



QUEENSLAND YEAR BOOK

1962

No 23

COMMONWEALTH BUREAU
OF CENSUS AND STATISTICS
● QUEENSLAND OFFICE ●

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

DISCLAIMER

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

Registered by the Postmaster-General for transmission through the post as a book

COMMONWEALTH BUREAU OF CENSUS AND STATISTICS

• QUEENSLAND OFFICE •

• • •

OFFICIAL
YEAR BOOK
OF
QUEENSLAND
1962

— No 23 —

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

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

PREFACE

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

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 479).

The text and tables of the 1962 *Year Book* have been completely re-set in *Times Roman* type. It is hoped that this change will make the book easier to read, while bringing it into line with the most acceptable of current printing standards. In making this change every endeavour has been made to prevent the introduction of errors and inaccuracies, but if any have escaped detection the assistance of any user in drawing attention to them will be appreciated.

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

S. E. SOLOMON

Deputy Commonwealth Statistician
and Government Statistician

Bureau of Census and Statistics
Queensland Office

320-330 Adelaide Street, Brisbane

3 September, 1962.

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	241
9 TRADE	281
10 MARKETING	301
11 PRICES	333
12 EMPLOYMENT	347
13 PUBLIC FINANCE	372
14 PRIVATE FINANCE	427
APPENDIX—SUMMARY OF STATISTICS	445

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 Trade and Commerce	1-19
2 Government—	
1 System; Governors; State Ministry; Premiers of Queens- land. 2 State Parliament; 1960 Election; Members' 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, Values. Sugar, Fruit, Cotton, Sorghum, Tobacco, Peanuts, Canary Seed, Arrowroot, Artificial Fertilisers	172-184
7 Fisheries. 8 Mines and Quarries; State Mining, Mining Operations—Queensland and Australia, Accidents. 9 Timber; Sawmills, Plywood Mills	185-194
10 Manufacturing; Divisions, Employment, Production, Capital, Stocks. 11 Heat, Light, and Power; Electricity, State Electricity Commission, Gas	195-216
12 Value of Production; Gross, Local, and Net; Divisions	217-223
13 Building Operations; Approvals, Buildings Constructed, Cost of Building	224-228

	Pages
14 Retail Trade; Establishments, Sales, Stocks, Seasonality	229-233
15 National Income and Expenditure, Balance of Payments	233-240
 8 Transport and Communication—	
1 Introduction. 2 Sea Transport and Ports; Harbour Finances, Cargo and Shipping at Ports	241-248
3 Railways; Government, Traffic and Finances. Local Authority and Private Railways. 4 Street Tramways and Buses	248-257
5 Roads; Mileage, Main Roads Department. 6 Road Transport; Motor Vehicles, Registration Fees, Licensing of Road Transport. 7 Road Traffic Accidents. 8 Air Transport	257-276
9 Posts and Telegraphs. 10 Radio and Television	277-280
 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	281-297
4 Total Trade; Balance of Trade. 5 Export Prices	298-300
 10 Marketing—	
1 The Queensland System. 2 Commonwealth Marketing Schemes	301-303
3 Raw Sugar. 4 Dairy Products. 5 Wheat. 6 Other Grain Crops	303-321
7 Wool. 8 Cotton. 9 Fruit and Vegetables. 10 Other Farm Products	321-327
11 Meat and Fish. 12 Coal	328-332
 11 Prices—	
1 Wholesale Prices; Fat Stock and Produce. Wholesale Price Index Numbers	333-336
2 Food Prices, Various Cities and Towns. 3 Retail Price Indexes; Consumer Price Index. 4 Price Fixing. 5 House Rents	336-346
 12 Employment—	
1 Introduction. 2 Working Population; Industry, Occupational Status	347-349
3 Persons in Employment; Full-time Employment, Wage and Salary Earners in Employment	350-353

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	353-368
8 General Employment Facilities. 9 Workers' Compensation Insurance. 10 Unemployment Benefits	368-371

13 Public Finance—

1 Introduction. 2 Commonwealth and State Financial Relations; Loan Council, International Loans, Commonwealth Payments to States, Financial Agreement, Reimbursement of Taxation	372-380
3 State Revenue; Receipts and Expenditure, Trust Funds. 4 State Loan Fund; Loan Expenditure and Public Debt	380-390
5 Commonwealth Finance; Revenue Receipts and Expenditure, Loan Expenditure. 6 Commonwealth and State Indebtedness; Government Debt, Net Loan Expenditure	391-395
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	395-404
8 Local Government; Revenue and Expenditure, Waterworks, Sewerage, Electricity, Transport, Car Parking, and other Business Undertakings, Loans. 9 Semi-Governmental Bodies; Receipts, Expenditure, Loans. 10 All State Public Finance	404-415
11 State Financial Institutions; Agricultural Bank, Queensland Housing Commission, Public Curator, Assistance to Industries, Golden Casket, Public Service Superannuation	415-426

14 Private Finance—

1 Money and Banking; Cheque-paying Banks, Bank Debts to Customers' Accounts, Savings Banks	427-431
2 Bankruptcy	432
3 Insurance; Life, General. 4 Fire Brigades. 5 Companies. 6 Friendly Societies. 7 Building and Co-operative Housing Societies. 8 Co-operative Societies	432-440
9 Real Property Transfers. 10 Mortgages, Liens, Bills of Sale	440-441
11 Hire Purchase	442-443
12 Share Prices Index	444

Appendix—

Summary of Queensland Statistics since 1860	445-468
Index	469-477
Statistical Publications of Queensland	479

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	211
Gross Value of Production of Industries	221
Cargo Discharged at Queensland Ports	242
Cargo Shipped from Queensland Ports	243
Queensland Railways	249
Motor Vehicle Registrations	262, 263
Air Routes and Broadcasting Stations	276
Destination of Oversea Exports	287
Source of Oversea Imports	287
Export Prices	300
Consumer Price Index—Brisbane	343
Retail Price Index Numbers	346
Basic Wages and Retail Prices, Brisbane	359
Basic Wage Districts	362
Consolidated Revenue and Trust Funds	382
Local Authority and Statistical Division Boundaries	406, 407

CALENDAR, 1962

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

CALENDAR, 1963

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

* Public Holiday. Local holidays are granted for Annual Shows, the date for the Royal National Exhibition in the Brisbane district for 1962 being 15 August.

A holiday may be 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 30-6-61, 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—

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

THE QUEENSLAND YEAR BOOK

No 23—1962

Chapter 1—GENERAL INFORMATION

1 AREA AND POSITION

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

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.

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

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

- (i) The continental shelf with its reefs and islands consists of rocky mountainous islands in some regions and, in others, the coral platforms of the Great Barrier Reefs. This great composite coral barrier has a length of 1,200 miles.
- (ii) The eastern mountains and plains lie between the Great Divide and the coast. Although occasionally the Great Divide coincides with a big range or a scarp, in most parts of Queensland it is not a noticeable feature of the landscape. East of it lie the most striking mountains. A short distance from the coast lies one of the most important though not greatly elevated barriers in Queensland, the

coast ranges, that have many local names. In the far north are short rivers that rise on the plateau and descend to the coastal plains by cutting great gorges in the scarp. South of these lie the bigger rivers that rise in the country between the Great Divide and the coast ranges and gather tributaries from all directions before they cut gaps through the coast ranges and come to the sea. The eastern lands contain many of the present or past metal mining fields and most of the coal basins. The plainlands support agricultural, pastoral, and dairying industries, and on the coast where mountains approach fairly closely are the heavier rainfall belts in which sugar is the chief crop. (iii) The western plains and plateaus consist of the country of the Great Artesian Basin, with great reserves of water underlying gently sloping plains, and of dissected plateaus formed in the high country that begins the fall from the Divide to the west. The central and larger portion of the Great Artesian Basin is devoted to sheep-raising, with a marginal belt on the west, north, and east given to cattle. Wheat is a product of the south-eastern region of the western plains. (iv) The rugged country of the far north-west embraces three types of country west of the artesian plains: a series of very rugged ranges in which most of the mineral areas are found, a broken plateau of limestone country best developed north of Camooweal, and, further north still, a very rugged upland of sandstones. Behind the north-western ranges, extending far into the Northern Territory, are the open grassy plains of the Barkly "Tableland".

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

3 CLIMATE

Climate and Living Conditions—Queensland has a typical sub-tropical to tropical climate, which has proved itself suitable for white settlement in all parts of the State. 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 on the tropical coast.

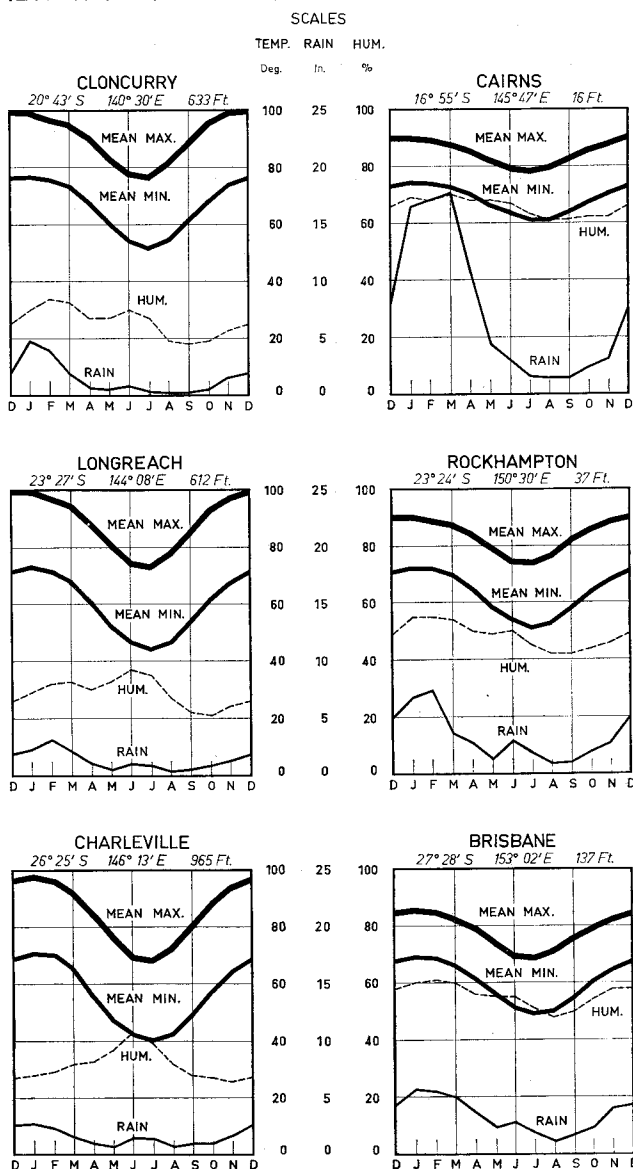
The figures for Charleville and Cloncurry give some indication of the duration of hot weather in the interior, but, because of the lower humidity, temperatures in the 85°F to 95°F temperature range are not usually uncomfortable.

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) the 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)	
	1961	Average ¹	1961	Average ¹	1961	Average ¹	1961	Average ²

CLONCURRY (NORTH INLAND)

January	97.1	98.7	74.8	76.5	28	30	2.45	4.73
February	99.1	96.3	76.0	75.4	30	34	1.14	3.96
March	97.4	94.6	71.4	73.0	16	32	0.06	1.86
April	93.7	89.9	71.4	66.9	24	26	0.28	0.62
May	82.1	82.9	59.4	59.7	22	26	0.00	0.48
June	77.6	77.3	51.2	54.1	20	29	0.00	0.80
July	77.4	76.4	49.5	51.5	20	27	0.03	0.23
August	79.1	81.4	50.2	54.3	16	19	0.00	0.12
September	89.5	88.4	62.8	61.0	18	18	0.00	0.16
October	98.4	95.1	71.1	68.2	12	18	0.06	0.44
November	98.9	98.6	73.8	73.5	23	22	2.12	1.59
December	101.1	100.4	76.0	76.2	21	24	1.75	1.90
Year	90.9	90.0	65.6	65.9	21	25	7.89	16.89

LONGREACH (CENTRAL INLAND)

January	94.5	99.6	69.8	73.3	35	31	3.41	2.31
February	95.7	96.9	71.3	71.7	41	34	5.10	3.12
March	93.5	94.1	65.9	68.1	31	35	0.00	2.10
April	89.6	87.8	64.3	60.1	33	32	1.98	1.01
May	79.5	80.4	50.6	52.1	27	35	0.00	0.52
June	73.7	74.3	43.6	46.7	26	38	0.16	0.94
July	74.2	73.2	43.9	44.3	22	35	0.61	0.80
August	76.4	77.9	44.6	46.5	18	28	0.00	0.30
September	86.4	85.4	54.4	53.7	20	24	0.00	0.52
October	96.0	92.8	65.4	61.5	21	22	0.60	0.84
November	96.7	97.0	68.9	67.5	25	24	2.65	1.26
December	99.9	99.7	73.0	71.5	23	27	2.84	1.82
Year	88.0	88.3	59.6	59.8	27	30	17.35	15.54

CHARLEVILLE (SOUTH INLAND)

January	91.6	97.6	67.1	70.8	29	28	2.99	2.65
February	91.0	96.1	68.7	70.1	38	29	2.12	2.36
March	88.3	91.7	62.5	65.1	25	33	2.34	1.54
April	81.3	84.5	58.3	55.7	33	34	2.33	0.95
May	72.1	76.4	42.7	47.2	34	39	0.62	0.69
June	67.1	69.3	38.0	42.3	34	43	0.14	1.46
July	66.5	68.3	38.5	40.1	34	40	1.14	1.32
August	69.9	72.9	38.7	42.1	28	33	0.07	0.75
September	80.4	80.4	48.0	49.0	18	28	0.02	0.95
October	88.0	88.2	59.8	57.7	24	26	2.69	1.02
November	89.4	93.6	64.7	64.4	31	25	4.53	1.68
December	93.8	96.4	66.4	68.5	27	27	2.20	2.60
Year	81.6	84.6	54.5	56.1	30	32	21.19	17.97

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

METEOROLOGY FOR SIX TYPICAL STATIONS—*continued*

Month	Mean Maximum Daily Temperature (Deg)		Mean Minimum Daily Temperature (Deg)		3 p.m. Relative Humidity (%)		Rainfall (In)	
	1961	Average ¹	1961	Average ¹	1961	Average ¹	1961	Average ²
CAIRNS (NORTH COASTAL)								
January	87.9	89.7	73.2	74.2	56	68	9.71	16.51
February	90.0	89.0	76.4	73.9	61	68	1.85	17.00
March	87.3	87.1	72.1	72.6	59	69	14.87	17.59
April	84.9	84.9	72.1	70.0	62	67	6.06	10.76
May	79.8	81.6	67.3	66.2	57	67	2.65	4.37
June	78.0	78.8	61.9	63.5	52	67	0.14	2.87
July	77.5	78.1	62.4	61.0	57	63	0.45	1.56
August	78.5	79.5	61.9	61.1	53	61	0.55	1.46
September	81.9	82.6	66.1	63.8	52	61	1.10	1.43
October	85.1	85.6	69.3	67.4	53	62	0.79	2.40
November	87.9	87.9	73.9	70.4	55	63	1.80	3.05
December	88.6	89.7	74.6	72.9	60	65	6.56	7.35
Year	83.9	84.5	69.3	68.1	56	65	46.53	86.35
ROCKHAMPTON (CENTRAL COASTAL)								
January	85.8	90.0	67.2	72.3	50	53	2.93	6.70
February	87.1	88.7	69.8	72.1	55	54	12.43	7.28
March	84.8	87.2	66.9	69.8	51	53	3.46	3.54
April	83.1	84.2	64.7	64.8	50	49	0.81	2.66
May	76.7	79.3	52.9	58.3	41	47	1.11	1.26
June	73.7	74.4	48.3	54.0	41	50	0.86	2.80
July	74.7	73.7	46.2	51.2	38	44	0.46	1.77
August	75.1	76.7	48.7	52.9	35	40	1.75	0.82
September	81.1	81.7	54.2	58.3	33	40	0.09	0.94
October	84.3	85.9	62.9	63.8	42	43	2.84	1.99
November	86.6	88.5	68.3	68.0	50	46	3.82	2.63
December	90.0	90.0	69.6	70.9	48	50	2.80	4.97
Year	81.9	83.4	60.0	63.0	45	47	33.36	37.36
BRISBANE (SOUTH COASTAL)								
January	81.3	85.5	66.7	69.1	59	59	6.32	5.72
February	82.1	84.6	68.1	68.7	59	60	6.96	5.47
March	81.1	82.3	65.5	66.2	53	60	1.62	4.97
April	78.6	79.1	62.8	61.5	54	56	1.07	3.68
May	74.0	73.7	54.3	55.6	42	54	1.31	2.35
June	70.6	69.4	51.2	51.5	40	54	1.22	2.75
July	69.5	68.6	48.4	49.4	38	51	2.91	1.88
August	70.4	71.1	51.5	50.0	40	47	1.03	1.07
September	75.3	75.5	55.3	54.8	45	50	2.22	1.69
October	78.3	79.2	62.8	60.3	56	53	5.16	2.27
November	78.8	82.3	65.7	64.6	68	57	7.92	4.00
December	83.2	84.5	67.6	67.5	58	55	4.57	4.24
Year	76.9	78.0	60.0	59.9	51	55	42.31	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, 1961

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	29.98	74.0	86.0	62.3	81.3	66.7	6.32	11	5.72
February	29.96	75.1	91.2	64.3	82.1	68.1	6.96	16	5.47
March	30.03	73.3	90.2	63.0	81.1	65.5	1.62	11	4.97
April	30.13	71.3	89.6	56.3	78.6	62.8	1.07	11	3.68
May	30.16	64.1	77.2	45.8	74.0	54.3	1.31	11	2.35
June	30.10	60.9	74.4	39.7	70.6	51.2	1.22	5	2.75
July	30.11	59.0	76.6	38.9	69.5	48.4	2.91	4	1.88
August	30.08	60.9	78.4	46.0	70.4	51.5	1.03	6	1.07
September	30.16	65.3	89.6	47.6	75.3	55.3	2.22	7	1.69
October	30.09	70.5	91.2	56.4	78.3	62.8	5.16	17	2.27
November	30.02	72.3	84.7	60.1	78.8	65.7	7.92	20	4.00
December	29.92	75.4	93.0	62.1	83.2	67.6	4.57	14	4.24
Year	30.06	68.5	93.0	38.9	76.9	60.0	42.31	133	40.09

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

4 RAINFALL

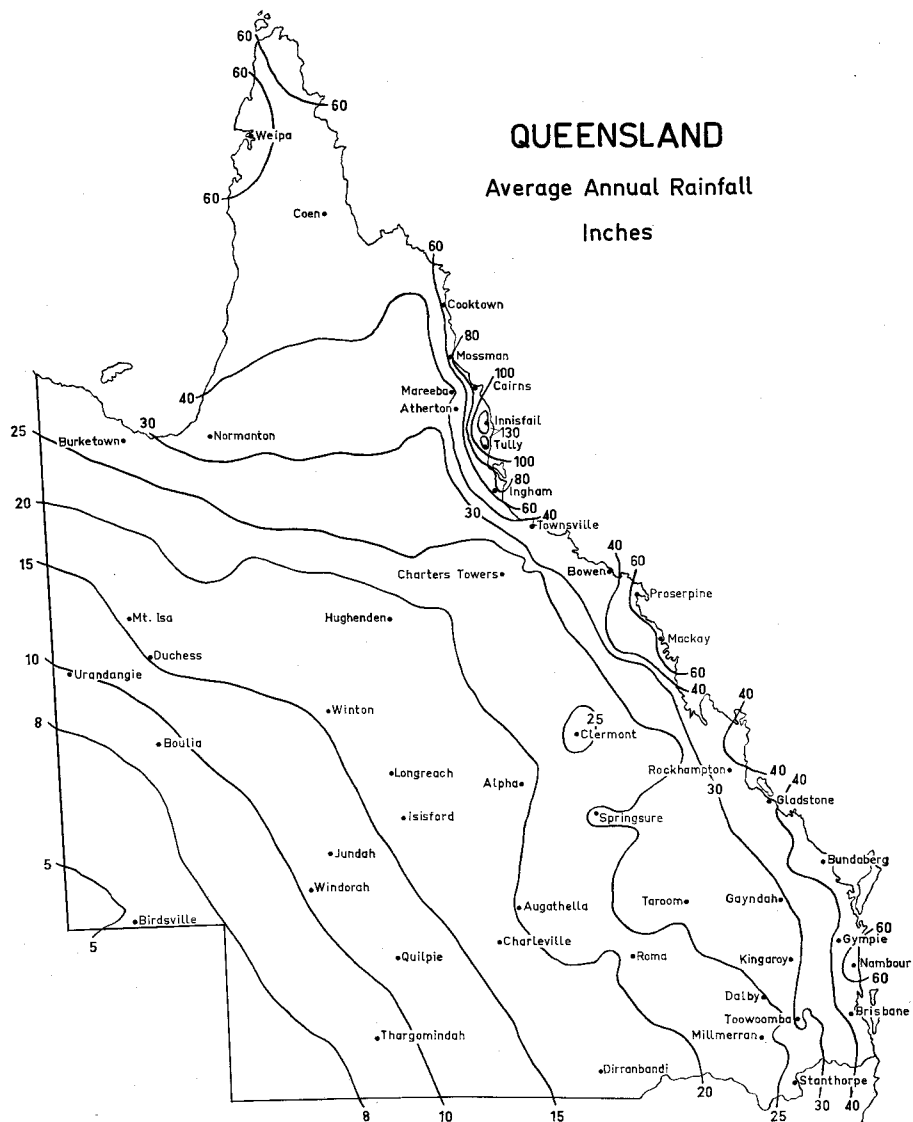
Rainfall is by far the most important weather factor in Queensland's rural production. It is nearly always more important than the combined effect of all other factors—frost, excessive heat, winds, humidity, &c. No single or simple measure of the value of rainfall for agricultural or pastoral purposes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

Annual Amount of Rainfall—Average annual rainfall in Queensland varies from about 5 inches in the desert of the extreme south-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. 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.

QUEENSLAND

Average Annual Rainfall

Inches



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



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



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

ANNUAL RAINFALL, QUEENSLAND, 1954 TO 1961

Locality	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	Average ¹
	In	In	In	In	In	In	In	In	In
<i>Coastal</i>									
Brisbane	61.4	50.4	59.2	20.6	46.6	45.8	27.9	42.3	40.1
Bundaberg	62.2	61.5	71.7	26.3	62.0	57.1	36.1	39.9	42.4
Gladstone	49.0	55.6	87.0	19.8	37.1	31.1	30.3	42.1	38.3
Rockhampton	45.7	57.1	63.6	15.6	37.1	27.7	31.8	33.4	37.4
Mackay	99.4	108.7	97.0	40.9	138.6	74.7	67.6	53.1	63.2
Townsville	59.2	61.4	81.1	29.0	56.0	48.9	53.8	23.5	39.7
Innisfail	171.8	153.4	114.2	140.2	138.6	188.0	110.2	90.5	139.2
Thursday Island	75.8	64.1	78.4	67.9	53.3	48.5	56.8	35.9	66.5
Burketown	40.9	49.1	64.8	28.5	29.7	27.5	20.9	10.4	26.9
<i>Sub-Coastal</i>									
Warwick	29.5	30.5	36.1	16.5	28.5	35.8	20.7	26.8	25.1
Toowoomba	49.1	49.6	65.2	21.4	44.8	52.2	25.5	37.8	35.2
Kingaroy	45.2	43.4	47.0	16.1	37.4	46.5	20.7	28.8	28.1
Eidsvold	43.4	66.1	44.2	14.0	33.4	29.8	25.0	26.7	28.4
Emerald	39.5	37.4	55.4	16.6	24.3	27.9	21.7	25.9	23.3
Charters Towers	39.3	27.1	45.6	18.0	43.5	23.3	25.3	18.6	23.3
Atherton	51.8	72.7	78.0	58.7	61.1	68.7	43.5	39.4	54.1
Palmerville	38.0	51.5	56.7	38.9	38.8	37.8	40.1	32.2	39.9
<i>Western</i>									
Cunnamulla	15.1	19.5	36.4	5.9	9.6	8.0	10.2	14.9	12.6
Charleville	28.7	32.2	31.8	14.8	13.5	19.9	19.6	21.2	18.0
Blackall	34.5	41.9	39.4	12.2	16.7	21.8	23.6	23.6	19.2
Longreach	23.7	33.0	40.0	14.4	18.7	20.0	18.6	17.4	15.5
Boulia	6.1	14.1	17.8	10.5	8.6	8.0	6.7	5.1	9.5
Winton	20.9	32.6	26.4	18.2	16.1	9.6	18.0	10.2	16.2
Hughenden	32.7	37.9	31.5	14.6	11.8	9.9	16.1	11.7	18.2
Cloncurry	30.7	28.2	25.7	24.4	14.9	17.6	18.3	7.9	16.9
Croydon	n	28.0	50.4	n	17.6	25.2	23.6	16.8	28.9

¹ For thirty-years period 1911 to 1940.

n Not available.

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

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

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

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

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

In southern Queensland good summer rainfall is slightly less reliable than in north Queensland, except for the south coastal fringe, which has an assured summer rainfall. However, good winter rainfall is far more reliable in south Queensland, 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 $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches of winter rain, and heavy winter rain is considered no advantage as it frequently produces no herbage and merely blackens and spoils the dry standing summer grasses on which the stock rely.

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

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

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

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

6 SEASONAL ACTIVITIES IN RURAL INDUSTRY

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

TIMES OF PLANTING AND HARVESTING PRINCIPAL CROPS, QUEENSLAND

Crop	Time of Planting	Length of Growing Season	Main Time of Harvesting
Apples .. .. .	.. .. .	Months ..	February to April
Arrowroot	August to October ..	8-10	June to August
Bananas .. .. .	.. .. .	..	All year
Barley	Green Fodder—March to July	..	..
	Grain—May, June ..	4½-5	October, November
Canary Seed	April to June	4½-5	October, November
Citrus Fruits .. .. .	.. .. .	..	April to September
Cotton	South Queensland—October to December	5-7	March to June
	North Queensland—Burdekin: March to April	5-7	October to December
	Cairns Hinterland: December to January	5-7	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
Hay, Wheaten	April to June	3-5	Irrigated—All year September
Hay, Oaten	March to May	4-7	September to November
Linseed	April to June	4½-5	September to November
Maize	South Queensland— September to December	4½-7	March to July
	North Queensland— November to January	5-7	June to August
Millet, Panicum, and Setaria	August to February ..	3	December to May
Navy Beans (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
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

1960-61—Over the greater part of the State during July and August rainfall was below normal, and it was exceptionally cold. Dry conditions continued throughout September and early October and most areas were badly in need of rain. Dairy production was low and whole milk supplies were maintained at the expense of butter production to the extent that butter was imported from Victoria. The prolonged dry spell led to extensive abandonment and feeding-off of winter grains.

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

Late in December drought-breaking rains were received in the north-west and central-west, some areas receiving their best falls for more than four years. Good follow-up rain early in January further improved conditions in these areas. The south-western area also received rain which, coupled with flood run-off from heavier falls to the north, relieved conditions there. Rainfall over the remainder of the State was well below normal.

During February most central and southern districts benefited by above average rainfall, but northern districts remained dry. March, April, and May were dry months and rainfall was well below normal for the greater part of the State. Light rain in southern districts in June provided some relief. In 1960-61, for the second year in succession there was no normal wet season 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. In November there were heavy falls of rain in south-eastern districts and useful rain in some northern districts. 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. Winter grain harvesting was delayed by storms and there was some hail damage. Wet conditions also affected grain quality to some extent. Wheat grain production was estimated at 10m bushels compared with 11m for the previous year, and the production of barley was estimated at about 3m bushels compared with 4.4m for the previous year.

Widespread storm rains occurred in December, making the summer grain prospects the best for several years. Some flooding occurred in

southern areas. Horticultural crops were in good condition. In the Granite Belt the apple harvest was expected to exceed 1m bushels for the second year in succession.

In beef cattle and sheep areas, grasses were much improved and water supplies replenished. Dairy production in December showed a substantial increase on the previous month. Sugar cane harvesting was completed in December and production was estimated at 1,230,000 tons of 94 n.t. sugar.

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.

8 TRADE AND COMMERCE

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

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

External trade is relatively large, as the development of natural resources depends greatly on external markets. 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.

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

Chapter 2—GOVERNMENT

1 SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT

First used in 1824 as a penal settlement, Moreton Bay, the "Northern District of New South Wales", had become a distinct electoral division by 1843. It was given a separate member in 1851, two in 1853, four in 1855, and nine in 1858. As electors of New South Wales, residents in what is now Queensland had enjoyed responsible government since *The Constitution Act*, 1855, and when separation was effected by letters patent of 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, G.C.M.G., P.C.(Ire.)	December 1920
Sir John Goodwin, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., F.R.C.S.	February 1927
Sir Leslie Wilson, G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., D.S.O.	June 1932
Sir John Lavarack, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., K.B.E., C.B.	October 1946
D.S.O.	
Sir Henry Abel Smith, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., D.S.O.	March 1958

THE STATE MINISTRY (*As from 4 May 1961*)

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

Minister for Labour and Industry—Hon Kenneth James Morris

Minister for Education and Migration—Hon Jack Charles Allan Pizzey

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

Treasurer and Minister for Housing—Hon Thomas Alfred Hiley

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

Minister for Agriculture and Forestry—Hon Otto Ottosen Madsen

Minister for Health and Home Affairs—Hon Henry Winston Noble

Minister for Transport—Hon Gordon William Wesley Chalk

Minister for Public Lands and Irrigation—Hon Alan Roy Fletcher

Minister for Public Works and Local Government—Hon Harold Richter

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

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

<i>Leader</i>	<i>Appointed</i>	<i>Leader</i>	<i>Appointed</i>
A. E. Moore ..	.. 21-5-29	E. M. Hanlon ..	.. 7-3-46
W. Forgan Smith ..	.. 17-6-32	V. C. Gair ..	.. 17-1-52
F. A. Cooper ..	.. 16-9-42	G. F. R. Nicklin ..	.. 12-8-57

2 THE STATE PARLIAMENT

The Legislative Assembly is elected by adult suffrage for a period of three years, each member representing a separate electoral district. Voting is by secret ballot, the candidate receiving the greatest number of votes being elected.

Electoral enrolment is compulsory for all persons, males and females, twenty-one years of age and over, who are British subjects by birth or naturalisation, and who have lived in Australia for six months 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.

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

THE STATE PARLIAMENT

Electoral District	Place of Nomination	Member's Name and Political Party	Area of Electorate in Square Miles	Number of Persons Qualified to Vote
<i>Metropolitan</i>				
Ashgrove ..	Ashgrove ..	Tooth, S. D. (<i>Lib</i>) ..	2.8	11,136
Aspley ..	Gordon Park ..	Campbell, F. A. (<i>Lib</i>) ..	13.8	11,355
Baroona ..	Milton ..	Hanlon, P. J. (<i>A.L.P.</i>) ..	2.1	13,371
Belmont ..	Holland Park ..	Newton, H. F. (<i>A.L.P.</i>) ..	32.9	12,268
Brisbane ..	Brisbane ..	Mann, J. H. (<i>A.L.P.</i>) ..	3.8	12,663
Bulimba ..	Balmoral ..	Houston, J. W. (<i>A.L.P.</i>) ..	12.1	11,722
Chatsworth ..	Carina ..	Hiley, Hon T. A. (<i>Lib</i>) ..	3.5	11,108
Clayfield ..	Eagle Junction ..	Taylor, H. B. (<i>Lib</i>) ..	2.4	12,019
Greenslopes ..	Coorparoo ..	Hooper, K. W. (<i>Lib</i>) ..	2.7	12,209
Hawthorne ..	Hawthorne ..	Baxter, W. E. (<i>A.L.P.</i>) ..	3.0	11,375
Ithaca ..	Auchenflower ..	Windsor, R. L. (<i>Lib</i>) ..	3.2	12,095
Kedron ..	Enoggera ..	Lloyd, E. G. (<i>A.L.P.</i>) ..	4.8	12,383
Kurilpa ..	West End ..	Hughes, C. M. (<i>Lib</i>) ..	2.9	11,513
Merthyr ..	New Farm ..	Ramsden, S. R. (<i>Lib</i>) ..	2.8	12,341
Mount Coot-tha ..	Ashgrove ..	Morris, Hon K. J. (<i>Lib</i>) ..	94.0	11,185
Mount Gravatt ..	Holland Park ..	Hart, G. L. (<i>Lib</i>) ..	48.0	12,580
Norman ..	East Brisbane ..	Bromley, F. P. (<i>A.L.P.</i>) ..	2.2	11,188
Nudgee ..	Geebung ..	Melloy, J. (<i>A.L.P.</i>) ..	26.4	12,711
Nundah ..	Nundah ..	Knox, W. E. (<i>Lib</i>) ..	9.7	12,910
Salisbury ..	Inala ..	Sherrington, D. J. (<i>A.L.P.</i>) ..	42.6	12,367
Sandgate ..	Brighton ..	Dean, H. (<i>A.L.P.</i>) ..	15.4	10,790
Sherwood ..	Sherwood ..	Herbert, J. D. (<i>Lib</i>) ..	20.5	12,231
South Brisbane ..	Kangaroo Point ..	Bennett, C. J. (<i>A.L.P.</i>) ..	2.7	13,203
Toowong ..	Taringa ..	Munro, Hon A. W. (<i>Lib</i>) ..	5.4	11,963
Wavell ..	Wavell Heights ..	Dewar, A. T. (<i>Lib</i>) ..	4.5	14,152
Windsor ..	Wilston ..	Smith, P. R. (<i>Lib</i>) ..	2.6	11,581
Wynnum ..	Wynnum ..	Gunn, W. M. (<i>A.L.P.</i>) ..	11.5	13,396
Yeronga ..	Moorooka ..	Noble, Hon H. W. (<i>Lib</i>) ..	6.7	11,708
Total Metropolitan ..			385.0	339,523

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

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

From the election of 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 1960 State General Election is shown below.

GENERAL ELECTION, 28 MAY 1960

Number of Votes Cast	Votes Cast as Percentage of Total Enrolment	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)									
10,505	94.3	..	5,228	3,662	1,492	..	..	123	1.2
10,675	94.0	..	4,967	4,239	1,336	..	..	133	1.2
12,247	91.6	..	3,450	7,094	1,521	..	..	182	1.5
11,378	92.7	..	3,869	6,120	1,209	..	..	180	1.6
10,871	85.8	..	3,180	5,511	1,979	..	..	201	1.8
11,066	94.4	..	2,985	6,184	1,734	..	..	163	1.5
10,499	94.5	..	5,511	3,490	1,366	..	..	132	1.3
11,045	91.9	..	5,905	3,015	1,953	..	..	172	1.6
11,386	93.3	..	6,230	3,225	1,665	..	119 ¹	147	1.3
10,678	93.9	..	3,882	5,428	1,245	..	..	123	1.2
11,167	92.3	..	5,178	4,705	1,180	..	..	104	0.9
11,795	95.3	..	3,412	7,059	1,133	..	..	191	1.6
10,463	90.9	..	5,068	4,087	1,115	..	..	193	1.8
10,937	88.6	..	5,376	3,562	1,794	..	..	205	1.9
10,403	93.0	..	5,803	3,057	1,362	..	..	181	1.7
11,760	93.5	..	6,278	3,433	1,117	..	807 ²	125	1.1
10,300	92.1	..	3,679	4,896	1,489	..	115 ³	121	1.2
11,930	93.9	..	3,926	6,325	1,423	..	105 ³	151	1.3
12,007	93.0	..	6,148	3,808	1,873	..	..	178	1.5
11,382	92.0	..	3,530	6,243	1,299	..	141 ³	169	1.5
9,955	92.3	..	4,112	4,990	727	..	..	126	1.3
11,470	93.8	..	7,107	4,190	..	..	..	173	1.5
11,620	88.0	..	3,106	5,011	3,294	..	..	209	1.8
10,975	91.7	..	8,200	..	2,222	..	..	553	5.0
13,433	94.9	..	7,134	4,696	1,459	..	..	144	1.1
10,829	93.5	..	5,364	3,834	1,541	..	..	90	0.8
12,422	92.7	..	3,684	7,789	819	..	..	130	1.0
10,999	93.9	..	5,594	4,085	1,196	..	..	124	1.1
314,197	92.5	..	137,906	129,738	40,543	..	1,287	4,723	1.5

THE STATE PARLIAMENT

Electoral District	Place of Nomination	Member's Name and Political Party	Area of Electorate in Square Miles	Number of Persons Qualified to Vote
<i>Provincial Cities</i>				
Bundaberg	Bundaberg	Walsh, E. J. (<i>Q.L.P.</i>)	17	13,612
Cairns	Cairns	Wallace, G. W. G. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)	19	13,903
Ipswich East	Booval	Donald, J. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)	30	13,071
Ipswich West	Ipswich	Marsden, I. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)	17	13,449
Mackay	Mackay	Graham, F. D. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)	8	9,878
Maryborough	Maryborough	Davies, H. J. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)	10	11,335
Rockhampton North	North Rockhampton	Thackeray, M. H. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)	49	12,884
Rockhampton South	Rockhampton	Pilbeam, R. B. J. (<i>Lib.</i>)	13	13,212
Toowoomba East	Toowoomba	Anderson, M. J. R. (<i>Lib.</i>)	18	13,779
Toowoomba West	Toowoomba	Duggan, J. E. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)	26	14,454
Townsville North	Townsville	Tucker, P. J. R. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)	58	13,240
Townsville South	Townsville	Aikens, T. (<i>N.Q.L.P.</i>)	51	13,863
Total Provincial Cities			316	156,680
<i>Country</i>				
Albert	Southport	Carey, C. C. (<i>C.P.</i>)	275	9,007
Aubigny	Oakey	Diplock, L. F. (<i>Q.L.P.</i>)	1,465	9,425
Balonne	St. George	Beardmore, E. J. (<i>C.P.</i>)	30,980	7,388
Barambah	Kingaroy	Bjelke-Petersen, J. (<i>C.P.</i>)	2,665	9,815
Barcoo	Clermont	Davis, E. W. (<i>A.L.P.</i>) ⁷	43,190	8,602
Bowen	Bowen	Delamothe, P. R. (<i>Lib.</i>)	8,705	7,709
Burdekin	Ayr	Coburn, A. (<i>Ind.</i>)	3,650	7,531
Burke	Cloncurry	Inch, A. J. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)	51,860	8,560
Burnett	Gin Gin	Wharton, C. A. (<i>C.P.</i>)	5,525	9,734
Callide	Biloela	Jones, V. E. (<i>C.P.</i>)	8,690	8,755
Carnarvon	Stanthorpe	Hilton, Hon P. J. R. (<i>Q.L.P.</i>)	3,920	9,650
Condamine	Chinchilla	Sullivan, V. B. (<i>C.P.</i>)	6,075	7,467
Cook	Mareeba	Adair, H. A. (<i>Q.L.P.</i>)	49,850	8,798
Cooroora	Nambour	Low, D. A. (<i>C.P.</i>)	770	9,522
Cunningham	Pittsworth	Fletcher, Hon A. R. (<i>C.P.</i>)	3,100	8,080
Fassifern	Boonah	Müller, A. G. (<i>C.P.</i>)	1,680	9,670
Flinders	Hughenden	Loneragan, W. H. (<i>C.P.</i>)	61,730	8,936
Gregory	Longreach	Rae, W. A. R. (<i>C.P.</i>)	159,000	8,127
Gympie	Gympie	Hodges, A. M. (<i>C.P.</i>)	1,015	10,187
Hinchinbrook	Ingham	Row, J. A. (<i>C.P.</i>)	7,965	7,572
Isis	Childers	Pizzey, Hon J. C. A. (<i>C.P.</i>)	4,404	9,734
Landsborough	Landsborough	Nicklin, Hon G. F. R. (<i>C.P.</i>)	620	9,793
Lockyer	Laidley	Chalk, Hon G. W. W. (<i>Lib.</i>)	1,515	8,456
Logan	Beenleigh	Harrison, R. L. (<i>C.P.</i>)	735	9,768
Mackenzie	Monto	Hewitt, N. T. E. (<i>C.P.</i>)	15,220	7,276
Mirani	Sarina	Evans, Hon E. (<i>C.P.</i>)	13,050	8,104
Mourilyan	Innisfail	Byrne, P. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)	610	8,966
Mulggrave ¹¹	Gordonvale	Armstrong, R. A. (<i>C.P.</i>)	1,240	7,210
Murrumba	Caboolture	Nicholson, D. E. (<i>C.P.</i>)	775	9,634
Port Curtis	Gladstone	Burrows, J. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)	3,030	9,378
Redcliffe	Redcliffe	Houghton, J. E. H. (<i>Ind.</i>)	80	10,567
Roma	Roma	Ewan, W. M. (<i>C.P.</i>)	15,910	8,866
Somerset	Nanango	Richter, Hon H. (<i>C.P.</i>)	3,000	9,515
South Coast	Coolangatta	Gaven, E. J. (<i>C.P.</i>)	340	10,145
Tablelands	Atherton	Gilmore, T. V. (<i>C.P.</i>)	76,560	7,595
Warrego	Charleville	Dufficy, J. J. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)	73,820	8,177
Warwick	Warwick	Madsen, Hon O. O. (<i>C.P.</i>)	1,440	9,112
Whitsunday	Proserpine	Roberts, Hon L. H. S. (<i>C.P.</i>) ¹³	1,840	8,364
Total Country			666,299	335,195
Total for State			667,000	831,398

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

GENERAL ELECTION, 28 MAY 1960—continued

Number of Votes Cast	Votes Cast as Percentage of Total Enrolment	Votes Cast for Candidates of Each Party						In- valid Votes Cast	Per- centage of In- valid Votes Cast	
		Country Party	Liberal Party	Australian Labour Party	Queens- land Labour Party	Inde- pendent	Other			
(12 Electorates)										
12,920	94.9	..	2,415	5,122	5,138	..	..	245	1.9
12,628	90.8	3,736	..	7,057	1,704	..	..	131	1.0
12,526	95.8	..	3,068	8,596	761	..	..	101	0.8
12,498	92.9	..	3,635	7,674	970	..	132 ^a	87	0.7	
9,186	93.0	3,526	..	4,561	1,004	..	..	95	1.0
10,942	96.5	3,665	..	7,197	..	..	..	80	0.7
12,293	95.4	..	3,205	7,312	1,667	..	..	109	0.9
12,381	93.7	..	5,047	3,427	3,801	..	..	106	0.9
12,856	93.3	..	6,019	5,922	818	..	..	97	0.8
13,503	93.4	..	4,768	7,414	1,229	..	..	92	0.7
12,302	92.9	..	4,140	5,262	1,655	..	1,079 ^a	166	1.3	
12,940	93.3	..	..	4,216	..	..	8,501 ^b	223	1.7
146,975	93.8	10,927	32,297	73,760	18,747	..	9,712	1,532	1.0	

(38 Electorates)

8,367	92.9	3,277	..	1,853	..	3,017	132 ⁸	88	1.1
8,820	93.6	3,763	..	981	4,024	..	..	52	0.6
6,495	87.9	4,049	..	2,371	..	..	..	75	1.2
9,323	95.0	5,957	..	1,968	1,310	..	..	88	0.9
7,900	91.8	2,835	..	3,676	1,337	..	..	52	0.7
7,252	94.1	..	3,287	2,813	679	..	358 ⁸	115	1.6
7,012	93.1	..	..	1,367	2,063	3,529	..	53	0.8
6,971	81.4	1,681	..	2,908	2,294	..	..	88	1.3
9,119	93.7	4,969	..	2,459	1,616	..	..	75	0.8
8,134	92.9	4,998	..	3,022	..	..	..	114	1.4
8,851	91.7	3,155	..	1,983	3,611	..	..	102	1.2
6,922	92.7	4,723	..	1,868	..	..	272 ⁸	59	0.9
7,907	89.9	2,003	..	2,753	3,063	..	..	88	1.1
8,965	94.2	6,281	..	2,560	..	..	..	124	1.4
.. ⁸	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9,162	94.7	6,507	..	2,551	..	..	..	104	1.1
8,064	90.2	3,831	..	3,721	437	..	..	75	0.9
6,897	84.9	3,695	..	3,098	..	..	..	104	1.5
9,740	95.6	5,616	..	2,920	1,129	..	..	75	0.8
7,105	93.8	3,082	..	2,776	697	..	438 ⁹	112	1.6
.. ⁸	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8,974	91.6	7,051	..	1,786	..	..	..	137	1.5
8,094	95.7	..	5,077	..	..	169	2,766 ¹⁰	82	1.0
9,000	92.1	5,404	..	3,413	..	..	..	183	2.0
6,760	92.9	4,329	..	2,348	..	..	..	83	1.2
7,506	92.6	4,670	..	2,053	697	..	..	86	1.1
8,207	95.7	2,905	..	4,417	770	..	..	115	1.4
6,405	88.8	3,113	..	1,723	714	787	..	68	1.1
8,966	93.1	5,334	..	3,481	..	..	..	151	1.7
8,914	95.1	..	..	6,033	..	2,773	..	108	1.2
9,754	92.3	2,394	..	2,178	556	4,517 ¹²	..	109	1.1
8,224	92.8	3,629	..	2,558	..	1,976	..	61	0.7
8,949	94.1	4,860	..	1,672	2,291	..	..	126	1.4
8,869	87.4	6,611	..	1,872	..	223	..	163	1.8
6,636	87.4	3,438	..	2,633	442	..	..	123	1.9
7,150	87.4	..	..	4,630	2,307	..	..	213	3.0
8,617	94.6	5,437	..	1,818	1,254	..	..	108	1.3
7,724	92.3	4,341	..	2,669	631	..	..	83	1.1
291,755	91.9 ¹⁴	133,938	8,364	92,932	31,922	16,991	3,966	3,642	1.2
752,927	92.5 ¹⁴	144,865	178,567	296,430	91,212	16,991	14,965	9,897	1.3

¹⁰ Independent Country Party, 2,319; Independent Australian Labour Party, 447.
¹¹ Deferred election held on 23 July 1960. ¹² Elected candidate, 4,047; other independent candidate, 470.

¹³ Deceased. At by-election, 1 July 1961
 R. E. Camm (C.P.) elected. ¹⁴ Percentages of enrolment in contested electorates only.

Members representing the various parties who were elected at the 1960 Election were as follows:—Country, 26; Liberal, 20; Australian Labour, 25; Queensland Labour, 4; North Queensland Labour, 1; and Independent, 2; of whom 2 Country Party were returned unopposed. Offices in the 1961-62 Session of Parliament were held by the following Members:—

Speaker—Hon D. E. Nicholson

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

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

Leader of Opposition—J. E. Duggan

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

Members' Pensions—A scheme of pensions for Members of Parliament was introduced from 1 January 1949. Rates of contributions from all Members, originally £2 per week, 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. Since 1 January 1961, the rates of annuity vary from £15 to £20 per week according to length of service, but prior to that date varied from £12 10s to £17 10s 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 present being 18. Following the 1961 Census, this number will be reduced to 17 at the next election.

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

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL

His Excellency the Right Honourable Viscount De L'Isle, V.C., P.C.,
G.C.M.G., K.St.J.

(Appointed 10 April 1961)

THE COMMONWEALTH MINISTRY

(As from 22 December 1961)

CABINET

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

Trade—Rt Hon J. McEwen (V.)

Treasurer—Rt Hon H. E. Holt (V.)

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

Defence—Hon A. G. Townley (T.)

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

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

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

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

Immigration—Hon A. R. Downer (S.A.)

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.)

OTHER 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.

Queensland Members of the Commonwealth Parliament—The last general election of the House of Representatives was on 9 December 1961. At the same time five Senators were elected to replace those whose term was due to expire on 30 June 1962.

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*)
Poulter, M. W. (*Australian Labour*)
Rankin, Dame Annabelle J. M., D.B.E. (*Liberal*)
Sherrington, R. D. (*Liberal*)

QUEENSLAND MEMBERS OF HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

General Election—9 December 1961

Metropolitan

Bowman	..	Comber, J. (<i>Australian Labour</i>)
Brisbane	..	Cross, M. D. (<i>Australian Labour</i>)
Griffith	.. ..	Coutts, W. C. (<i>Australian Labour</i>)
Lilley	.. ..	Cameron, D. J. (<i>Australian Labour</i>)
Petrie	.. ..	O'Brien, R. C. (<i>Australian Labour</i>)
Ryan	.. ..	Drury, E. N. (<i>Liberal</i>)

Southern

Darling Downs	..	Swartz, R. W. C., M.B.E., E.D. (<i>Liberal</i>)
Fisher	.. ..	Adermann, Hon C. F. (<i>Country</i>)
McPherson	.. ..	Barnes, C. E. (<i>Country</i>)
Maranoa	.. ..	Brimblecombe, W. J. (<i>Country</i>)
Moreton	.. ..	Killen, D. J. (<i>Liberal</i>)
Oxley	.. ..	Hayden, W. G. (<i>Australian Labour</i>)
Wide Bay	.. ..	Hansen, B. P. (<i>Australian Labour</i>)

Central and Northern

Capricornia	..	Gray, G. H. (<i>Australian Labour</i>)
Dawson	.. ..	Davidson, Hon C. W., O.B.E. (<i>Country</i>)
Herbert	.. ..	Harding, E. W. (<i>Australian Labour</i>)
Kennedy	.. ..	Riordan, Hon W. J. F. (<i>Australian Labour</i>)
Leichhardt	..	Fulton, W. J. (<i>Australian Labour</i>)

First preference votes cast in Queensland at the last general election for the House of Representatives and the Senate were distributed among the parties as shown in the following table. Of the votes cast in the House of Representatives election, 2.7 per cent were informal, compared with 8.5 per cent in the Senate election. 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

Details of the voting at the 1961 House of Representatives Election, with the name of the party for which each candidate stood, are given below. The place of nomination for each electorate is shown in *italics*, and the elected member is shown first in the list for each electorate.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES ELECTION, QUEENSLAND,
9 DECEMBER 1961

Name of Division and (Place of Nomination)	Electors Enrolled	Name of Candidate	Candidate's Party ¹	First Preference Votes	Final Votes ²
Bowman (<i>Annerley, Brisbane</i>)	48,805	Comber, J. .. Burns, T. J. .. McColm, M. L. ..	A.L.P. .. Q.L.P. .. Lib ..	21,393 4,327 19,706	23,594 .. 21,832
Brisbane (<i>Brisbane</i>)	39,172	Cross, M. D. .. Barnes, W. L. .. Bowden, W. E. .. Cairns, K. M. K.	A.L.P. .. Q.L.P. .. Com .. Lib ..	18,793 4,087 713 11,384	........
Capricornia (<i>Rockhampton</i>)	39,777	Gray, G. H. .. Gardner, H. S. R. Pearce, H. G. ..	A.L.P. .. Q.L.P. .. Lib ..	18,517 4,606 14,357	20,606 .. 16,874
Darling Downs (<i>Toowoomba</i>)	43,095	Swartz, R. W. C. McCafferty, J. F. Walsh, M. M. ..	Lib .. A.L.P. .. Q.L.P. ..	20,971 17,153 3,025	......
Dawson (<i>Mackay</i>)	38,932	Davidson, C. W. Mitchell, C. J. .. O'Grady, W. S. ..	C.P. .. A.L.P. .. Q.L.P. ..	19,068 14,764 2,344	......
Fisher (<i>Gympie</i>)	44,343	Adermann, C. F. Newmann, J. E. .. Weir, W. A. A. ..	C.P. .. Q.L.P. .. A.L.P. ..	23,478 3,490 15,065	......
Griffith (<i>South Brisbane</i>)	42,445	Coutts, W. C. .. Chresby, A. A. .. McKenna, D. B. ..	A.L.P. .. Lib .. Q.L.P. ..	21,392 13,549 3,700	......
Herbert (<i>Townsville</i>)	46,769	Harding, E. W. .. Bishop, F. W. .. Bodero, V. D. .. Murray, J. ..	A.L.P. .. Com .. Q.L.P. .. Lib ..	20,839 1,171 2,181 18,296	21,328 .. 2,809 18,350
Kennedy (<i>Charters Towers</i>)	38,619	Riordan, W. J. F. Halloran, T. J. .. Wright, H. J. A. ..	A.L.P. .. C.P. .. Q.L.P. ..	21,124 10,723 2,163	......

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES ELECTION, QUEENSLAND,
9 DECEMBER 1961—*continued*

Name of Division and (Place of Nomination)	Electors Enrolled	Name of Candidate	Candidate's Party ¹	First Preference Votes	Final Votes ²
Leichhardt (<i>Cairns</i>)	44,607	Fulton, W. J. .. Trembath, A. G. .. Wiles, R. H. ..	A.L.P. .. Q.L.P. .. C.P. ..	26,243 2,485 10,839	......
Lilley (<i>Albion, Brisbane</i>)	47,310	Cameron, D. J. .. Andrews, F. J. .. Wight, B. McD. ..	A.L.P. .. Q.L.P. .. Lib ..	20,186 4,361 18,755	22,208 .. 21,094
McPherson (<i>Southport</i>)	57,275	Barnes, C. E. .. Kirkegaard, J. A. Ind .. Masterson, T. A. Ind .. O'Connell, J. J. .. Ware, W. G. ..	C.P. Q.L.P. .. A.L.P. ..	28,076 797 624 3,406 19,293	..........
Maranoa (<i>Dalby</i>)	40,549	Brimblecombe, W.J. Alexander, T. R. .. Hurley, B. D. ..	C.P. .. A.L.P. .. Q.L.P. ..	17,554 16,390 3,013	19,823 17,134 ..
Moreton (<i>Mt. Gravatt, Brisbane</i>)	57,022	Killen, D. J. .. Hagen, C. J. .. Julius, M. N. .. O'Donnell, J. E. ..	Lib .. Q.L.P. .. Com .. A.L.P. ..	22,667 3,882 676 25,123	26,239 26,109
Oxley (<i>Ipswich</i>)	44,575	Hayden, W. G. .. Cameron, D. A. .. Rawle, K. T. ..	A.L.P. .. Lib .. Q.L.P. ..	22,247 18,272 1,720	......
Petrie (<i>Kedron, Brisbane</i>)	57,985	O'Brien, R. C. .. Guilfoyle, C. L. .. Hulme, A. S. .. O'Mara, F. X. .. Sturling, T. ..	A.L.P. .. Ind .. Lib .. Ind .. Q.L.P. ..	26,468 1,314 22,516 266 3,179	27,269 .. 26,474
Ryan (<i>Paddington, Brisbane</i>)	51,555	Drury, E. N. .. Guyatt, B. J. .. Long, M. K. ..	Lib .. A.L.P. .. Q.L.P. ..	24,984 19,132 3,771	......
Wide Bay (<i>Maryborough</i>)	43,293	Hansen, B. P. .. Bandidt, H. N. C. .. Dunn, J. F. .. McDonnell, E. V. ..	A.L.P. .. C.P. .. Ind .. Q.L.P. ..	21,808 16,578 730 1,747	........

¹ Parties:—

A.L.P. Australian Labour Party.

C.P. Country Party.

Lib Liberal.

Com Communist.

Ind Independent.

Q.L.P. Queensland Labour Party.

² Where election was not determined by first preference votes.

4 STATE GOVERNMENTS

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

State	Premier	Last Election
N.S.W. ..	Hon R. J. Heffron (<i>Labour</i>) ..	March 1962
Victoria ..	Hon H. E. Bolte (<i>Liberal-Country</i>) ..	July 1961
Queensland ..	Hon G. F. R. Nicklin (<i>Country-Liberal</i>)	May 1960
S. Australia ..	Hon Sir T. Playford (<i>Liberal-Country</i>)	March 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, 1959-60

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	1,382 ⁶	..
Lower House	..	..	£	2,750 ²	2,350 ⁷	2,000 ³	2,501 ⁸	2,000 ⁴	2,220 ⁵	1,382 ⁶	..
Total Cost—											
Executive	..	..	£1,000	374	132	109	100	71	66	65	917
Parliament	..	..	£1,000	2,807	774	586	499	321	413	215	5,615
Total	..	..	£1,000	3,181	906	695	599	392	479	280	6,532
Cost per Head—											
Executive	..	..	s d	0 9	0 8	0 9	1 5	1 6	1 10	3 8	1 10
Parliament	..	..	s d	5 6	4 1	4 2	6 10	6 10	11 5	12 5	11 0
Total	..	..	s d	6 3	4 9	4 11	8 3	8 4	13 3	16 1	12 10

¹ At 31 December 1960. 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 £250 to £450 according to distance of electorate from Perth. ⁶ Plus allowance according to area of electorate and distance from the capital, varying from £250 to £550 in the case of the Legislative Council and from £500 to £800 in the case of the House of Assembly. ⁷ Plus allowances varying from £650 to £950 according to remoteness of electorate. ⁸ Plus marginal allowances ranging from £105 to £450.

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. The 1961 Census results reduced their number from 18 to 17.

(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 362.

(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 406 and 407 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 Authorities 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 1921 to 1961, and the Queensland population for tropical and sub-tropical areas at Censuses from 1921 to 1954.

POPULATION OF STATES AT CENSUSES

State or Territory	1921	1933	1947	1954	1961 ¹
Queensland—					
Sub-tropical	574,575	706,738	853,040	1,016,534	n
Tropical	181,397	240,796	253,375	301,725	n
Total	755,972	947,534	1,106,415	1,318,259	1,518,828
New South Wales	2,100,371	2,600,847	2,984,838	3,423,529	3,917,013
Victoria	1,531,280	1,820,261	2,054,701	2,452,341	2,930,113
South Australia	495,160	580,949	646,073	797,094	969,340
Western Australia	332,732	438,852	502,480	639,771	736,629
Tasmania	213,780	227,599	257,078	308,752	350,340
Northern Territory	3,867	4,850	10,868	16,469	27,095
Australian Capital Territory ..	2,572	8,947	16,905	30,315	58,828
Australia	5,435,734	6,629,839	7,579,358	8,986,530	10,508,186

¹ Interim figures.

n Not yet available.

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

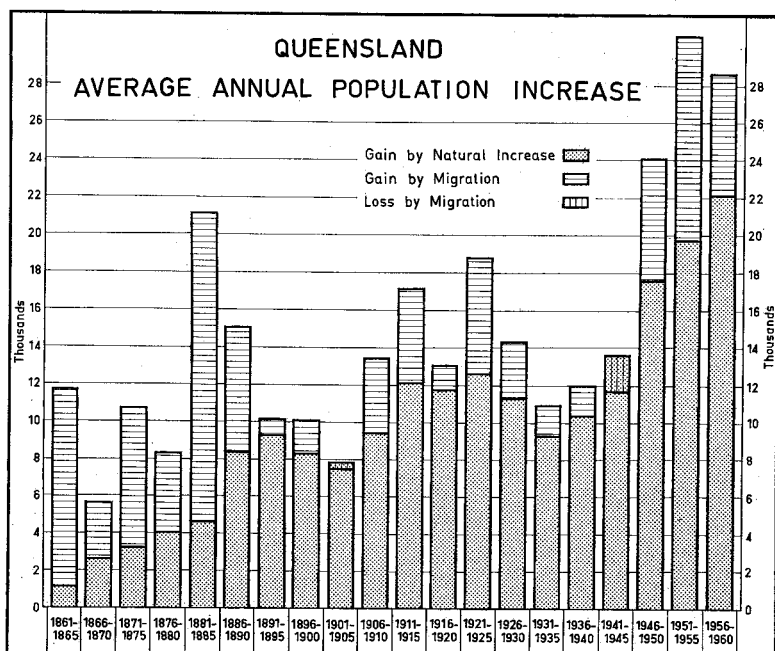
The population of Queensland in 1859 was the second smallest of the six Colonies, Western Australia's being the smallest. In 1867 it exceeded that of Tasmania, and in 1885 that of South Australia, and since that date it has retained third place. According to the Censuses taken by the several Colonies in 1881, the population of Queensland was 9·5 per cent of the Australian total, and this figure had increased to 14·5 per cent at the 1961 Census.

The following table shows the growth of the population of Queensland during the last seven 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 QUEENSLAND¹, GROWTH SINCE 1954

Year	At 31 December			Mean for Year Ended 30 June	Mean for Year Ended 31 December
	Males	Females	Total		
1954 ..	680,224	645,257	1,325,481	1,300,464	1,313,738
1955 ..	696,544	662,314	1,358,858	1,328,064	1,344,445
1956 ..	714,288	678,285	1,392,573	1,360,801	1,377,393
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 ..	777,982	746,802	1,524,784	1,503,703	1,515,241

¹ Revised estimates based on 1961 Census results.



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 1960-61 and the calendar year 1961, and also masculinity rates.

POPULATION OF AUSTRALIAN STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1961

State or Territory	Population at—		Mean Population		Masculinity at 30 June 1961 ²
	30 June 1961 ¹	31 December 1961	Year Ended 30 June 1961	Year Ended 31 December 1961	
N. S. Wales	3,917,013	3,951,635	3,875,921	3,915,386	101.5
Victoria	2,930,113	2,949,354	2,893,417	2,927,187	101.3
Queensland	1,518,828	1,524,784	1,503,703	1,515,241	104.1
South Australia ..	969,340	979,792	957,136	969,404	102.3
Western Australia ..	736,629	746,174	729,770	737,370	104.0
Tasmania	350,340	364,134	350,077	353,613	102.8
N. Territory	27,095	25,967	25,673	26,431	148.8
A. C. Territory ..	58,828	62,091	55,232	58,792	110.3
Australia	10,508,186	10,603,931	10,390,929	10,503,424	102.2

¹ Census. Interim figures subject to revision.

² 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	85,911	81,460	167,371	19,870
5-9	71,336	67,619	138,955	80,399	76,287	156,686	17,731
10-14	54,822	52,743	107,565	78,037	73,766	151,803	44,238
15-19	46,999	45,442	92,441	62,191	60,035	122,226	29,785
20-29	99,260	91,018	190,278	99,585	92,288	191,873	1,595
30-39	99,643	92,975	192,618	106,011	98,260	204,271	11,653
40-49	87,768	78,802	166,570	96,641	92,400	189,041	22,471
50-59	64,813	61,384	126,197	76,569	69,708	146,277	20,080
60-69	48,108	48,333	96,441	52,716	56,335	109,051	12,610
70-79	21,856	23,789	45,645	28,981	33,033	62,014	16,369
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	317,360	301,723	619,083	115,773
21-64	369,562	342,985	712,547	397,352	372,804	770,156	57,609
65 and Over	49,528	52,874	102,402	59,867	69,722	129,589	27,187

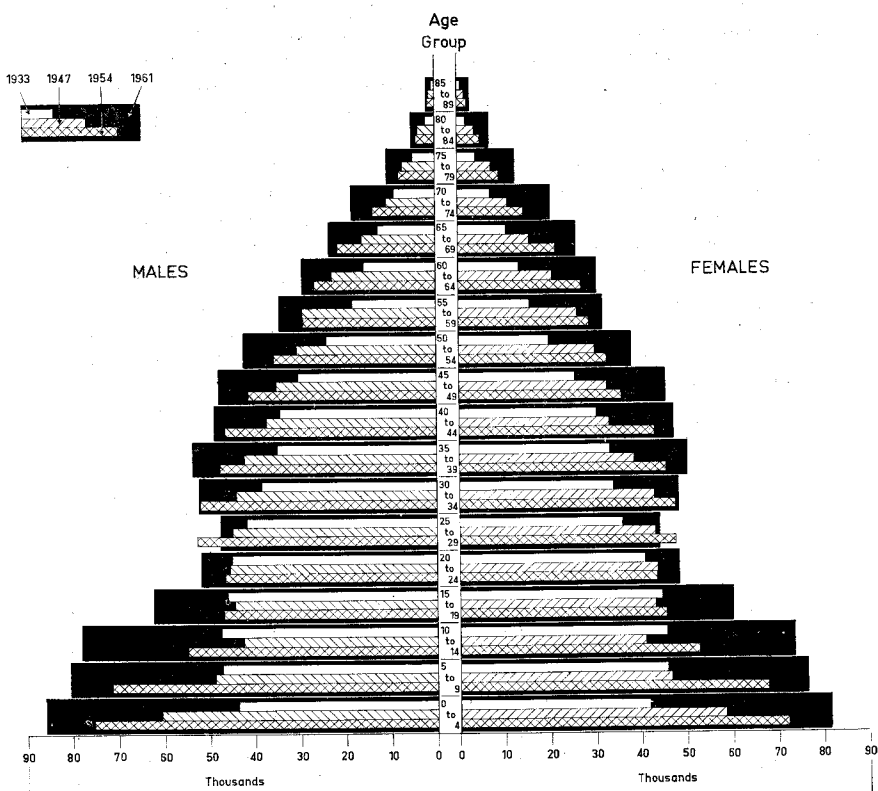
Birthplaces—At each Census the population is grouped according to the birthplaces of the people, and the results for the 1954 and 1961 Censuses are shown in the following table.

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	673,921	667,129	1,341,050	180,455
New Zealand	2,590	2,022	4,612	3,135	2,621	5,756	1,144
Europe—							
United Kingdom and							
Ireland	50,613	42,338	92,951	49,863	43,491	93,354	403
Germany	3,618	3,167	6,785	4,567	3,899	8,466	1,681
Greece	1,722	954	2,676	2,581	1,398	3,979	1,303
Italy	11,248	5,547	16,795	12,145	7,627	19,772	2,977
Malta	1,332	756	2,088	1,105	724	1,829	-259
Netherlands	3,103	2,129	5,232	5,392	4,165	9,557	4,325
Poland	2,488	1,299	3,787	2,398	1,373	3,771	-16
Other	8,888	4,523	13,411	11,453	6,088	17,541	4,130
Other Countries	5,701	3,626	9,327	8,019	5,734	13,753	4,426
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	.. ³	.. 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

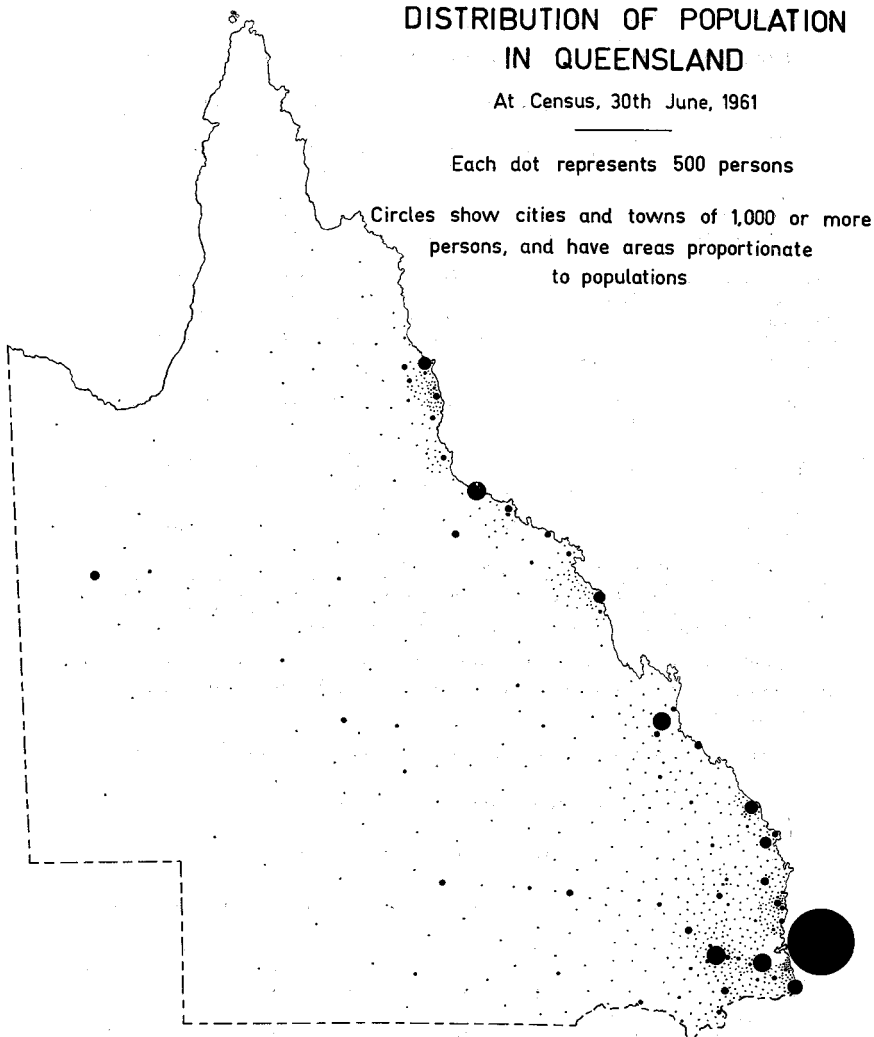
Period of Residence in Australia (Years)	Census 30 June 1954			Census 30 June 1961			Increase 1954-1961
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
Australian Born ..	584,949	575,646	1,160,595	673,921	667,129	1,341,050	180,455
Under 1 ..	4,568	2,832	7,400	5,403	3,870	9,273	1,873
1 and under 2 ..	3,451	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
Central City Areas	80,437	71,021	62,332
North Side Inner Suburbs	77,559	75,413	77,402
North Side Outer Suburbs	67,166	106,581	136,882
Western Suburbs	33,160	46,616	66,749
South Side Inner Suburbs	31,320	34,762	37,530
South Side Outer Suburbs	71,597	106,379	139,293
Bayside	29,731	40,889	48,962
Rural	11,060	20,659	24,518
Outside City of Brisbane	11,307	17,722	27,882
<i>Total Metropolitan</i>	<i>413,337</i>	<i>520,042</i>	<i>621,550</i>
Moreton	133,394	155,715	188,462
Maryborough	112,159	122,921	128,652
Downs	116,069	132,069	142,397
Roma	15,563	18,627	21,188
South Western	11,573	14,734	15,250
<i>Total South Queensland (excl Metropolitan)</i>	<i>388,758</i>	<i>444,066</i>	<i>495,949</i>
Rockhampton	78,660	88,198	94,123
Central Western	20,745	22,425	25,247
Far Western	4,911	5,352	6,107
<i>Total Central Queensland</i>	<i>104,316</i>	<i>115,975</i>	<i>125,477</i>
Mackay	37,338	42,947	46,887
Townsville	66,853	75,699	89,803
Cairns	73,600	90,787	100,168
Peninsula	5,331	6,500	7,612
North Western	14,995	19,272	29,394
<i>Total North Queensland</i>	<i>198,117</i>	<i>235,205</i>	<i>273,864</i>
Migratory	1,887	2,971	1,988
<i>Total Queensland</i>	<i>1,106,415</i>	<i>1,318,259</i>	<i>1,518,828</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. 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 1961. 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.

The areas are as defined for the 1961 Census. Since the 1954 Census several new areas have been created out of rural areas and others enlarged. Populations for 1947 and 1954 in the following table have been adjusted to be comparable with 1961.

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	Population					
		Census, 30 June 1947	Census, 30 June 1954	Census, 30 June 1961			
				Males	Females	Total	Per Square Mile

METROPOLITAN

Central City Areas

City	1.81	21,391	17,938	6,915	5,856	12,771	7,056
North City ..	3.31	27,983	25,308	10,251	12,100	22,351	6,753
South City ..	2.75	31,063	27,775	12,995	14,215	27,210	9,895
<i>Total</i>	7.87	80,437	71,021	30,161	32,171	62,332	7,920

North Side Inner Suburbs

Ascot	2.25	16,865	16,095	7,280	9,337	16,617	7,385
Fernberg ..	1.47	10,897	10,562	5,275	5,621	10,896	7,412
Ithaca	1.71	8,767	9,692	4,823	5,612	10,435	6,102
Meeandah ..	4.30	1,876	2,029	843	897	1,740	405
Newmarket ..	1.96	10,675	11,302	6,000	6,464	12,464	6,359
Normanby ..	1.02	13,798	11,859	5,626	5,607	11,233	11,013
Windsor	1.88	14,681	13,874	6,609	7,408	14,017	7,456
<i>Total</i>	14.59	77,559	75,413	36,456	40,946	77,402	5,305

LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND STATISTICAL AREAS—AREA AND POPULATION—
continued

Local Authority or Statistical Area	Area in Square Miles	Population					
		Census, 30 June 1947	Census, 30 June 1954	Census, 30 June 1961			
				Males	Females	Total	Per Square Mile

North Side Outer Suburbs

Ashgrove ..	1.43	8,393	9,085	4,409	4,934	9,343	6,534
Aspley ..	7.77	803	1,105	727	784	1,511	194
Bald Hills ..	8.46	770	1,316	1,147	1,056	2,203	260
Banyo ..	3.13	3,088	5,434	3,391	3,316	6,707	2,143
Chermside ..	5.94	5,055	15,215	9,759	10,213	19,972	3,362
Enoggera ..	1.89	6,057	10,064	5,677	5,790	11,467	6,067
Geebung ..	3.69	1,806	7,296	6,772	6,586	13,358	3,620
Hendra ..	2.50	6,230	6,901	3,569	3,774	7,343	2,937
Kalinga ..	1.03	7,983	7,398	3,482	4,150	7,632	7,410
Kedron ..	1.69	10,210	12,595	6,292	6,707	12,999	7,692
Mitchelton ..	4.89	3,708	9,094	6,825	6,358	13,183	2,696
Nundah ..	2.70	11,234	13,885	7,591	8,024	15,615	5,783
Stafford ..	4.20	1,075	5,863	6,226	6,241	12,467	2,968
The Gap ..	7.26	754	1,330	1,639	1,443	3,082	425
<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>2,419</i>

Western Suburbs

Corinda ..	3.14	6,676	9,668	5,555	5,841	11,396	3,629
Darra ..	4.08	690	2,309	1,819	1,666	3,485	854
Graceville ..	1.75	4,201	6,225	3,437	3,784	7,221	4,126
Inala ..	4.27	635	2,801	6,146	6,132	12,278	2,875
Indooroopilly ..	4.42	8,681	11,182	6,874	7,158	14,032	3,175
Kenmore ..	4.05	525	907	1,095	1,110	2,205	544
St. Lucia ..	1.34	2,101	4,268	3,322	3,063	6,385	4,765
Toowong ..	1.81	9,651	9,256	4,577	5,170	9,747	5,385
<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>2,685</i>

South Side Inner Suburbs

Balmoral ..	2.52	13,868	15,104	7,643	7,984	15,627	6,201
East Brisbane ..	1.19	12,438	11,230	5,300	5,658	10,958	9,208
Morningside ..	2.68	5,014	8,428	5,457	5,488	10,945	4,084
<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>5,873</i>

South Side Outer Suburbs

Camp Hill ..	1.84	7,669	10,986	5,948	6,533	12,481	6,783
Carina ..	4.02	343	3,059	2,671	2,766	5,437	1,352
Chatsworth ..	2.02	7,247	13,202	7,352	7,893	15,245	7,547
Cooper's Plains ..	6.81	3,297	7,287	5,641	5,602	11,243	1,651
Ekibin ..	1.57	11,705	11,501	6,245	6,774	13,019	8,292
Greenslopes ..	1.87	13,686	13,478	6,495	6,916	13,411	7,172
Holland Park ..	3.09	5,848	11,831	9,795	10,057	19,852	6,425
Moorooka ..	7.12	8,559	12,571	7,440	7,566	15,006	2,108
Mount Gravatt ..	6.42	1,170	3,350	4,564	4,442	9,006	1,403
Murarrie ..	3.87	898	2,162	1,491	1,498	2,989	772
Tarragindi ..	2.31	2,607	7,032	5,167	5,325	10,492	4,542
Yeronga ..	2.17	8,568	9,920	5,358	5,754	11,112	5,121
<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>3,231</i>

LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND STATISTICAL AREAS—AREA AND POPULATION—
continued

Local Authority or Statistical Area	Area in Square Miles	Population					
		Census, 30 June 1947	Census, 30 June 1954	Census, 30 June 1961			
				Males	Females	Total	Per Square Mile
<i>Bayside</i>							
Boondall ..	5.79	1,100	2,240	1,738	1,272	3,010	520
Nudgee ..	18.44	2,640	2,772	1,634	1,555	3,189	173
Sandgate ..	5.82	12,057	16,889	10,290	10,466	20,756	3,566
Wynnum ..	7.61	13,934	18,988	10,736	11,271	22,007	2,892
<i>Total</i> ..	37.66	29,731	40,889	24,398	24,564	48,962	1,300
<i>Rural</i>							
Western ..	73.29	1,396	1,702	1,461	1,299	2,760	38
South-Western ..	36.16	3,601	8,657	3,930	2,807	6,737	186
South-Eastern ..	55.48	2,483	4,239	3,203	2,912	6,115	110
Eastern ..	19.01	3,580	6,061	4,628	4,278	8,906	468
<i>Total</i> ..	183.94	11,060	20,659	13,222	11,296	24,518	133
Total City of Brisbane ..	385.00 ¹	402,030	502,320	291,135	302,533	593,668	1,542
<i>Outside City of Brisbane</i>							
REDCLIFFE ..	13.53	8,871	13,857	10,520	11,154	21,674	1,602
Pine Rivers (part)	75.68	2,436	3,865	3,216	2,992	6,208	82
<i>Total</i> ..	89.21	11,307	17,722	13,736	14,146	27,882	313
TOTAL METRO- POLITAN ..	474.21 ¹	413,337	520,042	304,871	316,679	621,550	1,311

SOUTH QUEENSLAND (EXCLUDING METROPOLITAN)

<i>Moreton Division</i>							
GOLD COAST	47½	13,888	19,807	16,360	17,356	33,716	713.6
IPSWICH ..	47	32,394	38,953	24,496	24,183	48,679	1,035.7
Albert ..	530	7,261	8,714	5,664	5,005	10,669	20.1
Beaudesert ..	1,160	8,968	9,543	5,657	4,979	10,636	9.2
Boonah ..	570	6,239	5,929	3,031	2,821	5,852	10.3
Caboolture ..	469	5,716	7,101	4,667	4,210	8,877	18.9
Esk ..	1,485	7,137	6,985	3,426	3,004	6,430	4.3
Gatton ..	610	6,419	7,137	4,232	3,362	7,594	12.4
Kilcoy ..	555	2,551	2,473	1,281	1,125	2,406	4.3
Laidley ..	268	4,755	4,617	2,514	2,279	4,793	17.9
Landsborough ..	425	6,460	7,765	4,344	3,975	8,319	19.6
Maroochy ..	445	15,014	17,869	9,681	9,390	19,071	42.9
Moreton ..	700	8,671	8,525	4,556	3,950	8,506	12.2
Pine Rivers (Part)	220½	2,379	2,444	1,359	1,194	2,553	11.6
Redland ..	150	5,211	7,365	5,047	4,736	9,783	65.2
Not Incorporated	124	331	488	417	161	578	4.7
<i>Total</i> ..	7,805½	133,394	155,715	96,732	91,730	188,462	24.1

LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND STATISTICAL AREAS—AREA AND POPULATION—
continued

Local Authority or Statistical Area	Area in Square Miles	Population					
		Census, 30 June 1947	Census, 30 June 1954	Census, 30 June 1961			
				Males	Females	Total	Per Square Mile
Maryborough Division							
BUNDABERG	17	15,926	19,951	11,042	11,757	22,799	1,341.1
GYMPIE ..	7	8,413	9,964	5,323	5,771	11,094	1,584.9
MARYBRGH ..	10	15,162	17,952	9,243	9,883	19,126	1,912.6
Biggenden ..	510	2,179	1,974	970	912	1,882	3.7
Burrum ..	1,530	7,875	8,408	4,612	4,379	8,991	5.9
Eidsvold ..	1,855	1,313	1,311	672	570	1,242	0.7
Gayndah ..	1,045	3,407	3,352	1,784	1,616	3,400	3.3
Gooburrum ..	490	3,825	4,131	2,332	2,040	4,372	8.9
Isis ..	660	3,639	4,243	2,111	1,840	3,951	6.0
Kilkivan ..	1,255	4,141	3,923	2,005	1,631	3,636	2.9
Kingaroy ..	935	8,063	8,059	4,380	4,168	8,548	9.1
Kolan ..	1,025	2,502	2,502	1,440	1,217	2,657	2.6
Mundubbera ..	1,610	2,064	2,326	1,391	1,226	2,617	1.6
Murgon ..	270	3,732	4,175	2,260	2,270	4,530	16.8
Nanango ..	670	4,184	3,938	1,979	1,764	3,743	5.6
Noosa ..	338	5,925	6,296	3,167	2,950	6,117	18.1
Perry ..	910	628	496	251	204	455	0.5
Tiaro ..	855	2,666	2,567	1,214	991	2,205	2.6
Widgee ..	1,135	7,834	8,139	4,320	3,628	7,948	7.0
Wondai ..	1,380	4,626	4,850	2,439	2,071	4,510	3.3
Woocoo ..	595	750	660	344	296	640	1.1
Woongarra ..	270	3,305	3,704	2,205	1,984	4,189	15.5
Total ..	17,372	112,159	122,921	65,484	63,168	128,652	7.4
Downs Division							
TOOWOOMBA	44	35,194	43,149	24,247	25,887	50,134	1,139.4
WARWICK ..	10	7,429	9,151	4,733	5,110	9,843	984.3
DALBY ..	6	4,385	6,182	3,726	3,674	7,400	1,233.3
GOONDIWINDI ..	6	2,467	2,950	1,633	1,641	3,274	545.7
Allora ..	270	2,217	2,106	1,028	933	1,961	7.3
Cambooya ..	245	1,959	1,848	959	773	1,732	7.1
Chinchilla ..	3,355	5,203	6,021	3,162	2,901	6,063	1.8
Clifton ..	334	2,768	2,542	1,370	1,202	2,572	7.7
Crow's Nest ..	630	4,036	3,733	1,875	1,599	3,474	5.5
Glengallan ..	670	5,119	4,639	2,372	2,016	4,388	6.5
Inglewood ..	2,265	4,057	4,441	2,623	2,245	4,868	2.1
Jondaryan ..	735	5,257	5,416	2,994	2,791	5,785	7.9
Millmerran ..	1,740	3,012	3,473	1,820	1,603	3,423	2.0
Murilla ..	2,334	2,493	3,090	1,889	1,710	3,599	1.5
Pittsworth ..	425	3,599	3,731	2,004	1,817	3,821	9.0
Rosalie ..	845	6,716	6,538	3,305	2,885	6,190	7.3
Rosenthal ..	760	1,825	1,631	874	708	1,582	2.1
Stanthorpe ..	1,035	7,419	8,335	4,378	4,136	8,514	8.2
Tara ..	4,315	2,278	3,149	1,991	1,567	3,558	0.8
Waggamba ..	5,340	2,590	2,968	1,761	1,362	3,123	0.6
Wambo ..	2,210	6,046	6,976	3,737	3,356	7,093	3.2
Total ..	27,574	116,069	132,069	72,481	69,916	142,397	5.2

LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND STATISTICAL AREAS—AREA AND POPULATION—
continued

Local Authority or Statistical Area	Area in Square Miles	Population					
		Census, 30 June 1947	Census, 30 June 1954	Census, 30 June 1961			
				Males	Females	Total	Per Square Mile
<i>Roma Division</i>							
ROMA	30	3,894	4,248	2,845	2,726	5,571	185.7
Balonne	12,015	4,040	5,527	3,394	2,711	6,105	0.5
Bendmere	1,510	1,526	1,602	855	663	1,518	1.0
Booringa	10,730	2,601	3,117	1,969	1,623	3,592	0.3
Bungil	5,090	2,117	2,481	1,479	1,149	2,628	0.5
Warroo	5,275	1,385	1,652	997	777	1,774	0.3
<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>0.6</i>
<i>South Western Division</i>							
Bulloo	28,425	547	672	500	272	772	0.03
Murweh	16,952	5,930	7,532	4,074	3,771	7,845	0.5
Paroo	18,385	3,165	4,143	2,225	1,874	4,099	0.2
Quilpie	26,055	1,931	2,387	1,594	940	2,534	0.1
<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>0.2</i>
TOTAL S. QLD (excl Metropolitan) ..	177,218½	388,758	444,066	254,629	241,320	495,949	2.8

CENTRAL QUEENSLAND

<i>Rockhampton Division</i>							
ROCKHMPN ..	62	34,988	40,670	21,633	22,495	44,128	711.7
GLADSTONE ..	11	5,244	6,944	3,688	3,493	7,181	652.8
Banana	6,073	8,146	9,116	5,977	4,774	10,751	1.8
Broadsound ..	7,140	1,415	1,537	904	635	1,539	0.2
Calliope	2,435	3,801	3,734	1,903	1,650	3,553	1.5
Duaringa	6,220	1,790	1,905	1,069	789	1,858	0.3
Fitzroy	1,930	3,773	3,554	1,916	1,660	3,576	1.9
Livingstone ..	4,930	6,452	7,031	3,870	3,450	7,320	1.5
Miriam Vale ..	1,445	1,784	1,706	882	712	1,594	1.1
Monto	1,640	4,270	4,458	2,373	2,024	4,397	2.7
Mount Morgan ..	195	4,954	5,060	2,531	2,340	4,871	25.0
Taroom	6,950	1,921	2,381	1,828	1,422	3,250	0.5
Not Incorporated	20	122	102	58	47	105	5.3
<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>2.4</i>
<i>Central Western Division</i>							
Aramac	8,970	1,592	1,714	1,017	773	1,790	0.2
Barcaldine	3,255	2,147	2,200	1,289	1,095	2,384	0.7
Baahinia	9,795	1,456	1,633	1,047	780	1,827	0.2
Belyando	11,485	3,067	3,104	1,775	1,478	3,253	0.3

LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND STATISTICAL AREAS—AREA AND POPULATION—
continued

Local Authority or Statistical Area	Area in Square Miles	Population					
		Census, 30 June 1947	Census, 30 June 1954	Census, 30 June 1961			
				Males	Females	Total	Per Square Mile
<i>Central Western Division—continued</i>							
Blackall	6,295	2,488	2,780	1,820	1,471	3,291	0.5
Emerald	4,345	2,331	2,644	1,790	1,420	3,210	0.7
Ilfacombe	2,535	450	544	360	293	653	0.3
Jericho	8,385	1,479	1,600	925	698	1,623	0.2
Longreach	9,080	4,137	4,343	2,779	2,234	5,013	0.6
Peak Downs	3,090	716	818	647	432	1,079	0.3
Tambo	3,980	882	1,045	650	474	1,124	0.3
<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>0.4</i>
<i>Far Western Division</i>							
Barcoo	23,900	835	1,010	645	392	1,037	0.0
Boulia	23,620	676	764	534	299	833	0.0
Diamantina	36,560	234	239	228	99	327	0.0
Isisford	4,065	657	807	545	322	867	0.2
Winton	20,780	2,509	2,532	1,745	1,298	3,043	0.1
<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>0.1</i>
TOTAL C. QLD	219,191	104,316	115,975	66,428	59,049	125,477	0.6

NORTH QUEENSLAND

Mackay Division

MACKAY ..	8	13,486	14,762	8,302	8,507	16,809	2,101.1
Mirani ..	1,271	4,567	5,056	2,627	2,133	4,760	3.7
Nebo ..	3,875	534	447	377	198	575	0.1
Pioneer ..	1,065	11,606	14,316	8,433	7,308	15,741	14.8
Proserpine ..	1,020	3,877	4,576	2,645	2,468	5,113	5.0
Sarina ..	510	3,268	3,790	2,094	1,792	3,886	7.6
Not Incorporated	14	..	..	3	..	3	0.2
<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>6.0</i>

Townsville Division

CHARTERS TRS	16	7,561	6,961	3,999	3,634	7,633	477.1
TOWNSVILLE	110	34,109	40,471	26,207	24,936	51,143	464.9
Ayr ..	1,940	12,462	15,208	8,860	7,898	16,758	8.6
Bowen ..	8,193	8,083	8,518	5,055	4,436	9,491	1.2
Dalrymple ..	26,134	2,311	1,914	1,370	836	2,206	0.1
Thuringowa ..	1,590	2,327	2,627	1,556	1,016	2,572	1.6
<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>2.4</i>

LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND STATISTICAL AREAS—AREA AND POPULATION—
continued

Local Authority or Statistical Area	Area in Square Miles	Population					
		Census, 30 June 1947	Census, 30 June 1954	Census, 30 June 1961			
				Males	Females	Total	Per Square Mile
<i>Cairns Division</i>							
CAIRNS ..	19	16,644	21,020	12,943	12,261	25,204	1,326.5
Atherton ..	244	4,335	5,401	2,942	2,864	5,806	23.8
Cardwell ..	1,120	4,346	5,045	2,995	2,188	5,183	4.6
Douglas ..	745	2,493	3,100	1,879	1,459	3,338	4.5
Eacham ..	440	3,740	3,881	2,011	1,831	3,842	8.7
Herberton ..	3,675	3,198	4,150	2,004	1,811	3,815	1.0
Hinchinbrook ..	1,041	9,212	11,381	6,743	5,147	11,890	11.4
Johnstone ..	630	12,265	14,980	8,887	6,897	15,784	25.1
Mareeba ..	20,336	6,312	7,595	5,741	4,471	10,212	0.5
Mulgrave ..	670	10,485	13,477	7,843	6,584	14,427	21.5
Not Incorporated	47	570	757	306	361	667	14.2
<i>Total</i> ..	28,967	73,600	90,787	54,294	45,874	100,168	3.5

Peninsula Division

THURSDAY ISLAND	1½	944	2,062	1,049	1,169	2,218	1,774.4
Cook ..	48,340	1,139	1,545	1,142	743	1,885	0.04
Not Incorporated	352	3,248	2,893	1,724	1,785	3,509	10.0
<i>Total</i> ..	48,693½	5,331	6,500	3,915	3,697	7,612	0.2

North Western Division

Barkly Tableland	15,670	380	422	338	159	497	0.03
Burke ..	16,140	250	248	238	123	361	0.02
Carpentaria ..	26,360	610	566	545	289	834	0.03
Cloncurry ..	19,540	6,267	10,514	10,562	7,777	18,339	0.9
Croydon ..	10,960	167	161	111	70	181	0.02
Etheridge ..	15,380	860	815	534	294	828	0.1
Flinders ..	16,070	3,310	3,293	2,304	1,649	3,953	0.2
McKinlay ..	15,725	1,633	1,647	1,290	844	2,134	0.1
Richmond ..	10,400	1,478	1,586	1,339	875	2,214	0.2
Not Incorporated	465	40	20	33	20	53	0.1
<i>Total</i> ..	146,710	14,995	19,272	17,294	12,100	29,394	0.2
TOTAL N. QLD	270,116½	198,117	235,205	147,031	126,833	273,864	1.0

Migratory

Migratory ²	1,887	2,971	1,620	368	1,988	..
TOTAL STATE	667,000	1,106,415	1,318,259	774,579	744,249	1,518,828	2.3

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	1951	.. .. .	465,400
1871	.. .. .	25,916	21.6	1952	.. .. .	480,100
1881	.. .. .	47,172	22.1	1953	.. .. .	497,000
1891	.. .. .	101,554	25.8	1954	.. .. .	520,042
1901	.. .. .	119,428	24.0	1955	.. .. .	534,100
1911	.. .. .	139,480	23.0	1956	.. .. .	548,300
1921	.. .. .	209,946	27.8	1957	.. .. .	565,200
1933	.. .. .	299,748	31.6	1958	.. .. .	578,400
1947	.. .. .	413,337	36.3	1959	.. .. .	592,000
1954	.. .. .	520,042	38.1	1960	.. .. .	604,400
1951	.. .. .	621,550	40.9	1961	.. .. .	621,550

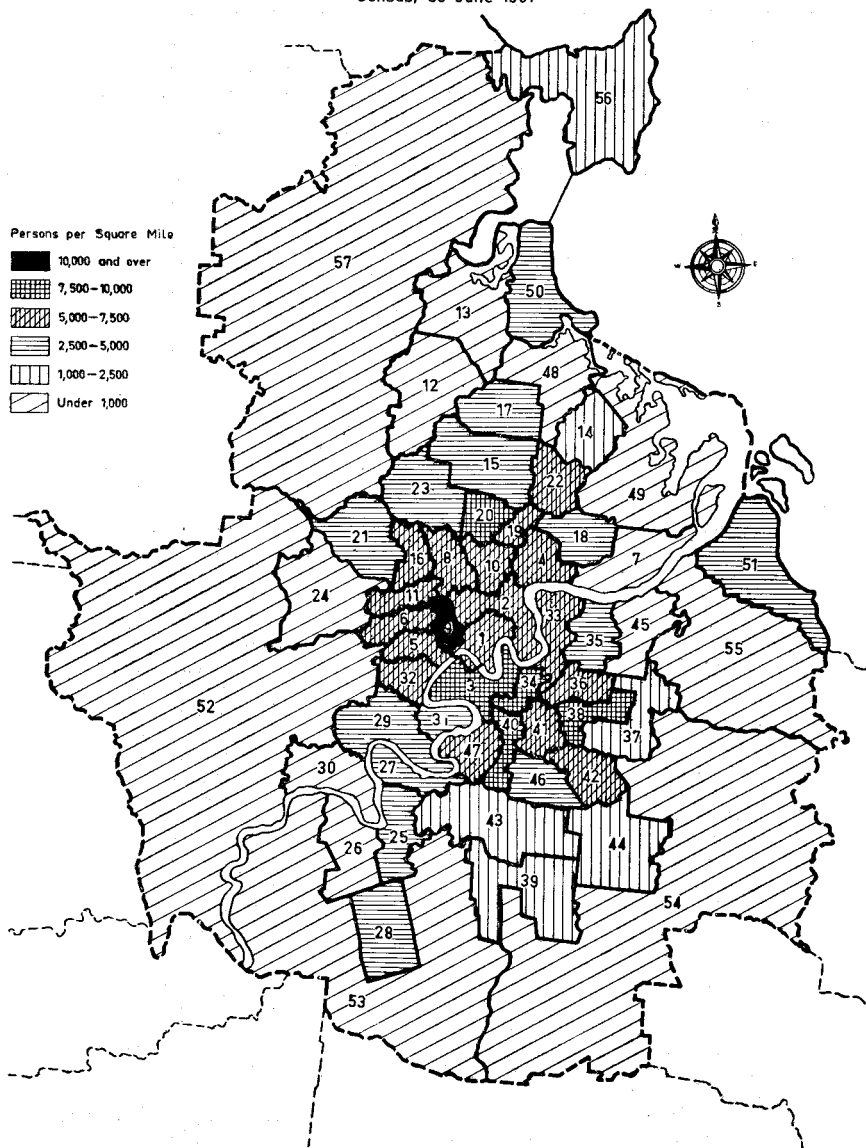
The diagram on the next page illustrates the density of settlement in statistical areas. These areas, with their identifying number, as shown on the diagram, are as follows:—

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

BRISBANE STATISTICAL AREAS

Population Density

Census, 30 June 1961



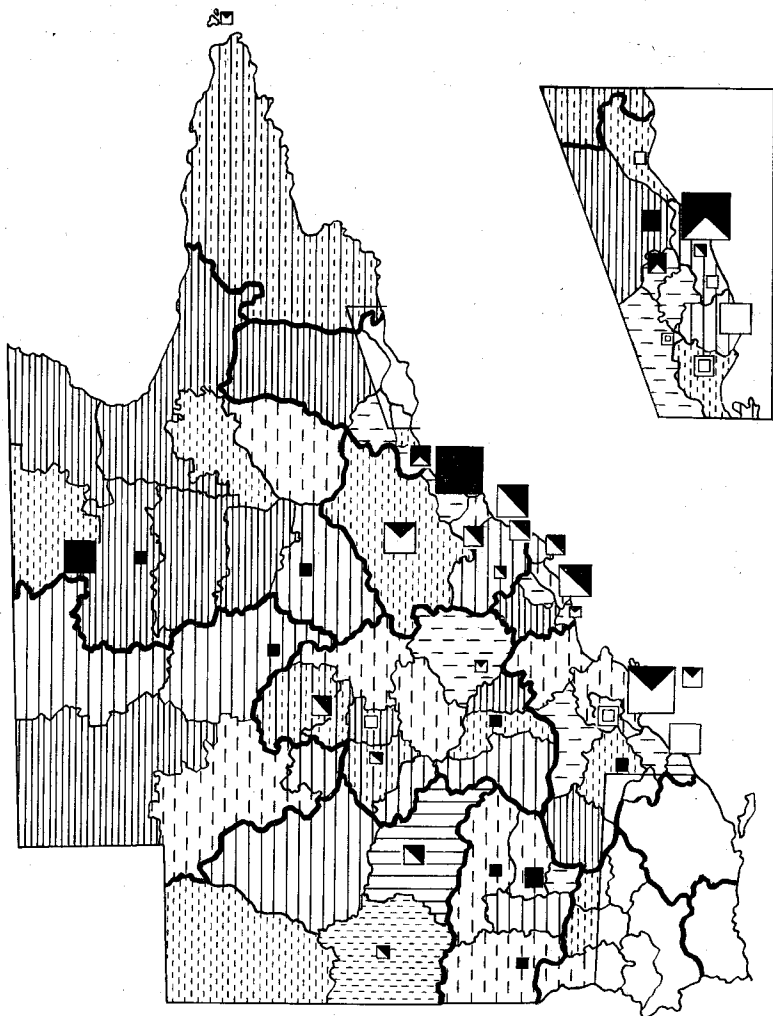
Principal Towns and Townships—The following are the 1947, 1954, and 1961 Census populations for non-metropolitan towns with 1,000 or more persons in 1961. While the boundaries of these urban areas (other than the incorporated cities and towns) were not defined until the 1954 Census, the 1947 figures 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
Beaulesert .. .	1,548	2,388	2,930	Marceba	2,504	3,369	4,585
Beenleigh	975	1,375	1,772	Maroochydores ³ ..	2,103	2,536	3,068
Biloela	940	1,399	2,048	Maryborough .. .	15,162	17,952	19,126
Blackall	1,747	1,885	2,217	Miles	899	1,193	1,457
Boonah	1,675	1,768	1,957	Millmerran	761	985	1,060
Bowen	3,800 ¹	4,600 ¹	5,160	Mitchell	1,193	1,407	1,822
Bundaberg	15,926	19,951	22,799	Monto	1,503	1,702	1,795
Caboolture .. .	1,133	1,533	1,926	Mossman	1,022	1,461	1,491
Cairns	16,644	21,020	25,204	Mount Isa	3,504	7,433	13,358
Caloundra .. .	1,718	2,124	2,807	Mount Morgan ..	3,942	4,152	4,000
Charleville .. .	3,460	4,517	5,154	Murgon	1,463	1,710	2,099
Charters Towers ..	7,561	6,961	7,633	Nambour	3,262	4,678	5,336
Childers	1,229	1,438	1,359	Nanango	1,431	1,353	1,314
Chinchilla	1,754	2,579	3,072	Oakey	1,432	1,641	1,871
Clermont	1,491	1,587	1,737	Pittsworth	1,252	1,401	1,513
Cloncurry	1,584	1,955	2,438	Proserpine	1,797	2,187	2,523
Collinsville .. .	2,028	1,856	2,122	Ravenshoe	758	1,264	1,086
Cooroy	977	1,069	1,025	Rockhampton .. .	34,988	40,670	44,128
Cunnamulla .. .	1,694	1,955	2,234	Roma	3,894	4,248	5,571
Dalby	4,385	6,182	7,400	Rosewood	1,548	1,582	1,754
Emerald	1,336	1,633	2,029	St. George	1,249	1,698	2,209
Gatton	1,581	2,163	2,623	Sarina	1,729	1,983	2,119
Gayndah	1,039	1,644	1,805	Stanthorpe	2,380	2,907	3,234
Gladstone	5,244	6,944	7,181	Texas	858	939	1,266
Gold Coast .. .	13,888	19,807	33,716	Tewantin	1,523	1,766	2,015
Goondiwindi .. .	2,467	2,950	3,274	Thursday Island ..	944	2,062	2,218
Gordonvale .. .	2,239	1,989	2,234	Toowoomba	35,194	43,149	50,134
Gympie	8,413	9,964	11,094	Townsville	34,109	40,471	51,143
Hervey Bay .. .	3,012	3,544	4,191	Tully	2,068	2,808	2,678
Home Hill	2,258	2,793	3,217	Warwick	7,429	9,151	9,843
Hughenden .. .	1,745	1,772	2,329	Winton	1,351	1,398	1,784
Ingham	3,237	3,943	4,790	Wondai	973	1,202	1,123
Inglewood	800	1,026	1,058	Yeppoon	2,115	2,704	2,869
Innisfail	5,576	6,649	6,917				
Ipswich	32,394	38,953	48,679				
Kilcoy	1,014	924	1,033				

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

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

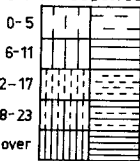
INCREASE OR DECREASE OF POPULATION, 1954 TO



KEY TO BOTH DIAGRAMS

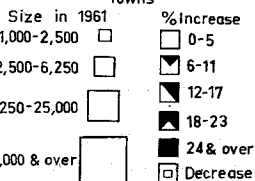
Shires (Rural Population only)

% Increase Decrease %

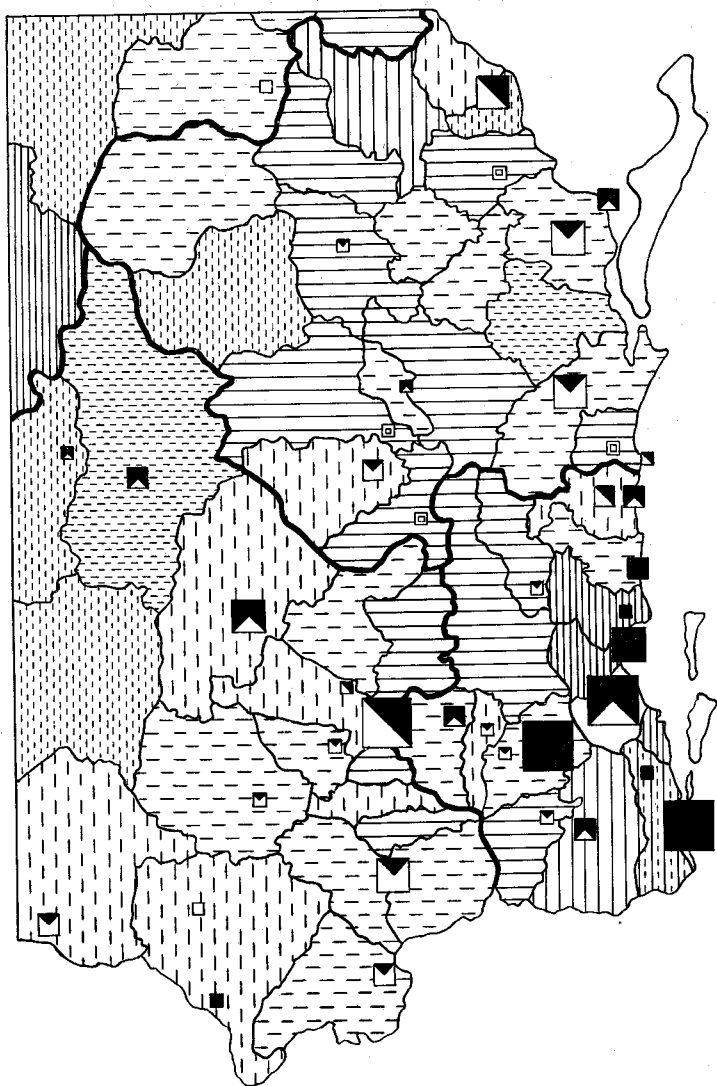


24 & over

Towns



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 1961			Birth Rate ¹	
	Males	Females	Total	1960 ²	1961
Metropolitan	7,102	6,667	13,769	21.2	22.2
Moreton ³	2,209	2,142	4,351	22.2	23.1
Maryborough	1,571	1,508	3,079	22.8	24.0
Downs	1,855	1,783	3,638	26.2	25.6
Roma	350	325	675	33.6	31.9
South Western	244	209	453	29.5	29.7
<i>Total South</i>	<i>13,331</i>	<i>12,634</i>	<i>25,965</i>	<i>22.6</i>	<i>23.3</i>
Rockhampton	1,239	1,078	2,317	24.5	24.6
Central Western	389	363	752	29.2	29.8
Far Western	101	90	191	23.4	31.3
<i>Total Central</i>	<i>1,729</i>	<i>1,531</i>	<i>3,260</i>	<i>25.4</i>	<i>26.0</i>
Mackay	649	608	1,257	26.8	26.8
Townsville	1,126	1,111	2,237	24.9	24.9
Cairns	1,368	1,252	2,620	26.0	26.2
Peninsula	136	145	281	.. ⁴	.. ⁴
North Western	524	493	1,017	36.7	34.6
<i>Total North</i>	<i>3,803</i>	<i>3,609</i>	<i>7,412</i>	<i>27.2</i>	<i>27.1</i>
Total Queensland	18,863	17,774	36,637	23.6	24.2

¹ Births per 1,000 mean population.

