy	1,014	924	1,033				

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

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

INCREASE OR DECREASE OF POPULATION, 1954 TO



KEY TO BOTH DIAGRAMS

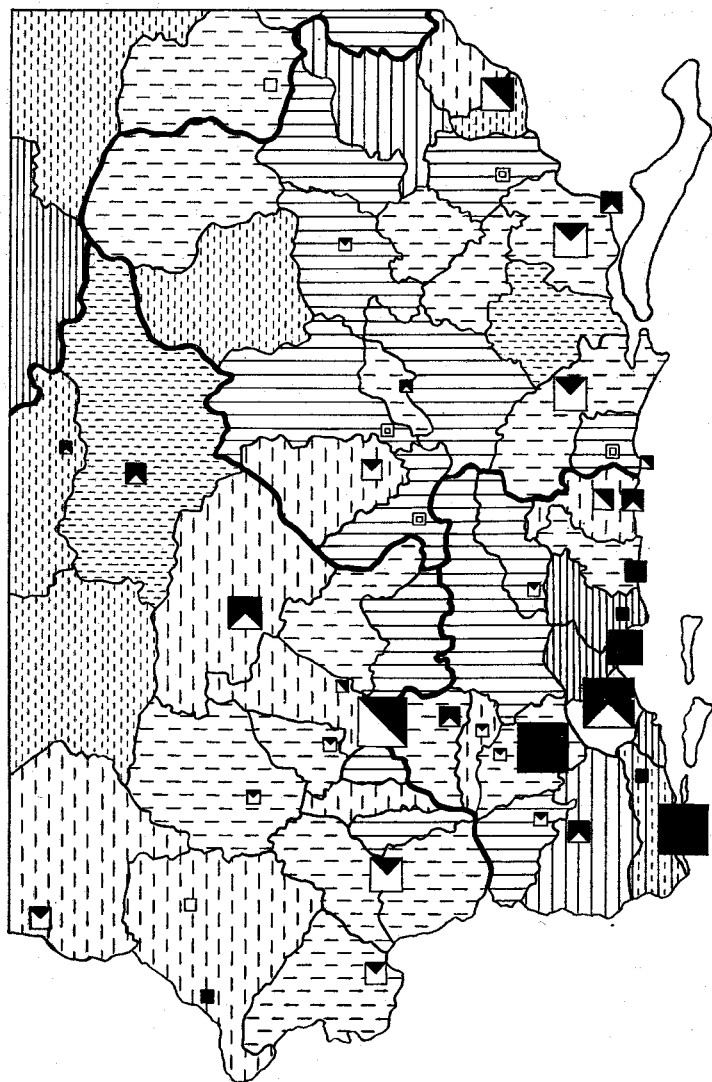
Shires (Rural Population only)

% Increase		% Decrease	
0-5	[diagonal lines]	0-5	[horizontal lines]
6-11	[diagonal lines]	6-11	[horizontal lines]
12-17	[diagonal lines]	12-17	[horizontal lines]
18-23	[diagonal lines]	18-23	[horizontal lines]
24 & over	[diagonal lines]	24 & over	[horizontal lines]

Towns

Size in 1961	% Increase
1,000-2,500	[square]
2,500-6,250	[square]
6,250-25,000	[square]
25,000 & over	[square]
	% Decrease
	[square]
	[square]
	[square]
	[square]

1961, IN QUEENSLAND TOWNS AND RURAL AREAS



3 BIRTHS

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

Each birth must be registered within 60 days by either the mother or father of the child in question. The birth of an illegitimate child must be *notified* in writing by the occupant of the house or place where the birth occurred within 3 days in an urban area and in other districts within one week. Where the occupant is the mother of the child, such time is extended to three weeks. The usual provision in respect of registration also applies to the birth of an illegitimate child.

Where a birth occurs within an area in which a Maternal and Child Welfare Centre is established, *The Health Acts, 1937 to 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 72 hours after the birth. Such notification is in addition to, and not in substitution for, the registration of birth by the parents.

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

BIRTHS IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, QUEENSLAND

Statistical Division	Births in 1962			Birth Rate ¹	
	Males	Females	Total	1961	1962
Metropolitan	6,879	6,483	13,362	22.2	21.1
Moreton	2,160	2,056	4,216	23.1	22.0
Maryborough	1,522	1,464	2,986	24.0	23.2
Downs	1,842	1,779	3,621	25.6	25.3
Roma	346	316	662	31.9	31.0
South Western	241	221	462	29.7	30.3
<i>Total South</i>	12,990	12,319	25,309	23.3	22.3
Rockhampton	1,239	1,097	2,336	24.6	24.7
Central Western	396	379	775	29.8	30.6
Far Western	86	60	146	31.3	23.8
<i>Total Central</i>	1,721	1,536	3,257	26.0	25.9
Mackay	617	589	1,206	26.8	25.6
Townsville	1,093	1,048	2,141	24.9	23.4
Cairns	1,273	1,246	2,519	26.2	24.9
Peninsula	151	123	274	.. ²	.. ²
North Western	509	475	984	34.6	32.9
<i>Total North</i>	3,643	3,481	7,124	27.1	25.7
Total Queensland	18,354	17,336	35,690	24.2	23.2

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

Births by Month of Registration—On the next page, births throughout Queensland are shown according to the months in which they were registered. Percentage distributions are shown for 1962 and for the average of the last five years. On the average, births in November, December, and January together account for only 23.4 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 1962			Per Cent of Annual Total	
	Males	Females	Total	1962	Five Years 1958-1962
January	1,674	1,598	3,272	9.2	8.7
February	1,433	1,405	2,838	7.9	7.9
March	1,604	1,549	3,153	8.8	8.8
April	1,482	1,399	2,881	8.1	8.4
May	1,744	1,650	3,394	9.5	8.9
June	1,458	1,444	2,902	8.1	8.5
July	1,610	1,470	3,080	8.6	8.7
August	1,585	1,549	3,134	8.8	8.5
September	1,451	1,302	2,753	7.7	8.2
October	1,678	1,525	3,203	9.0	8.7
November	1,381	1,320	2,701	7.6	7.6
December	1,254	1,125	2,379	6.7	7.1
Total	18,354	17,336	35,690	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 1962

Period	Crude Birth Rates ¹							G. R. R. ²		N. R. R. ³	
	N.S.W.	Vic	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas	Aust	Qld	Aust	Qld	Aust
1861-1870 ⁴ ..	41.8	41.5	43.9	41.8	34.0	32.0	41.0	n	n	n	n
1871-1880 ⁴ ..	38.9	33.9	40.6	37.5	31.8	30.6	36.3	n	n	n	n
1881-1890 ⁴ ..	37.3	31.9	38.3	36.2	35.0	34.9	35.2	n	2.65	n	1.88
1891-1900 ⁴ ..	30.7	28.6	32.7	29.0	30.0	30.6	30.1	n	2.30	n	1.73
1901-1910 ⁴ ..	27.1	25.1	26.8	25.2	30.1	28.9	26.5	n	1.74	n	1.39
1911-1920 ⁴ ..	27.5	24.2	28.3	26.8	26.6	28.7	26.6	n	1.71	n	1.42
1921-1930 ⁴ ..	23.3	21.0	23.6	21.1	22.2	24.1	22.4	n	1.51	n	1.31
1931-1940 ⁴ ..	17.4	15.9	19.0	15.4	18.8	20.3	17.2	n	1.14	n	1.04
1941-1950 ⁴ ..	21.2	20.9	23.5	22.4	23.5	24.5	21.8	1.30	1.15	1.19	1.05
1951-1960 ⁴ ..	21.7	22.5	24.0	22.8	24.8	25.5	22.7	1.62	1.49	1.54	1.41
1958	21.7	22.5	23.6	22.4	23.9	25.5	22.6	1.79	1.67	1.72	1.60
1959	21.5	22.4	24.3	22.1	24.0	25.3	22.6	1.87	1.68	1.80	1.61
1960	21.4	22.4	23.6	22.2	23.4	25.5	22.4	1.84	1.68	1.77	1.61
1961	22.1	22.5	24.2	23.1	23.2	25.4	22.8	1.86	1.73	1.79	1.67
1962	21.5	22.0	23.2	21.6	22.6	24.7	22.1	n	n	n	n

¹ Births per 1,000 mean population.

² Gross reproduction rate.

³ Net

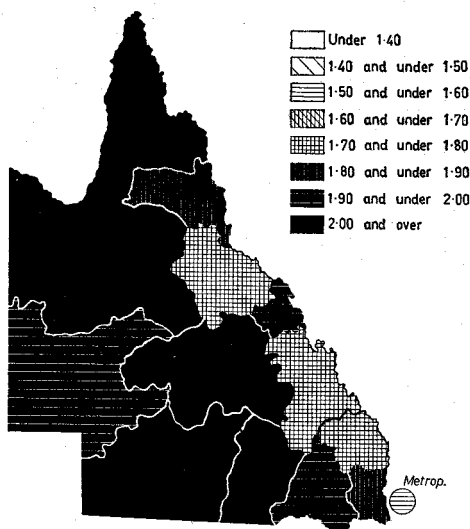
reproduction rate.

⁴ Average of annual birth rates, but reproduction rates shown are for first year of each decade.

n Not available.

NET REPRODUCTION RATES

Queensland — Average for Five Years 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 1.79 in 1961 means that the number of female births in 1961 was 79 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	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Metropolitan ..	1.33	1.40	1.48	1.44	1.51	1.49	1.56	1.54
Moreton ..	1.51	1.62	1.82	1.73	1.79	1.83	1.97	1.93
Maryborough ..	1.65	1.75	1.69	1.78	1.73	1.71	1.73	1.66
Downs ..	1.72	1.80	1.86	1.89	1.89	1.89	1.90	1.91
Roma ..	1.92	2.04	2.37	2.18	2.36	2.39	2.57	2.56
South Western ..	1.78	2.04	2.14	1.99	2.26	2.34	2.28	2.02
Rockhampton ..	1.54	1.67	1.69	1.71	1.72	1.67	1.76	1.77
Central Western ..	1.63	1.81	2.14	2.08	2.11	2.20	2.33	2.18
Far Western ..	1.47	1.70	1.94	1.84	2.05	1.91	2.16	1.88
Mackay ..	1.51	1.66	1.88	1.83	1.90	1.92	1.98	1.91
Townsville ..	1.39	1.57	1.72	1.56	1.67	1.69	1.95	1.87
Cairns ..	1.60	1.74	1.86	1.83	1.87	1.91	1.94	1.90
Peninsula and N.W.	2.10	2.02	2.75	2.30	2.69	2.80	3.06	3.11
Whole State ..	1.49	1.59	1.70	1.66	1.72	1.72	1.80	1.77

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 69).

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

The average age of fathers has fallen from 32.24 years in 1950 to 30.64 years in 1962. The ages of married mothers fell from 28.38 to 27.08 years and that of unmarried mothers from 26.19 to 24.66 years. The average age of all mothers in 1962 was 26.91 compared with 28.27 years in 1950.

Ages of Mothers and Duration of Marriage—The first part of the following table shows the ages of mothers at the birth of their first child after marriage. In the case of multiple births, only the first-born is included. The second part shows the ages and the duration of the marriages of the mothers of all nuptial children born in 1962, 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, 1962

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 ..	1,803	..	1,273	243	256	30	1	..	..
20-24 ..	4,834	..	1,202	1,103	1,620	544	241	80	44
25-29 ..	1,918	..	190	298	438	269	213	172	338
30-34 ..	702	..	72	73	137	71	52	36	261
35-39 ..	294	..	29	33	59	22	16	12	123
40 and over	99	..	7	3	16	17	7	6	43
Total ..	9,650	..	2,773	1,753	2,526	953	530	306	809

ALL BIRTHS

Under 20 ..	3,004	687	1,278	247	525	193	63	10	1
20-24 ..	11,469	752	1,216	1,106	2,296	2,301	1,819	1,004	975
25-29 ..	10,061	421	193	305	574	871	1,106	1,337	5,254
30-34 ..	6,539	311	73	74	178	209	258	328	5,108
35-39 ..	3,499	230	30	33	68	68	73	84	2,913
40 and over	1,118	69	7	3	17	26	17	18	961
Total ..	35,690	2,470	2,797	1,768	3,658	3,668	3,336	2,781	15,212

In the next table, all nuptial births registered during 1962 are shown according to the duration and previous issue of the current marriage.

NUPTIAL BIRTHS, QUEENSLAND, 1962

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	17,872	30,127	1·69	8,841	6,320	2,356	335	18	2
5 Years and under 10	8,899	30,089	3·38	602	1,538	2,857	2,377	1,065	460
10 Years and under 15	4,153	19,135	4·61	163	258	744	1,015	833	1,140
15 Years and under 20	1,564	8,884	5·68	37	51	158	283	289	746
20 Years and under 25	379	2,619	6·91	7	16	22	32	50	252
25 Years and over ..	26	267	10·27	..	..	..	2	1	23
Total	32,893	91,121	2·77	9,650	8,183	6,137	4,044	2,256	2,623

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 1962.

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 1962 the masculinity of births registered in the various States was:—New South Wales, 106·25; Victoria, 105·82; Queensland, 105·87; South Australia, 106·23; Western Australia, 107·09; and Tasmania, 108·53. 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 1962 was 2,470, the percentage of the total births being 6·92. 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 has subsequently risen again, averaging 6·34 per cent during the five years 1958 to 1962.

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 1962 was 345. During the five years ended 1962 there were 1,327 legitimations, equivalent to 11·8 per cent of all ex-nuptial births registered during the same period.

Multiple Births—During 1962, 359 pairs of twins were registered, consisting of 121 pairs of males, including 4 where both were stillborn and 3 where one was stillborn, 118 pairs of females, including 2 where both were stillborn and 4 where one was stillborn, and 120 pairs of a male with a female, including 4 where both were stillborn, 2 where the male was stillborn, and 2 where the female was stillborn. There were 3 sets of triplets, consisting of 1 set of three males and 2 sets of one male and two females. One in every 99 of the confinements in 1962 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 67.

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

4 MARRIAGES

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

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

Age and Conjugal Condition at Marriage—The following table shows the age and conjugal condition at marriage of all persons married during 1962. Of the 10,642 marriages celebrated, 1,421 bridegrooms and 4,486 brides were minors. One bride was aged 13 years, 7 were aged 14 years, and 61 were 15 years; one bridegroom was aged 15 years, 14 were 16 years, and 47 were 17 years. One bridegroom was 87 years of age, while 1 bride was aged 80 years.

MARRIAGES, QUEENSLAND, 1962, AGE AND CONJUGAL CONDITION

Age at Marriage	Never Previously Married		Widowed		Divorced		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 20	689	3,150	..	..	..	1	689	3,151
20-24	5,157	5,006	3	10	8	29	5,168	5,045
25-29	2,370	907	10	36	48	82	2,428	1,025
30-34	813	281	14	39	108	106	935	426
35-39	330	130	16	47	120	124	466	301
40-44	149	77	30	55	85	77	264	209
45-49	70	42	54	47	70	64	194	153
50-54	41	38	44	45	51	37	136	120
55-59	31	18	43	38	44	16	118	72
60 and Over ..	46	18	158	103	40	19	244	140
Total	9,696	9,667	372	420	574	555	10,642	10,642

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 20 months. On the other hand, the age of widowers and widows at re-marriage has risen by over 7 years. The average age of divorcees at re-marriage has increased by over 4 years for women and nearly 5 years for men.

MARRIAGES, QUEENSLAND, AVERAGE AGES OF BRIDEGROOMS AND BRIDES

Year	Never Previously Married		Widowed		Divorced		Total	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
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
1961	25.77	22.51	55.32	48.49	41.89	37.36	27.70	24.36
1962	25.62	22.36	56.51	48.32	42.41	38.61	27.60	24.23

Religious Denominations—The 10,642 marriages in 1962 were celebrated by officials of the following denominations:—Roman Catholic, 2,939; Church of England, 2,809; Presbyterian, 1,734; Methodist, 1,636; Lutheran, 270; Baptist, 214; Congregational, 112; Orthodox-Greek, Russian, &c, 99; Salvation Army, 90; other religious denominations, 297; and civil officers, 442.

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

Jan	10.0	Apr	10.2	July	6.1	Oct	8.6
Feb	7.6	May	9.2	Aug	7.0	Nov	7.3
Mar	6.3	June	7.9	Sept	9.0	Dec	10.8

Marriage Rate—Crude marriage rates for each State from 1861 to 1962 are given below.

CRUDE MARRIAGE RATES¹, AUSTRALIA, 1861 TO 1962

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Australia ²
1861-1870 ³	8.6	7.4	11.3	8.1	7.7	6.9	8.0
1871-1880 ³	7.8	6.3	8.4	8.2	6.7	6.9	7.2
1881-1890 ³	8.0	7.8	8.7	7.5	7.0	7.6	7.9
1891-1900 ³	6.8	6.5	6.6	6.3	8.6	6.3	6.7
1901-1910 ³	7.7	7.3	6.8	7.5	8.7	7.6	7.5
1911-1920 ³	8.7	8.1	8.2	8.8	7.5	7.6	8.3
1921-1930 ³	8.0	7.9	7.4	7.6	7.5	7.2	7.8
1931-1940 ³	8.2	8.3	8.1	8.2	8.5	8.2	8.2
1941-1950 ³	9.9	9.8	9.8	10.3	9.9	9.1	9.9
1951-1960 ³	8.1	7.9	7.5	7.7	7.9	8.0	7.9
1958	7.7	7.6	7.1	7.3	7.2	7.4	7.5
1959	7.5	7.3	7.2	7.2	7.6	7.5	7.4
1960	7.7	7.2	6.9	7.0	7.4	7.8	7.3
1961	7.6	7.3	6.9	7.0	7.0	7.6	7.3
1962	7.6	7.5	6.9	7.1	7.2	6.9	7.4

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

5 DEATHS

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

There were 13,182 deaths registered in Queensland during 1962. The table below shows the number of deaths, male and female, crude death rates, and infant mortality rates, distributed according to the normal residences of the persons who died.

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

DEATHS IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, QUEENSLAND, 1962

Statistical Division (Usual Residence)	All Deaths			Deaths under One Year	Crude Death Rate ¹	Rate of Infant Mortality ²
	Males	Females	Total			
Metropolitan	3,414	2,689	6,103	233	9.6	17
Moreton	926	577	1,503	68	7.9	16
Maryborough	627	435	1,062	70	8.2	23
Downs	631	439	1,070	65	7.5	18
Roma	87	39	126	13	5.9	20
South Western	81	34	115	21	7.5	45
<i>Total South</i>	<i>5,766</i>	<i>4,213</i>	<i>9,979</i>	<i>470</i>	<i>8.8</i>	<i>19</i>
Rockhampton	479	328	807	64	8.5	27
Central Western	103	73	176	23	6.9	30
Far Western	23	16	39	6	6.4	41
<i>Total Central</i>	<i>605</i>	<i>417</i>	<i>1,022</i>	<i>93</i>	<i>8.1</i>	<i>29</i>
Mackay	233	141	374	27	7.9	22
Townsville	521	290	811	35	8.9	16
Cairns	478	274	752	79	7.4	31
Peninsula	41	28	69	15	9.0	55
North Western	115	60	175	35	5.8	36
<i>Total North</i>	<i>1,388</i>	<i>793</i>	<i>2,181</i>	<i>191</i>	<i>7.9</i>	<i>27</i>
<i>Total Queensland</i> ..	<i>7,759</i>	<i>5,423</i>	<i>13,182</i>	<i>754</i>	<i>8.6</i>	<i>21</i>

¹ Deaths per 1,000 mean population.

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

Deaths by Month of Registration—Deaths in 1962 are shown on the next page according to the month in which they were registered. The percentage distribution by months for 1962 is also compared with an average distribution for five years in which the seasonal anomalies of any one year are evened out. From this, it appears that almost 30 per cent of deaths occur in July, August, and September, compared with 22 per cent in the humid summer months of January, February, and March.

DEATHS, BY MONTH OF REGISTRATION, QUEENSLAND

Month of Registration	Deaths in 1962			Per Cent of Annual Total	
	Males	Females	Total	1962	Five Years 1958-1962
January	674	485	1,159	8.8	7.8
February	502	400	902	6.8	7.1
March	556	407	963	7.3	7.4
April	534	397	931	7.1	7.3
May	706	476	1,182	9.0	8.8
June	644	388	1,032	7.8	8.8
July	779	535	1,314	10.0	10.0
August	822	530	1,352	10.2	10.2
September	699	517	1,216	9.2	9.0
October	719	506	1,225	9.3	8.6
November	619	382	1,001	7.6	7.7
December	505	400	905	6.9	7.3
Total	7,759	5,423	13,182	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 1962

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Australia*
1861-1870 ³	16.53	17.08	19.56	15.15	15.03	14.77	16.65
1871-1880 ³	15.56	15.42	18.09	15.24	15.01	16.06	15.71
1881-1890 ³	14.84	15.43	17.54	13.53	16.30	15.63	15.27
1891-1900 ³	12.41	13.79	12.63	12.05	15.94	12.95	13.04
1901-1910 ³	10.68	12.38	10.64	10.56	11.80	10.78	11.25
1911-1920 ³	10.52	11.44	10.65	10.51	9.89	10.11	10.75
1921-1930 ³	9.26	9.82	9.19	9.14	9.04	9.57	9.40
1931-1940 ³	9.06	10.04	8.85	9.03	9.02	9.77	9.31
1941-1950 ³	9.71	10.50	9.19	10.02	9.55	9.76	9.86
1951-1960 ³	9.35	9.24	8.54	8.94	8.20	8.23	9.02
1958	8.75	8.69	7.98	8.63	7.94	8.07	8.50
1959	9.37	9.01	8.43	8.62	7.72	8.14	8.87
1960	9.14	8.59	8.30	8.26	7.88	7.70	8.61
1961	8.95	8.37	8.42	8.06	7.77	7.89	8.47
1962	9.26	8.64	8.56	8.32	7.69	7.99	8.70

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

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

INFANT DEATHS AT VARIOUS AGES, QUEENSLAND, 1962

Particulars	Under 1 Week			Under 4 Weeks			Under 1 Year		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Number of Deaths	268	203	471	307	229	536	425	329	754
Death Rate ¹	14.6	11.7	13.2	16.7	13.2	15.0	23.2	19.0	21.1

¹ Deaths per 1,000 live births.

The main causes of infant deaths in 1962 are shown below.

INFANT DEATHS, QUEENSLAND, 1962

Cause	Sub-tropical	Tropical	Total
Congenital Malformations	95	35	130
Immaturity	92	41	133
Birth Injuries	52	37	89
Post-natal Asphyxia and Atelectasis	71	30	101
Other Diseases peculiar to Early Infancy	101	28	129
Pneumonia (Aged 4 weeks and over)	24	22	46
Gastro-enteritis and Colitis (Aged 4 weeks and over)	15	12	27
Other	67	32	99
Total	517	237	754

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

STILLBIRTHS AND INFANT MORTALITY, QUEENSLAND

Year	Stillbirths				Rate per 1,000 Births (Live and Still)			
	Males	Females	Total ¹	Masculinity ²	Stillbirths	Deaths under 4 Weeks	Deaths 4 Weeks to 1 Year	Total
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
1961 ..	281	260	553	108	14.9	14.6	5.1	34.6
1962 ..	290	221	520	131	14.4	14.8	6.0	35.2

¹ Including stillbirths of unstated sex.² Males per 100 females.

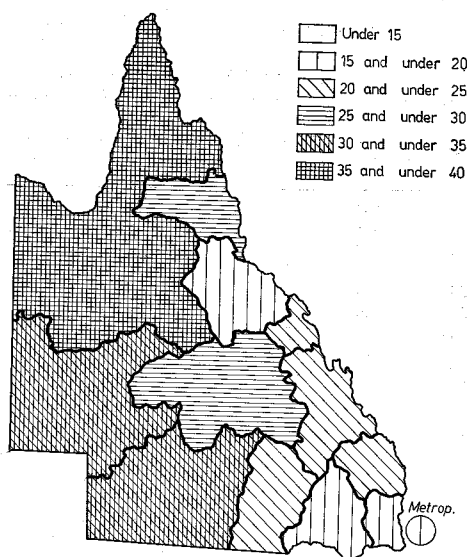
INFANT MORTALITY RATES¹ BY DISTRICTS, QUEENSLAND

Statistical Division	1946-1950 ^a	1951-1955 ^a	1956-1960 ^a	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Metropolitan	27	22	18	18	17	18	17	17
Moreton	26	23	18	13	18	19	16	16
Maryborough	29	23	24	25	20	27	23	23
Downs	25	22	19	16	19	17	20	18
Roma	28	29	22	12	24	27	39	20
South Western	36	37	36	41	26	31	29	45
Rockhampton	26	24	22	21	18	27	24	27
Central Western	32	29	22	19	25	28	23	30
Far Western	49	36	26	21	12	64	21	41
Mackay	23	22	24	22	27	19	15	22
Townsville	24	21	21	23	20	16	21	16
Cairns	29	25	25	23	26	22	27	31
Peninsula and North Western ..	58	41	34	31	41	33	28	40
Whole State	28	24	21	19	20	21	20	21
Sub-Tropical Queensland	27	23	20	18	18	20	19	19
Metropolitan	27	22	18	18	17	18	17	17
Other Sub-Tropical Cities	32	22	22	21	21	21	18	18
Sub-Tropical Towns and Shires ..	25	25	21	17	19	23	23	23
Tropical Queensland	30	26	24	23	25	23	22	27
Tropical Cities	26	25	25	30	23	17	26	21
Tropical Towns and Shires	32	26	24	20	27	26	21	30

¹ Deaths under one year per 1,000 live births.² Average of five annual rates.

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

INFANT MORTALITY RATES
Queensland—Average for Five Years 1958-1962



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 1962

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
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
1961	20.84	17.80	20.01	20.00	19.67	16.81	19.54
1962	21.36	18.50	21.13	19.15	22.27	20.69	20.41

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

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

MATERNAL MORTALITY, QUEENSLAND AND AUSTRALIA

Year	Live Births		Maternal Deaths ¹		Maternal Mortality Rate ²	
	Queensland	Australia	Queensland	Australia	Queensland	Australia
1911	16,991	122,193	98	615	5.77	5.03
1921	20,333	136,198	108	643	5.31	4.72
1931	17,833	118,509	108	650	6.06	5.48
1941	21,518	134,525	92	490	4.28	3.64
1951	29,652	193,298	35	203	1.18	1.05
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
1961	36,637	239,986	28	107	0.76	0.44
1962	35,690	237,081	23	85	0.64	0.36

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	1955-57	70.3	71.5	63.1	53.5	44.1	34.7	25.8	17.9
England and Wales	1960	71.2	71.8	63.2	53.4	43.9	34.3	25.3	17.3
France	1960	70.5	71.2	62.6	52.9	43.5	34.2	25.4	17.6
Ireland, Republic	1950-52	65.8	67.8	59.7	50.2	41.2	32.3	23.8	16.1
Italy	1954-57	67.9	70.5	62.5	52.9	43.4	34.1	25.2	17.2
Japan	1959	67.5	68.9	60.9	51.4	42.3	33.2	24.5	16.6
Malaya, Federation of	1956-58	57.0	60.7	55.4	45.9	37.5	29.5	21.9	15.4
Netherlands	1953-55	72.5	73.1	64.6	54.9	45.2	35.8	26.6	18.4
New Zealand	1955-57	70.6	71.3	62.9	53.3	44.0	34.6	25.6	17.6
Norway	1951-55	72.9	73.6	65.2	55.5	46.1	36.7	27.6	19.2
Scotland	1960	69.2	70.0	61.5	51.7	42.1	32.8	23.9	16.2
U.S.A.	1959	69.8	70.7	62.1	52.5	43.1	33.8	25.2	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	1960	1961	1962
Tuberculosis	1.08	0.59	0.51	0.42	0.27	0.20	0.05	0.05	0.05
Malignant Neoplasms	0.47	0.67	0.79	0.82	1.03	1.13	1.21	1.21	1.26
Diabetes Mellitus	0.03	0.06	0.09	0.08	0.15	0.10	0.10	0.09	0.09
Vascular Lesions affecting Central Nervous System ..	<i>n</i>	0.45	0.45	0.37	0.63	0.99	1.11	1.15	1.13
Heart Diseases	0.57	1.14	1.39	1.36	2.15	2.25	2.54	2.61	2.70
Hypertensive Disease	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	0.46	0.31	0.26	0.22
Pneumonia	0.68	0.34	0.49	0.42	0.45	0.30	0.27	0.26	0.27
Nephritis and Nephrosis ..	0.38	0.42	0.53	0.56	0.59	0.29	0.15	0.14	0.12
Congenital Malformations ..	0.09	0.14	0.15	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.14	0.12	0.11
Diseases of Early Infancy ..	0.48	0.60	0.75	0.48	0.42	0.39	0.30	0.30	0.29
Accidents	1.00	0.77	0.60	0.55	0.65	0.57	0.53	0.52	0.59
All Other Causes	6.94	4.52	4.90	3.02	2.52	1.94	1.59	1.71	1.73
All Causes	11.72	9.70	10.65	8.19	8.97	8.73	8.30	8.42	8.56

¹ Deaths per 1,000 mean population.

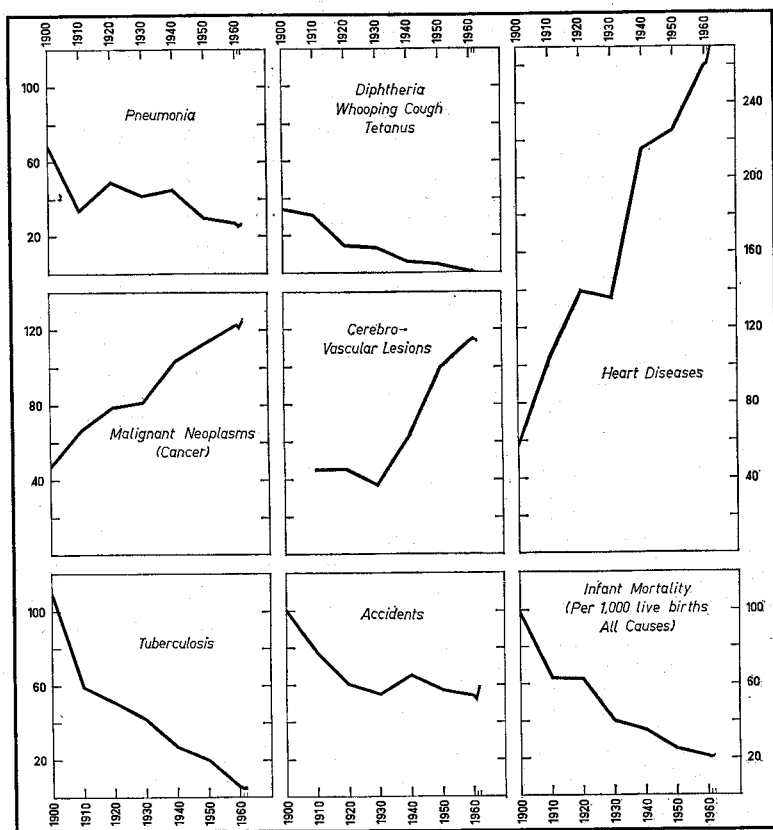
n Not available.

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—1900–1962

PER 100,000 MEAN POPULATION



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

CAUSES OF DEATH BY SEX AND

Cause of Death (Abridged International List, 1955 Revision)	Males					
	0-9	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59
Tuberculosis (Respiratory) .. .. .	..	..	..	1	6	16
Other Tuberculosis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Syphilis and its Sequelae .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1	1
Dysentery, All Forms .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meningococcal Infections	2	..	..	..	..	..
Acute Poliomyelitis	1	..	..	2	..	1
Measles	1	1	..	..	..	..
Typhus and Other Rickettsial Diseases .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	12	1	1	3	3	6
Malignant Neoplasms, incl Neoplasms of Lymphatic and Haematopoietic Tissues	16	14	8	27	87	199
Benign and Unspecified Neoplasms	1	..	1	2	4	1
Diabetes Mellitus	2	..	1	1	3	10
Anaemias	1	1	..	..	..	2
Vascular Lesions affecting Central Nervous System .. .. .	..	1	3	13	41	103
Non-meningococcal Meningitis	11	..	..	2	..	2
Rheumatic Fever .. .. .	..	2	..	..	..	..
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease .. .. .	..	2	3	5	8	9
Arteriosclerotic and Degenerative Heart Disease .. .. .	..	..	2	24	128	381
Other Diseases of Heart	1	3	2	1	7	12
Hypertension— With Heart Disease .. .. .	..	..	..	..	5	12
Without mention of Heart .. .. .	..	..	1	2	8	15
Influenza	2	..	..	..	2	..
Pneumonia	37	3	2	3	14	15
Bronchitis	3	..	..	..	7	15
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum .. .. .	..	..	1	5	3	7
Appendicitis	1	..	1	2	..	3
Intestinal Obstruction; Hernia	5	1	..	1	3	2
Gastritis, Duodenitis, Enteritis, Colitis, except Diarrhoea of Newborn	15	..	1	..	1	3
Cirrhosis of Liver	1	..	..	7	7	5
Nephritis and Nephrosis	2	2	2	12	20	14
Hyperplasia of Prostate .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1
Complications of Pregnancy, Childbirth, and Puer- perium .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Congenital Malformations	78	1	1	1	2	8
Diseases of Early Infancy	255	..	..	..	..	..
Senility; Ill-defined Causes	2	..	..	4	3	6
All Other Diseases	33	8	9	19	37	77
Motor Vehicle Accidents	14	58	76	44	25	32
All Other Accidents	45	43	45	43	46	37
Suicide and Self-inflicted Injuries .. .. .	..	4	25	32	40	37
Homicide and Operations of War .. .. .	..	..	4	4	3	8
Total	541	145	189	260	514	1,040

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

POPULATION AND HEALTH

73

AGE GROUPS, QUEENSLAND, 1962

		Females									Total ¹		
60-69	70 and Over	0-9	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70 and Over	Males	Females	Persons	
15	36	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	4	75	8	83
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	9	3	12
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1
..	
..	
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	4	1	5
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	1	3
..	
2	2	5	3	2	1	1	2	3	4	30	21	51	
319	461	8	8	13	25	95	127	187	343	1,131	806	1,937	
2	3	1	..	3	3	3	1	6	3	14	20	34	
18	21	1	1	2	..	3	6	25	40	56	78	134	
1	15	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	10	20	12	32
183	462	3	..	4	13	42	77	157	642	808	938	1,746	
..	2	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	11	28
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	4
5	11	1	..	2	4	9	15	10	12	43	53	96	
617	1,175	..	1	3	7	22	96	288	945	2,327	1,364	3,691	
33	153	1	2	3	1	1	4	23	125	212	160	372	
24	67	..	..	..	1	5	6	16	85	109	113	222
19	22	..	..	..	6	7	2	4	28	67	47	114
..	4	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	6	8	10	18
35	144	31	1	6	4	5	5	20	90	253	162	415	
77	116	6	..	..	1	..	1	5	28	218	41	259
19	27	..	..	..	..	4	3	5	16	62	28	90
2	1	..	1	1	..	2	2	1	2	10	9	19	
8	20	1	1	..	1	2	2	6	21	40	34	74	
8	20	17	..	..	2	3	3	3	27	48	55	103
13	8	..	..	1	2	3	7	6	1	41	20	61
28	28	1	1	1	1	18	11	22	18	108	73	181	
16	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57	..	57
..	..	..	2	9	8	4	..	..	..	..	23	23
..	..	64	1	3	..	1	4	1	2	91	76	167	
..	..	197	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	255	197	452
2	90	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	128	108	132	240
135	360	24	7	12	22	39	59	88	334	678	585	1,263	
30	29	13	19	8	11	11	11	13	14	308	100	408	
34	52	28	9	3	5	11	5	5	79	345	145	490	
24	16	..	2	8	11	23	24	8	7	178	83	261	
3	1	1	..	..	2	3	1	..	2	23	9	32
1,677	3,388	418	60	84	131	322	479	907	3,020	7,759	5,423	13,182	

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	1960	1961	1962
Breast Abscess .. ..	..¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	71	45	67
Diarrhoea (Infantile) ..	..¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	167	174	142	98
Diphtheria	252	552	2,841	1,686	598	172	6	4	4
Dysentery (Bacillary) ..	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	4	19	244	47	40	28
Hansen's Disease .. ..	..¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	8	30	1	2	6	4
Hepatitis (Infective and Serum) .. ..	..¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	713	1,052	880
Hookworm .. ..	..¹	1	5	10	18	62	82	24	66
Leptospirosis ² .. ..	..¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	55	55	105	88	139
Malaria .. ..	..¹	.. ¹	9	9	10	24	57	32	55
Meningitis, Cerebro-spinal ..	..¹	10	32	3	5	44	30	35	77
Poliomyelitis, Acute Anterior ..	..¹	.. ¹	17	4	44	106	6	154	138
Puerperal Infections	10	11	26	40	152	19	29	25	18
Scarlet Fever	115	33	340	617	248	446	127	97	95
Tuberculosis .. ..	..¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	343	525	594	844	679	821
Typhoid Fever	793	760	731	130	53	9	7	5	9
Typhus Fever .. ..	..¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	<i>n</i>	33	53	13	13	15
Venereal Diseases	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	2,848	1,714 ³	1,258	577	1,146	1,611	1,431
Other	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	5	35	58	509	322	303
Total	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	3,083	2,631	3,968	4,374	4,248

¹ Not notifiable.

² Including Weil's disease, Parawell disease, and Seven-day fever.

³ Figure for the year ended 30 June.

n Not available.

Diseases Treated in Hospitals—Information is received from all public hospitals in the State concerning the patients treated therein during the year, the diseases for which they received treatment, their length of stay in hospital and other information. Particulars are given in the next four pages. Reports were received for 175,487 cases, treatment of which was completed during 1961. Normal maternity cases are excluded.

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

PATIENTS TREATED IN PUBLIC HOSPITALS, QUEENSLAND, 1961

Disease for which Treated	Patients Treated				Patients Died			
	Sub-tropical		Tropical		Sub-tropical		Tropical	
	Coastal	In-land	Coastal	In-land	Coastal	In-land	Coastal	In-land
<i>Infective and Parasitic Diseases</i> ..	3,150	691	1,406	231	81	3	30	3
Tuberculosis	653	65	468	19	41	1	22	1
<i>Neoplasms</i>	7,008	479	1,348	115	796	95	208	15
Malignant	4,440	267	794	56	765	94	206	14
Other and Unspecified	2,568	212	554	59	31	1	2	1
<i>Allergic, Glandular, and Nutritional Diseases</i>	3,136	623	1,274	149	94	11	27	..
Allergic Disorders	1,522	403	654	66	13	3	1	..
Diabetes Mellitus	866	139	397	39	64	7	19	..
<i>Blood and Blood-forming Organs</i>	574	72	152	8	26	2	5	..
<i>Mental, Psychoneurotic Disorders</i>	3,920	746	1,614	289	25	10	25	..
<i>Nervous System and Sense Organs</i>	6,958	1,129	1,875	211	727	114	197	18
Vascular Lesions affecting Central Nervous System	1,856	246	403	36	637	100	178	16
Otitis Media and Mastoiditis	655	163	225	39	..	..	..	..
<i>Circulatory System</i>	7,676	1,602	2,580	339	990	168	296	24
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease ..	240	17	56	1	22	4	7	..
Arteriosclerotic and Degenerative Heart Disease	2,676	407	660	64	513	74	146	9
Other Heart Diseases	1,360	408	589	90	228	60	93	12
Hypertensive Disease	1,055	289	466	66	115	9	33	2
<i>Respiratory System</i>	13,692	4,705	6,042	1,349	336	58	122	10
Acute Upper Respiratory Infections	2,365	838	1,685	296	..	2	1	..
Influenza	850	542	462	113	3	..	..	..
Pneumonia	2,668	920	1,124	300	193	36	65	7
Bronchitis	2,451	954	1,122	263	54	8	27	2
Hypertrophy of Tonsils and Adenoids	3,379	978	1,072	255	..	..	..	..
<i>Digestive System</i>	12,811	3,289	4,802	1,021	216	36	69	10
Teeth and Supporting Structures ..	851	372	556	57	..	..	..	..
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum ..	1,473	278	481	104	32	6	13	2
Appendicitis	2,697	835	948	190	9	..	2	..
Intestinal Obstruction, Hernia ..	2,752	407	863	159	47	16	19	3
Gastritis, Enteritis, Colitis	1,883	686	983	338	35	5	11	2
<i>Genito-Urinary System</i>	8,506	1,557	2,935	469	170	18	48	..
Nephritis and Nephrosis	454	77	214	15	36	9	18	..
Infections of Kidney	917	210	348	85	65	2	11	..
Calculi of Urinary System	424	32	175	12	9	..	2	..
Hyperplasia of Prostate Gland ..	552	60	193	9	26	3	11	..
Diseases of Breast	371	76	128	15	..	..	..	..
Diseases of Genital Organs	4,173	905	1,428	268	8	1	..	..
<i>Pregnancy and the Puerperium</i>	7,345	1,071	1,392	481	9	2	3	2
<i>Skin and Cellular Tissue</i>	2,991	1,102	1,430	425	12	2	2	..
<i>Bones and Organs of Movement</i>	3,396	594	931	165	25	2	6	..
<i>Congenital Malformations and Diseases of Early Infancy</i>	1,257	194	265	56	57	15	15	3
<i>Senility and Ill-defined</i>	9,419	2,552	3,504	792	158	49	50	16
<i>Accidents, Poisonings, and Violence</i> ..	13,417	4,368	6,355	1,452	280	38	71	15
Motor Vehicle Accidents	1,449	419	957	124	70	6	22	2
Assaults and Attempted Suicide ..	748	110	203	39	23	1	5	1
Total All Classes	105,256	24,774	37,905	7,552	4,002	623	1,174	116

PUBLIC HOSPITALS, QUEENSLAND, 1961—

Disease for which Treated	Males					
	0-9	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59
<i>Infective and Parasitic Diseases</i>	831	508	456	404	309	303
Tuberculosis	12	12	61	115	146	185
<i>Neoplasms</i>	165	180	181	261	452	774
Malignant	38	32	55	129	316	609
Other and Unspecified	127	148	126	132	136	165
<i>Allergic, Glandular, and Nutritional Diseases</i>	415	289	157	219	240	261
Allergic Disorders	344	226	106	130	125	112
Diabetes Mellitus	17	47	19	42	41	88
<i>Blood and Blood-forming Organs</i>	121	29	15	14	19	30
<i>Mental, Psychoneurotic Disorders</i>	65	159	429	847	820	593
<i>Nervous System and Sense Organs</i>	1,072	437	415	468	543	618
Vascular Lesions affecting Central Nervous System	8	4	14	31	78	180
Otitis Media and Mastoiditis	385	80	35	22	12	7
<i>Circulatory System</i>	227	267	214	368	739	1,372
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	3	13	13	18	26	25
Arteriosclerotic and Degenerative Heart Disease ..	..	5	20	52	261	642
Other Heart Diseases	15	15	11	26	70	228
Hypertensive Disease .. .. .	..	4	13	33	118	181
<i>Respiratory System</i>	6,273	1,753	1,009	862	863	901
Acute Upper Respiratory Infections	1,768	359	209	122	85	54
Influenza	203	197	154	128	80	72
Pneumonia	897	248	168	207	268	288
Bronchitis	1,158	174	91	99	144	242
Hypertrophy of Tonsils and Adenoids	2,039	538	140	82	17	7
<i>Digestive System</i>	2,380	1,572	1,375	1,399	1,438	1,470
Teeth and Supporting Structures	415	161	115	62	51	24
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	2	16	144	311	350	379
Appendicitis	267	947	554	306	138	95
Intestinal Obstruction, Hernia	431	157	264	328	445	509
Gastritis, Enteritis, Colitis	994	153	165	141	133	133
<i>Genito-Urinary System</i>	899	318	245	383	430	627
Nephritis and Nephrosis	146	84	25	49	46	40
Infections of Kidney	24	32	40	56	58	81
Calculi of Urinary System	2	8	35	82	111	122
Hyperplasia of Prostate Gland .. .. .	..	..	..	3	4	102
Diseases of Breast	2	6	8	3	4	6
Diseases of Genital Organs	643	104	72	86	96	104
<i>Pregnancy and the Puerperium</i> .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Skin and Cellular Tissue</i>	665	599	527	432	417	385
<i>Bones and Organs of Movement</i>	361	460	427	435	403	400
<i>Congenital Malformations and Diseases of Early</i>						
Infancy	765	130	39	41	23	25
Senility and Ill-defined	1,587	1,143	1,010	987	992	1,011
<i>Accidents, Poisonings, and Violence</i>	3,312	4,024	3,617	2,357	1,834	1,349
Motor Vehicle Accidents	166	528	663	346	200	146
Assaults and Attempted Suicide	2	50	148	129	105	57
Total All Classes	19,138	11,868	10,116	9,477	9,522	10,119

¹ Including 349 males and 323 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
284	197	755	361	298	233	175	117	103	104	3,314	2,164	5,478
200	125	13	14	46	57	74	50	35	42	869	336	1,205
963	1,251	169	251	362	689	969	714	745	800	4,240	4,710	8,950
838	1,153	49	39	48	179	385	411	574	685	3,180	2,377	5,557
125	98	120	212	314	510	584	303	171	115	1,060	2,333	3,393
293	231	346	377	344	334	450	396	427	382	2,117	3,065	5,182
132	59	258	284	180	162	210	146	96	67	1,238	1,407	2,645
101	132	16	45	56	49	106	146	254	274	492	949	1,441
48	56	57	49	43	46	53	43	62	117	332	474	806
371	213	50	267	465	609	615	495	303	241	3,514	3,055	6,569
808	1,170	844	385	259	335	459	508	726	1,077	5,554	4,619	10,173
349	618	7	8	9	21	84	178	314	623	1,289	1,252	2,541
3	3	317	92	37	32	22	20	9	5	548	534	1,082
1,466	1,957	172	203	235	517	688	854	1,076	1,816	6,623	5,574	12,197
17	12	2	8	21	29	57	31	21	18	127	187	314
696	716	1	1	9	34	80	235	396	654	2,394	1,413	3,807
353	740	6	8	21	37	47	112	186	566	1,462	985	2,447
173	208	1	11	31	93	184	241	271	310	733	1,143	1,876
1,017	1,435	5,139	2,067	998	746	658	571	560	843	14,161	11,627	25,788
29	24	1,353	582	224	99	85	79	55	44	2,554	2,530	5,184
66	70	208	248	165	98	84	63	62	57	976	991	1,967
315	497	710	158	149	182	170	163	205	359	2,904	2,108	5,012
384	584	891	168	112	99	131	130	139	227	2,885	1,905	4,790
2	..	1,790	730	184	91	27	17	5	1	2,834	2,850	5,684
1,211	1,089	1,926	1,702	1,256	1,132	1,082	948	903	981	11,970	9,953	21,923
11	11	460	201	131	102	45	16	12	14	853	983	1,836
259	150	3	13	72	119	185	129	105	94	1,615	721	2,336
63	37	278	1,059	465	219	99	49	40	47	2,410	2,260	4,670
444	418	192	38	77	142	185	153	167	219	3,006	1,175	4,181
109	128	793	212	185	129	129	119	142	210	1,966	1,924	3,890
729	958	332	760	1,871	1,990	1,897	978	557	458	4,598	8,869	13,467
21	19	99	50	24	48	54	27	14	12	431	329	760
43	52	83	165	235	210	177	107	88	103	387	1,173	1,560
56	39	1	5	21	48	42	29	18	22	456	187	643
272	433	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	814	..	814
6	5	5	57	173	116	123	39	25	10	40	550	590
101	83	22	379	1,264	1,394	1,336	612	291	168	1,293	5,481	6,774
..	..	..	1,133	5,451	3,128	531	1	..	..	..	10,289	10,289
300	264	524	398	252	264	271	231	165	237	3,601	2,347	5,948
281	256	223	288	145	192	305	291	274	324	3,035	2,051	5,086
16	7	564	52	38	22	21	10	10	5	1,049	723	1,772
842	1,026	1,250	1,241	932	922	947	737	611	908	8,660	7,607	16,267
847	671	2,152	1,269	650	617	706	584	596	911	18,078	7,514	25,592
84	65	86	218	119	78	79	77	50	36	2,203	746	2,949
29	20	1	92	133	127	118	48	22	12	543	557	1,100
9,476	10,781	14,503	10,803	13,609	11,776	9,827	7,478	7,118	9,204	90,846	84,641	175,487

AVERAGE PERIOD IN HOSPITAL (IN DAYS)—PUBLIC HOSPITALS, 1961

Disease for which Treated	Males			Females		
	Cases	Total Patient Days	Average Stay	Cases	Total Patient Days	Average Stay
<i>Infective and Parasitic Diseases</i> ..	3,314	125,470	37.9	2,164	55,323	25.6
Tuberculosis	869	99,816	114.9	336	35,124	104.5
<i>Neoplasms</i>	4,240	82,774	19.5	4,710	75,901	16.1
Malignant	3,180	72,526	22.8	2,377	53,063	22.3
Other and Unspecified	1,060	10,248	9.7	2,333	22,838	9.8
<i>Allergic, Glandular, and Nutritional Diseases</i>	2,117	27,731	13.1	3,065	45,363	14.8
Allergic Disorders	1,238	9,785	7.9	1,407	10,210	7.3
Diabetes Mellitus	492	10,520	21.4	949	24,062	25.4
<i>Blood and Blood-forming Organs</i> ..	332	7,427	22.4	474	7,787	16.4
<i>Mental, Psychoneurotic Disorders</i> ..	3,514	47,328	13.5	3,055	48,630	15.9
<i>Nervous System and Sense Organs</i> ..	5,554	104,078	18.7	4,619	112,317	24.3
Vascular Lesions affecting Central Nervous System	1,289	45,693	35.4	1,252	58,905	47.0
Otitis Media and Mastoiditis ..	548	4,747	8.7	534	4,507	8.4
<i>Circulatory System</i>	6,623	130,531	19.7	5,574	105,314	18.9
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease ..	127	3,192	25.1	187	5,306	28.4
Arteriosclerotic and Degenerative Heart Disease	2,394	50,211	21.0	1,413	27,912	19.8
Other Heart Diseases	1,462	30,765	21.0	985	20,525	20.8
Hypertensive Disease	733	14,332	19.6	1,143	21,917	19.2
<i>Respiratory System</i>	14,161	117,616	8.3	11,627	81,793	7.0
Acute Upper Respiratory Infections	2,654	12,218	4.6	2,530	12,096	4.8
Influenza	976	5,223	5.4	991	5,271	5.3
Pneumonia	2,904	38,384	13.2	2,108	25,417	12.1
Bronchitis	2,885	31,073	10.8	1,905	15,852	8.3
Hypertrophy of Tonsils and Adenoids	2,834	8,811	3.1	2,850	9,718	3.4
<i>Digestive System</i>	11,970	117,544	9.8	9,953	91,350	9.2
Teeth and Supporting Structures ..	853	1,982	2.3	983	2,006	2.0
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum ..	1,615	24,639	15.3	721	10,932	15.2
Appendicitis	2,410	19,210	8.0	2,260	17,834	7.9
Intestinal Obstruction, Hernia ..	3,006	33,276	11.1	1,175	13,112	11.2
Gastritis, Enteritis, Colitis	1,966	13,391	6.8	1,924	13,984	7.3
<i>Genito-Urinary System</i>	4,598	69,374	15.1	8,869	88,604	10.0
Nephritis and Nephrosis	431	12,768	29.6	329	8,227	25.0
Infections of Kidney	387	5,927	15.3	1,173	16,610	14.2
Calculi of Urinary System	456	5,572	12.2	187	2,619	14.0
Hyperplasia of Prostate Gland ..	814	22,635	27.8	..	..	..
Diseases of Breast	40	298	7.5	550	3,438	6.3
Diseases of Genital Organs	1,293	9,327	7.2	5,481	46,598	8.5
<i>Pregnancy and the Puerperium</i> .. ..	..	..	..	10,289	82,060	8.0
<i>Skin and Cellular Tissue</i>	3,601	40,710	11.3	2,347	26,371	11.2
<i>Bones and Organs of Movement</i>	3,035	52,676	17.4	2,051	46,049	22.5
<i>Congenital Malformations and Diseases of Early Infancy</i>	1,049	18,345	17.5	723	12,158	16.8
<i>Senility and Ill-defined</i>	8,660	89,532	10.3	7,607	95,903	12.6
<i>Accidents, Poisonings, and Violence</i> ..	18,078	176,472	9.8	7,514	90,647	12.1
Motor Vehicle Accidents	2,203	29,282	13.3	746	13,016	17.4
Assaults and Attempted Suicide ..	543	3,296	6.1	557	2,524	4.5
Total All Classes	90,846	1,207,608	13.3	84,641	1,065,570	12.6

7 MENTAL SICKNESS

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

There was a mental hospital at Townsville from 1940 to the beginning of April 1948, when the premises became part of the general hospital, the psychiatric section of which now treats early and incipient cases of mental sickness. A psychiatric clinic was commenced in Brisbane in 1945 and, for the year ended 30 June 1962, 570 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 increased, probably due largely to better supervision and notification, until 1956 when patients numbered 4,735. At 30 June 1962 there were 4,272 patients in the four mental hospitals and the epileptic home. The decrease in the number of in-patients during recent years has been due mainly to the larger proportion of senile patients being treated in general hospitals and the emphasis now placed on psychiatric services at these hospitals. Though the cases have increased, the rate reached its peak in 1909, when it was 3.95 per 1,000. At 30 June 1962 the rate was 2.77.

In interstate comparisons with Queensland's rate, New South Wales has been consistently higher over a long period and Victoria higher in the last five years. The 1961 rates were:—New South Wales, 3.12; Victoria, 3.31; Queensland, 2.84; South Australia, 2.59; Western Australia, 2.59; and Tasmania, 2.16.

The number of patients discharged as recovered or relieved was generally less than 50 per cent of the admissions each year during the first half of the century. In the 1950s this percentage averaged nearly 60 per cent and in 1960-61 and 1961-62 was 76 per cent.

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

Since the first year for which information is available, the number of male patients has exceeded the number of females, the figures at 30 June 1962 being 2,427 males and 1,845 females. Of the four hospitals, Goodna treats the greatest number, 2,231 being patients at 30 June 1962, when Toowoomba had 1,081, Ipswich 662, and Charters Towers 191.

The epileptic home at Toowoomba is solely for epileptic patients, and at 30 June 1962 contained 107 patients, the total having changed very little during a quarter of a century. While male patients predominate in the mental hospitals, female patients exceed the male patients in this institution, the figures at 30 June 1962 being 48 males and 59 females. This feature is observed as far back as records are available.

For statistics of mental hospitals, see Chapter 5.

8 ABORIGINALS

The advance of the white population on to the black man's domain led not only to much hostility, but also to the rapid decline of the native population and to a steady growth of a half-caste population. The public conscience was awakened to the plight of the 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. A new Native Welfare Act is under consideration and amending legislation is expected in the near future.

The Protectors have control over the employment of the aborigines, and persons desiring to employ them must enter into an agreement with the Protector of the district in which the proposed employees live. There are also regulations regarding the movements of aborigines from one district to another. All aborigines in employment are insured under *The Workers' Compensation Act*. These employed aborigines are encouraged to save from their earnings, as a proportion is banked to their credit, but they may make reasonable withdrawals with the permission of the Protector under whose control they may be. At 30 June 1962 there were 4,180 accounts of natives in the Aboriginal Trust Account, the total to their credit being £699,652, including invested funds.

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

The Torres Strait Islanders Acts aim at conferring a measure of local self-government upon the natives of the islands. The local government of each reserve is vested in a council consisting of not more than five Islanders. These councillors, including the chairman, are elected by ballot triennially, each Islander over the age of eighteen years being entitled to vote. An island fund has been established, into which is paid the receipts from an island tax and charges for services. The council makes by-laws for controlling the health, food supply, housing, &c of the natives. A court deals with offences against by-laws. Other provisions of the Acts are similar to the Act covering Queensland natives. At 30 June 1962 the credit balance of 4,900 accounts of Islanders was £211,741.

After the cessation of war with Japan, 700 Island soldiers who had served in the Torres Strait Light Infantry Battalion were rehabilitated in the pearling industry by the Queensland Government. From their earnings these Islanders purchased their own pearling vessels, and the fleet commenced to operate at the beginning of 1946. During the year ended 30 June 1962, 15 luggers and cutters owned and operated by Islanders won 101 tons of pearl-shell, 126 tons of trochus-shell, and 64,000 live shells for pearl culture, valued at £102,154.

The amount expended by the Queensland Government on the general welfare and advancement of the State's aboriginal and Islander population for the year ended 30 June 1962 amounted to £803,529 (including £228,017 administrative costs) from revenue, and £99,590 from loan funds. Expenditure from a Welfare Fund built up from the sale of produce, livestock, native weapons, and curios amounted to £215,205. Hospitalisation charges, borne by the Department of Health and Home Affairs, are not included.

At 30 June 1962 there were six aboriginal settlements, namely Cherbourg (via Murgon), Palm Island (off Townsville), Woorabinda and Foleyvale (via Rockhampton), Cowal Creek (near Cape York), and Yarrabah (via Cairns), and two hostels (at Cairns and Townsville), controlled by the Government, and 12 reserves managed by religious bodies. The mission reserves are subsidised by the Government. There are 15 island villages and 2 mainland villages (Cape York), with native schools, and a hostel at Thursday Island, which care for Torres Strait Islanders. The Queensland Government, through the Department of Native Affairs, has provided facilities at the Government Settlements for primary education, and manual and rural training. The Church Missions have a similar policy. The Government also provides facilities for secondary education.

Details of the estimated native population under the care of the Department of Native Affairs at 30 June 1962 are shown in the following table. It should be noted that these figures do not include an estimated 1,100 full-blood and 20,000 half-blood aboriginals exempted under the Acts from the control of the Department. Aboriginals granted exemption during 1961-62 numbered 146, excluding 97 children of those exempted. In the five years ended 30 June 1962 there were 769 adult exemptions.

ESTIMATED NATIVE POPULATION, QUEENSLAND, 30 JUNE 1962

Locality	Aboriginals ¹	Torres Strait Islanders	Total	Children Enrolled in Native Schools	
				Boys	Girls
Government Settlements—					
Cape York ²	301	536	837	95 ²	85 ²
Cherbourg	1,240	..	1,240	174	213
Palm Island	1,478	..	1,478	183 ³	201 ³
Woorabinda ⁴	609	..	609	94	84
Yarrabah	739	..	739	99	97
Missions—					
Brethren—					
Doomadgee	435	..	435	71	53
Church of England—					
Edward River	237	..	237	25	33
Lockhart River	356	..	356	52	32
Mitchell River	511	..	511	50	69
Lutheran—					
Bloomfield River	130	..	130	..	..
Hopevale	388	..	388	55	41
Presbyterian—					
Aurukun	565	..	565	80	57
Mapoon	176	..	176	21	20
Mornington Island	509	..	509	71	52
Weipa	204	..	204	17	21
Roman Catholic—					
Hammond Island .. .. .	..	132	132	18	21
Seventh Day Adventist—					
Mona Mona	285	..	285	46	34
Country Reserves ⁵	10,068	..	10,068	..	..
Torres Strait Islands .. .. .	..	7,584	7,584	442 ⁶	503 ⁶
Total	18,231	8,252	26,483	1,593	1,616

¹ Full- and half-blood. ² Including Bamaga and Red Island Point with school enrolment of 65 boys and 55 girls (Torres Strait Islanders), and Cowal Creek (aboriginals). ³ Including St. Michael's (R.C.) Palm Island Convent, 67 boys, 76 girls. ⁴ Including Foleyvale. ⁵ Country reserves include details of all natives residing outside missions or government settlements. Children of such natives attend the nearest State school. ⁶ Including St. Paul's (C. of E.) Moa Island, 25 boys, 34 girls.

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

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

ABORIGINAL POPULATION, AUSTRALIA

At 30 June	New South Wales	Victoria	Queens- land	South Australia	Western Australia	Northern Territory	Australia ¹
FULL-BLOODS							
1921 ..	1,597	144	14,014	1,609	25,587	17,349	60,300
1931 ..	864	49	13,654	1,657	23,110	19,567	58,901
1937 ..	849	53	12,112	1,734	22,118	15,968	52,835
1941 ..	594	88	8,977 ²	2,798	21,709	13,451	47,620 ²
1947 ..	953	208	9,100 ²	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	6,451 ²	2,220	4,407	1,037	25,191 ²
1947 ..	10,607	1,069	7,211 ²	2,983	5,896	1,247	29,327 ²

¹ Including Tasmania and Australian Capital Territory.
Strait Islanders.

² Excluding Torres

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 Central Registries at Brisbane, Rockhampton, and Townsville, and District Registries at Circuit Towns. Nine Judges are appointed to the Southern Division (Brisbane), one of whom is president of the Industrial Court, and one each to the Central (Rockhampton) and Northern (Townsville) Divisions. Judges are appointed for life, subject to retirement at the age of seventy. Common Law, Equity, Probate and Admiralty Jurisdictions, and also Matrimonial and Bankruptcy 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 certain exceptions the jury system obtains but can be dispensed with at the wish of the parties.

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

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

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, except in certain cases, request a jury. Appeal lies from the District Court in its original or appellate jurisdiction to the Supreme Court in cases where the amount or value in issue exceeds £600.

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

In certain instances small amounts may be recovered on complaint heard in a Court of Petty Sessions.

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

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

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

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

2 POLICE

The Queensland Police are controlled by a Commissioner, and at 30 June 1962 there were 334 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 1962 including 232 detectives, 79 plain clothes police, 8 police-women, 110 cadets, and 16 native trackers.

QUEENSLAND POLICE

Particulars	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
<i>Police Officers¹—</i>					
Metropolitan No	1,329	1,351	1,332	1,335	1,416
Country No	1,311	1,351	1,333	1,355	1,348
Total No	2,640	2,702	2,665	2,690	2,764
<i>Expenditure—</i>					
Salaries £	2,532,267	2,849,509	3,110,356	3,399,642	3,528,760
Uniforms and Allowances ² £	508,742	537,124	577,420	665,317	627,707
Motor Vehicles, and Wireless Equipment £	185,455	163,083	159,298	175,069	220,641
Administrative Expenses £	295,164	328,558	346,920	379,380	387,674
Grant to Superannuation Fund £	243,814	253,255	284,430	450,000	472,500
Total £	3,765,442	4,131,529	4,478,424	5,069,408	5,237,282

¹ At end of year.

² Including overtime.

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

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

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

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

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

The Police Force has its own superannuation fund, the members contributing 5½ per cent of their annual salaries. Contributions of members are now invested to build up the Fund and payment of superannuation allowances is met from the Consolidated Revenue Fund. The State grant is shown in the above table (for further particulars, see Chapter 13). During 1961-62 the amount of pensions paid to retired policemen and to the widows and children of deceased policemen amounted to £342,164, and the number of contributors at 30 June 1962 was 2,633.

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

Police headquarters can communicate by radio with a number of motor vehicles, two motor launches, and a number of police stations throughout the State, thus enabling quick dispatch of police to places where their services are required. All police stations in the metropolitan area have fixed frequency radio sets (F.M. type) installed, and are in constant communication with the Police Communications Centre at Police Headquarters, Brisbane. Radio communication with interstate police headquarters and other centres is also available. Motor vehicles equipped with radio are also attached to police stations with radio facilities. During 1961-62, 295,002 local and 11,151 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 1961-62 there were eight prisons in use in the State. Brisbane, with three divisions for males and one for females, and Townsville, for males only, are maximum-security and reformatory prisons. At Wacol, Brisbane, a medium-security prison and farm is being developed. The State Farms at Palen Creek and Numinbah, south of Brisbane, are minimum-security prisons. A similar institution at Stone River, in North

Queensland, was closed in March 1962. The other prisons are the Thursday Island Prison and the Gaol at Rockhampton, both for short-term prisoners.

PRISONS AND PRISONERS, QUEENSLAND

Year	Prisons	Prison Farms	Prisoners Received during Year ¹		Prisoners in Confinement at End of Year		
			Males	Females	Number		Per 100,000 Mean Population
					Males	Females	
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	51
1957-58	6	3	2,439	195	816	27	59
1958-59	6	3	2,824	217	906	19	64
1959-60	6	3	3,014	230	907	24	63
1960-61	5	3	3,381	244	921	29	63
1961-62	5	3	3,179	310	873	17	58

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

Convicted prisoners in confinement per 100,000 of the population in the various States at 30 June 1961 numbered:—New South Wales, 79; Victoria, 62; Queensland, 58; South Australia, 61; Western Australia, 71; and Tasmania, 68. The figures exclude aboriginals, except for New South Wales and Victoria.

As the Queensland prison system is designed to rehabilitate, rather than merely punish, prisoners, every reasonable facility is afforded to prisoners in the "walled" prisons at Brisbane and Townsville to improve their mental and moral outlook and physical condition. Prisoners are taught trades and encouraged to improve their standard of general education, and, in addition, the Department pays for technical 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 minimum-security prisons are operated and referred to as State Farms. At 30 June 1962 they held 62 prisoners. Each farm is controlled by a superintendent, assisted by prison officers, who are competent instructors in the various farming activities. Prisoners are placed on their honour not to attempt escape.

Under *The Offenders' Probation and Parole Act*, 1959, which repealed *The Prisoners' Parole Acts*, 1937 to 1943, the Parole Board may recommend to the Governor in Council the release on parole of prisoners undergoing life sentences while the Board itself may parole other prisoners. During the year ended 30 June 1962, 29 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 1961-62 and how they were dealt with are shown below.

HIGHER COURTS, CRIMINAL CASES, QUEENSLAND, 1961-62

Offence	Persons Charged		How Dealt With			
	Males	Females	Sentenced or Bound Over	Found Insane	Acquitted	Other ¹
Murder	9	..	7	..	..	2
Attempted Murder	10	..	2	3	4	1
Manslaughter	24	1	9	..	10	6
Offences against Females	139	..	107	..	18	14
Other Offences against the Person	124	8	97	..	25	10
Offences against Property	1,002	19	932	..	60	29
Other	26	..	21	..	4	1
Total	1,334	28	1,175	3	121	63

¹ No True Bill and *Nolle Prosequi*.

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

HIGHER¹ COURTS, CRIMINAL CONVICTIONS, AUSTRALIA

Year	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland ²	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Australia ³
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	584	459	200	205	5,407
1958 ..	2,274	1,779	883	457	255	276	6,005 ^r
1959 ..	2,325	1,799	915	499	216	290	6,153
1960 ..	2,635	1,996	1,020	580	183	295	6,800
1961 ..	2,712	2,307	1,279	606	203	304	7,552

RATE PER 100,000 MEAN POPULATION

1961 ..	69	79	85	63	28	86	72
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¹ Supreme, County, and District Courts. ² Figures for 12 months ended 30 June of year shown. ³ Including N.T. and A.C.T. ^r Revised since last issue.

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

HIGHER COURTS, CRIMINAL CASES, QUEENSLAND

Year	Murder	Attempted Murder	Manslaughter	Offences against Females	Other against Person	Against Property	Other	Total
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
1960-61	8	9	25	143	144	1,088	16	1,433
1961-62	9	10	25	139	132	1,021	26	1,362

Lower Courts—A total of 43 Stipendiary Magistrates and a large number of Justices of the Peace exercise jurisdiction in the 209 Courts of Petty Sessions throughout the State. The following table shows, for the last ten years, the numbers of criminal cases dealt with by these Courts, as well as cases dealt with by Children's Courts and by Industrial Magistrates.

LOWER COURTS, CRIMINAL AND QUASI-CRIMINAL CASES, QUEENSLAND

Year	Assault	Stealing	Against Good Order		Road Traffic Laws	All Other	Total
			Drunkenness	Other			
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
1960-61 ..	618	4,408	26,298	2,510	34,697	10,917	79,448
1961-62 ..	648	4,319	26,663	2,557	34,814	10,771	79,772

LOWER COURTS, CASES HEARD, STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, 1961-62

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 ..	13,543	21.6	24,610	39.3	10,016	16.0	48,169	76.9
Moreton ..	845	4.5	2,277	12.0	1,656	8.7	4,778	25.2
Maryborough ..	834	6.5	1,263	9.8	847	6.6	2,944	22.9
Downs ..	960	6.7	1,415	9.9	1,174	8.3	3,549	24.9
Roma ..	720	33.9	143	6.7	254	11.9	1,117	52.5
South Western ..	549	36.0	149	9.8	257	16.9	955	62.7
Rockhampton ..	971	10.3	630	6.7	707	7.5	2,308	24.5
Central Western ..	925	36.6	201	7.9	380	15.0	1,506	59.5
Far Western ..	458	74.9	50	8.2	95	15.6	603	98.7
Mackay ..	448	9.5	384	8.2	316	6.7	1,148	24.4
Townsville ..	2,601	28.7	1,108	12.3	907	10.0	4,616	51.0
Cairns ..	2,041	20.3	2,157	21.4	1,112	11.1	5,310	52.8
Peninsula ..	428	56.1	4	0.5	98	12.8	530	69.4
North Western ..	1,340	45.2	423	14.3	476	16.0	2,239	75.5
Total ..	26,663	17.4	34,814	22.8	18,295	12.0	79,772	52.2

¹ Rate per 1,000 population.

Minor traffic breaches (39,058 in 1961-62) and metered parking breaches (36,264) 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 (6), ejectment orders (84), variation of maintenance orders (60), prohibition orders (8), insanity (36), and cases remanded to other States (52).

The tables on pages 91 to 93 show, in greater detail, the numbers of persons charged in Lower Courts with various offences during 1961-62.

Among the various types of offences, the 20 to 29 years group most frequently provided the highest proportion of the men charged. More than half of the 3,695 charges brought against juvenile males aged from 10 to 19 years involved stealing or other offences against property. Three 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 51 males and 22 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 1961-62. In the metropolitan area, 51 per cent. of all cases heard were traffic offences. For the whole State, cases of drunkenness have fallen from 18.1 to 17.5 per 1,000 population since 1952-53; but the rate for traffic cases has risen from 6.4 to 22.8. 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, 1961-62

Age Group	Assaults	Offences against Females	Other against Person	Stealing	Other against Property	Drunkness	Other against Good Order	Drunk in Charge of Motor Vehicle	Other Traffic Laws	Other	Total
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MALES CHARGED—NUMBER ¹

Under 10	7	51	58
10 to 19	..	82	46	34	1,747	272	615	425	33	289	3,695
20 to 29	..	127	28	42	976	326	4,114	650	268	313	6,980
30 to 39	..	72	13	23	497	210	6,047	396	366	169	7,878
40 to 49	..	29	6	14	315	113	6,251	298	289	102	7,478
50 to 59	..	16	3	10	127	49	4,322	208	145	82	5,003
60 to 69	..	10	..	4	45	8	2,177	94	37	16	2,415
70 & Over	..	2	..	1	13	..	517	13	3	2	551
Not Stated	..	290	35	69	212	200	337	220	28	31,433	6,477
Total	..	628	131	197	3,939	1,178	24,380	2,304	1,169	32,406	7,027
											73,359

MALES CHARGED—PERCENTAGE IN EACH AGE GROUP ²

Under 10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..
10 to 19	..	24	48	27	47	28	3	21	3	30	28
20 to 29	..	38	29	33	26	33	17	31	24	32	25
30 to 39	..	21	14	18	13	21	25	19	32	17	16
40 to 49	..	9	6	11	9	12	26	14	25	11	11
50 to 59	..	5	3	8	4	5	18	10	13	8	7
60 to 69	..	3	..	3	1	1	9	5	3	2	4
70 & Over	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2

FEMALES CHARGED—NUMBER

Under 10	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	22	23
10 to 19	..	2	..	1	143	8	16	49	..	14	93
20 to 29	..	2	..	2	65	13	274	57	2	3	17
30 to 39	..	1	..	..	60	23	616	54	4	11	13
40 to 49	..	4	..	..	59	8	897	47	5	1	7
50 to 59	..	..	..	..	22	2	315	20	..	3	5
60 to 69	..	..	..	..	16	..	110	7	..	..	1
70 & Over	..	..	..	..	2	..	31	..	..	..	33
Not Stated	..	11	..	1	12	13	24	19	1	1,155	1,939
Total	..	20	..	4	380	67	2,283	253	12	1,187	2,097
											6,303

FEMALES CHARGED—PERCENTAGE IN EACH AGE GROUP ²

Under 10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	1
10 to 19	..	22	..	33	39	15	..	21	..	44	59
20 to 29	..	22	..	67	18	24	12	24	18	9	11
30 to 39	..	11	..	..	16	43	28	23	36	35	8
40 to 49	..	45	..	..	16	15	40	20	46	3	5
50 to 59	..	..	..	..	6	3	14	9	..	9	3
60 to 69	..	..	..	..	5	..	5	3	..	..	4
70 & Over	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1

¹ Excluding 110 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>	956	24	980
Murder, Attempted Murder, Manslaughter	71	1	72
Offences against Females	131	..	131
Assaults	628	20	648
Other Offences against the Person	126	3	129
<i>Offences against Property</i>	5,117	447	5,564
Burglary, Housebreaking, Stealing from Premises ..	605	12	617
Stealing and Illegally Using Motor Vehicles	410	9	419
Other Stealing	2,924	359	3,283
Unlawful Possession of Property and Receiving	310	21	331
Other Offences against Property	868	46	914
<i>Forgery and Offences against the Currency</i>	13	..	13
Forgery and Uttering Forged Instruments	13	..	13
Offences against the Currency .. .. .	..	..	..
<i>Offences against Good Order</i>	26,684	2,536	29,220
Drunkenness	24,380	2,283	26,663
Obscene, Threatening, Abusive Language	686	75	761
Vagrancy	683	143	826
Indecent, Riotous, Offensive Conduct	627	23	650
Other Offences against Good Order	308	12	320
<i>Other Offences</i>	40,699	3,296	43,995
Breach of Maintenance Order and Desertion of Wives and Children	1,504	..	1,504
Offences against Gambling Laws	205	16	221
Offences against Liquor Laws	889	67	956
Offences against Factory and Industrial Laws	1,490	66	1,556
Offences against Revenue Laws	349	32	381
Offences against Wireless Laws	554	1,382	1,936
Offences against Health Laws	192	33	225
Drunk in Charge of a Motor Vehicle	1,169	12	1,181
Other Offences against Traffic and Transport Laws ..	32,446	1,187	33,633
Offences against Railway Laws	77	4	81
Offences against Local Authority By-Laws	617	260	877
Other Offences	1,207	237	1,444
All Offences	73,469	6,303	79,772

¹ Including 412 males and 63 females bound over or admitted to probation.

AND RESULTS OF TRIALS, QUEENSLAND, 1961-62

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
164	8	51	1	19	..	379	8	68	..	275	7
14	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57	..
6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	125	..
119	5	44	1	19	..	311	8	66	..	69	6
25	2	7	..	..	..	68	..	2	..	24	1
254	12	787	108	10	1	2,497	278	596	29	973	19
20	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	584	10
17	..	74	4	..	..	117	1	81	2	121	2
138	5	614	94	7	1	1,649	236	354	18	162	5
46	4	27	5	1	..	168	9	28	2	40	1
33	1	72	5	2	..	563	32	132	7	66	1
2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	10	..
2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	10	..
..
449	39	8,904	1,142	13,955	839	2,718	399	654	117	4	..
349	21	8,771	1,114	13,117	803	1,975	327	168	18	..	..
18	5	34	3	372	26	245	37	16	4	1	..
57	12	58	19	12	1	118	18	438	93	..	..
15	1	33	3	354	7	208	10	15	2	2	..
10	..	8	3	100	2	172	7	17	..	1	..
5,385	462	120	22	89	3	34,942	2,738	156	71	7	..
526	..	3	..	..	..	969	..	6	..	..	..
5	2	2	..	55	..	143	14	..	..	..	..
34	3	6	..	2	..	843	64	4	..	..	..
491	29	1	..	..	..	998	37	..	..	..	..
151	17	..	..	..	..	198	15	..	..	..	..
24	103	..	..	..	..	530	1,279	..	..	..	..
16	8	..	..	..	..	176	25	..	..	..	..
94	2	4	..	13	..	1,038	10	20	..	..	..
3,623	204	59	5	16	1	28,732	977	16	..	..	..
11	1	8	..	..	..	45	3	13	..	..	..
134	34	2	..	..	..	481	226	..	..	..	..
276	59	35	17	3	2	789	88	97	71	7	..
6,254	521	9,862	1,273	14,073	843	40,537	3,423	1,474	217	1,269	26

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		1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
Writs of Summons Issued ¹ .. No		2,328	2,566	2,460	2,755	3,143
Actions Tried—						
With Jury No		9	18	10	18	12
Without Jury No		787	1,021	1,048	860	1,034
Judgments under Orders XV and XVIII ² No		184	223	242	282	306
All Judgments—						
For Plaintiff No		954	1,227	1,264	1,109	1,324
For Defendant No		26	35	36	51	28
Total Amount Awarded .. £		395,084	528,474	726,943	962,384	1,302,654

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 1961-62 the amounts awarded had increased to £1,319,000 and £1,303,000 respectively.

MAGISTRATES' COURTS, CIVIL CASES, QUEENSLAND

Particulars		1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
Cases Dealt With No		12,218	13,819 _r	15,610 _r	16,067 _r	19,005
Amount Claimed £		790,054	943,365 _r	1,099,757 _r	1,171,022 _r	1,466,357
Verdicts for Plaintiffs No		9,693	11,906	12,510	13,058	15,978
Amount Awarded ¹ £		624,387	797,039	847,568	917,081	1,195,606

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

_r Revised since last issue.

Divorces and Judicial Separations—In Queensland, under the State legislation which operated until 31 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 1 February 1961, superseded the divorce laws of all the States and Territories. It provides uniformity of practice, jurisdiction, and grounds throughout the Commonwealth.

During 1962, 928 marriages were dissolved as follows:—Divorce decree made absolute, 920; nullity of marriage, 5; and judicial separation, 3. Petitions by husbands were responsible for 425 of the dissolutions granted, and petitions by wives for 503.

Grounds on which dissolution of marriage was allowed were, in the cases of petitions by husbands, adultery, 110; desertion, 238; separation, 73; and other grounds 4. For wives' petitions the grounds were adultery, 56; desertion, 339; separation, 86; and other grounds, 22.

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 1962 and for the last pre-war year.

DIVORCES, &c, GRANTED, AUSTRALIA

State	1939	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
New South Wales ..	1,553	3,240	3,386	3,275	3,175	3,131
Victoria	805	1,717	1,877	1,313	1,257	1,623
Queensland	201 ¹	767	745	705	781	928
South Australia ..	243	497	510	619	685	667
Western Australia ..	244	544	587	547	467	585
Tasmania	80	176 ^r	222 ^r	210	286	249
Northern Territory ..	4	16	14	6	23	38
A. C. Territory ..	7	37	29	34	37	44
Australia	3,137	6,994 ^r	7,370 ^r	6,709	6,711	7,265

¹ Year ended 30 June.

^r Revised since last issue.

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

DIVORCE RATE¹, AUSTRALIA

State	1901 to 1910	1911 to 1920	1921 to 1930	1931 to 1940	1941 to 1950	1951 to 1960	1962
New South Wales	27.2	32.3	55.9	65.4	119.3	110.0	106.7
Victoria	16.4	28.5	38.5	50.0	102.4	81.4	80.3
Queensland	4.4	8.0	20.0	26.4	86.9	68.6	92.3
South Australia	3.1	6.8	24.5	50.7	112.0	89.0	106.9
Western Australia	13.8	20.8	52.9	70.9	153.1	113.7	108.6
Tasmania	6.0	5.4	26.1	40.8	82.3	88.0	97.5
Australia ²	17.1	23.9	41.9	54.2	110.5	94.3	97.9

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 6.0 per cent in 1962. The proportion from marriages of 5 to 10 years' duration, which rose in post-war years to

a peak of 37·6 per cent in 1949, was 25·5 per cent in 1962, approximating the level obtaining prior to 1944. In pre-war years generally and from 1949, except for one year, wives were the petitioners in more than half the total cases, the proportion for wives in 1962 being 54 per cent.

The following table shows marriages dissolved in 1962 classified according to duration of marriage and origin of petition.

DURATION OF MARRIAGES DISSOLVED, QUEENSLAND

Duration of Marriage	Divorces, ¹ 1962			Proportion at Each Duration		Proportion where Husband Petitioner	
	Petition of—		Total	1962	1961	1962	1961
	Hus-band	Wife					
Under 5 Years	33	23	56	%	%	%	%
5 Years and under 10 Years	122	114	236	31·5	34·4	59	49
10 " " " 15 "	88	129	217	41·5	40·0	52	49
15 " " " 20 "	59	109	168			41	43
20 " " " 30 "	71	79	150			35	50
30 " " " 40 "	41	38	79	16·2	20·0	47	45
Over 40 Years	11	10	21	8·5	4·5	52	31
				2·3	1·1	52	78
Total	425	503 ²	928 ²	100·0	100·0	46	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' licenses does not at any time exceed the number in existence in 1935.

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

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

Since 1958, the Commission must, if 10 per cent of the electors in a locality to which the Commission proposes to grant a license so petition, conduct a local option poll. Earlier legislation had provided for these local option polls, but was rescinded in 1935. The new legislation does not apply in declared "tourist areas." Following this amendment, six such polls were conducted in 1959, the electors favouring a license in five areas and rejecting in one. Of 17,449 formal votes cast in these six polls, 50·4 per cent were in favour of the proposed licenses being granted. One other poll was conducted in August 1961 and, of the 4,000 formal votes cast, 2,329, or 58·2 per cent, were in favour of the proposal.

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

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

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

The following table shows licenses in force for the last five years, excluding railway refreshment rooms which sell liquor, numbering 42 at 30 June 1962, of which 24 were leased bars at railway stations, the remaining 18 being controlled by the Railway Commissioner.

LIQUOR LICENSES IN FORCE, QUEENSLAND

At 30 June	Licensed Victuallers	Wine-sellers and Restaurants	Spirit Merchants	Registered Clubs ¹	Sporting Clubs	Packet	Ex-Servicemen's Clubs	All Licenses ²
1958 ..	1,188	24	132	48	331	7	44	1,774
1959 ..	1,182	22	133	49	334	6	46	1,772
1960 ..	1,165	19	134	52	338	6	47	1,761
1961 ..	1,157	17	137	54	346	7	47	1,765
1962 ..	1,141	22	141	55	352	5	47	1,763

¹ Including workers' club licenses. in preceding paragraph.

² Excluding railway refreshment rooms detailed

During 1961-62 sixteen licensed victuallers' licenses were surrendered or cancelled. None of the cancelled licenses held by the Commission was removed to premises in new localities.

During 1961-62 fees amounted to £1,114,501 from licensed victuallers', winesellers', restaurant, and booth licenses, and £125,791 from spirit merchants' licenses. Revenue from club and packet licenses amounted to £88,611. The total revenue from all sources was £1,373,965.

7 LAND TITLES

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

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

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

The table below gives details of the numbers of transactions and further information is given on page 446.

LAND TITLES BUSINESS, QUEENSLAND

Transactions	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
UNDER REAL PROPERTY ACTS					
Transfers	39,030	40,407	44,651	41,598	36,514
Mortgages	24,190	25,501	30,360	27,925	26,679
Releases from Mortgage	19,158	20,544	23,864	21,334	20,379
Other Dealings	16,784	17,323	18,792	23,223	20,977
UNDER REGISTRATION OF DEEDS ACTS (OLD SYSTEM)					
Conveyances	15	15	10	31	3
Mortgages	4	4	3	5	9
Releases from Mortgage	6	6	7	6	6
Other Dealings	12	29	3	9	2

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 has become widespread and nearly all State and private schools are equipped with radio sets. During 1961 the Australian Broadcasting Commission gave 830 broadcasts for primary and secondary schools, and 176 for primary correspondence schools. In State schools there were 1,122 motion and still picture projectors, and the Department of Education had 7,364 motion picture films available.

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. The Queensland Agricultural College at Gatton provides advanced training in rural subjects for students above Junior Public Examination level. 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.

(a) Primary Schools—

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------|
| (i) State | (iv) Special |
| (ii) Provisional | (v) Intermediate |
| (iii) Correspondence | |

(b) Secondary Schools—

- | | |
|--|---|
| (i) State High Schools | (iii) State Commercial College |
| (ii) Secondary Departments
of Primary Schools | (iv) Secondary Correspondence
School |

(c) Other Institutions—

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| (i) Queensland Agricultural College | (iii) Teachers' Colleges |
| (ii) Technical Colleges | (iv) Evening Tutorial Classes |

Primary education is free and compulsory for all children from six to fourteen years of age, although, by special permission, they may leave school at less than fourteen years. Scholarships tenable at secondary schools (State or private) and open to all children attending primary schools were awarded up to the end of 1962 on the results of a qualifying examination. From 1963 all primary school students may proceed to secondary schools without any qualifying examination, and the secondary school course from 1964 will be increased from four to five years.

Grammar Schools—These are established under *The Grammar Schools Acts, 1860 to 1962*, and there are now eight—four for boys, three for girls, and one 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 1961 was 1,959 boys and 1,255 girls.

Other Private Schools—These schools, of which there were 314 in 1961, are not subject to State control. The Roman Catholic Church conducted 283 of these schools, the Church of England 17, and other religious denominations 13, while 1 private school was undenominational in character. Net enrolments for 1961 were Roman Catholic, 30,977 boys and 31,039 girls; Church of England, 2,521 boys and 2,151 girls; other denominations, 1,328 boys and 2,135 girls; and undenominational, 4 boys and 6 girls.

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

Government Expenditure on Education—The Government of Queensland spent £18,299,285 on schools during 1960-61. This amounted to £12 3s 5d per head of population, compared with £1 8s 1d in 1920-21

and 11s 1d in 1910-11, the year in which compulsory education was introduced. If government expenditure on education and buildings is taken to include not only State schools but also subsidies to grammar schools, university, libraries, art galleries, &c, it amounted to £22,591,596 in 1960-61, or £15 0s 6d per head. In 1860 there were 73 children receiving education per 1,000 of mean population; in 1900, 224; and in 1961, 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 1961 are given in the table below, and on the next two pages. Particulars for technical colleges are shown on page 104.

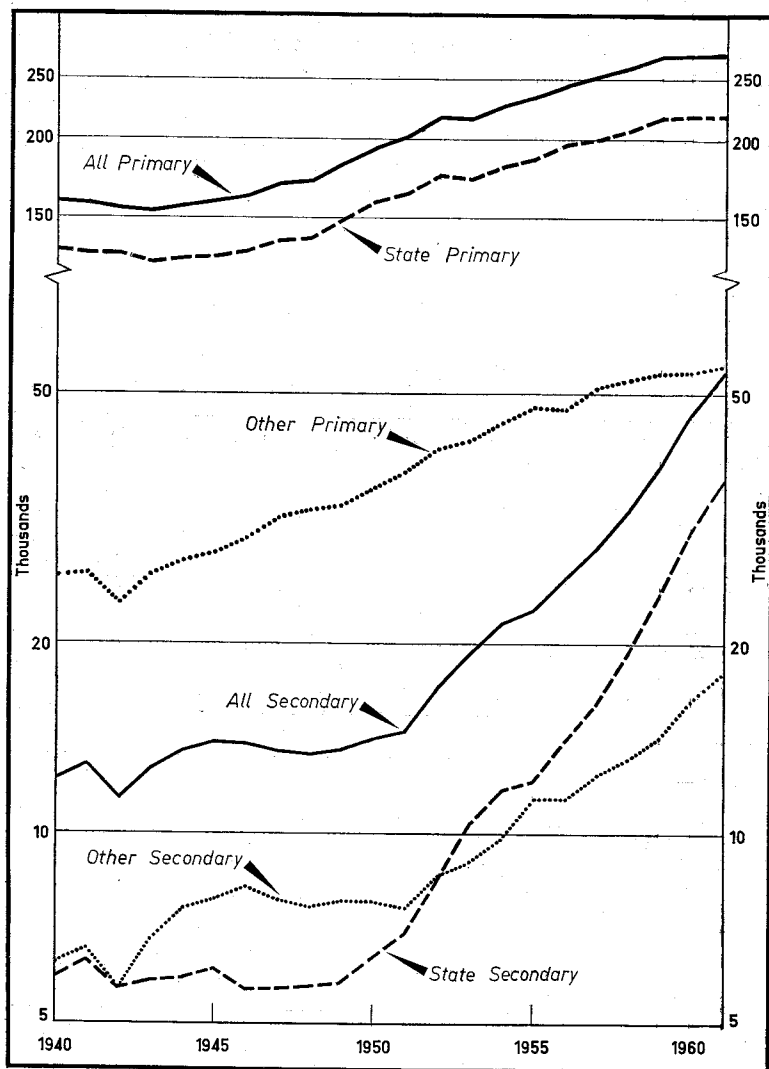
SCHOOLS, QUEENSLAND, 1961

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	1,363	6,135	734 ¹	106,867	99,319	95,859	88,164
Provisional	35	35	..	226	194	207	181
Correspondence	1	87	..	2,653	2,569	1,672	1,702
Special	19	119	..	913	553	825	467
Intermediate	14 ²	94	..	1,602	1,582	1,556	1,510
Total State	1,418	6,470	734	112,261	104,217	100,119	92,024
Private—							
Grammar .. .. .	..³	.. ³	.. ³	179	43	165	42
Other	314	2,033	390	27,421	27,787	25,319	25,315
Total Private	314	2,033	390	27,600	27,830	25,484	25,357
Total Primary	1,732	8,503	1,124	139,861	132,047	125,603	117,381
Secondary—							
State—							
High	61 ⁴	1,470	86	18,323	14,380	16,758	13,206
High "Top"	48 ²	256	37	1,735	1,793	1,562	1,619
Total State	61	1,726	123	20,058	16,173	18,320	14,825
Private—							
Grammar	8	127	24	1,780	1,212	1,716	1,144
Other .. .. .	..⁵	.. ⁵	.. ⁵	7,409	7,544	7,123	7,090
Total Private	8	127	24	9,189	8,756	8,839	8,234
Total Secondary	69	1,853	147	29,247	24,929	27,159	23,059
Total All Schools	1,801	10,356	1,271	169,108	156,976	152,762	140,440

¹ Including 711 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 College. ⁵ Included with primary schools.

Vocational subjects are taught in 158 centres and 2 travelling cars. The number of scholars receiving instruction in manual training for wood, leather, and sheet metal work at the end of 1961 was 22,478, and in domestic science, 23,210.

NET ENROLMENT at QUEENSLAND SCHOOLS 1940 — 1961



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
1952 ..	1,572	274	6,144	1,957	184,337	49,491	233,828	6,335
1953 ..	1,564	271	6,101	1,975	183,709	51,169	234,878	7,226
1954 ..	1,556	284	6,407	2,052	192,832	54,792	247,624	8,327
1955 ..	1,558	287	6,847	2,124	198,113	58,121	256,234	9,858
1956 ..	1,561	286	7,337	2,121	210,472	58,579	269,051	10,771
1957 ..	1,560	296	7,637	2,235	216,330	63,510	279,840	11,966
1958 ..	1,559	294	7,942	2,329	226,476	65,681	292,157	14,911
1959 ..	1,542	303	8,713	2,335	240,532	68,132	308,664	16,190
1960 ..	1,521	306	8,774	2,479	247,283	70,277	317,560	18,299
1961 ..	1,479	322	9,053	2,574	252,709	73,375	326,084	19,496

¹ Including part-time teachers. ² For year ended 30 June following. Including Scholarship Allowances and subsidies paid to private schools.

Ages of scholars at all State and private schools in 1962 are given below.

AGES OF SCHOLARS, QUEENSLAND, AT 1 AUGUST 1962

Age	Primary Schools			Secondary Schools		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Under 6	9,199	8,948	18,147	..	..	..
6	16,657	15,357	32,014	..	..	..
7	16,367	15,490	31,857	..	..	..
8	15,855	15,408	31,263	..	..	..
9	16,037	15,272	31,309	..	..	..
10	15,921	15,187	31,108	..	..	..
11	15,704	14,767	30,471	..	..	..
12	15,572	14,840	30,412	19	22	41
13	12,174	11,177	23,351	2,788	2,951	5,739
14	3,823	3,047	6,870	9,015	8,709	17,724
15	557	363	920	10,019	8,912	18,931
16	245 ¹	206 ¹	451 ¹	4,820	3,295	8,115
17 .. .. .	..	..	..	2,752	1,639	4,391
18 and Over .. ..	..	..	..	1,987	768	2,755
Total	138,111	130,062	268,173	31,400	26,296	57,696

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, 83 per cent; 15 years, 63 per cent; 16 years, 33 per cent; and 17 years, 16 per cent.

Queensland Agricultural College—Of 851 students enrolled at this institution during 1961, 547 were full course students, 8 were part-time students, and 296 attended special short courses. The full course students included 327 taking diploma courses in agriculture, dairying, stock, and horticulture, 188 Junior Agricultural High School course, and 32 University students doing their third year degree course in agricultural science.

Technical Education—There are 14 Technical Colleges with a combined teaching staff of 837, including 174 full-time teachers. In addition, correspondence courses are available through the Technical Correspondence School (apprenticeship and certificate courses), the State Commercial College (commercial subjects), and the Central Technical College (diploma courses in engineering). There were 27 full-time and 162 part-time teachers engaged at the Technical Correspondence School.

STUDENTS AT TECHNICAL COLLEGES, QUEENSLAND, 1961

Course	Full-Time		Part-Time		Correspondence	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Apprenticeship .. ..	..	..	8,537	356	3,574	342
Diploma ¹	67	38	1,193	60	219	18
Certificate ²	8	47	2,779	177	783	45
Other	22	14	5,684	8,464	2,130	323
Total	97	99	18,193	9,057	6,706	728

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

Teachers' Colleges—Training at the Teachers' Colleges commences after the Senior Public Examination at the termination of secondary education and is of two years' duration. At the end of 1961, the total number of teachers in training, including 1,320 Junior Teacher Scholars, 92 University Fellowship holders, and 175 Domestic Science trainees, was 2,326. Junior Teacher Scholars were students at High Schools who, under a scheme operating until the end of 1963, were paid allowances while training at High Schools to become teachers.

Evening Tutorial Classes—A special State institution is available to tutor at evening classes persons who left school at early stages. Students are prepared for Junior Public, Senior Public, Adult Matriculation, and other qualifying examinations. Enrolments during the year 1961 totalled 1,725, including 33 who undertook a matriculation course as full-time day students.

School Examinations—Up to the end of 1962, scholars from State and private schools could enter for the Scholarship, and Junior and Senior Public Examinations. The Scholarship, at about 13 years of age, entitled 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 passed in required subjects at the Junior Examination was granted an extension for a further two years, the allowance at non-State schools being increased to £20 per year. The Junior Examination followed after two years of secondary education, and the Senior Examination after a further two years. From 1963 the Scholarship Examination was terminated (see also page 100).

SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS, QUEENSLAND

Year	Scholarship		Junior	Senior	Number Matricu- lated	Students Commenced at University
	Total Candidates	Candidates Passed	Total Candidates	Total Candidates		
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
1960	29,311	23,430	14,184	3,618	1,808	2,586
1961	26,511	22,211	18,724	4,203	2,219	2,724

2 UNIVERSITY

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

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

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

From its inception until 1949, the University was housed in temporary premises in the centre of Brisbane. Most faculties are now accommodated on a site of 242 acres in a pocket of the Brisbane River at St Lucia some five miles from the centre of the city. The grounds contain five ovals, sixteen tennis courts, a boat shed, and other sporting facilities. The University has an extensive building programme, which, for the period 1961-1963, is in excess of £2,200,000.

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

UNIVERSITY OF QUEENSLAND

Year	Full-Time Teaching Staff ¹		Students ²			Revenue			
	Pro-fessors	Other	Full-Time	Part-Time	External	Government Aid ³	Students' Fees, &c	From Foundations and Bequests ⁴	From All Sources ⁴
	No	No	No	No	No	£	£	£	£
1952	25	207	1,673	1,005	1,172	557,395	186,155	67,056	851,788
1953	25	214	1,633	946	1,156	575,591	174,376	75,135	847,915
1954	27	226	1,692	1,014	1,406	630,578	191,077	61,589	901,547
1955	31	221	1,823	1,075	1,629	750,548	206,884	104,595	1,080,691
1956	32	254	2,077	1,356	1,896	933,206	218,321	106,189	1,291,896
1957	33	259	2,298	1,455	1,862	915,929	309,989	103,007	1,398,716
1958	32	283	2,753	1,728	2,237	1,132,312	341,597	138,836	1,664,242
1959	32	347	3,092	2,137	2,215	1,446,674	422,683	119,454	2,107,835
1960	36	381	3,654	2,519	2,527	1,577,150	504,867	228,125	2,402,659
1961	37	457	3,854	3,058	2,613	2,355,073	615,598	208,302	3,204,449

¹ Part-time staff provided 50,600 hours of tuition in 1961. 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 1961 these amounted to £133,396.

The next table shows, for the various courses of study at the University, the number of enrolments, and the degrees, &c, conferred during 1961.

UNIVERSITY OF QUEENSLAND ENROLMENTS AND DEGREES, &c, 1961

Faculty or Board	New Enrolments			Total Enrolments ¹			Degrees Conferred		Diplomas and Certificates Conferred	
	Males	Fe-males	Total	Males	Fe-males	Total	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males
Arts	280	304	584	1,202	939	2,141	80	60	13	1
Science	354	155	509	1,198	389	1,587	126	38	5	..
Engineering	185	2	187	592	3	595	107	..	..	..
Commerce and Economics	308	39	347	1,234	108	1,342	69	4	116	7
Agriculture	62	5	67	236	13	249	45	..	..	..
Law	59	7	66	180	19	199	21	1	..	..
Dentistry	61	2	63	229	16	245	35	4	..	..
Veterinary Science	69	4	73	233	12	245	24	..	..	..
Medicine	134	71	205	727	218	945	57	8	1	21
Education	312	240	552	1,201	533	1,734	13	4	120	53
Architecture	43	4	47	167	7	174	6	..	..	..
Physical Education	8	16	24	28	41	69	..	..	8	7
Total	1,875	849	2,724	7,227	2,298	9,525	583	119	263	89

¹ Including 127 males and 56 females at Townsville College.

Some of the principal field stations and laboratories of the University include the Redland Bay Experimental Farm (vegetable crops, sugar cane, tropical fibres and crops and tropical pastures—14 acres); the

Moggill Experimental Farm containing 450 acres of improved pastures and 300 animals; the Dunwich Marine Laboratory on Stradbroke Island; the Biological Research Station at Heron Island on the Great Barrier Reef; an experimental silver-lead mine at Indooroopilly; the Seismograph Stations at Mount Nebo and Charters Towers; the Remedial Education Centre; the High Voltage Laboratory of the Department of Electrical Engineering; the Electron Microscope Unit; the Computer Centre (containing a G.E. 225 Computer); the Radon Laboratory; the Hydraulics Research Laboratory; the Structures, Soils and Concrete Laboratories; and the Anthropological Museum containing a high quality collection of material from Australian aboriginals and from New Guinea. There is a comprehensive reference library containing over 260,000 volumes.

The University College at Townsville was opened in 1961. In 1963 it had an enrolment of some 172 full-time and 136 part-time students. Teaching in first year courses is provided in all Faculties except Architecture, and for second year students in Arts, Science, and Engineering.

Most Departments of the University, assisted by special grants, carry out research as a normal part of the activities of staff members and of post-graduate students. The number of Ph.D. candidates rose from 39 in 1957 to 150 in 1962 and in the same period the number of Master's candidates rose from 73 to 282 and the number of post-graduate Honours candidates from 44 to 105. The Engineering Departments and certain other Departments provide specialised testing services for an appropriate fee.

The six residential colleges for men and the number of students they could accommodate in 1963 are as follows:—Cromwell (Cong), 104; Emmanuel (Pres), 174; King's (Meth), 166; St John's (C. of E.), 110; St Leo's (R.C.), 86; Union (non-denominational), 105. The two women's colleges are Duchesne (R.C.), 72, and Women's (non-denominational), 104. There are also hostels with accommodation for 95 men and 22 women attached to the University College of Townsville.

3 SCIENCE AND ART

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

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

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

The holdings of the Public Library and extension services are:— Main Reference Collection, 131,958 volumes and 7,230 maps and pamphlets; Oxley Memorial Library, 21,097 volumes and 10,123 maps, pamphlets, and miscellaneous items; the Country Extension Service, 73,208 volumes.

Since 1948, a course in librarianship has been held annually at the Public Library for the purpose of preparing trainees for the examinations of the Library Association of Australia. Since 1959, tutorial classes at a more advanced level have been conducted at the Central Technical College, where students are prepared for some subjects of the Association's Registration Examination. Eight candidates qualified for registration in 1961.

The policy of the Library Board of Queensland is to encourage Local Authorities to operate library services. As a result, there are now 66 Local Authorities conducting 102 library services, of which 80 are free.

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

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

For the year ended 30 June 1962 the State Government granted £200,118 from consolidated revenue to finance the activities of the Library Board, including subsidies paid to local bodies and regional services.

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

Museum—The Queensland Museum, founded in 1855, is the State museum of natural science, and is maintained by the State Government. Expenditure in 1961-62 was £42,000. 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, but there are also examples of European art. European originals include seven French paintings by Picasso, Degas, de Vlaminck, Renoir, and Toulouse Lautrec, and bronzes by Degas and Epstein. The Australian collection has paintings from contemporary Australian artists. In addition to an endowment of £8,500, government expenditure on the Gallery from consolidated revenue in 1961-62 amounted to £17,504. Acquisitions during the year cost £4,116.

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 SERVICES

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

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

An amendment to the Constitution in 1946 permitted the Commonwealth to provide for pharmaceutical, sickness and hospital benefits, and medical and dental services. Details of such schemes are given on pages 112, 113, and 375.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

In the field of industrial medicine, the results of divisional research into industrial hazards and occupational diseases are available to industry and to the trade union movement. Advice is given on industrial problems and special surveys undertaken on request. A physicist has recently been appointed to survey radiation sources and to take over the radiation protective service previously provided by the University of Queensland.

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

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

The Government Chemical Laboratory performs all analytical tests for government departments (both State and Commonwealth), hospitals, the medical profession, and the public. Its work in relation to health problems covers tests of foods and drugs, toxicology, industrial hygiene, and air pollution, and the storage, transport, and use of all industrial explosives.

The Queensland Institute of Medical Research established in 1947 has published 234 reports on various diseases, including leptospirosis, scrub typhus, virus infections, parasites, lead poisoning, and asthma. A field station at Innisfail assists in the investigation of fevers in North Queensland.

The Queensland Radium Institute is situated at the Brisbane Hospital and is charged with the treatment of cancer within the State. The Institute conducts a chain of sub-centres extending as far north as Cairns, and has the responsibility of organising treatment facilities to cope with the world's highest incidence of skin cancer. An extensive range of therapeutic equipment, including a 4 million volt linear accelerator, is employed.

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

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

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

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

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

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

5 MEDICAL AND HOSPITAL BENEFITS

Medical and Hospital Benefit Schemes—A Hospital Benefit Scheme has operated throughout Australia since 1 January 1952, and a Medical Benefits Scheme has operated since 1 July 1953. These Schemes are based on the principle of voluntary insurance with approved organisations against the cost of medical attention and hospitalisation. Commonwealth Benefits at present payable are authorised under the *National Health Act 1953-1962* administered by the Commonwealth Department of Health.

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

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

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

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

MEDICAL AND HOSPITAL BENEFIT SCHEMES, QUEENSLAND

Item	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
MEDICAL BENEFITS					
Number of Registered Organisations	6	6	6	6	6
Membership	259,041	290,458	318,488	296,582	280,001
Number of Professional Services ..	1,666,230	1,818,244	2,345,294	2,204,442	2,493,878
Amount of Commonwealth Benefit Paid	£ 743,664	824,123	1,053,307	1,071,462	1,157,500
Amount of Fund Benefit Paid (incl ancillary benefits)	£ 973,862	1,093,367	1,460,974	1,539,933	1,846,692
HOSPITAL BENEFITS					
Number of Registered Organisations	3	3	3	3	3
Membership	253,154	288,365	322,689	311,409	292,579
Amount of Commonwealth Benefit Paid—					
Ordinary	£ 1,415,169	1,493,257	1,577,241	1,599,194	1,703,094
Additional	£ 144,520	478,711	802,159	1,043,672	1,147,296
Total	£ 1,559,689	1,971,968	2,379,400	2,642,866	2,850,390
Amount of Fund Benefit Paid	£ 728,006	897,984	1,093,288	1,424,092	1,612,492

Pharmaceutical Benefits—Under the provisions of the *National Health Act* 1953-1962, certain life-saving and disease-preventing drugs were provided free of charge to the general community if they were prescribed by a doctor registered in Australia. Since 1 March 1960 the list of drugs which may be provided to the general public under the scheme has been substantially widened, but a charge of 5s is now made for each prescription containing drugs from this general list.

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

6 HOSPITALS

There is a system of public hospitals throughout the State. During 1961-62, 60 District Hospitals Boards administered 137 public hospitals (including 7 tuberculosis hospitals or annexes, one being for the coloured population of the far north), and 10 ambulance brigades. A hospital for the treatment of Hansen's disease (leprosy) was controlled by the Department of Health and Home Affairs, and 6 other hospitals, 2 of which admitted public maternity cases, received aid from the Government. There were 117 public maternity hospitals, most of which were special sections of the public hospitals. At 30 June 1962 there were 56 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. of 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, 37 dental clinics (excluding the Brisbane and South Brisbane Dental Hospitals) and 49 branch clinics were in operation during 1961-62.

The 56 private hospitals in Queensland at 30 June 1962, 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 124).

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

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

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

PUBLIC HOSPITALS, QUEENSLAND¹

Year	Hospitals	Staff ²		Patients Treated		Deaths during Year	Expenditure ³
		Medical	Other	General	Maternity		
	No	No	No	No	No	No	£
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
1960-61 ..	139	853	11,467	184,918	36,886	6,138	14,845,605
1961-62 ..	144	881	11,762	195,501	37,850	6,387	15,757,957

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

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

³ Excluding expenditure from loans (1961-62, £1,996,053).

Particulars of public hospitals in the various States for the year 1960-61 are shown in the following table.

PUBLIC HOSPITALS, AUSTRALIA, 1960-61

State	Hospitals	In-patients				Receipts	
		Treated during Year	Treated per 1,000 of Popn	Deaths during Year	Remaining at End of Year	Government Contributions ¹	Total
	No	No	No	No	No	£1,000	£1,000
New South Wales ..	268	494,109	127	14,435	17,029	27,307	39,800
Victoria	140	273,946	95	9,237	9,269	19,132	29,251
Queensland	139	221,804	148	6,138	8,378	13,956	16,127
South Australia ..	66	87,386	91	3,002	2,726	5,965	8,707
Western Australia ..	91	93,405	128	2,301	2,984	7,401	9,841
Tasmania	28	37,054	105	1,192	1,830	2,943	3,660
Northern Territory ..	4	8,699	339	183	323	1,052	1,118
Aust Capital Territory ..	1	8,657	157	131	215	743	895
Total	737	1,225,060	118	36,619	42,754	78,499	109,399

¹ Including Commonwealth Hospital Benefits and loan receipts.

The table on pages 116-119 gives particulars for the year 1961-62 of the staff, patients treated, and finances of public hospitals in the various statistical divisions of Queensland. The total for all hospitals under each board is given, and boards have been allocated to statistical divisions, for which totals are also given, according to the location of the board's headquarters.

PUBLIC HOSPITALS,

Name of Statistical Division and Hospitals Board or Hospital	Hos- pitals	Staff at 30 June, 1962			Patients Treated during Year			Average Daily Number Resident In- patients
		Medi- cal	Nursing	Other	In-patients		Out- patients	
					General	Mater- nity		
	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	
(i) Boards—								
Metropolitan ..	13	391	2,151	2,653	63,275	12,757	220,407	2,994
Chermside ^a ..	1	15	308	271	2,257	..	121	523
North Brisbane ..	7	263	1,202	1,566	36,054	11,738	149,049	1,421
Redcliffe ^a ..	1	1	10	5	121	242	84	5
South Brisbane ..	4	112	631	811	24,843	777	71,153	1,045
Moreton ..	8	24	324	238	13,077	3,421	47,199	405
Ipswich ..	5	19	195	147	7,015	1,892	26,499	249
Gold Coast ^a ..	1	2	60	42	2,717	831	10,009	67
Maroochy ..	2	3	69	49	3,345	698	10,691	89
Maryborough ..	14	35	565	446	18,196	3,028	62,291	731
Bundaberg ..	3	11	128	112	3,686	1,031	16,547	163
Central Burnett ..	3	3	36	35	1,521	200	1,676	39
Gympie ..	1	4	97	74	3,012	659	15,856	112
Isis ..	1	1	24	..	608	81	935	19
Maryborough ..	1	10	158	123	4,164	415	17,286	190
South Burnett ..	5	6	122	102	5,205	642	9,991	208
Downs ..	16	39	548	455	17,403	3,359	53,184	933
Chinchilla ..	1	2	30	21	1,664	224	1,677	39
Dalby ..	3	2	87	93	2,314	528	5,704	220
Goondiwindi ..	1	1	27	22	1,124	284	4,147	37
Inglewood ..	2	2	18	17	1,190	183	1,425	29
Miles ..	2	2	22	23	1,283	170	3,191	32
Stanthorpe ..	1	1	42	27	1,805	247	3,492	43
Tara ..	1	1	9	8	348	41	1,272	7
Toowoomba ..	4	25	241	208	5,472	1,297	28,516	443
Warwick ..	1	3	72	36	2,203	385	3,760	83
Roma ..	9	6	96	106	4,532	752	13,887	112
Balonne ..	4	3	24	32	1,498	261	3,831	39
Roma ..	5	3	72	74	3,034	491	10,056	73
South Western ..	7	6	60	71	2,858	547	11,464	94
Charleville ..	3	4	42	40	1,666	358	5,756	65
Cunnamulla ..	2	1	10	17	754	127	3,193	20
Quilpie ..	2	1	8	14	438	62	2,515	9
Rockhampton ..	14	27	329	308	12,790	1,931	47,794	611
Banana ..	3	3	25	31	1,374	250	4,699	36
Gladstone ..	2	1	35	33	1,676	273	7,933	46
Mount Morgan ..	1	2	30	30	1,157	165	4,323	38
North Burnett ..	3	3	30	29	1,221	218	3,339	35
Rockhampton ..	5	18	209	185	7,362	1,025	27,500	456
Central Western ..	13	13	113	128	4,974	835	23,586	129
Barcaldine ..	3	5	23	28	484	130	4,290	16
Blackall ..	3	2	24	25	1,172	158	6,436	29
Clermont ..	2	2	19	15	863	116	2,913	25
Emerald ..	1	1	17	16	895	152	3,397	20
Longreach ..	3	2	22	34	1,161	233	3,766	31
Springsure ..	1	1	8	10	399	46	2,784	8
Far Western ..	2	1	13	17	608	121	3,347	15
Winton ..	2	1	13	17	608	121	3,347	15

QUEENSLAND, 1961-62

Receipts					Expenditure			Average Cost per In- patient per Day ^a
Government Aid ¹	Pat- ients' Pay- ments	Dental Clinics	Other	Total ²	On In- patients	Other ³	Total ⁴	
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	s d
5,799,087	572,744	98,656	51,085	6,521,572	5,292,843	1,259,381	6,552,224	96 11
161,863	68,041	..	692	230,596	613,159	270	613,429	64 4
3,709,118	246,743	65,455	46,336	4,067,652	2,793,434	911,972	3,705,406	107 9
3,433	3,839	114	32	7,418	10,652	2,705	13,357	106 3
1,924,673	254,121	33,087	4,025	2,215,906	1,875,598	344,434	2,220,032	98 4
597,389	102,439	3,626	4,155	707,609	611,656	98,140	709,796	82 9
352,720	55,841	3,626	1,951	414,138	344,549	70,091	414,640	76 2
115,432	33,904	..	92	149,428	134,234	15,014	149,248	109 8
129,237	12,694	..	2,112	144,043	132,873	13,035	145,908	82 0
986,581	226,119	10,586	19,012	1,242,298	1,095,533	157,472	1,253,005	82 2
228,883	47,960	1,998	4,110	282,951	242,951	42,470	285,421	81 9
81,179	6,424	..	475	88,078	86,656	1,937	88,593	121 6
150,535	46,582	2,842	740	200,699	174,641	25,724	200,365	85 4
26,097	3,375	..	113	29,585	27,229	1,632	28,861	77 3
283,828	56,217	5,746	12,795	358,586	297,146	69,595	366,741	85 8
216,059	65,561	..	779	282,399	266,910	16,114	283,024	70 6
940,669	306,255	2,043	27,682	1,276,649	1,153,055	107,161	1,260,216	67 8
56,350	6,597	..	98	63,045	61,531	1,643	63,174	85 4
143,072	91,142	..	8,982	243,196	232,092	10,078	242,170	57 9
38,064	19,834	..	7,866	65,764	57,122	8,495	65,617	83 11
43,747	3,933	..	524	48,204	46,269	2,158	48,427	86 4
60,706	7,654	..	452	68,812	63,368	4,677	68,045	108 1
63,923	26,761	..	189	90,873	83,300	7,414	90,714	105 7
20,701	994	..	313	22,008	20,670	1,567	22,237	173 2
423,153	116,451	2,043	7,729	549,376	473,562	61,834	535,396	58 7
90,953	32,889	..	1,529	125,371	115,141	9,295	124,436	76 6
235,765	58,144	3,648	9,868	307,425	264,629	41,800	306,429	127 2
62,510	9,773	1,676	8,240	82,199	70,339	12,643	82,982	99 3
173,255	48,371	1,972	1,628	225,226	194,290	29,157	223,447	142 1
170,932	24,298	1,998	4,439	201,667	170,509	32,635	203,144	99 10
96,145	20,164	946	3,091	120,346	105,076	16,893	121,969	89 3
43,873	2,851	559	625	47,908	37,955	9,138	47,093	103 7
30,914	1,283	493	723	33,413	27,478	6,604	34,082	167 7
668,725	161,476	7,502	5,871	843,574	710,505	129,376	839,881	63 1
63,218	7,526	1,870	1,333	73,947	63,364	10,886	74,250	86 6
74,959	9,100	1,933	399	86,391	69,615	16,211	85,826	82 11
57,254	6,988	262	170	64,674	54,052	10,878	64,930	81 10
62,895	6,231	..	586	69,712	65,490	5,635	71,125	102 8
410,399	131,631	3,437	3,383	548,850	457,984	85,766	543,750	55 0
366,534	21,160	3,579	6,683	397,956	323,548	80,103	403,651	137 5
85,157	1,511	1,451	1,775	89,894	58,058	32,698	90,756	197 1
69,654	4,031	275	955	74,915	65,645	10,479	76,124	125 2
55,039	1,992	..	2,286	59,317	50,589	7,195	57,784	112 5
60,995	2,006	..	349	63,350	59,224	3,744	62,968	166 1
76,357	9,948	1,853	1,135	89,293	71,859	22,507	94,366	125 4
19,332	1,672	..	183	21,187	18,173	3,480	21,653	117 2
50,241	1,783	111	746	52,881	46,608	8,437	55,045	163 2
50,241	1,783	111	746	52,881	46,608	8,437	55,045	163 2

PUBLIC HOSPITALS,

Name of Statistical Division and Hospitals Board or Hospital	Hos- pitals	Staff at 30th June, 1962			Patients Treated during Year			Average Daily Number Resident In- patients
		Medi- cal	Nursing	Other	In-patients		Out- patients	
					General	Matern- ity		
	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
(i) Boards—continued								
Mackay	2	15	129	87	3,438	494	17,152	156
Mackay	1	12	106	67	2,460	336	11,802	128
Proserpine ..	1	3	23	20	978	158	5,350	28
Townsville	7	32	365	350	14,500	2,132	43,155	521
Ayr	2	2	57	54	2,209	549	8,217	73
Bowen	2	2	41	41	1,522	254	9,136	49
Charters Towers ..	1	1	32	39	1,215	196	3,645	36
Townsville ..	2	27	235	216	9,554	1,133	22,157	363
Cairns	19	28	448	383	17,485	2,772	68,780	609
Atherton	7	3	76	59	2,928	351	15,613	94
Cairns	5	19	183	163	6,027	957	25,547	252
Ingham	1	2	32	27	1,495	364	2,728	53
Innisfail	1	1	67	56	2,992	438	8,198	88
Mareeba	3	1	48	42	2,003	396	8,299	66
Mossman	1	1	20	17	714	109	4,194	22
Tully	1	1	22	19	1,326	157	4,201	34
Peninsula	2	3	60	52	1,191	275	11,701	69
Thursday Island ..	2	3	60	52	1,191	275	11,701	69
North Western ..	11	9	101	124	6,050	1,000	24,571	126
Cloncurry	1	1	18	28	1,418	162	2,969	29
Etheridge	2	..	2	7	190	1	1,825	1
Hughenden	1	1	16	14	660	107	3,039	14
McKinlay	1	1	7	9	444	47	628	8
Mount Isa	2	4	43	41	2,534	609	9,193	58
Normanton	3	..	6	14	497	27	5,395	10
Richmond	1	2	9	11	307	47	1,522	6
Total 60 Boards	137	629	5,302	5,418	180,377	33,424	648,518	7,505
(ii) Other Hospitals—								
Metropolitan ..	4	239	545	344	10,867	3,821	6,415	562
Moreton	1	12	20	14	87	..	..	46
Downs	1	..	75	38	4,152	605	530	99
Townsville ²	1	1	5	1	18	..	..	15
Total Other ..	7	252	645	397	15,124	4,426	6,945	722
Total All Hospitals ..	144	881	5,947	5,815	195,501	37,850	655,463	8,227

¹ Including Commonwealth Hospital Benefits.² Excluding loan receipts.³ Including expenditure on out-patients, dental clinics, ambulances, &c.⁴ Excluding loan expenditure, £1,996,053.⁵ Excluding newly established hospitals at Injune and Theodore, particulars for which are included in preceding columns.

QUEENSLAND, 1961-62—continued

Receipts					Expenditure			Average Cost per In- patient per Day ^a	
Government Aid ¹	Pat- ients' Pay- ments	Dental Clinics	Other	Total ^a	On In- patients	Other ^a	Total ^a		
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	s	d
235,332	24,246	5,059	3,245	267,882	220,364	50,077	270,441	77	7
179,086	16,613	3,519	1,372	200,590	160,735	43,020	203,755	69	2
56,246	7,633	1,540	1,873	67,292	59,629	7,057	66,686	115	8
965,971	121,427	11,283	7,191	1,105,872	903,728	192,115	1,095,843	95	2
125,078	23,462	1,024	563	150,127	125,792	21,997	147,789	95	3
108,602	5,082	3,418	1,778	118,880	88,055	30,405	118,460	98	7
98,420	11,015	1,238	634	111,307	92,636	18,875	111,511	139	10
633,871	81,868	5,603	4,216	725,558	597,245	120,838	718,083	90	2
966,124	150,351	10,699	8,107	1,135,281	951,580	184,743	1,136,323	85	8
140,046	24,632	..	951	165,629	138,234	27,932	166,166	80	10
448,456	39,261	4,245	3,534	495,496	414,775	81,363	496,138	90	1
60,083	19,228	1,312	1,760	82,383	71,557	11,015	82,572	73	4
134,545	30,880	1,892	1,088	168,405	145,036	22,200	167,236	90	6
86,698	25,258	1,563	298	113,817	93,265	21,412	114,677	77	7
42,099	5,645	1,687	144	49,575	37,232	12,372	49,604	91	11
54,197	5,447	..	332	59,976	51,481	8,449	59,930	83	11
174,797	2,410	687	171	178,065	149,006	25,270	174,276	117	7
174,797	2,410	687	171	178,065	149,006	25,270	174,276	117	7
388,462	28,858	5,274	5,437	428,031	363,142	66,299	429,441	156	9
72,034	4,865	2,173	418	79,490	62,301	16,147	78,448	118	4
12,825	..	325	342	13,492	8,495	4,738	13,233	187	6
58,161	3,691	444	225	62,521	56,241	6,684	62,925	219	5
23,701	989	445	70	25,205	22,392	3,400	25,792	156	7
162,061	17,255	56	3,882	183,254	164,261	20,709	184,970	155	10
28,664	553	567	406	30,190	23,610	6,709	30,319	126	2
31,016	1,505	1,264	94	33,879	25,842	7,912	33,754	249	5
12,546,609	1,801,710	164,751	153,692	14,666,762	12,256,706	2,433,009	14,689,715	89	5
779,283	23,493	..	63,681	866,457	n	n	900,145	n	
33,636	9,773	..	5,780	49,189	57,484	..	57,484	69	0
20,108	82,673	..	120	102,901	100,122	..	100,122	54	10
10,491	..	..	..	10,491	10,491	..	10,491	37	6
843,518	115,939	..	69,581	1,029,038	n	n	1,068,242	n	
13,390,127	1,917,649	164,751	223,273	15,695,800	12,642,129 ^b	2,433,009 ^b	15,757,957	88	3 ^b

^a Separated from North Brisbane Board during 1961-62. Particulars for the whole year are shown against the new Boards. ⁷ Hospital for treatment of Hansen's disease (leprosy). ⁸ Incomplete. ⁿ Not available.

Mental Hospitals—A general discussion on the incidence of mental sickness in the State will be found in section 7 of Chapter 3. The following table shows the operations of the various establishments for the treatment of mental disorders. At 30 June 1962 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 1 November 1949.

Particulars of mental hospitals in Queensland for the last five years are shown in the following table. For a long period before 1932-33 the proportion of female patients was under 40 per cent; in the next twelve years they increased to nearly half the total, and remained at about that proportion until recently when the proportion again showed a downward trend, the 1961-62 figure being 43 per cent.

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	£
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
1960-61	5	21	1,091	1,357	1,026	233	2,424	1,887	2,707,726
1961-62	5	20	1,128	1,616	1,228	253	2,427	1,845	2,770,921

¹ Excluding transfers between institutions.

7 CREMATIONS

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

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

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

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

The following table shows the number of cremations and deaths in Queensland for selected years from 1935 to 1962.

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
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
1961	3,788	210	3,998	12,756	31.3
1962	3,984	236	4,220	13,182	32.0

8 AMBULANCES

Ambulance services were established in 111 districts of the State at 30 June 1962. Ten of the services were under the control of local hospitals boards, while control of the other 101 services, which were centres of the Queensland Ambulance Transport Brigade, was vested in local committees, consisting of members elected triennially by subscribers of not less than £1 per annum.

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

AMBULANCE SERVICES, QUEENSLAND

Year	Centres	Staff	Cases				Expenditure
			Attendance at Accidents	Treated at Headquarters	Disinfecting and Fumigating	Transport to and from Hospitals, &c	
	No	No	No	No	No	No	£
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
1960-61 ..	111	1,222	54,295	206,427	65	229,606	1,087,301
1961-62 ..	111	1,299	54,744	210,501	75	247,698	1,078,151

9 MATERNAL AND CHILD WELFARE

Maternal and Child Welfare Service—There is a system of Maternal and Child Welfare Centres and Ante-natal Clinics financed by the State Government and administered by the Director of Maternal and Child Welfare. At 30 June 1962 there were 251 Maternal and Child Welfare Centres in the State, comprising 43 parent centres and 208 sub-centres, and 3 Ante-natal Clinics. In the metropolitan area there were 11 parent centres and 61 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 1961-62 were 4,295. These are included in the total of all attendances shown in the following table.

MATERNAL AND CHILD WELFARE SERVICE, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
Maternal and Child Welfare Centres—					
Parent Centres No	42	42	42	42	43
Sub-centres No	193	200	203	206	208
New Cases Seen—					
Infants ¹ No	20,991	21,610	22,352	22,859	23,052
Expectant Mothers .. No	1,121	1,294	1,311	1,713	1,681
Total Attendances at Clinics No	443,696	463,499	478,086	494,215	467,248
New Cases Seen by Clinic					
Doctors No	2,303	2,369	2,034	2,220	1,656
Attendances to See Clinic					
Doctors No	3,923	3,846	5,220	5,744	5,415
New-born Babies Visited .. No	27,682	28,394	26,840	30,434	30,712
Subsequent Visits No	1,536	1,527	1,710	1,621	1,601
Ante-natal Clinics—					
Resident Centres No	3	3	3	3	3
New Cases Seen No	446	525	673	684	631
Total Attendances at Clinics No	3,992	4,709	5,860	6,219	6,751
Total Expenditure £	294,508	310,380	324,526	360,361	407,919

¹ Infants under 12 months only.

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

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

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

Creches and Kindergartens—The Creche and Kindergarten Association of Queensland operates one combined creche and kindergarten, three kindergartens, and one training college in Brisbane, and a kindergarten at Coolangatta. A small fee is charged for services, money is raised by subscription, and a government grant is received. In addition, 37 kindergartens, 24 in Brisbane and 13 in other centres, are affiliated with the Association. In 1961-62 total receipts were £121,934, including £38,250 State Government aid.

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

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

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

ADOPTION OF CHILDREN, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
Applications Received	879	937	965	832	966
Children Adopted—					
Boys	381	427	437	419	438
Girls	390	425	428	395	434
Total	771	852	865	814	872
Adopters—					
Non-relatives	569	582	613	607	669
Relatives	84	68	62	38	41
Spouse of Natural Parent	118	202	190	169	162
Ages of Children Adopted—					
Under 1 Year	528	556	574	576	640
1 Year and under 6 Years	108	128	110	108	103
6 Years and under 12 Years	83	90	105	70	76
12 Years and under 21 Years	52	78	76	60	53

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

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

STATE CHILDREN AT 30 JUNE, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Inmates of Institutions	1,207	1,078	1,175	1,172	1,038
In Hospitals	47	59	14	24	55
Boarded Out—					
With Foster Mothers	328	391	452	472	621
With Relatives	3,951	3,927	4,056	4,146	4,399
Sent to Employers	263	258	257	233	128
Released on Probation	221	253	345	445	421
Miscellaneous	45	42	45	82	119
Total	6,062	6,008	6,344	6,574	6,781

10 WELFARE SERVICES

Care of the aged, destitute, and orphans is provided by a large number of public and private institutions. Statistics of 61 institutions were available at 30 June 1962, and the next table shows these particulars grouped according to the nature of the institutions. For convenience, particulars of the Government School for the Blind and for the Deaf have been included.

WELFARE INSTITUTIONS, QUEENSLAND, 1961-62

Type of Institution	Institutions	Inmates				Receipts	
		Admitted	Died	Remaining at 30 June		Government Aid ¹	Total
				M	F		
	No	No	No	No	No	£	£
State Benevolent Homes ..	4	918	418	965	589	623,543	743,299
Other Benevolent Homes ..	17	726	42	370	517	108,601	330,302
Refuges and Night Shelters ..	5	213 ²	..	3 ²	14 ²	1,502	27,354
State Orphanages and Industrial Schools	5	503	1	133	33	158,736	158,736
Other Orphanages and Industrial Schools	29	1,017	..	728	612	104,783	355,226
School for Blind and Deaf ..	1	48	1	131	95	73,634	73,634
Total	61	3,425	462	2,330	1,860	1,070,799	1,688,551

¹ Excluding child endowment, State children maintenance allowances, age and invalid pensions, but these are included in total column. ² Not including figures for two of these institutions which have no regular inmates but supply beds for the night only. In 1961-62 they supplied 41,396 beds for men and 9,153 for women.

Of the 21 benevolent homes for aged or destitute adults, 4 were State institutions and 17 were operated by religious denominations or private organisations. Twelve of the latter received government aid. The 5 refuges and night shelters included 3 homes for prisoners just released from gaol.

The 34 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 page 124) in 25 of the others during 1961-62. State children in these institutions at 30 June 1962 were 625 boys and 388 girls.

11 AGE AND INVALID PENSIONS

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

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

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

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

Since October 1963, the maximum weekly rate of pension has been £5 5s each for a married couple who are both pensioners and £5 15s for a pensioner who is single or whose spouse does not receive a pension or allowance. The actual rate of pension payable depends on the claimant's *means as assessed*, except in the case of blind persons. Since March 1961, the means tests previously applied separately to income and to property were merged into one composite means test. Under this merged means test, *means as assessed* comprise the annual rate of income plus a property component equal to £1 for each complete £10 of net property above £200. In the case of married couples, the income and property of each is taken to be half the total income and property of both. The pension payable is calculated by deducting from the maximum annual rate of £273 the amount by which *means as assessed* exceed £182

Thus, where the value of net property is less than £210, a full pension is payable if the rate of income does not exceed £182 per year or £3 10s per week. If a pensioner has no income, he may receive a full pension if his property does not exceed £2,020. No pension is payable if either his property is £4,620 or more or his income is £455 or more.

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

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

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

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

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

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

AGE AND INVALID PENSIONS, QUEENSLAND

Year	Pensioners ^{1 2}					Total Payments ³	Pensioners per 1,000 of Population ³	
	Age		Invalid		Total		Age	Invalid
	Male	Female	Male	Female				
	No	No	No	No	No	£1,000	No	No
1957-58	27,758	45,046	7,806	6,424	87,034	18,343	50.6	9.9
1958-59	28,442	46,643	8,479	6,918	90,482	19,569	51.1	10.5
1959-60	27,913 ²	54,283 ²	6,312 ²	5,293 ²	93,801	22,386	54.9 ³	7.8 ³
1960-61	30,578	58,566	7,227	5,857	102,228	24,382	58.7	8.6
1961-62	31,856	61,801	8,202	6,448	108,307	28,368	60.7	9.5

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

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

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

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

AGE AND INVALID PENSIONS, AUSTRALIA, 1961-62

State or Territory	Pensioners ¹					Total Payments ²	Pensioners per 1,000 of Population	
	Age		Invalid		Total		Age	Invalid
	Male	Female	Male	Female				
	No	No	No	No	No	£1,000	No	No
New South Wales	73,360	160,922	21,629	20,103	276,014	72,143	58.9	10.5
Victoria	45,315	107,218	11,629	9,890	174,052	44,682	51.0	7.2
Queensland ..	31,856	61,801	8,202	6,448	108,307	28,368	60.7	9.5
South Australia ..	16,700	38,313	4,181	3,479	62,673	16,422	55.6	7.7
Western Australia	12,061	27,043	4,399	3,427	46,930	12,172	51.8	10.4
Tasmania	5,548	11,974	1,822	1,477	20,821	5,702	49.1	9.2
N. Territory ..	507	562	225	154	1,448	359	38.5	13.6
A. C. Territory ..	236	596	81	100	1,013	214	12.7	2.8
Total	185,583	408,429	52,168	45,078	691,258	180,245 ³	55.5	9.1

¹ At 30 June 1962, including pensioners in benevolent homes.

² See note ³ to previous table.

³ Including £183(000) paid to persons temporarily abroad.

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

12 WIDOWS' PENSIONS

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

WIDOWS' PENSIONS AT 30 JUNE, 1962

State or Territory	Pensions Current			Average Fort-nightly Pension	Pensions Paid, 1961-62	
	Class "A" ¹	All Classes	Total per 10,000 of Population		Amount	Per Head of Population
	No	No	No	£ s d	£1,000	s d
New South Wales ..	8,937	21,187	53	10 8 4	5,729	29 0
Victoria ..	5,845	14,251	48	10 8 5	3,680	24 11
Queensland ..	4,553	9,452	61	10 11 4	2,516	32 11
South Australia ..	2,220	5,218	53	10 8 5	1,377	28 1
Western Australia ..	1,905	4,570	61	10 5 4	1,186	31 10
Tasmania ..	998	1,912	54	10 12 8	518	29 1
Northern Territory ..	59	117	42	10 7 7	30	22 4
A. C. Territory ..	67	129	20	10 14 0	33	10 6
Total ..	24,584	56,836	53	10 8 9	15,094 ²	28 6

¹ To receive a class "A" widow's pension a woman must have the custody, care, and control or at least one child under the age of 16 years. ² Including £25(000) paid to persons temporarily abroad.

13 WAR PENSIONS

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

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

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

WAR PENSIONS, QUEENSLAND

Year	Recipients ¹		Expenditure	Average Rate per Fortnight		Per 1,000 of Population	
	Incapacitated Ex-members	Dependants		Incapacitated Ex-members	Dependants	Recipients	Expenditure
	No	No	£1,000	£ s d	£ s d	No	£
1957-58	27,158	58,580	6,919	6 5 2	1 12 2	59.6	4,865
1958-59	27,601	60,542	7,216	6 10 3	1 12 9	60.0	4,975
1959-60	28,301	62,294	7,742	7 2 9	1 13 10	60.6	5,238
1960-61	29,017	63,631	8,916	7 10 1	1 15 2	61.0	5,929
1961-62	29,820	64,955	9,039	7 19 0	1 16 10	62.4	5,951

¹ At 30 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, 1961-62

Where Payable	Recipients		Expenditure	Average Rate per Fortnight	
	Incapacitated Ex-members	Dependants		Incapacitated Ex-members	Dependants
	No	No	£1,000	£ s d	£ s d
New South Wales ¹ ..	74,079	149,635	21,010	6 16 10	2 2 3
Victoria	62,285	130,155	18,420	7 1 4	2 1 8
Queensland	29,820	64,955	9,039	7 19 0	1 16 10
South Australia ² ..	20,961	47,280	5,579	6 9 4	1 15 3
Western Australia ..	18,814	39,090	4,665	5 19 11	1 16 3
Tasmania	8,537	19,861	2,494	7 9 3	1 16 3
Abroad	1,587	3,119	667	6 14 3	4 7 11
Total	216,083	454,095	61,874	6 19 5	2 0 1

¹ Including Australian Capital Territory.

² Including Northern Territory.

14 SERVICE PENSIONS

The *Repatriation Act* 1920-1960, administered by the Repatriation Department, provides for service pensions to be paid to qualified ex-servicemen and ex-servicewomen at ages 60 and 55 respectively. The pension is broadly equivalent to the age and invalid pension and the provisions of the means test apply.

The following table shows details for each State for 1961-62.

SERVICE PENSIONS, 1961-62

State of Payment	Service Pensions Current at 30 June						Average Fort-nightly Pension at 30 June	Expenditure during Year ended 30 June
	Ex-servicemembers			Dependants		Total		
	Aged	Permanently Unemployable	Sufferers from Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Permanently Unemployable	Sufferers from Pulmonary Tuberculosis			
	No	No	No	No	No	No	£ s d	£1,000
N. S. Wales ¹	9,160	4,169	346	4,027	483	18,185	7 1 10	3,156
Victoria ..	6,753	3,308	318	3,226	412	14,017	6 16 3	2,122
Queensland ..	3,955	2,398	246	2,657	351	9,607	6 8 8	1,625
South Aust ² ..	3,228	1,324	87	1,431	143	6,213	7 7 2	1,097
Western Aust	3,568	1,685	202	1,449	211	7,115	7 13 8	1,343
Tasmania ..	815	719	47	807	63	2,451	5 18 7	368
Total ..	27,479	13,603	1,246	13,597	1,663	57,588	6 19 4	9,711

¹ Including Australian Capital Territory.

² Including Northern Territory.

15 MATERNITY ALLOWANCES

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

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

MATERNITY ALLOWANCES, QUEENSLAND

Year	Total Confinements ¹	Claims Paid	Amount Paid
	No	No	£1,000
1957-58	34,051	34,000	548
1958-59	34,761	34,266	546
1959-60	35,876	35,515	574
1960-61	36,147	35,587	590
1961-62	36,337	36,339	589

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

The next table shows the number of claims paid according to the number of other surviving children under 16 years of age, and the amounts paid in the various States in 1961-62.

MATERNITY ALLOWANCES, AUSTRALIA, 1961-62

State or Territory	Claims Paid				Total Births on which Claims Paid ¹	Amount Paid
	No Other Children	One or Two Other Children	Three or More Other Children	Total		
	No	No	No	No	No	£1,000
New South Wales	28,288	41,232	18,139	87,659	88,589	1,442
Victoria	21,113	30,400	14,334	65,847	66,601	1,057
Queensland	10,323	16,169	9,847	36,339	36,734	589
South Australia	6,340	10,097	4,891	21,328	21,586	345
Western Australia	5,094	8,126	4,146	17,366	17,521	279
Tasmania	2,565	3,999	2,378	8,942	9,056	145
Northern Territory	474	528	396	1,398	1,418	22
A. C. Territory	514	791	357	1,662	1,682	24
Abroad	85	164	51	300	305	5
Total	74,796	111,506	54,539	240,841	243,492	3,908

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

16 CHILD ENDOWMENT

The Commonwealth Government commenced to pay child endowment in July 1941 at the rate of 5s per week for each dependent child in

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

CHILD ENDOWMENT AT 30 JUNE 1962

State or Territory	Claims in Force ¹	Endowed Children ¹			Average Annual Liability per Claim ¹	Amount Paid, 1961-62 ²
		Total	Per 1,000 Population	Per Claim		
	No	No	No	No	£ s d	£1,000
New South Wales	566,102	1,218,517	306	2.15	42 19 3	23,617
Victoria	417,482	921,582	308	2.21	44 7 11	18,021
Queensland	215,496	508,823	330	2.36	48 7 8	10,085
South Australia	144,375	323,944	327	2.24	45 6 9	6,336
Western Australia	112,006	262,646	348	2.34	47 19 4	5,102
Tasmania	53,050	126,634	355	2.39	49 1 3	2,497
Northern Territory	4,703	10,819	389	2.30	46 16 3	278
A. C. Territory	9,603	21,959	334	2.29	46 9 1	417
Abroad	257	525	..	2.04	40 2 3	25
Total	1,523,074	3,395,449	317	2.23	44 19 3	66,378

¹ Excluding 479 claims covering 24,685 endowed children in approved institutions.

² Including amounts paid to approved institutions for endowed children.

17 REHABILITATION

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

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

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

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

and fares and subsistence (including those of an authorised attendant) incurred in connection with treatment, training, or attendance for an interview or for medical examination may also be paid.

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

18 COMMONWEALTH PENSIONS AND SOCIAL AND HEALTH SERVICES EXPENDITURE

The following table shows the total expenditure in each State on social and health services, excluding cost of administration, for 1961-62.

SOCIAL AND HEALTH SERVICES AND PENSIONS EXPENDITURE, AUSTRALIA, 1961-62

Item	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Total ¹
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
<i>Social Benefits</i>							
Age and Invalid Pensions	72,143	44,682	28,368	16,422	12,172	5,702	180,245
Funeral Benefits	150	97	59	31	26	12	376
Child Endowment	23,617	18,021	10,085	6,336	5,103	2,497	66,378
Widows' Pensions	5,729	3,680	2,516	1,377	1,186	519	15,094
Maternity Allowances	1,442	1,057	589	344	279	145	3,908
Tuberculosis Allowances	313	199	191	83	40	47	873
Unemployment Benefits	4,402	3,603	2,636	893	726	348	12,637
Sickness Benefits	1,104	647	429	199	190	81	2,665
Special Benefits ²	166	278	79	33	27	19	603
Commonwealth Rehabilitation ..	190	220	108	102	78	25	723
<i>National Health Services</i>							
Hospital Benefits	9,038	5,493	2,989	1,966	1,998	651	22,197
Medical Benefits	4,534	2,802	1,164	1,186	942	289	10,917
Medical Benefits for Pensioners ..	1,915	1,094	589	39C	286	115	4,398
Medicines for Pensioners	4,000	2,082	1,351	829	610	225	9,097
Pharmaceutical Benefits	10,188	7,739	3,648	2,142	1,795	545	26,092
Nutrition of Children	1,327	1,034	564	332	263	171	3,742
Tuberculosis Campaign ³	1,495	1,110	783	345	397	184	4,333
Miscellaneous	75	55	177	11	17	27	913 ⁴
Total	141,828	93,893	56,325	33,021	26,135	11,602	365,191
<i>Total per Head of Population</i>							
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
	35.9	31.7	36.9	33.7	35.0	32.5	34.4

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 £256(000) 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

1 GENERAL

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

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

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

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

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

2 AREAS AND TENURES

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

TYPES OF LAND TENURE, QUEENSLAND

Type of Tenure	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
	1,000 Ac	1,000 Ac	1,000 Ac	1,000 Ac	1,000 Ac
Freehold—					
Alienated by Purchase	25,197	25,244	25,473	25,939	26,083
Alienated Without Payment ..	92	92	92	92	92
In Process of Alienation ..	2,478	2,487	2,405	2,085	2,204
Total Freehold	27,767	27,823	27,970	28,116	28,379
Leasehold—					
Pastoral Tenures	263,069	260,970	262,711	262,161	259,679
Selection Tenures	99,082	98,627	100,593	101,127	101,697
Special Leases	2,489	2,508	2,933	2,950	3,510
Country, Suburban, and Town Lands Perpetual Leases ..	41	42	40	41	43
Leases, Claims, and Licenses under Mining Acts	658	2,110	2,135	2,192 ^r	2,176
Total Leasehold	365,339	364,257	368,412	368,471 ^r	367,105
Reserves (Net, not Leased) ..	18,387	18,449	18,220	18,342	17,928
Roads and Stock Routes	3,750	3,740	3,812	3,832	3,875
Unoccupied and Unreserved ..	11,637	12,611	8,466	8,119 ^r	9,593
Total Area of State	426,880	426,880	426,880	426,880	426,880

^r Revised since last issue.

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

LAND TENURES, AUSTRALIA, END OF 1961

State	Private Lands		Crown Lands		Total Area	Proportion Private Lands
	Alienated	In Process of Alienation	Leased	Other		
	1,000 Ac	1,000 Ac	1,000 Ac	1,000 Ac	1,000 Ac	%
New South Wales ¹ ..	55,767	10,784	113,057	18,429	198,037	33.6
Victoria	31,531	1,471	6,459	16,785	56,246	58.7
Queensland	26,032	2,084	368,471	30,293	426,880	6.6
South Australia ..	15,684	486	146,857	80,218	243,245	6.6
Western Australia ² ..	28,227	13,241	240,037	343,084	624,589	6.6
Tasmania ³	6,386	199	1,732	8,461	16,778	39.2
Northern Territory ¹ ..	376	..	179,049	155,692	335,117	0.1
Aust Capital Territory ⁴	66	41	342	152	601	17.8
Australia	164,069	28,306	1,056,004	653,114	1,901,493	10.1

¹ At 30 June 1961. ² At 30 June 1962. ³ At 30 June 1960. ⁴ Including Jervis Bay area, 18(000) acres.

QUEENSLAND LAND TENURES

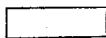
Freehold




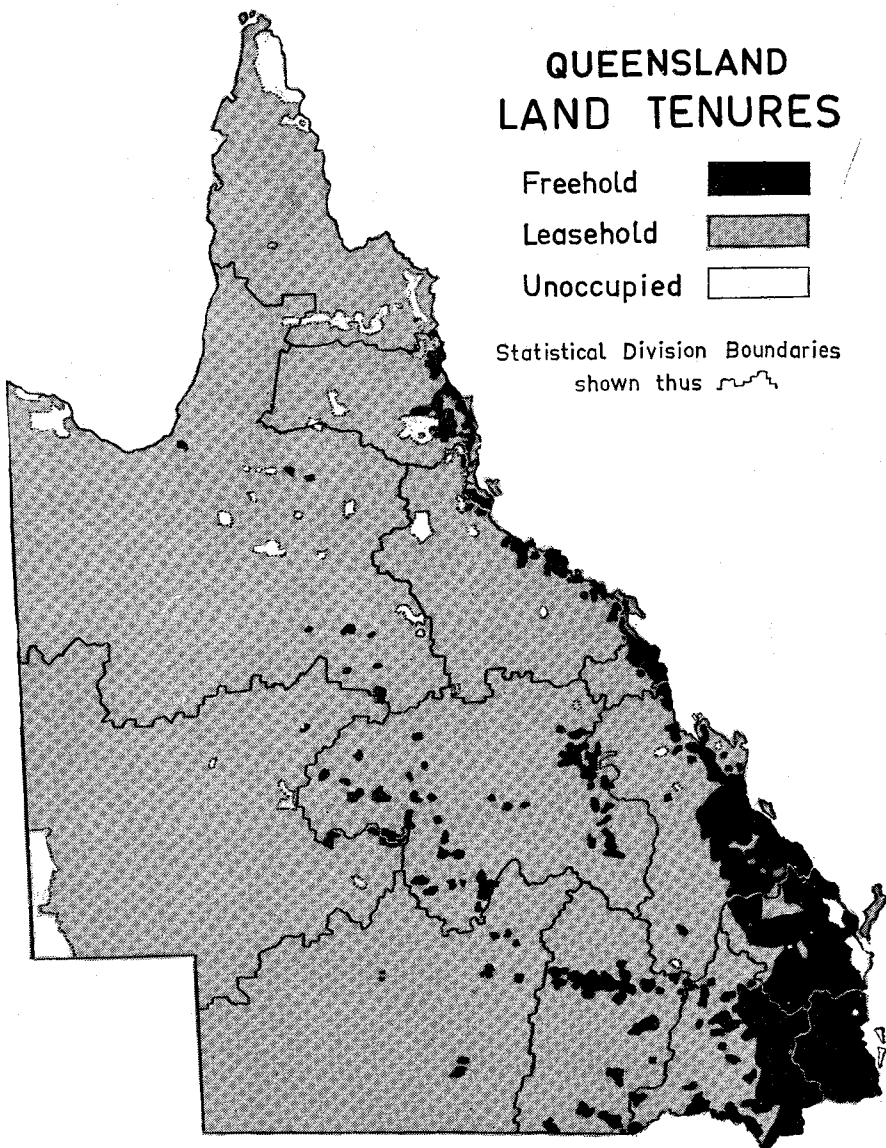
Leasehold



Unoccupied



Statistical Division Boundaries
shown thus 



The areas in the different shadings correspond to the main groupings in the table on page 134 except that Reserves, Roads, and Stock Routes are included in the shaded, and not the white, areas.

Freehold Land—Up to 31 December 1961, 50,755 allotments of town land comprising 24,784 acres had been alienated from the Crown for a total purchase price of £1,671,238, as well as 25,914,461 acres of farm land in 100,888 lots for a total purchase price of £15,501,502. Further details are set out below.

FREEHOLD LAND, QUEENSLAND, 31 DECEMBER 1961

Particulars	Area
	Acres
Alienated by Deed of Grant in Fee-Simple—	
Town Lands Purchased	24,784
Country and Suburban Lands Purchased	25,914,461
Granted without Payment	92,491
Total Alienated	26,031,736
In Process of Alienation—	
Freeholds Auctioned, not yet paid for	4,437
Country, Suburban, and Town Leases being converted to Freehold ..	3,153
Selections ¹	2,076,764
Total in Process of Alienation	2,084,354

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

Freehold or fully alienated land is practically all registered under the Torrens system and all transfers and interests in such land are recorded by the Titles Office. Details of these transactions are set out on pages 98 and 446.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The extent and nature of Pastoral Leases at 31 December 1961 are summarised below.

PASTORAL LEASES, 31 DECEMBER 1961

Type of Tenure	Leases	Area	Annual Rental	Average Area	Average Rent per 1,000 Ac
	No	1,000 Ac	£	1,000 Ac	£ s d
Pastoral Holdings (All Classes) ..	2,099	244,179	731,827	116.3	2 19 11
Occupation Licenses	999	17,587	81,036	17.6	4 12 2
Forest Grazing Leases (on Reserves)	113	395	2,427	3.5	6 2 9
Total	3,211	262,161	815,290	81.6	3 2 2

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

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

The extent and nature of Selections standing good at 31 December 1961 are summarised below.

SELECTION TENURES, 31 DECEMBER 1961

Tenure	Leases	Area	Annual Rental	Average Area	Average Rent per 1,000 Ac
	No	1,000 Ac	£	1,000 Ac	£ s d
Grazing Homesteads	4,438	66,811	1,216,792	15.1	18 4 3
Grazing Farms	3,246	26,106	447,450	8.0	16 4 6
Farm Settlement Leases	394	1,469		3.7	
Agricultural Selections—					
Perpetual Lease	8,966	6,740	268,126	0.8	39 15 7
In Process of Alienation ..	2,958	2,077	56,677	0.7	27 5 10
Total	20,002	103,203	1,989,045	5.2	19 5 6

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

SPECIAL LEASES, 31 DECEMBER 1961

Type	Leases	Area	Annual Rental	Average Area	Average Rent per Acre
	No	Acres	£	Acres	s d
Reserves	2,040	2,435,932	32,895	1,194	0 3
Special Purposes	5,861	514,410	82,535	88	3 3

Country, Suburban, and Town Lands—These are leased under *Auction Perpetual Lease Tenure* at an annual rental equal to 3 per cent of the amount bid at auction by competitors for the land. Town Leases cover residential allotments not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ acre, Suburban Leases cover areas not exceeding 20 acres, and Country Leases farms not exceeding 2,560 acres. This type of tenure has also been frequently used in opening up new seaside and other areas for development. Conditions may be imposed as to the minimum amount of improvements to be made within a given period. At the end of December 1961 there were 14,722 such leases covering 41,208 acres, and £104,392 was received in rent for them during 1961. They had an average size of 2.8 acres and an average rent of £2 10s 8d per acre. The 122 town lots auctioned during 1961 averaged 40 perches in area and had an average capital value of £87 (annual rental £2 12s). Suburban Leases averaged 2 acres in area and £30 in capital value, while Country Leases averaged 1.5 acres in area and £43 in capital value.

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

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

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

Mineral Leases cover areas where mining for specified minerals other than gold is intended. The term of such leases is 21 years, renewable on expiry. For minerals the annual rental is 10s per acre plus a royalty on production (non-metallic minerals) or on profit (metallic minerals), the maximum area is 320 acres and labour conditions are the same as for gold-mining leases. For coal, the annual rental is 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.

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

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

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

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

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

cutting of essential timber. During 1961, 4,077 Miners' Rights were issued and it is estimated that about 8,330 acres were so occupied. A claim is made by staking the four corners of an allowable area and seeking registration of the claim by the local Warden. Allowable areas vary according to the nature of the mining process to be carried out, and the mineral involved, and several claims may be amalgamated by a group of shareholders. Provided the claim is continuously worked and prescribed labour conditions are fulfilled, the holder has recognised rights to the land and its mineral produce. No rent is payable.

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

On application to a Warden, any person may be issued with a Coal Prospecting License for an area of Crown land not exceeding 2,560 acres. The license, for which one penny per acre is payable, permits prospecting for one year and is renewable. At 31 December 1961, 110,370 acres of land under the Mining Acts were so licensed.

Petroleum Prospecting Permits may be issued covering areas not exceeding 200 square miles for a term of two years which may be extended to a maximum duration of six years. An annual rental of 5s per square mile and a guarantee bond of at least £1,000 is demanded. On discovery of petroleum, conversion to lease of half the permit area is guaranteed to the holder of the permit. At the end of 1961, 900 square miles were covered by 5 such permits, which permitted prospecting over land otherwise held and occupied.

Authorities to Prospect may be granted to applicants intending to undertake large-scale exploration or prospecting, or geological or geophysical testing. Areas, rent, term, and conditions are fixed by the Minister. At the end of 1961 there were 41 Authorities to Prospect for Minerals covering 13,365 square miles, and 25 Authorities to Prospect for Petroleum covering 775,530 square miles.

The table below gives details of land held under the Mining Acts at 31 December 1961.

LAND HELD UNDER MINING ACTS, 31 DECEMBER 1961

Type of Tenure					Leases	Total Area	Average Area
					No	Acres	Acres
Gold-mining Lease	..	..	..	..	200	2,421	12
Mineral Lease	..	..	..	..	1,553	172,867	111
Special Bauxite Lease	..	..	..	..	4	1,452,801	363,200
Dredging Lease	..	..	..	..	183	16,310	89
Miner's Homestead Lease	..	..	..	..	17,295	428,916	25
Coal Prospecting Permits	..	..	..	..	55	110,370	2,007
Claims, &c	..	..	..	..	n	8,330	n
Total	..	..	..	..	n	2,192,015	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, 31 DECEMBER 1961

Type of Reserve	Leases	Area
	No	Acres
Permanent State Forests	358	5,165,633
Temporary Timber Reserves	328	3,023,741
National Parks and Scenic Areas	225	847,161
Aboriginal Reserves .. .. .	..¹	6,543,381
General Reserves	n	5,593,687
Gross Total		21,173,603
Less Forest Grazing Leases		395,520
Less Special Leases of Reserves		2,435,932
Net Total		18,342,151

¹ 18 major reserves occupy 6,437,000 acres.

n Not available.

3 IRRIGATION AND WATER CONSERVATION

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

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

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

Private Conservation, Irrigation, and Water Supply Schemes—The total area under agriculture in Queensland in 1961-62 was 3.2 million acres with an annual value of production of approximately £105,000,000. Of this area some 209,000 acres were irrigated, from which the annual value of crops produced was estimated at £26,957,000.

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

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

The total water storage capacity made available by the State for irrigation at 30 June 1962 was 452,800 acre feet, comprising 2 dams with a total capacity of 403,000 acre feet and 41 weirs of 49,800 acre feet. The larger dam (Tinaroo Falls) is located in North Queensland; the other (Moogerah) in South Queensland. 22 of the weirs are in South, 9 in Central, and 10 in North Queensland. Weir capacity ranges from 8,000 to less than 50 acre feet; 8 of them have a capacity each of over 1,000 acre feet.

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. During 1961-62, 794 applications were received for assistance under this Act, and £245,000 paid in advances by the bank.

State Controlled Irrigation Areas—(a) Dawson Valley Irrigation Area—Irrigation areas totalling 4,894 acres have been established on the Dawson River at Theodore and Gibber Gunyah, where 61 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 149 farms of a total area of 18,862 acres 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 7,670 acre feet, some 79 miles from the mouth of the Burdekin River.

(c) *Mareeba-Dimbulah Irrigation Area*—Completed works include a concrete dam on the Barron River in the vicinity of Tinaroo Falls, about 12 miles from Atherton; a supplementary weir known as Collins Weir on the Walsh River west of the Great Dividing Range; and 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. Expenditure on this area to 30 June 1962 was £13,730,000, comprising £6,308,000 on the Tinaroo Falls Dam, £6,919,000 on irrigation works, and £503,000 for investigation and other expenses.

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

During 1961-62 work proceeded mainly on the provision of irrigation water to an area on the right bank of Granite Creek and the Mareeba and East Barron main channels. 10 miles of main channels and 15 miles of distribution channels were completed, providing in all 78 miles of main channels and 51 miles of distribution channels, and 23 new farms were allotted, making a total of 60 farms.

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

(e) *Warrill Valley Irrigation Project*—To augment water supplies to existing farms and to allow an increase in the area irrigated from 3,000 to 9,000 acres, the Moogerah Dam, a concrete arch structure approximately 120 feet high, has been constructed on Reynolds Creek, a tributary of Warrill Creek, at Mt. Edwards (near Boonah). 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*—Construction of Borumba Dam, a rockfill dam on Yabba Creek near Imbil, is proceeding. 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*—Work commenced in July 1961 on 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.

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 Glenarbron weirs on the Dumaresq River, a diversion weir at Boomi on the McIntyre (Barwon) River, and a regulator on the Boomi River have been completed.

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

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

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

Artesian Water—Western Queensland beyond the 20-inch annual rainfall belt is predominantly pastoral and is mainly dependent for water supplies on artesian and sub-artesian bores, and, where normal surface storage is not readily available, on excavated tanks. The Great Artesian Basin in Queensland consists approximately of the area lying west of the Great Dividing Range, excluding the Cloncurry Mineral Field and the Barkly Tableland. It comprises 430,000 square miles, or about two-thirds of the total State area.

The first artesian bore completed in Queensland flowed in February 1887 at Thurulgoona Station and is still flowing. Its depth is 1,290 feet. (Earlier auger drillings in mud springs in 1884 are not included in the bore statistics below.) By June 1961, 2,778 artesian bores had been drilled in the Basin to an average depth of 1,406 feet. In addition, some 10,000 sub-artesian bores, within the Great Artesian Basin, had been registered in Queensland.

ARTESIAN BORES, QUEENSLAND

Date	Bores Flowing	Bores Ceased Flowing	Total Bores Drilled	Daily Flow ¹	Total Depth Drilled	Average Depth of New Bores ²
	No	No	No	1,000 Gal	1,000 Ft	Feet
31 December 1894 ..	262	5	267	99,600	311	1,180
31 December 1904 ..	647	69	716	265,700	1,065	1,770
31 December 1914 ..	1,068	161	1,229	354,900	2,013	1,770
31 December 1924 ..	1,251	325	1,576	328,500	2,587	1,650
31 December 1934 ..	1,291	523	1,814	282,400	2,914	1,370
31 December 1938 ..	1,352	596	1,948	262,100	3,053	1,040
31 December 1943 ..	1,301	707	2,008	229,200	3,109	930
31 December 1948 ..	1,439	685	2,124	227,780	3,190	700
30 June 1953 ..	1,507	826	2,333	221,800	3,365	837
30 June 1958 ..	1,671	894	2,565	215,000	3,645	1,207
30 June 1962 ..	1,876	902	2,778	208,000	3,905	1,223

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

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

Stock Route Watering—In 1935 the Trunk Stock Route System was inaugurated and from then on the construction of watering facilities on stock routes was greatly expanded. The Irrigation and Water Supply Commission acts as a construction authority for the Stock Routes Co-ordinating Board in these matters and had completed 488 facilities to 30 June 1962.

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

Irrigation on Rural Holdings—According to returns received from primary producers for 1961-62, crops or pastures were irrigated on 8,433 holdings, or 19.5 per cent of all rural holdings in the State. The total area of crops irrigated was 188,875 acres, or 5.9 per cent of the total area under crop, and 15,690 acres of introduced pasture and 4,854 acres of native pasture were irrigated. The average area irrigated per holding using irrigation was 24.8 acres.

Underground supplies of water are used more than surface water. In 1961-62, on 3,110 holdings, 104,787 acres were irrigated with water from bores, spears, or wells, while, on 4,685 holdings, 87,499 acres were irrigated with surface water from streams, weirs, lagoons, &c. On 99 holdings, chiefly market gardens in Brisbane, 473 acres were irrigated from town water supplies. A combination of sources of water was used by 539 irrigators on 16,660 acres. These figures include pastures as well as crops.

A total of 8,648 acres on 304 holdings was irrigated by gravity flow without the aid of pumping plant, compared with 7,281 acres on 295 holdings in 1960-61. Among power-plants, oil engines pumped water for 80,417 acres on 4,490 holdings and electric motors for 88,048 acres on 3,125 holdings. Steam engines, windmills, or a combination of power sources were used on 514 holdings to irrigate 32,306 acres.

CROPS IRRIGATED, QUEENSLAND

Crop	1960-61			1961-62		
	Total Area	Area Irrigated	Proportion Irrigated	Total Area	Area Irrigated	Proportion Irrigated
	Acres	Acres	%	Acres	Acres	%
Sugar Cane	452,008	68,987	15.3	473,600	74,541	15.7
Vegetables	61,048	29,698	48.6	60,649	32,139	53.0
Fruit	44,177	5,758	13.0	45,075	6,537	14.5
Tobacco	14,395	13,789	95.8	14,069	13,671	97.2
Cotton	36,847	2,675	7.3	26,888	2,040	7.6
Fodder	956,890	42,148	4.4	956,202	48,864	5.1
Other Crops	1,484,096	7,991	0.5	1,626,089	11,083	0.7
All Crops	3,049,461	171,046	5.6	3,202,572	188,875	5.9

The next table shows the distribution, in statistical divisions, of crops irrigated during 1961-62.

DISTRIBUTION OF IRRIGATED CROPS, QUEENSLAND, 1961-62

Statistical Division	Sugar Cane	Vegetables	Fruit	Tobacco	Cotton	Other	Total
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Moreton ¹	40	20,966	2,455	583	103	27,499	51,646
Maryborough	19,209	4,897	2,109	985	255	8,703	36,158
Downs .. ..	..	425	526	1,218	46	8,843	11,058
Roma .. ..	..	23	12	..	28	3,015	3,078
South Western .. ..	..	27	44	..	..	39	110
Rockhampton	40	991	282	36	1,510	7,988	10,847
Central Western .. ..	..	19	12	..	..	401	432
Far Western .. ..	..	4	5	..	..	8	17
Mackay	3,120	145	35	..	..	177	3,477
Townsville	50,374	3,574	664	1,485	94	2,510	58,701
Cairns	1,758	1,051	379	9,361	4	675	13,228
Peninsula and North Western	..	17	14	3	..	89	123
Total Queensland ..	74,541	32,139	6,537	13,671	2,040	59,947	188,875

¹ Including Metropolitan.

4. FORESTRY

The Department of Forestry controls the disposal of timber resources on Crown lands, the reserved forest areas, and selection tenures which reserve timber to the Crown. The State Forests are the only areas of Crown lands which are reserved for the production of timber in perpetuity. During recent years mill logs (excluding pine) have come from:— State Forests (26 per cent); other Crown areas (19 per cent); and private lands (55 per cent). State Forests have produced 28 per cent of the hardwood cut, 20 per cent of cypress pine, and 24 per cent of other species (excluding pine). The quantity of milling timber cut from Crown lands in 1961-62 amounted to 187 million super feet, compared with 219 million super feet in 1960-61. The sale of timber yielded £1,709,000 in 1961-62. The costs of harvesting and marketing this timber amounted to £639,000, with a further £236,000 being spent on access roads. Silvicultural operations to replace forests cut for use are being actively pursued, the expenditure on reforestation in 1961-62 being £2,025,000. In all these activities of the Forestry Department, 2,513 persons were employed at 30 June 1962.

The table below gives details of operations for five years.

STATE FOREST SERVICE, QUEENSLAND

Particulars		1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
Forest Reservations ¹ —						
State Forests, Permanent ..	1,000 Ac	5,033	5,105	5,118	5,124	5,170
Timber Forests, Temporary ..	1,000 Ac	3,048	3,027	3,056	3,048	3,033
National Parks and Scenic Areas	1,000 Ac	837	838	843	848	928
Reforestation—						
Area of Plantations ² ..	1,000 Ac	84	88	93	97	102
Area Treated for Natural Regeneration to Date ¹ ..	1,000 Ac	578	588	599	619	647
Nurseries ¹	No	26	24	25	23	23
Harvesting and Marketing—						
Milling Timber—						
Native Forest ..	1,000 S.Ft	194,085	207,382	211,156	193,030	159,968
Plantation ..	1,000 S.Ft	18,917	20,296	27,565	26,233	26,660
Sleepers ..	1,000 S.Ft	32,751	30,973	44,336	36,108	21,316
Railway Timbers ..	1,000 S.Ft	5,101	1,846	3,006	2,643	2,666
House Blocks and Poles ..	1,000 S.Ft	2,811	2,841	3,746	2,947	2,922
Fencing Timber ..	1,000 S.Ft	5,351	3,122	2,885	3,355	2,161
Mining Timber ..	1,000 S.Ft	984	981	1,040	1,111	772
Fuel	Tons	67,592	53,116	47,847	60,586	38,329

¹ At 30 June.

² At 31 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.

The total area of 102,008 acres of effective plantations comprises native conifers (chiefly hoop pine), 50,312; exotic conifers (chiefly slash pine), 46,995; and broadleaved softwoods (chiefly silky oak), 1,425; and eucalypts, 3,277 acres.

A minimum of 250,000 acres of good quality softwood plantations is considered necessary. By the end of March 1962, approximately 98,731 acres of plantations of native and exotic softwoods had been established, and this area is being extended by the annual planting of about 5,000 acres.

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

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.

Other native species planted to a lesser extent are bunya pine, silky oak, and Queensland maple. All five 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, Kilcoy, Kilkivan, Kalpowar, and the Atherton Tableland.

The chief exotic species planted is slash pine, which is native to the south-east of U.S.A., and has proved suitable for planting over a wide range along the eastern coastal plain from Brisbane to north of Rockhampton. 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 33 years in 1961, the average height of the slash pine was 89 feet and the average girth breast high was 44.5 inches for the 111 stems per acre remaining. Merchantable thinnings had yielded 2,200 cubic feet per acre and the standing volume was 3,800 cubic feet per acre.

In recent years Honduras pine has been introduced into the planting programme at these coastal centres and, particularly at Bowenia, where it has become the most 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.

To achieve the maximum quantity of high quality wood consistent with a reasonably high total production of merchantable timber, planting

spacings of not closer than 8 feet by 8 feet are adopted and early and heavy thinnings are applied to promote the growth of the best trees, which are pruned clear of branches to a height of 21 feet.

Merchantable thinnings commence at from 12 to 15 years of age, and the timber so yielded has become important to the State. The first sale or thinnings was made in 1942, and the annual amount becoming available has increased. In 1961-62, 26.7m super feet were marketed.

The improvement of the natural forests is effected by cultural treatments, which are designed to secure adequate regeneration of the best species and to improve their representation in the forest by the removal of useless trees and undesirable species. 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 and on control of regrowth of unwanted stems by use of hormones.

Excepting in the most fire-resistant hardwood forests, where prescribed burning is practised to a limited extent, 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 transceiver wireless sets serve for quick communication, and access roads to permit speedy attack on fires are developed where possible.

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.

Mill studies have revealed increased efficiency in the hardwood milling industry. There has been an increase in the number of installations for the preservation of timbers including, recently, the installation in Queensland of 5 vacuum pressure cylinder treatment plants.

In developing its 63 National Parks and 167 scenic areas (reservations of less than 1,000 acres) the Department's policy is to preserve their natural beauty and scientific interest. There are 254 miles of walking track in these reservations.

Chapter 7—PRODUCTION

1 INTRODUCTION

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

2 RURAL INDUSTRIES

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

The value of Queensland's natural grasslands lies in the fact that nearly all the sheep and beef cattle are maintained on them—the sheep on the open grasslands of the southern and central west and the cattle on the rougher and more wooded pastures of the east and north and in the dry far west. 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.

The diverse rural industries of Queensland were carried on, in 1961-62, on 43,287 holdings, which had a total area of 374,501,000 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, 1961-62

Statistical Division	Total Holdings	Total Area of Holdings	Number of Holdings Carrying—			
			Dairy Cattle	Beef Cattle	Sheep	Pigs
	No	Acres	No	No	No	No
Moreton ¹	9,855	3,267,411	6,771	1,704	189	3,543
Maryborough	7,650	7,979,284	5,406	2,084	147	2,867
Downs	9,299	15,340,196	5,496	4,035	2,539	2,899
Roma	1,453	20,568,548	353	1,191	1,017	99
South Western	656	54,027,819	71	561	587	14
<i>Total South</i>	<i>28,913</i>	<i>101,183,258</i>	<i>18,097</i>	<i>9,575</i>	<i>4,479</i>	<i>9,422</i>
Rockhampton	4,267	22,520,619	2,242	2,292	260	1,447
Central Western	1,298	42,811,687	203	1,100	743	41
Far Western	366	62,575,367	55	257	297	12
<i>Total Central</i>	<i>5,931</i>	<i>127,907,673</i>	<i>2,500</i>	<i>3,649</i>	<i>1,300</i>	<i>1,500</i>
Mackay	2,055	4,071,442	831	477	6	165
Townsville	1,565	20,693,684	181	518	7	116
Cairns	4,058	13,200,241	1,054	500	9	486
Peninsula	64	21,550,765	9	55	..	2
North Western	701	85,893,995	52	576	381	12
<i>Total North</i>	<i>8,443</i>	<i>145,410,127</i>	<i>2,127</i>	<i>2,126</i>	<i>403</i>	<i>781</i>
Total Queensland	43,287	374,501,058	22,724	15,350	6,182	11,703

¹ Including Metropolitan.

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

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

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

Growers of Crops—The next table shows the numbers of growers of some of the main crops during 1961-62. 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 1961-62

Statistical Division	Sugar Cane	Wheat	Maize	Sor- ghum	Pine- apples	Ban- anas	Pota- toes	Toma- toes
Moreton ¹	327	146	255	155	719	655	1,074	593
Maryborough	1,591	159	922	766	323	112	198	125
Downs .. ..	..	3,497	579	1,380	..	..	85	388
Roma .. ..	..	169	3	26	..	..	..	..
South Western .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
<i>Total South</i>	<i>1,918</i>	<i>3,971</i>	<i>1,759</i>	<i>2,327</i>	<i>1,042</i>	<i>767</i>	<i>1,359</i>	<i>1,106</i>
Rockhampton	79	424	164	997	134	37	38	132
Central Western .. ..	..	83	4	143	..	..	..	..
Far Western .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total Central</i>	<i>79</i>	<i>507</i>	<i>168</i>	<i>1,140</i>	<i>134</i>	<i>37</i>	<i>38</i>	<i>132</i>
Mackay	1,679	1	1	4	6	6	18	15
Townsville	617	..	8	20	19	16	44	228
Cairns	2,295	4	273	2	32	76	79	24
Peninsula .. ..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
North Western .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total North</i>	<i>4,591</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>282</i>	<i>26</i>	<i>58</i>	<i>99</i>	<i>141</i>	<i>267</i>
Total Queensland	6,588	4,483	2,209	3,493	1,234	903	1,538	1,505

¹ Including Metropolitan.

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

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

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

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

RURAL HOLDINGS CLASSIFIED BY FARM TYPE, 1959-60

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

¹ Including Metropolitan.

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

PERMANENT FULL-TIME MALE WORKERS ON RURAL HOLDINGS, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
Proprietors ¹ No	45,554	44,659	44,707	45,492	45,746
Unpaid Relatives No	4,289	3,715	3,452	3,568	3,426
Employees No	19,971	18,832	18,401	18,300	18,254
<i>Total</i> No	<i>69,814</i>	<i>67,206</i>	<i>66,560</i>	<i>67,360</i>	<i>67,426</i>
Wages Paid ² during year .. £1,000	13,769	13,148	13,582	14,248	14,691

¹ Including share-farmers.

² Wages, including value of keep, paid to permanent male employees.

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

Machinery on Holdings—The following table shows the types of machinery used on rural holdings. See page 146 for irrigation.

MACHINERY USED ON RURAL HOLDINGS, QUEENSLAND

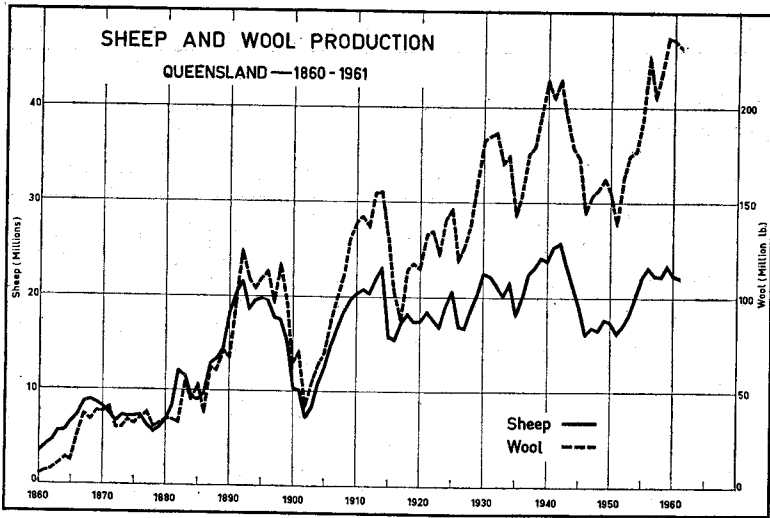
Description	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
	No	No	No	No	No
<i>Cultivating</i> —					
Ploughs (all kinds) ¹	59,262	63,823	62,737	68,793	.. ²
Rotary Hoes—					
Self Contained Power Unit	3,937	3,785	3,601	3,532	3,682
Tractor Drawn	1,212	1,265	1,353	1,371	1,630
Fertiliser Distributors	9,061	9,482	9,664	9,868	10,681
<i>Planting</i> —					
Grain Drills—Combine	9,797	9,796	10,178	10,453	10,983
Other	1,915	2,073	2,205	2,115	2,350
Maize or Cotton Planters	7,392	7,216	7,178	6,997	7,323
Sugar Cane Planters	5,418	5,557	5,645	5,671	5,857
<i>Harvesting</i> —					
Headers and Other Grain and Seed					
Harvesters	6,094	6,604	6,671	6,699	6,993
Corn Pickers	<i>n</i>	681	857	848	888
Forage Harvesters	<i>n</i>	247	373	503	621
Mowers—Power Driven	<i>n</i>	5,326	6,244	6,794	7,672
Ground Driven	<i>n</i>	6,860	6,406	5,896	5,963
Hay Rakes	<i>n</i>	10,818	11,344	11,617	12,175
Hay Balers—Pick-up Type	968	1,088	1,285	1,477	1,701
Stationary	543	375	433	388	379
Potato Digging Machines	<i>n</i>	922	1,003	985	1,079
Peanut Pickers	<i>n</i>	175	194	235	240
<i>Dairying</i> —					
Holdings with Milking Machines ..	14,686	14,720	14,495	14,100	14,170
Milking Machines (Units)	48,072	48,447	47,996	47,403	47,486
<i>Grazing</i> —					
Holdings with Shearing Machines ..	4,779	4,916	4,991	5,164	5,148
Shearing Machines (Stands)	17,730	18,087	18,362	18,796	18,957
<i>Vehicles</i> —					
Motor Trucks and Utilities	38,818	38,694	38,063	38,872	<i>n</i>
Tractors—Wheeled	42,075	43,882	45,493	46,728	} 56,194
Crawler	5,503	5,825	6,313	6,638	

¹ Including cultivator-ploughs in 1958-59, 1959-60, and 1960-61. In 1957-58 some cultivator-ploughs were excluded. ² Not collected separately. The total of ploughs and other cultivators was 101,453. *n* Not available.

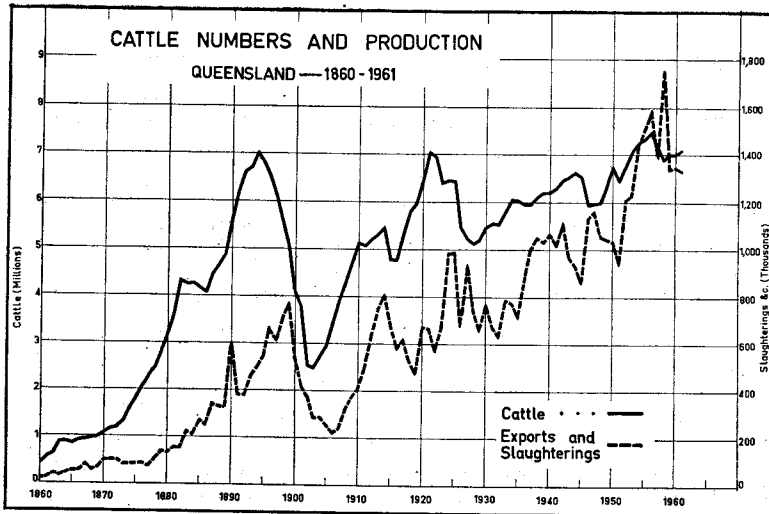
3 LIVESTOCK

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

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



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



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

LIVESTOCK, QUEENSLAND, AT 31 MARCH

Description	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
<i>Horses</i>					
Draught over 1 Year	No 33,090	No 27,712	No 22,027	No 16,726	No 13,678
Other over 1 Year	196,460	198,716	198,323	193,486	190,410
Foals under 1 Year	13,744	13,047	14,004	13,794	13,255
Total Horses	243,294	239,475	234,354	224,006	217,343
<i>Beef Cattle</i>					
Bulls	86,582	82,896	88,725	94,920	99,132
Cows and Heifers	2,693,013	2,605,450	2,729,842	2,795,611	2,835,551
Calves under 1 Year	1,107,988	974,626	1,057,525	1,057,552	1,134,476
Other	2,029,643	1,980,456	1,880,883	1,842,577	1,820,526
Total Beef Cattle	5,917,226	5,643,428	5,756,975	5,790,660	5,889,685
<i>Dairy Cattle</i>					
Bulls	27,178	24,191	23,173	24,043	23,241
Cows Milking	608,142	600,574	799,050	757,501	762,672
Cows Dry	236,144	221,803			
Heifers	217,770	201,529	206,656	223,636	220,170
Heifer Calves ¹	134,737	149,302	154,294	152,163	149,668
Other Calves ¹	45,998	43,380	35,681	30,327	29,520
Other ²			36,155	25,721	22,906
Total Dairy Cattle	1,269,969	1,240,779	1,255,009	1,213,391	1,208,177
Total All Cattle	7,187,195	6,884,207	7,011,984	7,004,051	7,097,862
<i>Sheep</i>					
Rams	268,006	265,706	267,613	268,586	261,678
Breeding Ewes	9,265,420	9,450,434	9,470,780	9,071,837	9,187,889
Other Ewes	1,491,392	1,134,584	1,273,319	1,455,482	1,292,636
Lambs and Hoggets	2,624,669	3,037,179	4,135,877	3,471,147	3,843,313
Wethers	8,624,224	8,259,750	8,184,689	7,867,883	7,539,782
Total Sheep	22,273,711	22,147,653	23,332,278	22,134,935	22,125,298
<i>Pigs</i>					
Boars	10,517	10,013	10,334	10,199	9,808
Breeding Sows	53,691	52,235	58,146	58,088	55,948
Suckers, Weaners, and Slips	114,936	114,289	126,974	126,851	124,609
Baconers and Porkers	125,786	120,924	124,824	140,768	136,231
Backfatters	1,495	1,313	2,376	2,312	2,054
Stores	116,288	101,101	106,380	110,061	103,959
Total Pigs	422,713	399,875	429,034	448,279	432,609

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

The number of beef cattle at 31 March 1962 was almost 2 per cent above the 1961 figure but 3 per cent below the peak figure of 1957. The number of dairy cattle decreased slightly, and was lower than any other year since 1932. The figure for pigs was over 3 per cent below the number in 1961, but was otherwise the highest recorded since 1945.

Sheep numbers, which remained practically the same as in 1961, have changed little in recent years.

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

LIVESTOCK, AUSTRALIA, AT 31 MARCH 1962

State or Territory	Horses	Beef Cattle	Dairy Cattle	Sheep	Pigs
New South Wales	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Victoria	168	3,127	1,272	69,498	471
Queensland	61	1,332	1,824	27,533	325
South Australia	217	5,890	1,208	22,125	433
Western Australia	25	385	274	16,415	170
Tasmania	40	983	236	18,314	174
Northern Territory ¹	9	196	229	3,531	76
Australian Capital Territory ..	41	1,063	..	14	4
	1	11	3	286	.. ²
Total Australia	562	12,987	5,046	157,716	1,653
% Queensland of Total ..	38.6	45.4	23.9	14.0	26.2

¹ At 30 June 1962.

² Less than 500.

Distribution of Livestock—Numbers of livestock in statistical divisions are shown in the following table, and the distribution of beef and dairy cattle, sheep, and pigs in the maps on pages 160 to 163.

LIVESTOCK, QUEENSLAND, AT 31 MARCH 1962

Statistical Division	Horses	Beef Cattle	Dairy Cattle	Sheep	Pigs
	No	No	No	No	No
Moreton ¹	18,350	189,555	379,326	10,294	98,662
Maryborough	19,845	434,366	328,772	13,736	115,526
Downs	25,777	491,367	240,751	3,927,219	115,154
Roma	13,512	363,400	9,409	3,672,454	2,442
South Western	12,862	247,415	1,314	3,785,499	197
Total South	90,346	1,726,103	959,572	11,409,202	331,981
Rockhampton	27,238	1,080,638	174,269	267,925	79,923
Central Western	23,047	740,119	5,178	4,938,278	1,286
Far Western	12,145	286,405	1,529	2,411,995	312
Total Central	62,430	2,107,162	180,976	7,618,198	81,521
Mackay	4,977	141,949	20,676	660	2,793
Townsville	14,482	523,116	3,459	358	4,094
Cairns	7,095	178,675	41,827	700	11,362
Peninsula	4,853	95,590	115	..	106
North Western	33,160	1,117,090	1,552	3,096,180	752
Total North	64,567	2,056,420	67,629	3,097,898	19,107
Total Queensland	217,343	5,889,685	1,208,177	22,125,298	432,609

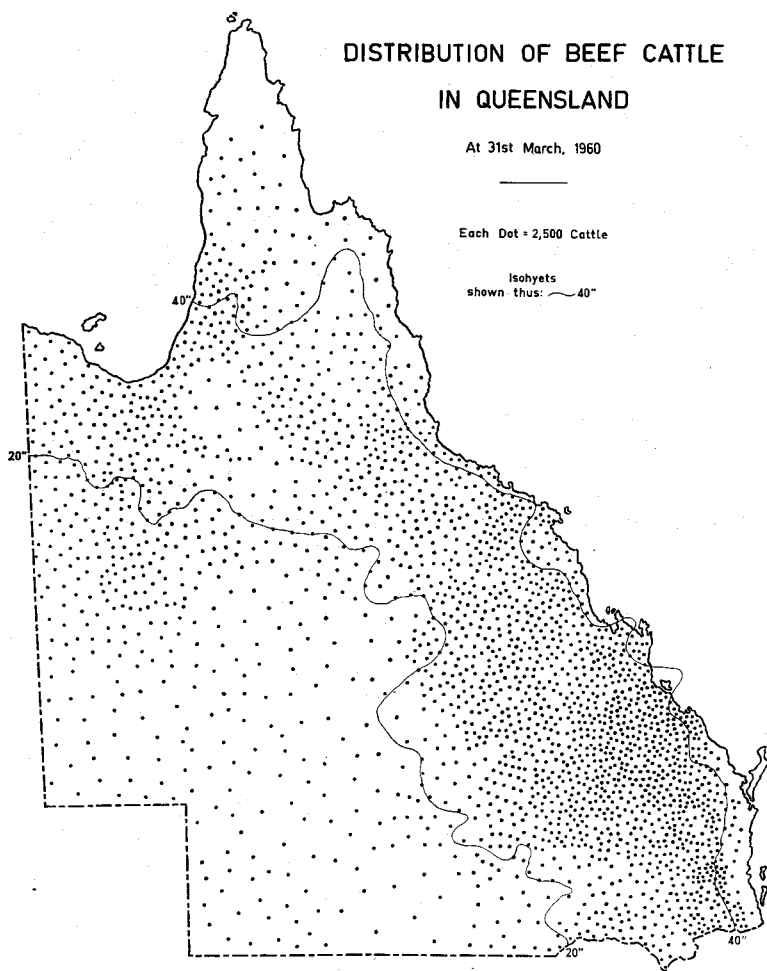
¹ Including metropolitan.

DISTRIBUTION OF BEEF CATTLE IN QUEENSLAND

At 31st March, 1960

Each Dot = 2,500 Cattle

Isohyets
shown thus: — 40" —

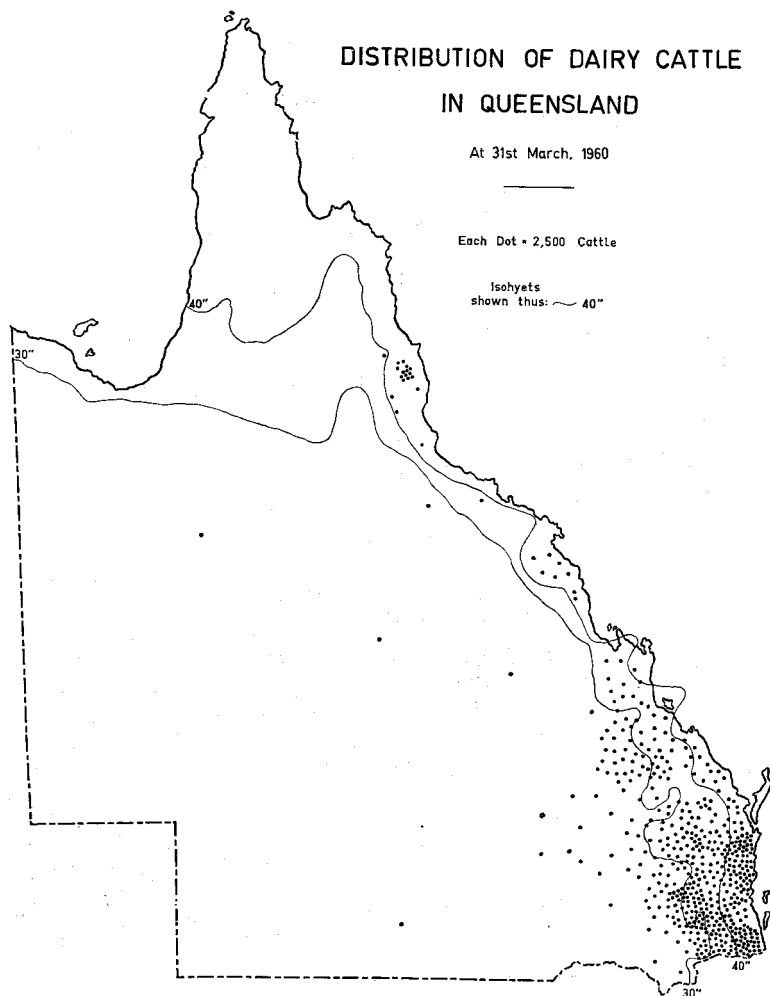


DISTRIBUTION OF DAIRY CATTLE IN QUEENSLAND

At 31st March, 1960

Each Dot = 2,500 Cattle

Isohyets
shown thus: ~ 40"

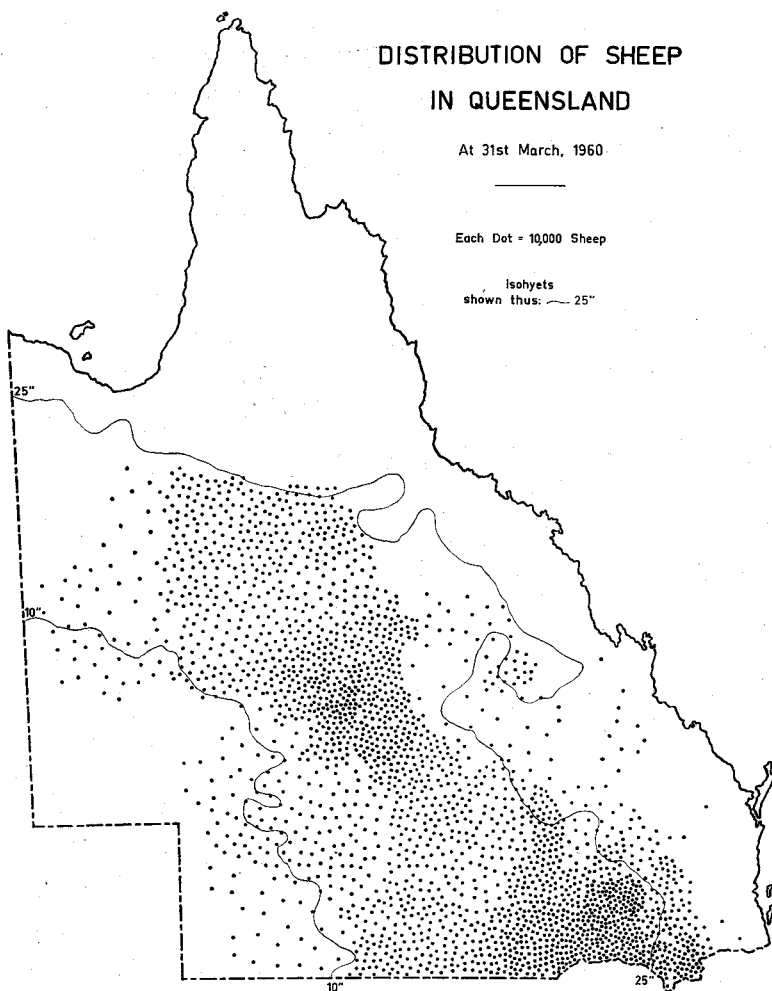


DISTRIBUTION OF SHEEP IN QUEENSLAND

At 31st March, 1960

Each Dot = 10,000 Sheep

isohyets
shown thus: — 25" —

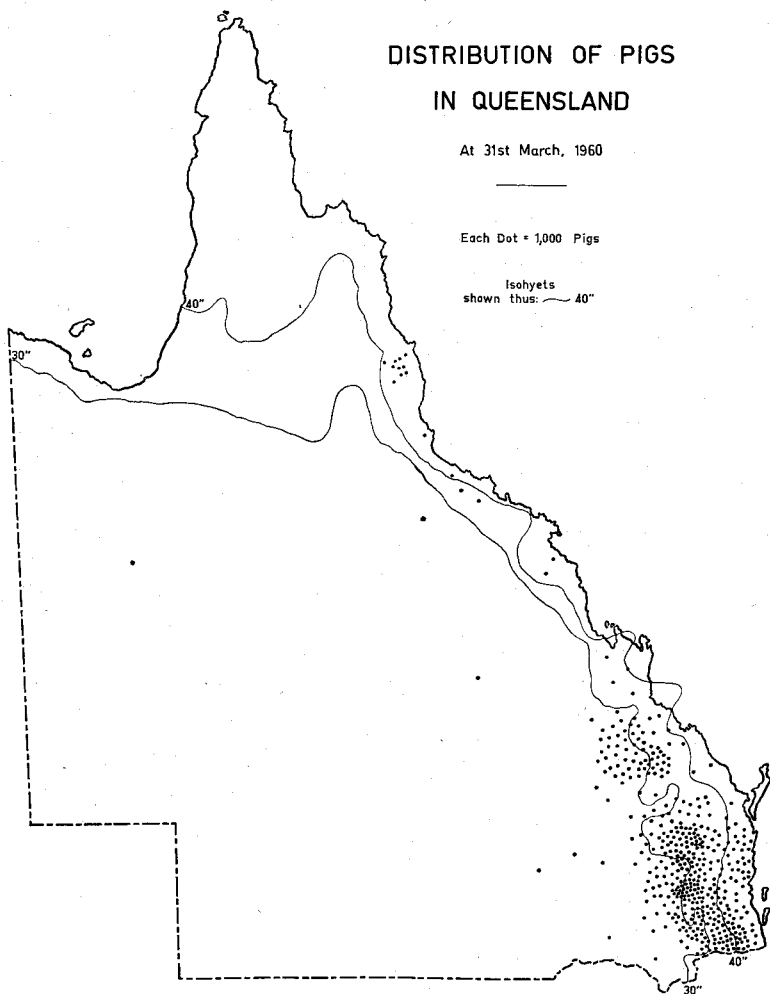


DISTRIBUTION OF PIGS IN QUEENSLAND

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 slaughterings on stations and farms, in Queensland for ten years.

LIVESTOCK, INCREASE AND SLAUGHTERING, QUEENSLAND

Year	Cattle (including Calves) Slaughtered	Sheep				Pigs Slaughtered
		Ewes Mated	Lambs Marked	Lambing	Sheep (including Lambs) Slaughtered	
	No	No	No	%	No	No
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
1960-61	1,478,718	7,426,735	3,865,164	52.0	2,943,354	555,352
1961-62	1,593,963	7,916,219	4,354,434	55.0	2,425,645	597,635

Stock Losses—Losses of cattle from drought and other causes were about normal in 1961-62, totalling 350,296, compared with 407,879 in 1960-61 and 363,922 in 1959-60. Sheep losses, which average about 1,500,000 for seasons of good rainfall, were 1,566,071 in 1961-62 and 2,099,792 in 1960-61.

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 1961-62 there were 32 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 30 June 1962. Other particulars will be found in section 10 of this chapter.

MEATWORKS¹ AND BACON FACTORIES

Particulars	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
Establishments No	38	44	43	40	41
Workers ² No	7,224	8,934	7,945	7,694	7,831
Salaries and Wages Paid .. £1,000	7,010	9,199	8,213	7,712	8,539
Stock Killed—					
Cattle and Calves No	1,191,209	1,558,428	1,225,919	1,188,707	1,345,418
Sheep No	526,659	668,320	941,932	1,518,096	1,312,950
Lambs No	158,655	215,430	283,083	338,552	308,362
Pigs No	398,544	445,587	451,891 ^r	474,782	520,106
Fresh Meat Produced—					
Beef, Veal 1,000 Lb	360,529	483,221	394,481	377,697	430,118
Mutton 1,000 Lb	19,819	25,850	30,426	45,746	44,706
Lamb 1,000 Lb	4,821	7,110	8,855	10,500	9,853
Bacon, Ham 1,000 Lb	13,917	15,483	14,312	13,784	16,607
Pork 1,000 Lb	10,531	13,066	14,957	18,023	17,120
Canned Products 1,000 Lb ³	59,766	59,679	44,152	33,976	36,241
Value of All Products .. £1,000	52,372	72,117	73,442	70,280	75,281

¹ Including small rabbit freezing works (one only in 1961-62). ² Average number of workers during periods of operation. ³ Weight of meat, vegetables, and other constituents. ^r Revised since last issue.

Meat Exports—The following table gives details of the exports of meat and allied products to overseas and interstate markets.

EXPORTS OF MEAT AND ALLIED PRODUCTS, QUEENSLAND, 1961-62

Country to which Exported	Meat	Cattle Hides and Sheep Skins	Leather	Tallow and Edible Animal Fats
Overseas—	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	7,745,199	225,732	526,940	76,701
Other British	5,050,221	1,265	205,281	519,852
Belgium	147,311	233,144	..	..
France	1,610	699,339	46	12,966
Germany, Federal Republic	89,904	245,442	967	26,833
Italy	26,516	711,425	..	..
Japan	657,892	1,309,163	506	111,576
Philippines	181,046	..	..	..
U.S.A.	24,937,460	4,159	1,770	601
Other Countries	494,343	412,622	35,253	309,968
Total Overseas	39,331,502	3,842,291	770,763	1,058,497
Interstate	4,417,676	280,664	1,698,898 ¹	547,804
Total	43,749,178	4,122,955	2,469,661	1,606,301

¹ Including leather manufactures and substitutes (not apparel).

Included in the figures above for exports to other Australian States during 1961-62 were fresh beef and mutton, £596,808, fresh pork, £534,308, bacon and hams, £1,047,246, canned meats, &c, £1,171,861, and inedible tallow, £64,666.

In addition, the movement of live animals across the interstate borders accounted for net exports from the State to the value of £3,475,118 for cattle and £379,798 for pigs, and a net import value of £372,589 for sheep. In 1961-62, 513 cattle, valued at £31,105, were exported overseas, 459 of which went to New Guinea.

4 WOOL

Wool is one of the State's most valuable products. Most of the sheep are pure-bred merinos. At 31 March 1962, pure-bred merinos numbered 21,754,287 and merino-comebacks, 73,838. At the same date there were 249,398 crossbreds. Among other recognised breeds, Corriedale (28,243), Polwarth (9,482), Border Leicester (4,649), and Dorset Horn (2,467) were the most common. Cheviot, Leicester, Poll Dorset, Romney Marsh, Southdown and Suffolk breeds totalled 2,934.

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

WOOL PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND

Year ¹	Sheep and Lambs Shorn	Total Wool Produced ²	
			Value of Wool Produced ³
	No	Lb Greasy	£
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	77,522,000 ^r
1957-58	23,502,364	204,375,000	53,836,000
1958-59	22,863,901	219,148,000	45,075,000
1959-60	24,247,555	236,196,000	54,573,000
1960-61	24,003,083	235,590,000	50,859,000
1961-62	23,685,479	230,333,000	50,637,000

¹ Year ended 30 June. ² Including clip, dead wool, fellmongered wool, wool on skins exported or utilised on holdings, and an allowance for unrecorded production to conform to available Australian disposals data in accordance with a decision of conference of Statisticians of all States. ³ Valued at average price of greasy wool on Brisbane market. ^r Revised since last issue.

Of the total number of sheep shorn in 1961-62, 3,322,835 (14.03 per cent) were lambs.

Australian Wool Production—Queensland ranks third as a wool-producing State. In the nineties, it supplanted Victoria as the second most important State and, in most years, remained slightly ahead of it until the end of the second world war. New South Wales then produced nearly one-half of the Australian wool, while Queensland and Victoria together supplied about one-third.

Partly because of a series of poor seasons, Queensland production was at a much lower level during the first seven post-war years, while production in other States increased. However, since 1953-54 Queensland's production has risen to exceed the level of the late war-time years. In 1961-62 New South Wales provided approximately two-fifths, Victoria one-fifth, Queensland one-seventh, South Australia one-eighth, and Western Australia one-ninth of the total wool. Estimated quantities produced in the various States (in terms of wool in the grease) were New South Wales, 701,168,000 lb; Victoria, 330,716,000 lb; Queensland, 230,333,000 lb; South Australia, 206,985,000 lb; Western Australia, 192,155,000 lb; and Tasmania, 34,443,000 lb; making up an Australian total (with Territories) of 1,698,543,000 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, 1961-62

Statistical Division	Sheep and Lambs Shorn	Wool Produced (in- cluding Crutchings)		Proportion of Wool Produced in Each Division	Proportion of Total Sheep in Each Division
		Total	Per Sheep		
	No	Lb Greasy	Lb Greasy	%	%
Moreton ¹	10,584	68,287	6.45	0.0	0.0
Maryborough	15,576	102,808	6.60	0.1	0.1
Downs	4,139,544	36,445,295	8.80	17.7	17.8
Roma	3,877,565	35,659,856	9.20	17.4	16.6
South Western	3,971,778	36,023,754	9.07	17.5	17.1
<i>Total South</i>	<i>12,015,047</i>	<i>108,300,000</i>	<i>9.01</i>	<i>52.7</i>	<i>51.6</i>
Rockhampton	306,676	2,339,271	7.63	1.2	1.2
Central Western	5,290,348	45,665,087	8.63	22.2	22.3
Far Western	2,591,612	22,032,169	8.50	10.7	10.9
<i>Total Central</i>	<i>8,188,636</i>	<i>70,036,527</i>	<i>8.55</i>	<i>34.1</i>	<i>34.4</i>
Mackay	532	2,155	4.05	0.0	0.0
Townsville	389	3,068	7.89	0.0	0.0
Cairns	301	2,110	7.01	0.0	0.0
Peninsula .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
North Western	3,480,574	27,235,874	7.83	13.2	14.0
<i>Total North</i>	<i>3,481,796</i>	<i>27,243,207</i>	<i>7.82</i>	<i>13.2</i>	<i>14.0</i>
Total Queensland	23,685,479	205,579,734	8.68	100.0	100.0

¹ Including Metropolitan.

Wool Exports—The bulk of the Queensland wool production is normally exported directly overseas. The following table shows the destinations of overseas exports during the five years ended 30 June 1962.

OVERSEA EXPORTS OF WOOL¹ FROM QUEENSLAND

Country to Which Exported	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
QUANTITY (1,000 LB GREASY)					
Austria	2,202	1,960	1,802	2,334	1,940
Belgium	19,012	18,518	17,051	14,906	14,397
China, Republic of—Mainland ..	1,378	1,990	5,730	3,083	5,559
Czechoslovakia	3,237	1,092	5,657	2,571	2,309
France	35,770	21,869	27,774	26,310	19,014
Germany, Federal Republic of ..	16,667	15,848	21,031	15,525	18,813
Italy	21,094	18,535	20,117	20,676	26,173
Japan	42,155	48,303	66,326	72,599	75,451
Mexico	2,004	3,464	2,495	3,366	2,171
Poland	6,872	6,749	6,780	3,952	2,858
Turkey	96	3,369	2,208	3,966	3,939
United Kingdom	48,106	48,318	52,576	40,617	36,891
U.S.A.	14,052	10,124	8,552	11,716	16,681
U.S.S.R. .. .. .	..	..	7,358	5,717	8,461
Other Countries	8,679	7,165	8,188	8,547	9,063
Total	221,324	207,304	253,645	235,885	243,720
VALUE (£1,000)					
Austria	716	493	505	612	526
Belgium	4,160	2,971	3,348	2,788	2,792
China, Republic of—Mainland ..	425	533	1,695	840	1,644
Czechoslovakia	1,171	309	1,658	693	653
France	10,042	4,521	6,334	5,528	3,919
Germany, Federal Republic of ..	4,915	3,476	4,932	3,295	3,974
Italy	6,455	4,373	5,083	4,680	6,211
Japan	15,452	11,928	18,055	18,520	20,181
Mexico	693	911	703	939	562
Poland	2,477	2,112	1,963	1,000	764
Turkey	23	879	652	1,061	1,099
United Kingdom	13,579	9,807	11,907	8,551	7,763
U.S.A.	3,936	1,949	1,946	2,288	3,588
U.S.S.R. .. .. .	..	..	2,200	1,474	2,310
Other Countries	2,724	1,582	2,137	1,904	2,032
Total	66,768	45,844	63,118	54,173	58,018

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 1961-62, exports of scoured and carbonised wool were 12,606,000 lb, the principal importing countries being U.S.A. (4,370,000 lb), United Kingdom (3,580,000 lb), Germany (1,107,000 lb), Italy (635,000 lb), and Japan (607,000 lb).

Wool Sales—Particulars of wool sold in the Brisbane market during the ten years ended 30 June 1962 are shown in the next table, and further details of the marketing of wool are given on page 323.

BRISBANE WOOL MARKET ¹

Year	Sales	Bales Sold	Wool Sold		Amount Realised	Average Price per Lb	
			Greasy	Scoured		Greasy	Scoured
	No	No	Lb	Lb	£	d	d
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
1960-61 ..	11	776,463	238,655,873	2,378,355	53,846,495	53-41	74-44
1961-62 ..	11	772,997	240,918,325	2,434,670	55,402,089	54-42	75-96

¹ Including wool received from New South Wales, amounting to 76,646 bales in 1961-62.

Wool Processing—In 1961-62 there were 9 wool-scours and fellmongeries in the State, and 4 woollen mills. The mills used the equivalent of 5,904,000 lb of greasy wool. Particulars are as follows.

WOOL SCOURS, FELLMONGERIES, AND WOOLLEN MILLS, QUEENSLAND

Particulars			1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
Establishments ..	No		13	13	13	13	13
Workers ¹ ..	No		1,213	1,131	1,234	1,254	1,228
Salaries and Wages ..	£		779,617	754,787	892,579	924,508	954,319
Materials Used—							
Sheepskins ..	1,000		473	521	551	459	471
Greasy Wool ..	1,000 Lb		20,226	18,335	21,040	21,796	23,859
Production—							
Scoured Wool ² ..	1,000 Lb		12,754	11,133	13,286	13,460	14,058
Woollen Cloth ..	Sq Yds		1,789,547	1,631,139	1,691,236 _r	1,471,749 _r	1,453,100
Blankets ..	Pairs		22,817	12,746	8,665	14,374	15,538

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

_r Revised since last issue.

5 DAIRYING

The dairying industry is situated mainly on a strip of moist pastures stretching along the east coast from the border of New South Wales northwards to Rockhampton, on the Darling Downs, and on the Atherton Tableland west of Cairns. Butter, cheese, milk and milk products in 1961-62 were worth £29,013,000 (including subsidy), while the value of pig products in the related industry of pig-raising was £12,358,000. The following table gives particulars for the last ten years.

DAIRYING, QUEENSLAND

Year	Dairy Cows and Heifers ¹			Production		Oversea Exports	
	Total ²	Cows		Butter	Cheese	Butter	Cheese
		In Milk	Dry ³				
	No	No	No	1,000 Lb	1,000 Lb	1,000 Lb	1,000 Lb
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	15,987	41,732	4,333
1957-58 ..	1,085,055	608,142	259,143	73,012	11,593	25,350	822
1958-59 ..	1,045,596	600,574	243,493	92,589	18,412	50,629	6,001
1959-60 ..	1,041,861	835,205		87,908	19,023	46,759	9,459
1960-61 ..	1,006,858	783,222		70,059	16,177	24,616	5,648
1961-62 ..	1,005,748	785,578		80,210	20,101	32,081	7,603

¹ As at 31 March. ² Including "Other" dairy cattle (see page 158).

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

DAIRYING, QUEENSLAND, 1961-62

Statistical Division	Dairy Cows ¹	Milk Produced ²	Milk per Cow ³	Butter Made in Factories ⁴	Cheese Made in Factories ⁵
	No	1,000 Gal	Gal	1,000 Lb	1,000 Lb
Moreton ⁶	251,036	76,042	303	26,106	3,625
Maryborough	215,516	57,740	268	24,268	1,825
Downs	153,372	52,338	341	16,134	14,651
Roma	5,423	899	166	..	..
South Western	859	34	40	..	..
<i>Total South</i>	<i>626,206</i>	<i>187,053</i>	<i>299</i>	<i>66,508</i>	<i>20,101</i>
Rockhampton	111,162	25,517	230	11,004	..
Central Western	2,936	181	62	..	..
Far Western	893	52	58	..	..
<i>Total Central</i>	<i>114,991</i>	<i>25,750</i>	<i>224</i>	<i>11,004</i>	..
Mackay	13,151	2,326	178	423	..
Townsville	2,262	255	113	..	..
Cairns	27,952	8,452	302	1,906	..
Peninsula	63	5	79	..	..
North Western	953	31	33	..	..
<i>Total North</i>	<i>44,381</i>	<i>11,069</i>	<i>249</i>	<i>2,329</i>	..
<i>Total Queensland</i>	<i>785,578</i>	<i>223,872</i>	<i>285</i>	<i>79,841</i>	<i>20,101</i>

¹ Cows and "Other" dairy cattle shown on page 158 at 31 March 1962.
² Year ended 31 March 1962, as recorded on farmers' statistical returns. ³ Milk produced throughout the year April 1961 to March 1962, divided by the number of cows at 31 March 1962. ⁴ Year ended 30 June 1962. In addition, farm production was estimated as 369(000) lb. ⁵ Year ended 30 June 1962. No production was recorded on farms. ⁶ Including Metropolitan.

Most of the butter production is from the southern part of the coastal strip. In 1961-62, 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, 1961-62

State or Territory	Cows ¹	Total Milk Produced ²	Milk per Cow ³	Butter Made ⁴	Cheese Made ⁴	Bacon and Ham Made ⁵
	No	1,000 Gal	Gal	1,000 Lb	1,000 Lb	1,000 Lb
New South Wales ..	889,009	344,724	387	88,375	13,335	24,967
Victoria	1,130,129	630,948	571	215,328	53,633	20,389
Queensland	785,578	239,823	306	80,210	20,101	27,376
South Australia ..	161,371	95,504	614	16,862	32,835	6,176
Western Australia ..	127,021	58,240	462	16,848	3,064	7,867
Tasmania	134,048	73,206	562	27,285	1,413	2,533
A. C. Territory ..	2,431	1,117	471	3	..	..
Total ⁶	3,229,587	1,443,562	452	444,911	124,381	89,308

¹ At 31 March 1962. ² Year ended 30 June 1962. ³ Milk produced throughout the year July 1961 to June 1962, divided by the average of the numbers of cows at 31 March 1961 and 31 March 1962. 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	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
Dairy Farmers ¹ No	26,403	25,568	23,799	23,101	22,724
Butter Made on Farms { 1,000 Lb	704	700 ²	700 ²	437	369
£	123,798	113,429	132,825	84,485	63,626
Dairy Factories No	81	78	75	74	71
Value of—					
Land and Buildings .. £	1,750,078	1,956,373	2,041,700	2,102,458	2,086,997
Plant £	2,590,357	2,557,626	2,591,280	2,719,169	2,704,812
Workers ³ No	1,574	1,621	1,650	1,611	1,675
Salaries and Wages .. £	1,256,932	1,377,206	1,492,548	1,515,009	1,611,629
Butter ⁴ { 1,000 Lb	72,308	91,889	87,208	69,621	79,841
£	14,940,673	17,667,957	18,990,580	15,355,631	16,230,288
Cheese ⁴ { 1,000 Lb	11,593	18,412	19,023	16,177	20,101
£	1,244,138	2,037,688	2,501,955	1,932,622	2,241,422

¹ Owners of one head or more of dairy cattle. ² Estimated. ³ Average for whole year. ⁴ Values include subsidy (see page 312).

For the marketing of butter and cheese, see Chapter 10. Exports for the last ten years are shown in the table on page 170.

Poultry Farming—The raising of poultry for commercial purposes is now an important industry. A survey of farm types conducted in 1960 showed that 481 rural holdings were dependent on poultry production for at least half of their income.

At 31 March 1962, 822 commercial poultry farmers kept 1,781,769 fowls, of which 982,375 were hens and pullets, while on other rural holdings there were 509,000 fowls. During 1961-62 table poultry sold by all rural holdings numbered 2,935,000, compared with 2,110,000 for 1960-61. Recorded egg production during 1961-62 amounted to 10,012,000 dozen from commercial poultry farms and 2,390,000 dozen from other rural holdings. The total recorded egg production of 12,402,000 dozen amounted to about 100 eggs per year per head of the Queensland population. Unrecorded production of eggs from small flocks kept by householders in towns and townships is probably at least as large as recorded production. The consumption of eggs in 1960-61 was estimated for Australia at 210 per head of population, and Queensland consumption was probably at about the same level. (See Chapter 10 for marketing of eggs).

Other poultry recorded on the holdings of commercial poultry farmers and other farmers at 31 March 1962 were 51,000 ducks, 23,000 turkeys, and 7,000 geese.

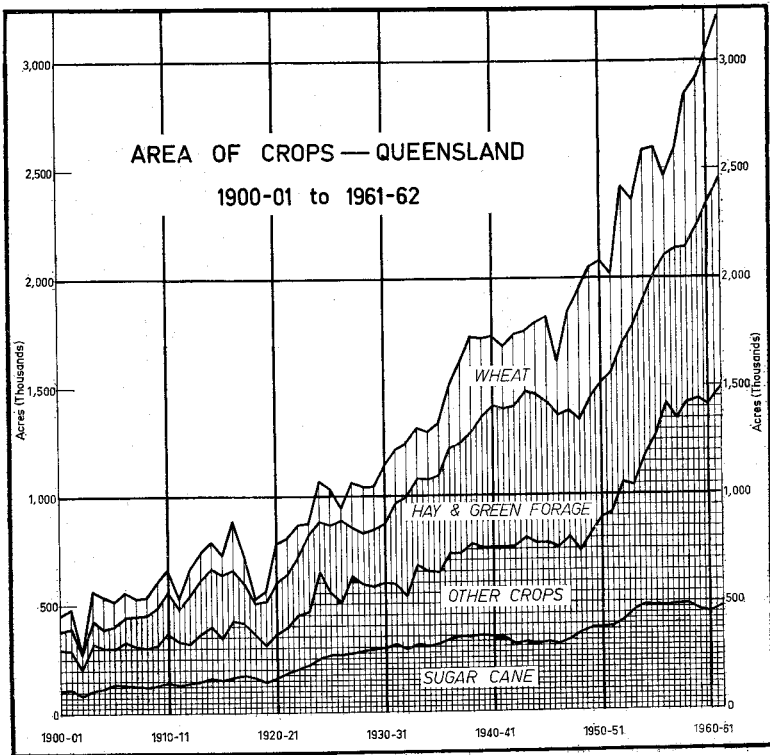
The most significant development in the poultry industry over the last four years has been the rapid increase in the number of broilers (or table chickens) slaughtered. It is estimated that some 3,000,000 broilers were slaughtered in poultry abattoirs in Queensland during 1961-62, compared with 1,000,000 in 1958-59.

Bee Keeping—in 1961-62, returns were received from 792 bee keepers in the State, showing a production of 1,289,000 lb of honey, equal to an average of 61 lb per productive bee hive, compared with 1,856,000 lb and an average of 80 lb per productive hive in the preceding season. Beeswax amounting to 22,000 lb was produced in 1961-62. The value of the products of the industry in 1961-62 was estimated at £58,000.

6 AGRICULTURE

The agriculture of Queensland differs from that of the other States because of the large proportion made up of tropical crops and fruits. This is of particular interest as in Queensland and in northern New South Wales is found probably the only attempt in the world to cultivate cane sugar, cotton, bananas, and pineapples entirely with white labour. How successful this has been may be judged by comparison of recent years' production with that of 1900-01. The table on page 174 provides a comparison between the season 1900-01, conditions at the beginning of the 1939-1945 War, and the three latest seasons available.

The diagram on the next page illustrates the growth, and the distribution between the main crops, of the cultivated area of Queensland since the beginning of this century. The area under all crops at the turn of the century had been doubled by 1924-25 and quadrupled by 1945-46.



In 1961-62 the area was approximately seven times the 1900-01 level. In the rest of Australia the area under crop doubled by 1945-46 and by 1961-62 was still less than $3\frac{1}{2}$ times the 1900-01 level.

However, due to the predominance of cereal crops in the other States, the area under crop in Queensland in 1961-62 was still only 10 per cent of the Australian total and represented 2.0 acres per head of population compared with 3.0 acres for the rest of Australia.

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

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

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

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

PRINCIPAL AGRICULTURAL CROPS, QUEENSLAND

Crop				1900-01	1939-40	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
<i>Area</i>								
Sugar Cane ¹	..	..	.. Acres	72,651	262,181	299,732	327,246	372,223
Maize ..	..	..	.. Acres	127,974	176,844	129,803	132,382	155,780
Sorghum ..	..	..	.. Acres	.. ²	4,397	220,094	213,761	292,397
Wheat ..	..	..	.. Acres	79,304	362,044	683,134	692,596	749,682
Green Forage ..	..	..	.. Acres	41,445	550,716	725,143	874,702	864,461
Hay ..	..	..	.. Acres	42,497	59,970	78,912	82,188	91,741
Cotton ..	..	..	.. Acres	..	41,212	20,132	36,847	26,888
Peanuts ..	..	..	.. Acres	.. ²	12,337	41,547	41,659	33,131
Potatoes ..	..	..	.. Acres	11,060	12,446	12,311	11,992	14,466
Pumpkins ³ ..	..	..	.. Acres	.. ²	.. ²	12,081	12,763	11,982
Tobacco ..	..	..	.. Acres	665	3,653	9,527	14,395	14,069
Bananas ⁴ ..	..	..	.. Acres	6,215	6,345	4,587	4,504	4,585
Pineapples ⁴ ..	..	..	.. Acres	939	5,451	9,187	7,868	7,087
<i>Production</i>								
Sugar Cane ..	..	..	1,000 Tons	848	6,039	8,428	8,685	9,021
Maize ..	..	..	1,000 Bush	2,457	3,345	4,060	3,847	4,766
Sorghum ..	..	..	1,000 Bush	.. ²	62	6,630	5,418	8,054
Wheat ..	..	..	1,000 Bush	1,194	6,795	13,523	10,999	12,018
Hay ..	..	..	.. Tons	78,758	102,750	176,115 ⁵	164,068 ⁵	206,742 ⁵
Cotton ..	..	..	1,000 Lb	..	17,528	9,355	15,432	10,366
Peanuts ..	..	..	1,000 Lb	.. ²	13,020	40,355	49,976	32,734
Potatoes ..	..	..	.. Tons	20,014	28,306	51,468	59,311	70,675
Pumpkins ³ ..	..	..	.. Tons	.. ²	.. ²	32,022	35,053	30,863
Tobacco ..	..	..	1,000 Lb	452	2,094	9,149	15,309	12,751
Bananas ..	..	..	100 Bush	8,705	6,328	6,356	6,328	6,614
Pineapples ..	..	..	100 Doz	4,248	23,819	43,670	35,995	36,305
<i>Yield per Acre</i>								
Sugar Cane ..	..	..	.. Tons	11.68	23.03	28.12	26.54	24.23
Maize ..	..	..	.. Bush	19.20	18.91	31.28	29.06	30.60
Sorghum ..	..	..	.. Bush	.. ²	14.12	30.13	25.34	27.54
Wheat ..	..	..	.. Bush	15.06	18.77	19.79	15.88	16.03
Hay ..	..	..	.. Tons	1.85	1.71	2.23	2.00	2.25
Cotton ..	..	..	.. Lb	..	425	465	419	386
Peanuts ..	..	..	.. Lb	.. ²	1,055	971	1200	988
Potatoes ..	..	..	.. Tons	1.81	2.27	4.18	4.95	4.89
Pumpkins ³ ..	..	..	.. Tons	.. ²	.. ²	2.65	2.75	2.58
Tobacco ..	..	..	.. Lb	679	573	960	1,063	906
Bananas ..	..	..	.. Bush	140	100	139	140	144
Pineapples ..	..	..	.. Doz	452	437	475	457	512

¹ Area cut for crushing each year.
consumption. ⁴ Area bearing only.
(5,421 tons in 1961-62).

² Not collected separately.

³ For human

⁵ Excluding hay cut from permanent pasture

Agriculture in Australian States—The next table provides a comparison of the area, production, and yield, in the various States, of agricultural crops which are of particular importance in Queensland.

AGRICULTURAL CROPS, AUSTRALIA, 1961-62

Crop	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Australia ¹
<i>Area</i>							
Sugar Cane ² .. Acres	14,655	..	372,223	..	..	..	386,878
Maize Acres	51,434	3,309	155,780	.. ³	17	..	211,394 ⁴
Sorghum Acres	70,134	..	292,397	..	135	..	362,666
Wheat .. 1,000 Acres	4,498	2,849	750	2,229	4,380	16	14,723
Green Forage 1,000 Acres	1,830	539	864	787	622	57	4,702
Hay ⁵ 1,000 Acres	594	922	95	209	294	157	2,274
Cotton Acres	1,956	.. ³	26,888	..	..³	..	28,844 ⁴
Peanuts Acres	573	..	33,131	..	..³	..	34,652 ⁴
Potatoes Acres	20,209	35,139	14,466	5,316	6,824	11,129	93,108
Tobacco Acres	3,078	9,470	14,069	..	191	..	26,808
<i>Production</i>							
Sugar Cane .. 1,000 Tons	556	..	9,021	..	..	..	9,577
Maize .. 1,000 Bush	2,349	192	4,766	.. ³	.. ⁶	..	7,307 ⁴
Sorghum .. 1,000 Bush	1,307	..	8,054	..	..⁷	..	9,361
Wheat .. 1,000 Bush	78,350	56,879	12,018	33,854	65,700	345	247,178
Hay ⁵ 1,000 Tons	922	1,585	212	286	396	285	3,693
Cotton .. 1,000 Lb	582	.. ³	10,366	..	..³	..	10,948 ⁴
Peanuts .. 1,000 Lb	672	..	32,734	..	..³	..	..
Potatoes Tons	83,301	210,834	70,675	48,479	55,700	55,645	524,868 ⁴
Tobacco .. 1,000 Lb	3,117	8,567	12,751	..	196	..	24,631
<i>Yield per Acre</i>							
Sugar Cane Tons	37.93	..	24.23	..	..	..	24.75
Maize Bush	45.67	58.02	30.60	..	21.88	..	34.57
Sorghum Bush	18.64	..	27.54	..	1.08	..	25.81
Wheat Bush	17.42	19.97	16.03	15.19	15.00	22.17	16.79
Hay ⁵ Tons	1.55	1.72	2.22	1.37	1.35	1.82	1.62
Cotton Lb	298	.. ³	386	.. ³	.. ³	..	379
Peanuts Lb	1,173	..	988	..	..³	..	..
Potatoes Tons	4.12	6.00	4.89	9.12	8.23	5.00	5.64
Tobacco Lb	1,019	905	906	..	1,026	..	911

¹ Including A.C.T. and N.T. ² Area cut for crushing. ³ Not available for publication. ⁴ Incomplete. ⁵ Including hay cut from permanent pasture. ⁶ 372 bushels. ⁷ 146 bushels.

Value of Agricultural Production—The gross value of all agricultural production in Queensland for the season 1961-62 has been estimated at £105,275,201. By "gross value" is meant the value which the crops would have realised in the principal wholesale markets. The figure is greater than the "local value", i.e., the value at the farm, by the amount of the costs of getting the products to market. The local value of agricultural products for 1961-62 was approximately £92,758,451.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND, 1961-62

Crop	Area Under Crop	Production	Gross Value
	Acres		£
<i>Sugar Cane</i>	472,393	..	47,323,062
Cut for Crushing	372,223	9,020,734 tons	45,933,092
Cut for Plants	12,339	280,802 tons	1,389,970
Standover, &c	87,831	..	..
<i>Grain</i>	1,530,417	..	20,446,523
Barley (2-row)	157,326	3,143,523 bush	1,651,156
Barley (6-row)	19,559	388,086 bush	146,003
Canary Seed	50,919	333,081 bush	764,082
Maize	155,780	4,766,103 bush	3,329,908
Millet, Panicum, &c	77,751	1,269,114 bush	1,008,773
Oats	26,782	412,362 bush	180,408
Sorghum	292,397	8,053,590 bush	4,329,261
Wheat	749,682	12,017,907 bush	9,035,510
Other	221	1,778 bush	1,422
<i>Seed</i>	7,686	..	199,921
Lucerne	473	23,048 lb	2,593
Sudan Grass	4,293	2,274,160 lb	56,854
Permanent Pasture .. .. .	..¹	375,809 lb	122,724
Other	2,920	1,064,982 lb	17,750
<i>Hay</i>	91,741	..	4,186,602
Lucerne	74,415	184,555 tons	3,829,516
Oaten	3,889	5,135 tons	102,700
Wheaten	9,542	11,573 tons	156,236
Other	3,895 ²	10,900 tons	98,150
<i>Other Fodder</i>	872,119	..	4,587,207
Oats	397,605	..	2,186,828
Sorghum	89,553	..	615,677
Sugar and Cow Cane	3,241	..	27,418
Other Green Forage	374,062	..	1,681,199
Vegetables	7,658	..	76,085
<i>Other Field Crops</i>	157,011	..	14,557,955
Arrowroot	281	3,482 tons	27,493
Cotton ³	26,888	10,365,994 lb	608,285
Ginger	62	401,289 lb ⁴	12,468
Linseed	34,390	103,744 cwt	363,090
Peanuts ⁵	33,131	32,733,861 lb	1,291,624
Potatoes	14,466	70,675 tons	3,805,849
Pumpkins	11,982	30,863 tons	543,445
Safflower	8,952	85,680 bush	68,850
Sunflower Seed	4,288	73,731 bush	53,762

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND, 1961-62—continued

Crop	Area Under Crop	Production	Gross Value
	Acres		£
<i>Other Field Crops (continued)—</i>			
Sweet Potatoes	413	1,353 tons	48,752
Tobacco ¹	14,069	12,750,904 lb	7,183,835
Other (including Nurseries, &c) ..	8,089	..	550,502
<i>Citrus Fruit</i>			
Lemons	4,194	..	1,214,980
Mandarins	367	83,581 bush	103,105
Oranges	1,099	219,150 bush	423,856
Other	2,675	530,076 bush	659,227
	53	25,350 bush	28,792
<i>Other Orchard Fruit</i>			
Apples	12,008	..	2,409,178
Apricots	7,815	1,159,518 bush	1,616,364
Custard Apples	277	34,347 bush	103,041
Mangoes	169	22,884 bush	42,306
Nuts	666	49,847 bush	99,000
Peaches	148	61,317 lb	4,599
Pears	1,322	151,108 bush	231,491
Plums	380	74,804 bush	95,347
Other	1,129	102,690 bush	170,794
	102	16,718 bush	46,236
<i>Grapes</i>	2,876	8,284,274 lb	385,657
<i>Plantation Fruit</i>			
Bananas	13,033	..	4,357,482
Papaws	4,585	661,360 bush	973,261
Passion Fruit	982	496,382 bush	406,527
Pineapples	131	15,130 bush	51,059
Strawberries	7,087	3,630,495 doz	2,662,363
Other	223	1,549,151 lb	257,575
	25	..	6,697
<i>Fruit Areas Not Yet Bearing</i>	12,964	..	..
<i>Vegetables</i>			
Beans, French	26,130	..	5,606,634
Cabbages and Cauliflowers	6,862	10,428 tons	1,070,648
Carrots	1,416	471,173 doz	397,471
Cucumbers	442	3,023 tons	169,767
Lettuces	996	156,423 bush	196,332
Onions	341	387,930 bush	208,512
Peas, Green	3,173	17,921 tons	955,339
Tomatoes	766	568 tons	65,154
Turnips	5,769	998,949 bush	1,970,670
Watermelons and Rock Melons ..	151	498 tons	15,019
Other	3,051	7,857 tons	291,958
	3,163	..	265,764
Total	3,202,572	..	105,275,201

¹ Harvested from 9,730 acres of permanent pasture. ² Not including 3,617 acres of permanent pasture from which 5,421 tons of hay (included in following columns) were cut. ³ 1961 crop. ⁴ Not including production retained on farms as seed. ⁵ 1962 crop.

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

GROSS VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND

Crop	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
Sugar Cane ¹	46,045	45,319	42,500	48,319	47,323
Canary Seed	266	88	111	252	764
Maize	2,514	2,288	2,210	3,151	3,330
Sorghum	2,062	3,188	3,152	2,821	4,329
Wheat	4,647	10,972	9,461	7,735	9,036
Other Grain	2,803	5,687	4,198	3,058	2,988
Hay	3,039	2,803	3,034	3,651	4,187
Other Fodder ²	5,036	3,653	3,968	5,184	4,587
Cotton	213	249	548	909	608
Peanuts	2,181	3,436	1,681	2,022	1,292
Potatoes	1,400	1,198	1,275	1,886	3,806
Pumpkins	581	406	519	758	543
Tobacco	3,146	3,853	5,699	7,083	7,184
Tomatoes	1,270	1,267	1,719	1,992	1,971
Apples	1,227	1,193	1,279	1,731	1,616
Bananas	1,102	983	907	880	973
Citrus Fruits	1,080	1,128	1,031	1,274	1,215
Grapes	333	440	384	420	386
Pineapples	2,318	2,870	1,820	2,450	2,662
Other Fruits	1,056	987	956	1,315	1,515
Other Agriculture	3,446	3,647	5,225	4,830	4,960
Total	85,765	95,655	91,677	101,721	105,275

¹ Including cane cut for plants.² Including vegetables for stock fodder.

Agricultural Districts—The distribution in statistical divisions of some crops is shown in the next table (for sugar districts, see page 180).

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND, 1961-62

Statistical Division	Wheat	Maize	Bananas	Pine-apples	Cotton	Tobacco	Tomatoes
	1,000 Bush	1,000 Bush	1,000 Bush	1,000 Dozen	1,000 Lb	1,000 Lb	1,000 Bush
Moreton ¹	202	637	499	1,902	202	392	329
Maryborough	159	1,999	50	1,079	952	774	46
Downs	10,094	1,153	..	..	830	701	121
Roma	428	2	..	..	17	..	1
South Western .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total South	10,883	3,791	549	2,981	2,001	1,867	497
Rockhampton	939	358	11	585	8,039	65	76
Central Western	191	14	..	..	85	..	..
Far Western .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Central	1,130	372	11	585	8,124	65	76
Mackay	1	2	1	7	123	..	7
Townsville .. .. .	..	28	8	14	95	1,393	408
Cairns	4	571	92	43	7	9,426	11
Peninsula .. .. .	..	2	..	..	16	..	..
North Western .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total North	5	603	101	64	241	10,819	426
Total Queensland	12,018	4,766	661	3,630	10,366	12,751	999

¹ Including Metropolitan.

Sugar—The industry has passed through many phases. First came the experimental, then the efforts to establish plantations with Kanaka labour, and then a long and troublesome period of transition to white labour conditions (at first inefficient) under the protection of a Federal tariff for the Australian market. The effects of the 1914-1918 War stimulated production and the development of a growing export trade. The industry grew steadily until the outbreak of the 1939-1945 War, when the fall in exports from 522,000 tons to 60,000 tons in three years caused a decline in the industry. Development trends in production and exports which were established during the 1920-1940 period were not regained until 1957-58. Improved export outlets following the Cuban crisis have favoured the more recent growth in the industry.

The production of sugar cane is now the leading feature of Queensland agriculture and occupies most of the river flats and fertile coastal valleys. Cultivation is intensive and irrigation is used wherever practicable, as in the Ayr and Bundaberg areas. Harvesting begins in most districts about June and ends in November or December. Mechanisation is increasing, 9 per cent. of the cutting and two-thirds of the loading being done mechanically in 1962.

Queensland sugar growing is based on Central Mills, of which 31 operated during the 1961 season. Thirteen of the mills were controlled co-operatively by the growers. Each mill has assigned to it the cane grown on a particular area. This system was first developed as an essential accessory to individual small-farm production, and is further outlined in the chapter on Marketing. Growers and mills collaborate closely in organisation and technical research.

The sugar country may be grouped into five main areas, as shown in the next table. The most northerly division (Cairns in the table) stretches from Mossman in the north to Ingham in the south; Townsville covers the Townsville and Ayr districts; and Mackay embraces Proserpine and Mackay. Sugar is 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, with the following modifications to suit the distribution of the sugar industry:— (a) although actually in Rockhampton Statistical Division, Broomsound 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 1962 was 1,770,000 tons produced from 12,099,000 tons of cut cane from 387,000 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
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
1960	449,524	327,246	8,685,426	1,319,633	26.54	4.03	6.58
1961	472,393	372,223	9,020,734	1,315,393	24.23	3.53	6.86

CULTIVATION AND PRODUCTION IN DIVISIONS, 1961

Cairns	159,887	140,964	3,684,815 ³	539,793	26.14	} 4.28	{ 6.71
Townsville ..	53,721	35,478	1,340,843 ³	215,486	37.79		
Mackay	151,992	115,640	2,286,074	333,013	19.77	2.88	6.86
Maryborough ..	96,425	71,514	1,508,686	200,989	21.10	2.81	7.51
Moreton ⁴	10,368	8,627	200,316	26,112	23.22	3.03	7.67

¹ Excluding fodder crops. ² 94 per cent net titre. ³ Cane crushed in mills in these divisions was:—Cairns, 3,619,885 tons; and Townsville, 1,405,773 tons.

⁴ Including Metropolitan. n Not available.

Sugar cane is grown in two States of Australia—Queensland and New South Wales. Of the 1,382,830 tons of raw cane sugar produced in Australia in 1961-62, 95.1 per cent was produced in Queensland and 4.9 per cent in New South Wales.

While the area under sugar cane in Queensland has increased to nearly ten times the 1890-91 acreage, in New South Wales production reached its peak in 1895-96 with 32,927 acres under cane, from which it declined to 10,490 acres in 1918-19. Stimulated by a guaranteed price, the area expanded to about 20,000 acres in 1924-25. In these years Queensland's acreage also expanded rapidly from 148,000 acres in 1919-20 to 270,000 acres in 1925-26, and reached 351,000 acres in 1940-41. After a decline in area in the 1940s, further expansion took place until, in 1958-59, there were 486,800 acres under sugar cane in Queensland. The area in 1961-62 was 472,400 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 1961-62 it was 26,400 acres.

Canefields in Queensland in 1961-62 yielded, per acre harvested, 24.23 tons of cane or 3.53 tons of sugar, while in New South Wales the return was 37.93 tons of cane or 4.60 tons of sugar. The yield of sugar per acre harvested is usually much higher in New South Wales than in Queensland, but owing to the shorter time cane takes to reach maturity in the

more northerly areas the yield per acre cultivated is frequently higher in Queensland. In 1961-62 the yield of sugar per acre *harvested* in New South Wales was 30 per cent higher than in Queensland, while the yield per acre *cultivated* was 8 per cent lower. Average yields of sugar per acre cultivated in 1961-62 were Queensland, 2.78 tons, and New South Wales, 2.55 tons, compared with 2.94 and 2.46 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 1961-62 was £8,367,000. Queensland is practically the sole Australian source of pine-apples and most other tropical fruits, but in 1961-62 supplied only about one-eighth of the Australian banana crop. The following table compares the Queensland fruit production with that of other States.

FRUIT CROPS, AUSTRALIA, 1961-62

Particulars	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Australia ¹
Bearing Area—							
Apples Acres	11,749	15,408	7,815	4,783	10,657	15,417	65,873
Bananas Acres	20,781	..	4,585	..	191	..	25,582
Citrus Fruits .. Acres	24,066	6,213	4,194	8,840	4,409	..	47,758
Grapes Acres	15,809	42,540	2,876	53,004	7,880	..	122,109
Pineapples .. Acres	189	..	7,087	..	..	..	7,285
Production—							
Apples .. 1,000 Bush	2,660	3,046	1,160	1,276	1,137	7,844	17,127
Bananas .. 1,000 Bush	4,166	..	661	..	48	..	4,876
Citrus .. 1,000 Bush	5,262	1,245	858	2,086	478	..	9,933
Grapes Tons	88,945	295,091	3,698	220,002	15,656	..	623,392
Pineapples .. 1,000 Doz	39	..	3,630	..	..	..	3,670
Total Area under Fruit—							
Bearing Acres	89,221	93,198	32,111	80,781	26,188	19,569	341,192
Non-Bearing .. Acres	22,632	24,619	12,964	15,603	7,316	2,290	85,501
Gross Value of Fruit							
Production .. £1,000	25,999	22,275	8,367	13,526	4,088	8,903	83,179

¹ Including Australian Capital Territory and Northern Territory.

Pineapples, apples, citrus, and bananas are the most important Queensland fruit crops. They were worth £2,662,000, £1,616,000, £1,215,000, and £973,000 respectively in 1961-62. Pineapples are produced chiefly in Moreton, Maryborough, and Rockhampton Divisions, and apples in the Stanthorpe area of the Downs Division. Citrus fruits are grown fairly extensively in the coastal and sub-coastal areas, Gayndah, Maroochy, Maryborough, and Gatton being the most important districts. Bananas are grown mainly in the Moreton Division.

Other tropical fruits, particularly papaws, custard apples, and mangoes, are grown throughout coastal Queensland. Papaws (496,382 bushels in 1961-62) and custard apples (22,884 bushels in 1961-62) are grown chiefly in rural districts within 50 miles of Brisbane, while most mangoes are grown in the tropical coastal districts.

Grapes, nearly all for table use, were worth £386,000. 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 1961-62, 36,213 gallons of wine were made.

The high country around Stanthorpe enables fruits of the cool temperate zone to be grown. In 1961-62 the State produced 1,159,500 bushels of apples, 151,100 bushels of peaches, 74,800 bushels of pears, 102,700 bushels of plums, and 34,300 bushels of apricots. The total value of these five fruits was £2,217,000 and the quantity was 1,522,400 bushels.

Cotton—The high price of cotton during the American Civil War (1861-1865) established cotton-growing in Queensland, and by 1870 an area of 14,674 acres was under cotton. The industry, however, rapidly declined and in each year from 1876 to 1920 less than 1,000 acres were planted. A guaranteed price brought the area to over 40,000 acres in the years 1923-1925. A fall to half this area followed despite government bounty payments. The depression years brought the area to 68,000 acres and it remained over 40,000 acres until 1943. Following a fall to 2,688 acres in 1949, a guaranteed price was set in 1951 and the area has since recovered to 20,000 acres, chiefly in the Callide Valley. The crop is mainly grown by dry farming methods. The average yield per acre not only varies considerably from season to season, but is much lower than the yield obtained where irrigation is used.

Details of marketing and processing are given in Chapter 10.

Grain Sorghum—This is a summer-growing crop which has made rapid strides in Queensland in recent years, expanding from 4,397 acres in 1939-40 to 292,397 acres in 1961-62. The 1961-62 production was 8,053,590 bushels worth £4,329,000. Large-scale production of grain sorghum by the Queensland-British Food Corporation in the Central Western Division was commenced in 1948-49. A peak production was obtained in 1950-51 (1950 harvest) when 70,000 acres produced 1,281,000 bushels, but after the 1953 harvest the area was subdivided into smaller holdings. About 36 per cent of the sorghum acreage is now in Downs Division, with most of the balance in Rockhampton, Maryborough, and Central Western Divisions.

Forage or Saccharine Sorghums, used for fodder when green, have been grown in Queensland for a number of years, and 89,553 acres were planted in 1961-62, from which fodder valued at £616,000 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 1961-62 Queensland produced about 50 per cent of the Australian crop, the remainder coming from Victoria, New South Wales, and Western Australia. The area under tobacco in Queensland in 1961-62 was 14,069 acres, producing 12,750,904 lb of dried leaf valued at £7,184,000. Approximately 72 per cent of this production was from the Mareeba district (Atherton Tableland), 11 per cent from the Ayr district, 6 per cent from the Bundaberg district, 5 per cent from the Inglewood-Texas district, and 3 per cent from the Glasshouse Mountains district. Small quantities were produced near Ingham and Miriam Vale.

Peanuts—Peanuts have been grown in Queensland in small quantities for many years, but, under tariff protection, the area rose from 210 acres in 1923 to a pre-war peak of 21,220 acres in 1938. The area increased after the war to a record 59,279 acres in 1958-59, yielding 69,628,895 lb. In 1961-62, 33,131 acres yielded 32,734,000 lb, valued at £1,292,000. The most important area for peanuts is the Nanango-Kingaroy-Murgon district in the south-west of the Maryborough Division, followed by the Atherton Tableland and areas near Rockhampton. The crop is processed and marketed by the Peanut Marketing Board (see Chapter 10).

Linseed and Safflower.—Both these oil crops are grown mainly in the Downs Division. Linseed was first grown commercially in Queensland during 1947-48, when 112 acres were harvested. A peak production of 352,871 cwt from 86,265 acres was reached in 1956-57. The 1961-62 production of 103,744 cwt from 34,380 acres was the smallest harvest since 1954-55. Safflower, first recorded in 1953-54, has increased steadily and a harvest of 28,560 bags was obtained from 8,952 acres in 1961-62.