² Revised in accordance with 1961 Census results.

³ Excluding Metropolitan.

⁴ 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 1961 and for the average of the last five years. On the average, births in November, December, and January together account for only 23.7 per cent of the annual total compared with 26.0 per cent for May, June, and July.

BIRTHS BY MONTH OF REGISTRATION, QUEENSLAND

Month of Registration	Births in 1961			Per Cent of Annual Total	
	Males	Females	Total ¹	1961	Five Years 1957-1961
January	1,661	1,578	3,239	8.8	8.7
February	1,510	1,405	2,915	8.0	7.9
March	1,694	1,611	3,305	9.0	8.7
April	1,489	1,504	2,993	8.2	8.4
May	1,754	1,591	3,345	9.1	8.8
June	1,607	1,448	3,055	8.3	8.4
July	1,533	1,498	3,031	8.3	8.8
August	1,678	1,554	3,232	8.8	8.4
September	1,542	1,435	2,977	8.1	8.2
October	1,651	1,583	3,234	8.8	8.7
November	1,476	1,400	2,876	7.9	7.7
December	1,268	1,167	2,435	6.7	7.3
Total	18,863	17,774	36,637	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.

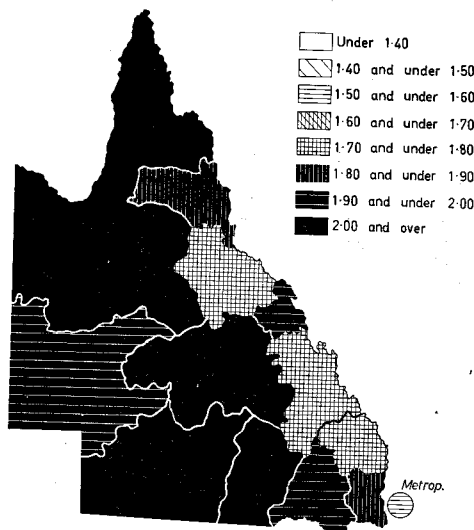
BIRTH AND REPRODUCTION RATES, AUSTRALIA, 1861 TO 1961

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
1957	21.9	22.8	24.0	22.3	24.6	25.7	22.9	1.78	1.66	1.72	1.60
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	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 1.77 in 1960 means that the number of female births in 1960 was 77 per cent more than was required to replace the present generation of women.

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

Statistical Division	1946-1950	1951-1955	1956-1960	1958	1959	1960
Metropolitan	1.33	1.40	1.48	1.49	1.56	1.54
Moreton ¹	1.51	1.62	1.82	1.83	1.97	1.93
Maryborough	1.65	1.75	1.69	1.71	1.73	1.66
Downs	1.72	1.80	1.86	1.89	1.90	1.91
Roma	1.92	2.04	2.37	2.39	2.57	2.56
South Western	1.78	2.04	2.14	2.34	2.28	2.02
Rockhampton	1.54	1.67	1.69	1.67	1.76	1.77
Central Western	1.63	1.81	2.14	2.20	2.33	2.18
Far Western	1.47	1.70	1.94	1.91	2.16	1.88
Mackay	1.51	1.66	1.88	1.92	1.98	1.91
Townsville	1.39	1.57	1.72	1.69	1.95	1.87
Cairns	1.60	1.74	1.86	1.91	1.94	1.90
Peninsula and N.W.	2.10	2.02	2.75	2.80	3.06	3.11
Whole State	1.49	1.59	1.70	1.72	1.80	1.77

¹ Excluding Metropolitan.

Although the Australian crude birth rate has declined by about 25 per cent over the last half-century, the net reproduction rate is now higher than it was fifty years ago. This is due to the great improvement in the infant mortality rate in the period (see page 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 lower than average figures for the metropolitan area reflect the world-wide tendency for fertility in urban areas to be lower than in rural areas. This is partly due to the fact that reproduction rates are calculated in relation to *all* females, and there is a tendency for unmarried women to migrate to the cities.

Ages of Mothers and Duration of Marriage—The first part of the following table shows the ages of mothers at the birth of their first child after marriage. In the case of multiple births, only the first-born is included. The second part shows the ages and the duration of the marriages of the mothers of all nuptial children born in 1961, 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, 1961

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 ..	1,893	..	1,370	228	253	37	5	..	..
20-24 ..	5,154	..	1,279	1,173	1,660	631	245	105	61
25-29 ..	1,933	..	208	286	440	277	220	178	324
30-34 ..	765	..	76	87	143	84	60	46	269
35-39 ..	320	..	32	33	55	24	25	9	142
40 and over	90	..	11	7	21	8	4	3	36
Total ..	10,155	..	2,976	1,814	2,572	1,061	559	341	832
ALL BIRTHS									
Under 20 ..	3,056	686	1,382	229	498	202	46	12	1
20-24 ..	11,606	696	1,292	1,183	2,309	2,401	1,622	1,097	1,006
25-29 ..	10,240	421	213	288	573	913	1,174	1,317	5,341
30-34 ..	6,910	351	76	87	176	260	253	324	5,383
35-39 ..	3,669	216	32	35	71	67	74	85	3,089
40 and over	1,156	75	11	7	22	17	19	20	985
Total ..	36,637	2,445	3,006	1,829	3,649	3,860	3,188	2,855	15,805

In the next table, all nuptial births registered during 1961 are shown according to the duration and previous issue of the current marriage.

NUPTIAL BIRTHS, QUEENSLAND, 1961

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	18,207	30,262	1.66	9,323	6,261	2,267	344	12	..
5 Years and under 10	9,232	30,729	3.33	643	1,706	3,052	2,311	1,063	457
10 Years and under 15	4,487	20,559	4.58	144	285	796	1,133	940	1,189
15 Years and under 20	1,519	8,448	5.56	40	48	166	274	307	684
20 Years and under 25	343	2,418	7.05	5	12	27	36	36	227
25 Years and over ..	27	242	8.96	..	..	1	..	3	23
Total	33,815	92,658	2.74	10,155	8,312	6,309	4,098	2,361	2,580

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 1961.

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 1961 the masculinity of births registered in the various States was:—New South Wales, 104.88; Victoria, 105.82; Queensland, 106.13; South Australia, 103.68; Western Australia, 106.31; and Tasmania, 106.63. 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 1961 was 2,445, the percentage of the total births being 6.67. 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 6.12 per cent during the five years, 1957 to 1961.

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 1961 was 276. During the five years ended 1961 there were 1,241 legitimations, equivalent to 11.6 per cent of all ex-nuptial births registered during the same period.

Multiple Births—During 1961, 416 pairs of twins were registered, consisting of 143 pairs of males, including 10 where one was stillborn, 129 pairs of females, including 2 where both were stillborn and 5 where one was stillborn, 144 pairs of a male with a female, including 4 cases where the male was stillborn, and 3 cases where the female was stillborn. There were 4 sets of triplets, consisting of 1 set of three females, 2 sets of three males, and 1 set of two males and a female. One in every 88 of the confinements in 1961 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 Justices of the Peace authorised to celebrate marriages. Any Minister or Justice who has celebrated a marriage must, within one month thereafter, transmit the original certificate of marriage to the Registrar of the District in which the marriage took place. (See beginning of section 3 of this chapter for particulars of Registry Districts.)

Age and Conjugal Condition at Marriage—The following table shows the age and conjugal condition at marriage of all persons married during 1961. Of the 10,392 marriages celebrated, 1,303 bridegrooms and 4,326 brides were minors. Three brides were aged 14 years and 55 were 15 years; 12 bridegrooms were aged 16 years, and 53 were 17 years. One bridegroom was 89 years of age, while 1 bride was aged 80 years.

MARRIAGES, QUEENSLAND, 1961, AGE AND CONJUGAL CONDITION

Age at Marriage	Never Previously Married		Widowed		Divorced		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 20	671	3,021	..	4	..	1	671	3,026
20-24	4,896	4,797	3	12	7	25	4,906	4,834
25-29	2,385	951	10	38	49	107	2,444	1,096
30-34	860	303	16	24	91	110	967	437
35-39	344	157	37	37	97	101	478	295
40-44	131	70	33	45	79	69	243	184
45-49	99	60	41	72	56	61	196	193
50-54	46	32	46	63	62	36	154	131
55-59	29	15	50	51	33	10	112	76
60 and Over ..	29	22	168	88	24	10	221	120
Total	9,490	9,428	404	434	498	530	10,392	10,392

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 16 months and of spinsters by 18 months. On the other hand, the age of widowers at re-marriage has risen by over 6 years and of widows by over 7 years. The average age of divorcees at re-marriage has increased by over 3 years for women and over 4 years for men.

MARRIAGES, QUEENSLAND, AVERAGE AGES OF BRIDEGROOMS AND BRIDES

Year	Never Previously Married		Widowed		Divorced		Total	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1952	26.81	23.52	52.83	46.24	41.14	35.77	28.69	25.25
1953	26.79	23.39	52.51	45.18	40.92	36.02	28.61	25.19
1954	26.69	23.29	51.58	45.94	39.87	36.46	28.50	25.06
1955	26.48	23.12	52.11	46.84	41.63	35.81	28.31	24.92
1956	26.50	23.02	53.42	47.34	40.66	36.61	28.25	24.80
1957	26.37	22.98	54.11	47.11	41.60	36.96	28.22	24.80
1958	26.21	22.80	54.58	47.41	40.91	36.82	27.98	24.56
1959	26.16	22.65	55.18	47.95	41.72	37.26	28.11	24.71
1960	25.89	22.60	55.97	48.30	41.39	37.88	27.67	24.41
1961	25.77	22.51	55.32	48.49	41.89	37.36	27.70	24.36

Religious Denominations—The 10,392 marriages in 1961 were celebrated by officials of the following denominations:—Roman Catholic, 2,823; Church of England, 2,817; Presbyterian, 1,718; Methodist, 1,613; Lutheran, 251; Baptist, 182; Salvation Army, 99; Orthodox—Greek, Russian, &c, 93; Congregational, 80; other religious denominations, 324; and civil officers, 392.

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

Jan	10.0	Apr	10.4	July	6.2	Oct	8.6
Feb	7.4	May	9.1	Aug	7.0	Nov	7.3
Mar	6.3	June	7.9	Sept	9.1	Dec	10.7

Marriage Rate—Crude marriage rates for each State from 1861 to 1961 are given below.

CRUDE MARRIAGE RATES¹, AUSTRALIA, 1861 TO 1961

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
1957	7.9	7.6	7.3	7.5	7.1	7.6	7.6
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

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 12,756 deaths registered in Queensland during 1961. 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 pages 75 to 78.

DEATHS IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, QUEENSLAND, 1961

Statistical Division (Usual Residence)	All Deaths			Deaths under One Year	Crude Death Rate ¹	Rate of Infant Mortality ²
	Males	Females	Total			
Metropolitan	3,192	2,548	5,740	230	9.3	17
Moreton ³	935	580	1,515	70	8.0	16
Maryborough	642	431	1,073	71	8.3	23
Downs	662	495	1,157	74	8.1	20
Roma	88	45	133	26	6.3	39
South Western	70	31	101	13	6.6	29
<i>Total South</i>	<i>5,589</i>	<i>4,130</i>	<i>9,719</i>	<i>484</i>	<i>8.7</i>	<i>19</i>
Rockhampton	514	313	827	56	8.8	24
Central Western	98	61	159	17	6.3	23
Far Western	24	10	34	4	5.6	21
<i>Total Central</i>	<i>636</i>	<i>384</i>	<i>1,020</i>	<i>77</i>	<i>8.1</i>	<i>24</i>
Mackay	225	107	332	19	7.1	15
Townsville	462	269	731	46	8.1	21
Cairns	478	240	718	71	7.2	27
Peninsula	40	25	65	9	8.5	32
North Western	116	55	171	27	5.8	27
<i>Total North</i>	<i>1,321</i>	<i>696</i>	<i>2,017</i>	<i>172</i>	<i>7.4</i>	<i>23</i>
<i>Total Queensland</i> ..	<i>7,546</i>	<i>5,210</i>	<i>12,756</i>	<i>733</i>	<i>8.4</i>	<i>20</i>

¹ Deaths per 1,000 mean population.

² Deaths under one year per 1,000 live

births. ³ Excluding Metropolitan.

Deaths by Month of Registration—Deaths in 1961 are shown on the next page according to the month in which they were registered. The percentage distribution by months for 1961 is also compared with an average distribution for five years in which the seasonal anomalies of any one year are evened out. From this, it appears that 30 per cent of deaths occur in July, August, and September compared with 22 per cent in the humid summer months of January, February, and March.

DEATHS, BY MONTH OF REGISTRATION, QUEENSLAND

Month of Registration	Deaths in 1961			Per Cent of Annual Total	
	Males	Females	Total	1961	Five Years 1957-1961
January	559	410	969	7.6	7.5
February	541	389	930	7.3	7.2
March	600	381	981	7.7	7.4
April	459	345	804	6.3	7.3
May	677	478	1,155	9.1	8.6
June	704	438	1,142	8.9	8.8
July	762	536	1,298	10.2	10.3
August	763	516	1,279	10.0	10.3
September	670	472	1,142	8.9	8.9
October	677	452	1,129	8.9	8.6
November	611	422	1,033	8.1	7.7
December	523	371	894	7.0	7.4
Total	7,546	5,210	12,756	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 1961

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Australia ²
1861-1870 ³	16.53	17.08	19.56	15.15	15.03	14.77	16.65
1871-1880 ³	15.56	15.42	18.09	15.24	15.01	16.06	15.71
1881-1890 ³	14.84	15.43	17.54	13.53	16.30	15.63	15.27
1891-1900 ³	12.41	13.79	12.63	12.05	15.94	12.95	13.04
1901-1910 ³	10.68	12.38	10.64	10.56	11.80	10.78	11.25
1911-1920 ³	10.52	11.44	10.65	10.51	9.89	10.11	10.75
1921-1930 ³	9.26	9.82	9.19	9.14	9.04	9.57	9.40
1931-1940 ³	9.06	10.04	8.85	9.03	9.02	9.77	9.31
1941-1950 ³	9.71	10.50	9.19	10.02	9.55	9.76	9.86
1951-1960 ³	9.35	9.24	8.54	8.94	8.20	8.23	9.02
1957	9.19	9.08	8.29	8.67	7.71	8.13	8.81
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

¹ Number of deaths per annum per 1,000 mean population. Revised in accordance with 1961 Census results. 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, 1961

Particulars	Under 1 Week			Under 4 Weeks			Under 1 Year		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Number of Deaths	292	193	485	324	218	542	437	296	733
Death Rate ¹	15.5	10.9	13.2	17.2	12.3	14.8	23.2	16.7	20.0

¹ Deaths per 1,000 live births.

The main causes of infant deaths in 1961 are shown below.

INFANT DEATHS, QUEENSLAND, 1961

Cause	Sub-tropical	Tropical	Total
Congenital Malformations	115	34	149
Immaturity	96	51	147
Birth Injuries	73	27	100
Post-natal Asphyxia and Atelectasis	54	24	78
Other Diseases peculiar to Early Infancy	99	26	125
Pneumonia (Aged 4 weeks and over)	28	20	48
Gastro-enteritis and Colitis (Aged 4 weeks and over)	16	5	21
Other	46	19	65
Total	527	206	733

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
1952 ..	330	252	596	131	18.9	17.7	6.8	43.4
1953 ..	318	250	585	127	18.7	17.5	7.0	43.2
1954 ..	295	244	554	121	17.5	16.5	5.4	39.4
1955 ..	280	229	521	122	15.8	14.6	5.4	35.8
1956 ..	260	281	556	93	16.9	16.1	6.3	39.3
1957 ..	301	276	597	109	17.4	15.0	6.3	38.7
1958 ..	274	259	548	106	15.9	13.5	5.6	35.0
1959 ..	289	246	553	117	15.3	14.4	5.5	35.2
1960 ..	288	250	551	115	15.4	15.6	5.1	36.1
1961 ..	281	260	553	108	14.9	14.6	5.1	34.6

¹ Including stillbirths of unstated sex.

² Males per 100 females.

INFANT MORTALITY RATES¹ BY DISTRICTS, QUEENSLAND

Statistical Division	1946-1950 ²	1951-1955 ²	1956-1960 ²	1959	1960	1961
Metropolitan	27	22	18	17	18	17
Moreton ²	26	23	18	18	19	16
Maryborough	29	23	24	20	27	23
Downs	25	22	19	19	17	20
Roma	28	29	22	24	27	39
South Western	36	37	36	26	31	29
Rockhampton	26	24	22	18	27	24
Central Western	32	29	22	25	28	23
Far Western	49	36	26	12	64	21
Mackay	23	22	24	27	19	15
Townsville	24	21	21	20	16	21
Cairns	29	25	25	26	22	27
Peninsula and North Western	58	41	34	41	33	28
Whole State	28	24	21	20	21	20
Sub-Tropical Queensland	27	23	20	18	20	19
Metropolitan	27	22	18	17	18	17
Other Sub-Tropical Cities	32	22	22	21	21	18
Sub-Tropical Towns and Shires	25	25	21	19	23	23
Tropical Queensland	30	26	24	25	23	22
Tropical Cities	26	25	25	23	17	26
Tropical Towns and Shires	32	26	24	27	26	21

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

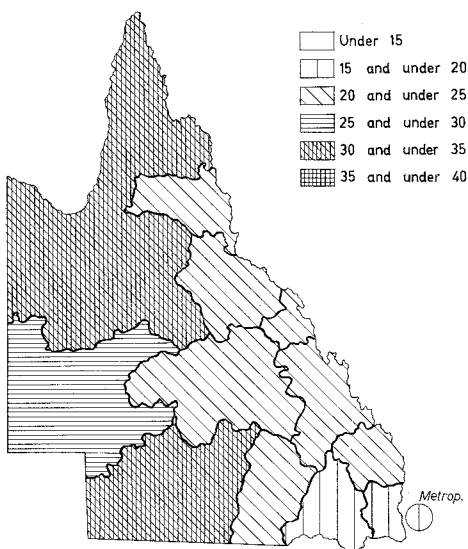
² Average of five annual rates.

³ Excluding Metropolitan.

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

INFANT MORTALITY RATES

Queensland — Average for Five Years 1957-1961



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 1961

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Australia ²
1901-1905 ^a	97.36	95.83	94.73	86.69	125.87	90.06	97.13
1906-1910 ^a	77.35	79.96	71.48	68.50	89.68	83.21	77.71
1911-1915 ^a	71.04	72.15	65.74	67.01	72.61	70.94	70.29
1916-1920 ^a	64.87	66.96	63.18	61.77	61.52	63.70	64.63
1921-1925 ^a	58.14	61.98	51.00	54.14	59.26	60.27	57.90
1926-1930 ^a	54.72	52.24	47.33	46.91	49.23	53.47	51.95
1931-1935 ^a	41.92	42.74	39.49	35.13	40.79	44.47	41.27
1936-1940 ^a	41.21	37.65	36.78	33.02	39.71	41.41	38.83
1941-1945 ^a	36.29	34.73	34.55	33.20	33.37	39.54	35.24
1946-1950 ^a	28.94	23.87	27.51	26.56	28.14	26.57	27.01
1951-1955 ^a	25.12	20.74	23.63	22.57	24.49	23.71	23.36
1956-1960 ^a	22.25	19.68	21.02	20.51	21.42	20.63	21.06
1957	22.70	20.16	21.68	20.63	21.09	20.15	21.41
1958	21.29	19.23	19.40	22.40	21.52	19.49	20.49
1959	22.65	21.21	20.25	20.71	20.16	23.42	21.54
1960	21.16	18.46	21.01	18.94	21.62	19.09	20.16
1961	20.84	17.80	20.01	20.00	19.67	16.81	19.54

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
1957	33,763	220,358	21	138	0.62	0.63
1958	33,872	222,504	16	111	0.47	0.50
1959	35,599	226,976	21	104	0.59	0.46
1960	35,213	230,326	24	121	0.68	0.53
1961	36,637	239,986	28	107	0.76	0.44

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

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

EXPECTATION OF LIFE, VARIOUS COUNTRIES

Country	Period	Expectation of Life, in Years, at Age—							
		0	1	10	20	30	40	50	60
Australia—Male	1891-00	51.1	56.9	51.4	42.8	35.1	27.7	20.5	14.0
	1901-10	55.2	60.0	53.5	44.7	36.5	28.6	21.2	14.4
	1920-22	59.2	62.7	56.0	47.0	38.4	30.1	22.2	15.1
	1932-34	63.5	65.5	58.0	48.8	39.9	31.1	22.8	15.6
	1946-48	66.1	67.3	59.0	49.6	40.4	31.2	22.7	15.4
	1953-55	67.1	67.9	59.5	50.1	40.9	31.7	22.9	15.5
Australia—Female	1891-00	54.8	59.9	54.5	45.7	37.9	30.5	22.9	15.9
	1901-10	58.8	62.9	56.4	47.5	39.3	31.5	23.7	16.2
	1920-22	63.3	66.0	59.2	50.0	41.5	33.1	24.9	17.2
	1932-34	67.1	68.7	61.0	51.7	42.8	34.0	25.6	17.7
	1946-48	70.6	71.5	63.1	53.5	44.1	34.9	26.1	18.1
	1953-55	72.8	73.2	64.8	55.1	45.4	36.0	27.0	18.8
Queensland—Male	1953-55	67.2	68.0	59.6	50.2	41.1	32.0	23.3	15.8
Queensland—Female	1953-55	72.7	73.2	64.8	55.1	45.5	36.2	27.4	19.1
Canada	1950-52	68.6	70.3	62.1	52.6	43.3	34.0	25.3	17.6
England and Wales	1958	70.8	71.4	62.8	53.1	43.5	34.0	25.0	17.0
France	1952-56	68.1	69.6	61.3	51.6	42.3	33.1	24.5	16.9
Ireland, Republic	1950-52	65.8	67.8	59.7	50.2	41.2	32.3	23.8	16.1
Japan	1958	67.3	68.7	60.9	51.3	42.3	33.3	24.6	16.8
Netherlands	1953-55	72.5	73.1	64.6	54.9	45.2	35.8	26.6	18.4
New Zealand	1950-52	70.4	71.0	62.5	52.9	43.5	34.1	25.3	17.4
Norway	1951-55	72.9	73.6	65.2	55.5	46.1	36.7	27.6	19.2
Scotland	1958	68.8	69.7	61.2	51.4	41.8	32.5	23.7	16.0
Thailand	1947-48	50.3	53.6	49.4	41.2	33.9	27.0	20.1	13.4
U.S.A.	1957	69.4	70.3	61.8	52.2	42.8	33.5	24.9	17.3

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	1959 ²	1960 ³	1961
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	1.28	1.21	1.21
Diabetes Mellitus	0.03	0.06	0.09	0.08	0.15	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.09
Vascular Lesions affecting									
Central Nervous System ..	<i>n</i>	0.45	0.45	0.37	0.63	0.99	1.08	1.11	1.15
Heart Diseases	0.57	1.14	1.39	1.36	2.15	2.25	2.47	2.54	2.61
Hypertensive Disease	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	0.46	0.34	0.31	0.26
Pneumonia	0.68	0.34	0.49	0.42	0.45	0.30	0.27	0.27	0.26
Nephritis and Nephrosis ..	0.38	0.42	0.53	0.56	0.59	0.29	0.14	0.15	0.14
Congenital Malformations ..	0.09	0.14	0.15	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.13	0.14	0.12
Diseases of Early Infancy ..	0.48	0.60	0.75	0.48	0.42	0.39	0.27	0.30	0.30
Accidents	1.00	0.77	0.60	0.55	0.65	0.57	0.61	0.53	0.52
All Other Causes	6.94	4.52	4.90	3.02	2.52	1.94	1.69	1.59	1.71
All Causes	11.72	9.70	10.65	8.19	8.97	8.73	8.43	8.30	8.42

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

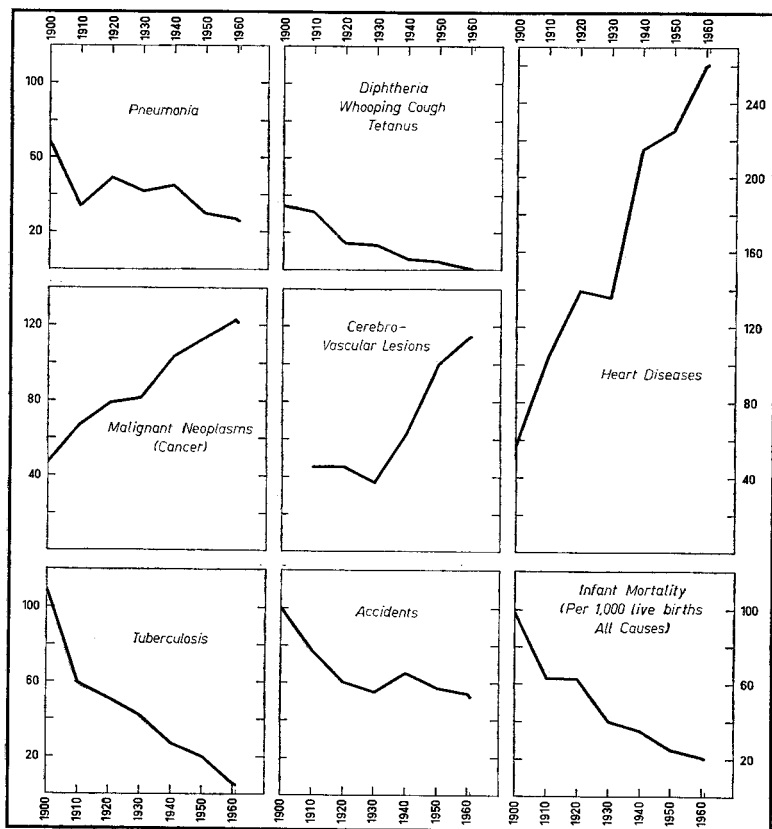
² Revised in accordance with 1961 Census

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—1900–1961

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) .. .. .	..	..	..	2	7	7
Other Tuberculosis	1	..	..	..	..	1
Syphilis and its Sequelae .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1
Dysentery, All Forms	1	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough	1	..	..	..	..	..
Meningococcal Infections	2	..	..	..	..	..
Acute Poliomyelitis .. .. .	..	..	1	1	..	..
Measles	1	..	..	..	..	..
Typhus and Other Rickettsial Diseases .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	8	..	3	4	5	7
Malignant Neoplasms, incl Neoplasms of Lymphatic and Haematopoietic Tissues	16	8	15	33	64	172
Benign and Unspecified Neoplasms .. .. .	..	2	..	3	2	3
Diabetes Mellitus .. .. .	..	..	..	..	5	8
Anaemias .. .. .	..	..	..	1	..	..
Vascular Lesions affecting Central Nervous System	1	1	4	14	36	85
Non-meningococcal Meningitis	4	1	..	1	1	1
Rheumatic Fever	1	..	..	1	..	..
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease .. .. .	..	1	2	5	10	10
Arteriosclerotic and Degenerative Heart Disease .. .. .	..	..	1	25	139	368
Other Diseases of Heart	2	..	1	..	6	10
Hypertension—						
With Heart Disease .. .. .	..	..	..	..	3	11
Without mention of Heart .. .. .	..	..	..	2	9	16
Influenza	1	..	1	..	1	..
Pneumonia	39	1	..	6	12	12
Bronchitis	5	..	..	2	2	15
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum .. .. .	..	..	1	3	16	10
Appendicitis	2	2	4	..	2	1
Intestinal Obstruction; Hernia	5	..	1	2	2	6
Gastritis, Duodenitis, Enteritis, Colitis, except Diarrhoea of Newborn	14	..	2	2	2	3
Cirrhosis of Liver .. .. .	..	..	..	2	8	10
Nephritis and Nephrosis	3	1	1	15	19	17
Hyperplasia of Prostate .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	3
Complications of Pregnancy, Childbirth, and Puer- perium .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Congenital Malformations	98	1	..	3	1	4
Diseases of Early Infancy	265	..	..	..	..	..
Senility; Ill-defined Causes	5	..	..	5	1	3
All Other Diseases	22	13	5	22	40	55
Motor Vehicle Accidents	12	46	62	32	32	27
All Other Accidents	41	35	42	44	37	36
Suicide and Self-inflicted Injuries .. .. .	..	8	18	24	38	45
Homicide and Operations of War .. .. .	..	2	2	4	2	1
Total	550	122	166	258	502	948

¹ Including 4 males and 1 female whose ages were not specified.

AGE GROUPS, QUEENSLAND, 1961

		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	
11	27	1	..	..	2	1	1	2	5	54	12	66
1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	4	2	6
..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	4	2	6
..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	1	3
..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3
..	
2	4	4	4	2	5	2	2	4	4	33	27	60	
274	456	13	7	6	33	82	126	196	337	1,038	800	1,838	
6	2	..	1	..	2	6	2	11	2	18	24	42	
14	22	1	..	..	..	..	3	29	61	49	94	143
3	7	1	1	1	..	4	..	4	16	11	27	38	
180	505	1	2	2	4	34	84	158	626	827	911	1,738	
1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	9	3	12
..	1	2	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	3	7	10
11	14	..	1	2	1	13	10	9	11	53	47	100	
633	1,067	..	1	..	6	23	83	260	853	2,234	1,226	3,460	
44	151	1	..	3	2	3	7	13	147	214	176	390	
37	60	..	..	..	..	5	14	24	96	112	139	251
21	32	..	..	1	5	8	9	10	36	80	69	149
3	4	1	..	1	..	..	..	2	8	10	12	22
35	120	33	3	1	2	5	8	18	98	225	168	393	
45	111	1	..	..	1	..	2	4	18	180	26	206
26	28	..	..	..	1	6	4	1	8	84	20	104
7	3	3	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	21	6	27	
13	18	3	..	..	..	4	3	2	20	47	32	79
2	20	12	..	..	1	2	1	2	22	45	40	85
15	6	..	..	..	..	2	3	4	..	41	9	50
21	32	1	..	4	7	20	25	20	29	109	106	215	
7	56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	66	..	66
..	..	..	2	14	10	2	..	..	..	..	28	28
1	1	68	2	3	..	1	2	..	2	109	78	187	
..	..	185	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	265	185	450
..	104	2	..	2	1	2	2	1	104	118	114	232	
160	398	20	5	16	22	33	41	77	322	715	537	1,252	
32	22	14	17	6	7	6	10	17	13	265	90	355	
28	47	9	3	9	5	10	9	10	66	311	121	432	
27	12	..	..	8	13	9	18	11	1	172	60	232
1	1	1	1	2	2	1	..	..	..	13	7	20
1,661	3,335	382	50	88	134	286	470	894	2,905	7,546	5,210	12,756	

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	1959	1960	1961
Breast Abscess .. ..	..¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	123	71	45
Diarrhoea (Infantile) .. ..	..¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	167	185	174	142
Diphtheria	252	552	2,841	1,686	598	172	7	6	4
Dysentery (Bacillary)	n	n	n	4	19	244	51	47	40
Hansen's Disease .. ..	..¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	8	30	1	6	2	6
Hepatitis (Infective and Serum) .. ..	..¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	762	713	1,052
Hookworm .. ..	..¹	1	5	10	18	62	63	82	24
Leptospirosis ² .. ..	..¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	55	55	134	105	88
Malaria .. ..	..¹	.. ¹	9	9	10	24	46	57	32
Meningitis, Cerebro-spinal .. ..	..¹	10	32	3	5	44	34	30	35
Poliomyelitis, Acute Anterior .. ..	..¹	.. ¹	17	4	44	106	4	6	154
Puerperal Infections	10	11	26	40	152	19	60	29	25
Scarlet Fever	115	33	340	617	248	446	148	127	97
Tuberculosis .. ..	..¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	343	525	594	749	844	679
Typhoid Fever	793	760	731	130	53	9	7	7	5
Typhus Fever .. ..	..¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	n	33	53	11	13	13
Venereal Diseases	n	n	2,848	1,714 ³	1,258	577	1,042	1,146	1,611
Other	n	n	n	5	35	58	799	509	322
Total	n	n	n	n	3,083	2,631	4,231	3,968	4,374

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

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 172,835 cases, treatment of which was completed during 1960. 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, 1960

Disease for which Treated	Patients Treated				Patients Died			
	Sub-tropical		Tropical		Sub-tropical		Tropical	
	Coast- al	In- land	Coast- al	In- land	Coast- al	In- land	Coast- al	In- land
<i>Infective and Parasitic Diseases</i> ..	3,038	741	1,675	204	72	11	33	2
Tuberculosis	883	73	597	11	39	6	18	..
<i>Neoplasms</i>	6,287	478	1,382	115	740	90	230	17
Malignant	4,084	284	780	64	710	88	224	17
Other and Unspecified	2,203	194	602	51	30	2	6	..
<i>Allergic, Glandular, and Nutritional Diseases</i>	3,050	653	1,174	159	92	19	26	3
Allergic Disorders	1,421	420	533	81	14	3	3	..
Diabetes Mellitus	944	155	473	29	53	14	20	2
<i>Blood and Blood-forming Organs</i> ..	619	80	143	20	30	5	5	1
<i>Mental, Psychoneurotic Disorders</i> ..	3,955	730	1,521	292	23	7	9	..
<i>Nervous System and Sense Organs</i> ..	6,674	1,093	1,776	245	689	101	175	8
Vascular Lesions affecting Central Nervous System	1,763	220	355	28	602	91	153	6
Otitis Media and Mastoiditis ..	732	195	196	42	1	..	1	..
<i>Circulatory System</i>	7,948	1,541	2,560	386	1,001	170	286	26
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease ..	193	18	60	10	25	..	3	1
Arteriosclerotic and Degenerative Heart Disease	2,526	322	632	81	511	62	132	11
Other Heart Diseases	1,513	388	597	89	214	63	98	13
Hypertensive Disease	1,346	324	444	51	129	24	33	..
<i>Respiratory System</i>	14,502	4,725	6,658	1,214	310	62	79	21
Acute Upper Respiratory Infections	2,454	996	2,122	325	1	..	1	..
Influenza	445	377	371	103	..	1	1	1
Pneumonia	3,228	982	1,433	273	173	27	47	13
Bronchitis	2,266	864	1,241	238	53	14	15	2
Hypertrophy of Tonsils and Adenoids	4,081	1,028	926	164	1	1	..	..
<i>Digestive System</i>	12,585	3,256	4,722	962	231	38	52	20
Teeth and Supporting Structures ..	901	393	531	74	..	..	..	1
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum ..	1,289	637	480	119	51	12	9	1
Appendicitis	2,525	850	884	171	7	2	4	1
Intestinal Obstruction, Hernia ..	2,673	384	780	92	38	9	12	..
Gastritis, Enteritis, Colitis	1,729	801	1,160	369	29	6	7	14
<i>Genito-Urinary System</i>	7,781	1,406	2,620	453	164	18	51	4
Nephritis and Nephrosis	400	79	173	22	50	9	32	3
Infections of Kidney	768	187	299	85	41	2	8	..
Calculi of Urinary System	392	42	205	22	9	..	1	..
Hyperplasia of Prostate Gland ..	590	64	170	20	25	3	6	..
Diseases of Breast	386	77	180	37	1	..	..	..
Diseases of Genital Organs	3,753	768	1,242	205	11	2	1	..
<i>Pregnancy and the Puerperium</i> ..	6,248	983	1,364	483	6	2	1	1
<i>Skin and Cellular Tissue</i>	3,249	1,186	1,556	492	10	2	3	1
<i>Bones and Organs of Movement</i> ..	3,362	519	811	171	40	4	5	3
<i>Congenital Malformations and Diseases of Early Infancy</i>	1,250	203	253	54	76	8	15	4
<i>Senility and Ill-defined</i>	8,825	2,615	3,577	769	135	50	64	17
<i>Accidents, Poisonings, and Violence</i> ..	13,227	4,522	6,198	1,495	274	52	80	16
Motor Vehicle Accidents	1,665	566	973	104	61	13	20	3
Assaults and Attempted Suicide ..	653	109	170	46	16	5	4	..
Total All Classes	102,600	24,731	37,990	7,514	3,893	639	1,114	144

PUBLIC HOSPITALS, QUEENSLAND, 1960—

Disease for which Treated	Males					
	0-9	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59
<i>Infective and Parasitic Diseases</i>	783	479	468	480	418	451
Tuberculosis	16	14	65	158	212	298
<i>Neoplasms</i>	154	170	161	246	421	736
Malignant	42	38	57	134	277	601
Other and Unspecified	112	132	104	112	144	135
<i>Allergic, Glandular, and Nutritional Diseases</i>	363	263	154	208	219	305
Allergic Disorders	309	207	114	136	115	132
Diabetes Mellitus	18	31	22	36	55	102
<i>Blood and Blood-forming Organs</i>	104	24	9	13	18	36
<i>Mental, Psychoneurotic Disorders</i>	77	142	451	843	849	590
<i>Nervous System and Sense Organs</i>	1,079	531	411	444	509	626
Vascular Lesions affecting Central Nervous System	1	10	11	26	79	193
Otitis Media and Mastoiditis	457	105	34	22	18	9
<i>Circulatory System</i>	288	264	189	422	762	1,166
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	2	12	18	27	16	27
Arteriosclerotic and Degenerative Heart Disease ..	5	3	8	42	248	538
Other Heart Diseases	8	14	13	47	66	182
Hypertensive Disease	2	3	15	42	155	160
<i>Respiratory System</i>	6,903	1,911	1,045	900	847	985
Acute Upper Respiratory Infections	2,116	399	222	118	73	49
Influenza	146	129	120	97	60	83
Pneumonia	1,076	388	229	291	304	317
Bronchitis	1,071	168	68	92	139	284
Hypertrophy of Tonsils and Adenoids	2,294	573	153	65	20	3
<i>Digestive System</i>	2,502	1,545	1,307	1,345	1,461	1,484
Teeth and Supporting Structures	457	161	118	59	51	27
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	5	19	133	367	376	382
Appendicitis	269	972	532	266	137	120
Intestinal Obstruction, Hernia	417	151	238	311	418	486
Gastritis, Enteritis, Colitis	1,139	149	170	124	124	113
<i>Genito-Urinary System</i>	801	273	278	359	376	513
Nephritis and Nephrosis	151	56	33	35	34	33
Infections of Kidney	15	40	34	41	49	41
Calculi of Urinary System .. .. .	..	2	28	96	97	106
Hyperplasia of Prostate Gland .. .. .	..	1	1	1	16	81
Diseases of Breast	2	2	4	5	2	3
Diseases of Genital Organs	571	108	89	88	79	104
<i>Pregnancy and the Puerperium</i> .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Skin and Cellular Tissue</i>	775	693	582	493	397	412
<i>Bones and Organs of Movement</i>	384	435	359	427	420	357
<i>Congenital Malformations and Diseases of Early</i>						
Infancy	755	135	47	35	22	13
<i>Senility and Ill-defined</i>	1,612	1,067	969	1,002	1,033	961
<i>Accidents, Poisonings, and Violence</i>	3,190	3,965	3,692	2,536	1,925	1,450
Motor Vehicle Accidents	147	604	752	373	250	176
Assaults and Attempted Suicide	3	41	133	128	99	51
Total All Classes	19,770	11,897	10,122	9,753	9,677	10,085

¹ Including 319 males and 305 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
294	220	646	358	255	224	210	114	132	90		3,612	2,046	5,658
188	154	13	29	67	93	112	47	54	32		1,113	451	1,564
928	1,171	143	213	364	626	862	657	674	722		3,992	4,270	8,262
790	1,093	50	24	39	178	321	418	517	626		3,036	2,176	5,212
138	78	93	189	325	448	541	239	157	96		956	2,094	3,050
261	275	278	329	312	365	454	421	415	399		2,054	2,982	5,036
93	81	219	247	162	169	194	134	74	63		1,190	1,265	2,455
126	143	14	52	67	68	106	179	281	295		534	1,067	1,601
58	82	64	61	38	41	45	66	90	110		344	518	862
378	262	58	195	376	666	634	466	275	188		3,625	2,873	6,498
714	1,120	809	376	263	357	408	405	657	1,041		5,459	4,329	9,788
287	558	7	7	7	22	88	145	279	636		1,170	1,196	2,366
5	3	322	92	23	29	19	8	9	4		658	507	1,165
1,522	1,999	195	219	267	556	768	867	1,146	1,757		6,637	5,798	12,435
8	11	2	18	20	28	29	31	23	8		121	160	281
683	729	3	3	6	28	90	217	393	557		2,259	1,302	3,561
418	766	8	3	15	33	72	120	242	566		1,521	1,066	2,587
192	221	1	10	64	145	248	255	273	369		796	1,369	2,165
1,013	1,342	5,732	2,069	955	787	605	523	581	813		14,996	12,103	27,099
37	40	1,695	587	214	104	67	61	51	44		3,063	2,834	5,897
49	49	95	109	93	73	57	41	40	40		743	553	1,296
306	476	890	241	175	240	193	183	237	349		3,394	2,522	5,916
368	517	827	194	111	113	114	116	167	249		2,716	1,893	4,609
2	4	2,052	734	165	80	24	11	1	4		3,126	3,073	6,199
1,197	1,109	1,977	1,541	1,168	1,037	1,077	921	900	892		11,977	9,548	21,525
4	12	453	200	161	88	63	28	6	5		892	1,007	1,899
258	207	3	10	79	133	188	144	106	109		1,750	775	2,525
56	33	275	942	410	182	108	52	35	30		2,390	2,040	4,430
440	380	145	42	51	171	174	142	180	178		2,844	1,085	3,929
106	136	940	225	177	119	108	105	130	180		2,067	1,992	4,059
759	944	283	616	1,721	1,782	1,663	916	537	412		4,312	7,948	12,260
21	22	87	39	32	35	46	20	18	11		386	288	674
43	38	83	131	227	201	153	112	64	62		302	1,037	1,339
65	51	2	8	18	52	55	48	20	10		446	215	661
296	447	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		844	..	844
5	6	7	55	260	146	108	36	25	11		29	651	680
99	85	24	287	1,075	1,200	1,132	571	295	154		1,224	4,744	5,968
..	..	..	881	4,977	2,724	454	6	..	..		..	9,078	9,078
316	272	588	415	235	290	285	254	212	240		3,951	2,532	6,483
252	216	190	290	143	209	291	273	259	343		2,859	2,004	4,863
8	9	575	63	24	24	23	19	2	4		1,024	736	1,760
815	1,062	1,297	1,196	863	857	858	684	599	839		8,558	7,228	15,786
805	616	1,937	1,243	649	637	610	583	580	928		18,242	7,200	25,442
113	57	99	229	153	87	84	80	54	34		2,483	825	3,308
28	16	5	69	95	119	97	43	26	21		502	476	978
9,320	10,699	14,772	10,065	12,610	11,182	9,247	7,175	7,059	8,778		91,642	81,193	172,835

AVERAGE PERIOD IN HOSPITAL (IN DAYS)—PUBLIC HOSPITALS, 1960

Disease for which Treated	Males			Females		
	Cases	Total Patient Days	Average Stay	Cases	Total Patient Days	Average Stay
<i>Infective and Parasitic Diseases</i>	3,612	135,520	37.5	2,046	66,899	32.7
Tuberculosis	1,113	104,023	93.5	451	49,789	110.4
<i>Neoplasms</i>	3,992	79,183	19.8	4,270	74,675	17.5
Malignant	3,036	69,025	22.7	2,176	53,008	24.4
Other and Unspecified	956	10,158	10.6	2,094	21,667	10.3
<i>Allergic, Glandular, and Nutritional Diseases</i>	2,054	28,634	13.9	2,982	47,585	16.0
Allergic Disorders	1,190	9,488	8.0	1,265	9,768	7.7
Diabetes Mellitus	534	13,626	25.5	1,067	25,181	23.6
<i>Blood and Blood-forming Organs</i>	344	6,969	20.3	518	8,873	17.1
<i>Mental, Psychoneurotic Disorders</i>	3,625	47,009	13.0	2,873	48,172	16.8
<i>Nervous System and Sense Organs</i>	5,459	108,868	19.9	4,329	104,738	24.2
Vascular Lesions affecting Central Nervous System	1,170	42,808	36.6	1,196	45,164	37.8
Otitis Media and Mastoiditis	658	5,921	9.0	507	4,530	8.9
<i>Circulatory System</i>	6,637	123,397	18.6	5,798	106,909	18.4
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	121	2,269	18.8	160	2,868	17.9
Arteriosclerotic and Degenerative Heart Disease	2,259	41,950	18.6	1,302	24,911	19.1
Other Heart Diseases	1,521	27,396	18.0	1,066	22,091	20.7
Hypertensive Disease	796	17,222	21.6	1,369	25,194	18.4
<i>Respiratory System</i>	14,996	116,598	7.8	12,103	89,475	7.4
Acute Upper Respiratory Infections	3,063	14,602	4.8	2,834	13,872	4.9
Influenza	743	4,069	5.5	553	2,974	5.4
Pneumonia	3,394	37,457	11.0	2,522	32,977	13.1
Bronchitis	2,716	29,564	10.9	1,893	15,320	8.1
Hypertrophy of Tonsils and Adenoids	3,126	9,868	3.2	3,073	10,319	3.4
<i>Digestive System</i>	11,977	119,206	10.0	9,548	91,179	9.5
Teeth and Supporting Structures	892	1,909	2.1	1,007	1,983	2.0
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	1,750	26,259	15.0	775	12,150	15.7
Appendicitis	2,390	19,512	8.2	2,040	16,854	8.3
Intestinal Obstruction, Hernia	2,844	31,441	11.1	1,085	12,521	11.5
Gastritis, Enteritis, Colitis	2,067	13,558	6.6	1,992	14,361	7.2
<i>Genito-Urinary System</i>	4,312	66,192	15.4	7,948	77,848	9.8
Nephritis and Nephrosis	386	10,268	26.6	288	6,175	21.4
Infections of Kidney	302	6,412	21.2	1,037	11,275	10.9
Calculi of Urinary System	446	5,828	13.1	215	3,017	14.0
Hyperplasia of Prostate Gland	844	22,285	26.4	..	..	..
Diseases of Breast	29	384	13.2	651	4,478	6.9
Diseases of Genital Organs	1,224	8,535	7.0	4,744	42,405	8.9
<i>Pregnancy and the Puerperium</i> .. .. .	..	..	..	9,078	77,060	8.5
<i>Skin and Cellular Tissue</i>	3,951	43,372	11.0	2,532	27,348	10.8
<i>Bones and Organs of Movement</i>	2,859	46,634	16.3	2,004	47,216	23.6
<i>Congenital Malformations and Diseases of Early Infancy</i>	1,024	20,194	19.7	736	15,788	21.5
<i>Senility and Ill-defined</i>	8,558	92,326	10.8	7,228	81,234	11.2
<i>Accidents, Poisonings, and Violence</i>	18,242	184,327	10.1	7,200	97,454	13.5
Motor Vehicle Accidents	2,483	31,048	12.5	825	11,241	13.6
Assaults and Attempted Suicide	502	2,800	5.6	476	2,717	5.7
Total All Classes	91,642	1,218,429	13.3	81,193	1,062,453	13.1

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 1961, 526 new patients aged 18 years and over were treated. A psychiatric clinic was established in Toowoomba in 1946. An epileptic home at Willowburn, Toowoomba, was opened in 1919.

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

The number of mental patients in 1874 was 300, which represented a rate of 1·83 per 1,000 of the population. The number of cases has increased, probably due largely to better supervision and notification, until 1956 when patients numbered 4,735. At 30 June 1961 there were 4,311 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 1961 the rate was 2·84.

In interstate comparisons with Queensland's rate, New South Wales has been consistently higher over a long period and Victoria higher in the last four years. The 1960 rates were:—New South Wales, 3·31; Victoria, 3·35; Queensland, 2·92; South Australia, 2·71; Western Australia, 2·73; Tasmania, 2·37; and for Australia, 3·11

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 1959-60 and 1960-61 reached 79 and 76 per cent respectively.

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

Since the first year for which information is available, the number of male patients has exceeded the number of females, the figures at 30 June 1961 being 2,424 males and 1,887 females. Of the four hospitals, Goodna treats the greatest number, 2,182 being patients at 30 June 1961, when Toowoomba had 1,140, Ipswich 675, and Charters Towers 211.

The epileptic home at Toowoomba is solely for epileptic patients, and at 30 June 1961 contained 103 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 1961 being 48 males and 55 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.

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 1961 there were 4,290 accounts of natives in the Aboriginal Trust Account, the total to their credit being £735,389, 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 1961 the credit balance of 5,959 accounts of Islanders was £243,489.

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 1961, 22 luggers and cutters owned and operated by Islanders won 211 tons of pearl-shell and 42 tons of trochus-shell, valued at £118,418.

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 1961 amounted to £770,013 (including £215,149 administrative costs) from revenue, and £83,857 from loan funds. Expenditure from a Welfare Fund built up from the sale of produce, livestock, native weapons, and curios, amounted to £215,894. Hospitalisation charges, borne by the Department of Health and Home Affairs, are not included.

At 30 June 1961 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) 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, 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 1961 are shown in the table below. It should be noted that these figures do not include an estimated 1,120 full-blood and 20,050 half-blood aboriginals exempted under the Acts from the control of the Department. Aboriginals granted exemption during 1960-61 numbered 124, excluding 42 children of those exempted. In the five years ended 30 June 1961 there were 685 adult exemptions.

ESTIMATED NATIVE POPULATION, QUEENSLAND, 30 JUNE 1961

Locality	Aboriginals		Torres Strait Islanders	Total	Children Enrolled in Native Schools	
	Full-bloods	Half-bloods			Boys	Girls
Government Settlements—						
Cape York ¹	225	..	517	742	84 ¹	90 ¹
Cherbourg	166	1,058	..	1,224	180	222
Palm Island	641	879	..	1,520	199 ²	207 ²
Woorabinda ³	423	243	..	666	86	105
Yarrabah	134	588	..	722	78	82
Missions—						
Brethren—						
Doomadgee	371	30	..	401	64	48
Church of England—						
Edward River	244	4	..	248	26	31
Lockhart River	342	12	..	354	47	39
Mitchell River	522	20	..	542	53	71
Lutheran—						
Bloomfield River	112	9	..	121	..	..
Hopevale	206	179	..	385	60	49
Presbyterian—						
Aurukun	547	16	..	563	79	59
Mapoon	90	130	..	220	33	27
Mornington Island	450	50	..	500	74	56
Weipa	167	5	..	172	17	22
Roman Catholic—						
Hammond Island .. .. .	..	..	124	124	13	20
Seventh Day Adventist—						
Mona Mona	185	153	..	338	59	42
Country Reserves ⁴	5,500	4,568	..	10,068	..	..
Torres Strait Islands .. .. .	..	..	7,368	7,368	454 ⁵	482 ⁵
Total	10,325	7,944	8,009	26,278	1,606	1,652

¹ Including Bamaga and Red Island Point with school enrolment of 59 boys and 66 girls (Torres Strait Islanders), and Cowal Creek (aboriginals). ² Including St. Michael's (R.C.) Palm Island Convent, 67 boys, 70 girls. ³ Including Foleyvale. ⁴ Country reserves include details of all natives residing outside missions or government settlements. Children of such natives attend the nearest State school. ⁵ Including St. Paul's (C. of E.) Moa Island, 37 boys, 40 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	1,983	5,896	1,247	29,327 ²

¹ Including Tasmania and Australian Capital Territory.
 Strait Islanders.

² Excluding Torres

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

Chapter 4—PUBLIC JUSTICE

1 THE LEGAL SYSTEM

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

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

District Courts were re-established in 1959 after having been abolished in 1922. The Judges of the District Courts are appointed for life, subject to retirement at the age of seventy. 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 request a jury. Appeal lies from the District Court in its original or appellate jurisdiction to the Supreme Court in cases where the amount or value in issue exceeds £600.

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

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

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

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

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

2 POLICE

The Queensland Police are controlled by a Commissioner, and at 30 June 1961 there were 332 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 1961 including 229 detectives, 74 plain clothes police, 9 police-women, 107 cadets, and 17 native trackers.

QUEENSLAND POLICE

Particulars	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
<i>Police Officers</i> ¹ —					
Metropolitan No	1,228	1,329	1,351	1,332	1,335
Country No	1,286	1,311	1,351	1,333	1,355
Total No	2,514	2,640	2,702	2,665	2,690
<i>Expenditure</i> —					
Salaries £	2,408,570	2,532,267	2,849,509	3,110,356	3,399,642
Uniforms and Allowances ² .. £	491,489	508,742	537,124	577,420	665,317
Motor Vehicles, and Wireless Equipment £	178,399	185,455	163,083	159,298	175,069
Administrative Expenses £	297,919	295,164	328,558	346,920	379,380
Grant to Superannuation Fund .. £	242,054	243,814	253,255	284,430	450,000
Total £	3,618,431	3,765,442	4,131,529	4,478,424	5,069,408

¹ At end of year.

² Including overtime.

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

There is also a cadet system under which youths of 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 1960-61 the amount of pensions paid to retired policemen and to the widows and children of deceased policemen amounted to £322,072, and the number of contributors at 30 June 1961 was 2,557.

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 Wireless Section. 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. There is a central communications room in Brisbane. During 1960-61, 227,974 local and 11,900 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 1960-61, there was 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 February 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 ²
					Males	Females	
1951-52	4	3	1,709	221	480	17	40
1952-53	4	3	2,053	255	559	11	45
1953-54	4	3	2,113	265	620	17	49
1954-55	4	3	1,931	222	597	11	46
1955-56	4	3	1,919	196	628	19	48
1956-57	6	3	2,110	203	691	22	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

¹ Individuals confined on more than one occasion during the year are counted separately for each confinement. ² Revised in accordance with 1961 Census results.

Convicted prisoners in confinement per 100,000 of the population in the various States at 30 June 1960 numbered:—New South Wales, 76; Victoria, 59; Queensland, 58; South Australia, 60; Western Australia, 73; and Tasmania, 86. The figures exclude aboriginals, except for New South Wales and Victoria.

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

The minimum-security prisons are operated and referred to as State Farms. At 30 June 1961 they held 84 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 1961, 25 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 1960-61 and how they were dealt with are shown below.

HIGHER COURTS, CRIMINAL CASES, QUEENSLAND, 1960-61

Offence	Persons Charged		How Dealt With			
	Males	Females	Sentenced or Bound Over	Found Insane	Acquitted	Other ¹
Murder	6	2	4	2	1	1
Attempted Murder	9	..	6	..	..	3
Manslaughter	25	..	5	..	10	10
Offences against Females	143	..	118	..	16	9
Other Offences against the Person	140	4	111	..	21	12
Offences against Property	1,063	25	1,020	..	50	18
Other	11	5	15	..	..	1
Total	1,397	36	1,279	2	98	54

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
1951 ..	1,299 ²	761	346	307	141	163	3,094
1952 ..	1,388 ²	883	336	329	213	171	3,380
1953 ..	1,629 ²	918	419	330	241	203	3,776
1954 ..	1,449 ²	912	502	312	216	244	3,712
1955 ..	1,631 ²	1,043	382	340	260	154	3,885
1956 ..	1,933 ²	1,249	431	362	241	184	4,512
1957 ..	2,225	1,643	584	459	200	205	5,407
1958 ..	2,274	1,779	883	457	255	276	6,032
1959 ..	2,325	1,799	915	499	216	290	6,153
1960 ..	2,635	1,996	1,020	580	183	295	6,800

RATE PER 100,000 MEAN POPULATION

1960 ..	69	70	69	61	25	85	66
---------	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

¹ Supreme, County, and District Courts.

² Figures for 12 months ended 30 June of year shown.

³ Including N.T. and A.C.T.

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

HIGHER COURTS, CRIMINAL CASES, QUEENSLAND

Year	Murder	Attempted Murder	Manslaughter	Offences against Females	Other against Person	Against Property	Other	Total
1951-52	9	..	17	57	109	253	17	462
1952-53	15	7	21	62	91	339	14	549
1953-54	12	8	19	55	160	331	24	609
1954-55	14	5	15	77	110	261	7	489
1955-56	6	4	26	68	108	334	14	560
1956-57	10	8	33	75	141	445	35	747
1957-58	6	9	27	87	131	762	10	1,032
1958-59	14	2	28	97	114	747	25	1,027
1959-60	16	1	26	126	155	863	21	1,208
1960-61	8	9	25	143	144	1,088	16	1,433

Lower Courts—Courts of Petty Sessions (presided over by a Stipendiary Magistrate or Justices of the Peace) are held in the several Police Districts throughout Queensland. During 1960-61 there were 17 Police Districts, of which the metropolitan area comprised three. The following table shows, for the last ten years, the numbers of criminal cases dealt with by these Courts, as well as cases dealt with by Industrial Magistrates.

LOWER COURTS, CRIMINAL AND QUASI-CRIMINAL CASES, QUEENSLAND

Year	Assault	Stealing	Against Good Order		Road Traffic Laws	All Other	Total
			Drunkenness	Other			
1951-52 ..	528	2,441	28,176	2,056	8,647	8,001	49,849
1952-53 ..	545	2,358	22,994	2,046	8,100	8,825	44,868
1953-54 ..	665	2,506	21,257	2,204	9,465	10,385	46,482
1954-55 ..	700	2,627	23,986	2,444	10,866	8,749	49,372
1955-56 ..	544	3,080	22,748	2,228	11,549	6,923	47,072
1956-57 ..	496	3,353	23,550	2,564	16,076	7,572	53,611
1957-58 ..	481	3,591	28,242	2,909	19,415	7,830	62,468
1958-59 ..	613	3,726	26,993	2,856	22,229	9,356	65,773
1959-60 ..	685	4,153	28,634	3,015	28,502	8,815	73,804
1960-61 ..	618	4,408	26,298	2,510	34,697	10,917	79,448

LOWER COURTS, CASES HEARD, STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, 1960-61

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 ..	13,348	21.8	22,290	36.5	9,812	16.1	45,450	74.4
Moreton ² ..	970	5.2	3,574	19.1	1,879	10.0	6,423	34.3
Maryborough ..	846	6.6	1,633	12.7	906	7.1	3,385	26.4
Downs ..	956	6.7	1,776	12.5	1,198	8.5	3,930	27.7
Roma ..	649	30.8	155	7.3	191	9.1	995	47.2
South Western ..	500	33.0	208	13.7	278	18.3	986	65.0
Rockhampton ..	735	7.9	639	6.8	791	8.4	2,165	23.1
Central Western ..	814	32.4	216	8.6	351	14.0	1,381	55.0
Far Western ..	567	93.3	39	6.4	85	14.0	691	113.7
Mackay ..	368	7.9	675	14.4	274	5.9	1,317	28.2
Townsville ..	2,392	26.8	1,578	17.6	939	10.5	4,909	54.9
Cairns ..	2,128	21.4	1,426	14.3	1,079	10.8	4,633	46.5
Peninsula ..	403	53.2	2	0.3	67	8.8	472	62.3
North Western ..	1,622	55.5	486	16.6	603	20.6	2,711	92.7
Total ..	26,298	17.5	34,697	23.1	18,453	12.2	79,448	52.8

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

Minor traffic breaches (24,513 in 1960-61) and metered parking breaches (34,464) 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 (5), ejectment orders (71), variation of maintenance orders (39), prohibition orders, (7), insanity (28), and cases remanded to other States (42).

The tables on pages 91 to 93 show, in greater detail, the numbers of persons charged in Lower Courts with various offences during 1960-61.

Among the various types of offences, the 20 to 29 years group most frequently provided the highest proportion of the men charged. Half of the 3,589 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-quarter were charged with traffic offences. The 41 males and 38 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 1960-61. For the whole State, cases of drunkenness have fallen from 23.0 to 17.5 per 1,000 population since 1951-52; but the rate for traffic cases has risen from 7.1 to 23.1. Metropolitan traffic cases now exceed cases of drunkenness. The numbers of cases and rates for these offences and for "other" offences and total offences are shown for each Statistical Division in the table above.

LOWER COURTS, AGES OF PERSONS CHARGED, QUEENSLAND, 1960-61

Age Group	Assaults	Offences against Females	Other against Person	Stealing	Other against Property	Drunkenness	Other against Good Order	Drunk in Charge of Motor Vehicle	Other Traffic Laws	Other	Total
MALES CHARGED—NUMBER ¹											
Under 10	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	41	48
10 to 19	63	41	45	1,668	292	487	333	41	468	151	3,589
20 to 29	95	38	54	1,042	341	3,902	665	283	545	192	7,157
30 to 39	69	16	21	504	259	5,844	440	408	243	144	7,948
40 to 49	38	6	23	270	121	6,732	355	306	162	128	8,141
50 to 59	24	5	4	121	51	4,402	256	162	77	78	5,180
60 to 69	7	..	8	58	25	2,258	115	30	20	25	2,546
70 & Over	4	..	3	15	3	566	37	5	5	6	644
Not Stated	295	70	67	191	139	337	115	16	30,383	6,082	37,695
Total	595	176	225	3,876	1,231	24,528	2,316	1,251	31,903	6,847	72,948

MALES CHARGED—PERCENTAGE IN EACH AGE GROUP ²											
Under 10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..
10 to 19	21	39	28	45	27	2	15	3	31	20	10
20 to 29	32	36	34	28	31	16	30	23	36	25	20
30 to 39	23	15	13	14	24	24	20	33	16	19	23
40 to 49	13	5	15	7	11	28	16	25	11	17	23
50 to 59	8	5	3	3	5	18	12	13	5	10	15
60 to 69	2	..	5	2	2	9	5	3	1	3	7
70 & Over	1	..	2	1	..	3	2	..	..	1	2

FEMALES CHARGED—NUMBER											
Under 10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	38
10 to 19	1	..	..	176	12	21	22	..	10	82	324
20 to 29	5	..	2	78	12	230	56	2	9	14	408
30 to 39	1	..	..	92	11	514	50	5	6	26	705
40 to 49	1	..	..	73	5	620	45	6	8	8	766
50 to 59	1	..	1	49	1	212	11	..	5	10	290
60 to 69	1	..	..	30	..	122	6	..	..	53	212
70 & Over	..	..	..	9	..	37	1	..	1	..	48
Not Stated	13	..	4	25	6	14	3	..	1,385	2,100	3,550
Total	23	..	7	532	47	1,770	194	13	1,424	2,331	6,341

FEMALES CHARGED—PERCENTAGE IN EACH AGE GROUP ²											
Under 10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	1
10 to 19	10	..	..	35	29	1	11	..	26	36	12
20 to 29	50	..	67	15	29	13	29	15	23	6	15
30 to 39	10	..	..	18	27	29	26	39	15	11	25
40 to 49	10	..	..	14	12	36	24	46	20	4	27
50 to 59	10	..	33	10	3	12	6	..	13	4	10
60 to 69	10	..	..	6	..	7	3	..	..	23	8
70 & Over	..	..	..	2	..	2	1	..	3	..	2

¹ Excluding 159 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>	996	30	1,026
Murder, Attempted Murder, Manslaughter	71	3	74
Offences against Females	176	..	176
Assaults	595	23	618
Other Offences against the Person	154	4	158
<i>Offences against Property</i>	5,108	579	5,687
Burglary, Housebreaking, Stealing from Premises ..	554	14	568
Stealing and Illegally Using Motor Vehicles	359	10	369
Other Stealing	2,963	508	3,471
Unlawful Possession of Property and Receiving	390	10	400
Other Offences against Property	842	37	897
<i>Forgery and Offences against the Currency</i>	11	2	13
Forgery and Uttering Forged Instruments	11	2	13
Offences against the Currency .. .. .	..	..	..
<i>Offences against Good Order</i>	26,844	1,964	28,808
Drunkenness	24,528	1,770	26,298
Obscene, Threatening, Abusive Language	601	39	640
Vagrancy	754	131	885
Indecent, Riotous, Offensive Conduct	672	19	691
Other Offences against Good Order	289	5	294
<i>Other Offences</i>	40,148	3,766	43,914
Breach of Maintenance Order and Desertion of Wives and Children	1,401	..	1,401
Offences against Gambling Laws	331	33	364
Offences against Liquor Laws	906	57	963
Offences against Factory and Industrial Laws	954	52	1,006
Offences against Revenue Laws	400	32	432
Offences against Wireless Laws	764	1,640	2,404
Offences against Health Laws	194	35	229
Drunk in Charge of a Motor Vehicle	1,251	13	1,264
Other Offences against Traffic and Transport Laws ..	32,009	1,424	33,433
Offences against Railway Laws	95	4	99
Offences against Local Authority By-Laws	566	225	791
Other Offences	1,277	251	1,528
All Offences	73,107	6,341	79,448

¹ Including 344 males and 74 females bound over.

AND RESULTS OF TRIALS, QUEENSLAND, 1960-61

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
135	10	39	2	11	1	393	8	65	3	353	6
10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	61	3
6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	170	..
100	10	35	2	11	1	309	6	62	2	78	2
19	..	4	..	..	..	84	2	3	1	44	1
308	25	657	119	25	1	2,449	366	556	38	1,113	30
19	..	3	2	..	..	2	..	3	..	527	12
17	2	2	2	1	..	6	..	8	..	325	6
196	20	516	106	12	1	1,655	339	394	31	190	11
37	..	39	1	..	..	227	7	49	1	38	1
39	3	97	8	12	..	559	20	102	6	33	..
3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	5	2
3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	5	2
..
203	22	7,840	837	15,064	778	2,999	230	737	97	1	..
145	17	7,717	797	14,162	752	2,385	198	119	6	..	..
14	..	18	3	359	14	195	22	15	..	..	..
35	5	80	33	2	..	71	2	566	91	..	..
8	..	24	4	442	9	185	6	13	..	..	..
1	..	1	..	99	3	163	2	24	..	1	..
5,039	534	110	19	120	1	34,712	3,115	153	94	14	3
453	..	2	..	..	..	944	..	2	..	..	..
5	3	..	..	104	1	222	29	..	..	..	..
45	5	5	3	..	..	855	49	1	..	..	..
345	9	1	..	..	..	608	43	..	..	..	..
227	14	..	..	..	..	173	18	..	..	..	..
33	58	1	2	..	..	730	1,579	..	1	..	..
21	15	2	1	..	..	171	19	..	..	..	..
54	..	..	..	4	..	1,175	13	18	..	..	..
3,567	354	58	2	9	..	28,359	1,068	16	..	..	..
12	1	4	1	..	..	69	2	10	..	..	..
86	30	5	..	..	..	475	195	..	..	..	..
191	45	32	10	3	..	931	100	106	93	14	3
5,688	591	8,646	977	15,220	781	40,556	3,719	1,511	232	1,486	41

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		1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
Writs of Summons Issued ¹ ..	No	2,127	2,328	2,566	2,460	2,755
Actions Tried—						
With Jury	No	16	9	18	10	18
Without Jury	No	801	787	1,021	1,048	860
Judgments under Orders XV and XVIII ²	No	171	184	223	242	282
All Judgments—						
For Plaintiff	No	969	954	1,227	1,264	1,109
For Defendant	No	19	26	35	36	51
Total Amount Awarded ..	£	387,236	395,084	528,474	726,943	962,384

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 1960-61 the amounts awarded had increased to £917,000 and £962,000 respectively.

MAGISTRATES' COURTS, CIVIL CASES, QUEENSLAND

Particulars		1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
Cases Dealt With	No	9,548	12,218	14,366	15,151	18,390
Amount Claimed	£	661,944	790,054	986,962	1,127,191	1,334,570
Verdicts for Plaintiffs ..	No	8,649	9,693	11,906	12,510	13,058
Amount Awarded ¹	£	551,824	624,387	797,039	847,568	917,081

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

Divorces and Judicial Separations—In Queensland, under the State legislation which operated until 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 1961, 781 marriages were dissolved as follows:—Divorce decree made absolute, 779; nullity of marriage, 2; and judicial separation, nil. Petitions by husbands were responsible for 363 of the dissolutions granted, and petitions by wives for 418.

Grounds on which dissolution of marriage was allowed were, in the cases of petitions by husbands, adultery, 116; desertion, 243; insanity, 1; and other grounds, 3. For wives' petitions the grounds were adultery, 84; desertion, 325; and other grounds, 9.

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 1961 and for the last pre-war year.

DIVORCES, &C., GRANTED, AUSTRALIA

State	1939	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
New South Wales ..	1,553	3,013	3,240	3,386	3,275	3,175
Victoria	805	1,362	1,717	1,877	1,313	1,257
Queensland	201 ¹	689	767	745	705	781
South Australia ..	243	538	497	510	619	685
Western Australia ..	244	545	544	587	547	467
Tasmania	80	180	165	192	210	286
Northern Territory ..	4	18	16	14	6	23
A. C. Territory ..	7	29	37	29	34	37
Australia	3,137	6,374	6,983	7,340	6,709	6,711

¹ Year ended 30 June.

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

DIVORCE RATE¹, AUSTRALIA

State	1901 to 1910	1911 to 1920	1921 to 1930	1931 to 1940	1941 to 1950	1951 to 1960	1961
New South Wales	27.2	32.3	55.9	65.4	119.3	110.0	104.6
Victoria	16.4	28.5	38.5	50.0	102.4	81.4	59.5
Queensland	4.4	8.0	20.0	26.4	86.9	68.6	72.2
South Australia	3.1	6.8	24.5	50.7	112.0	89.0	103.1
Western Australia	13.8	20.8	52.9	70.9	153.1	113.7	86.8
Tasmania	6.0	5.4	26.1	40.8	82.3	88.0	109.7
Australia ²	17.1	23.9	41.9	54.2	110.5	94.3	86.8

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 8.3 per cent in 1961. The proportion from marriages of 5 to 10 years' duration, which was about 25 per cent

in the years up to 1944, was high at 26·1 per cent in 1961, although it was lower than its peak of 37·6 per cent in 1949. 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 1961 being 54 per cent.

The following table shows marriages dissolved in 1961 classified according to duration of marriage and origin of petition.

DURATION OF MARRIAGES DISSOLVED, QUEENSLAND

Duration of Marriage	Divorces, ¹ 1961			Proportion at Each Duration		Proportion where Husband Petitioner	
	Petition of—		Total	1961	1960	1961	1960
	Hus-band	Wife					
Under 5 Years	32	33	65	%	%	%	%
5 Years and under 10 Years	101	103	204	34·4	36·4	49	52
10 " " " 15 "	82	110	192				
15 " " " 20 "	60	60	120				
20 " " " 30 "	70	86	156	20·0	19·3	45	48
30 " " " 40 "	11	24	35	4·5	3·1	31	41
Over 40 Years	7	2	9	1·1	0·9	78	50
Total	363	418	781	100·0	100·0	46	45

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

6 LIQUOR LICENSES

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

The Commission has power to issue, transfer, cancel, remove, or forfeit licenses, provided that the total number of licensed victuallers' and winesellers' 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 its requirements 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. Fifteen restaurant licenses were made available during 1962, and the remaining 17 will be granted when the existing 17 winesellers' licenses are cancelled on 30 June 1963.

The following table shows licenses in force for the last ten years, excluding railway refreshment rooms which sell liquor, numbering 43 at 30 June 1961, of which 24 were leased bars at railway stations, the remaining 19 being controlled by the Railway Commissioner.

LIQUOR LICENSES IN FORCE, QUEENSLAND

At 30 June	Licensed Victuallers	Wine-sellers	Spirit Merchants	Registered Clubs ¹	Sporting Clubs	Packet	Ex-Servicemen's Clubs	All Licenses ²
1957 ..	1,199	27	131	44	325	6	43	1,775
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

¹ Including workers' club licenses. in preceding paragraph.

² Excluding railway refreshment rooms detailed

During 1960-61 thirteen licensed victuallers' licenses were surrendered or cancelled. Five of the cancelled licenses held by the Commission were removed to premises in new localities.

During 1960-61 fees amounted to £922,564 from licensed victuallers', winesellers', and booth licenses, and £95,895 from spirit merchants' licenses. Revenue from club and packet licenses amounted to £66,818. The total revenue from all sources was £1,118,393.

7 LAND TITLES

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

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

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

LAND TITLES BUSINESS, QUEENSLAND

Transactions	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
UNDER REAL PROPERTY ACTS					
Transfers	34,362	39,030	40,407	44,651	41,598
Mortgages	20,878	24,190	25,501	30,360	27,925
Releases from Mortgage	17,479	19,158	20,544	23,864	21,334
Other Dealings	15,878	16,784	17,323	18,792	23,223
UNDER REGISTRATION OF DEEDS ACT (OLD SYSTEM)					
Conveyances	11	15	15	10	31
Mortgages	8	..	4	3	5
Releases from Mortgage	3	6	6	7	6
Other Dealings	12	12	29	3	9

Chapter 5—SOCIAL SERVICES

1 SCHOOLS

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

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

The use of wireless and film projectors in schools is becoming increasingly important. During 1960 less than 50 of the 1,521 State schools, and 15 out of 306 private schools, were not equipped with radio sets. The Australian Broadcasting Commission gave 833 broadcasts for primary and secondary schools, and 177 for primary correspondence schools. In State schools there were 1,081 motion and still picture projectors, and the Department of Education had 7,479 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. In 1923 the Gatton Agricultural College was transferred to the Department of Public Instruction, and reorganised as the Queensland Agricultural High School and College. A School Medical Service and Travelling Dental Clinics, under the control of the Department of Health and Home Affairs, provide free treatment for school children.

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

(a) Primary Schools—

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

(b) Secondary Schools—

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

(c) Other Institutions—

- | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| (i) Queensland Agricultural High School and College | (ii) Technical Colleges |
| | (iii) Teachers' 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, will continue to be awarded until 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 1960 was 1,829 boys and 1,086 girls.

Other Private Schools—These schools, of which there were 298 in 1960, are not subject to State control. The Roman Catholic Church conducted 267 of these schools, the Church of England 16, and other religious denominations 13, while 2 private schools were undenominational in character. Net enrolments for 1960 were Roman Catholic, 29,599 boys and 30,016 girls; Church of England, 2,359 boys and 1,981 girls; other denominations, 1,259 boys and 2,053 girls; and undenominational schools, 58 boys and 37 girls.

Aboriginal Schools—Primary education for native children on aboriginal reserves is under the control of the Department of Native Affairs. Details of these schools are given on page 82.

Government Expenditure on Education—The Government of Queensland spent £16,137,540 on schools during 1959-60. This amounted to £10 18s 4d 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 £19,576,547 in 1959-60, or £13 4s 11d per head. In 1860 there were 73 children receiving education per 1,000 of mean population; in 1900, 224; and in 1960, 213. The decline from 1900 was due to the proportion of children of school age decreasing because of lower birth rates and improved longevity, but since 1948, when it was 165, the proportion has increased, as the large numbers born in the latter war and post-war years have reached school age and as a markedly increasing proportion of children proceed to a secondary education.

State and Private Schools—Particulars of State and private schools for the year 1960 are given in the table below, and on pages 102 and 103. Particulars for technical colleges are shown on page 104.

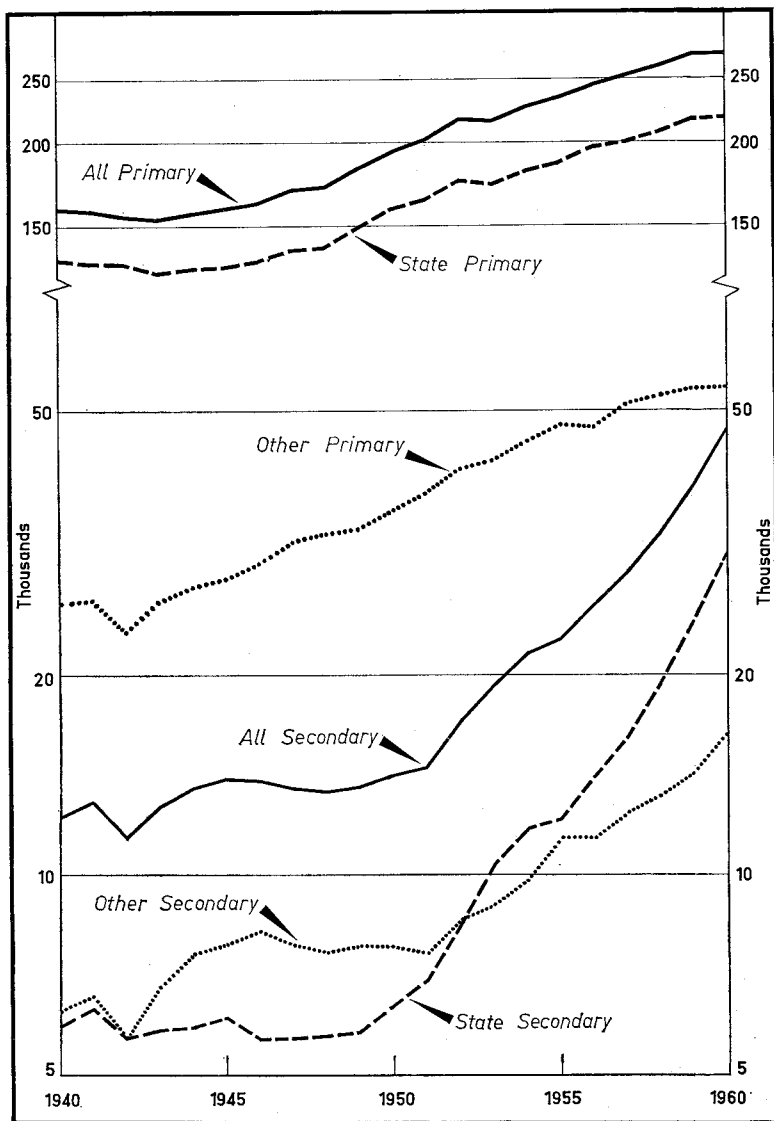
SCHOOLS, QUEENSLAND, 1960

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	1,422	6,115	754 ¹	106,560	98,618	95,222	88,003
Provisional	27	27	..	222	241	219	223
Correspondence	1	79	..	2,760	2,705	1,739	1,764
Special	19	105	..	1,071	741	852	540
Intermediate	15 ²	106	..	2,208	2,094	2,002	1,928
Total State	1,469	6,432	754	112,821	104,399	100,034	92,458
Private—							
Grammar .. .. .	..³	.. ³	.. ³	202	42	187	41
Other	298	1,976	372	26,671	27,106	24,684	24,847
Total Private	298	1,976	372	26,873	27,148	24,871	24,888
Total Primary	1,767	8,408	1,126	139,694	131,547	124,905	117,346
Secondary—							
State—							
High	52 ⁴	1,178	60	14,890	11,740	12,956	10,369
High "Top"	49 ²	298	52	1,716	1,717	1,552	1,576
Total State	52	1,476	112	16,606	13,457	14,508	11,945
Private—							
Grammar	8	119	12	1,627	1,044	1,563	974
Other .. .. .	..⁵	.. ⁵	.. ⁵	6,604	6,981	6,340	6,544
Total Private	8	119	12	8,231	8,025	7,903	7,518
Total Secondary	60	1,595	124	24,837	21,482	22,411	19,463
Total All Schools	1,827	10,003	1,250	164,531	153,029	147,316	136,809

¹ Including 724 sewing mistresses. ² Attached to State schools and excluded from the total. ³ Included with secondary schools. ⁴ Including Secondary Correspondence School and Queensland Agricultural High School and College. ⁵ Included with primary schools.