Canary Seed—From 15 acres in 1915, the area under this crop was expanded to 7,596 acres in 1917, and, after two years with small acreages, to 12,425 acres in 1920. Through the twenties the area was small and fluctuating, but it then increased from 3,299 acres in 1930 to 10,293 acres in 1933. For twenty years from 1935 the area varied generally from 10,000 to 20,000 acres. The area increased rapidly in the next two years to 162,000 acres in 1956-57, but dropped as low as 5,989 acres in 1959-60, to increase again to 50,919 acres, yielding 333,081 bushels, in 1961-62. 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 1961-62, the area was 281 acres and the production 3,482 tons, worth £27,000. The crop is grown in the Logan-Southport section of the Moreton Division.

Ginger.—There has been a ginger growing industry centred around Buderim for many years. Wartime import restrictions fostered the industry

with the result that, in the immediate post-war years, production increased to over 1,500,000 lb, but it fell steeply after 1950 under competition from imported ginger. Excluding quantities retained for seed, production in 1961-62 amounted to 401,289 lb.

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 had an estimated value of £9,036,000 in 1961-62. Maize was worth £3,330,000 in 1961-62 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)						
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
1960-61	343,166	27,591	28,313	123,009	21,152	543,231
1961-62	377,858	30,644	29,984	138,077	29,985	606,548

SUPERPHOSPHATE USED (CWT)						
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
1960-61	225,798	24,802	15,779	112,130	27,424	405,933
1961-62	214,860	29,752	20,747	121,874	39,670	426,903

OTHER ARTIFICIAL FERTILISERS USED (CWT)						
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
1960-61	1,289,586	169,269	190,479	94,826	14,303	1,758,463
1961-62	1,568,039	179,523	202,604	127,427	21,522	2,099,115

TOTAL ARTIFICIAL FERTILISERS PER ACRE FERTILISED (CWT)						
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
1960-61	4.4	7.0	7.3	1.7	2.0	4.0
1961-62	4.7	6.8	7.4	1.8	2.0	4.2

¹ Year ended 31 March.

Use of Aircraft in Land and Crop Treatment—During the year ended 31 March 1962 aircraft were engaged in treating 108,479 acres with 53 tons of superphosphate and 187,106 lb of seed, and 2,237 acres with other materials. In addition, 120,504 acres were either sprayed or dusted with insecticides, herbicides, or fungicides.

7 FISHERIES

Fisheries production in Queensland was worth £1,834,000 in 1961-62, 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 37 per cent. In the same period, the quantity of prawns harvested increased from 176,000 lb to 4,400,000 lb. Production of oysters is now just over half the 1945-46 level.

Cultured pearls and the live mother of pearl used in producing them are included in these figures for the first time. The 1961-62 figure of 450 tons of pearl-shell is below the high figure for 1960-61 but represents a return to what has been a fairly stable level since 1951-52.

Whaling operations which had been carried on successfully since 1953, were affected by the shortage of whales in the 1961 season, and, following a worse season in 1962, have now ceased.

The following table gives details of production for the last five years.

FISHERIES PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND

Product	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
QUANTITY					
Fish ¹ Tons	3,760	4,088	3,376	3,077	3,944
Crabs 1,000	527	508	538	528	568
Crayfish Cwt	209	227	352	366	520
Prawns 1,000 Lb	3,000	3,500	3,986	3,500	4,400
Oysters 150 Lb Sacks	979	2,716	1,956	1,616	2,153
Scallops 1,000 Lb	11	13	400	400	100
Squid 1,000 Lb	74	89	77	67	117
Whales ² No	600	600 ^r	660	660	591
Pearl-shell Tons	505	397	483	813	450 ³
Trochus-shell Tons	539	396	378	138	204
VALUE					
Fish ¹ £	700,721	644,888	626,076	471,854	669,825
Crabs £	51,070	48,526	51,082	51,368	59,219
Crayfish £	1,920	2,053	2,915	1,752	6,887
Prawns £	450,000	450,000	500,000	440,000	612,000
Oysters £	7,900	25,689	19,007	14,642	19,201
Scallops £	1,483	1,860	47,354	48,000	12,000
Squid £	5,640	6,101	6,019	7,881	9,789
Whales £	92,370	87,518	96,384	114,591	154,860
Pearls and Pearl-shell £	255,538	155,625	235,748	411,477	262,483
Trochus-shell £	180,567	102,953	75,600	26,264	27,725
Total £	1,747,209	1,525,213	1,660,185	1,587,829	1,833,989

¹ Excluding fresh water fish for which no reliable information is available. ² Figures are for the season (May-September) terminating in the financial year shown. ³ Including live mother of pearl used in the production of artificial pearls. ^r Revised since last issue.

The public revenue received from fisheries of all kinds for licenses, leases, fines, forfeitures, &c, amounted in 1961-62 to £43,814.

Labour and capital engaged in the fishing industry in Queensland in 1961-62 are shown in the next table. As a new system of licensing was introduced in 1959-60, the statistics commencing with that year are not comparable with those for previous years.

LABOUR AND CAPITAL ENGAGED IN FISHERIES¹, QUEENSLAND, 1961-62

Particulars		General Fisheries ²	Oyster Fisheries	Tropical Fisheries ³	Total
Boats Engaged	No	1,648	46	36 ⁴	1,730 ⁴
Value of Boats and Equipment	£	1,939,655	16,700	155,000 ⁴	2,111,355 ⁴
Men Employed	No	2,314	107	559	2,980

¹ Excluding whaling.² Including only those licensed to take fish for sale.³ Pearl- and trochus-shell, beche-de-mere, culture pearl.⁴ Excluding those engaged in culture pearl industry.

8 MINES AND QUARRIES

Prior to 1952, mining statistics in Queensland were based on the figures published by the Queensland Mines Department. For 1952 and subsequent years, annual industrial censuses of this industry (covering employment, salaries and wages paid, value of output, cost of materials used, &c) have been taken in all Australian States on a substantially uniform basis as part of a plan to improve statistics of the Australian mining industry. Some of the figures so obtained are shown on page 189.

Mineral production has always yielded the State a fairly large income. By 1873 its annual value exceeded £1m. From 1905 to 1918 the value was always at least £3m. It then fell to a relatively low level from 1921 to 1931, in most of these years not reaching £2m. Increasing activity during the 1930s raised the value from about £1m in 1931 to about £5m in 1940. High post-war prices of metals and generally increased production raised the value (at the mine) of mineral output to £37·6m in 1960. Industrial trouble at Mount Isa was largely responsible for a fall to £32·2m in 1961.

Gold—Production reached its peak in 1900, when 676,000 fine oz were produced, valued at £2,872,000. At this time the Charters Towers field was in its prime with 283,237 oz for the year, followed by Mount Morgan with 199,262 oz. Production declined after 1900 until by 1930 the output was only 7,821 oz. After that year production increased substantially and from 1933 to 1942 the annual production averaged nearly 120,000 oz. In the last twenty years it has averaged 74,000 oz.

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

Silver—Silver has been produced in small quantities at Herberton and other fields since 1870 but the bulk of the production now comes from Mount Isa. From 1932 to 1954 the State's yearly production fluctuated between 2,000,000 and 4,000,000 oz except for the years 1943 to 1946 when Mount Isa Mines temporarily discontinued producing silver-lead-zinc to concentrate on copper. In 1958 the State's silver production of 5,710,000 oz was the highest on record. In 1961 production was 3,883,000 oz.

Copper—Copper production in the State developed in the late 1900s, reached a peak of 24,000 tons in 1913, and fell abruptly after the end of the 1914-1918 War. Its discovery at Mount Isa led to increased production, and war-time demands brought the State output up to 15,800 tons in 1944. Reconstruction and adaptation at Mount Isa (the predominant producer) resulted in a lull in production from 1946

to 1952, but output then rose from 21,000 tons in 1953 to 80,000 tons in 1960. The 1961 figure was 66,500 tons, with Mount Isa and Mount Morgan the only large producers. A copper refinery capable of producing 40,000 tons of copper annually was opened at Stuart, near Townsville, in 1959. The capacity of the plant was expanded in 1962 to 75,000 tons, 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 has regained its 1939 level. In 1961 all the zinc and almost all the lead recovered was contained in concentrates produced at Mount Isa.

Coal—Production showed a steady growth until it reached over 1,000,000 tons in 1913. From 1913 to 1940, annual production was usually about 1,000,000 tons, but during the war it rose sharply, reaching 1,700,000 tons in 1943. Following slight declines in the immediate post-war years, production began to increase steadily, and in 1961 it was 2,782,000 tons. Ipswich is the main coal field, followed by Bowen, Kianga-Moura, Blair Athol, and Maryborough, and smaller amounts are mined in the Rockhampton, Toowoomba, Callide, and other districts. Almost a quarter of the State's output of coal is now mined by open-cut methods at Callide, Kianga-Moura, Blair Athol, and Scottville. 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. The Kianga-Moura field is being developed for large-scale oversea export of coal, principally to Japan.

Mineral Sands Concentrates—These minerals are obtained from beach deposits on the south-east coast of Queensland and the 1961 production was 68,600 tons, including concentrates from sands mined in New South Wales and processed in Queensland. Rutile and zircon concentrates, which are extensively used for munitions, welding rods, pigments, and other purposes, make up practically the whole of the production of these minerals.

Oil and Natural Gas—During 1961 natural gas was piped from nearby wells to the Roma power-house. Flow oil was found at Cabawin near Tara and at Moonie during the year. Commercial production at Moonie field is expected to commence early in 1964 when a pipeline will be available to convey the crude oil to Brisbane.

Uranium—Deposits of uranium ore were discovered in 1954, and production of uranium oxide commenced at Mary Kathleen, near Mount Isa, in 1958. During the past four years, 2,421 tons of uranium oxide valued at £24m have been produced, but production is likely to cease in 1963.

State Batteries, &c—To assist the mining industry, the State for many years has operated a number of batteries and ore treatment plants. At present the State Treatment Works at Irvinebank which treats mainly tin ore is the only such plant now operated by the State. During 1961 this establishment treated 8,851 tons of ore for a production of 118 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 1,716 samples were submitted during 1961.

State Coal Mines—During 1961 the State Government operated two coal mines—at Collinsville (near Bowen) and Ogmoo (north of Rockhampton). The Government sold the Collinsville mine on 14 September, 1961.

Annual Mining Census—As mentioned on page 186, annual mining censuses have been conducted each year commencing with 1952. Detailed returns are collected from establishments employing four or more persons engaged in mining and quarrying, including ore dressing and elementary smelting of metallic minerals when carried out at or near the mine. Establishments primarily engaged in smelting or refining (including the smelting sections of the large plants operated at Mount Morgan and Mount Isa) are omitted from the collection and classified to the manufacturing industry. Estimates of numbers employed, value of output, and value of production (based on simplified returns and Mines Department records) are made for small mines omitted from the detailed census, thus providing estimated totals for these major items for all mines and quarries.

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 following table shows details compiled from the 1961 mining census in Queensland and a comparison of totals for the last five years. 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 table on page 191.

The amounts shown under the heading of value of production have been calculated by deducting from the value of output the value of power, fuel, and materials used in producing that output. The value of output includes subsidy and bounty payments. In 1961 these payments were gold subsidy, £1,325, copper bounty, £259,461, and pyrites bounty, £3,892.

MINING¹ AND QUARRYING OPERATIONS, QUEENSLAND, 1961

Industry Group	Average Employment ²		Salaries and Wages Paid ³	Value of Output ⁴	Power, Fuel, and Materials Used	Value of Production ⁵
	During Period Worked	During Whole Year				
	No	No	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
Metal Mining—						
Gold	3,852	3,436	5,111	19,223	5,884	13,339
Silver-Lead-Zinc ..						
Copper-Gold ..						
Tin	514	487	260	1,370	282	1,088
Mineral Sands ..	333	310	423	1,614	638	976
Other Metal ..						
Fuel Mining (Coal) ..	3,278	2,990	4,102	8,008	1,304	6,704
Non-Metal Mining—						
Clays ⁶	121	52	n	107	n	107 ⁷
Other Non-Metal ..	278	233	283	759	275	484
Total Mining ..	8,376	7,508	10,179	31,081	8,383	22,698
Quarrying ⁸	558	425	384	1,139	403	736
Total	8,934	7,933	10,563	32,220	8,786	23,434

SUMMARY FOR FIVE YEARS

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
1960	8,796	8,454	10,900	37,608	10,148	27,460
1961	8,934	7,933	10,563	32,220	8,786	23,434

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 Incomplete owing to difficulties of coverage.⁷ No allowance has been made for cost of power, fuel, and materials used, particulars for which are not available.⁸ Construction materials only.

n Not available.

Mineral Production in Australian States—The next table affords direct comparison between Australian States for the year 1961. The explanations preceding the Queensland table also apply to the other States.

MINING¹ AND QUARRYING OPERATIONS, AUSTRALIA, 1961

State or Territory	Mines or Quarries	Average Employment		Salaries and Wages Paid	Value of Output	Power, Fuel, and Materials Used	Value of Production
		During Period Worked	During Whole Year				
	No	No	No	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
N.S.W. ..	998	21,798	21,496	29,625	78,171	17,487	60,684
Victoria ..	340	4,696	4,281	5,261	21,254	3,968	17,286
Queensland	538	8,934	7,933	10,563	32,220	8,786	23,434
South Aust	394	2,367	2,027	2,158	15,912	2,809	13,103
West Aust ..	340	7,397	7,117	8,763	22,496	6,943	15,553
Tasmania ..	134	2,945	2,826	3,618	7,982	2,756	5,226
N. Territory ²	80	542	445	719	3,366	577	2,789
Total ..	2,824	48,679	46,125	60,707	181,401	43,326	138,075

¹ Excluding mining of uranium.² Including Australian Capital Territory.

The quantities of the principal metals contained in the various minerals and the quantity of coal produced in each State are shown in the next table. The Queensland figures include the metal contents of concentrates, &c, produced at Mount Isa and Mount Morgan before smelting. For rutile and zircon, the figures shown below represent the titanium oxide and zircon contents respectively of concentrates produced by separation plants in the relevant States. The contents of rutile and zircon concentrates produced from mixed mineral sands sent from New South Wales to Queensland for separation are included in Queensland, and excluded from New South Wales, figures.

PRODUCTION¹ OF PRINCIPAL MINERALS, AUSTRALIA, 1961

Mineral ¹	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australia
Gold 1,000 Oz	12	26	65	.. ²	871	27	75	1,076
Silver 1,000 Oz	7,448	1	3,883	..	209	1,436	82	13,059
Copper .. Tons	3,510	8	66,505	2	2,206	12,743	10,652	95,626
Tin .. Tons	173	..	1,350	..	231	986	5	2,745
Lead 1,000 Tons	212	..	45	..	1	12	.. ²	270
Zinc 1,000 Tons	238	..	33	.. ²	..	40	.. ²	311
Rutile ³ 1,000 Tons	64	..	33	..	1	..	..	98
Zircon ⁴ 1,000 Tons	98	..	29	..	7	..	..	134
Tungsten ⁵ .. Tons	.. ²	..	1	..	..	1,519	16	1,536
Coal ⁶ 1,000 Tons	19,021	16,345	2,782	1,115	766	256	..	40,285
Iron ⁷ 1,000 Tons	..	..	..	2,581	853	..	..	3,434

¹ Metallic content of mine output only. ² Less than half the unit of quantity shown. ³ In terms of TiO₂. ⁴ Zircon content. ⁵ In terms of WO₃. ⁶ Including 16,279,168 tons of brown coal in Victoria. ⁷ Iron content of iron ore used for metal extraction.

Mining Accidents—Particulars of persons involved in accidents causing more than 14 days' disablement in mines, quarries, mills, and smelters in Queensland for the last ten years are given hereunder.

PERSONS INVOLVED IN ACCIDENTS IN MINES, &C, QUEENSLAND

Year	Mines		Mills, Smelters, &c		Quarries		Total	
	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured
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
1960	3	350	1	62	..	1	4	413
1961	5	312	1	87	1	4	7	403

Quarries—The following table gives details of production, workers, and wages and salaries paid, according to class of stone, for the year 1961.

CONSTRUCTION MATERIAL QUARRIES, QUEENSLAND, 1961

Class of Stone	Quarries	Production			Workers	Salaries and Wages
		Dimension and Crushed Stone	Gravel, &c	Value		
	No	Tons	Tons	£	No	£
Felstone, Porphyry ..	4	52,611	12,559	48,259	31	25,595
Blue Metal	39	619,857	280,614	652,055	347	253,692
Granite	10	139,553	196,242	275,597	87	75,127
Freestone, Sandstone ..	8	394	71,134	17,547	12	9,309
Other	13	7,213	492,139	145,392	81	41,477
Total	74	819,628	1,052,688	1,138,850	558	405,200

Statistical Divisions—The distribution of mining and quarrying operations in statistical divisions is shown in the next table. Some grouping has been necessary to avoid revealing information supplied by the limited number of establishments operating in certain districts.

MINING¹ AND QUARRYING, STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, 1961

Statistical Division	Mines or Quarries	Workers ² (incl. Working Proprietors)	Salaries and Wages Paid ³	Value of Output ³	Power, Fuel, and Materials Used	Value of Production ³
	No	No	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
<i>Census Mines</i> ⁴	117	7,728	10,179	30,504	8,383	22,121
Moreton	58	2,427	3,236	6,999	1,554	5,445
Maryborough	9	246	305	505	78	427
Downs and Roma	6	120	159	275	40	235
Rockhampton	14	1,453	1,667	4,038	1,773	2,265
Townsville	6	517	463	1,095	154	941
Cairns and Peninsula	12	253	273	1,106	291	815
North Western and Central Western ..	12	2,712	4,076	16,486	4,493	11,993
<i>Small Mines</i> ⁵	347	648	n	577	n	577
<i>Quarries</i>	74	558	384	1,139	403	736
Metropolitan	9	107	93	317	137	180
Moreton	20	97	53	137	25	112
Maryborough	4	52	37	88	9	79
Downs	14	81	60	157	69	88
Rockhampton	9	58	47	101	37	64
Townsville and Mackay	11	114	84	290	100	190
Cairns and North Western	7	49	10	49	26	23
Total	538	8,934	10,563	32,220	8,786	23,434

¹ Excluding mining of uranium.² Persons employed during period worked.³ See notes to table on page 189.⁴ Mines employing four or more persons.⁵ Census returns are not collected from small mines and it is not possible to allocate them to statistical divisions.

n Not available.

It will be noticed that more than half the mines output is in the North Western and Central Western Divisions. Production in those areas is chiefly high priced metals and is valued at more than twice that of the Moreton Division (where coal predominates). Although employment is only 12 per cent. greater.

9 TIMBER

Queensland possesses the largest area in any Australian State suitable for permanent forestry production, and its native timber resources have been an important asset in a continent not well endowed with softwoods. The exploitation of these timber assets has been an aid to settlement, but it has proceeded at a pace which threatens to exhaust accessible supplies long before the products of a still inadequate reforestation can replace them. Queensland is a net importer of timber and is likely to continue to be so for many years to come.

The native timbers are chiefly in two large and widely separated areas. In the south, the timber country extends from the border ranges to beyond Maryborough. This is the main pine-hardwood belt, which extends also to the margins of the sub-tropical region in New South Wales. The most important forest species are cypress pine, ironbark, and spotted gum. In the north, the "rain forest" or jungle timbers comprise, in addition to pine, a great variety of first-class cabinet woods. Very large quantities have been destroyed in the process of farm clearing, but large quantities remain and are being used to an increasing extent, for veneers, furniture, and joinery. Queensland walnut, maple, silkwood, black bean, silky oak, silver ash, and some others are well known. There is a great variety of lesser-known woods of high intrinsic value which are becoming more highly appreciated on the timber markets. Thinnings from exotic pine plantations established by the Forestry Department are making an appreciable contribution to the softwood needs of the State, 242,000,000 super feet having been milled to 30 June 1962.

Chapter 6 on Land and Settlement includes an outline of the operations of the Forestry Department and details of timber harvested from Crown lands.

The following table gives a summary of the log timber processed by all mills, including those which operate only intermittently and are excluded from the annual factory collection. The decline in the use of pine from natural forests and the increase in the use of plantation timber are important features of the last ten years. Because of seasonal logging difficulties, single year comparisons may be misleading, but, if the figures are averaged over the five years 1957-58 to 1961-62 and compared with the averages for the five years 1952-53 to 1956-57, it will be seen that the total quantity processed has declined by 5 per cent although there has been an increase in the small quantity imported for special purposes.

LOG TIMBER PROCESSED, QUEENSLAND, 1952-53 TO 1961-62
(1,000 Super Feet)

Year	Australian Grown							Im-ported	Total
	Pine				Hard-woods	Cabinet Woods	Miscel-laneous		
	Hoop and Bunya	Kauri	Cypress	Plan-tation Timber					
1952-53	64,374	6,327	52,834	6,322	275,491	24,913	37,148	2,735	470,144
1953-54	62,289	5,825	59,067	11,117	259,763	29,315	45,879	6,628	479,883
1954-55	48,894	5,159	54,334	14,266	250,743	26,911	49,588	14,002	463,897
1955-56	40,270	5,227	47,302	19,353	257,359	31,270	58,617	17,268	476,666
1956-57	44,395	3,643	51,772	20,029	269,226	32,500	48,245	13,993	483,803
1957-58	49,517	3,030	56,744	19,460	257,472	26,678	44,785	14,397	472,083
1958-59	43,729	1,898	54,071	19,931	252,500	26,631	48,458	17,365	464,583
1959-60	37,614	2,081	55,738	26,420	264,069	24,644	49,595	19,944	480,105
1960-61	35,027	2,223	50,473	25,959	252,482	27,389	48,558	17,091	459,202
1961-62 ¹	25,822	2,124	45,275	26,632	215,450	20,914	39,791	12,612	388,620

¹ Including the log equivalent of 2,231,000 super feet of flitches cut from Australian grown logs and sliced in veneer mills. Prior to 1961-62, such flitches were duplicated in the total. The duplication was significant for cabinet woods only.

The next table shows details of the 1961-62 output of each of the main species of timber by sawmills (according to capacity) and by plywood mills, veneer mills, &c.

LOG TIMBER PROCESSED BY TYPE OF MILL, QUEENSLAND, 1961-62
(1,000 Super Feet)

Species	By Sawmills (According to Mill Capacities)			By Plywood and Veneer Mills, &c	Total
	Under 5,000 Sup Ft per Day	5,000-15,000 Sup Ft per Day	Over 15,000 Sup Ft per Day		
Australian Grown—					
Pine—Hoop and Bunya ..	1,867	7,734	10,979	5,242	25,822
Kauri	33	320	842	929	2,124
Cypress	18,928	22,753	3,594	..	45,275
Plantation Timber ..	2,813	10,772	12,716	331	26,632
Hardwoods	53,261	124,639	37,192	358	215,450
Cabinet Woods	1,870	8,084	6,189	4,771	20,914
Miscellaneous	3,702	14,393	10,667	11,029	39,791
Imported	191	49	1,124	11,248	12,612
Total	82,665	188,744	83,303	33,908	388,620

Mills making annual factory returns in 1961-62 included 556 sawmills, 38 plywood mills, and 52 case mills. Operations of sawmills for the last five years are shown in the following table. The figures for timber produced do not include the sawn timber cut for sale or for use by plywood mills and case mills. In 1961-62 these items together amounted to 5,130,630 super feet.

SAWMILLS, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
Mills No	590	557	578	583	556
Workers ¹ No	6,901	6,718	6,805	6,451	5,778
Salaries and Wages ² .. £	4,796,458	4,996,247	5,199,324	5,177,472	4,782,312
Land, Buildings, and Plant £	4,047,299	4,155,914	4,272,928	4,584,910	4,673,264
Sawn Timber Produced ³ —					
Quantity .. 1,000 S. Ft	241,396	233,360	249,751	239,489	200,869
Value £	14,220,988	14,123,037	15,297,958	15,842,664	12,184,642

¹ Average number of workers during period of operation, including working proprietors. ² Excluding working proprietors' drawings. ³ Only Australian grown timber included.

The sawmills were distributed in 1961-62 among the three main divisions of the State as follows:—Southern 396; Central, 65; Northern, 95. The Southern division accounted for 139,179,508 super feet of sawn native timber, the Central division for 17,166,702 super feet, and the Northern for 44,523,341 super feet.

Operations of plywood mills are shown in the following table.

PLYWOOD MILLS, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
Mills No	29	29	35	36	38
Workers ¹ No	1,806	1,860	1,843	1,604	1,380
Salaries and Wages ² .. £	1,342,030	1,498,183	1,539,408	1,445,982	1,206,204
Land, Buildings, and Plant £	1,322,369	1,296,097	1,299,460	1,489,601	1,486,429
Plywood ³ .. 1,000 Sq Ft	131,205	139,743	134,824	112,414	98,086
Veneers ³ .. 1,000 Sq Ft	128,732	154,475	154,219	136,797	133,014
Value of Plywood .. £	4,730,245	5,156,064	5,065,278	4,523,084	4,150,646
Value of Veneers .. £	897,332	1,083,653	1,045,138	925,503	1,115,056

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, 1961-62

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 Buildings		
	No	No	No	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
N.S.Wales	23,539	343,564	111,878	480,355	570,499	493,326	2,216,217	923,434
Victoria ..	17,233	268,474	104,271	377,727	361,000	415,678	1,635,298	696,070
Queensland	5,756	82,160	17,497	91,017	92,620	76,613	478,564	167,284
South Aust	5,482	79,941	17,263	97,224	92,990	88,065	389,299	167,913
Westn Aust	4,326	42,987	6,825	44,916	44,482	44,697	233,987	93,194
Tasmania	1,744	24,381	5,310	30,217	41,814	32,552	136,139	58,683
Total ..	58,080	841,507	263,044	1,121,456	1,203,405	1,150,931	5,089,504	2,106,578

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 1961-62 for £1,619,504,000 out of a total value of production of £2,106,578,000 for all Australian manufactures. In 1961-62 Queensland was fourth among the States in value of manufacturing production but was the lowest in production per head of population. For 1961-62, production per head was as follows:—Victoria, £235·2; New South Wales, £233·9; South Australia, £171·3; Tasmania, £164·5; Western Australia, £125·9; Queensland, £109·6.

Assistance to Secondary Industries—Since 1929, the Queensland Government has made advances and guaranteed loans to assist the development of industries (see page 430). In March 1947 a Secondary Industries Division was established within the Department of Labour and Industry to promote the development of secondary industries, to encourage the decentralisation of industries suitable for establishment in the country

cities and towns, and to encourage the establishment of industries that would help overcome seasonal unemployment. The Division is assisted by the Queensland Development Advisory Committee and by Regional Advisory Committees.

Manufacturing in Queensland—The following table summarises the operations of Queensland factories for ten years.

FACTORIES, QUEENSLAND AND METROPOLITAN, TEN YEARS

Year	Establishments	Workers ¹	Salaries and Wages Paid ²	Capital Values		Output	Production (Value Added)
				Machinery and Plant	Land and Buildings		
	No	No	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
<i>Total Queensland</i>							
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
1960-61 ..	5,809	103,440	89,953	90,067	72,705	474,322	162,562
1961-62 ..	5,756	100,129	91,017	92,621	76,613	478,564	167,284
<i>Metropolitan</i>							
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
1960-61 ..	2,166	54,748	47,918	29,536	39,943	221,356	88,955
1961-62 ..	2,171	53,743	48,955	35,417	44,135	231,379	94,103
<i>Rest of State</i>							
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
1960-61 ..	3,643	48,692	42,035	60,531	32,762	252,966	73,607
1961-62 ..	3,585	46,386	42,062	57,204	32,478	247,185	73,181

¹ Aggregate of average number of workers employed during period each factory was operating, including, in 1961-62, 41,296 males and 12,447 females in the metropolitan area and 41,263 males and 5,123 females in the rest of the State.

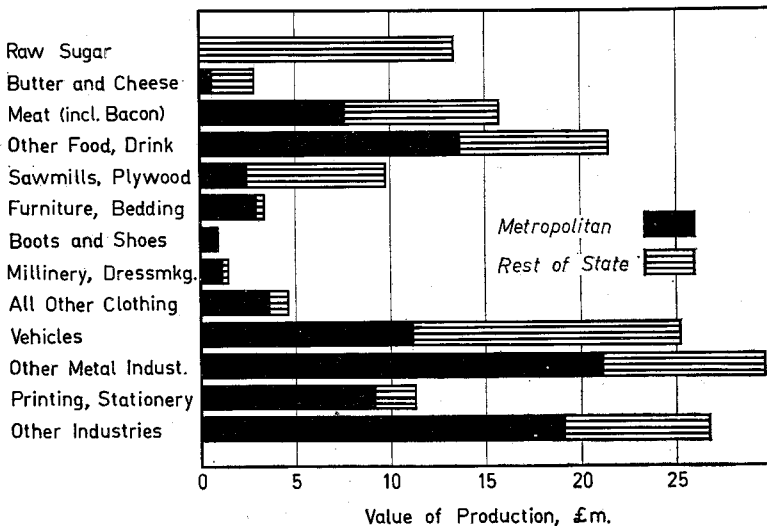
² Excluding drawings of working proprietors.

In the preceding table, the last column, "Production", represents the value of the wealth produced by the factories as such. This is the amount which the goods they made are worth in excess of the value of the things which they had to use to make these goods. (No allowance has been made for depreciation and certain overhead expenses, such as insurance, which strictly should have been deducted to arrive at this figure, but it is not considered practicable to deduct these.) In manufacturing, many goods are treated in several factories, the output of one becoming the raw material of another. Hence such commodities are counted more than once in the aggregate value of output and raw materials. The value of production is assessed without such duplications and should be used in judging activity in manufacturing as a whole. It is the fund which provides wages and salaries, profits, interest, and rent. In 1961-62, production of factories (£167,284,000) was worth 75 per cent of the value of the net production of primary industries (£223,253,000).

Further particulars to those in the following pages are given for meatworks on page 164; butter and cheese factories, pages 170 and 171; sugar mills, page 179; and sawmills and plywood mills, pages 193 and 194.

The relative importance of the various types of factories throughout Queensland, and the relative importance of Metropolitan factories in each section, are illustrated by the diagram below.

FACTORY PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND, 1961-62



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

FACTORIES, STATISTICAL DIVISIONS AND CITIES, 1961-62

Statistical Divisions and Cities	Estab- lish- ments	Workers ¹	Salaries and Wages ²	Output	Production (Value Added)	Land, Buildings, and Plant
	No	No	£	£	£	£
Metropolitan	2,171	53,743	48,954,989	231,379,326	94,103,383	79,552,091
<i>Brisbane</i>	2,114	52,909	48,176,260	227,355,772	92,668,518	73,097,169
<i>Redcliffe</i>	37	308	215,209	723,512	357,395	273,605
Moreton	672	9,894	8,279,554	38,923,020	13,344,665	8,990,875
<i>Gold Coast</i>	105	760	555,875	2,029,051	1,093,536	1,083,005
<i>Ipswich</i>	135	6,029	5,402,372	19,667,623	7,898,624	4,019,110
Maryborough	591	7,063	6,194,075	34,834,533	11,304,462	13,860,850
<i>Bundaberg</i>	107	1,382	1,219,536	6,995,881	2,689,772	2,279,094
<i>Gympie</i>	71	833	737,798	4,736,571	1,958,775	2,465,394
<i>Maryborough</i>	89	1,867	1,716,797	5,914,812	2,572,831	2,059,356
Downs	699	6,780	5,659,168	30,556,281	10,013,757	8,577,106
<i>Toowoomba</i>	227	3,648	3,164,273	13,616,673	5,546,775	4,675,513
<i>Warwick</i>	46	483	421,549	2,991,274	756,237	761,415
Roma	99	557	426,599	2,943,732	941,839	672,382
South Western	52	215	137,686	512,359	282,685	229,313
Total South	4,284	78,252	69,652,071	339,149,251	129,990,791	111,882,617
Rockhampton	377	5,060	4,564,317	23,221,515	7,084,737	4,916,092
<i>Rockhampton</i>	167	3,563	3,326,516	12,976,930	4,677,742	2,954,778
Central Western	92	506	386,317	1,149,248	676,094	480,041
Far Western	12	36	24,962	98,701	54,523	33,194
Total Central	481	5,602	4,975,596	24,469,464	7,815,354	5,429,327
Mackay	211	2,949	2,911,716	20,215,235	5,531,027	10,826,502
<i>Mackay</i>	107	900	729,577	2,250,212	1,264,592	1,044,641
Townsville	288	5,709	5,952,843	37,269,949	9,680,249	16,946,538
<i>Charters Towers</i>	27	141	100,195	315,365	182,352	95,810
<i>Townsville</i>	169	3,592	3,573,355	22,219,961	5,447,189	9,122,220
Cairns	424	6,599	6,435,693	41,479,286	11,969,928	17,739,288
<i>Cairns</i>	89	1,651	1,567,921	6,303,527	2,919,383	2,700,627
Peninsula	10	52	46,584	112,990	55,817	24,234
North Western	58	966	1,042,798	15,868,127	2,241,266	6,384,691
Total North	991	16,275	16,389,634	114,945,587	29,478,287	51,921,253
Total Queensland	5,756	100,129	91,017,301	478,564,302	167,284,432	169,233,197

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

Southern Queensland factories in 1961-62 accounted for 78 per cent of the State's total factory production. Of this, metropolitan factories accounted for £94,103,383, or 56 per cent of the total factory production of the State, and provided 54 per cent of the total salaries and wages. Seventeen per cent of the State's factory production in 1961-62 was from Northern Queensland. The remaining 5 per cent was from Central Queensland.

Industry Groups in Statistical Divisions.—The table on pages 199 to 203 shows particulars of factory activity by the main industry groups in each Suburban Division of the metropolitan area (see page 34) and in each Statistical Division of the State.

FACTORIES, INDUSTRY GROUPS AND STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, 1961-62

Industry	Estab- lish- ments	Workers ¹	Salaries and Wages ²	Output	Production (Value Added)	Land, Buildings, and Plant
	No	No	£	£	£	£
<i>Metropolitan Central City Areas</i>						
Meat (incl Bacon) ..	6	232	223,736	1,966,224	449,775	299,648
Other Food, Drink ..	63	2,488	2,220,026	19,515,920	5,620,367	6,776,483
Sawmills, Plywood ..	4	208	208,176	1,013,723	491,887	251,260
Furniture, Bedding ..	41	734	614,732	2,224,086	931,308	1,112,574
Boots and Shoes ..	10	437	353,162	993,836	462,585	190,528
Millinery, Dressmaking	52	1,181	665,280	1,840,536	1,036,074	482,202
All Other Clothing ..	108	3,064	1,859,672	4,915,646	2,912,894	1,428,202
Vehicles ..	164	3,185	2,929,825	9,091,628	6,812,704	2,834,067
Other Metal Industries ..	187	5,052	5,009,571	15,099,167	7,556,855	4,453,984
Printing, Stationery ..	73	3,478	3,651,476	11,780,973	6,601,357	4,381,359
Other Industries ..	158	3,295	2,966,349	13,111,813	6,108,847	5,589,609
<i>Total</i>	<i>866</i>	<i>23,354</i>	<i>20,707,005</i>	<i>81,553,552</i>	<i>38,984,653</i>	<i>27,799,916</i>
<i>Metropolitan North Side Inner Suburbs</i>						
Food and Drink ..	19	716	753,799	6,769,608	2,636,666	4,034,780
Sawmills, Plywood ..	8	322	290,852	1,283,068	541,601	316,683
Furniture, Bedding ..	33	403	355,904	1,799,756	722,596	309,119
Boots and Shoes ..	4	95	79,546	228,762	104,030	46,306
All Other Clothing ..	17	102	51,574	160,743	115,023	114,992
Vehicles ..	74	1,059	1,030,759	2,503,141	1,470,413	1,528,088
Other Metal Industries ..	57	1,638	1,534,067	5,592,147	2,777,920	2,343,614
Printing, Stationery ..	12	166	179,858	624,443	383,495	251,395
Other Industries ..	61	1,262	1,244,815	8,197,505	2,900,555	2,470,124
<i>Total</i>	<i>285</i>	<i>5,763</i>	<i>5,521,174</i>	<i>27,159,173</i>	<i>11,652,299</i>	<i>11,415,101</i>
<i>Metropolitan North Side Outer Suburbs</i>						
Food and Drink ..	29	1,676	1,568,367	11,154,923	3,273,590	1,790,198
Sawmills, Plywood ..	18	183	160,181	603,593	250,002	272,107
Furniture, Bedding ..	19	225	176,333	805,249	341,748	304,102
Millinery, Dressmaking	3	46	23,019	71,313	40,651	13,175
All Other Clothing ..	17	98	59,866	183,412	119,956	96,793
Vehicles ..	76	758	656,969	1,831,416	1,002,783	1,240,578
Other Metal Industries ..	53	1,679	1,617,609	6,873,506	3,050,117	2,366,529
Printing, Stationery ..	9	138	117,343	521,996	185,785	367,015
Other Industries ..	59	1,882	1,821,863	9,068,747	3,725,797	2,042,555
<i>Total</i>	<i>283</i>	<i>6,685</i>	<i>6,201,550</i>	<i>31,114,155</i>	<i>11,990,429</i>	<i>8,493,052</i>
<i>Metropolitan Western Suburbs</i>						
Food and Drink ..	10	143	132,814	822,949	404,648	307,047
Sawmills, Plywood ..	5	193	173,406	557,059	277,100	286,876
Furniture, Bedding ..	5	39	28,321	81,897	41,004	20,647
Clothing ..	11	134	81,480	232,484	156,879	83,053
Vehicles ..	26	85	51,423	203,901	105,997	121,976
Other Metal Industries ..	18	524	480,329	1,724,517	867,394	553,703
Printing, Stationery ..	3	16	5,249	31,981	18,066	17,408
Other Industries ..	23	796	892,273	4,182,711	2,136,937	3,218,162
<i>Total</i>	<i>101</i>	<i>1,930</i>	<i>1,845,295</i>	<i>7,837,499</i>	<i>4,008,025</i>	<i>4,608,872</i>

FACTORIES, INDUSTRY GROUPS AND STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, 1961-62—contd

Industry	Estab- lish- ments	Workers ¹	Salaries and Wages ²	Output	Production (Value Added)	Land, Buildings, and Plant
	No	No	£	£	£	£
<i>Metropolitan South Side Inner Suburbs</i>						
Food and Drink ..	17	448	365,332	2,189,640	851,786	453,714
Sawmills, Plywood ..	3	70	63,858	250,529	97,436	147,213
Furniture, Bedding ..	20	318	276,857	1,019,507	435,199	213,055
Millinery, Dressmaking ..	5	109	60,416	248,924	128,577	50,577
All Other Clothing ..	6	31	14,793	37,922	27,938	24,079
Vehicles ..	30	123	93,909	292,054	156,096	153,424
Other Metal Industries ..	38	1,168	1,166,557	4,237,095	2,028,072	2,696,680
Printing, Stationery ..	4	62	38,868	218,083	98,289	112,796
Other Industries ..	17	155	135,680	1,317,925	629,920	269,545
<i>Total</i>	<i>140</i>	<i>2,484</i>	<i>2,216,270</i>	<i>9,811,679</i>	<i>4,453,313</i>	<i>4,121,083</i>

Metropolitan South Side Outer Suburbs

Meat (incl Bacon) ..	5	2,750	2,886,706	29,412,940	5,981,457	2,347,411
Other Food, Drink ..	39	963	793,025	6,411,905	1,950,598	2,713,409
Sawmills, Plywood ..	15	386	317,162	1,858,504	703,932	416,486
Furniture, Bedding ..	29	343	300,073	1,327,955	467,691	285,771
Boots and Shoes ..	3	295	208,587	609,839	291,693	54,075
Millinery, Dressmaking ..	3	35	17,829	43,736	29,375	20,073
All Other Clothing ..	16	208	104,800	408,142	184,780	151,235
Vehicles ..	51	1,107	1,065,746	3,566,897	1,202,524	1,266,673
Other Metal Industries ..	66	2,614	2,659,639	8,681,471	4,116,754	2,888,439
Printing, Stationery ..	9	417	330,405	2,511,053	888,697	702,014
Other Industries ..	82	1,657	1,385,171	6,797,328	2,935,513	2,516,823
<i>Total</i>	<i>318</i>	<i>10,775</i>	<i>10,069,143</i>	<i>61,629,770</i>	<i>18,753,014</i>	<i>13,362,409</i>

Metropolitan Bayside

Food and Drink ..	18	272	210,701	1,042,264	325,626	247,985
Sawmills, Plywood ..	5	46	44,431	179,819	78,549	45,997
Furniture, Bedding ..	3	16	6,454	24,751	16,129	9,436
Clothing ..	8	141	80,798	212,915	149,073	57,711
Vehicles ..	22	110	89,184	212,649	123,331	127,544
Other Metal Industries ..	11	119	104,799	276,056	159,476	132,080
Printing, Stationery ..	3	27	21,532	48,566	35,259	24,014
Other Industries ..	9	45	27,035	159,931	63,534	76,391
<i>Total</i>	<i>79</i>	<i>776</i>	<i>584,934</i>	<i>2,156,951</i>	<i>950,977</i>	<i>721,158</i>

Metropolitan Rural

Food and Drink ..	3	293	254,886	2,520,943	477,645	614,136
Sawmills, Plywood ..	4	20	8,808	34,578	16,677	24,694
Furniture, Bedding ..	4	15	9,709	39,660	20,425	5,662
Wool Scours, &c ..	3	60	63,449	612,631	99,546	87,565
Vehicles ..	6	132	122,995	203,954	159,795	160,627
Other Metal Industries ..	8	256	213,287	1,423,169	529,637	694,667
Other Industries ..	14	366	357,755	1,258,058	572,983	988,227
<i>Total</i>	<i>42</i>	<i>1,142</i>	<i>1,030,889</i>	<i>6,092,993</i>	<i>1,876,708</i>	<i>2,575,578</i>

FACTORIES, INDUSTRY GROUPS AND STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, 1961-62—contd

Industry	Estab- lish- ments	Workers ¹	Salaries and Wages ²	Output	roduction (Value Added)	Land, Buildings, and Plant
	No	No	£	£	£	£
<i>Metropolitan—Outside City of Brisbane</i>						
Food and Drink ..	14	86	62,208	324,531	141,283	149,658
Sawmills, Plywood ..	7	108	87,439	247,441	97,169	50,448
Clothing ..	4	77	41,004	107,342	85,027	27,348
Vehicles ..	12	72	51,211	121,251	64,616	68,497
Other Metal Industries ..	6	65	55,463	841,694	141,575	310,506
Other Industries ..	14	426	481,404	2,381,295	904,295	5,848,465
<i>Total</i> ..	<i>57</i>	<i>834</i>	<i>778,729</i>	<i>4,023,554</i>	<i>1,433,965</i>	<i>6,454,922</i>
<i>Total Metropolitan Division</i>						
Butter and Cheese ..	3	201	196,828	2,556,779	739,939	548,424
Meat (incl Bacon) ..	15	3,640	3,702,383	36,141,849	7,692,114	3,630,937
Other Food, Drink ..	205	6,226	5,577,389	43,433,219	13,681,388	15,555,108
Sawmills, Plywood ..	69	1,536	1,354,313	6,028,314	2,554,353	1,811,764
Furniture, Bedding ..	155	2,098	1,771,273	7,331,126	2,980,637	2,265,316
Wool Scours, &c ..	7	262	274,782	1,117,305	406,772	200,858
Boots and Shoes ..	21	922	706,642	2,017,644	959,588	337,520
Millinery, Dressmaking	65	1,425	791,463	2,288,249	1,285,952	583,178
All Other Clothing ..	181	3,706	2,203,721	5,989,659	3,599,015	1,919,651
Vehicles ..	461	6,631	6,092,021	18,026,791	11,098,259	7,501,474
Other Metal Industries ..	444	13,115	12,841,321	44,748,922	21,227,800	16,440,202
Printing, Stationery ..	118	4,705	4,860,827	18,216,624	9,186,323	11,386,495
Other Industries ..	427	9,276	8,582,026	43,482,845	18,691,243	17,371,164
<i>Total</i> ..	<i>2,171</i>	<i>53,743</i>	<i>48,954,989</i>	<i>231,379,326</i>	<i>94,103,383</i>	<i>79,552,091</i>
<i>Moreton Division</i>						
Butter and Cheese ..	14	321	297,656	6,079,413	457,544	1,083,036
Meat (incl Bacon) ..	6	555	564,538	10,493,123	1,548,405	1,096,738
Other Food, Drink ..	119	828	601,563	4,085,972	1,446,202	1,640,462
Sawmills, Plywood ..	123	1,280	1,017,657	3,612,585	1,590,051	876,846
Furniture, Bedding ..	15	56	34,774	183,311	69,594	54,073
Clothing ..	50	458	216,830	594,237	396,150	280,480
Vehicles ..	195	4,011	3,622,720	7,244,753	4,508,452	1,677,231
Other Metal Industries ..	43	497	443,698	1,362,872	667,613	517,170
Printing, Stationery ..	12	158	148,186	329,530	234,256	187,055
Other Industries ..	95	1,730	1,331,932	4,937,224	2,426,398	1,577,784
<i>Total</i> ..	<i>672</i>	<i>9,894</i>	<i>8,279,554</i>	<i>38,923,020</i>	<i>13,344,665</i>	<i>8,990,875</i>
<i>Maryborough Division</i>						
Raw Sugar ..	7	1,296	1,430,099	9,953,717	2,265,746	6,089,616
Butter and Cheese ..	16	260	257,240	5,430,256	414,396	734,627
Other Food, Drink ..	102	1,195	906,776	8,413,485	2,300,471	2,009,983
Sawmills, Plywood ..	99	1,210	1,041,906	3,189,142	1,602,388	881,157
Furniture, Bedding ..	21	88	58,140	190,561	92,897	68,090
Clothing ..	37	148	57,262	174,663	130,107	130,779
Vehicles ..	188	1,077	816,636	2,219,401	1,328,919	886,455
Other Metal Industries ..	57	1,015	883,059	2,474,909	1,339,157	877,850
Printing, Stationery ..	16	191	183,174	376,418	288,970	308,843
Other Industries ..	48	583	559,783	2,411,981	1,541,411	1,873,450
<i>Total</i> ..	<i>591</i>	<i>7,063</i>	<i>6,194,075</i>	<i>34,834,533</i>	<i>11,304,462</i>	<i>13,860,850</i>

FACTORIES, INDUSTRY GROUPS AND STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, 1961-62—*contd*

Industry	Estab- lish- ments	Workers ¹	Salaries and Wages ²	Output	Production (Value Added)	Land, Buildings, and Plant
	No	No	£	£	£	£
<i>Downs Division</i>						
Butter and Cheese ..	27	492	485,513	5,471,307	657,988	997,814
Meat (incl Bacon) ..	6	764	802,407	8,448,101	1,738,537	1,127,089
Other Food, Drink ..	121	763	586,863	5,342,008	1,413,753	1,798,147
Sawmills, Plywood ..	93	683	512,840	2,127,149	920,131	496,877
Furniture, Bedding ..	18	49	18,144	77,652	44,673	40,245
Clothing ..	60	341	162,697	416,628	307,029	299,274
Vehicles ..	225	1,646	1,227,698	3,308,655	1,888,817	1,550,012
Other Metal Industries ..	66	1,141	1,025,750	2,969,753	1,652,692	1,209,006
Printing, Stationery ..	23	338	353,342	775,321	567,173	369,894
Other Industries ..	60	563	483,914	1,619,707	822,964	688,748
<i>Total</i>	<i>699</i>	<i>6,780</i>	<i>5,659,168</i>	<i>30,556,281</i>	<i>10,013,757</i>	<i>8,577,106</i>
<i>Roma Division</i>						
Food and Drink ..	23	187	171,840	2,056,064	463,631	342,947
Sawmills, Plywood ..	22	135	95,920	420,247	206,768	105,199
Metal Industries ..	40	193	138,296	408,174	229,693	157,420
Other Industries ..	14	42	20,543	59,247	41,747	66,816
<i>Total</i>	<i>99</i>	<i>557</i>	<i>426,599</i>	<i>2,943,732</i>	<i>941,839</i>	<i>672,382</i>
<i>South Western Division</i>						
Food and Drink ..	12	40	16,693	115,650	49,966	42,197
Metal Industries ..	31	142	103,491	338,446	193,002	141,439
Other Industries ..	9	33	17,502	58,263	39,717	45,677
<i>Total</i>	<i>52</i>	<i>215</i>	<i>137,686</i>	<i>512,359</i>	<i>282,685</i>	<i>229,313</i>
<i>Rockhampton Division</i>						
Butter and Cheese ..	5	137	132,779	2,391,918	448,161	474,259
Other Food, Drink ..	65	1,726	1,753,720	10,594,500	2,526,839	2,076,834
Sawmills, Plywood ..	60	354	238,921	833,806	417,949	282,114
Furniture, Bedding ..	8	48	37,549	90,634	50,744	16,749
Clothing ..	34	118	47,347	162,776	112,269	97,377
Vehicles ..	122	1,791	1,546,246	3,022,053	2,000,665	957,130
Other Metal Industries ..	34	486	475,004	4,394,108	797,915	369,360
Printing, Stationery ..	8	133	116,557	315,189	210,191	216,507
Other Industries ..	41	267	216,194	1,416,531	520,004	425,762
<i>Total</i>	<i>377</i>	<i>5,060</i>	<i>4,564,317</i>	<i>23,221,515</i>	<i>7,084,737</i>	<i>4,916,092</i>
<i>Central Western Division</i>						
Food and Drink ..	24	74	35,015	227,574	110,339	72,303
Sawmills, Plywood ..	5	43	33,896	92,595	46,683	28,329
Clothing ..	11	34	13,882	46,615	34,695	33,664
Metal Industries ..	40	301	265,879	697,354	431,000	247,476
Other Industries ..	12	54	37,645	85,110	53,377	98,269
<i>Total</i>	<i>92</i>	<i>506</i>	<i>386,317</i>	<i>1,149,248</i>	<i>676,094</i>	<i>480,041</i>
<i>Far Western Division</i>						
Food and Drink ..	5	12	2,604	41,111	17,573	13,957
Other Industries ..	7	24	22,358	57,590	36,950	19,237
<i>Total</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>36</i>	<i>24,962</i>	<i>98,701</i>	<i>54,523</i>	<i>33,194</i>

FACTORIES, INDUSTRY GROUPS AND STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, 1961-62—*contd*

Industry	Estab- lish- ments	Workers ¹	Salaries and Wages ²	Output	Production (Value Added)	Land, Buildings, and Plant
	No	No	£	£	£	£
<i>Mackay Division</i>						
Raw Sugar	8	1,473	1,719,487	15,912,054	3,436,769	8,678,216
Other Food, Drink ..	28	293	255,911	1,487,860	570,115	676,316
Sawmills, Plywood ..	21	145	105,260	392,298	167,969	141,303
Furniture, Bedding ..	9	38	25,116	89,116	42,714	24,924
Clothing	18	87	34,810	126,304	85,760	57,441
Vehicles	67	396	303,234	853,883	475,172	411,725
Other Metal Industries ..	36	286	252,905	726,055	377,817	464,835
Printing, Stationery ..	5	105	103,002	197,433	156,501	74,415
Other Industries ..	19	126	111,991	430,232	218,210	297,327
<i>Total</i>	<i>211</i>	<i>2,949</i>	<i>2,911,716</i>	<i>20,215,235</i>	<i>5,531,027</i>	<i>10,826,502</i>
<i>Townsville Division</i>						
Raw Sugar	4	850	1,012,447	9,589,006	2,206,001	5,925,974
Meat (incl Bacon) ..	5	1,041	1,442,754	6,097,913	1,846,105	2,224,679
Other Food, Drink ..	56	330	196,424	1,368,832	518,595	713,100
Sawmills, Plywood ..	12	159	131,289	481,521	186,183	200,619
Furniture, Bedding ..	16	69	44,964	179,633	88,621	62,919
Clothing	25	104	42,967	162,935	115,762	122,606
Vehicles	80	1,577	1,461,523	2,584,337	1,850,912	737,848
Other Metal Industries ..	44	928	967,401	13,731,248	1,276,754	5,450,871
Printing, Stationery ..	11	198	175,320	590,714	332,583	291,648
Other Industries ..	35	453	477,754	2,483,810	1,258,733	1,216,274
<i>Total</i>	<i>288</i>	<i>5,709</i>	<i>5,952,843</i>	<i>37,269,949</i>	<i>9,680,249</i>	<i>16,946,538</i>
<i>Cairns Division</i>						
Raw Sugar	10	2,241	2,670,418	25,450,910	5,192,530	11,642,297
Other Food, Drink ..	82	906	780,522	6,064,125	1,863,589	2,582,486
Sawmills, Plywood ..	86	1,582	1,421,223	4,191,121	2,087,417	1,319,967
Furniture, Bedding ..	12	69	43,898	143,698	76,600	65,330
Clothing	30	111	51,134	180,144	119,553	135,119
Vehicles	105	825	652,876	1,614,392	990,091	725,615
Other Metal Industries ..	53	406	344,963	1,166,016	586,925	421,218
Printing, Stationery ..	11	144	127,206	330,322	222,133	256,104
Other Industries ..	35	315	343,453	2,338,558	831,090	591,152
<i>Total</i>	<i>424</i>	<i>6,599</i>	<i>6,435,693</i>	<i>41,479,286</i>	<i>11,969,928</i>	<i>17,739,288</i>
<i>Peninsula Division</i>						
Food and Drink ..	6	13	3,619	24,956	9,731	11,450
Metal Industries ..	4	39	42,965	88,034	46,086	12,784
<i>Total</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>52</i>	<i>46,584</i>	<i>112,990</i>	<i>55,817</i>	<i>24,234</i>
<i>North Western Division</i>						
Food and Drink ..	17	82	57,637	316,711	148,564	88,692
Metal Industries ..	24	786	886,822	14,903,472	1,924,451	5,614,837
Clothing	8	31	13,242	43,979	33,888	39,728
Other Industries ..	9	67	85,097	603,965	134,363	641,434
<i>Total</i>	<i>58</i>	<i>966</i>	<i>1,042,798</i>	<i>15,868,127</i>	<i>2,241,266</i>	<i>6,384,691</i>
Total Queensland ..	5,756	100,129	91,017,301	478,564,302	167,284,432	169,233,197

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, 1961-62

Statistical Division	Processing		Sheltered		Competitive	
	Workers ¹	Production (Value Added)	Workers ¹	Production (Value Added)	Workers ¹	Production (Value Added)
	No	£	No	£	No	£
Metropolitan—						
Central City Areas	1,056	1,941,223	8,916	14,285,252	13,382	22,758,178
North Side Inner ..	672	1,576,686	1,530	2,642,480	3,561	7,433,133
North Side Outer	2,167	4,000,159	1,265	2,189,372	3,253	5,800,898
Western	198	280,742	701	1,155,179	1,031	2,572,104
South Side Inner ..	387	706,413	938	1,682,719	1,159	2,064,181
South Side Outer ..	3,714	8,175,188	1,949	3,029,914	5,112	7,547,912
Bayside	223	260,841	292	388,919	261	301,217
Rural	465	697,506	354	593,684	323	585,518
Outside Brisbane ..	143	161,494	233	280,836	458	991,635
Total Metropolitan ..	9,025	17,800,252	16,178	26,248,355	28,540	50,054,776
Moreton	2,561	4,220,128	4,806	5,664,822	2,527	3,459,715
Maryborough ..	3,348	5,142,292	1,825	2,333,692	1,890	3,828,478
Downs	2,308	4,142,739	2,540	3,092,344	1,932	2,778,674
Roma	265	590,833	268	330,702	25	21,014
South Western ..			177	226,784	37	55,191
Total South² ..	8,482	14,095,992	9,616	11,648,344	6,411	10,143,072
Rockhampton ..	1,968	3,207,079	2,365	2,821,407	727	1,056,251
Central Western ..	49	56,406	413	575,898	45	45,806
Far Western ..	..	..	35	52,507		
Total Central ..	2,017	3,263,485	2,813	3,449,812	772	1,102,057
Mackay	1,765	3,925,440	649	867,373	535	738,214
Townsville	2,512	4,845,226	2,137	2,764,550	1,060	2,070,473
Cairns	4,876	9,718,653	1,345	1,769,345	983	2,119,273
Peninsula			47	48,190	37	73,972
North Western ..			329	537,578		
Total North ..	9,153	18,489,319	4,507	5,987,036	2,615	5,001,932
Total Queensland ..	28,677	53,649,048	33,114	47,333,547	38,338	66,301,837

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 5 per cent, while those in sheltered and competitive industries have increased by 9 and 5 per cent respectively. In 1961-62, 74 per cent of the workers in competitive industries, 49 per cent of those in sheltered industries, and 31 per cent of those in processing industries worked in the metropolitan area. In 1951-52 the corresponding percentages were 76, 50, and 27. While the general pattern has not changed much, some of the individual statistical divisions have shown considerable development in competitive manufacture. Competitive production has increased in Townsville, Moreton, Maryborough, Mackay, and Cairns over the ten-year period at a faster rate than in Brisbane, but the numbers of workers are much fewer in these country centres than in Brisbane.

Female Employment—Female employment in factories in 1910 was 20 per cent of the total employment. The percentage dropped to 16 in 1925-26, but rose during the depression and again in the war years to reach a peak of 22 per cent in 1942-43. Since then, a relatively greater increase in the number of male employees in factories has reduced the female percentage. It was 18 per cent in 1961-62. 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 26 per cent.

Juvenile Employment—The number of juveniles under 21 years of age employed in Queensland factories in June, 1962 was 18,136, compared with 14,825 in 1952. This represented 18.2 per cent of the total employment in 1962, compared with 16.0 per cent in 1952. Employees under 16 years of age, both boys and girls, now number 293 more than ten years ago, and all employees from 16 to 20 inclusive 3,018 more, their proportion of total factory employment being 3.1 per cent and 15.1 per cent respectively.

Considering each sex separately, juvenile employment as a percentage of all employment at June 1962, compared with June 1952, in brackets, was:—Under 16 years, males 1.8 (2.4), females 8.9 (7.2); 16 years and under 21 years, males 12.1 (10.6), females 29.3 (29.2).

General Employment—The following table shows details of employment in factories for 1961-62, and totals for each of the last ten years.

FACTORIES, EMPLOYMENT AND INDUSTRY, GROUPS, QUEENSLAND, 1961-62

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	5,889	164	6,053	27	1	548	93
Butter and Cheese	68	1,305	185	1,490	17	7	135	90
Meat (incl Bacon)	41	7,018	813	7,831	283	64	855	258
Other Food, Drink	851	7,155	3,366	10,521	133	233	756	764
Sawmills, Plywood	594	6,483	511	6,994	143	24	519	151
Furniture, Bedding	256	2,143	358	2,501	70	17	360	71
Wool Scours, &c	9	259	7	266	1	..	11	..
Boots and Shoes	24	483	451	934	17	51	65	89
Millinery, Dressmaking	72	111	1,392	1,503	..	223	9	490
All Other Clothing	458	1,432	3,624	5,056	46	466	168	1,135
Vehicles	1,569	17,672	1,032	18,704	211	37	2,353	336
Other Metal Industries	796	17,084	1,429	18,513	229	50	2,308	397
Printing, Stationery	214	4,480	1,551	6,031	106	133	687	568
Other Industries	773	10,646	2,614	13,260	235	258	1,147	691
Total	5,756	82,160	17,497	99,657	1,518	1,564	9,921	5,133

SUMMARY FOR TEN YEARS

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
1960-61	5,809	84,524	17,963	102,487	1,477	1,318	9,356	4,942
1961-62	5,756	82,160	17,497	99,657	1,518	1,564	9,921	5,133

¹ In terms of full employment for year.

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

Size of Establishment—In 1961-62 the number of large factories employing more than 100 persons was the same as in 1951-52 although employment therein had increased by 1,765. They had 45·4 per cent of all workers in 1961-62, compared with 46·5 per cent ten years earlier. The proportion in factories with up to 10 workers increased, from 15·7 to 17·1 per cent. Although the number of workers in factories with from 11 to 100 workers increased during the ten years by 1,984, the proportion of total employment in these factories decreased from 37·9 to 37·6 per cent. The number of factories with fewer than 4 workers has increased from 1,516 to 2,140, with a 36·8 per cent increase in employment from 3,217 to 4,400.

Of the industry groups shown below, production was concentrated most heavily in large establishments in raw sugar, where practically 100 per cent of employment was provided in works with more than 100 workers; in meat (including bacon), 92 per cent; other metal industries, 49 per cent; vehicles, 46 per cent; boots and shoes, 49 per cent; and printing and stationery, 42 per cent. Small-scale organisation was most apparent in furniture, &c, vehicles (which include motor repair workshops), and other food and drink (which include bakeries), where 28, 26, and 24 per cent respectively of the workers were in establishments with less than 11 workers.

FACTORIES, EMPLOYMENT¹ ACCORDING TO SIZE OF ESTABLISHMENT, BY
INDUSTRY GROUPS, QUEENSLAND, 1961-62

Industry	Number of Workers Engaged in Establishment							All Estab-lishments
	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 ..	2	8	141	300	750	..	290	1,491
Meat (incl Bacon) ..	2	..	55	45	164	391	7,174	7,831
Other Food, Drink ..	789	420	1,373	980	1,883	1,227	3,899	10,571
Sawmills, Plywood ..	406	216	1,223	1,292	1,782	1,279	960	7,158
Furniture, Bedding ..	192	80	445	568	583	273	376	2,517
Wool Scours, &c ..	5	4	..	24	117	..	118	268
Boots and Shoes ..	14	..	46	23	119	277	457	936
Millinery, Dressmaking	13	20	151	204	622	351	148	1,509
All Other Clothing ..	375	188	813	452	1,137	1,206	915	5,086
Vehicles	1,574	696	2,603	1,948	2,108	1,121	8,708	18,758
Other Metal Industries	445	268	1,617	1,792	3,114	2,214	9,103	18,553
Printing, Stationery ..	86	44	403	666	1,148	1,181	2,505	6,033
Other Industries ..	497	260	1,603	1,500	2,938	1,695	4,872	13,365
Total	4,400	2,204	10,473	9,794	16,499	11,315	45,444	100,129
Number of Factories ..	2,140	551	1,524	681	524	161	175	5,756

SUMMARY FOR TEN YEARS

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
1960-61	4,334	2,364	10,822	9,958	16,548	11,675	47,739	103,440
1961-62	4,400	2,204	10,473	9,794	16,499	11,315	45,444	100,129

¹ Aggregate of average number of workers employed during period each establishment was operating.

Output and Costs—Values of output, power, fuel and materials used, and salaries and wages paid in the factory industries of Queensland are given hereunder. (See page 197 for explanation of "Production".)

FACTORY OUTPUT AND COSTS, QUEENSLAND, 1961-62

Industry	Output	Power, Fuel, Light, &c, Used	Other Materials Used	Production (Value Added)	Salaries and Wages ¹
	£	£	£	£	£
Raw Sugar ..	62,224,778	413,147	48,333,154	13,478,477	7,053,008
Butter and Cheese ..	22,530,087	270,372	19,386,931	2,872,784	1,451,396
Meat (incl Bacon) ..	75,281,262	1,005,225	58,492,135	15,783,902	8,539,383
Other Food, Drink ..	67,552,286	1,476,042	44,446,416	21,629,828	8,617,338
Sawmills, Plywood ..	21,455,000	461,633	11,177,657	9,815,710	5,988,516
Furniture, Bedding ..	8,288,439	50,208	4,790,390	3,447,841	2,034,534
Wool Scours, &c ..	1,130,268	32,371	681,402	416,495	283,227
Boots and Shoes ..	2,041,508	10,974	1,056,520	974,014	711,697
Millinery, Dressmaking	2,486,618	16,211	1,102,213	1,368,194	826,572
All Other Clothing ..	7,747,425	160,583	2,694,593	4,892,249	2,824,129
Vehicles	40,742,557	482,094	14,996,007	25,264,456	16,439,567
Other Metal Industries	86,195,734	1,907,056	54,626,190	29,662,488	17,975,648
Printing, Stationery ..	21,227,865	361,507	9,594,345	11,272,013	6,114,672
Other Industries ..	59,660,475	2,236,940	31,017,554	26,405,981	12,157,614
Total	478,564,302	8,884,363	302,395,507	167,284,432	91,017,301

SUMMARY FOR TEN YEARS

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
1960-61	474,322,249	8,638,672	303,121,862	162,561,715	89,953,250
1961-62	478,564,302	8,884,363	302,395,507	167,284,432	91,017,301

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, 1961-62

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	122,195	32,697,167	2,227	1,165	5,402	8,827
Butter and Cheese	22,091	4,001,649	1,928	974	2,686	1,881
Meat (incl Bacon)	37,499	10,563,311	2,016	1,091	1,349	10,337
Other Food and Drink ..	53,296	24,615,561	2,056	901	2,340	14,165
Sawmills, Plywood	95,969	6,159,693	1,403	916	881	6,428
Furniture, Bedding	7,279	2,599,124	1,379	894	1,039	2,258
Wool Scours, &c	1,868	224,098	1,566	1,081	842	273
Boots and Shoes	849	345,865	1,043	780	370	638
Millinery, Dressmaking ..	450	618,031	910	568	411	896
All Other Clothing	3,630	3,121,762	968	622	617	3,204
Vehicles	37,899	15,098,053	1,351	947	807	16,545
Other Metal Industries ..	79,764	31,290,795	1,602	1,002	1,690	19,425
Printing, Stationery	23,352	13,179,620	1,869	1,041	2,185	7,382
Other Industries	95,539	24,718,468	1,991	951	1,864	17,292
Total	581,680 ¹	169,233,197	1,679	959	1,698	109,551

SUMMARY FOR TEN YEARS

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
1960-61	569,626	162,771,778	1,586	923	1,588	108,107
1961-62	581,680	169,233,197	1,679	959	1,698	109,551

¹ The figures in this column exclude working proprietors' drawings, and the rates are calculated on employees only.

Interpretation of the figures in the second part of the table should take account of price changes which occurred during the period. For instance, production per worker in money terms has increased from £1,038 to £1,679, or by 62 per cent. However, this is not a measure of the increase in physical terms, or the productivity of the worker. The relatively fixed item of land, buildings, and plant (capital) is not only affected by price changes but also by the extent to which factories currently revalue their assets. Fixed capital per worker will obviously rise in periods of low employment.

Products—Quantities of the principal products made by factories are shown below, and values are given in the table on the next page.

QUANTITIES OF PRINCIPAL FACTORY PRODUCTS, QUEENSLAND

Commodity			1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
Aerated Waters ..	1,000 Gal		11,878	10,894	11,524	11,355	12,160
Arrowroot	Tons		288	267	330	236	352
Biscuits	1,000 Lb		21,929	21,850	22,015	21,207	21,389
Blankets	100 Pairs		228	127	87	144	155
Bran and Pollard ..	1,000 Bush		5,108	5,315	5,657	5,566	5,556
Bread	1,000 Lb		219,709	222,034	225,039	227,159	235,141
Bricks	1,000		57,064	62,890	69,119	72,906	67,898
Butter	1,000 Lb		72,308	91,889	87,208	69,621	79,841
Cheese	1,000 Lb		11,593	18,412	19,023	16,177	20,101
Cloth, Woollen ..	1,000 Sq Yds		1,790	1,631	1,691	1,472	1,453
Confectionery ..	1,000 Lb		3,320	3,349	3,252	3,321	3,566
Cordials and Syrups ¹ ..	100 Gal		7,192	7,012	7,228	7,381	8,095
Cotton Lint	1,000 Lb		1,341	1,492	3,592	5,540	3,830
Flour, Wheaten ² ..	Tons		135,341	142,857	151,218	153,648	148,251
Footwear—							
Boots, Shoes, Sandals	100 Pairs		12,206	11,297	10,614	13,882	14,449
Slippers	100 Pairs		3,002	2,949	3,029	4,132	4,788
Fruit, Preserved ³ ..	1,000 Lb		57,643	87,375	70,534	59,926	73,943
Hides and Skins ..	1,000		1,861	2,433	2,447	3,009	2,921
Jam	1,000 Lb		10,775	9,728	9,733	8,870	13,499
Leather, Dressed ..	1,000 Sq Ft		10,066	9,465	10,089	10,409	11,785
" Sole	1,000 Lb		6,400	5,922	4,738	5,929	4,331
Lime	Tons		19,868	19,343	12,893	10,657	10,495
Meat—							
Beef and Veal ..	1,000 Lb		360,529	483,221	394,481	377,697	430,118
Mutton and Lamb	1,000 Lb		24,639	32,960	39,281	56,246	54,559
Pork	1,000 Lb		10,531	13,066	14,957	18,023	17,120
Bacon and Ham ..	1,000 Lb		13,917	15,483	14,312	13,784	16,607
Canned Products ..	1,000 Lb		59,766	59,679	44,152	33,976	36,241
Paints and Enamels—							
Liquid	1,000 Gal		1,105	1,094	1,232	1,233	1,291
Paste and Powder ..	1,000 Lb		2,163	2,114	2,175	1,855	1,776
Pickles, Sauces, &c ..	1,000 Pts		1,627	1,813	1,828	1,945	2,168
Plywood	1,000 Sq Ft		131,205	139,743	134,824	112,414	98,086
Soap	Tons		7,155	5,981	6,246	5,933	5,393
Stoves, Ovens and Ranges	No		14,327	17,476	19,487	14,682	19,796
Sugar, Raw	Tons		1,256,271	1,353,543	1,217,020	1,319,633	1,315,393
Tallow	Tons		17,376	25,383	29,371 ⁴	29,953 ⁴	38,365 ⁴
Timber, Sawn ⁵ —							
Hardwoods	1,000 S. Ft		149,332	146,971	156,462	148,679	126,039
Softwoods, Natural	1,000 S. Ft		59,574	53,864	53,797	49,279	40,205
" Plantation	1,000 S. Ft		9,045	9,990	13,490	13,172	12,936
Sleepers	1,000 S. Ft		25,234	24,536	26,773	28,802	21,746
Veneers	1,000 Sq Ft		128,732	154,475	154,219	136,797	133,014
Water Heating Systems	No.		18,170	16,905	17,338	16,742	17,019
Wheatmeal	Tons		8,472	8,786	9,368	8,531	8,396
Wool, Scoured ..	1,000 Lb		12,754	11,133	13,286	13,460	14,058

¹ Excluding concentrates.

² Including sharps.

³ Including pulped fruit.

⁴ Including dripping. ⁵ Australian grown only and excluding timber sawn and used in plywood and case mills of which the 1961-62 quantities (in 1,000 super feet) were as follows:—Hardwoods, 3,388; natural softwoods, 294; plantation softwoods, 1,392. Sawn timber produced for sale as such by these mills is included.

Values of the commodities shown in the preceding table were as follows. The basis of valuation is the estimated selling value of the products at the factory door, undelivered.

VALUES OF PRINCIPAL FACTORY PRODUCTS, QUEENSLAND

Commodity	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
	£	£	£	£	£
Aerated Waters.	2,659,308	2,798,869	3,074,828	3,354,067	3,696,403
Arrowroot	30,405	27,946	36,648	27,141	42,563
Biscuits	2,175,198	2,309,896	2,507,108	2,470,624	2,565,715
Blankets	69,194	36,677	33,047	47,902	64,559
Bran and Pollard	1,184,703	1,163,723	1,067,458	1,157,434	1,149,786
Bread	6,292,311	6,595,247	6,936,246	7,374,599	7,907,783
Bricks	891,424	1,036,431	1,164,549	1,273,177	1,149,495
Butter ⁶	14,940,673	17,667,957	18,990,580	15,355,631	16,230,288
Cheese ⁶	1,234,138	2,037,688	2,501,955	1,932,622	2,241,422
Cloth, Woollen	927,603	882,389	945,997	869,778	785,742
Confectionery	404,517	406,406	405,850	454,886	480,242
Cordials and Syrups ¹	490,598	475,310	545,243	557,213	596,187
Cotton Lint	255,019	289,624	590,224	975,755	728,580
Flour, Wheatens ³	4,852,303	5,009,673	5,405,509	5,827,778	5,723,793
Footwear—					
Boots, Shoes, Sandals	1,944,052	1,901,017	1,959,198	2,129,289	2,085,414
Slippers	199,932	218,005	249,000	324,552	366,243
Fruit, Preserved ³	4,471,280	5,816,975	4,533,625	4,274,919	5,403,262
Hides and Skins	2,371,408	3,376,512	2,883,919	2,807,563	3,235,385
Jam	862,298	790,374	782,495	704,233	1,068,528
Leather, Dressed	1,231,101	1,380,991	1,858,427	1,765,215	2,174,050
„ Sole	914,982	897,559	922,017	1,047,856	774,716
Lime	111,988	129,528	94,559	80,177	80,202
Meat—					
Beef and Veal	26,788,335	42,387,870	42,630,830	40,132,475	44,656,942
Mutton and Lamb	1,574,072	1,950,396	3,197,329	4,153,579	3,391,432
Pork	1,322,408	1,751,594	2,271,115	2,262,482	2,059,396
Bacon and Ham	3,372,390	3,444,722	3,981,383	3,948,809	4,487,556
Canned Products	8,716,405	8,972,901	7,831,348	6,187,578	6,598,616
Paints and Enamels—					
Liquid	2,360,833	2,272,904	2,627,318	2,553,272	2,685,454
Paste and Powder	188,927	182,152	193,619	165,674	164,073
Pickles, Sauces, &c	183,538	230,201	237,882	252,306	270,071
Plywood	4,730,245	5,156,064	5,065,278	4,523,084	4,150,646
Soap	720,753	596,875	608,262	636,689	595,527
Stoves, Ovens and Ranges	579,402	634,622	877,488	639,862	941,515
Sugar, Raw	60,224,889	59,795,231	56,258,553	62,957,845	61,583,784
Tallow	1,344,085	1,930,348	2,141,379 ⁴	2,430,254 ⁴	2,596,492 ⁴
Timber, Sawm ⁶ —					
Hardwoods	9,655,572	9,676,383	10,530,472	11,170,992	8,274,282
Softwoods, Natural	3,622,331	3,456,530	3,453,375	3,235,177	2,582,507
„ Plantation	418,665	505,672	640,455	656,848	699,573
Sleepers	629,473	610,724	726,978	821,942	631,372
Veneers	897,332	1,083,653	1,045,138	925,503	1,115,056
Water Heating Systems	546,687	539,500	551,468	512,783	505,854
Wheatmeal	300,722	308,978	336,228	347,881	347,114
Wool, Scoured	5,496,351	4,596,520	6,536,898	7,934,166	8,847,599

¹ to ⁵ See notes ¹ to ⁵ to table on page 210.

⁶ Including subsidy.

The list of items in the preceding tables is by no means a complete list of the important products of Queensland's factories. It is restricted by the necessity of having purely homogeneous and uniform items, and, further, by the necessity to preserve, in both Queensland and Australian statistics, the confidential information in individual returns when a commodity is produced by less than three factories.

Factory Stocks—Figures for the value of stocks held by factories are compiled from the annual Factory Census. They cover materials used, work in progress, and finished goods. Details of the book value of stocks held by factories in each of the main subdivisions of secondary industry in Queensland are set out below with comparative figures of the number of establishments and their output. Because of difficulties in the uniform definition and assessment of stocks, bakeries, boot-repairing and dry-cleaning establishments, and motor garages are excluded from all columns of the table.

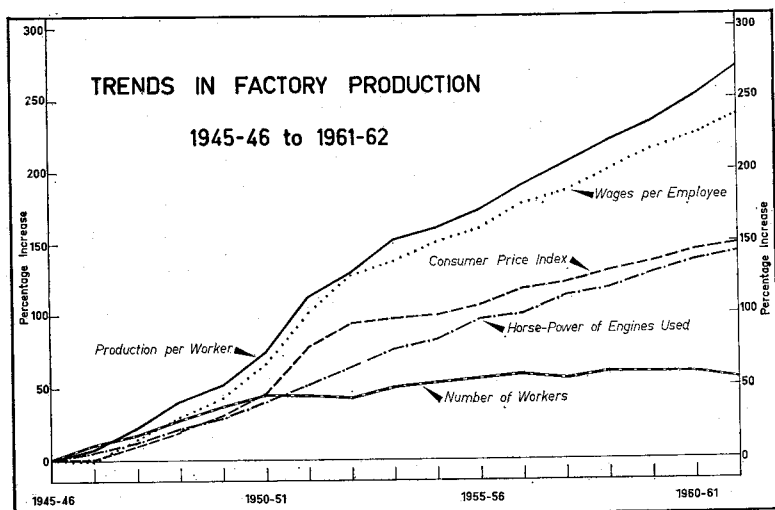
FACTORY STOCKS, QUEENSLAND, 1961-62

Industry	Establishments	Output	Stocks			
			Beginning of Year		End of Year	
			Materials and Work in Progress	Finished Goods	Materials and Work in Progress	Finished Goods
	No	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Raw Sugar	31	62.2	2.5	.. ¹	2.5	.. ¹
Butter and Cheese ..	68	22.5	0.6	0.9	0.5	1.5
Meat (incl Bacon) ..	41	75.3	2.7	9.0	2.0	7.0
Other Food, Drink ..	354	57.1	7.2	4.4	9.6	4.1
Sawmills, Plywood ..	594	21.5	2.9	2.5	2.4	1.9
Furniture, Bedding ..	256	8.3	1.2	0.2	1.0	0.3
Wool Scours, &c ..	9	1.1	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹
Boots and Shoes ..	24	2.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
Millinery, Dressmaking	72	2.5	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1
All Other Clothing ..	139	5.3	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.4
Vehicles	356	23.6	4.5	1.2	3.5	0.5
Other Metal Industries..	796	86.2	13.8	2.6	12.5	2.2
Printing, Stationery ..	214	21.2	3.7	0.4	3.4	0.5
Other Industries ..	773	59.7	8.2	3.8	7.9	3.8
Total	3,727	448.5	48.4	25.6	46.4	22.4

¹ Less than £50,000.

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

salaries and wages have risen at a rate comparable with the rate of improvement in efficiency as suggested by the value of production per worker. To assist in making allowances for price rises during the period, the percentage increase in the Consumer Price Index has also been plotted.



11 HEAT, LIGHT, AND POWER

Electricity—Fifty-two generating stations classified for statistical purposes as electricity suppliers operated in 1961-62. These were all establishments whose main purpose was to supply electricity to outside consumers. There were, in addition, fourteen factories—eleven sugar mills, one sawmill, one distillery, and one wool scour—which generated electric power for their own use and sold small amounts, and also a large number of factories generating for their own use only. None of these is classified as a generating station in this section.

During 1961-62, 30 Local Authorities operated electricity undertakings. Of these, 5 purchased and distributed power received in bulk, while 26—1 City (Brisbane), 1 Town, and 24 Shires—operated 33 generating stations. (Cloncurry Shire Council, which generated electricity in Cloncurry, and purchased and distributed power in Mount Isa, is included in both categories.) Regional Electricity Boards operated 15 stations, and the Southern Electric Authority of Queensland 3 stations. The remaining station belonged to Mount Isa Mines. The Brisbane City Council's 4 stations supplied most of the Greater Brisbane area, but the Southern Electric Authority's services included the central portion

of Brisbane as well as most of south-eastern Queensland outside Brisbane. (During 1962-63, the Brisbane City Council's power houses were transferred to the Southern Electric Authority, and the Council took over all reticulation within the City of Brisbane.)

The largest source of hydro-electric power is the Tully Falls scheme (72,000 kW) which was commissioned on 21 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. At Roma natural gas is being used.

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
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	398,538	47,819
1960-61 ..	57	1,646	1,884	967,356	2,583,272	414,749	51,088
1961-62 ..	52	1,648	1,990	931,032	2,715,127 ³	429,252	54,785

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, 121,859(000) kWh were produced by factories which generate for their own use, and 3,803(000) kWh were sold by these factories.

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

ELECTRICITY GENERATING STATIONS, AUSTRALIA, 1961-62

State	Establishments	Workers ¹	Salaries and Wages	Fuel, Lubricants, &c Used	Electricity Generated ²	Value of Output ³	Value of Generating Stations ⁴
	No	No	£1,000	£1,000	Million kWh	£1,000	£1,000
New South Wales	55	4,382	5,558	14,877	10,343	54,996	240,338
Victoria	41	3,541	4,791	11,903	6,446	29,178	116,526
Queensland	52	1,648	1,990	7,133	2,715	15,536	54,785
South Australia	34	.. ⁵	.. ⁵	.. ⁵	2,118	.. ⁵	.. ⁵
Western Australia	89	1,052	1,316	3,623	1,103	8,491	20,012
Tasmania	14	.. ⁵	.. ⁵	.. ⁵	2,728	.. ⁵	.. ⁵
Total	285	12,441	15,916	41,680	25,453	123,546	536,926

¹ Average for whole year. ² Excluding electricity generated in some other factories (see previous page). ³ Valued at the generating station. ⁴ The Queensland value of output at prices paid by consumers was £25,710(000). ⁵ Not available for separate publication, but included in total.

State Electricity Commission—Established in January 1938, the State Electricity Commission consisted of four Commissioners until 1 July 1948 when a single Commissioner for Electricity Supply was appointed. The Commission's main functions are to secure a proper and sufficient supply of electricity, to ensure the safety of the public, to review prices charged

to consumers, to grant licenses to supply electricity, and to control and advise the electricity undertakings generally. It is also authorised to co-ordinate the industry's development throughout Queensland, and substantial progress has been made in this direction.

By an agreement with the Commission, the City Electric Light Co Ltd, Brisbane, in 1939 became the co-ordinating authority for the provision of electricity in an area of almost 9,000 square miles, extending from the southern border to Gympie.

From 1 February 1953 the City Electric Light Co Ltd became, under legislation passed in 1952, a public undertaking called the Southern Electric Authority of Queensland, to the board of which the Commissioner for Electricity Supply and another government member were appointed. This authority had the right to supply the whole of the south-eastern corner of the State, excepting an area of the City of Brisbane which was supplied by the Brisbane City Council. From 1 January 1963, under an agreement between the Authority and the Council, the Southern Electric Authority became solely responsible for generation and main transmission for the whole south-eastern area of the State, and for selling electricity in bulk to the Council for distribution within Brisbane.

In 1940 an agreement was made with the Toowoomba Electric Light and Power Co Ltd whereby that company became the co-ordinating authority for the supply of electricity in the Toowoomba, Warwick, Killarney, and Allora districts. The supply was extended later to include Stanthorpe and a number of other adjacent districts on the Darling Downs. This undertaking was absorbed by the Southern Electric Authority in 1954 as a further step in the planned development of the electricity supply industry in south-eastern Queensland. The Authority's transmission system now extends as far west as Dalby, and bulk supply is provided to the Dalby Town Council which is responsible for the Western Downs area.

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 1962*, 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. Each Board comprises representatives of the Local Authorities in its region and a representative of the State Electricity Commission. At June 1962 five Regional Electricity Boards (Cairns, Capricornia, Mackay, Townsville, and Wide Bay-Burnett) were in operation, and ample supplies of electricity are now available for all purposes in these regions.

The Tully Falls Hydro-Electric Scheme which commenced production in September 1957 supplies the greater part of the power requirements of Cairns and Townsville Regional Electricity Boards over an extensive transmission system. The steam power station at Townsville and the existing Barron Falls Hydro-Electric Station also supply power into this network. To meet future demand in this area a new hydro plant is being constructed at the Barron Gorge for commissioning in 1963.

To meet the rapidly growing power requirements of the State, construction has commenced of two new major power stations on the coalfields of Southern and Central Queensland. One at Swanbank on the West Moreton coalfield is designed for a final capacity of 360,000 kW and is intended to serve the grid system of South-Eastern Queensland and the areas north to Miriam Vale Shire and west to Dalby. The other, on the Callide coalfield, with a capacity of 150,000 kW, is to meet the needs of Central Queensland. 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.

Development extending over a considerable period may be divided into recognisable stages. The first stage which is now largely completed in the areas of the Regional Electricity Boards and the Southern Electric Authority saw the construction of central power stations at the principal load centres, and of transmission systems taking supply to smaller centres thus superseding local generation. The second stage provides for the interconnection of regional transmission systems to take advantage of lower production costs at the larger power stations. At the same time it is becoming more economic to locate power stations on coalfields rather than at load centres.

Special attention has been given to the electrification of small townships in western Queensland which cannot be included in regional areas at this stage. Electricity is now provided in all centres with more than 50 consumers.

In the southern border areas, the most convenient source of electricity is from New South Wales generators. Texas, Inglewood, Yelarbon, Goondiwindi, and Talwood are supplied by the North-West County Council, and Wallangarra by Tenterfield Municipal Council, while Balonne Shire purchases in bulk from the Electricity Commission of New South Wales to supply Thallon, St George, and Dirranbandi.

Electrical development in Regional Board areas is subsidised by the State Government up to one-third of annual loan charges, with capital subsidies ranging up to 50 per cent for Local Authority operated electricity undertakings in isolated areas.

Electricity tariffs in Queensland are controlled by and are subject to review by the Commission. Tariffs in Queensland compare favourably with tariffs charged throughout mainland Australia.

The sale or use of any equipment that is considered to be unsafe or dangerous may be prohibited by the Commission. All articles which have been prescribed by the Commission must be approved by the Commission or the appropriate authority in another State before being offered for sale in Queensland.

The Commission undertakes the raising of capital funds, by public and private loans, on behalf of the Regional Electricity Boards, and to 30 June 1962 a total of £44.7m had been raised.

From the calendar year 1938, at the beginning of which the Commission was established, to the financial year 1960-61, capital invested in electricity undertakings increased from £6.9m to £144.5m; the number of consumers from 149,000 to 415,810; and the number of units sold to ultimate consumers (i.e., excluding inter-authority sales) from 192.2m to 2,163.6m. The average annual consumption per consumer rose by 304 per cent during this period, and the increase in the average revenue per consumer was 437 per cent, the average revenue per unit sold having increased by 33 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 receiving supply.

ELECTRICITY UNDERTAKINGS, QUEENSLAND, 1960-61

Number of Consumers Served	Undertakings	Consumers ¹	Average Consumption per Consumer ²		Per Unit Sold ³		
			A	B	Average Cost	Average Revenue	Average Margin of Profit
	No	No	Units	Units	d	d	d
1— 250	23	2,861	1,192	1,287	11.70	11.24	-0.46
251— 500	4	1,482	1,759	1,823	7.97	8.49	0.52
501— 1,000	5	2,919	2,432	2,581	6.47	6.68	0.21
1,001— 1,500	2	2,373	2,601	2,696	5.27	5.96	0.69
1,501— 3,000	2	4,262	2,907	3,052	4.34	4.33	-0.01
3,001—10,000	1	5,106	2,718	2,738	4.70	5.08	0.38
Over 10,000	7	396,807	4,611	5,333	2.46	2.54	0.08
Total	44	415,810	4,510	5,203	2.52	2.61	0.09

¹ These figures contain some duplication due to inter-authority transactions. ² A excludes consumption in respect of street lighting, water supply pumping, and bulk supply at special rates: B includes all consumers. ³ 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. In certain cases the operating finances of an electricity undertaking are supplemented by a grant from general fund of the local Shire Council.

The average revenue per consumer amounted to £56 13s 6d, and excluding consumers in respect of street lighting and other supplies at special rates, it was £52 9s 9d.

Gas—Gas is generated at sixteen gasworks in Queensland, four of which are situated in the metropolitan area. All Queensland gasworks are privately owned and operated. The following table shows the progress of the industry during the last five years.

GASWORKS, QUEENSLAND

Year	Establishments	Workers ¹	Salaries and Wages	Coal Used	Gas Sold to Consumers	Consumers Supplied	Value of Works ²
	No	No	£1,000	Tons	Million Cu Ft	No	£1,000
1957-58 ..	16	359	303	200,298	2,701	127,472	2,467
1958-59 ..	16	351	311	190,052	2,724	130,823	2,840
1959-60 ..	16	335	307	187,211	2,772	134,850	2,922
1960-61 ..	16	329	322	196,464	2,834	136,355	2,867
1961-62 ..	16	332	338	193,379	2,810	137,892	2,865

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

Coke sold during 1961-62 amounted to 55,861 tons, valued at £183,898, and 2,637,164 gallons of tar were sold for £90,731. In the metropolitan area the four gasworks sold 2,155 million cu ft of gas during 1961-62.

A comparison of the gasworks in the various States for 1961-62 is made in the table below.

GASWORKS, AUSTRALIA, 1961-62

State	Establishments	Workers ¹	Salaries and Wages	Coal Used	Gas Sold	Value of Output ²	Value of Works ³
	No	No	£1,000	1,000 Tons	Million Cu Ft	£1,000	£1,000
New South Wales ..	35	1,263	1,639	815	19,504	15,058	9,955
Victoria	26	1,459	1,915	359	16,204	10,185	18,366
Queensland	16	332	338	193	2,810	2,267	2,865
South Australia ..	3	415	504	200	3,927	2,559	4,040
Western Australia ..	3	.. ⁴	.. ⁴	.. ⁴	.. ⁴	.. ⁴	.. ⁴
Tasmania	2	.. ⁴	.. ⁴	.. ⁴	.. ⁴	.. ⁴	.. ⁴
Total	85	3,674	4,630	1,635	43,918	31,312	37,363

¹ Average for whole year. ² Value at gasworks. The Queensland value of output at prices paid by consumers was £3,306(000). ³ Recorded book values of land, buildings, and plant of works only, excluding all distribution plant. ⁴ Not available for separate publication, but included in total.

12 VALUE OF RECORDED PRODUCTION

The following table shows the net value of annual production for each State and Australia since July 1942.

NET VALUE¹ OF PRIMARY AND MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION, AUSTRALIA²

State	Average 5 Years Ended 30 June 1947	Average 3 Years Ended 30 June 1950 ³	Average 3 Years Ended 30 June 1953 ³	Average 3 Years Ended 30 June 1956 ³	Average 3 Years Ended 30 June 1959 <i>r</i>	Average 3 Years Ended 30 June 1962 <i>s</i>	Year Ended 30 June 1962 <i>s</i>
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PRIMARY⁴

	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
N.S. Wales	108,073	234,676	396,189	382,997	387,173	414,440	414,143
Victoria ..	73,066	146,984	250,582	257,146	273,671	307,548	301,556
Queensland	57,359	101,585	165,531	194,939	213,849	224,141	216,304
South Aust	30,067	69,165	115,850	112,698	119,646	114,508	120,918
Westn Aust	23,985	57,993	95,840	94,309	96,886	117,772	123,989
Tasmania ..	12,530	19,371	34,244	37,956	37,746	37,204	36,920
Total ..	305,080	629,774	1,058,236	1,080,045	1,128,971	1,215,613	1,213,830
Queensland Proportion	% 18.80	% 16.13	% 15.64	% 18.05	% 18.94	% 18.44	% 17.82

MANUFACTURING

	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
N.S. Wales	163,201	251,004	422,414	582,419	756,659	950,632	968,694
Victoria ..	123,769	186,835	322,684	450,829	567,818	702,318	717,171
Queensland	31,153	52,593	88,333	119,465	145,941	169,439	175,298
South Aust	28,140	44,882	79,713	110,728	133,287	168,983	173,914
Westn Aust	13,300	21,967	42,035	61,945	75,839	93,682	98,041
Tasmania ..	9,178	15,885	28,302	39,037	51,604	62,210	63,988
Total ..	368,741	573,166	983,481	1,364,423	1,731,148	2,147,264	2,197,106
Queensland Proportion	% 8.45	% 9.18	% 8.98	% 8.76	% 8.43	% 7.89	% 7.98

ALL PRODUCTION

	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
N.S. Wales	271,274	485,680	818,603	965,416	1,143,832	1,365,072	1,382,837
Victoria ..	196,835	333,819	573,266	707,975	841,489	1,009,866	1,018,727
Queensland	88,512	154,178	253,864	314,404	359,790	393,580	391,602
South Aust	58,207	114,047	195,563	223,426	252,933	283,491	294,832
Westn Aust	37,285	79,960	137,875	156,254	172,725	211,454	222,030
Tasmania ..	21,708	35,256	62,546	76,993	89,350	99,414	100,908
Total ..	673,821	1,202,940	2,041,717	2,444,468	2,860,119	3,362,877	3,410,936
Queensland Proportion	% 13.14	% 12.82	% 12.43	% 12.86	% 12.58	% 11.70	% 11.48

¹ The relation between "gross" and "net" values of primary production is shown in the table at the foot of page 221, and the concept of "net value" (value added) of manufacturing production is explained on page 197. ² Excluding Australian Capital Territory and Northern Territory. ³ Excluding amounts distributed from realisation of post-war wool stocks. The amount for Queensland is included in the table on page 223. ⁴ Including local value, i.e., gross value at place of production, for forestry, fisheries, and trapping; excluding uranium mining. *r* Revised since last issue. *s* Subject to revision.

Gross Value of Queensland Primary Production—The following table gives gross values of primary production, i.e., of primary products valued at principal markets, without deduction for transport to market, selling expenses, or any cost of production.

**GROSS VALUE OF RECORDED PRODUCTION OF PRIMARY INDUSTRIES,
QUEENSLAND**

Industry	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
Agricultural—					
Grain Crops	12,292	22,223	19,132	17,017	20,447
Hay	3,039	2,803	3,034	3,651	4,187
Other Fodder ¹	5,036	3,653	3,968	5,184	4,587
Sugar Cane	46,045	45,319	42,500	48,319	47,323
Fruit	7,116	7,601	6,377	8,070	8,367
Tobacco	3,146	3,853	5,699	7,083	7,184
All Other	9,091	10,203	10,967	12,397	13,180
Total	85,765	95,655	91,677	101,721	105,275
Pastoral—					
Wool (less Fellmongered, &c) ..	52,444	43,873	52,702	48,778	48,245
Sheep Killed in Factories ..	2,174	2,197	2,891	3,899	3,819
Sheep Killed Elsewhere ² ..	1,792	1,636	1,972	2,191	1,784
Net Exports of Live Sheep ..	-770	-908	-1,181	-244	-373
<i>Total—Sheep-raising</i> ..	<i>55,640</i>	<i>46,798</i>	<i>56,384</i>	<i>54,624</i>	<i>53,475</i>
Cattle Killed in Factories ..	26,122	43,003	43,389	39,038	41,252
Cattle Killed Elsewhere ² ..	8,888	10,186	11,503	10,965	7,860
Net Exports of Live Cattle ..	6,377	7,050	5,523	9,268	3,506
<i>Total—Cattle-raising</i> ..	<i>41,387</i>	<i>60,239</i>	<i>60,415</i>	<i>59,271</i>	<i>52,618</i>
Horses	75	52	199	112	105
Total	97,102	107,089	116,998	114,007	106,198
Dairying and Pig-raising—					
Cream for Butter Factories ³ ..	13,836	16,368	17,308	13,007	14,503
Milk for Factories ⁴	1,882	2,872	3,460	2,734	3,292
Milk for Use as Such	7,598	7,710	7,974	8,423	8,402
Farmers' Butter and Cheese ..	124	114	133	85	63
<i>Total—Dairying</i>	<i>23,440</i>	<i>27,064</i>	<i>28,875</i>	<i>24,249</i>	<i>26,260</i>
Pigs Killed in Factories	4,648	5,052	6,620	6,272	5,782
Pigs Killed Elsewhere ²	590	696	796	721	588
Net Exports of Live Pigs	814	737	877	935	382
<i>Total—Pig-raising</i>	<i>6,052</i>	<i>6,485</i>	<i>8,293</i>	<i>7,928</i>	<i>6,752</i>
Total	29,492	33,549	37,168	32,177	33,012
Poultry—					
Poultry Consumed, &c	500	513	634	1,301	1,766
Eggs Produced	2,133	2,374	2,671	2,816	2,906
Total	2,633	2,887	3,305	4,117	4,672
Bee-keeping—					
Honey and Wax	82	101	204	84	58
Total Rural Production	215,074	239,281	249,352	252,106	249,215

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

Industry	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
Trapping—					
Furred Skins, &c	243	217	388	337	279
Forestry—					
Logs for Milling and Export ..	7,760	7,582	7,739	7,842	6,669
Firewood, Railway Timber ..	2,575	1,674	1,658	1,828	1,245
Total	10,335	9,256	9,397	9,670	7,914
Fishing—					
Edible Fish	1,224	1,184	1,258	1,035	1,389
Whales	92	88	96	115	155
Other Fisheries	436	258	311	438	290
Total	1,752	1,530	1,665	1,588	1,834
Mining—					
Gold, Silver, Copper, Lead, Tin, Zinc ⁵	13,430	16,064	21,386	25,687	20,646
Coal	7,723	7,650	7,460	8,024	8,538
Gems, Ores, Other Minerals ..	3,993	3,103	9,685 ⁶	9,505 ⁶	11,227 ⁶
Stone Quarry Products	1,317	1,536	1,657	1,344	1,139
Total	26,463	28,353	40,188 ⁶	44,560 ⁶	41,550 ⁶
Total Primary Production ..	253,867	278,637	300,990 ⁶	308,261 ⁶	300,792 ⁶

¹ Including vegetables for stock fodder.

² In slaughterhouses and on holdings.

³ Including subsidy—1957-58, £2,303(000); 1958-59, £2,649(000); 1959-60, £2,459(000); 1960-61, £2,130(000); 1961-62, £2,215(000).

⁴ Including subsidy—1957-58, £165(000); 1958-59, £217(000); 1959-60, £223(000); 1960-61, £184(000); 1961-62, £195(000).

⁵ Gross value of ores before treatment. ⁶ Including uranium production, excluded prior to 1959-60.

Net Value of Primary Production—Details of the net values of recorded primary production in 1961-62 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, 1961-62**

Particulars	Agricultural	Pastoral	Dairying, Poultry, and Bees	Mining ¹	Forestry, Fishing, &c	Total ¹
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
Gross Production Valued at						
Principal Markets	105,275	106,198	37,742	33,027	10,027	292,269
Costs of Marketing	12,517	9,478	2,573	807	2,244	27,619
Gross Production Valued at Place of Production	92,758	96,720	35,169	32,220	7,783	264,650
Costs of Production—						
Seeds and Fodder	2,866	7,933	9,796	.. ²	.. ³	20,595 ⁴
Other Materials, &c	14,816	2,338	1,810	8,787	.. ²	27,751
Net Value of Production	75,076	86,449	23,563	23,433	7,783 ³	216,304 ⁵

¹ Excluding uranium mining, probably small.

² Not applicable.

³ Not available, but

⁴ Incomplete. ⁵ Including "local" value, i.e., gross value at place of production, for forestry, fishing, and trapping.

Changes in Value of Production—The following table shows estimated gross values of production. The values are based for primary industries on the prices obtained in the principal markets, and for manufacturing on the *net* value of production at the factory door. No allowance is made for costs of marketing, or costs of production, in the primary industries, and there is some duplication in the total as the products of one primary industry sometimes become the raw material of another.

The figures prior to 1924-25, owing to change in the basis of valuation, are not exactly comparable with those of later years, but they have been revised and brought into line as far as possible.

GROSS VALUE OF RECORDED PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND

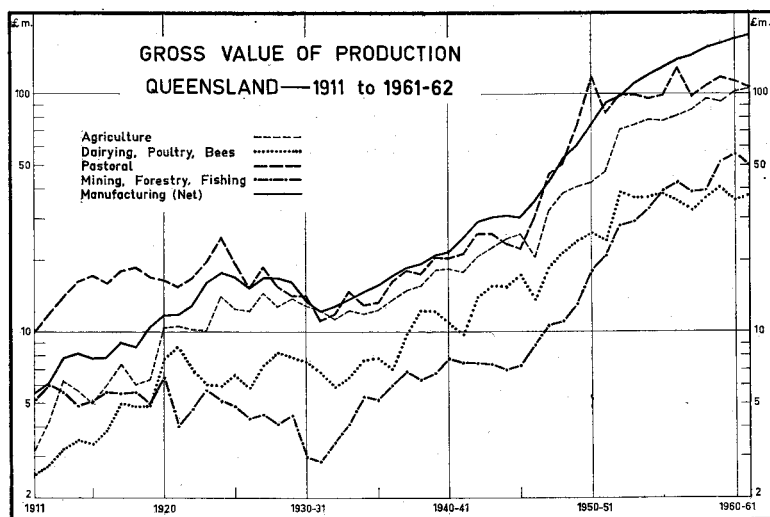
Year	Agricultural	Dairying, Poultry, and Bees	Pastoral	Mining	Forestry, Fishing, &c	Total Primary	Manufacturing (Net) ¹
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
1911 ..	3,186	2,509	9,947	3,715	1,452	20,809	5,547
1912 ..	4,276	2,751	11,837	4,281	1,715	24,860	6,085
1913 ..	6,241	3,192	13,981	3,909	1,671	28,994	7,772
1914 ..	5,680	3,499	16,290	3,030	1,826	30,325	8,071
1915 ..	5,023	3,358	17,194	3,397	1,676	30,648	7,755
1916 ..	6,020	3,854	15,926	4,059	1,531	31,390	7,810
1917 ..	7,308	5,032	18,000	4,045	1,489	35,874	8,982
1918 ..	6,012	4,854	18,590	3,786	1,821	35,063	8,636
1919 ..	6,297	4,915	16,867	2,516	2,459	33,054	10,455
1920 ..	10,386	7,688	16,454	3,521	2,862	40,911	11,689
1921 ..	10,515	8,706	15,323	1,549	2,441	38,534	11,797
1922 ..	10,165	6,995	16,679	1,925	2,798	38,562	12,915
1923 ..	10,106	6,000	19,500	2,315	3,400	41,321	16,048
1924-25 ..	13,992	5,966	24,842	2,376	2,721	49,897	17,634
1925-26 ..	12,553	6,614	19,488	1,953	2,889	43,496	16,881
1926-27 ..	12,182	5,794	15,168	1,748	2,563	37,454	15,270
1927-28 ..	14,504	7,227	18,612	1,800	2,671	44,814	16,810
1928-29 ..	12,709	8,182	15,340	1,597	2,506	40,334	16,752
1929-30 ..	13,804	7,843	14,036	1,882	2,564	40,129	16,131
1930-31 ..	12,821	7,500	14,046	1,329	1,630	37,327	13,529
1931-32 ..	12,191	6,733	11,090	1,348	1,474	32,836	12,133
1932-33 ..	11,306	5,880	11,871	1,627	1,790	32,474	12,757
1933-34 ..	12,303	6,452	14,601	2,199	1,855	37,409	13,713
1934-35 ..	11,906	7,597	12,892	2,632	2,647	37,674	14,623
1935-36 ..	12,380	7,785	13,287	2,430	2,735	38,618	15,683
1936-37 ..	13,557	6,964	16,145	2,818	3,158	42,642	17,185
1937-38 ..	14,931	9,773	18,062	3,582	3,185	49,533	18,603
1938-39 ..	15,564	12,236	17,418	3,268	2,994	51,480	19,301
1939-40 ..	18,116	12,172	20,408	3,468	3,187	57,351	20,973
1940-41 ..	18,388	10,864	20,374	4,258	3,441	57,325	21,644
1941-42 ..	17,774	9,722	21,117	4,328	3,080	56,021	24,830
1942-43 ..	20,632	13,812	25,681	4,282	3,081	67,488	29,045
1943-44 ..	22,506	15,524	25,651	3,584	3,693	70,958	30,211
1944-45 ..	24,634	15,378	23,343	3,540	3,371	70,266	30,902
1945-46 ..	25,813	17,195	22,124	3,621	3,559	72,312	30,270

GROSS VALUE OF RECORDED PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND—*continued*

Year	Agricultural	Dairying, Poultry, and Bees	Pastoral	Mining	Forestry, Fishing, &c	Total Primary	Manufacturing (Net) ¹
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
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
1960-61 ..	101,721	36,378	114,007	44,560 ³	11,595	308,261 ³	170,627
1961-62 ..	105,275	37,742	106,198	41,550 ³	10,027	300,792 ³	175,298

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

² Including amounts distributed from
³ Including uranium production, excluded prior to 1959-60.



The above diagram is drawn on a logarithmic scale, so that a given proportionate increase is represented by the same distance on all parts of the vertical scale.

Value of Production in Divisions—The table on the next two pages gives the distribution among statistical divisions of the gross value of recorded production for 1961-62. Among other things it shows (i) the dominance of the Downs in the production of grain crops and of northern coastal districts in sugar cane production, (ii) the substantial contribution made to the State's primary production by the sparsely populated western divisions, (iii) the concentration of dairying in the south-eastern corner of the State, and (iv) the importance of the mining industry in the north-west.

GROSS VALUE OF RECORDED PRODUCTION

Item	Moreton ¹	Mary-borough	Downs	Roma	South Western	Rock-hampton
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
Agricultural—						
Grain Crops	841	2,249	13,312	341	..	2,209
Hay	1,972	608	1,103	38	2	436
Other Fodder ²	427	439	2,807	289	8	393
Sugar Cane	1,046	7,853	..	..	..	435
Fruit	3,177	1,620	2,519	39	6	655
All Other	7,160	2,887	1,467	5	5	1,031
Total	14,623	15,656	21,208	712	21	5,159
Pastoral—						
Wool	16	24	8,555	8,368	8,453	549
Sheep	3	3	928	868	895	64
Beef Cattle	3,073	4,851	4,957	2,983	2,010	9,462
Horses	1	1	93	1	1	2
Total	3,093	4,879	14,533	12,220	11,359	10,077
Dairying and Pig-raising—						
Dairying	9,016	6,570	6,349	105	5	2,771
Pigs	1,540	1,803	1,797	38	3	1,247
Total	10,556	8,373	8,146	143	8	4,018
Poultry	2,708	641	610	13	4	233
Bee-keeping	32	6	18	..	..	1
Trapping	1	1	73	48	122	3
Forestry	3,076	1,473	843	161	1	426
Fishing	1,079	257	..	..	..	88
Mining—						
Gold, Silver, Copper, Lead, Tin, Zinc .. ..	..	..	8	..	..	2,936
Coal	5,104	499	194	71	..	1,406
Other Minerals, Gems, &c	2,271	16	24	..	..	126
Quarry Products	454	88	157	..	..	101
Total	7,829	603	383	71	..	4,569
Total Primary	42,997	31,889	45,814	13,368	11,515	24,574
Manufacturing (net) ..	113,410	11,579	10,026	990	356	7,399
Total Primary (gross) and Manufacturing (net) ..	156,407	43,468	55,840	14,358	11,871	31,973

¹ Including Metropolitan.² Including vegetables for stock fodder.

IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, 1961-62

Central Western	Far Western	Mackay	Townsville	Cairns	Peninsula	North Western	Total
£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
1,045	..	5	33	411	1	..	20,447
6	..	1	9	11	..	1	4,187
187	2	9	11	12	..	3	4,587
..	..	11,638	7,030	19,321	..	..	47,323
5	..	19	131	194	1	1	8,367
36	1	46	1,910	5,806	7	3	20,364
1,279	3	11,718	9,124	25,755	9	8	105,275
10,716	5,170	1	1	1	..	6,391	48,245
1,167	570	..	..	..	..	732	5,230
6,018	2,327	1,234	4,253	1,617	775	9,058	52,618
2	1	..	1	..	..	2	105
17,903	8,068	1,235	4,255	1,618	775	16,183	106,198
26	7	302	36	1,068	1	4	26,260
20	5	44	64	177	2	12	6,752
46	12	346	100	1,245	3	16	33,012
10	1	46	92	301	2	11	4,672
..	..	..	..	1	..	..	58
27	1	..	..	..	..	3	279
51	..	162	167	1,518	..	36	7,914
..	..	22	42	51	294	1	1,834
2	..	3	46	1,352	10	16,289	20,646
234	..	..	1,030	..	..	..	8,538
5	..	4	73	25	25	8,658 ^a	11,227 ^a
..	..	29	261	46	..	3	1,139
241	..	36	1,410	1,423	35	24,950 ^a	41,550 ^a
19,557	8,085	13,565	15,190	31,912	1,118	41,208 ^a	300,792 ^a
751	81	5,687	9,973	12,631	56	2,359	175,298
20,308	8,166	19,252	25,163	44,543	1,174	43,567 ^a	476,090 ^a

^a Including uranium production.

13 BUILDING OPERATIONS

Before building operations were placed under State Building Control regulations at the end of 1945, particulars of approvals were available only for Brisbane, the other incorporated cities, and nine selected towns. From 1946 until Building Controls were abolished in August 1952, records of building approvals embraced the whole State. The series has been continued since August 1952 with the co-operation of Local Authorities, which retained their own building regulations except for a few Shires accounting for less than 5 per cent of all building operations. The table on the next page shows particulars of approvals during the ten years ended 1962 as far as they are available. The figures give a fairly complete measure of all building operations proposed to be undertaken, the only operations exempt from approvals being small jobs of low value, mostly alterations and maintenance, and all governmental operations. Figures for the latter have been included in the table.

It may be noted, however, that approvals are issued for building projects which, for various reasons, are later deferred or abandoned altogether. This will be most evident in periods of recession when finance is difficult or in periods marked by shortages of either labour or materials. Figures for commencements will therefore always be lower than the number of approvals issued, but the discrepancy will vary with economic conditions. To measure the extent of building work undertaken, rather than the extent of intentions to build, a regular statistical collection has, since 1946, been made from builders, including persons building their own houses (see page 229), and this has provided a measure of actual commencements. 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 1962, actual commencements of new dwellings were 92.6 per cent of approvals issued in the metropolitan area, and 92.1 per cent elsewhere.

During the period from 1951 to 1962 significant changes occurred in planned spending on building. In 1951, when building controls provided priority for dwellings but strictly limited work on other buildings, 71.4 per cent of the total value of all approvals issued (including additions, &c) was for new houses and 12.9 per cent for other new buildings, but in 1962 these proportions had changed to 46.3 and 40.1 per cent respectively. While the value of houses approved in 1962 was 28 per cent more than in 1951, the value of other new buildings was six 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 1962 respectively being:—Brick, 10.7 and 15.8 per cent; timber, 77.8 and 63.6 per cent; and fibro-cement, 11.5 and 20.6 per cent. Approvals for the construction of houses reached their lowest post-war level in 1955 when 9,007 were issued, but in 1960 the number recorded was 11,090, the highest since 1953. In 1962 the number recorded was 9,765.

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
METROPOLITAN ²							
1953	..	5,150	10,636	4,345	1,982	16,963	n
1954	..	4,359	9,835	318	7,323	1,811	19,287
1955	..	3,798	9,433	1,070	8,599	2,298	21,400
1956	..	3,960	10,912	739	8,435	2,167	22,253
1957	..	3,611	10,072	663	8,842	2,343	21,920
1958	..	4,279	12,152	1,471	8,027	3,107	24,757
1959	..	4,134	12,347	2,982	8,729	4,269	28,327
1960	..	4,704	15,109	3,486	12,313	5,512	36,420
1961	..	4,649	15,287	2,652	11,996	4,521	34,456
1962	..	5,070	17,315	2,158	9,836	4,874	34,183

OTHER CITIES AND TOWNS³

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	9,969	8,721	2,495	20,185	4,329
1960	..	3,465	9,910	8,609	3,108	21,627	4,345
1961	..	2,708	8,312	7,861	2,007	18,180	2,999
1962	..	2,474	7,728	8,651	2,358	18,737	2,722

ALL SHIRES

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	3,569	1,297	11,926	n
1957	..	2,119	4,668	4,480	1,111	10,259	n
1958	..	2,210	4,850	3,377	1,359	9,586	2,368
1959	..	2,426	5,699	4,639	1,585	11,923	2,653
1960	..	2,921	7,424	5,354	1,777	14,555	3,124
1961	..	2,192	5,782	4,224	1,747	11,753	2,319
1962	..	2,221	6,295	6,454	1,973	14,722	2,408

TOTAL QUEENSLAND

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
1955	..	9,007	20,188	2,433	16,143	5,786	44,550
1956	..	9,655	24,471	1,926	16,144	5,699	48,240
1957	..	9,051	22,806	2,597	17,546	5,200	48,149
1958	..	10,097	26,257	3,480	16,290	6,544	52,571
1959	..	9,939	27,015	6,487	18,584	8,349	60,435
1960	..	11,090	32,443	7,451	22,311	10,397	72,602
1961	..	9,549	29,381	6,024	20,709	8,275	64,389
1962	..	9,765	31,338	4,231	22,868	9,205	67,642

¹ New houses and individual private dwelling units incorporated in new blocks of flats and other new buildings. ² City of Brisbane and, from 1961, City of Redcliffe and part of Pine Rivers Shire. ³ There were 21 provincial Cities and Towns until March 1958; 20 until April 1960; 19 until December 1960; and 17 thereafter. n Not available.

Details of the number of jobs and the value of work authorised for each type of work in each city and town during 1962 are shown below. All governmental and semi-governmental approvals are included.

BUILDING APPROVALS, 1962

Local Authority Area	New Houses		Other Work Approved ¹	All Approvals	New Dwelling Units ²
	No	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	No
<i>Metropolitan</i> ³	5,070	17,315	16,868	34,183	5,516
<i>Other Cities</i>	2,350	7,328	10,503	17,831	2,595
Bundaberg	121	331	422	753	124
Cairns	116	382	647	1,029	130
Charters Towers	16	39	79	118	19
Gold Coast	444	1,488	1,792	3,280	634
Gympie	60	169	185	354	60
Ipswich	437	1,204	1,104	2,308	452
Mackay	74	231	574	805	79
Maryborough	58	175	340	515	59
Rockhampton	183	542	735	1,277	186
Toowoomba	381	1,310	2,461	3,771	391
Townsville	425	1,334	1,779	3,113	426
Warwick	35	123	385	508	35
<i>Towns</i>	124	400	506	906	127
Dalby	43	142	303	445	44
Gladstone	24	64	50	114	24
Goondiwindi	10	31	86	117	10
Roma	44	148	59	207	46
Thursday Island	3	15	8	23	3
<i>Shires</i>	2,221	6,295	8,427	14,722	2,408
Total Queensland ..	9,765	31,338	36,304	67,642	10,646

¹ New flats, hotels, &c., and other new buildings, and all alterations and additions to dwellings and other buildings. ² New houses and individual private dwelling units incorporated in new blocks of flats and other new buildings. ³ City of Brisbane, City of Redcliffe, and part of Pine Rivers Shire.

The trend in actual construction of dwellings, as distinct from work approved, is shown in the next table. The figures are compiled from returns from private building contractors and governmental constructing authorities as well as from "owner-builders," i.e., those persons who make their own arrangements to build a house without engaging a building contractor. In the table, all individual dwellings are counted separately, whether detached dwellings, tenements or flats, or dwellings attached to shops. Temporary dwellings and additional dwellings provided by conversion of existing dwellings into flats are not included.

For comparison, the figures for approvals have been repeated in this table. It will be seen that in the more recent years commencements have not differed from approvals to the same extent as in the earlier years, and secondly that, in the last five years, completions have been very nearly identical with commencements. This is probably a reflection of the

improved availability of labour and materials permitting a reduction in the time between successive stages.

CONSTRUCTION OF NEW DWELLINGS, QUEENSLAND

Year	Dwellings Approved	Dwellings Commenced				Dwellings Completed			
		Govt. Constructed ¹	By Private Contractors ²	Owner-Built	Total	Govt. Constructed ¹	By Private Contractors ²	Owner-Built	Total
	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
1953	11,279	199	6,721	1,868	8,788	416	7,257	2,277	9,950
1954	10,657	258	6,617	1,874	8,749	232	6,689	1,482	8,403
1955	9,644	383	5,681	1,697	7,761	323	6,355	1,624	8,302
1956	10,202	507	5,944	1,585	8,036	437	5,401	1,560	7,398
1957	9,842	163	5,354	1,505	7,022	280	5,758	1,650	7,688
1958	11,692	138	6,461	1,549	8,148	240	6,318	1,546	8,104
1959	11,811	190	7,543	1,771	9,504	170	7,576	1,843	9,589
1960	13,070	155	9,050	1,560	10,765	150	8,959	1,660	10,769
1961	10,626	184	7,942	1,754	9,880	190	8,015	1,655	9,860
1962	10,646	161	8,438	1,232	9,831	177	8,504	1,314	9,995
Total 10 Years	109,469	2,338	69,751	16,395	88,484	2,615	70,832	16,611	90,058

¹ Refers to buildings constructed by day-labour employees of various Government authorities, principally the Queensland Housing Commission. ² Including dwelling units constructed by private builders for governmental authorities or for private owners financed by governmental authorities (Housing Commission, War Service Homes, &c).

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	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
New Dwellings	21,828	26,327	32,106	30,724	32,284
Other New Buildings	19,549	21,221	23,802	25,126	22,485
Additions, Alterations, Repairs, &c.	6,490	7,490	9,097	6,458	6,652
Total	47,867	55,038	65,005	62,308	61,421

In addition to the completed work, there were under construction, at 31 December 1962, dwellings to the value of approximately £10,108,400 and other new buildings to the value of £19,345,600.

Cost of Building—The next table, containing information compiled by the Queensland Housing Commission, gives the average cost of a standard house of modern design, and details of all Workers' Dwellings completed during the last ten years. The standard house chosen is one built of timber on concrete stumps, having a tiled roof, a total floor area of 1,275 square feet, with four main rooms, and a kitchen, bathroom, laundry, and sleep-out verandah. Water and electric light services, bath, tank, gas stove, heater and copper, and drainage are included, but no fencing.

WORKERS' DWELLINGS, QUEENSLAND

Year	Average Cost of Standard Type ¹	All Dwellings ² Completed during Year							
		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		
	£	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	£
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	2,752 ^r	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
1960–61	3,082	1	1	18	153	269	151	593	3,043
1961–62	3,082	..	..	6	75	390	211	682	3,124

¹ As at 30 June. For description, see above.
 refers to "houses" only. ^r Revised since last issue.

² The term "dwelling" here

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 1962, average costs based on approvals showed increases of 135, 210, and 182 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 116 per cent from 1946-47 to 1961-62.

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	£	£	£
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
1961	1,439	1,156	1,009	305	268	232
1962	1,587	1,191	1,024	280	267	237

¹ Including brick-veneer, stone, and concrete.

14 RETAIL TRADE

The statistics in this section relate to the number of retail establishments throughout Queensland and the turnover of these establishments.

Information of this nature was first collected for the year ended 30 June 1948 by a full census of all retail establishments. As this was the first census of its type in Australia, its scope and the data sought were the minima consistent with the objective of securing a record of the number of such establishments, their type, their geographical distribution, their aggregate sales of goods, and a simple commodity dissection together with a record of the value of certain services provided. This census was followed by a second census of all retail establishments which operated during the year ended 30 June 1949.

A third census was taken for the year ended 30 June 1953 in which retailers were asked to furnish more detailed information concerning the dissection of their turnover into commodity groups, and questions were asked about stocks of goods on hand, the number of persons engaged in the business, and credit sales. A further census was taken in respect of the year ended 30 June 1957, and another for the year ended 30 June 1962, some preliminary figures for which are now available.