Vocational subjects are taught in 152 centres and 4 travelling cars. The number of scholars receiving instruction in manual training for wood, leather, and sheet metal work at the end of 1960 was 30,905, and in domestic science, 28,083.

NET ENROLMENT at QUEENSLAND SCHOOLS 1940 — 1960



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
1951 ..	1,566	254	5,976	1,852	171,487	45,323	216,810	5,701
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

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 1961 are given below.

AGES OF SCHOLARS, QUEENSLAND, AT 1 AUGUST 1961

Age	Primary Schools			Secondary Schools		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Under 6	9,438	8,806	18,244	..	..	..
6	16,186	15,272	31,458	..	..	..
7	15,687	15,205	30,892	..	..	..
8	15,777	15,031	30,808	..	..	..
9	15,950	14,932	30,882	..	..	..
10	15,555	14,688	30,243	..	..	..
11	15,361	14,768	30,129	..	..	..
12	15,038	14,258	29,296	36	23	59
13	12,398	11,177	23,575	2,706	2,588	5,294
14	3,935	2,959	6,894	9,078	9,148	18,226
15	510	312	822	7,990	7,256	15,246
16	264 ¹	200 ¹	464 ¹	4,584	3,387	7,971
17 .. .. .	..	..	..	2,213	1,394	3,607
18 and Over .. ..	..	..	..	2,046	644	2,690
Total	136,099	127,608	263,707	28,653	24,440	53,093

¹ Aged 16 and over.

Practically all children from the age of 6 years to 13 years were receiving full-time education. Of older age groups, the approximate proportions of all children in the State receiving full-time education were:—14 years, 80 per cent; 15 years, 59 per cent; 16 years, 30 per cent; and 17 years, 14 per cent.

Queensland Agricultural High School and College—Of 892 students enrolled at this institution during 1960, 569 were full course students, 8 were part-time students, and 315 attended special short courses. The full course students included 333 taking diploma courses in agriculture, dairying, stock and horticulture, 210 Junior Agricultural High School course, and 26 University students doing their third year degree course in agricultural science.

Technical Education—There are 14 Technical Colleges with a combined teaching staff of 821, including 174 full-time teachers. In addition, correspondence courses are available through the Technical Correspondence School (apprenticeship and certificate courses), the State Commercial High School and College (commercial subjects), and the Central Technical College (diploma courses in engineering). There were 27 full-time and 141 part-time teachers engaged at the Technical Correspondence School.

STUDENTS AT TECHNICAL COLLEGES, QUEENSLAND, 1960

Course	Full-Time		Part-Time		Correspondence	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Apprenticeship .. ..	..	..	8,559	278	3,039	174
Diploma ¹	61	27	1,158	94	318	44
Certificate ²	4	14	2,775	195	661	53
Other	10	22	5,588	9,312	1,883	327
Total	75	63	18,080	9,879	5,901	598

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. Allowances are paid to selected students (Junior Teacher Scholars) who, after passing the Junior Public Examination, commit themselves to complete their academic training to Senior Public level and then train as teachers. At the end of 1960, the total number of teachers in training, including 1,035 Junior Teacher Scholars, 115 University Fellowship holders, and 203 Domestic Science trainees, was 2,484.

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 1960 totalled 1,701, including 31 who undertook a matriculation course as full-time day students.

School Examinations—Up to the end of 1962, scholars from State and private schools may enter for the Scholarship, and Junior and Senior Public Examinations. The Scholarship, at about 13 years of age, entitles holders to free education for two years at any State secondary school or to an allowance (£18 per year) towards tuition fees at an approved non-State secondary school. A scholarship holder who passes in required subjects at the Junior Examination may be granted an extension for a further two years, the allowance at non-State schools being increased to £20 per year. The Junior Examination follows after two years of secondary education, and the Senior Examination after a further two years. From 1963 the Scholarship Examination will be terminated (see also page 100).

SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS, QUEENSLAND

Year	Scholarship		Junior	Senior	Number Matri- culated	Students Commenced at University
	Total Candidates	Candidates Passed	Total Candidates	Total Candidates		
1951	10,081	8,936	4,559	1,089	668	925
1952	11,885	9,683	5,278	1,080	659	892
1953	13,097	10,587	5,963	1,154	750	864
1954	13,058	10,421	6,651	1,410	823	1,060
1955	14,889	11,960	7,498	1,492	971	1,307
1956	15,128	11,086	7,938	2,212	1,105	1,634
1957	17,703	12,384	9,597	2,984	1,433	1,578
1958	20,831	16,439	9,869	3,244	1,606	2,017
1959	25,753	20,393	11,809	3,876	1,864	2,090
1960	29,311	23,430	14,184	3,618	1,808	2,586

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 is in the middle of 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	Teaching Staff ¹		Students ²			Revenue			
	Pro-fessors	Other	Day	Evening	External	Government Aid ³	Students' Fees, &c	From Foundations and Bequests ⁴	From All Sources ⁴
	No	No	No	No	No	£	£	£	£
1951	28	379	1,749	1,067	1,198	445,060	155,887	36,585	675,151
1952	29	374	1,673	1,005	1,172	557,395	186,155	67,056	851,788
1953	29	416	1,633	946	1,156	575,591	174,376	75,135	847,915
1954	30	428	1,692	1,014	1,406	630,578	191,077	61,589	901,547
1955	31	426	1,823	1,075	1,629	750,548	206,884	104,595	1,080,691
1956	32	470	2,077	1,356	1,896	933,206	218,321	106,189	1,291,896
1957	33	488	2,298	1,455	1,862	915,929	309,989	103,007	1,398,716
1958	32	539	2,753	1,728	2,237	1,132,312	341,597	138,836	1,664,242
1959	33	494 ¹	3,092 ^r	2,137 ^r	2,215	1,446,674 ^r	422,683 ^r	119,454 ^r	2,107,835 ^r
1960	37	571	3,654	2,519	2,527	1,577,150	504,867	228,125	2,402,659

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

² Excluding students attending Extension Lectures at the University. ³ Including grants for special purposes, but not fee payments under Commonwealth and State Scholarship schemes, which are included in the next column. ⁴ Excluding capital of new foundations. In 1960 these amounted to £146,292. ^r Revised since last issue.

The next table shows, for the various courses of study at the University, the number of enrolments, and the degrees, &c, conferred during 1960.

UNIVERSITY OF QUEENSLAND ENROLMENTS AND DEGREES, &C, 1960

Faculty or Board	New Enrolments			Total Enrolments			Degrees Conferred		Diplomas and Certificates Conferred	
	Males	Fe-males	Total	Males	Fe-males	Total	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males
Arts	312	314	626	1,168	838	2,006	84	55	9	1
Science	327	151	478	1,032	312	1,344	112	31	5	..
Engineering	171	..	171	567	1	568	78	..	..	..
Commerce and Economics	305	35	340	1,155	93	1,248	46	2	93	5
Agriculture	60	1	61	210	11	221	26	3	..	..
Law	37	2	39	142	10	152	9	2	..	..
Dentistry	50	10	60	208	20	228	36	4	..	..
Veterinary Science	59	5	64	194	11	205	23	..	..	..
Medicine	159	54	213	700	204	904	58	20	..	54
Education	270	193	463	1,154	448	1,602	8	1	87	38
Architecture	46	2	48	156	4	160	7	..	2	..
Physical Education	13	10	23	31	31	62	..	..	6	8
Total	1,809	777	2,586	6,717	1,983	8,700	487	118	202	106

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 262,000 volumes.

The University College at Townsville was opened in 1961. In 1962 this had an enrolment of some 160 full-time and 152 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 (£191,447 in 1961), 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 120 in 1961 and in the same period the number of Master's candidates rose from 73 to 210 and the number of post-graduate Honours candidates from 44 to 93. 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 1962 are as follows:—Cromwell (Cong), 104; Emmanuel (Pres), 172; King's (Meth), 166; St John's (C. of E.), 110; St Leo's (R.C.), 73; Union (non-denominational), 110. The two women's colleges are Duchesne (R.C.), 57; and Women's (non-denominational), 104. There are also hostels with accommodation for 72 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 9 members, with the State Librarian as *ex officio* member and secretary.

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

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

The holdings of the Public Library and extension services are:—Main Reference Collection, 124,061 volumes and 6,598 maps and pamphlets; Oxley Memorial Library, 20,381 volumes and 8,901 maps, pamphlets, and miscellaneous items; the Country Extension Service, 68,971 volumes.

Since 1948, a course in librarianship has been held annually at the Public Library for the purpose of preparing trainees for the preliminary examination of the Library Association of Australia. Thirty-five candidates passed the examination in 1960. 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. Four candidates qualified for registration in 1960.

The policy of the Library Board of Queensland is to encourage Local Authorities to operate library services. As a result, there are now 67 Local Authorities conducting 93 library services, of which 73 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 (6 Shires), the Central-Western (7 Shires), the North-Western (6 Shires), and the Central Highlands (5 Shires), with headquarters at Charleville, Barcaldine, Mount Isa, and Emerald respectively.

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

For the year ended 30 June 1961 the State Government granted £182,829 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 1960-61 was £33,000. 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 £5,500, government expenditure on the Gallery from consolidated revenue in 1960-61 amounted to £14,500. Acquisitions during the year cost £2,840.

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, 114, and 371.

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 in 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. This Division also handled the mass immunisation of children throughout Queensland with Salk anti-polio vaccine.

A child guidance clinic staffed by psychiatrists, consultants, psychologists, and social workers was opened in Brisbane in 1959 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.

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 departmental tests of foods and drugs, and toxicology and air pollution tests for the police and for industry.

The Queensland Institute of Medical Research was established for the purpose of research into Queensland fevers, lead poisoning, and the incidence of disease in relation to geographical districts and climatic influences in Queensland. A field station has been established in North Queensland to investigate the fevers of that area. The Queensland Radium Institute, attached to the Brisbane Hospital, conducts research into cancer, particularly skin cancer, as well as providing free radiotherapy. Its main centre is at the Brisbane Hospital but it also operates at 8 sub-centres throughout the State. Equipment includes a 4 million volt linear accelerator and treatment with radioactive isotopes is undertaken.

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 blood 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.

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—In addition to the Commonwealth Hospital Benefits paid to the States, as described on page 114, 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 1953-1959*.

The Commonwealth Hospital Benefit Scheme provides for a payment to be made to those hospital patients who are members of a registered hospital benefit organisation. This is in addition to the "Ordinary Hospital Benefits" paid to the States (see page 114). This "additional benefit" is payable at the rate of 4s a day if a person contributes for a fund benefit of at least 6s a day but less than 16s a day, and at the rate of 12s a day if a person contributes for a fund benefit of at least 16s a day. Payment of the "additional benefit" by the Commonwealth Government is made through the benefit organisation at the same time as any fund benefit payable by the organisation. The organisation is subsequently reimbursed by the Commonwealth for the amount of "additional benefit". Prior to 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 a recognised hospital. As from 1 January 1960 the definition of a recognised hospital for the purpose of these special accounts benefits was made less restrictive. In addition, it was provided that individual patients in homes not eligible for recognition will be entitled to payment of special account fund benefit when they can establish, that in illness and treatment, their circumstances are similar to those of patients in recognised public hospitals.

Commonwealth Medical Benefits are paid either on a fee-for-service basis in respect of the items set out in the first and second schedules to the National Health Act, or in the form of a subsidy not exceeding half of the payments made to doctors by registered organisations under contract arrangements. All Queensland medical organisations operate on a fee-for-service basis. As in the case of Hospital Benefits, provision was made from 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	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
MEDICAL BENEFITS					
Number of Registered Organisations	6	6	6	6	6
Membership	225,985	259,041	290,458	318,488	296,582
Number of Professional Services ..	1,518,790	1,666,230	1,818,244	2,345,294	2,204,442
Amount of Commonwealth Benefit Paid	£ 665,396	743,664	824,123	1,053,307	1,071,462
Amount of Fund Benefit Paid (incl ancillary benefits)	£ 843,144	973,862	1,093,367	1,460,974	1,539,933
HOSPITAL BENEFITS					
Number of Registered Organisations	3	3	3	3	3
Membership	217,937	253,154	288,365	322,689	311,409
Amount of Commonwealth Benefit Paid—					
Ordinary	£ 1,345,766	1,415,169	1,493,257	1,577,241	1,599,194
Additional	£ 86,868	144,520	478,711	802,159	1,043,672
Total	£ 1,432,634	1,559,689	1,971,968	2,379,400	2,642,866
Amount of Fund Benefit Paid	£ 581,237	728,006	897,984	1,093,288	1,424,092

Pharmaceutical Benefits—Under the provisions of the *National Health Act* 1953-1959, certain life-saving and disease-preventing drugs were provided free of charge to the general community if they were prescribed by a doctor registered in Australia. Since 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 1960-61, 57 District Hospitals Boards administered 132 public hospitals (including 7 tuberculosis hospitals or annexes, one being for the coloured population of the far north), and 10 ambulance brigades. A hospital for the treatment of Hansen's disease (leprosy) was controlled by the Department of Health and Home Affairs, and 6 other hospitals received aid from the Government. There were 115 public maternity hospitals, most of which were special sections of the public hospitals. At 30 June 1961 there were 55 private hospitals registered in the State, 20 of which were in Brisbane.

The Brisbane General, the Princess Alexandra (formerly known as South Brisbane General), the Brisbane Children's, and the Brisbane Women's Hospitals provide public hospital accommodation for Brisbane. The Mater Misericordiae (R.C.) has public, intermediate, private (in both general and maternity sections), and children's sections, and St Martin's (C. 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, 32 dental clinics (excluding the Brisbane and South Brisbane Dental Hospitals) and 49 branch clinics were in operation during 1960-61.

The 55 private hospitals in Queensland at 30 June 1961 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. Under the Hospital Benefits Agreement between the Commonwealth and the State, the Commonwealth pays to the State 8s per daily occupied bed in respect of qualified patients in public hospitals, except for uninsured pensioners (and their dependants) who are enrolled in the Pensioner Medical Service

and in respect of whom 12s per day is paid. In addition, there is payable, under the *National Health Act* 1953-1959, the amount of 8s per day in respect of qualified patients hospitalised in approved private hospitals. This benefit is payable to the proprietors of the hospitals, after having first been allowed against the patients' hospital accounts.

PUBLIC HOSPITALS, QUEENSLAND¹

Year	Hospitals	Staff ²		Patients Treated		Deaths during Year	Expenditure ³
		Medical	Other	General	Maternity		
	No	No	No	No	No	No	£
1951-52 ..	136	567	8,147	145,516	29,648	5,333	6,622,703
1952-53 ..	138	684	8,321	153,724	30,465	5,165	7,501,829
1953-54 ..	138	723	8,440	157,187	30,870	5,181	7,942,961
1954-55 ..	140	754	8,794	160,177	32,334	5,433	8,884,468
1955-56 ..	140	761	9,024	166,755	33,614	5,595	9,842,446
1956-57 ..	139	798	9,568	173,517	33,718	5,794	11,217,564
1957-58 ..	139	788	9,820	181,598	34,975	5,737	11,900,235
1958-59 ..	138	808	10,157	187,626	35,194	5,806	13,044,955
1959-60 ..	139	825	10,784	188,830	35,773	6,218	13,728,040
1960-61 ..	139	853	11,467	184,918	36,886	6,138	14,845,605

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

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

³ Excluding expenditure from loans (1960-61, £1,480,365).

Particulars of public hospitals in the various States for the year 1959-60 are shown in the following table.

PUBLIC HOSPITALS, AUSTRALIA, 1959-60

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 ..	267	480,482	127	13,972	16,873	25,350	35,842
Victoria	141	263,162	93	8,842	9,155	18,540	26,578
Queensland	139	224,603	152	6,218	8,501	13,649	15,335
South Australia ..	65	82,948	89	2,633	2,814	6,250	8,415
Western Australia ..	93	91,646	128	2,307	3,056	6,770	8,669
Tasmania	28	36,883	107	1,096	1,928	1,915	2,543
Northern Territory ..	4	8,324	339	200	321	965	1,031
Aust Capital Territory ..	1	8,063	161	139	215	442	563
Total	738	1,196,111	118	35,407	42,863	73,881	98,976

¹ Including Commonwealth Hospital Benefits and loan receipts.

The table on pages 116-119 gives particulars for the year 1960-61 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 <i>Statistical Division and Hospitals Board or Hospital</i>	Hos- pitals	Staff			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—								
<i>Metropolitan</i> ..	14	390	2,143	2,637	63,116	15,583	204,168	3,100
North Brisbane ..	10	271	1,506	1,889	39,214	14,860	139,164	2,063
South Brisbane ..	4	119	637	748	23,902	723	65,004	1,037
<i>Moreton</i> ..	7	49	252	190	10,008	2,531	30,558	321
Ipswich ..	5	46	183	145	6,610	1,818	24,642	234
Maroochy ..	2	3	69	45	3,398	713	5,916	87
<i>Maryborough</i> ..	17	30	564	479	18,578	3,379	65,485	738
Bundaberg ..	3	10	133	111	3,339	1,042	15,364	145
Central Burnett ..	3	3	39	35	1,685	224	1,586	41
Gympie ..	1	4	95	77	2,961	644	15,004	114
Isis ..	1	1	11	12	687	100	985	20
Maryborough ..	1	6	145	122	3,989	420	20,070	212
North Burnett ..	3	3	24	29	1,233	240	2,997	32
South Burnett ..	5	3	117	93	4,684	709	9,479	174
<i>Downs</i> ..	16	36	536	471	16,535	3,426	49,630	920
Chinchilla ..	1	2	30	21	1,545	205	1,428	37
Dalby ..	3	2	88	93	2,256	522	4,559	220
Goondiwindi ..	1	2	29	20	1,274	315	6,466	37
Inglewood ..	2	2	16	17	1,049	204	1,545	26
Miles ..	2	2	22	24	1,338	204	3,425	34
Stanthorpe ..	1	1	44	29	1,947	267	3,053	42
Tara ..	1	1	9	10	374	67	1,064	7
Toowoomba ..	4	21	234	213	4,727	1,268	25,125	437
Warwick ..	1	3	64	44	2,025	374	2,965	80
<i>Roma</i> ..	8	6	86	99	4,247	759	10,968	145
Balonne ..	4	3	26	28	1,390	284	3,074	38
Roma ..	4	3	60	71	2,857	475	7,894	107
<i>South Western</i> ..	7	5	59	69	2,477	530	9,339	91
Charleville ..	3	3	38	39	1,342	342	5,404	62
Cunnamulla ..	2	1	13	16	682	134	1,645	19
Quilpie ..	2	1	8	14	453	54	2,290	10
<i>Rockhampton</i> ..	10	20	303	272	10,245	1,567	36,251	515
Banana ..	2	2	21	27	1,242	211	4,100	30
Gladstone ..	2	2	37	33	1,517	256	7,059	44
Mount Morgan ..	1	1	31	30	1,089	169	3,686	33
Rockhampton ..	5	15	214	182	6,397	931	21,406	408
<i>Central Western</i> ..	13	11	105	126	4,587	815	19,383	121
Barcaldine ..	3	3	21	28	590	142	4,242	18
Blackall ..	3	2	22	25	1,143	131	5,279	27
Clermont ..	2	2	17	15	784	127	2,730	23
Emerald ..	1	1	16	17	766	131	2,390	17
Longreach ..	3	3	23	32	1,030	244	3,634	29
Springsure ..	1	..	6	9	274	40	1,108	7
<i>Far Western</i> ..	2	1	15	17	543	128	3,071	14
Winton ..	2	1	15	17	543	128	3,071	14
<i>Mackay</i> ..	2	13	119	78	3,448	452	16,302	148
Mackay ..	1	10	96	59	2,602	318	11,301	121
Proserpine ..	1	3	23	19	846	134	5,001	27

QUEENSLAND, 1960-61

Receipts					Expenditure			Average Cost per In- patient per Day	
Government Aid ¹	Patients' Pay-ments	Dental Clinics	Other	Total ²	On In-patients	Other ³	Total ⁴		
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	s	d
5,727,052	573,401	95,861	78,182	6,474,496	5,262,966	1,189,940	6,452,906	93	0
3,883,364	323,270	62,522	72,748	4,341,904	3,458,543	869,251	4,327,794	91	10
1,843,688	250,131	33,339	5,434	2,132,592	1,804,423	320,689	2,125,112	95	4
453,179	63,196	4,265	2,850	523,490	445,580	74,975	520,555	76	0
334,281	51,010	4,265	1,581	391,137	323,568	62,945	386,513	75	8
118,898	12,186	..	1,269	132,353	122,012	12,030	134,042	77	2
1,012,883	203,805	11,320	15,743	1,243,751	1,074,122	154,076	1,228,198	79	9
225,053	43,432	1,859	4,081	274,425	229,876	38,777	268,653	86	11
82,204	5,744	..	316	88,264	84,992	1,913	86,905	112	11
128,653	49,123	2,919	1,404	182,099	158,551	25,193	183,744	76	2
23,526	3,047	..	258	26,831	25,648	1,722	27,370	72	7
286,706	48,798	6,377	8,102	349,983	275,419	66,202	341,621	71	3
64,226	3,714	165	148	68,253	60,737	5,213	65,950	102	11
202,515	49,947	..	1,434	253,896	238,899	15,056	253,955	75	1
861,621	293,513	2,675	24,714	1,182,523	1,097,382	98,330	1,195,712	65	5
54,124	6,384	..	231	60,739	59,283	1,466	60,749	88	8
122,184	87,884	..	10,265	220,333	217,938	6,914	224,852	54	5
36,432	16,722	..	7,414	60,568	51,895	8,562	60,457	76	6
41,869	3,137	..	337	45,343	43,646	1,818	45,464	93	2
55,647	8,379	..	168	64,194	61,388	4,317	65,705	98	2
61,242	23,903	..	167	85,312	80,017	6,388	86,405	104	2
19,916	1,151	..	562	21,629	20,268	1,680	21,948	156	8
387,384	113,153	2,456	4,404	507,397	454,959	58,305	513,264	57	1
82,823	32,800	219	1,166	117,008	107,988	8,880	116,868	74	4
215,209	53,210	3,005	8,920	280,344	245,399	36,092	281,491	93	3
59,259	9,960	932	8,214	78,365	69,214	10,311	79,525	100	11
155,950	43,250	2,073	706	201,979	176,185	25,781	201,966	90	7
164,235	22,660	1,020	1,281	189,196	160,092	28,488	188,580	96	3
90,916	18,434	944	104	110,398	94,985	15,495	110,480	84	5
42,023	2,919	48	702	45,692	38,493	7,460	45,953	109	6
31,296	1,307	28	475	33,106	26,614	5,533	32,147	141	10
543,624	145,125	7,561	2,638	698,948	596,743	111,556	708,299	63	5
50,538	7,726	1,559	70	59,893	49,970	11,318	61,288	91	7
70,169	9,798	1,768	9	81,744	66,033	15,962	81,995	81	8
59,254	4,005	242	115	63,616	53,787	10,021	63,808	88	2
363,663	123,596	3,992	2,444	493,695	426,953	74,255	501,208	57	4
357,725	23,796	3,880	6,032	391,433	326,986	61,634	388,620	147	5
84,487	1,073	1,258	1,457	88,275	70,038	18,968	89,006	210	5
63,968	4,580	173	1,411	70,132	61,414	9,392	70,806	126	11
52,569	2,423	..	796	55,788	51,169	6,051	57,220	119	8
57,792	2,499	..	852	61,143	57,382	3,760	61,142	183	5
77,196	11,413	2,449	1,389	92,447	67,805	19,458	87,263	127	6
21,713	1,808	..	127	23,648	19,178	4,005	23,183	148	2
46,356	2,134	194	2,209	50,893	41,451	7,648	49,099	157	4
46,356	2,134	194	2,209	50,893	41,451	7,648	49,099	157	4
223,697	22,623	4,329	1,387	252,036	205,262	41,554	246,816	75	10
168,917	16,468	3,494	598	189,477	152,320	34,984	187,304	68	9
54,780	6,155	835	789	62,559	52,942	6,570	59,512	107	10

PUBLIC HOSPITALS,

Name of <i>Statistical Division and Hospitals Board or Hospital</i>	Hos- pitals	Staff			Patients Treated during Year			Average Daily Number Resident In- patients
		Medi- cal	Nursing	Other	In-patients		Out- patients	
					General	Mater- nity		
(i) Boards— <i>continued</i>	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Townsville	7	33	347	346	13,859	2,136	45,089	530
Ayr	2	3	59	56	1,997	563	7,841	73
Bowen	2	2	42	38	1,322	284	8,338	48
Charters Towers ..	1	3	31	41	1,168	215	4,782	40
Townsville	2	25	215	211	9,372	1,074	24,128	369
Cairns	16	21	449	361	16,871	2,771	68,785	594
Atherton	4	3	86	54	2,871	390	17,163	98
Cairns	5	10	176	144	5,302	961	25,154	237
Ingham	1	2	32	31	1,493	360	2,043	48
Innisfail	1	2	69	54	2,933	440	8,328	92
Mareeba	3	2	44	42	2,024	385	7,512	65
Mossman	1	1	20	17	912	89	4,076	24
Tully	1	1	22	19	1,336	146	4,509	30
Peninsula	2	3	55	61	1,017	280	10,018	85
Thursday Island ..	2	3	55	61	1,017	280	10,018	85
North Western ..	11	8	95	116	5,115	1,005	23,725	124
Cloncurry	1	2	19	22	1,026	172	2,583	32
Etheridge	2	..	2	7	164	1	2,379	2
Hughenden	1	1	11	14	644	111	1,914	15
McKinlay	1	1	7	9	383	40	332	9
Mount Isa	2	3	42	41	2,097	605	8,196	49
Normanton	3	..	5	12	440	24	6,898	10
Richmond	1	1	9	11	361	52	1,423	7
Total 57 Boards	132	626	5,128	5,322	170,646	35,362	592,772	7,446
(ii) Other Hospitals— <i>Moreton</i>	5	219	538	354	10,300	974	6,639	563
Mater Misericordiae	1	98	247	199	6,430	..	4,812	213
Mater Mothers' ..	1	21	81	63	..	974	927	24
Mater Children's ..	1	68	65	36	3,480	..	900	77
Mount Olivet	1	21	126	44	314	..	..	174
Southport (Green- haven)	1	11	19	12	76	..	..	75
Downs	1	7	70	42	3,954	550	526	104
St. Vincent's	1	7	70	42	3,954	550	526	104
Townsville	1	1	5	8	18	..	..	17
Fantome Island ^a	1	1	5	8	18	..	..	17
Total Other ..	7	227	613	404	14,272	1,524	7,165	684
Total All Hospitals ..	139	853	5,741	5,726	184,918	36,886	599,937	8,130

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

QUEENSLAND, 1960-61—continued

Receipts					Expenditure			Average Cost per In- patient per Day
Government Aid ¹	Patients' Payments	Dental Clinics	Other	Total ²	On In-patients	Other ³	Total ⁴	
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	s d
925,874	105,617	9,603	7,276	1,048,370	869,702	178,464	1,048,166	90 0
120,233	21,869	1,020	314	143,436	120,226	23,321	143,547	90 10
101,486	4,325	3,089	1,275	110,175	83,844	25,039	108,883	96 9
97,285	10,482	1,374	691	109,832	90,000	19,284	109,284	122 1
606,870	68,941	4,120	4,996	684,927	575,632	110,820	686,452	85 5
899,144	136,878	11,402	8,972	1,056,396	873,952	184,434	1,058,386	80 8
133,992	24,147	..	819	158,958	131,119	27,656	158,775	73 5
401,847	32,348	4,365	3,835	442,395	360,813	81,831	442,644	83 5
57,693	15,583	1,285	2,056	76,617	67,349	10,015	77,364	76 8
127,351	32,804	1,901	1,400	163,456	141,688	22,308	163,996	84 9
84,993	21,992	1,720	595	109,300	87,623	21,450	109,073	73 11
40,660	4,749	2,131	133	47,673	35,090	11,745	46,835	80 7
52,608	5,255	..	134	57,997	50,270	9,429	59,699	91 2
151,725	2,670	991	285	155,671	146,634	19,337	165,971	94 3
151,725	2,670	991	285	155,671	146,634	19,337	165,971	94 3
369,385	25,997	5,267	4,063	404,712	339,838	63,694	403,532	150 6
69,966	4,703	2,109	65	76,843	58,495	19,215	77,710	100 4
12,097	..	220	181	12,498	9,843	2,800	12,643	255 0
56,438	3,761	724	206	61,129	54,285	6,877	61,162	196 9
23,002	796	606	12	24,416	21,211	2,860	24,071	133 10
155,311	15,762	..	2,026	173,099	150,909	19,393	170,302	168 2
24,868	..	587	1,435	26,890	20,843	5,970	26,813	120 10
27,703	975	1,021	138	29,837	24,252	6,579	30,831	183 6
11,951,709	1,674,625	161,373	164,552	13,952,259	11,686,109	2,250,222	13,936,331	86 0
716,938	31,581	..	78,790	827,309	n	n	818,628	n
372,346	15,188	..	1,376	388,910	n	n	348,061	n
34,196	117	..	45	34,358	n	n	40,434	n
140,038	7,489	..	101	147,628	n	n	138,157	n
142,868	..	..	72,668	215,536	252,208	..	252,208	79 4
27,490	8,787	..	4,600	40,877	39,768	..	39,768	29 0
18,882	59,362	..	630	78,874	79,442	..	79,442	42 0
18,882	59,362	..	630	78,874	79,442	..	79,442	42 0
11,204	..	..	..	11,204	11,204	..	11,204	35 7
11,204	..	..	..	11,204	11,204	..	11,204	35 7
747,024	90,943	..	79,420	917,387	n	n	909,274	n
12,698,733	1,765,568	161,373	243,972	14,869,646	12,068,731 ⁵	2,250,222 ⁶	14,845,605	84 11 ⁶

⁴ Excluding loan expenditure, £1,480,365.

disease (leprosy).

⁶ Incomplete.⁵ Hospital for treatment of Hansen's disease.

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 1961 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 1960-61 figure being 44 per cent.

MENTAL HOSPITALS, QUEENSLAND

Year	Hos- pitals	Staff		Patients Admitted during Year ¹	Re- covered and Re- lieved	Deaths	Patients at End of Year		Expendi- ture
		Medi- cal	Nursing				Males	Females	
	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	£
1956-57	5	14	1,118	1,391	843	467	2,518	2,139	2,140,619
1957-58	5	14	1,149	1,421	944	360	2,530	2,080	2,314,698
1958-59	5	19	1,182	1,526	883	390	2,479	2,145	2,452,566
1959-60	5	17	1,164	1,453	1,139	263	2,420	1,944	2,499,840
1960-61	5	21	1,091	1,357	1,026	233	2,424	1,887	2,707,726

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.

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 1961.

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
1957	3,100	150	3,250	11,679	27.8
1958	3,131	177	3,308	11,455	28.9
1959	3,500	177	3,677	12,349	29.8
1960	3,515	194	3,709	12,370	30.0
1961	3,788	210	3,998	12,756	31.3

8 AMBULANCES

Ambulance services were established in 111 districts of the State at 30 June 1961. 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	£
1956-57 ..	107	1,089	55,210	215,024	102	226,552	865,669
1957-58 ..	108	1,116	54,539	219,735	103	227,502	911,988
1958-59 ..	110	1,125	56,069	220,157	30	236,493	933,473
1959-60 ..	110	1,156	56,017	214,225	33	234,231	1,056,313
1960-61 ..	111	1,222	54,295	206,427	65	229,606	1,087,301

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 1961 there were 248 Maternal and Child Welfare Centres in the State, comprising 42 parent centres and 206 sub-centres, and 3 Ante-natal clinics. In the metropolitan area there were 10 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 1960-61 were 4,543. These are included in the total of all attendances shown in the following table.

MATERNAL AND CHILD WELFARE SERVICE, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
Maternal and Child Welfare Centres—					
Parent Centres No	42	42	42	42	42
Sub-centres No	190	193	200	203	206
New Cases Seen—					
Infants ¹ No	19,858	20,991	21,610	22,352	22,859
Expectant Mothers .. No	1,069	1,121	1,294	1,311	1,713
Total Attendances at Clinics No	418,105	443,696	463,499	478,086	494,215
New Cases Seen by Clinic					
Doctors No	1,980	2,303	2,369	2,034	2,220
Attendances to See Clinic					
Doctors No	3,336	3,923	3,846	5,220	5,744
New-born Babies Visited .. No	27,111	27,682	28,394	26,840	30,434
Subsequent Visits No	1,442	1,536	1,527	1,710	1,621
Ante-natal Clinics—					
Resident Centres No	3	3	3	3	3
New Cases Seen No	334	446	525	673	684
Total Attendances at Clinics No	3,167	3,992	4,709	5,860	6,219
Total Expenditure £	284,995	294,508	310,380	324,526	360,361

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 22 metropolitan Pre-school Centres for the examination of children under school age, and centres are also located at Cairns, Rockhampton, Toowoomba, and Townsville.

Creches and Kindergartens—There are in Brisbane 1 creche, 3 kindergartens, and 1 training college controlled by the Creche and Kindergarten Association of Queensland. A small fee is charged for services, money is raised by subscription, and a government grant is received. In addition, 28 kindergartens, 16 in Brisbane and 12 in other centres, are affiliated with the Association. In 1960-61 total receipts were £87,951, including £23,550 State Government aid.

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

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	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
Applications Received	863	879	937	965	832
Children Adopted—					
Boys	376	381	427	437	419
Girls	389	390	425	428	395
Total	765	771	852	865	814
Adopters—					
Non-relatives	511	569	582	613	607
Relatives	83	84	68	62	38
Spouse of Natural Parent	171	118	202	190	169
Ages of Children Adopted—					
Under 1 Year	485	528	556	574	576
1 Year and under 6 Years	119	108	128	110	108
6 Years and under 12 Years	104	83	90	105	70
12 Years and under 21 Years	57	52	78	76	60

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	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Inmates of Institutions	1,096	1,207	1,078	1,175	1,172
In Hospitals	46	47	59	14	24
Boarded Out—					
With Foster Mothers	324	328	391	452	472
With Relatives	3,828	3,951	3,927	4,056	4,146
Sent to Employers	293	263	258	257	233
Released on Probation	211	221	253	345	445
Miscellaneous	29	45	42	45	82
Total	5,827	6,062	6,008	6,344	6,574

10 WELFARE SERVICES

Care of the aged, destitute, and orphans is provided by a large number of public and private institutions. Statistics of 60 institutions were available at 30 June 1961, and the next table shows these particulars grouped according to the nature of the institutions. For convenience, particulars of the Government Institutions for the Blind and for the Deaf have been included.

WELFARE INSTITUTIONS, QUEENSLAND, 1960-61

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	739	369	1,004	487	593,157	712,396
Other Benevolent Homes	17	645	45	330	478	49,489	227,402
Refuges and Night Shelters ..	5	278 ²	..	4 ²	16 ²	1,410	26,186
State Orphanages and Industrial Schools	5	501	..	169	49	119,053	124,302
Other Orphanages and Industrial Schools	27	1,032	..	765	665	54,426	367,518
Institutions for Blind and Deaf ..	2	49	1	183	105	97,550	175,106
Total	60	3,244	415	2,455	1,800	915,085	1,632,910

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 1960-61 they supplied 44,208 beds for men and 9,076 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. Nine of the latter received government aid. The 5 refuges and night shelters included 3 homes for prisoners just released from gaol.

The 32 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 p. 124) in 22 of the others during 1960-61. State children in these institutions at 30 June 1961, were 707 boys and 453 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 the last ten years in the maximum weekly rate of pension payable and the dates on which the new rates were granted were:—

	£	s	d		£	s	d
Nov 1951	3	0	0	Oct 1957	4	7	6
Oct 1952	3	7	6	Oct 1959	4	15	0
Oct 1953	3	10	0	Oct 1960	5	0	0
Oct 1955	4	0	0	Oct 1961	5	5	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 twenty 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 1961, the maximum rate of pension has been £273 per year or £5 5s per week. 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 test 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 15s 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. Wives may receive an allowance of £2 7s 6d per week subject to means test, and for the first child under 16 years there is an allowance of 15s per week free of means test, while other dependent children attract an additional pension of 10s per week subject to means test. Special provisions apply to permanently blind persons. A blind person, otherwise qualified for a pension, may receive a pension of £5 5s per week irrespective of his means.

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 ^{2 4}	
	Age		Invalid		Total		Age	Invalid
	Male	Female	Male	Female				
	No	No	No	No	No	£	No	No
1956-57	26,863	43,075	7,176	5,937	83,051	16,332,328	49.5	9.3
1957-58	27,758	45,046	7,806	6,424	87,034	18,342,631	50.6	9.9
1958-59	28,442	46,643	8,479	6,918	90,482	19,569,147	51.1	10.5
1959-60	27,913 ²	54,283 ³	6,312 ³	5,293 ²	93,801	22,385,970	54.9 ³	7.8 ²
1960-61	30,578	58,566	7,227	5,857	102,228	24,381,877	58.7	8.6

¹ At 30 June each year. Prior to 1956-57, pensioner inmates of benevolent homes are excluded.

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.

⁴ Revised in accordance with 1961 Census results.

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

AGE AND INVALID PENSIONS, AUSTRALIA, 1960-61

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	£	No	No
New South Wales	69,830	152,467	19,855	18,639	260,791	64,147,465	56.8	9.8
Victoria ..	43,058	100,578	10,515	8,919	163,070	38,734,330	49.0	6.6
Queensland ..	30,578	58,566	7,227	5,857	102,228	24,381,877	58.7	8.6
South Australia	16,013	35,976	3,748	3,217	58,954	14,268,520	53.6	7.2
Western Australia	11,931	25,725	3,898	3,047	44,601	10,793,190	51.1	9.4
Tasmania ..	5,256	11,296	1,779	1,559	19,890	5,050,644	47.2	9.5
Northn Territory	367	401	113	115	996	201,751	28.3	8.4
A.C.T. ..	238	510	69	85	902	205,033	12.7	2.6
Total	177,271	385,519	47,204	41,438	651,432	157,925,892 ³	53.6	8.4

¹ At 30 June 1961, including pensioners in benevolent homes. ² See note ³ to previous table. ³ Including £143,082 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 1954 represented the following percentages of all males over 65 years recorded at the Census of that date:—New South Wales, 47.6; Western Australia, 44.7; Queensland, 41.3; Tasmania, 40.8; South Australia, 34.9; and Victoria, 33.1. The proportion of females over 60 years receiving pensions was higher than the corresponding proportion for males over 65 years in all States except New South Wales. Female percentages were as follows:—Western Australia, 47.7; Queensland, 47.4; Tasmania, 46.1; South Australia, 43.3; New South Wales, 43.0; and Victoria, 38.3.

12 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 on 10 October 1961. The weekly rate for a widow who has one or more children under 16 years of age is £5 10s, plus 15s per week for each additional child after the first. Widows who are over 50 years of age, and have no children, receive £4 12s 6d. A widow under 50 years of age who has no child is eligible, if she is in necessitous circumstances, for a pension of £4 12s 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, 1961

State or Territory	Pensions Current			Average Weekly Rate of Pension	Pensions Paid, 1960-61	
	Class "A" ¹	All Classes	Total per 10,000 of Population		Amount	Per Head of Population
	No	No	No	£ s d	£	s d
New South Wales ..	9,891	21,812	56	4 18 10	5,107,036	26 4
Victoria ..	5,394	13,311	45	4 17 1	3,328,886	23 0
Queensland ..	4,291	8,994	59	4 18 10	2,250,570	29 11
South Australia ..	2,089	4,897	51	4 17 8	1,188,854	24 10
Western Australia ..	1,749	4,348	59	4 15 11	1,051,952	28 10
Tasmania ..	959	1,849	53	4 19 9	469,851	26 10
Northern Territory ..	52	104	38	4 18 1	23,842	18 7
A.C.T. ..	66	121	21	5 0 4	31,956	11 7
Total ..	24,491	55,436	53	4 18 1	13,468,519 ²	25 11

¹ To receive a class "A" widow's pension a woman must have the custody, care, and control of at least one child under the age of 16 years. ² Including £15,572 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 ²	
	Incapacitated Ex-members	Dependants		Incapacitated Ex-members	Dependants	Recipients	Expenditure
	No	No	£	£ s d	£ s d	No	£
1956-57	26,470	56,218	6,106,669	5 10 8	1 10 11	58.5	4,380
1957-58	27,158	58,580	6,919,363	6 5 2	1 12 2	59.6	4,865
1958-59	27,601	60,542	7,215,834	6 10 3	1 12 9	60.0	4,975
1959-60	28,301	62,294	7,741,918	7 2 9	1 13 10	60.6	5,238
1960-61	29,017	63,631	8,916,007	7 10 1	1 15 2	61.0	5,929

¹ At 30 June each year.

² Revised in accordance with 1961 Census.

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

WAR PENSIONS, AUSTRALIA, 1960-61

Where Payable	Recipients		Expenditure	Average Rate per Fortnight	
	Incapacitated Ex-members	Dependants		Incapacitated Ex-members	Dependants
	No	No	£	£ s d	£ s d
New South Wales ¹ ..	72,592	148,181	20,266,212	6 7 4	2 0 0
Victoria	61,452	128,659	18,321,956	6 13 0	1 19 11
Queensland	29,017	63,631	8,916,007	7 10 1	1 15 2
South Australia ² ..	20,491	46,993	5,686,305	6 4 0	1 13 8
Western Australia ..	18,509	38,614	4,654,876	5 14 3	1 14 7
Tasmania	8,479	19,826	2,582,986	7 2 9	1 14 8
Abroad	1,621	3,225	622,560	6 7 11	4 4 0
Total	212,161	449,129	61,050,902	6 11 3	1 18 3

¹ Including Australian Capital Territory.² Including Northern Territory.

14 SERVICE PENSIONS

The *Repatriation Act* 1920-60 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 pensions 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 1960-61.

SERVICE PENSIONS, 1960-61

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	7,668	3,890	374	3,813	547	16,292	6 9 1	2,735
Victoria ..	5,073	3,111	330	2,970	418	11,902	6 4 1	1,731
Queensland ..	3,387	2,195	248	2,305	355	8,490	6 1 5	1,213
South Aust ² ..	2,442	1,217	87	1,312	153	5,211	6 13 0	763
Westn Aust	2,888	1,511	189	1,310	203	6,101	7 2 0	1,051
Tasmania ..	667	721	45	810	63	2,306	5 7 11	290
Total ..	22,125	12,645	1,273	12,520	1,739	50,302	6 7 7	7,783

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	£
1956-57	33,143	32,882	532,563
1957-58	34,051	34,000	547,530
1958-59	34,761	34,266	546,328
1959-60	35,876	35,515	574,487
1960-61	36,147	35,587	589,699

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 1960-61.

MATERNITY ALLOWANCES, AUSTRALIA, 1960-61

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	£
New South Wales	27,345	40,796	17,610	85,751	86,710	1,399,352
Victoria	20,983	31,413	14,115	66,511	67,269	1,068,672
Queensland	10,295	16,029	9,263	35,587	36,023	589,699
South Australia	6,562	10,312	4,900	21,774	22,016	359,188
Western Australia	5,055	8,463	4,130	17,648	17,837	283,966
Tasmania	2,660	4,052	2,365	9,077	9,193	148,021
Northern Territory	436	479	300	1,215	1,224	19,567
A. C. Territory	447	733	331	1,511	1,537	24,202
Abroad	77	89	144	310	310	5,104
Total	73,860	112,366	53,158	239,384	242,119	3,897,771

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 1961

State or Territory	Claims in Force ¹	Endowed Children ¹			Average Annual Liability per Claim ¹	Amount Paid, 1960-61 ²
		Total	Per 1,000 Population	Per Claim		
	No	No	No	No	£ s d	£
New South Wales	558,040	1,188,980	304	2.13	42 7 11	26,443,284
Victoria	411,744	900,153	307	2.19	43 16 10	20,343,802
Queensland	213,836	499,858	329	2.34	47 15 6	11,340,949
South Australia	142,663	317,236	327	2.22	44 16 4	7,045,784
Western Australia	109,499	253,258	344	2.31	47 2 8	5,701,075
Tasmania	52,264	123,727	353	2.37	48 11 0	2,741,876
Northern Territory	4,306	9,854	363	2.29	46 10 0	253,244
A. C. Territory	8,528	19,545	332	2.29	46 11 9	412,971
Abroad	300	614	..	2.05	40 4 3	19,629
Total	1,501,180	3,313,225	315	2.21	44 7 8	74,302,614

¹ Excluding 465 claims covering 27,077 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 1960-61.

SOCIAL AND HEALTH SERVICES AND PENSIONS EXPENDITURE, AUSTRALIA, 1960-61

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	64,147	38,734	24,382	14,269	10,793	5,051	157,926
Funeral Benefits	150	92	56	32	26	11	367
Child Endowment	26,443	20,344	11,341	7,046	5,701	2,742	74,303
Widows' Pensions	5,107	3,329	2,250	1,189	1,052	470	13,468
Maternity Allowances	1,399	1,069	590	359	284	148	3,898
Tuberculosis Allowances	328	198	221	90	58	52	947
Unemployment Benefits	1,327	896	1,300	343	479	114	4,469
Sickness Benefits	881	542	341	158	153	67	2,151
Special Benefits ²	132	234	78	34	22	19	520
Commonwealth Rehabilitation ..	190	203	98	101	79	22	693
<i>National Health Services</i>							
Hospital Benefits	8,729	4,824	2,771	1,786	1,909	575	20,668
Medical Benefits	4,228	2,444	1,073	1,051	885	295	9,976
Medical Benefits for Pensioners ..	1,882	1,004	546	367	285	108	4,200
Medicines for Pensioners	3,250	1,663	1,077	662	499	187	7,338
Pharmaceutical Benefits	7,835	6,316	2,769	1,755	1,316	518	20,543
Nutrition of Children	1,277	1,018	517	281	224	197	3,560
Tuberculosis Campaign ³	1,278	1,074	742	402	499	162	4,179
Miscellaneous	68	55	336	11	142	26	1,398 ⁴
Total	128,651	84,039	50,488	29,936	24,406	10,764	330,604
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Total per Head of Population ..	33.2	29.0	33.6	31.3	33.4	33.7	31.8

¹ Including Australian Capital Territory and Northern Territory and amounts paid abroad. ² Including payments to migrants in reception and training centres. ³ Including reimbursements to States for maintenance of hospitals. ⁴ Including £475,000 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. The Department of Mines controls leases and licenses of Crown lands for mining and incidental purposes. Attached to the Department of Lands is the Co-ordinating Board under *The Stock Routes and Rural Lands Protection Acts* and *The Barrier Fences Act*, and the Rural Fires Board. Control of water resources is under the Irrigation and Water Supply Commission.

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

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

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

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 the far northern and western areas) unoccupied.

2 AREAS AND TENURES

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

TYPES OF LAND TENURE, QUEENSLAND

Type of Tenure	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
	1,000 Ac	1,000 Ac	1,000 Ac	1,000 Ac	1,000 Ac
Freehold—					
Alienated by Purchase	25,144	25,197	25,244	25,473	25,939
Alienated Without Payment ..	92	92	92	92	92
In Process of Alienation ..	2,517	2,478	2,487	2,405	2,085
Total Freehold	27,753	27,767	27,823	27,970	28,116
Leasehold—					
Pastoral Tenures	263,138	263,069	260,970	262,711	262,161
Selection Tenures	97,816	99,082	98,627	100,593	101,127
Special Leases	2,480	2,489	2,508	2,933	2,950
Country, Suburban, and Town Lands Perpetual Leases ..	40	41	42	40	41
Leases, Claims, and Licenses under Mining Acts	595	658	2,110	2,135	2,197
Total Leasehold	364,069	365,339	364,257	368,412	368,476
Reserves (Net, not Leased) ..	19,442	18,387	18,449	18,220 ^r	18,342
Roads and Stock Routes	3,711	3,750	3,740	3,812 ^r	3,832
Unoccupied and Unreserved ..	11,905	11,637	12,611	8,466 ^r	8,114
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 1960

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 ..	55,058	11,003	118,813	13,163	198,037	33.4
Victoria	31,431	1,435	7,112	16,268	56,246	58.4
Queensland	25,565	2,405	368,412	30,498	426,880	6.6
South Australia ..	15,626	465	145,602	81,552	243,245	6.6
Western Australia ² ..	27,787	12,830	231,211	352,761	624,589	6.5
Tasmania ³	6,362	199	1,730	8,487	16,778	39.1
Northern Territory ¹ ..	376	..	179,021	155,720	335,117	0.1
Aust. Capital Territory ⁴	66	41	342	152	601	17.8
Australia	162,271	28,378	1,052,243	658,601	1,901,493	10.0

¹ At 30 June 1960.

² At 30 June 1961.

³ At 30 June 1958. Revised figures.

⁴ Including Jervis Bay area, 18(000) acres.

QUEENSLAND LAND TENURES

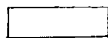
Freehold



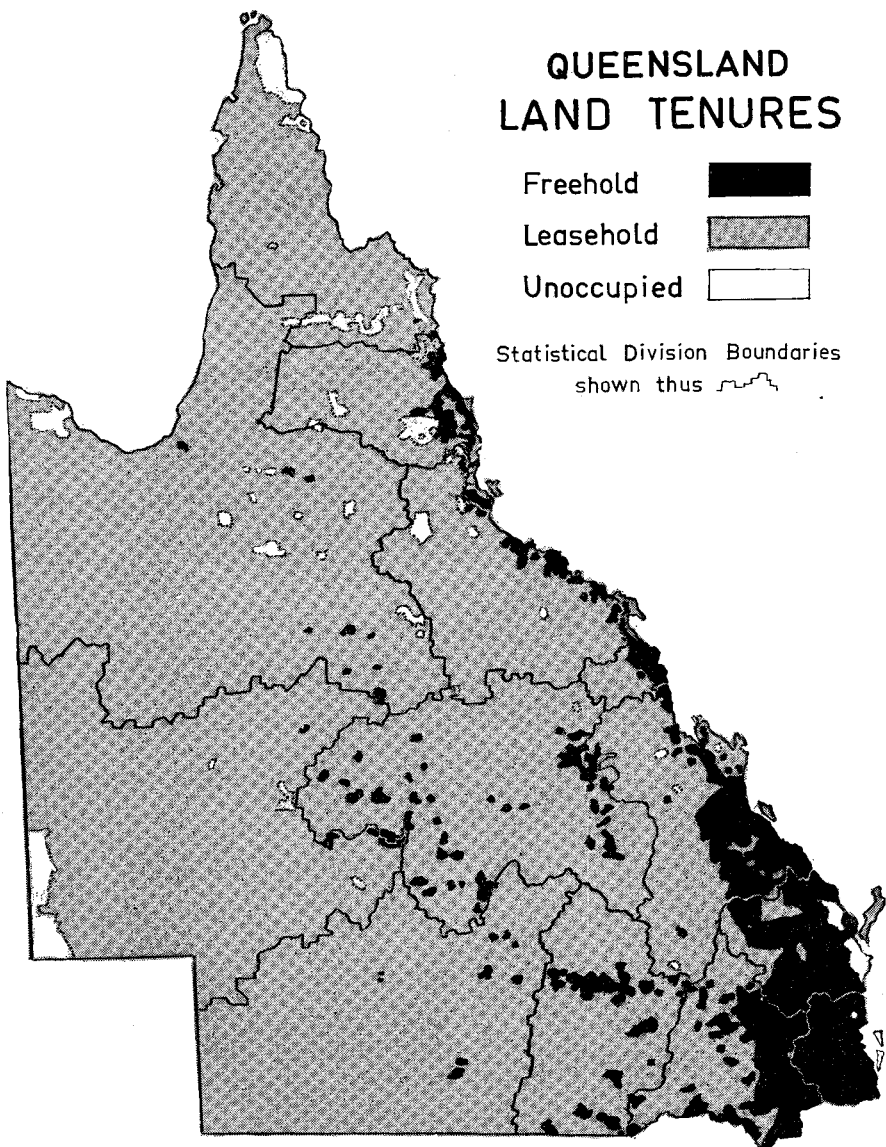
Leasehold



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 1960, 50,263 allotments of town land comprising 24,597 acres had been alienated from the Crown for a total purchase price of £1,555,646 as well as 25,448,114 acres of farm land in 99,571 lots for a total purchase price of £14,975,567. Further details are set out below.

FREEHOLD LAND, QUEENSLAND, 31 DECEMBER, 1960

Particulars	Area
	Acres
Alienated by Deed of Grant in Fee-Simple—	
Town Lands Purchased	24,597
Country and Suburban Lands Purchased	25,448,114
Granted without Payment	92,461
Total Alienated	25,565,172
In Process of Alienation—	
Freeholds Auctioned, not yet paid for	2,608
Country, Suburban, and Town Leases being converted to Freehold ..	2,339
Selections ¹	2,400,001
Total in Process of Alienation	2,404,948

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 440.

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 in even bad seasons, and to make the term sufficiently lengthy to encourage lessees to make permanent improvements adequate to the capacity of the property. When a Pastoral Lease or Grazing Selection expires or is surrendered, and is made available under selection tenure, the late lessee has priority in respect of the whole area if the land is not suitable to sub-division or in the selection of at least a good living area if the property is subdivided. To improve security of tenure a lessee may apply for a new lease at any time within the last ten years of the current lease. A new lease over the whole or

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

Where there is competition for blocks, Pastoral Leases are determined by auction, the lease going to the one who bids the highest amount as the rent to be paid during the first ten years of the term. For all classes of selection tenure, and for Preferential Pastoral Leases, the rental value is fixed by the Crown and the successful tenant is selected by lot (Land Balloting), the blocks being open to public ballot. Perpetual Leases of Country, Town, and Suburban Allotments are determined by auction, annual rental being fixed at 3 per cent of the amount bid.

Subject to permission from the Minister, leases may be transferred or sub-let to qualified persons and mortgages raised on them.

Brief details of the main types of tenure are set out below. All tenures other than Pastoral Leases and the larger Grazing Selections are eligible for conversion to permanent tenure.

Pastoral Tenures—A number of pastoral properties are still held in large *Pastoral Leases*, areas of 500 square miles for sheep and 1,500 square miles for cattle being not uncommon, particularly where the country is far removed from the railway or is rough or dry country with a low stock carrying capacity. Leases are generally for terms up to 30 years in ten-year rental periods, the opening period rental being fixed by the Crown, and that for the remaining periods by the Land Court. Where the Crown may foresee possibilities of future closer settlement, Pastoral Holding leases are granted. These reserve to the Crown certain rights of resumption of up to half the total area.

Where the re-leasing of pastoral land is under review and the land may be dealt with under a more secure tenure at any time, it may be leased under a temporary yearly tenancy, known as an *Occupation License*. A further type of pastoral tenure is the *Forest Grazing Lease*, permitting the use for grazing purposes of Forest Reserves, so 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, will involve considerable expense and so the term has been set at 40 years and the leases opened to companies. The maximum area has been set at 10,000 acres, but this area may be extended to 20,000 acres if the lessee is willing to undertake abnormally high expenditure in development.

The extent and nature of Pastoral Leases at 31 December 1960 are summarised below.

PASTORAL LEASES, 31 DECEMBER, 1960

Type of Tenure	Leases	Area	Annual Rental	Average Area	Average Rent per Sq Mile
	No	Sq Mls	£	Sq Mls	£ s d
Pastoral Holdings (All Classes) ..	2,155	383,683	716,824	178.0	1 17 4
Occupation Licenses	1,062	26,010	82,907	24.5	3 3 9
Forest Grazing Leases (on Reserves)	146	793	2,906	5.4	3 13 3
Total	3,363	410,486	802,637	122.1	1 19 1

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

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

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

The extent and nature of Selections standing good at 31 December 1960 are summarised below.

SELECTION TENURES, 31 DECEMBER 1960

Tenure	Leases	Area	Annual Rental	Average Area	Average Rent per Sq Mile
	No	Sq Mls	£	Sq Mls	£ s d
Grazing Homesteads	4,416	103,490	1,195,575	23.4	11 11 1
Grazing Farms	3,247	40,756	443,946	12.6	10 5 6
Farm Settlement Leases	414	2,442		5.9	
Agricultural Selections—					
Perpetual Lease	9,119	10,489	248,598	1.2	23 14 0
In Process of Alienation	3,864	3,750	42,265	1.0	11 5 5
Total	21,060	160,927	1,930,384	7.6	11 19 11

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

SPECIAL LEASES, 31 DECEMBER 1960

Type	Leases	Area	Annual Rental	Average Area	Average Rent per Acre
	No	Acres	£	Acres	s d
Reserves	2,004	2,461,272	30,883	1,228	0 3
Special Purposes	5,659	472,065	69,850	83	3 0

Country, Suburban, and Town Lands—These are leased under Auction Perpetual Lease Tenure at an annual rental equal to 3 per cent of the amount bid at auction by competitors for the land. Town Leases cover residential allotments not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ acre, Suburban Leases cover areas not exceeding 5 acres, and Country Leases farms not exceeding 640 acres. This type of tenure has also been frequently used in opening up new seaside and other areas for development. Conditions may be imposed as to the minimum amount of improvements to be made within a given period. At the end of December 1960 there were 15,161 such leases covering 40,410 acres, and £92,699 was received in rent for them during 1960. They had an average size of 2.7 acres and an average rent of £2 5s 11d per acre. The 380 town lots auctioned during 1960 averaged 35 perches in area and had an average capital value of £185 (annual rental £5 11s). Suburban Leases averaged $\frac{1}{2}$ acre in area and £39 in capital value, while Country Leases averaged 7.9 acres in area and £173 in capital value. Since the 1957 amending legislation 1,653 allotments have been offered for freehold sale.

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

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

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

Mineral Leases cover areas where mining for specified minerals other than gold is intended. The term of such leases is 21 years, renewable

on expiry. For minerals the annual rental is 10s per acre plus a royalty on production; the maximum area is 320 acres and labour conditions are the same as for gold-mining leases. For coal, the annual rental is 1s per acre plus a royalty of 6d per ton. The maximum area is 640 acres, and one man must be employed for every 40 acres for the first two years, and for every 20 acres thereafter. Petroleum leases may be granted where payable deposits of petroleum are discovered. They are intended to cover areas not exceeding 100 square miles at an annual rental of £10 per square mile, deductible from the prescribed royalty of 10 per cent of the selling value of the production.

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

Miners' Homestead Leases provide for the settlement of mining fields by permitting the holding of land for purposes other than mining. They are available to residents of mining fields not less than 18 years of age and to companies and churches. The maximum area is 1 acre within any town boundary (or 5 acres where the mining field is at least 20 years old); 20 acres within one mile of a town boundary; and elsewhere between 80 and 1,280 acres depending on the particular mining field. They are available on application to the Warden or by auction on new mining fields. Such land may be taken up for mining purposes by the holder of a Miner's Right or a mineral lease, but arrangements must be made for the compensation of the homesteader for any possible damage to improvements due to such activity. Current leases are all perpetual leases, the annual rental being 3 per cent of the capital or purchase value, which is reviewed every ten years by the Warden. However, up to 1947, another type of Miner's Homestead Lease was available, under which the annual payment for each of the first 30 years was one-thirtieth of the capital or purchase value. Thereafter, the rental became 1s per annum, and no more, if demanded. As demands are not made in these cases, approximately half of the total number of all Miners' Homestead Leases are now rent-free.

The holder of a Miner's Right costing 5s per year may take possession of and use Crown land for mining purposes or such ancillary purposes as residence, obtaining or diverting water supplies, or the cutting of essential timber. It is estimated that in 1960 about 8,332 acres were so occupied. A claim is made by staking the four corners of the allowable area and seeking registration of the claim by the local Warden. Allowable areas vary according to the nature of the mining

process to be carried out, and the mineral involved, and several claims may be amalgamated by a group of shareholders. Provided the claim is continuously worked and prescribed labour conditions are fulfilled, the holder has recognised rights to the land and its mineral produce. No rent is payable. Up to 1948, Dredging Claims could be granted. These had some of the characteristics of claims and some of the characteristics of the Dredging Leases which have replaced them. They required surveying before registration as do leases, and rent was payable at the rate of 2s 6d per acre per year.

Occupation licenses for Special Small Areas may be granted for (i) Machinery Areas (up to 5 acres), (ii) the erection of Furnaces (up to 10 acres), (iii) Stacking Tailings (up to 5 acres), and (iv) Market Garden Areas (up to 5 acres). Subject to *bona fide* occupation and use, they may be rented at £1 per acre per year. In addition, areas up to $\frac{1}{2}$ acre may be occupied for business purposes by the holder of a business license procurable from the Warden's office on payment of £2 per year; and the holder of a Miner's Right may occupy an area up to $\frac{1}{4}$ acre for residential purposes. Business and Residence Areas are not available within any town site reserved for Miners' Homestead perpetual leases. At 31 December 1960, 1 Business Area and 3,390 Residence Areas were occupied.

On application to a Warden, any person may be issued with a Coal Prospecting License for an area not exceeding 2,560 acres. The license, for which one penny per acre is payable, permits prospecting for one year and is renewable. At 31 December 1960, 93,400 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 1960, 1,288 square miles were covered by 7 such permits, which permitted prospecting over land otherwise held and occupied.

Authorities to Prospect may be granted to applicants intending to undertake large scale exploration or prospecting or geological or geophysical testing. Areas, rent, term, and conditions are fixed by the Minister. At the end of 1960, there were 43 Authorities to Prospect for Minerals covering 11,327 square miles and 24 Authorities to Prospect for Petroleum covering 807,540 square miles.

The table below gives details of land held under the Mining Acts at 31 December 1960.

LAND HELD UNDER MINING ACTS, 31 DECEMBER 1960

Type of Tenure	Leases	Total Area	Average Area
	No	Acres	Acres
Gold-mining Lease	190	2,489	13
Mineral Lease	1,498	136,174	91
Dredging Lease	142	12,702	89
Miner's Homestead Lease	17,089	428,634	25
Coal Prospecting Permits	<i>n</i>	93,400	<i>n</i>
Claims, &c	<i>n</i>	8,332	<i>n</i>
Bauxite Lease	4	1,452,801	363,200
Total	<i>n</i>	2,134,532	<i>n</i>

n Not available.

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

LAND RESERVED FOR PUBLIC PURPOSES, 31 DECEMBER 1960

Type of Reserve	Number	Area
		Acres
Permanent State Forests	372	5,118,797
Temporary Timber Reserves	336	3,055,443
National Parks and Scenic Areas	239	844,452
Aboriginal Reserves	<i>n</i>	6,540,717
General Reserves	<i>n</i>	5,628,923
Total	<i>n</i>	21,188,332

n Not available.

Of this total, 507,520 acres are leased as Forest Grazing Leases and 2,461,272 acres as Special Leases.

3 IRRIGATION AND WATER CONSERVATION

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

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

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

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

Private Conservation, Irrigation, and Water Supply Schemes—The total area under agriculture in Queensland in 1960-61 was 3·0 million acres with an annual value of production of approximately £102,000,000. Of this area some 171,000 acres were irrigated, from which the annual value of crops produced was estimated at £25,230,000.

The bulk of the irrigated area is supplied with water from privately owned pumps operating from streams under license or from underground water resources. Diversions from streams have been materially assisted by the Government's policy of providing weirs for storage on streams throughout the State. Existing storages comprising 41 weirs have a total capacity of 49,776 acre feet. These provide improved regulation of stream flow and augment supplies available for use by private irrigators who pump from the streams.

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

In addition, the Government has provided finance to farmers by way of special Agricultural Bank loans, and technical supervision of construction and installation. Where contractors are not available the services of the Irrigation and Water Supply Commission can be made available for boring operations.

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

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

The completion of 55 miles of main channels linking Tinaroo Falls Dam and Collins Weir with the South Walsh Area permitted irrigation of 79 tobacco farms during the 1960 season from that source. In addition, flow in Granite Creek and the Walsh River was supplemented via the channels with Tinaroo Falls Dam water, thereby permitting increased production by irrigators using water from those streams. At 30 June 1961, 68 miles of main channels and 36 miles of distribution channels had been completed, and 39 new farms allotted.

(d) *St. George Irrigation Area*—This area is based on the Jack Taylor Weir on the Balonne River at St. George. The irrigation and drainage works serving the area have been completed; 19 farms are in production. Storage capacity has been increased from 3,900 to 8,220 acre feet. 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*—A scheme for the erection of Borumba Dam on Yabba Creek has been approved and construction has commenced. Initially the dam will be built to provide a storage capacity of 34,500 acre feet to give an assured annual supply of 49,000 acre feet in the stream, and, if required in the future, spillway gates will be installed to increase storage capacity to 80,000 acre feet.

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

(g) *Leslie Dam*—Preliminary work has commenced 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 Glenarvon weirs on the Dumaresq River, a diversion weir at Boomi on the McIntyre (Barwon) River, and a regulator on the Boomi River have been completed.

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

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

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

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, 2,727 artesian bores had been drilled in the Basin to an average depth of 1,400 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 1961 ..	1,816	911	2,727	208,000	3,817	1,062

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 474 facilities to 30 June 1961.

Under *The State Grants (Encouragement of Meat Production) Acts, 1949 to 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-five facilities had been completed by 30 June 1961.

Irrigation on Rural Holdings—According to returns received from primary producers for 1960-61, crops or pastures were irrigated on 7,932 holdings, or 18·4 per cent of all rural holdings in the State. The total

area of crops irrigated was 171,046 acres, or 5.6 per cent of the total area under crop, and 12,982 acres of introduced pasture and 2,669 acres of native pasture were irrigated. The average area irrigated per holding using irrigation was 23.5 acres.

Underground supplies of water are used more than surface water. In 1960-61, on 2,948 holdings, 94,197 acres were irrigated with water from bores, spears, or wells, while, on 4,354 holdings, 75,271 acres were irrigated with surface water from streams, weirs, lagoons, &c. On 85 holdings, chiefly market gardens in Brisbane, 318 acres were irrigated from town water supplies. A combination of sources of water was used by 545 irrigators on 16,911 acres. These figures include pastures as well as crops.

A total of 7,281 acres was irrigated by gravity flow without the aid of pumping plant, compared with 5,183 acres in 1959-60. Among power-plants, oil engines pumped water for 78,190 acres and electric motors for 71,574 acres. Most of the electric motors were used in the Moreton Division and the Ayr sugar district.

CROPS IRRIGATED, QUEENSLAND

Crop	1959-60			1960-61		
	Total Area	Area Irrigated	Proportion Irrigated	Total Area	Area Irrigated	Proportion Irrigated
	Acres	Acres	%	Acres	Acres	%
Sugar Cane	463,148	62,346	13.5	452,008	68,987	15.3
Vegetables	58,223	27,207	46.7	61,048	29,698	48.6
Fruit	45,670	5,212	11.4	44,177	5,758	13.0
Tobacco	9,527	9,256	97.2	14,395	13,789	95.8
Cotton	20,132	2,579	12.8	36,847	2,675	7.3
Other	2,324,701	36,115	1.6	2,440,986	50,139	2.1
All Crops	2,921,401	142,715	4.9	3,049,461	171,046	5.6

The next table shows the distribution, in statistical divisions, of crops irrigated during 1960-61.

DISTRIBUTION OF IRRIGATED CROPS, QUEENSLAND, 1960-61

Statistical Division	Sugar Cane	Vegetables	Fruit	Tobacco	Cotton	Other	Total
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Moreton	2	19,730	2,145	240	121	25,886	48,124
Maryborough	17,307	4,120	2,009	1,158	121	7,564	32,279
Downs .. .. .	..	437	473	2,336	33	7,103	10,382
Roma .. .. .	..	9	24	..	446	1,779	2,258
South Western .. ..	..	17	35	..	..	35	87
Rockhampton .. ..	..	1,078	242	7	1,819	6,026	9,172
Central Western .. ..	..	8	12	..	..	231	251
Far Western .. .. .	..	3	2	..	..	..	5
Mackay	2,905	104	31	..	..	53	3,093
Townsville	48,056	3,232	542	2,114	132	1,162	55,238
Cairns	717	940	224	7,925	3	294	10,103
Peninsula and North West ..	..	20	19	9	..	6	54
Total Queensland	68,987	29,698	5,758	13,789	2,675	50,139	171,046

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 timber cut from Crown lands in 1960-61 amounted to 219 million super feet. The sale of timber yielded £2,239,000 in 1960-61. The costs of harvesting and marketing this timber amounted to £783,000, with a further £266,000 being spent on access roads. Silvicultural operations to replace forests cut for use are being actively pursued, the expenditure on reforestation in 1960-61 being £1,907,000. In all these activities of the Forestry Department, 2,230 persons were employed at 30 June 1961.

The table below gives details of operations for five years.

STATE FOREST SERVICE, QUEENSLAND

Particulars			1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
Forest Reservations ¹ —							
State Forests, Permanent ..	1,000 Ac		5,008	5,033	5,105	5,118	5,124
Timber Forests, Temporary ..	1,000 Ac		3,071	3,048	3,027	3,056	3,048
National Parks and Scenic Areas	1,000 Ac		788	837	838	843	848
Reforestation—							
Area of Plantations ² ..	1,000 Ac		79	84	88	93	97
Area Treated for Natural Regeneration to Date ¹ ..	1,000 Ac		569	578	588	599	619
Nurseries ¹	No		27	26	24	25	23
Harvesting and Marketing—							
Logs—							
Milling Timber ..	1,000 S.Ft		201,086	194,085	207,382	211,156	193,030
Plantation Thinnings ..	1,000 S.Ft		20,280	18,917	20,296	27,565	26,233
Sleepers	1,000 S.Ft		38,079	32,751	30,973	44,336	36,108
Railway Timbers ..	1,000 S.Ft		4,018	5,101	1,846	3,006	2,643
Bridge Timbers ..	1,000 S.Ft		28	..	..	..	..
House Blocks and Poles ..	1,000 S.Ft		3,985	2,811	2,841	3,746	2,947
Fencing Timber ..	1,000 S.Ft		3,847	5,351	3,122	2,885 ^r	3,355
Mining Timber ..	1,000 S.Ft		773	984	981	1,040	1,111
Fuel	Tons		61,351	67,592	53,116	47,847	60,587

¹ At 30 June.

² At 31 March.

^r Revised since last issue.

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

minimum of 250,000 acres of good quality softwood plantations is considered necessary. By the end of March 1961, approximately 94,266 acres of plantations of native and exotic softwoods had been established, and this area is being extended by the annual planting of about 5,000 acres.

Principal species planted is hoop pine, which occurred naturally in the rain forests of South Queensland, and this species accounts for nearly half the area planted. Other native species planted to a lesser extent are kauri pine, bunya pine, 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.

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

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

The chief exotic species planted is slash pine, which is native to the south-east of U.S.A. Slash pine has proved less exacting than loblolly pine from the same region and has proved suitable for planting over a wide range along the eastern coastal plain from Brisbane to north of Rockhampton. Centres of planting are Beerwah, Toolara (Coondoo Creek—near Gympie), Tuan Creek (near Maryborough), and Bowenia (near Yeppoon). The oldest plantations are at Beerwah and were established in 1928. At age 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 slash pine has been introduced into the planting programme at these coastal centres and, particularly at Bowenia, it promises to become one of the important species in this work. Its growth rate at this early stage is better than that of slash pine and its wood is reputedly superior for general purposes.

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

The total area of 97,384 acres of effective plantations comprises native conifers (chiefly hoop pine), 48,269; exotic conifers (chiefly slash pine), 44,576; and broadleaved softwoods (chiefly silky oak), 1,421; and eucalypts, 3,118 acres.

In all softwood plantations the object is the production of the maximum quantity of high quality wood consistent with a reasonably high total production of merchantable timber. To achieve this planting,

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

Merchantable thinnings commence at from 12 to 15 years of age, and the timber so yielded has become important to the State. The first sale of thinnings was made in 1942, and the annual amount becoming available has increased. In 1960-61 26m 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 first installation in Queensland of a vacuum pressure cylinder treatment plant.

In developing its 60 National Parks and 171 scenic areas (reservations of less than 1,000 acres) the Department's policy is to preserve their natural beauty and scientific interest. A total length of 257 miles of walking track has been constructed 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.

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.

2 RURAL INDUSTRIES

The diverse rural industries of Queensland were carried on, in 1960-61, on 43,155 holdings, which had a total area of 373,995,000 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, 1960-61

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	9,991	3,296,594	6,920	1,695	213	3,690
Maryborough ..	7,552	7,840,267	5,435	2,040	158	2,976
Downs	9,288	15,368,214	5,562	3,874	2,650	3,007
Roma	1,445	20,540,776	377	1,170	1,021	101
South Western ..	641	54,291,271	71	540	576	13
<i>Total South</i> ..	<i>28,917</i>	<i>101,337,122</i>	<i>18,365</i>	<i>9,319</i>	<i>4,618</i>	<i>9,787</i>
Rockhampton ..	4,250	22,176,683	2,325	2,216	259	1,437
Central Western ..	1,297	43,509,616	203	1,059	758	35
Far Western ..	364	63,108,773	55	251	300	9
<i>Total Central</i> ..	<i>5,911</i>	<i>128,795,072</i>	<i>2,583</i>	<i>3,526</i>	<i>1,317</i>	<i>1,481</i>
Mackay	2,063	4,055,978	865	440	3	156
Townsville	1,557	20,932,313	166	498	13	102
Cairns	3,946	12,917,219	1,052	463	9	470
Peninsula	65	20,933,340	9	53	..	5
North Western ..	696	85,024,005	61	568	385	13
<i>Total North</i> ..	<i>8,327</i>	<i>143,862,855</i>	<i>2,153</i>	<i>2,022</i>	<i>410</i>	<i>746</i>
Total Queensland ..	43,155	373,995,049	23,101	14,867	6,345	12,014

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	208	15	8,004	584	2,298	76
100 to 499	816	233	3,134	444	2,478	177
500 to 999	680	490	..	..	4,382	1,037
1,000 to 1,999 ..	879	1,261	..	..	1,150	815
2,000 to 4,999 ..	1,531	5,018	..	..	653	905
5,000 to 9,999 ..	1,239	8,548	..	..	319	965
10,000 and Over ..	468	7,756	..	..	89	613
					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 1960-61. 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, 1960-61

Statistical Division	Sugar Cane	Wheat	Maize	Sorghum	Pine-apples	Bananas	Potatoes	Tomatoes
Moreton	338	124	274	128	825	734	933	604
Maryborough ..	1,575	203	746	572	350	122	145	108
Downs .. ..	..	3,310	458	1,200	..	..	74	386
Roma .. ..	..	159	1	18	..	..	1	..
South Western ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total South</i> ..	<i>1,913</i>	<i>3,796</i>	<i>1,479</i>	<i>1,918</i>	<i>1,175</i>	<i>856</i>	<i>1,153</i>	<i>1,098</i>
Rockhampton ..	82	387	114	827	150	45	42	148
Central Western ..	..	74	2	91	..	..	..	..
Far Western ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total Central</i> ..	<i>82</i>	<i>461</i>	<i>116</i>	<i>918</i>	<i>150</i>	<i>45</i>	<i>42</i>	<i>148</i>
Mackay	1,710	..	2	..	6	9	10	18
Townsville ..	632	..	3	13	23	18	31	221
Cairns	2,307	..	291	1	31	81	60	25
Peninsula .. ..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	1
North Western ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
<i>Total North</i> ..	<i>4,649</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>297</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>61</i>	<i>109</i>	<i>102</i>	<i>265</i>
Total Queensland	6,644	4,257	1,892	2,850	1,386	1,010	1,297	1,511

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	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.

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	1,336	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>

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		1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
Proprietors ¹	No	45,564	45,554	44,659	44,707	45,492
Unpaid Relatives	No	4,214	4,289	3,715	3,452	3,568
Employees	No	19,148	19,971	18,832	18,401	18,300
<i>Total</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>68,926</i>	<i>69,814</i>	<i>67,206</i>	<i>66,560</i>	<i>67,360</i>
Wages Paid ² during year ..	£1,000	12,434	13,769	13,148	13,582	14,248

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

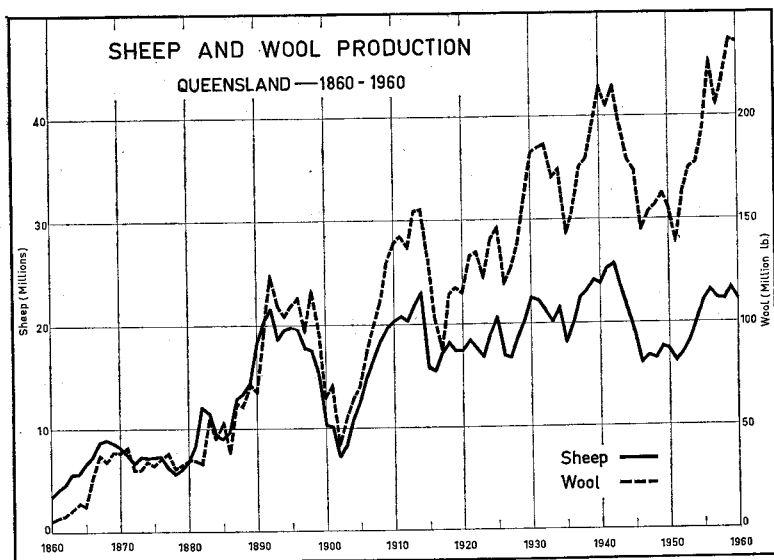
Description	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
	No	No	No	No	No
<i>Cultivating</i> —					
Ploughs (all kinds) ¹	57,909	59,262	63,823	62,737	68,793
Rotary Hoes—					
Self Contained Power Unit	4,077	3,937	3,785	3,601	3,532
Tractor Drawn	1,214	1,212	1,265	1,353	1,371
Fertiliser Distributors	8,989	9,061	9,482	9,664	9,868
<i>Planting</i> —					
Grain Drills—Combine	9,392	9,797	9,796	10,178	10,453
Other	1,951	1,915	2,073	2,205	2,115
Maize or Cotton Planters	7,350	7,392	7,216	7,178	6,997
Sugar Cane Planters	5,331	5,418	5,557	5,645	5,671
<i>Harvesting</i> —					
Headers and Other Grain and Seed					
Harvesters	6,519	6,094	6,604	6,671	6,699
Corn Pickers		n	681	857	848
Forage Harvesters		n	247	373	503
Mowers—Power Driven	n	n	5,326	6,244	6,794
Ground Driven			6,860	6,406	5,896
Hay Rakes	n	n	10,818	11,344	11,617
Hay Balers—Pick-up Type	831	968	1,088	1,285	1,477
Stationary	487	543	375	433	388
Potato Digging Machines	n	n	922	1,003	985
Peanut Pickers	n	n	175	194	235
<i>Dairying</i> —					
Holdings with Milking Machines	15,001	14,686	14,720	14,495	14,100
Milking Machines (Units)	48,967	48,072	48,447	47,996	47,403
<i>Grazing</i> —					
Holdings with Shearing Machines	4,597	4,779	4,916	4,991	5,164
Shearing Machines (Stands)	17,037	17,730	18,087	18,362	18,796
<i>Vehicles</i> —					
Motor Trucks and Utilities	38,918	38,818	38,694	38,063	38,872
Tractors—Wheeled	39,627	42,075	43,882	45,493	46,728
Crawler	5,180	5,503	5,825	6,313	6,638

¹ Including cultivator-ploughs in 1958-59, 1959-60, and 1960-61. In earlier years some cultivator-ploughs were excluded. n Not available.

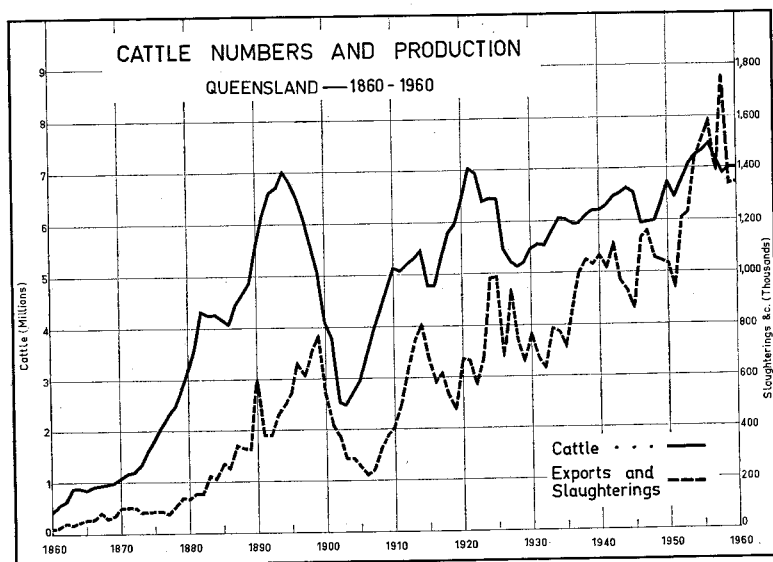
3 LIVESTOCK

More than half the total of rural production in Queensland comes from sheep, and beef and dairy cattle. The cattle are spread throughout the State but most 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, and Downs 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	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
<i>Horses</i>					
Draught over 1 Year	No	No	No	No	No
Other over 1 Year	39,618	33,090	27,712	22,027	16,726
Foals under 1 Year	201,076	196,460	198,716	198,323	193,486
	14,073	13,744	13,047	14,004	13,794
Total Horses	254,767	243,294	239,475	234,354	224,006
<i>Beef Cattle</i>					
Bulls	88,020	86,582	82,896	88,725	94,920
Cows and Heifers	2,751,367	2,693,013	2,605,450	2,729,842	2,795,611
Calves under 1 Year	1,211,283	1,107,988	974,626	1,057,525	1,057,552
Other	2,036,373	2,029,643	1,980,456	1,880,883	1,842,577
Total Beef Cattle	6,087,043	5,917,226	5,643,428	5,756,975	5,790,660
<i>Dairy Cattle</i>					
Bulls	27,819	27,178	24,191	23,173	24,043
Cows Milking	630,558	608,142	600,574	799,050	757,501
Cows Dry	288,377	236,144	221,803		
Heifers	215,201	217,770	201,529	206,656	223,636
Heifer Calves ¹	161,557	134,737	149,302	154,294	152,163
Bull Calves ¹	51,162	45,998	43,380	35,681	30,327
Other ²				36,155	25,721
Total Dairy Cattle	1,374,674	1,269,969	1,240,779	1,255,009	1,213,391
Total All Cattle	7,461,717	7,187,195	6,884,207	7,011,984	7,004,051
<i>Sheep</i>					
Rams	271,855	268,006	265,706	267,613	268,586
Breeding Ewes	9,233,623	9,265,420	9,450,434	9,470,780	9,071,837
Other Ewes	1,423,609	1,491,392	1,134,584	1,273,319	1,455,482
Lambs and Hoggets	3,924,773	2,624,669	3,037,179	4,135,877	3,471,147
Wethers	8,336,341	8,624,224	8,259,750	8,184,689	7,867,883
Total Sheep	23,190,201	22,273,711	22,147,653	23,332,278	22,134,935
<i>Pigs</i>					
Boars	10,757	10,517	10,013	10,334	10,199
Breeding Sows	56,071	53,691	52,235	58,146	58,088
Suckers, Weaners, and Slips	118,894	114,936	114,289	126,974	126,851
Baconers and Porkers	112,595	125,786	120,924	124,824	140,768
Backfatters	1,066	1,495	1,313	2,376	2,312
Stores	95,135	116,288	101,101	106,380	110,061
Total Pigs	394,518	422,713	399,875	429,034	448,279

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

The number of beef cattle at 31 March 1961, was less than 1 per cent above the 1960 figure but 5 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 4 per cent higher than in 1960, and the highest recorded since 1944.

Sheep numbers fell by 5 per cent in the last year to practically the same level as in 1959.

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

LIVESTOCK, AUSTRALIA, AT 31 MARCH 1961

State or Territory	Horses	Beef Cattle	Dairy Cattle	Sheep	Pigs
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
New South Wales	192	2,961	1,281	68,087	455
Victoria	65	1,147	1,717	26,620	318
Queensland	224	5,791	1,213	22,135	448
South Australia	27	313	248	14,952	144
Western Australia	40	876	224	17,151	176
Tasmania	9	179	215	3,439	71
Northern Territory ¹	40	1,155	..	16	3
Australian Capital Territory ..	1	9	3	278	
Total Australia	598	12,431	4,901	152,678	1,615
% Queensland of Total ..	37.5	46.6	24.7	14.5	27.7

¹ At 30 June 1961.

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 1961

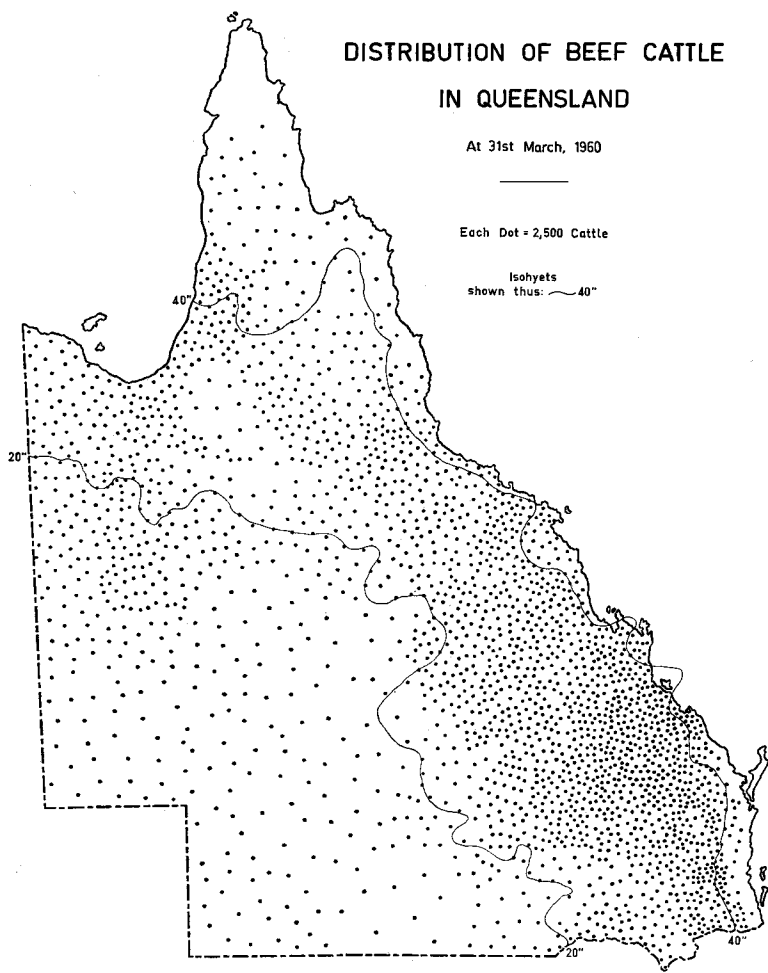
Statistical Division	Horses	Beef Cattle	Dairy Cattle	Sheep	Pigs
	No	No	No	No	No
Moreton	19,566	183,799	377,137	13,975	106,961
Maryborough	20,869	416,778	327,813	18,925	119,766
Downs	26,781	463,960	244,027	4,062,950	121,342
Roma	13,832	338,261	9,382	3,515,667	2,165
South Western	13,417	234,453	1,236	3,936,977	150
Total South	94,465	1,637,251	959,595	11,548,494	350,384
Rockhampton	27,641	1,030,504	178,451	290,600	77,766
Central Western	23,783	724,328	5,248	4,940,646	1,179
Far Western	12,061	270,140	1,386	2,394,714	261
Total Central	63,485	2,024,972	185,085	7,625,960	79,206
Mackay	4,816	143,018	20,409	93	2,148
Townsville	14,797	542,255	3,623	534	4,537
Cairns	7,611	177,669	42,935	764	11,033
Peninsula	4,968	97,299	100	..	123
North Western	33,864	1,168,196	1,644	2,959,090	848
Total North	66 056	2,128,437	68,711	2,960,481	18,689
Total Queensland	224,006	5,790,660	1,213,391	22,134,935	448,279

DISTRIBUTION OF BEEF CATTLE IN QUEENSLAND

At 31st March, 1960

Each Dot = 2,500 Cattle

Isohyets
shown thus: — 40"

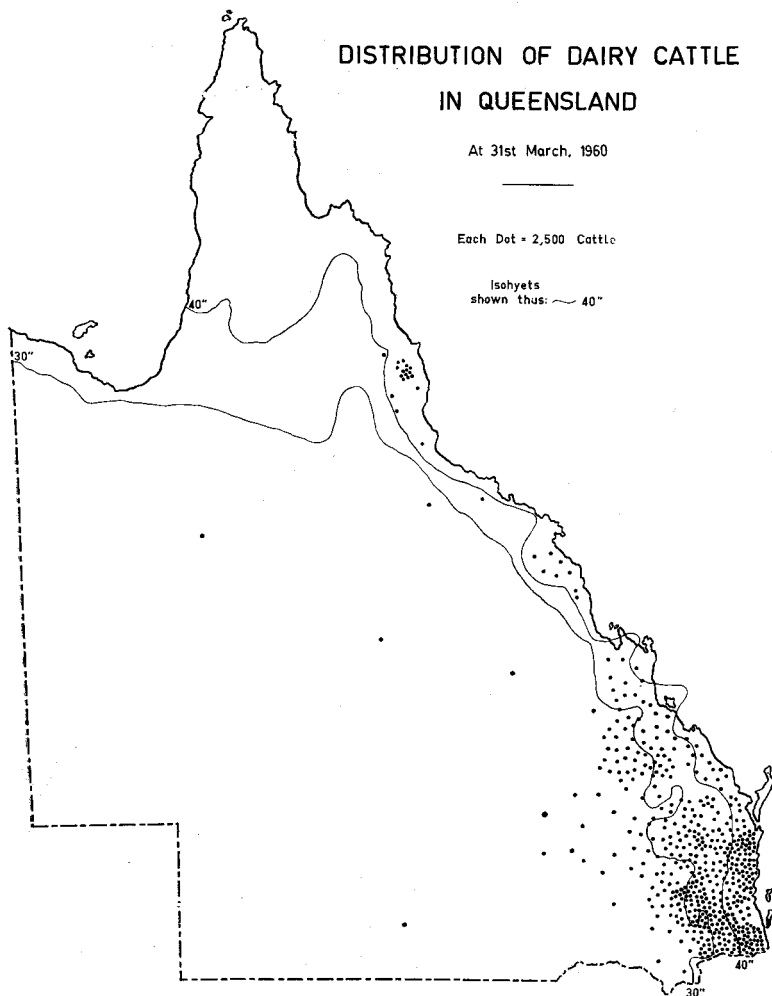


DISTRIBUTION OF DAIRY CATTLE IN QUEENSLAND

At 31st March, 1960

Each Dot = 2,500 Cattle

Isolyets
shown thus: — 40"

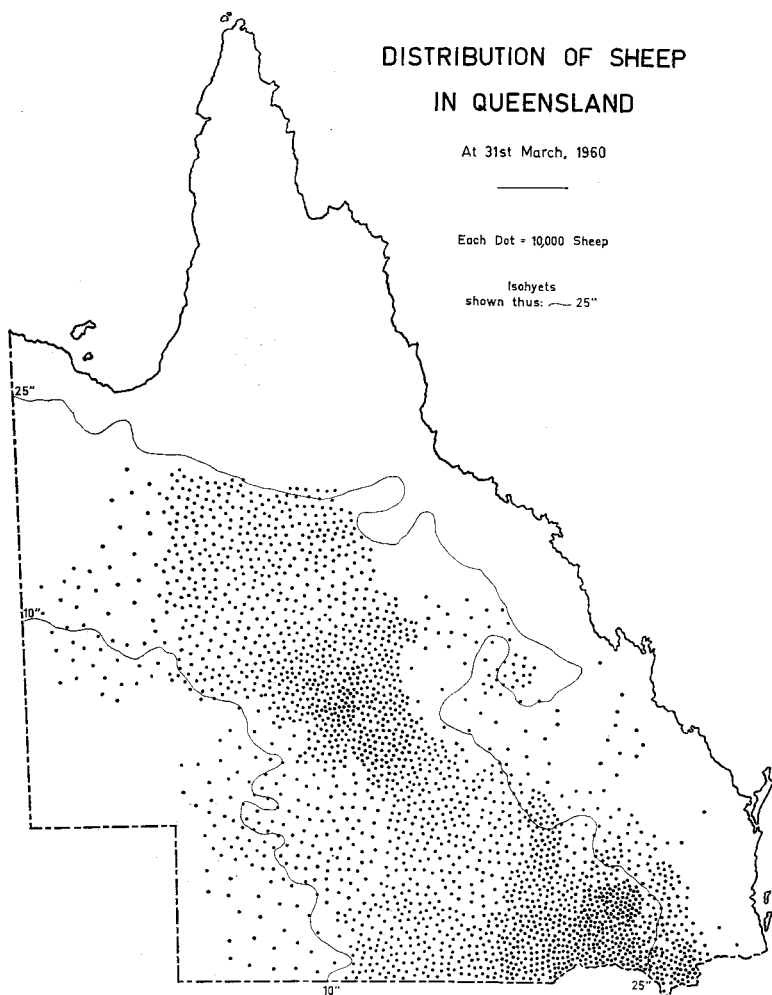


DISTRIBUTION OF SHEEP IN QUEENSLAND

At 31st March, 1960

Each Dot = 10,000 Sheep

Isolyets
shown thus: — 25"

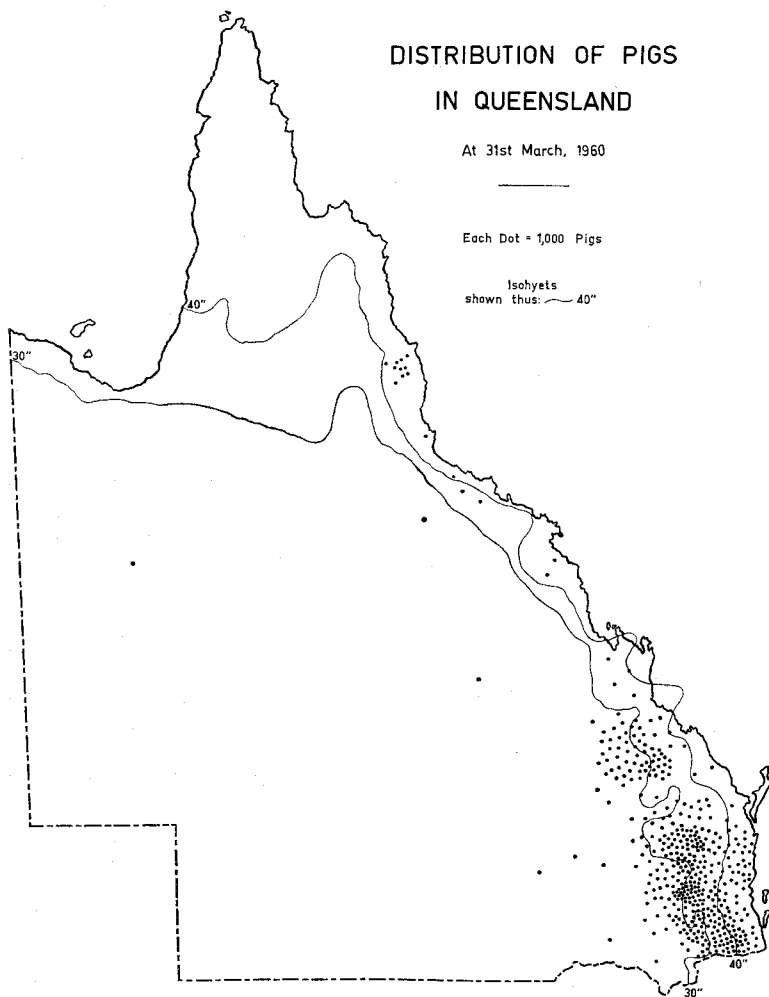


DISTRIBUTION OF PIGS IN QUEENSLAND

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
1951-52	1,057,406	6,200,471	2,061,849	33.3	802,562	369,885
1952-53	1,267,338	6,108,167	3,339,524	54.7	1,063,181	399,633
1953-54	1,379,427	6,925,618	3,342,491	48.3	1,082,820	461,967
1954-55	1,442,358	7,032,212	3,934,905	56.0	1,010,577	496,517
1955-56	1,515,251	7,791,723	4,577,819	58.8	1,187,989	459,541
1956-57	1,654,862	8,184,343	4,458,033	54.5	1,272,430	440,092
1957-58	1,554,812	7,824,548	2,977,605	38.1	1,382,889	463,476
1958-59	1,898,601	7,254,543	3,433,530	47.3	1,639,007	522,060
1959-60	1,537,506	8,515,912	4,612,423	54.2	2,123,731	531,218
1960-61	1,478,718	7,426,735	3,865,164	52.0	2,943,354	555,352

Stock Losses—Losses of cattle from drought and other causes were slightly above normal in 1960-61, totalling 407,879, compared with 363,922 in 1959-60, and 459,818 in 1958-59. Sheep losses, which average about 1,500,000 for seasons of good rainfall, were 2,099,792 in 1960-61, and 1,627,159 in 1959-60.

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 1960-61 there were 31 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 1961. Other particulars will be found in section 10 of this chapter.

MEATWORKS¹ AND BACON FACTORIES

Particulars	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
Establishments No	38	38	44	43	40
Workers ² No	7,477	7,224	8,934	7,945	7,694
Salaries and Wages Paid .. £1,000	7,035	7,010	9,199	8,213	7,712
Stock Killed—					
Cattle and Calves No	1,265,365	1,191,209	1,558,428	1,225,919	1,188,707
Sheep No	466,604	526,659	668,320	941,932	1,518,096
Lambs No	140,338	158,655	215,430	283,083	338,552
Pigs No	382,833	398,544	445,587	449,922	474,782
Fresh Meat Produced—					
Beef, Veal 1,000 Lb	462,645	360,529	483,221	394,481	377,697
Mutton 1,000 Lb	19,211	19,819	25,850	30,426	45,746
Lamb 1,000 Lb	4,594	4,821	7,110	8,855	10,500
Bacon, Ham 1,000 Lb	14,683	13,917	15,483	14,312	13,784
Pork 1,000 Lb	10,365	10,531	13,066	14,957	18,023
Canned Products 1,000 Lb ³	62,555	59,766	59,679	44,152	33,976
Value of All Products .. £1,000	55,221	52,372	72,117	73,442	70,280

¹ Including small rabbit freezing works (one only in 1960-61). ² Average number of workers during periods of operation. ³ Weight of meat, vegetables, and other constituents.

Meat Exports—The following table gives details of the exports of meat and allied products to overseas markets; it does not include the products of wild animals. In 1960-61, 1,300 cattle were exported, 935 of which went to the Philippines.

OVERSEA EXPORTS OF MEAT AND ALLIED PRODUCTS, QUEENSLAND, 1960-61

Country to which Exported	Meat	Cattle Hides and Sheep Skins	Leather	Tallow and Edible Animal Fats
	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	9,485,834	182,580	232,388	27,814
Other British	3,964,536	..	249,374	370,863
Belgium	353,997	115,383	..	..
France	2,074	635,408	..	..
Germany, Federal Republic of	15,807	125,092	..	25,091
Italy	79,537	617,220	..	..
Japan	398,745	902,315	..	64,189
Philippines	202,415	..	115	..
U.S.A.	14,629,552	35	130	816
Other Countries	580,047	457,294	2,875	117,298
Total	29,712,544	3,035,327	484,882	606,071

Exports of meat and allied products to other Australian States during 1960-61 included fresh beef and mutton, £3,555,822, fresh pork, £637,957, bacon and hams, £851,285, canned meats, &c, £1,281,994; hides and skins, £381,091, inedible tallow, £186,309, and edible oils and fats, £493,779. In addition, the movement of live animals across the interstate borders accounted for net exports from the State to the value of £9,177,866 for cattle and £934,431 for pigs, and a net import value of £244,484 for sheep.

4 WOOL

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

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

WOOL PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND

Year ¹	Sheep and Lambs Shorn	Total Wool Produced ²	Value of Wool Produced ³
	No	Lb Greasy	£
1951-52	17,522,337	138,767,000	47,190,000
1952-53	17,326,402	163,149,000	59,903,000
1953-54	18,611,841	174,414,000	61,125,000
1954-55	20,244,911	176,548,000	52,109,000
1955-56	20,482,679	194,014,000	53,134,000
1956-57	24,071,462	227,664,000	78,504,000
1957-58	23,502,364	204,375,000	53,836,000
1958-59	22,863,901	219,148,000	45,075,000
1959-60	24,247,555	236,196,000	54,573,000
1960-61	24,003,083	235,590,000	50,859,000

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

Of the total number of sheep shorn in 1960-61, 3,220,603 (13.4 per cent) were lambs.

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

Partly because of a series of poor seasons, Queensland production was at a much lower level during the first seven post-war years, while production in other States increased. However, since 1953-54 Queensland's production has risen to reach again the level of the late war-time years. In 1960-61 New South Wales provided approximately two-fifths, Victoria one-fifth, Queensland one-seventh, South Australia one-eighth, and Western Australia one-tenth of the total wool. Quantities produced in the various States (in terms of wool in the grease) were New South Wales 664,300,000 lb; Victoria, 322,000,000 lb; Queensland, 235,600,000 lb; South Australia, 177,400,000 lb; Western Australia, 191,400,000 lb; and Tasmania, 31,800,000 lb making up an Australian total (with territories) of 1,625,000,000 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, 1960-61

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	16,413	102,937	6.27	0.1	0.1
Maryborough	22,968	154,279	6.72	0.1	0.1
Downs	4,357,631	37,037,055	8.50	18.2	18.3
Roma	3,822,480	32,323,940	8.46	15.9	15.9
South Western	4,146,352	35,889,697	8.66	17.7	17.8
<i>Total South</i>	<i>12,365,844</i>	<i>105,507,908</i>	<i>8.53</i>	<i>52.0</i>	<i>52.2</i>
Rockhampton	314,054	2,405,166	7.66	1.2	1.3
Central Western	5,277,864	45,147,823	8.55	22.2	22.3
Far Western	2,689,474	23,187,274	8.62	11.4	10.8
<i>Total Central</i>	<i>8,281,392</i>	<i>70,740,263</i>	<i>8.54</i>	<i>34.8</i>	<i>34.4</i>
Mackay	471	2,542	5.40	0.0	0.0
Townsville	740	5,779	7.81	0.0	0.0
Cairns	386	2,273	5.89	0.0	0.0
Peninsula .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
North Western	3,354,250	26,706,844	7.96	13.2	13.4
<i>Total North</i>	<i>3,355,847</i>	<i>26,717,438</i>	<i>7.96</i>	<i>13.2</i>	<i>13.4</i>
Total Queensland	24,003,083	202,965,609	8.46	100.0	100.0

Wool Exports—The bulk of the Queensland wool production is normally exported directly overseas. The following table shows the destinations of overseas exports during the five years ended 30 June 1961.

OVERSEA EXPORTS OF WOOL¹ FROM QUEENSLAND

Country to Which Exported	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
QUANTITY (1,000 LB GREASY)					
Austria	1,291	2,202	1,960	1,802	2,334
Belgium	20,818	19,012	18,518	17,051	14,906
China, Republic of—Mainland ..	124	1,378	1,990	5,730	3,083
Czechoslovakia	2,192	3,237	1,092	5,657	2,571
France	38,741	35,770	21,869	27,774	26,310
Germany	19,888	16,667	15,848	21,031	15,525
Italy	18,317	21,094	18,535	20,117	20,676
Japan	57,873	42,155	48,303	66,326	72,599
Mexico	1,461	2,004	3,464	2,495	3,366
Poland	5,824	6,872	6,749	6,780	3,952
Turkey	1,083	96	3,369	2,208	3,966
United Kingdom	52,402	48,106	48,318	52,576	40,617
U.S.A.	15,533	14,052	10,124	8,552	11,716
U.S.S.R. .. .. .	..	..	..	7,358	5,717
Other Countries	7,523	8,679	7,165	8,188	8,547
Total	243,070	221,324	207,304	253,645	235,885

VALUE (£1,000)					
Austria	532	716	493	505	612
Belgium	5,730	4,160	2,971	3,348	2,788
China, Republic of—Mainland ..	32	425	533	1,695	840
Czechoslovakia	1,001	1,171	309	1,658	693
France	12,411	10,042	4,521	6,334	5,528
Germany	6,649	4,915	3,476	4,932	3,295
Italy	6,514	6,455	4,373	5,083	4,680
Japan	23,575	15,452	11,928	18,055	18,520
Mexico	586	693	911	703	939
Poland	2,386	2,477	2,112	1,963	1,000
Turkey	444	23	879	652	1,061
United Kingdom	17,651	13,579	9,807	11,907	8,551
U.S.A.	5,173	3,936	1,949	1,946	2,288
U.S.S.R. .. .. .	..	..	..	2,200	1,474
Other Countries	2,729	2,724	1,582	2,137	1,904
Total	85,413	66,768	45,844	63,118	54,173

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 1960-61, exports of scoured and carbonised wool were 11,929,000 lb, the principal importing countries being United Kingdom (4,772,000 lb), U.S.A. (3,338,000 lb); Germany (662,000 lb), France (601,000 lb), and Italy (349,000 lb).

Wool Sales—Particulars of wool sold in the Brisbane market during the ten years ended 30 June 1961, are shown in the next table, and further details of the marketing of wool are given on page 321.

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
1951-52 ..	8	467,265	134,736,024	3,654,121	48,957,421	84-01	117-67
1952-53 ..	9	530,052	161,743,734	3,573,556	61,855,194	88-85	132-80
1953-54 ..	9	572,524	170,582,498	3,534,841	63,423,420	86-51	131-36
1954-55 ..	9	588,207	177,872,265	2,712,998	55,215,735	72-86	107-43
1955-56 ..	10	623,363	184,558,037	3,241,506	52,667,223	66-83	94-23
1956-57 ..	11	798,906	237,173,354	3,307,995	84,695,945	84-09	115-72
1957-58 ..	11	705,656	208,576,353	2,214,101	57,416,937	65-07	93-70
1958-59 ..	11	725,198	221,500,856	2,766,954	47,282,960	50-36	69-45
1959-60 ..	12	793,696	245,391,573	2,463,816	59,375,991	57-22	84-42
1960-61 ..	11	776,463	238,655,873	2,378,355	53,846,495	53-41	74-44

¹ Including wool received from New South Wales, amounting to 62,318 bales in 1960-61.

Wool Processing—In 1960-61 there were 9 wool-scours and fellmongeries in the State, and 4 woollen mills. The mills used the equivalent of 5,683,000 lb of greasy wool. Particulars are as follows.

WOOL SCOURS, FELLMONGERIES, AND WOOLLEN MILLS, QUEENSLAND

Particulars			1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
Establishments ..	..	No	14	13	13	13	13
Workers ¹ ..	..	No	1,252	1,213	1,131	1,234	1,254
Salaries and Wages ..	..	£	809,841	779,617	754,787	892,579	924,508
Materials Used—							
Sheepskins ..	..	1,000	551	473	521	551	459
Greasy Wool ..	..	1,000 Lb	20,756	20,226	18,335	21,040	21,796
Production—							
Scoured Wool ² ..	..	1,000 Lb	13,501	12,754	11,133	13,286	13,460
Woollen Cloth ..	..	Sq Yds	1,615,251	1,789,547	1,631,139	1,789,095	1,576,464
Blankets ..	..	Pairs	16,379	22,817	12,746	8,665	14,374

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

5 DAIRYING

The dairying industry is situated mainly on a strip of moist pastures stretching along the east coast from the border of New South Wales northwards to Rockhampton, on the Darling Downs, and on the Atherton Tableland west of Cairns. Butter, cheese, milk and milk products in 1960-61 were worth £26,417,000 (including subsidy), while the value of pig products in the related industry of pig-raising was £12,286,000. 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
1951-52 ..	1,083,785	572,448	286,987	63,195	10,529	4,422	1,528
1952-53 ..	1,135,430	641,400	262,221	110,712	21,143	58,993	6,123
1953-54 ..	1,160,555	661,256	284,974	94,426	15,112	41,944	3,572
1954-55 ..	1,158,006	655,307	276,262	103,539	17,744	47,797	5,283
1955-56 ..	1,168,950	664,443	278,881	108,731	16,978	61,681	6,692
1956-57 ..	1,159,717	630,558	313,958	92,785	15,986	41,732	4,333
1957-58 ..	1,085,055	608,142	259,143	73,012	11,593	25,350	822
1958-59 ..	1,045,596	600,574	243,493	92,589	18,412	50,629	6,001
1959-60 ..	1,041,861	835,205		87,908	19,023	46,759	9,459
1960-61 ..	1,006,858	783,222		70,059	16,177	24,616	5,648

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, 1960-61

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	249,210	67,789	272	21,689	2,542
Maryborough	212,732	52,690	248	21,798	1,492
Downs	154,097	51,335	333	14,596	12,143
Roma	5,604	784	140	..	..
South Western	788	39	49	..	..
<i>Total South</i>	<i>622,431</i>	<i>172,637</i>	<i>277</i>	<i>58,083</i>	<i>16,177</i>
Rockhampton	111,982	24,410	218	9,447	..
Central Western	2,965	175	59	..	..
Far Western	857	52	61	..	..
<i>Total Central</i>	<i>115,804</i>	<i>24,637</i>	<i>213</i>	<i>9,447</i>	<i>..</i>
Mackay	12,885	2,118	164	358	..
Townsville	2,291	286	125	..	..
Cairns	28,723	8,065	281	1,733	..
Peninsula	54	5	93	..	..
North Western	1,034	29	28	..	..
<i>Total North</i>	<i>44,987</i>	<i>10,503</i>	<i>233</i>	<i>2,091</i>	<i>..</i>
<i>Total Queensland</i>	<i>783,222</i>	<i>207,777</i>	<i>265</i>	<i>69,621</i>	<i>16,177</i>

¹ Cows and "Other" dairy cattle shown on page 158 at 31 March 1961.

² Year ended 31 March 1961, as recorded on farmers' statistical returns. ³ Milk produced throughout the year April 1960, to March 1961, divided by the number of cows at 31 March 1961. ⁴ Year ended 30 June 1961. In addition, farm production was estimated as 437(000) lb. ⁵ Year ended 30 June 1961. No production was recorded on farms.

Most of the butter production is from the southern part of the coastal strip. In 1960-61, 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, 1960-61

State or Territory	Cows ¹	Total Milk Produced ²	Milk per Cow ³	Butter Made ⁴	Cheese Made ⁵	Bacon and Ham Made ⁶
	No	1,000 Gal	Gal	1,000 Lb	1,000 Lb	1,000 Lb
New South Wales ..	894,163	319,410	355	79,252	11,863	25,375
Victoria	1,080,904	596,706	548	201,447	44,848	20,590
Queensland	783,222	212,749	263	70,059	16,177	21,149
South Australia ..	149,950	87,030	574	15,610	28,345	7,035
Western Australia ..	125,287	58,544	468	17,273	3,046	7,099
Tasmania	126,611	63,858	505	23,258	879	1,858
A. C. Territory ..	2,312	1,005	447	4	..	..
Total ⁶	3,162,449	1,339,302	418	406,903	105,158	83,106

¹ At 31 March 1961. ² Year ended 30 June 1961. ³ Milk produced throughout the year July 1960, to June 1961, divided by the average of the numbers of cows at 31 March 1960, and 31 March 1961. 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	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
Dairy Farmers ¹ No	27,116	26,403	25,568	23,799	23,101
Butter Made on Farms { 1,000 Lb	746	704	700 ²	700 ²	437
£	126,020	123,798	113,429	132,825	84,485
Dairy Factories No	83	81	78	75	74
Value of—					
Land and Buildings £	1,688,838	1,750,078	1,956,373	2,041,700	2,102,458
Plant £	2,518,939	2,590,357	2,557,626	2,591,280	2,719,169
Workers ³ No	1,669	1,574	1,621	1,650	1,611
Salaries and Wages £	1,288,197	1,256,932	1,377,206	1,492,548	1,515,009
Butter ⁴ { 1,000 Lb	92,039	72,308	91,889	87,208	69,621
£	18,083,728	14,940,673	17,667,957	18,990,580	15,355,631
Cheese ⁴ { 1,000 Lb	15,986	11,593	18,412	19,023	16,177
£	1,674,211	1,244,138	2,037,688	2,501,955	1,932,622

¹ Owners of one head or more of dairy cattle. ² Estimated. ³ Average for whole year. ⁴ Values include subsidy (see page 310).

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. In particular, there has been considerable expansion during the past few years in the raising of broiler chickens. 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 1961, 878 commercial poultry farmers kept 1,499,000 fowls, of which 986,000 were hens and pullets, while on other rural holdings there were 484,000 fowls. During 1960-61 table poultry sold by all rural holdings numbered 2,110,000. This was more than double the corresponding figure (1,006,000) for 1958-59 when this information was first collected. Recorded egg production during 1960-61 amounted to 10,206,000 dozen from commercial poultry farms and 2,289,000 dozen from other rural holdings. The total recorded egg production of 12,495,000 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 1959-60 was estimated for Australia at 212 per head of population, and Queensland consumption was probably at about the same level. A Family Budget Enquiry in Queensland in 1939-40 showed an average consumption per head of 4.9 per week, or 255 eggs over the whole year, while Australian consumption during the three pre-war years averaged 243 eggs per head per year. (See Chapter 10 for marketing of eggs.)

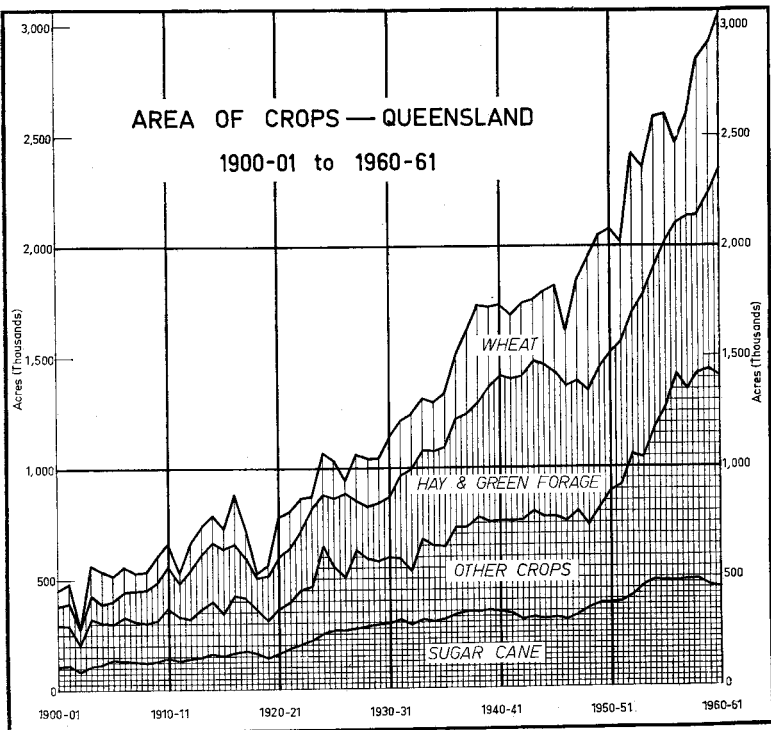
Other poultry recorded on the holdings of commercial poultry farmers and other farmers at 31 March 1961 were 51,000 ducks, 20,000 turkeys, and 7,000 geese.

Bee Keeping—In 1960-61, returns were received from 803 bee keepers in the State, showing a production of 1,856,000 lb of honey, equal to an average of 80 lb per productive bee hive, compared with 4,129,000 lb and an average of 136 lb per productive hive in the preceding season. Beeswax amounting to 32,000 lb was produced in 1960-61. The value of the products of the industry in 1960-61 was estimated at £84,000.

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 1960-61 the area was almost seven times the 1900-01 level. In the rest of Australia the area under crop doubled in about the same period, but by 1960-61 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 1960-61 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 barley, maize, and sorghum; plantation and orchard fruit crops, particularly pineapples, bananas, and citrus; all types of vegetables, of which pumpkins, potatoes, tomatoes, and beans are the most important; and other field crops, including peanuts, linseed, sunflower seed, tobacco, and cotton.

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

PRINCIPAL AGRICULTURAL CROPS, QUEENSLAND

Crop				1900-01	1939-40	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
<i>Area</i>								
Sugar Cane ¹	..	..	Acres	72,651	262,181	356,210	299,732	327,246
Maize ..	..	..	Acres	127,974	176,844	113,402	129,803	132,382
Sorghum ..	..	..	Acres	.. ²	4,397	210,371	220,094	213,761
Wheat ..	..	..	Acres	79,304	362,044	704,005	683,134	692,596
Green Forage	..	..	Acres	41,445	550,716	638,667	725,143	874,702
Hay ..	..	..	Acres	42,497	59,970	76,314	78,912	82,188
Cotton ..	..	..	Acres	..	41,212	10,493	20,132	36,847
Peanuts ..	..	..	Acres	.. ²	12,337	59,279	41,547	41,659
Potatoes ..	..	..	Acres	11,060	12,446	11,614	12,311	11,992
Pumpkins ³	..	..	Acres	.. ²	.. ²	12,598	12,081	12,763
Tobacco ..	..	..	Acres	665	3,653	7,916	9,527	14,395
Bananas ⁴	..	..	Acres	6,215	6,345	4,276	4,587	4,504
Pineapples ⁴	..	..	Acres	939	5,451	9,667	9,187	7,868
<i>Production</i>								
Sugar Cane	..	..	1,000 Tons	848	6,039	9,741	8,428	8,686
Maize ..	..	..	1,000 Bush	2,457	3,345	3,654	4,060	3,847
Sorghum ..	..	..	1,000 Bush	.. ²	62	6,366	6,630	5,418
Wheat ..	..	..	1,000 Bush	1,194	6,795	16,097	13,523	10,999
Hay ..	..	..	.. Tons	78,758	102,750	166,874 ⁵	176,115 ⁵	164,068 ⁵
Cotton ..	..	..	1,000 Lb	..	17,528	4,004	9,355	15,432
Peanuts ..	..	..	1,000 Lb	.. ²	13,020	69,629	40,355	49,976
Potatoes ..	..	..	.. Tons	20,014	28,306	46,999	51,468	59,311
Pumpkins ³	..	..	.. Tons	.. ²	.. ²	31,025	32,022	35,053
Tobacco ..	..	..	1,000 Lb	452	2,094	6,729	9,149	15,309
Bananas ..	..	..	100 Bush	8,705	6,328	5,152	6,356	6,328
Pineapples ..	..	..	100 Doz	4,248	23,819	47,802	43,670	35,995
<i>Yield per Acre</i>								
Sugar Cane	..	..	.. Tons	11.68	23.03	27.35	28.12	26.54
Maize ..	..	..	.. Bush	19.20	18.91	32.22	31.28	29.06
Sorghum ..	..	..	.. Bush	.. ²	14.12	30.26	30.13	25.34
Wheat ..	..	..	.. Bush	15.06	18.77	22.86	19.79	15.88
Hay ..	..	..	.. Tons	1.85	1.71	2.19	2.23	2.00
Cotton ..	..	..	.. Lb	..	425	382	465	419
Peanuts ..	..	..	.. Lb	.. ²	1,055	1,175	971	1200
Potatoes ..	..	..	.. Tons	1.81	2.27	4.05	4.18	4.95
Pumpkins ³	..	..	.. Tons	.. ²	.. ²	2.46	2.65	2.75
Tobacco ..	..	..	.. Lb	679	573	850	960	1,063
Bananas ..	..	..	.. Bush	140	100	120	139	140
Pineapples ..	..	..	.. Doz	452	437	494	475	457

¹ Area cut for crushing each year.
consumption. ⁴ Area bearing only.
(2,372 tons in 1960-61).

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, 1960-61

Crop		New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Australia ¹
<i>Area</i>								
Sugar Cane ²	.. Acres	13,657	..	327,246	..	..	..	340,903
Maize	.. .. Acres	49,269	2,985	132,382	.. ³	6	..	184,642
Sorghum	.. .. Acres	41,145	..	213,761	..	..³	..	255,001
Wheat	.. 1,000 Acres	4,076	2,672	693	1,969	4,021	7	13,439
Green Forage	1,000 Acres	1,691	431	875	744	606	59	4,407
Hay ⁴ ..	.. 1,000 Acres	750	1,286	84	393	284	171	2,973
Cotton	.. .. Acres	201	..	36,847	..	..³	..	37,048
Peanuts	.. .. Acres	788	..	41,659	..	..³	..	42,782
Potatoes	.. .. Acres	18,365	38,672	11,992	5,209	6,656	10,875	91,805
Tobacco	.. .. Acres	3,408	9,932	14,395	..	1,478	..	29,213
<i>Production</i>								
Sugar Cane	.. 1,000 Tons	480	..	8,686	..	..	..	9,166
Maize	.. 1,000 Bush	2,227	171	3,847	.. ³	.. ⁵	..	6,245
Sorghum	.. 1,000 Bush	577	..	5,418	..	..³	..	5,996
Wheat	.. 1,000 Bush	84,657	67,587	10,999	46,395	63,900	148	273,716
Hay ⁴ ..	.. 1,000 Tons	1,242	2,338	166	617	381	326	5,079
Cotton	.. 1,000 Lb	112	..	15,432	..	..³	..	15,544
Peanuts	.. 1,000 Lb	1,073	..	49,976	..	..³	..	51,185
Potatoes	.. .. Tons	85,182	180,819	59,311	40,797	45,500	39,050	450,696
Tobacco	.. 1,000 Lb	3,538	9,727	15,309	..	1,288	..	29,862
<i>Yield per Acre</i>								
Sugar Cane	.. .. Tons	35.16	..	26.54	..	..	..	26.89
Maize	.. .. Bush	45.20	57.32	29.06	.. ³	1.00	..	33.82
Sorghum	.. .. Bush	14.02	..	25.34	..	..³	..	23.51
Wheat	.. .. Bush	20.77	25.29	15.88	23.66	15.89	21.43	20.37
Hay ⁴ ..	.. .. Tons	1.65	1.82	1.97	1.57	1.34	1.90	1.71
Cotton	.. .. Lb	557	..	419	..	..	..	420
Peanuts	.. .. Lb	1,361	..	1,200	..	..	..	1,196
Potatoes	.. .. Tons	4.64	4.68	4.95	7.83	6.84	3.59	4.91
Tobacco	.. .. Lb	1,038	979	1,063	..	871	..	1,022

¹ Including A.C.T. and N.T. ² Area cut for crushing. ³ A few acres grown, particulars of which are not available. ⁴ Including hay cut from permanent pasture. ⁵ 6 bushels.

Value of Agricultural Production—The gross value of all agricultural production in Queensland for the season 1960-61 has been estimated at £101,720,743. 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 1960-61 was approximately £90,694,000.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND, 1960-61

Crop	Area Under Crop	Production	Gross Value
<i>Sugar Cane—</i>	Acres		£
Cut for Crushing	327,246	8,685,426 tons	46,968,496
Cut for Plants	11,574	256,919 tons	1,350,966
Standover, &c	110,704	..	..
<i>Grain—</i>			
Barley (2-row)	200,508	4,014,036 bush	1,984,904
Barley (6-row)	18,899	378,438 bush	185,024
Canary Seed	18,708	129,354 bush	252,069
Maize	132,382	3,846,567 bush	3,151,277
Millet, Panicum, &c	51,695	772,764 bush	737,566
Oats	18,613	285,558 bush	146,348
Sorghum	213,761	5,417,571 bush	2,821,456
Wheat	692,596	10,998,615 bush	7,735,124
Other	265	4,100 bush	3,280
<i>Seed—</i>			
Lucerne	945	40,671 lb	7,117
Sudan Grass	2,239	922,656 lb	46,133
Permanent Pasture .. .. .	..¹	271,674 lb	99,582
<i>Hay—</i>			
Lucerne	57,330	134,945 tons	3,137,471
Oaten	3,509	4,827 tons	106,194
Wheaten	16,254	17,559 tons	316,062
Other	5,095 ²	9,109 tons	91,090
<i>Other Fodder—</i>			
Oats	362,769	..	2,176,614
Sorghum	106,386	..	771,299
Sugar and Cow Cane	4,423	..	78,098
Other Green Forage	401,124	..	2,066,365
Vegetables	9,711	..	91,575
<i>Other Field Crops—</i>			
Arrowroot	220	2,431 tons	17,594
Cotton ³	36,847	15,432,333 lb	909,061
Ginger	59	546,580 lb ⁴	19,927
Linseed	75,088	207,886 cwt	727,580
Peanuts ⁵	41,659	49,976,113 lb	2,021,950
Potatoes	11,992	59,311 tons	1,886,090
Pumpkins	12,763	35,053 tons	758,333
Safflower	5,417	57,825 bush	46,485
Sunflower Seed	6,696	130,887 bush	136,341

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND, 1960-61—*continued*

Crop	Area Under Crop	Production	Gross Value
	Acres		£
<i>Other Field Crops (continued)—</i>			
Sweet Potatoes	369	1,084 tons	45,890
Tobacco ⁸	14,395	15,308,619 lb	7,083,087
Other (including Nurseries, &c) ..	6,830	..	476,506
<i>Citrus Fruit—</i>			
Lemons	354	94,643 bush	134,798
Mandarins	1,115	232,300 bush	400,718
Oranges	2,644	569,322 bush	708,894
Other	49	26,197 bush	29,412
<i>Other Orchard Fruit—</i>			
Apples	7,491	1,064,058 bush	1,730,841
Apricots	267	22,813 bush	74,522
Custard Apples	143	18,918 bush	38,559
Mangoes	469	43,333 bush	106,231
Nuts	132	91,040 lb	6,828
Peaches	1,136	99,258 bush	170,400
Pears	337	67,761 bush	104,092
Plums	1,062	86,642 bush	202,725
Other	88	12,811 bush	31,838
Grapes	2,782	7,738,112 lb	420,247
<i>Plantation Fruit—</i>			
Bananas	4,504	632,789 bush	879,739
Papaws	1,092	520,762 bush	321,577
Passion Fruit	134	14,564 bush	46,019
Pineapples	7,868	3,599,499 doz	2,449,658
Strawberries	162	1,011,426 lb	201,448
Other	30	..	11,370
<i>Fruit Areas Not Yet Bearing</i>	12,318	..	..
<i>Vegetables—</i>			
Beans, French	6,419	8,692 tons	1,030,299
Cabbages and Cauliflowers	1,582	535,556 doz	346,036
Carrots	445	3,225 tons	148,350
Cucumbers	910	149,655 bush	226,147
Lettuces	458	372,593 bush	190,954
Onions	3,763	21,156 tons	537,151
Peas, Green	845	622 tons	81,332
Tomatoes	5,431	1,025,866 bush	1,991,613
Turnips	133	405 tons	13,013
Watermelons and Rock Melons ..	2,736	9,874 tons	373,961
Other	3,491	..	259,017
Total	3,049,461	..	101,720,743

¹ Harvested from 5,815 acres of permanent pasture. ² Not including 2,046 acres of permanent pasture from which 2,372 tons of hay (included in following columns) were cut. ³ 1960 crop. ⁴ Not including production retained on farms as seed. ⁵ 1961 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	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
Sugar Cane ¹	39,462	46,045	45,319	42,500	48,319
Canary Seed	2,639	266	88	111	252
Maize	2,157	2,514	2,288	2,210	3,151
Sorghum	2,025	2,062	3,188	3,152	2,821
Wheat	4,914	4,647	10,972	9,461	7,735
Other Grain	2,847	2,803	5,687	4,198	3,058
Hay	1,699	3,039	2,803	3,034	3,651
Other Fodder ²	3,119	5,036	3,653	3,968	5,184
Cotton	224	213	249	548	909
Peanuts	911	2,181	3,436	1,681	2,022
Potatoes	4,034	1,400	1,198	1,275	1,886
Pumpkins	1,030	581	406	519	758
Tobacco	2,226	3,146	3,853	5,699	7,083
Tomatoes	1,743	1,270	1,267	1,719	1,992
Apples	1,366	1,227	1,193	1,279	1,731
Bananas	875	1,102	983	907	880
Citrus Fruits	758	1,080	1,128	1,031	1,274
Grapes	422	333	440	384	420
Pineapples	2,392	2,318	2,870	1,820	2,450
Other Fruits	1,030	1,056	987	956	1,315
Other Agriculture	5,141	3,446	3,647	5,225	4,830
Total	81,014	85,765	95,655	91,677	101,721

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, 1960-61

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	147	596	483	1,836	134	211	361
Maryborough	136	1,369	50	1,063	2,351	1,063	41
Downs	9,508	947	..	..	1,711	2,080	142
Roma	242	1	..	..	123	..	..
South Western .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total South</i>	<i>10,033</i>	<i>2,913</i>	<i>533</i>	<i>2,899</i>	<i>4,319</i>	<i>3,354</i>	<i>544</i>
Rockhampton	717	242	12	653	10,802	87	79
Central Western	249	4	..	..	26	..	..
Far Western .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total Central</i>	<i>966</i>	<i>246</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>653</i>	<i>10,828</i>	<i>87</i>	<i>79</i>
Mackay .. .. .	..	3	1	4	78	..	5
Townsville .. .. .	..	8	11	14	199	2,822	386
Cairns .. .. .	..	675	76	29	5	9,044	11
Peninsula .. .. .	..	2	..	..	3	2	..
North Western .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
<i>Total North</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>688</i>	<i>88</i>	<i>47</i>	<i>285</i>	<i>11,868</i>	<i>403</i>
Total Queensland	10,999	3,847	633	3,599	15,432	15,309	1,026

Sugar—The production of sugar cane is the leading feature of Queensland agriculture and it occupies most of the river flats and fertile valleys near the coast. Its distribution is an indication of the distribution of that class of land. Irrigation is practised at Inkerman in the Ayr district and in part of the Bundaberg area. Cultivation is intensive and the production per acre is high. Harvesting begins in most districts about June and ends in November or December. In 1961, about 5 per cent of the cane harvested was cut by machines and about half was mechanically loaded. There is a great deal of technical research and collaboration between the mills and the cane-growers, who are mostly specialists. The production of sugar per acre of cane grown has increased with increased efficiency. The general organisation of the industry is outlined in the chapter on Marketing.

Queensland sugar growing is based on Central Mills, of which 31 operated during the 1960 season. Fourteen of the mills were controlled co-operatively by the growers. Each mill has assigned to it the cane grown on a particular area. This system was first developed as an essential accessory to individual small-farm production.

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

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

Sugar production for 1961 was 1,316,000 tons produced from 9,021,000 tons of cane cut from 372,000 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
1956	480,116	360,932	8,978,081	1,171,879	24.87	3.25	7.66
1957	485,355	364,985	8,945,617	1,256,271	24.51	3.44	7.12
1958	486,801	356,210	9,740,795	1,353,543	27.35	3.80	7.20
1959	461,885	299,732	8,427,731	1,217,020	28.12	4.06	6.92
1960	449,524	327,246	8,685,426	1,319,633	26.54	4.03	6.58

CULTIVATION AND PRODUCTION IN DIVISIONS, 1960

Cairns	154,587	129,981	3,547,079 ³	525,402	27.29	} 4.48	{ 6.62
Townsville	51,267	31,591	1,196,472 ³	197,708	37.87		
Mackay	141,765	102,614	2,170,057	341,325	21.15	3.33	6.36
Maryborough	91,871	55,654	1,571,755	226,732	28.24	4.07	6.93
Moreton	10,034	7,406	200,063	28,466	27.01	3.84	7.03

¹ Excluding fodder crops. ² 94 per cent net titre. ³ Cane crushed in mills in these divisions was:—Cairns, 3,477,314 tons; and Townsville, 1,266,237 tons. n Not available.

Sugar cane is grown in two States of Australia—Queensland and New South Wales. Of the 1,382,562 tons of raw cane sugar produced in Australia in 1960-61, 95.4 per cent was produced in Queensland and 4.6 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 1960-61 was 449,500 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 1960-61 it was 25,600 acres.

Canefields in Queensland in 1960-61 yielded, per acre harvested, 26.54 tons of cane or 4.03 tons of sugar, while in New South Wales the return was 35.16 tons of cane or 4.61 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 1960-61 the yield of sugar per acre *harvested* in New South Wales was 14 per cent higher than in Queensland, while the yield per acre *cultivated* was 16 per cent lower. Average yields of sugar per acre cultivated in 1960-61 were Queensland, 2.94 tons, and New South Wales, 2.46 tons, compared with 2.63 and 2.80 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 1960-61 was £8,070,000. Queensland is practically the sole Australian source of pineapples and most other tropical fruits, but in 1960-61 supplied only one-eighth of the Australian banana crop. The following table compares the Queensland fruit production with that of other States.

FRUIT CROPS, AUSTRALIA, 1960-61

Particulars	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Australia ¹
Bearing Area—							
Apples .. Acres	11,766	15,109	7,491	4,868	10,766	15,825	65,868
Bananas .. Acres	21,093	..	4,504	..	131	..	25,752
Citrus Fruits .. Acres	23,347	6,363	4,162	8,485	4,287	..	46,673
Grapes .. Acres	15,557	42,688	2,782	52,914	7,850	..	121,791
Pineapples .. Acres	218	..	7,868	..	..	..	8,099
Production—							
Apples .. 1,000 Bush	2,386	3,135	1,064	1,254	2,053	5,594	15,487
Bananas .. 1,000 Bush	4,188	..	633	..	8	..	4,830
Citrus .. 1,000 Bush	3,668	986	922	1,723	646	..	7,948
Grapes .. Tons	76,341	250,850	3,455	183,713	15,165	..	529,525
Pineapples .. 1,000 Doz	50	..	3,599	..	..	..	3,650
Total Area under Fruit—							
Bearing .. Acres	87,505	90,282	31,859	79,720	26,069	20,041	335,589
Non-Bearing .. Acres	22,445	25,762	12,318	14,888	6,709	2,153	84,357
Gross Value of Fruit Production .. £1,000							
	24,858	21,328	8,071	12,262	4,666	6,467	77,667

¹ Including Australian Capital Territory and Northern Territory.

Pineapples, apples, citrus, and bananas are the most important Queensland fruit crops. They were worth £2,450,000, £1,731,000, £1,274,000, and £880,000 respectively in 1960-61. 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 (520,762 bushels in 1960-61) and custard apples (18,918 bushels in 1960-61) 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 £420,000. 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 1960-61, 32,148 gallons of wine were made.

The high country around Stanthorpe enables fruits of the cool temperate zone to be grown. In 1960-61 the State produced 1,064,100 bushels of apples, 99,200 bushels of peaches, 67,800 bushels of pears, 86,600 bushels of plums, and 22,800 bushels of apricots. The total value of these five fruits was £2,283,000 and the quantity was 1,340,500 bushels.

Cotton—The high price of cotton during the American Civil War (1861-1865) established cotton-growing in Queensland, and an area of 12,963 acres planted in 1871 yielded a peak production of approximately 8 million lb of seed cotton. The industry then rapidly declined and did not substantially revive until 1920-23, when its acreage was expanded under the influence of a price of 5½d per lb of seed cotton guaranteed by the Queensland Government. The area rose to 50,186 acres in 1924, and, after a decline from 1926 to 1931, reached a peak of 66,470 acres in 1938. However, by 1949 the area under cotton had fallen to 2,688 acres yielding less than 1 million lb. Substantial recovery has since taken place, the 1960 yield being 15·4 million lb from 36,847 acres.

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

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

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

The present production of cotton is mostly in the Rockhampton Division, particularly in the Callide Valley where Banana Shire grew 63 per cent of the State's 1960 crop. Most of the remainder of the crop was produced in the Downs, Maryborough, and Townsville Divisions.

Grain Sorghum—This is a summer-growing crop which has made rapid strides in Queensland in recent years, expanding from 4,397 acres in 1939-40 to 220,094 acres in 1959-60. The 1960-61 production was 5,417,571 bushels worth £2,821,000 from 213,761 acres. Large-scale production of grain sorghum by the Queensland-British Food Corporation (Queensland and British Governments) in the Central Western Division was commenced in 1948-49, when 316,000 bushels were harvested from 29,286 acres. The largest production obtained was in 1950-51 (1950 harvest)

when 70,000 acres produced 1,281,000 bushels. Yields in the next two seasons were poor, and after the 1953 harvest the area was subdivided into smaller holdings. About 40 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 106,386 acres were planted in 1960-61, from which fodder valued at £771,000 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 1960-61 Queensland produced about 50 per cent of the Australian crop, the remainder coming from Victoria, Western Australia, and New South Wales. The area under tobacco in Queensland in 1960-61 was 14,395 acres, producing 15,308,619 lb of dried leaf valued at £7,083,000. Approximately 57 per cent of this production was from the Mareeba district (Atherton Tableland), 18 per cent from the Ayr district, and 13 per cent from the Inglewood-Texas district. Small quantities were produced near Ingham, Bundaberg, Miriam Vale, and Landsborough.

Peanuts—Peanuts have been grown in Queensland in small quantities for many years, but, under tariff protection, the 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 1960-61, 41,659 acres yielded 49,976,000 lb, valued at £2,022,000. The most important area for peanuts is the Nanango-Kingaroy-Murgon district in the south-west of the Maryborough Division, followed by the Atherton Tableland and areas near Rockhampton. The crop is processed and marketed by the Peanut Marketing Board (see Chapter 10).

Canary Seed—From 15 acres in 1915, the area under this crop was expanded to 7,596 acres in 1917, and, after two years with small acreages, to 12,425 acres in 1920. Through the twenties the area was small and fluctuating, but it then increased from 3,299 acres in 1930 to 10,293 acres in 1933. For twenty years from 1935 the area varied generally from 10,000 to 20,000 acres. The area increased rapidly in the next two years to 162,000 acres in 1956-57, but was only 18,708 acres, yielding 129,354 bushels, in 1960-61. 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 1960-61, the area was 220 acres and the production 2,431 tons, worth £18,000. The crop is grown in the Logan-Southport section of the Moreton Division.

Other Crops—There are other crops of much greater value than some of those discussed above; but they are not of such peculiar interest to Queensland. Wheat, grown mostly on the Darling Downs, is the State's second most important crop and realised £7,735,000 in 1960-61. Maize was worth £3,151,000 in 1960-61 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	Vege- tables	Fruit	Other Crops	Pastures	Total
-------------------	---------------	-----------------	-------	----------------	----------	-------

AREA FERTILISED (ACRES)

1956-57	355,669	25,113	23,465	62,134	16,154	482,535
1957-58	366,555	26,097	26,491	67,371	18,182	504,696
1958-59	363,735	25,040	29,680	79,639	16,446	514,540
1959-60	328,627	24,587	27,965	99,736	19,825	500,740
1960-61	343,166	27,591	28,313	123,009	21,152	543,231

SUPERPHOSPHATE USED (CWT)

1956-57	313,212	25,461	15,331	56,998	21,747	432,749
1957-58	313,083	21,674	17,186	61,914	23,819	437,676
1958-59	317,640	24,504	20,671	75,450	21,735	460,000
1959-60	238,553	32,839	24,437	92,748	28,039	416,616
1960-61	225,798	24,802	15,779	112,130	27,424	405,933

OTHER ARTIFICIAL FERTILISERS USED (CWT)

1956-57	1,265,551	154,790	179,033	37,989	8,196	1,645,559
1957-58	1,432,593	161,933	205,260	47,751	8,416	1,855,953
1958-59	1,331,176	164,144	215,878	55,422	8,209	1,774,829
1959-60	1,201,793	147,578	187,606	67,007	12,230	1,616,214
1960-61	1,289,586	169,269	190,479	94,826	14,303	1,758,463

TOTAL ARTIFICIAL FERTILISERS PER ACRE FERTILISED (CWT)

1956-57	4.4	7.2	8.3	1.5	1.9	4.3
1957-58	4.8	7.0	8.4	1.6	1.8	4.5
1958-59	4.5	7.5	8.0	1.6	1.8	4.3
1959-60	4.4	7.3	7.6	1.6	2.0	4.1
1960-61	4.4	7.0	7.3	1.7	2.0	4.0

¹ Year ended 31 March.

Use of Aircraft in Land and Crop Treatment—During the year ended 31 March 1961 aircraft were engaged in treating 275,293 acres with 85 tons of superphosphate and 373,326 lb of seed, and 20 acres with other materials. In addition, 138,185 acres were either sprayed or dusted with insecticides, herbicides, or fungicides.

7 FISHERIES

Fisheries production of Queensland was worth £1,588,000 in 1960-61, 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 30 per cent. In the same period, the quantity of prawns harvested increased from 176,000 lb to 3,500,000 lb. Production of oysters is now less than half the 1945-46 level. The production of pearl-shell built up from 53 tons in 1945-46 to 1,191 tons in 1949-50, but then declined to only one-third of that quantity in 1958-59. Since then production has risen again, and reached 813 tons in 1960-61. The output of trochus-shell, which averaged 447 tons for the first five post-war years, increased to 1,360 tons in 1953-54 but has since decreased, falling to 378 tons in 1959-60 and to 138 tons in 1960-61. Whaling has been carried on successfully since 1953. The following table gives details of production for the last five years.

FISHERIES PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND

Product	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
QUANTITY					
Fish ¹ Tons	3,923	3,760	4,088	3,376	3,077
Crabs 1,000	557	527	508	538	528
Crayfish Cwt	78	209	227	352	366
Prawns 1,000 Lb	2,500	3,000	3,500	3,986	3,500
Oysters 150 Lb Sacks	1,027	979	2,716	1,956	1,616
Scallops 1,000 Lb	300	11	13	400	400
Squid 1,000 Lb	45	74	89	77	67
Whales ² No	600	600	660	660	660
Pearl-shell Tons	503	505	397	483	813
Trochus-shell Tons	848	539	396	378	138
VALUE					
Fish ¹ £	616,540	700,721	644,888	626,076	471,854
Crabs £	49,574	51,070	48,526	51,082	51,368
Crayfish £	1,226	1,920	2,053	2,915	1,752
Prawns £	350,000	450,000	450,000	500,000	440,000
Oysters £	6,903	7,900	25,689	19,007	14,642
Scallops £	35,500	1,483	1,860	47,354	48,000
Squid £	3,467	5,640	6,101	6,019	7,881
Whales £	76,269	92,370	87,518	96,384	114,591
Pearls and Pearl-shell £	276,455	255,538	155,625	235,748	411,477
Trochus-shell £	356,328	180,567	102,953	75,600	26,264
Total £	1,772,262	1,747,209	1,525,213	1,660,185	1,587,829

¹ Excluding fresh water fish for which no reliable information is available. ² Each year a quota is allotted for a season of about five months commencing in May.

The public revenue received from fisheries of all kinds for licenses, leases, fines, forfeitures, &c, amounted in 1960-61 to £37,018.

Labour and capital engaged in the fishing industry in Queensland in 1960-61 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, 1960-61

Particulars		General Fisheries ²	Oyster Fisheries	Tropical Fisheries ³	Total
Boats Engaged	No	1,476	38	53	1,567
Value of Boats and Equipment	£	1,908,204	13,940	285,400	2,207,544
Men Employed	No	2,126	89	654	2,869

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

8 MINES AND QUARRIES

Prior to 1952, mining statistics in Queensland were based on the official figures published by the Queensland Mines Department. For 1952 and subsequent years, annual industrial censuses of this industry (covering employment, salaries and wages paid, value of output, cost of materials used, &c) have been taken in all Australian States on a substantially uniform basis as part of a plan to improve statistics of the Australian mining industry. Some of the figures so obtained are shown on page 189.

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

MINERAL PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND

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

Mineral	1939	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
QUANTITY						
	Oz	Oz	Oz	Oz	Oz	Oz
Gold	147,248	70,294	64,834	71,511	91,496	75,852
Silver	3,885,963	3,953,333	4,302,649	5,262,013	4,777,245	4,743,109
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Copper	5,798	37,168	35,798	46,931	65,703	80,155
Tin	867	630	772	1,109	1,104	885
Lead	45,292	43,933	50,826	60,027	53,120	56,029
Zinc	29,092	16,331	19,445	17,484	13,983	24,394
Rutile, &c .. .. .	..	44,728	55,389	38,546	35,008	32,484
Coal	1,317,488	2,734,659	2,701,577	2,580,373	2,594,387	2,656,642
VALUE						
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Gold ¹	1,428,598	1,099,932	1,014,487	1,117,535	1,429,765	1,189,471
Silver	325,000	1,625,407	1,737,553	2,083,980	1,949,788	1,954,284
Copper	289,927	16,085,756	10,229,661	12,589,344	20,523,388	26,002,959
Tin	200,652	531,227	626,555	807,909	973,393	787,890
Lead	685,856	6,392,714	6,141,499	5,524,580	4,825,969	5,100,747
Zinc	415,571	2,005,243	1,984,568	1,436,921	1,452,704	2,707,415
Rutile, &c .. .. .	..	1,823,370	2,523,852	1,761,266	1,376,017	1,161,233
Coal	1,167,844	7,076,824	7,263,474	7,123,469	7,518,286	8,002,545
Other	80,682	477,839	531,907	694,845	7,139,441 ²	7,110,089 ²
Total	4,594,130	37,118,312	32,053,556	33,139,849	47,188,751	54,016,633

¹ Including gold premium—1956, £1,588; 1957, £1,456; 1958, £176; 1959, £140; 1960, £4,283. ² Including uranium—1959, £6,449,267; 1960, £6,509,718.

For the metals shown in the table, the metal content of all production is shown, but for rutile, &c, the quantities are the concentrates obtained from mineral sands, most of which are rutile and zircon concentrates. These Mines Department figures differ from those shown on page 191 in that, in the case of minerals smelted in Queensland, they represent the metal contents of the products of the smelters in each particular year. The figures adopted for uniform Australian statistics (page 191), however, are the metal contents of each year's mine production whether or not it has been smelted in that year.

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

Mineral production has always yielded the State a fairly large income. By 1873 its annual value exceeded £1m. From 1905 to 1918 the value was always at least £3m. It then fell to a relatively low level from 1921 to 1931, in most of these years not reaching £2m. Increasing activity during the 1930s raised the value from about £1m in 1931 to about £5m in 1940. High post-war prices of metals and generally increased production raised the value (at the mine) of mineral output to £37·6m in 1960.

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

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

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

The most important sources of gold in 1960 were Mount Morgan and Cracow, the latter being about 120 miles inland from Maryborough.

Silver has been produced in small quantities at Herberton and other fields since 1870 but the bulk of the production now comes from Mount Isa. Since 1932 the State's yearly production has fluctuated between 2,000,000 and 4,000,000 oz except for the years 1943 to 1946 when Mount Isa Mines temporarily discontinued producing silver-lead-zinc to concentrate on copper. In 1958 the State's silver production of 5,262,000 oz was the highest on record. In 1960 production was 4,743,000 oz.

Copper—Due to the development of the copper output of Mount Isa during the war, the copper production of the State increased considerably, but the maximum output achieved during the war was some 8,000 tons less than the peak production of nearly 24,000 tons in 1913. After the war, Mount Isa Mines mined only silver-lead-zinc ores while a new copper treatment plant was being installed, thus reducing the State's copper output to below the pre-war level. The opening of the new plant, in 1953, boosted total production for the State to a new record (almost 28,000 tons in 1954). This figure was exceeded in the five following years, the 1960 production being 80,000 tons. A copper refinery capable of producing 40,000 tons of copper annually was opened at Stuart, near Townsville, in 1959. The plant is being expanded, its capacity in 1961 being 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 in 1960 the combined value of these metals was over seven times as great as in 1939, although the quantity was about the same.

Coal production, most of which is consumed locally, showed a steady growth until it reached over 1,000,000 tons in 1913. From 1913 to 1940, annual production was usually about 1,000,000 tons, but during the war it rose sharply, and in 1960 it was 2,650,112 tons. Ipswich is the main coal field, followed by Bowen, Clermont, Callide, and Maryborough, and smaller amounts are mined in the Rockhampton, Toowoomba, and other districts. On the Clermont field at Blair Athol, on the Callide field, and at Scottville in the Bowen district coal is being obtained by open-cut methods. Large-scale operations on the Callide field commenced late in 1948. The field has been connected with the main railway system, and the railway to the coast has been improved to increase its carrying capacity. Coal is also transported by road to the port of Gladstone. Coal from Kiangra (180 miles south-west of Gladstone) is exported to Japan.

Mineral Sands Concentrates are produced from beach deposits on the south-east coast of Queensland and in 1960 their combined value was £1,161,233 for 32,484 tons. Rutile and zircon concentrates, which are extensively used for munitions, welding rods, and other purposes, make up practically the whole of Queensland's production of these minerals.

State Batteries, &c—To assist the mining industry, the State for many years has operated a number of batteries and ore treatment plants. At present the State Treatment Works at Irvinebank which treats mainly tin ore is the only such plant now operated by the State. During 1960 this establishment treated 7,184 tons of ore for a production of 92 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 1,471 samples were submitted during 1960.

State Coal Mines—In 1960 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 following table shows details compiled from the 1960 mining census in Queensland and a comparison of totals for the last five years.

MINING¹ AND QUARRYING OPERATIONS, QUEENSLAND, 1960

Industry Group	Average Employment ²		Salaries and Wages Paid ³	Value of Output ⁴	Power, Fuel, and Materials Used	Value of Production ⁵
	During Period Worked	During Whole Year				
	No	No	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
Gold Mining	133	127	.. ⁶	225	47	178
Tin Mining	369	295	238	773	232	541
Mineral Sands	332	328	401	2,002	605	1,397
Fuel Mining	3,299	3,231	4,240	7,829	1,295	6,534
Clays ⁷	94	53	n	108	n	108 ⁸
Other Mining	3,999	3,928	.. ⁶	25,327	7,458	17,869
Total Mining	8,226	7,962	10,443	36,264	9,637	26,627
Quarrying ⁹	570	492	457	1,344	511	833
Total	8,796	8,454	10,900	37,608	10,148	27,460

SUMMARY FOR FIVE YEARS

1956	9,767	9,339	10,865	30,204	6,056	24,148
1957	9,470	9,094	10,421	25,577	6,766	18,811
1958	8,563	8,276	9,632	27,632	7,836	19,796
1959	8,705	8,434	11,044	33,329	8,848	24,481
1960	8,796	8,454	10,900	37,608	10,148	27,460

¹ Excluding mining of uranium.

² Including working proprietors.

³ Excluding amounts paid by mines and quarries employing less than four persons. Excluding drawings by working proprietors. The amounts shown are net after deductions for explosives sold to employees.

⁴ At the mine or quarry.

⁵ Value of output less cost of power, fuel, and materials used; depreciation and maintenance costs have not been deducted.

⁶ Not available for publication.

⁷ Incomplete owing to difficulties of coverage.

⁸ No allowance has been made for cost of power, fuel, and materials used, particulars for which are not available.

⁹ Construction materials only.

n Not available.

Except for salaries and wages, the details shown in the table refer to all mines and quarries. Estimates are not made for salaries and wages for small mines from which detailed census returns are not collected, but the amount involved would be small because most of these establishments do not employ labour. However, salaries and wages paid by all quarries are shown in the next table.

The values of mineral output as shown by the censuses differ somewhat from those recorded by the Queensland Mines Department. This difference is due chiefly to the fact that the former relate to the selling value at the mine or quarry (or associated ore crushing or dressing plant) of ores, concentrates, or other minerals produced during the year, while the values published by the Mines Department for metallic minerals are the approximate values of the metal contents. Furthermore, Mines Department values include the values of Mount Isa and Mount Morgan smelter products, but as mentioned above the activities of these smelters are excluded from the statistical definition of the mining industry and therefore the values of concentrates produced (before being fed to the smelters) are included as mining values of output.

The amounts shown under the heading of value of production have been calculated by deducting from the value of output the value of power, fuel, and materials used in producing that output. The value of output includes subsidy and bounty payments. In 1960 these payments were gold subsidy, £881 and copper bounty, £158,249.

Mineral Production in Australian States—The next table affords direct comparison between Australian States for the year 1960. The explanations preceding the Queensland table also apply to the other States.

MINING AND QUARRYING OPERATIONS, AUSTRALIA, 1960

State or Territory	Average Employment		Salaries and Wages Paid	Value of Output	Power, Fuel, and Materials Used	Value of Production
	During Period Worked	During Whole Year				
	No	No	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
New South Wales ..	22,335	22,091	29,489	79,204	16,427	62,777
Victoria	4,140	3,853	4,695	16,267	3,109	13,158
Queensland	8,796	8,454	10,900	37,608	10,148	27,460
South Australia ..	2,329	2,153	2,003	13,952	2,548	11,404
Western Australia ..	8,055	7,791	9,400	22,166	6,722	15,444
Tasmania	2,951	2,799	3,587	8,162	2,591	5,571
Northern Territory ¹ ..	504	501	648	3,539	668	2,871
Total	49,110	47,642	60,722	180,898	42,213	138,685

¹ 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, while the table on page 186 includes the contents of the product actually produced by the smelters. Because smelter receipts do not necessarily equal mine output in any one year (due to stockpiling, temporary closure of smelters during the year, &c) the metal contents of mine output would not be expected to agree with the metal contents of the smelters' output. For rutile and zircon, the figures shown below represent the titanium oxide and zircon contents respectively of concentrates produced by separation plants in the relevant States. The contents of rutile and zircon concentrates produced from mixed mineral sands sent from New South Wales to Queensland for separation are included in Queensland, and excluded from New South Wales, figures.

PRODUCTION¹ OF PRINCIPAL MINERALS², AUSTRALIA, 1960

Mineral ¹	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australia
Gold 1,000 Oz	14	29	78	.. ³	870	24	72	1,087
Silver 1,000 Oz	8,398	1	5,110	..	196	1,398	85	15,188
Copper .. Tons	3,572	..	82,753	5	1,661	11,680	9,764	109,435
Tin .. Tons	223	..	885	..	190	884	20	2,202
Lead 1,000 Tons	236	..	57	..	2	13	..	308
Zinc 1,000 Tons	234	..	24	.. ³	..	32	..	290
Rutile ⁴ 1,000 Tons	52	..	33	..	1	..	..	86
Zircon 1,000 Tons	65	..	32	..	4	..	..	101
Tungsten ⁵ .. Tons	.. ³	..	..	..	..	1,095	16	1,111
Coal ⁶ 1,000 Tons	17,737	15,044	2,650	885	922	298	..	37,536

¹ Metallic content of mine output only. ² Excluding iron, of which approximately 2,227,551 tons and 586,404 tons were contained in iron ore mined in South Australia and Western Australia respectively. ³ Less than half the unit of quantity shown. ⁴ In terms of TiO₂. ⁵ In terms of WO₃. ⁶ Including 14,967,202 tons of brown coal in Victoria.

Mining Accidents—Particulars of persons involved in accidents causing more than 14 days' disablement in mines, quarries, mills, and smelters in Queensland for the last ten years are given hereunder.

PERSONS INVOLVED IN ACCIDENTS IN MINES, &C, QUEENSLAND

Year	Mines		Mills, Smelters, &c		Quarries		Total	
	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured
1951	5	285	..	73	..	3	5	361
1952	6	380	..	72	..	5	6	457
1953	9	373	1	97	..	4	10	474
1954	11	426	3	97	..	5	14	528
1955	3	440	..	67	..	5	3	512
1956	8	346	2	90	..	5	10	441
1957	6	400	..	68	..	5	6	473
1958	6	340	2	74	2	3	10	417
1959	5	371	..	82	2	8	7	461
1960	3	350	1	62	..	1	4	413

Quarries—The following table gives details of production, workers, and wages and salaries paid, according to class of stone, for the year 1960.

CONSTRUCTION MATERIAL QUARRIES, QUEENSLAND, 1960

Class of Stone	Quarries	Production			Workers	Salaries and Wages
		Dimension and Crushed Stone	Gravel, &c	Value		
	No	Tons	Tons	£	No	£
Felstone, Porphyry ..	4	55,164	8,681	54,653	33	27,417
Blue Metal	41	774,010	359,029	824,321	349	301,867
Granite	12	115,338	275,677	302,764	100	94,054
Freestone, Sandstone ..	9	942	62,914	19,153	17	11,637
Other	14	3,813	530,002	143,484	71	48,742
Total	80	949,267	1,236,303	1,344,375	570	483,717

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. In the process, however, this exploitation of wasting assets adds considerably to production.

The native timbers are chiefly in two large and widely separated areas. In the south, the timber country extends from the border ranges to beyond Maryborough. This is the main pine-hardwood belt, which extends also to the margins of the sub-tropical region in New South Wales. The most important forest species are cypress pine, ironbark, and spotted gum. In the north, the "rain forest" or jungle timbers comprise, in addition to pine, a great variety of first-class cabinet woods. Very large quantities have been destroyed in the process of farm clearing, but large quantities remain and are being used to an increasing extent, for 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, 216,000,000 super feet having been milled to 30 June 1961.

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 Australian pine and the development of plantations are important features of the last ten years.

LOG TIMBER PROCESSED, QUEENSLAND, 1951-52 TO 1960-61
(1,000 Super Feet)

Year	Australian Grown							Im-ported	Total
	Pine				Hard-woods	Cabinet Woods	Miscel-laneous		
	Hoop and Bunya	Kauri	Cypress	Plan-tation Thin-nings					
1951-52	56,416	7,742	46,167	15,319	271,221	22,263	62,334	5,778	487,240
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	480,165
1960-61	35,027	2,223	50,473	25,959	252,482	27,389	48,558	17,091	459,202

The next table shows details of the 1960-61 output of each of the main species of timber by sawmills (according to capacity) and by plymills, veneer mills, &c.

LOG TIMBER PROCESSED BY TYPE OF MILL, QUEENSLAND, 1960-61
(1,000 Super Feet)

Species				By Sawmills (According to Mill Capacities)			By Plywood Mills	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 ..				2,385	10,375	15,726	6,541	35,027
Kauri				18	220	601	1,384	2,223
Cypress				21,865	26,085	2,523	..	50,473
Plantation Thinnings ..				2,575	11,194	11,895	295	25,959
Hardwoods				64,311	144,429	43,532	210	252,482
Cabinet Woods				2,618	9,575	7,889	7,307	27,389
Miscellaneous				4,519	18,113	12,224	13,702	48,558
Imported				203	604	2,392	13,892	17,091
Total				98,494	220,595	96,782	43,331	459,202

Mills making annual factory returns in 1960-61 included 583 sawmills, 36 plywood mills, and 55 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 1960-61 these items together amounted to 5,048,456 super feet.

SAWMILLS, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
Mills No	600	590	557	578	583
Workers ¹ No	7,160	6,901	6,718	6,805	6,451
Salaries and Wages ² .. £	4,894,535	4,796,458	4,996,247	5,199,324	5,177,472
Land, Buildings, and Plant £	3,984,749	4,047,299	4,155,914	4,272,928	4,584,910
Sawn Timber Produced ³					
Quantity 1,000 S. Ft	254,398	241,396	233,360	249,751	239,489
Value £	14,592,761	14,220,988	14,123,037	15,297,958	15,842,664

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 1960-61 among the three main divisions of the State as follows:—Southern, 425; Central, 64; Northern, 94. The Southern division accounted for 168,823,686 super feet of sawn native timber, the Central division for 19,809,369 super feet, and the Northern for 50,855,914 super feet.

Operations of plywood mills are shown in the following table.

PLYWOOD MILLS, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
Mills No	26	29	29	35	36
Workers ¹ No	1,651	1,806	1,860	1,843	1,604
Salaries and Wages ² .. £	1,228,826	1,342,030	1,498,183	1,539,408	1,445,982
Land, Buildings, and Plant £	1,035,045	1,322,369	1,296,097	1,299,460	1,489,601
Plywood ³ 1,000 Sq Ft	118,647	131,205	139,743	134,824	112,414
Veneers ³ 1,000 Sq Ft	112,584	128,732	154,475	154,219	136,797
Value of Plywood .. £	4,046,421	4,730,245	5,156,064	5,065,278	4,523,084
Value of Veneers .. £	785,107	897,332	1,083,653	1,045,138	925,503

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, 1960-61

State	Estab- lish- ments	Workers ¹		Salaries and Wages ²	Capital Values ³		Output	Produc- tion ⁴
		Males	Females		Mach- inery and Plant	Land and B'ldings		
	No	No	No	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
N.S.Wales	23,492	349,732	116,613	482,939	507,251	449,587	2,227,495	922,254
Victoria	17,107	274,796	107,769	381,064	320,319	373,446	1,606,429	679,305
Queensland	5,809	84,524	17,963	89,953	90,067	72,705	474,322	162,562
South Aust	5,006	80,141	18,030	96,819	81,709	78,368	389,728	164,249
Westn Aust	4,242	42,607	6,817	43,637	46,366	41,052	231,034	92,011
Tasmania	1,752	24,462	5,328	29,824	38,425	31,273	133,193	57,087
Total ..	57,408	856,262	272,520	1,124,236	1,084,137	1,046,431	5,062,201	2,077,468

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 1960-61 for £1,601,559,000 out of a total value of production of £2,077,468,000 for all Australian manufactures. In 1960-61 Queensland was fourth among the States in value of manufacturing production but was the lowest in production per head of population. For 1960-61, production per head was as follows:—New South Wales, £237·9; Victoria, £234·8; South Australia, £171·6; Tasmania, £163·1; Western Australia, £126·1; Queensland, £108·1.

Assistance to Secondary Industries—Since 1929, the Queensland Government has made advances and guaranteed loans to assist the development of industries (see page 424). 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>							
1951-52 ..	4,858	94,024	50,833	33,034	26,393	242,608	89,305
1952-53 ..	5,000	92,172	56,220	38,871	31,147	286,180	95,023
1953-54 ..	5,129	97,010	62,028	45,887	35,422	321,438	106,264
1954-55 ..	5,209	99,225	66,818	52,899	39,214	344,041	115,861
1955-56 ..	5,305	101,409	70,852	59,392	44,702	360,027	124,331
1956-57 ..	5,465	101,934	75,958	62,793	49,875	383,555	133,414
1957-58 ..	5,452	100,743	77,118	69,518	54,499	391,663	137,782
1958-59 ..	5,572	103,503	83,536	73,174	58,773	435,349	148,579
1959-60 ..	5,681	103,543	87,313	80,313	65,509	452,250	154,726
1960-61 ..	5,809	103,440	89,953	90,067	72,705	474,322	162,562
<i>Metropolitan</i>							
1951-52 ..	1,756	50,298	27,652	11,748	14,669	125,959	46,943
1952-53 ..	1,818	47,864	29,521	13,164	16,964	132,959	51,577
1953-54 ..	1,810	50,305	32,095	14,737	19,365	147,859	56,684
1954-55 ..	1,855	51,945	34,739	16,428	21,577	157,697	62,611
1955-56 ..	1,874	53,399	37,092	19,072	24,709	168,849	66,923
1956-57 ..	1,981	53,519	39,587	20,614	27,984	182,293	71,039
1957-58 ..	2,016	53,236	40,736	21,775	29,782	188,937	75,279
1958-59 ..	2,073	53,946	43,044	23,798	32,495	202,454	79,903
1959-60 ..	2,103	54,326	45,871	26,886	35,110	216,447	84,758
1960-61 ..	2,166	54,748	47,918	29,536	39,943	221,356	88,955
<i>Rest of State</i>							
1951-52 ..	3,102	43,726	23,181	21,286	11,724	116,649	42,362
1952-53 ..	3,182	44,308	26,699	25,707	14,183	153,221	43,446
1953-54 ..	3,319	46,705	29,933	31,150	16,057	173,579	49,580
1954-55 ..	3,354	47,280	32,079	36,471	17,637	186,344	53,250
1955-56 ..	3,431	48,010	33,760	40,320	19,993	191,178	57,408
1956-57 ..	3,484	48,415	36,371	42,179	21,891	201,262	62,375
1957-58 ..	3,436	47,507	36,382	47,743	24,717	202,726	62,503
1958-59 ..	3,499	49,557	40,492	49,376	26,278	232,895	68,676
1959-60 ..	3,578	49,217	41,442	53,427	30,399	235,803	69,968
1960-61 ..	3,643	48,692	42,035	60,531	32,762	252,966	73,607

¹ Aggregate of average number of workers employed during period each factory was operating, including, in 1960-61, 42,040 males and 12,708 females in the metropolitan area and 43,238 males and 5,454 females in the rest of the State.

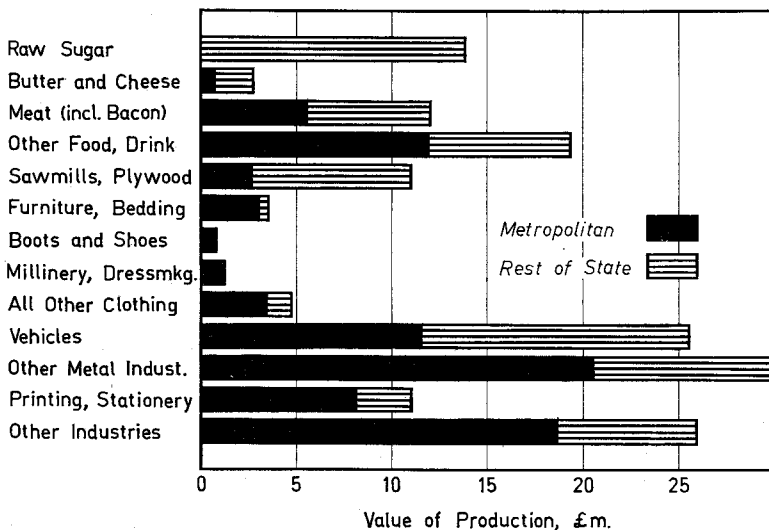
² Excluding drawings of working proprietors.

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 1960-61, production of factories (£162,562,000) was worth 70 per cent of the value of the net production of primary industries (£231,546,000).

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 180; 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, 1960-61



Statistical Divisions—Details of factories in statistical divisions and in cities are shown in the following table.

FACTORIES, STATISTICAL DIVISIONS AND CITIES, 1960-61

Statistical Divisions and Cities	Estab- lish- ments	Workers ¹	Salaries and Wages ²	Output	Production (Value Added)	Land, Buildings, and Plant
	No	No	£	£	£	£
Metropolitan	2,166	54,748	47,918,446	221,356,123	88,954,596	69,478,924
Moreton ³	710	10,915	9,024,769	42,863,524	15,109,558	16,113,666
<i>Gold Coast</i>	94	674	499,600	1,791,043	897,066	1,031,171
<i>Ipswich</i>	138	6,311	5,536,346	20,338,426	8,151,762	5,414,702
<i>Redcliffe</i>	36	303	210,800	697,776	359,477	251,333
Maryborough	597	7,261	5,987,744	34,406,875	10,729,194	12,060,055
<i>Bundaberg</i>	108	1,459	1,246,145	7,289,552	2,664,367	2,228,275
<i>Gympie</i>	74	637	490,191	3,152,743	879,999	1,076,321
<i>Maryborough</i>	91	1,970	1,716,037	5,823,977	2,544,454	2,041,854
Downs	720	6,909	5,540,966	27,917,910	9,190,950	8,165,133
<i>Toowoomba</i>	231	3,673	3,096,879	11,952,062	4,900,334	4,358,413
<i>Warwick</i>	45	479	416,041	3,267,113	693,010	643,257
Roma	97	507	373,635	2,695,418	784,866	579,889
South Western	52	218	130,056	529,761	296,079	221,777
Total South	4,342	80,558	68,975,616	329,769,611	125,065,243	106,619,444
Rockhampton	386	5,543	4,459,309	21,768,521	6,323,272	4,874,756
<i>Rockhampton</i>	181	4,138	3,379,592	12,951,632	4,362,199	2,920,260
Cent Western	90	535	380,430	1,038,886	607,656	431,580
Far-Western	12	47	33,866	128,076	73,658	30,319
Total Central	488	6,125	4,873,605	22,935,483	7,004,586	5,336,655
Mackay	217	3,034	2,828,550	20,657,237	5,424,794	10,561,172
<i>Mackay</i>	111	986	778,112	2,387,812	1,287,753	1,038,969
Townsville	288	5,959	5,837,810	40,687,115	9,494,138	16,581,600
<i>Charters Towers</i>	27	134	89,454	304,021	173,980	94,546
<i>Townsville</i>	164	3,766	3,572,836	24,539,471	5,065,215	8,582,706
Cairns	416	6,757	6,294,679	41,069,918	12,188,175	17,701,077
<i>Cairns</i>	87	1,731	1,569,676	6,038,514	2,995,561	2,666,593
Peninsula	9	41	34,374	81,620	39,034	16,459
North Western	49	966	1,108,616	19,121,265	3,345,745	5,955,371
Total North	979	16,757	16,104,029	121,617,155	30,491,886	50,815,679
Total Queensland	5,809	103,440	89,953,250	474,322,249	162,561,715	162,771,778

¹ Aggregate of average number of workers employed during period each factory was operating. ² Excluding drawings of working proprietors. ³ Excluding the metropolitan area.

Southern Queensland factories in 1960-61 accounted for 77 per cent of the State's total factory production. Of this, metropolitan factories accounted for £88,954,596, or 55 per cent of the total factory production of the State, and provided 53 per cent of the total salaries and wages. Sawmills, engineering works, and butter factories are the principal factories in the rest of Moreton and in the Maryborough and Downs Divisions, and all the cheese factories are situated in these areas, particularly in the Downs Division. Nineteen per cent of the State's factory production in 1960-61 was from Northern Queensland. Sugar mills, meatworks, metal smelting and refining works, sawmills, and plywood mills were most important. The remaining 4 per cent was from Central Queensland, chiefly in meatworks and sawmills.

Of the cities outside Brisbane, factory production per head of population was highest in Ipswich, which has railway workshops and woollen mills. Other important manufacturing cities are Maryborough, with engineering works and sawmills; Cairns, with sawmills and plywood and veneer mills; Bundaberg, with sugar milling and refining, and engineering; Rockhampton and Townsville, with meatworks, railway workshops, and (in Townsville) copper refining and cement works; and Toowoomba, engineering, agricultural implements, bacon, flour, and butter.

FACTORIES, INDUSTRY GROUPS AND STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, 1960-61

Industry	Estab- lish- ments	Workers ¹	Salaries and Wages ²	Output	Production (Value Added)	Land, Buildings, and Plant
	No	No	£	£	£	£
<i>Metropolitan Division</i>						
Butter and Cheese ..	3	183	177,704	2,339,704	746,329	527,916
Meat (incl Bacon) ..	15	3,457	3,335,344	33,174,511	5,629,760	3,434,861
Other Food, Drink ..	204	6,178	5,161,447	38,885,050	11,990,358	15,081,451
Sawmills, Plywood ..	64	1,646	1,502,148	6,713,951	2,646,002	1,521,464
Furniture, Bedding ..	160	2,331	1,807,824	7,304,444	3,137,122	2,100,357
Wool Scours, &c ..	7	252	256,702	1,131,735	402,384	196,174
Boots and Shoes ..	22	983	709,715	2,090,871	921,113	333,617
Millinery, Dressmaking	66	1,482	793,297	2,221,396	1,241,890	549,058
All Other Clothing ..	179	3,760	2,189,217	5,900,336	3,454,427	1,915,385
Vehicles	451	6,950	6,285,943	17,456,770	11,611,143	6,604,892
Other Metal Industries ..	451	13,369	12,755,076	43,815,227	20,629,941	15,545,673
Printing, Stationery ..	117	4,514	4,380,743	16,009,594	8,205,688	5,575,234
Other Industries ..	427	9,643	8,563,286	44,312,534	18,338,439	16,092,842
<i>Total</i>	<i>2,166</i>	<i>54,748</i>	<i>47,918,446</i>	<i>221,356,123</i>	<i>88,954,596</i>	<i>69,478,924</i>
<i>Moreton Division (excluding Metropolitan)</i>						
Butter and Cheese ..	14	313	284,595	5,485,511	514,852	1,079,392
Meat (incl Bacon) ..	6	452	441,107	10,352,394	1,142,493	941,334
Other Food, Drink ..	133	898	607,763	3,950,111	1,302,108	1,705,615
Sawmills, Plywood ..	138	1,519	1,255,683	4,210,351	1,987,755	990,439
Furniture, Bedding ..	16	66	43,516	170,802	71,242	50,958
Clothing	49	487	225,938	581,269	381,621	254,617
Vehicles	198	4,097	3,561,023	7,001,129	4,422,010	1,693,764
Other Metal Industries ..	43	536	435,821	2,159,489	785,820	725,993
Printing, Stationery ..	14	519	580,797	2,487,369	1,162,793	5,532,165
Other Industries ..	99	2,028	1,588,526	6,465,099	3,338,864	3,139,389
<i>Total</i>	<i>710</i>	<i>10,915</i>	<i>9,024,769</i>	<i>42,863,524</i>	<i>15,109,558</i>	<i>16,113,666</i>
<i>Maryborough Division</i>						
Raw Sugar	7	1,332	1,415,666	11,010,339	2,569,901	5,872,581
Butter and Cheese ..	16	262	242,262	5,121,704	434,081	700,902
Other Food, Drink ..	103	1,220	844,707	8,065,156	2,076,096	1,963,889
Sawmills, Plywood ..	105	1,378	1,097,438	3,959,015	2,037,759	936,163
Furniture, Bedding ..	23	98	63,531	206,137	103,263	73,298
Clothing	39	155	58,965	180,559	136,377	134,978
Vehicles	188	1,177	863,693	2,246,923	1,359,899	852,169
Other Metal Industries ..	55	1,109	955,279	2,269,354	1,213,565	835,832
Printing, Stationery ..	15	175	159,881	337,025	249,864	243,152
Other Industries ..	46	355	286,322	1,010,663	548,389	447,091
<i>Total</i>	<i>597</i>	<i>7,261</i>	<i>5,987,744</i>	<i>34,406,875</i>	<i>10,729,194</i>	<i>12,060,055</i>

FACTORIES, INDUSTRY GROUPS AND STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, 1960-61—*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 ..	29	482	463,825	5,193,748	675,705	1,022,566
Meat (incl Bacon) ..	5	617	655,362	5,407,900	972,841	905,013
Other Food, Drink ..	125	798	579,059	5,675,707	1,420,515	1,778,003
Sawmills, Plywood ..	105	792	581,025	2,578,180	1,051,629	524,294
Furniture, Bedding ..	18	51	17,104	76,337	42,526	40,619
Clothing	58	373	172,918	433,048	317,398	276,483
Vehicles	236	1,701	1,226,279	3,259,378	1,848,959	1,536,977
Other Metal Industries ..	62	1,152	997,013	2,906,608	1,485,394	1,185,310
Printing, Stationery ..	24	352	363,986	815,198	585,518	328,379
Other Industries ..	58	591	484,395	1,571,806	790,465	567,489
<i>Total</i>	<i>720</i>	<i>6,909</i>	<i>5,540,966</i>	<i>27,917,910</i>	<i>9,190,950</i>	<i>8,165,133</i>
<i>Roma Division</i>						
Food and Drink ..	23	153	143,667	1,891,160	360,576	280,664
Sawmills, Plywood ..	24	120	82,560	381,395	178,832	95,960
Metal Industries ..	40	202	132,018	379,001	215,318	143,421
Other Industries ..	10	32	15,390	43,862	30,140	59,844
<i>Total</i>	<i>97</i>	<i>507</i>	<i>373,635</i>	<i>2,695,418</i>	<i>784,866</i>	<i>579,889</i>
<i>South Western Division</i>						
Food and Drink ..	13	43	15,304	126,804	54,913	46,768
Metal Industries ..	31	143	96,679	346,536	201,586	135,793
Other Industries ..	8	32	18,073	56,421	39,580	39,216
<i>Total</i>	<i>52</i>	<i>218</i>	<i>130,056</i>	<i>529,761</i>	<i>296,079</i>	<i>221,777</i>
<i>Rockhampton Division</i>						
Butter and Cheese ..	5	136	126,523	2,260,270	282,753	490,925
Other Food, Drink ..	69	2,021	1,679,274	10,065,533	2,078,379	2,054,178
Sawmills, Plywood ..	58	374	248,334	861,398	416,795	277,001
Furniture, Bedding ..	9	69	45,578	115,257	67,090	17,584
Clothing	36	128	50,525	161,283	110,431	103,570
Vehicles	121	1,883	1,533,217	2,977,397	1,965,060	947,443
Other Metal Industries ..	36	488	428,798	3,705,736	839,898	370,978
Printing, Stationery ..	9	143	117,177	312,246	202,797	204,524
Other Industries ..	43	301	229,883	1,309,401	360,069	408,553
<i>Total</i>	<i>386</i>	<i>5,543</i>	<i>4,459,309</i>	<i>21,768,521</i>	<i>6,323,272</i>	<i>4,874,756</i>
<i>Central Western Division</i>						
Food and Drink ..	23	73	27,528	209,187	100,497	58,261
Sawmills, Plywood ..	6	51	40,296	111,827	51,336	26,735
Clothing	9	29	12,445	40,641	29,127	22,567
Metal Industries ..	41	336	269,084	605,064	381,509	243,766
Other Industries ..	11	46	31,077	72,167	45,187	80,251
<i>Total</i>	<i>90</i>	<i>535</i>	<i>380,430</i>	<i>1,038,886</i>	<i>607,656</i>	<i>431,580</i>

FACTORIES, INDUSTRY GROUPS AND STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, 1960-61—*contd*

Industry	Estab- lish- ments	Workers ¹	Salaries and Wages ²	Output	Production (Value Added)	Land, Buildings, and Plant
	No	No	£	£	£	£
<i>Far Western Division</i>						
Food and Drink ..	5	11	2,027	36,037	15,507	11,597
Other Industries ..	7	36	31,839	92,039	58,151	18,722
<i>Total</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>47</i>	<i>33,866</i>	<i>128,076</i>	<i>73,658</i>	<i>30,319</i>
<i>Mackay Division</i>						
Raw Sugar ..	8	1,425	1,579,567	16,348,164	3,336,128	8,466,812
Other Food, Drink ..	29	290	249,376	1,311,912	478,244	656,735
Sawmills, Plywood ..	20	151	105,673	446,967	180,635	136,164
Furniture, Bedding ..	11	44	27,874	94,901	48,614	31,351
Clothing	19	94	35,800	121,237	79,576	60,162
Vehicles	71	449	326,406	932,873	517,687	415,028
Other Metal Industries ..	34	372	313,760	825,937	460,085	428,468
Printing, Stationery ..	5	81	74,373	162,151	114,017	68,749
Other Industries ..	20	128	115,721	413,095	209,808	297,703
<i>Total</i>	<i>217</i>	<i>3,034</i>	<i>2,828,550</i>	<i>20,657,237</i>	<i>5,424,794</i>	<i>10,561,172</i>
<i>Townsville Division</i>						
Raw Sugar ..	4	874	974,104	9,358,315	2,252,688	6,050,757
Meat (incl Bacon) ..	5	1,193	1,440,287	8,319,873	1,908,665	2,270,846
Other Food, Drink ..	61	379	209,237	1,436,172	519,798	802,516
Sawmills, Plywood ..	11	182	150,105	595,639	237,165	200,086
Furniture, Bedding ..	16	68	39,169	178,820	84,930	47,750
Clothing	25	118	52,257	172,977	127,250	115,910
Vehicles	81	1,650	1,499,397	2,622,086	1,873,710	731,740
Other Metal Industries ..	40	862	868,939	15,273,864	1,160,688	4,840,271
Printing, Stationery ..	11	188	177,841	609,293	323,908	269,882
Other Industries ..	34	445	426,474	2,120,076	1,005,336	1,251,842
<i>Total</i>	<i>288</i>	<i>5,959</i>	<i>5,837,810</i>	<i>40,687,115</i>	<i>9,494,138</i>	<i>16,581,600</i>
<i>Cairns Division</i>						
Raw Sugar ..	10	2,175	2,511,590	25,433,966	5,335,456	11,733,787
Butter and Cheese ..	3	51	49,550	427,206	63,163	99,454
Other Food, Drink ..	80	838	689,585	5,252,253	1,735,225	2,401,911
Sawmills, Plywood ..	86	1,822	1,534,677	4,657,206	2,288,201	1,355,812
Furniture, Bedding ..	13	72	45,666	135,234	77,882	56,587
Clothing	29	125	58,063	189,772	124,553	128,719
Vehicles	103	832	638,775	1,557,680	920,578	709,236
Other Metal Industries ..	48	376	316,607	1,068,925	537,770	372,138
Printing, Stationery ..	10	139	125,972	320,165	212,488	254,724
Other Industries ..	34	327	324,194	2,027,511	892,859	588,709
<i>Total</i>	<i>416</i>	<i>6,757</i>	<i>6,294,679</i>	<i>41,069,918</i>	<i>12,188,175</i>	<i>17,701,077</i>
<i>Peninsula Division</i>						
Metal Industries ..	3	28	31,084	60,183	31,095	6,708
Other Industries ..	6	13	3,290	21,437	7,939	9,751
<i>Total</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>41</i>	<i>34,374</i>	<i>81,620</i>	<i>39,034</i>	<i>16,459</i>

FACTORIES, INDUSTRY GROUPS AND STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, 1960-61—*contd*

Industry	Estab- lish- ments	Workers ¹	Salaries and Wages ²	Output	Production (Value Added)	Land, Buildings, and Plant
	No	No	£	£	£	£
<i>North Western Division</i>						
Food and Drink ..	16	76	60,200	305,234	134,949	81,666
Metal Industries ..	19	800	965,901	18,286,140	3,085,987	5,217,583
Other Industries ..	14	90	82,515	529,891	124,809	656,122
<i>Total</i>	49	966	1,108,616	19,121,265	3,345,745	5,955,371
Total Queensland ..	5,809	103,440	89,953,250	474,322,249	162,561,715	162,771,778

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, 1960-61

Statistical Division	Processing		Sheltered		Competitive	
	Workers ¹	Production (Value Added)	Workers ¹	Production (Value Added)	Workers ¹	Production (Value Added)
	No	£	No	£	No	£
Metropolitan ..	8,821	14,995,328	16,326	24,941,386	29,601	49,017,882
Moreton ²	2,683	4,221,626	5,034	5,732,745	3,198	5,155,187
Maryborough ..	3,572	5,794,863	1,931	2,334,005	1,758	2,600,326
Downs	2,214	3,406,158	2,609	3,035,265	2,086	2,749,527
Roma	221	464,557	268	305,367	18	14,942
South Western ..	..	..	184	245,053	34	51,026
<i>Total South</i> ..	17,511	28,882,532	26,352	36,593,821	36,695	59,588,890
Rockhampton ..	2,257	2,532,852	2,531	2,747,995	755	1,042,425
Central Western ..	59	61,231	422	498,879	55	50,022
Far Western ..	..	..	46	71,182		
<i>Total Central</i> ..	2,316	2,594,083	2,999	3,318,056	810	1,092,447
Mackay	1,726	3,784,343	678	837,216	630	803,235
Townsville	2,719	5,012,835	2,246	2,729,099	994	1,752,204
Cairns	5,061	11,298,499	1,358	1,645,544	962	2,075,571
Peninsula			41	39,034	..	..
North Western ..			320	472,841	22	41,465
<i>Total North</i> ..	9,506	20,095,677	4,643	5,723,734	2,608	4,672,475
Total Queensland ..	29,333	51,572,292	33,994	45,635,611	40,113	65,353,812

¹ Aggregate of average number of workers employed during period each factory was operating. ² Excluding the metropolitan area.