In general terms, the censuses covered those establishments which normally sell goods by retail in shops, rooms, kiosks, and yards. Certain types of establishments which sell services by retail (including repairs and materials therein) were also included, e.g., boot repairers, hairdressers, motor garages and service stations, and cafes. The census included the retail sales of those factories or wholesalers who conducted a regular retail business, but excluded those who only occasionally sold goods by retail. Both new and second-hand goods were included in sales recorded by relevant retail establishments.

During the period between censuses, variations in the value of retail sales have been measured by means of quarterly sample surveys based on returns covering approximately 45 per cent of all retail sales in Australia.

The 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 1952-53 and 1956-57 to 1961-62. (Figures relate to establishments with total retail sales of £500 or more. The total amount of retail sales of establishments so excluded for these years is not significant—less than 0.1 per cent of total—and their omission does not affect the validity of the comparisons shown.)

**TOTAL RETAIL SALES CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO COMMODITY GROUPS,
QUEENSLAND**

Commodity Group	1952-53 ¹	1956-57 ¹	1957-58 ²	1958-59 ²	1959-60 ²	1960-61 ²	1961-62 ¹
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Groceries	42.4	53.8	54.2	55.8	58.1	62.7	62.4
Butchers' Meat	16.8	21.3	22.8	24.8	27.5	28.6	28.8
Other Food ³	26.0	35.7	36.8	40.2	42.8	46.2	48.2
Total Food and Groceries	85.2	110.8	113.8	120.8	128.4	137.5	139.4
Beer, Wine, and Spirits ..	22.2	31.8	34.1	33.9	35.2	36.3	37.4
Clothing and Drapery ..	39.0	49.3	56.6	50.1	54.2	56.0	56.6
Footwear	5.9	7.0			8.5	9.0	9.2
Hardware, China, and Glass-ware ⁴	6.3	8.1	7.9	9.1	10.0	10.6	10.9
Electrical Goods and Radios ⁵	10.8	15.8	17.5	18.2	28.9	26.6	24.1
Furniture and Floor Coverings	8.0	10.9	11.2	11.3	12.9	13.7	13.1
Chemists' Goods	6.4	10.5	48.5	13.4	14.9	16.6	18.5
Newspapers, Books and Stationery	6.3	8.7			9.9	10.4	10.8
Other Goods ⁶	18.6	26.5			29.7	30.9	31.1
Total (excluding Motor Vehicles, &c)	208.7	279.4	289.6	300.7	332.6	347.6	351.1
Motor Vehicles, Parts, Petrol, &c ⁷	56.3	89.4	97.0	103.7	121.9	111.4	109.2
Total	265.0	368.8	386.6	404.4	454.5	459.0	460.3

¹ Census figures. 1952-53 and 1956-57 censuses have been adjusted on a basis comparable with 1961-62 census.

² Survey figures.

³ Including fresh fruit and vegetables, confectionery, soft drinks, ice cream, cakes, pastry, cooked provisions, fish, &c, but excluding some delivered milk and bread.

⁴ Excluding builders' hardware and basic building materials (e.g., timber, building sheets, tiles, joinery, cement).

⁵ Including radios, television and accessories, musical instruments, domestic refrigerators, &c.

⁶ Including tobacco, cigarettes, &c, jewellery, sporting requisites, &c.

⁷ Excluding tractors, farm machinery and implements, earth-moving equipment, &c.

Statistical Divisions—The figures shown in the preceding table for the years 1952-53, 1956-57, and 1961-62 were obtained from censuses. Figures for the other years are estimates based on the results of sample

surveys. Intercensal estimates are not made by districts. The next table, gives some indication of the geographical distribution of retail trade at the 1956-57 and 1961-62 censuses.

RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS, SALES, AND STOCKS IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, CITIES AND TOWNS, QUEENSLAND, 1956-57 AND 1961-62

District	Establishments		Total Value of Retail Sales		Total Value of Retail Stocks at 30 June	
	1956-57	1961-62	1956-57	1961-62	1957	1962
	No	No	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
<i>Statistical Divisions</i>						
Metropolitan	5,658	5,978	158,149	198,808	18,527	23,826
Moreton	2,124	2,423	37,348	51,414	4,469	5,687
Maryborough	1,622	1,649	28,958	35,387	4,539	4,868
Downs	1,756	1,738	36,441	43,042	5,093	5,722
Roma and South Western ..	469	482	9,960	11,426	1,401	1,554
<i>Total South</i>	<i>11,629</i>	<i>12,270</i>	<i>270,856</i>	<i>340,077</i>	<i>34,029</i>	<i>41,657</i>
Rockhampton	1,182	1,125	21,510	25,358	2,967	3,011
Central Western and Far Western	405	417	7,768	9,720	1,088	1,513
<i>Total Central</i>	<i>1,587</i>	<i>1,542</i>	<i>29,278</i>	<i>35,078</i>	<i>4,055</i>	<i>4,524</i>
Mackay	513	525	12,302	14,778	1,731	1,946
Townsville	967	1,038	20,714	27,631	3,021	3,546
Cairns	1,285	1,318	26,600	31,593	3,774	4,099
Peninsula and North Western ..	327	374	9,120	11,087	1,165	1,395
<i>Total North</i>	<i>3,092</i>	<i>3,255</i>	<i>68,736</i>	<i>85,089</i>	<i>9,691</i>	<i>10,986</i>
<i>Total Queensland</i>	<i>16,308</i>	<i>17,067</i>	<i>368,870</i>	<i>460,244</i>	<i>47,775</i>	<i>57,167</i>

Metropolitan Suburban Divisions and Major Provincial Cities

City—Inner City Area ..	989	932	69,196	71,584	11,644	13,322
Remainder	883	885	31,193	33,743	2,390	3,356
North Side Inner Suburbs ..	700	694	10,381	13,991	765	908
North Side Outer Suburbs ¹ ..	809	883	11,997	20,664	995	1,649
Western Suburbs	344	402	5,236	8,394	375	570
South Side Inner Suburbs ..	293	306	4,002	6,298	244	402
South Side Outer Suburbs ² ..	820	1,000	13,812	26,229	1,104	2,064
Bayside ¹	462	462	8,110	9,557	661	843
Rural ¹	523	82	8,110	1,501	82	82
Outside City of Brisbane ² ..	297	332	4,222	6,847	349	630
<i>Total Metropolitan</i>	<i>5,658</i>	<i>5,978</i>	<i>158,149</i>	<i>198,808</i>	<i>18,527</i>	<i>23,826</i>
Ipswich	389	416	10,246	13,375	1,221	1,508
Toowoomba	553	546	15,542	19,269	2,055	2,536
Rockhampton	578	527	13,294	15,561	1,796	1,752
Townsville	476	531	12,345	17,006	1,711	1,996

¹ The comparability of figures for the Outer Suburban, Bayside, and Rural Divisions has been slightly affected by regroupings following the delineation for the 1961 Census of new Statistical Areas from former Rural areas. ² City of Redcliffe and part of Pine Rivers Shire—partly estimated for 1956-57.

Types of Business—Details of the number of stores of each type and the retail business transacted by them are given in the table below. Businesses have been classified according to their major functions, but figures for each type refer to their sales or stocks of commodities of all kinds.

RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS, SALES AND STOCKS BY TYPE OF BUSINESS,
QUEENSLAND, 1956-57 AND 1961-62

Type of Business	Establishments		Total Value of Retail Sales		Total Value of Retail Stocks at 30 June	
	1956-57	1961-62	1956-57	1961-62	1957	1962
	No	No	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
<i>Food Stores, &c—</i>						
Grocers	3,784	3,635	76,451	93,376	8,420	8,517
Butchers	1,271	1,363	21,295	27,584	280	324
Fruiterers	521	604	6,793	9,042	169	300
Bakers	715	668	7,301	7,850	134	159
Cafes and Milk Bars	1,134	1,176	8,408	9,366	464	498
Other Food Stores	322	560	2,713	8,520	74	746
<i>Hotels, Tobacconists, &c—</i>						
Hotels, &c	1,237	1,175	33,093	39,820	1,177	1,292
Tobacconists, Hairdressers	364	326	2,081	1,936	184	153
<i>Department Stores, Drapers, &c—</i>						
Department Stores	22	28	26,161	37,407	5,829	7,634
Clothiers and Drapers	1,593	1,482	41,239	41,869	10,101	10,781
Footwear Stores	182	219	3,592	5,157	1,242	1,717
<i>Hardware, Electrical Goods, and Furniture Stores, &c—</i>						
Domestic Hardware Stores	329	301	3,812	4,409	934	1,025
Electrical Goods, Radios, and Musical Instrument Stores	630	689	13,487	21,590	2,677	3,942
Furniture, Floor Coverings	327	341	7,451	8,801	1,481	1,570
<i>Other Goods Stores—</i>						
Chemists	523	675	8,886	15,052	1,635	2,717
Newsagents and Booksellers	468	487	7,725	9,188	1,041	1,336
Sports Goods, Cycle Stores	178	188	1,539	1,786	349	423
Watchmakers and Jewellers	250	235	2,726	2,799	1,071	1,204
Other Types of Business	458	470	4,831	5,352	967	1,506
Total (excluding Motor Vehicle Dealers, &c)	14,308	14,622	279,584	350,904	38,229	45,844
Motor Vehicle Dealers, Garages, Service Stations, &c	2,000	2,445	89,286	109,340	9,546	11,323
Grand Total	16,308	17,067	368,870	460,244	47,775	57,167

Seasonality of Sales—Quarterly estimates based on a sample survey are made of the value of retail sales. These indicate a seasonal variation in the sales of most commodities. The increase in business due to Christmas Shopping is discernible in December quarter figures for all commodity groups, except Butchers' Meat. Figures for this quarter are generally about 8 per cent higher than the average of all quarters. The March quarter is usually the least active. Details for 1960-61 and 1961-62 are given in the table on the next page.

RETAIL SALES BY COMMODITY GROUPS, EACH QUARTER, QUEENSLAND

Commodity Group				September Quarter	December Quarter	March Quarter	June Quarter	Year
				£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Groceries	1960-61			15.7	16.6	15.0	15.4	62.7
	1961-62			16.0	16.3	14.8	15.3	62.4
Butchers' Meat	1960-61			7.2	7.2	7.1	7.1	28.6
	1961-62			7.3	7.2	7.1	7.2	28.8
Other Food ¹	1960-61			11.2	12.1	11.4	11.5	46.2
	1961-62			11.8	12.5	12.0	11.9	48.2
Beer, Wine, and Spirits ..	1960-61			8.5	10.2	8.9	8.7	36.3
	1961-62			8.8	10.1	9.4	9.1	37.4
Clothing and Drapery ..	1960-61			13.6	15.7	11.8	14.9	56.0
	1961-62			13.2	16.0	12.3	15.1	56.6
Footwear	1960-61			2.3	2.4	2.0	2.3	9.0
	1961-62			2.3	2.4	2.0	2.5	9.2
Hardware, China, and Glassware ²	1960-61			2.6	2.9	2.5	2.6	10.6
	1961-62			2.6	2.9	2.6	2.8	10.9
Electrical Goods and Radios ³	1960-61			7.1	7.4	6.2	5.9	26.6
	1961-62			6.0	6.6	5.9	5.6	24.1
Furniture and Floor Coverings	1960-61			3.6	3.9	3.1	3.1	13.7
	1961-62			3.3	3.7	3.0	3.1	13.1
Chemists' Goods	1960-61			4.1	4.4	3.8	4.3	16.6
	1961-62			4.6	4.9	4.4	4.6	18.5
Newspapers, Books, and Stationery	1960-61			2.5	2.8	2.7	2.4	10.4
	1961-62			2.6	3.0	2.7	2.5	10.8
Other Goods ⁴	1960-61			7.6	9.4	7.0	6.9	30.9
	1961-62			7.5	9.1	7.0	7.5	31.1
Total (excluding Motor Vehicles, &c)	1960-61			86.0	95.0	81.5	85.1	347.6
	1961-62			86.0	94.7	83.2	87.2	351.1
Motor Vehicles, Parts, Petrol, &c ⁵	1960-61			32.7	31.0	23.6	24.1	111.4
	1961-62			25.6	27.7	26.3	29.6	109.2
Total	1960-61			118.7	126.0	105.1	109.2	459.0
	1961-62			111.6	122.4	109.5	116.8	460.3

¹ to ⁵ See notes ³ to ⁷ at foot of table on page 232.

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, 1961-62*, which was prepared in the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and

Statistics and presented to the Commonwealth Parliament with the 1962-63 Budget. In all tables, figures are given 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 1961-62 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 237.)

Expenditure by various sections of the community on goods and services must equal total market supplies and is shown in the table on page 238. After deduction of expenditure on goods to be exported and services to be supplied overseas, the balance consists of the expenditure on goods and services 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 238 to 240, 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 25 per cent since 1957-58. As a proportion of the national income, they were 62 per cent in 1957-58, and 61 per cent in 1961-62. 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 £117m in 1961-62. This figure is made up of surpluses from the different types of undertakings as follows:—Electricity and gas, £54m; water supply and sewerage, £28m; post office, £22m; public transport, £0.2m; and other undertakings, £13m.

NATIONAL INCOME, AUSTRALIA

Income Payments and Other Charges	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Wages, Salaries, &c	2,918	3,041	3,352	3,573	3,646
Company Income	581	635	761	730	(705)
Surplus of Public Authority Business Undertakings	61	77	90	108	117
Farm and Station Income excluding Companies	347	455	465	485	(472)
Income of Other Unincorporated Businesses, Professions, &c	507	523	571	570	(565)
Net Rents of Dwellings (including Imputed Rents of Owner-occupied Dwellings)	168	181	195	217	231
Other Net Rents and Interest	125	135	158	181	196
National Income	4,707	5,047	5,592	5,864	5,932
Allowances for Depreciation and Maintenance	446	478	517	561	591
Indirect Taxes less Subsidies	675	706	785	830	804
Gross National Product	5,828	6,231	6,894	7,255	7,327
Import and Other Oversea Payments	997	1,009	1,185	1,353	1,151
Total Market Supplies	6,825	7,240	8,079	8,608	8,478

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 63 per cent of the gross domestic expenditure in 1957-58 and 64 per cent in 1961-62. Public authority expenditure of £1,446m in 1961-62 was 20 per cent of the gross domestic expenditure, a slightly higher proportion than in recent years. Gross private investment (£1,111m, or 15 per cent, in 1961-62) has varied with the running-down or building-up of stocks between 13 per cent in 1952-53 and 21 per cent in 1960-61. Private capital investment rose slowly from 14 per cent in 1948-49 to 18 per cent in 1960-61, but fell to 17 per cent in 1961-62.

NATIONAL EXPENDITURE, AUSTRALIA

Net Expenditure on Goods and Services	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Personal Consumption	3,710	3,867	4,292	4,506	4,586
Public Authority Expenditure—					
War and Defence	172	181	188	193	199
Public Works	486	533	563	587	656
Increase in Stocks	-8	-7	-4	4	-3
Other	407	443	499	550	594
Financial Enterprises	59	62	75	75	79
Gross Private Investment—					
Fixed Capital	1,036	1,073	1,260	1,338	1,231
Increase in Non-Farm Stocks ..	70	60	135	220	-70
Increase in Farm Stocks ..	-40	85	-14	31	-50
Gross Domestic Expenditure ..	5,892	6,297	6,994	7,504	7,222
Export and Other Oversea Payments	933	943	1,085	1,104	1,256
Total Market Expenditure ..	6,825	7,240	8,079	8,608	8,478

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 25 per cent since 1957-58. Wages and salaries which accounted for 65 per cent of the total in 1961-62 have risen by 25 per cent. The development of social services in that period has meant that personal income from these benefits is now 44 per cent above its 1957-58 level. Income from unincorporated businesses (other than rural) and professions has increased by 11 per cent, but represents practically the same proportion of total personal income as in 1957-58; so also does property income (rent, interest, and dividends). Farm and station income in 1961-62 was 25 per cent higher than in 1957-58 but represented the same proportion (8 per cent) of the total.

PERSONAL INCOME AND OUTLAY, AUSTRALIA

Income or Outlay	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Wages, Salaries, &c (incl Forces)	2,918	3,041	3,352	3,573	3,646
Farm and Station Income, excluding Companies ¹	371	444	448	480	(462)
Income of Other Unincorporated Businesses, Professions, &c	507	523	571	570	(565)
Rent and Interest	231	248	266	298	322
Dividends	139	141	155	159	(161)
Cash Social Service Benefits	316	348	375	415	455
Private Remittances from Overseas	25	27	31	34	36
Personal Income	4,507	4,772	5,198	5,529	5,647
Consumption Expenditure—					
Gross Rent of Dwellings	322	350	379	420	451
Food	955	1,000	1,070	1,145	1,175
Clothing, Footwear, Drapery, &c	454	473	521	545	547
Electrical Goods	139	161	197	188	186
Other Durable Goods	168	175	200	204	201
Tobacco, Cigarettes, Beer, &c	413	422	450	464	471
Other Retail Purchases	291	307	331	353	370
All Other Expenditure	968	979	1,144	1,187	(1,185)
Total Consumption	3,710	3,867	4,292	4,506	(4,586)
Direct Taxes	477	431	492	571	593
Savings—					
Assurance Funds	62	66	71	65	76
Other	232	384	318	360	(366)
Private Remittances to Overseas	26	24	25	27	26
Personal Outlay	4,507	4,772	5,198	5,529	5,647

¹ Excluding increases in farm stocks and funds of marketing authorities.

A dissection of personal income by States for the years 1957-58 to 1961-62 is shown on the next page. These estimates are taken from the publication *Australian National Accounts, National Income and Expenditure, 1948-49 to 1961-62*, and contain revisions based on the latest census results and some conceptual changes in the accounts. These figures, therefore, are not comparable with those in the previous table.

ITEMS OF PERSONAL INCOME BY STATES

State	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
<i>Wages, Salaries, and Supplements (£m)</i>					
New South Wales ¹	1,204	1,252	1,394	1,511	1,536
Victoria	864	907	1,017	1,081	1,102
Queensland	367	389	420	445	449
South Australia ²	255	266	300	315	326
Western Australia	182	187	204	220	228
Tasmania	92	95	104	108	114
Australia	2,964	3,096	3,439	3,680	3,755

Income from Property and Unincorporated Businesses, including Farmers (£m)

New South Wales ¹	426	492	536	517	526
Victoria	402	435	472	511	486
Queensland	179	206	217	219	211
South Australia ²	112	136	123	148	138
Western Australia	62	79	90	93	96
Tasmania	39	37	41	40	43
Australia	1,220	1,385	1,479	1,528	1,500

Cash Benefits from Public Authorities (£m)

New South Wales ¹	125	138	148	161	183
Victoria	80	90	97	108	115
Queensland	47	52	56	63	67
South Australia ²	29	32	34	39	42
Western Australia	24	26	29	31	33
Tasmania	11	12	13	15	15
Australia	316	350	377	417	455

Total Personal Income (£m)

New South Wales ¹	1,755	1,882	2,078	2,189	2,245
Victoria	1,346	1,432	1,586	1,700	1,703
Queensland	593	647	693	727	727
South Australia ²	396	434	457	502	506
Western Australia	268	292	323	344	357
Tasmania	142	144	158	163	172
Australia	4,500	4,831	5,295	5,625	5,710

Total Personal Income per Head of Population (£)

New South Wales ¹	474	499	540	557	560
Victoria	501	521	562	588	575
Queensland	417	446	469	483	476
South Australia ²	436	466	477	511	503
Western Australia	386	414	450	471	479
Tasmania	428	425	459	466	482
Australia	462	486	521	541	538

¹ Including Australian Capital Territory.² Including Northern Territory.

The second part of the table on page 239 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 11 and 8 per cent respectively of personal income in 1961-62, compared with 11 and 7 per cent in 1957-58. Consumption goods and services took 81 per cent of personal income in 1961-62, compared with 82 per cent in 1957-58, and included rent (8 per cent of personal income), food (21 per cent), clothing (10 per cent), tobacco, beer, &c (8 per cent), and electrical and other durable goods about 3½ per cent each. All items except rent, electrical goods and other retail purchases, took a lesser share of the total than in 1957-58, with "all other" consumption expenditure, which includes motor cars and petrol, decreasing its share from 21½ to 21 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.

The net borrowing of all public authorities shown was financed by Treasury Bills, Commonwealth Government stocks and bonds, National Savings Bonds, interest-free loans, and local and semi-governmental loans, bank overdraft, &c.

PUBLIC AUTHORITY RECEIPTS AND OUTLAY, AUSTRALIA

Receipts or Outlay	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Direct Taxes on Persons	477	431	492	571	593
Direct Taxes on Companies	215	219	228	287	290
Indirect Taxes	696	728	806	860	846
Less Subsidies	-21	-22	-21	-30	-42
Net Taxation	1,367	1,356	1,505	1,688	1,687
Business Undertakings, Surplus	61	77	90	108	117
Allowances for Depreciation	32	38	47	53	57
Rent and Interest Received	61	61	66	72	79
Net Borrowing	8	133	98	21	166
Total Receipts	1,529	1,665	1,806	1,942	2,106
Interest Paid	149	159	177	185	194
Cash Social Service Benefits	316	348	375	415	455
Wages and Salaries	543	579	641	686	731
Purchases from Australian Business Undertakings	497	551	583	618	685
Purchases, &c, Overseas	17	20	22	30	30
Oversea Gifts, Relief, &c	4	4	4	4	5
Capital Transfers ¹	3	4	4	4	6
Total Outlay	1,529	1,665	1,806	1,942	2,106

¹ War gratuity, war damage insurance claims, net payments and advances to farmers for drought relief, &c.

Australia's financial relationship with the rest of the world is shown in the following table. The first part of the table shows all Australian international transactions on current account and covers transactions with persons, enterprises, governments, and international bodies in the rest of the world. The net result of these transactions is shown in the "Balance on Current Account" item. The capital adjustments made to meet the net surplus (or deficit) are shown in the second part of the table. Private investment in Australia, other than by companies, is a balancing item and includes errors and omissions in the balance of international payments.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS, AUSTRALIA

Nature of Item	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
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CURRENT ACCOUNT (£M)

Exports f.o.b.	807	808	932	925	1,067
Imports f.o.b.	765	782	911	1,035	857
Balance of Trade	42	26	21	-110	210
Invisible Credits—					
Transportation	62	67	71	82	82
Travel	7	8	10	14	16
Property Income	36	28	26	31	40
Government	14	15	22	20	22
Other	49	52	56	63	66
Invisible Debits—					
Transportation	126	122	137	167	142
Travel	28	29	36	42	41
Property Income	128	154	167	166	152
Government	20	22	29	26	27
Other	61	61	65	72	78
Balance on Current Account	-153	-192	-228	-373	-4

CAPITAL ITEMS (£M)

Net Increase in Indebtedness to Rest of World—					
Public Authorities—					
Loans	12	35	35	12	6
I.M.F. Drawings .. .. .	..	..	..	78	-79
Other	-7	-7	-11	-20	..
Private—					
Investment in Oversea Companies ..	-11	-15	-7	-2	-8
Investment in Australian Companies	104	125	193	232	132
Other Private Capital Movements (incl. balancing item)	14	45	14	112	-37
Decrease in Reserves	41	9	4	-39	-10
Balance on Capital Account	153	192	228	373	4

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 £155m in 1961-62, 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.

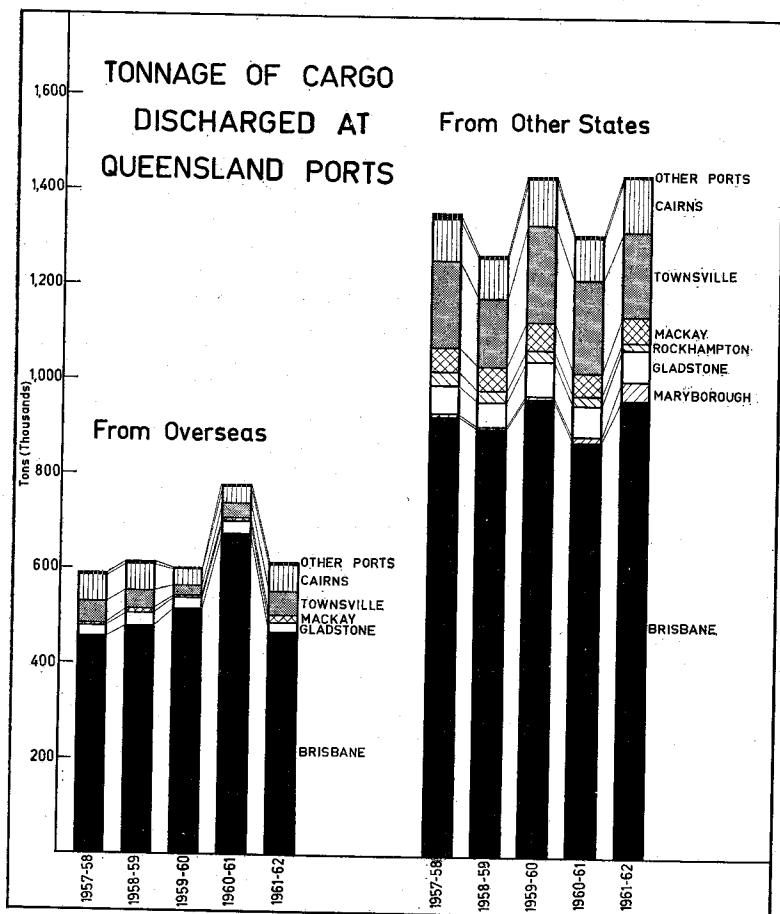
Constant dredging operations in the river enable the Port of Brisbane to accommodate most vessels in the Australian trade. In recent years the increasing size of vessels has moved the main centres for shipping downstream, but still within easy access of the city. Adequate dry-docking facilities are available 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. Both Urangan and Bundaberg are oil terminals.

Rockhampton was established as a port on the Fitzroy River in 1858 as a result of the Canoona gold rush. In 1912 Port Alma was connected by rail and has since become the deep-water port and oil terminal for Rockhampton. Gladstone, which has a good natural harbour, is equipped to handle coal, grain, ore, &c, in bulk and has become a substantial oil terminal. This port is being developed as a major coal loading port for overseas trade.

At Mackay an artificial deep-water harbour has been constructed to accommodate large vessels. It has a sugar bulk handling installation and an oil terminal. Bowen is situated on a natural harbour and exports meat and minerals.

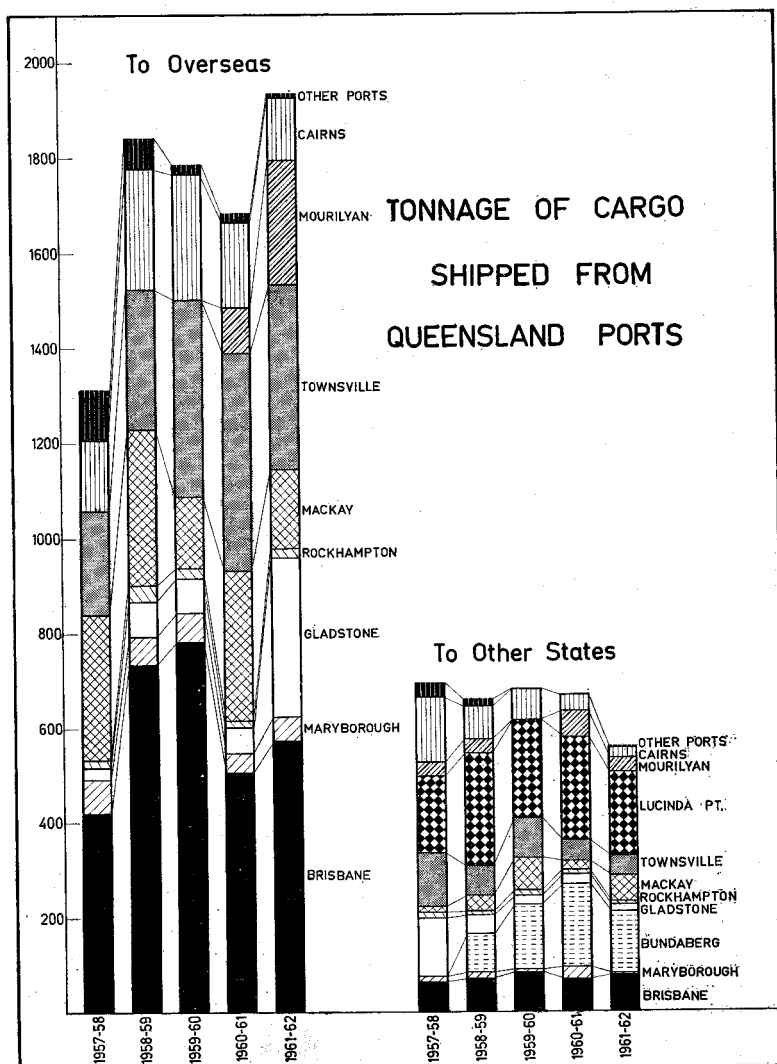
Townsville was established in 1868 by the discovery of gold at Ravenswood and Charters Towers. The Great Northern Railway, which extends 600 miles west to Mount Isa, brings copper, lead, wool, and



uranium for shipment. Townsville is also provided with sugar bulk handling plant, an oil terminal, and meat exporting facilities.

Lucinda Point, at the southern extremity of Hinchinbrook Channel, is the sugar bulk handling terminal for the rich sugar lands of the Herbert River Valley. Mourilyan Harbour is equipped with bulk handling plant to export the sugar of Innisfail and surrounding districts.

Cairns is also an important port, and its harbour is well equipped for its substantial traffic with the sugar country on the coast and with the Atherton Tableland. A bulk sugar terminal is to commence operations in 1964.



Thursday Island, the headquarters of the pearl-shell industry, the Gulf ports of Normanton and Burketown, and Cooktown on the north-east coast are served by a Queensland shipping company under State subsidy. A new port was opened on 18 April 1963 at Weipa for the shipment of bauxite.

Seven ports (see next page) are administered by Harbour Boards with members representing the towns and districts served by the ports. All the other ports, including Brisbane, are controlled by the State Treasury through the Department of Harbours and Marine, which also supervises the engineering activities of the other ports. Provision is made in *The Harbours Acts, 1955 to 1962*, for the constitution of a Harbours Trust consisting of five members, two of whom "shall be persons well versed respectively in matters relating to shipping and to the industries of this State". To date no action has been taken to constitute the Trust. Many of the Brisbane wharves are owned by private shipping interests.

Brisbane Harbour Finances—The accounts of the Brisbane Harbour under the control of the Department of Harbours and Marine are set out in the following table. From 1958-59 these accounts include the Brisbane River Account. The loan indebtedness of the Harbour at 30 June 1962 was £2,715,579, and the Working Account had a credit balance of £904,482.

BRISBANE HARBOUR

Year				Harbour Dues	Total Receipts	Working Expenses ¹	Total Expenditure ²	Accumulated Balance
				£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
1957-58	..	..	..	695	937	731	944	-26
1958-59	..	..	..	709	1,097	664	883	301
1959-60	..	..	..	772	1,059	731	953	407
1960-61	..	..	..	763	1,164	679	901	670
1961-62	..	..	..	742	1,083	628	849	904

¹ Excluding interest, and redemption.

² Excluding loan.

The Department of Harbours and Marine also controls the South Brisbane Dry Dock and Cairncross Graving Dock. At 30 June 1962 accumulated balances for these sections of the Department's activities were *Cr* £45,178 and *Dr* £208,869.

The operating accounts of 7 harbours not administered by Harbour Boards, showed, at 30 June 1962, a credit balance of £122,870 (Maryborough, £69,235, and Innisfail, £44,883, being the largest) and 2 harbours a debit balance of £6,683.

Harbour Boards' Finances—Harbour Boards control the ports of Bundaberg, Gladstone, Rockhampton, Mackay, Bowen, Townsville, and Cairns. Practically all the capital expenditures of the Harbour Boards have been provided from loans and State Government subsidies.

HARBOUR BOARDS, 1961-62

Harbour Board	Wharfage and Harbour Dues	Total Receipts (excluding Loan) ¹	Working Expenses	Total Expenditure (excluding Loan) ²	Loan Indebtedness, 30 June 1962 ³
	£	£	£	£	£
Bowen	7,941	49,635	13,770	58,916	270,576
Bundaberg	136,627	267,131	7,489	266,276	2,747,467
Cairns	192,160	289,630	148,471	222,678	229,425
Gladstone	70,889	117,344	17,860	73,306	859,418
Mackay	229,403	494,607	110,483	386,721	1,308,320
Rockhampton	32,697	47,078	17,404	61,111	781,908
Townsville	271,935	519,883	183,154	555,139	3,643,838
Total	941,652	1,785,308	498,631	1,624,147	9,840,952

¹ Including government subsidy.² Including construction and debt charges.³ Excluding temporary loans. Since 1945 relief from liability for certain indebtedness has been granted to: Bowen, £341,211; Bundaberg, £15,534; and Rockhampton, £673,260.

Small Boat Facilities—Financed by the Commonwealth Aid Marine Works Fund, the State provides waterfront facilities for small craft, including boat havens, launching ramps, and fish landing facilities. In 1961-62, £180,766 was spent on 33 such projects. Major projects completed during the year were pre-stressed concrete jetties at Green Island and Shute Bay, the extension of the Manly Boat Harbour, and a launch refuge at Cleveland.

Cargo Discharged and Shipped—The following table shows the amounts of cargo moving into and out of the various Queensland ports, other than purely intrastate movements, during the year ended 30 June 1962.

QUEENSLAND PORTS, OVERSEA & INTERSTATE CARGO¹ SHIPMENTS, 1961-62

Port	Cargo Discharged			Cargo Shipped		
	Oversea	Interstate	Total	Oversea	Interstate	Total
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Brisbane	471,349	966,711	1,438,060	573,332	79,754	653,086
Maryborough	1,600	41,584	43,184	53,055	985	54,040
Bundaberg .. ..	..	1,628	1,628	347	132,090	132,437
Gladstone	18,926	63,956	82,882	333,085	13,448	346,533
Rockhampton	1,111	17,199	18,310	19,976	5,261	25,237
Mackay	15,933	52,639	68,572	167,361	55,707	223,068
Bowen	1,018	2,713	3,731	6,014	457	6,471
Townsville	49,293	177,992	227,285	385,922	40,492	426,414
Lucinda Point .. ..	..	..	..	..	177,506	177,506
Mourilyan .. ..	..	..	..	260,424	30,066	290,490
Cairns	56,132	114,871	171,003	136,066	22,531	158,597
Thursday Island .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	615,362	1,439,293	2,054,655	1,935,582	558,297	2,493,879

¹ Expressed in terms of tons weight or tons measurement of 40 cubic feet according to the type of cargo.

The next table gives the tonnage of cargo passing through Queensland ports, excluding intrastate movements, during the five years ended 30 June 1962. Comparing 1961-62 with 1951-52, 4 per cent more cargo was discharged (53 per cent less from overseas and 110 per cent more interstate) and 107 per cent more was shipped (253 per cent more overseas and 15 per cent less interstate).

QUEENSLAND PORTS, CARGO¹ DISCHARGED AND SHIPPED

Year	Cargo Discharged			Cargo Shipped		
	Oversea	Interstate	Total	Oversea	Interstate	Total
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
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
1960-61	777,181	1,312,259	2,089,440	1,685,341	669,588	2,354,929
1961-62	615,362	1,439,293	2,054,655	1,935,582	558,297	2,493,879

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 1961-62. "Net tonnage" is the volume of enclosed space which can be utilised for cargo or passengers.

TOTAL SHIPPING ENTERING QUEENSLAND PORTS, 1961-62

Port	On Voyages beyond Queensland				On Coastwise Voyages			Total Entries
	From Overseas Direct	From Overseas via States	From Other States	Total	Originating beyond Qld	Entirely within Qld	Total	

NUMBER OF VESSELS

Brisbane	273	430	494	1,197	86	123	209	1,406
Maryborough	2	3	3	8	22	51	73	81
Bundaberg	1	..	59	60	7	61	68	128
Gladstone	27	7	8	42	54	..	54	96
Rockhampton	3	2	30	35	69	..	69	104
Mackay	10	1	54	65	42	..	42	107
Bowen .. .. .	..	1	4	5	26	..	26	31
Townsville	55	16	30	101	242	34	276	377
Lucinda Point	3	..	36	39	2	..	2	41
Mourilyan	36	..	9	45	7	..	7	52
Cairns	45	11	20	76	146	105	251	327
Thursday Island ..	17	1	1	19	4	82	86	105
Total	472	472	748	1,692	707	456	1,163	2,855

NET TONNAGE OF VESSELS (1,000 TONS)

Brisbane	1,051	1,994	1,493	4,538	319	13	332	4,870
Maryborough	11	7	..	18	100	2	102	120
Bundaberg .. .. .	..	..	65	65	4	2	6	71
Gladstone	147	39	20	206	243	..	243	449
Rockhampton	9	8	31	48	231	..	231	279
Mackay	45	5	95	145	149	..	149	294
Bowen .. .. .	..	6	1	7	63	..	63	70
Townsville	180	64	69	313	703	18	721	1,034
Lucinda Point	6	..	81	87	5	..	5	92
Mourilyan	145	..	25	170	23	..	23	193
Cairns	135	34	50	219	384	23	407	626
Thursday Island ..	16	2	..	18	4	16	20	38
Total	1,745	2,159	1,930	5,834	2,228	74	2,302	8,136

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

TOTAL SHIPPING CLEARING QUEENSLAND PORTS, 1961-62

Port	On Voyages beyond Queensland				On Coastwise Voyages			Total Clearances
	To Overseas Direct	To Overseas via States	To Other States	Total	Terminating beyond Qld	Entirely within Qld	Total	

NUMBER OF VESSELS								
Brisbane ..	394	232	454	1,080	208	124	332	1,412
Maryborough ..	8	2	10	20	12	51	63	83
Bundaberg ..	..	1	50	51	13	63	76	127
Gladstone ..	38	10	12	60	34	1	35	95
Rockhampton ..	17	5	24	46	58	..	58	104
Mackay ..	25	..	28	53	54	..	54	107
Bowen ..	2	2	3	7	25	..	25	32
Townsville ..	104	19	71	194	152	34	186	380
Lucinda Point ..	..	..	33	33	8	..	8	41
Mourilyan ..	9	1	7	17	35	..	35	52
Cairns ..	85	9	27	121	98	108	206	327
Thursday Island ..	16	3	3	22	2	81	83	105
Total ..	698	284	722	1,704	699	462	1,161	2,865

NET TONNAGE OF VESSELS (1,000 TONS)

Brisbane ..	1,627	1,022	1,364	4,013	846	13	859	4,872
Maryborough ..	31	13	35	79	39	2	41	120
Bundaberg ..	..	..	62	62	6	2	8	70
Gladstone ..	185	53	48	286	150	1	151	437
Rockhampton ..	66	18	10	94	185	..	185	279
Mackay ..	111	..	99	210	85	..	85	295
Bowen ..	3	12	1	16	60	..	60	76
Townsville ..	378	80	114	572	454	18	472	1,044
Lucinda Point ..	..	..	74	74	18	..	18	92
Mourilyan ..	21	4	15	40	152	..	152	192
Cairns ..	244	34	93	371	214	23	237	608
Thursday Island ..	6	..	15	21	2	15	17	38
Total ..	2,672	1,236	1,930	5,838	2,211	74	2,285	8,123

The next table shows the total entries and clearances of ships at all the ports of Queensland. As in the preceding tables, each ship is counted once as an entry at each port it enters, and once as a clearance at each port it leaves. For example, a ship starting from Sydney for overseas via Brisbane, calling at Townsville and Cairns, and leaving Cairns for overseas would be recorded as one "From Other States" entry, two "Coastwise" clearances, two "Coastwise" entries, and one "To Overseas Direct" clearance. In the period covered by the table, the number of vessels entering (or clearing) Queensland ports increased by over 30 per cent or proportionately to the cargo shipped. Due to an increase in the average size of ships, net tonnage increased by nearly 50 per cent. This was more nearly proportional to the increase of over 40 per cent in the cargo discharged.

TOTAL SHIPPING AT QUEENSLAND PORTS

Year	On Voyages beyond Queensland				On Coastwise Voyages			Grand Total
	Over-seas Direct	Over-seas via States	Other States	Total	Beyond Qld	Entirely within Qld	Total	

NUMBER OF VESSELS ENTERED

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
1960-61	474	453	799	1,726	665	389	1,054	2,780
1961-62	472	472	748	1,692	707	456	1,163	2,855

NUMBER OF VESSELS CLEARED

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
1960-61	679	262	807	1,748	659	388	1,047	2,795
1961-62	698	284	722	1,704	699	462	1,161	2,865

3 RAILWAYS

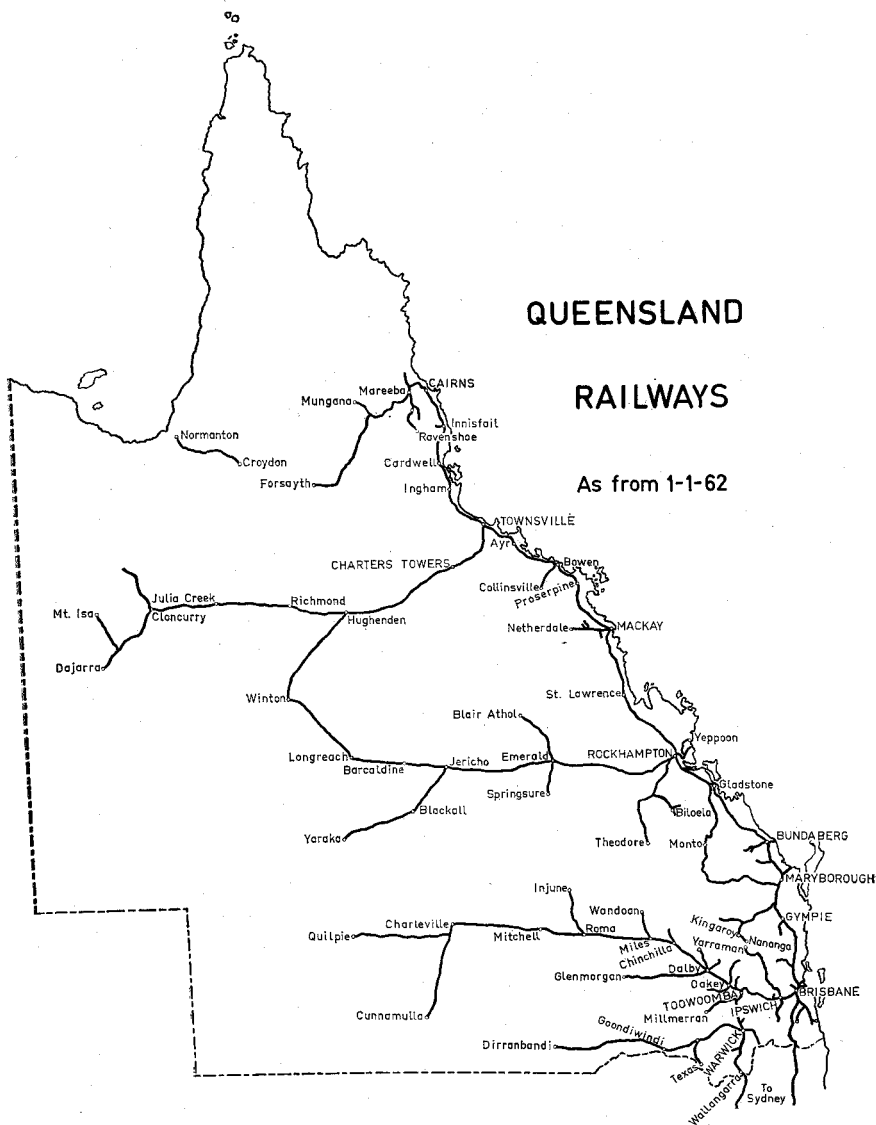
Geographical conditions in Queensland, as elsewhere, have determined the layout of the railways. The huge area of Queensland covers 30 per cent of the occupied area of Australia, and it has no inland waterways. There are, however, sufficient good harbours along the eastern coast. Unfortunately the broken 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 1-1-62



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 13 August 1861, passed *The Moreton Bay Tramway Act* which empowered an already formed private company to construct railways on the land-grant principle. The company, however, had difficulty in raising the necessary capital (which was increased from £150,000 to £200,000 when the Bill was before Parliament). In the meantime, conditions for borrowing money by the Governments of the young colonies became favourable, and public opinion set in favour of government construction of public works. In 1863 an Act authorised government construction of railways, but provided for private construction of branch railways, and for the Government, if it wished, to lease its own lines to private persons for a period not exceeding seven years. Neither of these provisions was taken advantage of, and railway construction and operation in Queensland which commenced under this Act have been carried on by the Government ever since. Very few lines have been built by private enterprise. On a number of subsequent occasions, the Government endeavoured to attract private railway building by offering free grants of land to railway builders, but the offers were never taken up to any appreciable extent.

The first line was opened from Ipswich to Grandchester on 31 July 1865. It reached Toowoomba in 1867, Brisbane was connected in 1875, and in subsequent years the lines were pushed out to the Downs, the Maranoa, and the South-West. The Central Division Railways were commenced in 1867, with 30 miles of line inland from the port of Rockhampton, but during the next six years no mileage was added to this system. In the eighties began a spurt of railway building in connecting the ports with the interior by short lines. These were as follows:—1880, Townsville; 1881, Bundaberg; 1881, Maryborough (to Gympie); 1885, Mackay; 1885, Cooktown; 1887, Cairns; 1889, Normanton; and 1890, Bowen. Depression and financial difficulties slackened progress during the nineties, and the early years of the twentieth century. These beginnings grew into isolated systems of some magnitude, until in 1910, when *The North Coast Railway Act* provided for linking the systems by a coastal railway, there were 3,806 miles of railway in the State. The last link in this coastal line was completed in 1924. A great burst of development occurred during the decade 1911-1920. In the six years from 1910 to 1915 inclusive, 1,572 miles of line were opened. After that date progress was steady till the maximum mileage of 6,567 miles was reached in 1932. This mileage included the South Brisbane-Border section of the uniform gauge railway to Sydney (69 miles of 4 ft 8½ in gauge track). The mileage being operated at 30 June 1962 was 6,077.

At the outset a gauge of 3 ft 6 in was deliberately chosen, although previously New South Wales had adopted 4 ft 8½ in, and Victoria

5 ft 3 in. The choice was between fewer lines with more speed, and more lines with less speed. The decision has been justified by the extent of Queensland's railway system today, and it is claimed that the air-conditioned express trains in Queensland are equal in comfort to any in Australia.

The standard gauge (4 ft 8½ in) railway from Kyogle, New South Wales, to South Brisbane was opened for traffic on 27 September 1930. The line was built under an agreement between the Commonwealth and the States of Queensland and New South Wales. The total cost was £4,371,000. The cost of the Queensland section was £2,200,000 and Queensland's share of this under the agreement was £625,000. Net profits or losses after payment of interest on capital costs are divided between Queensland and New South Wales in proportion to route mileage in each State—69 and 112 miles respectively.

During 1950-51, work was commenced on the quadrupling of certain sections of line in the suburban area necessary to cope with traffic expansion and possible future electrification. The work involves the laying of heavier rails, the replacement of timber bridges by steel and concrete structures, and the replacement of old station buildings.

In view of the increased mineral production of the north-western portion of the State, it was found necessary to rebuild the Mount Isa-Townsville-Collinsville railway line to an adequate standard to cope with increased traffic. This project, with an estimated cost of £30m, is timed for completion at the end of 1964. The work involves installation of 300 miles of heavier rails, 110 miles of new or regraded line, the reconstruction of 330 bridges and culverts, and the purchase of 15 new diesel locomotives and the acquisition or rebuilding of 500 wagons, together with the provision of necessary auxiliary facilities. The expenditure to 30 June 1962 totalled £10,108,708.

Most new work in the country is on replacing timber bridges with longer embankments and steel and concrete bridges. In Brisbane, engineering workshops and a depot for diesel-electric locomotives, air-conditioned trains, and rail motors are being built; but work on these projects is temporarily suspended.

The growth in air and in road transport services and in the number of private motor cars is reflected in the diversion of traffic from the railways, and some railway services have been terminated as uneconomic.

During 1961-62 five new diesel-electric locomotives were put into service, and orders were placed for one diesel-mechanical and twelve diesel-electric locomotives. Diesel-electric locomotives, which represented 9 per cent of locomotive stock, were responsible for 36 per cent of the total traffic mileage in 1961-62.

Air-conditioned trains are used on the four main trunk lines between Brisbane and Cairns, Brisbane and Cunnamulla, Rockhampton and Winton, and Townsville and Mount Isa. Other passenger services in the country have been improved by the use of diesel-electric locomotives which have accelerated these services.

Changes in rolling stock during the five years ended 30 June 1962 are shown in the table set out below.

QUEENSLAND RAILWAYS, ROLLING STOCK, 1957-58 TO 1961-62

At 30 June	Locomotives				Cars	Rail Motors, Trailers, &c	Brake Vans	Wagons
	Steam	Diesel- Mech	Diesel- Elec	Total				
1958	767	6	58	831	1,168	216	164	28,117
1959	754	6	58	818	1,160	210	159	27,732
1960	743	7	63	813	1,142	203	157	27,396
1961	730	10	68	808	1,140	213	157	27,076
1962	698	10	73	781	1,179	187	144	26,603

*Passenger Traffic**—Passenger traffic provided 9 per cent of the total earnings in 1961-62, compared with 10 per cent in 1957-58. The number of passengers carried on country journeys has declined by 27·1 per cent since 1957-58, while in that period suburban passenger traffic has declined by 19·7 per cent. Compared with 1960-61, country journeys have declined by 12·2 per cent and suburban journeys by 6·9 per cent. Average earnings per suburban passenger train-mile in 1961-62 were 127d, compared with 115d in 1960-61. Similar figures for country services were 115d in 1961-62 and 114d in 1960-61.

Passengers on season and workers' weekly tickets represent 64 per cent of metropolitan and 56 per cent of non-metropolitan travellers. First class suburban travel was abolished on 31 July 1956.

*Goods Traffic**—Goods traffic provided 84 per cent of total earnings in 1961-62, compared with 83 per cent in 1957-58. Average earnings per ton of goods per mile in that period were about 4·8d; earnings per ton of goods rose from 898d to 917d. 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 329 tons in 1957-58 to 381 tons in 1961-62 (diesel-electric 503 tons, steam, 300 tons).

In 1961-62, 77,121 fewer cattle were carried than in 1960-61. Earnings from livestock traffic showed an increase of £81,688, partly from higher freight rates as from 1 October 1960 on cattle, horses, and calves loaded in cattle wagons operating for the whole of the year, and partly because of the greater distances cattle were hauled in 1961-62.

The following table shows, for the last five years, details of the finances and working operations of the railways. It should be noted that the capital account shown represents capital remaining after the writing off of £28m on all lines under *The Railway Capital Indebtedness Reduction Act, 1931*. The capital account shown for the South Brisbane-Border Railway is the capital liability borne by Queensland, and represents only about a quarter of the total expenditure on the Queensland section of this uniform gauge line (see page 253).

* 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	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
Lines Open Miles	6,456	6,426	6,407	6,324	6,077
Traffic Train-Mileage 1,000 Miles	19,032	19,509	19,056	18,312	17,563
Train-Mileage per Mile Open Miles	2,948	3,036	2,974	2,896	2,890
Capital Account (opened lines) ¹ .. £1,000	86,833	90,866	95,708	98,878	102,873
Total Earnings £1,000	34,636	36,169	35,671	36,530	36,159
Earnings per Train-Mile s	36.4	37.1	37.4	39.9	41.2
Total Working Expenses £1,000	36,894	37,504	38,353	38,577	38,148
Expenses per Train-Mile s	38.8	38.4	40.3	42.1	43.4
Net Revenue £1,000	-2,258	-1,335	-2,682	-2,047	-1,989
Costs as % of Earnings %	106.5	103.7	107.5	105.6	105.5
<i>Coaching Traffic—</i>					
Train Mileage 1,000 Miles	7,017	6,951	6,858	6,668	6,563
Country 1,000 Miles	4,935	4,824	4,727	4,659	4,713
Suburban ² 1,000 Miles	2,082	2,127	2,131	2,009	1,850
Passengers Carried ³ 1,000	33,665	33,457	32,346	28,876	26,701
Country 1,000	5,141	5,059	4,798	4,294	3,811
Suburban ² 1,000	28,524	28,398	27,548	24,582	22,890
Earnings Collected £1,000	4,985	4,926	4,636	4,873	4,840
Passengers £1,000	3,451	3,341	3,139	3,369	3,355
Country £1,000	2,561	2,452	2,274	2,407	2,378
Suburban ² £1,000	890	889	865	962	977
Parcels, Mails, &c £1,000	1,534	1,585	1,497	1,504	1,485
<i>Goods Traffic⁴—</i>					
Train-Mileage 1,000 Miles	12,015	12,557	12,197	11,644	11,000
Tonnage ⁵ 1,000 Tons	7,766	8,373	8,116	7,981	8,153
Minerals (incl Coal) 1,000 Tons	2,501	2,558	2,677	2,850	3,306
Agricultural Produce 1,000 Tons	2,775	3,160	2,915	2,628	2,566
Other Goods 1,000 Tons	1,658	1,675	1,784	1,774	1,599
Livestock 1,000 Tons	832	980	740	729	682
Earnings Collected £1,000	28,587	30,114	30,047	30,501	30,177
Minerals (incl Coal) £1,000	5,445	5,883	6,088	6,625	7,208
Agricultural Produce £1,000	4,900	6,382	6,244	5,847	5,940
Other Goods £1,000	14,024	13,292	13,950	13,825	12,743
Livestock £1,000	4,218	4,557	3,765	4,204	4,286
Average Length of Haul ⁶ Miles	181	186	200	200	195
Average Gross Load of Goods Trains ⁵ Tons	329	339	353	367	381
Rents, Refreshment Rooms, &c £1,000	1,064	1,128	988	1,156	1,142

¹ Excluding expenditure on reconstruction of Mount Isa Line. ² Metropolitan District only. ³ Excluding duplications where transfers have occurred between the uniform gauge and the 3 ft 6 in systems. ⁴ Excluding departmental traffic. ⁵ Excluding uniform gauge railway, the Cooktown (closed 31-12-61) 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, 1961-62

Particulars	Southern Division	Central Division	Northern Division ¹	South Brisbane-Border ²	Total
Lines Open Miles	2,546	1,658	1,804	69	6,077
Traffic Train-Mileage .. 1,000 Miles	8,599	4,313	4,379	272	17,563
Train-Mileage per Mile Open .. Miles	3,378	2,603	2,427	3,955	2,890
Capital Account (opened lines) .. £1,000	58,263	20,925	22,722 ³	963	102,873 ⁴
Total Earnings Allotted £1,000	14,891	9,474	10,846	948	36,159
Coaching ⁵ £1,000	3,285	1,319	1,140	238	5,982
Goods and Livestock £1,000	11,606	8,155	9,706	710	30,177
Earnings per Train-Mile s	34.6	43.9	49.5	69.6	41.2
Total Working Expenses £1,000	18,752	8,724	9,679	993	38,148
Expenses per Train-Mile s	43.6	40.4	44.2	72.9	43.4
Net Revenue £1,000	-3,861	750	1,167	-45	-1,989
Cost as % of Earnings %	125.9	92.1	89.2	104.8	105.5
<i>Coaching Traffic⁵—</i>					
Passengers Carried ⁶ 1,000	25,041	493	969	198	26,701
Earnings Collected £1,000	3,120	587	909	224	4,840
Passengers £1,000	2,199	355	636	165	3,355
Parcels, Mails, &c £1,000	921	232	273	59	1,485
<i>Goods Traffic⁵—</i>					
Tonnage ⁶ 1,000 Tons	3,144	1,742	2,812	455	8,153
Minerals (incl Coal) .. 1,000 Tons	1,336	580	1,340	50	3,306
Agricultural Produce .. 1,000 Tons	845	709	939	73	2,566
Other Goods 1,000 Tons	707	223	337	332	1,599
Livestock 1,000 Tons	256	230	196	..	682
Earnings Collected £1,000	14,042	5,614	9,811	710	30,177
Minerals (incl Coal) £1,000	2,477	1,133	3,525	73	7,208
Agricultural Produce £1,000	2,819	1,285	1,596	240	5,940
Other Goods £1,000	7,373	1,704	3,270	396	12,743
Livestock £1,000	1,373	1,492	1,420	1	4,286
Rents, Refreshment Rooms, &c .. £1,000	642	235	251	14	1,142

¹ Including Innisfail and Mourilyan Tramways (30 miles of 2 ft gauge).

² Uniform gauge (4 ft 8½ in) operated by New South Wales Railways.

³ Excluding expenditure on reconstruction of Mount Isa Line.

⁴ Including Rents, Refreshment Rooms, &c.

⁵ Dissected into Divisions according to the stations at which carriage was originated—departmental traffic is excluded.

⁶ See note ³ to preceding table.

During 1961-62 net expenditure on loan account (exclusive of South Brisbane-Border Railway) totalled £3,756,319. Of this, £2,040,768 was general expenditure on surveys, rolling stock, and depreciation. Of the remaining £1,715,551, £1,407,001, or 82 per cent, was expended in the Southern Division, £200,134 (12 per cent) in the Central Division, and

£108,416 (6 per cent) in the Northern Division. In addition, during 1961-62, £6,630,663 was expended on the Mount Isa-Townsville-Collinsville railway rebuilding.

Local Authority and Private Railways—At 30 June 1962 there were 52 miles of local authority or private railways open to the public for general passenger and goods traffic. In addition, there was a large number of private tramways owned by sugar mills and sawmills to carry sugar cane and logs to the mills, but these were not open for public traffic. The 52 miles of lines open for public traffic were of the same gauge as the State railway system, 3 ft 6 in. Of these, 41 miles were operated by a Local Authority—the Aramac Tramway (Aramac Shire), carrying general goods and sheep. The Mackay Harbour Board operated 4 miles of railway connecting the Outer Harbour with the State railway system. The remaining 7 miles were operated by two private companies; one to serve the Bowen Consolidated Mine in the north of the State, and one in the south—the Tannymoreline 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 from Port Pirie, S.A., to Kalgoorlie, W.A., the Central Australia line of standard gauge from Port Augusta to Marree and of 3 ft 6 in to Alice Springs, a 3 ft 6 in line from Port Augusta to Hawker, a 3 ft 6 in line from Darwin inland to Birdum, and a standard gauge branch of 5 miles linking Canberra to the New South Wales system.

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS, AUSTRALIA, 1961-62

Government	Route Mileage—Each Gauge				Rolling Stock			Staff ¹
	5' 3"	4' 8½"	3' 6"	All	Loco-motives	Coaching	Goods & Service	
	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles	No	No	No	No
New South Wales	..	6,063	..	6,063	1,122	3,626	23,925	50,074
Victoria	4,056	201 ²	..	4,291 ²	471	2,443	22,661	29,946
Queensland .. ..	..	69	5,978	6,077 ³	781	1,502	26,611	27,062
South Australia ..	1,673	..	859	2,532	275	609	8,168	9,146
Western Australia	..	..	3,851	3,851	371	565	12,327	12,165
Tasmania .. ..	..	..	516	516	103	139	2,746	2,348
Commonwealth ..	..	1,330	922	2,252	73	186	2,626	2,861
Total	5,729	7,663	12,126	25,582	3,196	9,177 ⁴	99,070 ⁵	133,602

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 68 vehicles jointly owned by Victoria and South Australia and 39 vehicles jointly owned by New South Wales and Victoria. ⁵ Including 1 vehicle jointly owned by Victoria and South Australia and 5 vehicles jointly owned by Victoria and New South Wales. ⁶ New uniform gauge line between Wodonga and Melbourne which parallels the existing 5 ft 3 in gauge route.

The next table shows the traffic carried, earnings, and working expenses of the government railway systems in the various States. Figures are not strictly comparable because of varying adjustments to earnings and expenses in the various States, some of which have been noted.

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS, AUSTRALIA, 1961-62

Government	Train Miles	Passenger Journeys	Goods, & Carried	Gross Earnings	Working Expenses	Profit on Working
	1,000	1,000	1,000 Tons	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
New South Wales ..	37,446	234,638	24,050	88,351 ¹	79,595	8,756
Victoria	18,903	152,768	10,350	42,557	42,906	—349
Queensland .. .	17,563	26,700	8,153	36,159	38,085 ²	—1,926
South Australia ..	6,737	15,176	4,616	13,924 ³	15,603	—1,679
Western Australia ..	8,065	11,906	5,342	17,549	17,454	95
Tasmania .. .	1,415	1,816	1,096	2,703	3,439	—736
Commonwealth ..	2,453	315	1,958	6,241	5,165	1,076
Total .. .	92,582	443,319	55,565	207,484	202,247	5,237

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 £3,300(000) government grant towards working expenses, and £800(000) towards debt charges. ³ Excluding interest charges, &c.

4 STREET TRAMWAYS AND BUSES

Brisbane—The City of Brisbane is now the only Queensland city served by a system of street tramways, the Rockhampton steam tramways having been replaced by motor buses in 1939.

The first tramway commenced to operate in Brisbane during August 1885. Six miles of tramway had been laid down, but only a portion was opened. The line was worked for several years as a horse tramway, but with very unsatisfactory results. Efforts were made by the company to obtain the requisite capital to convert the tramway to an electric one, and during 1896 the Brisbane Electric Tramways Company, a private company with head office in London, was formed. It acquired the interest of the original proprietary, and at once proceeded with the conversion. Electric tramcars started to run in 1897, when there were 15 miles of tramway, 33 electric trams, and 24 horse trams in operation. On 31 December 1922 the system, which then consisted of a route mileage of 42 miles, was purchased by the Government, and the Brisbane Tramway Trust was appointed to control and operate it. In 1925 the Greater Brisbane scheme amalgamated all the city and suburban municipalities, and the new City Council was given control of the tramways. It took over the liabilities of the Tramway Trust, about £2m due in London.

The City Council instituted motor bus services in July 1940, and during 1948 it took over most of the private bus services. In August 1951 the Council started to operate trolley buses on one city route, and other routes have since been opened. The government railways provide suburban railway transport.

Other Cities—In other cities passenger transport services are provided by motor buses operated either privately or as municipal services.

Details of passenger road transport services in cities with populations over 10,000 are set out below.

URBAN PASSENGER ROAD TRANSPORT SERVICES, 1961-62

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 ..	1,000	834	2,993	18,414	119,324	4,647	3,238	8,958
Municipal—								
Tramways ..	66	366	2,091	7,869	72,664	2,717	2,151	6,173
Trolley Buses ..	20	36	.. ²	1,140	9,566	.. ²	.. ²	.. ²
Motor Buses ..	313	239	581	4,826	23,866	1,177	764	2,294
Private—								
Motor Buses ..	601	193	321	4,579	13,228	753	323	491
<i>Other Cities</i> ..	848	240	335	4,767	16,413	632	276	501
Cairns ³ ..	93	25	30	408	1,317	57	19	41
Ipswich ³ ..	115	42	59	992	2,927	131	56	79
Maryborough ⁴ ..	58	5	7	83	413	11	6	20
Rockhampton ⁴ ..	37	34	67	549	2,927	92	64	165
Toowoomba ³ ..	105	38	42	614	2,047	76	25	75
Townsville ³ ..	91	42	70	1,024	3,668	127	58	38
Other ⁵ ..	349	54	60	1,097	3,114	138	48	83
All Cities ..	1,848	1,074	3,328	23,181	135,737	5,279	3,514	9,459

¹ Including Redcliffe.

² Included with Metropolitan municipal motor buses.

³ Private motor bus services.

⁴ Municipal motor bus service.

⁵ Private motor bus services in Bundaberg, Gold Coast, Gympie, Mackay, and Warwick. Details not available for separate publication.

5 ROADS

Queensland's roads cover not only the more closely settled areas along the coast, but they extend throughout the inland areas into the far-west and north-west of the State.

The next table shows Queensland roads at 30 June 1962 classified according to the nature of their construction and grouped by types of local authority areas in which they are situated.

ROADS IN QUEENSLAND, 30 JUNE 1962

Local Authority	Formed Roads					Unformed Roads	Total All Roads
	Concrete or Other High Standard	Sealed Pavement	Unsealed Pavement	Not Paved	Total		
	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles
Brisbane ..	79	939	585	398	2,001	463	2,464
Other Cities ..	16	1,497	221	191	1,925	407	2,332
Towns ..	2	105	28	36	171	35	206
Shires ..	148	8,230	19,016	40,640	68,034	48,080	116,114
Total ..	245	10,771	19,850	41,265	72,131	48,985	121,116

Although certain of the more important roads are under the control of the Main Roads Department, most of the roads are solely under the control of the Local Authorities and are constructed and maintained by

them. The construction of these roads may be financed by the expenditure of the Local Authorities' own funds, or by Treasury or other loans. In many cases, whatever the method of finance, construction is assisted by the State and Commonwealth Governments from government funds.

A proportion of the funds received annually by Queensland from the Commonwealth tax on petrol is made available to Local Authorities for expenditure on rural roads within their areas. The total amount allocated in this way each year is paid into the Commonwealth Aid (Local Authority Roads) Fund, and Local Authorities are reimbursed actual expenditure on approved projects. Local Authorities also receive a proportion of the collections under *The Roads (Contribution to Maintenance) Acts, 1957 to 1958* (see page 267), whereby owners of commercial goods vehicles contribute towards wear and tear of public highways in Queensland. The fees are collected by the Department of Transport and paid into the Roads Maintenance Account Trust Fund, from which distributions are made to the Department of Main Roads and Local Authorities, on an approved basis, for the maintenance of public highways. Transactions through both funds for the last five years were as follows:—

	COMMONWEALTH AID ROAD FUND			ROADS MAINTENANCE ACCOUNT			
	Receipts	Payments	Balance at 30 June	Receipts	Payments to M.R.D.	Payments to Local Authorities	Balance at 30 June
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
1957-58	1,250	1,278	333	150	47	65	37
1958-59	1,351	1,304	380	593	242	326	63
1959-60	1,703	1,647	436	759	326	424	72
1960-61	1,829	1,926	338	836	358	476	74
1961-62	2,260	2,356	242	909	400	499	84

In certain instances, Commonwealth grants have been made available for the improvement of roads which are regarded as of national importance, such as the road connecting the Mary Kathleen Uranium Field with the railway, and the Beef Cattle and Channel Country roads connecting cattle fattening country in the Gulf and south-west corner areas of the State with various rail heads. Expenditure on Beef Cattle and Channel Country Roads amounted to £1,280,939 during 1961-62, which included a Commonwealth Grant of £650,000. Roads being constructed are Julia Creek-Normanton; Georgetown-Mount Surprise; Mount Isa-Dajarra; Boulia-Dajarra; Winton-Boulia; and Quilpie-Windorah.

The Main Roads Department recorded a direct expenditure of £13.0m on the construction and maintenance of roads during 1961-62, and the Co-ordinator-General of Public Works spent £0.2m on bridge construction and elimination of railway level crossings, while Local Authorities spent a further £11.7m, making a gross total expenditure on roads, streets, and bridges of £24.9m. However, an allowance must be made for the duplication of approximately £1.4m (principally due to works performed by the Main Roads Department and charged proportionately to Local Authorities), so that the resulting net recorded expenditure on roads in Queensland during 1961-62 was £23.5m.

Main Roads—A Main Roads Board, consisting of three members, was appointed under *The Main Roads Act, 1920*, and commenced operations in 1921. In 1925 the Board was replaced by the Main Roads Commission under the control of a single Commissioner. The Commission became a Department in February 1951. The Department controls and has a major financial responsibility in the maintenance and construction of such roads as have been gazetted under its Act. These roads were classified under the following headings:—State Highways, Main, Developmental, Secondary, Mining Access, Farmers', and Tourist Roads, and Tourist Tracks. Since 6 April 1959, all roads other than State Highways, Main Roads, and Developmental Roads have been gazetted as Secondary Roads. Details are set out in the following table.

QUEENSLAND MAIN ROADS

At 30 June	Types of Roads Gazetted						Improved Roads at End of Year ¹
	State Highways	Main	Developmental	Tourist Roads	Other	Total	
	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles
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 ^a		20,781	14,618
1960 ..	8,252	10,460	230	1,800 ^a		20,742	14,836
1961 ..	8,247	10,273	230	1,900 ^a		20,650	15,470
1962 ..	8,251	10,110	230	2,057 ^a		20,648	15,757

¹ Completed mileage only, the total of 15,757 miles at 30 June 1962 comprising:—gravelled or metallic pavement, 3,946 miles; bitumen surfaced or concrete pavement, 6,651 miles; and cleared or formed only 5,160 miles.

² See text preceding table.

Local Authorities are required to contribute towards the costs of construction and maintenance of gazetted roads as shown below.

|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|

For a secondary road which is used principally by tourist traffic the contribution required is as agreed before the commencement of construction 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 New South Wales and the Northern Territory.

In providing for the future development of State Highways, the need for limited access highways has been recognised. This involves the control of roadside development to ensure that a high traffic flow is maintained. To 30 June 1962, limited access had been applied to four sections of road between Brisbane, Ipswich, and Toowoomba.

During the year ended 30 June 1962, the Department completed a total length of 1,108 miles of roads and bridges, comprising 311 miles of new work, 268 miles of raising road surfaces, and 529 miles of resurfacing. Bridges erected during the year ended 30 June 1962 totalled 5,783 feet, bringing the total length of bridges constructed by the Department to 42·2 miles.

Where it is considered that additional land will be required eventually for the provision of adequate road facilities, it is acquired as early as is practicable, so that it will be available when the time comes to make use of it.

The laboratories of the Main Roads Department carry out tests on materials such as soils, gravels, stone, aggregates for bitumen and for concrete work, bitumen emulsion, and paints, and the University, the Government Analyst, and the Railway Department co-operate in testing materials such as steel, bitumen, and cement.

The principal sources of funds of the Main Roads Department are motor vehicle registration fees, and contributions from Commonwealth taxation on petrol. Receipts and expenditure of the Main Roads Department during the five years ended 1961-62 are shown on the next page.

MAIN ROADS DEPARTMENT

Particulars	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
	£	£	£	£	£
RECEIPTS					
(i) <i>Main Roads Fund—</i>					
Government Loan	125,000	621,866	..	..	279,000
Roads (Contribution to Maintenance) Act	47,414	241,861	325,755	357,942	400,227
Motor Vehicle Registration Fees ..	4,797,882	5,036,414	5,404,547	5,568,994	5,813,480
Maintenance Repayments by Local Authorities	611,124	648,882	707,813	723,188	746,796
Commonwealth Grants—					
Commonwealth Aid Roads ..	5,353,954	5,961,978	6,134,211	6,415,869	6,652,230
Channel Country Roads ..	80,000	8,417	..	..	..
Mary Kathleen Road	326,494	8,958	11,578	21,794	5,942
Other	9,789	23,162	62,951	2,578	34,031
Plant Hire, Plans, & Survey Charges	1,191,219	1,420,183	1,690,361	1,526,004	1,688,513
Other	163,941	226,532	191,568	259,041	205,412
Total	12,706,817	14,198,253	14,528,784	14,875,410	15,825,631
(ii) <i>Loan Fund—</i>					
Channel Country Roads .. ..	..	..	..	420,938	300,000
Beef Cattle Roads .. ..	..	..	..	..	980,939 ¹
(iii) <i>Special Funds—</i>					
Commonwealth Aid, Local Authority Roads	1,250,000	1,350,700	1,703,300	1,828,500	2,259,500
Road Maintenance Account, Local Authority Roads	65,350	326,200	433,538	477,699	508,785
All Receipts	14,022,167	15,875,153	16,665,622	17,602,547	19,874,855
EXPENDITURE					
(i) <i>Main Roads Fund—</i>					
Declared Roads—Construction ..	6,529,438	7,158,133	9,384,823	8,354,046	8,817,035
Maintenance	2,523,857	2,788,053	2,886,709	2,456,530	2,878,765
Other Roads	66,078	2,855	4,598	36,573	17,781
Buildings	24,128	59,805	208,475	324,459	208,665
Interest and Redemption	464,784	528,659	486,263	425,779	406,036
Purchase of Plant	608,530	351,128	634,206	651,191	553,572
Maintenance of Plant	630,555	634,626	694,495	716,748	721,526
Administrative ²	1,205,182	1,330,201	1,427,383	1,733,318	2,037,983
Total	12,052,552	12,853,460	15,726,952	14,698,644	15,641,363
(ii) <i>Loan Fund—</i>					
Channel Country Roads .. ..	..	..	..	420,938	300,000
Beef Cattle Roads .. ..	..	..	..	..	980,939
(iii) <i>Special Funds—</i>					
Commonwealth Aid, Local Authority Roads	1,278,400	1,304,025	1,646,782	1,926,411	2,356,103
Road Maintenance Account, Payments to Local Authorities ..	65,350	326,200	424,325	475,575	498,831
Other	—51,175	—21,241	..	..	..
All Expenditure	13,345,127	14,462,444	17,798,059	17,521,568	19,777,236

¹ Including Commonwealth Grant of £650,000.² Including cost of collecting motor vehicle fees, administration, and survey and design expenses which are subsequently charged to road construction.

6 ROAD TRANSPORT

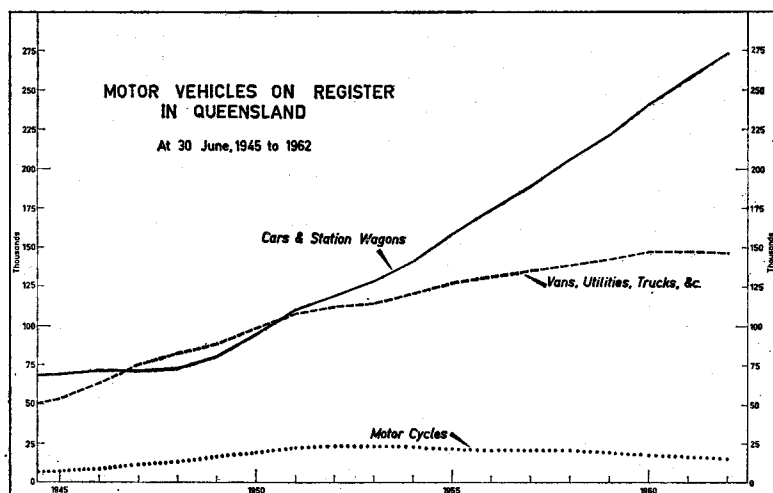
Motor Vehicles—The number of vehicles on the register at 30 June each year and the revenue from registration fees, motor taxes, licenses, &c, collected each year are shown below.

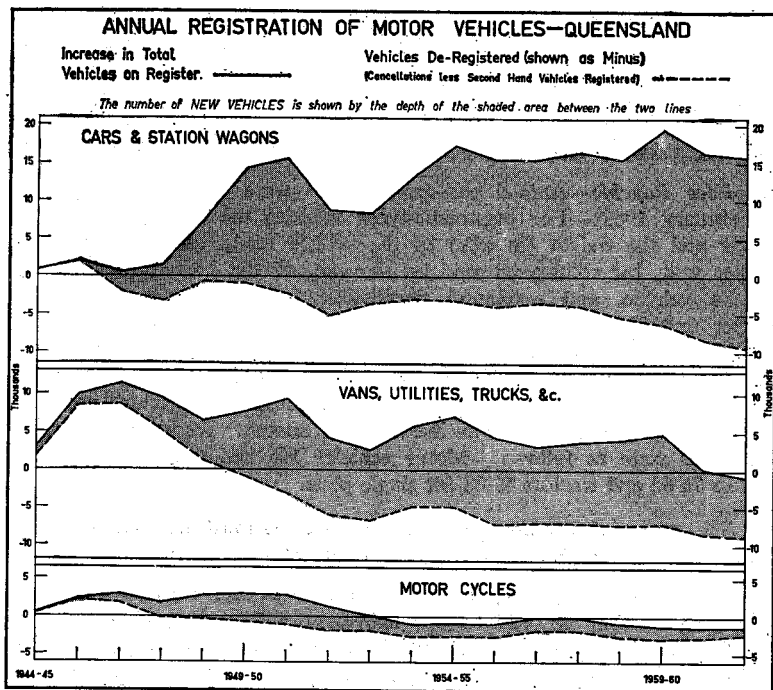
MOTOR VEHICLES IN QUEENSLAND¹

	At 30 June	Cars	Buses	Trucks and Lorries	Utilities and Panel Vans	Motor Cycles	Total Motor Vehicles	Revenue Collected
		No	No	No	No	No	No	£
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	1,497	39,295	106,809	17,946	406,743	7,223,458
1961	..	257,545	1,587	39,479	106,632	16,493	421,736	7,692,276
1962	..	273,320 ²	1,736	39,544	105,467	15,190	435,257 ³	8,437,709

¹ Including vehicles registered at the Main Roads Department and Commonwealth-owned vehicles, but excluding all defence service vehicles. ² Including 2,201 licensed as taxicabs. ³ There were also 7,483 mobile equipment vehicles and 44,835 trailers registered in Queensland.

During the year 1961-62, new vehicles registered were as follows:—Cars and taxis, 25,178; trucks and lorries, 1,931; utilities and panel vans, 5,701; motor cycles, 1,029; and buses, 162. As in the previous eight 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:—1957-58, 32,845; 1958-59, 33,840; 1959-60, 39,071, the highest number ever registered in one year; 1960-61, 34,295; and 1961-62, 34,001.





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

MOTOR VEHICLES¹ REGISTERED, AUSTRALIA

State or Territory	Motor Vehicles ¹ Registered at 30 June					Gross Revenue 1961-62 ²
	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	
	No	No	No	No	No	£
New South Wales ..	859,413	912,962	971,677	1,024,519	1,079,740	18,974,154
Victoria ..	747,834	789,358	846,830	892,144	926,737	15,410,449
Queensland ..	365,189	383,779	406,743	421,736	435,257	8,517,056
South Australia ..	259,733	263,034	276,693	312,775	323,010	4,752,653
Western Australia ..	189,636	199,353	211,797	223,021	237,813	3,314,468
Tasmania ..	84,920	88,654	93,957	98,068	103,233	1,549,940
Northern Territory ..	7,761	8,473	9,692	10,997	10,908	75,671
A. C. Territory ..	12,206	14,072	16,552	18,643	21,393	183,464
Total ..	2,526,692	2,659,685	2,833,941	3,001,903	3,138,091	52,777,855

¹ Including motor cycles.

² Including refunds.

At 30 June 1962 the numbers of motor vehicles per 1,000 population were as follows:—Northern Territory, 393; South Australia, 326; A.C.T., 326; Western Australia, 315; Victoria, 310; Tasmania, 289; Queensland, 282; New South Wales, 272.

Registration of Motor Vehicles—All motor vehicles (including cycles) must be registered with the Commissioner of Main Roads. Vehicles used in certain districts or on certain routes in carrying out any passenger service under license or permit must be approved by the Commissioner for Transport under *The State Transport Act*, 1960 (see below). In addition, taxicabs and other vehicles for hire must be licensed.

Fees Payable—Annual registration fees were as follows as from 1 February 1959:—For pneumatic-tyred vehicles the sum of the horse-power and the weight (in cwt) of the vehicle ready for use charged at 6s per unit; for solid-tyred vehicles the sum of the horse-power, weight of the vehicle, and maximum permissible load (in cwt) charged at 5s per unit if the capacity is not over 2 tons, and 9s per unit if over 2 tons; for trailers 6s per cwt, and for caravan trailers 9s per cwt; for traction engines £3 3s per year; and for pneumatic-tyred vehicles with a load capacity of over four tons, owned and used by a primary producer solely in connection with his business, £1 per annum. Registration number plate fees were as follows:—Motor vehicles 10s and cycles 8s per pair; trailers 7s 6d and tractors 6s 6d for single plate.

The owner of a motor vehicle or motor cycle must also pay a driving fee of 15s. No such fee is payable in respect of a tractor or a trailer.

Actual fees (excluding driving fees) paid during 1961-62 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 £19 for a truck with a capacity of 1 ton, and up to £30 for 5-ton trucks. *Motor cycles* are charged £2 5s, or £3 8s with a side car. Average fees during 1961-62 were as follows:—Cars, £12 12s 8d; utilities, £12 15s 7d; trucks, £27 13s; buses, £28 16s. 7d.

Drivers—Under the provisions of *The Traffic Acts*, 1949 to 1960, every driver of a motor vehicle or motor cycle must obtain a driver's license. Every driver applying for his first license must pass a test to prove his proficiency in driving the type or types of motor vehicles for which he requires the license. Since 1 October 1952 licenses have been issued free for ten years, five years, or one year, according to age.

The Motor Vehicles Insurance Acts, 1936 to 1961, require owners to be insured, before registering their vehicles, and to remain insured against unlimited liability for personal injury caused by negligence or wilful default of drivers (Third Party Risk). From 1 June 1961 the owners of all vehicles are required to pay a Motor Vehicle Insurance Nominal Defendant Fund fee of 7s 6d per vehicle to provide insurance cover for persons injured in accidents involving unidentified or unregistered vehicles. The Main Roads Department collects the renewal premiums for the insurance companies.

Licensing of Road Transport—*The State Transport Facilities Act*, 1946, dissolved the previous State Transport Commission and initiated a new policy for the regulation of road, water, and air transport. This

basic policy remains but details have changed and control of the carriage of passengers and goods is now exercised under *The State Transport Act, 1960*. Following a Full Court decision declaring it invalid, this Act, excluding certain sections dealing with water transport, was validated by *The Transport Laws Validation Act* in June 1962.

Except for regular passenger services, which are controlled by license, carriage of goods and passengers is authorised by permit. A permit may be issued for a specified occasion, or a specified period of time, and may also be issued for more than one vehicle.

Permit fees for goods may be a fixed assessed amount or a maximum fee of 3d a ton-mile calculated on the total load capacity of the vehicle.

Permit or license fees for passenger carriage may be a fixed assessed amount or a percentage of the gross revenue derived from the license or permit or a rate per passenger-mile, the maximum rate to be 1d per passenger-mile.

Concessions are granted to primary producers. Livestock transport in Western Queensland is exempt from the payment of permit fees in an area west of a line from Charleville to Jericho in Southern Queensland and west of a line from Hughenden to Princess Charlotte Bay in Northern Queensland. From March 1962 any vehicle, with a load capacity not exceeding 4 tons, owned by a primary producer and used by him solely in connection with his business as a primary producer is exempt from the payment of permit fees without any limitation as to distance travelled.

Control of vehicles kept or let for hire for the carriage of passengers and/or goods continues to be vested in the Commissioner for Transport. At 30 June 1962, 10,810 such vehicles were licensed.

The Roads (Contribution to Maintenance) Acts, 1957 to 1958, require a charge to be paid in respect of the running of vehicles of a load capacity greater than four tons at the rate of ½d per ton-mile, calculated by adding together 40 per cent of the load capacity and the tare. The whole of these moneys is applied to the maintenance of public highways.

7 ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS

Summary for Ten Years—The next two tables give a summary of road traffic accidents occurring on public highways and reported to the police in Queensland for the last ten years. Up to 30 June 1957 all accidents had to be reported, but since 1 July 1957 accidents involving only property damage up to £25 in value need not be reported. Also since this date it appears that some accidents involving minor personal injury have not been reported. To ensure completeness in the field covered, injury statistics from 1957-58 are confined to persons seriously injured, i.e., requiring medical or hospital treatment. As a result, figures up to 1956-57 are not comparable with those for later years.

ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS, QUEENSLAND, TEN YEARS

Year	Motor Vehicles ¹	Persons Killed	Persons Injured ²	Per 1,000 Vehicles ¹		Per 10,000 Population	
				Persons Killed	Persons Injured ²	Persons Killed	Persons Injured ²
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	63.4
1955-56 ..	319,734	298	9,170	0.9	28.7	2.2	67.4
1956-57 ..	337,539	325	9,800	1.0	29.0	2.3	70.3
1957-58 ..	356,807	342	7,128 ²	1.0	20.0 ²	2.4	50.1 ²
1958-59 ..	375,874	333	7,700	0.9	20.5	2.3	53.1
1959-60 ..	396,111	359	8,054	0.9	20.3	2.4	54.5
1960-61 ..	417,588	353	7,607	0.8	18.2	2.3	50.6
1961-62 ..	428,050	341	8,137	0.8	19.0	2.2	53.3

¹ Average monthly number on register, excluding all defence service vehicles.

² See last paragraph, page 267, concerning restriction of coverage from 1957-58.

The following table shows the total numbers of road accidents reported, distinguishing those causing casualties, and also classifies persons killed or injured according to the capacities in which they were involved.

ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS,¹ QUEENSLAND, TEN YEARS

Year	Accidents Reported		Persons Killed or Injured									
	Total	Casualty ²	Pedestrians		Motor Drivers		Motor Cyclists		Pedal Cyclists		Others ³	
			K	Inj	K	Inj	K	Inj	K	Inj	K	Inj
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 ..	16,410 ¹	5,128 ¹	77	797 ¹	85	1,960 ¹	46	974 ¹	30	633 ¹	104	2,764 ¹
1958-59 ..	16,664	5,603	84	736	91	2,143	39	994	24	656	95	3,171
1959-60 ..	18,029	5,720	96	856	102	2,456	30	887	20	556	111	3,299
1960-61 ..	17,506	5,424	81	712	112	2,491	25	789	18	474	117	3,141
1961-62 ..	20,321	5,915	87	825	109	2,729	32	786	24	548	89	3,249

¹ See last paragraph, page 267, concerning restriction of coverage from 1957-58.

² Accidents causing human death or injury. ³ Passengers in vehicles, crews of trams, drivers of animal-drawn vehicles, riders of horses, &c.

Time of Occurrence—In 1961-62, accidents were most frequent on Saturdays. These days had an average of 80 accidents, followed by Fridays and public holidays, each with 70. Days before or after public holidays averaged 64, Sundays 57; other week days were lowest with 44. According to time of day, the greatest number of accidents happened between 4 and 6 p.m., 34 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, 1961-62

Type of Accident	Accidents Reported		Persons Killed		Persons Seriously Injured	
	Total	Casualty ¹	Metro-politan ²	Total Queens-land	Metro-politan ²	Total Queens-land
Involving a Collision—						
Pedestrian and—						
Car	668	562	36	62	375	549
Van or Utility	170	143	4	15	70	130
Truck, &c	59	50	4	6	32	48
Motor Cycle	75	61	1	2	51	89
Pedal Cycle	29	23	..	1	10	30
Other	56	39	1	1	37	41
Car and—						
Car	5,135	787	14	33	671	1,374
Van or Utility	2,872	434	4	18	298	779
Truck, &c	997	168	5	17	98	258
Motor Cycle	584	377	4	10	254	434
Pedal Cycle	389	292	1	13	131	289
Other	906	105	4	7	59	147
Van or Utility and—						
Van or Utility	475	68	1	3	48	118
Truck, &c	342	75	..	5	29	114
Motor Cycle	194	145	1	3	75	168
Pedal Cycle	127	106	3	8	33	99
Other	316	29	..	..	13	44
Truck &c, and—						
Truck, &c	106	14	..	2	7	16
Motor Cycle	63	51	1	4	27	50
Pedal Cycle	42	33	1	1	11	35
Other	105	16	..	1	6	18
Motor Cycle and—						
Motor Cycle	16	11	1	3	3	16
Pedal Cycle	33	26	..	..	5	35
Other	41	31	..	2	9	33
Pedal Cycle and—						
Pedal Cycle	10	7	..	..	7	10
Other	16	14	..	..	6	14
Other Vehicle and—						
Other	23	6	..	..	19	19
Moving Vehicle and Stationary Vehicle or Other Obstruction—						
Car	476	72	..	3	56	126
Van or Utility	160	27	1	1	12	44
Truck, &c	65	1	..	..	1	1
Motor Cycle	20	17	..	2	9	17
Pedal Cycle	15	13	..	..	8	13
Other	13	..	..	..	..	..
Other Types (Sole Vehicle, &c)—						
Car	3,610	1,182	5	49	380	1,794
Van or Utility	1,299	484	3	42	83	686
Truck, &c	392	104	1	9	11	130
Motor Cycle	233	201	4	12	72	224
Pedal Cycle	85	76	2	2	32	81
Other	104	65	3	4	53	64
Total	20,321	5,915	105	341	3,101	8,137

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

² Including Cities of

ROAD TRAFFIC

Cause	Metro-				
	Accidents Reported		Killed		
	Total	Casualty ²	Pedestrians	Others	Total
<i>Drivers of Motor Vehicles, excluding Motor Cyclists</i>	6,180	1,256	10	39	49
Excessive Speed	547	199	5	10	15
Not keeping to the left	417	87	..	3	3
Careless at Intersection	2,105	450	..	8	8
Intoxicated	268	72	..	8	8
Inexperience	101	19	..	..	..
Inattentive	497	98	2	..	2
Reversing Without Care	128	16	..	..	..
Overtaking Improperly	406	57	..	3	3
Following too Closely	962	60	..	..	..
Infirmary	31	14	1	..	1
Driver Asleep or Drowsy	76	40	..	1	1
Dazzled by Approaching Lights	69	21	..	1	1
Not Giving or Disregarding Signal	432	93	2	5	7
Careless at Railway Level Crossing	9	..	..	..	..
Other	132	30	..	..	..
<i>Motor Cyclists</i>	291	208	1	7	8
Excessive Speed	47	37	1	4	5
Not keeping to the Left	15	11	..	..	..
Careless at Intersection	67	44	..	..	..
Intoxicated	8	8	..	1	1
Inexperience	23	18	..	1	1
Inattentive	27	21	..	..	..
Overtaking Improperly	49	30	..	1	1
Following too Closely	30	20	..	..	..
Dazzled by Approaching Lights	2	2	..	..	..
Not Giving or Disregarding Signal	16	11	..	..	..
Careless at Railway Level Crossing .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Other	7	6	..	..	..
<i>Pedal Cyclists</i>	185	133	..	2	2
Not keeping to the Left	28	21	..	..	..
Careless at Intersection	43	27	..	..	..
Intoxicated	2	2	..	1	1
Inattentive	28	21	..	..	..
Not Giving or Disregarding Signal	20	15	..	..	..
Other	64	47	..	1	1
<i>Drivers of Animal-drawn Vehicles and Riders of Animals</i> .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Pedestrians</i>	520	420	35	..	35
Careless in Crossing or Walking on Roadway	322	262	16	..	16
Intoxicated	74	64	12	..	12
Children under Seven Years Acting in Irresponsible Manner	82	66	6	..	6
Incorrectly Boarding Vehicle	14	8	..	..	..
Other	28	20	1	..	1

ACCIDENTS, 1961-62

politan. ¹			Queensland								
Seriously Injured			Accidents Reported		Killed			Seriously Injured			
Pedestrians	Others	Total	Total	Casualty ²	Pedestrians	Others	Total	Pedestrians	Others	Total	
108	1,721	1,829	13,255	3,195	17	172	189	150	4,709	4,859	
12	297	309	1,990	790	7	66	73	18	1,261	1,279	
5	124	129	1,186	242	..	19	19	7	397	404	
11	650	661	3,802	900	..	19	19	14	1,391	1,405	
8	97	105	599	181	1	27	28	16	249	265	
2	27	29	322	96	..	3	3	2	152	154	
21	104	125	929	203	3	6	9	26	243	269	
9	9	18	296	25	..	..	..	10	17	27
1	97	98	767	144	1	7	8	2	226	228	
..	84	84	1,449	93	..	..	..	..	124	124
5	21	26	76	34	1	6	7	5	44	49	
..	58	58	416	164	..	8	8	..	213	213	
3	23	26	282	81	2	2	4	6	98	104	
23	105	128	846	178	2	8	10	34	225	259	
..	..	..	66	20	..	1	1	..	32	32
8	25	33	229	44	..	..	..	10	37	47
9	233	242	591	438	1	23	24	16	487	503	
..	43	43	115	96	1	12	13	2	102	104	
..	13	13	33	25	..	4	4	..	28	28	
1	50	51	127	87	..	2	2	1	102	103	
..	13	13	10	9	..	1	1	..	15	15	
1	19	20	53	45	..	1	1	2	48	50	
2	20	22	48	38	..	1	1	4	37	41	
..	34	34	90	58	..	1	1	..	68	68	
..	22	22	46	30	..	1	1	..	32	32	
..	2	2	6	5	..	..	..	1	6	7
4	10	14	43	28	..	..	..	5	29	34
..	
1	7	8	20	17	..	..	..	1	20	21
4	137	141	395	315	..	14	14	9	313	322	
..	24	24	57	45	..	3	3	..	48	48	
..	28	28	98	73	..	4	4	..	73	73	
..	1	1	14	14	..	1	1	..	13	13	
2	19	21	75	61	..	3	3	5	54	59	
1	15	16	46	38	..	1	1	1	39	40	
1	50	51	105	84	..	2	2	3	86	89	
..	
393	20	413	777	653	69	..	69	594	32	626	
248	12	260	469	397	36	..	36	365	22	387	
56	2	58	97	85	20	..	20	70	2	72	
61	5	66	151	127	10	..	10	118	6	124	
8	..	8	14	8	..	..	..	8	..	8
20	1	21	46	36	3	..	3	33	2	35	

ROAD TRAFFIC

Cause	Metro-				
	Accidents Reported		Killed		
	Total	Casualty ¹	Pedestrians	Others	Total
<i>Passengers</i>	76	55	..	5	5
Alighting Improperly from Vehicle	21	16	..	..	..
Riding Improperly or Falling	28	21	..	3	3
Intoxicated	13	12	..	2	2
Other	14	6	..	..	..
<i>Other Persons</i> ¹	355	78	..	2	2
Swerving to Avoid Vehicle, &c	185	37	..	..	..
Swerving to Avoid Straying Animal	58	13	..	..	..
Other	112	28	..	2	2
<i>Motor Vehicle Defects, excluding Motor Cycles</i>	375	90	..	..	..
Brakes or Steering	213	37	..	..	..
Tyres	54	21	..	..	..
Head or Rear Lights	12	6	..	..	..
Other	96	26	..	..	..
<i>Motor Cycle Defects</i>	13	10	..	..	..
Brakes or Steering	3	3	..	..	..
Tyres	1	..	..	..	..
Head or Rear Lights	5	4	..	..	..
Other	4	3	..	..	..
<i>Pedal Cycle Defects</i>	23	19	..	..	..
Brakes	10	8	..	..	..
Head or Rear Lights	10	8	..	..	..
Other	3	3	..	..	..
<i>Tramway Faults</i>	17	3	..	..	..
<i>Animal-drawn Vehicle Defects</i> .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Animals</i>	65	14	..	..	..
Animal Ridden or in Vehicle	3	3	..	..	..
Animals Straying in Roadway	60	11	..	..	..
Other	2	..	..	..	..
<i>Road Conditions</i>	248	81	..	4	4
Loosely Gravelled	46	21	..	1	1
Wet and Slippery	138	37	..	1	1
Other	64	23	..	2	2
<i>Weather</i>	56	20	..	..	..
Vision Obscured by Rain, Dust, &c	28	7	..	..	..
Glaring Sun	25	12	..	..	..
Other	3	1	..	..	..
<i>Other Causes</i>	3	..	..	..	..
Total	8,407	2,387	46	59	105

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

ACCIDENTS, 1961-62—continued

politan ¹			Queensland							
Seriously Injured			Accidents Reported		Killed			Seriously Injured		
Pedestrians	Others	Total	Total	Casualty ²	Pedestrians	Others	Total	Pedestrians	Others	Total
..	53	53	131	99	..	9	9	..	101	101
..	16	16	26	21	..	..	..	..	21	21
..	19	19	57	49	..	7	7	..	45	45
..	10	10	16	15	..	2	2	..	14	14
..	8	8	32	14	..	..	..	..	21	21
9	103	112	919	199	..	3	3	12	279	291
6	48	54	439	102	..	..	..	9	142	151
..	16	16	267	53	..	1	1	..	75	75
3	39	42	213	44	..	2	2	3	62	65
9	125	134	1,453	382	..	14	14	17	570	587
1	61	62	681	148	..	7	7	5	227	232
..	29	29	359	120	..	5	5	..	185	185
1	7	8	64	22	..	1	1	1	31	32
7	28	35	349	92	..	1	1	11	127	138
2	11	13	40	31	..	3	3	2	34	36
..	4	4	6	5	..	..	..	..	6	6
..	..	..	8	6	..	..	..	..	9	9
2	4	6	13	10	..	2	2	2	9	11
..	3	3	13	10	..	1	1	..	10	10
1	18	19	55	48	..	1	1	5	50	55
..	8	8	15	13	..	..	..	..	13	13
1	7	8	29	25	..	1	1	5	26	31
..	3	3	11	10	..	..	..	..	11	11
..	3	3	17	3	..	..	..	..	3	3
..
..	18	18	818	71	..	3	3	..	83	83
..	5	5	6	5	..	1	1	..	6	6
..	13	13	766	59	..	2	2	..	70	70
..	..	..	46	7	..	..	..	..	7	7
2	96	98	1,518	391	..	10	10	3	536	539
..	22	22	433	143	..	3	3	..	187	187
..	50	50	565	123	..	3	3	..	181	181
2	24	26	520	125	..	4	4	3	168	171
5	21	26	343	86	..	2	2	16	110	126
2	6	8	223	52	..	1	1	9	77	86
3	14	17	106	32	..	1	1	7	31	38
..	1	1	14	2	..	..	..	..	2	2
..	..	..	9	4	..	..	..	1	5	6
542	2,559	3,101	20,321	5,915	87	254	341	825	7,312	8,137

² Accidents causing human death or serious injury.³ Including tram crews.

Ages of Persons Killed or Seriously Injured—The following table shows the ages of persons killed or seriously injured, according to the capacity in which the person was involved in the accident. In working the rates, the estimated age distribution of the mean population for 1961-62 was used.

AGES OF PERSONS KILLED OR SERIOUSLY INJURED IN ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS, QUEENSLAND, 1961-62

Age Group	Pedestrians	Motor Drivers	Motor Cyclists	Pedal Cyclists	Passengers	Others ¹	Total	Rate per 10,000 Persons of Each Age
Under 5	63	..	..	..	176	..	239	14.2
5-6	97	..	..	8	89	..	194	30.5
7-16	158	13	7	339	536	3	1,056	35.2
17-20	40	495	420	48	721	..	1,724	186.2
21-29	54	818	213	27	544	1	1,657	96.5
30-39	76	542	84	36	341	1	1,080	53.4
40-49	94	425	38	35	313	2	907	47.8
50-59	103	261	27	38	264	4	697	47.2
60 and Over ..	210	216	7	36	273	..	742	38.9
Not Known ..	17	68	22	5	70	..	182	..
Total	912	2,838	818	572	3,327	11	8,478	55.5

¹ Tram crews, drivers of animal-drawn vehicles, riders of horses, &c.

The next table shows the ages of road users responsible for or primarily involved in traffic accidents. In accidents where the cause is not attributable to any of the parties involved, only the road user primarily involved is included in this table. In all other accidents only the road user responsible is included.

AGES OF ROAD USERS INVOLVED¹ IN ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS²
QUEENSLAND, 1961-62

Age Group	Drivers of Motor Cars	Drivers of Utilities, Trucks, &c	Motor Cyclists	Pedal Cyclists	Pedestrians	Passengers	Others ³	Total
Under 5 .. ..	..	..	..	..	61	11	..	72
5-6 .. ..	..	..	..	7	103	6	..	116
7-16	29	17	8	325	157	18	5	559
17-20	2,397	740	408	33	25	8	8	3,619
21-29	3,275	1,453	202	15	36	14	51	5,046
30-39	2,232	1,187	67	23	69	16	71	3,665
40-49	1,665	822	30	21	69	15	69	2,691
50-59	1,084	500	21	28	76	12	42	1,763
60 and Over ..	818	280	6	25	163	24	10	1,326
Not Known ..	989	359	31	12	21	7	45	1,464
Total	12,489	5,358	773	489	780	131	301	20,321

¹ Refer to preceding paragraph for explanation of this word. ² Including 766 where a straying animal was responsible. ³ Bus drivers, tram crews, drivers of animal-drawn vehicles, riders of horses, &c.

Road Traffic Accident Casualty Rates—The next table shows the percentage distribution of persons in various age groups within each category of road traffic accident casualties reported during the five years ended 30 June 1962.

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												
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
1960-61	..	7.9	8.1	19.5	4.9	4.3	7.7	10.6	10.1	24.5	2.4	100.0
1961-62	..	6.9	10.6	17.3	4.4	5.9	8.4	10.3	11.3	23.0	1.9	100.0
MOTOR DRIVERS												
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
1960-61	0.5	16.9	28.9	21.7	13.9	9.4	6.8	1.9	100.0
1961-62	0.5	17.4	28.8	19.1	15.0	9.2	7.6	2.4	100.0
MOTOR CYCLISTS												
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
1960-61	0.4	48.4	28.1	9.1	6.0	3.6	1.7	2.7	100.0
1961-62	0.9	51.3	26.0	10.3	4.6	3.3	0.9	2.7	100.0
PEDAL CYCLISTS												
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
1960-61	1.2	59.1	9.3	4.5	5.1	5.7	4.9	9.8	0.4	100.0
1961-62	1.4	59.3	8.4	4.7	6.3	6.1	6.6	6.3	0.9	100.0
OTHERS ²												
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
1960-61	..	6.7	2.0	16.9	19.2	16.8	11.2	9.8	7.9	7.9	1.6	100.0
1961-62	..	5.3	2.7	16.1	21.6	16.4	10.2	9.4	8.0	8.2	2.1	100.0
ALL PERSONS												
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
1960-61	..	3.5	1.7	12.7	19.4	19.9	13.7	10.6	8.0	8.7	1.8	100.0
1961-62	..	2.8	2.3	12.5	20.3	19.6	12.8	10.7	8.2	8.7	2.1	100.0

¹ In 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 1961-62 repeated the pattern observed in earlier years. In 1961-62, persons from 17 to 39 years accounted for 52·7 per cent of all road traffic accident casualties reported. Persons under 17 years comprised 34·8 per cent, and persons aged 60 and over 23·0 per cent of all pedestrian casualties; persons from 21 to 39 years, 47·9 per cent of all motor driver casualties; persons from 17 to 29 years, 77·3 per cent of all motor cyclist casualties; and persons from 7 to 16 years, 59·3 per cent of all pedal cyclist casualties.

In 1961-62 one motor cyclist was killed or seriously injured for every 19 motor cycles on the register, compared with one driver for every 145 of all other types of motor vehicles.

Road Conditions—In 1961-62, 1,518 accidents, 391 of which caused casualties, were attributed to road conditions, loosely gravelled roads accounting for 433, and wet slippery roads for 565.

Road Safety Council—The Queensland Road Safety Council has been set up to assist in reducing road accidents by public educational campaigns to improve the knowledge, skill, attitudes, and habits of all classes of road users. It comprises representatives of the Police, Main Roads, and other relevant government departments and of associations of motorists, motor traders, and transport employers and employees.

8 AIR TRANSPORT

In 1920, Queensland and Northern Territory Aerial Services Ltd (Qantas) was formed, with headquarters at Longreach, to open up air services between Charleville and Cloncurry, and eventually to connect with Brisbane and Sydney, and through Camooweal to Darwin. Air taxi work and joy-riding were the main uses of aircraft in Queensland until 2 November 1922 when a subsidy of £12,000 from the Commonwealth Government made the Charleville-Cloncurry service possible. Further extensions were shortly in operation:—Cloncurry to Camooweal in 1925, Cloncurry to Normanton in 1927, and Charleville to Brisbane in 1929. Although a contract had been accepted by the Commonwealth Government in 1921 with a subsidy of £11,000 for a regular weekly service between Sydney and Brisbane, on account of various difficulties the service was not started until 1930, when a regular unsubsidised service was inaugurated by Australian National Airways. In July 1938 the mail and passenger flying boat service conducted by Imperial Airways was extended to Australia in conjunction with Qantas Empire Airways, which operated the route from Singapore to Sydney. In October 1957 Ansett Airways, which first extended its southern services to Brisbane in 1948 and to Cairns in 1954, took over Australian National Airways and now operates the combined organisations.

Trans-Australia Airlines, operated by the Australian National Airlines Commission, and Ansett-A.N.A. and its subsidiaries provide services inter-connecting the major Queensland towns and linking them with the Southern capitals and with New Guinea. Brisbane is a port of call

on some of the regular international services, including those of Qantas Empire Airways Ltd, B.O.A.C., and Tasman Empire Airways Ltd. Subsidiary companies provide planes for taxi and charter work, and the Flying Doctor Service operates throughout Western Queensland. In many cases a pedal wireless transmitting and receiving set provides communication with the Flying Doctor. The map on page 278 shows the air routes operating in Queensland.

Under the provisions of *The State Transport Act, 1960*, licenses are issued for the carriage of passengers and goods by air within the State in the same manner as for road passenger transport. Fees payable may range from a fixed assessed amount to 20 per cent of the gross revenue derived from the service licensed. Fees collected in 1961-62 amounted to £206,519.

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		1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
Registered Aircraft Owners ¹ .. No		570	642	745	850	938
Registered Aircraft ¹ No		1,180	1,246	1,467	1,502	1,600
Licensed Pilots ¹ —						
Private No		2,628	2,801	3,001	3,208	3,629
Commercial No		963	1,057	1,110	1,154	1,277 ^a
Airline Transport No		1,045	1,041	1,036	1,130	1,122
Licensed Ground Engineers ¹ No		2,016	2,266	2,382	2,601	2,485
Aerodromes ¹ —						
Government No		168	168	149	132	123
Licensed ² No		311	304	323	351	359
Flying Boat Bases ³ No		13	13	13	13	13
Accidents—						
Persons Killed No		28	21	44	28	52
Persons Injured No		31	30	42	38	38
<i>Internal Services Only</i>						
Hours Flown No		237,981	229,396	225,050	219,918	207,210
Miles Flown 1,000		40,533	40,287	43,199	42,301	41,176
Paying Passengers 1,000		2,123	2,235	2,660	2,639	2,666
Paying Passenger-Miles .. 1,000		898,542	944,379	1,132,517	1,109,552	1,119,430
Freight Short Tons		70,003	62,755	65,402	62,971	57,207
Mails ⁴ Short Tons		2,642	2,727	4,825	5,956	6,311

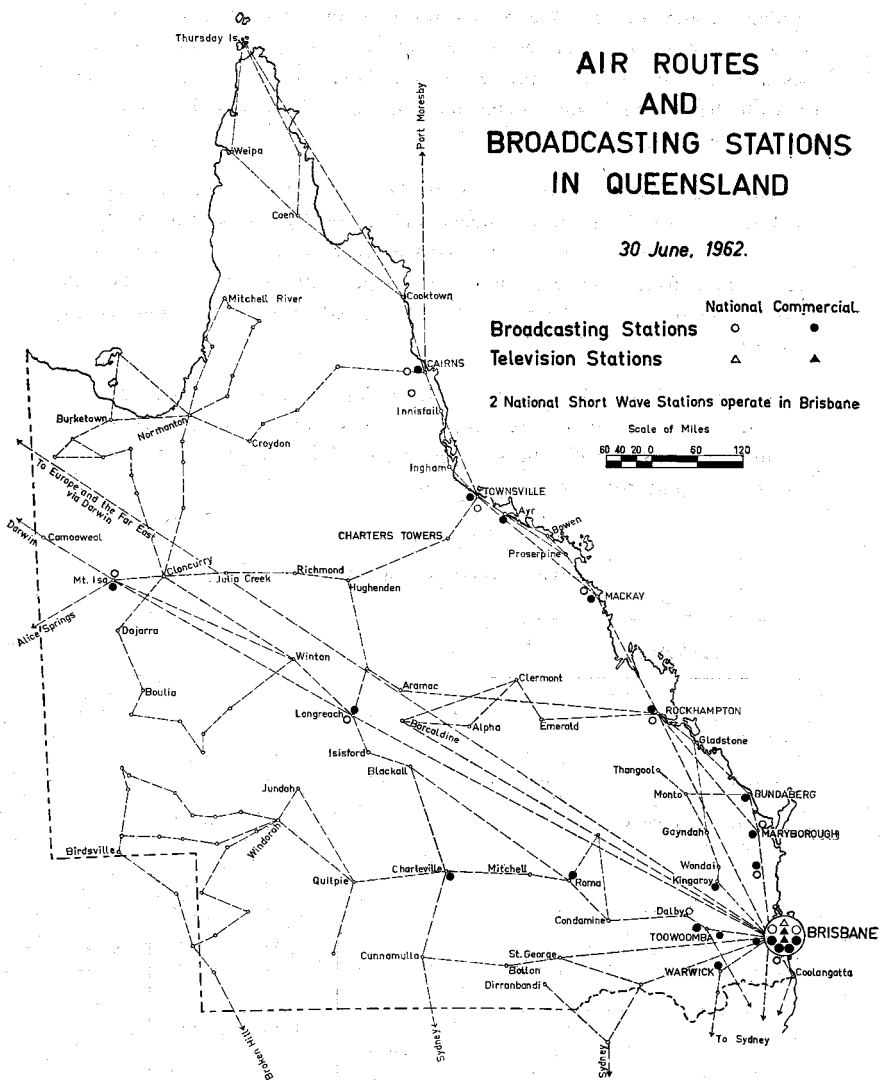
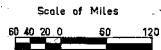
¹ At 30 June. ² Aerodromes other than those under the control and management of the Department of Civil Aviation. ³ Including alighting areas. ⁴ Gross weight of internal mails. ⁵ Including 154 senior commercial and 33 commercial helicopter licenses.

AIR ROUTES AND BROADCASTING STATIONS IN QUEENSLAND

30 June, 1962.

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, 1961-62

State	Revenue ¹				Total Expenditure
	Postal	Telegraph	Telephone	Total ²	
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
New South Wales ³	18,443	2,442	34,235	55,175	59,058
Victoria	13,028	1,905	24,980	39,931	42,534
Queensland	5,625	1,343	10,878	17,849	20,079
South Australia ⁴	3,936	864	7,764	12,575	14,656
Western Australia	2,778	654	4,879	8,315	9,754
Tasmania	1,121	232	2,410	3,769	5,642
Australia ⁵	47,104	7,448	85,166	139,814	160,711

¹ Revenue actually collected in each state. ² Excluding all transactions of Wireless Branch but including revenue from private boxes and bags, money orders, postal notes, and other receipts. ³ Including Australian Capital Territory. ⁴ Including Northern Territory. ⁵ Including Central Office revenue and expenditure not apportioned among States.

Postal business in Queensland since 1870 is shown below.

POST OFFICE BUSINESS IN QUEENSLAND¹

Year	Letters and Postcards ²	Newspapers, &c ³	Registered Articles ⁴	Parcels	Telegrams and Cablegrams
	No	No	No	No	No
1870	1,438,007	767,398	.. ⁵	n	81,483
1880	4,252,342	3,464,046	.. ⁵	n	523,073
1890	14,663,582	8,936,130	.. ⁵	n	1,197,620
1900	25,347,534	9,355,721	.. ⁵	246,405	1,364,147
1910	51,555,247	15,989,363	.. ⁵	589,112	2,073,318
1920-21	72,809,041	18,810,525	921,252	1,216,912	2,884,547
1930-31	94,769,000	22,741,500	981,779	2,104,300	2,400,014
1940-41	108,965,100	25,830,000	1,308,257	2,155,800	3,559,062
1950-51	150,553,600	30,452,600	2,290,000	3,207,200	5,761,784
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
1960-61	202,169,800	29,374,000	1,638,200	2,200,000	3,824,826
1961-62	209,835,300	28,977,100	1,411,700	2,135,100	3,787,383

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 8,001 Post Offices throughout Australia in 1961-62 included 1,646,441,700 letters and postcards, 264,023,200

newspapers, &c, 10,833,500 registered articles, and 14,858,200 parcels. There were 20,173,776 telegrams and cablegrams sent through 9,329 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	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
Postal Notes—					
Issued—					
Number	1,820,979	1,818,006	1,662,294	1,646,484	1,615,325
Value £	898,011	901,461	850,678	844,490	847,912
Commission ..	32,986	33,049	32,399	31,117	30,943
Paid—					
Number	2,037,276	2,110,880	1,903,151	1,886,489	1,913,870
Value £	1,099,810	1,135,439	1,062,221	1,053,778	1,061,956
Money Orders—					
Issued—					
Number	1,079,536	1,152,416	1,171,983	1,216,196	1,278,518 ¹
Value £	9,059,104	9,869,541	10,982,178	11,741,434	12,391,008
Commission ..	74,549	78,218	96,253	106,918	110,939
Paid—					
Number	969,003	1,017,338	1,102,256	1,151,486	1,196,932 ¹
Value £	8,605,785	9,435,642	10,669,741	11,545,664	12,005,426

¹ Estimated.

Telegraph and telephone business in Queensland during the last five years is shown below. The revenue of the Telegraph Branch collected in Queensland in 1961-62 was £1,343,027 out of £7,447,575 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 1961-62 in Queensland was £10,877,754 out of an Australian total of £85,166,158.

Expenditure on postal, telephone, and telegraph services, apportioned to Queensland in 1961-62, was £20,078,623, of which £15,059,689 was charged to non-capital works and £5,018,934 to capital works.

TELEGRAMS AND TELEPHONES, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
Telegrams—					
Sent Within Australia—					
Number	3,948,610	3,962,568	3,834,306	3,738,285	3,686,395
Value £	794,127	794,058	783,558	847,289	861,864
Sent Overseas—					
Number	86,702	89,515	91,427	86,541	100,988
Value £	101,132	105,367	106,132	104,744	112,882
Received from Overseas ..	No	72,993	79,993	86,769	94,493
Telephones—					
Exchanges at End of Year ..	No	1,348	1,358	1,364	1,337
New Line Connections ..	No	18,903	21,473	20,781	n
Telephone Services ¹ ..	No	182,104	192,167	198,535	206,164
Instruments Connected ¹ ..	No	243,034	256,355	263,482	277,029
Instruments per 100					
Population ¹	No	16.89r	17.46r	17.61r	18.24
Revenue ² £1,000		7,659	8,067	9,304	10,750

¹ At 30 June. Telephone services include duplex subscribers. ² Revenue actually collected in Queensland. n Not available. 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 30 June of each of the last five years.

RADIO LICENSES, QUEENSLAND, AT 30 JUNE

Type of License	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Sound Broadcasting Stations—					
National ¹	14	14	14	15	15
Commercial	20	20	20	21	21
Broadcast Listeners	320,626	337,760	344,198	341,101	328,525
Coast ²	12	11	12	13	16
Amateur	402	419	439	442	481
Other Transmitting and Receiving ..	2,986	3,567	4,410	5,136	6,687
Other Receiving Only	88	83	99	87	140

¹ Broadcasting stations operated by the Post Office for the Australian Broadcasting Commission. ² Ground stations authorised for communication with ships and aircraft including specialised departmental stations.

Six of the sixteen coastal wireless stations were used for transmitting commercial messages during 1961-62. They were situated at Brisbane, Cairns, Rockhampton, Thursday Island, Townsville, and Willis Island. These six stations were owned by Amalgamated Wireless (Australasia) Limited until 1 October 1946 when they were transferred to the Overseas Telecommunications Commission then set up by the Commonwealth Government. During the twelve months ended 31 March 1962 these stations sent 27,777 paying messages of 429,998 words, 19,896 weather messages of 775,186 words, and 19,052 free-traffic messages of 417,995 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, which are paid into Consolidated Revenue. The Postmaster-General's Department establishes and operates the sound and television broadcasting stations, provides land lines, and performs other incidental services.

Commercial stations are operated by licensed private operators, and obtain their revenue from the broadcasting of advertisements.

At 30 June 1962 there were 36 sound broadcasting stations in Queensland, including 15 national stations—four at Brisbane, including two short-wave stations, and one each at Rockhampton, Townsville, Atherton, Longreach, Maryborough (Pialba), Cairns, Mackay, Gympie, Southport, Toowoomba (Dalby), and Mount Isa.

Regular television transmission commenced in Queensland late in 1959. At 30 June 1962 there were three television stations, all in Brisbane. Since then stations have been established at Toowoomba, Townsville, and Rockhampton.

Since 1 October 1956 the broadcast listener's license fee has been £2 15s per annum for persons living within 250 miles of a national station, and £1 8s in other areas, for one or more receivers ordinarily held at the address shown in the license by the licensee or any member of his family. Licenses are issued to pensioners in these two zones at 10s and 7s respectively, but are free to blind persons over 16 years of age and to schools. Amateur station licenses cost £1 per annum.

Television licenses are issued at Post Offices for a fee of £5 per year. Licenses are issued to pensioners at £1 5s each, but may be granted free of charge to blind persons over 16 years of age, or to schools. At 30 June 1962, 142,422 television licenses were current in Queensland.

From a special examination of the financial aspects of television, it was concluded that the revenue to be received from viewers' license fees and the excise duty of £6 on each cathode ray tube would ensure that the costs of the national service would be borne by those who use it, and that the programme of development would therefore impose no financial burden on the public in general.

SOUND AND TELEVISION BROADCASTING SERVICES, 30 JUNE 1962

Particulars	New South Wales ¹	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia ²	Western Australia	Tasmania	Australia
<i>Sound Broadcasting</i>							
National Stations—							
Medium Wave ..	19	5	13	12	7	4	60
Short Wave ..	1	3 ³	2	..	2	..	8
Commercial Stations ..	38	20	21	9	14	8	110
Total Stations ..	58	28	36	21	23	12	178
Listeners' Licenses—							
Whole State ..	812,822	585,752	328,525	249,673	168,676	75,014	2,220,462
Metropolitan Area ⁴ ..	481,729	381,764	145,203	159,962	114,228	30,079	1,312,965
Licenses per 1,000							
Population—							
Whole State ..	201.1	195.8	213.0	245.5	223.6	210.2	207.4
Metropolitan Area ..	217.4	195.1	228.5	269.5	265.0	253.1	220.6
<i>Television</i>							
National Stations ..	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Commercial Stations ..	7	6	2	2	1	2	20
Total Stations ..	8	7	3	3	2	3	26
Viewers' Licenses—							
Whole State ..	564,707	460,558	142,422	143,794	83,951	29,003	1,424,435
Metropolitan Area ⁴ ..	432,843	359,332	102,132	102,581	69,810	15,860	1,082,558
Licenses per 1,000							
Population—							
Whole State ..	139.7	154.0	92.3	141.4	111.3	81.3	133.1
Metropolitan Area ..	195.3	183.7	160.7	172.8	162.0	133.5	181.9

¹ Including Australian Capital Territory.

² Including Northern Territory.

³ Two of these stations are used for overseas broadcasts.

⁴ Excluding short-term hirers' licenses.

Chapter 9—TRADE

1 INTRODUCTION

Queensland has a greater proportion of its working population engaged in primary production than have the other States. Consequently, while its exports consist predominantly of primary produce, Queensland provides an important market for the manufactured products of the southern States.

The interstate share of Queensland's external trade has been rising during recent years, and has increased from about one-third to two-fifths of the exports, and from about two-thirds to four-fifths of the imports.

Most of Queensland's external trade is by sea, for which purpose there is a well-distributed system of ports extending the whole length of the east coast. There is considerable trade by rail and road with the southern States, including exports of fruits and vegetables, for which special trains are run, while increasing amounts of perishable fruits and some vegetables are being sent interstate by air. Livestock move across the interstate and Northern Territory borders, and wool as well as livestock crosses the New South Wales border by rail and road transport.

The ports extend from Thursday Island in the north to Brisbane in the south. Thursday Island is the centre for the pearling fleets off the Queensland coast, and exports pearl-shell and trochus-shell. Cairns is the outlet of the Atherton Tableland and the mining and sugar districts of the North, and Townsville is the port of the mines of the Mount Isa-Cloncurry district and the pastoral lands of North Queensland. Rockhampton serves the mines of the Mount Morgan area and the pastoral lands of Central Queensland, and Brisbane is the outlet for the South and the main port for overseas imports into Queensland. Between these ports there are a number of others serving the sugar mills, 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 294.) Records of direct overseas trade are complete, and have been kept since 1901 by the Commonwealth.

External trade in 1900 was worth £9·6m for exports and £7·2m for imports. By 1909 exports were £14·8m and imports £10·2m, and in 1938-39 exports were £44·8m and imports £31·9m. In 1961-62 exports amounted to £293·0m and imports to £270·5m. 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 £191 17s 4d in 1961-62.

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 overseas exports, weighted according to the values of the principal items exported in 1938-39, showed the volume of exports in the last seventeen years, on the basis of 1938-39 as 100, as follows:—

<u>1938-39: 100</u>	<u>1950-51: 83</u>	<u>1956-57: 123</u>
1945-46: 59	1951-52: 57	1957-58: 105
1946-47: 81	1952-53: 92	1958-59: 130
1947-48: 70	1953-54: 104	1959-60: 124
1948-49: 105	1954-55: 104	1960-61: 116
1949-50: 91	1955-56: 114	1961-62: 120

Very similar results were obtained by adjusting total export values in accordance with the changes in the index of overseas export prices for Queensland (see page 301). The last war ended with the volume of overseas 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 overseas 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 overseas exports per head in 1961-62 was still only 79 per cent of the pre-war level.

Wool was the main item of export in the Colony's early years. Before 1870 it had become worth more than £1m annually, and gold and live-stock were each worth about £½m. Wool made irregular progress during the next fifteen years, but in 1875 it was surpassed for the first time by gold with £1,498,000. In 1880 wool was the largest item of export, £1,388,000, and gold followed, with £821,000. Wool and gold were the chief exports from 1885 to 1905, wool usually being slightly in excess of gold, with an average annual value of about £2m. Meat exports first exceeded £1m in 1895, and sugar passed £1m in 1898. Live-stock exports were between £½m and £1m in almost every year between 1883 and 1903, and until the 1939-1945 War normally approximated £1m annually. During and after the war, border crossings of stock became large. In recent years, minerals (principally copper) have become of major importance in the export trade.

2 OVERSEA TRADE

The Commonwealth Constitution gave the Commonwealth Parliament power to legislate with respect to trade and commerce with other countries, and among the States; and provided that the collection and control of duties of customs and excise, and the control of payment of bounties, should pass to the Commonwealth Government. It was further provided that trade, commerce, and intercourse among the States should be absolutely free. Prior to Federation, these matters were dealt with by the individual States; different tariffs operated, and interstate trade was subject to the same customs duties as overseas. The Constitution required the Commonwealth to impose uniform duties of customs within two years after the establishment of the Commonwealth, and the first

Commonwealth *Customs Act* was proclaimed in October 1901. From that date a uniform tariff for all States came into force, and interstate trade became free, except that Western Australia, as provided by the Constitution, was given the right to levy duty on goods from other States for a period of five years.

Details of the customs tariffs, primage duty, trade agreements, import licensing regulations, export control, &c, will be found in the *Commonwealth Year Book* (No. 48, 1962, pages 467 to 475).

Oversea trade statistics were compiled by the statistical branch of the Department of Trade and Customs until December 1937. Since that date the Commonwealth Statistician has undertaken the work. Exports are valued in Australian currency f.o.b. at the Australian port of export. Some commodities, such as wool and butter, which are shipped on consignment, are valued at the f.o.b. equivalent of the ruling market prices in Australia or overseas. The cost of containers is always included in the value of exports.

Imports are recorded at values fixed by the Customs Act for the payment of duty. Until 15 November 1947 the amount was determined by taking the sterling price paid by the importer, plus any special deduction, or the current domestic (i.e., in the country of export) value of the goods, whichever was the higher, plus all charges payable or ordinarily payable for placing the goods free on board at the port of export. Ten per cent of the whole amount was added to cover freight, insurance, &c, to Australia, and imports were recorded at these values in sterling currency. From 15 November 1947 the addition of the 10 per cent was omitted, and imports were recorded in Australian currency values, f.o.b. at port of export, determined as above. In the appendix (page 466), imports for all years have been converted to their equivalent values in Australian currency.

Exports—Queensland's oversea exports in 1961-62 were worth £172.4m, compared with £48.3m in the first normal post-war year, 1947-48. Wool is easily the most valuable single item of the State's oversea exports, followed by meat and sugar. In total over the five years ended 1961-62, oversea exports of wool have yielded £289m, and meat and sugar £175m and £161m respectively. In 1961-62, oversea export earnings from wool were £58.3m, compared with £39.3m from meat and £33.5m 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 1961-62 the United Kingdom proportion fell from 54.0 to 27.9 per cent, while for other Commonwealth countries it rose from 7.8 to 12.6 per cent, and for foreign countries from 38.2 to 59.5 per cent.

Details of the values of the principal items of oversea exports from Queensland during 1961-62, 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	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60
Meat, Fresh, Frozen, or Chilled—	£	£	£
Beef and Veal	14,623,560	33,833,705	32,136,640
Pork	79,693	95,745	76,408
Offals	988,775	1,987,142	1,569,172
Other Meat	171,834	283,023	250,673
Bacon and Hams, except Tinned	84,539	59,699	74,881
Meat Preserved in Tins, &c—			
Beef and Veal	5,438,786	5,925,935	4,329,942
Ham	244,925	234,418	44,758
Tongues	149,179	191,667	163,583
Other Meat and Poultry	292,076	317,581	211,593
Meat Extracts	571,420	594,180	420,203
Beef, Corned, &c	138,309	216,356	75,788
Other Meat and By-products	52,993	73,154	66,682
Butter	3,118,321	6,839,197	7,566,053
Cheese	107,599	815,791	911,186
Eggs (in Shell or not in Shell)	145,882	131,060	135,462
Honey	56,788	20,736	44,120
Ghee	272,078	254,939	331,996
Other Dairy Products	104,803	188,396	150,438
Wheat	57	2,630,455	4,441,748
Maize	27,403	7,247	13,270
Millet and Panicum	409,087	458,073	297,621
Sorghum	482	1,162,566	1,118,518
Barley .. .. .	..	2,944,494	2,312,722
Flour, Wheaten	126,587	267,184	648,342
Pineapples, Preserved or Pulped	923,667	2,799,150	1,740,701
Other Fruit, Preserved or Pulped	24,166	157,831	167,931
Pineapple Juice	217,270	257,723	167,026
Sugar, Raw or Refined	34,656,816	31,885,490	26,396,273
Live Animals	539,338	78,623	166,576
Cattle Hides and Calf Skins	1,146,648	1,916,513	1,955,509
Sheep and Lamb Skins	905,142	777,016	1,303,454
Wool	66,888,425	46,011,010	63,260,557
Pearl, &c Shell	460,881	365,237	368,124
Canary Seed	106,043	90,568	150,050
Edible Animal Oils and Fats, incl Tallow	361,018	325,626	317,720
Tallow, Inedible	773,126	850,388	803,895
Whale Oil	670,008	403,579	347,619
Titanium and Zircon Sands, Concentrates, &c	5,792,975	3,874,380	3,938,612
Copper—Ores, Concentrates, Blister, Ingots, &c	3,633,775	7,611,308	9,055,641
Lead and Silver-Lead—Ores, &c, Bullion, Scrap, &c	5,663,133	6,274,134	5,309,864
Zinc—Ores, Concentrates, Spelter, Ingots, &c	5,104	524,291	989,535
Other Ores, Concentrates, Residues, and Metals	912,359	430,949	728,332
Machines and Machinery	676,241	520,730	660,326
Leather, Leather Manufactures, and Substitutes	447,695	460,455	742,521
Logs and Timber, Undressed or Dressed	106,839	132,519	107,022
Plywood and Veneers	98,597	148,923	130,389
Other Goods, n.e.i.	4,278,478	4,568,668	5,121,963
Total Exports (incl Specie)	156,492,920	169,997,854	181,321,439

¹ Including "Country Unknown", totalling £1,847,470.

QUEENSLAND, 1957-58 TO 1961-62

1960-61	1961-62					
	United Kingdom ¹	Other Cwealth Countries	Japan	U.S.A.	Other Foreign Countries	Total
£	£	£	£	£	£	£
23,659,357	4,565,285	2,352,290	515,031	24,521,960	574,108	32,528,674
76,531	1,587	67,355	278	..	27,018	96,238
1,128,910	823,743	250,917	16,718	56,599	74,675	1,222,652
1,183,755	60,177	269,165	124,133	235,719	9,845	699,039
84,978	72	43,806	..	..	969	44,847
1,944,289	1,591,801	1,414,783	1,600	60,910	163,770	3,232,864
164,304	44,314	23,145	..	..	..	67,459
95,435	114,425	4,696	25	..	1,585	120,731
1,202,200	346,720	543,315	..	..	54,899	944,934
135,571	193,353	22,071	107	62,272	14,232	292,035
42,740	2,860	19,285	..	..	2,516	24,661
72,613	862	39,393	..	..	17,113	57,368
3,368,407	3,384,861	284,102	21,809	897	143,098	3,834,767
581,639	507,019	58,388	77,309	..	128,045	770,761
306,950	173,901	24,010	..	..	6,700	204,611
65,820	15,251	7,409	..	..	61,326	83,986
376,374	..	282,285	..	..	39,844	322,129
425,497	18,244	158,452	32,641	261,105	42,616	513,058
104,778	..	578	..	..	..	578
2,313	..	1,346	..	..	..	1,346
195,322	132,268	54,066	7,588	1,681	143,143	338,746
1,407	613,792	2,889	..	..	..	616,681
223,815	..	..	..	..	222,125	222,125
768,260	116,990	636,725	..	..	21,213	774,928
836,505	694,497	364,326	..	5,741	4,098	1,068,662
252,267	2,465	53,398	..	157,177	1,493	214,533
112,792	40,196	18,557	212	..	5,910	64,875
34,660,821	18,598,333	8,174,365	3,327,541	3,382,117	290	33,482,646
114,838	116	49,836	1,536	2,326	1,172	54,986
1,363,211	30,085	1,265	1,309,163	..	656,151	1,996,664
1,672,116	195,647	..	..	4,159	1,645,821	1,845,627
54,213,073	8,144,775	499,814	20,186,689	3,590,525	25,843,862	58,265,665
439,349	14,318	5,861	13,397	49,345	166,630	249,551
44,277	375,909	39,889	17,531	8,580	17,344	459,253
154,897	41,416	111,405	3,075	601	136,520	293,017
451,174	35,285	408,447	108,501	..	213,247	765,480
271,553	12,700	..	..	..	78,600	91,300
4,223,268	646,570	32,885	446,380	1,014,753	1,410,999	3,551,587
13,635,078	1,334,929	302,419	5,739,233	309,939	761,981	8,448,501
5,360,286	3,535,506	1,195	17	..	1,863	3,538,581
1,459,055	414,716	129	427,549	..	191,831	1,034,225
790,271	17,564	107,778	552,104	854	47,592	725,892
740,038	23,087	391,236	3,757	22,097	169,239	609,416
492,466	527,290	208,218	523	1,829	36,575	774,435
123,719	19,199	43,555	14,790	13,492	4,953	95,989
111,092	49,416	31,608	..	3,868	88	84,980
6,044,485	702,669	4,244,544	1,326,672	326,063	1,112,149	7,712,097
163,777,896	48,164,213	21,651,201	34,275,909	34,094,609	34,257,248	172,443,180

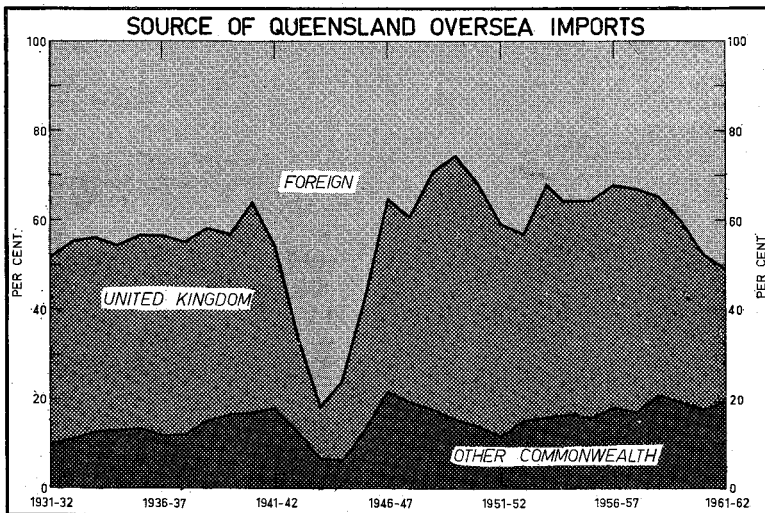
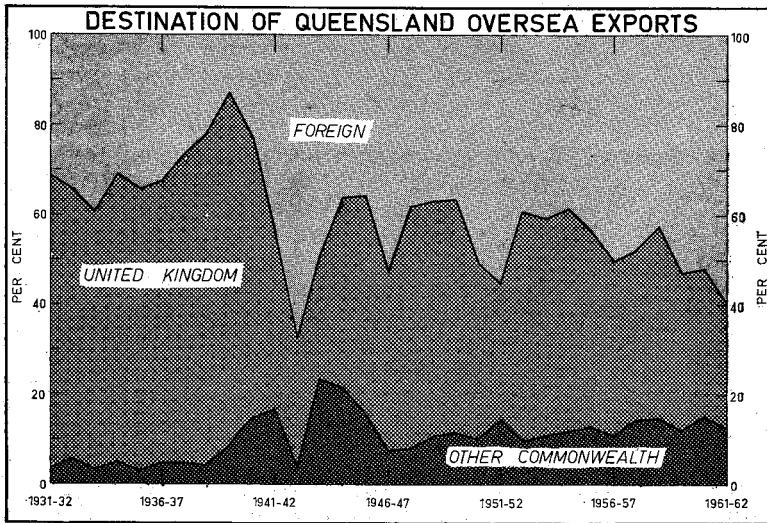
The decline in the proportion of exports taken by the United Kingdom has been more marked in some commodities than in others. The proportion of exports of frozen beef and veal sent to the United Kingdom fell from 94·1 per cent in 1947-48 to 14·0 per cent in 1961-62. Wool shows a fluctuating, but generally declining, trend from 27·2 per cent in 1947-48 to 14·0 per cent in 1961-62, and butter from 98·2 per cent to 88·3 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 55·5 per cent in 1961-62, while the proportion of mineral exports has fallen from 66·2 per cent to 34·4 per cent.

Sugar exports, principally to Canada and New Zealand, accounted for 37·8 per cent of the total exports to other Commonwealth countries in 1961-62. The most important items to foreign countries were wool (£49·6m), principally to Japan, Italy, Western Germany, and France, beef and veal (£25·6m), mostly to U.S.A., and minerals (£10·9m), mostly to Japan.

The next table shows, for five years, the quantities of overseas exports for the main items for which this information is available.

QUANTITIES OF OVERSEA EXPORTS, QUEENSLAND

Commodity	Unit	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
Beef, Frozen, &c	Cwt	1,771,095	2,900,215	2,194,826	1,566,495	2,184,622
Animal Offals	Cwt	118,478	204,931	152,056	108,277	136,967
Bacon and Hams	Cwt	2,633	1,985	2,187	2,359	1,336
Canned Meats	Cwt	409,286	403,712	266,736	178,315	220,492
Meat Extracts	Cwt	5,945	6,459	7,151	2,022	4,302
Butter	Cwt	226,336	452,046	417,487	219,789	286,440
Cheese	Cwt	7,336	53,581	84,454	50,426	67,887
Eggs in Shell	Doz	717,425	398,487	158,277	485,792	132,856
Eggs not in Shell	Cwt	3,639	3,933	9,071	20,404	14,123
Wheat	Bush	112	3,536,288	5,954,181	166,469	635
Sorghum	Tons	13	63,533	59,245	50	32,312
Flour, Wheaten	Tons	3,470	10,095	23,923	25,408	23,540
Preserved Pineapples	Cwt	115,665	435,720	300,993	124,836	148,724
Fruit Juices	Gal	808,664	980,496	637,966	1,073,227	231,081
Sugar, Raw or Refined	Tons	703,258	798,189	695,024	787,347	833,350
Wool, Greasy	1,000 Lb	197,597	187,004	229,699	211,745	217,864
Wool, Scoured or Other	1,000 Lb	12,007	10,630	12,197	12,172	13,234
Pearl, &c Shell	Cwt	20,133	19,116	17,431	19,647	13,058
Animal Fats	Cwt	256,114	275,721	380,229	117,744	427,587
Whale Oil	Gal	1,455,454	1,027,676	1,425,042	660,348	276,850
Coal	Tons	13,298	4	38,190	48,394	289,577
Copper—Blister, Ingots, &c	Tons	16,526	21,602	14,002	23,884	13,951
Lead—Bullion, Scrap, &c	Tons	49,719	60,432	49,961	54,050	37,893
Zinc Ores and Concentrates	Tons	68	39,342	44,969	63,791	58,555
Mineral Sands, Concentrates	Tons	128,758	120,544	147,822	159,869	182,323
Plywood	Sq Ft	596,344	515,610	566,889	768,841	559,732



Imports—The following table shows direct overseas imports into Queensland during 1961-62 from the United Kingdom, other Commonwealth countries, Japan, U.S.A., and other foreign countries, and in total from all countries for the last five years.

OVERSEA IMPORTS, PRINCIPAL ITEMS,

Commodity	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60
	£	£	£
Fish, Fresh or Preserved	667,910	617,884	885,378
Tea	1,585,551	2,109,105	2,034,013
Tobacco and Manufactures, Cigarettes, &c	57,933	60,340	96,022
Cotton, Raw	109,064	104,107	94,706
Yarns, Threads, Cordage, and Twines	444,990	344,006	413,515
Bags and Sacks	1,045,660	1,553,589	734,476
Piece Goods, Blankets, and Towels	4,187,802	3,900,270	4,226,143
Linoleum	363,293	378,178	420,593
Carpets and Floor Coverings, n.e.i.	233,013	218,520	330,199
Apparel, incl Footwear	383,769	338,335	405,089
Kerosene—Aviation, Power, &c	819,247	815,144	805,642
Mineral Lubricating Oil	820,995	902,130	829,196
Petrol, incl Aviation Spirit	1,692,968	2,586,821	2,858,691
Residual, Diesel, and Furnace Oil	206,620	36,759	20,954
Other Petroleum Products (excl Petroleum Jelly)	195,934	146,455	230,867
Pigments, Paints, Varnishes	241,833	276,450	209,967
Asbestos	525,432	499,023	596,548
Iron and Steel—Pig, Plate, Sheet, Pipes, Wire, &c	2,267,528	1,672,877	1,165,255
Kitchenware, Cooking Appliances (not electric)	122,352	114,848	153,181
Hand Tools	390,008	352,653	373,478
Motor Vehicles, Motor Cycles, Cycles, and Parts	5,678,073	4,607,082	4,586,293
Other Metal Goods (excl Machy and Elec Goods)	1,244,315	1,025,415	1,758,089
Electrical Wire and Cable	80,598	117,841	71,405
Dynamo Electrical Machinery, &c	2,120,977	2,073,820	2,113,162
Internal Combustion Engines and Parts	527,010	1,060,203	629,765
Tractors and Parts	4,409,353	2,724,896	3,771,779
Railway and Tramway Vehicles, incl Locomotives	241,151	76,346	124,875
Household Machines, incl Refrigerators	114,862	99,152	139,199
Agricultural Machinery, Implements, and Parts	484,581	628,621	616,278
Steam Turbines and Parts	91,061	267,848	38,733
Mining and Metallurgical Machinery	368,155	444,869	215,725
Other Machinery, Machine Tools, and Parts	3,339,363	3,193,416	3,563,822
Rubber, Unmanufactured	924,004	900,752	1,177,442
Rubber Tyres and Tubes	203,021	169,596	157,835
Logs	319,060	426,966	554,646
Timber, Undressed or Dressed	280,836	263,651	488,746
Glass	281,566	262,414	427,057
Glassware and Bottles	200,390	158,973	202,040
Crockery and Householdware, n.e.i.	421,697	499,540	426,862
Paper, Paper Boards, Pulp	2,381,954	2,377,191	2,644,519
Paper Manufactures, Stationery, and Books	929,426	1,064,824	1,150,971
Jewellery, Timepieces, Fancy and Sporting Goods	502,363	593,295	686,355
Optical, Scientific, Photographic Appliances	404,794	430,492	541,003
Drugs, Toilet Goods, Soaps, Chemicals, &c	1,081,660	1,369,549	1,571,158
Fertilisers	1,005,198	877,161	439,596
Other Goods, n.e.i.	5,500,450	4,995,539	5,877,180
Total Imports (incl Specie)	49,497,820	47,736,946	50,858,448

¹ Including "Country Unknown", totalling £43,512.

QUEENSLAND, 1957-58 TO 1961-62

1960-61	1961-62					
	United Kingdom	Other Cwealth Countries	Japan	U.S.A.	Other Foreign Countries	Total ¹
£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1,000,247	228,062	42,578	266,762	10,133	308,207	855,742
1,879,337	1,149	1,386,522	10,608	2,751	316,912	1,717,942
63,339	13,104	12,560	..	47,152	15,215	88,031
91,138	..	..	..	85,892	5,684	91,576
419,664	265,504	6,371	52,024	39,025	14,837	377,761
1,215,965	..	1,627,880	5,738	727	..	1,634,345
4,647,409	662,648	790,217	1,222,609	243,029	487,698	3,406,201
521,259	350,304	662	..	8,729	1,476	361,171
415,941	129,701	14,036	6,519	6,630	34,771	191,657
635,200	107,102	82,231	54,433	21,101	114,210	379,077
789,042	102	19,649	37,319	108	481,031	538,209
1,027,024	20,109	..	5	351,956	407,240	779,310
2,892,908	4	141,244	263,734	..	1,675,585	2,080,567
80,391	..	..	37,453	..	146,442	183,895
181,317	34,071	6,763	..	16,803	89,908	147,545
192,540	85,037	78	14,486	20,113	50,426	170,140
563,894	43	372,942	..	..	111,298	484,283
3,035,977	728,799	5,862	189,196	127,119	120,567	1,171,543
179,187	67,709	7,774	11,068	3,375	11,190	101,116
476,452	168,105	1,510	32,092	22,961	75,410	300,078
3,823,935	978,880	139,107	177,122	556,832	143,975	1,995,916
2,120,850	690,374	363,950	114,689	656,953	156,970	1,982,936
91,504	200,295	170	755	3,643	4,637	209,500
1,733,851	1,193,743	15,394	55,683	832,528	512,934	2,610,282
1,055,973	431,860	5,932	7,000	211,282	50,981	707,055
3,730,284	1,531,827	7,580	..	556,106	251,012	2,346,525
129,619	79,548	..	..	60,944	58,673	199,165
442,685	141,646	2,972	1,279	34,351	20,270	200,518
577,234	112,225	118,993	137	111,469	65,528	408,352
529,656	132,116	..	..	1,220	163,111	296,447
551,847	74,947	5,728	6,181	1,296,031	43,503	1,426,390
5,093,208	1,443,558	35,599	115,613	837,164	1,128,849	3,560,783
1,128,752	423	521,101	5,961	125,057	13,203	665,745
333,694	137,892	591	15,338	65,618	69,957	289,396
505,639	..	320,277	..	..	23,584	343,861
1,075,996	639	205,286	369	71,365	11,877	289,536
532,125	109,400	212	10,741	26,890	214,842	362,085
241,993	91,323	21,812	16,331	31,514	63,553	224,533
518,629	194,502	698	143,810	..	12,294	351,304
3,786,887	361,399	1,601,094	21,353	59,048	680,948	2,723,842
1,338,477	866,978	10,305	38,817	283,000	64,008	1,263,428
807,824	264,262	87,562	172,975	29,516	217,086	771,401
545,700	254,613	8,816	52,350	185,627	116,981	618,387
2,442,322	660,500	30,613	593,283	363,126	454,718	2,102,240
589,269	25	161,072	..	462,993	841,339	1,465,429
7,241,070	1,632,430	1,311,633	487,441	1,262,252	1,649,122	6,386,070
61,277,254	14,446,958	9,495,376	4,241,274	9,132,133	11,502,062	48,861,315

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

OVERSEA TRADE AT VARIOUS QUEENSLAND PORTS

Port	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
	£	£	£	£	£
Brisbane					
Imports	44,944,922	43,541,004	47,729,940	57,964,678	45,091,546
Exports	97,498,250	100,281,630	116,645,227	97,668,819	110,116,279
Maryborough					
Imports	15,518	19,424	23,639	35,118	85,497
Exports	3,309,771	2,500,609	2,136,306	1,725,088	2,801,181
Bundaberg					
Imports	2,656	4,130	4,938	5,006	11,884
Exports	7,765	32,109	41,974	179,659	10,810
Gladstone					
Imports	441,355	375,192	459,578	409,013	366,371
Exports	1,970,752	5,245,340	4,495,471	2,229,516	4,990,196
Rockhampton					
Imports	556,722	309,389	231,909	276,596	154,225
Exports	2,846,990	6,699,613	5,439,160	2,690,139	4,805,600
Mackay					
Imports	192,544	267,150	81,271	179,393	418,791
Exports	14,498,803	13,201,190	10,155,050	13,442,657	7,752,357
Bowen					
Imports	1,295	687	779	1,307	30,926
Exports	6,098,903	4,278,349	1,884,896	1,753,200	1,707,860
Townsville					
Imports	2,088,600	1,857,331	1,559,191	1,614,363	1,111,218
Exports	22,513,057	26,857,840	29,605,307	34,284,632	27,739,985
Mourilyan					
Imports .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Exports .. ..	..	..	..	3,540,157	6,830,891
Cairns					
Imports	1,245,183	1,359,768	766,571	782,068	1,557,913
Exports	7,721,680	10,860,724	10,907,625	6,238,543	5,654,600
Thursday Island					
Imports	9,025	2,871	632	9,712	32,944
Exports	26,949	40,450	10,423	25,486	33,421
Total					
Imports	49,497,820	47,736,946	50,858,448	61,277,254	48,861,315
Exports	156,492,920	169,997,854	181,321,439	163,777,896	172,443,180

Queensland's overseas trade is mostly through Brisbane, which has handled on the average over the last five years about 93 per cent of the imports and about 62 per cent of the exports. Townsville, with about

3 per cent of the import trade and about 17 per cent of the export trade, is the second port. Some of the smaller ports engage in specialised overseas export trades. Gladstone exports meat, butter, coal, and sorghum; Rockhampton, meat; Mackay, sugar; Bowen, meat; Townsville, minerals, meat, and sugar; Mourilyan, sugar; Cairns, sugar, meat, timber, and minerals; and Thursday Island, pearl-shell and trochus-shell.

As some of the main items of export, such as wool and butter, are largely shipped through the port of Brisbane, the overseas export figures of the smaller ports show only a part of the products of the districts which are exported overseas. Wool is a large proportion of the value of overseas exports, and, as wool sales are held in Brisbane only, most of this item is included in Brisbane overseas exports, whereas much of the production comes from Central and North Queensland. Moreover, the table does not include figures for interstate trade, which is largely handled for each district through its local port. Thus it must be realised that the figures in the table show only the value of the overseas trade handled by each port, and that they are not complete evidence of the relative importance of the various ports. For details of total shipping and tonnage of cargo handled at each of the ports, see Chapter 8.

Total Oversea Trade—The following table shows the total overseas trade of Queensland, imports and exports separately, and the annual excess of exports. The last column does not necessarily indicate a "favourable" trade balance as a whole, as the very large amount of interstate trade must be taken into account in such a reckoning. This has been done in the table on page 301.

OVERSEA IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, QUEENSLAND

Year				Total Oversea Trade	Imports	Exports	Excess of Exports
				£	£	£	£
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
1960-61	..	..	..	225,055,150	61,277,254	163,777,896	102,500,642
1961-62	..	..	..	221,304,495	48,861,315	172,443,180	123,581,865

Australian Oversea Trade—The total overseas trade of Australia for the last ten years is shown in the next table. The figures do not include the value of "stores" supplied in Australian ports to overseas vessels. During the last five years the value of stores amounted

respectively to £12.8m, £10.9m, £12.4m, £14.2m and £13.3m. The columns headed Specie and Bullion no longer refer chiefly to currency transfers. The value of specie exported in 1961-62 was only £109,736, while the value imported was £9,524. Most of the bullion represents unrefined bullion imported from the Territories, New Zealand, and Fiji for refining, while the exports represent the re-export of this in a refined state, plus the exports of Australia's own production of gold and silver.

OVERSEA TRADE, AUSTRALIA

Year	Merchandise		Specie and Bullion		Excess of Exports	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Merchandise	Total
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
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
1960-61 ..	1,085,331	928,040	2,246	40,803	-157,291	-118,734
1961-62 ..	882,546	1,067,885	2,200	9,399	185,339	192,538

3 OVERSEA AND INTERSTATE TRADE

From July 1953 a detailed tabulation of the interstate trade of Queensland was instituted on a basis which permitted direct combination with statistics of overseas trade, and exports and imports of main commodities in 1961-62 are shown in this section.

While exports overseas from Queensland in 1961-62 were worth more than one-and-a-third times as much as exports to other States—due principally to four very valuable items of overseas export, sugar, wool, meat, and minerals—imports from overseas were worth less than one-quarter as much as imports from other States.

Many of the imports recorded as coming to Queensland from other States are indirect imports of goods which originated in overseas countries but were landed and cleared through the Customs in southern States. No figures are available to show the proportion which such indirect overseas imports made of the total, but assuming that Queensland, in proportion to population, depends as much as other States on overseas sources of goods, it has been estimated that, in 1961-62, 35 per cent of the total interstate imports were of goods of overseas origin. Indirect export of goods overseas via other States, on the other hand, is unimportant.

Quantities of Exports and Imports—For some major items of which the quantity can be measured in reasonably homogeneous units, quantities of exports and imports are given in the next table. The amounts shown include the totals of trade both with oversea countries and with other States.

QUANTITIES OF CERTAIN COMMODITIES EXPORTED AND IMPORTED,
QUEENSLAND, 1961-62

Commodity	Unit	Total Exports	Total Imports
Beef and Veal—Fresh, Frozen, or Chilled	Cwt	2,278,358	n
Meat, Poultry, &c—Preserved in Tins, &c	Cwt	271,351	28,954
Milk and Cream, incl Infants' and Invalids' Food	Cwt	n	80,096
Fish, Fresh or Preserved	Cwt	n	77,835
Butter	Cwt	329,541	n
Wheat	Bush	62,347	36,848
Maize	Bush	620,480	n
Millet and Panicum	Tons	16,950	n
Sorghum	Tons	41,773	n
Flour, Wheaten	Tons	42,914	n
Dates, Raisins, Sultanas, &c	Lb	n	4,397,402
Other Dried or Evaporated Fruits	Lb	286,918	1,426,297
Pineapples, Preserved in Liquid	Cwt	386,584	n
Other Fruit Preserved in Liquid	Cwt	143,604	47,409
Peanuts, incl Peanut Paste	Lb	28,954,095	n
Sugar, Raw or Refined	Tons	1,328,922	n
Tea	Lb	n	8,455,748
Confectionery	Lb	n	16,222,415
Ale, Beer, and Porter	Gal	n	1,845,397
Tobacco, Unmanufactured	Lb	12,942,168	875,149
Cattle	No	212,574	135,716
Sheep	No	360,319	507,687
Wool, Greasy	Lb	230,049,595	24,518,537
Wool, Scoured, &c	Lb	13,357,940	395,308
Kerosene	Gal	n	28,507,279
Other Fuel Oils	Gal	n	261,369,865
Coal	Tons	289,577	n
Timber, incl Logs	Sup Ft	8,482,773	26,900,863
Plywood	Sq Ft	66,324,471	n
Veneers	Sq Ft	8,667,811	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 285. As regards items sent to other States in 1961-62, sugar was the most important, while other large items were blister copper, livestock, tobacco, fruit and vegetables, meat, timber (including plywood and veneer), wool, peanuts, and hides and skins. Although exports of livestock were partly offset by inward movements, there remained a net export of £3.5m. Manufactured products of metal, rubber, &c, were well represented among goods sent to other States, but some of these were sales in northern New South Wales of non-Queensland products distributed from Brisbane. Details for the year ended 30 June 1962 are given in the following table.

EXPORTS, QUEENSLAND, 1961-62

Commodity	Oversea	Interstate	Total
	£	£	£
<i>Foodstuffs of Animal Origin</i>	45,574,122	6,707,025	52,281,147
Meat, Fresh, Frozen, or Chilled—			
Beef and Veal	32,528,674	590,593	33,119,267
Pork	96,238	534,308	630,546
Other Meat and Offals	1,921,691	1,039,630	2,961,321
Bacon and Hams, except Tinned	44,847	1,047,246	1,092,093
Meat, Poultry, &c, Preserved in Tins, &c	4,365,988	1,171,861	5,537,849
Other Meat, Extracts, and By-products	374,064	34,038 ¹	408,102
Butter	3,834,767	1,036,139	4,870,906
Cheese	770,761	238,601	1,009,362
Eggs (in Shell or not in Shell)	204,611	6	204,617
Honey	83,986	3,778	87,764
Other Foodstuffs of Animal Origin	1,348,495	1,010,825	2,359,320
<i>Foodstuffs of Vegetable Origin and Beverages</i>	37,484,221	45,474,689	82,958,910
Wheat	578	41,738	42,316
Maize	1,346	391,065	392,411
Millet and Panicum	338,746	291,915	630,661
Sorghum	616,681	172,851	789,532
Barley and Other Grains	227,644	183,798	411,442
Flour, Wheaten	774,928	760,547	1,535,475
Vegetables, Fresh	34,048	2,272,457	2,306,505
Fruit, Fresh	346,543	1,390,589	1,737,132
Pineapples, Preserved or Pulped	1,068,662	2,200,212	3,268,874
Other Fruit, Preserved or Pulped	214,533	1,184,222	1,398,755
Peanuts, incl Peanut Paste .. .. .	.. .. .	1,930,134	1,930,134
Sugar, Raw or Refined	33,482,646	31,173,574	64,656,220
Other Foodstuffs of Vegetable Origin	377,866	3,481,587	3,859,453
<i>Tobacco</i>	31,791	7,738,005	7,769,796
Tobacco, Unmanufactured	846	7,439,141	7,439,987
Tobacco Manufactures, Cigarettes, and Cigars	30,945	298,864	329,809
<i>Live Animals and Animal Substances (not Foodstuffs)</i>	62,666,724	11,853,162	74,519,886
Cattle	31,105	6,598,721	6,629,826
Pigs	1,536	393,772	395,308
Sheep .. .. .	.. .. .	1,087,495	1,087,495
Other Live Animals	22,345	56,984	79,329
Furred Skins	34,128	131,623	165,751
Cattle Hides and Calf Skins	1,996,664	275,269	2,271,933
Sheep and Lamb Skins	1,845,627	5,395	1,851,022
Wool, Greasy or Scoured	58,265,665	3,109,302	61,374,967
Other Animal Substances, not Foodstuffs	469,654	194,601	664,255
<i>Vegetable Substances and Fibres, &c (not Foodstuffs)</i>	725,999	757,420	1,483,419
<i>Yarns, Piece Goods, Textiles, &c</i>	52,018	2,504,686	2,556,704
<i>Apparel</i>	111,913	3,577,019	3,688,932
<i>Oils, Fats, and Waxes</i>	1,270,672	1,518,216	2,788,888
Edible Animal Oils and Fats, incl Edible Tallow	293,017	483,138	776,155
Tallow, Inedible	765,480	64,666	830,146
Vegetable Oils	870	58,687	59,557
Oils, Fats, Waxes, n.e.i. (incl Whale Oil)	211,305	911,725	1,123,030

EXPORTS, QUEENSLAND, 1961-62—*continued*

Commodity	Oversea	Interstate	Total
	£	£	£
<i>Minerals, Metals, and Metal Manufactures</i>	20,206,363	20,082,280	40,288,643
Coal	1,154,937	..	1,154,937
Coke and Other Non-Metallic Rocks and Minerals	14,571	1,163	15,734
<i>Ores, Concentrates, Sands, Residues, &c—</i>			
Titanium, Zirconium, and Monazite	3,551,587	7,961	3,559,548
Tungsten	2,592	71	2,663
Copper	4,311,096	38,166	4,349,262
Zinc	1,034,096	..	1,034,096
Lead and Silver-Lead	1,143	8,791	9,934
Tin .. .. .	..	1,210,984	1,210,984
Other	29,458	184	29,642
<i>Metals and Alloys—Scrap, Pig, Ingots, Bullion, &c—</i>			
Copper	4,137,405	11,502,349	15,639,754
Zinc (Spelter)	129	3,319	3,448
Lead	3,537,438	53,749	3,591,187
Other Metals	693,842	649,389	1,343,231
Motor Vehicles, Motor Cycles, Cycles, and Parts ..	150,037	2,621,839	2,771,876
Hardware (incl Kitchenware, Hand Tools, &c) ..	47,248	1,834,067	1,881,315
Other Metal Manufactures	1,540,784	2,150,248	3,691,032
<i>Machines and Machinery (incl Electrical)</i>	609,416	6,141,429	6,750,845
<i>Rubber and Rubber Manufactures</i>	63,848	2,911,517	2,975,365
<i>Leather, Leather Manufactures, and Substitutes</i> ..	774,435	1,698,898	2,473,333
<i>Wood and Wicker</i>	189,788	4,046,266	4,236,054
Logs and Timber, Undressed or Dressed	95,989	538,463	634,452
Plywood and Veneers	84,980	3,103,501	3,188,481
Wood and Wicker Manufactures, n.e.i.	8,819	404,302	413,121
<i>Other Goods, n.e.i.</i>	2,681,870	5,521,243	8,203,113
Total Exports (incl Specie)	172,443,180	120,531,855	292,975,035

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 about 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 30 June 1962 are given in the next table.

IMPORTS, QUEENSLAND, 1961-62

Commodity	From Overseas	From Other States	Total
	£	£	£
<i>Foodstuffs of Animal Origin</i>	1,110,453	3,445,605	4,556,058
Meat, Poultry, &c, Fresh, Preserved, or Canned ..	2,924	1,107,418	1,110,342
Milk and Cream, Preserved, Condensed, or Dried, incl Infants' and Invalids' Food	2,027	1,142,440	1,144,467
Fish, Fresh or Preserved	855,742	288,418	1,144,160
Other Foodstuffs of Animal Origin	249,760	907,329	1,157,089
<i>Foodstuffs of Vegetable Origin and Beverages</i> ..	2,424,561	16,765,482	19,190,043
Potatoes, Fresh	3,162	309,630	312,792
Onions and Other Fresh Vegetables	3	711,359	711,362
Fruit, Fresh	801	1,758,157	1,758,958
Fruit, Dried and Evaporated	46,992	470,943	517,935
Fruit and Vegetables, Preserved in Liquid or Pulped, Jams, Jellies, &c	47,254	1,451,268	1,498,522
Tea	1,717,942	3,561	1,721,503
Coffee and Cocoa	99,237	1,131,775	1,231,012
Confectionery	23,283	2,726,557	2,749,840
Other Foodstuffs of Vegetable Origin	370,865	6,056,738	6,427,603
Ale, Beer, and Porter	4,393	798,469	802,862
Wine and Spirits	110,629	1,347,025	1,457,654
<i>Tobacco and Manufactures, Cigarettes, &c</i> ..	88,031	11,435,496	11,523,527
<i>Animals and Animal Substances (not Foodstuffs)</i> ..	80,965	10,784,342	10,865,307
Live Animals	1,294	4,640,775	4,642,069
Wool, Greasy or Scoured	6,307	5,696,929	5,703,236
Other Animal Substances (mainly Unmanufactured)	73,364	446,638	520,002
<i>Vegetable Substances, Fibres, Seeds, Cork, &c</i> ..	620,019	1,014,902	1,634,921
<i>Yarns, Fibres, Textiles, and Apparel</i>	6,965,340	30,240,711	37,206,051
Yarns, Threads, Cordage, and Twines	377,761	1,233,060	1,610,821
Bags and Sacks	1,634,345	407,082	2,041,427
Piece Goods, Blankets, and Towels	3,406,201	5,298,219	8,704,420
Linoleum	361,171	440,714	801,885
Carpets and Floor Coverings, n.e.i.	191,657	860,989	1,052,646
Textiles, n.e.i.	615,128	2,541,533	3,156,661
Footwear	54,607	4,183,462	4,238,069
Apparel, n.e.i.	324,470	15,275,652	15,600,122
<i>Oils, Fats, Waxes, Paints, Pigments, &c</i>	4,157,674	18,436,090	22,593,764
Kerosene—Aviation, Power, &c	538,209	1,111,365	1,649,574
Mineral Lubricating Oil	779,310	558,652	1,337,962
Petrol (incl Aviation Spirit), Shale Oils, Other Petroleum Products (excl Petroleum Jelly) ..	2,412,007	13,323,642	15,735,649
Oils, Fats, Waxes, n.e.i.	258,008	1,129,931	1,387,939
Pigments, Paints, Varnishes, &c	170,140	2,312,500	2,482,640
<i>Rocks and Minerals (incl Asbestos)</i>	744,747	980,052	1,724,799
<i>Metals, Metal Manufactures, Machinery, &c</i>	17,516,606	87,012,188	104,528,794
Iron and Steel, Pig, Rails, Bar, Rod, Sections, &c ..	123,613	6,485,948	6,609,561
Iron and Steel, Plate and Sheet, Galvanised, &c ..	6,374	3,248,547	3,254,921
Iron and Steel, Plate and Sheet, Tinned and Other ..	587,791	5,198,165	5,785,956
Iron and Steel, Pipes and Tubes	293,928	1,941,520	2,235,448
Iron and Steel, Wire, Posts, and Other	159,837	4,551,756	4,711,593
Non-ferrous Metals	71,929	1,577,808	1,649,737

IMPORTS, QUEENSLAND, 1961-62—*continued*

Commodity	From Overseas	From Other States	Total
	£	£	£
<i>Metals, Metal Manufactures, Machinery, &c</i> (continued)—			
Kitchenware, Cooking Appliances (not Electric) ..	101,116	1,211,548	1,312,664
Hand Tools	300,078	758,972	1,059,050
Motor Vehicles, Motor Cycles, Cycles, and Parts ..	1,995,916	22,706,261	24,702,177
Other Metal Goods (excl Machinery and Electrical Goods)	1,911,007	7,414,468	9,325,475
Electrical Wire and Cable	209,500	1,021,685	1,231,185
Radio and Television Equipment	783,910	3,358,106	4,142,016
Electric Heating and Cooking Appliances	36,651	857,776	894,427
Other Electrical Apparatus and Machinery	1,789,721	5,699,402	7,489,123
Internal Combustion Engines and Parts	707,055	851,527	1,558,582
Tractors and Parts	2,346,525	5,146,140	7,492,665
Railway and Tramway Vehicles, incl Locomotives ..	199,165	401,624	600,789
Household Machines, incl Refrigerators	200,518	4,640,452	4,840,970
Agricultural Machinery, Implements, and Parts ..	408,352	4,156,886	4,565,238
Other Machinery, Machine Tools, and Parts	5,283,620	5,783,597	11,067,217
<i>Rubber and Rubber Manufactures</i>	1,212,821	5,199,725	6,412,546
Rubber Unmanufactured	665,745	184,231	849,976
Rubber Tyres and Tubes	289,396	3,546,038	3,835,434
Other Rubber Manufactures	257,680	1,469,456	1,727,136
<i>Wood and Wicker</i>	789,293	815,997	1,605,290
Logs	343,861	79,005	422,866
Timber, Undressed or Dressed	289,536	408,347	697,883
Wood and Wicker Manufactures	155,896	328,645	484,541
<i>Earthenware, Cement, &c</i>	1,187,560	1,723,835	2,911,395
Portland Cement	9,915	1,906	11,821
Glass	362,085	258,309	620,394
Glassware and Bottles	224,533	367,953	592,486
Crockery and Householdware, n.e.i.	351,304	412,268	763,572
Other Earthenware, China, Stoneware, &c	239,723	683,399	923,122
<i>Paper, Paper Boards, and Pulp</i>	2,723,842	3,442,502	6,166,344
<i>Paper Manufactures, Stationery, and Books</i>	1,263,428	3,788,867	5,052,295
<i>Jewellery, Timepieces, Fancy and Sporting Goods</i> ..	771,401	2,521,091	3,292,492
<i>Optical, Scientific, and Photographic Appliances</i> ..	618,387	1,913,749	2,532,136
<i>Chemicals, Medicines, Fertilisers, &c</i>	3,567,669	14,438,755	18,006,424
Medical Drugs, Toilet Goods, and Soaps	236,913	9,715,153	9,952,066
Other Drugs and Chemicals	1,865,327	3,513,936	5,379,263
Fertilisers	1,465,429	1,209,666	2,675,095
<i>Other Goods, n.e.i.</i>	3,018,518	7,692,895	10,711,413
Total Imports (incl Specie)	48,861,315	221,652,284	270,513,599

4 TOTAL TRADE

Commodity Groups—The general pattern of Queensland's external trade during 1961-62 is summarised by commodity groups in the following statement.

	Total Exports £m	Total Imports £m	Total Trade £m	Excess of Exports £m
Foodstuffs of Animal Origin	52.3	4.6	56.9	47.7
Foodstuffs, &c, of Vegetable Origin	83.0	19.2	102.2	63.8
Animals, Animal and Vegetable Substances (not Foodstuffs)	83.8	24.0	107.8	59.8
Apparel and Textiles	6.2	37.2	43.4	-31.0
Oils, Fats, and Waxes	2.8	20.1	22.9	-17.3
Minerals, Metals, and Manufactures thereof ..	47.0	106.2	153.2	-59.2
Other Items	17.9	59.2	77.1	-41.3
Total	293.0	270.5	563.5	22.5

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, its value being about two-thirds of that of the imports of manufactured tobacco products.

Another important group of exports—minerals, metals, and manufactures thereof—showed even higher values for imports. For exports, its high value was chiefly due to the products of the mining industry, which included copper, lead, and various mineral concentrates and sands. Its dominating position in imports was due to highly processed manufactures, including motor vehicles, tractors, machinery of all kinds, and iron and steel products.

Other groups in which imports were much more important than exports were apparel and textiles, oils, fats and waxes, and "other items". Petrol, kerosene, and other motor oils contributed most to the total for oils, fats and waxes, while the miscellaneous group of other items included large values for rubber goods, including tyres and tubes, paper and stationery, medical and toilet preparations, drugs and chemicals, and fertilisers.

Balance of Total Trade—The following table provides a complete statement of Queensland's external visible trade.

TOTAL EXTERNAL TRADE, QUEENSLAND

Year	Imports			Exports			Total Trade	Excess of Exports
	Oversea	Inter-state	Total	Oversea	Inter-state	Total		
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
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	201,763 _r	251,261 _r	156,493	96,089	252,582	503,843 _r	1,321 _r
1958-59	47,737	203,783 _r	251,520 _r	169,998	103,695	273,693	525,213 _r	22,173 _r
1959-60	50,858	235,128 _r	285,986 _r	181,321	115,761	297,082	583,068 _r	11,096 _r
1960-61	61,277	227,606 _r	288,883 _r	163,778	122,313	286,091	574,974 _r	-2,792 _r
1961-62	48,861	221,652	270,513	172,443	120,532	292,975	563,488	22,462

_r Revised since last issue.

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 balance shown for the earlier year. The general fluctuations of the balances, however, may be taken as indicative of the external trade position.

The positive visible balances shown in the foregoing table are absorbed by so-called "invisible" items—freight, insurances, interest, profits, commissions, tourists' remittances, &c. 1960-61 produced the first negative visible trade balance for 9 years, due to a 20 per cent increase in overseas imports and substantial decreases in the overseas export value of wool, meat, butter, and wheat. A positive balance was restored in 1961-62. 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 overseas 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. The weights were revised

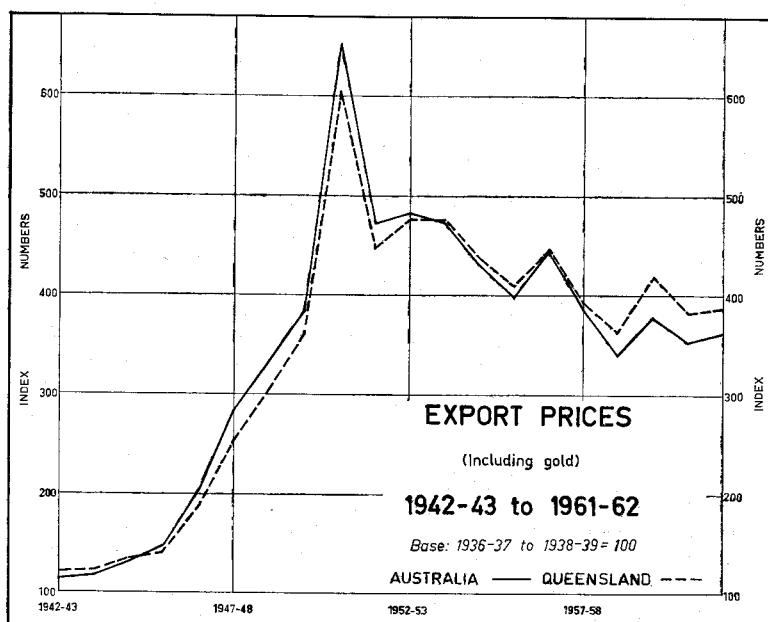
from 1 July 1936, to accord with the exports of the years 1933-34 to 1935-36.

OVERSEA EXPORT PRICE INDEX NUMBERS

(Base: Average for Three Years Ended June, 1939 = 100)

Year	Australia				Queensland	
	Wool	Other Groups	All Groups		All Groups	
			Excl Gold	Incl Gold	Excl Gold	Incl Gold
1957-58	471	313	400	385	400	392
1958-59	362	320	351	339	371	362
1959-60	425	339	393	378	430	419
1960-61	390	322	366	353	391	382
1961-62	412	320	375	362	395	386

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.



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. So that the organisation and control of sales may be effective, all growers are required to market their produce through the relevant board. There is ample elasticity of method as between boards to suit different conditions and policies. The boards may or may not handle the commodity, store it, and negotiate sales. Sometimes the actual marketing is carried out by one or more commercial firms acting as agents. 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 accounts are audited by the Auditor-General.

The fact of organisation encourages incidental co-operative operations such as advertising and sales promotion generally, special dealings with large buyers or organisations, transport economies, crop insurance against hail, &c, and assistance to research and improvements in production, grading, processing, handling, and other activities. The boards have powers to impose levies for specific purposes.

Control and Production—Commodity marketing boards are not empowered to control production, except sugar and peanuts. When excessive production of sugar stimulated by high home prices threatened to bring down the average return for the crop very heavily, control of production became necessary. The amount of sugar which might be delivered from each mill was placed under control by *The Sugar Acquisition Act, 1915*. Particulars of the development of this control appear in section 3 below. Peanut production in excess of Australian consumption is controlled by restricting quotas to growers who have delivered peanuts to the Board during the past five years. This system was re-introduced in July 1960, for the first time since 1942.

2 COMMONWEALTH MARKETING SCHEMES

In the case of sugar, butter, cheese, and dried fruits, there are Australia-wide marketing schemes which were instituted in order to pool a low export price with a comparatively high internal-consumption price and distribute the proceeds among all producers. For wheat, an Australia-wide scheme is in operation to stabilise the returns to growers for a period of five years up to the end of the 1962-63 season (see page 320). For eggs and egg products, export is controlled by the Australian Egg Board, which is constituted of representatives of State Egg Marketing Boards and empowered to operate export pools.

Legal provision for Commonwealth pools to provide for enforcement of a home-consumption price above the export price, and for the control of internal trade necessary therefor, was declared *ultra vires* by the Privy Council in the James Case of 1936. In a Referendum on 6 March 1937 the Commonwealth sought powers to legislate on this matter, 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, Farleigh, Cattle Creek, North Eton, Proserpine, and Gin Gin. Five others—Babinda, Mossman, Mulgrave, Marian, and Isis—are owned by companies which distribute the majority or the whole of their profits among the growers but are not registered as co-operatives. The remaining 18 mills are owned by public or proprietary companies and distribute profits only to shareholders.

Control of Production—The control of sugar production is effected primarily by means of mill peaks representing, in the case of each mill, the quota of raw sugar which the Queensland Government undertakes to acquire. Mill peaks were introduced in 1929, and their aggregates (in terms of 94 net titre sugar) have been reviewed and increased as follows:—

1929-1938	611,428 tons	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
	plus 3 per cent ¹	1957	1,203,900 tons
1949	848,600 tons	1958	1,207,400 tons
	plus 3 per cent ¹	1959	1,213,000 tons
1950-1951	916,900 tons	1960	1,214,600 tons
	plus 3 per cent on 1949 peaks ¹	1961-1962	1,220,100 tons

¹For soldier settlement.

A further control of individual farm production is provided by farm peaks determined annually and incorporated in the award. By this means the amount of cane to be accepted from each grower is defined, subject to the proviso that any deficiencies in the supply of some growers may be filled by other growers having cane available above their peak quota but from within the net area of the assignment.

Assignments—The Central Sugar Cane Prices Board assigns to each grower an area of his land sufficient to produce, in the aggregate, the respective mill peaks. 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 30 June 1962 there were 7,476 assignments having a gross area of 592,137 acres and a net area of 446,331 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 1962 passed a Sugar Agreement Act, extending until 31 August 1967 legislation which had been in force since 1923 providing for an embargo on sugar imports. The agreement made in 1946 between the Commonwealth Government and the Queensland Government fixed the wholesale price of refined sugar in each of the capital cities of Australia at £33 4s per ton. The price has been increased by successive rises to £90 5s 2d (from 16 May 1960).

Under a Commonwealth Countries Sugar Marketing Agreement effective in 1950, the United Kingdom undertook to find a market for the exportable surplus sugar of the Commonwealth producing countries. From 1953 export quotas were imposed, Australia's allocation being 600,000 tons. When a new International Agreement became operative from 1 January 1954 the Commonwealth Agreement was, in effect, embodied in the International Agreement, and the allocation of the British Commonwealth quota between its exporting members remained a matter for the countries and territories themselves. Details of quotas since 1954 are shown in the 1959 and earlier issues of the *Year Book*.

Under the International Sugar Agreement of 1958, the "Article 16" Countries (i.e., the parties to the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement) agreed to limit their aggregate exports to 2,500,000 tons in 1959 and 2,575,000 tons in 1960 and 1961. These limits were spread among the

respective Commonwealth countries in proportion to quotas agreed to in the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement, and Australia's basic export limit, originally fixed at 600,000 tons, was 650,708 tons in 1960 and 1961. This amount was further increased, as deficiencies in the exports from some "Article 16" countries were shared among the other Commonwealth countries.

As a result of the breakdown of talks at the International Sugar Conference in December 1961, quota provisions have been inoperative since 1 January 1962, and sugar may be exported without quantitative restriction to available markets. Other provisions of the agreement will remain in force until the present agreement expires on 31 December 1963.

Under the new United States Sugar Act of 13 July 1962, operative until the end of 1964, Australia was given a short-term statutory quota of 16,040 short tons for the balance of 1962 and 40,000 short tons for 1963 and 1964 at the United States premium price. In addition, Australia is supplying sugar under the global quota at the world market price.

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. During 1962, Australia for the first time exported over a million tons of raw sugar during a calendar year. Included were record shipments of 357,000 tons to Japan and 170,913 tons to the United States.

AUSTRALIAN SUGAR EXPORTS ¹

Year Ended 31 Dec	Basic Export Quota			Shortfall (Deficiency) Allocations	Other	Total Export
	Negotiated Price	Balance	Total			
	Tons ²	Tons ²	Tons ²	Tons ²	Tons ²	Tons ²
1959 ..	307,500	324,462	631,962	8,381	..	640,343
1960 ..	316,500	334,208	650,708	125,057	..	775,765
1961 ..	315,000	335,708	650,708	105,623	77,149	833,480
1962 ..	313,500	286,500	600,000 ³	22,751	536,836 ⁴	1,159,587
1963 ..	315,000	285,000	600,000 ³	n	n	n

¹ Not including small quantities of "excluded exports", such as ships' stores and customary local movements between adjoining Commonwealth territories. ² Tons (*tel quel*)—see below. ³ Under Commonwealth Sugar Agreement only. No International Sugar Agreement quotas allotted for 1962 and 1963. ⁴ Including 14,216 tons of statutory quota to United States at the premium price. n Not available.

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 306. In accordance with *The Sugar*

Acquisition Act, 1915, ownership of all sugar output is vested in the Queensland Government. The Queensland Government engages the Colonial Sugar Refining Co Ltd and the Millaquin Sugar Co Ltd as agents for the refining of sugar for sale in Australia, and for the sea transport, financing, and selling of sugar both in Australia and abroad.

Sugar Pools—Raw sugar up to the quantity provided for in the mill peaks is delivered to No 1 Pool. Total peaks are designed to cover Australian home consumption requirements ("first quota") and to fill the basic export limit referred to above ("second quota").

All sugar produced in excess of mill peaks is delivered to No 2 Pool. "Third quota" sugar is sugar from assigned lands which is in excess of the mill peak but of a quantity approved by the Board. This receives the world market price. "Other" sugar, which is that grown on unassigned lands, receives only a nominal price of 10s per ton. A further small quantity is sold by mills direct to local users.

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

RAW SUGAR, DISPOSAL AND RETURN TO PRODUCERS, 1961 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	547,199	38,042	585,241	36,563	62 9 6
Surplus for Export	651,783	29,395	681,178	27,077	39 15 0
Total	1,198,982	67,437	1,266,419	63,640	50 5 0 ²
No 2 Pool ("Excess" Sugar for Export)—					
3rd Quota	115,903	..	115,903	3,013	26 0 0
Other	34	..	34	.. ³	0 10 0
Total	115,937	..	115,937	3,013	25 19 10
Total Pooled Sugar—					
Queensland	1,314,919	..	1,314,919	63,108	47 19 11
New South Wales .. ..	..	67,437	67,437	3,545	52 11 5
Total	1,314,919	67,437	1,382,356	66,653	48 4 4
Local Sales by Mills	474	..	474	5	9 8 11
Total Production—					
Queensland	1,315,393	..	1,315,393	63,113	47 19 7
New South Wales .. ..	..	67,437	67,437	3,545	52 11 5
Total	1,315,393	67,437	1,382,830	66,658	48 4 1
Total Export—					
Queensland	767,720	..	767,720	28,922	37 13 5
New South Wales .. ..	..	29,395	29,395	1,168	39 15 0
Total	767,720	29,395	797,115	30,090	37 15 0

¹ Net return to raw sugar producers (i.e., the milling and growing sections of the industry). ² Queensland sugar only: £50 2s 5d per ton. ³ Less than £500.

Bulk Handling—To meet the requirements of refineries in other States and in the United Kingdom, raw sugar was shipped in bulk from 1954 by "bleeding" bagged sugar into ships' holds. In 1954, 251,000 tons were shipped in this manner. Now, sugar is handled in bulk at all stages through installations at mills, ports and refineries.

An Act in 1955 authorised Treasury loans to provide bulk handling facilities at Queensland ports. The Sugar Board, on behalf of the sugar industry, took full financial responsibility for all costs (interest, redemption, operation, and maintenance), and has authority to set up its own local committees to manage each installation.

The first bulk installation was opened in Mackay in June 1957. Facilities were operating at Lucinda Point and Bundaberg for the 1958 season, at Townsville for the 1959 season, and at Mourilyan for the 1960 season. A new terminal at Cairns is expected to be completed in time for the 1964 sugar season. The total cost of the conversion to bulk handling has been estimated at about £9 million.

Most of Queensland production is now handled in bulk. Cairns exports bagged sugar for those oversea customers who still require it, but, when its bulk terminal comes into operation, this trade will be handled through a special section at Townsville. The reduction in storage and handling costs at mills supplying in bulk 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.

Since 1961 the raw sugar that mills had been sending in bags to the Brisbane refinery by ship or by rail has been sent in bulk by road.

Statistics—Production is dealt with in Chapter 7. The following table shows the disposals of 94 net titre sugar by the Sugar Board in selected years since 1923.

AUSTRALIAN RAW SUGAR MARKETED

Season	Sales			Proportion Exported	"Excess" Sugar	
	Australia	Overseas	Total		Quantity	Proportion of Exports
	1,000 Tons	1,000 Tons	1,000 Tons	%	1,000 Tons	%
1923	270	17	287	6	..	..
1925	289	227	516	44	..	..
1930	325	210	535	39	7	3
1935	337	310	647	48	45	15
1940	400	406	806	50	64	16
1945	456	210	666	32	19	9
1950	518	403	921	44	12	3
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
1960	560	822	1,382	60	104	13
1961	585	797	1,382	58	116	15
1962 ¹	595	1,255	1,850	68	555	44

¹ Figures subject to revision.

The next table shows the total realisations on sugar sold in Australia and overseas, and the average net prices for Queensland sugar, for the five seasons ended 1961.

RAW SUGAR, NET VALUES AND AVERAGE PRICES PAID TO MILLS

Season	Value of Sales ¹			Average Net Price per Ton ²			
	Australia	Overseas	Total	Australian Sales	Overseas Sales	No 1 Pool	Total Pooled Sugar
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d
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
1960 ..	34,987	32,882	67,869	62 10 6	39 18 8	50 8 9	48 17 9
1961 ..	36,563	30,090	66,653	62 9 6	37 13 5	50 2 5	47 19 11

¹ Total pooled sugar, Queensland and New South Wales. ² Queensland sugar only.

Sugar Board Accounts—The table below shows receipts and expenditure for each of the three years to 30 June 1962.

SUGAR BOARD RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

Particulars	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
Sales in Australia	43,948	46,237	48,468
Sales Overseas	33,214	36,860	34,586
Total Sales	77,162	83,097	83,054
Stocks at End of Year	6,909	6,495	5,178
Charges on Australian Sales ¹ —			
Raw Sugar Sea Freight, &c	3,709	2,763	2,599
Refining	4,737	4,715	5,113
Managing and Financing	1,638	1,609	1,582
Selling	266	253	271
Trade Discounts, &c	15	10	12
Syrup and Treacle Packages	152	134	139
Refined Sugar Freight	305	287	315
Charges on Overseas Sales—			
Freights, Port Handling, &c	3,389	2,688	2,113
Sacks and Exchange	459	366	483
Insurance, Commission, &c	299	362	392
Bulk Handling—			
Terminals Costs	835	1,025	1,091
Mills' Contributions	Cr 230	Cr 303	Cr 319
Contribution to Fruit Industries	370	615	600
Rebates on Sugar Content of Exported Manufactures	292	365	400
Filtrability Incentive .. .. .	..	..	110
Administration and Sundries (Net)	41	38	61
Interest	Cr 86	Cr 72	Cr 63
Total Expenses	16,191	14,855	14,899
Raw Sugar Purchases	61,135	67,872	66,658
Percentage of Expenses to Sales	% 21.0	% 17.9	% 17.9
Percentage of Expenses to Purchases	26.5	21.9	22.4

¹ Including managing and financing overseas sugar.

A credit balance on the year's operations, including changes in stocks, of £180,329 was carried forward at 30 June 1962, and the total excess of assets was then £703,896.

4 DAIRY PRODUCTS

Butter and Cheese—A voluntary scheme to stabilise the price of butter, known as the "Paterson Plan", was introduced in January 1926. However, it did not receive the support of all manufacturers and was subsequently replaced on 1 May 1934 by a compulsory price equalisation plan for both butter and cheese. Complementary legislation for this plan was passed by the Commonwealth Government (*Dairy Produce Act, 1933*) and the State Governments of New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, and Tasmania, the object being to control the interstate and intrastate movements of butter and cheese. These Acts were subsequently invalidated in 1936 by the Privy Council decision in the James Case.

Since this decision a price equalisation scheme has operated voluntarily on the basis of agreements between manufacturers and the Commonwealth Dairy Produce Equalisation Committee Ltd. The Committee, comprising members of the State Dairy Products Boards and other representatives of the industry, enters into agreements with manufacturers to secure to them equal rates from sales of butter and cheese, for which purpose it may fix basic prices at which these products sold in Australia or abroad are to be taken into account. It equalises returns to factories through an Equalisation Fund. The States originally participating in the scheme were New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, and Tasmania in respect of both butter and cheese, and South Australia in respect of cheese only. South Australia and Western Australia entered the scheme in respect of butter on 1 April 1946, and Western Australia included cheese in January 1947.

Under the provisions of the various Dairy Industry Assistance Acts, the first of which was passed in 1942, the Commonwealth Government has provided subsidies on milk supplied for the manufacture of butter, cheese, and processed milk products. No subsidy was paid on processed milk products between 30 June 1952 and 30 June 1962. However, a maximum amount of £350,000 has been provided for as a bounty on exports of processed milk products in 1962-63.

Details of the five-year stabilisation plan which operated from 1 July 1952 to 30 June 1957 are shown in previous issues of the *Year Book*.

Under the 1957-1962 plan, the Commonwealth continued to fix the ex-factory price of butter and cheese to guarantee returns to dairy farmers, and to subsidise returns up to the guaranteed level. This plan now provided that any subsidy made available would be determined before the commencement of each season and would be on the basis of a fixed amount in any dairying year.

The latest five-year stabilisation plan, which applies from 1 July 1962, introduces several new features. A fixed bounty of £13,500,000 is to be provided for each year of the plan. Australian prices for butter and cheese are to be determined by the Australian Dairy Industry Council, instead of the Minister for Primary Industry as previously. Products

containing 40 per cent or more of butterfat are now eligible for bounty payment provided they are taken into the equalisation pool. This latter provision will necessitate the payment of bounty to factories on the basis of butterfat and will present some problems in Queensland where cream suppliers are paid in terms of commercial butter.

BUTTER AND CHEESE MARKETING RETURNS AND SUBSIDY, TEN YEARS

Year	Rate per Cwt			Amount of Bounty ¹ Paid in Queensland
	Equalisation Price	Bounty ¹	Overall Return to Manufacturer	

Butter

		<i>s</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>s</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>s</i>	<i>d</i>	£1,000
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	64	10.9	477	10.0	2,662
1959-60	.. .. .	417	5.5	63	6.0	480	11.5	2,472
1960-61	.. .. .	399	8 3 _r	68	11.3	468	7.6 _r	2,143
1961-62	.. .. .	376	10 0 _s	62	6.7	439	4.7 _s	2,230

Cheese

		<i>s</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>s</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>s</i>	<i>d</i>	£1,000
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	29	7.5	306	8.6	217
1959-60	.. .. .	247	10.7	29	1.4	277	0.1	223
1960-61	.. .. .	256	1.2 _r	28	5.6	284	6.8 _r	184
1961-62	.. .. .	213	0 0 _s	24	4.6	237	4.6 _s	195

¹ Referred to as subsidy in earlier years shown.

r Revised since last issue.

s Subject to revision.

During the 1939-1945 War, contracts were arranged between the Governments of the Commonwealth and the United Kingdom whereby the latter undertook to purchase Australia's surplus butter and cheese. From 1944-45 the two Governments entered into long-term purchase agreements under which Australia agreed to make available to the United Kingdom all excess butter and cheese.

This contract was not renewed on its expiry on 30 June 1955, and from that date the Commonwealth Government ceased to be the principal in the sale of Australian butter and cheese in the United Kingdom. The Australian Dairy Produce Board assumed this duty, and a representative

of the Board in London took over the functions of consignee from the Ministry of Food. The Commonwealth Government in 1954 passed amending legislation to ensure that the Dairy Produce Board had the necessary powers. Manufacturers 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 1 July 1952 to 30 June 1957 the fund was available to the industry to be used, in whatever manner considered desirable, to make good any deficiency in respect of all exports other than the quantity provided for under the five-year stabilisation plan. The Act was amended in 1957 to enable the Board to use the fund for such other purposes as are approved by the Minister for Primary Industry. At 30 June 1962 the amount to the credit of the fund was approximately £1,932,000.

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 1961-62 was 1,425,706 boxes, an improvement of 182,488 boxes on the figure for 1960-61 but still considerably below normal.

Final figures for 1960-61 showed butter sales worth £12.4m, excluding Commonwealth subsidy of £2.1m paid through factories, giving an average net price returned to factories of about 3s 7d per lb compared with 3s 9d per lb in 1959-60. Preliminary figures for 1961-62 show a return of £14.1m excluding Commonwealth subsidy of £2.2m, giving an average net price of about 3s 6d returned to factories. These figures are subject to revision when the final equalisation payment is made.

The next table shows sales of Queensland butter in Australia and overseas, according to the records of the Butter Marketing Board. (For production statistics see Chapter 7.)

SALES OF QUEENSLAND BUTTER TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT FOR EQUALISATION

Year	Australian Sales		Oversea Sales		Total Sales	Proportion Sold Overseas
	Queensland	Other	United Kingdom	Other ¹		
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	%
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	15,757 ²	546	18,369	4,260	38,932	58.1 ^r
1960-61	15,639 ² ^r	3,591 ^r	8,729 ^r	3,121 ^r	31,080	38.1 ^r
1961-62 ^s	14,979 ²	2,306	14,661	3,696	35,642	51.5

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: 1,608 tons in 1961-62.

^r Revised since last issue.

^s Subject to revision.

The next table shows, for ten years, the average prices of butter, as quoted in London and Brisbane, and Australian equalisation values, i.e., net return to manufacturers at agents' floors, Queensland ports of shipment or other recognised centres of distribution.

BUTTER PRICES

Year	London ¹		Brisbane	Australian Equalisation Value
	Sterling	Australian Currency	Australian Currency	Australian Currency
	d per Lb	d per Lb	d per Lb	d per Lb
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	44.24
1959-60	37.60	47.00	51.88	44.73
1960-61	28.72	35.90	53.63	42.82 ^r
1961-62	29.36	36.70	53.63	42.00 ^s

¹ From 1939-40 to 1954-55 butter was sold on the London market on an f.o.b. Australia basis, and the price shown has been calculated by adding shipping charges, &c., on the basis of pre-war charges. Since 1954-55 the price shown represents the approximate net pool return for choicest butter. ^r Revised since last issue. ^s Subject to revision.

Queensland consumption, which includes a certain amount imported from other States, amounted to 13,448 tons in 1938-39; rose to a maximum of 22,943 tons in 1943-44 owing to heavy demands by Australian and Allied Services; then decreased to 11,090 tons in 1946-47, the lowest amount since 1931-32, and was 15,439 tons in 1961-62, including special price butter sold for manufacturing purposes. The recorded consumption

of table butter (including farm production) per head in Queensland for 1938-39 was 33.2 lb, which was about the same as the recorded Australian consumption per head of 32.7 lb. The introduction of civilian butter rationing in June 1943 led to a decline in consumption to 23.5 lb in 1948-49. Following the end of rationing in June 1950 there was a temporary increase in consumption which reached 31.8 lb in 1951-52. However, since then, consumption has steadily declined, being only 20.5 lb per head in 1961-62. This figure is lower than the consumption under the worst of rationing (23.5 lb) and much lower than in the depression period (28.4 lb per head in 1930-31).

The Cheese Marketing Board—This Board was originally constituted in 1923. Since 1934, returns to producers of cheese have (as in the case of butter) been averaged from the different markets through the Commonwealth Equalisation Scheme, under which uniform prices obtain throughout the various States (see page 311). Details of equalisation and subsidy rates and manufacturers' returns are shown on page 312. The Cheese Marketing Board fixes intrastate prices, licenses manufacturers, agents, and wholesale dealers, and determines rates of commission, terms, &c.

Particulars of the disposal of Queensland cheese on the various markets during the last five years are set out in the table below. Increases in "Other Exports" in recent years were due to exports of bulk cheese to processors in Japan.

DISPOSAL OF QUEENSLAND CHEESE, FIVE YEARS

Market	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
	1,000 Lb	1,000 Lb	1,000 Lb	1,000 Lb	1,000 Lb
Local	6,196	6,748	6,750	6,693 ^r	6,509
Interstate	479	421	181	493	72
Processors for Australian Market ..	3,382	2,662	2,505	3,046	2,376
Processors for Overseas ..	577	221	171	694	859
Exported to United Kingdom ..	212	5,573	7,709	3,958	5,552
Other Exports	123	287	625	866	1,117
Total	10,969	15,912	17,941	15,750 ^r	16,485

^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 5 July 1943 control of the egg industry was assumed, as a war-time measure, by the Commonwealth Government, and the Board became a receiving and selling agent of the Commonwealth Controller of Egg Supplies. Commonwealth control ended on 31 December 1947. On 1 July 1947 the Central Queensland Egg Marketing Board commenced marketing operations for an area centred on Rockhampton, and the original Board became the South Queensland Egg Marketing Board covering the area in South Queensland which it had previously controlled.

The South Queensland Board handles most of the commodity through its premises in Brisbane, but it has depots at Toowoomba and Nambour, and in 1961-62 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 1 April 1950 the Board has operated its own floor.

Eggs handled by the Boards include only those from flocks registered under the Egg Industry Regulations (i.e., flocks of more than 250 birds up to March 1957, 150 or more up to October 1957, and 50 or more thereafter). In addition, quantities of eggs are sold by growers direct to retailers and consumers under permit from the Board. Permit sales reached a peak of 1,452,727 dozen in 1959-60. However, the introduction of a widespread free van sales delivery service by the South Queensland Board in June 1960, and subsequent revocation of permits in some areas covered by the delivery service, caused permit sales to decrease sharply to 632,682 dozen in 1961-62.

The policy of the United Kingdom Government in guaranteeing minimum prices to home egg producers has resulted in the British market being fully supplied with shell eggs from home production. As this market was the main outlet for surplus shell eggs from the South Queensland Board, total exports fell from 2.6 million dozen in 1946-47 to 126,100 dozen in 1961-62. New Guinea and Aden accounted for over 90 per cent of shell egg exports in 1961-62. A reasonable though low-priced market for frozen egg pulp remains.

EGG MARKETING BOARDS, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
<i>South Queensland Board—</i>					
Receivals—					
Quantity ¹ Doz	6,620,333	6,798,473	7,830,576	9,402,992	9,013,080
Gross Return to Producers ² £	1,395,052	1,548,331	1,723,815	2,017,109	2,032,004
Average Net Return per doz ² d	42.86	44.90	41.67	37.18	39.71
Permit Sales—					
Quantity Doz	887,902	1,443,024	1,452,727	942,627	632,682
Gross Return to Producers £	187,088	328,649	319,782	202,193	142,643
<i>Central Queensland Board—</i>					
Receivals—					
Quantity Doz	387,749	449,388	596,322	597,015	530,250
Gross Return to Producers £	90,678	101,917	127,459	116,925	120,499
Average Net Return per doz d	46.4	46.8	41.3	33.9	40.03
Permit Sales—					
Quantity Doz	21,599	21,160	21,720	15,480	12,280
Gross Return to Producers £	5,049	4,796	4,643	3,031	2,893

¹ Excluding eggs purchased from New South Wales Egg Marketing Board:—12,210 doz in 1958-59. ² Excluding distribution surpluses:—1957-58, £15,506, 0.5d per doz; 1959-60, £16,201, 0.42d per doz; 1961-62, £20,063, 0.5d per doz.

In 1954-55, when the Ministry of Food ceased to act as principal in the distribution of eggs in the United Kingdom, an Australian Egg Board was reconstituted, comprising representatives from the Egg Boards of Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, and Western Australia. Since then, this board and the New South Wales Egg Board selling on its own behalf, have made exports to selected agents in the United Kingdom and elsewhere.

Milk—The Brisbane Milk Board was constituted in December 1938, under *The Milk Supply Act*, 1938, and reconstituted under *The Milk Supply Acts*, 1952 to 1961. Its functions are the general regulation and control of the collection, treatment, supply, sale, and distribution of milk and cream for consumption or use within the City of Brisbane.

The Board registers suppliers and distributors, licenses carriers who transport milk to the city, and determines the conditions under which such certificates of registration and licenses are held. It regulates supply by determining quotas for all suppliers, seeks improvement in the standard of quality of milk and cream supplied, and promotes and encourages the use of milk and cream. It does not operate any plants or factories or otherwise handle or sell milk on its own account.

During 1961-62, 19,530,509 gallons of pasteurised milk, 143,788 gallons of pasteurised cream, and approximately 292,000 gallons of raw milk were sold in Brisbane, compared with 19,226,798 gallons, 140,329 gallons, and approximately 310,000 gallons respectively in 1960-61.

The principal source of the Board's revenue is from levy assessment of 0.375d per gallon on milk supplied to 31 March 1962, and 0.5625d per gallon on milk supplied from 1 April 1962, and 3d per gallon on cream supplied. The total levy for 1961-62 amounted to £36,177, compared with £32,009 in 1960-61.

There are no declared "milk areas" outside the metropolitan area, but, by 30 June 1962, 14 pasteurisation plants with prescribed areas of supply had been established in country centres under Orders-in-Council following recommendations by a Tribunal constituted under the Milk Supply Acts.

5 WHEAT

State Wheat Board—The State Wheat Board was constituted by a special Act in 1920 and has its administrative headquarters in Toowoomba. Up to the 1939-40 season the Board was in complete control of the Queensland wheat crop. It took delivery of it each year as harvested and arranged for its grading, storage, and sale, including export sales in several years when the crop was in excess of local requirements. It made the necessary sale agreements with millers and others and provided seed wheat for purchase by farmers. It organised and conducted a hail insurance scheme, levying growers to obtain funds.

In 1940 the Australian Wheat Board was set up to handle and market the whole Australian crop and the State Board was appointed its agent and sole licensed receiver for Queensland. In this capacity the State Board has continued its previous services for which it now receives allowances from the Australian Board. The State Board also sells on its own account to produce merchants and others wheat obtained from the Australian Board.

The State Board owns numerous wheat storages, including sixteen concrete silos, situated near railway sidings in all the main wheat growing areas. These have been financed by levies on growers. Bulk handling commenced experimentally in 1951-52 and two bulkheads on the Downs were used for the 1952-53 crop. One was also set up in Brisbane chiefly

for use in connection with the bulk loading of ships. The first concrete silo on the Downs took in some grain at the end of the 1953-54 harvest, and two more were available in 1954-55. At 30 June 1962 sixteen silos and twenty-four bulkheads with capacities of 4.3 million and 3 million bushels respectively were available outside Brisbane. Three more silos were under construction. The capacity at Brisbane was 1.8 million bushels, including a bulk loading terminal of 1.3 million bushels capacity, with a loading rate to ships of approximately 30,000 bushels per hour. Shed storages could take 14.5 million bushels and the total capacity of all Board storages was 23 million bushels.

The table hereunder shows deliveries of Queensland wheat to the pools and the net returns per bushel to growers over the last six seasons.

WHEAT DELIVERIES TO POOLS AND RETURNS TO GROWERS

Season	Pool No	Deliveries of Queensland Wheat			Return to Grower at Grower's Siding for Q1 Milling Wheat per Bushel ¹	
		Bulk	Bagged	Total	Bulk	Bagged
		Bush	Bush	Bush	s d	s d
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	12 8.1
1959-60	23	4,647,606	7,184,084	11,831,690	12 9.36	13 5.04
1960-61	24	4,932,561	3,888,548	8,821,109	12 1.575	12 10.075
1961-62	25	5,064,910	4,916,146	9,981,056	9 8 ⁴	10 3 ⁴
1962-63	26	9,896,124 ⁵	6,135,735 ⁵	16,031,859 ⁵	8 9.15 ⁴	9 1.15 ⁴

¹ Return equals total advances by Australian Wheat Board, plus premium payments by State Wheat Board on Q1 milling wheat and any payments from the Wheat Price Stabilisation Fund, less railage deduction, less hail insurance levy, building fund levy, and wheat research tax. ² The figures for this year 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 1s per bushel emergency premium. ⁴ Incomplete.

⁵ Deliveries to 31 December only.

Queensland, unlike the rest of Australia, does not operate on the f.a.q. standard. The State Board operates a scheme for grading and classifying milling wheat into three grades (Q1, Q2, and Q2A), which remain at a constant standard. The figures of bushels delivered shown in the table are bushels of 60 lb calculated on the weight of wheat delivered. The heavier wheats delivered are classified into the three milling qualities according to weight per actual bushel subject to being free from foreign matter and to certain other conditions. All other grain is graded as feed quality. The figures for bushels shown in the table are therefore on a different basis from those appearing in the production chapter and elsewhere in the *Year Book* which are on a volume basis of three bushels to a bag irrespective of weight.

Queensland milling wheat is recognised as being the best on the average in Australia, and over 95 per cent of the crop is usually graded as milling wheat. Particulars of the selling prices at Brisbane of both bulk and bagged wheat from 1 December 1956, are given in the following table.

PRICES PER BUSHEL OF QUEENSLAND WHEAT FOR HOME CONSUMPTION

Period Commencing—	Price to Mills			Price to Produce Trade	
	Bulk	Bagged ¹	Quality Premium ²	Bulk ³	Bagged ^{1 3}
	<i>s d</i>	<i>s d</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>s d</i>	<i>s d</i>
1 December 1956	13 9½	14 6½	2½	13 11½	14 8½
22 January 1957	13 9½	14 6½	2½	16 11½ ⁴	17 8½ ⁴
1 December 1957	14 4	15 1	2½	16 11½ ⁴	17 8½ ⁴
4 December 1957	16 9½ ⁵	17 6½ ⁵	6	16 11½ ⁴	17 8½ ⁴
11 August 1958	15 2½ ⁶	15 11½ ⁶	6	15 5 ⁴	16 2½ ⁴
1 December 1958	14 8	15 5	6	14 10	15 7½
22 June 1959	14 8	15 4	6	14 10	15 6½
3 August 1959	14 8	15 4½	6	14 10	15 6½
1 December 1959	15 0	15 8½	6	15 2	15 10½
4 July 1960	15 0	15 9½	6	15 2	15 11½
1 December 1960	15 4	16 1½	6	15 6	16 3½
6 February 1961	15 4	16 5½	9	15 7	16 8½
5 June 1961	15 4	16 2	9	15 7	16 5
1 December 1961	15 10	16 8	9	16 1	16 11
9 July 1962	15 10	16 8½	9	16 1	16 11½
1 December 1962	15 11½	16 10½	9	16 2½	17 1½

¹ Varied because of changes in cost of bags as well as in wheat prices. ² An additional special premium of 2-5d per bushel was paid for wheat milled and sold as flour on the Downs, up to 1-12-58. ³ Since 1 December 1951 the prices charged to customers purchasing large quantities each month have been 2d less than those shown. ⁴ Including a surcharge to cover cost of importing wheat from other States: from 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:—

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
1960-61 pool :	..	Q1 ..	9-5d	Q2 ..	8-5d

In addition, a number of growers were paid special premiums ranging from 1s to 2s a bushel for supplying grain used for seed purposes. To 31 December 1962 no payments had been made for the 1961-62 pool.

The following table shows the sales of Queensland wheat during the last five years. The figures cover sales made by the Board for the purposes mentioned, and do not include wheat retained by growers on the farms for seed and feed. Wheat imported from other States by the Board is excluded. The sales are those made during the calendar years shown and do not refer to grain from any particular harvest. All figures are expressed in terms of bushels of untreated wheat.

SALES OF QUEENSLAND WHEAT

Year	For Use in Australia as—				Overseas Exports as—		Total
	Flour	Stock Feed	Seed	Break-fast Foods, &c	Grain	Wheat Products	
	1,000 Bush	1,000 Bush	1,000 Bush	1,000 Bush	1,000 Bush	1,000 Bush	1,000 Bush
1958 ¹ ..	4,774	735	242	82	1	156	5,990
1959 ..	6,340	633	186	158	6,703	737	14,757
1960 ..	6,224	1,232	263	126	2,374	1,120	11,339
1961 ..	6,088	612	178	156	1	1,096	8,131
1962 ..	6,089	299	215	144	1,668	1,191	9,606

¹ Queensland wheat was supplemented by sales of 1,620,000 bushels imported from other States. During the years 1956 to 1958, a large but unrecorded quantity of wheat was 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 from 1952-53, in terms of the amounts paid per bushel for bagged f.a.q. wheat, f.o.r. ports, are as follows:—

1952-53 : .. 16s 1d	1955-56 : .. 12s 8d	1958-59 : .. 13s 10d
1953-54 : .. 12s 9d	1956-57 : .. 13s 2d	1959-60 : .. 14s 1d
1954-55 : .. 12s 7d	1957-58 : .. 13s 8d	1960-61 : .. 14s 4d
1961-62 (incomplete) : 13s 7d	1962-63 (incomplete) : 11s 4d	

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. Details of the plan operating 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 is for the 5 seasons 1958-59 to 1962-63.
- (ii) The Commonwealth guarantees 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 was based on a survey of the wheat industry by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. It is to be adjusted in each year of the plan in accordance with movements in a cost index established from the survey.
- (iii) The Australian Wheat Board 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 is established. A tax is to 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 is 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 is 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 is to 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 is to be paid from export realisations on wheat grown in Western Australia and exported from that State in recognition of the natural freight advantage enjoyed by Western Australia owing to its proximity to the principal overseas markets for wheat. The premium is 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, and the balance of the fund with accrued interest, together amounting to £5,002,000, was withdrawn for the 1959-60 harvest, to raise export realisations for those seasons. In addition, an amount of £3,022,000 was contributed by the Commonwealth Government in accordance with the guarantee. In March 1962 the Commonwealth Government contributed £8,884,000 to meet the export guarantee, the fund having been exhausted.

The selling price of wheat for home consumption (bulk basis, f.o.r. ports) was fixed at 15s 10d per bushel for 1961-62 and at 15s 11·5d for 1962-63. In Queensland these prices apply but millers pay, in addition, quality premiums as shown in the table on page 319.

6 OTHER GRAIN CROPS

Barley—The Australian Barley Board, appointed in 1940, acquired the entire Australian crop for 1939-40, 1940-41, and 1941-42, but ceased to acquire Queensland barley in November 1942 (see 1949 *Year Book*, page 272). The Queensland Board, which has operated since 1930, was appointed agent in this State for the Australian Barley Board in the years in which the latter Board acquired the Queensland crop; but from 1942-43 the Queensland Board again became the marketing authority for Queensland.

Deliveries to the Board during the 1961-62 season totalled 1,045,721 bushels, compared with 1,391,218 bushels in 1960-61. Following a period of rapid increase barley production has fallen off considerably over the past two seasons. The Barley Marketing Board has developed a substantial export trade, which began in 1947-48 with the export of 50,509 bushels, and increased to 3,358,031 bushels by 1959-60, but subsequently fell to 555,255 bushels in 1960-61 and 444,864 bushels in 1961-62. About 90 per cent of the crop is grown on the Downs.

Grain Sorghum—The Grain Sorghum Marketing Board was constituted in March 1956. The Board operated only one pool for the 1962 season.

Intake for this pool totalled 76,817 tons, 20,681 tons being delivered to Brisbane and 56,136 tons to Gladstone. This was about 36 per cent of the Queensland crop. The total quantity was sold, the average selling price being £18 5s 0d per ton. The local market absorbed 20,108 tons; interstate sales totalled 2,632 tons, and 53,534 tons were exported overseas. Total realisations for the season were £1,395,359.

Maize—The Atherton Tableland Maize Marketing Board is the only organisation at present concerned with the marketing of maize. This Board was established in 1923 to treat maize for market and to pool receipts from different markets. Tableland maize, as a consequence of the tropical climatic conditions under which it is grown, has a high moisture content and has to be dried to 14 per cent moisture before it can be stored. The Board operates a number of storage silos equipped with the necessary mechanism to shell, test, dry, clean, fumigate, and bag maize for sale. It also grists maize into various forms, and compounds poultry, pig, and cattle foods. In 1961-62 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	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Maize Received at Silos ..	11,506	9,868	8,463	12,973	10,771
Northern Sales ..	9,222	7,512	10,078	12,740	8,070
Average Net Payments to	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d
Growers per Ton ..	25 0 0	21 15 1	18 10 0	26 18 3	22 7 8
Expenses per Ton ¹ ..	6 16 11	6 6 7	7 17 6	5 12 6	6 4 8
	£	£	£	£	£
Loan Liability at End of Season	49,000	45,000	40,956	36,956	32,956

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. During 1961-62, 8,070 tons were disposed of locally and stocks of 2,444 tons were held at 31 May 1962. The Board's trade in poultry mashes and stock foods compounded from maize continued, and 3,210 tons of maize were used in this manufacture in 1961-62. Total realisations were £300,297.

7 WOOL

Wool is normally sold at public auctions organised by the National Council of Wool-selling Brokers, but, during the 1939-1945 War when the United Kingdom purchased the whole Australian wool clip, the value of specific lots was determined by appraisal. Since then, the average auction room price in Australia of greasy wool, as computed by the National Council of Wool-selling Brokers, rose from 24.49d in 1946-47 to the record price of 144.19d in 1950-51. For the years 1960-61 and 1961-62 the prices were 52.06d and 54.13d per lb respectively. These prices represent the average prices realised for all greasy wool, of whatever type or quality, marketed during the years mentioned.

In Queensland all auction sales are held in Brisbane, and, in 1961-62, there were eleven such sales, the total amounts of wool sold being 240.9m lb of greasy and 2.4m lb of scoured, which realised £55.4m. Further particulars of Brisbane wool sales are given on page 168. 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	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
	%	%	%	%	%
70's and finer	3.0	2.9	2.2	2.6	2.8
64/70's	25.4	17.2	15.5	16.0	13.4
64's	25.3	21.2	21.5	22.3	20.9
64/60's	10.2	12.1	12.9	13.1	13.0
60/64's	25.6	31.7	32.8	31.1	32.8
60's	7.4	11.2	11.7	11.5	13.1
58's and below	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6
Oddments	1.6	2.0	1.8	1.8	2.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

8 COTTON

This Board dates from 1926 when it took over from a previous organisation which promoted the development of this industry, at first under guaranteed prices and later under bounty and tariff protection. The

Board is active in fostering production, which varies greatly with the seasons. It distributes seed, bales, bags, &c, advises on varieties, and assists in combating pests and promoting research and improved methods. The Board operates ginneries at Brisbane and Rockhampton and processes by-products, producing cotton-seed oil, meal, and cake, and linters at Brisbane. In 1962 its oil mill treated 3,667 short tons of cotton-seed.

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

COTTON MARKETING BOARD

Season	Seed Cotton Received	Raw Cotton Produced		Average Payments to Growers		Total Payments to Growers
				Seed Cotton	Raw Cotton	
	1,000 Lb	1,000 Lb	Bales	d per Lb	d per Lb	£
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
1961	10,636	3,830	7,874	14.0	38.9	620,163
1962	13,517	4,711	9,782	14.1	40.4	792,520

Consumption of raw cotton in Australian factories is about 48 million lb, and local production now satisfies only a small proportion of these requirements. Efforts have been made, by the introduction of irrigation methods, and the payment of bounties, to increase production. Queensland average production over the last 3 or 4 years has been equivalent to only 8 or 9 per cent of consumption by Australian spinners, although the last four 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 1 January 1951. An amendment in 1952 provided for a guaranteed return of 14d per lb of seed cotton for the 1953 crop and for variation by regulation of the guaranteed return in succeeding seasons, with a minimum of 9½d per lb. The Act has been extended to cover production up to 31 December 1963, and the guaranteed return has remained at 14d per lb since the 1953 season. Commonwealth bounty was £290,894 for 1960 and £311,386 for the 1961 season.

9 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. The business of the C.O.D. for the last five years is summarised in the following table.

BUSINESS OF THE C.O.D., ALL DEPARTMENTS, 1957-58 TO 1961-62

Department	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
	£	£	£	£	£
Wholesale—					
Queensland—					
Brisbane	2,119,214	1,921,018	1,969,788	2,181,748	2,261,209
Other	682,451	652,445	662,073	787,557	875,430
New South Wales ..	2,400,790	2,388,857	2,295,570	2,148,838	2,145,214
Victoria .. ..	..	..	..	..	183,901
Total	5,202,455	4,962,320	4,927,431	5,118,143	5,465,754
Canneries—					
Sales in Australia ..	3,351,954	3,624,394	4,083,206	4,816,067	5,271,523
Export Sales	1,070,937	1,707,823	3,112,051	1,656,262	1,018,148
Total	4,422,891	5,332,217	7,195,257	6,472,329	6,289,671
Merchandise	454,256	452,402	465,478	518,135	551,933
Retail	564,174	511,157	504,539	539,491	459,733
Road Distribution Service	280,714	282,335	261,062	270,403	252,058
Second-hand Cases ..	23,018	25,886	29,678	28,793	29,966
Grand Total	10,947,508	11,566,317	13,383,445	12,947,294	13,049,115

The principal functions of the C.O.D. 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. Outlets for the wholesale trade are at Brisbane, Cairns, Townsville, Mackay, Rockhampton, Sydney, Newcastle, Albany, and Melbourne.

The C.O.D. operates its own tropical fruit canneries at Northgate, Brisbane, and at Koongal, Rockhampton. These canneries specialise in pineapples and papaws, and produce jams, fruit juices, and drinks. With pineapples, they concentrate on exports. Various fruits are handled by the C.O.D. for factories, direct and ex markets. Particulars for the years 1960-61 and 1961-62 are shown in the next table.

FRUITS HANDLED BY PROCESSORS THROUGH THE C.O.D.
(C.O.D. Canneries and Others)

Item	1960-61		1961-62	Item	1960-61		1961-62
	Tons	£			Tons	£	
Pineapples ..	46,354	58,633	1,968,965	Apples ..	181	551	8,392
Strawberries ..	189	257	60,262	Passion Fruit	35	50	4,175
Papaws ..	4,353	3,604	180,982	Pie Melons ..	156	186	1,787
Citrus ..	1,492	1,537	52,387	Pears ..	199	312	15,770
Figs ..	81	109	6,123	Tomatoes ..	808	427	12,818
Plums ..	34	452	11,927	Peaches ..	..	70	2,699
Apricots ..	..	27	772	Total ..	53,882	66,215	2,327,059 ¹

¹ Amount paid by processors.

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 1960-61 and 1961-62.

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

Item	1960-61		1961-62	Item	1960-61		1961-62
	Tons	£			Tons	£	
Avocadoes ..	175	208		Capsicums ..	468	582	
Bananas ..	2,342	3,294		Carrots ..	230	83	
Citrus ..	5,351	4,643		Chokos ..	400	579	
Custard Apples ..	136	113		Cucumbers ..	2,169	2,924	
Grapes ..	394	260		Egg Fruit ..	182	342	
Mangoes ..	873	1,112		Garlic ..	67	40	
Papaws ..	2,002	1,681		Marrows ..	414	439	
Passion Fruit ..	170	99		Onions ..	264	279	
Pineapples ..	13,978	12,798		Peanuts ..	1,850	928	
Rockmelons ..	877	1,271		Peas ..	77	78	
Strawberries ..	36	47		Potatoes ..	257	500	
Watermelons ..	361	351		Pumpkins ..	1,900	1,876	
Other Fruit ..	37	4		Sweet Potatoes ..	138	195	
Beans ..	9,110	10,696		Tomatoes ..	11,270	13,594	
Beetroot ..	629	348		Other Vegetables ..	107	68	
				Total ..	56,264	59,432	

In addition, the following quantities were consigned by air in 1961-62 (1960-61 quantities are shown in brackets):—Strawberries, 364 (250) tons; beans, 67 (140) tons; and passion fruit, 1 (5) tons.

Overseas marketing of canned fruits is organised by the Australian Canned Fruits Board which establishes terms and conditions of sales overseas and contributes to overseas publicity. It is financed by a levy on exports. Subject to the Board's requirements, contracts are made on a trader to trader basis, and Queensland pineapples and tropical fruit salad are exported to the United Kingdom, Canada, and the U.S.A. but meet heavy competition.

Navy Beans—The Navy Bean Marketing Board was constituted on 7 November 1946. Production is confined to the Kingaroy-Wondai district and the south-eastern section of the Downs. In 1962 the intake totalled 1,600 tons gross, from which 1,300 tons of merchantable beans were received, compared with an intake of 626 tons gross and 532 tons of merchantable beans in 1961. The selling price for canning grade beans was £2 15s 0d per bushel (£2 10s 0d) in 1961). The average net return to growers for first grade beans delivered to the Board was £2 10s 0d in 1961-62, compared with £2 5s 1d in 1960-61.

Onions—An Onion Marketing Board was reconstituted from 1 March 1959, and commenced marketing operations from 1 July 1959. Due to lack of support by growers for the 1959 crop and during deliveries of the 1960 crop, the Board issued a general exemption from 15 October 1960 to 28 February 1961, freeing growers from the requirement to deliver their onions to the Board. Of the 1960 crop, the Board received only 1,414 tons prior to issuing the exemption. The Board ceased operations in February, 1962.

10 OTHER FARM PRODUCTS

Peanuts—The Board was established in 1924 when the commercial production of peanuts began under tariff protection. The bulk of the crop is grown in the South Burnett district, with Kingaroy as its centre. Smaller quantities are produced 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 1927-1946 have been repaid.

The Peanut Industry Protection and Preservation Acts provide for the control of diseases in peanuts, adequate grading of the crop, and the operation of two pools, one for edible nuts and the other for oil peanuts should production be in excess of the estimated Australian consumption of edible nuts.

Quotas under the above Acts were imposed on growers for the 1960 and 1961 crops, due to production in excess of current Australian consumption. The Board estimates annually the quantity of edible peanuts required to meet the Australian demand and the consequent planting requirements for Queensland. Tonnages based on such requirements are then allotted for production and supply to No 1 Pool. Regulations approved in July 1960 provide that growers who have delivered peanuts to the Board during the last five years shall be given a basic quota, and that the Board may also allocate quotas to new growers in the industry and such allocations will be based on data obtained from returns compiled by the growers. Deliveries in excess of individual growers' allocations to the No 1 Pool are placed in the No 2 Pool.

The following table gives particulars of the operations of the Board for five years.

PEANUT MARKETING BOARD

Year	Quantity Received		Price Realised		Paid to Growers		Working Expenses	
	No 1 Pool	No 2 Pool	No 1 Pool	No 2 Pool	No 1 Pool	No 2 Pool	No 1 Pool	No 2 Pool
	Tons	Tons	d per Lb	d per Lb	d per Lb	d per Lb	d per Lb	d per Lb
1957 ..	8,669	..	15-27	..	12-39	..	2-88	..
1958 ..	18,137	..	14-18	..	11-83	..	2-35	..
1959 ..	33,120	..	11-76	..	8-69	..	3-07	..
1960 ..	16,606	2,683	11-62	7-85	8-53	4-94	3-09	2-91
1961 ..	22,587	1,217	n	n	n	n	n	n

n Not available.

Some protection is necessary to enable the sale of milling grade kernels at a price which is remunerative to the grower and at the same time permits the Australian miller to compete with duty-paid imported oils. The normal tariff rate is not sufficient for this purpose and a further arrangement exists under by-law whereby peanut oil millers in Australia are permitted to import quantities of peanut oil duty free in consideration of their taking milling kernels offered each year by the Board.

The market for edible peanuts in Australia is satisfied by local production with the exception of about 2,000 tons annually, imported from Papua and New Guinea. These imports are duty free and are landed into Australian ports at prices considerably lower than those of the local product.

Tobacco—The Tobacco Leaf Marketing Board began marketing functions on 24 September 1948. The Board works through agents in both North and South Queensland, and, under an amendment of the marketing legislation in 1954, has power to handle leaf delivered to it voluntarily by New South Wales growers. Each grower receives the proceeds of sale of his own leaf after deduction of administration levy and other charges. The Board deducts a levy of $\frac{3}{4}$ d per lb for administrative purposes and a research levy of $\frac{1}{4}$ d per lb on all leaf delivered by growers.

Details of operations of the Board for the last five years are shown in the following table.

TOBACCO LEAF MARKETING BOARD

Particulars	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
Receiptals—					
From Queensland Lb	6,099,390	7,158,702	9,847,749	15,451,269	12,474,702
From New South Wales .. Lb	1,410,539	830,263	1,696,827	2,839,876	1,561,664
Total Lb	7,509,929	7,988,965	11,544,576	18,291,145	14,036,366
Quantity Sold Lb	7,368,717	7,840,231	11,474,701	16,361,584	13,614,011
Total Realisations £	3,879,876	4,375,172	6,828,960	8,334,740	8,120,846
Average Price per Lb d	126-37	133-93	142-83	122-26	143-16

As a measure of protection for the industry, the Commonwealth Government has, since 1936, fixed certain minimum percentages of Australian leaf to be used in blends before manufacturers qualify for special reduced tariffs on leaf imported by them. These percentages were 43 per cent for cigarettes and 40 per cent for tobacco from 1 July 1962, and 40 per cent for cigarettes and tobacco from 1 July 1963.

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 1961-62, 34 tons were sold for £6,542, compared with 63 tons for £12,838 in 1960-61.

Pigs—The only pig marketing organisation at present is the Northern Pig Marketing Board. This was established in 1923 and controls the district market for pigs. A large proportion of the pigs produced in the district is sold to the co-operative bacon factory at Mareeba.

Details of the operations of the Board over the last five years are shown in the following table.

NORTHERN PIG MARKETING BOARD

Particulars	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961 ¹	1962 ¹
Pigs Sold to Bacon Factory .. No	8,154	5,165	6,195	6,694	6,285
Pigs Sold to Butchers .. No	5,796	4,929	4,452	4,619	4,211
Average Weight of First Grade Pigs Lb	101	109	104	102	106
Average Price of First Grade Pigs d per Lb	26-0	29-0	29-5 _r	29-7	29-0 _s
Amount Paid to Growers .. £	148,720	126,239	133,003 _r	139,994	130,882 _s

¹ Board operations changed to a calendar year basis. Operations in the first six months of 1961 are included in both 1960-61 and 1961 figures. _r Revised since last issue.

_s Subject to revision—first advance payments only.

11 MEAT AND FISH

Other State activities related to marketing include the operations of the Meat Industry Board and the Fish Board.

The Queensland Meat Industry Board—This Board was constituted in 1931. It comprises a Chairman who is also General Manager of the Brisbane Abattoir, and two other members, all of whom are appointed directly by the Governor in Council.

The following table gives particulars, for five years, of operations at the Brisbane Abattoir.

QUEENSLAND MEAT INDUSTRY BOARD OPERATIONS

Item	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
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LIVESTOCK SOLD THROUGH BOARD'S STOCKYARDS

	No	No	No	No	No
Cattle	148,005	169,033	145,102	147,365	161,135
Calves	74,772	76,470	75,181	72,755	69,296
Sheep	452,817	569,485	621,437	827,586	688,393
Lambs	129,953	189,002	252,082	256,993	226,320
Pigs	99,555	104,413	101,355	97,361	81,456

LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTERED AT BRISBANE ABATTOIR

	No	No	No	No	No
Cattle	289,307	330,340	257,902	228,565	257,955
Calves	111,637	136,234	124,742	126,832	111,596
Sheep	482,180	606,427	659,120	731,094	718,462
Lambs	157,628	211,645	267,203	309,177	258,698
Pigs	95,937	105,534	106,555	116,541	119,049

FRESH MEAT PREPARED FOR METROPOLITAN MARKET

	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Beef	28,556	25,185	23,723	21,162	21,384
Veal	2,094	2,440	2,382	2,287	2,425
Mutton	7,731	9,771	10,434	10,814	9,936
Lamb	2,100	3,043	3,726	4,196	3,662
Pork	1,196	1,337	1,237	1,369	1,633

MEAT PREPARED FOR OTHER PURPOSES ¹

	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Beef	34,057	42,262	31,293	27,055	34,250
Veal	1,014	1,310	969	1,206	575
Mutton and Lamb	802	1,346	1,348	1,968	2,495
Pork	3,097	3,558	3,611	3,816	3,793

¹ For export, interstate, and processing trades.

The Board is responsible for the preparation of most of the domestic meat requirements of the metropolitan area. In addition, the Board

processes all classes of meat for the canning, interstate, and oversea export trades. It does not purchase livestock and sell the resultant meat, but kills livestock on behalf of individual owners, who either buy their stock at the adjoining saleyards conducted by the Board, or send them in direct for slaughter. The Board performs on behalf of the owners all the necessary services up to placing the resultant meat into the meat delivery hall for domestic consumption, or on board ship for export. It purchases from the owners the inedible offal from the animals slaughtered, and from this produces a great variety of commodities. Canneries at the Brisbane Abattoir are operated by lessees.

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 1961-62 a surplus of £21,663 resulted from the Board's activities, compared with a surplus of £29,063 in 1960-61. An amount of £3,775 was applied to scientific research during 1961-62. At 30 June 1962 the works at Cannon Hill were valued at £909,979, and the Board's excess of assets over liabilities was £1,339,120.

District Abattoirs—Functions similar to those of the Queensland Meat Industry Board are performed by District Abattoirs in Toowoomba, Bundaberg, Townsville and Ipswich, and by registered slaughter-houses elsewhere. Details of stock treated at the District Abattoirs during 1961-62 are shown in the following table.

STOCK TREATED AT DISTRICT ABATTOIRS, 1961-62

District Abattoir	Cattle	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
	No	No	No	No
Toowoomba	19,588	2,927	147,653	10,741
Bundaberg	7,534	6,274	21,176	4,000
Townsville	12,857	4,254	46,789	7,110
Ipswich	8,864	5,650	83,819	4,625

Australian Meat Marketing Arrangements—The Australian Meat Board, which was appointed in January 1936, controls the export of meat and meat products. The procedure is commonly by issue of licenses to export, although the Board has power to purchase and sell meat on behalf of the Commonwealth Government. The Board comprises representatives of producers, exporters, meat industry employees, and the Commonwealth Government whose representative is chairman.

During the 1939-1945 War, all Australia's exportable meat surplus was sold to the United Kingdom Government under a series of contracts, and, since then, further long-term contracts have been negotiated by the Board.

A fifteen-year meat agreement, covering the period 1 July 1952 to 30 September 1967, was finalised between the United Kingdom and Australian Governments in October 1951. The classes of meat included in the agreement are chilled and frozen beef, frozen veal, mutton and lamb, frozen sheep and cattle sundries, and edible offal. The principal objects of the agreement are to promote the production of meat in Australia for export to the United Kingdom, and to provide for a satisfactory market for Australian meat in the United Kingdom for the period of the agreement.

Bulk purchasing of meat by the United Kingdom Ministry of Food under this agreement ceased at the close of the 1953-54 season, and private trading was reverted to from the commencement of the 1954-55 season. In the event of market prices under private trading averaging below a schedule of certain agreed minimum prices, the United Kingdom Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food will make a payment to the Australian Government to make good the deficiency. For beef and veal, the minimum price was fixed at 13·18d stg f.o.b. per lb up to 30 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 were 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 were received from 1957-58 to 1960-61 as average prices exceeded the guaranteed minimum. A deficiency payment was earned on lamb for the first time during the 1960-61 season, a total of £264,110 being received during 1961-62.

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 27 December 1958. A bounty for lamb has been paid at the rate of 2s per carcass and 4d per lb for piece lamb entered into cold store for export to the United Kingdom during the period 1 August 1961 to 28 April 1962. During 1961-62, £77,277 was paid out.

Results of the negotiations which commenced in June 1958 with the United Kingdom Government are shown in the 1962 and earlier issues of the *Year Book*. At that time minimum beef prices were fixed for the three seasons 1961-62 to 1963-64 at the 1958-59 to 1960-61 level less 9 per cent. Further price negotiations were held in August 1961, at which beef prices to 1963-64 were revised upward to a level 4½ per cent higher than those negotiated in 1958. The new price level for beef was further extended to cover the period 1964 to 1967.

The beef industry has received a substantial lift since the last quarter of 1958 when, as a result of the relaxing of the United Kingdom Meat Agreement quotas for lower grades, advantage could be taken of the demand for lean beef in the higher priced North American market. Also, since October 1961 it has been possible, under the Agreement, for Australia to export meat to any destination free of quantitative restriction. Approximately 74 per cent of Australian beef and veal exports in 1961-62 were to the United States, and 76 per cent of exports of all chilled and frozen meat in 1961-62 were to countries other than the United Kingdom compared with 63 per cent in 1960-61.

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 1961-62 the Board also operated for the receipt and distribution of the fishermen's harvest through sixteen markets and eight agencies, extending along the coast from Coolangatta to Port Douglas. A record net profit of £35,693 resulted from operations during 1961-62. The Board's loan indebtedness to the Treasury at 30 June 1962 was £322,014.

The Fish Board's operations in the year ended 30 June 1962 included:—Quantity of fish received, 8,759,525 lb; marine products of all kinds (fish, crabs, lobsters, oysters, &c) marketed, £1,173,024; fish marketed, £659,230; revenue from commission and market dues, £116,035; sales by processing department, £423,687.

The export of Queensland prawns to the U.S.A. commenced in 1955-56 and has continued each year since with the exception of 1960-61 when that market was not sufficiently profitable. During 1961-62, 78,000 lb of prawns were exported to the U.S.A. and 3,000 lb to South Africa. 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 overseas markets, for the weighing and packing of scallops, and the processing of fish fillets.

12 COAL

The principles of control were extended to the coal-mining industry in 1933 by special legislation (*The Coal Production Regulation Acts*). A Central Coal Board regulated the production and sale of coal from Queensland mines, and there were four district boards with sub-districts to carry out the detailed regulation. The Central Board included a representative of employees and the Commissioner of Prices was Chairman. Quotas were determined for each mine, and prices for the districts.

On 1 January 1949 under the provisions of *The Coal Industry (Control) Act*, 1948, a Queensland Coal Board was set up, and all existing Coal Boards were dissolved and their assets and liabilities vested in the new Board. The functions of the Board are to secure and maintain adequate supplies of coal throughout Queensland and for export, and to provide for the regulation and improvement of the coal industry.

The problem with which both the Board and the collieries had to contend in the past, that of satisfying consumer demands by ensuring that ample supplies of coal are available, has been eliminated, and the efforts of colliery proprietors have now turned to improved efficiency in colliery operations. This is particularly evident in the West Moreton District, the main producing area, where the majority of mines have installed or are in the process of installing mechanised means of mining and hauling coal. The introduction of these improved methods is enabling the pit head price of coal to be gradually reduced, and so meet competition from other sources of fuel. In the Ipswich-Bundamba mines of this district all coal sold is now treated through washing plants.

Coal production in Queensland reached a new peak of 2,812,714 tons during 1962. Of this total, electricity undertakings consumed 1,402,216 tons, the Railways Department 405,352 tons, and gas works 187,653 tons. Exports from the Kianga, Moura, and Dawson Valley fields amounted to 217,847 tons in 1962.

Price Fixing—See Chapter 11—Prices.

Chapter 11—PRICES

1 WHOLESALE PRICES

While retail prices concern the consumer most as they determine his "cost of living", wholesale prices have more direct influence upon business conditions; and the fluctuations of a wholesale price index number are some indication of the prospects of trade and business. Statistical records of the wholesale prices of the more important commodities (livestock and produce) in the Brisbane markets are available, and are fairly reliable. However, there has not yet been computed a combined wholesale price index for Queensland or any part of Queensland, but on page 337 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	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d
<i>Cattle—</i>					
Bullocks	40 13 10	47 18 10	57 2 3	59 2 4	47 12 2
Cows	22 5 3	31 1 3	36 9 1	35 5 11	31 0 5
Steers	32 0 0	37 16 5	48 13 1	49 9 9	39 14 4
Heifers	24 17 10	29 12 1	40 3 0	35 14 5	30 4 9
Vealers and Yearlings	9 17 1	15 2 10	26 13 0	25 10 1	25 1 10
Calves	3 5 9	4 16 5	5 14 3	6 2 4	5 7 7
<i>Sheep—</i>					
Wethers, Merino	2 16 6	2 7 7	2 7 9	2 3 1	2 8 7
Wethers, All Kinds	2 16 4	2 7 3	2 8 4	2 3 1	2 9 0
Ewes, Merino	1 19 6	1 19 8	1 15 2	1 13 11	1 18 0
Ewes, All Kinds	2 2 11	2 0 3	1 16 8	1 14 5	1 18 3
Hoggets	2 15 8	2 12 5	2 10 4	2 6 3	2 6 4
Lambs, Crossbred	4 2 5	3 10 4	3 6 5	3 11 10	3 10 8
Lambs, All Kinds	4 0 10	3 9 4	3 5 9	3 9 9	3 8 8
Rams	2 15 0	2 6 0	2 16 11	2 9 9	2 15 9
<i>Pigs—</i>					
Baconers	12 15 1	12 13 7	15 17 2	15 9 7	12 6 1
Porkers	8 0 7	9 2 7	10 0 11	8 18 10	7 11 5
Backfatters	13 14 7	15 3 5	18 18 10	17 12 4	12 11 5
All Kinds	9 1 9	10 15 2	12 19 10	11 8 7	8 18 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 1961-62. 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	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
		<i>s d</i>	<i>s d</i>	<i>s d</i>	<i>s d</i>	<i>s d</i>
<i>Agricultural Produce—</i>						
Beans, Green	Lb	1 4	0 11	1 1	0 11	1 0
Cabbages	Dozen	16 3	11 4	13 3	10 1	15 6
Cauliflowers	Dozen	17 11	17 0	18 5	19 8	21 3
<i>Chaff—</i>						
Lucerne	Cwt	32 2	19 9	22 2	28 10	25 2
Oaten	Cwt	38 6	29 3	15 0	25 10	28 1
Mixed	Cwt	23 11	14 6	15 8	25 3	26 3
Hay, Lucerne	Cwt	21 5	12 3	13 1	18 5	15 8
Maize	Bushel	16 6	11 10	12 4	17 5	13 1
Onions	Cwt	18 6	24 9	74 11	33 5	56 0
Peas, Green	Lb	1 4	1 0	1 1	1 1	1 1
Potatoes	Cwt	23 0	31 3	25 1	42 3	46 0
Pumpkins	Cwt	14 5	11 0	16 3	20 0	17 3
Sweet Potatoes	Cwt	37 3	34 4	31 6	44 8	37 6
Tomatoes	$\frac{1}{2}$ -Bushel	25 3	18 1	20 2	18 10	22 0
<i>Fruit—</i>						
Apples	Bushel	42 10	38 4	32 8	34 3	32 6
Bananas ¹	Bushel	41 1	29 11	25 4	29 7	27 3
Grapes	Bushel	63 0	51 8	50 11	59 4	49 2
Lemons	Bushel	44 9	37 9	34 8	32 3	26 10
Mandarins	Bushel	39 8	38 10	32 7	38 6	37 3
Mangoes	Bushel	39 5	48 9	51 11	43 7	34 6
Oranges	Bushel	37 1	34 0	21 5	29 7	23 7
Papaws	Bushel	23 4	16 11	15 2	18 4	21 3
Passion Fruit	$\frac{1}{2}$ -Bushel	41 11	45 1	38 7	35 11	42 5
Peaches	$\frac{1}{2}$ -Bushel	24 2	17 10	15 3	17 2	15 6
Pineapples	Dozen	20 1	14 6	12 5	17 9	19 9
Strawberries	Doz Boxes	29 10	28 5	28 6	31 6	31 11
<i>Mill Produce—</i>						
Bran	Ton	486 8	426 8	385 0	420 0	425 0
Flour	Ton	738 0	717 5	737 10	774 10	811 6
Pollard	Ton	486 8	426 8	385 0	420 0	425 0
<i>Dairy Produce—</i>						
Bacon	Lb	4 2	4 0	4 8	5 2	4 11
Butter	Lb	4 3	4 5	4 5	4 7	4 7
Cheese	Lb	2 9	2 10	2 10	2 11	2 11
Eggs	Dozen	4 4	4 8	4 6	4 5	4 6
Ham	Lb	5 3	5 5	6 0	5 10	5 7
Honey	Lb	1 1	1 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 0	0 11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Milk, Bottled ²	Gallon	4 8 _r	4 8 _r	4 8 _r	4 10 _r	4 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pork	Lb	2 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 6	3 1	2 10	2 6
<i>Live Poultry—</i>						
Ducks	Lb	1 7	2 0	1 10	1 8	1 6
Fowls	Lb	1 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 1	1 10	1 4	1 6
Turkeys	Lb	2 7	3 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 6	2 6

¹ Ripe cavendish.² Prices charged to retail milk vendors._r Revised since last issue.

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
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	462	324	311	357	344
1957-58	398	238	437	349	280	453	325	301	355	339
1958-59	392	231	362	327	293	423	332	283	358	336
1959-60	395	225	403	331	379	431	348	281	375	348
1960-61	399	222	387	331	341	439	372	278	394	360
1961-62	392	212	400	333	302	439	332	270	363	336
1962-63 (9 months) ..	388	209	421	317	269	439	341	272	367	339

From 1938-39 to 1961-62, the wholesale price index number for all groups increased by 236 per cent. In the post-war period, from 1948-49

to 1961-62, the wholesale price index number for all groups increased by 87 per cent, compared with an increase over the same period in the consumer retail price index for Brisbane of 105 per cent (see page 344).

2 FOOD PRICES

The following table shows the average retail price in Brisbane during each of the five years to 1962 of certain food and grocery items as recorded for retail price index numbers.