Processing works are an essential part of primary production, and are such that, owing to the bulky or perishable nature of the raw material which they treat, they must be established close to the production of this material. Large industries under this heading in Queensland include sugar mills, meatworks, and sawmills. Sheltered industries are those in which, through consideration of bulk or perishability or time, the factory has to be situated within reasonable distance of the market which it is to serve. This section includes bakeries, motor-repairing, newspapers, &c. Competitive industries are the secondary production of the State in a truly competitive sense. They are free of any ties either to sources of raw materials or to the markets they serve.

In the last ten years the number of workers in processing industries has increased by 2 per cent, while those in sheltered and competitive industries have increased by 15 and 12 per cent respectively. In 1960-61, 74 per cent of the workers in competitive industries, 48 per cent of those in sheltered industries, and 30 per cent of those in processing industries worked in the metropolitan area. In 1950-51 the corresponding percentages were 76, 50, and 28. While the general pattern has not changed much, some of the individual statistical divisions have shown considerable development in competitive manufacture. Competitive production has increased in Townsville, Moreton, 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 1960-61. Among the industry groups shown in the table on the next page, the clothing and footwear industries employed 31 per cent of the female factory labour, and food and drink factories 25 per cent.

Juvenile Employment—The number of juveniles under 21 years of age employed in Queensland factories in June 1961 was 17,093, compared with 15,089 in 1951. This represented 16·7 per cent of the total employment in 1961, compared with 16·2 per cent in 1951. Employees under 16 years of age, both boys and girls, now number 44 less than ten years ago, and all employees from 16 to 20 inclusive 2,048 more, their proportion of total factory employment being 2·7 per cent and 14·0 per cent respectively.

Considering each sex separately, juvenile employment as a percentage of all employment at June 1961, compared with June 1951, in brackets, was:—Under 16 years, males 1·7 (2·3), females 7·3 (6·8); 16 years and under 21 years, males 11·1 (10·2), females 27·5 (27·3).

General Employment—The following table shows details of employment in factories for 1960-61, and totals for each of the last ten years.

FACTORIES, EMPLOYMENT AND INDUSTRY GROUPS, QUEENSLAND, 1960-61

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	5,852	162	6,014	30	1	407	74
Butter and Cheese	71	1,273	182	1,455	17	7	113	92
Meat (incl Bacon)	40	6,889	739	7,628	265	74	848	302
Other Food, Drink	878	7,211	3,342	10,553	146	171	681	737
Sawmills, Plywood	619	7,250	585	7,835	90	19	411	138
Furniture, Bedding	268	2,339	418	2,757	50	13	385	80
Wool Scours, &c	9	252	6	258	1	..	6	..
Boots and Shoes	25	521	475	996	23	36	59	81
Millinery, Dressmaking	72	109	1,403	1,512	2	183	8	499
All Other Clothing	453	1,494	3,715	5,209	51	430	162	1,102
Vehicles	1,574	18,411	1,101	19,512	231	32	2,487	322
Other Metal Industries	784	17,428	1,430	18,858	245	39	2,092	334
Printing, Stationery	213	4,501	1,652	6,153	110	131	662	544
Other Industries	772	10,994	2,753	13,747	216	182	1,035	637
Total	5,809	84,524	17,963	102,487	1,477	1,318	9,356	4,942

SUMMARY FOR TEN YEARS

1951-52	4,858	76,189	16,666	92,855	1,713	1,076	7,691	4,345
1952-53	5,000	76,018	15,488	91,506	1,709	1,106	8,256	4,613
1953-54	5,129	79,711	16,685	96,396	1,766	1,198	8,732	4,867
1954-55	5,209	81,565	16,993	98,558	1,750	1,124	8,891	4,716
1955-56	5,305	83,222	17,337	100,559	1,743	1,199	9,080	4,719
1956-57	5,465	83,972	17,522	101,494	1,708	1,205	9,044	4,714
1957-58	5,452	82,913	16,967	99,880	1,588	1,151	9,265	4,713
1958-59	5,572	85,469	17,289	102,758	1,571	1,226	9,479	4,829
1959-60	5,681	85,020	17,698	102,718	1,588	1,271	9,894	5,187
1960-61	5,809	84,524	17,963	102,487	1,477	1,318	9,356	4,942

¹ In terms of full employment for year.
nearest 30 June.

² Number on pay-roll on pay-day

Size of Establishment—In the ten years after 1950-51, the number of large factories employing more than 100 persons increased by 11, while employment therein increased by 3,166. They had 46·2 per cent of all workers in 1960-61, compared with 47·0 per cent ten years earlier. The proportion in factories with up to 10 workers increased, from 14·9 to 16·9 per cent. Although the number of workers in factories with from 11 to 100 workers increased during the ten years by 2,694, the proportion of total employment in these factories decreased from 37·7 to 36·9 per cent. The number of factories with fewer than 4 workers has increased from 1,462 to 2,086, with a 38·4 per cent increase in employment from 3,132 to 4,334.

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), 94 per cent; other metal industries, 50 per cent; vehicles, 46 per cent; boots and shoes, 46 per cent; and printing and stationery, 45 per cent. Small-scale organisation was most apparent in furniture, &c, other food and drink (including bakeries), and vehicles (including garages), where 27, 26, and 26 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, 1960-61

Industry	Number of Workers Engaged in Establishment							All Estab- lish- ments
	Under 4	4	5 to 10	11 to 20	21 to 50	51 to 100	101 and Over	
	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Raw Sugar .. ..	..	..	..	..	39	..	5,975	6,014
Butter and Cheese ..	15	4	124	329	703	..	284	1,459
Meat (incl Bacon) ..	2	..	37	74	197	149	7,235	7,694
Other Food, Drink ..	833	496	1,417	907	1,491	1,829	3,803	10,776
Sawmills, Plywood ..	407	212	1,404	1,473	1,765	1,183	1,611	8,055
Furniture, Bedding ..	193	104	458	576	658	269	544	2,802
Wool Scours, &c ..	3	..	19	12	110	..	116	260
Boots and Shoes ..	16	..	42	25	176	284	457	1,000
Millinery, Dressmaking	10	20	147	205	817	198	140	1,537
All Other Clothing ..	340	180	780	498	1,277	1,308	894	5,277
Vehicles	1,525	716	2,760	2,068	2,007	1,434	9,086	19,596
Other Metal Industries ..	444	280	1,595	1,735	3,048	2,310	9,536	18,948
Printing, Stationery ..	81	72	383	606	1,324	906	2,784	6,156
Other Industries ..	465	280	1,656	1,450	2,936	1,805	5,274	13,866
Total	4,334	2,364	10,822	9,958	16,548	11,675	47,739	103,440
Number of Factories ..	2,086	591	1,567	689	521	168	187	5,809

SUMMARY FOR TEN YEARS

1951-52	3,217	1,812	9,692	9,945	15,266	10,413	43,679	94,024
1952-53	3,475	1,980	9,704	9,956	14,356	10,853	41,848	92,172
1953-54	3,559	1,976	10,134	9,860	15,294	10,663	45,524	97,010
1954-55	3,673	1,972	10,246	9,667	15,094	11,294	47,279	99,225
1955-56	3,733	2,092	10,389	9,703	15,329	11,356	48,807	101,409
1956-57	3,819	2,300	10,705	10,119	15,413	11,764	47,814	101,934
1957-58	3,869	2,172	10,716	9,918	16,030	11,036	47,002	100,743
1958-59	4,005	2,236	10,444	10,282	16,556	10,596	49,384	103,503
1959-60	4,104	2,260	10,706	10,370	16,247	12,079	47,777	103,543
1960-61	4,334	2,364	10,822	9,958	16,548	11,675	47,739	103,440

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, 1960-61

Industry	Output	Power, Fuel, Light, &c, Used	Other Materials Used	Production (Value Added)	Salaries and Wages ¹
	£	£	£	£	£
Raw Sugar	63,537,501	393,622	49,275,368	13,868,511	6,714,224
Butter and Cheese ..	20,966,457	247,592	17,958,614	2,760,251	1,374,973
Meat (incl Bacon) ..	70,279,674	898,041	57,265,378	12,116,255	7,712,310
Other Food, Drink ..	62,681,726	1,377,390	41,909,434	19,394,902	8,168,443
Sawmills, Plywood ..	24,575,835	475,981	13,004,096	11,095,758	6,623,454
Furniture, Bedding ..	8,284,926	46,108	4,604,796	3,634,022	2,090,938
Wool Scours, &c ..	1,144,551	29,202	703,070	412,279	265,031
Boots and Shoes ..	2,116,832	10,392	1,170,066	936,374	715,736
Millinery, Dressmaking	2,356,952	14,542	1,057,464	1,284,946	818,420
All Other Clothing ..	7,731,414	155,386	2,788,258	4,787,770	2,865,691
Vehicles	39,773,461	463,968	13,725,727	25,583,766	16,631,042
Other Metal Industries ..	90,071,141	1,917,429	58,134,620	30,019,092	17,898,839
Printing, Stationery ..	21,135,800	320,028	9,697,195	11,118,577	6,019,243
Other Industries ..	59,665,979	2,288,991	31,827,776	23,549,212	12,054,906
Total	474,322,249	8,638,672	303,121,862	162,561,715	89,953,250

SUMMARY FOR TEN YEARS

1951-52	242,607,747	4,295,129	149,007,827	89,304,791	50,832,860
1952-53	286,180,270	5,113,327	186,044,304	95,022,639	56,220,195
1953-54	321,438,425	5,626,790	209,547,188	106,264,447	62,027,978
1954-55	344,041,224	6,342,371	221,838,113	115,860,740	66,817,670
1955-56	360,027,203	6,540,095	229,156,534	124,330,574	70,851,737
1956-57	383,554,868	7,215,266	242,925,783	133,413,819	75,957,662
1957-58	391,662,893	7,290,759	246,590,298	137,781,836	77,117,595
1958-59	435,349,414	8,299,787	278,471,112	148,578,515	83,535,902
1959-60	452,249,711	8,547,245	288,976,634	154,725,832	87,313,047
1960-61	474,322,249	8,638,672	303,121,862	162,561,715	89,953,250

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, 1960-61

Industry	Engines Used	Land, Buildings, and Plant	Per Worker			Per 1,000 Mean Popula- tion
			Production (Value Added)	Salaries and Wages ¹	Land, Bldgs and Plant	Production
	H.P.	£	£	£	£	£
Raw Sugar	120,687	32,456,862	2,306	1,116	5,397	9,223
Butter and Cheese	23,062	3,993,730	2,036	945	2,945	1,836
Meat (incl Bacon)	33,923	9,946,236	1,588	1,011	1,304	8,057
Other Food and Drink	51,690	24,133,323	1,821	856	2,266	12,898
Sawmills, Plywood	96,657	6,074,511	1,416	903	775	7,379
Furniture, Bedding	7,527	2,419,996	1,318	838	878	2,417
Wool Scours, &c	1,946	219,668	1,598	1,048	851	274
Boots and Shoes	920	344,640	940	739	346	623
Millinery, Dressmaking	390	576,906	850	561	382	854
All Other Clothing	3,418	3,056,211	919	611	587	3,184
Vehicles	36,286	14,080,026	1,311	921	722	17,014
Other Metal Industries	78,227	29,479,506	1,592	979	1,563	19,963
Printing, Stationery	23,646	12,544,668	1,807	1,006	2,039	7,394
Other Industries	91,247	23,445,495	1,859	909	1,705	16,991
Total	569,626	162,771,778	1,586	923	1,588	108,107

SUMMARY FOR TEN YEARS

1951-52	365,075	59,427,142	962	574	640	72,028
1952-53	394,609	70,018,064	1,038	646	765	74,689
1953-54	424,734	81,309,182	1,145	676	843	81,713
1954-55	441,090	92,112,973	1,176	711	935	87,420
1955-56	473,524	104,093,680	1,236	739	1,035	91,918
1956-57	481,687	112,667,818	1,314	787	1,110	96,644
1957-58	512,409	124,017,238	1,379	812	1,242	98,186
1958-59	522,829	131,946,699	1,446	854	1,284	104,191
1959-60	549,262	145,821,679	1,506	893	1,420	106,840
1960-61	569,626	162,771,778	1,586	923	1,588	108,107

¹ The figures in this column exclude working proprietors' drawings, and the rates are calculated on employees only.

Interpretation of the figures in the second part of the table should take account of price changes which occurred during the period and, in the case of the relatively fixed item of land, buildings and plant, of fluctuations in the number of workers engaged. After 1931-32, capital per worker declined as employment increased, first, following the low levels during the economic depression, and, later, as a result of the war-time impetus to factory production, but it has been increasing again since 1946-47. Wages and salaries and production per worker, and production per head of the State's population were all, in 1960-61, more than twice their 1950-51 levels, largely owing to price rises.

Products—Quantities of the principal products made by factories are shown below, and values are given in the table on the next page.

QUANTITIES OF PRINCIPAL FACTORY PRODUCTS, QUEENSLAND

Commodity			1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
Aerated Waters ..	1,000 Gal		11,124	11,878	10,894	11,524	11,355
Arrowroot	Tons		435	288	267	330	236
Biscuits	1,000 Lb		21,018	21,929	21,850	22,015	21,207
Blankets	100 Pairs		164	228	127	87	144
Bran and Pollard ..	1,000 Bush		6,118	5,108	5,315	5,657	5,566
Bread	1,000 Lb		213,776	219,709	222,034	225,039	227,159
Bricks	1,000		52,284	57,064	62,890	69,119	72,906
Butter	1,000 Lb		92,039	72,308	91,889	87,208	69,621
Cheese	1,000 Lb		15,986	11,593	18,412	19,023	16,177
Cloth, Woollen ..	1,000 Sq Yds		1,615	1,790	1,631	1,691	1,472
Confectionery ..	1,000 Lb		3,515	3,320	3,349	3,252	3,321
Cordials and Syrups ¹ ..	100 Gal		6,326	7,192	7,012	7,228	7,381
Cotton Lint	1,000 Lb		1,460	1,341	1,492	3,592	5,540
Flour, Wheaten ² ..	Tons		162,440	135,341	142,857	151,218	153,648
Footwear—							
Boots, Shoes, Sandals	100 Pairs		14,106	12,206	11,297	10,614	13,882
Slippers	100 Pairs		3,385	3,002	2,949	3,029	4,132
Fruit, Preserved ³ ..	1,000 Lb		59,473	57,643	87,375	70,534	59,926
Hides and Skins ..	1,000		1,841	1,861	2,433	2,447	3,009
Jam	1,000 Lb		11,610	10,775	9,728	9,733	8,870
Leather, Dressed ..	1,000 Sq Ft		9,688	10,066	9,465	10,089	10,409
„ Sole	1,000 Lb		5,948	6,400	5,922	4,738	5,929
Lime	Tons		15,413	19,868	19,343	12,893	10,657
Meat—							
Beef and Veal ..	1,000 Lb		462,645	360,529	483,221	394,481	377,697
Mutton and Lamb ..	1,000 Lb		23,805	24,639	32,960	39,281	56,246
Pork	1,000 Lb		10,365	10,531	13,066	14,957	18,023
Bacon and Ham ..	1,000 Lb		14,683	13,917	15,483	14,312	13,784
Canned Products ..	1,000 Lb		62,555	59,766	59,679	44,152	33,976
Paints and Enamels—							
Liquid	1,000 Gal		1,101	1,105	1,094	1,232	1,233
Paste and Powder ..	1,000 Lb		2,672	2,163	2,114	2,175	1,855
Pickles, Sauces, &c ..	1,000 Pts		1,929	1,627	1,813	1,828	1,945
Plywood	1,000 Sq Ft		118,647	131,205	139,743	134,824	112,414
Soap	Tons		7,286	7,155	5,981	6,246	5,933
Stoves, Ovens and Ranges ..	No		15,736	14,327	17,476	19,487	14,682
Sugar, Raw	Tons		1,171,879	1,256,271	1,353,543	1,217,020	1,319,633
Tallow	Tons		17,423	17,376	25,383	29,371 ⁴	29,953 ⁴
Timber, Saw ⁵ —							
Hardwoods	1,000 S. Ft		165,087	149,332	146,971	156,462	148,679
Softwoods, Natural ..	1,000 S. Ft		57,157	59,574	53,864	53,797	49,279
„ Plantation	1,000 S. Ft		9,331	9,045	9,990	13,490	13,172
Sleepers	1,000 S. Ft		24,435	25,234	24,536	26,773	28,802
Veneers	1,000 Sq Ft		112,584	128,732	154,475	154,219	136,797
Wheatmeal	Tons		8,531	8,472	8,786	9,368	8,531
Wool, Scoured	1,000 Lb		13,154	12,754	11,133	13,286	13,460

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 1960-61 quantities (in 1,000 super feet) were as follows:—Hardwoods, 3,586; natural softwoods, 323; plantation softwoods, 696. 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	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
	£	£	£	£	£
Aerated Waters	2,375,546	2,659,308	2,798,869	3,074,828	3,354,067
Arrowroot	49,401	30,405	27,946	36,648	27,141
Biscuits	2,167,837	2,175,198	2,309,896	2,507,108	2,470,624
Blankets	73,088	69,194	36,677	33,047	47,902
Bran and Pollard	1,238,529	1,184,703	1,163,723	1,067,458	1,157,434
Bread	5,727,196	6,292,311	6,595,247	6,936,246	7,374,599
Bricks	800,451	891,424	1,036,431	1,164,549	1,273,177
Butter ⁵	18,083,728	14,940,673	17,667,957	18,990,580	15,355,631
Cheese ⁶	1,674,211	1,234,138	2,037,688	2,501,955	1,932,622
Cloth, Woollen	1,266,017	927,603	882,389	945,997	869,778
Confectionery	416,687	404,517	406,406	405,850	454,886
Cordials and Syrups ¹	417,173	490,598	475,310	545,243	557,213
Cotton Lint	301,144	255,019	289,624	590,224	975,755
Flour, Wheatens ²	5,040,512	4,852,303	5,009,673	5,405,509	5,827,778
Footwear—					
Boots, Shoes, Sandals	2,214,450	1,944,052	1,901,017	1,959,198	2,129,289
Slippers	203,523	199,932	218,005	249,000	324,552
Fruit, Preserved ³	4,696,981	4,471,280	5,816,975	4,533,625	4,274,919
Hides and Skins	2,807,019	2,371,408	3,376,512	2,883,919	2,807,563
Jam	945,318	862,298	790,374	782,495	704,233
Leather, Dressed	1,191,827	1,231,101	1,380,991	1,858,427	1,765,215
„ Sole	850,714	914,982	897,559	922,017	1,047,856
Lime	95,745	111,988	129,528	94,559	80,177
Meat—					
Beef and Veal	29,208,325	26,788,335	42,387,870	42,630,830	40,132,475
Mutton and Lamb	1,433,094	1,574,072	1,950,396	3,197,329	4,153,579
Pork	1,490,951	1,322,408	1,751,594	2,271,115	2,262,482
Bacon and Ham	3,610,924	3,372,390	3,444,722	3,981,383	3,948,809
Canned	8,093,825	8,716,405	8,972,901	7,831,348	6,187,578
Paints and Enamels—					
Liquid	2,202,627	2,360,833	2,272,904	2,627,318	2,553,272
Paste and Powder	239,941	188,927	182,152	193,619	165,674
Pickles, Sauces, &c.	237,401	183,538	230,201	237,882	252,306
Plywood	4,046,421	4,730,245	5,156,064	5,065,278	4,523,084
Soap	749,067	720,753	596,875	608,262	636,689
Stoves, Ovens and Ranges	617,892	579,402	634,622	877,488	639,862
Sugar, Raw	53,101,375	60,224,889	59,795,231	56,258,553	62,957,845
Tallow	1,226,172	1,344,085	1,930,348	2,141,379 ⁴	2,430,254 ⁴
Timber, Sawn ⁵ —					
Hardwoods	10,288,674	9,655,572	9,676,383	10,530,472	11,170,992
Softwoods, Natural	3,375,232	3,622,331	3,456,530	3,453,375	3,235,177
„ Plantation	440,663	418,665	505,672	640,455	656,848
Sleepers	590,809	629,473	610,724	726,978	821,942
Veneers	785,107	897,332	1,083,653	1,045,138	925,503
Wheatmeal	268,039	300,722	308,978	336,228	347,881
Wool, Scoured	7,225,128	5,496,351	4,596,520	6,536,898	7,934,166

¹ to ⁵ See notes ¹ to ⁵ to table on page 208. 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.

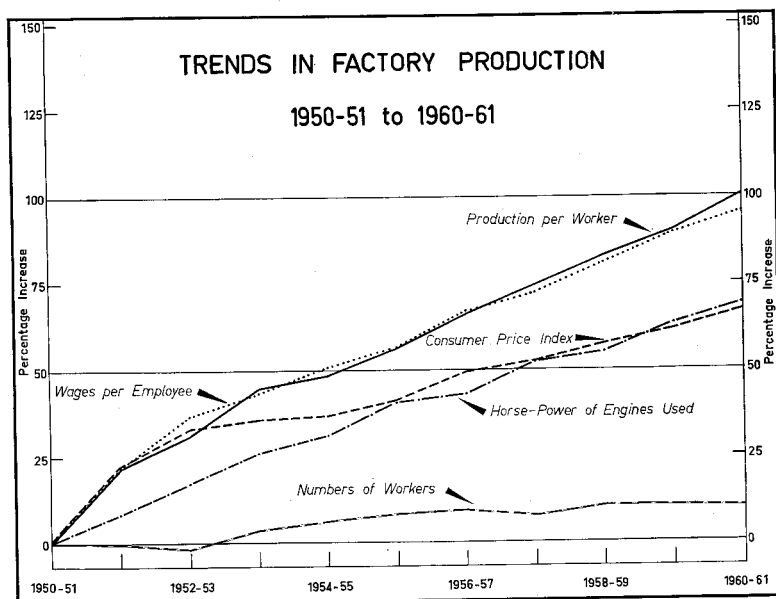
FACTORY STOCKS, QUEENSLAND, 1960-61

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	63.5	2.9	.. ¹	2.5	.. ¹
Butter and Cheese ..	71	21.0	0.6	0.9	0.6	0.9
Meat (incl Bacon) ..	40	70.3	2.7	8.3	2.7	9.0
Other Food, Drink ..	370	52.7	6.7	3.8	7.2	4.4
Sawmills, Plywood ..	619	24.6	1.9	1.7	2.9	2.5
Furniture, Bedding ..	268	8.3	1.1	0.2	1.2	0.2
Wool Scours, &c ..	9	1.1	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹
Boots and Shoes ..	25	2.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
Millinery, Dressmaking	72	2.4	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1
All Other Clothing ..	141	5.4	0.8	0.2	0.6	0.4
Vehicles	358	22.9	3.8	0.8	4.5	1.2
Other Metal Industries..	784	90.1	12.5	2.3	13.8	2.6
Printing, Stationery ..	213	21.1	3.0	0.3	3.7	0.4
Other Industries ..	772	59.7	7.9	3.4	8.2	3.8
Total	3,773	445.2	44.4	22.2	48.4	25.6

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-seven generating stations classified for statistical purposes as electricity suppliers operated in 1960-61. 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 1960-61, 29 Local Authorities operated electricity undertakings. Of these, 5 purchased and distributed power received in bulk, while 25—1 City (Brisbane), 1 Town, and 23 Shires—operated 35 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 17 stations, and the Southern Electric Authority of Queensland 3 stations. The remaining 2 stations belonged to private concerns. The Brisbane City Council's 4 stations supplied most of the Greater Brisbane area, but the Southern Electric Authority's services included the central portion

of Brisbane as well as most of south-eastern Queensland outside the metropolitan area.

The largest source of hydro-electric power is the Tully Falls scheme (72,000 kW) which was commissioned on 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.

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
1956-57 ..	56	1,540	1,493	627,343	1,824,058	352,077	33,588
1957-58 ..	60	1,605	1,537	721,296	1,993,598	365,100	42,042
1958-59 ..	63	1,644	1,650	822,517	2,173,180	384,442	46,737
1959-60 ..	61	1,640	1,747	863,532	2,341,590	398,538	47,819
1960-61 ..	57	1,646	1,884	967,356	2,583,272 ³	414,749	51,088

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, 110,094(000) kWh were produced by factories which generate for their own use, and 3,162(000) kWh were sold by these factories.

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

ELECTRICITY GENERATING STATIONS, AUSTRALIA, 1960-61

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	58	4,421	5,455	15,319	9,673	52,855	142,136
Victoria	41	3,476	4,261	12,152	6,210	30,013	107,305
Queensland	57	1,646	1,884	6,864	2,583	15,236	51,088
South Australia	33	.. ⁵	.. ⁵	.. ⁵	1,844	.. ⁵	.. ⁵
Western Australia	89	1,065	1,298	3,770	1,029	8,470	20,786
Tasmania	12	.. ⁵	.. ⁵	.. ⁵	2,616	.. ⁵	.. ⁵
Total	290	12,298	15,018	42,106	23,955	120,306	417,797

¹ Average for whole year. ² Excluding electricity generated in some other factories (see previous page). ³ Valued at the generating station. The Queensland value of output at prices paid by consumers was £24,297(000). ⁴ Values of land, buildings, and equipment of generating stations only. ⁵ Not available for separate publication, but included in total.

State Electricity Commission—Established in January 1938, the State Electricity Commission consisted of four Commissioners until 1 July 1948 when a single Commissioner for Electricity Supply was appointed. The Commission's main functions are to secure a proper and sufficient supply of electricity, to ensure the safety of the public, to review prices charged to consumers, to grant licenses to supply electricity, and to control and

advise the electricity undertakings generally. It is also authorised to co-ordinate the industry's development throughout Queensland, and substantial progress has been made in this direction.

By an agreement with the Commission, the City Electric Light Co Ltd, Brisbane, in 1939 became the co-ordinating authority for the provision of electricity in an area of almost 9,000 square miles, extending from the southern border to Gympie.

From 1 February 1953 the City Electric Light Co Ltd became, under legislation passed in 1952, a public undertaking called the Southern Electric Authority of Queensland, to the board of which the Commissioner for Electricity Supply and another government member were appointed. This authority has the right to supply the whole of the south-eastern corner of the State, excepting an area of the City of Brisbane supplied by the Brisbane City Council, and can acquire existing undertakings by agreement. The shareholdings existing at the date of transfer were converted to variable interest stock, and further funds have been provided by public loans guaranteed by the Queensland Government.

In 1940 an agreement was made with the Toowoomba Electric Light and Power Co Ltd whereby that company became the co-ordinating authority for the supply of electricity in the Toowoomba, Warwick, Killarney, and Allora districts. The supply was extended later to include Stanthorpe and a number of other adjacent districts on the Darling Downs. This undertaking was absorbed by the Southern Electric Authority in 1954 as a further step in the planned development of the electricity supply industry in south-eastern Queensland. The Authority's transmission system now extends as far west as Dalby, and bulk supply is provided to the Dalby Town Council which is responsible for the Western Downs area. Other agreements have been concluded whereby the power-houses of the Brisbane City Council and the Southern Electric Authority of Queensland have been inter-connected.

Orders for new schemes are granted by the Commission, and agreements are entered into setting out the terms and conditions of operation.

The present organisation, control, and development of the electricity supply industry is designed to meet the special problems arising from low population density and to serve adequately Queensland's extensive primary producing economy and rapidly developing secondary industries. *The Regional Electric Authorities Acts, 1945 to 1958* provide for the creation of regions of electricity supply and the constitution of Regional Electricity Boards to control the development of the regions. Provision is made for the transfer to the Boards of Local Authority electricity undertakings in other areas of the State. 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. Construction programmes of electrical development, including the erection of new central generating stations and major transmission lines planned

by the Commission, are now virtually completed in the original regions. The first major regional station was commissioned at Howard (Wide Bay-Burnett Region) in September 1951, the second at Rockhampton (Capricornia Region) in September 1952, and the third at Townsville (Townsville Region) in July 1953, and, with additional plant since installed, ample supplies of electricity are now available for all purposes in these regions.

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 after completion of existing works, preliminary work has commenced on the construction of two new major power stations on the coalfields of Central and Southern 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.

All Regional Boards sell electrical goods and make sales on hire-purchase. The Commission acts as a central purchasing agency for Board and Local Authority electricity undertakings.

Special attention has been given to the electrification of small townships in western Queensland which cannot be included in regional areas at this stage. 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, and Goondiwindi 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 has been subsidised by the State Government up to one-third of capital cost based on annual loan charges, with special subsidies ranging from 50 to 65 per cent for Local Authority operated electricity undertakings in isolated areas.

Electricity tariffs in Queensland are controlled by and 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 submitted for approval, and must bear a marking to this effect.

The Commission undertakes the raising of capital funds, by public and private loans, on behalf of the Regional Electricity Boards, and to 30 June 1961 a total of £40m had been raised.

From the calendar year 1938, at the beginning of which the Commission was established, to the financial year 1959-60, capital invested in electricity undertakings increased from £6.9m to £129m; the number of consumers from 149,000 to 399,466; and the number of units sold from 192.2m to 1,928.6m. The average annual consumption per consumer rose by 274 per cent during this period, and the increase in the average revenue per consumer was 409 per cent, the average revenue per unit sold having increased by 36 per cent. The areas of supply of electricity undertakings now include 95 per cent of the population of the State, and over four-fifths of the people in these areas are already receiving supply.

ELECTRICITY UNDERTAKINGS, QUEENSLAND, 1959-60

Number of Consumers Served	Under-takings	Consumers	Average Consumption per Consumer ¹		Per Unit Sold ²		
					Average Cost	Average Revenue	Average Margin of Profit
			A	B			
	No	No	Units	Units	d	d	d
1— 250	23	3,050	1,165	1,254	11.33	11.03	-0.30
251— 500	4	1,570	2,093	2,207	7.01	7.15	0.14
501— 1,000	7	4,359	2,175	2,434	5.91	6.21	0.30
1,001— 1,500	2	2,445	1,446	1,513	5.46	6.27	0.81
1,501— 3,000	2	4,034	2,793	2,948	4.25	4.54	0.29
3,001— 10,000	1	4,829	2,589	2,609	4.83	5.10	0.27
Over 10,000	7	379,179	4,531	4,965	2.50	2.60	0.10
Total	46	399,466	4,410	4,828	2.58	2.68	0.10

¹ A excludes consumption in respect of street lighting, water supply pumping, and bulk supply at special rates: B includes all consumers. ² All consumers.

The foregoing table has been compiled from information supplied by the State Electricity Commission. The electricity undertakings have been classified according to the number of consumers, and their finances reduced

to a "per unit sold" basis. The smaller undertakings have a much higher cost per unit, with a correspondingly high price per unit sold to consumers. 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 £53 19s 4d, and excluding consumers in respect of street lighting and other supplies at special rates, it was £51 5s 10d.

Gas—Gas is generated at sixteen gasworks in Queensland, four of which are situated in the metropolitan area. All Queensland gasworks are privately owned and operated. The following table shows the progress of the industry during the last five years.

GASWORKS, QUEENSLAND

Year	Establishments	Workers ¹	Salaries and Wages	Coal Used	Gas Sold to Consumers	Consumers Supplied	Value of Works ²
	No	No	£1,000	Tons	Million Cu Ft	No	£1,000
1956-57 ..	16	392	329	202,790	2,707	125,244	2,302
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

¹ Average for whole year.

² Recorded book values of land, buildings, and plant of works only, excluding all distribution plant.

Coke sold during 1960-61 amounted to 56,436 tons, valued at £222,084, and 2,255,063 gallons of tar were sold for £75,157. In the metropolitan area the four gasworks sold 2,175 million cu ft of gas during 1960-61.

A comparison of the gasworks in the various States for 1960-61 is made in the table below.

GASWORKS, AUSTRALIA, 1960-61

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
N. S. Wales ..	35	1,295	1,622	844	19,689	15,151	9,965
Victoria ..	25	1,470	1,896	426	16,112	10,010	17,599
Queensland ..	16	329	322	196	2,834	2,290	2,867
S. Australia ..	3	423	500	195	3,818	2,678	3,988
W. Australia ..	3	.. ⁴	.. ⁴	.. ⁴	.. ⁴	.. ⁴	.. ⁴
Tasmania ..	2	.. ⁴	.. ⁴	.. ⁴	.. ⁴	.. ⁴	.. ⁴
Total ..	84	3,733	4,582	1,726	43,965	31,443	36,581

¹ Average for whole year. ² Value at gasworks. The Queensland value of output at prices paid by consumers was £3,262(000). ³ Recorded book values of land, buildings, and plant of works only, excluding all distribution plant. ⁴ Not available for separate publication, but included in total.

12 VALUE OF PRODUCTION

The following table shows the net value of annual production for each State and Australia since July 1942.

NET VALUE OF PRODUCTION, AUSTRALIA¹

State	Average 5 Years Ended 30 June 1947	Average 3 Years Ended 30 June 1950 ²	Average 3 Years Ended 30 June 1953 ²	Average 3 Years Ended 30 June 1956 ²	Average 3 Years Ended 30 June 1959	Year Ended 30 June 1960	Year Ended 30 June 1961
PRIMARY ³							
N.S. Wales	£1,000 108,073	£1,000 234,676	£1,000 396,189	£1,000 382,997	£1,000 387,186	£1,000 422,820	£1,000 406,109
Victoria ..	73,066	146,984	250,582	257,146	273,653	301,896	329,445
Queensland	57,359	101,585	165,531	194,939	213,849	229,570	226,549
South Aust:	30,067	69,165	115,850	112,698	119,646	102,186	121,225
Wes'n Aust	23,985	57,993	95,840	94,309	97,048	112,444	116,759
Tasmania ..	12,530	19,371	34,244	37,956	38,650	37,843	36,882
Total ..	305,080	629,774	1,058,236	1,080,045	1,130,032	1,206,759	1,236,969
Queensland Proportion	% 18.80	% 16.13	% 15.64	% 18.05	% 18.92	% 19.02	% 18.31

MANUFACTURING

N.S. Wales	£1,000 163,201	£1,000 251,004	£1,000 422,414	£1,000 582,419	£1,000 756,185	£1,000 916,446	£1,000 964,956
Victoria ..	123,769	186,835	322,684	450,829	568,415	686,501	700,511
Queensland	31,153	52,593	88,333	119,465	145,941	162,392	170,627
South Aust	28,140	44,882	79,713	110,728	133,287	162,973	170,062
West'n Aust	13,300	21,967	42,035	61,945	75,839	86,374	96,631
Tasmania ..	9,178	15,885	28,302	39,037	51,604	60,196	61,446
Total ..	368,741	573,166	983,481	1,364,423	1,731,271	2,074,882	2,164,233
Queensland Proportion	% 8.45	% 9.18	% 8.98	% 8.76	% 8.43	% 7.83	% 7.88

ALL PRODUCTION

N.S. Wales	£1,000 271,274	£1,000 485,680	£1,000 818,603	£1,000 965,416	£1,000 1,143,371	£1,000 1,339,266	£1,000 1,371,065
Victoria ..	196,835	333,819	573,266	707,975	842,068	988,397	1,029,956
Queensland	88,512	154,178	253,864	314,404	359,790	391,962	397,176
South Aust	58,207	114,047	195,563	223,426	252,933	265,159	291,287
West'n Aust	37,285	79,960	137,875	156,254	172,887	198,818	213,390
Tasmania ..	21,708	35,256	62,546	76,993	90,254	98,039	98,328
Total ..	673,821	1,202,940	2,041,717	2,444,468	2,861,303	3,281,641	3,401,202
Queensland Proportion	% 13.14	% 12.82	% 12.43	% 12.86	% 12.57	% 11.94	% 11.68

¹ Excluding Australian Capital Territory and Northern Territory. ² Excluding amounts distributed from realisation of post-war wool stocks. The amount for Queensland is included in the table on page 221. ³ Including local value, i.e., gross value at place of production, for forestry, fisheries, and trapping; excluding uranium mining.

Gross Value of Queensland Primary Production—The following table gives gross values of primary production, i.e., of primary products valued at principal markets, without deduction for transport to market, selling expenses, or any cost of production.

**GROSS VALUE OF RECORDED PRODUCTION OF PRIMARY INDUSTRIES,
QUEENSLAND**

Industry	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
Agricultural—					
Grain Crops	14,582	12,292	22,223	19,132	17,017
Hay	1,699	3,039	2,803	3,034	3,651
Other Fodder ¹	3,119	5,036	3,653	3,968	5,184
Sugar Cane	39,462	46,045	45,319	42,500	48,319
Fruit	6,843	7,116	7,601	6,377	8,070
All Other	15,309	12,237	14,056	16,666	19,480
Total	81,014	85,765	95,655	91,677	101,721
Pastoral—					
Wool (less Fellmongered, &c) ..	75,706	52,444	43,873	52,702	48,778
Sheep Killed in Factories ..	2,298	2,174	2,197	2,891	3,899
Sheep Killed Elsewhere ² ..	2,116	1,792	1,636	1,972	2,191
Net Exports of Live Sheep ..	44	—770	—908	—1,181	—244
<i>Total—Sheep-raising</i> ..	<i>80,164</i>	<i>55,640</i>	<i>46,798</i>	<i>56,384</i>	<i>54,624</i>
Cattle Killed in Factories ..	27,713	26,122	43,003	43,389	39,038
Cattle Killed Elsewhere ² ..	8,765	8,888	10,186	11,503	10,965
Net Exports of Live Cattle ..	9,852	6,377	7,050	5,523	9,268
<i>Total—Cattle-raising</i> ..	<i>46,330</i>	<i>41,387</i>	<i>60,239</i>	<i>60,415</i>	<i>59,271</i>
Horses	94	75	52	199	112
Total	126,588	97,102	107,089	116,998	114,007
Dairying and Pig-raising—					
Cream for Butter Factories ³ ..	16,976	13,836	16,368	17,308	13,007
Milk for Factories ⁴	2,120	1,882	2,872	3,460	2,734
Milk for Use as Such	6,910	7,598	7,710	7,974	8,423
Farmers' Butter and Cheese ..	126	124	114	133	85
<i>Total—Dairying</i>	<i>26,132</i>	<i>23,440</i>	<i>27,064</i>	<i>28,875</i>	<i>24,249</i>
Pigs Killed in Factories	5,153	4,648	5,052	6,620	6,272
Pigs Killed Elsewhere ²	648	590	696	796	721
Net Exports of Live Pigs	659	814	737	877	935
<i>Total—Pig-raising</i>	<i>6,460</i>	<i>6,052</i>	<i>6,485</i>	<i>8,293</i>	<i>7,928</i>
Total	32,592	29,492	33,549	37,168	32,177
Poultry—					
Poultry Consumed, &c	473	500	513	634	1,301
Eggs Produced	2,200	2,133	2,374	2,671	2,816
Total	2,673	2,633	2,887	3,305	4,117
Bee-keeping—					
Honey and Wax	180	82	101	204	84
Total Rural Production	243,047	215,074	239,281	249,352	252,106

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

Industry	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
Trapping—					
Furred Skins, &c	193	243	217	388	337
Forestry—					
Logs for Milling and Export ..	7,724	7,760	7,582	7,739	7,842
Firewood, Railway Timber ..	2,708	2,575	1,674	1,658	1,828
Total	10,432	10,335	9,256	9,397	9,670
Fishing—					
Edible Fish	1,068	1,224	1,184	1,258	1,035
Whales	76	92	88	96	115
Other Fisheries	633	436	258	311	438
Total	1,777	1,752	1,530	1,665	1,588
Mining—					
Gold, Silver, Copper, Lead, Tin, Zinc ⁵	20,224	13,430	16,064	21,386	25,687
Coal	7,436	7,723	7,650	7,460	8,024
Gems, Ores, Other Minerals ..	2,676	3,993	3,103	9,685 ⁶	9,505 ⁶
Stone Quarry Products	594	1,317	1,536	1,657	1,344
Total	30,930	26,463	28,353	40,188 ⁶	44,560 ⁶
Total Primary Production	286,379	253,867	278,637	300,990 ⁶	308,261 ⁶

¹ Including vegetables for stock fodder.² In slaughterhouses and on holdings.³ Including subsidy—1956-57, £2,681(000); 1957-58, £2,303(000); 1958-59, £2,649(000); 1959-60, £2,459(000); 1960-61, £2,130(000)⁴ Including subsidy—1956-57, £179(000);

1957-58, £165(000); 1958-59, £217(000); 1959-60, £223(000); 1960-61, £184(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 1960-61 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, 1960-61**

Particulars	Agricultural	Pastoral	Dairying, Poultry, and Bees	Mining ¹	Forestry, Fisheries, &c	Total ¹
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
Gross Production Valued at						
Principal Markets	101,721	114,007	36,378	38,093	11,595	301,794
Costs of Marketing	11,027	9,419	2,473	484	2,767	26,170
Gross Production Valued at						
Place of Production	90,694	104,588	33,905	37,609	8,828	275,624
Costs of Production—						
Seeds and Fodder	2,750	8,197	9,542	.. ²	.. ³	20,489 ⁴
Other Materials, &c	14,472	2,045	1,920	10,148	366 ⁴	28,951 ⁴
Depreciation ⁵	6,817	4,218	1,400	1,204 ⁴	76 ⁴	13,715 ⁴
Net Value of Production ⁶ ..	73,472	94,346	22,443	27,461	8,462 ⁷	226,184 ⁷

¹ Excluding uranium mining, probably small.
⁴ Incomplete, and maintenance of buildings, &c.
 "local" value for trapping and forestry.

² Not applicable.³ Not available, but⁵ Depreciation on machinery and plant,⁶ Depreciation not deducted.⁷ Including

Changes in Value of Production—The following table shows estimated gross values of production. The values are based for primary industries on the prices obtained in the principal markets, and for manufacturing on the *net* value of production at the factory door. No allowance is made for costs of marketing, or costs of production, in the primary industries, and there is some duplication in the total as the products of one primary industry sometimes become the raw material of another.

The figures prior to 1924-25 owing to change in the basis of valuation, are not exactly comparable with those of later years, but they have been revised and brought into line as far as possible.

GROSS VALUE OF RECORDED PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND

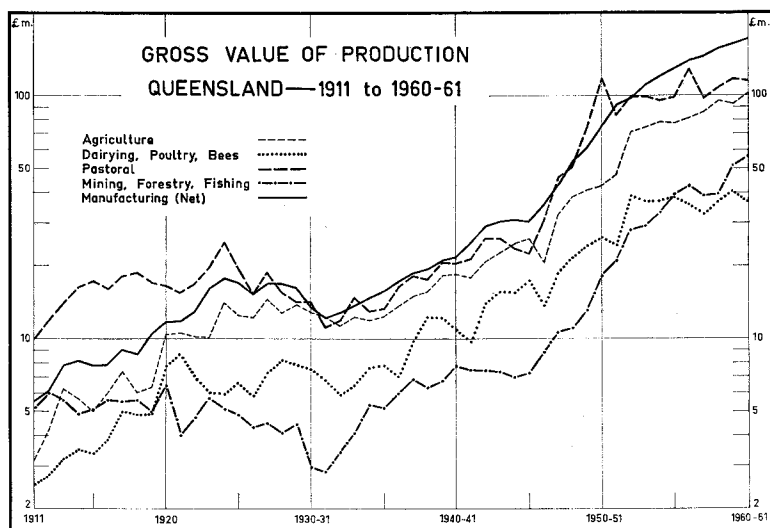
Year	Agricultural	Dairying, Poultry, and Bees	Pastoral	Mining	Forestry, Fisheries, &c	Total Primary	Manufacturing (Net) ¹
1911 ..	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
1912 ..	3,186	2,509	9,947	3,715	1,452	20,809	5,547
1913 ..	4,276	2,751	11,837	4,281	1,715	24,860	6,085
1914 ..	6,241	3,192	13,981	3,909	1,671	28,994	7,772
1915 ..	5,680	3,499	16,290	3,030	1,826	30,325	8,071
1916 ..	5,023	3,358	17,194	3,397	1,676	30,648	7,755
1917 ..	6,020	3,854	15,926	4,059	1,531	31,390	7,810
1918 ..	7,308	5,032	18,000	4,045	1,489	35,874	8,982
1919 ..	6,012	4,854	18,590	3,786	1,821	35,063	8,636
1920 ..	6,297	4,915	16,867	2,516	2,459	33,054	10,455
1921 ..	10,386	7,688	16,454	3,521	2,862	40,911	11,689
1922 ..	10,515	8,706	15,323	1,549	2,441	38,534	11,797
1923 ..	10,165	6,995	16,679	1,925	2,798	38,562	12,915
1924-25 ..	10,106	6,000	19,500	2,315	3,400	41,321	16,048
1925-26 ..	13,992	5,966	24,842	2,376	2,721	49,897	17,634
1926-27 ..	12,553	6,614	19,488	1,953	2,889	43,496	16,881
1927-28 ..	12,182	5,794	15,168	1,748	2,563	37,454	15,270
1928-29 ..	14,504	7,227	18,612	1,800	2,671	44,814	16,810
1929-30 ..	12,709	8,182	15,340	1,597	2,506	40,334	16,752
1930-31 ..	13,804	7,843	14,036	1,882	2,564	40,129	16,131
1931-32 ..	12,821	7,500	14,046	1,329	1,630	37,327	13,529
1932-33 ..	12,191	6,733	11,090	1,348	1,474	32,836	12,133
1933-34 ..	11,306	5,880	11,871	1,627	1,790	32,474	12,757
1934-35 ..	12,303	6,452	14,601	2,199	1,855	37,409	13,713
1935-36 ..	11,906	7,597	12,892	2,632	2,647	37,674	14,623
1936-37 ..	12,380	7,785	13,287	2,430	2,735	38,618	15,683
1937-38 ..	13,557	6,964	16,145	2,818	3,158	42,642	17,185
1938-39 ..	14,931	9,773	18,062	3,582	3,185	49,533	18,603
1939-40 ..	15,564	12,236	17,418	3,268	2,994	51,480	19,301
1940-41 ..	18,116	12,172	20,408	3,468	3,187	57,351	20,973
1941-42 ..	18,388	10,864	20,374	4,258	3,441	57,325	21,644
1942-43 ..	17,774	9,722	21,117	4,328	3,080	56,021	24,830
1943-44 ..	20,632	13,812	25,681	4,282	3,081	67,488	29,045
1944-45 ..	22,506	15,524	25,651	3,584	3,693	70,958	30,211
1945-46 ..	24,634	15,378	23,343	3,540	3,371	70,266	30,902
1946-47 ..	25,813	17,195	22,124	3,621	3,559	72,312	30,270

GROSS VALUE OF RECORDED PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND—*continued*

Year	Agricultural	Dairying, Poultry, and Bees	Pastoral	Mining	Forestry, Fisheries, &c	Total Primary	Manufacturing (Net) ¹
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
1946-47 ..	20,526	13,560	30,469	3,904	4,810	73,269	35,337
1947-48 ..	32,132	18,569	45,822	5,629	4,911	107,063	42,886
1948-49 ..	38,307	21,563	51,159	5,333	5,621	121,983	53,540
1949-50 ..	40,913	24,037	72,454 ²	7,218	5,812	150,434	61,354
1950-51 ..	42,421	25,973	117,216	11,019	7,050	203,679	75,460
1951-52 ..	47,212	24,167	82,857 ²	11,112	9,720	175,068	91,329
1952-53 ..	71,124	38,557	99,104 ²	18,487	9,550	236,822	98,209
1953-54 ..	73,491	36,638	99,314 ²	18,401	10,679	238,523	110,255
1954-55 ..	77,931	36,911	95,671 ²	22,516	10,313	243,342	120,061
1955-56 ..	76,248	38,098	98,950	27,936	11,309	252,541	128,080
1956-57 ..	81,014	35,445	126,588	30,930	12,402	286,379	138,399
1957-58 ..	85,765	32,207	97,102	26,463	12,330	253,867	143,958
1958-59 ..	95,655	36,537	107,089	28,353	11,003	278,637	155,465
1959-60 ..	91,677	40,677	116,998	40,188 ³	11,450	300,990 ³	162,392
1960-61 ..	101,721	36,378	114,007	44,560 ³	11,595	308,261 ³	170,627

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 1960-61. Among other things it shows (i) the dominance of the Downs in the production of grain crops and of northern coastal districts in sugar cane production, (ii) the substantial contribution made to the State's primary production by the sparsely populated western divisions, (iii) the concentration of dairying in the south-eastern corner of the State, and (iv) the importance of the mining industry in the north-west.

GROSS VALUE OF RECORDED PRODUCTION

Item	Moreton	Mary- borough	Downs	Roma	South Western	Rock- hampton
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
Agricultural—						
Grain Crops	769	1,712	11,733	181	..	1,593
Hay	1,799	511	896	55	1	364
Other Fodder ¹	495	557	3,229	273	8	407
Sugar Cane	1,102	8,637	..	..	..	476
Fruit	2,837	1,595	2,616	47	5	645
All Other	5,307	3,424	2,518	11	3	1,220
Total	12,309	16,436	20,992	567	17	4,705
Pastoral—						
Wool	25	37	8,903	7,767	8,624	578
Sheep	322	184	1,527	711	774	132
Beef Cattle	2,734	4,949	5,771	3,084	2,153	9,673
Horses	2	2	92	1	1	3
Total	3,083	5,172	16,293	11,563	11,552	10,386
Dairying and Pig-raising—						
Dairying	8,040	5,871	6,247	92	6	2,588
Pigs	1,827	2,058	2,091	44	8	1,310
Total	9,867	7,929	8,338	136	14	3,898
Poultry	2,407	301	647	18	4	266
Bee-keeping	53	12	13	..	..	4
Trapping .. .. .	..	..	29	103	103	..
Forestry	3,819	1,798	1,046	154	..	484
Fishing	693	227	..	..	..	132
Mining—						
Gold, Silver, Copper, Lead, Tin, Zinc .. ..	..	..	5	..	..	3,384
Coal	4,971	472	247	76	..	669
Other Minerals, Gems, &c	2,499	141	22	..	..	130
Quarry Products	443	82	286	..	..	174
Total	7,913	695	560	76	..	4,357
Total Primary	40,144	32,570	47,918	12,617	11,690	24,232
Manufacturing (net) ..	109,819	11,042	9,208	848	367	6,675
Total Primary (gross) and Manufacturing (net) ..	149,963	43,612	57,126	13,465	12,057	30,907

¹ Including vegetables for stock fodder.² Including uranium production.

IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, 1960-61

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
452	..	3	16	557	1	..	17,017
9	..	3	6	7	..	..	3,651
160	2	12	8	23	..	10	5,184
..	..	11,687	6,647	19,770	..	..	48,319
7	..	12	138	166	1	1	8,070
26	1	41	2,302	4,611	13	3	19,480
654	3	11,758	9,117	25,134	15	14	101,721
10,850	5,573	1	1	1	..	6,418	48,778
946	444	48	141	55	..	562	5,846
6,498	2,433	1,910	5,810	2,922	886	10,448	59,271
2	1	1	2	1	1	3	112
18,296	8,451	1,960	5,954	2,979	887	17,431	114,007
26	8	288	43	1,035	1	4	24,249
35	7	89	172	239	3	45	7,928
61	15	377	215	1,274	4	49	32,177
11	1	61	109	278	2	12	4,117
..	..	..	1	1	..	..	84
51	..	..	..	..	..	51	337
66	..	187	203	1,887	..	26	9,670
..	..	21	45	42	426	2	1,588
1	..	1	31	773	17	21,475	25,687
196	..	..	1,393	..	..	..	8,024
2	..	3	91	22	75	6,520 ²	9,505 ²
..	..	33	203	123	..	..	1,344
199	..	37	1,718	918	92	27,995 ²	44,560 ²
19,338	8,470	14,401	17,362	32,513	1,426	45,580 ²	308,261 ²
689	91	5,569	9,791	12,948	39	3,541	170,627
20,027	8,561	19,970	27,153	45,461	1,465	49,121 ²	478,888 ²

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 1961 as far as they are available. The figures give a fairly complete measure of all building operations proposed to be undertaken, the only operations exempt from approvals being small jobs of low value, mostly alterations and maintenance, and all governmental operations. Figures for the latter have been included in the table.

It may be noted, however, that while before the war it was probable that the number and value of approvals issued might be taken as a fairly accurate measure of the building work which was actually commenced in each year, shortages of materials and labour after the war caused the work actually commenced to be less than the approvals issued in the corresponding period. It has also been found that many approvals were obtained by persons who for various reasons did not proceed with the construction of the proposed dwellings. Commencements therefore have not been as numerous as dwellings approved. Since 1946 a regular statistical collection has been made from builders, including persons building their own houses (see page 227), 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 1961, actual commencements of new dwellings were 93.3 per cent of approvals issued in the metropolitan area, and 84.0 per cent in the extra-metropolitan area.

During the ten years from 1951 to 1961 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 1961 these proportions had changed to 45.6 and 41.5 per cent respectively. While the value of houses approved in 1961 was 20 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 1961 respectively being:—brick, 10.7 and 12.5 per cent; timber, 77.8 and 63.5 per cent; and fibro-cement, 11.5 and 24.0 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 1961 the number recorded fell to 9,549.

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

METROPOLITAN²

1952	..	6,505	12,923	3,257	2,141	18,321	n
1953	..	5,150	10,636	4,345	1,982	16,963	n
1954	..	4,359	9,835	318	7,323	19,287	4,491
1955	..	3,798	9,433	1,070	8,599	21,400	4,001
1956	..	3,960	10,912	739	8,435	22,253	4,067
1957	..	3,611	10,072	663	8,842	21,920	3,800
1958	..	4,279	12,152	1,471	8,027	24,757	4,819
1959	..	4,134	12,347	2,982	8,729	28,327	4,829
1960	..	4,704	15,109	3,486	12,313	36,420	5,601
1961	..	4,649	15,287	2,652	11,996	34,456	5,308

OTHER CITIES AND TOWNS³

1952	..	3,268	5,567	1,736	1,390	8,693	n
1953	..	3,835	6,878	2,738	1,700	11,316	n
1954	..	3,394	6,658	3,721	1,846	12,225	n
1955	..	2,920	6,307	5,195	2,125	13,627	n
1956	..	2,850	6,499	5,327	2,235	14,061	n
1957	..	3,321	8,066	6,158	1,746	15,970	n
1958	..	3,608	9,255	6,895	2,078	18,228	4,505
1959	..	3,379	8,969	8,721	2,495	20,185	4,329
1960	..	3,465	9,910	8,609	3,108	21,627	4,345
1961	..	2,708	8,312	7,861	2,007	18,180	2,999

ALL SHIRES

1952	..	2,458	3,447	1,631	1,110	6,188	n
1953	..	2,294	3,523	1,860	1,027	6,410	n
1954	..	2,211	3,872	3,035	1,153	8,060	n
1955	..	2,289	4,448	3,712	1,363	9,523	n
1956	..	2,845	7,060	3,569	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

TOTAL QUEENSLAND

1952	..	12,231	21,937	6,624	4,641	33,202	n
1953	..	11,279	21,037	8,943	4,709	34,689	n
1954	..	9,964	20,365	1,201	13,196	39,572	10,657
1955	..	9,007	20,188	2,433	16,143	44,550	9,644
1956	..	9,655	24,471	1,926	16,144	48,240	10,202
1957	..	9,051	22,806	2,597	17,546	48,149	9,842
1958	..	10,097	26,257	3,480	16,290	52,571	11,692
1959	..	9,939	27,015	6,487	18,584	60,435	11,811
1960	..	11,090	32,443	7,451	22,311	72,602	13,070
1961	..	9,549	29,381	6,024	20,709	64,389	10,626

¹ New houses and individual private dwelling units incorporated in new blocks of flats and 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 1961 are shown below. All governmental and semi-governmental approvals are included.

BUILDING APPROVALS, 1961

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	4,649	15,287	19,169	34,456	5,308
<i>Other Cities</i>	2,542	7,795	9,155	16,950	2,829
Bundaberg	103	266	646	912	103
Cairns	123	406	505	911	126
Charters Towers	17	44	54	98	17
Gold Coast	444	1,368	2,776	4,144	674
Gympie	71	213	77	290	71
Ipswich	584	1,726	994	2,720	586
Mackay	118	342	479	821	126
Maryborough	63	188	220	408	63
Rockhampton	209	654	422	1,076	213
Toowoomba	331	1,091	1,108	2,199	332
Townsville	454	1,410	1,631	3,041	493
Warwick	25	87	243	330	25
<i>Towns</i>	166	517	713	1,230	170
Dalby	86	267	226	493	86
Gladstone	12	47	119	166	12
Goondiwindi	18	51	165	216	22
Roma	48	148	197	345	48
Thursday Island	2	4	6	10	2
<i>Shires</i> ⁴	2,192	5,782	5,971	11,753	2,319
Total Queensland ..	9,549	29,381	35,008	64,389	10,626

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. ⁴ Including the previous Town of Charleville, which from 20 April 1961 was amalgamated with the Shire of Murweh.

As pointed out earlier, the post-war shortage of building materials and building tradesmen caused a greater lag than formerly to occur between the time when a building was approved and its actual commencement and completion. To measure actual achievements, special collections of statistics have been undertaken from private building contractors and governmental constructing authorities, as well as from the very large number of persons who made their own arrangements to build a house without engaging a building contractor.

From these returns the following table has been constructed. Although in the earlier years some of the figures shown incorporate a certain amount of estimation, the figures generally are believed to give a fairly accurate statement of the housing position. In the table all individual dwellings are counted separately, whether detached dwellings, tenements or flats, or

dwellings attached to shops. Additional dwellings provided by conversion of existing dwellings into flats or by temporary conversion of military huts into houses or flats are not included.

CONSTRUCTION OF DWELLINGS, QUEENSLAND

Year	Dwellings Approved ¹	Dwellings Commenced			Dwellings Completed		
		Govt. Sponsored ²	Other	Total	Govt. Sponsored ²	Other	Total
	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
1952	12,231	4,018	6,651	10,669	3,017	8,469	11,486
1953	11,279	2,260	6,528	8,788	3,275	6,675	9,950
1954	10,657	2,103	6,646	8,749	2,611	5,792	8,403
1955	9,644	2,019	5,742	7,761	2,339	5,963	8,302
1956	10,202	2,279	5,757	8,036	2,224	5,174	7,398
1957	9,842	1,650	5,372	7,022	2,136	5,552	7,688
1958	11,692	2,226	5,922	8,148	2,080	6,024	8,104
1959	11,811	1,774	7,730	9,504	1,960	7,629	9,589
1960	13,070	1,900	8,865	10,765	1,796	8,973	10,769
1961	10,626	2,292	7,588	9,880	2,356	7,504	9,860
Total 10 Years ..	111,054	22,521	66,801	89,322	23,794	67,755	91,549

¹ Including governmental and semi-governmental approvals. Prior to 1954, houses only are included; from 1954 onwards the totals include flats (number of individual dwelling units) and dwelling units incorporated in other new buildings. ² Including operations of all governmental authorities, whether by day labour, by contract, or by financial assistance with supervision of construction.

The approximate value of all building work completed in Queensland during the last five years is shown in the next table.

VALUE OF COMPLETED BUILDING OPERATIONS, QUEENSLAND

Type of Work	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
New Dwellings	20,453	21,828	26,327	32,106	30,724
Other New Buildings	18,049	19,549	21,221	23,802	25,126
Additions, Alterations, Repairs, &c.	6,188	6,490	7,490	9,097	6,987 ^s
Total	44,690	47,867	55,038	65,005	62,837 ^s

^s Subject to revision.

In addition to the completed work, there were under construction, at 31 December 1961, dwellings to the value of approximately £10,502,000 and other new buildings to the value of £17,036,300.

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	£
1951–52	2,421	46	250	116	21	4	..	437	1,914
1952–53	2,339	38	262	163	33	8	4	508	1,995
1953–54	2,422	20	200	135	22	5	7	389	2,011
1954–55	2,683	14	174	220	82	22	1	513	2,146
1955–56	2,862	3	84	241	156	50	15	549	2,375
1956–57	2,944	1	36	212	368	129	74	820	2,607
1957–58	2,944	2	10	151	367	128	50	708	2,639
1958–59	3,000	..	6	115	287	103	66	577	2,704
1959–60	3,151	..	5	42	247	176	51	521	2,796
1960–61	3,082	1	1	18	153	269	151	593	3,043

¹ As at 30 June. For description, see above.

² The term "dwelling" here refers to "houses" only.

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 1961, average costs based on approvals showed increases of 156, 212, and 176 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 1960-61.

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	£	£	£
1952	..	..	..	1,190	990	889	213	178	157
1953	..	..	..	1,322	997	872	224	187	165
1954	..	..	..	1,392	1,042	893	237	197	174
1955	..	..	..	1,322	1,050	908	255	216	184
1956	..	..	..	1,346	1,083	922	258	226	192
1957	..	..	..	1,325	1,093	940	279	238	207
1958	..	..	..	1,395	1,098	953	280	246	216
1959	..	..	..	1,414	1,132	980	288	248	212
1960	..	..	..	1,462	1,140	974	299	263	223
1961	..	..	..	1,439	1,156	1,009	305	268	232

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 is being taken for the year ended 30 June 1962.

In general terms, the censuses covered those establishments which normally sell goods by retail in shops, rooms, kiosks, and yards. Certain types of establishments which sell services by retail (including repairs and materials therein) were also included, e.g., boot repairers, hairdressers, motor garages and service stations, and cafes. The census included the retail sales of those factories or wholesalers who conducted a regular retail business, but excluded those who only occasionally sold goods by retail. Both new and second-hand goods were included in sales recorded by relevant retail establishments.

During the period between censuses, variations in the value of retail sales have been measured by means of quarterly sample surveys based on returns covering approximately 40 per cent of all retail sales in Australia.

The 1956-57 census provided for each State and for sub-divisions within each State a classification of total retail sales by types of store, by commodity groups, and by size of turnover. This made possible for subsequent sample surveys a detailed stratification of retail stores in the same categories.

Because of their importance and relatively small numbers, the strata containing the largest firms are fully enumerated at sample surveys. A large firm is defined as one with an annual turnover during the census year of not less than £250,000 in New South Wales, Victoria, and Queensland, £100,000 in South Australia and Western Australia, and £50,000 in Tasmania.) Other strata are sampled on a simple random basis.

Once selected, stores remain in the sample until the next census. However, to keep the sample representative of current conditions, allowance

is made for stores in the sample closing down or changing their type, and for new stores to be introduced into the sample. For this purpose an up-to-date register of all stores is maintained through an annual re-listing. The regular complete censuses provide checks on the accuracy of the sample surveys.

Retail Sales in Queensland—The following table shows, on a comparable basis throughout, the value of retail sales of goods in each of the commodity groups specified, for the years 1948-49, 1952-53, and 1956-57 to 1960-61. (Figures for the year 1948-49 relate to establishments with total retail sales of £50 or more; for the remaining years, they relate to establishments with total retail sales of £500 or more. The total amount of retail sales of establishments so excluded for these years is not significant—less than 0.1 per cent of total—and their omission does not affect the validity of the comparisons shown).

TOTAL RETAIL SALES CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO COMMODITY GROUPS,
QUEENSLAND

Commodity Group	1948-49 ¹	1952-53 ¹	1956-57 ¹	1957-58 ²	1958-59 ²	1959-60 ²	1960-61 ²
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Groceries	24.3	42.4	53.8	54.2	57.1	60.1	65.6
Butchers' Meat	8.7	16.8	21.3	22.8	24.6	27.1	28.0
Other Food ³	14.9	26.0	35.7	36.8	39.8	42.3	45.2
Total Food and Groceries	47.9	85.2	110.8	113.8	121.5	129.5	138.8
Beer, Wine, and Spirits ..	12.1	22.2	31.8	34.1	34.6	36.4	38.0
Clothing and Drapery ..	29.6	44.9	49.3	56.6	51.8	57.1	60.0
Footwear			7.0		7.7	8.4	8.8
Hardware, China, and Glass-ware ⁴	7.3	14.6	19.0	18.5	19.8	21.0	21.6
Electrical Goods and Radios ⁵	5.2	10.8	15.8	17.5	18.8	30.5	28.5
Furniture and Floor Coverings	5.0	8.0	10.9	11.2	11.1	12.5	13.1
Chemists' Goods	21.3	39.1	10.5	61.3	13.2	14.5	15.9
Newspapers, Books and Stationery			8.7		9	10.4	11.0
Other Goods ⁶			37.9		38.9	42.0	44.6
Total (excl Motor Vehicles, &c)	128.4	224.8	301.7	313.0	327.2	362.3	380.3
Motor Vehicles, Parts, Petrol, &c ⁷	23.4	62.9	99.1	107.0	119.9	140.6	130.9
Total	151.8	287.7	400.8	420.0	447.1	502.9	511.2

¹ Census figures. 1948-49 and 1952-53 Censuses have been adjusted on a basis comparable with 1956-57 Census. ² Survey figures subject to revision. 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 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, grain and produce, jewellery, office equipment, &c. ⁷ Excluding farm machinery and implements, earthmoving equipment, &c.

Statistical Divisions—The figures shown in the preceding table for the three years, 1948-49, 1952-53, and 1956-57, were obtained from censuses. Figures for the other years are estimates based on the results of sample surveys. Intercensal estimates are not made by districts. The next table, therefore, shows for the years 1952-53 and 1956-57 only the total number of retail establishments, value of retail sales, and the value of stocks held by retailers, by statistical divisions and principal cities and towns, in order to provide some indication of the geographical distribution of retail trade.

RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS, SALES, AND STOCKS IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS,
CITIES AND TOWNS, QUEENSLAND, 1952-53 AND 1956-57

Statistical Divisions and Cities and Towns	Establishments		Total Value of Retail Sales		Total Value of Retail Stocks at 30 June	
	1952-53	1956-57	1952-53	1956-57	1953	1957
	No	No	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
Metropolitan ¹	4,872	5,453	120,379	167,673	15,188	21,419
City—Inner City Area	1,391	1,020	69,624	72,747	11,088	12,328
City—Remainder						
North City	209	222	8,038	14,691	697	997
South City	396	398	7,546	11,152	656	1,081
North Side Inner Suburbs ..	697	705	7,364	10,649	533	815
North Side Outer Suburbs ..	565	816	7,683	13,768	720	1,479
Western Suburbs	270	349	3,213	5,358	199	392
South Side Inner Suburbs ..	282	298	2,778	4,199	187	292
South Side Outer Suburbs ..	633	829	8,851	14,549	690	1,237
Balance of Brisbane—North	184	225	2,205	3,680	178	322
Balance of Brisbane—South	245	300	3,077	4,821	240	414
Moreton ²	2,077	2,467	29,739	44,726	3,484	5,197
Gold Coast	327	500	5,010	9,800	566	1,014
Ipswich	355	395	7,989	10,812	984	1,322
Redcliffe	172	232	1,827	3,530	164	303
Maryborough	1,572	1,650	23,606	32,038	3,606	5,048
Bundaberg	278	305	5,730	8,736	946	1,431
Gympie	198	195	3,781	4,609	552	704
Maryborough	239	261	4,295	5,803	651	941
Downs	1,714	1,799	31,543	40,909	4,291	5,758
Toowoomba	537	564	13,173	16,872	1,778	2,321
Warwick	184	192	3,220	4,496	428	596
Dalby	109	134	2,933	4,117	507	601
Goondiwindi	65	75	1,388	2,026	189	249
Roma	241	276	3,618	5,549	489	821
Roma	82	95	1,514	2,433	221	386
South Western	195	203	3,764	5,038	465	667
Charleville	86	82	1,908	2,525	226	329
Total South Queensland ..	10,671	11,848	212,649	295,933	27,523	38,910

RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS, SALES, AND STOCKS IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS,
CITIES AND TOWNS, QUEENSLAND, 1952-53 AND 1956-57—*continued*

Statistical Divisions and Cities and Towns	Establishments		Total Value of Retail Sales		Total Value of Retail Stocks at 30 June	
	1952-53	1956-57	1952-53	1956-57	1953	1957
	No	No	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
Rockhampton	1,119	1,200	16,914	22,912	2,225	3,226
<i>Rockhampton</i>	547	588	10,495	14,140	1,345	1,964
<i>Gladstone</i>	86	99	1,649	2,173	255	304
Central Western	330	328	5,167	6,864	671	1,032
Far Western	81	83	907	1,352	114	166
Total Central Queensland ..	1,530	1,611	22,988	31,128	3,010	4,424
Mackay	483	522	9,419	13,640	1,340	1,923
<i>Mackay</i>	273	284	6,768	9,650	1,098	1,512
Townsville	911	991	17,032	22,227	2,396	3,362
<i>Charters Towers</i>	120	118	1,575	1,898	279	350
<i>Townsville</i>	463	493	10,260	13,126	1,389	1,912
<i>Bowen</i>	75	76	1,008	1,559	158	224
Cairns	1,166	1,304	20,344	28,614	2,807	4,179
<i>Cairns</i>	287	339	7,078	10,260	1,024	1,455
Peninsula	45	46	761	1,005	152	206
North Western	245	282	4,454	8,306	491	979
Total North Queensland ..	2,850	3,145	52,010	73,792	7,186	10,649
Total Queensland ..	15,051	16,604	287,647	400,853	37,719	53,983

¹ The districts shown for the metropolitan area are the statistical areas or groups of such areas in use in 1956-57. The city statistical area has been divided for purposes of the retail census. ² Excluding the metropolitan area.

Seasonality of Sales—With the aid of a sample survey which provides data on trends in retail trade on a quarterly basis, quarterly estimates are made of values of retail sales which indicate the seasonal nature of many of these commodity sales. These details for 1959-60 and 1960-61 are shown in the table on the next page.

The increase in business due to Christmas shopping is discernible in the December quarter figures for all commodity groups, except Butchers' Meat. Food and Groceries show only small increases, but Electrical Goods, Clothing, and Furniture show figures considerably higher than in the September quarter.

March quarter is usually the least active, total sales normally falling to about 95 per cent of the quarterly average, while sales for June quarter are usually level with the average. Sales in September quarter are usually about 97 per cent of the quarterly average. December quarter is the highest, being about 8 per cent above the average.

RETAIL SALES¹ BY COMMODITY GROUPS, EACH QUARTER, QUEENSLAND

Commodity Group				September Quarter	December Quarter	March Quarter	June Quarter	Year
				£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Groceries	1959-60	..	1959-60	14.6	15.7	14.8	15.0	60.1
				16.3	17.3	15.7	16.3	65.6
Butchers' Meat	1959-60	..	1959-60	6.8	6.8	6.7	6.8	27.1
				7.1	7.1	6.9	6.9	28.0
Other Food ²	1959-60	..	1959-60	10.2	10.9	10.5	10.7	42.3
				11.0	11.9	11.2	11.1	45.2
Beer, Wine, and Spirits ..	1959-60	..	1959-60	8.4	9.8	9.3	8.9	36.4
				8.9	10.6	9.3	9.2	38.0
Clothing and Drapery ..	1959-60	..	1959-60	13.3	15.9	12.3	15.6	57.1
				14.5	16.8	12.7	16.0	60.0
Footwear	1959-60	..	1959-60	2.1	2.3	1.8	2.2	8.4
				2.3	2.4	1.9	2.2	8.8
Hardware, China and Glassware ³	1959-60	..	1959-60	4.9	5.9	5.0	5.2	21.0
				5.5	6.0	5.1	5.0	21.6
Electrical Goods and Radios ⁴	1959-60	..	1959-60	6.7	8.6	7.6	7.6	30.5
				7.6	7.9	6.7	6.3	28.5
Furniture and Floor Coverings	1959-60	..	1959-60	3.0	3.5	2.9	3.1	12.5
				3.5	3.8	2.9	2.9	13.1
Chemists' Goods	1959-60	..	1959-60	3.5	3.8	3.5	3.7	14.5
				4.0	4.2	3.7	4.0	15.9
Newspapers, Books, and Stationery	1959-60	..	1959-60	2.4	2.8	2.7	2.5	10.4
				2.6	3.0	2.8	2.6	11.0
Other Goods ⁵	1959-60	..	1959-60	10.0	12.3	9.5	10.2	42.0
				11.0	13.5	10.0	10.1	44.6
Total (excl Motor Vehicles, &c)	1959-60	..	1959-60	85.9	98.3	86.6	91.5	362.3
				94.3	104.5	88.9	92.6	380.3
Motor Vehicles, Parts, Petrol, &c ⁶	1959-60	..	1959-60	32.7	37.0	34.8	36.1	140.6
				38.1	36.8	27.5	28.5	130.9
Total	1959-60	..	1959-60	118.6	135.3	121.4	127.6	502.9
				132.4	141.3	116.4	121.1	511.2

¹ Subject to revision.² to ⁶ See notes ³ to ⁷ at foot of table on page 230.

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, 1960-61*, which was prepared in the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and

Statistics and presented to the Commonwealth Parliament with the 1961-62 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 1960-61 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 235.)

Expenditure by various sections of the community on goods and services must equal total market supplies and is shown in the table on page 236. 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 236 to 238, 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 26 per cent since 1956-57. As a proportion of the national income, they were 59 per cent in 1956-57, and 61 per cent in 1960-61. 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 £112m in 1960-61. This figure is made up of surpluses from the different types of undertakings as follows:—Electricity and gas, £52m; water supply and sewerage, £22m; post office, £23m; public transport, —£2m; and other undertakings, £17m.

NATIONAL INCOME, AUSTRALIA

Income Payments and Other Charges	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Wages, Salaries, &c	2,827	2,917	3,039	3,349	3,570
Company Income	594	581	636	746	(730)
Surplus of Public Authority Business Undertakings	50	61	77	89	112
Farm and Station Income excl Companies	520	347	455	472	(467)
Income of Other Unincorporated Businesses, Professions, &c ..	515	510	527	563	(555)
Net Rents of Dwellings (incl Imputed Rents of Owner-occupied Dwellings)	152	168	182	197	223
Other Net Rents and Interest ..	112	124	134	152	168
National Income	4,770	4,708	5,050	5,568	5,825
Allowances for Depreciation and Maintenance	361	446	478	516	556
Indirect Taxes less Subsidies ..	622	675	706	784	827
Gross National Product	5,753	5,829	6,234	6,868	7,208
Import and Other Oversea Payments	893	997	1,009	1,185	1,352
Total Market Supplies	6,646	6,826	7,243	8,053	8,560

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 1956-57 and 61 per cent in 1960-61. Public authority expenditure of £1,324m in 1960-61 was 18 per cent of the gross domestic expenditure and this proportion has been stable in recent years. Gross private investment (£1,511m, or 20 per cent, in 1960-61) has varied with the running-down or building-up of stocks between 13 per cent in 1952-53 and 20 per cent in 1954-55, 1955-56, and 1960-61. Private capital investment has risen slowly from 14 per cent in 1948-49 to 18 per cent in 1960-61.

NATIONAL EXPENDITURE, AUSTRALIA

Net Expenditure on Goods and Services	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Personal Consumption	3,481	3,711	3,869	4,284	(4,543)
Public Authority Expenditure—					
War and Defence	183	172	181	188	193
Public Works	461	486	533	567	585
Increase in Stocks	-2	-8	-7	-3	4
Other	372	407	443	495	542
Financial Enterprises	58	59	63	77	82
Gross Private Investment—					
Fixed Capital	947	1,036	1,073	1,260	1,328
Increase in Non-Farm Stocks ..	70	70	60	120	(165)
Increase in Farm Stocks	-28	-40	85	-20	18
Gross Domestic Expenditure ..	5,542	5,893	6,300	6,968	7,460
Export and Other Oversea Payments	1,104	933	943	1,085	1,100
Total Market Expenditure ..	6,646	6,826	7,243	8,053	8,560

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 21 per cent since 1956-57. Wages and salaries which accounted for 65 per cent of the total in 1960-61 have risen by 26 per cent. The development of social services in that period has meant that personal income from these benefits is now 45 per cent above its 1956-57 level. Income from unincorporated businesses (other than rural) and professions has increased by 8 per cent, but represents practically the same proportion of total personal income as in 1956-57; so also does property income (rent, interest, and dividends). Due to seasonal fluctuations and lower export prices, farm and station income in 1960-61 was 11 per cent below the 1956-57 income and represented only 8 per cent of the total compared with 11 per cent then.

PERSONAL INCOME AND OUTLAY, AUSTRALIA

Income or Outlay	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Wages, Salaries, &c (incl Forces)	2,827	2,917	3,039	3,349	3,570
Farm and Station Income, excl Companies ¹	515	371	444	464	(457)
Income of Other Unincorporated Businesses, Professions, &c ..	515	510	527	563	(555)
Rent and Interest	211	231	249	270	300
Dividends	135	139	142	148	(150)
Cash Social Service Benefits ..	286	316	348	375	415
Private Remittances from Overseas	23	25	27	31	34
Personal Income	4,512	4,509	4,776	5,200	5,481
Consumption Expenditure—					
Gross Rent of Dwellings	293	322	350	379	420
Food	925	955	1,000	1,080	1,155
Clothing, Footwear, Drapery, &c	442	454	473	521	537
Electrical Goods	114	146	160	196	192
Other Durable Goods	162	168	175	198	202
Tobacco, Cigarettes, Beer, &c ..	398	413	422	451	470
Other Retail Purchases	274	291	306	334	361
All Other Expenditure	873	962	983	1,125	(1,206)
Total Consumption	3,481	3,711	3,869	4,284	(4,543)
Direct Taxes	443	477	431	492	570
Savings—					
Assurance Funds	57	61	66	71	73
Other	504	234	386	328	(268)
Private Remittances to Overseas	27	26	24	25	27
Personal Outlay	4,512	4,509	4,776	5,200	5,481

¹ Excluding increases in farm stocks and funds of marketing authorities.

A dissection of personal income by States for the years 1955-56 to 1959-60 is shown on the next page. Pending revisions based on the latest Census results and some conceptual changes in the accounts, these estimates have not been published for 1960-61. Figures in a new revised form will become available in the National Income accounts at the end of 1962.

ITEMS OF PERSONAL INCOME BY STATES

State	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60
<i>Wages, Salaries, &c, including Forces (£m)</i>					
New South Wales ¹	1,082	1,147	1,186	1,230	1,352
Victoria	777	821	851	891	995
Queensland	331	353	360	381	404
South Australia ²	234	244	251	261	293
Western Australia	169	174	179	183	198
Tasmania	82	88	90	93	100
Australia	2,675	2,827	2,917	3,039	3,342

Income from Property and Unincorporated Businesses, including Farmers (£m)

New South Wales ¹	461	519	466	522	580
Victoria	378	398	380	417	446
Queensland	176	203	174	199	210
South Australia ²	127	145	129	148	135
Western Australia	92	94	90	99	106
Tasmania	42	40	39	40	44
Australia	1,276	1,399	1,278	1,425	1,521

Cash Social Service Benefits and Deferred Pay (£m)

New South Wales ¹	107	111	124	136	146
Victoria	70	74	81	90	97
Queensland	40	43	47	52	56
South Australia ²	24	26	28	32	35
Western Australia	20	22	24	26	29
Tasmania	10	10	12	12	13
Australia	271	286	316	348	376

Total Personal Income (£m)

New South Wales ¹	1,650	1,777	1,776	1,888	2,078
Victoria	1,225	1,293	1,312	1,398	1,538
Queensland	547	599	581	632	670
South Australia ²	385	415	408	441	463
Western Australia	281	290	293	308	333
Tasmania	134	138	141	145	157
Australia	4,222	4,512	4,511	4,812	5,239

Total Personal Income per Head of Population (£)

New South Wales ¹	464	490	480	501	541
Victoria	478	490	485	504	539
Queensland	404	434	414	443	463
South Australia ²	452	472	451	475	484
Western Australia	420	424	420	433	459
Tasmania	419	422	421	424	453
Australia	453	473	463	483	515

¹ Including Australian Capital Territory.² Including Northern Territory.

The second part of the table on page 237 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 10 and 6 per cent respectively of personal income in 1960-61, compared with 10 and 12 per cent in 1956-57. Consumption goods and services took 83 per cent of personal income in 1960-61, compared with 77 per cent in 1956-57, and included rent (8 per cent of personal income), food (21 per cent), clothing (10 per cent), tobacco, beer, &c (9 per cent), and electrical and other durable goods about 3½ per cent each. All items except clothing and tobacco, beer, &c, took a greater share of the total than in 1956-57, with "all other" consumption expenditure, which includes motor cars and petrol, increasing its share from 19 to 22 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	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Direct Taxes on Persons	443	477	431	492	570
Direct Taxes on Companies	216	215	219	228	288
Indirect Taxes	641	696	728	805	857
Less Subsidies	-19	-21	-22	-21	-30
Net Taxation	1,281	1,367	1,356	1,504	1,685
Business Undertakings, Surplus	50	61	77	89	112
Allowances for Depreciation	26	32	38	46	51
Rent and Interest Received	54	61	61	64	71
Net Borrowing	37	8	133	102	15
Total Receipts	1,448	1,529	1,665	1,805	1,934
Interest Paid	141	149	159	175	187
Cash Social Service Benefits	286	316	348	375	415
Wages and Salaries	518	535	573	628	665
Purchases from Australian Business Undertakings	492	505	557	597	631
Purchases, &c, Overseas	4	17	20	22	28
Oversea Gifts, Relief, &c	4	4	4	4	4
Capital Transfers ¹	3	3	4	4	4
Total Outlay	1,448	1,529	1,665	1,805	1,934

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 two parts of the table show all Australian international transactions on current account and cover transactions with persons, enterprises, governments, and international bodies in the rest of the world. The net result of these transactions is shown in the "Surplus on Current Account" item. The capital adjustments made to meet this net surplus (or deficit) are shown in the third 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	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
PAYMENTS TO REST OF WORLD (£M)					
Import and Other Payments for					
Goods and Services, n.e.i. ..	845	933	940	1,101	1,257
Foreign Travel	22	28	29	36	42
Governmental Transactions ..	26	36	40	48	53
Public Authority Oversea Gifts, Relief, &c	4	4	4	4	4
Private Remittances	27	26	24	25	27
Public Authority Interest	23	23	25	27	29
Net Dividends and Remitted Profits	34	41	43	45	46
Net Undistributed Profits	44	39	61	66	59
Surplus on Current Account	115	-152	-185	-222	-368
Total	1,140	978	981	1,130	1,149

RECEIPTS FROM REST OF WORLD (£M)

Export and Other Receipts for Goods and Services, n.e.i.	1,073	906	915	1,049	1,061
Foreign Travel	9	8	8	10	14
Governmental Transactions	22	19	20	26	25
Other Net Rent, Interest, &c	13	20	11	14	15
Private Remittances	23	25	27	31	34
Total	1,140	978	981	1,130	1,149

CAPITAL ITEMS (£M)

Net Increase in Indebtedness to Rest of World—					
Public Authorities—					
Loans	-30	12	35	35	12
I.M.F. Drawings .. .. .	..	..	..	..	78
Other	25	-4	-14	-6	-8
Private—					
Investment in Oversea Companies	-10	-7	-10	-4	-1
Investment in Australian Companies	105	105	125	190	228
Other Private Capital movements (incl balancing item)	7	5	40	3	98
Decrease in Reserves	-212	41	9	4	-39
Total	-115	152	185	222	368

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 £160m in 1960-61, or about 15 per cent of the gross domestic expenditure.

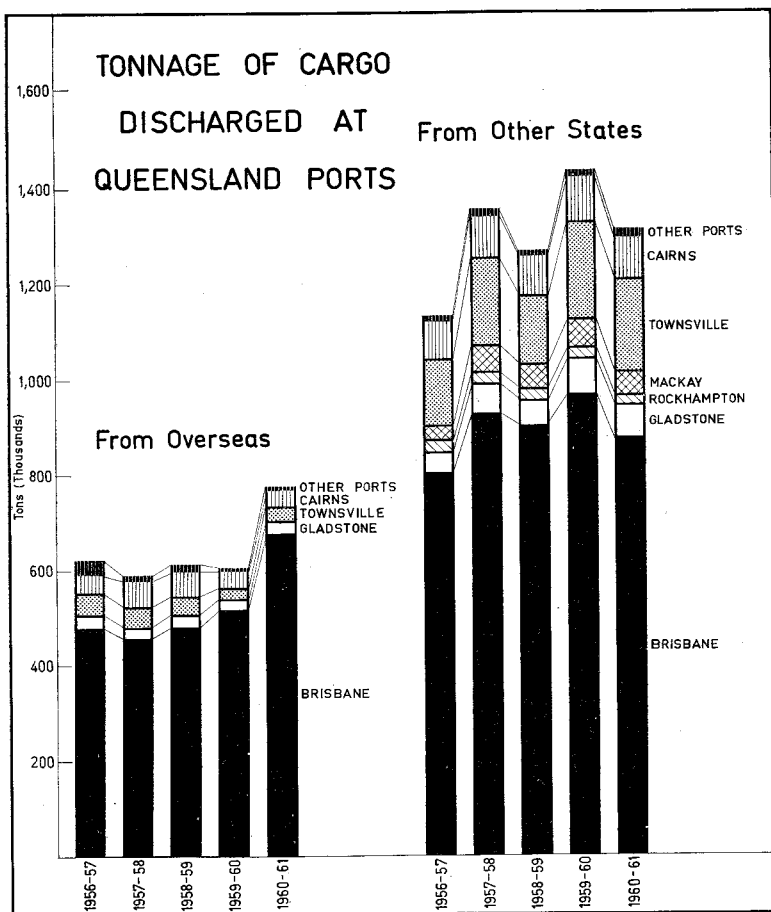
At the Census of June 1954, 39,777 persons were recorded as being occupied in transport and storage services in Queensland, equivalent to 7.5 per cent of all persons working. In addition to these persons engaged in operating the services, there were 7,717 persons employed in railway and tramway workshops, 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.

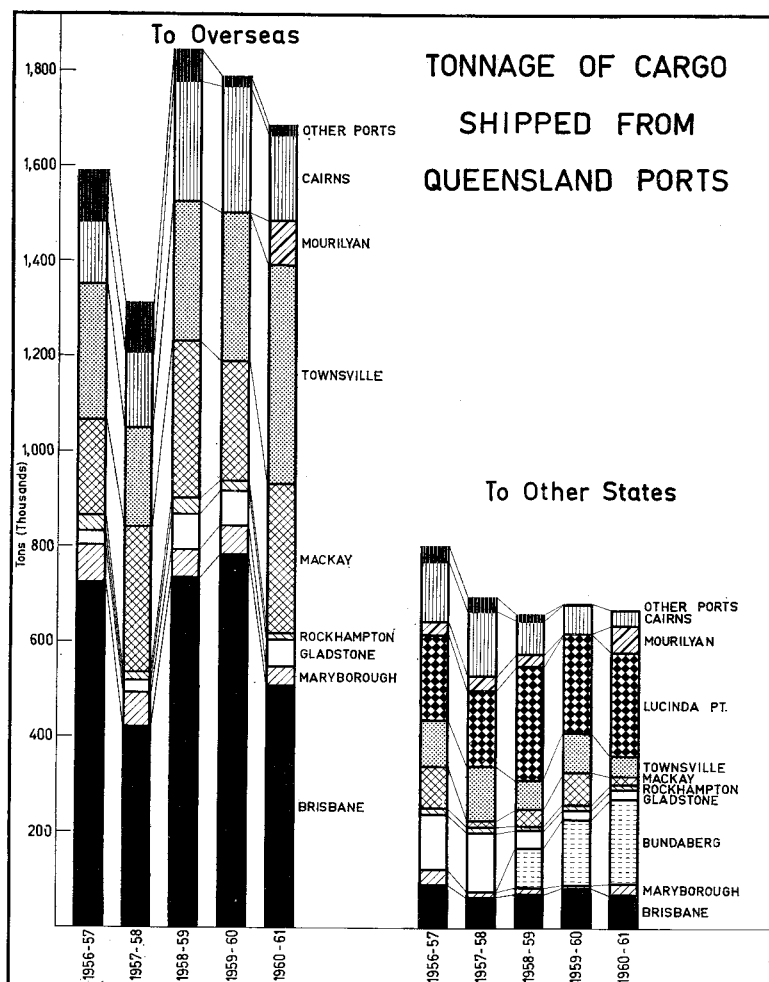
The river port of Maryborough is supplemented by a deep-water jetty at Urangan, and a new deep-water port and bulk sugar terminal for Bundaberg, capable of handling medium size coastal ships, was opened in September 1958. Both Urangan and Bundaberg are oil terminals.



The port of Rockhampton was established through the Canoona gold rush in 1858. It is on the Fitzroy River nearly forty miles from the sea and is used by coastal ships of light draught. In 1881 a deep-water overseas port for Rockhampton was established at Port Alma, originally as part of a railway policy for Central Queensland, but was not connected by rail until 1912. An oil terminal was completed in 1962. 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. A sugar bulk handling installation has been completed which is capable of storing 150,000 tons of sugar. It can load and trim sugar into a ship's holds at the rate of 600 tons per hour. There is also an oil terminal with a depth of 35 feet at low water spring tides.

Bowen is situated on a natural harbour. It contains three wharf berths and exports meat.



Townsville was established in 1868 by the discovery of gold at Ravenswood and Charters Towers. The Great Northern Railway, which extends 600 miles west to Mount Isa, brings copper, lead, wool, and uranium for shipment. Townsville is also provided with sugar bulk handling plant (which came into operation in 1959), 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 being developed and its bulk sugar terminal commenced operations during the 1960 sugar season.

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.

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.

Seven ports (see next page) are administered by Harbour Boards with members representing the towns and districts served by the ports. All the other ports, including Brisbane, are controlled by the State Treasury through the Department of Harbours and Marine, which also supervises the engineering activities of the other ports. Provision is made in *The Harbours Acts, 1955 to 1956*, for the constitution of a Harbours Trust consisting of five members, two of whom "shall be persons well versed respectively in matters relating to shipping and to the industries of this State". To date no action has been taken to constitute the Trust. Many of the Brisbane wharves are owned by private shipping interests.

Brisbane Harbour Finances—The accounts of the Brisbane Harbour under the control of the Department of Harbours and Marine are set out in the following table. From 1958-59 these accounts include the Brisbane River Account. The loan indebtedness of the Harbour at 30 June 1961 was £2,813,457, and the Working Account had a credit balance of £669,595.

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
1956-57	671	918	684	1,048	-19
1957-58	695	937	731	944	-26
1958-59	709	1,097	664	883	301
1959-60	772	1,059	731	953	407
1960-61	763	1,164	679	901	670

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 1961 accumulated balances for these sections of the Department's activities were Cr £56,384 and Dr £179,213.

The operating accounts of 6 harbours not administered by Harbour Boards showed, at 30 June 1961, a credit balance of £57,782 (Maryborough £50,043) and 3 harbours a debit balance of £28,534.

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.

From 30 June 1945 to 30 June 1961, arrears of interest due from Bowen and Rockhampton Harbour Boards of £150,659 and £662,278 respectively were written off by the State Government, and £54,116 outstanding redemptions of loans to Bowen were waived. During this period, loans of £163,042 and £85,117 were advanced by the Government to Bowen and Rockhampton respectively. As the installation of sugar bulk

handling facilities at certain ports has caused a loss of sugar handling at Bowen, the Sugar Board has taken over Treasury loans totalling £110,387 from the Bowen Harbour Board.

Arrears of interest and penalty interest due from 1 July 1948 to 30 June 1958 amounting to £15,534 have been written off in respect of the Bundaberg Harbour Board.

HARBOUR BOARDS, 1960-61

Harbour Board	Wharfage and Harbour Dues	Total Receipts (excluding Loan) ¹	Working Expenses	Total Expenditure (excluding Loan) ²	Loan Indebtedness, 30 June 1961 ³
	£	£	£	£	£
Bowen	7,750	37,430	13,477	18,315	273,982
Bundaberg	112,420	243,931	10,557	224,574	2,487,273
Cairns	186,136	275,164	205,583	251,696	242,546
Gladstone	41,650	72,740	27,655	84,804	784,968
Mackay	167,707	374,694	73,844	409,318	1,331,243
Rockhampton ..	39,750	119,312	21,176	104,893	629,407
Townsville	306,774	559,898	195,098	531,673	3,645,928
Total	862,187	1,683,169	547,390	1,625,273	9,395,347

¹ Including government subsidy.

² Including construction and debt charges.

³ Excluding temporary loans.

Cargo Discharged and Shipped—The following table shows the amounts of cargo moving into and out of the various Queensland ports, other than purely intrastate movements, during the year ended 30 June 1961.

QUEENSLAND PORTS, OVERSEA & INTERSTATE CARGO¹ SHIPMENTS, 1960-61

Port	Cargo Discharged			Cargo Shipped		
	Oversea	Interstate	Total	Oversea	Interstate	Total
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Brisbane	677,666	877,413	1,555,079	507,734	69,995	577,729
Maryborough ..	..	10,773	10,773	41,340	23,043	64,383
Bundaberg .. ..	..	3,358	3,358	11,902	176,593	188,495
Gladstone	25,132	66,436	91,568	54,777	20,603	75,380
Rockhampton ..	1,685	19,569	21,254	14,249	9,545	23,794
Mackay	6,791	50,776	57,567	312,939	18,021	330,960
Bowen .. .. .	..	1,998	1,998	6,260	443	6,703
Townsville	30,526	194,016	224,542	459,735	43,372	503,107
Lucinda Point ..	..	..	..	4,005	218,326	222,331
Mourilyan .. ..	..	..	..	94,334	55,439	149,773
Cairns	35,378	87,788	123,166	178,064	34,208	212,272
Thursday Island	3	132	135	2	..	2
Total	777,181	1,312,259	2,089,440	1,685,341	669,588	2,354,929

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 1961. Comparing 1960-61 with 1950-51, 19 per cent more cargo was discharged (32 per cent less from overseas and 115 per cent more interstate) and 68 per cent more was shipped (98 per cent more overseas and 22 per cent more interstate).

QUEENSLAND PORTS, CARGO¹ DISCHARGED AND SHIPPED

Year	Cargo Discharged			Cargo Shipped		
	Oversea	Interstate	Total	Oversea	Interstate	Total
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
1956-57	621,608	1,131,719	1,753,327	1,589,948	801,646	2,391,594
1957-58	629,100	1,357,812	1,986,912	1,311,690	734,479	2,046,169
1958-59	613,014	1,269,259	1,882,273	1,842,827	660,167	2,502,994
1959-60	606,456	1,436,703	2,043,159	1,786,911	682,192	2,469,103
1960-61	777,181	1,312,259	2,089,440	1,685,341	669,588	2,354,929

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 1960-61.

TOTAL SHIPPING ENTERING QUEENSLAND PORTS, 1960-61

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	321	407	521	1,249	78	126	204	1,453
Maryborough ..	3	..	6	9	13	50	63	72
Bundaberg	2	1	51	54	13	69	82	136
Gladstone	10	6	5	21	42	1	43	64
Rockhampton ..	3	4	22	29	51	..	51	80
Mackay	23	4	39	66	26	..	26	92
Bowen	1	2	8	11	26	..	26	37
Townsville	40	18	42	100	248	22	270	370
Lucinda Point ..	1	..	44	45	..	..	..	45
Mourilyan	12	..	21	33	2	..	2	35
Cairns	43	11	38	92	152	59	211	303
Thursday Island ..	15	..	2	17	14	62	76	93
Total	474	453	799	1,726	665	389	1,054	2,780

NET TONNAGE OF VESSELS (1,000 TONS)

Brisbane	1,232	1,878	1,560	4,670	318	10	328	4,998
Maryborough ..	9	..	8	17	23	2	25	42
Bundaberg	1	..	49	50	15	3	18	68
Gladstone	31	30	16	77	151	..	151	228
Rockhampton ..	7	13	16	36	172	..	172	208
Mackay	100	14	59	173	79	..	79	252
Bowen	3	11	2	16	77	..	77	93
Townsville	142	68	107	317	793	8	801	1,118
Lucinda Point ..	2	..	109	111	..	..	..	111
Mourilyan	41	..	47	88	5	..	5	93
Cairns	147	43	57	247	371	14	385	632
Thursday Island ..	..	..	..	..	16	10	26	26
Total	1,715	2,057	2,030	5,802	2,020	47	2,067	7,869

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

TOTAL SHIPPING CLEARING QUEENSLAND PORTS, 1960-61

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	387	232	495	1,114	214	127	341	1,455
Maryborough ..	3	1	13	17	6	50	56	73
Bundaberg	12	..	47	59	9	68	77	136
Gladstone	14	5	17	36	28	1	29	65
Rockhampton ..	8	5	30	43	38	..	38	81
Mackay	32	1	19	52	40	..	40	92
Bowen	4	1	4	9	27	..	27	36
Townsville	121	13	74	208	142	21	163	371
Lucinda Point ..	1	..	39	40	5	..	5	45
Mourilyan .. ..	..	..	9	9	26	..	26	35
Cairns	73	3	57	133	114	62	176	309
Thursday Island ..	24	1	3	28	10	59	69	97
Total	679	262	807	1,748	659	388	1,047	2,795

NET TONNAGE OF VESSELS (1,000 TONS)

Brisbane	1,606	1,077	1,515	4,198	799	11	810	5,008
Maryborough ..	6	5	18	29	10	2	12	41
Bundaberg	5	..	58	63	2	3	5	68
Gladstone	50	20	54	124	103	..	103	227
Rockhampton ..	38	26	13	77	132	..	132	209
Mackay	139	6	60	205	50	..	50	255
Bowen	10	5	2	17	70	..	70	87
Townsville	449	54	115	618	501	8	509	1,127
Lucinda Point ..	2	..	97	99	12	..	12	111
Mourilyan .. ..	..	..	16	16	77	..	77	93
Cairns	236	12	129	377	241	15	256	633
Thursday Island ..	15	..	..	15	2	9	11	26
Total	2,556	1,205	2,077	5,838	1,999	48	2,047	7,885

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 1960-61, coastal and local shipping had not recovered its pre-war importance. All the figures show a very appreciable increase in the last ten years, and for voyages to and from overseas ports the 1960-61 figures were above the pre-war level. Sailings to and from other States were slightly higher than in 1938-39, both with respect to numbers of vessels and their aggregate tonnages.

TOTAL SHIPPING AT QUEENSLAND PORTS

Year	On Voyages beyond Queensland				On Coastwise Voyages			Grand Total
	Over-seas Direct	Over-seas via States	Other States	Total	Beyond Qld	Entirely within Qld	Total	

NUMBER OF VESSELS ENTERED

1951-52	251	194	413	858	585	359	944	1,802
1952-53	305	233	494	1,032	683	454	1,137	2,169
1953-54	301	254	559	1,114	721	514	1,235	2,349
1954-55	328	269	598	1,195	673	482	1,155	2,350
1955-56	347	262	597	1,206	709	415	1,124	2,330
1956-57	370	246	688	1,304	669	395	1,064	2,368
1957-58	375	330	690	1,395	739	381	1,120	2,515
1958-59	412	371	701	1,484	763	587	1,350	2,834
1959-60	456	388	747	1,591	706	462	1,168	2,759
1960-61	474	453	799	1,726	665	389	1,054	2,780

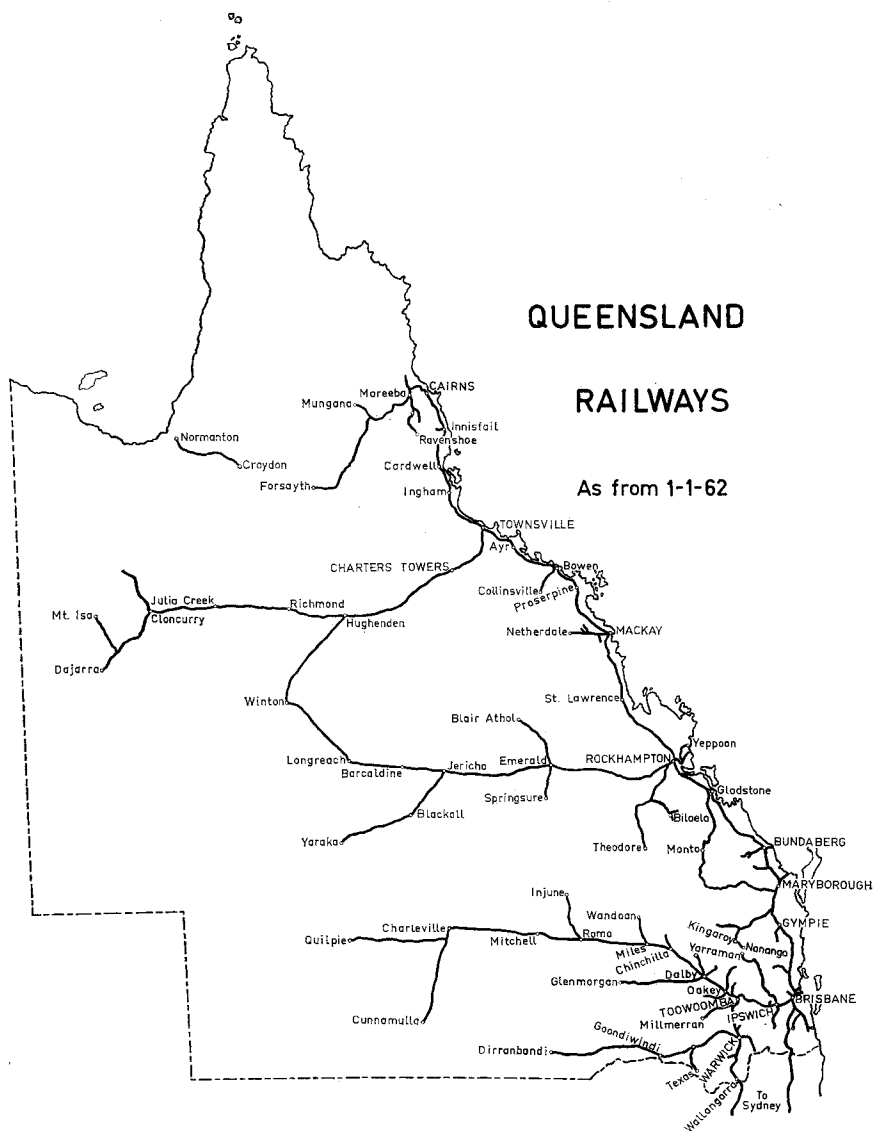
NUMBER OF VESSELS CLEARED

1951-52	321	109	432	862	572	384	956	1,818
1952-53	401	172	482	1,055	670	474	1,144	2,199
1953-54	459	189	484	1,132	727	515	1,242	2,374
1954-55	480	176	558	1,214	673	479	1,152	2,366
1955-56	490	184	568	1,242	671	419	1,090	2,332
1956-57	512	187	609	1,308	676	395	1,071	2,379
1957-58	540	201	633	1,374	757	382	1,139	2,513
1958-59	587	266	667	1,520	749	581	1,330	2,850
1959-60	586	269	743	1,598	710	460	1,170	2,768
1960-61	679	262	807	1,748	659	388	1,047	2,795

3 RAILWAYS

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

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



of distant terminals. Even in Western Australia, where the mileage is greater in proportion to population, most of the railway system can be shown on a map of the south-western corner of the State. For its sparsely populated area, Queensland, 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 1961 was 6,324.

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 1961 totalled £3,478,045.

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.

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 1960-61 five new diesel-electric locomotives and three new diesel-mechanical locomotives were put into service. Diesel-electric locomotives, which represented 8 per cent of locomotive stock, were responsible for 33 per cent of the total traffic mileage in 1960-61.

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 1961 are shown in the table set out below.

QUEENSLAND RAILWAYS, ROLLING STOCK, 1956-57 TO 1960-61

At 30 June	Locomotives				Cars	Rail Motors, Trailers, &c	Brake Vans	Wagons
	Steam	Diesel- Mech	Diesel- Elec	Total				
1957	795	6	44	845	1,163	218	167	28,217
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

*Passenger Traffic**—Passenger traffic provided 9 per cent of the total earnings in 1960-61, compared with 10 per cent in 1956-57. The number of passengers carried on country journeys has declined by 21·7 per cent since 1956-57, while in that period suburban passenger traffic has declined by 14·6 per cent. Compared with 1959-60 country journeys have declined by 10·5 per cent and suburban journeys by 10·8 per cent. Average earnings per suburban passenger train-mile in 1960-61 were 115d, compared with 97d in 1959-60. Similar figures for country services were 114d in 1960-61 and 106d in 1959-60.

Passengers on season and workers' weekly tickets represent 64 per cent of metropolitan and 57 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 1960-61, compared with 83 per cent in 1956-57. Average earnings per ton of goods per mile in that period were about 4·8d; earnings per ton of goods rose from 879d to 947d. 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 326 tons in 1956-57 to 367 tons in 1960-61 (diesel-electric 489 tons, steam, 296 tons).

In 1960-61 47,008 fewer cattle were carried than in 1959-60. Earnings from livestock traffic showed an increase of £440,042, partly from higher freight rates as from 1 October 1960 on cattle, horses, and calves loaded in cattle wagons, and partly on account of the greater number of sheep carried, which rose from 1,519,310 in 1959-60 to 1,889,998 in 1960-61.

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 251).

* 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	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
Lines Open Miles	6,456	6,456	6,426	6,407	6,324
Traffic Train-Mileage 1,000 Miles	20,054	19,032	19,509	19,056	18,312
Train-Mileage per Mile Open Miles	3,106	2,948	3,036	2,974	2,896
Capital Account (opened lines) ¹ .. £1,000	80,726	86,833	90,866	95,708	98,878
Total Earnings £1,000	36,678	34,636	36,169	35,671	36,530
Earnings per Train-Mile \$	36.6	36.4	37.1	37.4	39.9
Total Working Expenses £1,000	37,790	36,894	37,504	38,353	38,577
Expenses per Train-Mile \$	37.7	38.8	38.4	40.3	42.1
Net Revenue £1,000	-1,112	-2,258	-1,335	-2,682	-2,047
Costs as % of Earnings %	103.0	106.5	103.7	107.5	105.6
<i>Coaching Traffic—</i>					
Train Mileage 1,000 Miles	7,253	7,017	6,951	6,858	6,668
Country 1,000 Miles	5,183	4,935	4,824	4,727	4,659
Suburban ² 1,000 Miles	2,070	2,082	2,127	2,131	2,009
Passengers Carried ³ 1,000	34,270	33,665	33,457	32,346	28,876
Country 1,000	5,487	5,141	5,059	4,798	4,294
Suburban ² 1,000	28,783	28,524	28,398	27,548	24,582
Earnings Collected £1,000	5,155	4,985	4,926	4,636	4,873
Passengers £1,000	3,622	3,451	3,341	3,139	3,369
Country £1,000	2,740	2,561	2,452	2,274	2,407
Suburban ² £1,000	882	890	889	865	962
Parcels, Mails, &c £1,000	1,533	1,534	1,585	1,497	1,504
<i>Goods Traffic⁴—</i>					
Train-Mileage 1,000 Miles	12,801	12,015	12,557	12,197	11,644
Tonnage ⁵ 1,000 Tons	8,453	7,766	8,373	8,116	7,981
Minerals (incl Coal) 1,000 Tons	2,603	2,501	2,558	2,677	2,850
Agricultural Produce 1,000 Tons	3,199	2,775	3,160	2,915	2,628
Other Goods 1,000 Tons	1,773	1,658	1,675	1,784	1,774
Livestock 1,000 Tons	878	832	980	740	729
Earnings Collected £1,000	30,502	28,587	30,114	30,047	30,501
Minerals (incl Coal) £1,000	5,983	5,445	5,883	6,088	6,625
Agricultural Produce £1,000	5,694	4,900	6,382	6,244	5,847
Other Goods £1,000	14,460	14,024	13,292	13,950	13,825
Livestock £1,000	4,365	4,218	4,557	3,765	4,204
Average Length of Haul ⁶ Miles	185	181	186	200	200
Average Gross Load of Goods Trains ⁵ Tons	326	329	339	353	367
Rents, Refreshment Rooms, &c £1,000	1,021	1,064	1,128	988	1,156

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 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, 1960-61

Particulars	Southern Division	Central Division	Northern Division ¹	South Brisbane-Border ²	Total
Lines Open Miles	2,633	1,657	1,965	69	6,324
Traffic Train-Mileage . . 1,000 Miles	9,006	4,232	4,802	272	18,312
Train-Mileage per Mile Open . . Miles	3,420	2,553	2,444	3,948	2,896
Capital Account (opened lines) . . £1,000	55,937	19,625	22,543 ³	773	98,878 ³
Total Earnings Allotted . . . £1,000	15,070	9,297	11,244	919	36,530
Coaching ⁴ £1,000	3,285	1,385	1,138	221	6,029
Goods and Livestock . . . £1,000	11,785	7,912	10,106	698	30,501
Earnings per Train-Mile . . . s	33.5	43.9	46.8	67.6	39.9
Total Working Expenses . . . £1,000	19,198	8,627	9,822	930	38,577
Expenses per Train-Mile . . . s	42.6	40.8	40.9	68.4	42.1
Net Revenue £1,000	-4,128	670	1,422	-11	-2,047
Cost as % of Earnings . . . %	127.4	92.8	87.3	101.2	105.6
<i>Coaching Traffic⁵—</i>					
Passengers Carried ⁶ . . . 1,000	27,060	551	1,084	181	28,876
Earnings Collected . . . £1,000	3,171	595	899	208	4,873
Passengers £1,000	2,216	369	640	144	3,369
Parcels, Mails, &c . . . £1,000	955	226	259	64	1,504
<i>Goods Traffic⁵—</i>					
Tonnage ⁶ 1,000 Tons	3,245	1,584	2,706	446	7,981
Minerals (incl Coal) . . . 1,000 Tons	1,357	355	1,093	45	2,850
Agricultural Produce . . . 1,000 Tons	843	766	956	63	2,628
Other Goods 1,000 Tons	765	260	412	337	1,774
Livestock 1,000 Tons	280	203	245	1	729
Earnings Collected . . . £1,000	14,513	5,270	10,020	698	30,501
Minerals (incl Coal) . . . £1,000	2,445	833	3,289	58	6,625
Agricultural Produce . . . £1,000	2,813	1,220	1,615	199	5,847
Other Goods £1,000	7,853	2,004	3,528	440	13,825
Livestock £1,000	1,402	1,213	1,588	1	4,204
Rents, Refreshment Rooms, &c . . £1,000	647	274	222	13	1,156

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 1960-61 net expenditure on loan account (exclusive of South Brisbane-Border Railway) totalled £3,402,574. Of this £1,193,206 was general expenditure on surveys, rolling stock, and depreciation. Of the remaining £2,209,368, £1,840,756, or 83 per cent, was expended in the Southern Division, £167,495 (8 per cent) in the Central Division, and

£201,117 (9 per cent) in the Northern Division. In addition, during 1960-61, £2,767,968 was expended on the Mount Isa-Townsville-Collinsville railway rebuilding.

Local Authority and Private Railways—At 30 June 1961 there were 52 miles of local authority or private railways open to the public for general passenger and goods traffic. Most of these were built primarily to carry minerals or timber. In addition, there was a large number of private tramways owned by sugar mills and sawmills to carry sugar cane and logs to the mills, but these were not open for public traffic. The 52 miles of lines open for public traffic were of the same gauge as the State railway system, 3 ft 6 in. Of these, 41 miles were operated by a Local Authority—the Aramac Tramway (Aramac Shire), carrying general goods and sheep. The Mackay Harbour Board operated 4 miles of railway connecting the Outer Harbour with the State railway system. The remaining 7 miles were operated by two private companies; one to serve the Bowen Consolidated Mine in the north of the State, and one in the south—the 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, 1960-61

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	..	6,062	..	6,062	1,170	3,638	23,423	49,252
Victoria	4,257	..	..	4,291 ²	486	2,405	22,774	29,438
Queensland .. ..	..	69	6,225	6,324 ³	808	1,502	27,084	27,895
South Australia ..	1,674	..	859	2,533	279	653	8,310	9,241
Western Australia	..	..	4,123	4,123	394	587	12,418	12,465
Tasmania .. ..	..	..	517	517	106	141	2,760	2,419
Commonwealth ..	..	1,330	922	2,252	84	186	2,581	2,739
Total	5,931	7,461	12,646	26,102	3,327	9,172 ⁴	99,351 ⁵	133,449

¹ Excluding staff engaged on construction, except for Victoria. ² Including 34 miles of 2 ft 6 in gauge. ³ Including 30 miles of 2 ft 0 in gauge. ⁴ Including 60 vehicles jointly owned by Victoria and South Australia. ⁵ Including 1 vehicle jointly owned by Victoria and South Australia.

The next table shows the traffic carried, earnings, and working expenses of the government railway systems in the various States. 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, 1960-61

Government	Train Miles	Passenger Journeys	Goods, &c Carried	Gross Earnings	Working Expenses	Profit on Working
	1,000	1,000	1,000 Tons	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
New South Wales ..	37,897	235,416	24,104	89,751 ¹	79,556	10,195
Victoria	18,232	149,929	10,977	42,987	41,627	1,360
Queensland	18,312	28,876	7,981	36,530	38,529 ²	-1,999
South Australia ..	6,905	15,574	4,537	13,870 ²	15,310	-1,440
Western Australia ..	7,819	12,661	4,833	16,317	17,147	-830
Tasmania	1,516	2,103	1,192	2,732	3,545	-813
Commonwealth ..	2,343	303	1,738	6,036	4,629	1,407
Total	93,024	444,862	55,362	208,223	200,343	7,880

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 £3,500(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 as private enterprises or as municipal services.

Details of passenger road transport services in cities with populations over 10,000 are set out below.

URBAN PASSENGER ROAD TRANSPORT SERVICES, 1960-61

Service	Route Open	Vehicles	Staff	Vehicle Mileage	Passengers Carried	Earnings	Salaries and Wages	Capital Cost
	Miles	No	No	1,000	1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
<i>Metropolitan</i> ¹ ..	1,004	812	3,125	18,410	119,520	4,409	3,275	8,769
Municipal—								
Tramways ..	66	366	2,127	7,943	73,659	2,575	2,215	6,064
Trolley Buses ..	20	36	.. ²	1,137	9,642	.. ²	.. ²	.. ²
Motor Buses ..	319	232	683	4,888	23,558	1,112	761	2,266
Private—								
Motor Buses ..	599	178	315	4,442	12,661	722	299	439
<i>Other Cities</i> ..	822	239	336	4,524	16,414	615	278	483
Cairns ³ ..	92	25	31	391	1,487	59	20	43
Ipswich ³ ..	111	46	60	783	2,937	122	54	84
Maryborough ⁴ ..	58	5	7	89	435	12	6	20
Rockhampton ⁴ ..	37	34	66	579	2,834	87	63	161
Toowoomba ⁵ ..	85	37	45	565	2,104	79	24	73
Townsville ⁵ ..	89	42	66	1,033	3,755	128	60	22
Other ⁵ ..	350	50	61	1,084	2,862	128	51	80
All Cities ..	1,826	1,051	3,461	22,934	135,934	5,024	3,553	9,252

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.

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.

The next table shows Queensland's roads, classified according to the nature of their construction, in the areas controlled by the various Local Authorities (according to returns received from them) at 30 June 1961.

ROADS IN QUEENSLAND, 30 JUNE 1961

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 ..	76	897	598	406	1,977	466	2,443
Other Cities	16	1,422	250	206	1,894	464	2,358
Towns ..	2	91	25	40	158	32	190
Shires ..	149	7,488	19,642	40,116	67,395	48,110	115,505
Total ..	243	9,898	20,515	40,768	71,424	49,072	120,496

A proportion of the funds received annually by Queensland from the Commonwealth tax on petrol is made available to Local Authorities for expenditure on rural roads within their areas. The total amount allocated in this way each year is paid into the Commonwealth Aid (Local Authority Roads) Fund, and Local Authorities are reimbursed actual expenditure on approved projects. Transactions through this fund for the last five years were as follows:—

Year	Receipts	Payments	Balance at 30 June
	£	£	£
1956-57	1,250,000	1,305,073	361,510
1957-58	1,250,000	1,278,400	333,110
1958-59	1,350,700	1,304,025	379,785
1959-60	1,703,300	1,646,782	436,303
1960-61	1,828,500	1,926,411	338,392

In certain instances, Commonwealth grants have been made available for the improvement of roads which are regarded as of national importance, such as the road connecting the Mary Kathleen Uranium Field with the railway, and the Channel Country roads connecting cattle fattening country in the south-west corner of the State with various rail heads.

The Main Roads Department expended £15.1m from the Main Roads Fund during 1960-61, and Local Authorities spent about £12.2m on roads, making a gross total of some £27.3m. Some duplication occurs in this total however (principally work performed by the Main Roads Department charged to Local Authorities, about £1.4m) making the net expenditure on roads during the year 1960-61 about £25.9m.

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
1952 ..	7,776	11,079	245	298	1,492	20,890	10,997
1953 ..	7,772	11,120	245	298	1,519	20,954	11,764
1954 ..	7,772	11,198	246	298	1,536	21,050	12,237
1955 ..	7,778	11,186	241	298	1,536	21,039	12,655
1956 ..	8,252	10,635	235	299	1,564	20,985	13,194
1957 ..	8,246	10,636	235	297	1,561	20,975	13,911
1958 ..	8,254	10,553	235	297	1,561	20,900	14,369
1959 ..	8,252	10,434	235		1,860 ²	20,781	14,618
1960 ..	8,252	10,460	230		1,800 ²	20,742	14,836
1961 ..	8,247	10,273	230		1,900 ²	20,650	15,470

¹ Completed mileage only, the total of 15,470 miles at 30 June 1961 comprising:—gravelled or metallic pavement, 3,911 miles; bitumen surfaced or concrete pavement, 6,341 miles; and cleared or formed only, 5,218 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.

	<i>For Construction</i>	<i>For Maintenance</i>
State Highways	Nil	Not exceeding one-half
Main Roads	20 per cent of capital cost and interest, repayable over 30 years	Not exceeding one-half
Developmental Roads ..	20 per cent of interest on capital cost for 20 years	Not exceeding one-half
Secondary Roads ..	Up to 50 per cent of capital cost and interest, repayable over 30 years	Not exceeding one-half

For a secondary road which is used principally by tourist traffic the contribution required is as agreed before the commencement of construction works, and in the case of a secondary road which is used solely as a means of access to a mining area, no part of the cost of construction or maintenance is chargeable to a Local Authority.

Not only do the Department and the Local Authorities jointly contribute to the costs of work, but as far as possible they co-operate to their mutual benefit in matters pertaining to roadworks, including the design of schemes, the construction of works, and the carrying out of maintenance.

In most cases work is carried out under the supervision of the Local Authority in whose area the work lies, but in certain instances work is directly supervised by the Department, especially for the construction of State Highways, to which the Local Authority is not required to make any financial contribution.

In the earlier days of the Department, improvements were most urgently required on roads which assisted primary production—roads leading from farm areas to market or to rail—and it was largely on these roads that work was carried out. At a later stage, when road conditions for primary production had been considerably improved, attention was given to roads linking important towns and important districts, and improvements were carried out on the State Highways and principal Main Roads of the State, including those which linked with roads in the adjoining State of New South Wales and the Northern Territory.

In providing for the future development of State Highways, the need for limited access highways has been recognised. This involves the control of roadside development to ensure that a high traffic flow is maintained. To 30 June 1961, limited access had been applied to four sections of road between Brisbane, Ipswich, and Toowoomba.

During the year ended 30 June 1961, the Department completed a total length of 1,368 miles of roads and bridges, comprising 574 miles of new work, 434 miles of raising road surfaces, and 360 miles of resurfacing. At 30 June 1961, 291 miles of new work were under construction. Bridges erected during the year ended 30 June 1961 totalled 7,188 feet, bringing the total length of bridges constructed by the Department to 41·1 miles.

It is the policy of the Department to call tenders wherever the work to be done is of such a nature as to make it likely that a tender will be lodged. In 1960-61, 42 tenders were accepted for work of a value of £2,017,199.

Where it is considered that additional land will be required eventually for the provision of adequate road facilities, action is taken to acquire such land as early as is practicable, so that it will be available when the time comes to make use of it.

The laboratories of the Main Roads Department carry out tests on materials such as soils, gravels, stone, aggregates for bitumen and for concrete work, bitumen emulsion, and paints, and the University, the Government Analyst, and the Railway Department co-operate in testing materials such as steel, bitumen, and cement.

The principal sources of funds of the Main Roads Department are motor vehicle registration fees, and contributions from Commonwealth

taxation on petrol. Receipts and expenditure of the Main Roads Department during the five years ended 1960-61 are shown in the following table.

MAIN ROADS DEPARTMENT

Particulars	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
	£	£	£	£	£
RECEIPTS					
<i>(i) Main Roads Fund—</i>					
Government Loan .. ..	..	125,000	621,866	..	..
Roads (Contribution to Maintenance) Act .. ..	..	47,414	241,861	325,755	357,942
Motor Vehicle Registration Fees ..	4,608,807	4,797,882	5,036,414	5,404,547	5,568,994
Maintenance Repayments by Local Authorities	590,885	611,124	648,882	707,813	723,188
Commonwealth—					
Channel Country Roads ..	80,000	80,000	8,417	..	420,938
Mary Kathleen Road .. ..	..	326,494	8,958	11,578	21,794
Other ¹	4,682,899	5,363,743	5,985,140	6,197,162	6,418,447
Plant Hire, Plans, & Survey Charges	1,163,191	1,191,219	1,420,183	1,690,361	1,526,004
Other	113,621	163,941	226,532	191,568	259,041
Total	11,239,403	12,706,817	14,198,253	14,528,784	15,296,348
<i>(ii) Special Funds—</i>					
Commonwealth Aid, Local Authority Roads	1,250,000	1,250,000	1,350,700	1,703,300	1,828,500
All Receipts	12,489,403	13,956,817	15,548,953	16,232,084	17,124,848
EXPENDITURE					
<i>(i) Main Roads Fund—</i>					
Road Construction	6,335,904	6,587,472	7,218,842	9,593,907	9,136,015
Road Maintenance	2,372,221	2,556,029	2,790,004	2,890,698	2,456,530
Interest and Redemption	498,640	464,784	528,659	486,263	425,779
Purchase of Plant	709,152	608,530	351,128	634,206	651,191
Maintenance of Plant	578,291	630,555	634,626	694,495	716,748
Administrative ²	1,175,216	1,205,182	1,330,201	1,427,383	1,733,318
Total	11,669,424	12,052,552	12,853,460	15,726,952	15,119,581
<i>(ii) Special Funds—</i>					
Commonwealth Aid, Local Authority Roads	1,305,073	1,278,400	1,304,025	1,646,782	1,926,411
Other	149,062	—51,175	—21,241	..	..
All Expenditure	13,123,559	13,279,777	14,136,244	17,373,734	17,045,992

¹ Contributions under Commonwealth Aid Roads Acts and reimbursement of expenditure on strategic roads. ² Including surveys, design, engineering, cost of collecting motor vehicle fees, office expenses, and administration.

6 ROAD TRANSPORT

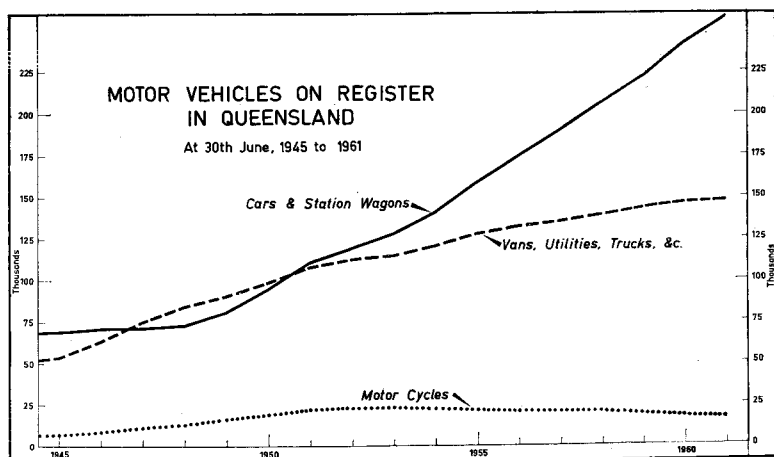
Motor Vehicles—The number of vehicles on the register at 30 June each year and the revenue from registration fees, motor taxes, licenses, &c, collected each year are shown below.

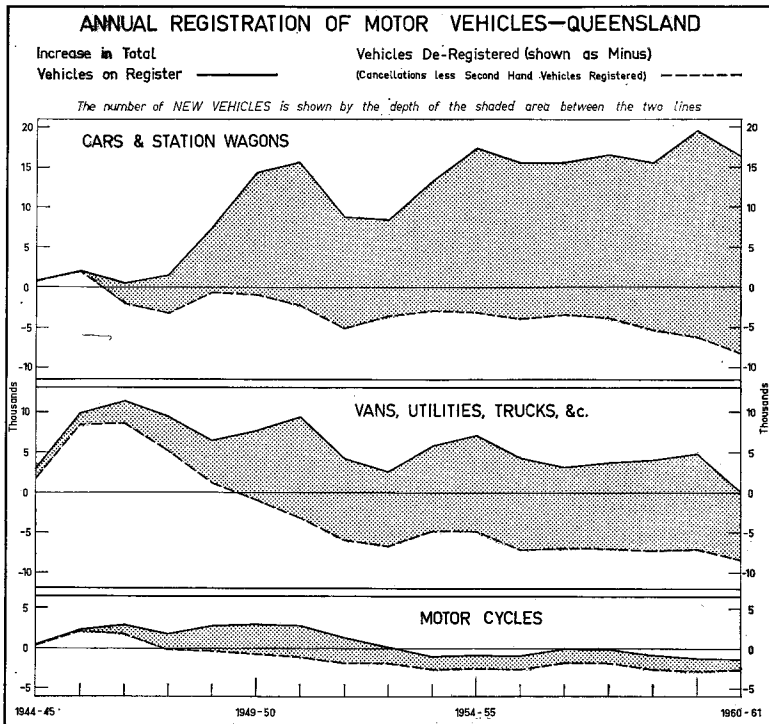
MOTOR VEHICLES IN QUEENSLAND¹

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	£
1952 ..	119,482	1,001	36,885	74,355	23,302	255,025	3,413,198
1953 ..	128,004	1,014	35,647	78,156	23,400	266,221	4,422,943
1954 ..	141,233	1,005	36,005	83,597	22,367	284,207	4,803,730
1955 ..	158,611	1,027	37,195	89,487	21,401	307,721	5,115,852
1956 ..	174,183	1,033	37,306	93,614	20,419	326,555	5,337,602
1957 ..	189,728	1,128	37,750	96,166	20,312	345,084	5,715,857
1958 ..	206,260	1,236	37,662	99,838	20,193	365,189	5,961,713
1959 ..	221,778	1,368	38,268	103,107	19,258	383,779	6,586,035
1960 ..	241,196	1,497	39,295	106,809	17,946	406,743 ²	7,223,458
1961 ..	257,545 ³	1,587	39,479	106,632	16,493	421,736 ³	7,692,276

¹ Including vehicles registered at the Main Roads Department and Commonwealth-owned vehicles, but excluding all defence service vehicles. ² Including 2,230 licensed as taxicabs. ³ There were also 6,519 mobile equipment vehicles and 38,554 trailers registered in Queensland.

During the year 1960-61, new vehicles registered were as follows:—Cars and taxis, 24,539; trucks and lorries, 2,058; utilities and panel vans, 6,370; motor cycles, 1,203; and buses, 125. As in the previous seven 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:—1956-57, 30,614; 1957-58, 32,845; 1958-59, 33,840; 1959-60, 39,071, the highest number ever registered in one year; and 1960-61, 34,295.





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 1960-61 ³
	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	
	No	No	No	No	No	£
New South Wales ..	807,088	859,413	912,962	971,677	1,024,519	11,537,847
Victoria	708,582	747,834	789,358	846,830	892,144	10,124,764
Queensland	345,084	365,189	383,779	406,743	421,736	5,638,586
South Australia ..	250,207	259,733	263,034	276,693 ^r	312,775	3,989,551
Western Australia ..	182,944	189,636	199,353	211,797	223,021	2,697,672
Tasmania	80,000	84,920	88,654	93,957	98,068	1,178,723
Northern Territory ..	6,657	7,761	8,473	9,692	10,997	60,588
A. C. Territory .. .	10,843	12,206	14,072	16,552	18,643	.. ³
Total	2,391,405	2,526,692	2,659,685	2,833,941 ^r	3,001,903	35,227,731 ⁴

¹ Including motor cycles. ² Registration fees and motor tax. ³ Not available separately. ⁴ Excluding Australian Capital Territory. ^r Revised since last issue.

At 30 June 1961 the number of motor vehicles per 1,000 population were as follows:—South Australia, 323; Victoria, 304; Western Australia, 303; Tasmania, 280; Queensland, 278; New South Wales, 262.

Registration of Motor Vehicles—All motor vehicles (including cycles) must be registered with the Commissioner of Main Roads. Vehicles used

in certain districts or on certain routes for the carriage of passengers must be licensed with the Commissioner for Transport under *The State Transport Facilities Acts, 1946 to 1959* (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 1960-61 on *motor cars* ranged from £3 12s to approximately £27. On *pneumatic-tyred trucks and utilities*, the fees ranged from about £12 12s to over £15 for a truck with a capacity of 1 ton, and up to £30 for 5-ton trucks. *Motor cycles* are charged £2 5s, or £3 8s with a side car. Average fees during 1960-61 were as follows:—Cars, £12 12s 10d; utilities, £12 12s 9d; trucks, £26 6s 11d; buses, £25 15s 8d.

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—Control in respect of the carriage of passengers and goods by road unless specially exempted was exercised under *The State Transport Facilities Acts, 1946 to 1959*. Carriage was authorised by way of license (regular operation) or permit (casual operation). License fees were assessed in relation to the degree of competition with alternative services, as under:—

Omnibus Service: An amount varying from 2½ to 10 per cent of the gross revenue derived from the service, dependent upon the degree of competition with alternative services.

Inter-town Passenger Service: A rate varying from $\frac{1}{2}$ d to 1d per passenger carried per road-mile, dependent upon the existence and adequacy of alternative services. The maximum rate of 1d per passenger-mile applies only to services which are fully competitive with alternative services.

Inter-town Goods Service: An amount varying from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 20 per cent of the gross revenue derived from the licensed service. The maximum rate is fixed in cases where the goods services are fully competitive with the existing services.

Inter-town Passenger and Goods Service: An amount varying up to 20 per cent of the gross revenue derived from the licensed service (see Inter-town Goods Service above). In appropriate cases fees may be assessed separately for passengers and goods.

In February 1961 this Act was repealed and *The State Transport Act of 1960* became operative. The licensing system was retained for control of road passenger transport but a permit system, with fees on a ton-mileage basis, was substituted for the licensing system in the control of road goods transport.

The Act extended the concessions granted to primary producers. Any vehicle, with a load capacity exceeding two tons but not exceeding four 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 for a distance not exceeding 75 miles. If the vehicle used has a load capacity of less than two tons, the distance limitation does not apply. Livestock transport in Western Queensland is also 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.

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 under the new Act. (Following a Full Court decision declaring it invalid, the Act, excluding certain sections, was validated by *The Transport Laws Validation Act* in June 1962.)

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 $\frac{1}{2}$ d per ton-mile, calculated by adding together 40 per cent of the load capacity and the tare. The whole of these moneys is applied to the maintenance of public highways.

7 ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS

Summary for Ten Years—The next two tables give a summary of road traffic accidents occurring on public highways and reported to the police in Queensland for the last ten years. Up to 30 June 1957 all accidents had to be reported, but since 1 July 1957 accidents involving only property damage up to £25 in value need not be reported. Also since this date it appears that some accidents involving minor personal injury have not been reported. To ensure completeness in the field covered, injury statistics from 1957-58 are confined to persons seriously injured, i.e., requiring medical or hospital treatment. As a result, figures up to 1956-57 are not comparable with those for later years.

ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS, QUEENSLAND, TEN YEARS

Year	Motor Vehicles ¹	Persons Killed	Persons Injured ²	Per 1,000 Vehicles ¹		Per 10,000 Population ³	
				Persons Killed	Persons Injured ²	Persons Killed	Persons Injured ²
1951-52 ..	250,157	251	6,561	1.0	26.2	2.0	52.9
1952-53 ..	260,406	301	7,152	1.2	27.5	2.4	56.2
1953-54 ..	275,912	278	7,933	1.0	28.8	2.1	61.0
1954-55 ..	297,588	273	8,421	0.9	28.3	2.1	63.4
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 ³	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

¹ Average monthly number on register, excluding all defence service vehicles.

² See last paragraph, page 265, concerning restriction of coverage from 1957-58.

³ Revised in accordance with interim results of 1961 Census.

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
1951-52 ..	20,767	5,214	64	944	43	1,136	55	1,474	20	787	69	2,220
1952-53 ..	23,623	5,748	67	950	59	1,181	51	1,591	17	949	107	2,481
1953-54 ..	28,587	6,349	62	1,071	44	1,464	65	1,671	20	1,023	87	2,704
1954-55 ..	34,602	6,586	69	1,118	52	1,691	55	1,596	17	997	80	3,019
1955-56 ..	37,803	7,116	82	1,245	61	2,049	47	1,498	15	1,127	93	3,251
1956-57 ..	39,910	7,527	78	1,138	75	2,334	44	1,635	21	1,175	107	3,518
1957-58 ..	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

¹ See last paragraph, page 265, 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 1960-61, accidents were most frequent on Saturdays. These days had an average of 74 accidents, followed by Fridays, with an average of 57, and public holidays with 55. Days before or after public holidays averaged 54, Sundays 50; other week days were lowest with 38. According to time of day, the greatest number of accidents happened between 4 and 6 p.m., 32 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, 1960-61

Type of Accident	Accidents Reported		Persons Killed		Persons Seriously Injured	
	Total	Casualty ¹	City of Brisbane	Total Queensland	City of Brisbane	Total Queensland
Involving a Collision—						
Pedestrian and—						
Car	585	488	32	54	332	465
Van or Utility	163	136	7	17	66	126
Truck, &c	47	40	1	4	25	38
Motor Cycle	39	37	2	3	30	51
Pedal Cycle	26	23	..	1	13	26
Other	38	34	1	4	8	30
Car and—						
Car	3,880	646	6	25	589	1,245
Van or Utility	2,365	384	7	18	231	671
Truck, &c	768	146	2	21	97	244
Motor Cycle	560	368	3	5	219	427
Pedal Cycle	327	258	2	8	104	265
Other	772	75	..	6	45	105
Van or Utility and—						
Van or Utility	433	65	1	3	42	125
Truck, &c	299	71	..	5	39	119
Motor Cycle	168	114	2	5	70	135
Pedal Cycle	113	95	1	6	26	91
Other	358	46	..	3	11	61
Truck, &c, and—						
Truck, &c	108	13	..	2	4	15
Motor Cycle	60	43	..	7	27	43
Pedal Cycle	33	25	1	2	10	23
Other	78	12	..	..	8	19
Motor Cycle and—						
Motor Cycle	21	17	..	..	10	33
Pedal Cycle	26	23	..	..	4	35
Other	47	35	..	..	11	41
Pedal Cycle and—						
Pedal Cycle	8	8	..	..	1	8
Other	9	6	..	..	4	6
Other Vehicle and—						
Other	21	9	..	..	22	24
Moving Vehicle and Stationary Vehicle or Other Obstruction—						
Car	436	73	1	6	49	120
Van or Utility	161	24	..	4	15	21
Truck, &c	87	6	..	..	1	7
Motor Cycle	37	29	1	2	17	30
Pedal Cycle	23	19	..	..	5	19
Other	12	2	..	..	..	2
Other Types (Sole Vehicle, &c)—						
Car	3,338	1,161	9	74	311	1,777
Van or Utility	1,304	462	4	40	65	671
Truck, &c	387	112	..	12	6	135
Motor Cycle	244	218	5	10	78	244
Pedal Cycle	53	50	1	1	25	55
Other	72	51	1	5	39	55
Total	17,506	5,424	90	353	2,659	7,607

¹ Accidents causing human death or serious injury.

ROAD TRAFFIC

Cause	City of				
	Accidents Reported		Killed		
	Total	Casualty ¹	Pedestrians	Others	Total
<i>Drivers of Motor Vehicles, excl Motor Cyclists</i>	5,054	1,089	13	32	45
Excessive Speed	440	164	3	10	13
Not Keeping to the Left	240	51	1	2	3
Careless at Intersection	1,634	375	..	3	3
Intoxicated	239	78	3	12	15
Inexperience	65	14	..	..	..
Inattentive	473	97	1	3	4
Reversing Without Care	112	9	..	..	..
Overtaking Improperly	356	57	..	1	1
Following too Closely	792	36	..	..	..
Infirmary	29	12	..	..	..
Driver Asleep or Drowsy	67	31	..	..	..
Dazzled by Approaching Lights	58	28	1	..	1
Not Giving or Disregarding Signal	473	122	4	1	5
Careless at Railway Level Crossing	7	3	..	..	..
Other	69	12	..	..	..
<i>Motor Cyclists</i>	297	218	1	8	9
Excessive Speed	51	42	..	5	5
Not Keeping to the Left	10	8	..	..	..
Careless at Intersection	69	40	..	..	..
Intoxicated	3	2	..	1	1
Inexperience	23	20	..	..	..
Inattentive	37	31	..	1	1
Overtaking Improperly	45	29	..	1	1
Following too Closely	29	20	..	..	..
Dazzled by Approaching Lights	3	2	..	..	..
Not Giving or Disregarding Signal	24	21	..	..	..
Careless at Railway Level Crossing .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Other	3	3	1	..	1
<i>Pedal Cyclists</i>	129	95	..	2	2
Not Keeping to the Left	21	16	..	..	..
Careless at Intersection	28	20	..	1	1
Intoxicated .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Inattentive	32	23	..	1	1
Not Giving or Disregarding Signal	17	16	..	..	..
Other	31	20	..	..	..
<i>Drivers of Animal-drawn Vehicles and Riders of Animals</i>	2	2	..	..	..
<i>Pedestrians</i>	418	356	27	..	27
Careless in Crossing or Walking on Roadway	274	230	19	..	19
Intoxicated	53	50	5	..	5
Children under Seven Years Acting in Irresponsible Manner	62	50	..	..	..
Incorrectly Boarding Vehicle	8	7	1	..	1
Other	21	19	2	..	2

ACCIDENTS, 1960-61

Brisbane			Queensland								
Seriously Injured			Accidents Reported		Killed			Seriously Injured			
Pedestrians	Others	Total	Total	Casualty ¹	Pedestrians	Others	Total	Pedestrians	Others	Total	
95	1,560	1,655	11,589	3,027	25	205	230	130	4,605	4,735	
10	253	263	1,983	786	7	82	89	13	1,222	1,235	
3	79	82	825	190	1	18	19	4	340	344	
3	637	640	2,991	742	..	9	9	4	1,270	1,274	
8	94	102	534	179	5	37	42	11	223	234	
1	17	18	217	66	..	5	5	2	106	108	
12	126	138	1,012	238	6	10	16	22	320	342	
3	6	9	247	20	..	..	..	4	20	24
5	81	86	679	148	..	12	12	6	261	267	
..	47	47	1,259	76	..	..	..	..	103	103
..	14	14	69	36	..	4	4	..	40	40	
..	41	41	394	164	..	14	14	..	230	230	
3	29	32	285	106	1	4	5	8	133	141	
47	117	164	868	204	5	4	9	56	232	288	
..	4	4	89	43	..	6	6	..	61	61	
..	15	15	137	29	..	..	..	..	44	44
3	233	236	621	470	1	21	22	6	533	539	
1	42	43	139	118	..	9	9	2	135	137	
..	8	8	20	14	..	..	..	..	17	17
..	43	43	122	79	..	2	2	..	88	88	
..	1	1	10	7	..	3	3	..	5	5	
..	23	23	50	44	..	2	2	..	51	51	
..	32	32	70	59	..	3	3	1	62	63	
..	38	38	78	53	..	2	2	..	64	64	
..	20	20	57	38	..	..	..	..	43	43
..	2	2	8	6	..	..	..	..	8	8
2	21	23	54	39	..	..	..	2	46	48
..	..	..	4	4	..	..	..	..	5	5
..	3	3	9	9	1	..	1	1	9	10	
3	96	99	321	264	..	6	6	9	265	274	
..	16	16	58	51	..	..	..	..	52	52
..	20	20	74	63	..	2	2	..	66	66	
..	..	..	7	6	..	..	..	..	6	6
1	24	25	76	59	..	1	1	3	59	62	
1	17	18	41	36	..	1	1	3	36	39	
1	19	20	65	49	..	2	2	3	46	49	
..	3	3	7	6	..	..	..	..	7	7
338	11	349	669	577	53	..	53	538	20	558	
217	8	225	388	327	29	..	29	307	11	318	
48	1	49	81	77	13	..	13	68	6	74	
50	1	51	142	120	3	..	3	117	2	119	
6	..	6	8	7	1	..	1	6	..	6	
17	1	18	50	46	7	..	7	40	1	41	

ROAD TRAFFIC

Cause	City of				
	Accidents Reported		Killed		
	Total	Casualty ¹	Pedestrians	Others	Total
<i>Passengers</i>	41	35	..	3	3
Alighting Improperly from Vehicle	13	11	..	..	..
Riding Improperly or Falling	18	16	..	1	1
Intoxicated	5	5	..	1	1
Other	5	3	..	1	1
<i>Other Persons</i> ²	329	75	..	1	1
Swerving to Avoid Vehicle, &c	178	39	..	..	..
Swerving to Avoid Straying Animal	34	10	..	1	1
Other	117	26	..	..	..
<i>Motor Vehicle Defects, excluding Motor Cycles</i>	262	47	..	..	..
Brakes or Steering	158	26	..	..	..
Tyres	35	8	..	..	..
Head or Rear Lights	12	1	..	..	..
Other	57	12	..	..	..
<i>Motor Cycle Defects</i>	8	6	..	..	..
Brakes or Steering	2	1	..	..	..
Tyres	2	2	..	..	..
Head or Rear Lights	2	2	..	..	..
Other	2	1	..	..	..
<i>Pedal Cycle Defects</i>	12	9	..	..	..
Brakes	3	1	..	..	..
Head or Rear Lights	6	5	..	..	..
Other	3	3	..	..	..
<i>Tramway Faults</i>	8	4	..	..	..
<i>Animal-drawn Vehicle Defects</i> .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Animals</i>	48	16	..	..	..
Animal Ridden or in Vehicle	5	4	..	..	..
Animals Straying in Roadway	42	12	..	..	..
Other	1	..	..	..	..
<i>Road Conditions</i>	142	48	..	1	1
Loosely Gravelled	33	10	..	..	..
Wet and Slippery	63	13	..	..	..
Other	46	25	..	1	1
<i>Weather</i>	50	14	2	..	2
Vision Obscured by Rain, Dust, &c	26	7	2	..	2
Glaring Sun	22	7	..	..	..
Other	2	..	..	..	..
<i>Other Causes</i>	2	1	..	..	..
Total	6,802	2,015	43	47	90

¹ Accidents causing human death or serious injury.² Including tram crews.

ACCIDENTS, 1960-61—continued

Brisbane			Queensland								
Seriously Injured			Accidents Reported		Killed			Seriously Injured			
Pedestrians	Others	Total	Total	Casualty ¹	Pedestrians	Others	Total	Pedestrians	Others	Total	
..	33	33	92	77	..	5	5	..	79	79	
..	11	11	16	13	..	..	..	..	13	13
..	15	15	53	47	..	3	3	..	46	46	
..	4	4	8	7	..	1	1	..	7	7	
..	3	3	15	10	..	1	1	..	13	13	
8	88	96	881	203	..	3	3	9	258	267	
4	46	50	412	96	..	1	1	4	120	124	
..	13	13	263	64	..	1	1	..	87	87	
4	29	33	206	43	..	1	1	5	51	56	
7	66	73	1,159	315	..	9	9	10	480	490	
3	36	39	540	144	..	4	4	4	221	225	
..	14	14	310	89	..	1	1	..	134	134	
..	1	1	74	22	..	..	..	..	35	35
4	15	19	235	60	..	4	4	6	90	96	
..	7	7	35	28	..	1	1	1	34	35	
..	1	1	4	3	..	..	..	..	4	4
..	2	2	9	6	..	..	..	..	7	7
..	3	3	9	8	..	..	..	..	11	11
..	1	1	13	11	..	1	1	1	12	13	
..	10	10	41	35	..	4	4	..	34	34	
..	1	1	10	6	..	..	..	..	6	6
..	5	5	23	21	..	4	4	..	19	19	
..	4	4	8	8	..	..	..	..	9	9
..	10	10	8	4	..	..	..	..	10	10
..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	2	2
..	18	18	765	59	..	3	3	..	68	68	
..	4	4	11	7	..	1	1	..	6	6	
..	14	14	616	50	..	1	1	..	61	61	
..	..	..	138	2	..	1	1	..	1	1
1	52	53	1,046	278	..	13	13	3	390	393	
..	11	11	363	97	..	3	3	..	129	129	
..	14	14	269	70	..	2	2	..	100	100	
1	27	28	414	111	..	8	8	3	161	164	
4	12	16	267	79	2	1	3	5	110	115	
1	8	9	166	46	2	1	3	2	71	73	
3	4	7	96	33	..	..	..	3	39	42
..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	1	4	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
460	2,199	2,659	17,506	5,424	81	272	353	712	6,895	7,607	

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 1960-61 was used.

AGES OF PERSONS KILLED OR SERIOUSLY INJURED IN ROAD TRAFFIC
ACCIDENTS, QUEENSLAND, 1960-61

Age Group	Pedestrians	Motor Drivers	Motor Cyclists	Pedal Cyclists	Passengers	Others ¹	Total	Rate per 10,000 Persons of Each Age
Under 5	63	..	..	..	219	..	282	16.6
5-6	64	..	..	6	66	..	136	21.7
7-16	155	13	3	291	544	7	1,013	34.9
17-20	39	440	394	46	623	1	1,543	179.4
21-29	34	752	229	22	547	..	1,584	93.3
30-39	61	566	74	25	364	1	1,091	52.7
40-49	84	362	49	28	319	..	842	44.9
50-59	80	245	29	24	252	5	635	43.7
60 and Over ..	194	176	14	48	253	6	691	37.4
Not Known ..	19	49	22	2	51	..	143	..
Total ..	793	2,603	814	492	3,238	20	7,960	52.9

¹ Tram crews, drivers of animal-drawn vehicles, riders of horses, &c.

The next table shows the ages of road users responsible for or primarily involved in traffic accidents. In accidents where the cause is not attributable to any of the parties involved, only the road user primarily involved is included in this table. In all other accidents only the road user responsible is included.

AGES OF ROAD USERS INVOLVED IN ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS,¹
QUEENSLAND, 1960-61

Age Group	Drivers of Motor Cars	Drivers of Utilities, Trucks, &c	Motor Cyclists	Pedal Cyclists	Pedestrians	Passengers	Others ²	Total
Under 5 .. ..	..	..	..	..	70	8	..	78
5-6 .. ..	..	..	..	7	72	6	..	85
7-16	27	22	8	258	150	13	8	486
17-20	2,088	654	418	35	23	5	4	3,227
21-29	2,918	1,403	203	13	27	8	42	4,614
30-39	1,986	1,147	66	14	49	15	44	3,321
40-49	1,358	766	40	12	60	7	51	2,294
50-59	921	399	23	12	62	10	34	1,461
60 and Over ..	605	256	8	33	143	14	11	1,070
Not Known ..	532	263	21	7	14	6	27	870
Total ..	10,435	4,910	787	391	670	92	221	17,506

¹ Including 765 where a straying animal was responsible.

² Bus drivers, tram crews, drivers of animal-drawn vehicles, riders of horses, &c.

Road Traffic Accident Casualty Rates—The next table shows the percentage distribution of persons in various age groups within each category of road traffic accident casualties reported during the five years ended 30 June 1961.

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												
1956-57	..	7.6	7.4	16.5	3.3	6.6	8.9	10.5	13.0	22.4	3.8	100.0
1957-58	..	7.6	7.5	15.3	5.2	5.5	10.1	9.7	14.2	23.2	1.7	100.0
1958-59	..	7.6	8.7	17.7	4.3	7.1	7.3	10.2	10.8	25.0	1.3	100.0
1959-60	..	6.6	7.2	17.8	4.3	6.2	9.0	12.0	11.6	23.1	2.2	100.0
1960-61	..	7.9	8.1	19.5	4.9	4.3	7.7	10.6	10.1	24.5	2.4	100.0
MOTOR DRIVERS												
1956-57	0.4	12.9	29.9	24.4	15.7	9.3	6.6	0.8	100.0
1957-58	0.3	14.5	30.4	24.5	13.5	9.1	6.3	1.4	100.0
1958-59	0.6	16.0	28.7	23.1	14.2	9.4	6.6	1.4	100.0
1959-60	0.5	16.9	28.5	21.7	14.4	10.3	6.1	1.6	100.0
1960-61	0.5	16.9	28.9	21.7	13.9	9.4	6.8	1.9	100.0
MOTOR CYCLISTS												
1956-57	0.9	46.3	33.3	10.0	5.7	1.5	1.1	1.2	100.0
1957-58	0.4	46.5	32.9	10.3	5.9	2.2	0.7	1.1	100.0
1958-59	1.2	50.0	28.0	10.2	5.7	2.7	1.0	1.2	100.0
1959-60	0.7	49.1	27.8	10.4	5.5	2.7	1.6	2.2	100.0
1960-61	0.4	48.4	28.1	9.1	6.0	3.6	1.7	2.7	100.0
PEDAL CYCLISTS												
1956-57	0.8	53.3	11.1	7.5	7.5	7.2	4.9	6.5	1.2	100.0
1957-58	1.1	52.9	14.2	7.1	6.6	6.2	5.1	6.0	0.8	100.0
1958-59	1.6	56.0	12.4	4.9	5.7	5.6	5.7	6.6	1.5	100.0
1959-60	0.7	57.3	9.7	3.7	7.4	6.8	6.3	7.4	0.7	100.0
1960-61	1.2	59.1	9.3	4.5	5.1	5.7	4.9	9.8	0.4	100.0
OTHERS ²												
1956-57	..	5.7	2.7	13.9	19.1	19.8	12.2	10.2	7.0	7.3	2.1	100.0
1957-58	..	6.0	2.1	13.1	16.8	20.1	14.8	9.5	7.4	7.7	2.5	100.0
1958-59	..	5.6	2.2	15.5	19.1	20.0	12.3	9.5	6.3	7.5	2.0	100.0
1959-60	..	5.8	2.2	17.2	19.6	18.0	11.0	9.8	7.2	7.6	1.6	100.0
1960-61	..	6.7	2.0	16.9	19.2	16.8	11.2	9.8	7.9	7.9	1.6	100.0
ALL PERSONS												
1956-57	..	3.0	1.9	13.5	19.3	21.4	13.8	10.5	7.1	7.8	1.7	100.0
1957-58	..	3.1	1.7	11.8	18.7	21.8	15.6	9.8	7.7	8.0	1.8	100.0
1958-59	..	3.1	1.9	13.2	20.1	20.8	14.0	10.1	7.1	8.1	1.6	100.0
1959-60	..	3.1	1.8	13.2	19.6	19.9	13.7	10.7	8.1	8.2	1.7	100.0
1960-61	..	3.5	1.7	12.7	19.4	19.9	13.7	10.6	8.0	8.7	1.8	100.0

¹ Up to 1957-58 all reported casualties; from 1958-59 minor casualties excluded.
² Passengers in vehicles, crews of trams, drivers of animal-drawn vehicles, riders of horses, &c.

Age trends in the main categories of road traffic accident casualties reported in 1960-61 repeated the pattern observed in earlier years. In 1960-61, persons from 17 to 39 years accounted for 53·0 per cent of all road traffic accident casualties reported. Persons aged 60 and over comprised 24·5 per cent of all pedestrian casualties; persons from 21 to 39 years, 50·6 per cent of all motor driver casualties; persons from 17 to 29 years, 76·5 per cent of all motor cyclist casualties; and persons from 7 to 16 years, 59·1 per cent of all pedal cyclist casualties.

In 1960-61 one motor cyclist was killed or seriously injured for every 21 motor cycles on the register, compared with one driver for every 155 of all other types of motor vehicles.

Road Conditions—In 1960-61, 1,046 accidents, 278 of which caused casualties, were attributed to road conditions, loosely gravelled roads accounting for 363, and wet slippery roads for 269.

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. provide services between Brisbane, other Queensland centres, and the southern capitals, connecting at Sydney with planes to New Zealand, Great Britain, America, and South Africa. Both airlines also operate between New Guinea and Sydney, landing at Brisbane and other Queensland coastal cities. Brisbane is a port of call on the service between Melbourne and London, operated by Qantas Empire Airways Ltd. Tasman Empire Airways Ltd provide a special seasonal service, commencing in June each year, between New Zealand and Brisbane. Other companies provide services connecting Brisbane with towns in Central and Western Queensland and connecting Sydney and the Southern States with Coolangatta, Toowoomba,

towns in South-Western Queensland, and Brisbane via New South Wales coastal and New England towns. Mount Isa is connected with Alice Springs in Central Australia. Subsidiary companies provide planes for taxi and charter work, and the Flying Doctor Service operates throughout Western Queensland. In many cases a pedal wireless transmitting and receiving set provides communication with the Flying Doctor. The map on page 276 shows the air routes operating in Queensland.

Under *The State Transport Facilities Acts, 1946 to 1959*, licenses are issued for the carriage of passengers and goods by air within the State in the same manner as for road transport. Fees range from 10 per cent of the gross earnings to nominal fixed annual fees. From 1 July 1958 substantial reductions were made in license fees to air services operating in outback areas.

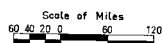
No civil aviation details are available for Queensland only. In the following table particulars are given for Australia. The figures relate to companies with head offices in Australia, but exclude operations of aircraft chartered for Defence purposes.

CIVIL AVIATION, AUSTRALIA

Particulars	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
Registered Aircraft Owners ¹ .. No.	485	570	642	745	850
Registered Aircraft ¹ No.	1,054	1,180	1,246	1,467	1,502
Licensed Pilots ¹ —					
Private No.	2,592	2,628	2,801	3,001	3,208
Commercial No.	829	963	1,057	1,110	1,154 ⁵
Airline Transport No.	1,027	1,045	1,041	1,036	1,130
Licensed Ground Engineers ¹ No.	1,915	2,016	2,266	2,382	2,601
Aerodromes ¹ —					
Government No.	169	168	168	149	132
Licensed ² No.	313	311	304	323	351
Flying Boat Bases ³ No.	13	13	13	13	13
Accidents—					
Persons Killed No.	24	28	21	44	28
Persons Injured No.	36	31	30	42	38
<i>Internal Services Only</i>					
Hours Flown No.	251,139	237,981	229,396	225,050	219,918
Miles Flown 1,000	42,120	40,533	40,287	43,199	42,301
Paying Passengers 1,000	2,125	2,123	2,235	2,660	2,639
Paying Passenger-Miles .. 1,000	891,196	898,542	944,379 ^r	1,132,517 ^r	1,109,552
Freight Short Tons	75,092	70,003	62,755	65,402	62,971
Mails ⁴ Short Tons	2,514	2,642	2,727	4,825	5,956

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 147 senior commercial and 34 commercial helicopter licenses. ^r Revised since last issue.

AIR ROUTES AND BROADCASTING STATIONS IN QUEENSLAND



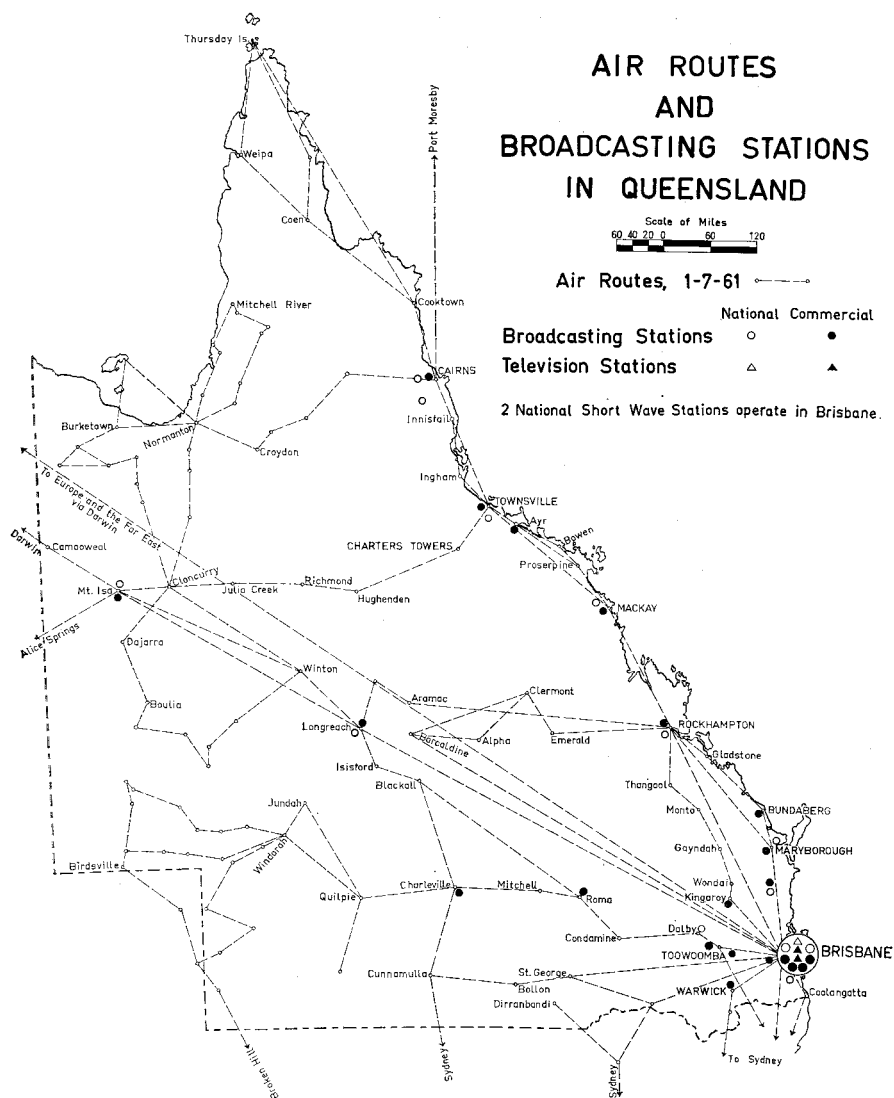
Air Routes, 1-7-61

National Commercial

Broadcasting Stations

Television Stations

2 National Short Wave Stations operate in Brisbane.



9 POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS

The Commonwealth Postmaster-General's Department controls all forms of communication, including ordinary posts, telegraphs, telephones, and wireless telegraphy in Queensland, and it operates radio and television stations for the Australian Broadcasting Commission. Until August 1946 cable and wireless communication was operated by private companies under an arrangement with the Postmaster-General's Department. Thereafter, the Overseas Telecommunications Commission (Australia) was set up to take over and operate radio and cable services linking Australia with other countries.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, AUSTRALIA, 1960-61

State	Revenue ¹				Total Expenditure ¹
	Postal	Telegraph	Telephone	Total ²	
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
New South Wales ³	16,738	2,410	32,853	54,153	55,963
Victoria	11,975	1,831	23,549	38,821	40,158
Queensland	5,107	1,298	10,596	17,604	19,447
South Australia ⁴	3,522	822	7,256	11,963	13,912
Western Australia	2,438	625	4,541	7,912	9,283
Tasmania	993	230	2,275	3,631	5,034
Australia ⁵	42,750	7,275	81,115	136,165	156,209

¹ Including interstate services. ² Excluding all transactions of Wireless Branch but including revenue from private boxes and bags, money orders, postal notes, and other receipts. ³ Including Australian Capital Territory. ⁴ Including Northern Territory. ⁵ 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
1956-57	179,188,100	29,192,500	1,961,700	2,558,900	4,165,197
1957-58	194,435,400	30,013,200	1,969,000	2,555,800	4,035,312
1958-59	204,026,600	30,137,400	1,900,900	2,655,200	4,052,083
1959-60	197,720,100	29,356,500	1,737,700	2,206,900	3,925,733
1960-61	202,169,800	29,374,000	1,638,200	2,200,000	3,824,826

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 8,072 Post Offices throughout Australia in 1960-61 included 1,603,301,200 letters and postcards, 259,950,800

newspapers, &c, 11,380,700 registered articles, and 14,988,400 parcels. There were 20,330,500 telegrams and cablegrams sent through 9,423 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	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
Postal Notes—					
Issued—					
Number	1,895,439	1,820,979	1,818,006	1,662,294	1,646,484
Value £	926,541	898,011	901,461	850,678	844,490
Commission ..	35,062	32,986	33,049	32,399	31,117
Paid—					
Number	2,179,474	2,037,276	2,110,880	1,903,151	1,886,489
Value £	1,157,059	1,099,810	1,135,439	1,062,221	1,053,778
Money Orders—					
Issued—					
Number	1,038,226	1,079,536	1,152,416	1,171,983	1,216,196
Value £	8,856,485	9,059,104	9,869,541	10,982,178	11,741,434
Commission ..	73,240	74,549	78,218	96,253	106,918
Paid—					
Number	929,669	969,003	1,017,338	1,102,256	1,151,486
Value £	8,441,408	8,605,785	9,435,642	10,669,741	11,545,664

Telegraph and telephone business in Queensland during the last five years is shown below. The revenue of the Telegraph Branch in Queensland in 1960-61 was £1,298,000 out of £7,275,000 for all Australia. Revenue includes, as well as charges for messages, a substantial amount received for teleprinter services.

The revenue of the Telephone Branch for 1960-61 in Queensland was £10,596,000 out of an Australian total of £81,115,000.

Expenditure on postal, telephone, and telegraph services, apportioned to Queensland in 1960-61, was £19,447,000, of which £14,790,000 was charged to non-capital works and £4,657,000 to capital works.

TELEGRAMS AND TELEPHONES, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
Telegrams—					
Sent Within Australia—					
Number	4,076,162	3,948,610	3,962,568	3,834,306	3,738,285
Value £	792,173	794,127	794,058	783,558	847,289
Sent Overseas—					
Number	89,035	86,702	89,515	91,427	86,541
Value £	102,688	101,132	105,367	106,132	104,744
Received from Overseas ..	No	75,311	72,993	79,993	86,769
Telephones—					
Exchanges at End of Year ..	No	1,345	1,348	1,358	1,364
New Line Connections ..	No	19,656	18,903	21,473	20,781
Lines Connected ¹ ..	No	173,641	181,985	192,055	198,315
Instruments Connected ¹ ..	No	231,205	243,034	256,355	263,482
Instruments per 100					
Population ¹	No	16.55	17.15	17.79	18.01
Revenue ² £	1,000	7,139	7,858	8,470	9,304

¹ At 30 June.

² From 1959-60, including interstate services.

n Not available.

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	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Sound Broadcasting Stations—					
National ¹	14	14	14	14	15
Commercial	20	20	20	20	21
Broadcast Listeners	312,527	320,626	337,760	344,198	341,101
Coast ²	8	12	11	12	13
Amateur	363	402	419	439	442
Other Transmitting and Receiving ..	2,435	2,986	3,567	4,410	5,136
Other Receiving Only	88	88	83	99	87

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 twelve coastal wireless stations were used for transmitting commercial messages during 1960-61. 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 1961 these stations sent 25,566 paying messages of 370,978 words, 19,774 weather messages of 810,973 words, and 13,373 free-traffic messages of 321,536 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 1961 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.

Three television stations have operated since the latter part of 1959. QTQ-9 (Commercial) began regular transmission on 1 August; BTQ-7 (Commercial) on 1 November, and ABQ-2 (National) on 2 November.

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 1961, 113,954 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, 1961

Particulars	New South Wales ¹	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia ²	Western Australia	Tasmania	Australia
<i>Sound Broadcasting</i>							
National Stations—							
Medium Wave	18	5	13	12	7	4	59
Short Wave	1	3 ³	2	..	2	..	8
Commercial Stations ..	38	20	21	9	14	8	110
Total Stations	57	28	36	21	23	12	177
Listeners' Licenses—							
Whole State	825,528	589,437	341,101	249,475	172,881	77,420	2,255,842
Metropolis	490,225	404,176	145,709	162,793	114,983	29,192	1,347,078
Licenses per 1,000							
Population—							
Whole State	207.6	201.2	224.6	250.4	234.7	221.0	214.6
Metropolis	218.9	211.4	234.4	271.2	273.7	251.8	227.9
<i>Television</i>							
National Stations ..	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Commercial Stations ..	2	2	2	2	1	1	10
Viewers' Licenses ..	488,516	401,395	113,954	124,808	69,628	18,985	1,217,286

¹ Including Australian Capital Territory.

² Including Northern Territory.

³ Two of these stations are used for overseas broadcasts.

Chapter 9—TRADE

1 INTRODUCTION

Queensland has a greater proportion of its working population engaged in primary production than have the other States. Consequently, while its exports consist predominantly of primary produce, Queensland provides an important market for the manufactured products of the southern States.

Normally, about one-third of Queensland's exports and approximately three-quarters of the imports are interstate, although these proportions were lower in the years of high overseas export values.

Most of Queensland's external trade is by sea, for which purpose there is a well-distributed system of ports extending the whole length of the east coast. 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 live-stock 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 292.) 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 1960-61 exports amounted to £286·1m and imports to £286·4m. Total exports per head

were £20 6s 0d in 1860. From £16 11s 4d in 1880, they grew to £19 11s 0d in 1900, £26 0s 11d in 1909, and £44 9s 1d in 1938-39, and were £190 5s 2d in 1960-61.

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, weighed according to the values of the principal items exported in 1938-39, showed the volume of exports in the last sixteen years, on the basis of 1938-39 as 100, as follows:—

1938-39: 100	1949-50: 91	1955-56: 114
	1950-51: 83	1956-57: 123
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

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 299). 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 1960-61 was still only 78 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. Cotton reached a peak in its early production with exports of £78,000 in 1871. Wool made irregular progress during the next fifteen years, but in 1875 it was surpassed for the first time by gold with £1,498,000. In 1880 wool was the largest item of export, £1,388,000, and gold followed, with £821,000. Wool and gold were the chief exports from 1885 to 1905, wool usually being slightly in excess of gold, with an average annual value of about £2m. Meat exports first exceeded £1m in 1895, and sugar passed £1m in 1898. 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.

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 47, 1961, pages 477 to 489).

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 460), imports for all years have been converted to their equivalent values in Australian currency.

Exports—Queensland's overseas exports in 1960-61 were worth £163·8m, 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 overseas exports. In total over the five years ended 1960-61, overseas exports of meats and sugar have together approximately equalled wool exports, the latter yielding about £316m and meat and sugar each about £160m. In 1960-61, overseas export earnings from wool were £54·2m, compared with £29·8m from meat and £34·7m from sugar. Exports of copper, silver-lead, and mineral sands have risen to a high value in recent years.

While the proportion of Queensland's overseas exports going to the United Kingdom has decreased during recent years, both other Commonwealth countries and foreign countries have taken a greater proportion. From 1947-48 to 1960-61 the United Kingdom proportion fell from 54·0 to 31·4 per cent, while for other Commonwealth countries it rose from 7·8 to 15·1 per cent, and for foreign countries from 38·2 to 53·5 per cent.

Details of the values of the principal items of overseas exports from Queensland during 1960-61, 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	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59
Meat, Fresh, Frozen, or Chilled—	£	£	£
Beef and Veal	18,970,233	14,623,560	33,833,705
Pork	77,288	79,693	95,745
Offals	1,233,364	988,775	1,987,142
Other Meat	205,657	171,834	283,023
Bacon and Hams, except Tinned	99,477	84,539	59,699
Meat Preserved in Tins, &c—			
Beef and Veal	5,247,336	5,438,786	5,925,935
Ham	252,310	244,925	234,418
Tongues	159,978	149,179	191,667
Other Meat and Poultry	384,562	292,076	317,581
Meat Extracts	218,033	571,420	594,180
Beef, Corned, &c	150,646	138,309	216,356
Other Meat and By-products	71,024	52,993	73,154
Butter	5,577,044	3,118,321	6,839,197
Cheese	372,378	107,599	815,791
Eggs (in Shell or not in Shell)	452,225	145,882	131,060
Honey	106,505	56,788	20,736
Ghee	285,064	272,078	254,939
Other Dairy Products	237,177	104,803	188,396
Wheat	1,941,864	57	2,630,455
Maize	21,081	27,403	7,247
Millet and Panicum	421,728	409,087	458,073
Sorghum	377,642	482	1,162,566
Barley	485,835	..	2,944,494
Flour, Wheaten	829,444	126,587	267,184
Pineapples, Preserved or Pulped	1,308,711	923,667	2,799,150
Other Fruit, Preserved or Pulped	104,559	24,166	157,831
Pineapple Juice	195,558	217,270	257,723
Sugar, Raw or Refined	28,275,848	34,656,816	31,885,490
Live Animals	456,778	539,338	78,623
Cattle Hides and Calf Skins	1,124,064	1,146,648	1,916,513
Sheep and Lamb Skins	916,092	905,142	777,016
Wool	86,144,695	66,888,425	46,011,010
Pearl, &c Shell	544,449	460,881	365,237
Canary Seed	1,507,244	106,043	90,568
Edible Animal Oils and Fats, incl Tallow	428,526	361,018	325,626
Tallow, Inedible	896,714	773,126	850,388
Whale Oil	532,835	670,008	403,579
Titanium and Zircon Sands, Concentrates, &c	8,384,626	5,792,975	3,874,380
Copper—Ores, Concentrates, Blister, Ingots, &c	5,853,500	3,633,775	7,611,308
Lead and Silver—Lead—Ores, &c, Bullion, Scrap, &c	8,495,761	5,663,133	6,274,134
Zinc—Ores, Concentrates, Spelter, Ingots, &c	1,186,449	5,104	524,291
Other Ores, Concentrates, Residues, and Metals	1,100,165	912,359	430,949
Machines and Machinery	479,268	676,241	520,730
Leather and Leather Manufactures	308,619	447,695	460,455
Logs and Timber, Undressed or Dressed	88,750	106,839	132,519
Plywood and Veneers	114,595	98,597	148,923
Other Goods, n.e.l.	3,757,900	4,278,478	4,568,668
Total Exports (incl Specie)	190,383,601	156,492,920	169,997,854

¹ Including "For Orders", totalling £3,203,814.

QUEENSLAND, 1956-57 TO 1960-61

1959-60	1960-61					
	United Kingdom ¹	Other Cwealth Countries	Japan	U.S.A.	Other Foreign Countries	Total
£	£	£	£	£	£	£
32,136,640	6,585,986	2,038,376	374,869	13,751,996	908,130	23,659,357
76,408	99	59,611	..	..	16,821	76,531
1,569,172	810,346	201,882	1,712	32,516	82,454	1,128,910
250,673	86,288	236,263	58,236	757,842	45,126	1,183,755
74,881	54	79,948	17	..	4,959	84,978
4,329,942	1,225,940	559,520	1,021	78,141	79,667	1,944,289
44,758	129,729	32,654	..	..	1,921	164,304
163,583	90,434	4,070	382	..	549	95,435
211,593	460,348	639,488	185	4,535	97,644	1,202,200
420,203	71,118	45,998	..	4,548	13,907	135,571
75,788	18,254	24,321	..	..	165	42,740
66,682	7,425	47,569	538	..	17,081	72,613
7,566,053	2,753,329	369,570	38,864	..	206,644	3,368,407
911,186	361,164	57,627	63,537	..	99,311	581,639
135,462	283,423	13,998	..	..	9,529	306,950
44,120	55,445	1,629	..	..	8,746	65,820
331,996	..	289,111	127	..	87,136	376,374
150,438	6,501	153,459	..	182,438	83,099	425,497
4,441,748	61,189	43,589	..	..	..	104,778
13,270	..	2,313	..	..	..	2,313
297,621	107,268	44,260	2,520	..	41,274	195,322
1,118,518	..	1,377	..	..	30	1,407
2,312,722	223,815	..	..	..	..	223,815
648,342	115,535	641,467	..	..	11,258	768,260
1,740,701	268,505	527,980	..	25,581	14,439	836,505
167,931	117,070	75,669	21	52,785	6,722	252,267
167,026	69,116	29,626	18	..	14,032	112,792
26,396,273	17,675,681	12,000,534	3,776,484	1,204,732	3,390	34,660,821
166,576	36	53,232	..	4,250	57,320	114,838
1,955,509	6,056	..	897,231	..	459,924	1,363,211
1,303,454	176,524	..	5,084	35	1,490,473	1,672,116
63,260,557	8,920,824	310,545	18,525,452	2,288,451	24,167,801	54,213,073
368,124	62,645	12,192	11,698	128,676	224,138	439,349
150,050	2,386	41,891	..	..	..	44,277
317,720	24,505	93,122	1,871	..	35,399	154,897
803,895	3,309	277,741	62,318	816	106,990	451,174
347,619	..	..	..	..	271,553	271,553
3,938,612	742,172	65,215	360,122	1,797,449	1,258,310	4,223,268
9,055,641	3,273,070	300,516	9,622,830	334,897	103,765	13,635,078
5,309,864	5,343,234	695	..	6,374	9,983	5,360,286
989,535	193,708	..	188,259	..	1,077,088	1,459,055
728,332	7,917	121,159	604,286	97	56,812	790,271
660,326	15,458	595,159	5,676	21,072	102,673	740,038
742,521	235,432	253,638	..	202	3,194	492,466
107,022	23,444	68,480	20,014	8,720	3,061	123,719
130,389	60,180	46,251	..	4,036	625	111,092
5,121,963	815,525	4,221,164	264,288	118,271	625,237	6,044,485
181,321,439	51,490,487	24,682,909	34,887,660	20,808,460	31,908,380	163,777,896

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 27.8 per cent in 1960-61. Wool shows a fluctuating, but generally declining, trend from 27.2 per cent in 1947-48 to 16.5 per cent in 1960-61, and butter from 98.2 per cent to 81.7 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 51.0 per cent in 1960-61, while the proportion of mineral exports has fallen from 66.2 per cent to 37.5 per cent.

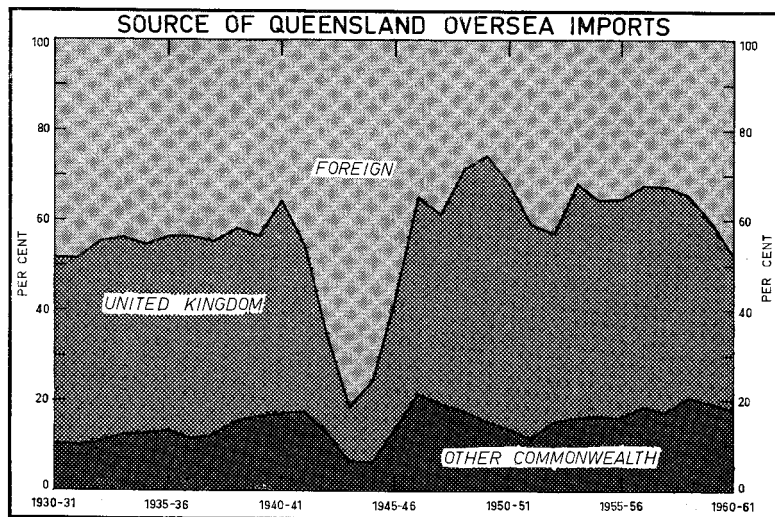
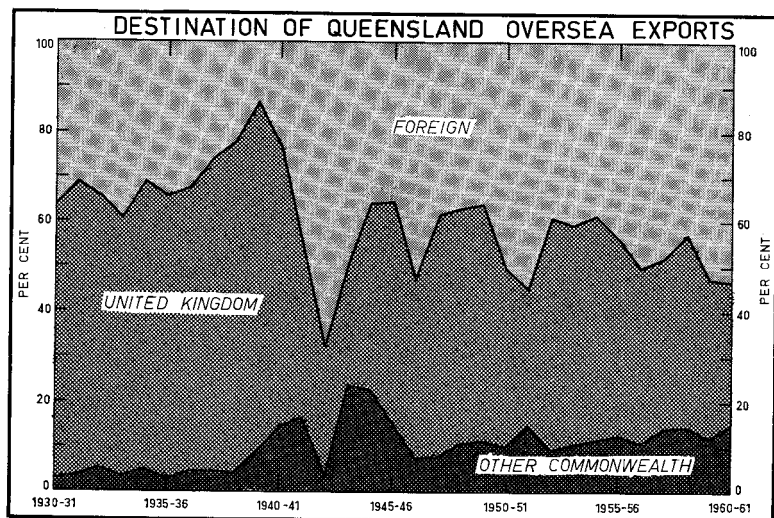
Sugar exports, principally to Canada and New Zealand, accounted for 48.6 per cent of the total exports to other Commonwealth countries in 1960-61. The most important items to foreign countries were wool (£45.0m), principally to Japan, France, Italy, and Western Germany, beef and veal (£15.0m), and minerals (£15.4m).

The next table shows, for five years, the quantities of oversea exports for the main items for which this information is available.

QUANTITIES OF OVERSEA EXPORTS, QUEENSLAND

Commodity	Unit	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
Beef, Frozen, &c	Cwt	2,510,978	1,771,095	2,900,215	2,194,826	1,566,495
Animal Offals	Cwt	148,706	118,478	204,931	152,056	108,277
Bacon and Hams	Cwt	3,320	2,633	1,985	2,187	2,359
Canned Meats	Cwt	422,651	409,286	403,712	266,736	178,315
Meat Extracts	Cwt	5,419	5,945	6,459	7,151 ^r	2,022
Butter	Cwt	372,610	226,336	452,046	417,487	219,789
Cheese	Cwt	38,685	7,336	53,581	84,454	50,426
Eggs in Shell	Doz	1,127,050	717,425	398,487	158,277	485,792
Eggs not in Shell	Cwt	18,165	3,639	3,933	9,071	20,404
Wheat	Bush	2,843,643	112	3,536,288	5,954,181	166,469
Sorghum	Tons	19,912	13	63,533	59,245	50
Flour, Wheaten	Tons	28,448	3,470	10,095	23,923	25,408
Preserved Pineapples	Cwt	166,065	115,665	435,720	300,993 ^r	124,836
Fruit Juices	Gal	786,987	808,664	980,496	637,966	1,073,227
Sugar, Raw or Refined	Tons	668,374	703,258	798,189	695,024	787,347
Wool, Greasy	1,000 Lb	219,705	197,597	187,004	229,699	211,745
Wool, Scoured or Other	1,000 Lb	12,942	12,007	10,630	12,197	12,172
Pearl, &c Shell	Cwt	20,402	20,133	19,116	17,431	19,647
Animal Fats	Cwt	309,595	256,114	275,721	380,229	117,744
Whale Oil	Gal	1,121,029	1,455,454	1,027,676	1,425,042	660,348
Copper—Blister, Ingots, &c	Tons	15,599	16,526	21,602	14,002	23,884
Lead—Bullion, Scrap, &c	Tons	56,006	49,719	60,432	49,961	54,050
Zinc Ores and Concentrates	Tons	53,371	68	39,342	44,969	63,791
Mineral Sands, Concentrates	Tons	184,072	128,758	120,544	147,822	159,869
Plywood	Sq Ft	739,381	596,344	515,610	566,889	768,841

^r Revised since last issue.



Imports—The following table shows direct overseas imports into Queensland during 1960-61 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	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59
	£	£	£
Fish, Fresh or Preserved	464,992	667,910	617,884
Tea	2,263,464	1,585,551	2,109,105
Tobacco and Manufactures, Cigarettes, &c	49,949	57,933	60,340
Cotton, Raw	137,110	109,064	104,107
Yarns, Threads, Cordage, and Twines	438,747	444,990	344,006
Bags and Sacks	1,703,334	1,045,660	1,553,589
Piece Goods, Blankets, and Towels	3,476,479	4,187,802	3,900,270
Linoleum	390,888	363,293	378,178
Carpets and Floor Coverings, n.e.i.	205,688	233,013	218,520
Apparel, incl Footwear	263,069	383,769	338,335
Kerosene—Aviation, Power, &c	1,304,297	819,247	815,144
Mineral Lubricating Oil	830,624	820,995	902,130
Petrol, incl Aviation Spirit	3,013,634	1,692,968	2,586,821
Residual, Diesel, and Furnace Oil	264,790	206,620	36,759
Other Petroleum Products (excl Petroleum Jelly)	221,242	195,934	146,455
Pigments, Paints, Varnishes	367,771	241,833	276,450
Asbestos	258,338	525,432	499,023
Iron and Steel—Pig, Plate, Sheet, Pipes, Wire, &c	3,033,542	2,267,528	1,672,877
Kitchenware, Cooking Appliances (not electric)	94,276	122,352	114,848
Hand Tools	392,662	390,008	352,653
Motor Vehicles, Motor Cycles, Cycles, and Parts	5,185,782	5,678,073	4,607,082
Other Metal Goods (excl Machy and Elec Goods)	1,213,372	1,244,315	1,025,415
Electrical Wire and Cable	134,372	80,598	117,841
Dynamo Electrical Machinery, &c	1,716,037	2,120,977	2,073,820
Internal Combustion Engines and Parts	646,299	527,010	1,060,203
Tractors and Parts	3,631,052	4,409,353	2,724,896
Railway and Tramway Vehicles, incl Locos	304,349	241,151	76,346
Household Machines, incl Refrigerators	136,190	114,862	99,152
Agricultural Machinery, Implements, and Parts	586,399	484,581	628,621
Steam Turbines and Parts	213,647	91,061	267,848
Mining and Metallurgical Machinery	343,151	368,155	444,869
Other Machinery, Machine Tools, and Parts	3,150,586	3,339,363	3,193,416
Rubber, Unmanufactured	915,284	924,004	900,752
Rubber Tyres and Tubes	218,805	203,021	169,596
Logs	300,742	319,060	426,966
Timber, Undressed or Dressed	317,665	280,836	263,651
Glass	332,386	281,566	262,414
Glassware and Bottles	170,912	200,390	158,973
Crockery and Householdware, n.e.i.	408,708	421,697	499,540
Paper, Paper Boards, Pulp	2,084,550	2,381,954	2,377,191
Paper Manufactures, Stationery, and Books	853,962	929,426	1,064,824
Jewellery, Timepieces, Fancy and Sporting Goods	387,358	502,363	593,295
Optical, Scientific, Photographic Appliances	363,843	404,794	430,492
Drugs, Toilet Goods, Soaps, Chemicals, &c	906,338	1,081,660	1,369,549
Fertilisers	911,276	1,005,198	877,161
Other Goods, n.e.i.	4,276,075	5,500,450	4,995,539
Total Imports (incl Specie)	48,884,036	49,497,820	47,736,946

¹ Including Origin Unknown, totalling £42,567.