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD AND GROCERIES, BRISBANE

Item	Unit	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
		<i>d</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>d</i>
<i>Groceries—</i>						
Bread	2 Lb	15.33	15.17	15.67	16.50	17.00
Flour	2 Lb	11.49	11.31	11.35	12.06	12.82
Flour, Self-raising ..	2 Lb	20.08	19.71	19.24	19.96	20.19
Tea	$\frac{1}{2}$ Lb	38.04	38.71	37.75	38.03	37.11
Coffee, Pure	8 Oz	<i>n</i>	57.66	57.34	56.95	56.40
Sugar	1 Lb	9.93	9.93	10.53	10.90	10.88
Biscuits, Milk Arrowroot	$\frac{1}{2}$ Lb	14.58	16.06	16.57	17.75	17.99
Rice	1 Lb	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.15	13.03
Jam, Plum	$1\frac{1}{2}$ Lb	33.90	32.91	31.24	30.97	30.60
Golden Syrup	2 Lb	18.95	19.03	20.07	20.78	20.70
Honey	16 Oz	27.27	27.07	26.88	26.70	26.59
Oats, Rolled	2 Lb	39.77	38.54	39.03	39.04	40.36
Sultanas	1 Lb	29.66	30.87	31.96	32.90	33.38
Baked Beans, Canned ..	8 Oz	15.53	15.54	15.81	15.82	15.40
Peas, Green, Canned ..	16 Oz.	29.27	29.31	29.25	29.31	29.00
Soup, Tomato, Canned	16 Oz	26.30	26.28	26.35	26.37	25.37
Peaches, Canned	29 Oz ¹	45.24	42.10	38.70	38.30	38.12
Pears, Canned	29 Oz ¹	42.40	41.08	38.65	38.70	38.20
Peanut Paste	4 Oz	23.80	23.77	23.22	22.73	22.63
Margarine, Table	1 Lb	30.50	33.13	33.50	33.83	35.86
Potatoes	7 Lb	37.67	39.96	40.10	64.20	44.66
Onions, Brown	1 Lb	5.86	10.39	9.23	9.19	8.12
Soap	1 Lb	18.54	19.21	20.05	21.36	23.42
Kerosene	1 Quart	8.77	8.80	8.76	8.76	8.54
<i>Dairy Produce—</i>						
Butter, Factory	1 Lb	54.90	55.85	56.70	57.45	57.27
Cheese, Mild	1 Lb	35.41	38.91	41.66	42.83	43.75
Eggs	1 Dozen	68.42	68.01	65.63	67.13	66.27
Bacon, Rashers	1 Lb	73.97	79.11	90.37	92.81	89.30
Milk, Condensed	14 Oz	24.15	24.43	25.56	26.05	25.48
Milk, Fresh, Bottled ..	1 Quart	18.00	18.00	18.25	19.00	19.00
Milk, Powdered	12 Oz	42.13	43.32	45.21	47.06	45.46
<i>Meat—</i>						
<i>Beef—</i>						
Sirloin	1 Lb	36.23	45.75	49.51	49.94	48.44
Rib (bone out)	1 Lb	32.72	38.76	42.48	42.32	40.51
Steak, Rump	1 Lb	48.32	55.74	59.52	60.88	61.13
Steak, Chuck	1 Lb	25.84	31.98	35.63	36.70	35.88
Sausages	1 Lb	22.13	24.95	25.30	26.21	26.80

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD AND GROCERIES, BRISBANE—*continued*

Item	Unit	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
		<i>d</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>d</i>
<i>Meat—continued</i>						
<i>Beef, Corned—</i>						
Silverside	1 Lb	36-13	43-50	47-24	46-71	45-11
Brisket	1 Lb	24-73	31-23	34-78	35-05	33-21
<i>Mutton—</i>						
Leg	1 Lb	26-67	26-47	27-38	28-51	29-75
Shoulder	1 Lb	13-03	12-76	13-97	15-10	16-11
Chops, Loin	1 Lb	26-64	26-63	27-30	27-82	28-54
<i>Lamb—</i>						
Leg	1 Lb	43-80	42-68	43-05	43-48	43-67
Shoulder	1 Lb	25-38	23-99	24-69	25-72	26-13
Chops, Loin	1 Lb	43-95	42-63	43-12	43-63	43-83
<i>Pork—</i>						
Leg	1 Lb	51-91	56-02	58-86	57-32	53-37
Loin	1 Lb	50-76	55-06	57-77	56-38	52-76
Chops	1 Lb	50-53	55-03	57-78	56-38	52-78

¹ Tin previously described as 30oz.

Prices in Queensland Towns—A special collection of prices of food and groceries has been made each year since 1955 in a number of Queensland country towns.

The index numbers calculated from such data are based on the regimen and weights previously used for the food and groceries section of the "C" Series Retail Price Index, related to the base, Brisbane, 1952-53, equals 100·0.

Although the index numbers give some indication of the differences in the cost of food and groceries throughout the State, it should be noted that, as the index numbers are based on a standard regimen, price estimation has been necessary in towns where particular items in the regimen are seldom or never available. Estimation has been based, as far as possible, on the ruling price for the relevant item in a nearby town, or on a similar item in the same town. For example, for an item such as fresh milk, the estimated price has been based on the local price of tinned milk. Furthermore, although the index numbers may be regarded as reasonably reliable in indicating the movement over time of food and grocery prices within each town, they are less reliable as a measure of price levels between different towns because the fixed weights and regimen used for the construction of the index would be more representative of actual consumption patterns in some towns than they would be in others.

In a survey of this nature, a further difficulty arises because in the smaller towns there are limited numbers of retail outlets for many of the commodities in the regimen. This results in a greater degree of variability in the index numbers for these centres than for the larger centres.

RETAIL PRICE INDEX NUMBERS, FOOD AND GROCERIES¹ ONLY

(Base of Indexes: Brisbane, 1952-53=100·0)

Statistical Division and Town			1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
<i>Metropolitan</i>	..	Brisbane ..	113·4	120·5	128·9	135·7	133·4	134·7
<i>Moreton</i>	..	Ipswich ..	112·4	119·6	128·9	132·8	131·3	133·9
		Nambour ..	116·0	120·7	130·7	137·4	134·2	136·0
<i>Maryborough</i>	..	Bundaberg ..	115·2	123·3	131·2	136·9	135·7	135·6
		Gayndah ..	117·0	120·8	130·8	135·1	136·8	136·2
		Gympie ..	114·9	118·5	130·0	133·1	137·7	139·3
		Kingaroy ..	<i>n</i>	122·7	133·7	134·9	138·3	139·1
		Maryborough ..	114·5	120·9	130·6	136·4	137·7	137·6
<i>Downs</i>	..	Dalby ..	115·5	121·0	127·8	131·6	132·9	132·1
		Goondiwindi ..	117·5	125·0	132·9	138·6	141·0	141·1
		Stanthorpe ..	118·5	122·7	132·8	135·5	136·9	139·3
		Toowoomba ..	114·1	120·3	124·5	129·6	128·9	130·0
		Warwick ..	115·7	121·0	130·3	134·5	136·7	137·4
<i>Roma</i>	..	Roma ..	116·5	124·5	130·9	132·8	135·5	134·8
		St George ..	<i>n</i>	128·5	139·2	147·6	147·5	145·7
<i>South-Western</i>	..	Charleville ..	120·2	126·0	133·1	135·7	135·6	140·4
		Cunnamulla ..	119·1	123·4	130·8	138·2	139·1	139·8
		Quilpie ..	<i>n</i>	131·4	139·5	142·2	145·3	145·4
<i>Rockhampton</i>	..	Gladstone ..	116·4	125·8	133·2	136·8	134·5	135·8
		Monto ..	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	135·0	140·0	140·9	142·5
		Mount Morgan ..	115·8	119·9	131·7	137·6	134·7	136·9
		Rockhampton ..	113·3	118·6	128·6	133·1	131·6	134·3
<i>Central Western</i>	..	Emerald ..	118·8	126·2	134·1	138·1	141·2	139·9
		Longreach ..	125·8	130·0	135·6	145·6	146·4	146·9
		Tambo ..	121·9	125·8	134·1	139·9	141·1	141·5
<i>Far Western</i>	..	Boulia ..	149·3	153·4	160·8	177·6	178·2	174·7
		Winton ..	125·2	129·8	137·0	145·4	148·5	149·6
<i>Mackay</i>	..	Mackay ..	117·5	125·0	135·2	139·5	139·5	140·0
		Sarina ..	<i>n</i>	127·2	136·3	139·4	141·1	141·6
<i>Townsville</i>	..	Ayr ..	122·1	126·1	139·3	144·7	143·2	142·7
		Bowen ..	120·6	129·2	136·8	142·7	145·2	142·9
		Charters Towers ..	120·6	127·2	137·4	143·3	142·1	142·0
		Collinsville ..	<i>n</i>	126·6	139·5	145·8	147·9	143·6
		Townsville ..	117·9	127·6	137·8	142·4	142·2	142·2
<i>Cairns</i>	..	Cairns ..	119·4	128·0	136·2	143·7	144·7	144·8
		Ingham ..	<i>n</i>	130·2	138·0	143·3	148·3	147·4
		Innisfail ..	119·2	131·7	139·9	145·7	146·5	144·7
		Mareeba ..	<i>n</i>	126·7	135·1	141·6	141·6	143·2
<i>Peninsula</i>	..	Cooktown ..	<i>n</i>	132·2	142·6	152·3	159·3	155·5
		Thursday Island ..	155·9	162·0	169·0	178·3	185·1	178·8
<i>North Western</i>	..	Burketown ..	131·6	136·4	145·2	151·7	155·1	157·6
		Cloncurry ..	<i>n</i>	135·2	141·9	159·0	162·1	156·0
		Hughenden ..	125·8	132·1	141·8	147·8	146·9	148·3
		Julia Creek ..	131·5	137·9	147·5	152·3	159·0	157·4
		Mount Isa ..	129·9	137·8	144·2	152·3	153·8	158·0
		Normanton ..	<i>n</i>	134·0	136·5	145·6	150·9	156·2

¹ Based on the food and grocery regimen of the (now discarded) "C" Series Index. Index based on prices in November of each year to 1961, and in September 1962.

n Not available.

3 RETAIL PRICE INDEXES

Retail price index numbers assumed particular importance in Australia after they were adopted by the Arbitration and Industrial Courts as indexes of changes in the "cost of living" and used to vary wages rates. The official retail price index numbers, which are those given in the following pages, were planned as measures of variations in the retail price level, and should not be taken as relative measures of the complete cost of living, which involves elements of subjective judgment outside the function of a statistician.

Technically, these index numbers are "ratios of weighted aggregates", that is, they measure the variation in the cost of a parcel of goods—the "regimen"—from time to time, or from place to place. The index is simply the proportion which the cost of the regimen, at some particular time and place, bears to the cost of the same regimen at the time and place adopted as a base. Each item in the regimen must be capable of standardisation and must mean the same thing at widely separated places and times. The difficulty of standardising the qualities of such things as clothing and fresh fruit prevented their inclusion in the original regimen, and the older indexes comprised standard items of food, groceries, and house rents, which together covered about 60 per cent of ordinary household expenditure. Later, the indexes were extended to include clothing, household drapery and utensils, and miscellaneous items. Each item receives its due weight in the whole according to its relative consumption in the community.

The regimen must comprise sufficient items, capable of standardisation, to represent as a group the movement in retail prices generally, and, in particular, of the goods and services purchased and consumed by the family of a wage earner. The regimen must be a selected regimen because it is impossible in practice to ascertain at regular intervals prices of every item of goods and services entering into household expenditure. It is better to limit the regimen to items for which price variations can be ascertained with reasonable accuracy than to distend it by including items for which price comparisons are necessarily inaccurate. The regimen therefore is not (as is sometimes erroneously supposed) a basic wage regimen, nor yet is it a full list of component items in a standard of living. Its items are *representative* of the fields covered, and are included in the index in proportions representing the average consumption of all commodities in the field each represents.

The scarcity of certain types of goods, erratic supply, and changes in fashion and in grades in common use have at times created unusual difficulty in obtaining the data necessary for measuring variations in prices. In some instances, this has rendered it necessary to substitute new grades, qualities, or types of articles for those formerly used as indicators of changes in price. The indexes measure, as accurately as may be, price variations, and price variations only. Those differences in prices which are solely due to substitution of a new item for one which has ceased to

be available or in common use are neutralised by taking the price of the old item as typical of price variation in its class up to the time of substitution, and the price of the new item as typical of such changes in price thereafter.

In periods of economic stability, popular usage of items in general consumption changes slowly and the weight of items and groups is changed only at long intervals. In other periods, scarcity of supplies of some goods, rationing, and kindred factors may actually produce short-term changes in usage. The weights applicable to the items in an index cannot, however, be changed frequently and at short intervals. For this reason it becomes desirable periodically to compile a new retail price index with items and weights more representative of current usage than those of the former index. Steps have been taken along these lines with the publication of the "Consumer Price Index" in which the weighting is varied periodically in accordance with changing patterns of consumption (see below).

In 1920 the Commonwealth Basic Wage Commission reported on the standard of living which was desirable for basic wage earners, and listed items of expenditure for a specified family. Following upon that report the Commonwealth Statistician compiled an index number covering approximately the same items. After May 1933 the Commonwealth Court used the new index (known as the "C" Series Index), and this stimulated a statistical examination of the whole position and some important revisions of procedure.

In 1936 the Commonwealth Statistician, in consultation with the State Statisticians, overhauled the regimen and reviewed the methods of calculation. The influence of these revisions upon subsequent index numbers was small, but the changes made enabled the figures to be issued and used with confidence. The complete regimen then comprised 170 standardised items (apart from housing). In the course of revision some articles formerly included were omitted, either because of unnecessary duplication, or because they could not be defined with sufficient precision, or because their use was not general.

In August 1960 the Commonwealth Statistician first published the "Consumer Price Index" which replaced the "C" Series Index for current statistical purposes. Publication of the "C" series was discontinued after December 1960. The Consumer Price Index has been calculated back to 1948-49.

Interim Retail Price Index—This index was introduced to provide a more representative measure of the changing consumption pattern of the years following World War II, and operated from the year 1952-53 until the March quarter 1960, when it was replaced completely with the more comprehensive Consumer Price Index.

Consumer Price Index—This index has been compiled for the six State capital cities, separately and combined, for each quarter commencing with the September quarter 1948. The title "Consumer Price Index" is used for purposes of convenience and does not imply that the new index

differs in definition or purpose from previous indexes. It was adopted in conformity with world trends in naming indexes of retail prices paid by consumers, and wherein these prices are weighted according to the pattern of consumption. For most practical purposes the terms "retail prices" and "consumer prices" are synonymous. It is designed to measure, on a quarterly basis, the retail price variation of a very comprehensive list of commodities and services representing a high proportion of the expenditure of wage-earner households in Australia. The complete index is composed of five main groups—Food, Clothing and Drapery, Housing, Household Supplies and Equipment, and Miscellaneous. At the December quarter 1962, 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.

Retail price collections are made by qualified "Field Officers", who visit the shops to inspect the articles to be priced. Grades of articles are definitely specified, and, where necessary, samples are used to check the goods in reporting stores.

The weights for each group and certain items have been varied substantially from those of previous indexes to reflect, as nearly as possible, the current pattern of consumption expenditure. To do this adequately it was necessary to construct the index 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.

Consumer Price Index, Brisbane—Individual index numbers for Brisbane, showing each group since 1948-49, appear in the following table.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS—GROUP INDEXES, BRISBANE

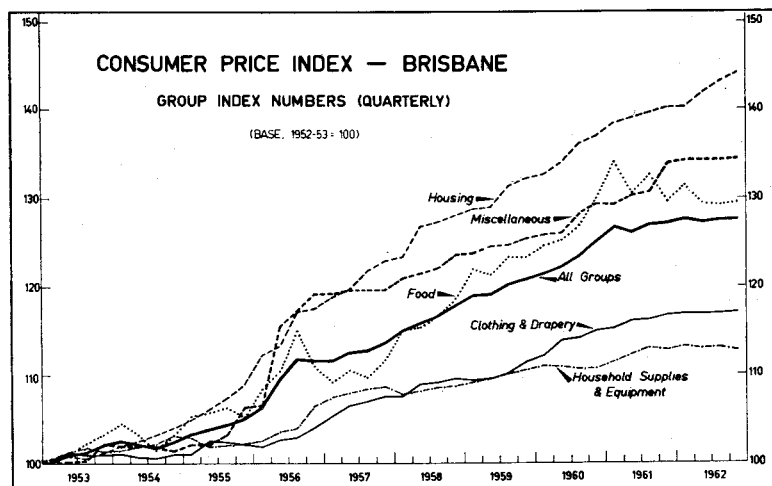
(Base of Each Group Index: 1952-53 = 100·0)¹

Year or Quarter	Food	Clothing and Drapery	Housing	Household Supplies and Equipment	Miscellaneous	All Groups
1948-49	56·4	59·2	67·1	68·6	69·2	62·1
1949-50	60·9	67·9	73·4	72·6	70·3	67·1
1950-51	68·6	78·3	80·0	80·1	77·5	75·1
1951-52	90·1	94·0	88·6	93·1	93·4	91·8
1952-53	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
1953-54	103·4	100·9	101·6	101·7	101·7	102·0
1954-55	104·1	101·3	104·7	102·5	102·0	102·9
1955-56	107·7	102·2	110·5	102·6	108·0	106·3
1956-57	111·5	104·7	118·4	106·5	118·9	112·0
1957-58	113·0	107·8	123·9	108·3	120·5	114·4
1958-59	119·8	109·4	128·4	109·0	123·6	118·2
1959-60	124·2	111·9	132·6	110·6	125·6	121·2
1960-61	130·4	115·1	137·6	111·3	129·5	125·4
1961-62	130·8	116·7	140·5	113·0	133·3	127·3
1962-63	129·8	117·0	144·0	112·8	134·4	127·7
<i>Quarter Ended—</i>						
September 1962 ..	129·3	116·9	143·2	113·1	134·3	127·5
December 1962 ..	129·5	117·0	144·1	112·8	134·4	127·6
March 1963	130·3	117·0	144·2	112·5	134·3	127·8
June 1963	130·2	117·0	144·5	112·9	134·4	127·9

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.

Compared with the year 1961-62, the All Groups index for 1962-63 showed an increase of 0·3 per cent. The Housing Group index, which was 2·5 per cent higher than in 1961-62, showed the greatest group rise, while increases for other groups were:—Miscellaneous, 0·8 per cent; and Clothing and Drapery, 0·3 per cent. Decreases were recorded for the Food Group, 0·8 per cent, and the Household Supplies and Equipment

Group, 0.2 per cent. Compared with 1957-58, the 1962-63 All Groups index increased by 11.6 per cent. The Housing Group showed a 16.2 per cent rise. Other group increases were:—Food, 14.9 per cent; Miscellaneous, 11.5 per cent; Clothing and Drapery, 8.5 per cent; and Household Supplies and Equipment, 4.2 per cent. Compared with 1952-53, the Housing Group index increased by 44.0 per cent, the Miscellaneous Group by 34.4 per cent, and the Food Group by 29.8 per cent, compared with the All Groups increase of 27.7 per cent. Smaller increases were recorded in the Clothing and Drapery Group, 17.0 per cent, and the Household Supplies and Equipment Group, 12.8 per cent.



Consumer Price Index, Capital Cities—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—CAPITAL CITIES

(Base of Index for Each City and for Six Capitals: 1952-53 = 100·0)¹

Year or Quarter	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart	Six Capital Cities ²
1948-49 ..	60·5	61·0	62·1	61·6	60·6	60·7	60·9
1949-50 ..	65·6	66·2	67·1	66·2	66·2	64·7	66·0
1950-51 ..	74·5	74·6	75·1	74·7	74·4	73·3	74·6
1951-52 ..	91·9	91·0	91·8	91·4	90·4	90·4	91·4
1952-53 ..	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
1953-54 ..	101·6	102·0	102·0	102·3	103·0	105·0	102·0
1954-55 ..	102·3	102·0	102·9	103·5	105·2	104·9	102·6
1955-56 ..	105·7	108·1	106·3	106·9	107·9	110·2	106·9
1956-57 ..	112·9	114·0	112·0	111·1	112·9	116·9	113·1
1957-58 ..	114·5	114·4	114·4	111·9	113·6	117·0	114·2
1958-59 ..	115·3	116·6	118·2	114·5	114·7	118·7	116·0
1959-60 ..	117·8	120·0	121·2	118·0	116·9	120·8	118·9
1960-61 ..	122·1	125·9	125·4	122·9	121·2	127·5	123·8
1961-62 ..	122·6	126·3	127·3	122·5	121·6	128·1	124·3
1962-63 ..	123·2	126·2	127·7	122·1	122·2	128·0	124·5
<i>Quarter Ended—</i>							
Sept 1962	122·7	126·2	127·5	121·9	122·1	127·6	124·3
Dec 1962	123·2	126·2	127·6	121·9	121·7	128·2	124·4
March 1963	123·3	126·0	127·8	121·9	122·3	128·0	124·5
June 1963	123·7	126·4	127·9	122·5	122·8	128·2	124·9

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.

Comparing 1962-63 indexes with those for 1961-62, Sydney and Perth showed the greatest increase, 0·5 per cent, compared with Brisbane, 0·3 per cent, while decreases were recorded in Adelaide, 0·3 per cent, and Melbourne and Hobart, 0·1 per cent. The increase in the weighted average for the six capital cities was 0·2 per cent. Compared with 1957-58, the increases were:—Brisbane, 11·6 per cent; Melbourne, 10·3 per cent; Adelaide, 9·1 per cent; Hobart, 9·4 per cent; Sydney and Perth, 7·6 per cent; and the weighted average for the six capitals, 9·0 per cent. Over this period, food, and clothing and drapery prices increased at a greater rate in Brisbane than in other capitals. During the ten years from 1952-53 the increases in the combined index were:—Hobart, 28·0; Brisbane, 27·7; Melbourne, 26·2; Sydney, 23·2; Perth, 22·2; Adelaide, 22·1; and the average for the six capitals, 24·5.

Long-term Price Movements—The Consumer Price Index numbers shown in the preceding table are available only since 1948-49. An attempt has therefore been made to compile a long-term retail price index by linking a number of indexes, but as these indexes differ greatly in scope they give only a broad indication of long-term trends in retail price levels. The successive indexes used are:—from 1901 to 1914, the "A" Series Retail Price Index; from 1914 to 1946-47, the "C" Series

Retail Price Index; from 1946-47 to 1948-49, a composite of Consumer Price Index Housing Group (partly estimated) and "C" Series Index excluding rent; and from 1948-49 to 1961, the Consumer Price Index.

RETAIL PRICE INDEX NUMBERS—CAPITAL CITIES, 1901 TO 1961

(Base: 1911 = 100)

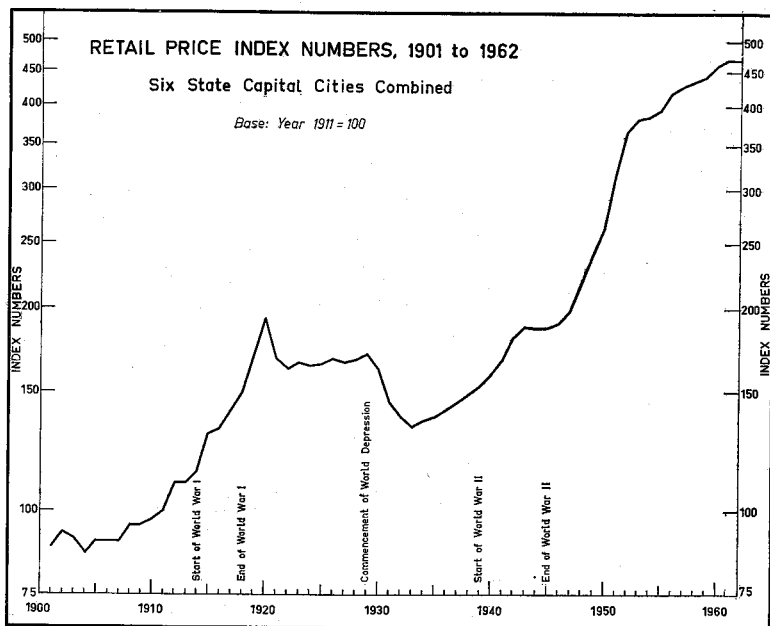
Year	Six Capital Cities ¹	Year	Six Capital Cities ¹	Year	Six Capital Cities ¹
1901	88	1922 ²	162	1943	188
1902	93	1923	166	1944	187
1903	91	1924	164	1945	187
1904	86	1925	165	1946	190
1905	90	1926	168	1947	198
1906	90	1927	166	1948	218
1907	90	1928	167	1949	240
1908	95	1929	171	1950	262
1909	95	1930	162	1951	313
1910	97	1931	145	1952	367
1911	100	1932	138	1953	383
1912	110	1933	133	1954	386
1913	110	1934	136	1955	394
1914 ³	114	1935	138	1956	419
1915 ³	130	1936	141	1957	429
1916 ³	132	1937	145	1958	435
1917 ³	141	1938	149	1959	443
1918 ³	150	1939	153	1960	459
1919 ³	170	1940	159	1961	471
1920 ³	193	1941	167	1962	469
1921 ³	168	1942	181		

¹ Weighted average.

² Month of November only.

While a similar index has not been compiled for each capital city separately, available information indicates that the trend of prices in Brisbane over the same period would not have differed substantially from the trend indicated in the table.

Retail prices in the six capitals were over 5 times as great in 1962 as they were in 1901. Prices were just over twice the 1901 level by the end of the 1939-1945 War. In the period from 1901 to 1914 prices showed a slow, generally upward, movement but then there was a fairly rapid increase from 1914 until a peak was reached in 1920. Following falling prices in the next two years there was then a stable period from 1922 to 1929, after which prices again fell until by 1933 they were at their lowest level since 1917. From 1933 there was again an even annual upward movement until 1943 when rigid war-time price control stabilised retail prices for several years. From 1946 prices rose rapidly, with a particularly sharp increase in the early 1950s. Thereafter, prices showed a steady, but slower, increase up to 1961. The 1962 index recorded a small decrease.



4 HOUSE RENTS

The following table shows the rents of unfurnished occupied dwellings as recorded at the 1961 Census. For this purpose "private houses" are defined as houses, sheds, huts, garages, &c, used for dwelling purposes. A "flat" is defined as part of a house or other building which can be completely closed off and which has its own cooking and bathing facilities.

AVERAGE WEEKLY RENT (UNFURNISHED) OF OCCUPIED TENANTED PRIVATE¹ DWELLINGS, QUEENSLAND, CENSUS, 1961

Description of Dwelling	Urban		Rural	All Queensland
	Metro-politan	Other Urban ²		
	s d	s d	s d	s d
<i>Houses</i>				
Walls of Wood—				
3 Rooms	56 1	39 10	26 5	37 5
4 Rooms	62 3	54 6	30 11	49 0
5 Rooms	67 6	61 1	33 6	56 8
6 Rooms	69 1	61 5	35 4	57 11
Average 3 to 6 Rooms	66 10	59 1	32 11	54 9

AVERAGE WEEKLY RENT (UNFURNISHED) OF OCCUPIED TENANTED PRIVATE¹
DWELLINGS, QUEENSLAND, CENSUS, 1961.—*continued*

Description of Dwelling	Urban		Rural	All Queensland
	Metro- politan	Other Urban ²		
	<i>s d</i>	<i>s d</i>	<i>s d</i>	<i>s d</i>
<i>Houses—continued</i>				
Walls of Brick or Stone—				
3 Rooms	77 9	94 0	52 5	79 3
4 Rooms	73 0	86 6	38 10	74 5
5 Rooms	89 2	79 6	37 6	83 2
6 Rooms	106 3	82 2	60 0	96 0
Average 3 to 6 Rooms	90 11	82 7	44 11	85 3
Walls of Concrete—				
3 Rooms	73 10	80 3	45 0	73 3
4 Rooms	75 9	90 10	44 9	80 2
5 Rooms	84 0	88 2	66 0	84 4
6 Rooms	71 0	89 7	54 0	81 6
Average 3 to 6 Rooms	77 9	88 9	54 11	81 6
Walls of Fibro-Cement—				
3 Rooms	52 3	53 2	39 11	48 0
4 Rooms	69 9	67 9	42 2	61 5
5 Rooms	69 6	72 2	47 8	66 11
6 Rooms	77 7	72 6	47 0	69 1
Average 3 to 6 Rooms	69 5	69 10	44 5	64 0
<i>Flats</i>				
Walls of Wood—				
3 Rooms	82 4	62 3	44 11	70 7
4 Rooms	85 3	67 3	46 0	73 5
5 Rooms	77 2	67 7	47 8	70 11
6 Rooms	90 0	70 7	46 8	76 2
Average 3 to 6 Rooms	82 10	66 5	46 2	72 4
Walls of Brick or Stone—				
3 Rooms	102 11	85 0	60 0	97 4
4 Rooms	114 6	87 1	15 0	105 3
5 Rooms	103 5	84 3	25 0	97 4
6 Rooms	111 0	73 3	..	99 8
Average 3 to 6 Rooms	108 6	84 9	28 9	100 10
Walls of Concrete—				
3 Rooms	75 7	82 5	41 8	80 4
4 Rooms	92 11	88 4	73 4	88 7
5 Rooms	76 7	90 7	50 0	87 4
6 Rooms	76 10	86 10	40 0	83 2
Average 3 to 6 Rooms	84 7	87 6	61 4	86 3
Walls of Fibro-Cement—				
3 Rooms	85 5	80 3	49 10	81 2
4 Rooms	84 2	78 8	47 11	79 4
5 Rooms	86 5	81 4	45 1	81 11
6 Rooms	91 5	88 1	75 0	88 7
Average 3 to 6 Rooms	85 6	80 2	50 6	80 11

¹ Particulars of dwellings occupied by tenants of the Queensland Housing Commission are excluded. ² Including incorporated cities and towns and towns with 1,000 population or more not separately incorporated as cities or towns for purposes of local government but whose boundaries were specially determined for Census purposes.

5 PRICE FIXING

Under *The Profiteering Prevention Act, 1920*, a Commissioner of Prices was appointed to regulate the retail prices of staple foodstuffs not under the control of commodity boards, and of other commodities at his discretion. At the outbreak of war, regulations were made under the *Commonwealth National Security Act, 1939*, and the control of prices became a Commonwealth function, the State Commissioner becoming the Deputy Commonwealth Prices Commissioner.

The State Government resumed price control on 6 September 1948 under *The Profiteering Prevention Act, 1948*. The Act was amended in certain particulars in 1954, 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.

Chapter 12—EMPLOYMENT

1 INTRODUCTION

The statistics of employment given in this chapter are based on data derived from the various Censuses, the Occupation Survey of 1945, and estimates derived from other sources. Statistics of trade unions and the operations of the State Industrial Court and Conciliation and Arbitration Commission follow in section 4. The section on wages describes the principles followed by both the State and Commonwealth industrial tribunals in prescribing "basic" wage rates; these rates, average wages, and award wages for a number of the main occupations are given also. This is followed by information on hours and regulation of working conditions. (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

Industry—The following table shows the main groups of industry for the male and female population of Queensland at 30 June 1961 compared with 1954. For industry groups Finance and Property, Public Authority (n.e.i.) and Defence Services, and Community and Business Services (including Professional) the figures derived from the 1954 classification have been adjusted to the classification used in 1961.

The numerically largest industry group in 1961 was Manufacturing which absorbed 111,904 persons (93,213 males and 18,691 females) and represented 19.1 per cent of the total work force (20.6 per cent in 1954). This was followed by Primary Production, 17.4 per cent of the total work force (20.4 per cent in 1954); Commerce, 16.5 per cent (15.1 per cent in 1954); Building and Construction, 9.7 per cent (9.4 per cent in 1954); Community and Business Services, (including Professional), 9.5 per cent (7.9 per cent in 1954); and Transport and Storage and Communication, 9.2 per cent (9.7 per cent in 1954). The groups Building and Construction, and Community and Business Services (including Professional), fifth and sixth respectively in numerical importance in 1954, rose to fourth and fifth places respectively in 1961. The Transport and Storage and Communication group fell from fourth to sixth place.

There were significant increases since 1954 in the number of persons engaged in Finance and Property, Community and Business Services (including Professional), Electricity, Gas, Water and Sanitary Services, and Commerce. These groups grew by 40.8 per cent; 32.2 per cent; 24.5 per cent; and 20.7 per cent respectively which was substantially higher than the increase in the total work force of 10.4 per cent. There was a decrease of 6.1 per cent since 1954 in the number of persons engaged in Primary Production.

Figures are not yet available for 1961 to show industry in any greater detail.

INDUSTRY OF THE POPULATION, QUEENSLAND

Industry Group	Census 30 June 1954			Census 30 June 1961			Increase 1954- 1961
	Males	Fe- males	Total	Males	Fe- males	Total	
Primary Production	100,932	7,306	108,238	92,539	9,116	101,655	-6,583
Mining and Quarrying	9,109	170	9,279	10,176	353	10,529	1,250
Manufacturing	90,838	18,405	109,243	93,213	18,691	111,904	2,661
Electricity, Gas, Water and Sanitary Services ¹	7,406	411	7,817	9,178	556	9,734	1,917
Building and Construction ..	49,579	460	50,039	55,552	926	56,478	6,439
Transport and Storage and Communication	46,765	4,680	51,445	48,644	5,372	54,016	2,571
Finance and Property	8,259	4,209	12,468	11,235	6,320	17,555	5,087
Commerce	53,864	25,990	79,854	63,451	32,933	96,384	16,530
Public Authority (n.e.i.) and Defence Services	16,823	4,067	20,890	18,992	4,466	23,458	2,568
Community, Business and Profes- sional Services ²	19,638	22,340	41,978	25,585	29,921	55,506	13,528
Amusement, Hotels, &c, Cafes, Personal Service, &c	13,123	20,054	33,177	14,710	21,185	35,895	2,718
Other Industries and Industries Inadequately Described or Not Stated	3,881	1,545	5,426	7,802	4,100	11,902	6,476
Total in Work Force	420,217	109,637	529,854	451,077	133,939	585,016	55,162
Persons not in Work Force ..	256,035	532,370	788,405	323,502	610,310	933,812	145,407
Grand Total	676,252	642,007	1,318,259	774,579	744,249	1,518,828	200,569

¹ Production, Supply, and Maintenance. ² Including police, fire brigades, hospitals, medical and dental services, education, and business services such as consultant engineering and surveying, accountancy and auditing, industrial and trade associations, advertising, &c.

Occupational Status—The following table gives details of the Occupational Status of the population of Queensland at 30 June 1961, compared with the 1954 Census. It shows the capacity in which persons were engaged in the work force, whether as employer, employee, not at work, &c, as well as particulars of those persons not in the work force.

Of the total persons in the work force at 30 June 1961, 75.0 per cent were employees (76.5 per cent in 1954); 11.6 per cent self-employed (12.6 per cent in 1954); and 7.4 per cent employers (7.9 per cent in 1954).

There was a higher percentage of dependent population (i.e. persons not in the work force) to total population in 1961 (61.5 per cent) than in 1954 (59.8 per cent). The increase since 1954 in the number

of persons not in the work force was 18.4 per cent compared with an increase of those in the work force of 10.4 per cent. The proportion of full-time students or children attending school to total population was greater in 1961 than in 1954 (21.2 per cent and 18.5 per cent respectively).

OCCUPATIONAL STATUS OF POPULATION, QUEENSLAND

Occupational Status	Census 30 June 1954			Census 30 June 1961			Increase 1954- 1961
	Males	Fe- males	Total	Males	Fe- males	Total	
In Work Force—							
At Work—							
Employer	36,692	4,975	41,667	36,233	7,264	43,497	1,830
Self Employed	59,069	7,398	66,467	58,035	9,821	67,856	1,389
Employee	311,872	92,241	404,113	330,480	108,376	438,856	34,743
Helper (not on Wage or Salary)	4,226	1,971	6,197	3,231	1,643	4,874	-1,323
Total at Work	411,859	106,585	518,444	427,979	127,104	555,083	36,639
Not at Work ¹ —							
Unable to Secure Employ- ment	2,033	792	2,825	14,323	4,470	18,793	15,968
Temporarily Laid Off ..	881	237	1,118	2,397	484	2,881	1,763
Sickness or Accident ..	2,290	717	3,007	3,761	985	4,746	1,739
Changing Jobs	1,690	658	2,348	1,865	655	2,520	172
Other and Not Stated ..	557	193	750	752	241	993	243
Total Not at Work ..	7,451	2,597	10,048	23,098	6,835	29,933	19,885
Not Stated	907	455	1,362	.. ²	.. ²	.. ²	-1,362
Total in Work Force ..	420,217	109,637	529,854	451,077	133,939	585,016	55,162
Not in Work Force—							
Children Not Attending School	81,807	78,109	159,916	92,714	87,801	180,515	20,599
Full-time Student or Child Attending School	124,930	118,396	243,326	167,552	154,863	322,415	79,089
Independent Means, including "Retired (so described)" ..	9,500	8,064	17,564	9,804	8,589	18,393	829
Home Duties .. .. .	..	277,033	277,033	..	286,865	286,865	9,832
Pensioner or Annuitant ..	31,364	44,599	75,963	44,232	64,920	109,152	33,189
Inmate of Institution ..	4,955	3,700	8,655	5,579	4,039	9,618	963
Other	3,479	2,469	5,948	3,621	3,233	6,854	906
Total Not in Work Force..	256,035	532,370	788,405	323,502	610,310	933,812	145,407
Grand Total	676,252	642,007	1,318,259	774,579	744,249	1,518,828	200,569

¹ Including casual and seasonal workers not actually in a job at the time of the Census. ² In processing the 1961 Census data, an occupational status was allocated prior to tabulation in all instances where this information was not stated.

3 PERSONS IN EMPLOYMENT

Persons in Full-time Employment in Industries—The following table gives estimates of the number of persons 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 (excl 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 1952-53 and following periods are based on estimates of employees (excluding rural industry and private domestic service) compiled monthly from Pay-roll Tax data and employment collections, including the annual factory census.

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 employers paying £200 or more per week (£20 to 1 October 1953, £80 from then until 1 September 1954, and £120 from then until 1 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.

Unemployment in Queensland is caused principally by the temporary displacement of labour from seasonal industries. However, occasional increases in unemployment not of a seasonal nature have occurred from time to time especially during 1961 when the number of unemployed reached the highest level since the 1939-1945 War.

During 1961-62 the number of persons, mostly males, receiving Commonwealth unemployment benefit in Queensland, ranged from 7,312 at the end of August 1961 to 15,262 at the end of January 1962. (For further particulars and statistics of unemployment benefits see pages 374-375.)

PERSONS IN CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT, QUEENSLAND

Period								Employees	Total in Work
July 1939	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	289,800	396,000
Year ¹ —									
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
1960-61	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	446,200	557,900
1961-62	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	440,500	552,800
Quarter ¹ —									
1st, 1962	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	435,200	547,500
2nd, 1962	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	446,100	558,600
3rd, 1962	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	451,600	564,200
4th, 1962	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	447,100	559,900

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 1958	June 1959	June 1960	June 1961	June 1962
MALES (THOUSANDS)					
Forestry, Fishing, Trapping ..	5.5	5.4	5.6	5.1	5.4
Mining and Quarrying	9.1	9.2	9.3	9.2	9.0
Manufacturing, &c	93.8	95.4	96.1	94.0	94.1
Building and Construction ..	36.2	37.5	36.7	34.4	35.7
Shipping and Stevedoring ..	8.8	8.3	7.9	7.6	7.5
Rail, Road, and Air Transport ..	36.0	36.9	36.8	35.6	35.5
Communication	9.9	9.9	10.1	10.1	10.0
Retail Trade	15.6	15.5	15.8	16.1	16.2
Other Commerce	30.4	31.1	32.4	32.1	32.3
Public Authority, n.e.i. ..	11.9	12.1	12.3	12.8	13.2
Other Industries	25.6	26.5	27.4	27.8	28.6
All Industries	282.8	287.8	290.4	284.8	287.5

FEMALES (THOUSANDS)					
Manufacturing, &c	19.2	19.4	20.4	19.4	20.4
Rail, Road, and Air Transport ..	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9 ^r	2.8
Communication	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6
Retail Trade	16.8	17.0	17.9	18.3	18.6
Other Commerce	12.0	12.5	13.2	13.1	13.1
Public Authority, n.e.i. ..	4.6	4.6	4.8	4.8	5.0
Other Industries ¹	37.7	38.9	39.9	39.3 ^r	40.5
All Industries	95.9	97.9	101.8	100.4	103.0

TOTAL (THOUSANDS)					
Forestry, Fishing, Trapping ..	5.6	5.4	5.6	5.1	5.4
Mining and Quarrying	9.4	9.5	9.6	9.5	9.3
Manufacturing, &c	113.0	114.8	116.5	113.4	114.5
Building and Construction ..	36.8	38.2	37.4	35.1	36.5
Shipping and Stevedoring ..	9.1	8.6	8.2	8.0	7.8
Rail, Road, and Air Transport ..	38.8	39.7	39.7	38.4	38.3
Communication	12.7	12.6	12.8	12.7	12.6
Retail Trade	32.4	32.5	33.7	34.4	34.8
Other Commerce	42.4	43.6	45.6	45.2	45.4
Public Authority, n.e.i. ..	16.5	16.7	17.1	17.6	18.2
Other Industries	62.0	64.1	66.0	65.8	67.7
All Industries	378.7	385.7	392.2	385.2	390.5

¹ Including small numbers of females in the extra groups shown for males. These are included in their correct groups in the total figures. ^r Revised since last issue.

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 1958	June 1959	June 1960	June 1961	June 1962
MALES (THOUSANDS)					
New South Wales	813.9	819.0	846.8	841.6	858.0
Victoria	592.9	603.4	623.4	619.4	624.5
Queensland	282.8	287.8	290.4	284.8	287.5
South Australia	186.0	192.0	196.6	195.7	199.2
Western Australia	138.6	140.0	141.7	142.2	146.5
Tasmania	67.0	67.6	69.4	69.1	69.5
Australia ¹	2,097.9	2,127.6	2,187.7	2,172.7	2,206.9
FEMALES (THOUSANDS)					
New South Wales	314.4	320.4	340.1	335.5	348.5
Victoria	244.5	252.8	268.1	261.5	272.4
Queensland	95.9	97.9	101.8	100.4	103.0
South Australia	63.4	65.9	69.8	69.4	72.9
Western Australia	45.6	47.0	49.2	49.9	51.9
Tasmania	23.5	23.3	24.2	24.3	24.7
Australia ¹	792.5	813.0	859.6	848.2	881.1
TOTAL (THOUSANDS)					
New South Wales	1,128.3	1,139.4	1,186.9	1,177.1	1,206.5
Victoria	837.4	856.2	891.5	880.9	896.9
Queensland	378.7	385.7	392.2	385.2	390.5
South Australia	249.4	257.9	266.4	265.1	272.1
Western Australia	184.2	187.0	190.9	192.1	198.4
Tasmania	90.5	90.9	93.6	93.4	94.2
Australia ¹	2,890.4	2,940.6	3,047.3	3,020.9	3,088.0

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 2 May 1961, substantial changes were introduced. The new Act provided for the establishment of an Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Commission to carry out most of the arbitral functions of the Industrial Court, as previously constituted. The Industrial Court, itself, has been preserved but with altered functions and structure. It is now largely judicial in character.

The Industrial Court under the new Act has as President a Judge of the Supreme Court who, sitting alone, constitutes the Court, excepting in those cases where jurisdiction is conferred on the Full Industrial Court. The Full Court consists of the President and two Commissioners of the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Commission.

The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Commission consists of not more than five members. A Commissioner may sit alone or as a member of the Full Bench of the Commission which is constituted by not less than three members of the Commission. Any question before the Full Bench may be decided by a majority.

The Full Bench of the Commission may, among other things, make declarations as to the cost of living, the standard of living, the basic wage, and standard hours of work. It may make general rulings relating to any industrial matter after having given reasonable notice of its intention to do so, thus giving an opportunity for all interested persons to be heard.

Details of the business of the State industrial authorities during the past ten years are as follows.

STATE INDUSTRIAL COURT AND INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION

Nature of Business	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Applications ¹ for—										
New Awards, Variations, Recissions, Interpretations ..	407	453	477	536	459	498	501	719	567	295
Compulsory Conferences and References to Disputes ..	65	84	95	60	49	42	70	72	73	56
Exemptions from Long Service Leave Provisions ..	103	79	13	60	27	19	24	18	10	9
Injunctions and Restraint Orders	14	13	13	18	21	21	18	15	5	7
Miscellaneous, incl Dereregistrations, Apprentices, &c ..	63	1,149	45	45	13	15	28	20	33	12
Appeals to Industrial Commission from Decisions of—										
Industrial Commission ² ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Industrial Registrar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Industrial Magistrates ³ ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Appeals to Industrial Court from Decisions of—										
Industrial Commission ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Industrial Registrar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	3	2
Industrial Magistrates under—										
Workers' Compensation Acts ..	6	6	10	3	7	9	8	13	8	9
Other Acts ³ ..	39	39	37	35	51	24	14	17	14	15
Total Cases ..	697	1,823	690	757	627	628	668	875	714	409

¹ Applications were heard by the Industrial Court until 1 May 1961; after the reconstitution of the Court with new functions, they were heard by the newly-established Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Commission. ² Appeals heard by the full Commission against decisions of a single member. ³ Industrial Arbitration, Workers' Accommodation and Apprentices and Minors Acts.

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.

Industrial Disputes—The following table shows particulars of industrial disputes, the workers involved, and the time and wages lost in Queensland during the last ten years.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES¹ (INVOLVING STOPPAGE OF WORK), QUEENSLAND

Year	Disputes	Workers Involved			Working Days Lost	Total Estimated Loss of Wages
		Directly	Indirectly ²	Total		
	No	No	No	No	No	£
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	343,662
1959	175	50,883	3,996	54,879	90,777	330,653
1960	173	155,073	3,566	158,639	153,061	594,715
1961	123	73,442	4,798	78,240	168,958	914,566
1962	175	33,445	8,321	41,766	75,951	299,400

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 1962 is given in the next table.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES¹ (INVOLVING STOPPAGE OF WORK), AUSTRALIA, 1962

State	Disputes	Workers Involved			Working Days Lost	Total Estimated Loss of Wages
		Directly	Indirectly ²	Total		
	No	No	No	No	No	£
N.S.Wales ..	752	195,344	13,623	208,967	303,400	1,285,900
Victoria ..	166	72,525	720	73,245	100,606	418,600
Queensland ..	175	33,445	8,321	41,766	75,951	299,400
S. Australia ..	31	11,748	100	11,848	14,599	59,400
W. Australia ..	28	8,280	83	8,363	6,300	25,000
Tasmania ..	18	5,048	78	5,126	3,993	17,500
Australia ³ ..	1,183	330,823	23,030	353,853	508,755	2,122,100

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 31 December				
	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Queensland Cane Growers'	7,489	7,348	7,188	7,062	6,971
United Graziers' Association of Qld ..	5,389	5,488	5,655	5,800	5,800
Australian Sugar Producers' Association	5,341	5,407	5,718	5,672	5,715
Queensland Retail Traders' Assn of Grocers, Drapers, and General Stores ..	2,890	2,605	2,866	2,700	2,800
Graziers' Assn of Sth Eastern Queensland .. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	1,626	1,573
Graziers' Assn of Central and Northern Queensland .. .. .	..¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	1,438	1,476
Queensland Branch, Australian Medical Association .. .. .	..¹	1,338	1,398	1,450	1,460
Queensland Shopkeepers' Association ..	1,610	1,678	1,469	1,381	1,414
Queensland Automobile Chamber of Commerce	1,211	1,255	1,278	1,305	1,404
Queensland Chamber of Manufactures ..	..¹	.. ¹	1,418	1,284	1,301
Other Unions	5,193	5,126	4,980	7,305	7,002
Total ²	29,123	30,245	31,970	37,023	36,916

¹ Not registered under the Act.² 24 unions in 1958, 25 in 1959, 26 in 1960, and 32 in 1961 and 1962.

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 31 December				
	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Australian Workers'	80,368	82,181	80,181	72,114 ¹	69,662
Federated Clerks' (C. and S. Q.)	19,677	19,023	18,229	20,140	21,446
Queensland Shop Assistants'	14,896	15,492	16,546	16,423	16,524
Australian Railways (Q.)	11,129	10,700	10,858	10,747	10,480
Amalgamated Engineering	10,910	10,922	10,645	10,749	10,331
Federated Miscellaneous Workers' (Q.) ..	6,313	7,572	8,693	9,189	10,331
Australasian Meat Industry (Q.)	10,883	11,283	9,818	11,151	10,260
Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners	10,500	11,000	10,500	10,500	10,000
Transport Workers' (Q.)	8,265	8,206	8,462	8,634	9,109
Queensland Teachers'	7,005	7,535	7,812	7,847	8,236
Amalgamated Foodstuffs	7,645	7,666	7,695	7,493	7,551
Queensland State Service	5,698	6,089	6,404	6,825	7,259
Federated Storemen and Packers' (Q.) ..	5,390	6,459	6,566	6,978	7,156
Federated Engine Drivers' and Firemen's (Q.)	6,184	6,351	6,607	6,593	6,527
Electrical Trades (Q.)	5,876	6,160	6,470	6,127	6,361
United Bank Officers' (Q.)	4,468	4,545	4,839	5,055	5,009
Royal Australian Nursing Federation (Q.)	1,965	2,673	3,088	3,712	4,771
Federated Clerks' (N.Q.)	4,000	4,025	4,206	4,339	4,273
Federated Furnishing Trade (Q.)	2,790	3,083	2,814	3,237	3,792
Municipal Officers' (Q.)	3,041	3,275	3,475	3,597	3,789
Printing Industry (Q.)	3,390	3,504	3,703	3,574	3,740
Queensland Professional Officers	2,708	2,968	3,147	3,326	3,519
Operative Painters' and Decorators' (Q.)	3,045	3,270	3,440	3,352	3,352
Queensland Railway Maintenance	3,564	3,221	3,120	3,513	3,105
Federated Ironworkers' (Q.)	2,761	2,856	3,072	3,020	2,933
Vehicle Builders' Federation (Q.)	3,121	2,807	3,017	2,647	2,755
Clothing and Allied Trades (Q.)	3,305	3,070	3,139	2,729	2,745
Queensland Police	2,438	2,607	2,635	2,732	2,731
Sheet Metal Workers' (Q.)	2,324	2,211	2,369	2,359	2,596
Boilermakers' (Q.)	2,455	2,545	2,583	2,008	2,570
Australian Fed Union of Locomotive Enginemen	2,775	2,737	2,639	2,669	2,541
Queensland Colliery	2,970	2,898	2,671	2,470	2,302
Plumbers' and Gasfitters' (Q.)	1,820	2,127	2,095	2,111	2,233
Aust Builders' Labourers' Federation (Q.)	2,783	2,718	2,941	2,427	2,215
Theatrical and Amusement (Q.)	2,113	2,090	2,077	2,042	2,030
Federated Liquor Trade (Q.)	2,005	2,000	2,050	2,000	2,015
Aust Tramway and Motor Omnibus Employees' (Bris)	1,758	1,813	1,770	1,785	1,774
Hospital Employees'	1,624	1,639	1,710	1,670	1,726
Musicians of Australia (Q.)	1,029	1,168	1,410	1,527	1,544
Queensland Railway Traffic	2,010	1,858	1,434	1,486	1,441
Commercial Travellers' (Q.)	1,195	1,225	1,290	1,271	1,282
Queensland Railway Station-masters ..	1,193	1,047	1,035	1,061	1,030
Railway Salaried Officers'	1,027	1,149	1,162	1,398	1,023
Other Unions	10,602	10,965	11,059	10,697	10,573
Total ²	291,018	298,733	299,476	295,324	296,642

¹ Membership at May 1961.
and 77 in 1962.² 77 unions from 1958 to 1960, 78 in 1961,

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 (31 December 1938) there were 366 separate unions in Australia with 885,158 members; at 31 December 1962 there were 347 unions with 1,950,484 members. Queensland figures for December 1962 were 135 unions with a membership of 333,999. 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 296,642 shown above.

TRADE UNIONS, AUSTRALIA

Industrial Group	Membership at 31 December				
	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Wood, Furniture, &c	42,631	46,544	43,945	41,954	39,104
Engineering, Metal Works, &c ..	275,273	280,848	292,355	291,541	294,646
Food, Drink, Tobacco, &c	110,563	116,727	119,813	128,016	130,312
Clothing, Textiles, &c	96,239	99,381	103,848	95,273	105,407
Books, Printing, &c	45,455	48,226	51,763	51,810	52,104
Other Manufacturing	86,816	88,929	92,571	82,584	87,082
Building and Construction	132,492	137,231	137,825	143,923	145,549
Mining, Quarrying, &c	38,332	40,795	37,724	35,288	35,331
Railway and Tramway Services ..	137,438	136,444	139,050	133,823	134,672
Shipping and Stevedoring	38,131	36,624	36,108	35,016	34,033
Other Transport	62,104	55,305	56,003	58,363	63,688
Pastoral, Agricultural, &c	61,120	62,681	63,459	61,420	60,720
Hotels, Amusement, Personal Service, &c	64,171	64,926	69,571	51,393	54,506
Public Administration ¹	309,293	318,618	331,166	341,000	353,965
Banking, Insurance, Clerical	110,747	109,040	112,819	118,850	121,236
Retail and Wholesale	74,736	77,839	81,719	75,748	79,709
Other	125,677	130,569	142,653	148,601	158,420
Total	1,811,218	1,850,727	1,912,392	1,894,603	1,950,484

¹ Including Communications, Municipal Administration, &c.

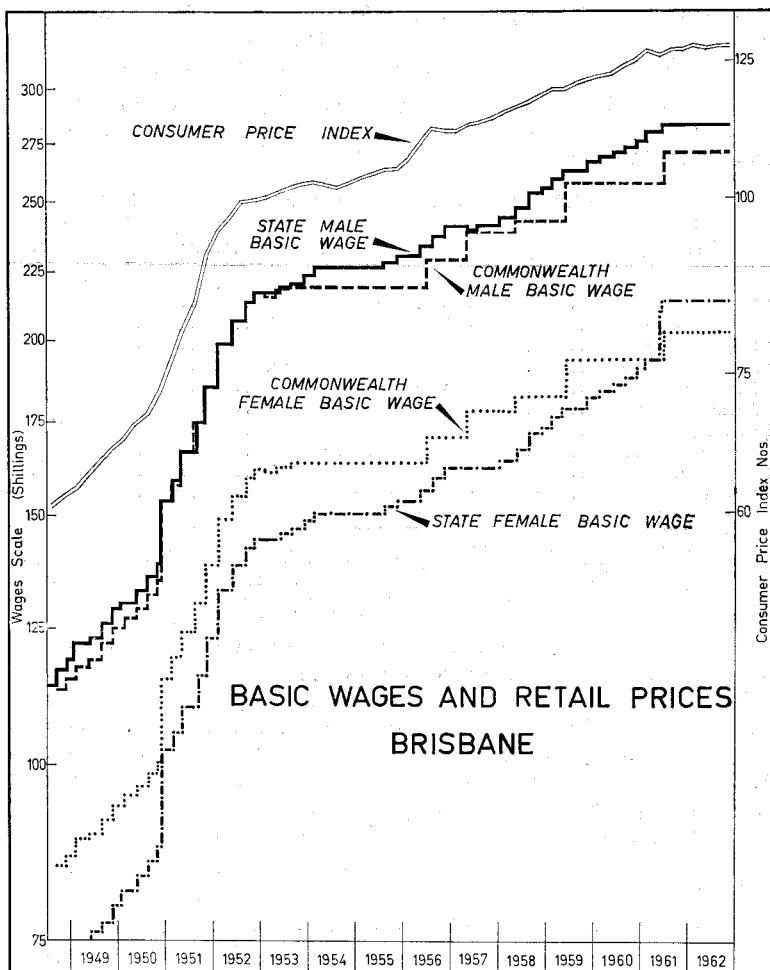
5 WAGES

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 Consumer Price Index numbers have been plotted on a different scale from that used for the various wage rates. The actual levels are not, therefore, directly comparable, but, as both scales are logarithmic, equal vertical distances represent equal percentage variations.

A judgment of the Court on 12 October 1950 awarded a general increase in the basic wage for males of £1 per week, and declared that the existing "prosperity" loadings should be absorbed into the new basic wage at a uniform level of 5s in all States and for all awards. Adjustments were to be made on a new "Court" Index (Third Series), to be derived by multiplying the "C" Series Index Number by .103 instead of .087 as previously. The rate for females was fixed at 75 per cent of the rate for males for all awards, to operate from December 1950.

On 12 September 1953 the Court 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 last variation was in 1961, no alteration having been made at the 1962 and 1963 hearings.

The following table shows each change of the Commonwealth basic wage in Brisbane, from 1 November 1949. Further details are given in the Appendix, page 471.

COMMONWEALTH WEEKLY BASIC WAGE, BRISBANE

Date of Operation ¹	Male Rate ²	Date of Operation ¹	Male Rate ²
	£ s d		£ s d
1 November 1949	6 5 0	1 May 1952	10 7 0
1 February 1950	6 7 0	1 August 1952	10 13 0
1 May 1950	6 9 0	1 November 1952	10 16 0
1 August 1950	6 12 0	1 February 1953	10 15 0
1 November 1950	6 15 0	1 May 1953	10 17 0
1 December 1950	7 14 0 ³	1 August 1953	10 18 0
1 February 1951	7 19 0	1 June 1956	11 8 0 ³
1 May 1951	8 6 0	15 May 1957	11 18 0 ³
1 August 1951	8 15 0	21 May 1958	12 3 0 ³
1 November 1951	9 5 0	11 June 1959	12 18 0 ³
1 February 1952	9 19 0	7 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 for all awards, to operate from December, 1950.

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 2 May 1961 the function of fixing the basic wage has been the responsibility of the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Commission, which may vary the wage after a general hearing of the applications of interested parties.

The adult male basic wage is nominally intended to provide for the needs of a man, his wife, and three children. In fixing this wage the earnings of the wife or any child are not taken into account.

The Commission must, "in the matter of making declarations in regard to the basic wage or standard hours, take into consideration the probable economic effect of such declaration in relation to the community in general and the probable economic effect thereof upon industry or any industry or industries concerned".

Particulars of each basic wage declaration from the first declaration by the State Industrial Court are shown in the table below. The variation operative on 1 May 1961 was to give effect to the Court's decision to bring the female basic wage to not less than 75 per cent of the male rate.

STATE WEEKLY BASIC WAGE, BRISBANE

Date of Operation	Males	Females	Date of Operation	Males	Females
	£ s d	£ s d		£ s d	£ s d
1 March 1921 ..	4 5 0	2 3 0	30 April 1951 ..	8 6 0	5 10 0
1 March 1922 ..	4 0 0	2 1 0	30 July 1951 ..	8 15 0	5 16 0
28 September 1925 ¹ ..	4 5 0	2 3 0	29 October 1951 ..	9 5 0	6 3 0
1 August 1930 ..	4 0 0	2 1 0	4 February 1952 ..	9 19 0	6 13 0
1 December 1930 ..	3 17 0	1 19 6	28 April 1952 ..	10 7 0	6 18 6
1 July 1931 ..	3 14 0	1 19 0	28 July 1952 ..	10 13 0	7 2 6
1 April 1937 ..	3 18 0	2 1 0	3 November 1952 ..	10 16 0	7 4 6
1 April 1938 ..	4 1 0	2 3 0	4 May 1953 ..	10 18 0	7 6 0
7 August 1939 ..	4 4 0	2 5 0	3 August 1953 ..	10 19 0	7 7 0
31 March 1941 ..	4 9 0	2 8 0	2 November 1953 ..	11 2 0	7 9 0
4 May 1942 ..	4 11 0	2 9 6	1 February 1954 ..	11 5 0	7 11 0
3 August 1942 ..	4 12 0	2 10 0	1 August 1955 ..	11 7 0	7 12 6
2 November 1942 ..	4 14 0	2 11 6	24 October 1955 ..	11 9 0	7 14 0
3 May 1943 ..	4 15 0	2 12 6	23 April 1956 ..	11 13 0	7 17 0
2 August 1943 ..	4 17 0	2 14 6	23 July 1956 ..	11 17 0	8 0 0
5 August 1946 ..	4 18 0	2 15 6	29 October 1956 ..	12 1 0	8 2 6
23 December 1946 ..	5 5 0	3 0 6	29 April 1957 ..	11 19 0	8 2 6
10 February 1947 ..	5 7 0	3 2 6	29 July 1957 ..	12 1 0	8 2 6
28 April 1947 ..	5 8 0	3 3 6	27 January 1958 ..	12 4 0	8 4 6
27 October 1947 ..	5 9 0	3 4 6	28 April 1958 ..	12 8 0	8 7 6
2 February 1948 ..	5 11 0	3 6 6	28 July 1958 ..	12 14 0	8 12 0
26 April 1948 ..	5 14 0	3 8 6	27 October 1958 ..	12 16 0	8 13 6
2 August 1948 ..	5 17 0	3 10 6	2 February 1959 ..	13 0 0	8 16 6
1 November 1948 ..	5 19 0	3 12 6	27 April 1959 ..	13 3 0	8 19 0
31 January 1949 ..	6 2 0	3 14 6	26 October 1959 ..	13 7 0	9 2 0
2 May 1949 ..	6 3 0	3 15 6	1 February 1960 ..	13 9 0	9 4 0
1 August 1949 ..	6 6 0	3 17 6	2 May 1960 ..	13 11 0	9 6 0
31 October 1949 ..	6 9 0	3 19 6	1 August 1960 ..	13 13 0	9 8 0
30 January 1950 ..	6 11 0	4 1 6	31 October 1960 ..	13 16 0	9 11 0
1 May 1950 ..	6 13 0	4 3 6	30 January 1961 ..	14 0 0	9 14 0
31 July 1950 ..	6 16 0	4 5 6	1 May 1961 ..	14 0 0	10 10 0
30 October 1950 ..	6 19 0	4 7 6	29 May 1961 ..	14 4 0	10 13 0
7 December 1950 ..	7 14 0	5 2 6	6 May 1963 ..	14 6 0	10 14 6
5 February 1951 ..	7 19 0	5 5 6			

¹ Fixed by Basic Wage Act.

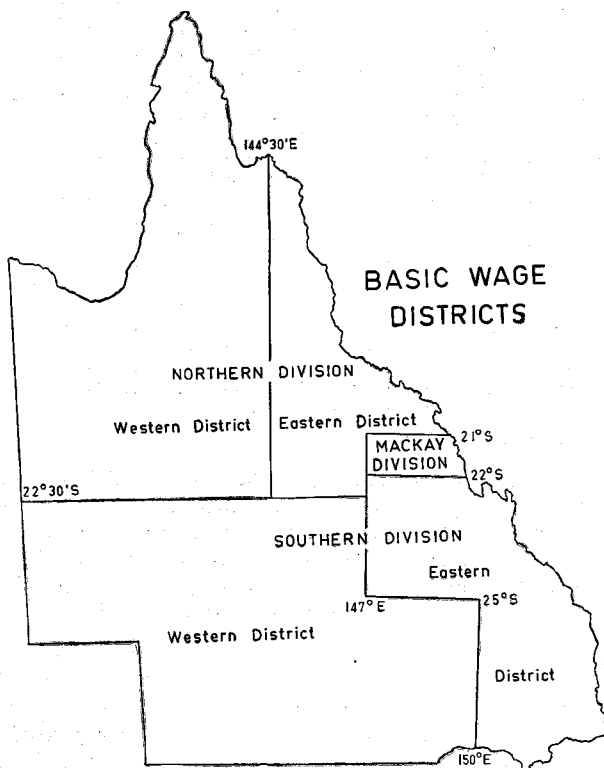
A basic wage was not declared by the Queensland Industrial Court prior to 1921, but £3 17s was generally recognised as the "living wage" in its awards. From 1921 the basic wage has been fixed by the Court from time to time (except in 1925 when it was fixed by legislation for one year and thereafter until varied by the Court), after hearing evidence as to the cost of living and capacity of industries to pay.

From 1942 to 1945 the Court was governed by the Wage Pegging section of the National Security Regulations, which restricted wage increases principally to "cost of living" adjustments. In December 1946 the Court raised the basic wage by 7s, and in the latter part of 1947 it adjusted wage rates as required by the introduction of a 40-hour week. Following the Commonwealth Court's male basic wage increase of £1 a

week (see page 364), the State basic wage was raised by 15s per week for both sexes in December 1950. At the same time, the Court declared that if any award provided for any male employee to receive less than 5s a week over the basic wage, this rate would be adjusted on application to the Court. The effective basic wage for males has been, therefore, since December 1950, 5s a week above the rates shown above.

In subsequent judgments up to 1960, the Court made it clear that, while it considered the basic wage level following each quarterly adjustment to the "C" Series Index, it did not hold itself bound to alter the basic wage accordingly, or, indeed, to make any variation purely on the grounds of alteration in price levels.

For statistical purposes, the "C" Series Index was replaced after December Quarter 1960 by the Consumer Price Index. In its judgments varying the basic wage from 30 January 1961, 29 May 1961, and 6 May 1963, the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Commission took account of changes shown by the new index. An application asking that the basic wage be not varied, merely because of changes in the Consumer Price Index, at intervals of less than twelve months was rejected by the Commission on 28 November 1961.



The basic wage as fixed (and shown in the preceding table and diagram) is applicable throughout the south-eastern part of the State. Additional amounts are payable throughout various other districts defined as in the map, partly on account of higher "costs of living" in those districts.

These amounts, which are termed parities or allowances, were increased as from 2 February 1959, this being the first alteration since they were instituted in 1921. The increases, for adult males, were:—South-Western District from 7s 4d to 10s 6d per week; Mackay 5s 6d to 9s; North-Eastern 10s to 10s 6d; and North-Western 17s 4d to 32s 6d. Half the amounts were allowed for adult females prior to 1 May 1961. Since that date the proportion has been 75 per cent of the adult male rate.

Average Minimum Wage Rates—Actual wages are generally higher than the basic wage, because they include margins for particular occupations and skills.

The following table shows the weighted average minimum weekly wage rates as prescribed in awards and determinations, payable for a full week's work in the various States for adult males since 1952. They are weighted by the proportions of employees in the various industries and occupations. Direct comparisons between States must be made with qualification, since the varying proportions in the different States of industrial groups, in which average wage rates differ, affect the averages. A much longer series, for Queensland only, is given in the Appendix, page 471.

AVERAGE MINIMUM WAGE RATES FOR ADULT MALES ¹

Date	New South Wales		Victoria		Queensland		South Australia		Western Australia		Tasmania		Australia	
	s	d	s	d	s	d	s	d	s	d	s	d	s	d
31 Dec 1952	280	2	270	8	258	6	270	10	275	6	272	3	273	2
31 Dec 1953	287	4	278	7	264	8	273	6	283	8	283	4	280	2
31 Dec 1954	293	3	284	10	275	7	281	7	287	2	287	8	286	10
31 Dec 1955	305	3	295	7	283	6	285	0	300	1	293	7	297	0
31 Dec 1956	322	9	309	7	302	9	296	4	312	10	313	11	313	0
31 Dec 1957	324	6	316	0	304	4	306	11	321	7	318	6	317	5
31 Dec 1958	329	3	319	8	317	10	312	5	324	0	323	7	322	11
31 Dec 1959	350	3	344	2	334	4	339	11	340	9	347	1 _r	344	8
31 Dec 1960	362	10 _r	349	11 _r	350	8	342	2 _r	358	1	351	6 _r	355	0 _r
31 Dec 1961	373	4 _r	362	1 _r	359	10	354	7	363	9	362	10 _r	365	8 _r
31 Mar 1962	372	8	363	3	359	10	354	8	363	9	362	10	365	9
30 June 1962	372	8	363	4	359	10	355	3	363	10	362	10	365	10
30 Sept 1962	372	0	363	4	359	8	355	3	364	0	363	4	365	7
31 Dec 1962	373	1	363	6	359	8	356	2	365	2	364	3	366	3

¹ Averages, weighted by industrial groups, for a full week's work (excluding overtime). _r Revised since last issue.

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 1962. The adjoining

column shows the same rates of wages expressed as index numbers with the average of the adult male weekly rates for Queensland in 1954 as a base of 100. While these index numbers indicate the increase in average wage rates in terms of money received, their increase in real purchasing power may be shown by taking account of changes in retail prices. This has been done in the next column which shows an index of the "real" rates of wages. For this, the indexes of minimum weekly wage rates for Queensland have been divided by the corresponding Consumer Price Index numbers for Brisbane (with 1954 as base) and the result multiplied by 100. However, in the pre-war period, the "C" Series retail price index for Brisbane has been used.

The last column shows 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 Pay-roll tax returns which cover a substantial proportion of the estimated number of civilian wage and salary earners in employment. Estimates are included for the unrecorded balance but pay and allowances of the armed forces are excluded. 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
					Money Rate ¹	Index of Money Rate ²	Index of "Real" Rate ³	
Year—					s d			£1,000
1911-12	..	..	..	..	51 1	18.8	74.0	n
1921-22	..	..	..	..	96 8	35.7	84.0	n
1929-30	..	..	..	..	101 2	37.3	87.8	n
1933-34	..	..	..	..	88 1	32.5	93.7	n
1938-39	..	..	..	..	95 10	35.4	89.8	n
1952-53	..	..	..	..	258 6 ¹	95.4	97.8	4,868
1953-54	..	..	..	..	264 8	97.7	97.8	5,227
1954-55	..	..	..	..	275 7	101.7	101.5	5,601
1955-56	..	..	..	..	283 6	104.6	101.9	6,033
1956-57	..	..	..	..	302 9	111.7	102.2	6,457
1957-58	..	..	..	..	304 4	112.3	100.9	6,585
1958-59	..	..	..	..	317 10	117.3	101.6	6,970
1959-60	..	..	..	..	334 4	123.4	104.4	7,441
1960-61	..	..	..	..	350 8	129.4	105.7	7,819
1961-62	..	..	..	..	359 10	132.8	106.8	7,909
Quarters, 1962—								
March ..	..	..	..	..	359 10	132.8	106.2	7,426
June ..	..	..	..	..	359 10	132.8	106.6	8,112
September ..	..	..	..	..	359 8	132.7	106.3	8,278
December ..	..	..	..	..	359 8	132.7	106.2	8,585

¹ As at the middle of the financial year or the end of the quarter shown. Excluding rural from 1939-40. ² Base: Weighted average wage for Queensland 1954 = 100.

³ See text 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
1 JANUARY 1963**

				<i>Males</i>			
				£	s	d	£ s d
<i>Pastoral Industry—</i>				<i>Furniture Making—</i>			
Station Hands (General) ..	..	..	14 17 6 ¹	Cabinet Makers, Carvers,	..	..	19 0 0
Shearing Shed Hands ..	..	..	20 19 10 ¹	Upholsterers, &c ..	..	..	18 8 0
<i>Sugar Industry—</i>				Mattress Makers ..	..	..	15 18 6
Field Workers ..	..	..	16 10 6	Storemen and Labourers	..	..	19 13 9
Sugar Mill Workers ..	..	..	16 15 8	Glass Bevelers and	..	..
Fugalmen ..	..	..	17 9 8	Silverers ..	..	..
<i>Sawmilling—</i>				<i>Building—</i>			
Machinists, First Class ..	..	..	17 15 0	Tradesmen ..	..	..	19 15 6
Ordermen ..	..	..	17 5 6	Labourers ..	..	..	17 4 6
Sawyers, No 1 ..	..	..	19 0 0	<i>Joinery Works—</i>			
Tailers-out ..	..	..	16 5 6	Joiners, Glaziers ..	..	..	19 5 0
Labourers ..	..	..	15 6 6	<i>Engine Drivers—</i>			
<i>Electrical Engineering—</i>				Locomotive ..	..	..	18 3 0
Installation Electricians ..	..	..	19 14 9	Tractor (over 50 b.h.p.) ..	..	..	17 15 6
Electrical Fitters ..	..	..	19 9 3	Grader (over 40 b.h.p.) ..	..	..	18 18 6
Power-house Labourers ..	..	..	17 15 5	Fork Lift ..	..	..	17 8 0
Electrical Labourers ..	..	..	16 5 6	<i>Road Construction—</i>			
Radio Mechanics ..	..	..	19 6 6	Tool Sharpeners ..	..	..	16 16 6
<i>Mechanical Engineering—</i>				Concrete Pavers ..	..	..	16 10 6
Boilermakers ..	..	..	19 6 6	Labourers ..	..	..	15 12 0
Fitters or Turners ..	..	..	19 6 6	<i>Carriers and Carters—</i>			
Moulders ..	..	..	19 6 6	Motor Vehicle up to 25	..	..
Patternmakers ..	..	..	20 9 0	Cwt ..	..	..	16 13 6
Toolmakers ..	..	..	20 1 6	Motor Vehicle 25 Cwt	..	..	17 6 6
Engineering Labourers ..	..	..	16 3 4	to Three Tons ..	..	..	18 0 0
Motor Mechanics ..	..	..	19 6 6	Six Tons ³ ..	..	..	11 7
<i>Butter and Cheese Factories—</i>				<i>Waterside Workers ..</i>			
Butter Makers ..	..	..	17 15 6	<i>Distribution—</i>			
Graders ..	..	..	17 8 0	Shop Assistants ..	..	..	17 4 0
Testers ..	..	..	16 18 6	<i>Storemen and Packers,</i>			
Pasteurisers ..	..	..	16 18 6	Warehouse Labourers ..	..	..	16 11 6
Cheese Makers ..	..	..	17 15 6				
Other Male Employees ..	..	..	15 16 0				
<i>Baking—</i>							
Doughmakers ..	..	..	17 4 6 ²				
Ovensmen ..	..	..	17 1 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	17	8	0	Chief Cooks	18	1	6
Draftsmen	1st Year			Cooks	16	16	6
Assistant Architects ..	19	0	0	Bar Attendants	16	1	0 ¹
Assistant Engineers ..	4th Year			Yardmen	15	9	6
Assistant Quantity Surveyors }	23	0	0				
Journalists ²	23	8	0 ¹				
to	45	0	3 ⁴	<i>Boarding Houses—</i>			
Pharmaceutical Chemists ..	17	4	0	Chief Cooks	17	13	0 ¹
to	22	4	0	Other Cooks	17	0	6 ¹
<i>Females</i>							
<i>Clothing Trade (ready-made dressmaking)—</i>				<i>Distribution—</i>			
Cutters	13	5	0	Shop Assistants	12	6	0
Machinists	11	18	0				
to	13	5	0	<i>Clerical and Professional—</i>			
Minimum Wage	11	0	0	Clerks	13	8	0
<i>Paper and Cardboard Mfg Trade—</i>				Typists	13	8	0
Cardboard Box Machinists ..	11	19	0	Dental Attendants	11	17	6
<i>Nursing—</i>							
Sisters, Grade I	14	7	0 ¹	<i>Cafes and Restaurants—</i>			
to	15	5	0 ¹	Cooks	13	9	6
Sisters, Grade II	13	14	6 ¹	Others	11	15	0
to	14	2	0 ¹				
<i>Public Hospital Employees (other than nurses)—</i>				<i>Hotels—</i>			
Laundresses	12	2	6	Cooks	13	14	0
to	12	5	0	Bar Attendants	12	13	6 ¹
Cooks	13	8	0	Waitresses	11	19	6
Kitchenmaids, Housemaids,				Generals	12	4	6
&c	12	2	6				
to	12	5	0	<i>Boarding Houses—</i>			
<i>Amusement—</i>				Chief Cooks	14	10	0 ¹
Theatre Ushers	12	5	3	Other Cooks	13	10	6 ¹
				Laundresses	12	1	0 ¹
				Waitresses, Housemaids ..	11	16	0 ¹
				<i>Personal Services—</i>			
				Hairdressers	15	1	6

¹ Board and lodging provided free.
 employees in certain cities and towns.
 vehicles. ⁴ Commonwealth award.
 and lodging to be deducted from these rates.

² Additional allowances are paid to
 drivers of heavier
 Metropolitan dailies. ⁶ Value of board

6 HOURS AND WORKING CONDITIONS

Minimum working conditions for employees are prescribed 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. Regu-

lation 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
1960 ..	39.95	39.97	39.98	39.96	39.89	39.97	39.96
1961 ..	39.95	39.97	39.98	39.96	39.89	39.97	39.96
1962 ..	39.95	39.97	39.98	39.96	39.89	39.97	39.96

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.

The Apprenticeship Executive advises the Minister on trades and industries to be regarded as "skilled" under the Acts and on matters relating to apprenticeship and the employment of minors.

For each trade or group of trades there is a Group Apprenticeship Committee subject to the control of the Executive. In each of the larger country centres there is an Apprenticeship Advisory Committee to deal

with local apprenticeship questions and other matters referred to it by a Group Committee or the Apprenticeship Executive for consideration or investigation locally. At present there are 27 Group Committees in Brisbane including a special Group Committee for all railway apprentices, while there are 14 Advisory Committees in country centres.

Apprentices are indentured mainly at an age of 15 to 16 years, for five years, and during that period are required to attend classes at technical colleges at convenient centres or follow correspondence tuition in their trade if arranged by the Education Department. During the year ended 31 December 1961 there were 5,075 apprentices attending the Central Technical College, 3,247 attending technical classes at 14 centres outside Brisbane, and 3,063 taking correspondence courses. (The last two numbers include some apprentices who were simultaneously taking some subjects at technical colleges and others by correspondence.) For the year ended 31 December 1960 the numbers were 4,854, 3,225, and 2,991 respectively. In 1961 supervisory classes at 48 country centres provided personal assistance for 1,659 apprentices who were taking correspondence courses. The percentage of passes at the annual examinations is usually high, 90 per cent of the 1961 candidates being successful.

The next table shows the numbers of apprentices indentured, and indentures begun and ceased, for each of the ten years 1952-53 to 1961-62.

APPRENTICES, QUEENSLAND

Year	New Indentures	Indentures Completed	Indentures Cancelled	Indentured Apprentices at End of Year
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
1960-61	3,479	2,525	593	11,090
1961-62	2,558	2,028	557	11,063

8 GENERAL EMPLOYMENT FACILITIES

The operation of State Employment Exchanges was discontinued from 29 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	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
<i>Ordinary and Domestic Department¹</i>					
Claims Settled—					
Fatal No	226	273	177	138	160
Non-fatal No	50,876	57,813	58,713	58,858	57,072
Compensation Paid £	3,839,987	4,193,191	4,382,881	4,399,433	4,370,499
Premiums Received £	4,876,809	4,782,790	5,243,833	5,551,719	6,127,912
<i>Miners' Phthisis Department²</i>					
Claims Admitted No	8	11	18 ^r	29	20
Recipients ³ —					
Incapacitated No	223	202	192	198	195
Dependent No	354	329	315	293	268
Compensation Paid £	126,049	119,765	109,825	108,592	103,546
Premiums Received £	150,184	107,835	148,830	162,071	149,088

¹ Including industrial diseases.
or cutting industries.
since last issue.

² Comprising mining, quarrying, stone-crushing
³ Recipients of compensation at 30 June.

^r Revised

Compensation is payable for personal injury arising out of, or in the course of, employment. Provided that their employment is a contributing factor, compensation is also payable for diseases contracted by workers, whether at or away from their place of employment, and for diseases aggravated by the employment. Certain specified diseases are excluded and separate provision is made for them.

The legislation provides for insurance of all persons who work under a contract of service, except members of the employer's family dwelling in his house, 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. Rates payable from 18 December 1962 are shown below.

In the case of fatal injuries to a breadwinner with persons totally dependent on him, £3,300 is paid (with the reservation that no deduction for weekly payments shall be made so as to reduce the amount payable in respect of the dependants of the worker below £660), plus £110 for each dependent child under 16 years of age if there is a wholly dependent widow. For partial dependency, the minimum payment is £550.

For non-fatal injuries the maximum payment is £3,600. During the period of incapacity, the weekly rate of compensation is £11 15s for an adult male worker without dependants, and £10 13s for an adult female worker without dependants. The maximum weekly payment for a

married man depends upon the number of totally dependent children, and is only limited by the average weekly earnings of the worker. In addition, specified sums are payable for certain permanent disabilities.

In the case of specified mining and industrial diseases—silicosis or anthraco-silicosis—and subject to certain residential qualifications, the widow of a worker receives £3 10s a week, plus 19s a week for each child under 16 years of age, with a maximum weekly payment of £5. The total of all payments cannot exceed £3,300 (with the reservation that no deduction for weekly payments shall be made so as to reduce the amount payable in respect of the dependants of the worker below £660. A worker suffering from such a disease receives £3 10s a week, plus 19s for each child, and £3 3s for the wife of the worker, with a maximum weekly payment of £7. Weekly payments continue to the worker during his life-time.

10 UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

Provision against the risks of unemployment is now generally recognised as a community responsibility. The principle is accepted that industries enjoying more stable employment should share equally in the costs with others more susceptible to unemployment, and that the burden should be spread over the whole community.

In Queensland, alone among Australian States, a scheme of unemployment insurance was operating before 1945. From 1 July 1945 this scheme was replaced by an Australia-wide system of unemployment benefit financed and controlled by the Commonwealth Government. State legislation in 1944 provided for the suspension of the Queensland system from the date of commencement of the Commonwealth Unemployment Benefit.

Commonwealth Unemployment Benefit—The Commonwealth scheme, which commenced to operate on 1 July 1945, provides for payments to persons whose normal earnings are interrupted through unemployment or sickness. These are financed from taxation revenue and not from any system of contribution.

Weekly rates payable were amended in February 1962, from which date they were as follows:—For unmarried persons, £1 15s a week at 16 and 17 years of age, £2 7s 6d at ages 18 to 20, and £4 2s 6d in all other cases; for married persons £4 2s 6d and an additional £3 for a dependent wife or husband and 15s for each dependent child. Incomes are permitted, without affecting the benefit, of up to £1 for unmarried persons under 21, and £2 in all other cases. Sick pay from approved friendly societies is not taken into account in assessing income. (In calculating benefit, for a married person, the income of a wife or husband is considered.) No payment is made for unemployment or sickness of less than seven days' duration.

The following table shows the benefits paid under the scheme for 1961-62.

**COMMONWEALTH UNEMPLOYMENT AND SICKNESS BENEFITS, QUEENSLAND,
1961-62**

Class of Benefit	Claims Admitted			Amount of Benefits Paid	Persons Receiving Benefits at 30 June 1962		
	Males	Females	Total		Males	Females	Total
	No	No	No	£	No	No	No
Unemployment	52,475	12,250	64,725	2,636,105	5,138	2,294	7,432
Sickness	8,764	2,573	11,337	428,968	1,224	445	1,669
Special ¹	469	184	653	78,564	79	253	332
Total	61,708	15,007	76,715	3,143,637	6,441	2,992	9,433

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

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
1960-61 ..	4,493	2,677	3,810	1,063	1,050	333	13,426
1961-62 ..	7,990	6,017	5,394	1,861	1,294	689	23,245

PERSONS ON BENEFIT AT END OF EACH MONTH

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
1960-61 ..	7,366	4,884	6,263	1,749	2,200	576	23,038
1961-62 ..	19,015	14,782	10,261	3,776	2,908	1,522	52,264

PAYMENTS DURING EACH MONTH

	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
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
1960-61 ..	111,080	74,637	108,301	28,886	39,930	9,544	372,378
1961-62 ..	368,663	300,271	219,675	74,958	60,507	28,989	1,053,063

¹ Including Australian Capital Territory.

² Including Northern Territory.

Chapter 13—PUBLIC FINANCE

1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter gives particulars of the financial relations between the Commonwealth and the States. These are followed by details of Queensland State revenue and expenditure, and of loan expenditure and public debt.

Section 5 deals with Commonwealth Government finances and section 6 with indebtedness of all Australian Governments.

Taxation is dealt with in section 7 for Queensland, including Commonwealth taxes payable in Queensland. The remaining sections deal with Queensland only.

Local Government finance is briefly stated in section 8. Section 9 gives a comprehensive summary for State semi-governmental bodies. Section 10 provides net aggregates for all State public finance.

The last section gives information regarding particular State institutions.

2 COMMONWEALTH AND STATE FINANCIAL RELATIONS

Under the Federal Constitution both the functions of government and the sources of revenue are divided, but it is not possible to divide them in such a way as to make each sovereign governing authority financially independent. The Commonwealth has of necessity greater taxing powers, and it has always contributed towards the needs of the States. By the Financial Agreement of 1927 and its ratification, the basis of these contributions became part of the Constitution. But other payments are made also. Special Commonwealth grants are made to two of the States (Western Australia and Tasmania). Other grants are made from time to time to all States for particular purposes, the chief being from petrol taxation for Main Roads. Details are given in a subsequent table.

Difficulties caused by the high rates of income taxation required to provide money for war purposes, and the desirability of collecting such taxation currently from earnings, led to a war-time arrangement by which the Commonwealth Government became the sole authority to levy income taxation for the duration of the war and one year thereafter; and, under legislation passed in March 1946, the Commonwealth Government will collect tax on behalf of the States for an indefinite period. The Commonwealth assumed control of the State taxation staffs, and now makes one assessment on taxpayers' incomes to cover both Commonwealth and State requirements. The States received from such collections an annual reimbursement to compensate them for their loss of income tax (see page 382). A similar arrangement was made with regard to entertainment tax but this tax is no longer levied by the Commonwealth Government.

Payments from the Commonwealth to the State Governments fall into four categories:—

- (a) Constitutional contributions towards public debt charges (see below).
- (b) Special grants to particular States, made on the recommendation of the Commonwealth Grants Commission, and special non-recurring grants made to all States.
- (c) Payments for special purposes determined by the Commonwealth and expended through the States, usually for convenience of administration.
- (d) Payments in lieu of income tax.

The Financial Agreement—The main principles of this arrangement were that the Commonwealth took over all the debts of the States existing on 1 July 1929, and became responsible for the security of future debt incurred by Australian Governments. The Commonwealth became bound to make annual payments for 58 years of a fixed sum of £7,584,912 towards interest thereon, and in addition sinking fund contributions of (a) 2s 6d per cent on State debts as at 30 June 1927, and (b) 5s per cent on State debts incurred thereafter. The States were bound also to pay the balance of interest due, and 5s per cent to the sinking fund on all of their debts. Among other provisions there is one requiring special contributions of 4 per cent per annum for the redemption of funded debt incurred for revenue deficits.

The next table shows payments by the Commonwealth to the State Governments in the last year prior to the Agreement, and payments under the Agreement at ten-year intervals since its inception and in 1961-62.

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	1961-62	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
New South Wales	2,917,411	3,213,771	3,520,662	3,610,437	4,704,133	5,247,117	71,820
Victoria ..	2,127,159	2,306,253	2,414,527	2,462,669	3,281,956	3,692,910	34,543
Queensland ..	1,096,235	1,228,627	1,288,753	1,330,795	1,727,231	1,940,057	23,410
South Australia ..	703,816	811,690	874,380	916,199	1,371,570	1,602,615	15,535
Western Australia	560,639 ¹	551,991	635,956	670,564	970,749	1,126,211	11,046
Tasmania ..	266,859	295,457	305,019	326,101	593,864	714,923	7,511
Total ..	7,672,119	8,407,789	9,039,297	9,316,765	12,649,503	14,323,833	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 "E", "F", and "G") in 1961-62 were £27,368,400. In addition, £8,234,620 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
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	226,601	5,326	30,536	..	464,141
1960-61 ..	126,478	90,000	268,830 _r	4,452	16,506	33,925	540,191 _r
1961-62 ..	230,132	7,000	221,888	3,089	27,644	13,381	503,134

_r Revised since last issue.

On loans raised in Australia during 1961-62, the short- and medium-term securities bore interest rates of $4\frac{1}{4}$ to $5\frac{1}{4}$ per cent and the long-term 5 to $5\frac{3}{8}$ per cent.

At 30 June 1962, £2,529,000 was outstanding on Savings Certificates which had been issued between March 1940 and 31 January 1949.

The public loans issued by the Commonwealth include provision for revenue deficits, but there are other public borrowings also—e.g., a proportion of the increases in savings bank deposits in Queensland go directly to the State. Loans are made to Local and Semi-Governmental Authorities by the State Government, but these Authorities are also permitted to borrow on their own account. All such borrowings from other sources must first be approved by the Governor in Council, and are then guaranteed by the Queensland Government. At 30 June 1962 the outstanding balance of such guaranteed loans was £195,545,051.

International Loans—To provide dollar funds to purchase capital equipment, the Commonwealth Government has borrowed from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. During 1961-62 no drawings were made on these loans. However, other new overseas loans for various works were raised as follows:—New York \$51m, and Netherlands 40m guilders. In addition, a further \$30m was raised in New York for conversion of existing debts there.

Commonwealth Payments to States—Payments to the States by the Commonwealth Government are of three kinds, and not all are of direct assistance to State finances. There are (1) payments under the Financial Agreement, and the taxation agreements, (2) unconditional grants to State revenues, and (3) payments for special purposes.

The assistance to State finances which the Financial Agreement provides may be gauged from the table on page 377. 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, 1961-62

Particulars	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Total
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
Financial Agreement—							
Interest on State Debts	2,918	2,127	1,096	704	473	267	7,585
Sinking Fund ¹	2,329	1,566	844	899	653	448	6,739
Special Grants .. ..	..	..	..	..	6,156	5,075	11,231
Financial Assistance Grants ..	99,249	73,015	43,730	33,225	30,085	12,836	292,140
Additional Assistance Grants ..	2,240	1,800	3,340	970	660	990	10,000
Commonwealth Aid Roads Act,							
1959—Main Grants	12,154	8,870	8,002	5,062	7,712	2,200	44,000
Matching Assistance	1,657	1,210	1,091	690	1,052	300	6,000
Beef Cattle Roads .. ..	..	..	650	..	500	..	1,150
Tuberculosis Act, 1948—							
Capital Reimbursement	48	57	200	46	12	23	386
Maintenance Grants	1,495	1,110	783	345	397	184	4,314
Mental Institutions—Contributions							
to Capital Expenditure	648	..	71	28	77	..	824
Western Australia Waterworks Grant	..	..	..	..	61	..	61
Long Service Leave (Coal)	228	..	43	..	15	4	290
Meat Production .. ..	..	..	2	..	3	..	5
Grants to Universities	6,142	3,704	1,309	1,396	994	616	14,161
Cattle Tick Control	330	..	..	..	..	..	330
Dairy Industry Extension Grant ..	65	65	72	18	18	8	246
Expansion of Agricultural Advisory							
Services	74	60	53	27	27	19	260
Development of N.W. Australia ..	..	..	..	..	1,705	..	1,705
Coal Loading Facilities	284	..	..	..	..	..	284
Railway Standardisation ² .. ..	..	2,800	..	..	..	..	2,800
Total	129,861	96,384	61,286	43,410	50,600	22,970	404,511

¹ Paid to National Debt Sinking Fund. advances £1,200,000) in Victoria.

² Grants only. Excluding repayable

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 385 includes amounts paid from funds other than the Commonwealth Consolidated Revenue Fund. In addition to the amount of £19,391,873 shown as "Commonwealth Payments," £43,730,193 was paid by the Commonwealth as State Grants in lieu of taxation reimbursement. This amount is shown in the table on page 385 as "Income Taxation."

These payments during the five years ended 30 June 1962 to or for the State Governments from the Commonwealth Government are summarised below.

COMMONWEALTH PAYMENTS TO OR FOR THE STATES, FIVE YEARS

State	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE GRANTS ¹					
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
New South Wales	72,700	76,083	83,450	91,988	99,249
Victoria	51,463	54,579	60,625	67,371	73,015
Queensland	30,817	31,894	36,375	39,951	43,730
South Australia	17,848	18,985	27,675	30,727	33,225
Western Australia	15,278	16,174	25,462	27,977	30,085
Tasmania	6,859	7,270	10,913	11,980	12,836
Total	194,965	204,985	244,500	269,994	292,140
OTHER PAYMENTS ²					
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
New South Wales	19,166	21,138	23,345	24,935	30,612
Victoria	11,991	13,066	17,898	20,419	23,369
Queensland	10,607	11,258	11,904	13,037	17,556
South Australia	12,018	12,047	9,645	8,282	10,185
Western Australia	19,945	21,274	14,883	16,704	20,515
Tasmania	6,405	7,680	7,087	8,082	10,134
Total	80,881 ³	87,771 ³	84,762	91,459	112,371
TOTAL ²					
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
New South Wales	91,866	97,221	106,795	116,923	129,861
Victoria	63,454	67,645	78,523	87,790	96,384
Queensland	41,424	43,152	48,279	52,988	61,286
South Australia	29,866	31,032	37,320	39,009	43,410
Western Australia	35,223	37,448	40,345	44,681	50,600
Tasmania	13,264	14,950	18,000	20,062	22,970
Total	275,846 ³	292,756 ³	329,262	361,453	404,511

¹ Prior to 1959-60, grants under the State Grants (Tax Reimbursement) Acts and State Grants (Special Financial Assistance) Acts. ² Revised since last issue to include maintenance payments to tuberculosis hospitals. ³ Including grants for railway standardisation not allocated among the States—1957-58, £749,000, 1958-59, £1,308,000.

The total payments of £1,663,828,000 during the five years ended June 1962 included in the preceding table came from revenue. Of the total, £67,331,000 was paid under the Financial Agreement, £1,206,584,000 as financial assistance grants in lieu of income tax, £212,736,000 for roads, and £177,177,000 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 1 July 1942 to the end of the first full financial year after the cessation of the war. The States did not willingly accept the scheme in policy or in law; the matter was pressed, by the States, to the High Court which ruled that in war time the Commonwealth could requisition the staff, buildings, &c, of State Income Tax Administration; and further, that in peace time, while the Commonwealth could not prevent the States levying income tax, it could make grants to the States on condition that they vacated the field of income taxation.

Some details of the Commonwealth *States Grants (Income Tax Reimbursement) Act* 1942 and the sums payable to each State were shown in the 1958 and earlier editions of the *Year Book*.

At a Premiers' Conference in January 1946, the Prime Minister declared the Commonwealth's refusal to assist in the re-establishment of the system of joint Commonwealth-State income tax collection which had prevailed before 1942. The States therefore, unless they had been willing to establish an entirely separate system of collection, had to accept an arrangement whereby the Commonwealth would continue to be, without any specified limit of time, the sole taxing authority as far as income tax is concerned, and the States would receive annual reimbursements from the Commonwealth. The Commonwealth *States Grants (Tax Reimbursement) Act* 1946 implemented this arrangement as from 1 July 1946.

Under the arrangement, the annual amount of reimbursement payable to all States was fixed at £40 million for 1946-47 and 1947-48; while for 1948-49 and succeeding years it was increased in proportion to the increase in the population of Australia, and further increased in proportion to the increase in average wages.

From 1948-49 to 1956-57, the distribution was partly in proportion to the 1946-47 and 1947-48 amounts, and partly in proportion to adjusted population. "Adjusted" population took into consideration relative sparsity of population and numbers of children aged 5 to 15 years.

In 1948-49, 10 per cent of the total reimbursement was distributed in proportion to "adjusted" population and 90 per cent in proportion to the 1946-47 and 1947-48 amounts. In 1949-50, the proportions were 20 per cent and 80 per cent respectively, the former proportion increasing each year by 10 per cent, until in 1957-58 and 1958-59 the whole reimbursement was distributed in proportion to "adjusted" population.

For the years 1948-49 to 1958-59, the basic amount of £40 million for distribution was increased to £45 million. After adjustment to allow for increased population and increased average wages according to the formula, the amount for distribution for 1958-59 was £174,562,754. The distribution of this amount under the prescribed formula, compared with the previous year, and with the basic 1946-47 and 1947-48 distribution, is shown in the following statement.

				1946-47 and			
				1947-48	1957-58	1958-59	
				£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	
New South Wales	..	..	..	16,477	61,747	64,796	
Victoria	..	..	..	8,860	44,000	46,479	
Queensland	..	..	..	6,601	25,921	27,159	
South Australia	..	..	..	3,458	15,259	16,166	
Western Australia	..	..	..	3,384	13,064	13,773	
Tasmania	..	..	..	1,220	5,864	6,190	
Total	..	..	..	40,000	165,855	174,563	

Subsequent to a Premiers' Conference in June 1959, the *States Grants Act 1959* was passed by the Commonwealth Government. This Act repealed the *States Grants (Tax Reimbursement) Act 1946-1948*, and made provision for future grants of financial assistance to the States.

The new Act specified the amount payable to each State for the year 1959-60, and provided for the amount payable to each State in subsequent years to be calculated as follows:—

(1) The amount payable to each State is varied in the same proportion as the change in the population of that State from the first day of the preceding year to the first day of the year concerned. (The population on 1 July of any year is taken as the population on the preceding 30 June, unless there has been a Census during June or July when the Census results are taken as the population on 1 July.)

(2) If there has been an increase in average wages, the amounts calculated as above are increased by one and one-tenth times the percentage increase in average wages in the Commonwealth as a whole. (For this purpose, average wages are the total amount of wages and salaries shown in the returns of pay-roll tax payers divided by the average monthly number of employees, counting each female employee as three-fifths.)

The grants paid during the first three years of the new Act with the estimate for the fourth year were as follows:—

	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
New South Wales	83,450	91,988	99,249	103,836
Victoria	60,625	67,371	73,015	76,336
Queensland	36,375	39,951	43,730	45,577
South Australia	27,675	30,727	33,225	34,907
Western Australia	25,462	27,977	30,085	31,319
Tasmania	10,913	11,980	12,836	13,315
Total	244,500	269,994	292,140	305,290

It is intended that these arrangements shall operate until the year 1964-65. Provision is made for them to be reviewed by the Commonwealth in consultation with the States after that year on the request of any State or on the Commonwealth's initiative, or before that year if there should be a change in Commonwealth-State relations having a major effect on State finances.

It was agreed that the States of Victoria and Queensland would withdraw their applications for financial assistance under Section 96 of the Constitution, and that South Australia would no longer be a claimant State under that section. However, if special or unexpected circumstances endanger the budgetary position of any non-claimant State it still has the right to apply for a special grant. Tasmania and Western Australia will remain claimant States under Section 96.

3 STATE CONSOLIDATED REVENUE AND TRUST FUNDS

While transactions of the State Government are, for the most part, handled through the Consolidated Revenue Fund, the considerable amount of extra business passing through Trust and Special Funds must also enter into consideration if a complete statement of State finances is required. For this reason, information in this section relates mainly to the combined operations of both Consolidated Revenue and Trust Funds. Since fairly substantial amounts are transferred from Consolidated Revenue to Trust Funds, and from Trust Funds to Consolidated Revenue, the simple aggregate of receipts or expenditure of these funds in any year considerably overstates the total volume of actual State finances. Therefore, in the tables which follow, duplication of amounts under individual headings have been eliminated. Gross totals of all funds shown at the end of the tables indicate the extent of transfers between funds. In the table on page 385, items of receipts have been shown under "Consolidated Revenue" or "Trust" Funds according to the fund into which the moneys were first paid and, in the case of expenditure, the fund from which they were finally expended.

QUEENSLAND REVENUE RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1961-62

Particulars	Consolidated Revenue Fund	Trust Funds	Total
RECEIPTS			
	£	£	£
Taxation¹—			
Income (States Grants Act)	43,730,193	..	43,730,193
Probate and Succession	4,375,107	..	4,375,107
Motor	1,718,523	6,903,251	8,621,774
Other	9,172,513	2,104,966	11,277,479
Business Undertakings—			
Railways	35,071,824	..	35,071,824
State Insurance .. .. .	..	15,094,033	15,094,033
Other .. .. .	..	3,623,999	3,623,999
Land Revenue	3,916,819	2,376,928	6,293,747
Interest on Loans and Public Balances ..	2,319,901	2,835,842	5,155,743
Commonwealth Payments	8,318,215	11,073,658	19,391,873
Other	5,806,820	38,656,702	44,463,522
Net Total Receipts²	114,429,915	82,669,379	197,099,294
Gross Total Receipts²	117,325,027	86,238,726	203,563,753
EXPENDITURE			
	£	£	£
Legislative and General Administration ..	4,509,577	2,390,027	6,899,604
Law, Order, and Public Safety	7,304,985	1,189,479	8,494,464
Regulation of Trade and Industry	807,912	361,660	1,169,572
Education, Science, and Art	19,341,073	1,548,019	20,889,092
Public Health and Recreation—			
Hospitals	14,684,434	1,653,258	16,337,692
Other	1,898,320	694,508	2,592,828
Social Amelioration	2,450,961	391,055	2,842,016
Business Undertakings—			
Railways	37,172,441	6,784,414	43,956,855
State Insurance .. .. .	..	10,470,230	10,470,230
Other .. .. .	..	3,537,670	3,537,670
Loans to Local Bodies .. .. .	..	6,373,059	6,373,059
Subsidies to Local Bodies	2,817,854	..	2,817,854
Irrigation	443,449	2,280,209	2,723,658
Land Settlement	982,066	4,057,543	5,039,609
Agriculture	1,805,393	2,173,514	3,978,907
Forestry	516,747	991,718	1,508,465
Roads and Bridges .. .. .	..	19,594,620	19,594,620
Shipping and Harbours	415,138	1,313,079	1,728,217
Housing .. .. .	..	9,135,334	9,135,334
Other Development	990,845	1,774,925	2,765,770
Debt Charges	18,627,084	4,074,504	22,701,588
Net Total Expenditure²	114,768,279	80,788,825	195,557,104
Gross Total Expenditure²	117,215,308	84,806,255	202,021,563

¹ For details see page 400.
transfers between funds.² Net totals exclude, and gross totals include

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
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
1960-61	106,411	73,684	180,095	107,235	73,468	180,703
1961-62	114,430	82,669	197,099	114,768	80,789	195,557

Receipts—Details of the combined receipts of the Consolidated Revenue and Trust Funds during the last five years are shown in the next table.

Taxation is the most important source of revenue, providing £68·0m, or 34 per cent, of the net total income of £197·1m in 1961-62. Included under this heading is the Commonwealth Financial Assistance Grant of £43·7m, which for practical purposes, as well as retaining comparability with previous years, is shown as "Income Tax". The remaining taxation items are State collections comprising mainly Probate and Succession Duties, Stamp Duties, and Land, Motor, Racing, and Liquor taxes.

While Business Undertakings show high aggregate receipts, it must be remembered that expenditures are also correspondingly high, so that their net income yield is little, if any at all. Railways are the most important item of this type with the State Insurance, Tourist Bureau, Fish Board, and State Mines and Smelters, &c completing the group.

Apart from the Financial Assistance Grant, mentioned above, Commonwealth Payments are usually for a specific purpose, such as interest and sinking fund contributions on the State debt, construction and maintenance of roads, hospital benefits and other social services, and assistance to industries. However, the payment of £19·4m in 1961-62 also included an Additional Assistance Grant of £3·3m to alleviate unemployment, the State being free to determine the most beneficial purposes on which it was to be used.

The balance of receipts cover a wide range of items, and include rents on land, forestry charges, interest and repayments on loans to Local Bodies, fees and charges for services rendered, Golden Casket profits, and receipts of repayable advances from the State Loan Fund and other sources.

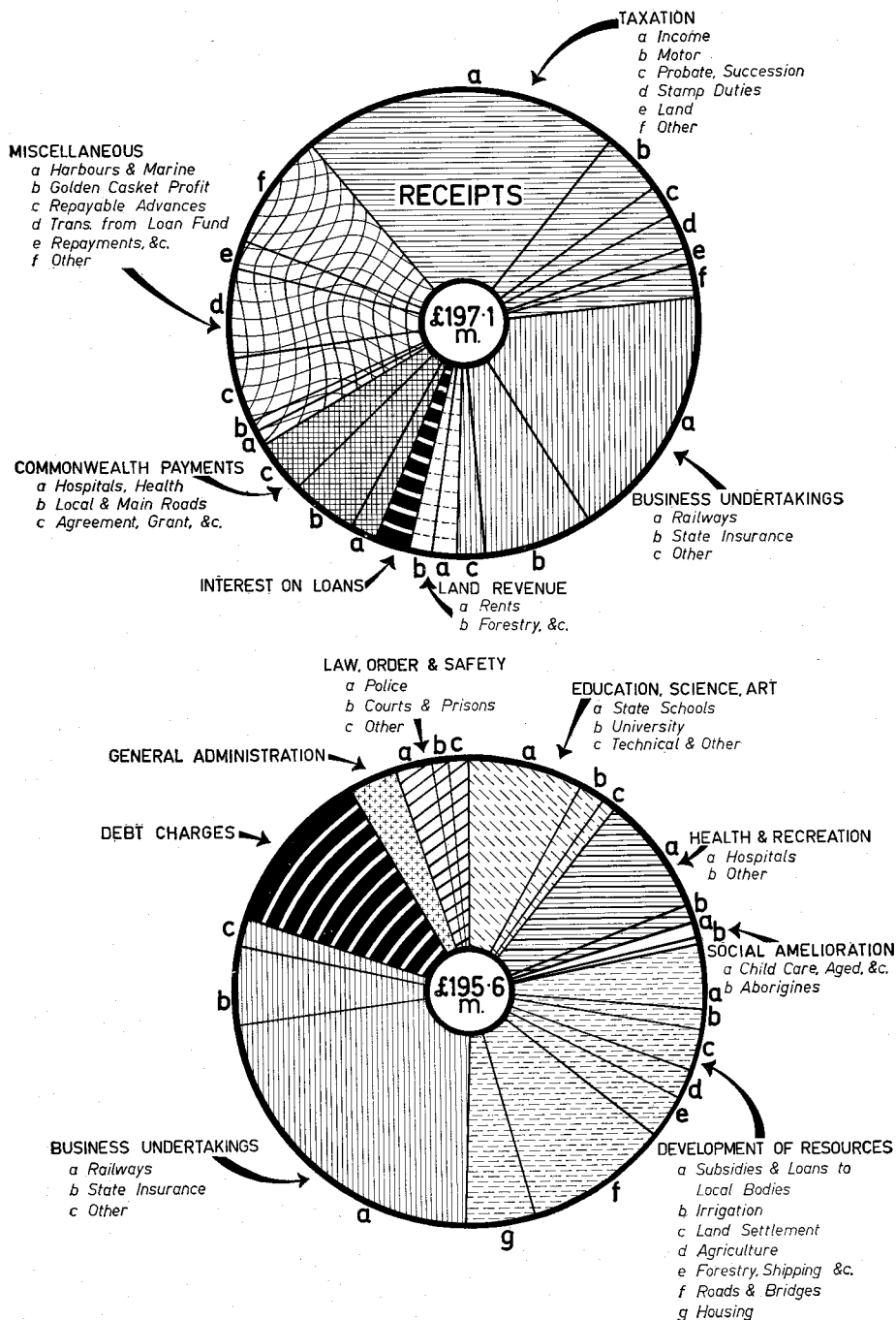
QUEENSLAND CONSOLIDATED REVENUE AND TRUST FUNDS, RECEIPTS

Particulars	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
Taxation—	£	£	£	£	£
Income Tax ¹	25,921,161	27,158,785	36,375,000	39,950,708	43,730,193
Probate and Succession Duties	3,138,006	3,376,763	4,146,133	4,003,611	4,375,107
Land Tax	1,468,047	1,412,396	1,572,328	1,745,163	1,762,207
Motor Taxes	5,962,816	6,587,686	7,226,633	7,692,154	8,621,774
Stamp Duties on Lotteries ..	336,750	338,000	329,500	321,500	334,000
Racing Taxes	327,816	396,870	422,316	427,120	604,959
Other Stamp Duties	3,295,093	3,411,300	4,499,760	4,989,388	4,734,056
Liquor Taxes	965,585	983,297	994,747	1,088,179	1,339,297
Other	1,874,594	2,002,380	2,129,881	2,434,269	2,502,960
Total	43,289,868	45,667,477	57,696,298	62,652,092	68,004,553
Business Undertakings—					
Railways	33,934,914	35,142,650	34,845,921	35,397,387	35,071,824
State Insurance	11,474,258	11,778,243	13,556,253	15,031,046	15,094,033
Tourist Bureau	1,349,481	1,424,016	1,651,080	1,853,697	1,888,449
Other	2,081,375	2,213,539	2,145,983	2,032,022	1,735,550
Total	48,840,028	50,558,448	52,199,237	54,314,152	53,789,856
Land Revenue—					
Rents	2,799,813	2,978,130	3,071,269	3,139,757	3,220,970
Forestry	2,475,153	1,037,923	2,361,933	2,473,030	1,955,401
Other	554,421	464,622	779,461	927,611	1,117,376
Total	5,829,387	4,480,675	6,212,663	6,540,398	6,293,747
Interest on Loans	2,874,728	3,788,623	3,748,960	4,659,379	5,155,743
Commonwealth Payments²—					
Financial Agreement Act ..	1,096,235	1,096,235	1,096,235	1,096,235	1,096,235
Additional Financial Assistance	4,398,809	4,735,481	..	..	3,340,000
Roads	7,040,448	7,450,023	8,095,375	8,451,951	9,133,575
Hospital Benefits	1,415,000	1,494,800	1,578,905	1,601,000	1,706,435
Pharmaceutical Benefits ..	259,464	246,188	380,007	556,224	677,500
Tuberculosis	1,449,949	1,464,355	550,175	748,743	791,050
Other	1,830,200	1,653,475	1,864,743	2,542,810	2,647,078
Total	17,490,105	18,140,557	13,565,440	14,996,963	19,391,873
Miscellaneous—					
Fees for Services	1,529,844	1,671,594	1,820,418	2,211,668	2,378,618
Golden Casket Profit	1,567,686	1,565,051	1,581,428	1,435,756	1,481,725
Government Printer	715,976	812,089	813,458	912,879	879,183
Harbours and Marine	1,631,994	1,944,948	2,022,479	2,146,315	2,039,472
Repayable Advances	5,286,150	4,431,538	4,628,800	5,013,500	9,034,000
Repayments of Principal ..	1,964,054	3,141,901	3,535,963	3,562,835	3,690,435
Transfer from Loan Fund ..	9,220,122	11,443,751	9,385,476	9,445,707	12,135,329
Other	7,218,382	9,032,517	10,940,991	12,203,521	12,824,760
Total	29,134,208	34,043,389	34,729,013	36,932,181	44,463,522
Net Total Receipts³ ..	147,458,324	156,679,169	168,151,611	180,095,165	197,099,294
Gross Total Receipts³ ..	151,633,074	160,356,049	173,361,070	185,704,212	203,563,753

¹ Commonwealth Financial Assistance Grant.
Grant included as Income Taxation.

² Excluding Financial Assistance Grant.
³ Net totals exclude, and gross totals include, transfers between funds.

CONSOLIDATED REVENUE & TRUST FUNDS—1961-62



Expenditure—The table on this and the following page shows the combined expenditure during the last five years from the Consolidated Revenue and Trust Funds. The items are arranged according to a uniform classification which has been adopted by the Statisticians of Australia with the object of making possible direct comparisons between States. Items are placed to function of expenditure without regard to the government department which spent the money.

Of the net total expenditure of £195·6m in 1961-62, costs of operating the State Railways represented the largest single item, being £44·0m out of the total expenses of £58·0m on Business Undertakings. Development of State Resources consumed £55·7m, consisting mainly of expenditure on roads and bridges, housing, loans and subsidies to Local Bodies, land settlement, irrigation, and primary industries. In the sphere of social expenditure, Education, Science, and Art required £20·9m, Public Health and Recreation, £18·9m, and Other Social Services, £2·8m. General Administration, including Law, Order, and Public Safety, and Regulation of Trade and Industry amounted to £16·6m, while Public Debt Charges required £22·7m.

QUEENSLAND CONSOLIDATED REVENUE AND TRUST FUNDS, EXPENDITURE

Particulars	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
	£	£	£	£	£
Legislative and General Administration—					
Parliament, incl Governor ..	364,552	384,858	400,805	439,124	451,001
Electoral	138,745	48,999	153,639	72,374	56,981
Pensions and Superannuation	914,236	998,946	1,180,953	1,259,191	1,455,203
Government Printer ..	759,355	763,335	833,495	895,624	834,240
Other	3,143,841	2,976,951	3,314,094	4,092,756	4,101,179
Total	5,320,729	5,173,089	5,882,986	6,759,069	6,899,604
Law, Order, and Public Safety—					
Police	3,611,842	4,023,512	4,306,880	4,731,335	4,852,710
Prisons	342,139	394,087	462,023	502,006	520,713
Justice Administration ..	940,571	1,086,679	1,205,357	1,454,591	1,583,560
Other	980,287	1,082,952	1,227,822	1,401,404	1,537,481
Total	5,874,839	6,587,230	7,202,082	8,089,336	8,494,464
Regulation of Trade and Industry—					
Factories, Shops, and Labour					
Legislation	249,562	273,038	280,124	326,949	335,983
Transport Control	77,861	119,177	191,380	224,694	337,783
Electricity	169,760	138,407	142,775	188,901	211,621
Other	279,923	281,954	288,861	283,014	284,185
Total	777,106	812,576	903,140	1,023,558	1,169,572
Education—					
State Schools (incl Scholarships, &c)	10,085,303	11,511,261	12,303,264	14,204,231	15,306,039
Technical Colleges	1,103,005	1,277,609	1,406,416	1,457,884	1,287,460
University	1,558,180	1,877,022	2,497,340	3,552,290	3,520,696
Agricultural	274,376	293,999	303,982	307,405	315,818
Other	161,005	162,314	168,819	193,986	202,319
Total	13,181,869	15,122,205	16,679,821	19,715,796	20,632,332

QUEENSLAND CONSOLIDATED REVENUE AND TRUST FUNDS,
EXPENDITURE—*continued*

Particulars	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
	£	£	£	£	£
Science, Art, and Research ..	172,408	197,973	212,667	238,901	256,760
Public Health and Recreation—					
Hospitals Generally ..	11,372,247	11,800,145	11,963,814	12,942,951	13,848,721
Mental Hospitals ..	2,141,810	2,146,296	2,311,149	2,427,150	2,488,971
Maternal and Child Welfare Centres ..	327,691	333,445	365,603	385,415	401,647
Ambulance Brigades ..	259,278	257,114	277,107	290,359	306,099
Other ..	1,253,110	1,382,725	1,497,644	1,727,948	1,885,082
Total ..	15,354,136	15,919,725	16,415,317	17,773,823	18,930,520
Social Amelioration—					
Provision for Aged, &c—					
Homes ..	635,155	551,794	619,749	661,742	699,318
Other ..	123,416	135,938	139,412	156,401	175,528
Child Welfare—					
Homes ..	146,089	188,511	200,501	195,839	287,390
Other ..	427,877	456,016	518,935	523,557	585,245
Aboriginal Welfare ..	838,679	878,800	909,155	985,907	1,018,734
Other ..	130,529	140,752	109,009	69,945	75,801
Total ..	2,301,745	2,351,811	2,496,761	2,593,391	2,842,016
Development of State Resources—					
Loans to Local Bodies ..	4,873,716	4,870,069	5,380,960	5,352,874	6,373,059
Subsidies to Local Bodies ..	677,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	2,817,854
Irrigation ..	3,031,076	3,164,553	2,659,265	2,283,535	2,723,658
Land Settlement ..	6,096,406	5,434,626	5,659,933	5,128,759	5,039,609
Mining ..	454,737	447,546	428,860	498,658	505,853
Agricultural, Pastoral, Dairying ..	2,819,764	2,727,279	3,350,864	3,764,851	3,978,907
Forestry ..	1,486,085	1,428,938	1,517,172	1,602,894	1,508,465
Roads and Bridges ..	12,619,084	15,793,359	18,834,187	18,349,879	19,594,620
Shipping and Harbours ..	2,388,990	2,181,711	2,294,151	2,444,737	1,728,217
Tourist Activities ..	304,115	195,606	223,938	262,909	289,628
Housing ..	5,524,295	6,985,592	7,045,204	7,897,094	9,135,334
Other ..	479,047	1,136,332	930,734	1,737,100	1,970,289
Total ..	40,754,315	44,368,611	48,328,268	49,326,290	55,665,493
Business Undertakings—					
Railways ..	35,887,573	36,415,068	38,098,768	40,175,086	43,956,855
State Insurance ..	7,522,219	8,461,366	9,264,328	10,124,055	10,470,230
Tourist Bureau ..	1,281,507	1,334,077	1,553,716	1,739,055	1,783,563
Other ..	2,232,090	2,160,007	2,070,145	1,955,963	1,754,107
Total ..	46,923,389	48,370,518	50,986,957	53,994,159	57,964,755
Public Debt Charges—					
Interest and Other Charges	14,628,420	15,276,418	16,823,663	18,582,372	20,131,661
Redemption to Loan Fund ..	1,167,141	1,749,572	2,533,756	1,955,992	1,899,927
Sinking Fund ..	..	400,000	580,000	650,000	670,000
Total ..	15,795,561	17,425,990	19,937,419	21,188,364	22,701,588
Net Total Expenditure ¹ ..	146,456,097	156,329,728	169,045,418	180,702,687	195,557,104
Gross Total Expenditure ¹ ..	150,630,847	160,006,608	174,254,877	186,311,734	202,021,563

¹ Net totals exclude, and gross totals include, transfers between funds.

Trust Funds—The following table gives the receipts and expenditure of the principal Trust Funds.

TRUST FUNDS, QUEENSLAND, 1961-62

Fund	Receipts	Expenditure	Balance 30 June 1962
	£	£	£
Aboriginal Welfare	214,684	215,205	16,043
Agricultural Bank	5,065,923	4,818,043	430,294
Barrier Fences	95,786	91,496	36,645
Barron River Hydro-electric Extension Projects	1,785,912	1,556,258	265,578
Buffalo Fly Control	47,682	82,670	45,151
Commonwealth Aid Local Authority Roads	2,259,500	2,356,103	241,789
Commonwealth Education	508,838	488,096	32,678
Commonwealth-State Housing	6,705,074	6,633,142	174,191
Co-ordinator-General of Public Works Construction	1,315,673	1,243,867	228,645
Education Special Standing	750,906	721,778	90,065
Electricity	236,138	202,750	79,490
Federal Aid Rehabilitation	8,759	..	732,099
Fire Brigades Precept	947,528	947,528	..
Fish Supply	1,369,255	1,378,057	-64,132
Forestry and Lumbering	1,955,401	1,955,401	..
Hamilton Lands Development	31,650	16,877	132,059
Harbour Dues	1,573,327	1,292,363	856,979
Home Builders' Account	1,621,951	1,619,983	12,254
Hospital Benefits	309,000	323,968	6,389
Hospital, Motherhood, and Child Welfare	1,481,725	1,481,725	..
Irrigation and Water Supply Construction	2,302,945	2,296,721	8,862
Land Act Improvement	400,056	356,001	229,174
Liquor Acts	9,425	25,251	310,641
Main Roads	16,649,526	16,491,121	437,678
Main Roads Special Standing	591,190	496,667	94,844
Mount Isa Railway Project	6,201,699	7,062,362	661,292
Parliamentary Contributory Superannuation	45,863	14,808	371,727
Police Superannuation	764,728	352,175	2,110,102
Port Development	3,392	25,861	79,751
Public Service Superannuation	1,566,083	354,667	9,770,024
Public Service Superannuation Additional Benefits	1,165,605	275,941	3,301,144
Queensland Housing Commission	4,499,110	4,296,149	243,401
Roads Maintenance	909,012	899,058	83,861
Sickness, Medical, and Funeral Benefits	65,935	34,912	531,276
State Coal Mines	266,481	445,817	54,988
State Coke Works	152,000	139,722	47,335
State Insurance	13,761,785	10,532,219	42,984,515
State Stores Board	527,133	525,608	-412,429
Stock	800,615	782,950	21,020
Stock Diseases Compensation	66,111	71,492	54,033
Stock Routes and Pests Destruction	419,816	412,654	33,176
Sugar Bulk Handling Facilities	310,155	355,157	92,474
Sugar Cane Prices	122,565	124,673	114,494
Supreme Court	189,964	106,085	178,443
Tourist Bureau	1,888,449	1,898,788	122,453
Tully Falls Hydro-electric Project	89,007	150,242	25,957
Other	2,664,980	2,495,785	674,738
Total	84,718,342¹	78,448,196²	65,541,191³

¹ Excluding repayments of advances to Local Authorities, &c. £1,520,384.