QUEENSLAND, 1956-57 TO 1960-61

1959-60	1960-61					
	United Kingdom	Other Cwealth Countries	Japan	U.S.A.	Other Foreign Countries	Total ¹
£	£	£	£	£	£	£
885,378	223,690	248,393	280,617	27,162	220,385	1,000,247
2,034,013	110	1,519,817	406	..	359,004	1,879,337
96,022	13,468	5,466	..	35,673	8,689	63,339
94,706	..	..	..	91,138	..	91,138
413,515	326,838	10,175	42,713	32,619	7,319	419,664
734,476	897	1,182,451	3,914	..	28,703	1,215,965
4,226,143	1,151,342	847,294	1,633,614	287,911	727,248	4,647,409
420,593	480,628	3,680	..	34,465	2,486	521,259
330,199	296,804	11,667	7,979	12,012	87,479	415,941
405,089	205,857	87,201	92,159	42,081	207,902	635,200
805,642	21	..	..	117	788,904	789,042
829,196	15,896	..	..	561,416	449,712	1,027,024
2,858,691	19	115,879	..	61	2,776,949	2,892,908
20,954	..	..	..	..	80,391	80,391
230,867	10,968	..	..	19,779	150,570	181,317
209,967	94,690	523	31,421	22,950	42,956	192,540
596,548	137	563,731	..	26	..	563,894
1,165,255	1,342,590	39,034	915,029	355,353	383,971	3,035,977
153,181	145,199	4,770	8,067	2,932	18,219	179,187
373,478	268,010	1,496	42,023	33,918	131,005	476,452
4,586,293	2,039,315	321,450	53,824	1,103,808	305,538	3,823,935
1,758,089	967,515	51,426	144,368	737,999	219,542	2,120,850
71,405	86,071	100	95	5,004	234	91,504
2,113,162	1,168,497	20,319	37,140	191,381	316,514	1,733,851
629,765	775,733	18,562	5,734	205,571	50,373	1,055,973
3,771,779	2,159,624	74,061	..	1,218,316	278,283	3,730,284
124,875	74,110	..	..	47,476	8,033	129,619
139,199	285,214	472	1,530	121,763	33,706	442,685
616,278	166,846	96,441	193	240,067	73,687	577,234
38,733	255,198	..	..	2,710	271,748	529,656
215,725	72,363	5,893	..	462,195	11,396	551,847
3,563,822	2,658,652	30,683	38,305	1,167,627	1,197,941	5,093,208
1,177,442	7,930	738,568	..	327,209	55,045	1,128,752
157,835	139,191	678	1,701	54,372	137,752	333,694
554,646	..	503,889	..	..	1,750	505,639
488,746	643	464,961	10,114	143,505	456,773	1,075,996
427,057	177,200	905	8,255	34,463	311,302	532,125
202,040	61,529	25,718	28,617	19,480	106,649	241,993
426,862	319,072	509	180,173	..	18,875	518,629
2,644,519	571,805	1,948,362	30,515	175,458	1,060,747	3,786,887
1,150,971	931,974	8,920	41,246	274,502	79,702	1,338,477
686,355	262,037	73,404	216,398	32,317	223,668	807,824
541,003	293,223	2,548	65,720	72,934	111,275	545,700
1,571,158	990,128	22,553	265,747	510,465	653,429	2,442,322
439,596	32	135,092	..	3,560	450,585	589,269
5,877,180	2,078,786	1,776,552	413,275	1,520,708	1,411,358	7,241,070
50,858,448	21,119,852	10,963,643	4,600,892	10,232,503	14,317,797	61,277,254

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

OVERSEA TRADE AT VARIOUS QUEENSLAND PORTS

Port		1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
		£	£	£	£	£
Brisbane						
Imports	.. ..	43,945,722	44,944,922	43,541,004	47,729,940	57,964,678
Exports	.. ..	131,802,933	97,498,250	100,281,630	116,645,227	97,668,819
Maryborough						
Imports	.. ..	21,655	15,518	19,424	23,639	35,118
Exports	.. ..	3,437,135	3,309,771	2,500,609	2,136,306	1,725,088
Bundaberg						
Imports	.. ..	3,243	2,656	4,130	4,938	5,006
Exports	.. ..	147	7,765	32,109	41,974	179,659
Gladstone						
Imports	.. ..	509,361	441,355	375,192	459,578	409,013
Exports	.. ..	3,296,776	1,970,752	5,245,340	4,495,471	2,229,516
Rockhampton						
Imports	.. ..	243,983	556,722	309,389	231,909	276,596
Exports	.. ..	5,005,412	2,846,990	6,699,613	5,439,160	2,690,139
Mackay						
Imports	.. ..	464,468	192,544	267,150	81,271	179,393
Exports	.. ..	8,605,545	14,498,803	13,201,190	10,155,050	13,442,657
Bowen						
Imports	.. ..	586	1,295	687	779	1,307
Exports	.. ..	5,520,165	6,098,903	4,278,349	1,884,896	1,753,200
Townsville						
Imports	.. ..	2,433,080	2,088,600	1,857,331	1,559,191	1,614,363
Exports	.. ..	26,849,424	22,513,057	26,857,840	29,605,307	34,284,632
Cairns						
Imports	.. ..	1,248,570	1,245,183	1,359,768	766,571	782,068
Exports	.. ..	5,796,890	7,721,680	10,860,724	10,907,625	9,778,700 ¹
Thursday Island						
Imports	.. ..	13,368	9,025	2,871	632	9,712
Exports	.. ..	69,174	26,949	40,450	10,423	25,486
Total						
Imports	.. ..	48,884,036	49,497,820	47,736,946	50,858,448	61,277,254
Exports	.. ..	190,383,601	156,492,920	169,997,854	181,321,439	163,777,896

¹ Including Mourilyan, from which shipments commenced in 1960-61, £3,540,157.

Queensland's overseas trade is mostly through Brisbane, which has handled on the average over the last five years about 92 per cent of the imports and about 63 per cent of the exports. Townsville, with about 4 per cent of the import trade and about 16 per cent of the export trade,

is the second port. Some of the smaller ports engage in specialised overseas export trades. Gladstone exports meat, butter, coal, and sorghum; Rockhampton, meat; Mackay, sugar; Bowen, meat; Townsville, minerals, meat, and sugar; Mourilyan, sugar; Cairns, sugar, 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 transhipped through the port of Brisbane, the overseas export figures of the smaller ports show only a part of the products of the districts which leave through these ports. Wool is a large proportion of the value of 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 299.

OVERSEA IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, QUEENSLAND

Year				Total Oversea Trade	Imports	Exports	Excess of Exports
				£	£	£	£
1951-52	..	..	..	182,402,074	86,426,748	95,975,326	9,548,578
1952-53	..	..	..	188,319,746	43,221,702	145,098,044	101,876,342
1953-54	..	..	..	220,735,927	55,631,350	165,104,577	109,473,227
1954-55	..	..	..	223,366,606	68,883,151	154,483,455	85,600,304
1955-56	..	..	..	213,882,695	61,737,971	152,144,724	90,406,753
1956-57	..	..	..	239,267,637	48,884,036	190,383,601	141,499,565
1957-58	..	..	..	205,990,740	49,497,820	156,492,920	106,995,100
1958-59	..	..	..	217,734,800	47,736,946	169,997,854	122,260,908
1959-60	..	..	..	232,179,887	50,858,448	181,321,439	130,462,991
1960-61	..	..	..	225,055,150	61,277,254	163,777,896	102,500,642

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 £14.2m, £12.8m, £10.9m, £12.4m, and £14.2m. The columns headed Specie and Bullion no longer refer chiefly to currency transfers. The value of specie exported in 1960-61 was only £95,167, while the value imported was £13,003. Most of the bullion represents unrefined bullion imported from the Territories, New Zealand, and Fiji for refining, while the exports represent the re-export of this in a refined state, plus the exports of Australia's own production of gold and silver.

OVERSEA TRADE, AUSTRALIA

Year	Merchandise		Specie and Bullion		Balance of Exports	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Merchandise	Total
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
1951-52 ..	1,049,751	665,240	3,672	9,768	-384,511	-378,415
1952-53 ..	510,342	848,498	3,767	22,774	338,156	357,163
1953-54 ..	678,590	811,866	3,019	16,466	133,276	146,723
1954-55 ..	840,972	758,041	2,770	16,123	-82,931	-69,578
1955-56 ..	818,293	770,837	2,796	11,027	-47,456	-39,225
1956-57 ..	716,682	972,998	2,309	19,908	256,316	273,915
1957-58 ..	789,261	810,303	2,679	7,644	21,042	26,007
1958-59 ..	794,388	806,705	2,211	4,758	12,317	14,864
1959-60 ..	923,830	925,959	2,563	11,723	2,129	11,289
1960-61 ..	1,085,331	928,040	2,246	40,803	-157,291	-118,734

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 1960-61 are shown in this section.

While exports overseas from Queensland in 1960-61 were worth more than one-and-a-third times as much as exports to other States—due principally to three very valuable items of overseas export, wool, sugar, and meat—imports from overseas were worth less than one-quarter as much as imports from other States.

Many of the imports recorded as coming to Queensland from other States are indirect imports of goods which originated in 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 1960-61, 43 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 overseas countries and with other States.

QUANTITIES OF CERTAIN COMMODITIES EXPORTED AND IMPORTED,
QUEENSLAND, 1960-61

Commodity	Unit	Total Exports	Total Imports
Beef and Veal—Fresh, Frozen, or Chilled	Cwt	1,905,822	n
Meat, Poultry, &c—Preserved in Tins, &c	Cwt	232,311	36,067
Milk and Cream, incl Infants' and Invalids' Food	Cwt	n	103,424
Fish, Fresh or Preserved	Cwt	n	93,024
Butter	Cwt	284,681	n
Wheat	Bush	214,816	63,205
Maize	Bush	256,160	n
Millet and Panicum	Tons	12,709	n
Sorghum	Tons	1,277	n
Flour, Wheaten	Tons	45,714	n
Potatoes	Tons	n	12,192
Pineapples, Fresh	Bush	845,018	n
Dates, Raisins, Sultanias, &c	Lb	n	4,944,058
Other Dried or Evaporated Fruits	Lb	295,652	1,124,184
Pineapples, Preserved in Liquid	Cwt	336,639	n
Other Fruit Preserved in Liquid	Cwt	172,934	51,294
Peanuts, incl Peanut Paste	Lb	31,847,168	n
Sugar, Raw or Refined	Tons	1,201,522	n
Tea	Lb	n	9,341,318
Confectionery	Lb	n	17,719,605
Ale, Beer, and Porter	Gal	n	1,632,980
Tobacco, Unmanufactured	Lb	9,425,632	3,572,349
Cattle	No	359,926	135,166
Sheep	No	597,548	538,798
Wool, Greasy	Lb	225,418,501	18,791,320
Wool, Scoured, &c	Lb	12,195,570	581,198
Kerosene	Gal	n	23,653,983
Other Fuel Oils	Gal	n	212,666,107
Timber, incl Logs	Sup Ft	10,934,515	41,726,217
Plywood	Sq Ft	72,278,118	n
Veneers	Sq Ft	13,387,269	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 283. As regards items sent to other States in 1960-61, sugar was the most important, while other large items were livestock, blister copper, meat, tobacco, fruit and vegetables, timber (including plywood and veneer), peanuts, and hides and skins. Although exports of livestock were partly offset by inward movements, there remained a net export of £10.0m. 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 1961 are given in the following table.

EXPORTS, QUEENSLAND, 1960-61

Commodity	Oversea	Interstate	Total
	£	£	£
<i>Foodstuffs of Animal Origin</i>	35,001,354	9,958,039	44,959,393
Meat, Fresh, Frozen, or Chilled—			
Beef and Veal	23,659,357	3,524,317	27,183,674
Pork	76,531	637,957	714,488
Other Meat and Offals	2,312,665	435,575	2,748,240
Bacon and Hams, except Tinned	84,978	851,285	936,263
Meat, Poultry, &c, Preserved in Tins, &c	3,406,228	1,281,994	4,688,222
Other Meat, Extracts, and By-products	250,924	29,891 ¹	280,815
Butter	3,368,407	1,557,771	4,926,178
Cheese	581,639	339,701	921,340
Eggs (in Shell or not in Shell)	306,950	41	306,991
Honey	65,820	1,917	67,737
Other Foodstuffs of Animal Origin	887,855	1,297,590	2,185,445
<i>Foodstuffs of Vegetable Origin and Beverages</i>	37,707,608	41,010,919	78,718,527
Wheat	104,778	35,416	140,194
Maize	2,313	185,354	187,667
Millet and Panicum	195,322	452,846	648,168
Sorghum	1,407	31,668	33,075
Barley and Other Grains	223,834	169,280	393,114
Flour, Wheaten	768,260	769,460	1,537,720
Vegetables, Fresh	31,116	2,938,470	2,969,586
Fruit, Fresh	186,396	2,059,364	2,245,760
Pineapples, Preserved or Pulped	836,505	2,014,247	2,850,752
Other Fruit, Preserved or Pulped	252,267	1,277,603	1,529,870
Peanuts, incl Peanut Paste .. .. .	..	2,064,130	2,064,130
Sugar, Raw or Refined	34,660,821	26,021,510	60,682,331
Other Foodstuffs of Vegetable Origin	444,589	2,991,571	3,436,160
<i>Tobacco</i>	27,427	5,911,354	5,938,781
Tobacco, Unmanufactured .. .. .	..	5,448,165	5,448,165
Tobacco Manufactures, Cigarettes, and Cigars	27,427	463,189	490,616
<i>Live Animals and Animal Substances (not Foodstuffs)</i>	58,008,470	19,119,081	77,127,551
Cattle	89,615	12,886,657	12,976,272
Pigs	578	951,163	951,741
Sheep .. .. .	..	1,288,420	1,288,420
Other Live Animals	24,645	113,258	137,903
Furred Skins	23,891	182,280	206,171
Cattle Hides and Calf Skins	1,363,211	371,358	1,734,569
Sheep and Lamb Skins	1,672,116	9,733	1,681,849
Wool, Greasy or Scoured	54,213,073	3,156,879	57,369,952
Other Animal Substances, not Foodstuffs	621,341	159,333	780,674
<i>Vegetable Substances and Fibres, &c (not Foodstuffs)</i>	157,260	1,169,940	1,327,200
<i>Yarns, Piece Goods, Textiles, &c</i>	64,910	2,881,290	2,946,200
<i>Apparel</i>	98,082	3,754,332	3,852,414
<i>Oils, Fats, and Waxes</i>	905,323	2,145,377	3,050,700
Edible Animal Oils and Fats, incl Edible Tallow	154,897	493,779	648,676
Tallow, Inedible	451,174	186,309	637,483
Vegetable Oils	754	97,376	98,130
Oils, Fats, Waxes, n.e.i. (incl Whale Oil)	298,498	1,367,913	1,666,411

EXPORTS, QUEENSLAND, 1960-61—continued

Commodity	Oversea	Interstate	Total
	£	£	£
<i>Minerals, Metals, and Metal Manufactures</i>	27,619,256	17,870,083	45,489,339
Coal	176,156	189	176,345
Coke and Other Non-Metallic Rocks and Minerals	24,218	863	25,081
<i>Ores, Concentrates, Sands, Residues, &c—</i>			
Titanium, Zirconium, and Monazite	4,223,268	16,838	4,240,106
Tungsten	2,477	..	2,477
Copper	6,774,383	21	6,774,404
Zinc	1,456,538	..	1,456,538
Lead and Silver-Lead	7,477	..	7,477
Tin	25	1,031,909	1,031,934
Other	83,235	3,322	86,557
<i>Metal and Alloys—Scrap, Pig, Ingots, Bullion, &c—</i>			
Copper	6,860,695	9,032,537	15,893,232
Zinc (Spelter)	2,517	1,663	4,180
Lead	5,352,809	56,050	5,408,859
Other Metals	704,534	580,533	1,285,067
<i>Motor Vehicles, Motor Cycles, Cycles, and Parts</i> ..	408,922	3,193,763	3,602,685
<i>Hardware (incl Kitchenware, Hand Tools, &c)</i> ..	64,764	1,654,049	1,718,813
<i>Other Metal Manufactures</i>	1,477,238	2,298,346	3,775,584
<i>Machines and Machinery (incl Electrical)</i>	740,038	5,077,007	5,817,045
<i>Rubber and Rubber Manufactures</i>	77,608	2,540,781	2,618,389
<i>Leather and Leather Manufactures</i>	492,466	1,513,888	2,006,354
<i>Wood and Wicker</i>	265,951	4,481,086	4,747,037
Logs and Timber, Undressed or Dressed	123,719	672,909	796,628
Plywood and Veneers	111,092	3,427,760	3,538,852
Furniture, Wood and Wicker Manufactures, n.e.i. .	31,140	380,417	411,557
<i>Other Goods, n.e.i.</i>	2,612,143	4,879,469	7,491,612
Total Exports (incl Specie)	163,777,896	122,312,646	286,090,542

¹ Sausage casings only. A small value for other minor meat products not separately 71,988 doz; 1958-59, 12,210 doz. ² Figures revised since last issue.

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 over four times that from overseas. Motor vehicles and parts were the largest item in the total, and there were also large interstate imports of other kinds of machinery, and of various metal products. Queensland relied largely on other States as its immediate source of apparel and textiles, &c, and of a number of manufactured foodstuffs, particularly those of vegetable origin. Other items which were predominantly obtained from other States included petrol, &c, tyres and tubes, paper and stationery, &c, fancygoods and jewellery, electrical goods, paints and varnishes, drugs, medical and toilet preparations, wine and spirits, and tobacco, cigarettes, &c. Details for the year ended 30 June 1961 are given in the next table.

IMPORTS, QUEENSLAND, 1960-61

Commodity	From Overseas	From Other States	Total
	£	£	£
<i>Foodstuffs of Animal Origin</i>	1,252,747	3,605,483	4,858,230
Meat, Poultry, &c Fresh, Preserved, or Canned ..	57,846	947,455	1,005,301
Milk and Cream, Preserved, Condensed, or Dried, incl Infants' and Invalids' Food	2,943	1,523,778	1,526,721
Fish, Fresh or Preserved	1,000,247	290,676	1,290,923
Other Foodstuffs of Animal Origin	191,711	843,574	1,035,285
<i>Foodstuffs of Vegetable Origin and Beverages</i> ..	2,849,423	16,167,586	19,017,009
Potatoes, Fresh	2,020	615,830	617,850
Onions and Other Fresh Vegetables	21,940	589,184	611,124
Fruit, Fresh	122	1,658,951	1,659,073
Fruit, Dried and Evaporated	55,119	426,009	481,128
Fruit and Vegetables, Preserved in Liquid or Pulped, Jams, Jellies, &c	36,075	1,487,864	1,523,939
Tea	1,879,337	12,589	1,891,926
Coffee and Cocoa	131,173	1,095,884	1,227,057
Confectionery	27,016	2,748,988	2,776,004
Other Foodstuffs of Vegetable Origin	551,700	5,334,698	5,886,398
Ale, Beer, and Porter	5,801	720,662	726,463
Wine and Spirits	139,120	1,476,927	1,616,047
<i>Tobacco and Manufactures, Cigarettes, &c</i> ..	63,339	12,878,685	12,942,024
<i>Animals and Animal Substances (not Foodstuffs)</i> ..	164,723	10,044,705	10,209,428
Live Animals	7,912	5,282,122	5,290,034
Wool, Greasy or Scoured	2,850	4,411,538	4,414,388
Other Animal Substances (mainly Unmanufactured)	153,961	351,045	505,006
<i>Vegetable, Substances, Fibres, Seeds, Cork, &c</i> ..	698,870	975,867	1,674,737
<i>Yarns, Fibres, Textiles, and Apparel</i>	8,099,413	30,624,984	38,724,397
Yarns, Threads, Cordage, and Twines	419,664	1,243,522	1,663,186
Bags and Sacks	1,215,965	396,103	1,612,068
Piece Goods, Blankets, and Towels	4,647,409	5,780,670	10,428,079
Linoleum	521,259	477,063	998,322
Carpets and Floor Coverings, n.e.i.	415,941	784,481	1,200,422
Textiles, n.e.i.	243,975	2,258,590	2,502,565
Footwear	66,437	4,226,469	4,292,906
Apparel, n.e.i.	568,763	15,458,086	16,026,849
<i>Oils, Fats, Waxes, Paints, Pigments, &c</i>	5,429,604	13,124,939	18,554,543
Kerosene—Aviation, Power, &c	789,042	551,504	1,340,546
Mineral Lubricating Oil	1,027,024	571,406	1,598,430
Petrol (incl Aviation Spirit), Shale Oils, Other Petroleum Products (excl Petroleum Jelly) ..	3,154,616	8,203,767	11,358,383
Oils, Fats, Waxes, n.e.i.	266,382	1,296,310	1,562,692
Pigments, Paints, Varnishes, &c	192,540	2,501,952	2,694,492
<i>Rocks and Minerals (incl Asbestos)</i>	777,166	1,043,634	1,820,800
<i>Metals, Metal Manufactures, Machinery, &c</i>	23,572,262	95,723,956	119,296,218
Iron and Steel, Pig, Rails, Bar, Rod, Sections, &c ..	959,366	6,347,977	7,307,343
Iron and Steel, Plate and Sheet, Galvanised, &c ..	52,099	4,055,337	4,107,436
Iron and Steel, Plate and Sheet, Tinned and Other ..	1,497,723	6,000,675	7,498,398
Iron and Steel, Pipes and Tubes	206,772	2,818,112	3,024,884
Iron and Steel, Wire, Posts, and Other	320,017	5,717,850	6,037,867
Non-ferrous Metals	169,659	1,885,558	2,055,217

IMPORTS, QUEENSLAND, 1960-61—*continued*

Commodity	From Overseas	From Other States	Total
	£	£	£
<i>Metals, Metal Manufactures, Machinery, &c</i> (<i>continued</i>)—			
Kitchenware, Cooking Appliances (not Electric) ..	179,187	1,272,127	1,451,314
Hand Tools	476,452	741,604	1,218,056
Motor Vehicles, Motor Cycles, Cycles, and Parts ..	3,823,935	22,211,343	26,035,278
Other Metal Goods (excl Machinery and Electrical Goods)	1,951,191	8,108,472	10,059,663
Electrical Wire and Cable	91,504	1,342,871	1,434,375
Radio and Television Equipment	154,951	1,591,190	1,746,141
Electric Heating and Cooking Appliances	93,055	1,028,587	1,121,642
Other Electrical Apparatus and Machinery ..	1,485,845	9,737,505	11,223,350
Internal Combustion Engines and Parts	1,055,973	732,992	1,788,965
Tractors and Parts	3,730,284	6,654,892	10,385,176
Railway and Tramway Vehicles, incl Locos ..	129,619	394,337	523,956
Household Machines, incl Refrigerators ..	442,685	4,813,630	5,256,315
Agricultural Machinery, Implements, and Parts ..	577,234	3,858,432	4,435,666
Other Machinery, Machine Tools, and Parts ..	6,174,711	6,410,465	12,585,176
<i>Rubber and Rubber Manufactures</i>	1,700,397	4,994,765	6,695,162
Rubber Unmanufactured	1,128,752	77,322	1,206,074
Rubber Tyres and Tubes	333,694	3,533,125	3,866,819
Other Rubber Manufactures	237,951	1,384,318	1,622,269
<i>Wood and Wicker</i>	1,836,242	670,912	2,507,154
Logs	505,639	64,165	569,804
Timber, Undressed or Dressed	1,075,996	326,335	1,402,331
Furniture, Wood and Wicker Manufactures ..	254,607	280,412	535,019
<i>Earthenware, Cement, &c</i>	1,593,528	1,791,056	3,384,584
Portland Cement	13,888	1,189	15,077
Glass	532,125	262,955	795,080
Glassware and Bottles	241,993	351,062	593,055
Crockery and Householdware, n.e.i.	518,629	329,682	848,311
Other Earthenware, China, Stoneware, &c ..	286,893	846,168	1,133,061
<i>Paper, Paper Boards, and Pulp</i>	3,786,887	4,006,662	7,793,549
<i>Paper Manufactures, Stationery, and Books</i> ..	1,338,477	3,640,306	4,978,783
<i>Jewellery, Timepieces, Fancy & Sporting Goods</i> ..	807,824	2,468,326	3,276,150
<i>Optical, Scientific, and Photographic Appliances</i> ..	545,700	2,007,364	2,553,064
<i>Chemicals, Medicines, Fertilisers, &c</i>	3,031,591	14,074,900	17,106,491
Medical Drugs, Toilet Goods, and Soaps	324,687	9,133,929	9,458,616
Other Drugs and Chemicals	2,117,635	3,617,235	5,734,870
Fertilisers	589,269	1,323,736	1,913,005
<i>Other Goods, n.e.i.</i>	3,729,061	7,231,235	10,960,296
Total Imports (incl Specie)	61,277,254	225,075,365	286,352,619

4 TOTAL TRADE

Commodity Groups—The general pattern of Queensland's external trade during 1960-61 is summarised by commodity groups in the following statement.

	Total Exports £m	Total Imports £m	Total Trade £m	Excess of Exports or Imports(—) £m
Foodstuffs of Animal Origin	45.0	4.9	49.9	40.1
Foodstuffs, &c, of Vegetable Origin	78.7	19.0	97.7	59.7
Animals, Animal and Vegetable Substances (not Foodstuffs)	84.4	24.8	109.2	59.6
Apparel and Textiles	6.8	38.7	45.5	-31.9
Oils, Fats, and Waxes	3.1	15.9	19.0	-12.8
Minerals, Metals, and Manufactures thereof ..	51.5	121.1	172.6	-69.6
Other Items	16.6	62.0	78.6	-45.4
Total	286.1	286.4	572.5	-0.3

The export balance was accumulated for the most part in the first three groups, which consist of unprocessed or partly processed products of primary industry in the nature of foodstuffs and animal and vegetable substances including wool. Much of the small imports of animal foodstuffs was processed milk and cream, while the relatively larger imports of vegetable foodstuffs included confectionery, tea, processed fruit and vegetables, and some fresh fruit and vegetables of kinds not generally produced in Queensland or in seasonally short supply (such as potatoes and apples). Wool contributed most to the large exports in the group of inedible animal and vegetable substances. Tobacco, chiefly unmanufactured, was included in this group of exports, but its value was only about a half of that of the imports of manufactured tobacco products.

Another important group of exports—minerals, metals, and manufactures thereof—showed even higher values for imports. For exports, its high value was chiefly due to the products of the mining industry, which included blister copper, lead, and various mineral concentrates and sands. Its dominating position in imports was due to highly processed manufactures, including motor vehicles, tractors, machinery of all kinds, and iron and steel products.

Other groups in which imports were much more important than exports were apparel and textiles, oils, fats and waxes, and "other items". Petrol, kerosene, and other motor oils contributed most to the total for oils, fats and waxes, while the miscellaneous group of other items included large values for rubber goods, including tyres and tubes, paper and stationery, medical and toilet preparations, drugs and chemicals, and fertilisers.

Balance of Total Trade—The following table provides a complete statement of Queensland's external visible trade.

TOTAL EXTERNAL TRADE, QUEENSLAND

Year	Imports			Exports			Total Trade	Visible Balance of Trade
	Overseas	Inter-state	Total	Overseas	Inter-state	Total		
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
1951-52	86,427	99,013	185,440	95,975	52,714	148,689	334,129	-36,751
1952-53	43,222	98,743	141,965	145,098	56,615	201,713	343,678	59,748
1953-54	55,631	143,672	199,303	165,105	75,382	240,487	439,790	41,184
1954-55	68,883	153,811	222,694	154,483	78,045	232,528	455,222	9,834
1955-56	61,738	161,445	223,183	152,145	90,589	242,734	465,917	19,551
1956-57	48,884	180,352	229,236	190,384	103,162	293,546	522,782	64,310
1957-58	49,498	196,483	245,981	156,493	96,089	252,582	498,563	6,601
1958-59	47,737	200,703	248,440	169,998	103,695	273,693	522,133	25,253
1959-60	50,858	230,778	281,636	181,321	115,761	297,082	578,718	15,446
1960-61	61,277	225,076	286,353	163,778	122,313	286,091	572,444	-262

It should be noted that some of the large increase in the recorded value of interstate imports in 1953-54 was due to the more complete system of collection which was instituted in that year. The table should be read with this fact in mind and its effect upon the visible balances shown for earlier years. The general fluctuations of the balances, however, may be taken as indicative of the external trade position.

The positive visible balances shown in the foregoing table are absorbed by so-called "invisible" items—freight, insurances, interest, profits, commissions, tourists' remittances, &c. The negative visible balance of 1951-52 was due to a drop in wool prices and a poor season reducing the value of exports while imports continued to increase following the boom conditions of the previous year. 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. 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. In the earlier years, the

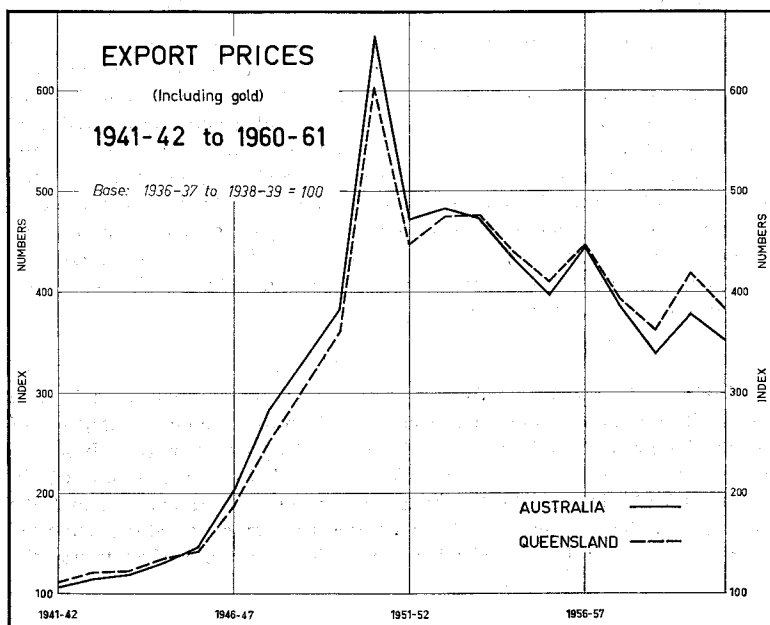
exports of the years 1928-29 to 1932-33 were used, but the weights were revised from 1 July 1936 to accord with the exports of the years 1933-34 to 1935-36.

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
1956-57	578	331	464	444	459	447
1957-58	471	313	400	385	400	392
1958-59	362	320	351	339	371	362
1959-60	425	339	393	378	430	419
1960-61	390	322	366	353	391	382

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. There is ample elasticity of method as between boards to suit different conditions and policies. The boards may or may not handle the commodity, store it, and negotiate sales. Sometimes the actual marketing is carried out by one or more commercial firms acting as agents. The commodities are graded, and the price quoted is for a standard grade, usually first quality. Deductions are made for inferior grades. Producers are paid in instalments commencing on delivery and concluding when the season's operations are completed. In the case of the Tobacco Leaf Marketing Board, pooling is not practised, and the Board sells tobacco leaf on behalf of each individual grower who delivers it. Bank advances are used for interim payments, and the accounts are all audited by the Auditor-General.

The fact of organisation encourages incidental co-operative operations such as advertising and sales promotion generally, special dealings with large buyers or organisations, transport economies, crop insurance against hail, &c, and assistance to research and improvements in production, grading, processing, handling, and other activities. The boards have powers to impose levies for specific purposes.

Control and Production—Commodity marketing boards are not empowered to control production, except sugar and peanuts. When excessive production of sugar stimulated by high home prices threatened to bring down the average return for the crop very heavily, control of production became necessary. The amount of sugar which might be delivered from each mill was placed under control by *The Sugar Acquisition Act, 1915*. Particulars of the development of this control appear in section 3 below. Peanut production in excess of Australian consumption is controlled by restricting quotas to growers who have delivered peanuts to the Board during the past five years. This system was re-introduced in July 1960, for the first time since 1942.

2 COMMONWEALTH MARKETING SCHEMES

In the case of sugar, butter, cheese, and dried fruits, there are Australia-wide marketing schemes which were instituted in order to pool a low export price with a comparatively high internal-consumption price and distribute the proceeds among all producers. For wheat, an Australia-wide scheme is in operation to stabilise the returns to growers for a period of five years up to the end of the 1962-63 season (see page 318). 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	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 1961 there were 7,611 assignments having a gross area of 592,998 acres and a net area of 447,059 acres. Until the end of the 1939-1945 War no fresh assignments had been granted since assignments were reviewed about 1929-30, but under *The War Service (Sugar Industry) Land Settlement Acts, 1946 to 1951*, and *The War Service Land Settlement Acts, 1946 to 1951*, new assignments to eligible ex-servicemen were granted.

Commonwealth-State Control—The Commonwealth Parliament in 1956 passed a Sugar Agreement Act, extending until 1961 legislation which had been in force since 1923 providing for an embargo on sugar imports. In 1961 this was further extended until 31 May 1962. The framing of a new formal agreement has thus been delayed, pending consideration of the report of a committee appointed to enquire into the industry. The agreement made in 1946 between the Commonwealth Government and the Queensland Government provided that refined sugar should be sold in each of the capital cities of Australia at £33 4s per ton, but the price has been increased by successive rises to £90 1s (from 16 May 1960).

A Commonwealth Countries Sugar Marketing Agreement became effective from the commencement of 1950, by which the United Kingdom undertook to find a market for the exportable surplus sugar of the Commonwealth producing countries. This agreement remained in operation until the end of 1952. From the beginning of 1953 export quotas were imposed, Australia's allocation being 600,000 tons.

When a new International Agreement became operative from 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 could be increased, as deficiencies in the exports from any of the "Article 16" countries could be shared among the other Commonwealth countries. In 1960 Australia was allotted a share of shortfalls which lifted Australian exports in that year to a total of 775,765 tons. At the International Sugar Conference held in December 1961, delegates were unable to agree on the question of export quotas. This was due substantially to the unacceptability of Cuban quota demands to the majority of the other parties. As a result, there will be no export quotas under the International Sugar Agreement for the next two years, but it is expected that other provisions of the agreement will continue in force until the present agreement expires on 31 December 1963.

Almost half of Australia's basic export quota each year is sold to the United Kingdom at an annually negotiated price. The balance is sold partly on Commonwealth markets at world price plus preference, and partly to other countries at world price.

AUSTRALIAN SUGAR EXPORT QUOTA¹

Year Ended 31 Dec	Basic Export Quota			Shortfall (Deficiency) Allocations	Total Export Quota ¹
	Negotiated Price	Balance	Total		
	Tons ²	Tons ²	Tons ²	Tons ²	Tons ²
1958	300,000	331,962	631,962	19,096	651,058
1959	307,500	324,462	631,962	8,381	640,343
1960	316,500	334,208	650,708	125,057	775,765
1961	315,000	335,708	650,708	..	650,708
1962	313,500	286,500	600,000 ³	..	600,000

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.

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 304. 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, and is classified into further quotas. "Third quota" sugar is sugar from assigned lands which is in excess of the mill peak but within $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of it. This receives the world market price. "Fourth quota" sugar is from assigned lands which exceeds the mill peak by more than $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. This receives only a nominal price of 10s per ton, as does "fifth quota" sugar which is that grown on unassigned lands.

In addition to sugar marketed from these pools, a small quantity is sold by mills direct to local users.

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

RAW SUGAR, DISPOSAL AND RETURN TO PRODUCERS, 1960 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	523,200	36,372	559,572	34,987	62 10 6
Surplus for Export	691,979	26,557	718,536	29,676	41 6 0
Total	1,215,179	62,929	1,278,108	64,663	50 11 10 ²
No 2 Pool ("Excess" Sugar for Export)					
3rd Quota	103,669	..	103,669	3,206	30 18 6
4th Quota	316	..	316	.. ³	0 10 0
5th Quota	21	..	21	.. ³	0 10 0
Total	104,006	..	104,006	3,206	30 16 6
Total Pooled Sugar—					
Queensland	1,319,185	..	1,319,185	64,497	48 17 9
New South Wales .. ..	..	62,929	62,929	3,371	53 11 4
Total	1,319,185	62,929	1,382,114	67,868	49 2 1
Local Sales by Mills	448	..	448	4	10 0 8
Total Production—					
Queensland	1,319,633	..	1,319,633	64,501	48 17 7
New South Wales .. ..	..	62,929	62,929	3,371	53 11 4
Total	1,319,633	62,929	1,382,562	67,872	49 1 10
Total Export—					
Queensland	795,985	..	795,985	31,785	39 18 8
New South Wales .. ..	..	26,557	26,557	1,097	41 6 0
Total	795,985	26,557	822,542	32,882	39 19 6

¹ Net return to raw sugar producers (i.e., the milling and growing sections of the industry). ² Queensland sugar only: £50 8s 9d per ton. ³ Less than £500.

Bulk Handling—To meet the requirements of refineries in other States and in the United Kingdom, raw sugar has been shipped in bulk since 1954 by "bleeding" bagged sugar into ships' holds. In 1954, 251,000 tons were shipped in this manner.

The economies to be effected in all processing and transport stages after the drier stage in the mills could not be achieved without bulk handling at the producing stage. An Act in 1955 authorised Treasury loans to provide bulk handling facilities at Queensland ports. The Sugar Board, on behalf of the sugar industry, took full financial responsibility for all costs (interest, redemption, operation, and maintenance), and has authority to set up its own local committees to manage each installation.

The first bulk installation was opened in Mackay in June 1957. Facilities were operating at Lucinda Point and Bundaberg for the 1958 season, at Townsville for the 1959 season, and at Mourilyan for the 1960 season. The total cost of the conversion to bulk-handling has been estimated at about £8 million.

About 80 per cent of Queensland production is now handled in bulk. Mackay, Townsville, and Mourilyan handle bulk exports overseas, while interstate shipments are sent from Bundaberg and Lucinda. Cairns and Urangan export bagged sugar for those overseas customers who still require it. The reduction in storage and handling costs at mills supplying in bulk is assessed at about 6s per ton and an equivalent "contribution" is paid to the sugar pool by these mills so that mills required to supply in bags are not at a disadvantage.

In 1961 the raw sugar that mills had been sending in bags to the Brisbane refinery by ship or by rail was sent in bulk by road.

Statistics—Production is dealt with in Chapter 7. The following table shows the disposals of 94 net titre sugar by the Sugar Board in selected years since 1923.

RAW SUGAR MARKETED—AUSTRALIAN PRODUCTION

Season	Thousands of Tons Sold			Per Cent Exported	"Excess" Sugar	
	Australia	Overseas	Total		1,000 Tons	Per Cent of Exports
1923	270	17	287	6	..	..
1925	289	227	516	44	..	..
1930	325	210	535	39	7	3
1935	337	310	647	48	45	15
1940	400	406	806	50	64	16
1945	456	210	666	32	19	9
1950	518	403	921	44	12	3
1951	588	157	745	21	2	1
1952	477	471	948	50	55	12
1953	522	732	1,254	58	101	14
1954	543	784	1,327	59	143	18
1955	545	626	1,171	53	39	6
1956	531	676	1,207	56	68	10
1957	550	743	1,293	57	132	18
1958	557	855	1,412	61	149	17
1959	574	713	1,287	55	4	1
1960	560	822	1,382	60	104	13

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 1960.

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
1956 ..	28,459	27,942	56,401	53 11 6	41 6 5	47 1 9	46 10 6
1957 ..	29,796	34,033	63,829	54 3 0	45 16 8	49 17 2	49 4 11
1958 ..	30,511	33,722	64,233	54 15 0	39 8 2	47 4 5	45 6 3
1959 ..	32,377	28,754	61,131	56 8 6	40 6 2	47 9 7	47 8 4
1960 ..	34,987	32,882	67,869	62 10 6	39 18 8	50 8 9	48 17 9

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 1961.

SUGAR BOARD RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

Particulars	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
Sales in Australia	41,712	43,948	46,237
Sales Overseas	37,545	33,214	36,860
Total Sales	79,257	77,162	83,097
Stocks at End of Year	6,636	6,909	6,495
Charges on Australian Sales¹—			
Raw Sugar Sea Freights, &c	3,440	3,709	2,763
Refining	4,693	4,737	4,715
Managing and Financing	1,615	1,638	1,609
Selling	253	266	253
Trade Discounts, &c	288	15	10
Syrup and Treacle Packages	160	152	134
Refined Sugar Freights	282	305	287
Charges on Oversea Sales—			
Freights, Port Handling, &c	3,601	3,389	2,688
Sacks and Exchange	699	459	366
Insurance, Commission, &c	345	299	362
Bulk Handling—			
Terminals Costs	570	835	1,025
Mills' Contributions	Cr 198	Cr 230	Cr 303
Contribution to Fruit Industries	362	370	615
Rebates on Sugar Content of Exported Manufactures	254	292	365
Administration and Sundries (Net)	39	41	38
Interest	Cr 79	Cr 86	Cr 72
Total Expenses	16,324	16,191	14,855
Raw Sugar Purchases	64,263	61,135	67,872
Percentage of Expenses to Sales	20.6	21.0	17.9
Percentage of Expenses to Purchases	25.4	26.5	21.9

¹ Including managing and financing overseas sugar.

A debit balance on the year's operations, including changes in stocks, of £44,899 was carried forward at 30 June 1961, and the total excess of assets was then £523,567.

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 has been paid on processed milk products since 1951-52.

Under a five-year stabilisation plan which operated from 1 July 1952, to 30 June 1957, the Commonwealth Government, with the approval of the States, fixed the ex-factory price of butter and cheese, guaranteed to dairy farmers a return in keeping with their cost of production in respect of quantities of butter and cheese sold within the Commonwealth plus a quantity exported equivalent to 20 per cent of home consumption, and hence determined the amount of subsidy it would make available to lift the return on that part of output covered by the guarantee to the guaranteed level.

A further five-year stabilisation plan, embodying all the important features of the old plan, came into operation from 1 July 1957. However, at the suggestion of dairy industry leaders the Government agreed that any subsidy made available under the new scheme would be on the basis of a fixed amount in any dairying year, this amount to be determined by the Government at the commencement of each year. This decision

means that deferred bounty payments can be made almost immediately after the season's close—probably in September or October—when actual production of butter and cheese for the season is known. Under the previous arrangement the precise subsidy commitment was not known until up to six or eight months later.

BUTTER AND CHEESE MARKETING RETURNS AND SUBSIDY, TEN YEARS

Year	Rate per Cwt			Amount of Subsidy Paid in Queensland
	Equalisation Price	Subsidy	Overall Return to Manufacturer	

Butter							
	<i>s</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>s</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>s</i>	<i>d</i>	£1,000
1951-52	307	8·9	121	4·2	429	1·1	3,380
1952-53	398	1·1	85	0·0	483	1·1	4,166
1953-54	400	5·1	89	10·3	490	3·4	3,756
1954-55	395	10·3	79	0·0	474	10·3	3,627
1955-56	400	10·4	65	1·0	465	11·4	3,137
1956-57	392	6·6	65	7·8	458	2·4	2,697
1957-58	380	9·3	71	7·8	452	5·1	2,313
1958-59	412	11·1	64	10·9	477	10·0	2,662
1959-60	417	5·5 _r	63	6·0	480	11·5 _r	2,472
1960-61	387	2·0 _s	68	11·3	456	1·3 _s	2,143

Cheese							
	<i>s</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>s</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>s</i>	<i>d</i>	£1,000
1951-52	208	11·6	31	4·6	240	4·2	132
1952-53	232	4·8	32	0·0	264	4·8	269
1953-54	232	4·7	32	0·0	264	4·7	200
1954-55	220	2·2	29	11·0	250	1·2	216
1955-56	262	4·1	31	5·6	293	9·7	216
1956-57	223	11·9	26	2·6	250	2·5	165
1957-58	240	0·7	35	11·2	275	11·9	165
1958-59	277	1·1	29	7·5	306	8·6	217
1959-60	247	10·7 _r	29	1·4	277	0·1 _r	223
1960-61	229	10·0 _s	28	5·6	258	3·6 _s	184

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 Australia's butter and cheese in the United Kingdom. The Australian Dairy Produce Board assumed this duty, and a representative

of the Board in London took over the functions of consignee from the Ministry of Food. The Commonwealth Government in 1954 passed amending legislation to ensure that the Dairy Produce Board had the necessary powers. Manufacturers or their duly appointed agents (operating as licensees under the Dairy Produce Export Control Act) export butter and cheese. The Board in England allocates supplies to selected agents who sell them under the general direction of the Board, the agents accounting to the Board for all sales made and the Board in turn accounting to the manufacturers. For export markets other than the United Kingdom, sales procedure is similar, namely, sales by manufacturers through licensees of the Board, with the Board reserving the right to arrange bulk sales itself to any other country. The machinery of the Commonwealth Dairy Produce Equalisation Committee is still used to offset fluctuations caused by the vagaries of the market.

Amounts realised on exports of butter and cheese in excess of the f.o.b. equivalent of the guaranteed return have been credited to the Dairy Industry Stabilisation Fund, which was established in July 1948 for the purpose of stabilising returns from exports. During 1951-52 the fund met the deficiency in respect of all exports which did not return sufficient to meet the basic return to the factory. From 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 1961 the amount to the credit of the fund was approximately £1,823,000.

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 1960-61 was the lowest recorded since 1951-52.

Final figures for 1959-60 showed butter sales worth £16.3m, excluding Commonwealth subsidy of £2.5m paid through factories, giving an average net price returned to factories of about 3s 9d per lb compared with 3s 8d per lb in 1958-59. Preliminary figures for 1960-61 show a return of £12m excluding Commonwealth subsidy of £2.1m, giving an average net price of about 3s 6d returned to factories. These figures are subject to revision when the final equalisation payment is made.

The next table shows sales of Queensland butter in Australia and overseas, according to the records of the Butter Marketing Board. (For production statistics see Chapter 7.)

SALES OF QUEENSLAND BUTTER TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT FOR EQUALISATION

Year	Australian Sales		Overseas Sales		Total Sales	Pro-portion Sold Overseas
	Queens-land	Other	United Kingdom	Other ¹		
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	%
1951-52	16,600	7,064	899	3,287	27,850	15.0
1952-53	15,062	6,596	19,849	7,499	49,006	55.8
1953-54	15,570	8,329	15,317	2,580	41,796	42.8
1954-55	16,290	5,686	21,396	2,543	45,915	52.1
1955-56	15,867	3,573	24,999	3,751	48,190	59.7
1956-57	16,155	6,354	13,506	5,068	41,083	45.2
1957-58	14,600	3,502	11,607	2,572	32,281	43.9
1958-59	15,078 ²	3,832	19,305	2,801	41,016	53.9
1959-60	15,757 ²	546	18,369	4,260	38,932	58.7
1960-61 ³	15,378 ²	3,629	8,859	3,214	31,080	38.8

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: 1,687 tons in 1960-61.

³ 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
1951-52	32.79	40.98	33.50	32.97
1952-53	35.36	44.20	44.75	42.65
1953-54	36.64	45.80	44.75	42.90
1954-55	35.36	44.20	44.75	42.41
1955-56	36.67	45.84	48.38	42.95
1956-57	29.77	37.21	49.88	42.06
1957-58	26.86	33.57	49.88	40.80
1958-59	29.30	36.62	51.88	44.24 ^r
1959-60	37.60	47.00	51.88	44.73 ^r
1960-61	28.72	35.90	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 14,118 tons in 1960-61. The recorded consumption

of butter (including farm production) per head in Queensland for 1938-39 was 33.2 lb, which was about the same as the recorded Australian consumption per head of 32.7 lb. The introduction of civilian butter rationing in June 1943 led to a decline in consumption to 23.5 lb in 1948-49. Following the end of rationing in June 1950 there was a temporary increase in consumption which reached 31.8 lb in 1951-52. However, since then, consumption has steadily declined, being only 21.3 lb per head in 1960-61. 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 309). Details of equalisation and subsidy rates and manufacturers' returns are shown on page 310. 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	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
	1,000 Lb	1,000 Lb	1,000 Lb	1,000 Lb	1,000 Lb
Local	5,937	6,196	6,748	6,750	6,697
Interstate	767	479	421	181	493
Processors for Australian Market ..	4,332	3,382	2,662	2,505	3,046
Processors for Overseas	575	577	221	171	694
Exported to United Kingdom ..	3,064	212	5,573	7,709	3,958
Other Exports	94	123	287	625	866
Total	14,769	10,969	15,912	17,941	15,754

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 1960-61 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 have increased considerably over recent years as policy has altered to allow permits to be granted more freely. However, the recent institution of a widespread delivery service by the South Queensland Board is expected to result in the gradual cancellation of such permits.

EGG MARKETING BOARDS, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
<i>South Queensland Board—</i>					
Receivals—					
Quantity ¹ Doz	8,126,140	6,620,333	6,798,473	7,830,576	9,402,992
Gross Return to Producers £	1,667,911	1,395,052	1,548,331	1,723,815	2,017,109
Average Net Return per doz d	37.98	43.36	44.90	41.67	37.18
Permit Sales—					
Quantity Doz	375,917	887,902	1,443,024	1,452,727	942,627
Gross Return to Producers £	77,141	187,088	328,649	319,782	202,193
<i>Central Queensland Board²—</i>					
Receivals—					
Quantity Doz	345,326	387,749	449,388	596,322	597,015
Gross Return to Producers £	81,205	90,678	101,917	127,459	116,925
Average Net Return per doz d	46.3	46.4	46.8	41.3	33.9
Permit Sales—					
Quantity Doz	15,853	21,599	21,160	21,720	15,480
Gross Return to Producers £	3,721	5,049	4,796	4,643	3,031

¹ Excluding eggs purchased from New South Wales Egg Marketing Board:—1956-57, 71,988 doz; 1958-59, 12,210 doz. ² Figures revised since last issue.

Details of marketing arrangements with the Government of the United Kingdom for the purchase of Australia's surplus eggs prior to 1954 were given in the 1959 and previous issues of the *Year Book*.

From the beginning of 1954-55 the Ministry of Food ceased to act as principal in the distribution of eggs in the United Kingdom. Following this move the Australian Egg Board was reconstituted, and since 1954-55 this Board (comprising representatives from the Egg Boards of Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, and Western Australia), and the New South Wales Egg Board selling on its own behalf, have made exports to selected agents in the United Kingdom and elsewhere. In the 1957-58 and 1958-59 seasons the New South Wales Board joined the other State Boards for the export of egg pulp by the pool conducted by the Australian Egg Board, but continued to export shell eggs on its own behalf.

In addition to exports to the United Kingdom, large quantities of shell eggs were shipped to the Arabian States, the United States, and the near East in 1960-61.

Milk—The Brisbane Milk Board was constituted in December 1938, under *The Milk Supply Act*, 1938, and reconstituted under *The Milk Supply Act*, 1952. 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 1960-61, 19,226,798 gallons of pasteurised milk, 140,329 gallons of pasteurised cream, and approximately 310,000 gallons of raw milk were sold in Brisbane, compared with 18,846,056 gallons, 135,275 gallons, and approximately 438,000 gallons respectively in 1959-60.

The principal source of the Board's revenue is from levy assessment of 3d per gallon on milk supplied and 3d per gallon on cream supplied. The total levy for 1960-61 amounted to £32,009, compared with £31,288 in 1959-60.

There are no declared "milk areas" outside the metropolitan area, but, by 30 June 1961, 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 twelve 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 1961 twelve silos and twenty-two bulkheads with capacities of 3·3 million and 2·5 million bushels respectively were available outside Brisbane. Four more silos and two bulkheads were under construction. The capacity at Brisbane was 1·8 million bushels, including a bulk loading terminal of 1·3 million bushels capacity, with a loading rate to ships of approximately 30,000 bushels per hour. Shed storages could take 14·5 million bushels and the total capacity of all Board storages was more than 21·5 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
1956-57 ² ..	20	1,038,168	4,798,496	5,836,664	11 0·325	11 8·075
1957-58 ² ..	21	1,604,780	3,642,680	5,247,460	12 11·468 ³	13 7·698 ³
1958-59 ..	22	4,583,155	10,622,993	15,206,148	12 0·5	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	9 8·5 ⁴	10 0·5 ⁴
1961-62 ..	25	3,812,268 ⁵	4,217,307 ⁵	8,029,575 ⁵	8 8 ⁴	9 0 ⁴

¹ Return equals total advances by Australian Wheat Board, *plus* premium payments by State Wheat Board on Q1 milling wheat, *less* railage deduction, *less* hail insurance levy, building fund levy, and wheat research tax. ² The figures for these years do not include a large but unrecorded quantity of wheat sold direct to interstate buyers by growers and not delivered to the Pool. ³ Including 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 1955, 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 1955	13 5½	14 2½	2½	13 7½	14 4½
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 5½	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

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:—

1955-56 pool :	Q1 ..	6d	Q2 ..	3d
1956-57 pool :	Q1 ..	4·5d	Q2 ..	3d
1957-58 pool :	Q1 ..	6·38d	Q2 ..	6·38d
1958-59 pool :	Q1 ..	10·5d	Q2 ..	8·0d
1959-60 pool :	Q1 ..	1s 4·5d	Q2 ..	1s 1·5d

In addition, a number of growers were paid special premiums ranging from 1s to 2s a bushel for supplying grain used for seed purposes. To 31 December 1961 no payments had been made for the 1960-61 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
1957 ¹ ..	6,131	432	227	82	1	475	7,348
1958 ¹ ..	4,774	735	242	82	1	156	5,990
1959 ..	6,340	633	186	158	6,703 ^r	737	14,757 ^r
1960 ..	6,224 ^r	1,232	263	126	2,374 ^r	1,120	11,339 ^r
1961 ..	6,088	612	178	156	1	1,096	8,131

¹ Queensland wheat was supplemented by sales of 1,098(000) bushels in 1957 and 1,620(000) bushels in 1958, imported from other States. 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. ^r Revised since last issue.

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 1951-52, in terms of the amounts paid per bushel for bagged f.a.q. wheat, f.o.r. ports, are as follows:—

1951-52 : ..	15s 11d	1954-55 : ..	12s 7d	1957-58 : ..	13s 8d
1952-53 : ..	16s 1d	1955-56 : ..	12s 8d	1958-59 : ..	13s 10d
1953-54 : ..	12s 9d	1956-57 : ..	13s 2d	1959-60 : ..	14s 1d
1960-61 (incomplete) : 11s 4d		1961-62 (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 will operate for the 5 seasons 1958-59 to 1962-63.
- (ii) The Commonwealth will guarantee a return of 14s 6d per bushel to growers on up to 100 million bushels of wheat exported from the crop in the first year of the plan. The guaranteed return of 14s 6d is based on the findings of the recent survey of the economic structure of the wheat industry conducted by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. It will be adjusted in each of the following years of the plan on up to 100 million bushels in accordance with the movements in costs based on a cost index established from the survey.

- (iii) The Australian Wheat Board will be maintained as the sole constituted authority for the marketing of wheat within Australia and for the marketing of wheat and flour for export from Australia for the period of the plan.
- (iv) A Stabilisation Fund will be established. A tax will be collected on wheat exported which will be equivalent to the excess of the returns from export sales over the guaranteed return. However, the maximum rate of export tax will be 1s 6d per bushel. The ceiling of the stabilisation fund is established at £20 million; any excess beyond this figure will be returned to growers on the "first-in-first-out" principle. The balance remaining in the wheat stabilisation fund at the termination of the 1953-54 to 1957-58 plan will be carried forward to the new plan as the nucleus of the new stabilisation fund. When the average export realisations fall below the guaranteed return, the deficiency will be made up, first by drawing upon the stabilisation fund, in respect of up to 100 million bushels of wheat from each crop. When the fund is exhausted, the Commonwealth will meet its obligations under the guarantee.
- (v) The home consumption base price for 1958-59, the first year of the plan, was established at 14s 6d per bushel, bulk basis, f.o.r. ports, plus 2d per bushel loading to cover the cost of transporting wheat to Tasmania as outlined in (vi). There is provision in the plan for annual adjustments in the following years in accordance with the guaranteed price as outlined in (ii).
- (vi) Provision is made for a loading on the price of all wheat sold for consumption in Australia to the extent necessary to cover the cost of transporting wheat from the mainland to Tasmania in each season of the plan.
- (vii) A premium will be paid from export realisations on wheat grown in Western Australia and exported from that State in recognition of the natural freight advantage enjoyed by Western Australia owing to its proximity to the principal overseas markets for wheat. The premium will be 3d per bushel.

By agreement between the parties concerned, the Australian Wheat Growers' Federation, the States, and the Commonwealth, a poll of growers as to acceptance of the plan was not considered necessary. The earlier plans had been approved by polls of growers.

The balance of the 1953-54 to 1957-58 stabilisation fund plus interest from its investment, amounting to a total of over £10m, was carried forward as the nucleus of the fund for the current plan. A withdrawal of £6,532,000 (7·88d per bushel) was made in respect of the 1958-59 harvest, 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.

The selling price of wheat for home consumption (bulk basis, f.o.r. ports) was fixed at 15s 4d per bushel for 1960-61 and at 15s 10d for 1961-62. In Queensland these prices apply but millers pay, in addition, quality premiums as shown in the table on page 317.

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 1960-61 season totalled 1,391,218 bushels, compared with 4,547,933 bushels in 1959-60. Following a period of rapid increase barley production has fallen off 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 accounted for 3,358,031 bushels in 1959-60 and 555,255 bushels in 1960-61. 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 1961 season.

Intake for this pool totalled 35,657 tons, 1,252 tons being delivered to Brisbane and 34,405 tons to Gladstone. This was about 25 per cent of the Queensland crop. The total quantity was sold, the average selling price being £20 8s 6d per ton. The local market absorbed 15,559 tons, interstate sales totalled 881 tons, and 18,060 tons were exported overseas. Total realisations for the season were £704,657, which returned to growers £13 per ton for f.a.q. grain at Brisbane and Gladstone.

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 1960-61 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	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Maize Received at Silos ..	5,954	11,506	9,868	8,463	12,973
Northern Sales	5,954	9,222	7,512	10,078	12,740
Average Net Payments to	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d
Growers per Ton	20 10 4	25 0 0r	21 15 1	18 10 0	26 18 3
Expenses per Ton ¹	7 18 9	6 16 11	6 6 7	7 17 6	5 12 6
	£	£	£	£	£
Loan Liability at End of Season	53,000	49,000	45,000	40,956	36,956

¹ Expenses cover all costs, including carting, shelling, sacks, freights, insurance, &c.
r Revised since last issue

The tonnage received for treatment and the expenses involved in handling vary with the season. Average annual production over the life of the Board approximates 15,000 tons, and up to half this total is absorbed by the North Queensland market. The balance above the northern requirements is sold either interstate or overseas. The whole of the 1960-61 season crop was disposed of locally and no maize was sold on the interstate or overseas markets. The Board's trade in poultry mashes and stock foods compounded from maize continued to increase and 4,346 tons of maize were used in this manufacture in 1960-61. Total realisations were £425,129.

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 1959-60 and 1960-61 the prices were 57·78d and 52·06d 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 1960-61, there were eleven such sales, the total amounts of wool sold being 238·7m lb of greasy and 2·4m lb of scoured, which realised £53·8m. 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	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
	%	%	%	%	%
70's and finer	2·2	3·0	2·9	2·2	2·6
64/70's	19·7	25·4	17·2	15·5	16·0
64's	23·7	25·3	21·2	21·5	22·3
64/60's	12·0	10·2	12·1	12·9	13·1
60/64's	29·0	25·6	31·7	32·8	31·1
60's	9·1	7·4	11·2	11·7	11·5
58's and below	1·5	1·5	1·7	1·6	1·6
Oddments	2·8	1·6	2·0	1·8	1·8
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 and processes by-products, producing cotton-seed oil, meal, and cake, and linters. In 1961 its oil mill treated 3,012 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	£
1952	2,156	755	1,483	11·4	32·4	101,997
1953	5,424	2,068	4,229	14·4	37·8	325,811
1954	3,688	1,365	2,819	14·3	38·5	219,355
1955	5,651	2,164	4,386	14·1	36·8	332,063
1956	3,936	1,460	3,046	14·3	38·6	234,808
1957	3,414	1,341	2,845	15·8	40·3	225,219
1958	4,011	1,492	3,073	14·9	40·1	249,285
1959	9,470	3,592	7,621	14·3	37·7	563,791
1960	15,701	5,540	11,770	14·1	39·9	921,327
1961	10,636	3,830	7,874	14·0	38·9	620,163

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 three 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 £406,874 for 1960 and £290,894 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, 1956-57 TO 1960-61

Department	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
	£	£	£	£	£
Wholesale—					
Queensland—					
Brisbane	1,938,476	2,119,214	1,921,018	1,969,788	2,181,748
Other	681,192	682,451	652,445	662,073	787,557
New South Wales ..	2,645,250	2,400,790	2,388,857	2,295,570	2,148,838
Total	5,264,918	5,202,455	4,962,320	4,927,431	5,118,143
Canneries—					
Sales in Australia ..	3,314,879	3,351,954	3,624,394	4,083,206	4,816,067
Export Sales	1,597,316	1,070,937	1,707,823	3,112,051	1,656,262
Total	4,912,195	4,422,891	5,332,217	7,195,257	6,472,329
Merchandise	457,185	454,256	452,402	465,478	518,135
Retail	558,443	564,174	511,157	504,539	539,491
Road Distribution Service	219,978	280,714	282,335	261,062	270,403
Second-hand Cases ..	18,583	23,018	25,886	29,678	28,793
Grand Total	11,431,302	10,947,508	11,566,317	13,383,445	12,947,294

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 were at Brisbane, Cairns, Townsville, Mackay, Rockhampton, Sydney, Newcastle, and Albury.

The C.O.D. operates its own tropical fruit canneries at Northgate, Brisbane, and at Koongal, Rockhampton. These canneries specialise in pineapples, papaws, and all varieties of jams. With pineapples, they concentrate on exports. Various fruits are handled by the C.O.D. for factories, direct and ex markets. Particulars for the years 1959-60 and 1960-61 are shown in the next table.

FRUITS HANDLED BY PROCESSORS THROUGH THE C.O.D.
(C.O.D. Canneries and Others)

Item	1959-60		1960-61	Item	1959-60		1960-61
	Tons	Tons	£		Tons	Tons	£
Pineapples ..	56,682	46,354	1,420,750	Apples ..	94	181	2,739
Strawberries ..	365	189	38,642	Passion Fruit	65	35	2,825
Papaws ..	4,750	4,353	155,496	Pie Melons ..	116	156	1,508
Citrus ..	1,727	1,492	58,629	Pears ..	13	199	5,271
Figs ..	119	81	4,554	Tomatoes ..	341	808	23,676
Plums ..	230	34	1,621	Total ..	64,502	53,882	1,715,735 ¹

¹ Amount paid by processors. Including £24 for $\frac{1}{4}$ ton peaches.

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 1959-60 and 1960-61.

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

Item	1959-60		1960-61	Item	1959-60		1960-61
	Tons	Tons			Tons	Tons	
Avocados ..	129	175	Capsicums ..	249	468		
Bananas ..	2,781	2,342	Carrots ..	149	230		
Citrus ..	4,751	5,351	Chillies ..	60	..		
Custard Apples ..	176	136	Chokos ..	351	400		
Grapes ..	216	394	Cucumbers ..	2,386	2,169		
Mangoes ..	502	873	Egg Fruit ..	99	182		
Papaws ..	2,012	2,002	Garlic ..	100	67		
Passion Fruit ..	83	170	Marrows ..	230	414		
Pineapples ..	20,893	13,978	Onions ..	380	264		
Rockmelons ..	670	877	Peanuts ..	1,797	1,850		
Strawberries ..	23	36	Potatoes ..	214	257		
Watermelons ..	613	361	Pumpkins ..	1,203	1,900		
Other Fruit ..	8	37	Sweet Potatoes ..	142	138		
Beans ..	8,106	9,110	Tomatoes ..	10,489	11,270		
Beetroot ..	452	629	Other Vegetables ..	179	184		
Total ..			Total ..	59,443	56,264		

In addition, the following quantities were consigned by air in 1960-61 (1959-60 quantities are shown in brackets):—strawberries, 250 (235) tons; beans, 140 (122) tons; and passion fruit, 5 tons.

Canned fruits were decontrolled by the United Kingdom Government on 1 January 1955, and contracts of sale and shipment are now conducted on a trader to trader basis, subject to terms and conditions laid down by the Australian Canned Fruits Board as to such matters as minimum prices, insurance requirements, and mode of payment.

Navy Beans—The Navy Bean Marketing Board was constituted on 7 November 1946. Production is confined to the Kingaroy-Wondai district and the south-eastern section of the Downs. In 1961 the intake totalled 626 tons gross, from which 520 tons of merchantable beans were received, compared with an intake of 923 tons gross and 785 tons of merchantable beans in 1960. The selling price for canning grade beans was £2 10s 0d per bushel (£2 12s 6d in 1960). The average net return to growers for first grade beans delivered to the Board was £2 5s 2d in 1960-61, the same as in 1959-60.

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 has now ceased its activities.

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.

For the first time since 1942, quotas under the above Acts were imposed on growers for the 1960 crop, due to production in excess of current Australian consumption. 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

Particulars	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Quantity Received—No 1 Pool ..	8,893	8,669	18,137	33,120	16,606
No 2 Pool ..	..	..	..	..	2,683
	d per Lb	d per Lb	d per Lb	d per Lb	d per Lb
Price Realised	13.56	15.27	14.18	11.76	n
Paid to Growers	11.23	12.39	11.83	8.69	n
Working Expenses	2.33	2.88	2.35	3.07	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	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
Receivals—					
From Queensland Lb	4,445,111	6,099,390	7,158,702	9,847,749	15,451,269
From New South Wales .. Lb	1,083,276	1,410,539	830,263	1,696,827	2,839,876
Total Lb	5,528,387	7,509,929	7,988,965	11,544,576	18,291,145
Quantity Sold Lb	5,366,547	7,368,717	7,840,231	11,474,701	16,361,584
Total Realisations £	2,807,895	3,879,876	4,375,172	6,828,960	8,334,740
Average Price per Lb d	125.57	126.37	133.93	142.83	122.26

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 35 per cent for cigarettes and 32 per cent for tobacco from 1 July 1961, and 43 and 40 per cent respectively from 1 July 1962.

Some difficulty was experienced in disposing of the 1960-61 crop and 1,828,005 lb remained unsold at the end of December 1961.

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 1960-61, 65 tons were sold for £13,273, compared with 49 tons for £9,491 in 1959-60.

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	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
Pigs Sold to Bacon Factory .. No	5,866	8,393	8,154	5,165	6,195
Pigs Sold to Butchers .. No	5,343	5,670	5,796	4,929	4,452
Average Weight of First Grade Pigs Lb	113	107	101	109	104
Average Price of First Grade Pigs d per Lb	28.7	27.0	26.0	29.0r	29.0s
Amount Paid to Growers .. £	138,193	154,510	148,720	126,239	130,891s

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	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
LIVESTOCK SOLD THROUGH BOARD'S STOCKYARDS					
	No	No	No	No	No
Cattle	165,902	148,005	169,033	145,102	147,365
Calves	83,404	74,772	76,470	75,181	72,755
Sheep	390,676	452,817	569,485	621,437	827,586
Lambs	104,854	129,953	189,002	252,082	256,993
Pigs	87,648	99,555	104,413	101,355	97,361

LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTERED AT BRISBANE ABATTOIR

	No	No	No	No	No
Cattle	299,944	289,307	330,340	257,902	228,565
Calves	128,072	111,637	136,234	124,742	126,832
Sheep	401,917	482,180	606,427	659,120	731,094
Lambs	140,338	157,628	211,645	267,203	309,177
Pigs	88,629	95,937	105,534	106,555	116,541

MEAT PREPARED FOR METROPOLITAN MARKET

	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Beef	30,847	28,556	25,185	23,723	21,162
Veal	2,273	2,094	2,440	2,382	2,287
Mutton	7,732	7,731	9,771	10,434	10,814
Lamb	1,974	2,100	3,043	3,726	4,196
Pork	1,125	1,196	1,337	1,237	1,369

MEAT PREPARED FOR OTHER PURPOSES ¹

	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Beef	42,050	34,057	42,262	31,293	27,055
Veal	1,221	1,014	1,310	969	1,206
Mutton and Lamb ..	223	802	1,346	1,348	1,968
Pork	3,162	3,097	3,558	3,611	3,816

¹ For export, boning, cutting, processing, and interstate trades.

The Board is responsible for the preparation of the whole 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, though it does not have a monopoly in these fields. It does not purchase livestock and sell the resultant meat, but kills livestock on behalf of individual owners, 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 1960-61 a surplus of £29,063 resulted from the Board's activities, compared with a loss of £60,925 in 1959-60. An amount of £3,775 was applied to scientific research during 1960-61. At 30 June 1961 the works at Cannon Hill were valued at £903,191, and the Board's excess of assets over liabilities was £1,275,528.

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 1960-61 are shown in the following table.

STOCK TREATED AT DISTRICT ABATTOIRS, 1960-61

District Abattoir	Cattle	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
	No	No	No	No
Toowoomba	19,842	3,122	146,693	8,043
Bundaberg	6,788	6,465	21,750	3,916
Townsville	13,504	4,559	47,856	6,563
Ipswich	9,592	5,009	113,294	5,266

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 have been passed on to the Australian Meat Board for distribution in the form of bounty on beef exported to the United Kingdom. (The Commonwealth Government in 1955 passed legislation to enable payment in advance of the amounts expected from the United Kingdom Government. In the event of these advances exceeding the amount of money received from the United Kingdom Government, a levy on exports is to be imposed, which may be spread over a period of about one year.) No deficiency payments have been received since 1956-57 as average prices exceeded the guaranteed minimum.

Bounty payments and levies up to December 1957 are shown on page 310 of the 1958 *Year Book*. From the beginning of 1958 the bounty varied from 3d to 5d per lb according to the grade and class of beef, and a new "chiller" grade of export beef was introduced. The bounty ceased on 27 December 1958.

Negotiations which commenced in June 1958 with the United Kingdom Government resulted in agreement on the following points:—

- (i) Beef minimum prices for the three seasons 1961-62 to 1963-64 will be at the 1958-59 to 1960-61 level, less 9 per cent.
- (ii) Beef export "free quota" for the three seasons 1958-59 to 1960-61. Australia will be entitled to export to destinations other than the United Kingdom and British Colonies and Dependencies a maximum quota of 7,500 tons annually of first and second quality beef, with no restriction as to the quantity of lower grades that may be exported. Australia is free to choose the markets where this quota will be sold.

- (iii) After 1 October 1961 Australia can sell the whole or any portion of the exportable surplus of any grade to any available market, as well as having unrestricted rights to sell with a guaranteed minimum price level in the United Kingdom.

The beef industry has received a substantial lift since the last quarter of 1958 when, as a result of the relaxing of the United Kingdom Meat Agreement quotas for lower grades, advantage could be taken of the demand for lean beef in the higher priced North American market. Approximately 60 per cent of Australian beef and veal exports in 1961 were to the United States.

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 1960-61 the Board also operated for the receipt and distribution of the fishermen's harvest through sixteen markets and seven agencies, extending along the coast from Coolangatta to Port Douglas. A record net profit of £30,473 resulted from operations during 1960-61. The Board's loan indebtedness to the Treasury at 30 June 1961 was £267,386.

The Fish Board's operations in the year ended 30 June 1961 included:—Quantity of fish received, 6,837,395 lb; marine products of all kinds (fish, crabs, lobsters, oysters, &c) marketed, £834,493; fish marketed, £465,528; revenue from commission and market dues, £119,988; sales by processing department, £265,973.

The export of Queensland prawns to the U.S.A., which commenced in 1955-56, ceased in 1960-61 as the market there was not sufficiently profitable. During 1960-61, 20,000 lb of prawns were exported 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 being effected by the installation of mechanical means of mining and hauling coal in order to retain coal markets in competition with other fuels. Particularly in the West Moreton District, where the need is greatest, there is increasing evidence of the desires and intentions of colliery proprietors to install modern plants to effect the proper preparation of their coal for marketing.

Of the total Queensland production of 2,808,796 tons of coal during 1961, electricity undertakings consumed 1,348,297 tons, the Railways Department 410,859 tons, and gas works 197,620 tons. Exports amounted to 213,160 tons in 1961. This coal was exported from the Kianga, Moura, and Dawson Valley fields to Japan.

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 335 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	1956-57			1957-58			1958-59			1959-60			1960-61		
	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d	£	s	d
<i>Cattle—</i>															
Bullocks	36	10	0	40	13	10	47	18	10	57	2	3	59	2	4
Cows	21	13	6	22	5	3	31	1	3	36	9	1	35	5	11
Steers	30	13	10	32	0	0	37	16	5	48	13	1	49	9	9
Heifers	23	16	7	24	17	10	29	12	1	40	3	0	35	14	5
Vealers and Yearlings	10	2	11	9	17	1	15	2	10	26	13	0	25	10	1
Calves	3	5	1	3	5	9	4	16	5	5	14	3	6	2	4
<i>Sheep—</i>															
Wethers, Merino	3	10	1	2	16	6	2	7	7	2	7	9	2	3	1
Wethers, All Kinds	3	9	10	2	16	4	2	7	3	2	8	4	2	3	1
Ewes, Merino	2	16	7	1	19	6	1	19	8	1	15	2	1	13	11
Ewes, All Kinds	2	12	5	2	2	11	2	0	3	1	16	8	1	14	5
Hoggets	3	12	11	2	15	8	2	12	5	2	10	4	2	6	3
Lambs	4	7	4	4	0	10	3	9	4	3	5	9	3	9	9
Rams	2	18	0	2	15	0	2	6	0	2	16	11	2	9	9
<i>Pigs—</i>															
Baconers	16	8	9	12	15	1	12	13	7	15	17	2	15	9	7
Porkers	11	5	5	8	0	7	9	2	7	10	0	11	8	18	10
Stores	6	5	9	4	3	4	3	11	10	5	1	1	3	15	11

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 1960-61. 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	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
		<i>s d</i>	<i>s d</i>	<i>s d</i>	<i>s d</i>	<i>s d</i>
<i>Agricultural Produce—</i>						
Beans, Green	Lb	1 1	1 4	0 11	1 1	0 11
Cabbages	Dozen	10 7	16 3	11 4	13 3	10 1
Cauliflowers	Dozen	22 0	17 11	17 0	18 5	19 8
Chaff—						
Lucerne	Cwt	26 7	32 2	19 9	22 2	28 10
Oaten	Cwt	25 9	38 6	29 3	15 0	25 10
Mixed	Cwt	19 11	23 11	14 6	15 8	25 3
Hay, Lucerne	Cwt	14 11	21 5	12 3	13 1	18 5
Maize	Bushel	13 5	16 6	11 10	12 4	17 5
Onions	Cwt	69 0	18 6	24 9	74 11	33 5
Peas, Green	Lb	1 1½	1 4	1 0	1 1	1 1
Potatoes	Cwt	48 9	23 0	31 3	25 1	42 3
Pumpkins	Cwt	27 4	14 5	11 0	16 3	20 0
Sweet Potatoes	Cwt	63 7	37 3	34 4	31 6	44 8
Tomatoes	½-Bushel	19 6	25 3	18 1	20 2	18 10
<i>Fruit—</i>						
Apples	Bushel	39 10	42 10	38 4	32 8	34 3
Bananas ¹	Bushel	38 5	41 1	29 11	25 4	29 7
Grapes	Bushel	58 6	63 0	51 8	50 11	59 4
Lemons	Bushel	43 0	44 9	37 9	34 8	32 3
Mandarins	Bushel	39 7	39 8	38 10	32 7	38 6
Mangoes	Bushel	47 2	39 5	48 9	51 11	43 7
Oranges	Bushel	29 0	37 1	34 0	21 5	29 7
Papaws	Bushel	20 0	23 4	16 11	15 2	18 4
Passion Fruit	½-Bushel	44 10	41 11	45 1	38 7	35 11
Peaches	¼-Bushel	21 11	24 2	17 10	15 3	17 2
Pineapples	Dozen	18 3	20 1	14 6	12 5	17 9
Strawberries	Doz Boxes	31 0	29 10	28 5	28 6	31 6
<i>Mill Produce—</i>						
Bran	Ton	430 0	486 8	426 8	385 0	420 0
Flour	Ton	633 7	738 0	717 5	737 10	774 10
Pollard	Ton	430 0	486 8	426 8	385 0	420 0
<i>Dairy Produce—</i>						
Bacon	Lb	4 3	4 2	4 0	4 8	5 2
Butter	Lb	4 3	4 3	4 5	4 5	4 7
Cheese	Lb	2 9	2 9	2 10	2 10	2 11
Eggs	Dozen	4 1	4 4	4 8	4 6	4 5
Ham	Lb	5 5	5 3	5 5	6 0	5 10
Honey	Lb	1 1	1 1	1 0½	1 0½	1 0
Milk, Bottled ²	Gallon	4 0	4 4	4 4	4 4	4 6
Pork	Lb	2 11	2 6½	2 6	3 1	2 10
<i>Live Poultry—</i>						
Ducks	Lb	1 6	1 7	2 0	1 10	1 8
Fowls	Lb	1 7½	1 5½	2 1	1 10	1 4
Turkeys	Lb	2 2	2 7	3 2½	2 6½	2 6

¹ Ripe cavendish.² Prices charged to retail milk vendors.

Wholesale Price Indexes—No wholesale price index number is computed specifically for Queensland. An index of prices in Melbourne covering the period from 1861 to 1949 was computed and published in the *Quarterly Summary of Australian Statistics* up to September 1951. However, as neither the component items nor the weighting were varied during the 89 years for which this index was constructed, it did not adequately measure price variations of commodities weighted in accordance with present-day consumption. It was therefore replaced by a new wholesale price index, shown in the next table. Commodities in this index are priced in their primary or basic form wherever possible. The prices used have in the main been obtained directly from manufacturers and merchants and, with a few important exceptions, from Melbourne sources. These price movements may be taken as representative of variations in wholesale prices of basic materials in most Australian markets. The weighting system adopted is based on average annual consumption during the years 1928-29 to 1934-35 inclusive. Latest figures are published in the *Monthly Review of Business Statistics*.

During 1956, fluctuations in the prices of potatoes and onions were so great as to dominate the movement of the "Foodstuffs and Tobacco" section of the index. As no suitable adjustment could be effected to eliminate such transient fluctuations, the index was reconstructed, as from the base period, by omitting potatoes and onions.

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX NUMBERS, BASIC MATERIALS AND FOODSTUFFS
(Average for Three Years Ended June, 1939 = 100)

Year		Metals and Coal	Oils, Fats, and Waxes	Textiles	Chemicals	Rubber and Hides	Building Materials	Foodstuffs and Tobacco	Goods Princip- ally Imported	Goods Princip- ally Home Produced	All Groups
1938-39	.. ..	103	100	82	101	92	97	101	99	100	100
1952-53	.. ..	392	234	607	350	224	404	293	292	331	319
1953-54	.. ..	388	222	566	323	191	363	308	271	339	319
1954-55	.. ..	391	214	510	314	246	372	315	277	340	322
1955-56	.. ..	404	220	456	317	328	415	325	292	352	334
1956-57	.. ..	409	241	520	344	302	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 (9 months)	..	392	213	398	333	304	439	332	271	363	336

From 1938-39 to 1960-61, the wholesale price index number for all groups increased by 260 per cent. In the post-war period, from 1948-49

to 1960-61, the wholesale price index number for all groups increased by 100 per cent, compared with an increase over the same period in the consumer retail price index for Brisbane of 102 per cent (see page 342).

2 FOOD PRICES

The following table shows the average retail price in five Queensland towns during the year ended 31 December 1961 of certain food and grocery items as recorded for retail price index numbers.

RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD AND GROCERIES, AVERAGES DURING 1961

Item	Unit	Brisbane	Bunda- berg	Rock- hampton	Too- woomba	Towns- ville
		<i>d</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>d</i>
<i>Groceries—</i>						
Bread	2 lb Loaf	16-50	17-50	17-92	16-92	18-50
Flour	2 lb	12-06	13-58	14-35	12-53	13-20
Flour, Self-raising ..	2 Lb Packet	19-96	21-95	23-43	21-22	23-00
Tea	1 Lb Packet	76-06	77-38	78-06	77-45	80-13
Sugar	1 Lb	10-90	10-94	11-37	11-39	12-38
Rice	1 Lb	12-15	13-77	12-92	13-00	13-00
Seed Tapioca	1 Lb	14-18	14-30	15-90	14-99	15-46
Jam, Plum	1½ Lb Tin	30-97	34-12	35-14	32-91	33-55
Golden Syrup	2 Lb Tin	20-78	21-78	24-68	22-81	26-10
Oats, Flaked	1 Lb	12-14	12-91	12-36	12-63	12-41
Raisins, Seeded	1 Lb Packet	34-16	35-78	34-96	35-01	34-80
Currants	1 Lb	27-74	31-17	30-53	28-02	28-67
Apricots, Dried	1 Lb	69-09	66-79	65-83	64-20	70-50
Peaches, Canned	30 Oz Tin	38-30	40-18	41-91	40-20	41-40
Pears, Canned	30 Oz Tin	38-70	39-88	42-17	40-55	41-40
Potatoes	7 Lb	64-20	62-25	65-34	55-75	66-67
Onions, Brown	1 Lb	9-19	9-80	10-58	9-21	10-32
Soap	1 Lb	21-36	21-80	21-63	21-88	21-39
Kerosene	1 Quart	8-76	10-43	10-21	9-98	9-54
<i>Dairy Produce—</i>						
Butter, Factory	1 Lb	57-45	57-70	57-71	57-68	58-40
Cheese, Mild	1 Lb	42-83	42-74	41-78	39-70	46-00
Eggs, New Laid	1 Dozen	67-13	65-22	64-21	57-90	70-18
Bacon, Rashers	1 Lb	92-81	92-83	87-72	83-92	84-88
Milk, Condensed	1 Tin	26-05	27-58	27-39	27-14	25-78
Milk, Fresh	1 Quart	18-10	18-00	18-00	18-57	20-50
<i>Meat—</i>						
<i>Beef—</i>						
Sirloin	1 Lb	49-94	47-52	44-77	50-24	50-63
Rib (bone out)	1 Lb	42-32	40-52	37-73	40-64	45-22
Steak, Rump	1 Lb	60-88	56-60	54-83	60-81	62-70
Steak, Chuck	1 Lb	36-70	33-60	31-14	37-71	36-72
Sausages	1 Lb	26-21	25-00	25-58	24-61	27-63

RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD AND GROCERIES, 1961—*continued*

Item	Unit	Brisbane	Bunda- berg	Rock- hampton	Too- woomba	Towns- ville
		<i>d</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>d</i>
<i>Meat—continued</i>						
Beef, Corned—						
Silverside ..	1 Lb	46.71	45.52	42.29	46.54	47.92
Brisket ..	1 Lb	35.05	33.28	30.25	35.18	34.89
<i>Mutton—</i>						
Leg ..	1 Lb	28.51	33.00	29.11	25.58	33.28
Shoulder ..	1 Lb	15.10	16.00	14.62	12.75	16.35
Loin ..	1 Lb	27.40	32.40	27.46	23.75	31.29
Chops, Loin ..	1 Lb	27.82	33.00	29.61	23.18	33.35
Chops, Leg ..	1 Lb	27.80	33.00	29.26	23.25	33.28
<i>Pork—</i>						
Leg ..	1 Lb	57.32	51.60	53.85	52.43	63.72
Loin ..	1 Lb	56.38	49.20	53.63	52.43	59.30
Chops ..	1 Lb	56.38	51.60	52.73	50.60	59.24

Prices in Queensland Towns—A special collection of prices of food and groceries has been made in November of each year since 1955 in a number of Queensland country towns.

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 average of the six capital cities in 1923-27 as base.

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 a limited number 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 GROCERIES ONLY
(Weighted Average Six Capital Cities, 1923-1927 = 1,000)

Statistical Division and Town		Month of November—				
		1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
<i>Metropolitan</i>	Brisbane	2,672	2,838	3,035	3,195	3,142
<i>Moreton</i>	Ipswich	2,647	2,816	3,036	3,128	3,093
	Nambour	2,731	2,843	3,079	3,236	3,161
<i>Maryborough</i>	Bundaberg	2,714	2,905	3,091	3,224	3,196
	Gayndah	2,755	2,845	3,081	3,181	3,223
	Gympie	2,707	2,792	3,061	3,134	3,243
	Kingaroy	n	2,889	3,148	3,177	3,257
	Maryborough	2,696	2,847	3,077	3,212	3,243
<i>Downs</i>	Dalby	2,720	2,851	3,010	3,099	3,131
	Goondiwindi	2,767	2,944	3,130	3,265	3,320
	Stanthorpe	2,790	2,889	3,127	3,192	3,225
	Toowoomba	2,688	2,834	2,933	3,052	3,037
	Warwick	2,726	2,850	3,069	3,167	3,219
<i>Roma</i>	Roma	2,743	2,932	3,084	3,127	3,192
	St George	n	3,027	3,279	3,477	3,475
<i>South Western</i>	Charleville	2,830	2,967	3,136	3,197	3,194
	Cunnamulla	2,805	2,907	3,081	3,255	3,276
	Quilpie	n	3,095	3,285	3,349	3,422
<i>Rockhampton</i>	Gladstone	2,741	2,964	3,137	3,221	3,168
	Monto	n	n	3,179	3,298	3,318
	Mount Morgan	2,728	2,823	3,101	3,242	3,173
	Rockhampton	2,669	2,794	3,029	3,135	3,099
<i>Central Western</i>	Emerald	2,798	2,973	3,158	3,252	3,325
	Longreach	2,964	3,062	3,193	3,429	3,447
	Tambo	2,871	2,962	3,158	3,295	3,324
<i>Far Western</i>	Boulia	3,517	3,613	3,787	4,183	4,198
	Winton	2,948	3,057	3,227	3,424	3,497
<i>Mackay</i>	Mackay	2,768	2,945	3,185	3,285	3,285
	Sarina	n	2,995	3,211	3,283	3,323
<i>Townsville</i>	Ayr	2,875	2,969	3,281	3,409	3,372
	Bowen	2,841	3,043	3,221	3,360	3,419
	Charters Towers	2,841	2,996	3,235	3,374	3,346
	Collinsville	n	2,981	3,285	3,433	3,484
	Townsville	2,777	3,005	3,246	3,355	3,348
<i>Cairns</i>	Cairns	2,813	3,014	3,209	3,385	3,408
	Ingham	n	3,067	3,251	3,374	3,492
	Innisfail	2,807	3,102	3,296	3,431	3,450
	Mareeba	n	2,985	3,182	3,335	3,335
<i>Peninsula</i>	Cooktown	n	3,113	3,358	3,587	3,752
	Thursday Island	3,672	3,815	3,981	4,200	4,360
<i>North Western</i>	Burketown	3,100	3,213	3,421	3,573	3,652
	Cloncurry	n	3,184	3,343	3,745	3,818
	Hughenden	2,962	3,112	3,340	3,480	3,461
	Julia Creek	3,098	3,247	3,473	3,586	3,745
	Mount Isa	3,059	3,246	3,396	3,588	3,623
	Normanton	n	3,155	3,215	3,430	3,554

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.

In 1920 the Commonwealth Basic Wage Commission reported on the standard of living which was desirable for basic wage earners, and listed items of expenditure for a specified family. Following upon that report the Commonwealth Statistician compiled an index number covering approximately the same items. After May 1933 the Commonwealth Court used the new index (known as the "C" Series Index), and this stimulated a statistical examination of the whole position and some important revisions of procedure.

In 1936 the Commonwealth Statistician, in consultation with the State Statisticians, overhauled the regimen and reviewed the methods of

calculation. The influence of these revisions upon subsequent index numbers was small, but the changes made enabled the figures to be issued and used with confidence. The complete regimen then comprised 170 standardised items (apart from housing). In the course of revision some articles formerly included were omitted, either because of unnecessary duplication, or because they could not be defined with sufficient precision, or because their use was not general.

In August 1960 the Commonwealth Statistician first published the "Consumer Price Index" which replaced the "C" Series Index for current statistical purposes. Publication of the "C" series was discontinued after December 1960. The Consumer Price Index has been calculated back to 1948-49.

Retail price collections are made by qualified "Field Officers", who visit the shops to inspect the articles to be priced. Grades of articles are definitely specified, and, where necessary, samples are used to check the goods in reporting stores.

The scarcity of certain types of goods, erratic supply, and changes in fashion and in grades in common use have at times created unusual difficulty in obtaining the data necessary for measuring variations in prices. In some instances, this has rendered it necessary to substitute new grades, qualities, or types of articles for those formerly used as indicators of changes in price. The indexes measure, as accurately as may be, price variations, and price variations only. Those differences in prices which are solely due to substitution of a new item for one which has ceased to be available or in common use are neutralised by taking the price of the old item as typical of price variation in its class up to the time of substitution, and the price of the new item as typical of such changes in price thereafter.

In periods of economic stability, popular usage of items in general consumption changes slowly and the weight of items and groups is changed only at long intervals. In other periods, scarcity of supplies of some goods, rationing, and kindred factors may actually produce short-term changes in usage. The weights applicable to the items in an index cannot, however, be changed frequently and at short intervals. For this reason it becomes desirable periodically to compile a new retail price index with items and weights more representative of current usage than those of the former index. Steps have been taken along these lines with the publication of the "Consumer Price Index" in which the weighting is varied periodically in accordance with changing patterns of consumption (see page 341).

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 1961, the Food group comprised a large number of items of groceries, dairy produce, meat, vegetables, and confectionery; Clothing and Drapery included representative items of most of the articles of men's, women's, boys', and girls' clothing and footwear, piece goods, and household drapery; Housing comprised costs of home-ownership and allowances for private and government house rents; Household Supplies and Equipment included fuel and light, household appliances, kitchen utensils, garden tools, household sundries, medicines, toilet supplies, and school requisites; and Miscellaneous consisted of items such as rail, tram, and bus fares, private motoring, smoking, beer, and other sundry costs for services. The number of items actually priced is very numerous, as several similar articles are often priced in order to suitably represent the various types and brands of similar commodities and services which are available. All prices are collected on a cash basis for the new article. Interest or hire-purchase charges and trade-in allowances and discounts are not included.

The weights for each group and certain items have been varied substantially from those of previous indexes to reflect, as nearly as possible, the current pattern of consumption expenditure. To do this adequately it was necessary to construct the index with additional items, and changes in the weighting pattern at intervals (rather than on the basis of a list of items and set of weights that remained unchanged throughout the period). Four series for short periods, namely September 1948 to June 1952; June 1952 to June 1956 (introduction of private motoring and variation of weighting in housing, fuel, and fares); June 1956 to March 1960 (weighting changes in private motoring, housing, fuel, and fares); and from March 1960 (introduction of television), have been constructed and linked to form a continuous retail price index. At times of linking the weighting pattern was altered and in addition new items, mentioned above, that had become significant in household expenditure were introduced. During each period between links the items and weighting remained unchanged.

Apart from the considerably extended list of general items priced, the main feature of this index is the inclusion of the following new com-

modities and services:—(i) home ownership, involving price of a new house, rates and charges payable to local government authorities, and repairs and maintenance of houses; (ii) weekly payments for houses let by State housing authorities; (iii) household appliances such as refrigerators, washing machines, and television sets; (iv) private motor-ing; (v) beer and sundry additional items.