² Excluding advances to Local Authorities and Co-operative Housing Societies, and other investments, £6,358,059.

³ Cash deficit, £5,205,126, and securities, £70,746,317.

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 30 June 1962 was accounted for by net loan expenditure.

LOAN EXPENDITURE, QUEENSLAND, 1961-62

Head of Expenditure	Expenditure during 1961-62		Aggregate Net Expenditure to Date
	Gross	Net	
	£	£	£
Railways	4,014,956	3,470,879	105,054,879
Reduction of Railway Capital .. .. .	..	..	26,453,419 ¹
Mount Isa Railway	2,020,000	2,020,000	7,020,000
Telegraphs .. .. .	..	..	524,388
Industrial Undertakings	37,222	-227,274	4,624,368
Public Buildings	9,223,021	8,202,765	59,195,335
Roads and Bridges	1,232,447 ²	261,469	7,141,785
Harbours and Marine	-3,797	-86,348	4,086,501
Mining	53,161	52,395	651,225
Forestry	2,057,639	1,697,505	19,552,531
Immigration .. .. .	..	..	2,763,071
Agriculture	2,263	-28,075	617,834
Land Resumptions	243,499	243,499	4,260,688
Prickly Pear Lands	56,814	56,814	1,318,411
Water Supply, Irrigation	4,078,638	3,958,930	30,929,124
Electricity	19,000	19,000	19,000
Agricultural Bank	1,339,462	1,016,347	11,509,915
Advances to Settlers .. .. .	..	-771	57,184
Wire-netting	30,000	22,682	462,128
Queensland Housing Commission	2,690,000	2,155,667	17,815,629
Building Societies .. .. .	..	-6,663	83,802
War Service Land Settlement	-349,462	-403,362	3,397,388
Loans to Local Bodies	938,406	-570,211	39,875,295
Subsidies to Local Bodies	2,986,301	2,977,207	47,675,249
Deficits Funded, &c .. .. .	..	..	8,683,421
Miscellaneous	688,777	-1,223 ³	5,890,648
Total	31,358,347	24,831,232 ³	409,663,218
Add Discounts and Flotation Expenses .. .. .	..	..	6,341,780
Credit Balance Loan Account .. .. .	..	..	119,366
Less Redemptions from Revenue and Sinking Funds .. .. .	..	..	52,303,491
Gross Public Debt .. .. .	..	..	363,820,873

¹ Excluding discounts, &c, £1,546,581.² Including £703,867 liability transferred to Local Authorities on account of road construction.³ Excluding £670,000 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
	£	£	£	£
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
1960-61	30,335,876	23,852,750	384,161,986	342,449,858
1961-62	31,358,347	24,831,232	409,663,218	363,820,873

¹ Excluding sinking fund contributions included in other columns: 1958-59, £400,000; 1959-60, £580,000; 1960-61, £650,000 1961-62, £670,000.

State Government Debt—The gross public debt of £363,820,873, as appearing in these tables, has been calculated in accordance with State Treasury practice of converting overseas loans at the mint par rate of exchange. However, if the current rates of exchange are used to convert overseas loans into Australian currency, as the Commonwealth Treasury has done in assessing the government debt of the Commonwealth and States (see page 398), Queensland's gross debt amounted to £382,884,968 at 30 June 1962. In the next table the public debt has been classified according to the rate of interest payable, and the liability for interest at 30 June 1962 is shown opposite each amount.

QUEENSLAND PUBLIC DEBT AND INTEREST CHARGES AT 30 JUNE 1962

Rate of Interest Per Cent	Public Debt	Interest Charge
£ s d	£	£
1 0 0	1,571,153	15,712
2 10 0	1,973,200	49,330
3 0 0	20,916,440	619,821
3 2 0	1,134,691	34,700
3 2 6	35,868,513	1,120,890
3 5 0	22,629,269	734,843
3 10 0	26,021,158	910,485
3 15 0	11,598,094	434,730
4 0 0	13,954,938	557,758
4 5 0	12,108,180	514,598
4 10 0	68,016,855	3,060,621
4 15 0	29,055,902	1,376,523
5 0 0	68,919,493	3,457,422
5 5 0	26,737,210	1,403,704
5 7 6	15,517,273	834,054
5 10 0	6,176,658	339,716
5 15 0	437,686	25,167
6 0 0	1,184,000	71,040
Treasury Bonds, 6½%	160	..
Gross Public Debt	363,820,873	15,561,114
Less Sinking Funds	163,395	
Net Public Debt	363,657,478	Average Rate per £100 £4 5s 7d

The State Government owed the Commonwealth £42,445,889 under the Commonwealth and State Housing Agreement, and £3,750,000 under

the Mount Isa Railway Agreement, which amounts are excluded from the above table. These are supplementary to a number of State Acts which provide loan moneys for the same purposes.

The gross public debt of £363,820,873 was payable as follows:—

	£	%
Australia	311,653,980	85.7
London	44,473,800	12.2
New York	6,251,927	1.7
Switzerland	652,468	0.2
Canada	437,686	0.1
Netherlands	351,012	0.1

The proportions of public debt maturing overseas and in Australia respectively were 14 and 86 per cent, compared with 14 and 86 per cent for the public debts of the other States taken together and 18 and 82 per cent for the debt of the Commonwealth Government.

The amounts of interest payable in various places on the Queensland debt, excluding exchange, were as follows:—Australia, £13,592,808, London, £1,609,971; New York, £286,256; Switzerland, £29,361; Canada, £25,167 and Netherlands, £17,551; representing average interest rates of 4.36, 3.62, 4.58, 4.50, 5.75, and 5.00 per cent respectively.

The main objects on which loans have been spent during the last five years are shown in the following table. Gross loan expenditure is the total amount spent, and takes no account of repayments.

LOAN EXPENDITURE, QUEENSLAND—ACCORDING TO PURPOSE

Period	Railways	Advances to Settlers, &c ¹	Loans and Subsidies to Local Bodies	Other	Total
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
<i>Gross Loan Expenditure</i>					
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
1960-61	5,193	3,036	9,471	12,636	30,336
1961-62	6,035	3,680	3,925	17,718	31,358
<i>Net Loan Expenditure</i>					
To 30 June 1962 ..	138,528	32,780	87,550	150,805	409,663

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 33.8 per cent of the net loan expenditure to date. Loans and subsidies to local bodies (largely for roads, water, and sewerage) have taken £87.6m, or 21.4 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 86·3 per cent of total receipts of Consolidated Revenue Fund in 1961-62. The largest single item of revenue is Income Taxation which amounted to £828,150,000 in 1961-62. 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	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
Taxation—					
Customs	71,717	71,671	84,381	101,823	85,201
Excise	231,334	236,254	252,111	257,297	265,478
Sales Tax	137,777	143,617	164,185	173,016	148,818
Land Tax	11	..	..	..	..
Income Taxes	650,419	608,660	671,294	807,266	828,150
Pay-roll Tax	48,552	49,619	55,162	61,260	60,972
Estate Duty	13,774	13,309	13,753	14,807	17,029
Gift Duty	2,205	2,000	2,435	2,783	2,797
Stevedoring Industry Charge ..	3,337	4,572	3,718	3,844	3,433
All Other	2,407	3,596	2,751	3,045	4,514
Total	1,161,533	1,133,298	1,249,790	1,425,141	1,416,392
Business Undertakings—					
Postmaster-General's Department	96,776	103,467	121,631	136,165	139,814
Broadcasting and Television	6,876	8,618	10,460	11,553	12,353
Services	4,576	4,811	5,147	6,149	6,222
Railways .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Total	108,228	116,896	137,238	153,867	158,389
Territories	2,845	3,189	4,198	5,455	5,996
Other Revenue	51,165	42,667	47,060	53,816	60,765
Total Receipts	1,323,771	1,296,050	1,438,286	1,638,279	1,641,542

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 £104,378,000, £27,947,000, £41,382,000, £142,561,000, and £22,155,000 to Loan Consolidation and Investment Reserve Trust Account. These special

payments are included with "Other Expenditure" in the following table. The amounts so transferred were subsequently invested wholly or partly in special loans for State works requirements.

COMMONWEALTH CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND EXPENDITURE

Head of Expenditure	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
Public Debt Charges—					
Interest	51,923	47,705	46,621	43,493	43,043
Debt Redemption	14,272	14,204	19,190	23,104	25,109
Other	353	706	401	1,002	588
Total	66,548	62,615	66,212	67,599	68,740
Defence, War, Repatriation Services, n.e.i.—					
Defence Services	150,060	117,016	145,533	159,885	143,113
War and Repatriation Services ..	15,854 _r	17,013 _r	19,797 _r	23,315 _r	26,014
War and Service Pensions ..	59,027 _r	60,770 _r	65,822 _r	73,673 _r	77,270
Total	224,941_r	194,799_r	231,152_r	256,873	246,397
Business Undertakings—					
Postmaster-General's Department	93,116	96,681	107,777	110,136	114,772
Broadcasting and Television Services	7,334	8,371	9,983	11,372	12,800
Railways	3,673	3,725	4,088	4,616 _r	5,222
Total	104,123	108,777	121,848	126,124_r	132,794
Social Expenditure—					
National Welfare Fund	242,990 _r	273,460 _r	295,064 _r	326,447 _r	360,877
Other	17,294 _r	20,143 _r	23,204 _r	25,633 _r	30,232
Total	260,284_r	293,603_r	318,268_r	352,080_r	391,109
Payments to or for States	275,846 _r	292,756 _r	329,262 _r	361,453 _r	404,511
Capital Works and Services	157,799	166,024	175,544 _r	175,832	195,116
Subsidies and Bounties	15,660	17,294	17,345	17,562	29,500
Other Expenditure	218,570 _r	160,182 _r	178,655 _r	280,756 _r	173,375
Total Expenditure ..	1,323,771	1,296,050	1,438,286	1,638,279	1,641,542

_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, 24.6 per cent in 1961-62, was expended on payments to or for the States. These payments included Financial Assistance Grants (previously Tax Reimbursement Grants), Grants for Road Construction, Special Grants to Western Australia and Tasmania, Payments under the Financial Agreement, Grants to Universities, &c. Another large item of expenditure

is the sum transferred to the National Welfare Fund to provide for the payment of social service benefits. This amounted to £360,877,000 in 1961-62, or 22·0 per cent of Commonwealth Consolidated Revenue.

Trust Fund—A considerable proportion of the receipts and expenditure of the Trust Fund is accounted for by the operations of various suspense accounts. However, other accounts in the Trust Fund are used for the payment of social service benefits (e.g., National Welfare Fund), for price stabilisation moneys (e.g., Wheat Prices Stabilisation Fund), and for holding Australian currency proceeds of international loans (e.g., Canadian Loan Fund).

The following table shows receipts, expenditure, and closing balances of some of the more important Commonwealth Trust Funds for the year ended 30 June 1962.

COMMONWEALTH TRUST FUNDS, 1961-62

Fund	Receipts	Expenditure	Balance 30 June 1962
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
Canadian Loan	302	119	7,327
Coinage	3,816	3,816	..
Defence Forces Retirement Benefits	6,107	3,150	19,205
Loan Consolidation and Investment Reserve ..	35,161	69,381	294,637
National Debt Sinking Fund	76,651	94,598	143,239
National Welfare	367,229	365,191	205,054
Parliamentary Retiring Allowances	123	81	473
Superannuation	20,639	10,208	91,382
Swiss Loan	558	..	15,699
War Service Homes	36,171	36,171	..
Wheat Prices Stabilisation	11,962	16,923	..
Other	157,112	162,837	50,457
Total	715,831	762,475	827,473

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 1961-62 net expenditure from Loan Fund on Advances to the States for Housing was £50·4m, and on War Service Land Settlement £1·6m, while a loan of £11·8m was made to Qantas Empire Airways Limited. Commonwealth net loan expenditure to 30 June 1962 totalled £2,891m, including £2,135m on War, Defence, and Repatriation Services.

6 COMMONWEALTH AND STATE INDEBTEDNESS

Government Debt—The amounts of the Commonwealth and State Government Securities on issue at 30 June 1962 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 £711,806,000, or 15·7 per cent of the debt, matured abroad. Places of maturity of Queensland debts are shown on page 394. Details of securities on issue and annual interest liability in respect of loans repayable are shown in Australian currency equivalents at the rates of exchange ruling at 30 June 1962.

The figures in the following table are based on a compilation on uniform lines for all States, presented by the Commonwealth Treasurer in his 1962-63 Budget Papers. Figures for Queensland in section 4 of this chapter are Queensland Treasury figures.

GOVERNMENT DEBT, AUSTRALIA, 30 JUNE 1962

Particulars	Securities on Issue		Annual Interest Payable	
	Total	Per Head	Total ¹	Per Head
	£1,000	£ s d	£1,000	£ s d
On Account of States—				
New South Wales	1,028,308	258 11 7	45,042	11 6 6
Victoria	696,270	232 15 0	31,211	10 8 8
Queensland	382,885	248 4 0	16,335	10 11 10
South Australia	390,323	394 10 2	17,086	17 5 5
Western Australia	289,380	383 11 0	12,457	16 10 3
Tasmania	194,139	543 18 1	8,532	23 18 1
Maturing Overseas	432,605	40 15 4 ²	17,749	1 13 5 ²
Maturing in Australia ..	2,548,700	240 3 7 ²	112,914	10 12 10 ²
Total States	2,981,305	280 18 11 ²	130,663	12 6 3 ²
On Account of Commonwealth—				
War—				
Maturing Overseas	16,486	1 10 10 ³	567	0 1 0 ³
Maturing in Australia	837,044	78 3 10 ³	24,875	2 6 6 ³
Works and Other—				
Maturing Overseas	262,715	24 10 10 ³	12,333	1 3 0 ³
Maturing in Australia	443,430	41 8 5 ³	17,770	1 13 3 ³
Total Commonwealth	1,559,675	145 13 11 ³	55,545	5 3 9 ³
Total Commonwealth and States	4,540,980	424 3 9 ³	186,208	17 7 11 ³

¹ Including in the figures for the States the amounts payable by the Commonwealth under the Financial Agreement. ² Worked on aggregate population of the six States. ³ Worked on population of whole Commonwealth.

Net Loan Expenditure—The next table shows the net loan expenditure during 1961-62 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, 1961-62

Government	During 1961-62			Aggregate to End of 1961-62
	Public Works	Other ¹	Total	
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
New South Wales	62,198	-1,410	60,788	1,124,627
Victoria	50,461	-1,144	49,317 ²	851,722
Queensland	24,831	670	25,501	416,005
South Australia	26,282	-695	25,587	432,246
Western Australia	18,876	128	19,004	327,320
Tasmania	14,950	94	15,044	211,046
Total States	197,598	-2,357	195,241	3,362,966
Commonwealth ³	65,947	25,218	91,165	2,734,976
Total Australia	263,545	22,861	286,406	6,097,942

¹ The amount shown in this column for the Commonwealth was for War and Defence Services, while the figures for the States were discounts and flotation expenses on loans, exchange on remittances, &c, and funding of deficits. ² Gross expenditure from Loan Fund. ³ Excluding International Bank Dollar Loans, Canadian and Swiss Loans.

7 TAXATION

This section gives some particulars of the principal taxes collected by the State Government and the Commonwealth Government in Queensland.

Under the Constitution, the Commonwealth Government is given the exclusive right to customs and excise duties, while other forms of taxation are shared with the State Governments. Thus the Commonwealth has the most productive forms of taxation, and since the Commonwealth Government entered the field of income taxation the position of the States has been more difficult.

The position reached in practice before the 1939-1945 War was that the Commonwealth had the sole right to the field of customs and excise duties, and sales and similar taxes. The States shared with the Commonwealth the fields of income and land taxes, and death duties. For the most part, the Commonwealth left the States in exclusive possession of stamp duties of various sorts, licenses, and entertainment and gambling taxes.

During the war the Commonwealth became the sole collector of income and entertainment taxes, and reimbursements of taxation were made to all States (see page 382). 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 382 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, 1961-62

Tax	Total Amount			Amount per Head		
	State	Commonwealth	Total	State	Commonwealth	Total
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d
<i>Consolidated Revenue</i>						
Income ¹	43,730	31,242	74,972	28 12 9	20 9 2	49 1 11
Probate, Succession, and Estate	4,375	1,457	5,832	2 17 4	0 19 1	3 16 5
Land	1,762	..	1,762	1 3 1	..	1 3 1
Motor Vehicle Operators Fees	321	..	321	0 4 2	..	0 4 2
Transport License and Permit Fees—						
Land	1,398	..	1,398	0 18 4	..	0 18 4
Air	207	..	207	0 2 8	..	0 2 8
Lottery	334	..	334	0 4 5	..	0 4 5
Racing	605	..	605	0 7 11	..	0 7 11
Other Stamp Duty ..	4,734	180	4,914	3 2 0	0 2 4	3 4 4
Liquor	1,339	..	1,339	0 17 7	..	0 17 7
Customs .. .. .	..	5,997	5,997	..	3 18 7	3 18 7
Excise .. .. .	..	30,379	30,379	..	19 17 11	19 17 11
Sales .. .. .	..	16,237	16,237	..	10 12 8	10 12 8
Pay-roll .. .. .	..	6,274	6,274	..	4 2 2	4 2 2
Wool .. .. .	..	405	405	..	0 5 4	0 5 4
Stevedoring Industry Charge .. .. .	..	440	440	..	0 5 9	0 5 9
Other	192	283	475	0 2 6	0 3 9	0 6 3
<i>Trust Funds</i>						
Motor Vehicle Regn ..	5,814	..	5,814	3 16 2	..	3 16 2
Roads Maintenance ..	909	..	909	0 11 11	..	0 11 11
Motor Vehicle Insurance Nominal Defendant Fund	181	..	181	0 2 4	..	0 2 4
Diseases in Stock ..	394	..	394	0 5 2	..	0 5 2
Stock Routes and Pests Destruction	287	..	287	0 3 9	..	0 3 9
Sugar Cane Prices ..	122	..	122	0 1 7	..	0 1 7
Fire Brigade Precept ..	947	..	947	0 12 5	..	0 12 5
Other	354	..	354	0 4 8	..	0 4 8
Total	68,005	92,894	160,899	44 10 9	60 16 9	105 7 6

¹ State Grants Act formula grant of £43,730,000 in lieu of taxation reimbursements has been deducted from Commonwealth and is shown as State collection.

Income Tax—On 1 July 1942 the Commonwealth Government became the sole authority taxing income in Australia.

With the increasing amount of tax payable during the war years, a system of deductions from wages sufficient to meet the approximate tax for the year was introduced. As the tax assessable on one year's income was deducted from the earnings in the following year, the deduction system was most unsatisfactory in those cases where income in any year was smaller than in the preceding year. This position led to the introduction, in April 1944, of the "Pay as You Earn" system of taxation. An amendment to the Act advanced by twelve months the income year on which tax was based, so that, in the case of taxpayers other than companies, tax assessed on earnings during a financial year was deducted during the same financial year. Any necessary adjustment was made after the end of the year, when the assessment was issued.

Under the "Pay as You Earn" system, tax deductions for wage and salary earners were made from their current earnings, but other receivers of personal incomes were assessed for provisional taxation on their incomes in the previous income year. For the latter, a self-assessment plan of provisional taxation was introduced in 1952-53, permitting the taxpayer to submit his own estimate of his expected income for payment of provisional taxation, penalty rates of additional taxation being levied if the estimate proved to be more than 20 per cent in error.

Originally uniform taxation was designed as a war-time measure, and was to operate for the duration of the war and one year thereafter, but legislation passed by the Federal Parliament in March 1946 provided for the indefinite continuation of uniform income taxation, with the Commonwealth as the sole taxing authority. Details of the arrangements are given on page 382.

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 1962-63 are shown below, and the tax assessed at these rates was subject to a rebate of 5 per cent.

RATES OF TAX AND CONTRIBUTION ON INCOME, 1962-63

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.

Income Tax Assessments—The following table shows the tax assessed during 1960-61 on the 1959-60 incomes of Queensland residents. The total includes central office assessments of 1,374 taxpayers who derived incomes in Queensland and elsewhere, their incomes from salaries and wages being £541,113, and from other sources £2,588,790. They were assessed £910,250 as income tax and social services contribution.

INCOME TAXATION, QUEENSLAND RESIDENTS, 1960-61

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	22,058	2,596	635	3,231	25
200 to 299	27,139	4,898	1,249	6,147	102
300 to 499	67,547	19,254	4,474	23,728	812
500 to 999	224,598	112,472	22,455	134,927	8,923
1,000 to 1,999	183,159	126,660	43,137	169,797	16,762
2,000 to 2,999	19,621	13,726	22,830	36,556	5,898
3,000 to 4,999	8,790	4,980	22,414	27,394	6,231
5,000 and Over	4,446	2,356	28,052	30,408	11,528
Total	557,358	286,942	145,246	432,188	50,281

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 1962-63 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 afforesta-

tion 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 1961-62 of income tax and social services contribution payable on each £1 of taxable income by companies, other than companies in the capacity of trustees, were as follows:—Resident Public Companies: 7s up to £5,000, 8s on remainder. Non-resident Public Companies: 6s on income consisting of dividends up to £5,000, 7s on other income up to the amount by which dividend income was below £5,000, 8s on remainder. Co-operative or Non-profit Companies (other than a friendly society dispensary): 6s up to £5,000, 8s on remainder. Non-profit Company which is a Friendly Society Dispensary: 6s. Life Assurance Companies: Mutual income, 5s up to £5,000, 7s on remainder. Other income of non-resident assurance companies, 6s on income consisting of dividends up to amount by which mutual income was below £5,000. All other income of assurance companies, 7s up to an amount by which mutual income and (for non-resident companies) dividend income was below £5,000, 8s on remainder. Private Companies: 5s up to £5,000, 7s on remainder; additional tax of 10s in the £ of income less primary tax, dividends, and retention allowance. All Companies: Interest paid or credited to non-resident taxpayers taxable at 8s in the £.

Land Tax (State)—Returns of freehold land are required from residents where the total unimproved value is £1,500 or more, and from all absentees and companies owning land. Residential blocks of less than 48 perches are exempt irrespective of valuation.

The rates are per £ of taxable value and are on a graduated scale. The average rate payable on taxable values up to £75,000 is determined by dividing the taxable value into parts to which progressively higher rates are applied. On taxable values over £75,000, a flat rate of 10d in the £ is charged.

STATE LAND TAX RATES, 30 JUNE 1962

Part of Taxable Value	d in £	Part of Taxable Value	d in £	Part of Taxable Value	d in £
Up to £499	1	£3,000 to £3,999	5½	£20,000 to £29,999	9½
£500 to £999	2	£4,000 to £4,999	6	£30,000 to £49,999	10½
£1,000 to £1,999	3	£5,000 to £9,999	6½	£50,000 to £59,999	12
£2,000 to £2,499	4½	£10,000 to £19,999	8	£60,000 to £74,999	12½
£2,500 to £2,999	5				

In ascertaining taxable value for a resident individual £1,250 is deducted from the total unimproved value, but where land is used personally by the owner for primary production the exemption is £3,750. No exemption is granted to absentees or companies. Mutual life assurance societies are taxed at 5d per £ of taxable value.

SUMMARY OF LAND TAXATION RATES, AUSTRALIA, 1962-63

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—£15,000 diminishing by £3 for every £1 in excess of £15,000 Other—£7,500 diminishing by £3 for every £1 in excess of £7,500
Victoria	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—£1,750, diminishing by £7 for every £1 in excess of £1,750
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 403 for full detail)	On primary producers' land—£3,750 Other—£1,250 Absentees and companies—Nil
South Australia	¾d up to £5,000, thence graduated to reach 0-875d on £10,000, 1-4375d on £20,000, and 4-3875d on £100,000. 7½d on each £1 over £100,000	Land used for charitable, religious and educational purposes Land used for primary production—graduated exemption where total value of all land held is less than £6,250. Special concessions in certain areas
Western Australia	1½d up to £5,000, thence graduated to reach 1-875d on £20,000, and 3-625d on £60,000. 7d on each £1 over £60,000 Surcharge of 1d on land not improved. Oversea owners—50% extra Rebate of 10% on tax applicable to improved land	Improved land used for rural purposes. Land owned by any public or religious body, provided land is not being used as a source of profit or gain. Mining Properties. Land owned by pensioners
Tasmania ..	Graduated from 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, schools, hospitals, and charitable institutions. Approved sporting clubs pay 1d for each £1 of value.

The next table shows State Land Tax collections in Queensland during 1961-62, in respect of valuations at 30 June 1961. The rates at which these collections were made are detailed on page 403.

STATE LAND TAX, QUEENSLAND, 1961-62

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 ..	430	7,687	4,437	453	7	13,014
Companies ..	53	1,080	1,313	538	118	3,107 ¹
Total ..	483	8,767	5,750	991	125	16,121 ¹
TAXABLE VALUE (£)						
Individuals ..	157,412	8,136,782	18,053,298	7,225,457	515,806	34,088,755
Companies ..	21,834	1,219,605	6,095,197	11,557,627	16,679,917	36,251,867 ¹
Total ..	179,246	9,356,387	24,148,495	18,783,084	17,195,723	70,340,622 ¹
TAX PAYABLE (£)						
Individuals ..	657	58,264	294,085	194,653	20,795	568,454
Companies ..	92	9,031	105,942	345,739	688,202	1,163,126 ¹
Total ..	749	67,295	400,027	540,392	708,997	1,731,580 ¹

¹ Including 5 mutual life assurance companies not classified according to value; taxable value, £677,687; tax payable, £14,120.

Allowing for arrears and accrued penalties, &c, the total amount payable to the Taxation Department during 1961-62 was £1,787,712.

The total payments received after allowing for refunds and adjustments were £1,762,207, an increase of £17,054 on the 1960-61 revenue. The cost of collecting the tax was £6 11s 10d for each £100 collected.

Probate or Administration Duty (State)—This duty is £1 for every £100 or part thereof of the net value of an estate, with exemption if the net value does not exceed £500, or, where the successor is wife or lineal issue, £1,500.

Where an estate does not exceed £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 to 1,000	..	Nil	$\frac{1}{2}$	2	2	3	$3\frac{3}{4}$	4	5
Over 1,000 to 1,500	..	Nil	$\frac{3}{4}$	3	3	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{1}{8}$	6	$7\frac{1}{2}$
„ 1,500 to 2,500	..	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{3}{4}$	3	3	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{1}{8}$	6	$7\frac{1}{2}$
„ 2,500 to 4,000	..	$2\frac{3}{4}$	$3\frac{3}{4}$	4	4	6	$7\frac{1}{2}$	8	10
„ 4,000 to 5,000	..	3	$3\frac{3}{4}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{3}{4}$	$8\frac{7}{16}$	9	$11\frac{1}{2}$
„ 5,000 to 6,000	..	5	$6\frac{1}{2}$	5	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$9\frac{3}{8}$	10	$12\frac{1}{2}$
„ 6,000 to 7,000	..	$5\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{5}{8}$	$5\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{5}{8}$	$8\frac{1}{2}$	$10\frac{5}{16}$	11	$13\frac{1}{2}$
„ 7,000 to 8,000	..	6	$7\frac{1}{2}$	6	$7\frac{1}{2}$	9	$11\frac{1}{4}$	12	15
„ 8,000 to 9,000	..	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$8\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$8\frac{1}{2}$	$9\frac{3}{4}$	$12\frac{3}{16}$	13	$16\frac{1}{2}$
„ 9,000 to 10,000	..	7	$8\frac{3}{4}$	7	$8\frac{3}{4}$	$10\frac{1}{2}$	$13\frac{1}{8}$	14	$17\frac{1}{2}$
„ 10,000 to 12,500	..	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$9\frac{3}{8}$	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$9\frac{3}{8}$	$11\frac{1}{4}$	$14\frac{1}{16}$	15	$18\frac{3}{4}$
„ 12,500 to 15,000	..	8	10	8	10	12	15	16	20
„ 15,000 to 17,500	..	$8\frac{1}{2}$	$10\frac{5}{8}$	$8\frac{1}{2}$	$10\frac{5}{8}$	$12\frac{3}{4}$	$15\frac{15}{16}$	17	$21\frac{1}{2}$
„ 17,500 to 20,000	..	9	$11\frac{1}{4}$	9	$11\frac{1}{4}$	$13\frac{1}{2}$	$16\frac{7}{8}$	18	$22\frac{1}{2}$
„ 20,000 to 22,500	..	$9\frac{1}{2}$	$11\frac{3}{8}$	$9\frac{1}{2}$	$11\frac{3}{8}$	$14\frac{1}{2}$	$17\frac{13}{16}$	19	$23\frac{3}{4}$
„ 22,500 to 25,000	..	10	$12\frac{1}{2}$	10	$12\frac{1}{2}$	15	$18\frac{3}{4}$	20	25
„ 25,000 to 27,500	..	$10\frac{1}{2}$	$13\frac{1}{2}$	$10\frac{1}{2}$	$13\frac{1}{2}$	$15\frac{3}{4}$	$19\frac{11}{16}$	21	$26\frac{1}{2}$
„ 27,500 to 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 exemption and rebates for wife and children shown on the previous page for probate or administration duty apply also to succession duty.

Estate Duty (Commonwealth)—Where the value of the estate for duty purposes (net value less statutory exemption) does not exceed £10,000, the rate of duty is 3 per cent; between £10,000 and £20,000 the rate rises from 3 to 6 per cent by steps of 0·03 per cent for each complete £100 in excess of £10,000. Above £20,000 the rate rises until it reaches 26 per cent for estates of £120,000 and the maximum of 27·9 per cent at £500,000.

For estates of persons dying on or after 28 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 1 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 3 June 1947 the exemption was raised to £2,000. Rates imposed on the total value of the gift are the same as those under Commonwealth Estate Duty on the value of an estate for duty purposes.

Pay-roll Tax (Commonwealth)—The Pay-roll Tax was introduced in July 1941 to provide part of the finance for the Commonwealth scheme of child endowment. The rate of tax has remained unchanged at 2½ per cent, and is payable on all wages paid or payable in excess of the statutory amount of general exemption. The general exemption from 1 September 1957 has been £10,400 per annum.

Sales Tax (Commonwealth)—This tax, so far as transactions or operations covered by the law in Australia are concerned, is payable by manufacturers and wholesale merchants. Tax payable on imported goods is collected by the Customs Department. A large list of exemptions is designed to help primary producers, and for other purposes. The tax was introduced in August 1930 and the rate has been altered from time to time. From 7 February 1962 four rates of tax have operated as follows:—(i) a general rate of 12½ per cent covering the majority of taxable goods; (ii) a rate of 2½ per cent on certain specified classes of goods ordinarily used for household purposes; (iii) a rate of 22½ per cent on motor cars designed primarily and principally for transport of persons; and (iv) a rate of 25 per cent on certain types of non-essential goods.

Wool Tax (Commonwealth)—This tax was re-introduced after the abolition of the Wool Contributory Charge on 1 July 1952. The rate has been increased from time to time. From 28 August 1961 it was increased to 12s per bale, 6s per butt or fadge, and 1s 7d per bag. Its object is to provide funds for the Wool Use Promotion Fund and the Wool Research Fund.

Stevedoring Industry Charge (Commonwealth)—This charge was introduced as from 22 December 1947 when the rate was fixed at 2½d per man-hour of employment. The rate has been varied from time to time. From 1 April 1958 it was increased to 3s per man-hour, but was reduced to 2s 6d from 1 July 1959. It was again increased (this time to 3s 4d per man-hour) from 1 April 1962. 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 1 January 1956, is used to finance tobacco research and advisory activities. It is levied on growers at ½d per lb, and on manufacturers on Australian leaf only at 1d per lb.

Canning-Fruit Charge (Commonwealth)—This charge, operative from 2 December 1959, is used to promote the sale of certain canned fruit. It is payable by the supplier of apricots, peaches, and pears used by canneries in the production of canned fruit. Originally the rate was fixed at 10s per ton but this was reduced to 5s per ton on and from 7 December 1960. The charge reverted to 10s per ton from 27 November 1961.

Taxation of Racing and Betting (State)—This taxation comprises stamp duty on betting tickets, bookmakers' licenses, totalisator tax, race-course and coursing ground license fees, and a tax on bookmakers' turnover of 1½ per cent for on-course and 2½ per cent for off-course bookmakers. The amounts collected from betting and lottery taxation are shown in the table on page 400. 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 £26,554 in 1961-62. Racecourse and coursing ground license fees amounted to £2,405.

Receipts from bookmakers' licenses were £8,611. Bookmakers' licenses cost from £5 to £50 depending on the location and the type of the courses on which they operate. Stamp duty on betting tickets and credit bets yielded £198,525. Off-course totalisator betting through the Totalisator Administration Board commenced on 11 August 1962.

TOTALISATOR OPERATIONS, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
Clubs with Totalisator Licenses ¹ No	166	168	143	138	130
Meetings Held with Totalisators No	580	560	595	527	492
Passed through Totalisators .. £	2,589,399	2,771,436	2,623,053	2,911,709	2,850,777
Retained by Clubs £	228,256	245,150	231,332	257,191	251,245
Totalisator Tax £	129,470	138,553	131,100	145,422	142,539

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 1961-62 was £334,000.

Motor Taxation (State)—See pages 266-267.

8 LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Local Government Authorities in Queensland, usually known as "Local Authorities", are of three main kinds—Cities, Towns, and Shires. These Authorities may be divided into divisions for specific purposes, and in fact this is often the case for electoral purposes, but the practice of using divisions for finances still applies in only a limited number of cases. With the exception of the Brisbane City Council, which was created under the City of Brisbane Act, all other Local Authorities operate under the Local Government Act. A note on the historical and legal growth of Local Government appears on page 32.

Of the 131 Local Authorities in Queensland at 30 June 1961, 14 City Councils, including Brisbane, controlled the more important urban areas, and 5 Town Councils other urban areas. The rest of the State, except for a few areas not incorporated for Local Government purposes was administered by 112 Shire Councils. Information in this

section, which is mainly financial in nature, is confined to a summary of statistics relating to these three main groups of authorities, with Brisbane being shown separately from the other cities in each case. Boundaries of individual Local Authorities appear on pages 410 and 411, and populations on pages 46 to 52, while for complete financial details of each authority reference should be made to Part E, of *Statistics of Queensland*.

Each Local Authority is governed by a Council, elected by adult suffrage, for a term of three years. With the exception of the City of Brisbane, which has 29 members (a mayor and one member from each of 28 electoral divisions), city and town councils are composed of 7 to 11 members, and shires 5 to 12 members. The Governor in Council may, in his absolute discretion, or upon petition of the electors of an Area, dissolve the council, and either direct that fresh elections take place or appoint an administrator to carry out the duties of the council.

Functions of Local Government—Local Authorities exercise those powers granted to them by statute, chiefly by the Local Government Act (City of Brisbane Act in the case of Brisbane), and also by other Acts conferring specific powers not covered by the principal Act. The Local Government Act and regulations prescribe the standards to be maintained by Local Authorities, and this Act is administered by the Department of Local Government. All council by-laws must be approved by the Governor in Council, after which they have the force of law. Each authority must submit a budget showing proposed receipts and expenditure for the ensuing year, and their accounts are subject to annual audit by the Queensland Auditor-General.

Apart from roads declared under the Main Roads Acts, Local Authorities are responsible for the construction and maintenance of all roads, streets, and footpaths, &c, within their area. While declared roads are the responsibility of the State Government, through the Department of Main Roads, Local Authorities are required to contribute towards the cost of their construction and maintenance, as detailed on page 261.

In the field of public health, their most important role is the provision of sewerage, cleansing, sanitary and garbage services in all of the more closely populated centres of the State. Other services include immunisation against infectious diseases, control of premises where food is prepared, boarding houses, &c, mosquito eradication, and other general preservation of public health.

Local Authorities are responsible for the control of all building in their areas and most councils have building by-laws which specify certain minimum standards to be employed.

Recreation facilities are provided by Local Authorities in the form of parks, sporting reserves, camping grounds, baths, public halls, libraries, &c. They also have general control over places of public amusement and in some cases conduct picture theatres.

Business undertakings include mainly the supply of water and electricity, and, to a lesser extent, the provision of transport services and other general facilities such as hostels, picture theatres, hotels, milk supplies, &c.



shows the Statistical Divisions. The maps show the boundaries as they were at 30 June 1962.

Other functions include maintenance of cemeteries, metered and off-street parking facilities, ferries, aerodromes, control of noxious weeds and animals (in conjunction with the State Government), control of straying stock, street naming, land subdivisions, &c.

The following table gives a general summary of local government authorities as at 30 June 1961.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT, QUEENSLAND, 30 JUNE 1961

Particulars		City of Brisbane	Other Cities	Towns	Shires	Total
Authorities	No	1	13	5	112	131
Estimated Population ..	No	593,668	361,982	25,644	530,631	1,511,925 ¹
Properties Rated	No	168,917	124,675	7,637	236,804	538,033
Dwellings	No	166,029	107,968	6,462	150,959	431,418
Premises Supplied with Water	No	151,208	107,440	6,611	57,447	322,706
Premises Sewered	No	62,781	54,361	1,876	8,213	127,231
Premises with Septic Installations	No	17,334	18,344	419	19,233	55,330
Total Rateable Value of						
Property	£1,000	70,838	76,759	2,747	170,020	320,364
Urban	£1,000	69,577	76,009	2,688	18,527	166,801
Other	£1,000	1,261	750	59	151,493	153,563
Streets and Roads	Miles	2,443	2,358	190	115,505	120,496
Formed	Miles	1,977	1,894	158	67,395	71,424
Unformed	Miles	466	464	32	48,110	49,072

¹ Excluding migratory population and residents of unincorporated areas.

Local Government Finance—Local Authorities finance their day-to-day operations mainly from rates, sales and charges for services, and government grants, while the provision of capital works and services is financed through loan raisings supplemented by government loan subsidies.

Rates are levied on the unimproved capital value of land in the Local Authority area, the valuation of which is determined by the State Government Valuer-General. The unimproved capital value is defined as the amount that would be paid by a willing but not anxious buyer to a willing but not anxious seller for a piece of land, assuming that actual improvements had not been made. Valuations must be made periodically at not less than five or more than eight year intervals. As the Valuer-General has not yet completed the valuation of all land in the State, Local Authorities in those areas not yet valued are permitted to conduct their own periodic valuations. There are several types of rates, the chief of which is the general rate, raised to defray expenses of providing the Council's general services; rates for providing a specific service such as water and sewerage, &c; loan rates; and special rates applicable to a benefited area where some special benefit is provided to property owners. The total income from rates of all types during 1960-61 amounted to £17.4m.

Sales and charges for services are made by Local Authorities for the provision of goods and services such as the supply of water and electricity, sewerage, cleansing and garbage services, transport services, parking facilities, &c. The charges are generally set on the understanding that they are sufficient only to defray expenses, thereby providing the service to the public at the most reasonable cost. Total sales and charges amounted to £15·7m during 1960-61.

Grants and subsidies for approved works are paid to Local Authorities by both the Commonwealth and the State Governments. Under the Commonwealth Aid Roads Scheme, grants for road construction and maintenance are made to the State and a proportion is allotted to individual Local Authorities to assist in their programme of road works. In more recent years, Commonwealth grants for aerodrome construction have also assumed importance. Total Commonwealth grants amounted to £2·1m during 1960-61. The State Government made grants for revenue works of £1·2m, and paid £4·7m in loan subsidies during 1960-61, in accordance with the following schedule of prescribed rates for various works.

General works were subsidised at a flat rate of 20 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 inter-connecting 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 works, there was a minimum subsidy of 20 per cent of the capital cost up to a maximum of 33½ per cent. For 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 50 per cent. 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.

Of the total loan receipts of £13·2m for capital works during 1960-61, £1·6m was raised from the Government, £3·4m from banks, £3·2m from insurance companies, and £5·0m from other sources such as public issues and various superannuation funds.

The remaining income of Local Authorities is composed of reimbursements for work done, earnings of council properties, sale of assets, and other sundry receipts. Reimbursement for work done is quite considerable, £3·4m in 1960-61, but this is offset by a correspondingly high expenditure since the councils merely act as the constructing bodies on behalf of various government departments and other persons and organisations, charging on the basis of work performed. The greater proportion of this work consists of road works for the State Government.

The following table gives a summary of the transactions of all funds operated by Local Authorities during 1960-61. It combines the transactions of the General Fund, Waterworks, Electricity Supply, Transport Services, and Parking and Other Business Undertakings for both revenue and loan receipts and expenditure, thereby providing an indication of the magnitude of the overall operations of Local Government in this State.

LOCAL AUTHORITIES QUEENSLAND, SUMMARY ALL FUNDS, 1960-61

Particulars	City of Brisbane	Other Cities	Towns	Shires	Total
<i>Receipts</i>	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
Rates	7,100	3,195	177	6,904	17,376
Sales and Charges	11,275	1,669	529	2,211	15,684
State Govt Grants (Revenue)	405	262	46	478	1,191
State Govt Loan Subsidy	1,205	1,490	127	1,896	4,718
Commonwealth Govt Grants	104	153	28	1,773	2,058
Council Properties	286	174	16	202	678
Reimbursement for Work Done	582	566	52	2,235	3,435
Other Revenue Items	485	510	51	1,413	2,459
Loans from Government	263	282	29	1,047	1,621
Loans from Other Sources	3,892	3,271	326	4,116	11,605
Total Receipts	25,597	11,572	1,381	22,275	60,825
<i>Expenditure</i>					
Administration	1,763	565	80	1,171	3,579
Debt Service	4,500	1,994	269	3,037	9,800
Roads—					
Revenue Fund	1,831	1,051	76	4,778	7,736
Loan and Subsidy Fund	373	1,401	52	2,630	4,456
Other Works and Services—					
Revenue Fund	11,703	2,575	420	3,639	18,337
Loan and Subsidy Fund	5,893	3,826	330	4,476	14,525
Work Done for Reimbursement	617	549	55	2,192	3,413
Other	1,041	100	13	515	1,669
Total Expenditure	27,721	12,061	1,295	22,438	63,515

Of the total expenditure of £63·5m from all sources, £45·0m, or 70·9 per cent, was spent on works (£32·8m for the provision, operation, and maintenance of existing services, and £12·2m on roads), £3·4m was recoverable expenditure on work done for other bodies and individuals, £9·8m was required for payment of interest and redemption on loans, £3·6m for general administration, and £1·7m on other miscellaneous items.

The succeeding tables list the transactions for each of the individual funds which have been incorporated above, and provide at the end a summary of Local Authority Loan Liability at 30 June 1961.

General Services—Details of receipts and expenditure for the provision of general services appear in the next table. Receipts include mainly general rates, sewerage and cleansing charges, government grants, reimbursement for work done, and loans for ordinary works, while expenditure includes road and other general works, interest and redemp-

tion on loans, work done for reimbursement, general administration, and grants to fire brigades and other local organisations. (Transactions of business undertakings appear in separate tables below.)

LOCAL AUTHORITIES QUEENSLAND, GENERAL SERVICES 1960-61

Particulars	City of Brisbane	Other Cities	Towns	Shires	Total
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
<i>Receipts from Revenue</i>	7,939	4,930	347	13,482	26,698
Rates	5,463	2,793	167	6,760	15,183
Licenses	83	42	1	23	149
State Government Grants ..	392	176	14	458	1,040
Commonwealth Government Grants	103	153	28	1,774	2,058
Sanitary, Sewerage, and Cleansing Charges	1,050	665	59	684	2,458
Council Properties	286	174	16	202	678
Reimbursement for Work Done— State Government ¹	130	150	12	1,733	2,025
Other Bodies and Individuals ..	262	349	30	486	1,127
Other	170	428	20	1,362	1,980
<i>Receipts from Loan Fund</i>	1,806	3,937	261	5,173	11,177
Loans	943	2,793	166	4,142	8,044
State Government Loan Subsidy ..	863	1,144	95	1,031	3,133
Total All Receipts	9,745	8,867	608	18,655	37,875
<i>Expenditure from Revenue</i>	8,222	5,141	372	13,481	27,216
Administration	1,027	448	40	1,087	2,602
Debt Service	1,423	1,378	92	2,437	5,330
New Works— Roads	832	421	41	1,974	3,268
Health, Sewerage, Cleansing, &c	86	20	1	4	111
Council Properties	437	335	11	1,022	1,805
Other .. .. .	..	5	..	2	7
Maintenance— Roads— Main Roads Department ..	13	37	3	669	722
Other	986	591	32	2,136	3,745
Health, Sewerage, Cleansing ..	1,572	820	67	800	3,259
Council Properties	697	374	26	508	1,605
Street Lighting	166	109	9	117	401
Other	117	31	1	29	178
Grants	286	69	4	450	809
Work Done for Reimbursement— State Government ¹	139	143	12	1,749	2,043
Other Bodies and Individuals ..	262	336	32	436	1,066
Other	179	24	1	61	265
<i>Expenditure from Loans and Subsidy</i>	<i>2,002</i>	<i>3,993</i>	<i>240</i>	<i>5,173</i>	<i>11,408</i>
Roads— Main Roads Department ..	10	58	1	765	834
Other	364	1,343	51	1,864	3,622
Sewerage	1,220	1,773	156	937	4,086
Council Properties (incl Plant) ..	23	695	20	1,542	2,280
Other	385	124	12	65	586
Total All Expenditure	10,224	9,134	612	18,654	38,624

¹ Including Main Roads Department.

Waterworks—Waterworks supplied 161 cites, towns, and townships with reticulated supplies during 1960-61. Each of the 14 City Councils and the 5 Town Councils controlled its own supply. The remaining 142 waterworks were controlled by 87 Shire Councils. A further 14 waterworks were under construction.

LOCAL AUTHORITY WATERWORKS, QUEENSLAND, RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1960-61

Particulars	City of Brisbane	Other Cities	Towns	Shires	Total
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
<i>Receipts from Revenue</i>	2,315	1,478	117	847	4,757
Rates	1,637	402	11	127	2,177
Sales of Water	473	890	95	678	2,136
Government Grants	12	86	5	15	118
Reimbursement for Work Done ..	146	67	3	10	226
Other	47	33	3	17	100
<i>Receipts from Loan Fund</i>	1,348	1,081	53	1,553	4,035
Loans	1,019	735	22	817	2,593
Subsidy	329	346	31	736	1,442
Total All Receipts ..	3,663	2,559	170	2,400	8,792
<i>Expenditure from Revenue</i>	2,309	1,541	123	920	4,893
Administration	149	108	9	40	306
Debt Service	880	599	59	456	1,994
New Works	114	189	3	37	343
Operating Costs	882	569	49	380	1,880
Work Done for Reimbursement ..	162	70	3	6	241
Other	122	6	..	1	129
<i>Expenditure from Loans and Subsidy</i>	1,761	1,211	78	1,561	4,611
Total All Expenditure ..	4,070	2,752	201	2,481	9,504

Sewerage—Sewerage systems were operating during 1960-61 in Barcaldine, Blackall, Bowen, Brisbane, Bundaberg, Charleville, Cunnamulla, Goondiwindi, Hughenden, Ipswich, Kingaroy, Longreach, Mackay, Maryborough, Monto, Mount Isa, Quilpie, Redcliffe, Richmond, Rockhampton, Roma, St. George, Surat, Toowoomba, Townsville, Warwick, and Winton. Systems were in course of construction in Biloela, Bollon, Cairns, Dalby, Dirranbandi, Gatton, Gordonvale, Injune, Mitchell, Mundubbera, Raven-shoe, Stanthorpe, and Wondai.

Local Authorities were authorised by amending legislation in 1946 to install septic tanks and to recover the costs of such works from the owners of the premises concerned. The works become the property of the owner of the land, and repayment instalments become a charge on the land. Under these provisions the Atherton Shire Council had installed septic tanks in all premises in the towns of Atherton and Tolga.

Financial transactions relating to sewerage schemes are included in transactions of the general funds of Local Authorities (see page 415).

At 30 June 1961, 62,781 premises, including public and commercial buildings, were connected to the Brisbane sewerage system. It was estimated that out of Brisbane's population of 593,668 at 30 June 1961, 232,290 lived in seweraged premises, and approximately another 64,000 were served by septic installations.

Electricity—During 1960-61 electricity was distributed by 29 Local Authorities, 27 of which generated their own power. (Outside south-eastern Queensland and the western districts, electricity was mainly generated and distributed by regional electricity boards: see page 213.) Financial operations of electricity undertakings of Local Authorities are shown in the following table.

LOCAL AUTHORITY ELECTRICITY UNDERTAKINGS, QUEENSLAND, RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1960-61

Particulars	City of Brisbane	Towns	Shires	Total
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
<i>Receipts from Revenue</i>	6,067	435	744	7,246
Rates			5	5
Sales of Electricity	5,984	374	718	7,076
Government Grants		26	6	32
Reimbursement for Work Done ..	43	8	6	57
Other	40	27	9	76
<i>Receipts from Loan Fund</i>	1,942	168	304	2,414
Loans	1,942	167	175	2,284
Subsidy		1	129	130
Total All Receipts	8,009	603	1,048	9,660
<i>Expenditure from Revenue</i>	6,098	419	781	7,298
Administration	442	31	39	512
Debt Service	1,875	118	128	2,121
New Works	285	15	14	314
Operating Costs	3,146	238	595	3,979
Work Done for Reimbursement ..	53	8	3	64
Other	297	9	2	308
<i>Expenditure from Loans and Subsidy</i> ..	2,291	63	359	2,713
Total All Expenditure	8,389	482	1,140	10,011

Transport—Electric tramways, electric trolley buses, and motor bus services were operated by the Brisbane City Council during 1960-61. Motor bus services were operated by the Rockhampton and Maryborough City Councils, and one Shire (Aramac) operated a steam tramway to link up various centres in the district.

Tables containing details of the miles of route open, the numbers of vehicles, staff, and passengers, the vehicle mileage, total revenue and working expenses, and the capital cost for all Local Authority urban transport services appear on page 259.

LOCAL AUTHORITY TRANSPORT SERVICES, QUEENSLAND, RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1960-61

Particulars	City of Brisbane	Other Cities	Shires	Total
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
<i>Receipts from Revenue</i>	3,718	103	26	3,847
Traffic	3,579	97	25	3,701
Other	139	6	1	146
<i>Receipts from Loan Fund</i>	264	25	..	289
Loans	251	25	..	276
Subsidy	13	..	..	13
Total All Receipts	3,982	128	26	4,136
<i>Expenditure from Revenue</i>	4,314	124	30	4,468
Administration	137	8	2	147
Debt Service	320	17	3	340
New Works	60	1	2	63
Maintenance	1,012	17	15	1,044
Operating Costs	2,629	81	8	2,718
Other	156	..	..	156
<i>Expenditure from Loans and Subsidy</i> ..	214	24	..	238
Total All Expenditure	4,528	148	30	4,706

Car Parking and Other Business Undertakings—During 1960-61 metered and off-street car parking facilities were operated in Brisbane and Townsville, while miscellaneous business undertakings run by Local Authorities included a hotel (Winton), a milk supply (Paroo), and picture theatres (Boulia, Bulloo, Croydon, and Hinchinbrook). Receipts and expenditure are shown below.

LOCAL AUTHORITY OTHER BUSINESS UNDERTAKINGS, QUEENSLAND, RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1960-61

Particulars	City of Brisbane	Other Cities	Shires	Total
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
<i>Receipts from Revenue</i>	198	18	117	333
Rates .. .. .	..	..	11	11
Fees, Charges, and Sales	190	18	105	313
Government Grants	2	..	..	2
Other	6	..	1	7
<i>Receipts from Loan Fund</i> .. .. .	..	..	29	29
Loans .. .. .	..	..	29	29
Subsidy .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Total All Receipts	198	18	146	362
<i>Expenditure from Revenue</i>	511	26	121	658
Administration	9	1	2	12
Debt Service	2	..	12	14
New Works	481	17	2	500
Operating Costs and Maintenance ..	18	8	105	131
Other	1	..	..	1
<i>Expenditure from Loans and Subsidy</i> ..	..	..	12	12
Total All Expenditure	511	26	133	670

Local Authorities' Loans, &c—Total loan liability of all Local Authorities at 30 June 1961 was £112·3m. This is exclusive of bank overdrafts which increased from £0·3m to £1·0m during the year. The total loan liability of £112·3m consisted of loans from the State Government, £14·5m, and from other sources, £97·8m. Over half of the latter, £56·6m, was owed by the Brisbane City Council. Municipal indebtedness per head of the population concerned was as follows for the various types of authorities:—Brisbane, £102 6s 11d; other Cities, £57 5s 3d; Towns, £106 0s 5d; and Shires, £53 0s 4d. Overdrafts may be used for current expenditure, but, under the Local Government Acts, they must be funded with provisions for gradual repayment, or be reduced annually.

LOCAL AUTHORITIES, QUEENSLAND, LOAN LIABILITY AT 30 JUNE 1961

Particulars	City of Brisbane	Other Cities	Towns	Shires	Total
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
Source of Loan—					
Government	4,165	2,492	336	7,541	14,534
Banks	7,319	5,442	483	5,622	18,866
Insurance	5,906	10,268	1,336	11,383	28,893
Other	43,371	2,527	564	3,586	50,048
Total	60,761	20,729	2,719	28,132	112,341
Purpose of Loan—					
General Fund ¹ ..	19,395	13,415	897	19,588	53,295
Waterworks	11,533	7,267	660	6,947	26,407
Electricity	25,549	..	1,162	1,365	28,076
Transport	4,250	47	..	50	4,347
Other Undertakings ..	34	..	..	182	216
Total	60,761	20,729	2,719	28,132	112,341

¹ Roads, bridges, buildings, health, sewerage, plant, &c.

9 SEMI-GOVERNMENTAL BODIES

In all States certain functions are carried out by means of special statutory authorities whose finances are partly, or completely, excluded from the government accounts. In Queensland certain functions, such as the provision of harbour facilities, supply of electricity, construction and supervision of hospitals, and the marketing of certain primary products, &c, are under the control of such local boards, to which the Government has delegated certain statutory powers. The members of these boards are elected, either directly or indirectly, by those persons most immediately affected by their activities. In many instances the legislation creating these boards also contains provision for their dissolution, subject, of course, to certain requirements being met.

The financial activity of these semi-governmental bodies is excluded from the public accounts of the State, and, in order to obtain complete figures of government activity on all levels, statistics are included in this chapter showing the financial transactions of these bodies. For greater detail as to their activities, reference should be made to other relevant chapters, e.g., for harbours to Chapter 8, for hospitals to Chapter 5, &c.

Prior to 1952-53, certain government trust funds were classed as semi-governmental bodies, but, to avoid the risk of duplication, they are now excluded. Trust fund transactions are covered in section 3 of this chapter, and are included in the statements of total receipts and expenditure of the State Government on pages 385 and 386.

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, 10 river improvement trusts, 7 harbour boards, 5 regional electricity boards, 78 fire brigades, the University, 132 hospitals under 57 boards, 111 ambulance centres, and 37 marketing and industry improvement boards.

SEMI-GOVERNMENTAL BODIES, QUEENSLAND, RECEIPTS, 1960-61

Type of Body	Revenue Receipts			
	Grants from Public Funds	Charges	Other	Total
	£	£	£	£
Water Supply	33,081	1,304	3,201	37,586
Irrigation and Drainage	48,818	4,303	197	53,318
Harbours	149,213	1,063,607	470,349	1,683,169
Electricity	726,647	7,897,384	67,197	8,691,228
Fire Brigades	368,358	30,524	952,321	1,351,203
University ¹	1,577,150	504,867	466,934	2,548,951
Hospitals and Ambulances	12,242,241	1,835,998	938,283	15,016,522
Marketing ²	5,000	22,733,564	490,313	23,228,877
Industry Improvement	10,000	35,655	469,599	515,254
Total	15,160,508	34,107,206	3,858,394	53,126,108

¹ For the year 1960.

² Operations of season ended during 1960-61.

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, 1960-61

Type of Body	Expenditure from Revenue				Revenue Surplus or Deficit	Loan Expenditure
	Debt Charges	Working Expenses	Other	Total		
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Water Supply ..	28,642	8,790	374	37,806	-220	..
Irrigation and Drainage ..	19,087	4,095	20,508	43,690	9,628	76,322
Harbours ..	761,454	547,390	316,429	1,625,273	57,896	970,784
Electricity ..	3,772,691	4,837,770	2,696	8,613,157	78,071	3,612,231
Fire Brigades ..	94,092	1,078,010	142,703	1,314,805	36,398	107,741
University ¹ ..	..	2,363,321	61,090	2,424,411	124,540	..
Hospitals and Ambulances ..	1,550,392	13,128,203	345,037	15,023,632	-7,110	1,480,365
Marketing ² ..	331,277	20,349,692	1,734,021	22,414,990	813,887	442,861
Industry Improvement	4,278	435,168	15,693	455,139	60,115	..
Total ..	6,561,913	42,752,439	2,638,551	51,952,903	1,173,205	6,690,304

¹ For the year 1960.

² Operations of season ended during 1960-61.

Loan liabilities of these bodies were £76,646,170 at 30 June 1961. Of this amount, £470,209 was for water supply authorities, £270,127 for irrigation and drainage, £9,395,347 for harbours, £45,844,747 for electricity, £778,018 for fire brigades, £16,796,898 for hospitals and ambulances, and £3,090,824 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, 1960-61

Public Authority	Revenue				Gross Loan Expend- iture
	Receipts		Expen- diture	Surplus or Deficit	
	Taxation	Total			
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
State Government—					
Consolidated Revenue	54,206	108,817	109,435	—618	30,336
Trust Funds	8,446	76,887	76,877	10	..
Local Authorities—					
Brisbane	7,183	21,442	22,659	—1,217	5,062
Other Cities	3,236	8,019	8,323	—304	3,737
Towns	179	1,026	1,041	—15	254
Shires	6,927	17,112	17,228	—116	5,210
Semi-Governmental Bodies	455	53,126	51,953	1,173	6,690
Gross Total	80,632	286,429	287,516	—1,087	51,289
Net Total ¹	80,280	258,451	259,538	—1,087	49,361

¹ Excluding, as far as possible, transfers between governmental funds, but revenue receipts and expenditure include £15,025(000) transferred from State Government Loan Fund which is included here as loan expenditure:—Agricultural Bank, £971(000); Barron River Hydro-electric Project, £1,163(000); Co-ordinator-General of Public Works, £944(000); Drought Relief Fund, £100(000); Mount Isa Railway Project, £1,700(000); Queensland Housing Commission, £2,042(000); Loan Subsidies to Local Authorities and Other Bodies, £6,250(000); Barrier Fences Fund, £15(000); Fish Supply Fund, £48(000); Irrigation and Water Supply Construction Fund, £1,691(000); Farm Water Supplies Assistance Fund, £96(000); and National Fitness Fund, £5(000).

11 STATE FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

Agricultural Bank—The Agricultural Bank was originally established under *The Agricultural Bank Act, 1901*. Advances for rural purposes were later administered by the State Savings Bank and the State Advances

Corporation and it was not until 1923 that an Act was passed incorporating the Agricultural Bank in its present form. From 1939 to 1943 it was known as the Bureau of Rural Development. The Agricultural Bank is now the Queensland State Government instrumentality for assisting persons engaged in primary production, and is empowered to make advances to farmers, graziers, contract workers on farm lands, and others engaged in primary production, and also to co-operative companies, commodity boards, and co-operative societies within the State. The following headings briefly cover the purposes for which advances may be made:—

- (a) Payment of liabilities incurred on the land, such as payment of balance of purchase money and releasing of mortgages and other charges.
- (b) Effecting improvements and assisting in approved developmental and experimental work.
- (c) Unspecified purposes in connection with the land.
- (d) Purchase of stock, machinery, and implements.
- (e) Relief in cases of drought, flood, tempest, and fire.
- (f) Crop production.

The Agricultural Bank (Loans) Act, 1959, which came into operation on 1 January 1960, is the main Act administered by the Bank and most advances are made under its provisions. *The Co-ordination of Rural Advances and Agricultural Bank Acts, 1938 to 1951*, formerly the principal Acts, have not been repealed but advances are not now 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 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 Act 1945–1955* (Commonwealth), and the *War Service Land Settlement Act 1946–1960* to eligible discharged servicemen. By effluxion of time very few ex-service personnel are now eligible for assistance under the first mentioned Act. Under the latter Act advances are made to those ex-servicemen who have acquired selections by way of ballot under the War Service Land Settlement Scheme. The opening of new lands for settlement under this scheme was discontinued in 1953 and the Bank's advances are now restricted to the further development and working of those blocks previously selected.

Advances under *The Farmers' Assistance (Debts Adjustment) Acts, 1935 to 1945* from funds provided by the Commonwealth Government for the purpose of paying compounded debts, have been administered by the Agricultural Bank since the inception of the Act in 1935. As a result of the improved financial position of settlers generally, very few applications are now being received by the Bank for assistance under the scheme.

Financial assistance to necessitous farmers and graziers who have suffered from the effects of drought may be made available under the provisions of *The Drought Relief to Primary Producers Acts, 1940 to 1961*. Special features of this assistance include low interest rates and an extended repayment period, portion of which is interest free. Interest at the rate of 2 per cent was charged on advances up to the 1951-52 drought but interest for advances since 1957-58 has been increased to 3½ per cent. Details of advances made in respect of Relief Schemes, are as follows.

Drought Year	Advances Approved	Amount Advanced	Principal and Interest Owing at 30 June 1962
	£	£	£
1940-41	38,449	27,205	..
1946-47	388,492	377,706	279
1951-52	324,896	261,678	2,435
1957-58	386,172	368,012	66,910
1960-61	115,523 ^r	84,848 ^r	70,414

^r Revised since last issue.

The Farm Water Supplies Assistance Act, 1958 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 30 June 1962	
	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62		Principal and Interest Owing	Bor- rowers
	£	£	£	£	£	No
Agricultural Bank (Loans) Act and Co-ordination of Rural Advances and Agricultural Bank Acts	3,173,057	3,471,884	3,355,766	40,577,586	16,702,523	5,618
Re-establishment and Em- ployment Act .. .. .	..	..	..	874,155	13,225	52
War Service Land Settle- ment Act	264,193	124,330	167,792	4,781,741	1,219,071	230
Farmers' Assistance (Debts Adjustment) Acts ..	5,600	..	..	1,055,590	28,444	17
Drought Relief to Primary Producers Acts .. ..	..	30,374	54,474	1,119,450	140,069	123
Farm Water Supplies Assistance Act	76,965	165,501	245,070	492,557	486,716	279

Further operations of the Bank include business, mainly the collection of outstanding moneys, in connection with advances made under various other Acts granting assistance to returned servicemen and other primary producers. Advances are not now generally made under these Acts.

Queensland Housing Commission—The Queensland Housing Commission was established in 1945 to assist in meeting the existing housing shortage. It took over the operations of the State Advances Corporation which was established in 1916 to make advances to home builders under *The State Advances Act*. (State housing in Queensland originally began in 1910 under the Workers' Dwelling Board.) In addition, the Commission was empowered to build houses itself either for sale or for letting.

The operations of the Commission include advances to borrowers and sale of houses under Contract of Sale conditions under *The State Housing Acts*, 1945 to 1962, and included to 28 March 1961 the erection and sale of homes under *The Workers' Homes Acts*, 1919 to 1957. The Commission administers, and is the constructing authority for, the Commonwealth and State Housing Agreements of 1945, 1956, and 1961. These Agreements made possible a large-scale home building programme, the houses so built being available mainly for rental, but also for sale. Details of the building operations of the Commission are shown on page 426.

The Commission operates a number of home purchase schemes. A person who is the owner, or whose wife or husband is the owner, of a house in Queensland or elsewhere is not eligible to participate in any of these schemes.

Under *The State Housing Acts*, 1945 to 1962, an eligible person who is the owner of a suitable building site may obtain an advance, secured by mortgage on the home to be erected, from the Commission for the erection of a *Worker's Dwelling*. From October 1962, the existing discrimination between houses of different materials was removed, and the maximum advance allowable was raised to £3,500 for dwellings of all types. Interest is chargeable on advances at 5 per cent and repayments may be made over either a 30 or 45 year period. The Commission is also empowered to make advances, secured by mortgage, to firms for housing for employees.

There have been several Commonwealth and State Housing Agreements since 1945. Houses constructed under the 1945 Agreement could, until April 1955, be bought outright but not on terms and only by tenants. A supplementary Agreement in April 1955 permitted the State Governments to sell these houses to tenants on terms. A minimum deposit of 5 per cent of the first £2,000 and 10 per cent of the balance of the purchase price was required, the unpaid purchase money could not exceed £2,750, and repayment of the balance was to be made over 30 or 45 years at 4½ per cent interest. The 1961 Agreement provides for the sale of these houses built under the 1945 Agreement on such terms and conditions as the State deems fit. The rate of interest for new sales was at first increased to 5½ per cent, but was subsequently lowered to 5½ per cent

and, in 1963 to 5 per cent, and the maximum unpaid purchase money of £2,750, which previously applied, has been eliminated.

Under the 1956 and the 1961 Agreements, an eligible person may purchase or arrange for the erection of a house on Housing Commission land on a minimum deposit of £250 with repayment of the balance over 30 or 45 years, at 5 per cent. This scheme also applies for the erection of houses from moneys of the Queensland Housing Commission Fund, except that the minimum deposit payable is 10 per cent of the purchase price of the property.

A tenant who does not have the necessary deposit to buy his house under contract of sale may pay a deposit of £25 and an additional £1 per week on his rent, until the minimum deposit required above is met and a contract of sale is entered into.

With all these home-ownership schemes, free life insurance is provided for those under 40 years of age who elect to repay over 30 years, who have a taxable income not exceeding £1,040 per annum, and who pass the required medical examination. The life insurance covers them to the extent of their indebtedness to the Commission, with a maximum benefit of £2,250 payable.

House units or flats built for rental are usually part of major projects of estate development, in which the Commission undertakes the necessary land development, provision of roads, kerbing, channelling and drainage, and civic amenities.

Rentals of house units erected under the 1945 Agreement may be reduced below the economic rental where family income is low. During 1961-62, such rebates totalling £71,546 were granted in 1,440 cases, some of these rebates applying only in respect of part of the year.

Under *The State Housing Acts and Another Act Amendment Act, 1957* a holder of a perpetual lease under the State Housing Acts or the Workers' Homes Acts is enabled, subject to certain conditions, to convert his lease to freehold upon the payment of the purchase price of the land and upon performance of the conditions of the lease. Details of the terms of payment were given in the 1961 issue of the *Year Book*. Also, since the passing of this Amendment Act, an eligible person who desires to purchase a house erected on leasehold land may do so on freeholding lease tenure, the purchase price of the land as determined by the Housing Commission being added to the purchase price of the house. From 9 January 1958 to 30 June 1962 the sale prices of land freeholded totalled £434,645. Of this amount, £162,085 was for Workers' Homes to 28 March 1961, £157,045 for homes built from the Housing Commission Fund, and £115,515 for homes under the Commonwealth-State Housing Fund.

The State Housing Acts Amendment Act, 1961 authorises the Commission to sell freehold land, or lease vacant Crown land which has been set apart for the purposes of the *State Housing Acts*, to an eligible person for the erection of a dwelling, subject to the condition that,

within a period of 18 months from the date he contracts to acquire or lease the land, such person will execute a building agreement for the erection of a dwelling for occupation by him with or without the assistance of the Commission.

The Housing Commission finances its operations through two Treasury Trust Funds—the Queensland Housing Commission Fund and the Commonwealth-State Housing Fund. The Workers' Homes Fund was closed on 29 March 1961, and its assets and liabilities brought into the accounts of the Queensland Housing Commission Fund. In addition, a Home Builders' Deposit Trust Fund is available to assist eligible persons accumulate money to (i) acquire land and with Commission assistance erect thereon a dwelling, (ii) purchase a property from the Commission under Contract of Sale conditions.

QUEENSLAND HOUSING COMMISSION FUND

Particulars	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
Loans from State Treasury	2,000	1,750	1,900	2,042	2,315
Redemption paid to Treasury	506	453	394	496	534 ¹
Indebtedness to Treasury, 30 June	11,311	12,608	14,114	15,660	17,441
Advances to Borrowers and Purchasers—					
Workers' Dwellings and Other Mortgage Loans	1,597 _r	1,380 _r	1,449 _r	1,780 _r	2,094
Contract of Sale and Land Tenure	38 _r	728 _r	679 _r	581 _r	388
Total	1,635	2,108	2,128	2,361	2,482
Payments Received—					
Workers' Dwellings and Other Mortgage Loans	283 _r	329 _r	403 _r	414 _r	467
Contract of Sale and Land Tenure	159 _r	195 _r	229 _r	202 _r	215
Total	442	524	632	616	682
Principal Outstanding at End of Year—					
Workers' Dwellings and Other Mortgage Loans	8,341 _r	9,391 _r	10,437 _r	11,803 _r	13,430
Contract of Sale and Land Tenure	2,975 _r	3,509 _r	3,959 _r	4,338	4,511
Total	11,316	12,900	14,396	16,141 _r	17,941
Borrowers at End of Year—	No	No	No	No	No
Mortgages	5,536	5,876	6,222	6,674	7,230
Contract of Sale	1,902	2,059	2,205	2,305	2,345
Homes and Freehold Land Title	234	370	364	377	478
Total	7,672	8,305	8,791	9,356	10,053
Dwelling Units—					
Completed during Year	701	770	721	801	764
Completed to Date ²	7,688	8,458	9,179	9,980	10,744
Under Construction at End of Year	184	147	257	190	207

¹ Including £93,000 reduction of loan indebtedness as a result of the take-over of sewerage at Inala by the Brisbane City Council.
² Since the commencement of the Queensland Housing Commission in 1945.

_r Revised since last issue.

COMMONWEALTH-STATE HOUSING FUND

Particulars	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
Loans from Commonwealth ¹	2,654	2,433	2,558	2,698	3,137
Less Redemption Paid to Commonwealth ..	227	250	270	293	316
Less Sales of Dwellings for Cash	5 _r	13	15	10	3
Less Deposits on Tenanted Dwellings Sold ..	24 _r	18	18	10	6
Indebtedness to Commonwealth at 30 June ..	27,660	29,812	32,067	34,452	37,264
Advances to Borrowers and Purchasers ..	1,937	2,054	1,709	2,099	2,525
Less Repayments Received	37	72	103	142	192
Purchase Money Outstanding at 30 June on Sales to Tenants and Purchasers	3,157	5,139	6,745	8,702	11,035
	No	No	No	No	No
Purchasers at 30th June	1,227	1,942	2,523	3,186	3,945
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
Value of Renting Properties and Building Sites ²	24,410	25,138	25,882	26,744	28,169
Net Rents Received	1,435	1,502	1,599	1,642	1,791
	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d
Average Economic Rental at 30 June	3 0 3	3 1 6	3 3 3	3 4 8	3 9 9
Dwelling Units—	No	No	No	No	No
Completed during Year	803	1,011	731	945	1,242
Completed to Date ³	11,453	12,464	13,195	14,140	15,382
Under Construction at End of Year	487	265	425	666	439
Rental Units Sold during Year	672	720	614	633	791

¹ Not including amounts allocated to Home Builders' Account, but including supplementary advances for service dwellings: 1957-58, £126(000); 1958-59, £116(000); 1959-60, £122(000); 1960-61, £529(000); and 1961-62, £197(000). ² Including leasehold land and contract of sale houses in course of erection. ³ Since the commencement of the Queensland Housing Commission in 1945. *r* Revised since last issue.

Workers' Dwellings constitute the major housing scheme financed from the Queensland Housing Commission Fund. Since operations in respect to this scheme commenced in 1910, a total of £25,423,623 had been advanced to 30 June 1962. Of this sum, £25,009,451 was for 27,986 completed dwellings, £390,849 for 224 dwellings under construction at 30 June 1962, and £23,323 for improvements to 60 dwellings not previously mortgaged to the Commission. Advances during 1961-62 totalled £2,094,406 and an amount of £13,410,216 was owed by 7,228 borrowers at 30 June 1962. Up to 30 June 1962, £32,335 had been advanced to three borrowers for *Housing for Employees*.

The number of houses sold under contract of sale had totalled 6,036 by 30 June 1962. Of these, 574 contracts had been fully performed, leaving 5,462 still current. In addition, 828 agreements to sell had been entered into, making a total of 6,290 regarded as being acquired for home-ownership. Of this total, 2,345 were financed from the Housing Commission Fund and 3,945 from the Commonwealth-State Housing Fund. Also, there were 165 *Workers' Homes* accounts still current.

Few homes were built under the *Workers' Homes* scheme in recent years. Most of the finance provided was in respect of the purchase of reverted homes and land freeholded under the 1957 Amendment Act. However, during the operation of the scheme from 1919 to 1962, 2,349 homes were erected and 1 was in the course of erection, of which 2,152 had been paid off, leaving 165 still on the books and 33 reverted homes in the hands of the Commission. This fund was closed on 29 May 1961.

Under the Commonwealth-State Housing Agreements a total amount of £40,310,400 has been allocated to the State. Indebtedness to the Commonwealth at 30 June 1962 had been reduced to £37,264,069 by annual redemption payments totalling £2,243,975, sales of dwellings for cash of £693,222, and deposits on tenanted dwellings sold of £109,134. In addition, during 1961-62, the State Treasury provided loans totalling £475,000, and from other sources debenture loans totalling £400,000 were raised, both amounts being paid into the Commonwealth-State Housing Fund. Total advances of £11,594,530 had been made to 30 June 1962, and the principal outstanding at that date amounted to £11,035,519.

During the year 1961-62, the Commission completed a total of 2,006 house units, bringing the total completions under all schemes since the revival of housing in 1944-45 to 26,126. Of this number, 15,047 houses, or 57·6 per cent, were owned or being purchased by the occupiers, 11,079, or 42·4 per cent, were rented.

The 1956 Agreement added some new features to governmental housing finance. The Agreement covered a period of five years and specified that a proportion of the money allocated to each State should be advanced to building societies and other approved institutions for lending to private house builders. For the first two years of the Agreement this proportion was 20 per cent and during the remaining years the proportion was 30 per cent. Of the remaining 80 per cent or 70 per cent, 5 per cent was specified by the Commonwealth to be set aside for the erection of houses for serving members of the defence forces nominated by the Commonwealth. The Commonwealth provided supplementary advances to the State equal to the amounts set aside by the State for this purpose. These supplementary advances were paid into the Commonwealth-State Housing Fund and the scheme is financed through this Fund.

The 1961 Agreement provided for the extension of the 1956 Agreement for a period of five years with certain amendments. The main amendments to the 1956 Agreement (a) authorised the Commonwealth to make supplementary loans for the erection of houses for members of the Armed Forces over and above the matching 5 per cent which applied in the 1956 Agreement, and (b) provided for 30 per cent of the Commonwealth advances to a State for each of the five years to be advanced to building and co-operative housing societies.

The Commonwealth advances which are required to be set aside for building societies and other approved institutions are paid into the Home Builders' Account at the Treasury, and distribution is made from this Account. The rate of interest charged by the State during 1961-62 on these advances was $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent prior to 1 March and $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent as from that date. The maximum rate of interest chargeable to borrowers by the societies is $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent per annum above the rate charged by the State to the society. The period of repayment of loans is thirty-one years. Details of the transactions during the last five years are shown in the following table.

HOME BUILDERS' ACCOUNT

Particulars	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
<i>Receipts</i>					
Advances from Commonwealth	632	993	1,044	930	1,260
Borrowers' Repayments—					
Interest	34	60	114	159	198
Redemption	14	37	100	101	164
Total	680	1,090	1,258	1,190	1,622
<i>Expenditure</i>					
Advances to—					
Building Societies ¹	490	1,000	1,156	1,032	1,400
Approved Institutions	163	..	..	..	..
Repayments to Commonwealth—					
Interest	31	59	102	140	180
Redemption	3	7	13	19	25
Interest Paid to Treasury on Debit Balance of Fund	1	1	1	1	1
Administration Expenses	2	1	13	8	14
Total	690	1,068	1,285	1,200	1,620
<i>Balance of Account</i>					
As at End of Year	25	47	20	10	12

¹ Operations of Building Societies are shown on page 444.

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 150,904 at 30 June 1962. 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 £762,342 were held at 30 June 1962. Interest on the Unclaimed Moneys Fund amounted to £27,876. The Public Curator held £335,184 in premises and fittings and £580,084 in bank and cash balances in addition to the investments shown in the following table.

PUBLIC CURATOR, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
Amounts Held at End of Year—					
For Insolvent Estates and Company					
Liquidations £	17,866	21,275	31,808	51,630	12,711
For Intestate Estates £	687,002	691,829	767,308	795,320	974,685
For Wills and Trusts £	1,988,166	2,209,023	2,374,425	2,544,824	2,841,475
For Mental Patients £	509,538	495,742	495,061	496,812	465,248
For Other Purposes £	186,264	278,297	386,904	245,284	507,997
Total £	3,388,836	3,696,166	4,055,506	4,133,870	4,802,116
Investments at End of Year—					
Government Securities £	3,821,367	3,984,678	4,228,801	4,685,202	5,195,662
Mortgages £	114,164	110,028	121,496	118,213	119,446
Wills of Living Persons Deposited during Year No	8,599	9,175	10,061	9,322	9,997

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 1961*, 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 the Industries Assistance Board was transferred from the Bureau of Industry. Under these Acts, the total amount guaranteed or advanced was £3,343,059 at 30 June 1962. 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 £629,441 at 30 June 1962. This amount was made up as follows:—Cotton spinning, £175,814; tin dredging, £140,000; wool scours, £58,752; engineering, £52,650; earthenware pipes, brick and tile making, £46,642; tourist industries, £45,575; cattle transport, £30,932; airways, £27,470; gasworks, £7,017; and various other purposes, £44,589.

In addition, financial assistance has been given under *The Local Bodies' Loans Guarantee Acts, 1923 to 1936*, to co-operative and other boards and associations for establishing industrial projects. The Government has guaranteed loans and overdrafts. To 30 June 1962 the total amount guaranteed was £7,862,336 and the balance outstanding on these guarantees was £550,899. 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 30 June 1920 the net proceeds have been distributed among hospitals, clinics, charitable institutions, and patriotic funds. Profits are paid into a Department of Health and Home Affairs Hospital, Motherhood, and Child Welfare Trust Account, from which they are distributed. The profit for 1961-62 was £1,478,279.

GOLDEN CASKET ART UNION, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
<i>Receipts</i>					
Ticket Sales	£ 6,725,000	6,760,000	6,510,000	6,480,000	6,690,000
Other	£ 8,884	9,195	8,298	6,918	6,980
Total	£ 6,733,884	6,769,195	6,518,298	6,486,918	6,696,980
<i>Expenditure</i>					
Prize Money	£ 4,284,650	4,307,900	4,148,650	4,129,600	4,261,600
Commission	£ 432,105	435,515	463,629	471,512	481,877
Salaries, Office Expenses, &c	£ 121,778	123,452	132,063	141,731	140,724
State Stamp Duty	£ 336,250	338,000	325,500	324,000	334,500
To Department of Health and Home Affairs	£ 1,559,101	1,564,328	1,448,456	1,420,075	1,478,279
Total	£ 6,733,884	6,769,195	6,518,298	6,486,918	6,696,980
<i>% of Expenditure</i>					
Prize Money	% 63.63	63.64	63.65	63.66	63.64
Administration	% 8.23	8.26	9.14	9.45	9.30
State Stamp Duty	% 4.99	4.99	4.99	5.00	4.99
Department of Health and Home Affairs	% 23.15	23.11	22.22	21.89	22.07

From 1 July 1920 to 30 June 1962, Casket profits had been used to make grants to, and to construct hospitals, £27,160,500; 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, £1,621,850.

Public Service Superannuation—Compulsory superannuation schemes are in force for public servants (including teachers) and police. A revised Public Service Superannuation Scheme operated from 1 April 1959. Under this scheme an officer is required to pay contributions on a sliding scale determined by his salary. Payments for benefits (except sick leave without pay) are subsidised by the Government at the rate of £1 10s for every £1. In addition, payments are made by the Government to the credit of the Public Service Superannuation Additional Benefits Fund to create a reserve with the object of meeting future liabilities of the Government. The maximum benefits per annum on account of male contributors are annuity benefit and incapacity benefit £1,260, including government subsidy of £756; assurance benefit (widow's pension) £630,

including government subsidy of £378; assurance benefit (children's allowance) £26 for each dependent child under 16 years of age, and £52 for each orphan child, including government subsidy of £15 12s and £31 4s respectively.

The Government holds the accumulated balance of the Public Service Superannuation Fund on which is allowed interest at the rate of 4½ per cent per annum. The expenses of administration are paid by the Government.

STATE SUPERANNUATION FUNDS, QUEENSLAND, 1961-62

Particulars	Public Service		Police	Total	
	Contributory	Additional Benefits			
<i>Receipts—</i>					
Contributions	£	1,159,359	..	191,806	1,351,165
Interest	£	406,392	118,306	72,801	597,499
Government Subsidy	£	..	1,047,298	478,500 ¹	1,525,798
Total	£	1,565,751	1,165,604	743,107	3,474,462
<i>Expenditure—</i>					
Benefits	£	210,262	275,941	342,164	828,367
Refunds	£	144,336	..	10,010	154,346
Total	£	354,598	275,941	352,174	982,713
Funds at End of Year	£	9,770,024	3,301,144	2,110,102	15,181,270
<i>Contributors at End of Year—</i>					
Males	No	11,685	..	2,633	14,318
Females	No	5,131	..	..	5,131
Total	No	16,816	..	2,633	19,449

¹ Including £6,000 from Police Reward Fund.

A Railway Superannuation Scheme was commenced on 1 October 1930 but subsequently abandoned. Pensions due under this scheme (£5,242 in 1961-62) are now a charge on Consolidated Revenue.

A Parliamentary Superannuation Scheme, details of which are given on page 26, has operated since 1 January 1949. During 1961-62 members' and government contributions each totalled £15,600, while £16,296 was received in interest. Expenditure on pensions was £14,563, and the fund held a credit balance of £376,899 at 30 June 1962.

Chapter 14—PRIVATE FINANCE

1. MONEY AND BANKING

The Commonwealth Government is given power by the Constitution to make laws with regard to currency, coinage, legal tender, and banking, excepting State banking confined to the limits of the State concerned. The issue of coinage for the whole Commonwealth has been the business of the Commonwealth Government since the first Australian coins were issued in 1910, and since 1911 the Commonwealth Government (from 1920 through the Commonwealth Bank) has reserved to itself the right of note issue. The unit of currency in use in Australia is the Australian pound, with an exchange rate on sterling of approximately £A125 to £100 stg.

The Commonwealth Bank was established by an Act of the Commonwealth Parliament in 1911. It commenced operations with a Savings Bank Department in 1912, and general banking was started in 1913. Gradually it assumed the functions of a "banker's bank" or central bank.

For a more detailed description of the development and organisation of the Commonwealth Bank up to and including the 1945 banking legislation, see the 1958 and earlier issues of the *Year Book*.

Among other things the *Commonwealth Bank Act* 1945 provided for (i) a Note Issue Department, (ii) a Rural Credits Department to make loans to bodies concerned with the marketing of primary produce, (iii) a Mortgage Bank Department to make loans to primary producers, and (iv) an Industrial Finance Department to provide finance, assistance, and advice to industrial undertakings, particularly small undertakings. The General Banking Division might make loans for the erection or purchase of, or the discharge of mortgages on, homes. The Commonwealth Savings Bank continued as a separate corporation, under the control of the Governor of the Commonwealth Bank.

The *Commonwealth Bank Act* 1951 amended the 1945 Act. The Advisory Council was replaced by a Commonwealth Bank Board with power to determine the policy of the Bank and the Savings Bank and to take any action necessary to carry out such policy. The Bank remained under the management of the Governor, who became Chairman of the Board, while the Deputy Governor became its Deputy Chairman. Other members of the Board were the Secretary to the Department of the Treasury, and seven others appointed by the Governor-General, not more than two of whom might be officers of the Bank or the Commonwealth Public Service, appointed for terms not exceeding five years. Directors and employees of other banks were not eligible for membership of the Board. The Act provided that in the event of an irreconcilable difference of opinion on monetary and banking policy between the Government and the Bank the question should be determined by the Governor-General in Council. The Treasurer must then lay before each House of Parliament, within 15 sitting days, a copy of such order determining banking policy, a statement by the Government in relation to the matter, and a copy of a statement required to be furnished to the Treasurer by the Board when the dispute first arose.

The *Commonwealth Bank Act* 1953 established the Commonwealth Trading Bank of Australia as a separate corporation, managed by a General Manager under the Governor, to conduct the business of the General Banking Division in accordance with policy determined by the Commonwealth Bank Board. The Commonwealth Bank of Australia continued to operate as a central bank, and retained the specialised departments of Rural Credits, Mortgage Bank, and Industrial Finance.

The *Banking Act* 1945 provided that banking business should not be carried on except with the written authority of the Governor-General. The Commonwealth Bank was given the duty of protecting the interests of depositors with trading banks, and it might investigate the affairs of, or assume control of, any bank which had failed to meet its obligations, or, in the Commonwealth Bank's opinion, was likely to do so. The Act provided for each trading bank to keep a Special Account with the Commonwealth Bank, in which there was to be placed the amounts held by the Commonwealth Bank to that bank's credit under the war-time National Security Regulations, and an amount not exceeding the increase in that bank's assets since the provision commenced. Such deposits could only be withdrawn with permission of the Commonwealth Bank. The Commonwealth Bank might also require trading banks to transfer to it specified holdings of foreign currency. The Commonwealth Bank might determine the general policy to be followed by trading banks in relation to advances, and the classes of purposes for which advances might be made by banks, and a trading bank might not purchase government or stock exchange securities without its permission. It might make regulations fixing interest and discount rates. Provision was also made for the Governor-General to make regulations for the control of foreign exchange; and to proclaim the operation of sections of the Act restricting the holding, buying, selling, or manufacturing of gold. Regular statistical returns, in prescribed form, to the Commonwealth Bank and the Commonwealth Statistician were to be made by trading banks. State legislation controlling banking became inoperative after this legislation came into force.

The *Banking Act* 1953 incorporated some important changes affecting the relationship between the Commonwealth Bank, as central bank, and the remainder of the banking system. A major provision was the introduction of a new formula for calculating the maximum amounts which banks might be required to hold in Special Accounts with the Commonwealth Bank. The discretionary power provided by the 1945 Act had not been fully exercised, and, by mid-1952, banks could have been directed under the existing law to make further lodgments to Special Accounts aggregating about £500m. The new Act cancelled this uncalled liability and introduced as a new starting point the actual Special Account balances at 10 October 1952. The amount of the Special Account power was to vary with changes in deposits instead of assets; and the extent of the variations was, in general and subject to certain qualifications, 75 per cent of movements in deposits during the current banking year, instead of 100 per cent of the increase in assets.

Another provision of the 1953 legislation was that the Commonwealth Bank should, during each financial year, inform each bank in confidence of its estimates of movements during that financial year in the total deposits

and liquid assets of all banks, and of likely changes in the aggregate Special Accounts of all banks during each half year. The provision, included in the 1945 legislation, requiring approval of the Commonwealth Bank to the purchase by trading banks of government or certain other securities was repealed. It became the practice of the banks to consult the Commonwealth Bank before undertaking large security transactions.

In 1959, legislation was passed by the Commonwealth Parliament providing for a comprehensive revision of Australia's banking structure.

The new banking structure consists of the Reserve Bank of Australia, and the Commonwealth Banking Corporation, which comprises the Commonwealth Trading Bank, the Commonwealth Savings Bank, and the Commonwealth Development Bank, each having a separate entity.

The central banking functions, including the existing Note Issue Department, were separated from the general banking institutions and reconstituted, together with the Rural Credits Department of the Commonwealth Bank, as the Reserve Bank of Australia. The Reserve Bank is controlled by a Board constituted on the same lines as the previous Bank Board under the management of a Governor.

The existing Special Accounts provisions were replaced by a system of Reserve Deposits. The Reserve Bank can, on brief notice, require a trading bank to maintain in a Reserve Deposit Account an amount not exceeding 25 per cent of its Australian deposits and this percentage may be raised by the Reserve Bank subject to giving notice of 45 days.

A Commonwealth Banking Corporation was established under a new Board with separate staff to administer the Commonwealth Trading Bank, the Commonwealth Savings Bank, and a new institution called the Commonwealth Development Bank which comprises, basically, the former Mortgage Bank and the Industrial Finance Department of the Commonwealth Bank. Additional resources have been made available for the Development Bank, and its function is to assist the development of worthwhile enterprises in both primary and secondary industries that would otherwise be unable to obtain the necessary finance on reasonable or suitable terms.

The Board, which controls the Banking Corporation, is appointed by the Governor-General. It comprises three ex-officio members and eight members from outside the staff and the public service. Directors or employees of the Reserve Bank, or other banks, are not eligible for membership. The managing director, deputy managing director, and the Secretary to the Treasury are the ex-officio members of the Board, which is required to keep the Government informed of the banking policy of the three constituent banks. Under the Board there are three executive Committees, one for each constituent bank, comprising five members of the Board, including the managing director or his deputy.

The Boards are required to refer differences of opinion on policy to the Government for direction.

Cheque-paying Banks—Banking in Queensland is for the most part in the hands of large Australian companies with branches in all States. All the larger Australian banks (two with head offices in Sydney, two in

Melbourne, and two in London) operated in Queensland at 30 June 1962; 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 1962¹

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	18,285	19,774	8,980	28,754
Bank of Adelaide	320	565	98	663
Bank of New South Wales	45,645	37,523	19,468	56,991
Brisbane Permanent Building and Banking Co Ltd	3,774	..	2,745	2,745
Commercial Bank of Australia Ltd ..	15,592	16,238	7,802	24,040
Commercial Banking Co of Sydney Ltd	8,914	10,645	4,436	15,081
E. S. and A. Bank Ltd	6,256	7,941	2,692	10,633
National Bank of Australasia Ltd ..	39,395	42,172	29,169	71,341
Queensland National Bank Ltd ² ..	30	..	..	..
Total Private Banks	138,211	134,858	75,390	210,248
Commonwealth Trading Bank of Australia	19,708	23,684	19,116	42,800
Total All Banks	157,919	158,542	94,506	253,048

¹ Average of four Wednesdays—6, 13, 20 and 27 June 1962. ² In voluntary liquidation, having united with the National Bank of Australasia Ltd.

Bank Debits to Customers' Accounts—Bank debits include the total value of cheques drawn throughout Queensland, and are a comprehensive guide to business trends.

BANK DEBITS TO CUSTOMERS' ACCOUNTS

Year	Average Weekly Debits ¹	Year	Average Weekly Debits ¹
	£1,000		£1,000
1952-53	43,796	1957-58	65,655
1953-54	51,032	1958-59	70,253
1954-55	53,873	1959-60	79,172
1955-56	56,028	1960-61	81,901
1956-57	62,743	1961-62	82,181

¹ Excluding debits to Australian Government accounts at capital city branches.
r Revised since last issue.

Savings Banks—The Commonwealth Savings Bank opened in Queensland on 16 September 1912 and on 1 October 1920 took over the Queensland State Savings Bank. At the time of amalgamation, the Commonwealth Bank held depositors' balances of about £3½m, while the State Bank held about £15m. At 30 June 1962 deposits were £155.8m, and the Savings Bank had 120 branches and 1,408 agencies in the State.

During January 1956 private savings banks commenced business in Queensland. At 30 June 1962 deposits were £50.1m, and there were 448 branches and 667 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	£
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	92.5
1955-56	907,385	133,639	128,439	132,700	96.0
1956-57	959,972	150,796	142,281	144,608	102.3
1957-58	1,014,008	161,596	156,620	153,244	106.5
1958-59	1,080,229	181,664	172,442	166,653	113.5
1959-60	1,140,200	207,595	196,470	182,586	122.1
1960-61	1,187,322	219,682	220,487	187,131	123.2
1961-62	1,250,343	236,953	224,568	205,852	133.4

¹ Excluding inoperative and school bank accounts.

² Including transfers between branches of the banks.

The following table shows particulars of all savings banks in the States of Australia at 30 June 1962. All States had Government Savings Banks when the Commonwealth Savings Bank was founded, but all have been transferred to the Commonwealth Bank except those of Victoria and South Australia. In addition to these, the table includes, in the column headed "State Banks", two Trustee Banks in Tasmania, and the Savings Bank Division of the Rural and Industries Bank of Western Australia.

SAVINGS BANKS, AUSTRALIA, AT 30 JUNE 1962

State or Territory	Separate Accounts ¹	Amount to Credit				Amount to Credit per Head of Population
		Commonwealth Bank	State Banks	Private Banks	Total	
	No.	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£
New South Wales ..	3,323,975	438,083	..	186,938	625,021	157.2
Victoria	2,984,220	142,562	331,781	96,506	570,849	190.8
Queensland	1,250,343	155,775	..	50,077	205,852	133.4
South Australia ..	1,019,184	41,904	130,433	8,653	180,990	182.9
Western Australia ..	625,070	60,301	9,213	21,014	90,528	120.0
Tasmania	331,847	19,085	29,258 ²	2,887	51,230	143.5
Northern Territory ..	19,116	7,426	..	2,990	3,085	111.0
Aust Capital Territory	45,072				7,331	111.6
Total	9,598,827	865,136	500,685	369,065	1,734,886	162.1

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* 1924-1960 during the five years ended 1961-62. The liabilities and assets shown in the table are as estimated by debtors.

BANKRUPTCY, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
Sequestrations—					
Debtors' Petitions No	29	27	19	44	56
Creditors' Petitions No	125	151	189	184	199
Total No	154	178	208	228	255
Liabilities £	438,943	632,925	484,704	706,221	1,115,828
Assets £	253,635	495,844	401,100	524,955	859,014
Administration of Deceased Debtors¹					
Estates No	1	2	3	3	4
Liabilities £	4,444	21,686	27,710	36,643	16,288
Assets £	3,411	13,432	10,479	57,869	183,359
Compositions, Schemes of Arrangement and Deeds of Assignment¹	No	..	..	..	5
Liabilities .. .. . £	..	..	..	..	42,349
Assets .. .. . £	..	..	..	..	31,401
Deeds of Arrangement² No	26	20	23	21	21
Liabilities £	163,722	177,961	212,775	209,851	146,049
Assets £	120,333	147,481	219,542	142,832	98,782

¹ Part XI of the Act without sequestration

² Part XII of the Act without sequestration.

A bankruptcy petition may be presented by either a creditor or the debtor himself, and the estates of persons dying insolvent can be administered under Part X. Part XI of the Act makes provision for compositions, schemes of arrangement, and deeds of assignment, without sequestration, while Part XII dealing with deeds of arrangement is similar in effect: the two parts side by side are an anomaly and were inserted so that the continuity of systems existing in the various States, prior to the Commonwealth legislation, could be preserved. After sequestration the bankrupt may make a composition or scheme of arrangement with his creditors under Division 5 of Part IV.

The Act does not deal with the winding up of companies which is covered by the Companies Acts of the various States.

3 INSURANCE

Life Assurance—Uniform legislation governs life assurance throughout Australia. The Commonwealth Insurance Commissioner appointed under the *Life Insurance Act* 1945-1961, supervises the activities of all life

assurance companies in Australia, which must lodge deposits with the Commonwealth Treasurer and maintain statutory funds exclusively for life insurance business.

At 31 December 1961, 30 life assurance organisations were operating in Queensland. The following table shows the business transacted by them.

LIFE ASSURANCE, QUEENSLAND¹, 1961

Particulars	Ordinary Business	Super-annuation Business ²	Industrial Business	Total
Discontinuances—				
By Death and Maturity—				
Policies No	10,418	545	19,855	30,818
Sum Assured £1,000	3,478	287	1,150	4,915
By Forfeiture and Surrender—				
Policies No	24,293	2,784	14,980	42,057
Proportion of Policies in Force at Beginning of Year .. %	3.9	5.0	3.7	3.9
Sum Assured £1,000	24,150	3,183	2,672	30,005
Proportion of Sum Assured for All Policies at Beginning of Year %	4.9	7.0	6.4	5.2
New Business—				
Policies No	54,647	9,330	21,175	85,152
Sum Assured £1,000	86,959	13,296	5,088	105,343
Business at End of Year—				
Policies No	640,244	55,204	394,917	1,090,365
Sum Assured £1,000	548,289	56,924	43,262	648,475
Annual Premiums £1,000	14,887	2,174	1,966	19,027

¹ Including a very small amount of business in Papua and New Guinea.

² Previously included with Ordinary Business.

Insurance Other Than Life—Under *The Insurance Act*, 1960 fire, marine, and general insurance can be undertaken in Queensland only by corporations of more than twenty members licensed and supervised by the Queensland Insurance Commissioner. Such corporations must comply with capital and asset requirements laid down in the Act and a company with its head office outside Queensland must have an agent in Queensland. The information in the following table has been compiled from returns which are collected on a uniform basis in all States. It shows particulars for Queensland business only, premiums, losses, and expenditure being allocated according to the State in which the policy was issued. A proportion of the Australian Control Office's expenditure for each company has been included in total expenditure according to the proportion of gross premiums received in this State.

The State Government Insurance Office conducts general insurance, and, in addition, in 1961-62 there were 143 other companies licensed under *The Insurance Acts*, 1916 to 1934 to conduct insurance other than life in Queensland. The above number includes companies not actively engaged in business while the following table includes particulars of only the 138 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 373.

In addition to the premium income shown in the following table, the insurance companies received £1,085,797 from investments (interest, dividends, rents, &c) held in Queensland. Commission and agents' charges amounted to £1,266,133, while expenses of management and Queensland's proportion of Australian Control Office expenses were £4,689,931.

GENERAL INSURANCE, QUEENSLAND, 1961-62¹

Class of Business	Premiums	Losses	Contributions to Fire Brigades	Taxation Paid	Total Expenditure ²	Losses, as Proportion of Premiums
	£	£	£	£	£	%
Fire	5,896,395	1,788,586	874,058	355,229	5,299,042	30.3
Loss of Profits	337,376	16,734				
Householders' Comprehensive, &c	758,130	167,811				
Marine	776,144	307,620	..	52,232	558,812	22.1
Motor Vehicles	6,495,995	4,615,499	..	258,882	10,653,177	39.6
Compulsory Third Party	3,652,816	3,401,154				
Employers' Liability and Workers' Compensation	5,857,717	4,603,701				
Other	2,170,761	1,148,741	..	64,142	1,889,396	71.1
Total	25,945,334	16,049,846	874,058	740,833	23,620,801	93.1

¹ This table should not be construed as a Profit and Loss Account, as it contains selected items of statistics only. Figures for each company are for the accounting year ended during 1961-62—for most companies, year ended 31 December 1961.

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 1961-62 there were 80 Fire Brigade Boards in Queensland. The Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board maintained 17 fire stations throughout Brisbane. The remaining 79 Boards maintained a total of 129 fire stations throughout the State. Equipment included 190 motor fire engines, of which 28 were in the metropolitan area. A total of 2,002 fire alarms were installed throughout the State as at 30 June 1962.

Of the 5,315 calls answered during 1961-62, 1,230, or 23 per cent, were false alarms, the greatest number of which was in the metropolitan area where 987 of the 2,462 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 420 and 421.

Particulars of the activities of Fire Brigade Boards in Queensland over the last ten years are shown in the following table.

FIRE BRIGADE BOARDS, QUEENSLAND

Year	Boards	Staff		Calls during Year	Expenditure ^a
		Permanent	Other ¹		
	No	No	No	No	£
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	4,850	1,107,541
1959-60	78	789	1,209	5,846	1,168,358
1960-61	78	853	1,184	7,328	1,314,805
1961-62	80	863	1,181	5,315	1,391,170

¹ Including volunteers.

² Excluding loan expenditure (£247,052 in 1961-62).

5 COMPANIES

Under *The Companies Act*, 1931 provision was made for public and private companies. A public company had to have not less than seven members, and a private company not less than two. Partnerships of more than twenty members were to be registered as companies.

Details in the table below are for companies registered under this legislation.

COMPANIES¹ ON REGISTER, QUEENSLAND

At 30 June	Place of Incorporation						All Companies	
	Queensland		Other States		Overseas			
	Companies	Nominal Capital	Companies	Nominal Capital	Companies	Nominal Capital	Companies	Nominal Capital
	No	£1,000	No	£1,000	No	£1,000	No	£1,000
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
1961 ..	8,432	582,076	2,210	1,865,108	271	1,012,673	10,913	3,459,857
1962 ..	9,277	635,734	2,404	2,160,206	276	1,118,962	11,957	3,914,902

¹ Excluding companies in liquidation.

New companies incorporated in Queensland in 1961-62 numbered 933, their nominal capital being £27,988,000. During 1961-62, 246 other Australian companies with a nominal capital of £135,521,000 were registered in Queensland and 19 overseas companies with a nominal capital of £16,263,000. Private companies accounted for over 95 per cent

of the new Queensland companies registered in the last ten years. At their balancing dates during 1961-62, companies incorporated in Queensland had £233,448,000 in subscribed capital, of which £223,072,000 was paid-up.

Until 1 July 1962, each State had its own companies legislation, and, although initially the Acts were based on the English Act, differences developed between the States. Uniform legislation now operates in all States and in Queensland takes the form of *The Companies Act, 1961* which came into operation on 1 July 1962.

Some of the important features of the new Act are:—(i) Provision is made for "Exempt Proprietary Companies" which are exempted from filing copies of their balance sheets and profit and loss accounts with the Registrar of Companies, and, if all the shareholders agree, from having to appoint an auditor. In effect, an exempt proprietary company is one in which all the shares are owned beneficially by natural persons or by another proprietary company all of whose shares are so held. (ii) Companies proclaimed as "Investment Companies" under the Act are restricted in borrowing to certain percentages of their net tangible assets and their holding in any one corporation is limited. (iii.) Certain requirements are laid down with regard to "take-over" offers. (iv) Companies, other than proprietary companies, may now be formed with five or more members whereas the previous minimum was seven members.

6 FRIENDLY SOCIETIES

The first friendly society was formed in 1878, and at 30 June 1961 the number of societies was 23, with 458 branches, excluding district councils. Medical, sickness, and funeral benefits are allowed, most of the members contributing for all these benefits, but provision is made for those who desire to contribute for sickness and funeral benefits only or for medical benefits only. A member requiring medical attention may engage any doctor, and whatever fees are charged are paid directly by the member, who may then obtain from his society a refund of portion of the fees. As from 1 July 1953 the Commonwealth Government arranged to subsidise benefits provided by approved friendly societies to the extent of 6s per consultation and stated amounts for all other forms of medical treatment. Approved societies were required to provide from their own funds at least as much as the Commonwealth subsidy. Societies make provision for other forms of medical treatment according to the terms of the Commonwealth agreement. Details of the scope of the Medical Benefits Scheme and of the Commonwealth and Society payments under it are given in the Social Services chapter on page 112.

Some members contribute only for benefits under the Commonwealth medical and hospital benefits schemes. Their numbers are not included in the membership figures given below, but the financial transactions arising from their membership are included with those covering the ordinary business of the societies.

The majority of societies allow sick benefits for 26 weeks at full rate, 26 weeks at half rate, and the remainder of the sick period at quarter rate; the general full rate is £1 1s. However, several societies pay higher benefits

(up to £4 per week for the first four weeks) and limit the period for which benefits are payable. The friendly societies have also jointly established medical institutes and dispensaries in the larger towns.

The next table shows details of the societies for five years. The membership was 50,575, or 3·3 per cent of the population, at 30 June 1961 but, as members' families usually participate in medical benefits, the percentage benefiting is much higher.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
Branches No	496	483	477	471	458
Members—					
Males No	43,513	42,661	41,576	41,484	40,994
Females No	8,649	8,656	8,837	9,124	9,581
Total No	52,162	51,317	50,413	50,608	50,575
Deaths of Members—					
Males No	789	722	826	821	837
Females No	232	244	246	237	259
Total No	1,021	966	1,072	1,058	1,096
Sickness—					
Male Cases No	9,271	8,995	9,163	9,235	8,388
Duration Weeks	127,858	127,191	128,145	131,514	127,546
Female Cases No	532	492	472	493	493
Duration Weeks	7,972	7,093	7,362	7,863	7,895
Receipts—					
Members' Dues £	453,297	493,088	546,776	660,319	781,404
Investments £	137,303	144,081	154,717	167,863	252,776
Total £	590,600	637,169	701,493	828,182	1,034,180
Expenditure—					
Sick Pay £	78,478	79,212	85,247	95,878	89,876
Death Benefits £	51,707	47,849	52,901	56,939	57,920
Medical and Hospital Benefits £	235,748	272,882	316,450	423,560	517,427
Management £	143,476	153,688	165,182	179,002	203,172
Total £	509,409	553,631	619,780	755,379	868,395
Investment of Funds—					
Mortgages £1,000	1,491	1,420	1,481	1,537	1,648
Government Loans £1,000	1,096	1,058	978	960	901
Property £1,000	289	521	690	724	756
Cash at Bank, &c £1,000	401	365	380	394	476
Total £1,000	3,277	3,364	3,529	3,615	3,781

Funds may be invested as prescribed under the Act, usually in government and municipal securities, or in mortgages, and an actuarial valuation of each society's financial position is made every five years.

Ten to twenty years ago, when the total value of all dwellings constructed and the average value per dwelling were less than half the corresponding values for recent years, mortgages accounted for approximately one-fifth of all funds invested, and Commonwealth and State Government loans for over one-half. During more recent years the disposition of investments has practically reversed, with mortgages displacing government loans as the major item. During 1960-61, 44 per cent of the funds was invested in mortgages and only 24 per cent in government loans.

Particulars of membership and finances during 1960-61 of the various orders of friendly societies are shown in the following table.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES, QUEENSLAND, 1960-61

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	820	7,050	3,342	643	6,274	63,945
A.O.F.—							
North Queensland District	2	156	1,488	1,202	61	1,305	24,896
Rockhampton District ..	4	384	2,187	1,480	118	2,148	28,693
United Brisbane District ..	29	3,081	34,794	7,757	15,467	33,209	207,499
G.U.O.O.F.	24	2,410	33,806	6,724	10,779	25,398	182,437
H.A.C.B.S.—							
North Queensland District	8	345	4,118	1,518	168	2,674	48,326
Rockhampton District ..	9	814	5,519	3,322	65	4,636	66,604
South Queensland District	52	6,961	242,136	25,466	138,096	198,489	563,675
I.O.O.F.	22	1,421	9,792	3,168	1,838	8,161	94,087
I.O.R.	55	4,486	50,042	13,031	13,223	39,871	428,637
M.U.I.O.O.F.—							
North Queensland Branch	12	1,310	9,113	4,261	496	7,138	119,758
Queensland Branch ..	135	13,602	463,413	29,944	262,585	387,137	1,090,768
P.A.F.S.	64	8,707	139,874	29,228	71,851	124,965	620,672
U.A.O.D.	24	2,827	18,109	9,083	1,289	15,027	211,470
Other	9	3,251	12,739	8,270	748	11,963	29,284
Total	458	50,575	1,034,180	147,796	517,427	868,395	3,780,751

¹ Excluding district and central bodies. ² Including unfinancial members but excluding contributors for Commonwealth benefits only.

7 BUILDING AND CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING SOCIETIES

Under *The Building Societies Acts, 1886 to 1958*, any ten or more persons may form a building society, either terminating or permanent, with the object of assisting its members or others to acquire freehold or leasehold property. There were 33 societies registered under this Act at 30 June 1962, but only 29 operated throughout the year.

Under *The Co-operative Housing Societies Acts, 1958 to 1961*, twelve or more persons may form a terminating society whose operations are confined to advancing money to members for the erection or purchase of new dwellings or the conversion of approved dwellings into flats. Of the 134 societies registered at 30 June 1962, only 109 operated throughout the year.

The State Treasurer may guarantee loans made to building and co-operative housing societies, and, at 30th June 1962, guaranteed advances of £4,849,389 were outstanding.

Further government assistance in the form of loans to building and housing societies is provided from the Home Builders' Account under *The Commonwealth and State Housing Agreement of 1956*. Details of this agreement are given on page 424, but it should be noted that, owing to differences in the accounting periods, the advances shown there do not tally with the advances received as shown in the following table.

Other home building in Queensland is financed by banks, insurance companies, friendly societies, War Service Homes, and the Queensland

Housing Commission. Details of schemes administered by the Housing Commission are given on pages 424 to 429.

BUILDING AND CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING SOCIETIES¹, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
	No	No	No	No	No
Societies	29	52	59	95	138
Shareholders ²	15,753	16,130	16,144	16,178	15,768
Borrowers ²	14,153	15,141	16,710	18,124	20,264
	£	£	£	£	£
Receipts	3,711,774	4,742,978	6,607,846	7,438,988	9,107,616
Government Advances	451,974	524,357	1,031,204	1,206,762	1,073,673
Other Advances	n	n	1,114,020	1,599,847	2,176,954
Loans Repaid	1,502,384	1,984,248	2,075,244	1,963,974	2,091,787
Payments and Deposits on Shares	1,124,216	1,311,153	1,626,557	1,708,542	2,547,068
Interest on Loans	474,501	529,284	658,287	826,590	1,040,157
Other	158,699	393,936	102,534	133,273	177,977
Expenditure	3,879,476	4,768,101	6,528,976	7,271,570	8,899,319
Loans Granted	2,736,145	3,320,364	4,888,777	5,418,211	6,323,442
Interest Paid Out	306,302	426,903	496,494	766,163	969,091
Other	837,029	1,020,834	1,143,705	1,087,196	1,606,786
Total Advances on Mortgages ²	9,577,530	11,431,832	14,339,852	17,778,408	21,959,518

¹ Figures for each society are for the accounting year ended during the financial year shown; in most cases year ended December. ² At end of year; Shareholders exclude borrowing shareholders. n Not available.

8 CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

These societies are registered under either *The Primary Producers' Co-operative Associations Acts, 1923 to 1934*, or *The Co-operative Societies Acts, 1946 to 1951*. Those registered under the former Act comprise associations of primary producers; and in 1961-62, returns were furnished by 92 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, and by disseminating information on co-operation. There were 67 of these societies in 1961-62.

The next table gives details of the number, size, and financial operations of co-operative societies of each type in Queensland for the year ended 30 June 1962.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES, QUEENSLAND, 1961-62

Particulars	Producers' Societies	Consumers' Societies	Producers' and Consumers' Societies	Total
Societies No	92	65	2	159
Branches ¹ No	96	20	4	120
Members No	97,887	29,950	3,147	130,984
Sales £	53,522,323	5,169,849	3,145,950	61,838,122
Other Receipts £	2,482,208	220,808	14,092	2,717,108
Total Receipts £	56,004,531	5,390,657	3,160,042	64,555,230
Working Expenses £	9,582,868	792,928	483,014	10,858,810
Rebates and Bonuses £	848,792	85,459	..	934,251
Dividends on Share Capital £	141,786	16,490	4,258	162,534
Purchases £	43,041,581	4,296,468	2,505,649	49,843,698
Other Expenditure £	829,786	109,697	144,584	1,084,067
Total Expenditure £	54,444,813	5,301,042	3,137,505	62,883,360
Assets £	36,106,841	4,291,623	808,688	41,207,152

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 1960, 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	£
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
1955-56	34,441	62,834,709	1960-61	41,598	105,699,540
1956-57	34,362	62,963,230	1961-62	36,514	91,109,782

10 MORTGAGES, LIENS, BILLS OF SALE

Mortgages on Real Property—Mortgages and releases of mortgages registered under *The Real Property Acts*, 1861 to 1960, are shown for the five years ended 30 June 1962 in the next table.

MORTGAGES ON REAL PROPERTY, QUEENSLAND

Year	Registered		Released	
	No	£	No	£
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
1960-61	27,925	55,369,678	21,334	37,078,578
1961-62	26,679	49,988,126	20,379	33,096,877

While the number and value of mortgages registered were at low levels during the war years, the number and value of mortgages released increased. Government restriction on borrowing was one of the main factors in reducing the number of mortgages registered, and, after the restrictions on home building came into force in 1942, the number of mortgages registered dropped by almost 50 per cent to the low level of 4,882. In the post-war years the number registered rose rapidly to 29,087 in 1950-51, and 29,857 in 1953-54, but fell back to 20,555 in 1955-56 before increasing again to the record number of 30,360 in 1959-60. The average value per mortgage registered has increased in the last ten years from £1,130 to £1,870.

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 1957-58 are shown in the following table.

BILLS OF SALE AND OTHER INSTRUMENTS, QUEENSLAND

Type of Instrument	Instruments Registered			Instruments Released		
	Number in which Amount Stated	Amount Stated	Number in which No Amount Stated	Number in which Amount Stated	Amount Stated	Number in which No Amount Stated
Bills of Sale, &c¹—		£			£	
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
1960-61	6,736	8,490,072	1,669	1,114	1,958,168	1,160
1961-62	6,997	7,622,423	1,615	1,265	2,766,202	1,082
Liens on Sugar²—						
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	..	..	..
1960-61	1,161	5,289,033	1,247	..	..	..
1961-62	1,143	5,701,937	1,192	..	..	..
State Securities³—						
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	..
1960-61	1,867	1,982,005	..	2,833	4,419,681	..
1961-62	1,525	1,649,222	..	1,375	1,812,118	..

¹ Including stock mortgages and liens on wool and crops other than sugar.

² Liens on sugar crops are for one season only, and releases therefore are the same as registrations.

³ Instruments registered in favour of the Crown as security against loans by the Agricultural Bank, &c.

11 INSTALMENT CREDIT FOR RETAIL SALES

In Queensland, *The Hire Purchase Act, 1959*, regulates the rights and duties of parties to hire purchase agreements.

On each agreement the hirer's financial commitment must be clearly set out. It must show the cash price of the goods and payments to be made so that the hirer is aware of the difference between the cash price and the total amount he must pay. The Act requires that a minimum deposit of 10 per cent of the cash price shall be paid in cash or in goods or partly in cash and partly in goods. Terms charges are regulated under *The Money Lenders Acts, 1916 to 1959*.

An extensive review of hire purchase and other instalment credit statistics has been made for the purpose of providing a more comprehensive statistical service in this field. The statistics in the following presentation are not comparable with those in earlier issues. They include details of the operations of retail businesses as well as those of non-retail finance businesses, whereas earlier series related only to the latter. In addition, the component "Other Instalment Credit" is a new feature not included in earlier issues. All types of goods sold to final purchasers are included, whether producer or consumer goods.

The following table shows the balances outstanding (including hiring charges and insurance) in the various States during the last five years. Figures are as at the end of each financial year.

BALANCES OUTSTANDING ON INSTALMENT CREDIT FOR RETAIL SALES,
AUSTRALIA

State	1956-57 ¹	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
New South Wales ²	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
Victoria	118,044	196,062	228,728	237,175	235,181
Queensland	81,973	132,436	161,857	162,646	152,485
South Australia ³	45,597	60,413	75,228	76,995	75,615
Western Australia	29,772	39,831	56,779	61,185	55,551
Tasmania	19,146	29,656	39,024	44,139	46,542
Australia	10,385	12,647	15,022	17,079	17,889
	304,917	471,045	576,638	599,219	583,263

¹ 1957-58 not available.
including Northern Territory.

² Including Australian Capital Territory.

³ Inclu-

Queensland figures are given in greater detail in the next table. The item "Value of Goods" denotes the value at net cash or list price. Hiring charges and insurance are excluded from both this item and from the "Amount Financed." They are, however, included with the "Balances Outstanding."

INSTALMENT CREDIT FOR RETAIL SALES, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1956-57 ¹	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
HIRE PURCHASE					
Number of New Agreements—	No	No	No	No	No
Motor Vehicles, Tractors, &c ..	59,491	68,516	73,103	55,049	50,933
Plant and Machinery	5,975	6,858	7,889	7,519	7,137
Household and Personal Goods ..	212,407	237,282	248,466	209,066	195,123
Total	277,873	312,656	329,458	271,634	253,193
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
Value of Goods—					
Motor Vehicles, Tractors, &c ..	40,015	46,265	50,091	39,975	35,845
Plant and Machinery	2,640	4,409	4,923	4,995	4,076
Household and Personal Goods ..	12,857	15,717	22,498	19,459	17,790
Total	55,512	66,391	77,512	64,429	57,711
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
Amount Financed—					
Motor Vehicles, Tractors, &c ..	24,159	28,183	30,802	24,733	22,367
Plant and Machinery	1,698	2,857	3,279	3,242	2,618
Household and Personal Goods ..	10,112	12,607	18,492	15,934	14,480
Total	35,969	43,647	52,573	43,909	39,465
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
Balances Outstanding at End of Year (including hiring charges and insurance)	42,528	55,677	67,598	68,145	64,483
OTHER INSTALMENT CREDIT					
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
Amount Financed—					
Motor Vehicles, Tractors, &c ..	74	279	1,676	752	1,454
Plant and Machinery	7	13	18	12	35
Household and Personal Goods ..	4,039	6,005	6,910	8,273	10,064
Total	4,120	6,297	8,604	9,037	11,553
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
Balances Outstanding at End of Year (including hiring charges and insurance)	3,069	4,736	7,630	8,850	11,132
TOTAL INSTALMENT CREDIT					
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
Amount Financed—					
Motor Vehicles, Tractors, &c ..	24,233	28,462	32,478	25,485	23,821
Plant and Machinery	1,705	2,870	3,297	3,254	2,653
Household and Personal Goods ..	14,151	18,612	25,402	24,207	24,544
Total	40,089	49,944	61,177	52,946	51,018
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
Balances Outstanding at End of Year (including hiring charges and insurance)	45,597	60,413	75,228	76,995	75,615

¹ 1957-58 not available.

12 SHARE PRICES INDEX

The Share Prices Index shown below measures share values on the Brisbane Stock Exchange as a percentage of those in June 1954. The index is based on the ordinary shares of seventy-five companies incorporated in Queensland and is divided into sections according to the industry of the companies included. The sections of the index show the movement in the share prices of forty-five Manufacturing and Distributing companies, eleven Retail companies, five Financial companies, and fourteen miscellaneous, including building and construction, pastoral, newspaper and television companies.

The prices of the individual shares are unweighted and each group average is the mean of the latest selling prices each month per £1 of paid-up capital. Adjustments are made so that changes in the capital or share structure are duly reflected in the index of the value of the original basic shares. When bonus shares or rights to additional shares are issued, the value of the new, reconstructed share is equated to the value of an original share plus any bonus or rights accruing to it, and the base of the index is amended accordingly. Subsequent movements in the price of the reconstructed shares then serve to continue the index. In the event of a share being no longer listed, it is replaced by a share of a company of similar industrial classification, so that the index is maintained on a constant number of shares.

The index reflects the sharp rise in share values in 1959-60 and the levelling-off in 1960-61 subsequent to economic measures undertaken by the Commonwealth Government in November 1960. During 1962-63 the index remained stable during the early part of the year, followed by an upward trend since November 1962.

SHARE PRICES INDEX, BRISBANE

(June 1954 = 100.0)

Year	Manufacturing and Distributing	Retail	Financial	Miscellaneous	Total Index
1955-56	108.7	119.8	103.8	98.6	108.1
1956-57	111.0	119.8	102.4	94.6	108.7
1957-58	122.7	134.0	124.0	103.9	120.9
1958-59	134.1	139.7	135.3	114.6	131.4
1959-60	182.6	190.0	181.9	169.1	181.1
1960-61	188.8	192.9	177.3	170.9	185.3
1961-62	188.6	194.2	196.7	163.7	185.3
1962-63	197.8	196.4	232.3	171.0	194.9

APPENDIX

Summary of Queensland Statistics Since 1860

SUMMARY OF POPULATION

Year	Population at 31 December			Mean Population Year Ended—		Net Immigration ¹	Natural Increase
	Males	Females	Total	30 June	31 December		
1860	16,817	11,239	28,056	n	25,788	3,778	758
1865	53,292	33,629	86,921	n	80,250	11,544	1,799
1870	69,221	46,051	115,272	n	112,217	2,851	3,260
1875	102,161	66,944	169,105	n	161,724	12,160	2,602
1880	124,013	87,027	211,040	n	208,130	641	5,179
1885	186,866	129,815	316,681	n	309,134	9,657	5,437
1890	223,252	168,864	392,116	n	386,803	858	9,769
1895	248,865	194,199	443,064	n	436,528	3,351	9,722
1900	274,684	219,163	493,847	n	490,081	-1,522	9,054
1905	291,807	239,675	531,482	525,373	528,928	-1,576	8,123
1910	325,513	273,503	599,016	580,252	591,591	10,746	10,425
1915	366,047	319,020	685,067	688,212	692,699	-9,336	12,604
1920	396,555	354,069	750,624	737,464	745,957	2,177	12,309
1921	403,261	362,463	765,724	754,374	762,072	1,913	13,187
1922	411,955	370,424	782,379	769,180	776,806	3,820	12,835
1923	422,261	379,583	801,844	785,466	795,103	7,376	12,089
1924	431,847	390,237	822,084	804,442	814,078	7,859	12,381
1925	444,330	400,512	844,842	825,313	836,844	10,020	12,738
1926	452,968	409,518	862,486	847,757	857,071	6,094	11,550
1927	460,319	416,066	876,385	864,502	870,643	2,144	11,755
1928	468,323	422,554	890,877	877,753	884,815	2,685	11,807
1929	473,948	428,188	902,136	891,435	897,569	1,082	10,177
1930	481,559	435,177	916,736	903,703	910,319	3,116	11,484
1931	487,932	441,794	929,726	917,830	924,825	2,682	10,308
1932	492,516	446,581	939,097	930,456	935,575	-183	9,554
1933	497,460	451,684	949,144	940,628	945,481	1,251	8,796
1934	502,483	457,361	959,844	950,462	955,810	1,532	9,168
1935	508,348	462,949	971,297	961,200	966,654	2,616	8,837
1936	514,150	468,828	982,978	972,767	979,297	1,519	10,162
1937	519,679	474,901	994,580	984,956	990,643	1,446	10,166
1938	525,264	480,259	1,005,523	996,448	1,001,996	1,152	9,791
1939	532,038	488,057	1,020,095	1,008,207	1,015,043	3,760	10,818
1940	536,712	494,740	1,031,452	1,021,426	1,026,541	199	11,209
1941	537,879	500,592	1,038,471	1,032,122	1,036,555	-4,458	11,989
1942	534,767	503,158	1,037,925	1,036,690	1,036,016	-10,498	11,544
1943	542,738	511,846	1,054,584	1,040,433	1,047,421	5,467	12,658
1944	548,848	519,407	1,068,255	1,054,810	1,061,467	-549	15,135
1945	556,829	528,035	1,084,864	1,068,630	1,076,610	244	17,254
1946	563,013	533,818	1,096,831	1,084,125	1,090,238	-4,340	16,376
1947	570,993	541,825	1,112,818	1,097,303	1,105,882	-2,230	18,242
1948	584,560	553,984	1,138,544	1,114,634	1,127,318	8,330	17,396
1949	601,723	568,596	1,170,319	1,140,816	1,155,638	14,188	17,587
1950	620,329	585,089	1,205,418	1,173,232	1,191,081	16,470	18,629
1951	636,935	601,343	1,238,278	1,207,194	1,223,719	14,313	18,547
1952	652,974	618,282	1,271,256	1,239,868	1,255,896	13,196	19,782
1953	666,348	632,072	1,298,420	1,272,244	1,287,231	7,388	19,776
1954	680,224	645,257	1,325,481	1,300,464	1,313,738	7,229	19,832
1955	696,544	662,314	1,358,858	1,328,064	1,344,445	12,332	21,045
1956	714,288	678,285	1,392,573	1,360,801	1,377,393	13,492	20,223
1957	726,623	693,878	1,420,501	1,394,088	1,408,732	5,844	22,084
1958	740,017	709,320	1,449,337	1,422,349	1,436,156	6,419	22,417
1959	753,906	723,255	1,477,161	1,450,535	1,464,469	4,574	23,250
1960	766,448	735,838	1,502,286	1,478,129	1,491,114	2,282	22,843
1961	778,282r	746,996r	1,525,278r	1,503,703	1,515,516r	.. ¹	23,881
1962	789,664	760,706	1,550,370	1,526,959	1,539,076	.. ¹	22,508

¹ Difference between annual population increase and natural increase except from 1939 to 1947 inclusive, during which period deaths of defence personnel were not deducted from natural increase. Any error in State population estimates, though small in relation to the

STATISTICS (Chapter 3)

Births	Birth Rate ¹	Marriages	Marriage Rate ²	Deaths	Death Rate ²	Infant Deaths		Infant Death Rate ³		Year
						Under One Year	Under Four Weeks	Under One Year	Under Four Weeks	
1,236	47.9	278	10.8	478	18.5	141	n	114.1	n	1860
3,532	44.0	1,074	13.4	1,733	21.6	580	n	164.2	n	1865
4,905	43.7	879	7.8	1,645	14.7	526	223	107.2	45.5	1870
6,706	41.5	1,487	9.2	4,104	25.4	1,025	312	152.8	46.5	1875
8,196	39.4	1,547	7.4	3,017	14.5	865	294	105.5	35.9	1880
11,672	37.8	2,842	9.2	6,235	20.2	1,733	512	148.5	43.9	1885
15,407	39.8	3,195	8.3	5,638	14.6	1,548	584	100.5	37.9	1890
14,874	34.1	2,821	6.5	5,152	11.8	1,356	481	91.2	32.3	1895
14,801	30.2	3,371	6.9	5,747	11.7	1,456	512	98.4	34.6	1900
13,626	25.8	3,173	6.0	5,503	10.4	1,029	386	75.5	28.3	1905
16,169	27.3	4,768	8.1	5,744	9.7	1,017	476	62.9	29.4	1910
20,163	29.1	6,135	8.9	7,559	10.9	1,297	606	64.3	30.1	1915
20,256	27.2	6,667	8.9	7,947	10.7	1,281	586	63.2	28.9	1920
20,329	26.7	5,963	7.8	7,142	9.4	1,101	561	54.2	27.6	1921
19,987	25.7	5,878	7.6	7,152	9.2	1,007	535	50.4	26.8	1922
19,982	25.1	5,814	7.3	7,893	9.9	1,078	575	54.0	28.8	1923
19,708	24.2	6,234	7.7	7,327	9.0	1,011	549	51.3	27.9	1924
20,283	24.2	6,471	7.7	7,545	9.0	917	556	45.2	27.4	1925
19,764	23.1	6,428	7.5	8,214	9.6	1,001	557	50.6	28.2	1926
19,833	22.8	6,277	7.2	8,078	9.3	1,080	561	54.5	28.3	1927
19,783	22.4	6,322	7.1	7,976	9.0	901	542	45.5	27.4	1928
18,486	20.6	6,169	6.9	8,309	9.3	851	509	46.0	27.5	1929
18,939	20.8	6,199	6.8	7,455	8.2	757	531	40.0	28.0	1930
17,833	19.3	5,951	6.4	7,525	8.1	654	451	36.7	25.3	1931
17,367	18.6	6,415	6.9	7,813	8.4	698	513	40.2	29.5	1932
17,150	18.1	6,471	6.8	8,354	8.8	733	493	42.7	28.7	1933
17,360	18.2	7,635	8.0	8,192	8.6	705	432	40.6	24.9	1934
17,688	18.3	8,280	8.6	8,851	9.2	659	482	37.3	27.3	1935
18,755	19.2	8,306	8.5	8,593	8.8	679	493	36.2	26.3	1936
19,162	19.3	8,353	8.4	9,006	9.1	683	452	35.6	23.6	1937
18,992	19.0	8,853	8.8	9,201	9.2	784	539	41.3	28.4	1938
20,348	20.0	9,108	9.0	9,530	9.4	722	551	35.5	27.1	1939
20,412	19.9	10,287	10.0	9,203	9.0	721	519	35.3	25.4	1940
21,519	20.8	9,885	9.5	9,530	9.2	842	554	39.1	25.7	1941
21,166	20.4	11,722	11.3	9,622	9.3	736	537	34.8	25.4	1942
23,234	22.2	9,979	9.5	10,576	10.1	878	591	37.8	25.4	1943
24,520	23.1	11,325	10.7	9,385	8.8	768	533	31.3	21.7	1944
26,713	24.8	9,905	9.2	9,459	8.8	795	641	29.8	24.0	1945
27,024	24.8	11,666	10.7	10,648	9.8	791	603	29.3	22.3	1946
28,358	25.6	10,999	9.9	10,116	9.1	874	608	30.8	21.4	1947
27,858	24.7	10,125	9.0	10,462	9.3	779	565	28.0	20.3	1948
27,748	24.0	10,234	8.9	10,161	8.8	686	482	24.7	17.4	1949
29,028	24.4	10,304	8.7	10,399	8.7	719	537	24.8	18.5	1950
29,652	24.2	10,814	8.8	11,105	9.1	761	541	25.7	18.2	1951
30,953	24.6	10,056	8.0	11,171	8.9	772	558	24.9	18.0	1952
30,782	23.9	9,859	7.7	11,006	8.6	769	549	25.0	17.8	1953
31,176	23.7	10,027	7.6	11,344	8.6	695	524	22.3	16.8	1954
32,352	24.1	10,098	7.5	11,307	8.4	656	480	20.3	14.8	1955
32,409	23.5	9,934	7.2	12,186	8.8	737	530	22.7	16.4	1956
33,763	24.0	10,271	7.3	11,679	8.3	732	514	21.7	15.2	1957
33,872	23.6	10,255	7.1	11,455	8.0	657	466	19.4	13.8	1958
35,599	24.3	10,581	7.2	12,349	8.4	721	520	20.3	14.6	1959
35,213	23.6	10,227	6.9	12,370	8.3	740	558	21.0	15.8	1960
36,637	24.2	10,392	6.9	12,756	8.4	733	542	20.0	14.8	1961
35,690	23.2	10,642	6.9	13,182	8.6	754	536	21.1	15.0	1962

whole population, could seriously distort this figure. Hence it has not been shown since 1960.

² Rate per 1,000 mean population.

³ Rate per 1,000 live births.

ⁿ Not available.

^r Revised since last issue.

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 ⁵	University Students at 31 Dec.	Government Expenditure on Schools ⁶
		Males	Fe-males							
1860	<i>n</i>	28	6	30	<i>n</i>	107	41	1,890	..	£1,000
1865	392	190	20	99	<i>n</i>	365	101	9,091	..	3
1870	<i>n</i>	206	17	89	<i>n</i>	618	173	16,425	..	13
1875	660	267	29	176	<i>n</i>	940	283	34,591	..	27
1880	626	301	48	171	2	971	415	44,104	..	63
1885	873	467	52	266	2	1,269	551	59,301	..	85
1890	897	580	55	275	10	1,379	737	76,135	..	115
1895	907	538	49	245	4	1,282	923	87,123	..	163
1900	885	511	52	278	13	1,470	1,084	109,963	..	181
1905	912	495	40	258	6	1,561	1,215	110,886	..	250
1910	1,050	494	33	376	21	1,682	1,348	112,863	..	282
1915	1,293	416	34	351	27	1,828	1,565	129,296	265	334
1920	1,215	329	16	203	60	1,682	1,771	150,780	291	478
1921	1,173	380	13	338	75	1,650	1,800	154,370	316	1,060
1922	1,180	371	12	378	50	1,632	1,809	156,709	405	1,084
1923	1,209	305	6	278	127	1,604	1,838	162,092	387	1,060
1924-25	1,229	250	7	222	139	1,587	1,874	166,959	347	1,096
1925-26	1,258	335	9	234	125	1,614	1,888	167,247	457	1,158
1926-27	1,247	397	9	269	134	1,614	1,885	171,536	481	1,207
1927-28	1,271	385	11	259	123	1,623	1,897	172,593	532	1,244
1928-29	1,323	394	12	244	123	1,631	1,905	175,245	588	1,274
1929-30	1,311	393	12	193	91	1,616	1,907	174,626	666	1,310
1930-31	1,329	349	10	198	122	1,598	1,897	175,344	778	1,344
1931-32	1,326	335	6	209	115	1,582	1,889	176,025	799	1,390
1932-33	1,331	364	9	198	154	1,566	1,890	173,419	826	1,248
1933-34	1,339	356	7	206	136	1,545	1,903	173,919	875	1,223
1934-35	1,343	350	6	129	154	1,547	1,918	174,979	1,029	1,255
1935-36	1,365	328	6	222	152	1,541	1,925	174,319	1,090	1,343
1936-37	1,401	291	5	154	164	1,536	1,929	180,884	1,148	1,385
1937-38	1,429	296	5	173	210	1,517	1,925	178,740	1,226	1,464
1938-39	1,433	266	5	142	201	1,504	1,940	175,895	1,405	1,530
1939-40	1,493	273	5	214	224	1,494	1,920	173,514	1,655	1,607
1940-41	1,543	283	4	145	255	1,472	1,914	171,391	1,902	1,614
1941-42	1,655	290	12	151	248	1,469	1,885	170,870	1,719	1,616
1942-43	1,749	308	12	155	444	1,463	1,807	166,364	1,305	1,621
1943-44	1,766	335	21	200	721	1,464	1,767	166,418	1,419	1,551
1944-45	1,765	489	21	218	907	1,464	1,766	170,457	1,791	1,652
1945-46	1,776	507	17	229	1,162	1,464	1,746	173,695	2,224	1,872
1946-47	1,769	350	23	261	935	1,458	1,776	176,504	3,107	2,183
1947-48	1,830	362	14	270	724	1,448	1,798	183,561	3,811	2,429
1948-49	2,015	367	13	250	732	1,442	1,800	185,771	4,343	2,759
1949-50	2,070	406	17	313	792	1,435	1,807	196,363	4,395	3,229
1950-51	2,251	468	11	346	708	1,428	1,810	208,423	4,245	3,860
1951-52	2,483	480	17	336	711	1,428	1,820	216,810	4,014	4,629
1952-53	2,473	559	11	419	730	1,427	1,846	233,828	3,850	5,701
1953-54	2,427	620	17	502	714	1,414	1,835	234,878	3,735	6,335
1954-55	2,378	597	11	382	803	1,430	1,840	247,624	4,112	7,226
1955-56	2,447	628	19	431	708	1,448	1,845	256,234	4,527	8,327
1956-57	2,514	691	22	584	689	1,444	1,847	269,051	5,329	9,858
1957-58	2,640	816	27	883	767	1,436	1,856	279,840	5,615	10,771
1958-59	2,702	906	19	915	745	1,432	1,853	292,157	6,718	11,966
1959-60	2,665	907	24	1,020	705	1,417	1,845	308,664	7,444	14,911
1960-61	2,690	921	29	1,279	781	1,412	1,827	317,560	8,700	16,190
1961-62	2,764	873	17	1,175	928	1,406	1,801	326,084	9,525	18,299

¹ From 1915 to 1923, as at 30 June following the year shown. ² From 1924-25 to 1947-48, as at the middle of the financial year shown. ³ Divorces, nullities of marriage, and judicial separations. Divorces are taken as decrees *nisi* until 1933-34, and from 1934-35 as decrees made absolute during the year. From 1941, figures are for the calendar year ended six months after the year shown. ⁴ The licenses include Licensed Victuallers throughout; Winesellers from 1900; Spirit Merchants and Registered Clubs from 1913; Ex-Servicemen's Clubs from 1955-56; and Restaurants from 1961-62. ⁵ From 1924, figures

SOCIAL STATISTICS (Chapters 4 and 5)

Public Hospitals ⁷					Mental Hospital Patients		Pensioners at 30 June ⁹		Year
Number	Staff	Patients Treated		Expendi- ture ⁸	Admis- sions	At End of Year	Age	Invalid	
		General	Mater- nity						
6	n	421	.. ¹⁰	£1,000	..	..	..	..	1860
7	n	1,811	.. ¹⁰	3	68	89	..	..	1865
13	n	2,074	.. ¹⁰	10	84	188	..	..	1870
20	n	4,080	.. ¹⁰	17	231	356	..	..	1875
29	n	4,537	.. ¹⁰	29	254	553	..	..	1880
47	n	10,417	.. ¹⁰	37	296	786	..	..	1885
54	n	13,763	.. ¹⁰	85	360	1,099	..	..	1890
59	n	14,675	.. ¹⁰	102	360	1,393	..	..	1895
71	n	18,766	.. ¹⁰	95	310	1,728	..	..	1900
75	n	20,123	.. ¹⁰	120	411	1,942	..	..	1905
81	914	26,069	.. ¹⁰	113	370	2,267	9,894	492	1910
97	1,359	37,426	.. ¹⁰	154	417	2,451	12,049	2,954	1915
102	1,758	48,503	.. ¹⁰	259	484	2,814	13,019	4,960	1920
108	1,943	46,418	.. ¹⁰	437	571	2,822	13,478	5,152	1921
111	2,066	49,396	.. ¹⁰	496	495	2,915	13,812	5,359	1922
112	2,147	52,739	.. ¹⁰	534	567	2,951	14,717	5,882	1923
117	2,381	56,544	.. ¹⁰	555	558	3,060	15,120	6,223	1924-25
119	2,610	59,793	3,495	597	536	3,126	16,250	6,800	1925-26
123	2,674	60,137	4,569	643	525	3,077	17,236	7,357	1926-27
124	2,843	59,220	4,577	682	506	3,102	18,185	7,843	1927-28
125	2,940	62,943	4,860	715	555	3,106	19,295	8,553	1928-29
125	3,347	64,898	5,058	709	524	3,109	20,398	9,166	1929-30
122	3,173	66,500	5,985	762	518	3,185	22,376	9,707	1930-31
119	3,210	71,946	6,494	719	485	3,242	23,736	10,237	1931-32
119	3,283	73,730	6,890	659	554	3,270	22,600	10,261	1932-33
118	3,400	78,728	7,235	666	529	3,300	23,282	10,573	1933-34
119	3,466	80,882	7,690	745	600	3,399	24,346	11,029	1934-35
119	3,697	86,755	8,816	871	646	3,401	25,493	11,377	1935-36
118	3,902	91,731	9,570	924	602	3,460	26,855	11,610	1936-37
119	4,438	97,430	10,452	1,026	618	3,549	28,198	11,855	1937-38
121	4,696	99,226	12,117	1,174	633	3,652	29,603	12,070	1938-39
120	4,810	104,670	13,065	1,451	653	3,707	34,159 ⁹	8,677 ⁹	1939-40
118	4,937	110,539	13,817	1,421	578	3,772	35,168	8,644	1940-41
119	5,106	110,269	14,852	1,467	596	3,735	35,872	9,167	1941-42
119	5,350	114,291	14,499	1,657	571	3,749	34,834	8,815	1942-43
119	5,466	118,253	16,752	1,598	844	3,819	33,247	8,848	1943-44
118	5,389	117,830	19,473	1,703	966	3,840	32,710	9,085	1944-45
119	5,844	127,917	19,470	1,789	648	3,876	34,808	9,807	1945-46
120	6,330	134,408	24,007	1,991	685	3,933	38,754	10,882	1946-47
121	6,879	133,114	23,565	2,468	781	4,008	40,806	11,808	1947-48
121	7,394	132,839	24,745	3,089	793	4,068	43,684	12,469	1948-49
126	7,918	136,942	26,291	3,636	845	4,153	45,937	12,155	1949-50
131	8,280	140,799	27,613	4,171	850	4,295	48,075	10,740	1950-51
136	8,714	145,516	29,648	4,994	930	4,388	50,718	10,571	1951-52
138	9,005	153,724	30,465	6,623	1,005	4,554	54,236	10,691	1952-53
138	9,163	157,187	30,870	7,502	1,142	4,621	58,361	11,022	1953-54
140	9,548	160,177	32,334	7,943	1,141	4,704	62,837	11,638	1954-55
140	9,785	166,755	33,614	8,884	1,141	4,735	66,199	12,165	1955-56
139	10,366	173,517	33,718	9,842	1,238	4,657	69,938	13,113	1956-57
139	10,608	181,598	34,975	11,218	1,391	4,610	72,804	14,230	1957-58
138	10,965	187,626	35,194	11,900	1,421	4,624	75,085	15,397	1958-59
139	11,609	188,830	35,773	13,045	1,526	4,364	82,196	11,605	1959-60
139	12,320	184,918	36,886	13,728	1,453	4,311	89,144	13,084	1960-61
144	12,643	195,501	37,850	14,846	1,357	4,272	93,657	14,650	1961-62

are for the calendar year ended six months earlier than the financial year shown. Excluding business colleges after 1931-32. ⁶ From 1875 to 1923, figures are for the financial year ended 30 June following the year shown; otherwise for the year as shown. ⁷ 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 LIVE

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	"	23,504	"	"	432,890	3,449,350
1865	534	"	51,091	"	"	848,346	6,594,966
1870	935	"	83,358	"	"	1,076,630	8,163,818
1875	1,745	"	121,497	"	"	1,812,576	7,227,774
1880	4,560	"	179,152	"	"	3,162,752	6,935,967
1885	11,101	"	260,207	"	"	4,162,652	8,994,322
1890	12,317	"	365,812	"	"	5,558,264	18,007,234
1895	14,212	"	456,788	"	"	6,822,401	19,856,959
1900	15,910	281,232	430,565	"	"	4,078,191	10,339,185
1905	17,660	240,153	593,813	"	"	2,963,695	12,535,231
1910	23,432	294,866	686,871	4,278,029	502,864	5,131,699	20,331,838
1915	27,224	332,825	742,217	5,782,116	672,951	4,780,893	15,950,154
1920	25,682	325,854				6,455,067	17,404,840
1921	25,433	317,021	747,543	6,216,058	831,312	7,047,370	18,402,399
1922	25,078	302,967	714,055	6,109,939	845,524	6,955,463	17,641,071
1923	24,702	307,658	661,593	5,627,721	768,793	6,396,514	16,756,101
1924	24,570	309,658	660,093	5,577,324	877,329	6,454,653	19,028,252
1925	24,563	304,333	638,372	5,669,641	767,004	6,436,645	20,663,323
1926	24,571	306,011	571,622	4,631,567	833,278	5,464,845	16,860,772
1927	24,359	317,283	548,333	4,361,344	864,460	5,225,804	16,642,385
1928	24,480	315,392	522,490	4,172,891	955,450	5,128,341	18,509,201
1929	24,397	317,763	500,104	4,234,223	974,365	5,208,588	20,324,303
1930	25,592	315,389	481,615	4,422,682	1,041,042	5,463,724	22,542,043
1931	26,714	326,193	469,474	4,435,413	1,114,986	5,550,399	22,324,278
1932	27,933	323,012	452,486	4,394,237	1,140,828	5,535,065	21,312,865
1933	27,968	324,582	450,024	4,523,387	1,257,783	5,781,170	20,072,804
1934	28,023	332,048	448,604	4,698,512	1,354,129	6,052,641	21,574,182
1935	27,991	332,949	441,913	4,654,855	1,378,149	6,033,004	18,060,093
1936	27,933	333,539	441,536	4,631,445	1,319,127	5,950,572	20,011,749
1937	27,905	337,307	446,777	4,569,696	1,389,469	5,959,165	22,497,970
1938	27,872	339,393	445,296	4,602,905	1,494,184	6,097,089	23,158,569
1939	27,853	342,063	445,810	4,726,541	1,472,257	6,198,798	24,190,931
1940	27,833	342,912	442,757	4,764,079	1,446,731	6,210,810	23,936,099
1941	27,826	342,803	432,469 ³	4,808,000	1,495,467	6,303,467	25,196,245
1942	27,820	345,930	392,639	4,892,691	1,573,625	6,466,316	25,650,231
1943	27,815	345,956	387,018	4,978,496	1,546,054	6,524,550	23,255,584
1944	27,808	350,768	380,670	5,113,870	1,509,242	6,623,112	21,292,120
1945	27,803	355,149	367,357	5,099,509	1,442,701	6,542,210	18,943,762
1946	27,784	354,777	343,172	4,613,163	1,332,122	5,945,285	16,084,340
1947	27,773	354,433	335,581	4,592,896	1,382,564	5,975,460	16,742,629
1948	27,770	354,989	324,707	4,568,966	1,422,831	5,991,797	16,498,957
1949	27,762	356,735	317,261	4,872,018	1,432,760	6,304,778	17,582,152
1950	27,754	359,421	307,224	5,293,350	1,440,198	6,733,548	17,477,578
1951	27,750	359,644	288,606	5,137,715	1,296,659	6,434,374	16,163,518
1952	27,750	361,213	282,159	5,378,397	1,372,998	6,751,395	17,029,623
1953	27,749	362,131	273,180	5,702,999	1,383,208	7,086,207	18,193,988
1954	27,749	362,211	266,878	5,860,848	1,377,214	7,238,062	20,221,826
1955	27,755	364,434	261,092	5,946,282	1,383,739	7,330,021	22,115,746
1956	27,754	363,685	254,767	6,087,043	1,374,674	7,461,717	23,190,201
1957	27,753	364,069	243,294	5,917,226	1,269,969	7,187,195	22,273,711
1958	27,767	365,339	239,475	5,643,428	1,240,779	6,884,207	22,147,653
1959	27,823	364,257	234,354	5,756,975	1,255,009	7,011,984	23,332,278
1960	27,970	368,412	224,006	5,790,660	1,213,391	7,004,051	22,134,935
1961	28,116	368,471	217,343	5,889,685	1,208,177	7,097,862	22,125,298

¹ From 1942, figures are as at 31 March of the following year. ² Horses not on rural holdings and all mules and donkeys are excluded after 1941. ³ From 1924 to 1935 and from 1941, figures are for the financial year ended 30 June following the year shown. In earlier years the figures differ somewhat from those published by the Commonwealth Statistician, who made certain adjustments to the State records. Prior to 1907, exports are

STOCK STATISTICS (Chapters 6 and 7)

Pigs	Wool Production ^a (Greasy Equivalent)		Butter Production ^a		Cheese Production ^a		Year
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	
No	1,000 Lb	£1,000	1,000 Lb	£1,000	1,000 Lb	£1,000	
7,147	5,007	444	n	n	n	n	1860
14,888	12,252	885	n	n	n	n	1865
30,992	38,604	1,026	n	n	n	n	1870
46,447	32,167	1,366	n	n	n	n	1875
66,248	35,239	1,388	n	n	n	n	1880
55,843	53,359	1,780	n	n	n	n	1885
96,836	67,350	2,525	2,000 ^b	n	170 ^b	n	1890
100,747	109,287	2,987	3,720	n	1,842	n	1895
122,187	64,688	2,197	8,680	n	1,985	n	1900
164,087	70,169	2,650	20,320	n	2,682	n	1905
152,212	139,251	5,908	31,258	1,334	4,147	93	1910
117,787	130,783	6,267	25,457	1,744	4,383	169	1915
104,370	114,810	7,176	40,751	4,200	11,512	533	1920
145,083	132,580	7,784	60,923	5,128	15,201	794	1921
160,617	134,971	10,826	53,786	4,185	10,560	416	1922
132,243	121,913	12,191	40,660	3,374	7,221	344	1923
156,163	140,863	15,554	70,406	4,863	12,644	467	1924
199,598	146,986	10,993	63,001	4,922	12,581	590	1925
183,662	119,848	8,939	51,403	4,176	9,260	405	1926
191,947	126,430	10,078	72,039	5,653	14,128	637	1927
215,764	138,989	9,081	77,045	6,362	14,392	641	1928
236,037	161,088	6,887	78,796	6,003	12,381	551	1929
217,528	182,061	7,040	95,719	5,979	13,648	385	1930
222,686	184,716	9,597	98,013	5,368	11,022	339	1931
213,249	185,834	7,340	103,032	4,660	13,084	322	1932
217,448	169,990	10,228	127,343	5,612	13,887	335	1933
269,873	174,088	7,587	133,625	6,036	12,192	346	1934
304,888	142,793	8,288	115,920	6,003	9,149	270	1935
290,855	153,766	9,156	87,475	4,960	7,790	251	1936
282,941	174,751	10,390	118,244	7,348	11,963	381	1937
325,326	179,459	8,195	157,626	9,605	15,769	506	1938
391,333	195,770	10,033	142,846	9,086	13,849	461	1939
435,946	214,704	11,773	119,940	7,648	11,733	399	1940
352,360	204,119	11,635	97,623	6,271	16,360	608	1941
409,348	213,966	13,608	113,211	8,373	28,541	1,228	1942
450,391	194,355	12,656	103,032	9,117	24,051	1,201	1943
438,088	178,719	11,967	96,334	8,556	22,635	1,160	1944
415,411	173,249	10,864	102,567	9,339	26,936	1,403	1945
340,150	144,820	15,791	75,359	6,995	17,292	927	1946
378,102	153,564	28,057	105,382	11,944	21,607	1,380	1947
407,322	156,655	32,623	107,029	12,694	21,041	1,373	1948
391,836	162,256	46,878	109,278	14,280	20,276	1,479	1949
374,991	154,667	88,818	107,321	15,690	19,440	1,552	1950
316,529	138,767	47,190	63,195	12,153	10,529	1,072	1951
335,809	163,149	59,903	110,712	23,734	21,143	2,389	1952
384,453	174,414	61,125	94,426	20,563	15,112	1,715	1953
406,879	176,548	52,109	103,539	22,093	17,744	1,849	1954
372,871	194,014	53,134	108,731	21,607	16,978	1,863	1955
394,518	227,664	77,522 ^r	92,785	18,210	15,987	1,674	1956
422,713	204,375	53,836	73,012	15,064	11,593	1,244	1957
399,875	219,148	45,075	92,589	17,781	18,412	2,038	1958
429,034	236,196	54,573	87,908	19,123	19,023	2,502	1959
448,279	235,590	50,859	70,059	15,440	16,177	1,933	1960
432,609	230,333	50,637	80,210	16,294	20,101	2,241	1961

taken for production, converting scoured to greasy by multiplying by 2, except in 1860 and 1865, when greasy and scoured were not separated in Customs returns. ⁴ From 1924, figures are for the year ended 30 June following the year shown. Values include subsidy, first paid in 1942-43. ⁵ Estimated. ⁿ Not available. ^r Revised since last issue.

SUMMARY OF AGRICULTURAL

Season	Sugar				Maize		Wheat	
	Area Cut for Crushing	Cane Produced	Sugar Mills ¹	Raw Sugar Made	Area Harvested	Grain Produced	Area Harvested	Grain Produced
	Acres	1,000 Tons	No	1,000 Tons	Acres	1,000 Bushels	Acres	1,000 Bushels
1860-61	..	..	..	..	1,526	n	196	n
1865-66	n	n	n	n	6,244	n	2,068	n
1870-71	2,188	7,668	39	3	16,040	n	2,892	40
1875-76	7,668	n	66	6	38,711	n	4,058	97
1880-81	12,497	n	83	16	44,109	1,410	10,944	223
1885-86	38,557	n	166	56	71,741	1,574	5,274	52
1890-91	40,208	n	110	69	99,400	2,374	10,294	208
1895-96	55,771	n	64 ¹	86	100,481	2,391	12,950	124
1900-01	72,651	848	58	93	127,974	2,457	79,304	1,194
1905-06	96,093	1,416	51	153	113,720	2,165	119,356	1,137
1910-11	94,641	1,840	51	211	180,862	4,460	106,718	1,022
1915-16	94,459	1,153	45	140	146,474	2,003	93,703	414
1920-21	89,142	1,339	34	167	115,805	2,013	177,320	3,707
1921-22	122,956	2,287	40	282	135,034	2,908	164,670	3,026
1922-23	140,850	2,168	38	288	149,048	3,218	145,492	1,878
1923-24	138,742	2,046	37	269	120,092	2,025	51,149	244
1924-25	167,649	3,171	37	409	229,160	7,331	189,145	2,780
1925-26	189,675	3,668	37	486	154,252	3,384	165,999	1,973
1926-27	189,312	2,926	36	389	137,542	2,659	57,084	379
1927-28	203,748	3,556	36	486	234,013	6,704	215,073	3,784
1928-29	215,674	3,736	35	521	192,173	5,136	218,069	2,516
1929-30	214,880	3,581	35	519	171,614	4,376	204,116	4,235
1930-31	222,044	3,529	35	517	172,176	4,566	272,316	5,108
1931-32	233,304	4,034	35	581	147,669	3,781	248,783	3,864
1932-33	205,046	3,546	33	514	98,487	1,654	250,049	2,494
1933-34	228,154	4,667	33	639	166,948	3,716	232,053	4,362
1934-35	218,426	4,271	33	611	160,607	4,142	221,729	4,076
1935-36	228,515	4,220	33	610	157,370	3,504	239,631	2,690
1936-37	245,918	5,171	33	745	181,266	3,149	283,648	2,016
1937-38	245,131	5,133	33	763	174,243	2,628	372,935	3,749
1938-39	251,847	5,342	33	778	183,415	3,733	442,017	8,584
1939-40	262,181	6,039	33	892	176,844	3,345	362,044	6,795
1940-41	263,299	5,181	33	759	205,310	4,444	322,081	5,687
1941-42	246,073	4,794	33	698	174,450	3,988	290,801	3,080
1942-43	231,256	4,353	32	606	173,816	3,798	334,785	5,005
1943-44	220,932	3,398	33	486	172,722	4,512	281,302	5,084
1944-45	219,652	4,398	32	644	158,170	3,859	332,365	6,981
1945-46	229,736	4,552	32	645	136,445	2,860	392,502	8,188
1946-47	219,394	3,717	31	512	141,487	2,943	247,996	705
1947-48	215,378	4,151	32	572	127,703	3,487	462,239	10,685
1948-49	257,944	6,434	32	910	97,598	2,451	607,750	14,317
1949-50	272,812	6,518	32	896	115,550	3,393	600,013	11,778
1950-51	263,666	6,692	32	880	112,467	3,029	558,780	8,785
1951-52	273,370	5,005	31	704	111,181	2,439	454,543	6,632
1952-53	274,757	6,842	31	935	108,230	2,650	724,495	18,662
1953-54	332,703	8,751	31	1,220	114,735	3,042	579,969	10,180
1954-55	367,640	9,864	31	1,301	114,673	3,080	687,402	16,478
1955-56	365,252	8,616	31	1,136	108,146	2,710	581,732	14,922
1956-57	360,932	8,978	31	1,172	125,606	3,468	359,952	7,061
1957-58	364,985	8,946	31	1,256	122,245	3,161	460,639	6,657
1958-59	356,210	9,741	31	1,354	113,402	3,654	704,005	16,097
1959-60	299,732	8,428	31	1,217	129,803	4,060	683,134	13,523
1960-61	327,246	8,685	31	1,320	132,382	3,847	692,596	10,999
1961-62	372,223	9,021	31	1,315	155,780	4,766	749,682	12,018

¹ The figures shown are the numbers of mills which actually operated during each season. Prior to 1895-96 they include a number of juice mills. ² Until 1895-96 the figures are

PRODUCTION STATISTICS (Chapter 7)

Hay and Green Forage	Cotton		Bananas		Pineapples		Total Area Under Crop	Season
	Area Harvested	Seed Cotton ^a	Total Area	Pro- duction	Total Area	Pro- duction		
Acres	Acres	1,000 Lb	Acres	1,000 Bunches	Acres	1,000 Dozen	Acres	
n	14	n	..	..	..	..	3,353	1860-61
n	478	456	..	..	..	..	14,414	1865-66
n	14,674	5,097	339	n	180	n	52,210	1870-71
n	1,674	981	243	n	86	n	77,347	1875-76
n	619	394	410	71	164	52	113,978	1880-81
41,754	50	47	1,034	166	365	122	198,334	1885-86
40,652	16	16	3,890	2,200	721	263	224,993	1890-91
48,161	494	269	3,916	1,486	847	377	285,319	1895-96
83,942	..	..	6,215	2,321	939	425	457,397	1900-01
103,608	171	113	6,198	2,509	1,845	507	522,748	1905-06
188,225	460	151	5,198	1,121	2,170	823	667,113	1910-11
291,467	72	12	8,166	1,211	3,709	922	729,588	1915-16
236,766	166	57	8,981	1,198	3,909	827	779,497	1920-21
245,290	1,944	940	9,873	1,743	3,956	876	804,507	1921-22
266,686	8,716	3,957	10,797	2,158	4,195	895	863,755	1922-23
353,602	40,821	12,544	11,668	1,954	3,925	982	871,968	1923-24
229,116	50,186	16,416	13,491	2,464	3,709	973	1,069,837	1924-25
314,310	40,062	19,537	14,766	2,583	3,995	903	1,033,765	1925-26
382,721	18,743	9,060	16,489	2,755	4,235	953	941,783	1926-27
221,255	14,950	7,061	17,967	2,863	4,204	823	1,066,612	1927-28
236,022	20,316	12,291	19,750	3,265	4,734	938	1,044,632	1928-29
258,369	15,003	8,025	19,357	2,941	5,144	857	1,046,235	1929-30
269,510	22,652	17,023	18,030	3,068	5,543	1,001	1,144,216	1930-31
369,558	22,452	15,245	14,764	2,951	5,789	1,182	1,216,402	1931-32
456,838	29,995	6,270	10,589	1,870	5,862	1,176	1,245,638	1932-33
404,405	68,203	17,718	10,926	2,028	5,889	1,355	1,313,438	1933-34
424,789	43,397	26,924	10,323	1,906	5,584	1,127	1,296,619	1934-35
450,960	54,947	20,785	8,500	1,733	5,779	1,333	1,334,690	1935-36
492,540	62,200	19,199	7,305	1,447	6,314	1,228	1,506,423	1936-37
515,189	52,692	11,793	8,174	1,517	6,549	1,331	1,618,738	1937-38
514,375	66,470	13,688	8,781	1,759	7,049	1,848	1,734,789	1938-39
610,686	41,212	17,528	8,534	1,688	7,350	2,382	1,725,342	1939-40
657,102	41,262	12,108	8,233	1,557	7,172	2,143	1,734,706	1940-41
641,960	61,365	15,869	7,120	1,428	6,480	2,019	1,689,660	1941-42
648,477	56,433	14,058	7,526	1,306	6,974	1,943	1,743,994	1942-43
672,173	41,389	9,540	7,450	1,324	6,940	2,001	1,757,396	1943-44
687,051	17,424	8,508	8,132	1,365	7,004	1,571	1,796,833	1944-45
650,989	7,698	1,819	9,432	1,722	7,703	1,643	1,822,108	1945-46
610,787	7,902	3,022	9,447	1,645	7,866	1,535	1,617,280	1946-47
582,949	8,460	2,064	9,887	1,406	9,135	2,073	1,848,539	1947-48
604,311	6,222	1,821	8,820	1,468	9,005	2,119	1,952,495	1948-49
636,919	2,688	719	7,504	1,282	9,319	2,375	2,056,918	1949-50
628,238	2,952	1,102	6,870	1,315	9,159	2,507	2,077,010	1950-51
647,498	4,480	1,406	6,396	986	9,215	1,786	2,021,201	1951-52
637,620	5,866	2,184	7,260	849	10,064	2,209	2,419,440	1952-53
732,054	8,965	5,132	7,529	1,175	11,675	2,988	2,358,127	1953-54
724,377	8,377	3,597	8,348	1,188	12,593	3,581	2,590,774	1954-55
751,921	13,290	5,359	7,113	1,381	12,316	4,039	2,600,134	1955-56
685,264	11,338	3,809	5,815	1,159	11,894	3,337	2,465,186	1956-57
782,251	10,364	3,390	5,645	976	13,018	3,692	2,594,613	1957-58
714,981	10,493	4,004	6,171	1,137	14,264	4,780	2,842,764	1958-59
804,055	20,132	9,355	6,361	1,402	12,157	4,367	2,921,401	1959-60
956,890	36,847	15,432	5,964	1,396	10,773	3,599	3,049,461	1960-61
956,202	26,888	10,366	5,919	1,459	10,299	3,630	3,202,572	1961-62

estimates obtained from records of ginned cotton produced, which was assumed to be 32 per cent of the seed cotton.

n Not available.

SUMMARY OF FISHERIES, MINERAL, AND

Year	Fisheries Production ¹		Mining and Quarrying Production ²					
	Edible Fish, &c	Other ²	Approximate Metal Content					
			Gold	Silver	Lead	Copper	Tin	Zinc
	£1,000	£1,000	Oz	Oz	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
1860	n	..	2,738	..	..	1	..	..
1865	n	1	17,473	..	..	721	..	..
1870	n	..	92,040	..	..	1,335	..	..
1875	n	7	281,725	..	..	1,674	3,133	..
1880	n	63	222,441	n	n	326	1,993	..
1885	n	107	250,137	n	n	1,340	2,277	..
1890	n	97	513,819	n	n	185	2,079	..
1895	n	77	506,285	225,019	363	434	1,480	..
1900	n	134	676,027	112,990	205	384	786	..
1905	n	75	592,620	601,712	2,422	7,221	2,762	..
1910	67	122	441,400	861,202	2,392	16,387	2,067	..
1915	104	62	249,711	239,748	486	19,704	1,488	..
1920	120	173	155,230	274,235	1,709	15,897	1,040	..
1921	118	85	40,376	195,328	1,057	2,428	735	..
1922	130	199	80,584	273,036	2,802	5,104	769	..
1923	141	151	88,726	469,302	5,487	6,243	632	..
1924	153	272	98,841	276,651	3,695	5,630	837	128
1925	182	242	46,406	383,489	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	3,883,963	45,292	5,798	867	29,092
1940	205	187	126,831	4,365,838	48,118	6,908	890	29,584
1941	225	..	109,064	3,865,514	43,273	7,335	759	27,437
1942	302	..	95,117	3,055,435	33,512	6,331	522	21,035
1943	342	..	62,838	775,072	8,579	10,758	549	5,077
1944	334	18	51,223	112,254	..	15,804	863	..
1945	476	81	63,223	112,710	..	15,007	651	..
1946	506	187	62,733	980,538	12,755	6,481	684	11,361
1947	483	238	72,281	2,100,966	29,590	2,778	977	25,216
1948	496	418	69,646	2,306,869	30,779	3,149	478	21,592
1949	516	474	76,282	2,872,577	37,697	4,925	736	21,241
1950	543	520	88,249	2,940,641	39,173	5,246	600	25,800
1951	610	486	78,580	2,764,755	33,076	4,727	340	21,743
1952	707	397	85,756 ³	3,223,462 ³	40,793 ³	6,966 ³	330 ³	23,683 ³
1953	654	567	91,887	2,980,669	37,012	23,955	292	19,961
1954	784	652	97,951	3,583,776	41,424	27,207	730	19,615
1955	872	777	64,322	4,395,640	48,814	31,858	770	17,138
1956	1,063	709	56,022	3,731,477	43,104	35,708	630	16,231
1957	1,219	528	63,363	4,305,886	51,269	35,786	772	19,536
1958	1,179	346	74,568	5,710,031	65,799	50,511	1,019	17,484
1959	1,252	408	91,687	4,953,209	54,415	66,798	1,104	13,983
1960	1,036	552	78,267	5,121,700	57,518	82,753	885	24,394
1961	1,389	445	64,786	3,882,784	45,280	66,505	1,350	33,199

¹ For 1924 and thereafter, the figures are for the financial year ended 30 June following.

² Including pearls, pearl-, trochus-, and tortoise-shell, beche-de-mer, and whales.

³ State Mines Department figures up to 1951: Mining Census figures thereafter.

TIMBER PRODUCTION STATISTICS (Chapter 7)

			Timber Production ¹					
Coal	Mineral Sands Con- centrates	Total Value	Sawn Timber ⁴				Plywood and Veneer	Year
			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	..	1888
323	..	2,436	19,643	103	17,238	107	..	1890
497	..	3,180	60,191	284	39,653	227	..	1895
529	..	3,726	47,969	237	25,961	151	..	1900
871	..	3,710	71,879	504	44,559	355	..	1905
1,024	..	3,324	89,726	769	55,224	543	..	1910
1,100	..	3,618	85,313	1,472	50,691	863	..	1915
955	..	1,496	73,554	1,277	39,433	728	..	1920
959	..	1,859	76,398	1,305	49,490	879	..	1921
1,061	..	2,215	78,958	1,376	62,714	1,097	..	1922
1,123	..	2,306	83,674	1,509	59,949	1,230	..	1923
1,177	..	2,012	70,623	1,283	61,040	1,248	..	1924
1,221	..	1,609	66,451	1,208	55,860	1,053	106	1925
1,099	..	1,645	52,790	935	49,402	922	164	1926
1,076	..	1,386	59,384	1,023	47,478	942	208	1927
1,369	..	1,707	48,055	832	44,193	807	148	1928
1,095	..	1,241	28,892	481	29,923	512	88	1929
841	..	1,275	26,502	403	25,903	414	116	1930
842	..	1,819	37,539	545	29,520	477	228	1931
876	..	2,373	42,765	624	32,278	501	287	1932
957	..	2,713	65,116	939	51,702	831	431	1933
1,052	..	2,888	70,660	1,031	54,609	842	533	1934
1,047	..	3,614	88,444	1,268	71,372	1,074	612	1935
1,120	..	4,392	95,854	1,389	92,194	1,358	830	1936
1,113	..	3,966	93,728	1,391	83,230	1,252	717	1937
1,317	..	4,557	105,270	1,581	83,452	1,291	833	1938
1,285	..	5,105	105,563	1,577	84,623	1,312	934	1939
1,454	1,000	5,300	96,405	1,452	102,121	1,591	877	1940
1,637	3,634	5,023	79,937	1,306	102,124	1,674	683	1941
1,700	7,969	4,215	78,708	1,303	103,249	1,825	754	1942
1,660	14,162	4,477	78,897	1,360	94,016	1,745	730	1943
1,635	13,414	4,355	72,819	1,383	90,959	1,752	863	1944
1,568	9,500	4,761	72,096	1,276	123,449	2,512	1,110	1945
1,883	10,254	8,549	68,334	1,410	134,956	3,151	1,617	1946
1,742	13,420	9,204	62,577	1,370	161,709	4,227	1,816	1947
1,970	11,061	11,858	59,910	1,483	164,974	4,726	2,022	1948
2,321	14,710	16,349	59,465	1,977	167,143	5,884	2,407	1949
2,474	19,703	20,200	70,072	2,881	193,835	8,156	3,043	1950
2,742 ^a	24,104 ^a	17,429 ^a	71,410	3,093	194,768	9,001	2,680	1951
2,517	27,803	17,284	76,795	3,523	187,898	9,272	3,967	1952
2,761	35,982	21,603	66,080	3,307	177,604	9,276	4,544	1953
2,747	42,159	26,892	58,369	3,041	180,617	10,036	4,935	1954
2,735	53,308	30,204	66,488	3,816	189,522	10,879	4,832	1955
2,702	72,486	25,577	68,619	4,041	174,566	10,285	5,628	1956
2,580	60,352	27,632	63,854	3,962	171,507	10,287	6,240	1957
2,594	70,527	33,329	67,287	4,094	183,235	11,257	6,110	1958
2,650	73,315	37,608	62,451	3,892	177,481	11,993	5,449	1959
2,782	68,594	32,220	53,141	3,282	147,785	8,906	5,266	1960

⁴ Excluding timber sawn and used in plywood and case mills (for 1961-62, in thousand super feet, pine, 1,686; other 3,388).
 n Not available.

SUMMARY OF FACTORY

Year	Manufacturing ¹						
	Establish- ments	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 ⁴	1,000
1900	2,053	n	n	25,606	n	4,031	3,205
1905	1,890	n	n	21,389	n	3,529	2,597
1910	1,542	26,720	6,774	33,494	2,770	4,137	2,896
1915	1,749	33,741	7,675	41,416	4,120	6,068	4,244
1920	1,766	35,016	7,144	42,160	6,489	8,214	6,009
1921	1,780	34,023	7,162	41,185	6,961	8,693	6,103
1922	1,846	34,481	7,837	42,318	7,185	9,314	6,320
1923	1,880	35,619	8,125	43,744	7,485	9,833	6,977
1924-25	1,848	39,595	7,990	47,585	8,900	11,031	7,421
1925-26	1,854	41,074	7,929	49,003	9,267	12,102	7,700
1926-27	1,831	38,934	7,596	46,530	8,685	12,563	8,175
1927-28	2,072	38,235	7,735	45,970	8,759	12,667	8,602
1928-29	2,109	38,817	7,948	46,765	8,717	13,125	9,126
1929-30	2,125	36,898	8,074	44,972	8,384	12,930	9,245
1930-31	2,047	32,522	6,861	39,383	6,829	13,114	8,840
1931-32	1,955	30,549	6,729	37,278	5,940	12,743	8,480
1932-33	2,091	30,950	7,407	38,357	6,073	12,990	8,589
1933-34	2,276	33,133	7,988	41,121	6,717	13,241	8,936
1934-35	2,401	35,152	8,499	43,651	7,595	13,609	9,274
1935-36	2,417	36,039	8,729	44,768	8,114	14,769	9,868
1936-37	2,816	39,261	9,366	48,627	8,893	15,178	10,809
1937-38	2,995	42,336	9,812	52,148	9,959	15,474	11,301
1938-39	3,017	43,885	10,220	54,105	10,661	15,753	11,596
1939-40	2,995	44,821	10,532	55,353	11,189	15,905	11,759
1940-41	2,908	46,257	10,716	56,973	11,919	16,155	11,894
1941-42	2,724	49,315	12,275	61,590	14,206	16,441	12,343
1942-43	2,577	49,932	14,023	63,955	16,449	16,336	12,377
1943-44	2,588	50,189	13,985	64,174	17,740	15,380	12,478
1944-45	2,720	51,591	13,289	64,880	17,626	15,565	12,873
1945-46	2,882	53,406	11,977	65,383	17,616	15,884	13,466
1946-47	3,305	58,759	12,349	71,108	19,877	16,853	14,462
1947-48	3,580	62,825	13,283	76,108	23,657	18,288	15,580
1948-49	4,020	67,683	14,656	82,339	28,832	21,401	17,278
1949-50	4,433	72,834	16,329	89,163	34,032	23,878	19,441
1950-51	4,715	76,666	17,466	94,132	41,991	27,585	22,357
1951-52	4,858	77,214	16,810	94,024	50,833	33,034	26,393
1952-53	5,000	76,571	15,601	92,172	56,220	38,871	31,147
1953-54	5,129	80,251	16,759	97,010	62,028	45,887	35,422
1954-55	5,209	82,101	17,124	99,225	66,818	52,899	39,214
1955-56	5,305	83,877	17,532	101,409	70,852	59,392	44,702
1956-57	5,465	84,373	17,561	101,934	75,958	62,793	49,875
1957-58	5,452	83,607	17,136	100,743	77,118	69,518	54,499
1958-59	5,572	86,083	17,420	103,503	83,536	73,174	58,773
1959-60	5,681	85,605	17,938	103,543	87,313	80,313	65,509
1960-61	5,809	85,278	18,162	103,440	89,953	90,067	72,705
1961-62	5,756	82,559	17,570	100,129	91,017	92,620	76,613

¹ Not including "Heat, Light, and Power". ² Aggregate of average number of workers employed during period each factory was operating. ³ Excluding drawings of working proprietors. ⁴ Book values, less any depreciation reserve, as stated by factory

PRODUCTION STATISTICS (Chapter 7)

		Heat, Light, and Power ^a						
Output	Pro- duction ^a	Establish- ments	Workers ^b	Salaries and Wages Paid ^a	Capital Values ^a		Output ^c	Year
					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 ^a	.. ^b	66	1895
7,801	n	25	347	n	474	80	115	1900
7,962	n	21	316	n	459	113	169	1905
15,577	n	21	450	61	494	150	215	1910
24,884	8,732	26	663	107	984	203	560	1915
38,932	14,288	29	1,036	230	1,402	252	852	1920
39,343	14,087	30	1,063	256	1,560	271	992	1921
36,961	15,081	32	1,085	263	1,785	295	863	1922
37,780	15,185	32	1,204	280	2,489	308	1,088	1923
47,901	16,675	42	1,337	329	2,971	453	1,241	1924-25
44,572	15,880	43	1,493	360	3,125	455	1,329	1925-26
39,859	14,179	46	1,603	414	3,481	471	1,469	1926-27
45,093	15,844	46	1,511	381	3,925	522	1,370	1927-28
46,420	15,895	47	1,509	380	3,594	540	1,221	1928-29
43,571	14,992	47	1,147	307	2,794	446	1,515	1929-30
38,887	12,361	57	1,091	269	2,986	516	1,536	1930-31
35,465	11,014	58	1,047	249	3,001	501	1,450	1931-32
36,944	11,604	64	991	248	2,865	452	1,491	1932-33
40,974	12,644	69	1,080	278	3,140	488	1,469	1933-34
44,522	13,522	69	1,127	295	2,910	628	1,499	1934-35
46,357	14,813	65	1,073	281	2,968	646	1,580	1935-36
51,858	16,500	67	713	196	2,282	674	1,935	1936-37
58,426	17,934	68	730	211	2,261	682	2,111	1937-38
61,989	18,563	70	768	226	2,343	703	2,266	1938-39
67,345	20,211	69	824	252	2,313	697	2,439	1939-40
68,710	20,823	64	814	245	2,347	701	2,536	1940-41
74,456	23,950	64	870	270	2,331	739	2,704	1941-42
84,359	28,112	64	867	288	2,458	782	2,979	1942-43
88,066	28,978	64	933	332	2,507	784	3,474	1943-44
90,241	29,612	63	1,004	354	2,569	816	3,681	1944-45
88,739	29,105	63	1,148	397	2,806	865	3,737	1945-46
97,534	34,239	62	1,190	434	3,142	929	3,966	1946-47
122,324	41,797	62	1,196	507	3,542	1,029	4,551	1947-48
150,904	52,272	63	1,294	615	4,356	1,230	5,559	1948-49
170,709	60,092	61	1,393	716	5,025	1,365	6,443	1949-50
210,620	73,770	61	1,444	845	6,650	1,601	8,392	1950-51
242,608	89,305	60	1,495	1,073	8,256	2,217	10,698	1951-52
286,180	95,023	68	1,618	1,371	12,799	3,573	13,228	1952-53
321,438	106,264	70	1,744	1,404	18,273	4,581	15,279	1953-54
344,041	115,861	75	1,740	1,482	23,468	6,973	17,053	1954-55
360,027	124,331	73	1,915	1,608	26,385	7,900	17,723	1955-56
383,555	133,414	72	1,932	1,822	27,111	8,778	20,153	1956-57
391,663	137,782	76	1,970	1,841	35,080	9,429	22,277	1957-58
435,349	148,579	79	1,996	1,961	39,354	10,223	24,088	1958-59
452,250	154,726	77	1,980	2,054	39,898	10,843	25,311	1959-60
474,322	162,562	73	1,975	2,206	42,503	11,453	27,559	1960-61
478,564	167,284	68	1,980	2,328	44,631	13,019	29,016	1961-62

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. ⁹ 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	33,263	6,706	18,027	11,409	40,408
1943-44	2,018	6,567	38,154	6,567	16,430	13,184	40,824
1944-45	3,077	6,567	38,962	6,240	13,809	11,699	41,301
1945-46	1,837	6,567	38,200	5,758	11,917	10,444	41,546
1946-47	1,838	6,567	34,188	5,750	11,033	10,204	41,979
1947-48	1,975	6,560	29,325	5,523	11,532	10,651	42,236
1948-49	2,964	6,560	32,687	6,888	15,392	14,174	42,682
1949-50	3,077	6,560	32,366	6,943	15,988	15,868	44,027
1950-51	3,201	6,560	34,118	7,182	19,772	19,439	49,260
1951-52	2,919	6,560	35,003	6,823	23,358	24,659	53,306
1952-53	3,521	6,560	35,819	7,437	25,985	27,997	58,485
1953-54	3,783	6,560	35,879	8,161	30,223	29,121	67,100
1954-55	4,005	6,553	35,919	8,492	31,625	30,946	71,016
1955-56	4,128	6,456	35,647	8,180	31,313	33,874	74,345
1956-57	4,151	6,456	34,270	8,453	36,678	37,790	80,726
1957-58	4,475	6,456	33,665	7,766	34,636	36,894	86,833
1958-59	4,928	6,426	33,457	8,373	36,169	37,504	90,866
1959-60	5,284	6,407	32,346	8,116	35,671	38,353	95,708
1960-61	5,802	6,324	28,876	7,981	36,530	38,577	98,878
1961-62	5,834	6,077	26,701	8,153	36,159	38,148	102,873

¹ Since 1883, vessels calling at more than one port in Queensland have been counted once only. From 1890 until 1913 the figures are for years ended December; other figures are for the years shown. ² Until 1922-23, journeys made by season ticket holders were not included. ³ Until 1895-96, tonnage of livestock was not included. From 1930-31 to 1953-54, includes some duplication due to transfers between the uniform gauge and 3ft 6in systems. ⁴ Capital on opened lines only. From 1 July 1931, the capital

COMMUNICATION STATISTICS (Chapter 8)

Metropolitan Transport (Passengers)				Con- structed Roads at End of Year	Motor Vehicles		Post Office Revenue ⁶	Broadcast Listeners' Licenses ⁷	Year
Rail	Trams ⁵	Municipal Buses	Private Buses		On Register at End of Year	Revenue Collected			
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	Miles	No.	£1,000	£1,000	No.	
..	..	..	n	n	..	..	5	..	1860
..	..	..	n	n	..	..	28	..	1865
..	..	..	n	n	..	..	32	..	1870
..	..	..	n	n	..	..	62	..	1875
n	..	..	n	n	..	..	81	..	1880
n	..	..	n	n	..	..	179	..	1885
n	3,399	..	n	n	..	..	223 ⁸	..	1890-91
n	..	..	n	n	..	..	232 ⁸	..	1895-96
n	13,362	..	n	n	..	..	315 ⁸	..	1900-01
n	20,050	..	n	n	n	n	360	..	1905-06
n	32,419	..	n	n	n	n	571	..	1910-11
n	49,695	..	n	n	n	n	718	..	1915-16
n	69,237	..	n	n	n	n	1,230	..	1920-21
n	68,056	..	n	n	13,807	49	1,353	..	1921-22
21,676	71,529	..	n	n	19,185	68	1,431	..	1922-23
22,894	74,722	..	n	n	28,215	111	1,404	..	1923-24
22,840	78,367	..	n	n	38,524	151	1,447	1,076	1924-25
22,170	82,515	..	n	n	53,293	204	1,574	8,129	1925-26
21,278	81,803	..	n	31,100*	68,818	275	1,674	22,290	1926-27
19,420	78,058	..	n	31,153*	75,989	404	1,774	25,172	1927-28
19,210	77,703	..	n	29,653*	84,089	477	1,861	24,636	1928-29
18,977	76,117	..	n	30,412*	91,515	521	1,940	23,247	1929-30
17,118	73,617	..	n	29,851*	90,831	517	1,925	24,062	1930-31
16,098	68,642	..	n	32,498*	88,960	522	1,871	28,938	1931-32
17,577	68,470	..	n	34,915*	89,216	526	1,870	36,146	1932-33
18,071	69,976	..	n	35,617*	92,836	589	1,954	51,998	1933-34
19,208	77,053	..	n	32,333*	100,020	633	2,094	67,351	1934-35
20,229	82,583	..	n	33,274*	107,592	715	2,201	83,025	1935-36
20,517	86,096	..	n	34,011*	111,765	762	2,294	101,324	1936-37
20,669	89,534	..	n	37,955	118,808	820	2,407	117,487	1937-38
19,829	91,444	..	n	41,111	128,163	941	2,537	133,217	1938-39
19,829	93,431	..	n	42,665	129,757	1,029	2,601	151,110	1939-40
21,055	97,982	1,651	n	n	128,439	1,032	2,697	168,216	1940-41
22,828	112,448	3,258	n	n	109,524	881	2,989	172,527	1941-42
24,812	135,480	3,864	n	n	115,840	743	3,758	174,783	1942-43
28,699	157,432	4,497	n	n	125,138	813	4,532	176,358	1943-44
29,174	159,679	5,106	n	n	129,192	839	4,784	180,089	1944-45
28,799	147,007	5,464	n	n	143,324	968	4,594	186,396	1945-46
26,998	135,757	6,217	n	n	158,247	1,076	4,118	221,345	1946-47
23,157	132,107	14,759	n	47,651	171,109	1,248	4,330	230,028	1947-48
25,903	125,587	23,870	n	49,813	187,968	1,498	4,608	249,402	1948-49
25,724	115,239	24,916	n	50,065	212,919	1,714	5,269 ⁸	260,033	1949-50
27,601	108,359	23,765	n	51,097	240,784	2,600	6,163	270,587	1950-51
28,640	108,213	28,142	n	52,656	255,025	3,413	8,117	279,852	1951-52
29,244	107,891	31,944	n	53,141	266,221	4,423	8,678	282,338	1952-53
29,475	104,789	33,442	n	53,647	284,207	4,804	9,232	287,683	1953-54
29,712	101,849	34,825	n	55,185	307,721	5,116	10,128	293,542	1954-55
29,748	95,843	35,428	n	56,890	326,555	5,338	10,841	301,371	1955-56
28,783	89,346	35,849	n	58,748	345,084	5,716	12,323	312,527	1956-57
28,524	85,808	37,768	n	61,435	365,189	5,962	13,334	320,626	1957-58
28,398	81,825	37,751	n	65,031	383,779	6,586	13,902	337,760	1958-59
27,548	80,670	37,512	11,633	67,316	406,743	7,223	15,882	344,198	1959-60
24,582	73,659	33,200	12,661	71,424	421,736	7,692	17,597	341,101	1960-61
22,890	72,664	33,431	13,228	72,131	435,257	8,438	17,849	328,525	1961-62

account was reduced by £28,000(000) under *The Railway Capital Indebtedness Reduction Act, 1931*. ⁵ Figures up to 1930-31 are for the calendar year ended six months earlier than the year shown. ⁶ Revenue actually collected in Queensland from 1 July 1941. Radio revenue excluded from 1 July 1949. ⁷ Excluding licenses for receivers in excess of one, issued from July 1942, to January 1952. ⁸ Calendar year ended six months earlier than the year shown. n Not available.

SUMMARY OF TRADE

Year	Imports ¹			Exports ¹			Visible Balance of Trade 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	15,782	n	n	n
1923-24	11,606	n	n	14,628	n	n	n
1924-25	12,833	n	n	23,313	n	n	n
1925-26	13,773	n	n	23,585	n	n	n
1926-27	13,498	n	n	14,019	n	n	n
1927-28	11,760	n	n	19,715	n	n	n
1928-29	11,594	n	n	20,125	n	n	n
1929-30	11,540	n	n	16,591	n	n	n
1930-31	5,671	n	n	16,239	n	n	n
1931-32	4,341	15,871	20,212	16,852	12,484	29,336	9,124
1932-33	5,152	15,862	21,014	14,693	12,123	26,816	5,802
1933-34	5,299	16,901	22,200	20,132	13,976	34,108	11,908
1934-35	7,179	18,337	25,516	18,824	13,443	32,267	6,751
1935-36	7,863	20,294	28,157	19,552	14,357	33,909	5,752
1936-37	7,871	22,504	30,375	23,881	15,998	39,879	9,504
1937-38	9,391	23,770	33,161	26,556	16,186	42,742	9,581
1938-39	9,070	23,591	32,661	28,651	16,921	45,572	12,911
1939-40	9,982	26,127	36,109	32,195	20,010	52,205	16,096
1940-41	7,226	26,905	34,131	25,245	22,069	47,314	13,183
1941-42	8,049	26,089	34,138	21,296	23,731	45,027	10,889
1942-43	8,605	27,776	36,381	18,624	24,534	43,158	6,777
1943-44	14,541	29,918	44,459	17,889	20,486	38,375	-6,084
1944-45	14,770	31,755	46,525	18,283	20,875	39,158	-7,367
1945-46	12,246	33,349	45,595	27,084	24,235	51,319	5,724
1946-47	13,657	42,394	56,051	43,184	26,442	69,626	13,575
1947-48	22,561	48,210	70,771	48,312	30,252	78,564	7,793
1948-49	32,484	56,661	89,145	99,097	33,274	132,371	43,226
1949-50	48,900	68,866	117,766	98,690	36,288	134,978	17,212
1950-51	67,399	87,374	154,773	160,282	45,944	206,226	51,453
1951-52	86,427	99,013	185,440	95,907	52,714	148,621	-36,819
1952-53	43,222	98,743	141,965	145,095	56,615	201,710	59,745
1953-54	55,627	143,672	199,299	165,103	75,382	240,485	41,186
1954-55	68,883	153,811	222,694	154,480	78,045	232,525	9,831
1955-56	61,730	161,445	223,175	152,138	90,588	242,726	19,551
1956-57	48,884	180,352	229,236	190,377	103,161	293,538	64,302
1957-58	49,497	201,763 ^r	251,260 ^r	156,483	96,089	252,572	1,312 ^r
1958-59	47,737	203,783 ^r	251,520 ^r	169,964	103,695	273,659	22,139 ^r
1959-60	50,858	235,128 ^r	285,986 ^r	181,293	115,760	297,053	11,067 ^r
1960-61	61,277	227,606 ^r	288,883 ^r	163,778	122,313	286,091	-2,792 ^r
1961-62	48,861	221,652	270,513	172,442	120,532	292,974	22,461

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 ^a		Butter		Meat ^a	Sugar		
1,000 Lb	£1,000	Cwt	£1,000	£1,000	Tons	£1,000	
2,508	198	..	..	..	..	..	1860
17,791	510	..	..	12	..	..	1865
17,567	784	..	..	3	309 ^a	9	1870
17,244	681	8	..	23	158 ^a	4	1875
41,252	1,370	7	..	42	1,509 ^a	28	1880
47,850	1,822	43	..	139	2,016 ^a	37	1885
57,226	1,559	320	1	961	7,589 ^a	114	1890
37,749	1,286	9,237	39	1,349	4,976 ^a	68	1895
35,323	1,328	63,125	290	660	218	3	1900
102,405	4,178	153,689	752	1,644	27	..	1905
85,158	3,922	21,018	136	2,766	5	..	1910
101,175	6,217	232,745	2,964	3,723	1	..	1915-16
							1920-21
191,157	10,861	363,606	2,382	2,048	1	..	1921-22
134,649	10,429	188,041	1,588	1,877	3	..	1922-23
104,252	10,159	148,778	1,132	1,345	5,993	150	1923-24
111,538	11,993	393,995	2,809	4,184	80,228	963	1924-25
175,862	12,944	326,855	2,405	3,457	195,476	2,206	1925-26
111,177	8,493	203,799	1,503	1,527	62,986	941	1926-27
119,862	9,820	404,798	3,021	2,376	152,417	1,848	1927-28
140,907	9,801	401,862	3,180	2,921	199,160	2,063	1928-29
145,666	6,915	417,697	2,867	2,646	178,801	2,067	1929-30
169,726	6,675	603,419	3,531	2,644	207,214	1,934	1930-31
180,304	6,163	645,600	3,536	2,252	288,190	3,128	1931-32
179,970	6,415	683,436	2,783	1,934	186,195	1,793	1932-33
169,101	9,974	875,754	3,260	2,222	307,406	2,838	1933-34
175,591	7,370	911,909	3,676	2,836	310,657	2,716	1934-35
140,899	7,871	680,628	3,812	2,684	299,786	2,740	1935-36
153,068	10,170	481,116	3,092	3,270	405,587	3,693	1936-37
167,656	9,392	670,192	4,535	4,559	426,165	4,008	1937-38
187,113	8,522	1,138,804	7,523	4,886	441,788	4,156	1938-39
180,193	10,104	953,094	6,527	5,899	522,343	6,146	1939-40
122,056	7,680	671,190	4,582	5,540	372,525	4,834	1940-41
136,446	8,458	383,968	2,687	4,324	195,866	2,575	1941-42
161,507	11,251	401,196	2,797	1,518	60,332	875	1942-43
120,218	9,102	358,705	2,622	1,469	82,967	1,245	1943-44
132,622	9,612	287,830	2,869	1,707	104,843	1,571	1944-45
162,879	12,131	549,575	5,472	4,244	137,684	2,650	1945-46
291,883	24,443	329,360	3,404	6,995	109,081	2,442	1946-47
156,340	20,360	657,471	8,207	8,487	94,647	2,853	1947-48
235,656	47,153	753,009	10,863	11,625	405,046	12,967	1948-49
193,456	46,638	649,047	10,234	12,462	426,911	13,901	1949-50
185,000	103,062	495,879	8,492	13,280	381,819	14,483	1950-51
148,318	53,753	39,486	884	11,953	160,526	6,522	1951-52
150,341	56,140	526,722	10,740	25,251	453,412	21,264	1952-53
191,756	71,358	374,501	7,697	28,599	699,206	31,168	1953-54
178,733	57,020	426,755	8,848	30,004	730,782	30,774	1954-55
174,598	48,417	550,721	9,574	29,662	585,313	24,299	1955-56
243,070	85,413	372,610	5,577	27,070	668,374	28,276	1956-57
221,324	66,768	226,336	3,118	22,836	703,258	34,657	1957-58
207,304	45,844	452,046	6,839	43,813	798,189	31,885	1958-59
253,645	63,118	417,487	7,566	39,420	695,024	26,396	1959-60
235,885	54,173	219,789	3,368	29,713	787,347	34,661	1960-61
243,720	58,018	286,440	3,835	39,332	833,350	33,483	1961-62

by-products.

^a Chiefly refined sugar.

n Not available.

r Revised since last issue.

SUMMARY OF MARKETING

Year	Raw Sugar Production				Butter		Wool
	Average Net Price per Ton ¹			Proportion of Australian Production Exported	Return to Manufacturer ² per Cwt	Proportion Sold Overseas	Average Price per Lb (Greasy) ³
	Australian Sales	Overseas Sales	Total Pooled Sugar				
	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	%	£ s d	%	d
1860	..	..	..	..	..	..	n
1865	n	..	n	..	..	..	n
1870	n	..	n	..	..	..	n
1875-76	n	..	n	..	..	..	n
1880-81	n	..	n	..	..	..	n
1885-86	n	..	n	..	..	..	n
1890-91	n	..	n	..	..	..	n
1895-96	9 12 6	..	9 12 6	..	n	1	n
1900-01	9 12 6	..	9 12 6	..	n	12	6-09
1905-06	10 2 3	..	10 2 3	..	n	35	9-89
1910-11	9 7 6	..	9 7 6	..	n	55	10-16
1915-16	18 0 0	..	18 0 0	..	n	56	11-75
1920-21	30 6 8	..	30 6 8	..	n	14	12-12
1921-22	30 6 8	..	30 6 8	..	n	43	15-37
1922-23	30 6 8	..	30 6 8	..	n	76	20-19
1923-24	27 0 0	..	27 0 0	6	n	52	24-94
1924-25	27 0 0	21 0 0	26 0 0	18	n	24	26-59
1925-26	26 0 0	11 5 9	19 10 7	44	n	58	16-69
1926-27	26 15 0	14 18 10	24 10 10	19	n	48	17-89
1927-28	26 10 0	12 2 6	22 0 4	31	n	65	19-13
1928-29	26 13 6	10 10 0	20 17 11	36	n	61	15-68
1929-30	26 16 0	9 17 0	20 5 10	38	7 19 3	63	10-26
1930-31	27 0 0	8 5 0	19 10 1	39	6 15 9	74	9-28
1931-32	26 19 0	9 7 0	17 19 10	50	6 0 7	76	7-74
1932-33	25 2 3	8 5 9	18 16 2	37	4 15 9	76	9-48
1933-34	23 18 6	8 0 6	16 3 6	48	4 9 2	80	15-51
1934-35	24 0 0	7 11 3	15 10 6	51	5 1 5	78	10-38
1935-36	24 0 0	7 18 9	16 3 8	48	5 17 10	70	13-93
1936-37	24 2 0	7 19 0	15 4 8	54	6 5 2	62	16-51
1937-38	24 0 0	8 6 0	15 6 5	55	6 17 7	69	11-98
1938-39	24 0 0	8 4 3	15 2 2	56	6 16 6	78	10-56
1939-40	23 12 6	10 7 5	15 15 3	59	7 2 4	75	13-35
1940-41	23 1 0	11 5 6	17 2 8	50	7 3 3	66	13-26
1941-42	22 13 0	10 18 5	18 0 2	41	7 6 9	50	13-46
1942-43	22 14 6	10 16 3	19 0 6	32	8 4 6	40	15-50
1943-44	22 10 6	13 2 6	21 1 3	17	9 10 7	41	15-89
1944-45	22 2 0	15 0 6	19 16 1	32	9 18 10	45	16-04
1945-46	21 18 0	16 17 9	20 6 1	32	10 4 4	58	15-87
1946-47	21 18 0	21 9 11	21 16 10	16	10 19 1	56	26-48
1947-48	24 0 0	29 12 5	24 18 9	18	12 5 3	70	45-35
1948-49	23 1 0	28 1 11	25 9 11	47	13 6 6	70	51-29
1949-50	24 6 0	29 7 6	26 14 10	47	14 13 2	66	68-47
1950-51	24 11 0	32 16 6	28 5 4	44	16 7 5	49	141-74
1951-52	33 14 0	36 15 5	34 7 6	21	21 9 1	15	84-01
1952-53	44 3 0	41 2 0	42 12 3	50	24 3 1	56	88-85
1953-54	47 18 6	38 13 9	42 7 11	58	24 10 3	43	86-51
1954-55	47 1 0	37 8 0	41 4 7	59	23 14 10	52	72-86
1955-56	46 18 0	38 11 6	42 6 5	53	23 5 11	60	66-83
1956-57	53 11 6	41 6 5	46 10 6	56	22 18 2	45	84-09
1957-58	54 3 0	45 16 8	49 4 11	57	22 12 5	44	65-07
1958-59	54 15 0	39 8 2	45 6 3	61	23 17 10	54	50-36
1959-60	56 8 6	40 6 2	47 8 4	55	24 0 11	58r	57-22
1960-61	62 10 6	39 18 8	48 17 9	60	23 8 8r	38r	53-41
1961-62	62 9 6	37 13 5	47 19 11	58	21 19 5	52	54-42

¹ Queensland sugar only, including "excess" sugar. ² Overall return including subsidy which commenced in 1942. ³ At Brisbane Wool Market. Estimated on an average bale weight of 329 lb prior to 1925-26. For further particulars see pages 166-169 and 323. ⁴ Slaughtering in slaughter-houses estimated up to

STATISTICS (Chapter 10)

Meat				Oversea Export Price Index Numbers ^a		Year
Livestock Slaughtered ⁴			Average Price of Bullocks ⁵	Australia	Queensland	
Cattle (including Calves)	Sheep (including Lambs)	Pigs				
1,000	1,000	1,000	£ s d			
18	57	2	n	..	..	1866
61	178	5	n	..	..	1865
67	529	7	n	..	..	1870
89	342	10	n	..	..	1875-76
128	454	13	n	..	..	1880-81
195	711	20	n	..	..	1885-86
216	951	29	n	..	..	1890-91
510	2,110	87	n	..	..	1895-96
503	861	129	n	..	..	1900-01
219	598	187	n	..	..	1905-06
379	1,751	169	n	..	..	1910-11
653	1,316	216	n	..	..	1915-16
449	461	158	n	..	..	1920-21
500	769	187	n	..	..	1921-22
504	763	236	n	..	..	1922-23
566	618	263	n	..	..	1923-24
893	446	270	n	..	..	1924-25
778	635	310	n	..	..	1925-26
568	679	280	n	..	..	1926-27
740	670	310	n	..	..	1927-28
685	805	381	n	117	121	1928-29
634	1,090	367	n	96	96	1929-30
648	1,671	408	n	73	80	1930-31
541	1,762	408	n	72	76	1931-32
597	1,564	377	n	71	72	1932-33
719	1,299	406	n	90	91	1933-34
851	1,276	488	6 18 11	75	75	1934-35
866	972	558	7 17 9	95	93	1935-36
1,041	1,025	529	8 7 5	114	108	1936-37
1,266	1,121	513	9 4 10	102	101	1937-38
1,284	1,121	562	9 7 1	83	91	1938-39
1,257	1,232	684	10 10 4	98	105	1939-40
1,137	1,275	708	11 1 5	104	109	1940-41
1,106	1,499	639	11 7 0	106	111	1941-42
1,090	2,155	566	11 15 8	114	121	1942-43
972	2,207	536	14 11 7	117	123	1943-44
957	1,907	509	14 10 10	130	134	1944-45
799	1,434	457	15 0 4	146	142	1945-46
1,113	1,239	429	15 6 10	203	188	1946-47
1,147	1,048	402	17 9 5	283	252	1947-48
1,094	989	498	21 3 6	332	305	1948-49
1,113	1,003	511	25 7 8	383	360	1949-50
1,187	772	463	30 15 2	654	604	1950-51
1,057	803	370	40 12 10	473	448	1951-52
1,267	1,063	400	37 12 6	483	476	1952-53
1,379	1,083	462	40 18 8	474	477	1953-54
1,442	1,011	497	40 4 6	431	438	1954-55
1,515	1,188	460	36 9 2	397	410	1955-56
1,655	1,272	440	36 10 10	444	447	1956-57
1,555	1,383	463	40 13 10	385	392	1957-58
1,899	1,639	522	47 18 10	339	362	1958-59
1,538	2,124	531	57 2 3	378	419	1959-60
1,479	2,943	555	59 2 4	353	382	1960-61
1,594	2,426	598	47 12 2	362	386	1961-62

1900-01. See also page 164.

See also page 335.

Index numbers include gold. For further particulars see page 302.

r Revised since last issue.

⁵ Average prices of fat stock, Brisbane saleyards.⁶ Base: Average of three years ended June 1939 = 100.

n Not available.

SUMMARY OF PRICES AND WAGES

Year	Wholesale Price Index Numbers—Australia ¹ (Basic Materials and Foodstuffs)			Retail Price Index Numbers—			
	Goods Principally Imported	Goods Principally Home Produced	Total All Groups	Food	Clothing and Drapery	Housing ²	Household Supplies and Equipment
1910-11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1915-16	..	..	..	37	22	..	..
1920-21	..	..	..	47	41	..	..
1921-22	..	..	..	41	37	..	..
1922-23	..	..	..	38	32	..	..
1923-24	..	..	..	41	34	..	..
1924-25	..	..	..	40	34	..	..
1925-26	..	..	..	42	33	..	..
1926-27	..	..	..	41	32	..	..
1927-28	..	..	..	40	31	..	..
1928-29	91	118	110	40	31	..	..
1929-30	94	118	111	39	30	..	..
1930-31	100	99	99	34	28	..	..
1931-32	100	92	95	32	27	..	..
1932-33	97	87	90	30	26	..	..
1933-34	89	89	90	30	26	..	..
1934-35	92	89	90	31	25	..	..
1935-36	95	92	93	33	25	..	..
1936-37	99	98	99	35	25	..	..
1937-38	102	101	101	35	26	..	..
1938-39	99	100	100	36	27	..	..
1939-40	111	101	104	37	29	..	..
1940-41	133	106	114	39	33	..	..
1941-42	153	112	124	40	39	..	..
1942-43	176	120	136	42	45	..	..
1943-44	182	122	140	41	46	..	..
1944-45	182	124	141	41	46	..	..
1945-46	178	127	142	41	47	..	..
1946-47	177	130	144	43	50	..	..
1947-48	192	145	159	48	53	..	..
1948-49	201	172	180	56.4 ²	59.2 ²	67.1	68.6
1949-50	223	196	204	60.9	67.9	73.4	72.6
1950-51	256	240	244	68.6	78.3	80.0	80.1
1951-52	288	300	297	90.1	94.0	88.6	93.1
1952-53	292	331	319	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1953-54	271	339	319	103.4	100.9	101.6	101.7
1954-55	277	340	322	104.1	101.3	104.7	102.5
1955-56	292	352	334	107.7	102.2	110.5	102.6
1956-57	311	357	344	111.5	104.7	118.4	106.5
1957-58	301	355	339	113.0	107.8	123.9	108.3
1958-59	283	358	336	119.8	109.4	128.4	109.0
1959-60	281	375	348	124.2	111.9	132.6	110.6
1960-61	278	394	360	130.4	115.1	137.6	111.3
1961-62	270	363	336	130.8	116.7	140.5	113.0

¹ Base: Average for three years ended June 1939 = 100. Prices used are principally Melbourne, representing most Australian wholesale markets.

² Base for each column: 1952-53 = 100.0. "C" Series index numbers, arithmetically converted from their original base, are shown from 1915-16 to 1947-48; thereafter Consumer Price index numbers are shown. The group headings are those of the Consumer Price index and are applicable to the "C" Series index only in a broad sense. Because of the different weighting patterns and fields covered there is no direct line of continuity between the two indexes. For particulars of a long-term index see page 346.

STATISTICS (Chapters 11 and 12)

Brisbane ²		Basic Wage—Brisbane Adult Weekly Rate ⁴				Average Minimum Weekly Wage Rates ⁵ for Adult Males, Queensland	Year
Miscellaneous	All Groups	Common- wealth Authority	State Authority				
			Males	Males	Females		
		s d	s d	s d	s d	s d	
.. 40	.. 34	..	..	..	..	49 2	1910-11
60	50	..	..	..	..	54 4	1915-16
		..	..	..	..	91 6	1920-21
50	44	..	85 0	43 0		96 8	1921-22
49	42	..	80 0	41 0		93 10	1922-23
49	44	76 0	80 0	41 0		94 2	1923-24
49	43	75 0	80 0	41 0		95 9	1924-25
49	45	77 0	85 0	43 0		99 11	1925-26
49	45	82 6	85 0	43 0		100 1	1926-27
49	44	79 6	85 0	43 0		100 1	1927-28
49	44	79 0	85 0	43 0		101 2	1928-29
49	43	80 6	85 0	43 0		101 2	1929-30
49	39	70 6	77 0	39 6		92 5	1930-31
48	37	58 6	74 0	39 0		89 0	1931-32
48	36	56 8	74 0	39 0		88 5	1932-33
47	36	59 4	74 0	39 0		88 1	1933-34
48	37	62 0	74 0	39 0		88 9	1934-35
47	37	64 0	74 0	39 0		88 5	1935-36
50	39	66 0	74 0	39 0		88 7	1936-37
50	40	74 0	78 0	41 0		92 8	1937-38
50	41	75 0	81 0	43 0		95 10	1938-39
51	42	76 0	84 0	45 0		99 5 ⁵	1939-40
53	45	79 0	84 0	45 0		100 1	1940-41
55	47	84 0	89 0	48 0		106 3	1941-42
58	50	91 0	94 0	51 6		112 6	1942-43
60	51	93 0	97 0	54 6		115 10	1943-44
60	51	93 0	97 0	54 6		117 1	1944-45
60	51	93 0	97 0	54 6		118 1	1945-46
60	53	101 0	105 0	60 6		126 10	1946-47
62	56	105 0	109 0	64 6		134 6	1947-48
69.2 ²	62.1 ³	115 0	119 0	72 6		153 2	1948-49
70.3	67.1	125 0	129 0	79 6		165 2	1949-50
77.5	75.1	154 0	154 0	102 6		195 2	1950-51
93.4	91.8	185 0	185 0	123 0		229 11	1951-52
100.0	100.0	216 0	216 0	144 6		258 6	1952-53
101.7	102.0	218 0	222 0	149 0		264 8	1953-54
102.0	102.9	218 0	225 0	151 0		275 7	1954-55
108.0	106.3	218 0	229 0	154 0		283 6	1955-56
118.9	112.0	228 0	241 0	162 6		302 9	1956-57
120.5	114.4	238 0	241 0	162 6		304 4	1957-58
123.6	118.2	243 0	256 0	173 6		317 10	1958-59
125.6	121.2	258 0	267 0	182 0		334 4	1959-60
129.5	125.4	258 0	276 0	191 0		350 8	1960-61
133.3	127.3	270 0	284 0	213 0		359 10	1961-62

² Not available prior to 1948-49 as the "C" Series index included only rents of privately owned houses. The Consumer index includes costs of home ownership and government and private rents.

³ Ruling at 31 December, middle of financial year shown. ⁴ Average minimum weekly wage rates as at 31 December, middle of financial year shown. From 1939-40, the series, previously unweighted, has been revised by weighting for numbers engaged in various occupations, and by the exclusion of rural occupations.

SUMMARY OF PUBLIC

Year	State Government Receipts					State Government Expenditure		
	Taxation (All Funds)	From Common- wealth ¹	Total Consoli- dated Revenue Fund	Total Trust Funds	All Receipts	Consoli- dated Revenue Fund	Trust Funds	All Expendi- ture
1860	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
1865	63	..	179	..	179	180	..	180
1870	221	..	472	43	515	449	11	460
1875-76	364	..	743	28	771	766	17	783
1880-81	604	..	1,263	58	1,321	1,315	42	1,357
1885-86	658	..	2,024	53	2,077	1,758	47	1,805
1890-91	1,229	..	2,868	117	2,985	3,090	151	3,241
1895-96	1,529	..	3,350	121	3,471	3,685	130	3,815
1900-01	1,567	..	3,642	283	3,925	3,568	264	3,832
1905-06	1,125	583	4,096	261	4,357	4,624	237	4,861
1910-11	506	857	3,854	424	4,278	3,726	515	4,241
1915-16	696	688	5,320	621	5,941	5,315	859	6,174
1920-21	1,461	833	7,706	1,315	9,021	7,672	1,962	9,634
1921-22	3,720	911	12,601	4,110	16,711	12,591	4,644	17,235
1922-23	3,522	951	12,311	4,057	16,368	12,500	4,238	16,738
1923-24	3,441	1,001	12,599	4,998	17,597	12,784	5,468	18,252
1924-25	3,765	1,029	13,428	6,319	19,747	13,415	6,642	20,057
1925-26	4,108	1,140	14,897	6,320	21,217	14,880	6,413	21,293
1926-27	4,347	1,218	15,600	6,759	22,359	16,154	7,291	23,445
1927-28	4,790	1,318	16,148	6,908	23,056	16,491	7,492	23,983
1928-29	5,393	1,459	16,718	5,994	22,712	16,708	5,476	22,184
1929-30	5,175	1,427	16,736	6,157	22,893	16,902	5,885	22,787
1930-31	4,846	1,587	15,998	5,701	21,699	16,721	5,277	21,998
1931-32	5,543	1,523	15,073	5,619	20,692	15,915	5,207	21,122
1932-33	4,762	1,451	12,994	4,885	17,879	15,069	4,330	19,399
1933-34	5,661	1,437	13,397	5,579	18,976	14,951	5,650	20,601
1934-35	5,846	1,508	13,859	6,823	20,682	14,988	5,970	20,958
1935-36	6,546	1,826	15,280	7,642	22,922	15,845	6,764	22,609
1936-37	7,323	1,687	15,489	7,599	23,088	16,231	7,429	23,660
1937-38	7,731	1,810	16,535	8,310	24,845	16,815	8,118	24,933
1938-39	8,539	2,063	17,340	9,526	26,866	17,568	8,891	26,459
1939-40	8,646	2,242	19,330	9,789	29,119	19,316	9,728	29,044
1940-41	8,816	2,363	20,756	9,283	30,039	20,740	9,026	29,766
1941-42	9,180	2,250	21,540	8,762	30,302	21,511	7,566	29,077
1942-43	8,942	4,086	23,663	10,833	34,496	23,599	9,914	33,513
1943-44	8,454	14,093	29,284	27,797	57,081	29,182	18,974	48,156
1944-45	8,783	14,077	28,968	25,453	54,421	28,854	19,863	48,717
1945-46	8,928	4,188	26,447	12,623	39,070	25,878	10,558	36,436
1946-47	9,484	2,783	24,774	11,681	36,455	24,760	10,720	35,480
1947-48	10,667	3,155	25,033	13,727	38,760	25,017	15,730	40,747
1948-49	12,051	3,423	26,820	15,304	42,124	26,915	16,447	43,362
1949-50	14,220	3,796	32,979	18,029	51,008	32,929	18,936	51,865
1950-51	16,357	5,572	37,119	20,559	57,678	37,090	21,711	58,801
1951-52	19,991	7,031	44,723	27,275	71,998	44,625	25,453	70,078
1952-53	23,592	10,599	55,753	35,388	91,141	55,708	35,425	91,133
1953-54	29,090	10,046	63,171	39,137	102,308	62,980	37,771	100,751
1954-55	32,074	11,227	69,696	44,526	114,222	69,353	38,528	107,881
1955-56	34,541	12,193	73,820	47,788	121,608	73,602	47,596	121,198
1956-57	37,242	11,842	75,669	50,317	125,986	77,392	56,420	133,812
1957-58	40,033	14,615	85,158	56,583	141,741	85,143	58,349	143,492
1958-59	43,290	17,490	87,956	63,677	151,633	89,470	61,161	150,631
1959-60	45,667	18,141	93,795 ²	66,560	160,355	94,986	65,020 ¹	160,006
1960-61	57,696	13,565	101,912 ²	71,449	173,361	102,077	72,178 ¹	174,255
1961-62	62,652	14,997	108,817	76,887	185,704	109,435	76,877	186,312
1962-63	68,005	19,392	117,325	86,239	203,564	117,215	84,806	202,021

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 Expendi- ture	State Gross Public Debt at 30 June					Local Govern- ment Revenue ²	Year
	Where Payable		Total	Average Rate of Interest per £100	Accumu- lated Sinking Fund		
	Australia	Overseas					
£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£ s d	£1,000	£1,000	
19						6	1860
685	124	1,008	1,132	2 5 10	..	54	1865
155	695	2,676	3,371	6 10 0	..	28	1870
600	1,956	4,493	6,449	4 14 11	..	87	1875-76
991	2,078	11,167	13,245	4 4 1	..	161	1880-81
1,923	2,209	18,612	20,821	3 17 11	..	556	1885-86
1,556	2,229	25,877	28,106	4 1 1	..	863	1890-91
592	3,080	29,932	33,012	3 18 0	..	512	1895-96
1,212	5,704	32,832	38,536	3 13 8	..	761	1900-01
298	7,230	35,055	42,285	3 14 0	..	706	1905-06
1,995	8,029	39,056	47,085	3 12 4	5	904	1910-11
3,062	10,850	47,883	58,733	3 15 5	259	1,729	1915-16
4,251	25,197	55,548	80,745	3 13 1	441	2,887	1920-21
3,291	26,787	58,904	85,691	3 19 11	394	2,222	1921-22
3,730	30,379	57,626	88,005	4 6 1	689	2,496	1922-23
4,669	32,175	58,954	91,129	4 5 7	940	3,236	1923-24
5,456	34,049	62,953	97,002	4 14 10	1,108	2,754	1924-25
4,972	36,301	66,149	102,450	4 15 7	1,408	3,118	1925-26
4,186	39,330	67,150	106,480	4 15 10	1,721	4,525	1926-27
10,034 ³	39,403	72,261	111,664	4 16 0	1,982	4,689	1927-28
4,667	40,040	72,822	112,862	4 16 0	837	6,270	1928-29
3,881	40,875	71,274	112,149	4 15 3	815	6,393	1929-30
3,342	41,076	71,155	112,231	4 15 9	777	6,391	1930-31
1,265	41,044	70,868	111,912	4 7 8	488	5,752	1931-32
3,850	43,851	70,680	114,531	4 7 1	463	6,307	1932-33
4,402	47,372	70,445	117,817	4 4 1	484	6,308	1933-34
5,462	48,476	70,371	118,847	4 3 7	688	7,413	1934-35
5,070	52,298	70,338	122,636	4 2 2	790	7,899	1935-36
4,140	54,588	70,310	124,898	4 2 2	1,083	7,889	1936-37
3,850	55,652	70,130	125,782	4 2 0	720	7,811	1937-38
3,493	57,611	69,892	127,503	4 2 0	818	7,552	1938-39
3,962	59,342	69,691	129,033	4 1 8	793	8,069	1939-40
3,357	60,612	69,483	130,095	4 1 6	1,297	n	1940-41
3,032	63,113	68,059	131,172	3 15 11	1,123	n	1941-42
1,964	60,509	68,059	128,568	3 16 6	850	n	1942-43
1,773	61,130	68,049	129,179	3 16 4	1,845	n	1943-44
1,561	67,343	64,090	131,433	3 14 11	1,134	9,443	1944-45
2,409	76,442	56,853	133,295	3 9 7	1,544	9,600	1945-46
4,682	83,144	52,212	135,356	3 7 7	378	9,791	1946-47
5,972	86,503	52,191	138,694	3 6 11	272	11,094	1947-48
7,269	93,842	50,283	144,125	3 5 7	77	12,693	1948-49
9,185	101,106	49,556	150,662	3 5 1	66	14,901	1949-50
17,848	117,047	49,110	166,157	3 3 7	51	18,106	1950-51
23,812	138,312	48,998	187,310	3 1 10	494	22,908	1951-52
22,004	155,452	48,803	204,255	3 3 9	834	26,615	1952-53
20,630	172,165	48,231	220,396	3 5 7	266	28,492	1953-54
20,498	188,735	47,739	236,474	3 9 5	307	n	1954-55
21,905	204,989	47,810	252,799	3 11 0	217	n	1955-56
23,126	221,617	47,703	269,320	3 14 2	107	34,304	1956-57
23,190	237,958	47,989	285,947	3 15 9	38	37,010	1957-58
26,931	253,659	49,811	303,470	3 17 6	142	40,710	1958-59
29,942	272,257	50,167	322,424	3 19 3	105	44,269	1959-60
30,336	290,783	51,667	342,450	4 3 6	151	47,598	1960-61
31,358	311,654	52,167	363,821	4 5 7	163	50,815	1961-62

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. n Not available.

SUMMARY OF PRIVATE FINANCE STATISTICS (Chapter 14)

Year	Cheque-paying Banks (Queensland Business)		Weekly Trans- actions ²	Savings Banks Deposits at 30 June	Life Assurance Annual Premiums ³	Friendly Societies Benefits Paid	Real Property Transactions	
	Advances ¹	Deposits ¹					Transfers	Mortgages Registered ⁴
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
1859-60	420	182	n	8 ³	n	n	n	n
1865-66	2,213	776	n	89 ³	n	n	n	n
1870-71	1,196	1,109	n	407 ³	n	n	n	n
1875-76	3,147	2,897	n	642 ³	n	n	n	n
1880-81	4,421	3,594	n	944 ³	n	n	n	326
1885-86	11,949	7,203	n	1,338 ³	n	n	n	966
1890-91	17,275	9,838	n	1,661 ³	n	33	n	3,063
1895-96	15,643	10,813	n	2,329	n	44	n	3,112
1900-01	12,785	13,137	n	3,896	n	66	n	1,241
1905-06	13,015	13,276	620	4,143	414	78	n	1,413
1910-11	15,636	19,633	1,174	6,377	557	91	n	995
1915-16	18,474	24,153	1,852	12,939	694	122	n	2,622
1920-21	23,297	28,917	3,087	18,588	1,122	143	n	3,004
							n	4,248
1921-22	23,718	32,001	3,030	19,394	1,236	150	n	3,133
1922-23	27,567	35,799	3,324	20,484	n	163	n	4,686
1923-24	29,964	35,662	3,748	20,410	1,425	170	n	5,040
1924-25	31,394	41,169	4,081	21,340	1,567	168	n	4,950
1925-26	33,666	43,162	3,711	22,837	1,652	185	9,689	5,746
1926-27	38,297	42,931	3,764	22,453	1,749	189	10,703	5,689
1927-28	35,275	44,205	3,628	23,325	1,826	195	8,797	5,308
1928-29	36,724	46,718	3,777 [*]	24,076	1,915	206	9,145	4,854
1929-30	36,630	44,278	3,566	23,901	1,924	221	9,311	4,234
1930-31	32,601	43,768	2,966	22,354	1,927	221	5,490	2,931
1931-32	30,005	43,143	2,686	22,952	1,946	222	6,931	2,667
1932-33	31,532	43,099	2,747	23,453	2,055	211	7,071	3,405
1933-34	32,546	42,480	2,992	24,834	2,098	218	8,076	3,397
1934-35	35,579	43,019	3,385	26,197	2,300	220	8,876	4,154
1935-36	38,085	43,498	3,528	27,132	2,476	229	n	6,337
1936-37	39,337	45,861	3,753	27,304	2,690	226	8,457	4,216
1937-38	41,710	50,094	4,038	28,206	2,884	231	9,710	4,818
1938-39	42,791	49,427	4,212	29,045	3,074	236	9,630	4,713
1939-40	42,169	51,074	4,670	28,252	3,221	242	9,554	4,673
1940-41	41,512	53,926	4,726	29,089	3,355	234	9,571	4,222
1941-42	40,734	59,158	4,815	31,214	3,361	231	7,333	3,279
1942-43	33,360	98,722	5,904	45,197	3,517	222	5,277	1,721
1943-44	28,321	117,184	6,816	65,479	3,776	229	8,240	2,462
1944-45	31,520	125,433	6,895	80,094	4,100	234	11,911	3,520
1945-46	31,941	107,919	7,154	90,063	4,641	247	17,666	5,897
1946-47	42,564	105,843	16,824 ²	85,602	5,117	257	23,144	11,119
1947-48	51,090	113,913	19,864	84,836	5,683	256	23,012	16,507
1948-49	58,250	128,874	24,365	87,442	6,251	263	27,448	16,594
1949-50	72,966	145,933	29,482	92,201	6,878	262	39,832	19,811
1950-51	90,787	175,493	39,011	98,840	7,659	268	60,217	27,674
1951-52	110,187	158,762	41,516	102,661	8,571	236	54,763	28,188
1952-53	107,100	183,699	43,796	109,360	9,443	252	52,260	28,297
1953-54	128,937	197,852	51,032	117,406	10,347	259	62,396	37,768
1954-55	140,467	197,858	53,873	124,814	11,286	303	63,735	33,486
1955-56	135,682	198,803	56,028	132,700	12,265	337	62,835	28,094
1956-57	127,649	218,533	62,743	144,608	13,487	366	62,963	30,736
1957-58	145,804	214,093	65,655	153,244	14,690	400	79,726	41,044
1958-59	143,616	226,335	70,253	166,653	15,791	455	87,154	46,132
1959-60	156,904	239,174	79,172	182,586	17,432	576	108,940	58,664
1960-61	153,850	238,336	81,901 ^r	187,131	19,027	665	105,700	55,370
1961-62	157,919	253,048	82,181	205,852	n	744	91,110	49,988

¹ To 1944-45, average during quarter ended 30 June; in 1945-46, average of Mondays in June; from 1946-47, average of Wednesdays in June, for the Commonwealth and private trading banks.

² To 1945-46, average weekly Brisbane clearings, and, prior to 1928-29, for the calendar year ended six months earlier than the financial year shown; from 1946-47, average weekly Queensland debits to customers' accounts.

³ Calendar year ended six months later than the financial year shown.

⁴ Financial years 1924-25 onwards.

Up since last issue.

n Not available.

r Revised

INDEX

NOTE.—Numbers in *italics* refer to the Summary.

	Page		Page
A		Awards, Industrial—	
Abattoirs	330	Employees Under	359
Aboriginals—		Wage Rates	369
Population	82		
Schools	82	B	
Voting Rights	80	Baby Clinics	122
Welfare	80	Bacon and Ham Production	171
Accidents—		Bacon Factories	165
Mining	190	Balance of Payments, Australia	242
Road Traffic	267	Balance of Trade—	
Acoustic Laboratories, Common-wealth	110	Australia	294
Administration (or Probate) Duty	405	Queensland	301, 466
Adoption of Children	123	Bananas	174, 459
Age Pensions	125, 455	Bank, Commonwealth	433
Ages—		Banking	433
At Death	72	Bankruptcy	438
At Marriage	63	Banks—	
Of Hospital Patients	76	Cheque-paying	435, 474
Of Mothers	61	Debits to Customers	436, 474
Of Population	39	Savings	436, 474
Of Scholars	103	Barley—	
Agricultural Bank	421	Marketing	322
Agricultural College	103	Production	176
Agriculture—		Basic Wage—	
Production	174, 458	Commonwealth	362, 471
Production, Value	176	Districts	34
Times of Planting and Harvest- ing of Crops	16	State	364, 471
Use of Aircraft	184	Batteries, State	188
Air—		Bee Keeping	172
Land and Crop Treatment	184	Beef Cattle—	
Routes	278	Number	158, 456
Transport	276	Owners	152
Alcohol Clinic	111	Sizes of Herds	152
Alienated Land	134, 456	Benefit Schemes, Medical and Hospital	112
Ambulances	121	Benevolent Homes	124
Ante-natal Clinics	122	Betting Tax	408
Apiaries	172	Bills of Sale, &c	446
Apprenticeship	371	Birthplaces of Population	40
Arbitration, Industrial	357	Births—	
Area—		Ages of Mothers	61
Local Authorities	46	Ex-nuptial	62
Metropolitan	34	Masculinity	62
Queensland	1, 134	Month of Registration	58
States and Territories	1	Multiple	62
Within Tropics—All States	1	Queensland	57, 453
Arrowroot	183	Rates	59, 453
Art Gallery	109	Reproduction Rates	59
Artesian—		Statistical Divisions	58
Bores	146	Stillbirths	63
Water	3	Blind and Deaf Institutions	124
Artificial Fertilisers Used	184	Blood Transfusion Service	112
Assurance, Life	438, 474	Boards, Marketing	303
Aviation, Civil	276	Boat Facilities	247
		Bookmakers' Licenses	408
		Bores, Artesian	146
		Borrowing, Australian	378

	Page		Page
Brigalow Leases	137	Climate	3
Brisbane Milk Board	317	Clubs, Registered	97
Brisbane Statistical Areas	46	Coal—	
Broadcasting—		Board	333
Location of Stations	278	Marketing	333
Stations and Licenses	281, 465	Mines, State	188
Broom Millet Marketing	329	Production	187, 461
Building—		C.O.D. (Fruit, Vegetables)	325
Approvals	227	Colleges—	
Costs	229	Queensland Agricultural	103
Operations	226	Teachers'	104
Societies	444	Technical	104
Buses—		Commonwealth—	
Metropolitan	258, 465	Bank	433
Other Cities	259	Government	27
Butter—		Housing Agreements	424
Exports—		Payments to States—	
Quantity	314, 467	Arrangements	379
Value	296, 467	1961-62	380
Marketing	311	Financial Agreement	377
Prices	314, 468	Five Years	381
Production	170, 457	Pensions and Social Services	132
Proportion Sold Overseas	314, 468	Revenue and Expenditure	395
Returns and Subsidy	312	Savings Bank	436
Sales	314	Unemployment and Sickness	
		Benefits	374
		Companies—	
		Legislation	442
		Number Registered	441
		Tax	403
		Compensation, Workers'	373
		Conjugal Condition—	
		Of Persons at Marriage	63
		Of Population	43
		Consolidated Revenue	384, 472
		Consumer Price Index	342, 470
		Co-operative Societies—	
		Housing	444
		Other	445
		Copper Production	186, 460
		Cost of Parliament	31
		Cotton—	
		Marketing	323
		Production	182, 459
		Counties and Parishes	33
		Court, Industrial	357
		Courts, Law	84
		Creches and Kindergartens	123
		Cremations	120
		Crime	88
		Criminal Courts	88
		Crops—	
		Area	176, 459
		Growers	153
		Irrigated	147
		Planting and Harvesting Times	16
		Principal	174
		Curator, Public	429

C

Canary Seed	183
Cancer (Malignant Neoplasms)—	
Death Rate	70
Deaths	72
Patients in Public Hospitals	75
Radium Institute	111
Canning Fruit Charge	407
Capital Movements, Australia	242
Car Parking Facilities (Brisbane)	418
Cargo Discharged and Shipped	247
Cattle—	
Number	158, 456
Prices	335, 469
Slaughtered	164, 469
Census—	
Aboriginals	82
Population	35
Rented Dwellings	348
Cereals	176
Cheese—	
Disposals, Five Years	315
Exports	170
Marketing	311
Production	170, 457
Returns and Subsidy	312
Cheque-paying Banks	435, 474
Child—	
Adoption	123
Endowment	130
Guidance Clinics	110
Welfare	122
Civil Courts	94
Civilian Employment	355

	Page		Page
D		Employment—continued	
Dairy—		Factory	205, 462
Cattle—		Fluctuations	354
Number	158, 456	Full-time	354
Owners	152	Industries	351
Sizes of Herds	152	Mining	189
Factories (see also Factories) ..	171	Occupational Status	352
Production	170	Rural Industries	155
Products, Marketing	311	Transport	243
Death Duties	405	Workers under Awards	359
Deaths—		Working Population	351
Ages	71	Epileptic Homes	79
Causes	71	Estate Duty Rates	406
Crude Death Rate	66, 453	Examinations, School	105
Infant Mortality	66, 453	Ex-nuptial Births	62
Maternal Mortality	69	Expectation of Life	69
Month of Registration	65	Expenditure—	
Queensland	65, 453	All Governmental and Semi-	
Rates, Causes	70	Governmental	421
Road Traffic	268	Consolidated Revenue—	
Debits (Bank) to Customers' ..		Commonwealth	396
Accounts	436, 474	Queensland	385, 472
Debt—		Education	100, 454
Financial Agreement	377	Loan, Queensland	392, 473
Government, Australia	398	Public Authorities	241
Government, Queensland	393, 473	Exports—	
Degrees Conferred	106	Balance of	301
Diseases—		Destination	287
Causing Deaths	70	Interstate	296, 466
Notifiable	74	Oversea—	
Treated in Hospitals	74	Quantity, Main Items	288
Disputes, Industrial	359	Value	295, 466
Divisions of Queensland	32	Value, Five Years	286
Divorce	94, 454	Ports of Shipment	292
Drought, Financial Relief	423	Price Index	302, 469
Duration of Marriage—		Quantities, Certain Commodities ..	295
Births, Ages of Mothers	61	Value	295
Persons Divorced	96	Value, Ten Years	293
Dwellings—		External Trade—	
Constructed	229	Australia	294
Number	412	Queensland	283, 466
Weekly Rentals	348		
E		F	
Education	99, 454	Factories—	
Eggs—		Capital Equipment	208, 462
Marketing	315	Cities	198
Production	172	Commodities Made—	
Elections—		Quantities	210
Commonwealth	28	Values	211
Method of Voting	23	Efficiency	212
State	22	Employment	205, 462
Electoral Districts, General ..	33	Heat, Light, and Power	213, 463
Electorates—		Industry Groups	199
Commonwealth	28	Juveniles Employed	205
State	22	Metropolitan and Queensland ..	196
Electricity—		Metropolitan Suburban Divisions ..	199
Commission, State	214	Number	196, 462
Production	213	Other States	195
Employers' Associations	360	Output and Costs	208, 463
Employment—		Processing, Sheltered, and Com-	
Apprentices	371	petitive	204
Civilian	355	Production	208, 463
Exchanges	372	Salaries and Wages Paid	208, 462
		Sizes of Establishments	207
		Statistical Divisions	197
		Stocks	212

	Page
Fat Stock Prices	335, 469
Fellmongeries	169
Fertilisers Used	184
Finance—	
Commonwealth	395
Constitutional Arrangements	376
Local Government	412
Private	433, 474
Public	376, 472
Semi-Governmental Bodies	419
State	384, 472
State Financial Institutions	421
Financial Agreement	377
Fire Brigades	440
Fire Insurance	440
Fish Board	333
Fisheries	185, 460
Flying Doctor Service	111
Flying Surgeon Service	111
Food Prices	338
Forestry—	
Department	148
Production	192
Fowls	172
Freehold Land	136
Friendly Societies	442, 474
Fruit—	
Crops	181, 459
Marketing	325
Planting and Harvesting Times	16

G

Gas, Natural	187
Gasworks	218
Geography	1
Gift Duty	406
Ginger	183
Gold Production	186, 460
Golden Casket	431
Governments—	
Commonwealth	27
Queensland	20
States	30
Governors	20
Grain Sorghum	182
Grammar Schools	100
Grazing Selections	138
Green Forage	174, 459
Gross Reproduction Rates	59
Growers of Crops	153

H

Ham and Bacon Production	171
Harbours	243
Harvesting Times, Crops	16
Hay	174, 459
Health Education Council	112
Health Services, Public—	
Commonwealth	109
Local Authority	111
State	110

Hearing Aids, Provision of	110
Heart Disease—	
Death Rate	70
Deaths	72
Patients in Public Hospitals	75
Heat, Light, and Power	213, 463
Hire Purchase	448
Honey Production	172
Horses	158, 456
Hospitals—	
Benefit Schemes	112
Diseases Treated	74
Expenditure	115, 455
Mental	120, 455
Public	114, 455
System	114
Hours, Working	370
House Rents	348
Housing—	
Commonwealth-State Agreement	424
Co-operative Societies	444
Queensland Commission	424

I

Immunisation—	
Anti-diphtheria	111
Salk, Anti-polio	109
Imports—	
Country of Origin	291
Interstate	298, 466
Oversea—	
Value	298, 466
Value, Five Years	290
Ports of Discharge	292
Quantities, Certain Commodities	295
Total—	
Value	298
Value, Ten Years	293
Income—	
National	235
Personal	238
Public Authority	241
Tax Rates	401
Taxation Collected	400
Index Numbers—	
Export Prices	302, 469
Retail Prices—	
"C" Series	342, 470
Consumer Index	342, 470
Food and Groceries	340, 470
Interim Index	342
Share Prices	450
Wholesale Prices	337, 470
Industrial—	
Award Wage Rates	369
Commission, State	357
Court, State	357
Disputes	359
Medicine	111
Workers under Awards	359
Industries—	
Census, 1961	351
Government Assistance	430
Production Value	219

	Page		Page
Infant Mortality—		Liquor—	
All States	69	Licenses	96, 454
Cities and Other Districts	68	Local Option Polls	97
Queensland	66, 453	Livestock—	
Statistical Divisions	68	Distribution in Divisions	159
Instalment Credit for Retail Sales	448	Losses	164
Institute of Medical Research	111	Owners	152
Insurance—		Prices	335
General	439	Queensland	156, 456
Life	438, 474	Sizes of Flocks and Herds	152
Unemployment	374	Slaughtering	164, 469
Workers' Compensation	373	States	159
Interest on Public Debt—		Loan—	
Australia	398	Council, Australian	378
Queensland	393	Expenditure—	
Interim Retail Price Index	342	Commonwealth	397
Interstate Trade	294	Local Government	419
Invalid Pensions	125, 455	Queensland	392, 473
Irrigation—		Fund, Queensland	392
Major Projects	143	Loans, Australian	378
On Rural Holdings	146	Local Authorities—	
J		Areas	46
Joint Stock Companies	441	Boundaries	410
Judicial Separations	94	Business Undertakings	418
Justice, Public	84	Electricity Undertakings	417
Juveniles in Factories	205	Finance	412, 473
K		Functions	409
Kindergartens	123	General	32
L		Loans	419
Lambs Marked	164	Populations	46
Land—		Properties Rated	412
Agents' Districts	34	Sewerage	416
Administration Commission	133	Transport Services	417
Alienated	134, 456	Waterworks	416
Freehold	136	Local Option Polls	97
History of Settlement	133	Lottery—	
Leasehold	136, 456	Golden Casket	431
Reserved	142	Tax	408
Tax Rates	403	M	
Tenures	134	Machinery, Rural	156
Titles	98	Magistrates' Courts—	
Unoccupied	134	Civil	94
Lead Production	187, 460	Criminal	89
Legal System	84	Main Roads	261
Legitimation	62	Maize—	
Libraries	107	Marketing	322
Licenses—		Production	174, 458
Air Transport	277	Manufacturing (see also	
Bookmakers'	408	Factories)	195, 462
Fisheries	185	Marine Insurance	440
Liquor	96, 454	Marketing Control	303
Motor Drivers'	266	Marriages—	
Radio	281, 465	Ages of Parties	63
Road Transport	266	Conjugal Condition of Parties	63
Television	282	Queensland	63, 453
Licensing Commission, Liquor	96	Rates	64, 453
Liens	446	Religious Denominations	64
Life Assurance	438, 474	Masculinity—	
Linseed	183	Births	62
		Population	37
		Maternal—	
		Mortality	69
		Welfare	122
		Maternity Allowances	130

	Page		Page
Retail— <i>continued</i>		Shipping at Queensland Ports	248, 464
Trade—		Sickness—	
Census	231	Benefit, Commonwealth ..	374
Seasonality	234	Mental	79
Statistical Divisions ..	233	Patients Treated in Hospitals ..	74
Types of Business	234	Silver Production	186, 460
Revenue—		Sinking Fund, Public Debt ..	393, 473
All Queensland Government and		Slaughtering	164, 469
Semi-Governmental	421	Social Services—	
Commonwealth	395	Commonwealth—	
Local Government	412, 473	Expenditure	132
Net, Queensland Government ..	386	Pensions and Allowances ..	125
Queensland Government—		State	99
Expenditure, Details	389	Soldier Settlers (Agricultural Bank)	422
Receipts and Expenditure ..	385, 472	Sorghum, Grain—	
Receipts, Details	387	Marketing	322
Road Safety Council	276	Production	182
Road Traffic Accidents	267	Sound and Television Broadcasting	281
Road Transport	264	State Children	123
Roads	259, 465	State Electricity Commission ..	214
Roads, Main, Department	260	State, Housing	424
Royal Flying Doctor Service ..	111	Statistical Divisions	34
Rural Assistance Advances	421	Stevedoring Industry Charge ..	407
Rural Industry—		Stillbirths	63
Employment	155	Stock Routes Watering	146
Holdings—		Stocks, Retail	233
Farm Type	154	Sub-artesian Bores	145
Size	155	Succession Duty	405
Machinery Used	156	Sugar—	
Rainfall	13	Board Accounts	310
Seasonal Activities	16	Bulk Handling	309
		Export Quotas	307
S		Exports, Australia	307
Safflower	183	Queensland	286, 467
Sales, Retail	232	Marketing	305
Sales Tax	407	Prices	308, 468
Savings Banks	436, 474	Production	179, 458
Sawmills (see also Factories) ..	194	Use of Machines	179
Scholarship Examination	105	Summer Rainfall	10
School Health Services	110	Sunflower Seed	176
Schools—		Superannuation—	
Enrolments	101, 454	Parliamentary	432
Examinations	104	Police	431
General	99	Public Service	431
Government Expenditure	100, 454	Railway	432
Number	101, 454	Supreme Courts	84, 454
Queensland Agricultural	103		
Teachers	101		
Types	100		
Science	109		
Seasonal—			
Activities in Rural Industry ..	16		
Conditions	18		
Secondary Industries Division ..	195		
Semi-Governmental Bodies	419		
Service Pensions	129		
Sewerage	416		
Share Prices Index	450		
Sheep—			
Number	158, 456		
Owners	152		
Prices	335		
Shorn	166		
Sizes of Flocks	152		
Slaughtered	164, 469		

T

Taxation—	
Collections in Queensland—	
Income Tax	400
Land Tax	400
Other Taxes	400
State and Commonwealth ..	400
Total	400, 472
Rates—	
Income and Social Services ..	401
Land	403
Other	405
Reimbursements	382

	Page
Teachers' Colleges	104
Technical Colleges	104
Telegrams	280
Telephones	280
Television Stations and Licenses ..	282
Tenures, Land	134
Timber—	
Areas	192
Logs Processed	193
Plywood Mills	194
Sawmills	194
Tin Production	187, 460
Tobacco—	
Charge	407
Marketing	328
Production	182
Torres Strait Islanders	80
Totalisators	408
Trade—	
Balance of—	
Australia	294
Queensland	301, 466
Brief Survey	19
General	283
Interstate	294, 466
Oversea	284, 466
Retail	231
Total External	300, 466
Trade Unions—	
Australia	362
Queensland	360
Traffic Accidents, Road	267
Tramways, Metropolitan	258, 465
Transfers, Real Property	446, 474
Transport—	
Air	276
Licensing Fees	266
Local Authority Services	258
Rail	250
Road	264
Sea	243
Trust Funds	391, 472
Tuberculosis Campaign	109

U

Unemployment Benefits	374
Unions—	
Employees'	361
Employers'	360
University—	
College, Townsville	107
Degrees Conferred	106
Enrolments	106, 454
Establishment	105
Faculties	105
Residential Colleges	107
Staff	106
Uranium	187

V

Value of Production	219
Vegetables—	
Marketing	325
Production	177
Veneer Production	194, 461
Voting at Elections	22

W

Wage—	
Average Minimum	367, 471
Award Rates	369
Basic	362, 471
Earners	355
War Pensions	128
Water Conservation	142
Waterworks	416
Weather	3
Welfare Institutions	124
Wheat—	
Australian Wheat Board	320
Marketing	317
Production	174, 458
State Wheat Board	317
Wholesale—	
Prices Indexes	337, 470
Prices of Livestock and Produce ..	335
Widows' Pensions	127
Wine Sellers' Licenses	97
Winter Rainfall	11
Wireless—	
Licenses	281, 465
Messages	281
Wool—	
Exported Overseas	168, 467
Fleece Weight	167
Marketing	323, 468
Production	166, 457
Sales—	
Average Price	169, 468
Quantity	169
Scours	169
Spinning Quality Groups	323
Tax	407

Workers'—	
Compensation	373
Dwellings—	
Advances	427
Cost of Building	230
Homes	428
Working—	
Conditions	370
Population, Queensland	351

Y

Youth Rehabilitation Hospital ..	110
----------------------------------	-----

Z

Zinc Production	187, 460
-----------------------	----------

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