Consumer Price Index, Brisbane—Individual index numbers for Brisbane, showing each group since 1948-49, appear in the following table.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS—GROUP INDEXES, BRISBANE

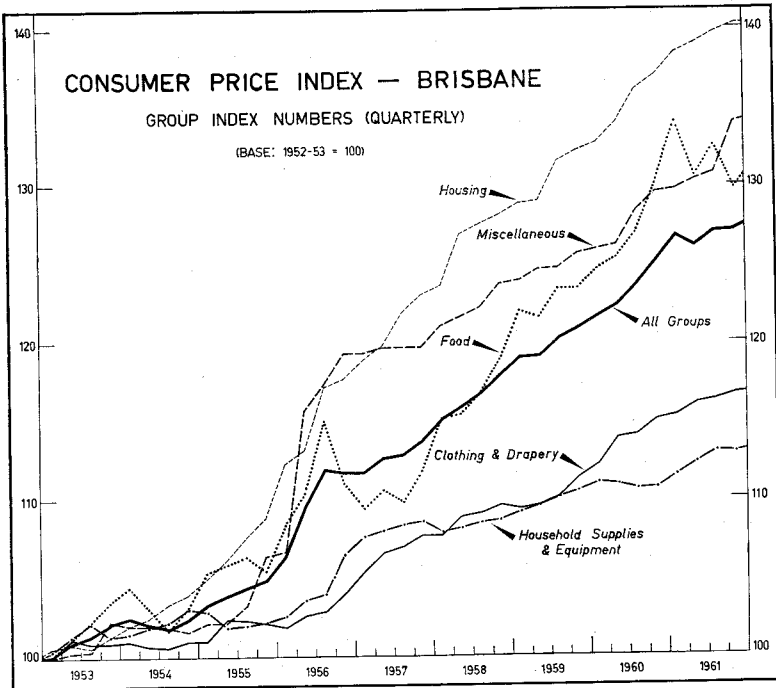
(Base of Each Group Index: 1952-53 = 100·0)¹

Year or Quarter	Food	Clothing and Drapery	Housing	Household Supplies and Equipment	Miscel- laneous	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
<i>Quarter Ended—</i>						
September 1961 ..	132·5	116·3	139·7	113·0	130·7	127·0
December 1961 ..	129·7	116·7	140·2	112·9	134·0	127·1
March 1962	131·4	116·8	140·3	113·2	134·3	127·7
June 1962	129·4	116·8	141·9	113·0	134·3	127·3

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 1960-61, the All Groups index for 1961-62 showed an increase of 1·5 per cent. The Miscellaneous Group index, which was 2·9 per cent higher than in 1960-61, showed the greatest group rise, while increases for the other groups were:—Housing 2·1 per cent; Household Supplies and Equipment, 1·5 per cent; Clothing and Drapery, 1·4 per cent; and Food, 0·3 per cent. Compared with 1956-57, the 1961-62 All Groups index increased by 13·7 per cent. The Housing Group showed an 18·7 per cent rise. Other group increases were:—Food 17·3 per cent; Miscellaneous, 12·1 per cent; Clothing and Drapery, 11·5 per cent; and Household Supplies and Equipment 6·1 per cent.

Compared with 1951-52 the Housing Group index increased by 58.6 per cent, the Food Group by 45.2 per cent, and the Miscellaneous Group by 42.7 per cent, compared with the All Groups increase of 38.7 per cent. Smaller increases were recorded in the Clothing and Drapery Group, 24.1 per cent, and the Household Supplies and Equipment Group, 21.4 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
Quarter Ended—							
Sept 1961	123·1	126·8	127·0	123·5	121·7	129·1	124·8
Dec 1961	122·5	126·5	127·1	122·5	121·3	128·3	124·3
March 1962	122·4	125·9	127·7	122·1	121·5	127·5	124·1
June 1962	122·3	125·9	127·3	121·9	121·8	127·5	124·0

¹ Figures appearing after the decimal point possess little significance for general statistical purposes. They are inserted mainly to avoid the minor distortions that would occur in rounding off the figures to the nearest whole number. ² Weighted average.

Comparing 1961-62 indexes with those for 1960-61, Brisbane showed the greatest increase, 1·5 per cent, compared with Hobart, 0·5 per cent, Sydney, 0·4 per cent, Melbourne and Perth, 0·3 per cent, and Adelaide, a decrease of 0·3 per cent. The increase in the weighted average for the six capital cities was 0·4 per cent. Compared with 1956-57 the increases were:—Brisbane, 13·7 per cent; Melbourne, 10·8 per cent; Adelaide, 10·3 per cent; Hobart, 9·6 per cent; Sydney 8·6 per cent; Perth 7·7 per cent; and the weighted average for the six capitals, 9·9 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 1951-52 the increases in the combined index were:—Hobart, 41·7; Melbourne, 38·8; Brisbane, 38·7; Perth 34·5; Adelaide, 34·0; Sydney, 33·4; and the average for the six capitals, 36·0.

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)

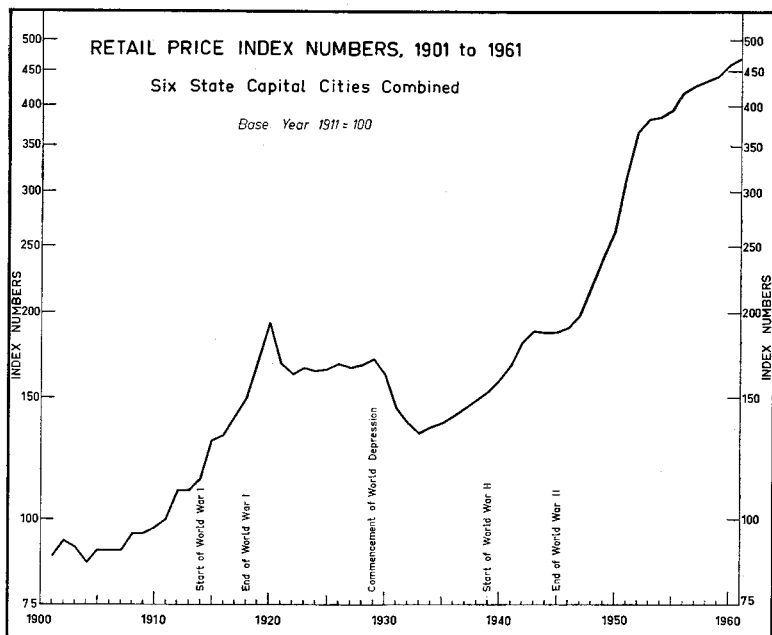
Year	Six Capital Cities ¹	Year	Six Capital Cities ¹	Year	Six Capital Cities ¹
1901	88	1922 ²	162	1943	188
1902	93	1923	166	1944	187
1903	91	1924	164	1945	187
1904	86	1925	165	1946	190
1905	90	1926	168	1947	198
1906	90	1927	166	1948	218
1907	90	1928	167	1949	240
1908	95	1929	171	1950	262
1909	95	1930	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 ²	114	1935	138	1956	419
1915 ²	130	1936	141	1957	429
1916 ²	132	1937	145	1958	435
1917 ²	141	1938	149	1959	443
1918 ²	150	1939	153	1960	459
1919 ²	170	1940	159	1961	471
1920 ²	193	1941	167		
1921 ²	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 almost 6 times as great in 1961 as they were 60 years earlier, but the greater part of this increase occurred over the last 15 years, for 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 have shown a steady, but slower, increase.



4 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.

5 HOUSE RENTS

Information from the 1954 Census records on rents paid for unfurnished dwellings of various types in Queensland was published in the 1961 and previous *Year Books*. Similar information from the 1961 Census is not yet available.

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 Professional 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, etc., 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 1951-52 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 1939-45 war.

During 1960-61 the number of persons, mostly males, receiving Commonwealth unemployment benefit in Queensland, ranged from 1,843 at the end of July 1960, to 9,632 at the end of June 1961. (For further particulars and statistics of unemployment benefits see pages 370-371.)

PERSONS IN CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT, QUEENSLAND

Period								Employees	Total in Work
July 1939	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	289,800	396,000
Year ¹ —									
1951-52	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	414,100	519,100
1952-53	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	407,500	514,000
1953-54	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	411,900	519,700
1954-55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	422,500	530,600
1955-56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	431,700	540,300
1956-57	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	434,700	544,000
1957-58	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	432,400	542,300
1958-59	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	438,300	548,700
1959-60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	444,100	555,200
1960-61	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	446,200	557,900
Quarter ¹ —									
1st, 1961	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	439,800	551,500
2nd, 1961	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	443,500	555,400
3rd, 1961	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	443,600	555,600
4th, 1961	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	436,800	549,000

¹ Monthly averages.

Wage and Salary Earners (excluding Rural and Private Domestic) in Employment—As outlined above, estimates are prepared each month of the total number of wage and salary earners, excluding those in rural industry and in private domestic service, in employment in each State. Fluctuations in such employment in Queensland are shown for the various industries in the table on the next page. Details for all States are published in the *Monthly Bulletin of Employment Statistics*.

The estimates in the table show the employment position for the last five years.

WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS IN CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT, QUEENSLAND
(Excluding Rural Industry and Private Domestic Service)

Industrial Group	June 1957	June 1958	June 1959	June 1960	June 1961
MALES (THOUSANDS)					
Forestry, Fishing, Trapping ..	5.1	5.5	5.4	5.6	5.1
Mining and Quarrying ..	9.9	9.1	9.2	9.3	9.2
Manufacturing, &c ..	93.7	93.8	95.4	96.1	94.0
Building and Construction ..	35.0	36.2	37.5	36.7	34.4
Shipping and Stevedoring ..	9.2	8.8	8.3	7.9	7.6
Rail, Road, and Air Transport ..	36.8	36.0	36.9	36.8	35.6
Communication ..	9.8	9.9	9.9	10.1	10.1
Retail Trade ..	15.6	15.6	15.5	15.8	16.1
Other Commerce ..	30.5	30.4	31.1	32.4	32.1
Public Authority, n.e.i. ..	11.9	11.9	12.1	12.3	12.8
Other Industries ..	25.1	25.6	26.5	27.4	27.8
All Industries ..	282.6	282.8	287.8	290.4	284.8
FEMALES (THOUSANDS)					
Manufacturing, &c ..	19.7	19.2	19.4	20.4	19.4
Rail, Road, and Air Transport ..	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	3.2
Communication ..	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.6
Retail Trade ..	16.6	16.8	17.0	17.9	18.3
Other Commerce ..	12.1	12.0	12.5	13.2	13.1
Public Authority, n.e.i. ..	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.8	4.8
Other Industries ¹ ..	37.4	37.7	38.9	39.9	39.0
All Industries ..	95.8	95.9	97.9	101.8	100.4
TOTAL (THOUSANDS)					
Forestry, Fishing, Trapping ..	5.2	5.6	5.4	5.6	5.1
Mining and Quarrying ..	10.2	9.4	9.5	9.6	9.5
Manufacturing, &c ..	113.4	113.0	114.8	116.5	113.4
Building and Construction ..	35.6	36.8	38.2	37.4	35.1
Shipping and Stevedoring ..	9.5	9.1	8.6	8.2	8.0
Rail, Road, and Air Transport ..	39.6	38.8	39.7	39.7	38.4
Communication ..	12.5	12.7	12.6	12.8	12.7
Retail Trade ..	32.2	32.4	32.5	33.7	34.4
Other Commerce ..	42.6	42.4	43.6	45.6	45.2
Public Authority, n.e.i. ..	16.4	16.5	16.7	17.1	17.6
Other Industries ..	61.2	62.0	64.1	66.0	65.8
All Industries ..	378.4	378.7	385.7	392.2	385.2

¹ Including small numbers of females in the extra groups shown for males. These are included in their correct groups in the total figures.

Employment of wage and salary earners (excluding rural and private domestic) is shown in the following table for all States separately for the same periods as appear in the preceding table.

WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS IN CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT, AUSTRALIA
(Excluding Rural Industry and Private Domestic Service)

State	June 1957	June 1958	June 1959	June 1960	June 1961
MALES (THOUSANDS)					
New South Wales	810.2	813.9	819.0	846.8	841.6
Victoria	586.0	592.9	603.4	623.4	619.4
Queensland	282.6	282.8	287.8	290.4	284.8
South Australia	186.4	186.0	192.0	196.6	195.7
Western Australia	138.4	138.6	140.0	141.7	142.2
Tasmania	66.0	67.0	67.6	69.4	69.1
Australia ¹	2,085.4	2,097.9	2,127.6	2,187.7	2,172.7
FEMALES (THOUSANDS)					
New South Wales	309.3	314.4	320.4	340.1	335.5
Victoria	240.4	244.5	252.8	268.1	261.5
Queensland	95.8	95.9	97.9	101.8	100.4
South Australia	62.4	63.4	65.9	69.8	69.4
Western Australia	44.5	45.6	47.0	49.2	49.9
Tasmania	22.9	23.5	23.3	24.2	24.3
Australia ¹	780.2	792.5	813.0	859.6	848.2
TOTAL (THOUSANDS)					
New South Wales	1,119.5	1,128.3	1,139.4	1,186.9	1,177.1
Victoria	826.4	837.4	856.2	891.5	880.9
Queensland	378.4	378.7	385.7	392.2	385.2
South Australia	248.8	249.4	257.9	266.4	265.1
Western Australia	182.9	184.2	187.0	190.9	192.1
Tasmania	88.9	90.5	90.9	93.6	93.4
Australia ¹	2,865.6	2,890.4	2,940.6	3,047.3	3,020.9

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 Court are as follows.

BUSINESS OF INDUSTRIAL COURT,¹ QUEENSLAND

Nature of Business	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Applications for—										
New Awards, Variations, Rescissions, Interpretations ..	614	407	453	477	536	459	498	501	719	567
Compulsory Conferences and References to Disputes ..	35	65	84	95	60	49	42	70	72	73
Apprentices or Improvers ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Deregistration of Industrial Unions .. .. .	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..
Exemptions from Long Service Leave Provisions	47	103	79	13	60	27	19	24	18	10
Injunction and Restraint Orders	5	14	13	13	18	21	21	18	15	5
Appeals from Decisions of—										
Industrial Registrar .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	3
Industrial Magistrates under—										
Workers' Compensation Acts	6	6	6	10	3	7	9	8	13	8
Industrial Arbitration Acts ..	15	39	39	37	35	49	24	14	17	15
Workers' Accommodation Acts						1	..	..	..	..
Apprentices and Minors Acts						1	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous Applications ..	35	63	1,148	45	43	13	14	27	20	33
Total Cases	757	697	1,823	690	757	627	628	668	875	714

¹ Including from 2 May 1961, business of the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Commission.

The Commission may, in addition to declaring rates of pay, specify conditions of employment under each of its awards, including such matters as overtime rates; proportion of female workers to male workers, young workers to adult workers, apprentices and improvers to journeymen; and hours of work. It may also, notwithstanding the provisions of the Factories and Shops Act, fix the hours of trading for shops.

The Commission may delegate to Industrial Magistrates, or to the Chief Industrial Inspector, the formulation of details regarding the application of its decisions. All Stipendiary Magistrates are deemed to be also Industrial Magistrates; and Clerks of Petty Sessions can be appointed to act as Industrial Magistrates.

The Court and Commission follow the usual legal procedure of relying on evidence submitted by litigants but are not limited to this procedure. Evidence may be admitted whether strictly legal or not. In proceedings a party may be represented by counsel or solicitor only by consent of all parties, or, in cases before the Court, by leave of the Court.

The Commonwealth Court is superior within its jurisdiction, but in Queensland its awards are much more limited in their application than in most other States. Based on a survey which covered a large proportion of all employees, the following estimates were made of the numbers of employees working under awards of the different Courts in April 1954:—Awards of State Court, 219,000 males and 65,000 females; awards of Commonwealth Court, 51,000 males and 20,000 females; no award, 40,000 males and 19,000 females.

Industrial Disputes—The following table shows particulars of industrial disputes, the workers involved, and the time and wages lost 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	£
1952	195	39,298	1,624	40,922	76,286	235,914
1953	265	87,986	3,511	91,497	153,448	465,830
1954	278	77,006	6,675	83,681	183,855	611,331
1955	274	83,026	3,626	86,652	99,318	328,046
1956	269	112,409	2,973	115,382	238,812	815,592
1957	221	43,123	4,611	47,734	95,300	348,422
1958	203	60,208	2,024	62,232	87,866	343,662
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

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 1961 is given in the next table.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES¹ (INVOLVING STOPPAGE OF WORK), AUSTRALIA, 1961

State	Disputes	Workers Involved			Working Days Lost	Total Estimated Loss of Wages
		Directly	Indirectly ²	Total		
	No	No	No	No	No	£
N. S. Wales ..	529	131,661	5,295	136,956	318,629	1,316,110
Victoria ..	91	51,447	1,300	52,747	72,471	304,745
Queensland ..	123	73,442	4,798	78,240	168,958	914,566
S. Australia ..	26	17,012	321	17,333	17,256	66,785
W. Australia ..	22	9,588	99	9,687	23,233	94,561
Tasmania ..	14	4,645	16	4,661	4,622	19,053
Australia ³ ..	815	288,526	11,831	300,357	606,811	2,723,781

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				
	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Queensland Cane Growers'	7,577	7,489	7,348	7,188	7,062
United Graziers' Association of Qld ..	5,157	5,389	5,488	5,655	5,800
Australian Sugar Producers' Association	5,167	5,341	5,407	5,718	5,672
Queensland Retail Traders' Assn of Grocers, Drapers & General Stores ..	2,924	2,890	2,605	2,866	2,700
Graziers' Assn of Sth Eastern Queensland .. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	1,626
Queensland Branch Australian Medical Association .. .. .	..¹	.. ¹	1,338	1,398	1,450
Graziers' Assn of Central and Northern Queensland .. .. .	..¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	1,438
Queensland Shopkeepers' Association ..	1,694	1,610	1,678	1,469	1,381
Queensland Automobile Chamber of Commerce	1,126	1,211	1,255	1,278	1,305
Queensland Chamber of Manufactures .. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	1,418	1,284
Other Unions	5,179	5,193	5,126	4,980	7,305
Total ²	28,824	29,123	30,245	31,970	37,023

¹ Not registered under the Act.² 24 unions in 1957 and 1958, 25 in 1959, 26 in 1960, and 32 in 1961.

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				
	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Australian Workers'	82,770	80,368	82,181	80,181	72,114 ¹
Federated Clerks' (C. and S. Q.)	19,682	19,677	19,023	18,229	20,140
Queensland Shop Assistants'	14,440	14,896	15,492	16,546	16,423
Australasian Meat Industry (Q.)	10,417	10,883	11,283	9,818	11,151
Amalgamated Engineering	11,004	10,910	10,922	10,645	10,749
Australian Railways (Q.)	11,259	11,129	10,700	10,858	10,747
Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners	11,350	10,500	11,000	10,500	10,500
Federated Miscellaneous Workers' (Q.) ..	5,401	6,313	7,572	8,693	9,189
Transport Workers' (Q.)	8,150	8,265	8,206	8,462	8,634
Queensland Teachers'	6,551	7,005	7,535	7,812	7,847
Amalgamated Foodstuffs	7,545	7,645	7,666	7,695	7,493
Federated Storemen & Packers' (Q.) ..	6,017	5,390	6,459	6,566	6,978
Queensland State Service	5,641	5,698	6,089	6,404	6,825
Federated Engine Drivers' and Firemen's (Q.)	6,071	6,184	6,351	6,607	6,593
Electrical Trades (Q.)	5,777	5,876	6,160	6,470	6,127
United Bank Officers' (Q.)	4,374	4,468	4,545	4,839	5,055
Federated Clerks' (N.Q.)	4,004	4,000	4,025	4,206	4,339
Royal Australian Nursing Federation (Q.)	2,215	1,965	2,673	3,088	3,712
Municipal Officers' (Q.)	2,901	3,041	3,275	3,475	3,597
Printing Industry (Q.)	3,267	3,390	3,504	3,703	3,574
Queensland Railway Maintenance	3,185	3,564	3,221	3,120	3,513
Operative Painters' and Decorators' (Q.)	2,985	3,045	3,270	3,440	3,352
Queensland Professional Officers	2,524	2,708	2,968	3,147	3,326
Federated Furnishing Trade (Q.)	2,764	2,790	3,083	2,814	3,237
Federated Ironworkers' (Q.)	2,918	2,761	2,856	3,072	3,020
Queensland Police	2,300	2,438	2,607	2,635	2,732
Clothing and Allied Trades (Q.)	3,290	3,305	3,070	3,139	2,729
Australian Fed Union of Locomotive Enginemen	2,929	2,775	2,737	2,639	2,669
Vehicle Builders' Federation (Q.)	3,069	3,121	2,807	3,017	2,647
Queensland Colliery	3,116	2,970	2,898	2,671	2,470
Aust Builders' Labourers' Federation (Q.)	3,200	2,783	2,718	2,941	2,427
Sheet Metal Workers' (Q.)	2,555	2,324	2,211	2,369	2,359
Plumbers' and Gasfitters' (Q.)	2,089	1,820	2,127	2,095	2,111
Theatrical & Amusement (Q.)	2,083	2,113	2,090	2,077	2,042
Boilermakers' (Q.)	2,050	2,455	2,545	2,583	2,008
Federated Liquor Trade (Q.)	2,000	2,005	2,000	2,050	2,000
Aust Tramway and Motor Omnibus Employees' (Bris.)	1,834	1,758	1,813	1,770	1,785
Hospital Employees'	1,599	1,624	1,639	1,710	1,670
Musicians of Australia (Q.)	1,001	1,029	1,168	1,410	1,527
Queensland Railway Traffic	2,057	2,010	1,858	1,434	1,486
Railway Salaried Officers'	1,015	1,027	1,149	1,162	1,398
Commercial Travellers' (Q.)	1,174	1,195	1,225	1,290	1,271
Queensland Railway Station-masters ..	1,172	1,193	1,047	1,035	1,061
Other Unions	11,023	10,602	10,965	11,059	10,697
Total ²	292,768	291,018	298,733	299,476	295,324

¹ Membership at May 1961.² 77 unions from 1957 to 1960 and 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 1961 there were 355 unions with 1,894,603 members. Queensland figures for December 1961 were 133 unions with a membership of 329,746. 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 295,324 shown above.

TRADE UNIONS, AUSTRALIA

Industrial Group	Membership at 31 December				
	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Wood, Furniture, &c	45,460	42,631	46,544	43,945	41,954
Engineering, Metal Works, &c	270,798	275,273	280,848	292,355	291,541
Food, Drink, Tobacco, &c	107,999	110,563	116,727	119,813	128,016
Clothing, Textiles, &c	101,967	96,239	99,381	103,848	95,273
Books, Printing, &c	43,312	45,455	48,226	51,763	51,810
Other Manufacturing	86,115	86,816	88,929	92,571	82,584
Building and Construction	135,541	132,492	137,231	137,825	143,923
Mining, Quarrying, &c	42,221	38,332	40,795	37,724	35,288
Railway and Tramway Services	141,566	137,438	136,444	139,050	133,823
Shipping, and Stevedoring	38,162	38,131	36,624	36,108	35,016
Other Transport	59,985	62,104	55,305	56,003	58,363
Pastoral, Agricultural, &c	62,028	61,120	62,681	63,459	61,420
Hotels, Amusement, Personal Service, &c	63,936	64,171	64,926	69,571	51,393
Public Administration ¹	303,940	309,293	318,618	331,166	341,000
Banking, Insurance, Clerical	112,722	110,747	109,040	112,819	118,850
Retail and Wholesale	73,238	74,736	77,839	81,719	75,748
Other	121,164	125,677	130,569	142,653	148,601
Total	1,810,154	1,811,218	1,850,727	1,912,392	1,894,603

¹ Including Communications, Municipal Administration, &c.

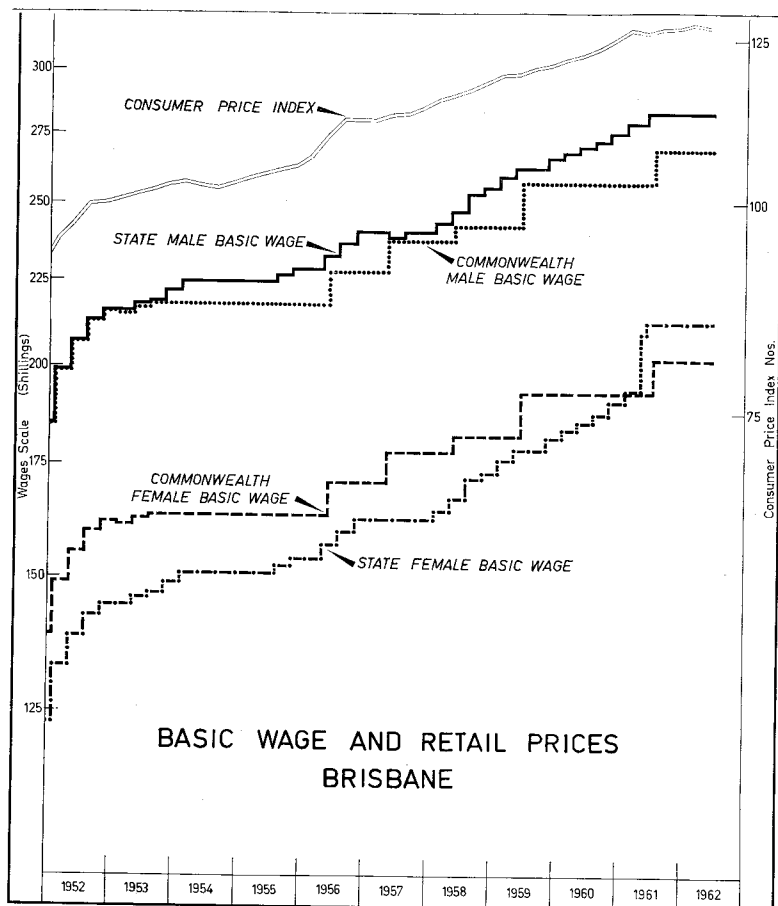
5 WAGES

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.

The female Commonwealth Basic Wage rate used to be 54 per cent of the male rate; then, for some years, it varied in different awards from 54 to 75 per cent. Since 1 December 1950 it has been 75 per cent of the male rate.

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.

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 hearing.

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 465.

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.

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	5 February 1951 ..	7 19 0	5 5 6
1 March 1922 ..	4 0 0	2 1 0	30 April 1951 ..	8 6 0	5 10 0
28 September 1925 ¹ ..	4 5 0	2 3 0	30 July 1951 ..	8 15 0	5 16 0
1 August 1930 ..	4 0 0	2 1 0	29 October 1951 ..	9 5 0	6 3 0
1 December 1930 ..	3 17 0	1 19 6	4 February 1952 ..	9 19 0	6 13 0
1 July 1931 ..	3 14 0	1 19 0	28 April 1952 ..	10 7 0	6 18 6
1 April 1937 ..	3 18 0	2 1 0	28 July 1952 ..	10 13 0	7 2 6
1 April 1938 ..	4 1 0	2 3 0	3 November 1952 ..	10 16 0	7 4 6
7 August 1939 ..	4 4 0	2 5 0	4 May 1953 ..	10 18 0	7 6 0
31 March 1941 ..	4 9 0	2 8 0	3 August 1953 ..	10 19 0	7 7 0
4 May 1942 ..	4 11 0	2 9 6	2 November 1953 ..	11 2 0	7 9 0
3 August 1942 ..	4 12 0	2 10 0	1 February 1954 ..	11 5 0	7 11 0
2 November 1942 ..	4 14 0	2 11 6	1 August 1955 ..	11 7 0	7 12 6
3 May 1943 ..	4 15 0	2 12 6	24 October 1955 ..	11 9 0	7 14 0
2 August 1943 ..	4 17 0	2 14 6	23 April 1956 ..	11 13 0	7 17 0
5 August 1946 ..	4 18 0	2 15 6	23 July 1956 ..	11 17 0	8 0 0
23 December 1946 ..	5 5 0	3 0 6	29 October 1956 ..	12 1 0	8 2 6
10 February 1947 ..	5 7 0	3 2 6	29 April 1957 ..	11 19 0	8 2 6
28 April 1947 ..	5 8 0	3 3 6	29 July 1957 ..	12 1 0	8 2 6
27 October 1947 ..	5 9 0	3 4 6	27 January 1958 ..	12 4 0	8 4 6
2 February 1948 ..	5 11 0	3 6 6	28 April 1958 ..	12 8 0	8 7 6
26 April 1948 ..	5 14 0	3 8 6	28 July 1958 ..	12 14 0	8 12 0
2 August 1948 ..	5 17 0	3 10 6	27 October 1958 ..	12 16 0	8 13 6
1 November 1948 ..	5 19 0	3 12 6	2 February 1959 ..	13 0 0	8 16 6
31 January 1949 ..	6 2 0	3 14 6	27 April 1959 ..	13 3 0	8 19 0
2 May 1949 ..	6 3 0	3 15 6	26 October 1959 ..	13 7 0	9 2 0
1 August 1949 ..	6 6 0	3 17 6	1 February 1960 ..	13 9 0	9 4 0
31 October 1949 ..	6 9 0	3 19 6	2 May 1960 ..	13 11 0	9 6 0
30 January 1950 ..	6 11 0	4 1 6	1 August 1960 ..	13 13 0	9 8 0
1 May 1950 ..	6 13 0	4 3 6	31 October 1960 ..	13 16 0	9 11 0
31 July 1950 ..	6 16 0	4 5 6	30 January 1961 ..	14 0 0	9 14 0
30 October 1950 ..	6 19 0	4 7 6	1 May 1961 ..	14 0 0	10 10 0
7 December 1950 ..	7 14 0	5 2 6	29 May 1961 ..	14 4 0	10 13 0

¹ Fixed by Basic Wage Act.

A basic wage was not declared by the Queensland Industrial Court prior to 1921, but £3 17s was generally recognised as the "living wage" in its awards. 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.

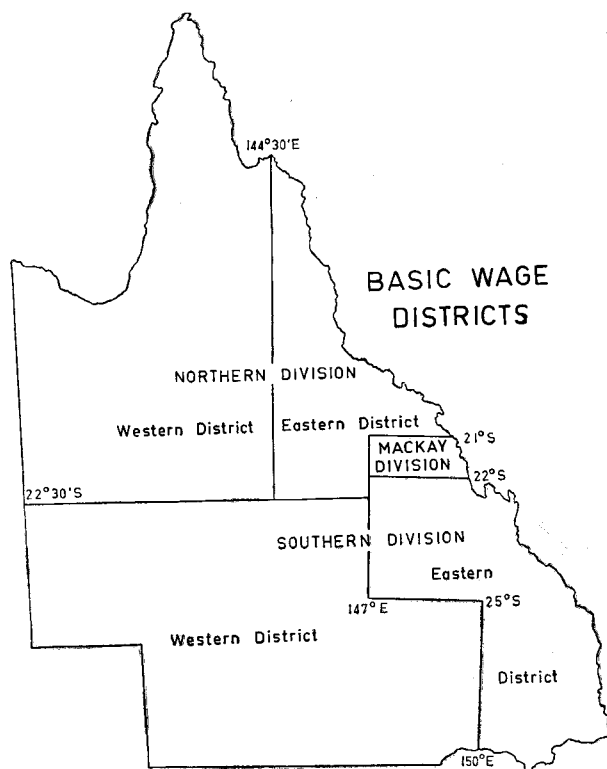
From 1942 to 1945 the Court was governed by the Wage Pegging section of the National Security Regulations, which restricted wage increases principally to "cost of living" adjustments. In December 1946 the Court raised the basic wage by 7s, and in the latter part of 1947 it adjusted wage rates as required by the introduction of a 40-hour week. Following the Commonwealth Court's male basic wage increase of £1 a

week (see page 360), the State basic wage was raised by 15s per week for both sexes in December 1950. At the same time, the Court declared that if any award provided for any male employee to receive less than 5s a week over the basic wage, this rate would be adjusted on application to the Court. The effective basic wage for males has been, therefore, since December 1950, 5s a week above the rates shown above.

In subsequent judgments up to 1960, the Court made it clear that, while it considered the basic wage level following each quarterly adjustment to the "C" Series Index, it did not hold itself bound to alter the basic wage accordingly, or, indeed, to make any variation purely on the grounds of alteration in price levels.

For statistical purposes, the "C" Series Index has now been replaced by the Consumer Price Index. In its judgments varying the basic wage from 30 January 1961 and 29 May 1961, the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Commission took account of changes shown by the new index.

From June to December 1961 the Consumer Price Index showed only slight changes and no applications to vary the basic wage in consequence were lodged with the Commission. (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 1951. 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 465.

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 1951 ..	250	2	240	6	229	11	236	0	241	6	238	3	242	5
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 _r	344	2 _r	334	4	339	11 _r	340	9	347	0	344	8 _r
31 Dec 1960 _r ..	362	8	349	10	350	8	342	1	358	1	351	11	354	11
31 Mar 1961 ..	365	2	350	1	354	1	342	3	360	1	352	8	356	7
30 June 1961 ..	366	8	350	3	357	4	342	3	362	5	352	9	357	10
30 Sept 1961 ..	373	8	361	9	359	8	354	5	365	0	362	11	365	9
31 Dec 1961 ..	373	3	361	10	359	10	354	7	363	9	363	3	365	7

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 1961. The adjoining

column shows the same rates of wages expressed as index numbers with the average of the adult male weekly rates for all States in 1954 as a base of 100. While these index numbers indicate the increase in average wage rates in terms of money received, their increase in real purchasing power may be shown by taking account of changes in retail prices. This has been done in the next column which shows an index of the "real" rates of wages. For this, the indexes of minimum weekly wage rates for Queensland have been divided by the corresponding Consumer Price Index numbers for Brisbane (with 1954 as base) and the result multiplied by 100. However, in the pre-war period, the "C" Series retail price index for Brisbane has been used.

The last column shows the total weekly earnings of all salary and wage earners, male and female, in Queensland. The totals are derived from employment and wages recorded on Payroll tax returns which cover a substantial proportion of the estimated number of civilian wage and salary earners in employment. Estimates are included for the unrecorded balance but pay and allowances of the armed forces are excluded. The figures include overtime and other special wage payments.

WEEKLY WAGE RATES AND TOTAL EARNINGS, QUEENSLAND

Period					Average Minimum Weekly Adult Male Wage Rate			Average Weekly Total Wages Paid
					Money Rate ¹	Index of Money Rate ²	Index of "Real" Rate ³	
Year—					s d			£1,000
1911-12	..	..	..	..	51 1	18.1	71.3	n
1921-22	..	..	..	..	96 8	34.2	80.5	n
1929-30	..	..	..	..	101 2	35.8	84.2	n
1933-34	..	..	..	..	88 1	31.2	89.9	n
1938-39	..	..	..	..	95 10	33.9	86.0	n
1951-52	..	..	..	..	229 11 ²	81.4	91.3	4,391
1952-53	..	..	..	..	258 6	91.5	93.8	4,868
1953-54	..	..	..	..	264 8	93.7	93.8	5,227
1954-55	..	..	..	..	275 7	97.6	97.4	5,601
1955-56	..	..	..	..	283 6	100.4	97.9	6,033
1956-57	..	..	..	..	302 9	107.2	98.1	6,457
1957-58	..	..	..	..	304 4	107.8	96.9	6,585
1958-59	..	..	..	..	317 10	112.5	97.5	6,970
1959-60	..	..	..	..	334 4	118.4	100.2	7,441
1960-61	..	..	..	..	350 8	124.2	101.5	7,819
Quarters, 1961—								
March ..	..	..	..	..	354 1	125.4	101.1	7,271
June ..	..	..	..	..	357 4	126.5	102.5	7,840
September	..	..	..	..	359 8	127.4	102.5	7,966
December	..	..	..	..	359 10	127.4	102.4	8,130

¹ As at the middle of the financial year or the end of the quarter shown. Excludes rural from 1939-40. ² Base: Weighted average wage for Australia, 1954 = 100.

³ See text above. n Not available.

Award Wage Rates—Wage rates for selected occupations, as prescribed by awards of the State and Commonwealth industrial tribunals, are given below for the south-eastern portion of Queensland. The wage rates should not, however, be regarded as applicable to all persons working in the occupations listed. Rates of pay may vary according to whether a person is employed under a State or Commonwealth award, while in some cases the same occupation is listed in several awards and agreements, with consequent variation in pay rates. The wages shown are minimum rates, and they exclude allowances payable, such as for shift work, night work, and work under extraordinary conditions, &c. Overtime rates are usually time-and-a-half for day workers for the first four hours and double time thereafter, and double time for shift workers and for work on Sundays and holidays. Except where otherwise specified the rates are per week of 40 hours.

AWARD WAGE RATES FOR ADULTS, SOUTH-EASTERN QUEENSLAND
1 JANUARY 1962

				<i>Males</i>			
				£	s	d	£ s d
<i>Pastoral Industry—</i>							
Station Hands (General)	..	..	..	14	17	6 ¹	
Shearing Shed Hands	..	..	..	20	19	10 ¹	
<i>Sugar Industry—</i>							
Field Workers	..	..	..	16	10	6	
Sugar Mill Workers	..	..	..	16	15	8	
Fugalmen	..	..	..	17	9	8	
<i>Sawmilling—</i>							
Machinists, First Class	..	..	..	17	15	0	
Ordermen	..	..	..	17	5	6	
Sawyers, No 1	..	..	..	19	0	0	
Tailers-out	..	..	..	16	5	6	
Labourers	..	..	..	15	6	6	
<i>Electrical Engineering—</i>							
Installation Electricians	..	..	..	19	14	9	
Electrical Fitters	..	..	..	19	9	3	
Power-house Labourers	..	..	..	17	15	5	
Electrical Labourers	..	..	..	16	5	6	
Radio Mechanics	..	..	..	19	6	6	
<i>Mechanical Engineering—</i>							
Boilermakers	..	..	..	19	6	6	
Fitters or Turners	..	..	..	19	6	6	
Moulders	..	..	..	19	6	6	
Patternmakers	..	..	..	20	9	0	
Toolmakers	..	..	..	20	1	6	
Engineering Labourers	..	..	..	16	3	4	
Motor Mechanics	..	..	..	19	6	6	
<i>Butter and Cheese Factories—</i>							
Butter Makers	..	..	..	17	15	6	
Graders	..	..	..	17	8	0	
Testers	..	..	..	16	18	6	
Pasteurisers	..	..	..	16	18	6	
Cheese Makers	..	..	..	17	15	6	
Other Males Employees	..	..	..	15	16	0	
<i>Baking—</i>							
Doughmakers	..	..	..	17	4	6 ²	
Ovensmen	..	..	..	17	1	6 ²	
<i>Furniture Making—</i>							
Cabinet Makers, Carvers, Upholsterers, &c	..	..	..	19	0	0	
Mattress Makers	..	..	..	18	8	0	
Storemen and Labourers	..	..	..	15	18	6	
Glass Bevellers and Silverers	..	..	..	19	13	9	
<i>Building—</i>							
Tradesmen	..	..	..	19	15	6	
Labourers	..	..	..	17	4	6	
<i>Joinery Works—</i>							
Joiners, Glaziers	..	..	..	19	5	0	
<i>Engine Drivers—</i>							
Locomotive	..	..	..	18	3	0	
Tractor (over 50 b.h.p.)	..	..	..	17	15	6	
Grader (over 40 b.h.p.)	..	..	..	18	18	6	
Fork Lift	..	..	..	17	8	0	
<i>Road Construction—</i>							
Tool Sharpeners	..	..	..	16	16	6	
Concrete Pavers	..	..	..	16	10	6	
Labourers	..	..	..	15	12	0	
<i>Carriers and Carters—</i>							
Motor Vehicle up to 25 Cwt	..	..	..	16	13	6	
Motor Vehicle 25 Cwt to Three Tons	..	..	..	17	6	6	
Motor Vehicle Three to Six Tons ³	..	..	..	18	0	0	
<i>Waterside Workers</i>				11	7		
				per hour ⁴			
<i>Distribution—</i>							
Shop Assistants (21 years and over)	..	..	..	17	4	0	
Storemen and Packers, Warehouse Labourers	..	..	..	16	11	6	

AWARD WAGE RATES FOR ADULTS, SOUTH-EASTERN QUEENSLAND—*continued**Males—continued*

	£	s	d		£	s	d
<i>Clerical and Professional—</i>				<i>Hotels—</i>			
Clerks (21 years and over) ..	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 ⁴
Assistant Engineers ..	4th Year			Yardmen	15	9	6
Assistant Quantity Surveyors }	23	0	0				
Journalists ⁵	23	8	0 ⁴				
	to	45	0	<i>Boarding Houses—</i>			
Pharmaceutical Chemists ..	16	11	0	Chief Cooks	17	13	0 ⁶
	to	19	14	Other Cooks	17	0	6 ⁶

Females

<i>Clothing Trade (ready-made dressmaking)—</i>				<i>Distribution—</i>			
Cutters	13	8	0	Shop Assistants (21 years and over)	12	6	0
Machinists	12	1	0 ⁴				
	to	13	8	<i>Cafes and Restaurants—</i>			
Minimum Wage	11	3	0 ⁴	Cooks	13	4	6
<i>Nursing—</i>				Others	11	10	0
Sisters, Grade I	14	7	0 ¹				
	to	15	5	<i>Hotels—</i>			
Sisters, Grade II	13	14	6 ¹	Cooks	13	14	0
	to	14	2	Bar Attendants	12	13	6 ⁴
<i>Public Hospital Employees (other than nurses)—</i>				Waitresses	11	19	6
Laundresses	12	2	6	Generals	12	4	6
	to	12	5				
Cooks	13	8	0	<i>Boarding Houses—</i>			
Kitchenmaids, Housemaids, &c	12	2	6	Chief Cooks	14	10	0 ⁶
	to	12	5	Other Cooks	13	10	6 ⁶
				Laundresses	12	1	0 ⁶
				Waitresses, Housemaids ..	11	16	0 ⁶

¹ Board and lodging provided free.
² Additional allowances are paid to employees in certain cities and towns.
³ Higher rates are paid to drivers of heavier vehicles.
⁴ Commonwealth award.
⁵ Metropolitan dailies.
⁶ Value of board and lodging to be deducted from these rates.

6 HOURS AND WORKING CONDITIONS

Minimum working conditions for employees are prescribed in Factories and Shops and other legislation, and in awards of the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Commission. These rules are often as important as wages. They include provisions to protect the health, welfare, and safety of workers in mines, pastoral stations, sugar mills and fields, factories and workshops, construction camps, and in shops of all kinds. Industrial awards require payments for specified public holidays and usually include annual holidays. When wage rates are on an hourly basis or are for seasonal occupations, they are usually "loaded" to cover such provisions as far as possible.

Hours—A standard working week is prescribed in industrial awards, and overtime rates are required for hours worked in excess thereof. Regulation of working time includes limitations on the "spread" of hours

where time is broken, and outside which extra payments are required. The conditions are a means of increasing the wages paid in occupations requiring work to be done outside the normal working hours.

Maximum hours which may be prescribed in any award of the State Court were reduced to 40 hours per week by legislation in 1947. An exception was made for rural employees engaged in mustering, droving, feeding, or attending to stock, railway gatekeepers, and employees on coastal, river, or bay vessels, for whom a working week may be determined by the Court. The Commonwealth industrial authority has granted a general 40-hour week in its awards.

The number of hours prescribed for a full week's work (excluding overtime) differs in some instances between various occupations in each State and between the same occupations in several States. The figures in the following table are averages of hours of work per week prescribed in awards, determinations, and agreements for all industrial groups except Rural, Shipping, and Stevedoring, weighted according to the occupational structure existing in each group in 1954. During 1947 and 1948 the working week under the majority of awards in all States was reduced to 40 hours.

WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOUR¹: ADULT MALES, AUSTRALIA
(Weighted Average Standard Hours of Work for a Full Working Week)

At End of Year	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Australia
1939 ..	43.78	44.10	43.51	44.41	44.57	44.11	43.96
1945 ..	43.73	44.00	43.49	43.86	44.04	43.77	43.81
1950 ..	39.96	39.98	39.98	39.96	39.92	40.04	39.97
1955 ..	39.95	39.97	39.98	39.96	39.89	39.99	39.96
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

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, while there are 14 Advisory Committees in country centres. There is a special Group Committee for railway apprentices.

Apprentices are indentured mainly at an age of 15 to 16 years, for five years, and during that period are required to attend classes at technical colleges at convenient centres or follow correspondence tuition in their trade if arranged by the Education Department. During the year ended 31 December 1960 there were 4,854 apprentices attending the Central Technical College, 3,225 attending technical classes at 14 centres outside Brisbane, and 2,991 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 1959 the numbers were 4,662; 3,213; and 3,072 respectively. In 1960 supervisory classes at 46 country centres provided personal assistance for 1,603 apprentices who were taking correspondence courses. The percentage of passes at the annual examinations is usually high, 88 per cent of the 1960 candidates being successful.

The next table shows the numbers of apprentices indentured, and indentures begun and ceased, for each of the ten years 1951-52 to 1960-61.

APPRENTICES, QUEENSLAND

Year	New Indentures	Indentures Completed	Indentures Cancelled	Indentured Apprentices at End of Year
1951-52	2,501	1,621	500	8,911
1952-53	3,158	1,825	562	9,682
1953-54	3,325	1,716	577	10,714
1954-55	2,575	1,531	603	11,155
1955-56	3,295	2,221	653	11,576
1956-57	2,355	2,290	639	11,002
1957-58	2,797	2,500	618	10,681
1958-59	2,587	2,042	609	10,617
1959-60	2,947	2,249	586	10,729
1960-61	3,479	2,525	593	11,090

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	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
<i>Ordinary and Domestic Department¹</i>					
Claims Settled—					
Fatal No	243	226	273	177	138
Non-fatal No	56,261	50,876	57,813	58,713	58,858
Compensation Paid £	3,851,340	3,839,987	4,193,191	4,382,881	4,399,433
Premiums Received £	4,629,434	4,876,809	4,782,790	5,243,833	5,551,719
<i>Miners' Phthisis Department²</i>					
Claims Admitted No	15	8	11	11	29
Recipients ³ —					
Incapacitated No	250	223	202	192	198
Dependent No	346	354	329	315	293
Compensation Paid £	132,751	126,049	119,765	109,825	108,592
Premiums Received £	140,029	150,184	107,835	148,830	162,071

¹ Including industrial diseases.
or cutting industries.

² Comprising mining, quarrying, stone-crushing
³ Recipients of compensation at 30 June.

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.

In the case of fatal injuries to a breadwinner with persons totally dependent on him, £3,000 is paid (with the reservation that no deduction for weekly payments shall be made so as to reduce the amount payable in respect of the dependants of the worker below £300), plus £100 for each dependent child under 16 years of age if there is a wholly dependent widow. For partial dependency, the minimum payment is £250.

For non-fatal injuries, the maximum payment is £3,300. During the period of incapacity, the weekly rate of compensation 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 15s a week for each child under 16 years of age, with a maximum weekly payment of £5. The total of all payments cannot exceed £3,000 (with the reservation that no deduction for weekly payments shall be made so as to reduce the amount payable in respect of the dependants of the worker below £300.) A worker suffering from such a disease receives £3 10s a week, plus 15s for each child, and £2 10s for the wife of the worker, with a maximum weekly payment of £7. Weekly payments continue to the worker during his life-time.

10 UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

Provision against the risks of unemployment is now generally recognised as a community responsibility. The principle is accepted that industries enjoying more stable employment should share equally in the costs with others more susceptible to unemployment, and that the burden should be spread over the whole community.

In Queensland, alone among Australian States, a scheme of unemployment insurance was operating before 1945. From 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 1960-61.

**COMMONWEALTH UNEMPLOYMENT AND SICKNESS BENEFITS, QUEENSLAND,
1960-61**

Class of Benefit	Claims Admitted			Amount of Benefits Paid	Persons Receiving Benefits at 30 June 1961		
	Males	Females	Total		Males	Females	Total
	No	No	No	£	No	No	No
Unemployment	37,862	7,859	45,721	1,299,615	7,612	2,020	9,632
Sickness	7,823	2,289	10,112	340,665	1,013	387	1,400
Special ¹	585	170	755	77,820	103	251	354
Total	46,270	10,318	56,588	1,718,100	8,728	2,658	11,386

¹ Excluding Special Benefits to migrants in Reception and Training Centres.

The next table shows, for the various States, the operations of the Commonwealth unemployment benefit scheme during the last five years. The high incidence of seasonal unemployment in Queensland's predominantly rural industries keeps this State's figures relatively high.

**COMMONWEALTH UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT, AUSTRALIA
(Monthly Averages)**

Year	New South Wales ¹	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia ²	Western Australia	Tasmania	Australia
------	------------------------------	----------	------------	------------------------------	-------------------	----------	-----------

PERSONS ADMITTED TO BENEFIT EACH MONTH

1956-57 ..	2,409	1,995	1,796	543	1,153	107	8,003
1957-58 ..	4,208	2,198	3,269	884	1,140	291	11,990
1958-59 ..	4,651	2,042	3,080	733	1,269	310	12,085
1959-60 ..	2,831	1,470	2,769	643	1,041	265	9,019
1960-61 ..	4,493	2,677	3,810	1,063	1,050	333	13,426

PERSONS ON BENEFIT AT END OF EACH MONTH

1956-57 ..	4,166	3,349	2,343	702	1,972	134	12,666
1957-58 ..	8,738	5,127	5,588	1,575	2,360	512	23,900
1958-59 ..	11,628	5,743	4,883	1,608	2,838	611	27,311
1959-60 ..	7,744	4,267	4,442	1,232	2,460	561	20,706
1960-61 ..	7,366	4,884	6,263	1,749	2,200	576	23,038

PAYMENTS DURING EACH MONTH

1956-57 ..	£ 56,036	£ 44,247	£ 34,916	£ 9,480	£ 28,071	£ 1,920	£ 174,670
1957-58 ..	144,345	84,317	106,813	25,627	40,228	8,651	409,981
1958-59 ..	202,437	102,025	96,102	30,288	54,513	11,239	496,604
1959-60 ..	133,910	77,958	85,558	20,828	47,041	10,080	375,375
1960-61 ..	111,080	74,637	108,301	28,886	39,930	9,544	372,378

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 378). 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 1960-61.

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	1960-61	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
New South Wales	2,917,411	3,213,771	3,520,662	3,610,437	4,704,133	5,098,955	71,820
Victoria	2,127,159	2,306,253	2,414,527	2,462,669	3,281,956	3,573,793	34,543
Queensland ..	1,096,235	1,228,627	1,288,753	1,330,795	1,727,231	1,881,567	23,410
South Australia ..	703,816	811,690	874,380	916,199	1,371,570	1,540,964	15,535
Western Australia	560,639 ¹	551,991	635,956	670,564	970,749	1,082,347	11,046
Tasmania	266,859	295,457	305,019	326,101	593,864	681,236	7,511
Total	7,672,119	8,407,789	9,039,297	9,316,765	12,649,503	13,858,862	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 ($3\frac{1}{2}$ 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 "C", "D" and "E") in 1960-61 were £19,098,000. In addition, £8,161,000 was raised by Special Bonds for conversion of maturing debt. Since 1952, Special Loans have been raised in June of each year for the purpose of fulfilling an undertaking given by the Commonwealth that the States would have access to loan funds for their works programmes up to the approved Loan Council borrowing programmes. These Special Loans are not open to public subscription and are subscribed from Commonwealth Trust Funds. The following table gives details of Commonwealth Loan Raisings for the last five years. Proceeds from the Special Bond Series mentioned above are included with Australian cash and conversion raisings, and the Special Loans are shown separately.

AUSTRALIAN LOANS RAISED

Year	Raised in Australia				Raised Overseas		Total
	Cash	Special	Con- version	Counter Sales	Cash	Con- version	
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
1956-57 ..	97,854	99,000	260,968	1,211	4,836	10,467	474,336
1957-58 ..	103,238	92,000	344,417	3,300	13,375	16,000	572,330
1958-59 ..	174,683	10,000	259,250	3,008	26,990	20,000	493,931
1959-60 ..	146,678	55,000	226,601 ^r	5,326	30,536	..	464,141 ^r
1960-61 ..	126,478	90,000	268,791	4,452	16,506	33,925	540,152

^r Revised since last issue.

On loans raised in Australia during 1960-61 the short-term securities bore interest rates of 4 to 5½ per cent, the medium-term 4½ to 5½ per cent, and the long-term 5 to 5½ per cent.

At 30 June 1961, £5,989,000 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 1961, the outstanding balance of such guaranteed loans was £177,952,671.

International Loans—To provide dollar funds to purchase capital equipment, the Commonwealth Government has borrowed from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. During 1960-61 no drawings were made on these loans. However, other new overseas loans for various works were raised as follows:—New York \$31m, Switzerland 60m Swiss francs, and Canada \$20m. In addition, a further £Stg 34m was raised in London for conversion of existing debts there.

Commonwealth Payments to States—Payments to the States by the Commonwealth Government are of three kinds, and not all are of direct assistance to State finances. There are (1) payments under the Financial Agreement, and the taxation agreements, (2) unconditional grants to State revenues, and (3) payments for special purposes.

The assistance to State finances which the Financial Agreement provides may be gauged from the table on page 373. 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, 1960-61

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	2,182	1,446	786	837	609	414	6,274
Special Grants .. ..	..	..	..	..	4,309	4,309	8,618
Financial Assistance Grants ..	91,988	67,371	39,951	30,727	27,977	11,980	269,994
Commonwealth Aid Roads Act, 1959—Main Grants	11,751	8,385	7,695	4,682	7,387	2,100	42,000
Matching Assistance	1,119	799	733	446	703	200	4,000
Tuberculosis Act, 1948—Capital Reimbursement	126	48	175	30	21	10	410
Mental Institutions—Contributions to Capital Expenditure	433	84	97	46	15	52	727
Western Aust Waterworks Grant ..	..	..	..	..	517	..	517
Long Service Leave (Coal)	308	..	50	..	16	6	380
Meat Production .. ..	..	..	5	..	2	..	7
Grants to Universities	4,140	3,023	1,537	1,090	904	533	11,227
Cattle Tick Control	541	..	..	..	..	..	541
Dairy Industry Extension Grant ..	65	72	65	18	13	10	243
Expansion of Agricultural Advisory Services	75	60	57	26	27	19	264
Development of N.W. Australia ..	..	..	..	..	1,208	..	1,208
Railway Standardisation ² .. ..	..	3,301	..	..	..	..	3,301
Total	115,646	86,716	52,247	38,606	44,181	19,900	357,296

¹ Paid to National Debt Sinking Fund. advances £1,415(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 381 includes amounts paid from funds other than the Commonwealth Consolidated Revenue Fund. In addition to the amount of £14,996,963 shown as "Commonwealth Payments," £39,950,708 was paid by the Commonwealth as State Grants in lieu of taxation reimbursement. This amount is shown in the table on page 381 as "Income Taxation."

These payments during the five years ended 30 June 1961, to or for the State Governments from the Commonwealth Government are summarised below.

COMMONWEALTH PAYMENTS TO OR FOR THE STATES, FIVE YEARS

State	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE GRANTS ¹					
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
New South Wales	65,268	72,700	76,083	83,450	91,988
Victoria	46,054	51,463	54,579	60,625	67,371
Queensland	27,260	30,817	31,894	36,375	39,951
South Australia	15,716	17,848	18,985	27,675	30,727
Western Australia	13,705	15,278	16,174	25,462	27,977
Tasmania	6,024	6,859	7,270	10,913	11,980
Total	174,027	194,965	204,985	244,500	269,994
OTHER PAYMENTS					
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
New South Wales	16,680	17,449	19,370	21,970	23,658
Victoria	9,969	10,961	12,017	16,801	19,345
Queensland	9,045	9,831	10,454	11,358	12,296
South Australia	11,174	11,661	11,618	9,022	7,879
Western Australia	17,577	19,496	20,712	14,371	16,204
Tasmania	5,837	6,223	7,510	6,941	7,920
Total	70,562 ²	76,370 ²	82,989 ²	80,463	87,302
TOTAL					
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
New South Wales	81,948	90,149	95,453	105,420	115,646
Victoria	56,023	62,424	66,596	77,426	86,716
Queensland	36,305	40,648	42,348	47,733	52,247
South Australia	26,890	29,509	30,603	36,697	38,606
Western Australia	31,282	34,774	36,886	39,833	44,181
Tasmania	11,861	13,082	14,780	17,854	19,900
Total	244,589 ²	271,335 ²	287,974 ²	324,963	357,296

¹ Prior to 1959-60, grants under the State Grants (Tax Reimbursement) Acts and State Grants (Special Financial Assistance) Acts. ² Including grants for Railway Standardisation not allocated among the States—1956-57, £280(000); 1957-58, £749(000); 1958-59, £1,308(000).

The total payments of £1,486,159,000 during the five years ended June 1961 included in the preceding table came from revenue. Of the total, £65,232,000 was paid under the Financial Agreement, £1,088,471,000 as financial assistance grants in lieu of income tax, £194,954,000 for roads, and £137,502,000 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 that the amount payable to each State in subsequent years will be calculated as follows:—

(1) The amount payable to each State will be varied in the same proportion as the change in the population of that State from the first day of the preceding year to the first day of the year concerned. (The population on 1 July of any year is to be taken as the population on the preceding 30 June, unless there has been a census during June or July when the census results will be taken as the population on 1 July.)

(2) If there has been an increase in average wages, the amounts calculated as above will be increased by one and one-tenth times the percentage increase in average wages in the Commonwealth as a whole. (For this purpose, average wages are the total amount of wages and salaries shown in the returns of pay-roll tax payers divided by the average monthly number of employees, counting each female employee as three-fifths.)

The grants payable during the first three years of the new Act were as follows:—

			1959-60	1960-61	1961-62
			£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
New South Wales	..	..	83,450	91,105	99,118
Victoria	..	..	60,625	66,804	73,049
Queensland	..	..	36,375	39,604	42,746
South Australia	..	..	27,675	30,457	33,197
Western Australia	..	..	25,462	27,755	30,098
Tasmania	..	..	10,913	11,897	12,841
Total	..	..	244,500	267,622	291,049

It is intended that these arrangements shall operate until the year 1964-65. Provision is made for them to be reviewed by the Commonwealth in consultation with the States after that year on the request of any State or on the Commonwealth's initiative, or before that year if there should be a change in Commonwealth-State relations having a major effect on State finances.

It was agreed that the States of Victoria and Queensland would withdraw their applications for financial assistance under Section 96 of the Constitution, and that South Australia would no longer be a claimant State under that section. However, if special or unexpected circumstances endanger the budgetary position of any non-claimant State it still has the right to apply for a special grant. Tasmania and Western Australia will remain claimant States under Section 96.

3 STATE CONSOLIDATED REVENUE AND TRUST FUNDS

The particulars in this section refer for the most part to the Consolidated Revenue Fund only. In order to get a complete statement of State finances, account must be taken of funds which are not included in the Consolidated Revenue Fund. In Queensland (and in the other States) certain receipts and expenditure are handled through Trust Funds, and not shown in Consolidated Revenue. Details of Trust Funds are given in the table on page 387.

On the other hand, the Consolidated Revenue Fund is swollen by certain receipts from business undertakings, which yield only a small net revenue or none at all. Railways are the most important item of this sort. Queensland has special Trust Funds for other State business undertakings, e.g., mining and insurance.

An analysis of Trust Fund accounts is combined with Consolidated Revenue Fund in the following table. The sum of receipts or expenditure of the Consolidated Revenue and Trust Funds in any year overstates the total volume of State finances, as fairly substantial amounts are transferred from Consolidated Revenue to Trust Funds and from Trust Funds

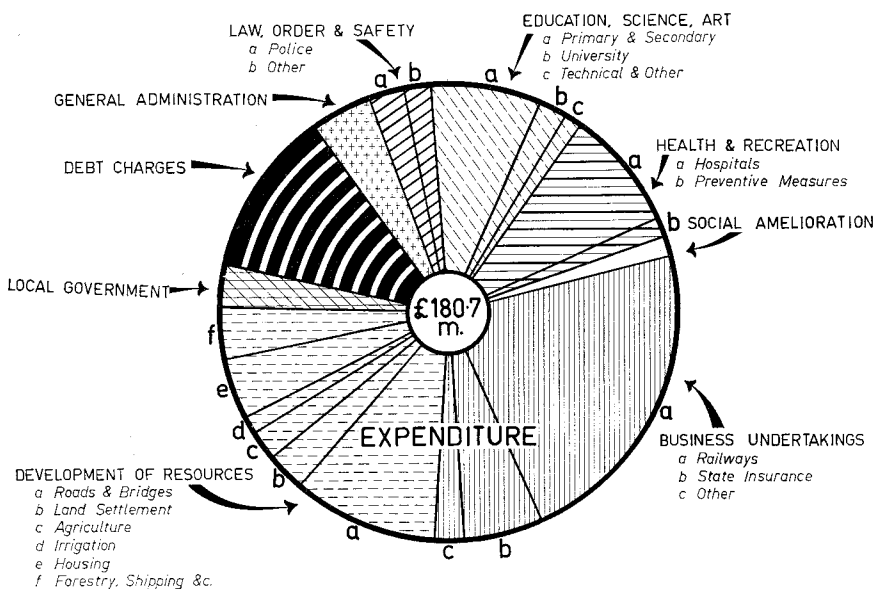
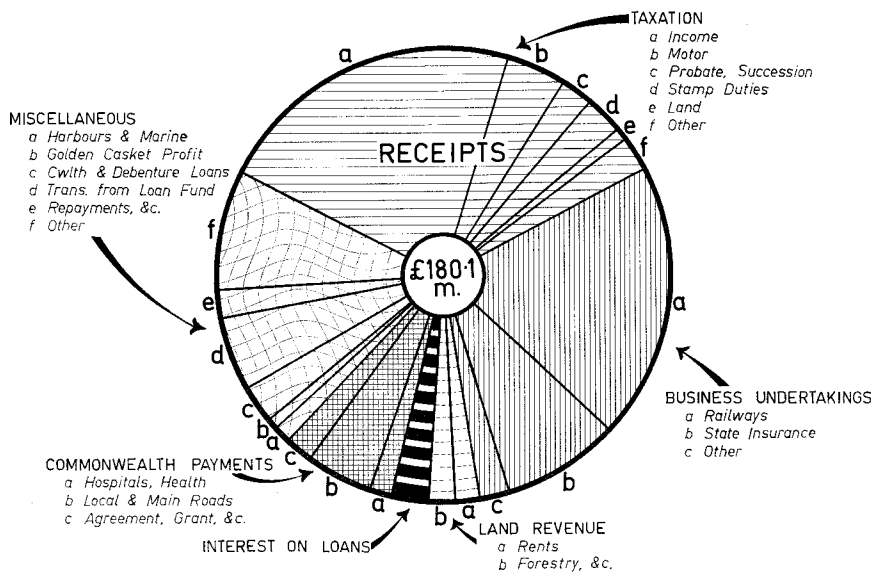
to Consolidated Revenue. The table eliminates the effect of such transfers, and gives a survey of the State's finances according to source of income and purpose of expenditure.

QUEENSLAND REVENUE RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1960-61

Particulars	Consolidated Revenue Fund	Trust Funds	Total
RECEIPTS			
	£	£	£
Taxation ¹ —			
Income (States Grants Act)	39,950,708	..	39,950,708
Motor	1,287,519	6,404,635	7,692,154
Other	12,967,504	2,041,726	15,009,230
Business Undertakings—			
Railways	35,397,387	..	35,397,387
Other .. .. .	..	18,916,765	18,916,765
Land Revenue	4,064,235	2,476,163	6,540,398
Interest on Loans and Public Balances ..	2,422,643	2,236,736	4,659,379
Commonwealth Payments	4,530,903	10,466,060	14,996,963
Other	5,790,475	31,141,706	36,932,181
Net Total Receipts ²	106,411,374	73,683,791	180,095,165
Gross Total Receipts ²	108,816,921	76,887,291	185,704,212
EXPENDITURE			
	£	£	£
General Administration ³	12,092,966	3,778,997	15,871,963
Education	17,926,811	1,788,985	19,715,796
Public Health and Recreation	15,439,416	2,334,407	17,773,823
Social Amelioration	2,283,092	293,443	2,576,535
Business Undertakings—			
Railways	37,399,722	2,775,364	40,175,086
Other .. .. .	..	13,819,073	13,819,073
Roads and Bridges .. .. .	..	18,349,879	18,349,879
Land Settlement	957,678	4,171,081	5,128,759
Forestry	485,864	1,117,030	1,602,894
Agriculture	1,887,260	1,877,591	3,764,851
Irrigation	428,379	1,855,156	2,283,535
Other Development	1,348,293 ⁴	11,495,205 ⁵	12,843,498
Debt Charges	16,890,975	4,297,389 ⁶	21,188,364
Other	94,436	5,514,195 ⁷	5,608,631
Net Total Expenditure ²	107,234,892	73,467,795	180,702,687
Gross Total Expenditure ²	109,435,164	76,876,570	186,311,734

¹ For details see page 396. ² Net totals exclude, and gross totals include, transfers between funds. ³ Including, law, order, and public safety, and regulation of trade and industry. ⁴ Including subsidies to Local Bodies, £3,000. ⁵ Including housing £7,897,094. ⁶ Including £23,898, balance of abolished Workers' Homes Fund transferred to Loan Fund. ⁷ Including loans to Local Bodies and investments £5,352,874.

CONSOLIDATED REVENUE & TRUST FUNDS—1960-61



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
1951-52	55,211	34,871	90,082	55,195	34,879	90,074
1952-53	62,520	38,344	100,864	62,286	37,022	99,308
1953-54	68,948	41,502	110,450	66,333	37,777	104,110
1954-55	72,980	45,074	118,054	71,174	46,470	117,644
1955-56	74,503	48,149	122,652	76,145	54,333	130,478
1956-57	83,987	54,135	138,122	83,830	56,043	139,873
1957-58	86,457	61,001	147,458	87,207	59,249	146,456
1958-59	92,243	64,436	156,679	93,409	62,921	156,330
1959-60	99,383	68,769	168,152	100,104	68,941	169,045
1960-61	106,411	73,684	180,095	107,235	73,468	180,703

Consolidated Revenue Receipts—Details of the receipts of the Consolidated Revenue Fund during the last five years are shown in the next table. For some years, "Railways" has been the largest single item of receipts, but since 1959-60 it has been surpassed by the Commonwealth Financial Assistance Grant amounting to £39,950,708 in 1960-61. This single grant, made under the *States Grants Act* 1959, replaces the reimbursement of income tax and special financial assistance grants. To preserve reasonable comparability with previous years, the new financial assistance grant is shown as "Income Tax" in the following table.

Some Commonwealth grants are not paid into Queensland Consolidated Revenue but are distributed or employed through Trust Funds or special accounts. The increase in Consolidated Revenue Fund receipts from Commonwealth Grants for Specific Purposes in 1958-59 was due almost entirely to an alteration in Governmental accounting procedures. Prior to 1958-59, some Commonwealth payments to the State, including considerable sums for Hospital Benefits, Pharmaceutical Benefits, and recoupment of expenditure on Tuberculosis Control, were not shown as receipts but were offset to Consolidated Revenue Fund expenditure. Such offsets to expenditure, which amounted to £2,271,912 in 1957-58, are, from 1958-59, included in the following table as receipts of Consolidated Revenue Fund.

QUEENSLAND CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND, RECEIPTS

Source of Revenue	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
Taxation—	£	£	£	£	£
Probate and Succession Duties	2,913,723	3,138,006	3,376,763	4,547,196	4,003,611
Lottery Tax	305,125	336,750	338,000	329,500	321,500
Other Stamp Duties ..	2,994,296	3,295,093	3,411,300	4,499,760	4,989,388
Land Tax	1,428,413	1,468,047	1,412,396	1,572,328	1,745,163
Income Tax ¹	24,369,425	25,921,161	27,158,785	36,375,000	39,950,708
Racing Taxes	300,453	327,816	396,870	422,316	427,120
Transport Taxes	1,302,577	1,238,648	1,141,928	1,269,318	1,495,988
Liquor Taxes	805,970	915,460	983,297	994,747	1,088,179
Licenses, Other Taxes ..	146,404	157,255	168,180	174,446	184,074
Total Taxation	34,566,386	36,798,236	38,387,519	50,184,611	54,205,731
Railways	35,582,910	34,134,914	35,129,239	34,845,921	35,397,387
Lands—					
Rents	2,681,250	2,722,196	2,978,130	3,071,269	3,139,757
Forestry ²	1,382,954	1,397,221	..	..	257,938
Other	387,945	499,968	297,628	547,108	666,540
Total Lands	4,452,149	4,619,385	3,275,758	3,618,377	4,064,235
Interest ³	2,293,713	2,553,534	3,725,271	4,104,942	4,614,063
Commonwealth Government ⁴ —					
Contribution to Interest on Debt	1,096,235	1,096,235	1,096,235	1,096,235	1,096,235
Special Financial Assistance	2,892,430	4,898,809	4,735,481	..	..
Grants for Specific Purposes	956,018	316,476	2,969,471	2,880,807	3,434,668
Total Commonwealth ..	4,944,683	6,311,520	8,801,187	3,977,042	4,530,903
Fees for Services	1,456,721	1,748,936	1,978,804	2,242,412	2,649,218
Other ⁵	1,861,538	1,789,050	2,497,824 ⁶	2,938,787 ⁶	3,355,384
Total Receipts	85,158,100	87,955,575	93,795,602 ⁶	101,912,092 ⁶	108,816,921

¹ Received from Commonwealth as Income Tax Reimbursements until 1958-59, thereafter as Financial Assistance Grant. ² Excess collections in respect of sale of timber. In 1958-59, 1959-60, and 1960-61, amounts of £1,383,586, £1,306,457, and £1,098,062 were credited to Consolidated Revenue Fund as interest, and as redemption to the Loan Fund.

³ Including interest on borrowed funds paid to Consolidated Revenue by Trust Funds. On page 381 this interest is included in gross total receipts of Consolidated Revenue and gross total expenditure of Trust Funds. ⁴ See note 1. ⁵ Receipts of Government Printing Office and various institutions, rent of buildings, share of savings bank profits, loan repayments used for Sinking Fund, &c.

⁶ Excluding £5,211,595 in 1958-59, and £1,190,856 in 1959-60, transferred from Trust and Special Funds to offset accumulated debit balance in the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

Consolidated Revenue Expenditure—The table on the following two pages shows expenditure during the last five years from the Consolidated Revenue Fund. The items are arranged according to a uniform classification which has been adopted by the Statisticians of Australia with the object of making possible direct comparisons between States. Items are placed to function of expenditure without regard to the government department which spent the money—e.g., the expenditure on the Tourist Bureau

is shown under "Other Development of State Resources", although it was controlled by the Health and Home Affairs Department until April 1952, then by the Mines and Immigration Department, and is now under the Minister for Labour and Industry.

It must be pointed out that, as the statement includes only Consolidated Revenue Fund expenditure, the amounts under various headings are not always a complete account of the expenditure on those items. For example, the amount shown under "Business Undertakings" does not include the trust fund expenditure on such undertakings as the State Government Insurance Office, State Coal Mines, State Coke Works, and Fish Supply. Amounts shown against "Mining" were required to offset losses on State Coal Mines. Again, the amount for government and public hospitals excludes amounts distributed from the profits of the Golden Casket Art Union, which are not passed through Consolidated Revenue.

QUEENSLAND CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND, EXPENDITURE¹

Function	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
	£	£	£	£	£
Legislative and General Administration—					
Parliament, including Governor	346,343	364,552	384,858	400,805	439,124
Electoral	54,283	138,745	48,999	153,639	72,374
Royal Commissions and Enquiries	7,695	..	..	..	..
Other	3,808,738	4,002,968	4,246,014	4,848,142	5,250,416
Total	4,217,059	4,506,265	4,679,871	5,402,586	5,761,914
Law, Order, and Public Safety—					
Police	3,467,917	3,611,842	4,023,462	4,306,880	4,781,335
Prisons	254,092	295,661	344,110	385,316	437,162
Other	1,221,862	1,241,992	1,432,494	1,582,379	1,892,685
Total	4,943,871	5,149,495	5,800,066	6,274,575	7,111,182
Regulation of Trade and Industry—					
Factories, Shops, and Labour Legislation	233,377	249,562	273,038	280,124	326,949
Price Fixing, &c.	101,155	97,253	43,083	25,511	23,212
Weights and Measures	31,561	34,202	36,612	40,206	46,935
Transport Control	64,652	77,861	119,177	191,380	230,615
Liquor Control	26,219	29,101	36,134	41,944	37,573
Other	150	..	35,621	37,115	34,750
Total	457,114	487,979	543,665	616,280	700,034
Education—					
State Schools	9,145,521	9,991,343	11,409,157	12,209,451	14,051,009
Technical Colleges	1,029,303	1,103,005	1,277,609	1,406,416	1,457,884
University	947,405	1,018,813	1,043,209	1,315,559	1,916,527
Agricultural	270,647	274,376	293,999	303,982	307,405
Other	159,119	161,005	162,314	168,819	193,986
Total	11,551,995	12,548,542	14,186,288	15,404,227	17,926,811

QUEENSLAND CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND, EXPENDITURE¹—*continued*

Function	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
	£	£	£	£	£
Science and Art—					
Libraries, Museum	139,553	147,316	153,638	175,573	218,987
Art Gallery	10,000	10,000	12,000	15,413	16,947
Other	18,498	18,867	19,232	18,346	24,933
Total	168,051	176,183	184,870	209,332	260,867
Health and Recreation—					
Government and Public					
Hospitals	6,003,388	6,423,327	8,737,926	10,256,547	11,314,161
Mental Hospitals	1,924,345	2,031,890	2,146,296	2,311,149	2,427,150
Baby Clinics	291,291	296,454	312,591	327,176	362,363
Other	942,766	1,023,023	1,128,114	1,241,932	1,432,242
Total	9,161,790	9,774,694	12,324,927	14,136,804	15,535,916
Social Amelioration—					
Child Welfare	464,447	471,054	632,006	661,592	705,692
Aboriginals	657,917	672,798	726,693	695,773	770,013
Relief Assistance, &c	115,297	263,560	140,047	141,783	145,645
Homes for Aged, &c	626,639	635,155	551,794	619,749	661,742
Total	1,864,300	2,042,567	2,050,540	2,118,897	2,283,092
Development of State Resources—					
Land Settlement	1,324,784	1,292,747	1,148,403	1,180,564	1,386,057
Mining	287,943	284,424	446,046	428,624	496,171
Agricultural, Pastoral and Dairying	1,107,416	1,367,121	1,583,876	2,040,609	2,185,735
Forestry	332,686	348,850	389,866	414,807	485,864
Other	642,053	703,821	977,655	757,038	852,122
Total	3,694,882	3,996,963	4,545,846	4,821,642	5,405,949
Business Undertakings—					
Railways	36,738,153	35,756,906	36,354,156	37,324,891	37,399,722
Mining .. ..	..	598,920	59,249	60,000	128,777
Other .. ..	..	165,935	35,095	12,500	13,527
Total	36,738,153	36,521,761	36,448,500	37,397,391	37,542,026
Public Debt Charges—					
Interest	9,181,651	10,254,971	11,036,873	12,209,832	13,110,122
Exchange and Commission	724,450	960,444	598,641	644,593	685,894
Sinking Fund	2,052,896	2,220,408	2,377,857	2,621,146	2,806,154
Total	11,958,997	13,435,823	14,013,371	15,475,571	16,602,170
Other	386,658	829,611	208,515	219,462	305,203
Total Expenditure ..	85,142,870	89,469,883	94,986,459	102,076,767	109,435,164

¹ Certain amounts paid from Consolidated Revenue to Trust Funds for definite purposes, e.g., superannuation, are included in this table, according to their appropriate functions. On page 381 these amounts are included in gross total expenditure of Consolidated Revenue and gross total receipts of Trust Funds.

Trust Funds—The following table gives the receipts and expenditure of the principal Trust Funds.

TRUST FUNDS, QUEENSLAND, 1960-61

Fund		Receipts	Expenditure	Balance 30 June 1961
		£	£	£
Aboriginal Welfare		204,678	215,894	16,563
Agricultural Bank		4,462,685	4,797,974	185,414
Barrier Fences		82,934	62,353	32,355
Buffalo Fly Control		55,328	56,617	80,140
Burdekin River Authority		12,839	36,580	43,660
Commonwealth Aid Local Authority Roads		1,828,500	1,926,412	338,392
Commonwealth-State Housing		5,503,457	5,403,673	102,259
Co-ordinator-General of Public Works Construction		1,630,552	1,665,389	156,839
Electricity		181,990	188,901	46,102
Federal Aid Rehabilitation		8,631	..	723,340
Fire Brigades Precept		921,895	921,895	..
Fish Supply		1,182,059	1,155,755	-55,331
Forestry and Lumbering		2,215,092	2,215,092	..
Hamilton Lands Development		39,540	43,039	117,286
Harbour Dues		1,708,765	1,506,004	576,015
Hospital Benefits		287,000	278,129	21,357
Hospital, Motherhood, and Child Welfare		1,436,341	1,436,341	..
Irrigation and Water Supply Construction		1,758,826	1,845,395	2,639
Irvinebank State Treatment Works		29,211	30,000	-4,835
Land Act Improvement		244,871	200,105	185,119
Liquor Acts		-500	24,966	326,467
Main Roads		15,670,487	15,557,994	279,274
Mount Isa Railway Project		1,707,396	2,775,364	1,521,955
Parliamentary Contributory Superannuation		50,152	14,534	340,672
Police Superannuation		714,283	331,346	1,697,549
Port Development		3,292	6,474	102,220
Public Service Superannuation		1,413,725	302,174	8,558,607
Public Service Superannuation Additional Benefits		977,171	243,391	2,411,480
Queensland Housing Commission		4,013,439	4,291,293	40,440
Roads Maintenance		835,641	833,517	73,908
Sickness, Medical, and Funeral Benefits		64,125	32,626	500,253
State Coal Mines		818,767	738,413	234,324
State Coke Works		192,373	202,978	35,057
State Enterprises		7,764	2,393	79,345
State Insurance		13,816,051	10,194,804	40,052,423
State Stores Board		527,084	649,841	-413,953
Stock		701,914	737,150	3,355
Stock Diseases Compensation		65,747	82,711	59,414
Stock Routes and Pests Destruction		395,567	383,756	26,014
Sugar Bulk Handling Facilities		1,075,466	1,208,106	137,476
Sugar Cane Prices		118,065	116,616	116,602
Supreme Court		82,573	41,416	95,284
Tourist Bureau		1,853,698	1,849,562	132,793
Tully Falls Hydro-electric Project		123,761	203,891	87,192
Workers' Homes		46,928	154,114	..
Other		6,478,449	6,585,719	503,772
Total		75,548,612 ¹	71,550,697 ²	59,569,237 ³

¹ Excluding repayments of advances to Local Authorities, &c., £1,338,679.

² Excluding advances to Local Authorities and Co-operative Housing Societies, and other investments, £5,325,873.

³ Cash deficit, £2,865,763, and securities, £62,435,000.

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 1961 was accounted for by net loan expenditure.

LOAN EXPENDITURE, QUEENSLAND, 1960-61

Head of Expenditure	Expenditure during 1960-61		Aggregate Net Expenditure to Date
	Gross	Net	
	£	£	£
Railways	3,493,172	3,174,985	101,583,999
Reduction of Railway Capital .. .. .	..	..	26,453,419 ¹
Mount Isa Railway	1,700,000	1,700,000	5,000,000
Telegraphs .. .. .	..	..	524,388
Industrial Undertakings	117,196	42,582	4,851,642
Public Buildings	8,297,923	6,875,398	50,992,571
Roads (Main Roads Acts)	27,106 ²	-720,352	3,255,571
Other Roads and Bridges		429,407	3,624,746
Harbours and Marine	1,026	-1,445	4,172,849
Mining	32,628	32,040	598,830
Forestry	1,961,431	1,370,743	17,855,026
Immigration .. .. .	..	..	2,763,071
Agriculture	108,600	53,870	645,909
Land Resumptions	-671,895	-802,106	4,017,189
Prickly Pear Lands	48,346	48,346	1,261,597
Water Supply, Irrigation	1,997,884	1,816,599	26,970,194
Agricultural Bank	2,205,066	1,916,126	10,493,567
Advances to Settlers .. .. .	..	-1,675	57,956
Wire-netting	15,000	7,591	439,446
Central Sugar Mills .. .. .	..	..	56,859
Queensland Housing Commission	2,042,000	1,653,030	15,659,961
Workers' Homes .. .. .	..	-107,622	..
Building Societies .. .. .	..	-4,762	90,465
War Service Land Settlement	-1,210,856	-1,396,119	3,800,750
Loans to Local Bodies	2,755,767	1,014,140	40,445,506
Subsidies to Local Bodies	6,715,482	6,701,974	44,698,042
Deficits Funded, &c .. .. .	..	..	8,683,421
Miscellaneous	700,000	50,000 ³	5,165,012
Total	30,335,876	23,852,750 ³	384,161,986
Add Discounts and Flotation Expenses .. .. .	..	..	7,098,311
Credit Balance Loan Account .. .. .	..	..	120,597
Less Redemptions from Revenue and Sinking Funds .. .. .	..	..	48,931,036
Gross Public Debt .. .. .	..	..	342,449,858

¹ Excluding discounts, &c., £1,546,581. ² Including £827,856 liability transferred to Local Authorities on account of road construction. ³ Excluding £650,000 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
	£	£	£	£
1956-57	23,126,064	20,114,197	295,409,564	269,319,683
1957-58	23,190,432	20,022,459	315,432,023	285,947,364
1958-59	26,931,395	21,024,410	336,856,433	303,470,109
1959-60	29,941,846	22,222,803	359,659,236	322,424,113
1960-61	30,335,876	23,852,750	384,161,986	342,449,858

¹ Excluding sinking fund contributions included in other columns: 1956-57, £150,000; 1958-59, £400,000; 1959-60, £580,000; 1960-61, £650,000.

State Government Debt—In the next table the public debt has been classified according to the rate of interest payable, and the liability for interest at 30 June 1961 is shown opposite each amount.

QUEENSLAND PUBLIC DEBT AND INTEREST CHARGES AT 30 JUNE 1961

Rate of Interest Per Cent	Public Debt	Interest Charge
£ s d	£	£
1 0 0	1,616,548	16,164
2 10 0	1,973,200	49,330
3 0 0	21,620,191	639,564
3 2 0	1,194,273	36,565
3 2 6	35,868,513	1,120,891
3 5 0	30,099,052	977,631
3 7 6	874,550	29,516
3 10 0	26,075,800	912,406
3 15 0	11,629,230	435,904
4 0 0	21,319,874	852,374
4 5 0	5,006,720	212,786
4 10 0	68,916,167	3,075,401
4 15 0	20,267,009	800,096
5 0 0	57,475,019	3,087,040
5 5 0	23,392,593	1,228,111
5 7 6	8,488,273	456,245
5 10 0	5,001,000	275,055
5 15 0	437,686	25,167
6 0 0	1,194,000	71,640
Treasury Bonds, 6½%	160	..
Gross Public Debt	342,449,858	14,301,886
Less Sinking Funds	150,741	Average Rate per £100 £4 3s. 6d.
Net Public Debt	342,299,117	

The State Government owed the Commonwealth £38,395,861 under the Commonwealth and State Housing Agreement, which amount is excluded from the above table. This is supplementary to a number of State Acts which provide loan moneys for the same purpose.

The gross public debt of £342,449,858 was payable as follows:—

	£	%
Australia	290,782,684	84·9
London	44,538,800	13·0
New York	6,038,220	1·8
Canada	437,686	0·1
Switzerland	652,468	0·2

The proportions of public debt maturing overseas and in Australia respectively were 15 and 85 per cent, compared with 11 and 89 per cent for the public debts of the other States taken together and 16 and 84 per cent for the debt of the Commonwealth Government.

The amounts of interest payable in various places on the Queensland debt, excluding exchange, were as follows:—Australia, £12,379,130; London, £1,613,597; New York, £254,631; Canada, £25,167; Switzerland, £29,361; representing average interest rates of 4·26, 3·62, 4·22, 5·75, and 4·50 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>					
1956-57	5,511	2,875	5,626	9,114	23,126
1957-58	4,940	3,473	11,812	2,965	23,190
1958-59	5,415	2,879	7,724	10,913	26,931
1959-60	7,715	2,376	12,140	7,711	29,942
1960-61	5,193	3,036	9,471	12,636	30,336
<i>Net Loan Expenditure</i>					
To 30 June 1961 ..	133,037	30,103	85,143	135,879	384,162

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 34·6 per cent of the net loan expenditure to date. Loans and subsidies to local bodies (largely for roads, water, and sewerage) have taken £85·1m, or 22·2 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 87·0 per cent of total receipts of Consolidated Revenue Fund in 1960-61. The largest single item of revenue is Income Taxation which amounted to £807,266,000 in 1960-61. 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	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
Taxation—					
Customs	68,597	71,717	71,671	84,381	101,823
Excise	217,440	231,334	236,254	252,111	257,297
Sales Tax	125,752	137,777	143,617	164,185	173,016
Land Tax	1	11	..	..	..
Income Taxes	620,298	650,419	608,660	671,294	807,266
Pay-roll Tax	48,675	48,552	49,619	55,162	61,260
Estate Duty	12,712	13,774	13,309	13,753	14,807
Gift Duty	1,940	2,205	2,000	2,435	2,783
Stevedoring Industry Charge ..	1,926	3,337	4,572	3,718	3,844
All Other	1,395	2,407	3,596	2,751	3,045
Total	1,098,736	1,161,533	1,133,298	1,249,790	1,425,141
Business Undertakings—					
Postmaster-General's Dept ..	90,074	96,776	103,467	121,631	136,165
Broadcasting and Television Services	5,301	6,876	8,618	10,460	11,553
Railways	4,428	4,576	4,811	5,147	6,149
Total	99,803	108,228	116,896	137,238	153,867
Territories	2,513	2,845	3,189	4,198	5,455
Other Revenue	110,783	51,165	42,667	47,060	53,816
Total Receipts	1,311,835	1,323,771	1,296,050	1,438,286	1,638,279

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 £194,793,000, £104,378,000, £27,947,000, £41,382,000, and £142,561,000 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	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
Public Debt Charges—					
Interest	53,398	51,923	47,705	46,621	43,493
Debt Redemption	17,920	14,272	14,204	19,190	23,104
Other	832	353	706	401	1,002
Total	72,150	66,548	62,615	66,212	67,599
Defence, War, Repatriation Services, n.e.i.—					
Defence Services	150,033	150,060	117,016	145,533	159,885
War and Repatriation Services ..	16,030	16,038	17,183	19,969	23,472
War and Service Pensions ..	36,763	58,889	60,639	65,680	73,516
Total	202,826	224,987	194,838	231,182	256,873
Business Undertakings—					
Postmaster-General's Department	87,418	93,116 _r	96,681 _r	107,777 _r	110,136
Broadcasting and Television Services	6,701	7,334	8,371	9,983	11,372
Railways	3,620	3,673	3,725 _r	4,088	4,615
Total	97,739	104,123 _r	108,777 _r	121,848 _r	126,123
Social Expenditure—					
National Welfare Fund	223,923	247,485	278,227	299,363	330,604
Other	16,047	17,117	19,830	22,843	25,483
Total	239,970	264,602	298,057	322,206	356,087
Payments to or for States	244,589	271,335	287,974	324,963	357,296
Capital Works and Services ..	145,949	157,799	166,024	175,520	175,832
Subsidies and Bounties	15,014	15,660	17,294	17,345	17,562
Other Expenditure	293,598	218,717 _r	160,471 _r	179,010 _r	280,907
Total Expenditure	1,311,835	1,323,771	1,296,050	1,438,286	1,638,279

_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, 21·8 per cent in 1960-61, was expended on payments to or for the States. These payments included Financial Assistance Grants (previously Tax Reimbursement Grants), Grants for Road Construction, Special Grants to South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania, Payments under the Financial Agreement, Grants to Universities, &c. Another large item

of expenditure is the sum transferred to National Welfare Fund to provide for the payment of social service benefits. This amounted to £330,604,000 in 1960-61, or 20·2 per cent of Commonwealth Consolidated Revenue.

Trust Fund—A considerable proportion of the receipts and expenditure of the Trust Fund is accounted for by the operations of various suspense accounts. However, other accounts in the Trust Fund are used for the dispersion of some Commonwealth payments to the States (e.g., Commonwealth Aid Roads Fund), for the payment of social service benefits (e.g., National Welfare Fund), for price stabilisation moneys (e.g., Wheat Prices Stabilisation Fund), and for holding Australian currency proceeds of international loans (e.g., Canadian Loan Fund).

The following table shows receipts, expenditure, and closing balances of some of the more important Commonwealth Trust Funds for the year ended 30 June 1961.

COMMONWEALTH TRUST FUNDS, 1960-61

Fund	Receipts	Expenditure	Balance 30 June 1961
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
Canadian Loan	302	225	7,145
Commonwealth Aid Roads .. .. .	..	..	..
Commonwealth Aid Roads (Supplementary) .. .. .	..	96	73
Defence Forces Retirement Benefits	6,451	3,746	16,248
Loan Consolidation and Investment Reserve	151,480	30,932	328,857
National Debt Sinking Fund	73,853	96,271	161,186
National Welfare	332,622	330,604	203,016
Parliamentary Retiring Allowances	106	57	431
Superannuation	18,686	9,013	80,951
Swiss Loan	558	..	15,141
War Service Homes	36,125	36,125	..
Wheat Prices Stabilisation	462	6,532	4,959
Other	438,976	439,733	56,110
Total	1,059,621	953,334	874,117

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 1960-61 net expenditure from Loan Fund on Advances to the States for Housing was £37·2m, on War Service Land Settlement £2·0m, and loans of £1·6m and £0·9m were made to Qantas Empire Airways Limited and the Australian National Airlines Commission respectively. Commonwealth net loan expenditure to 30 June 1961 totalled £2,800m, including £2,110m 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 1961 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 £563,755,450, or 13·2 per cent of the debt, matured abroad. Places of maturity of Queensland debts are shown on page 390. The real interest bill was somewhat higher than that shown, as the amounts are actual interest payable to bondholders, and to the interest payable overseas approximately £9,915,000 should be added to cover the cost of exchange. The amount of £453,823 shown as interest payable on Commonwealth war debt overseas was payable on £13,188,660, interest on £79,724,220 having been suspended by arrangement with the British Government since 30 June 1931.

The figures in the following table are based on a compilation on uniform lines for all States, presented by the Commonwealth Treasurer in his 1961-62 Budget Papers. Figures for Queensland in section 4 of this chapter are Queensland Treasury figures.

GOVERNMENT DEBT, AUSTRALIA, 30 JUNE 1961

Particulars	Securities on Issue		Annual Interest Payable	
	Total	Per Head	Total ¹	Per Head
	£	£ s d	£	£ s d
On Account of States—				
New South Wales	929,322,037	237 11 6	40,122,237	10 5 2
Victoria	633,803,956	213 13 6	27,929,490	9 8 4
Queensland	342,449,858	230 16 2	14,294,235	9 12 8
South Australia	356,838,847	367 7 8	15,381,520	15 16 9
Western Australia	261,838,814	351 0 9	11,062,454	14 16 8
Tasmania	177,510,669	500 9 1	7,689,860	21 13 7
Maturing Overseas	311,900,355	29 17 11 ²	12,407,661	1 3 10 ²
Maturing in Australia	2,389,863,826	229 1 1 ²	104,072,135	9 19 6 ²
Total States	2,701,764,181	258 19 0²	116,479,796	11 3 4²
On Account of Commonwealth—				
War—				
Maturing Overseas	92,912,880 ³	8 16 9 ⁴	453,823	0 0 10 ⁴
Maturing in Australia	940,109,304	89 8 5 ⁴	27,502,980	2 12 1 ⁴
Works and Other—				
Maturing Overseas	158,942,215	15 2 4 ⁴	7,286,866	0 13 11 ⁴
Maturing in Australia	386,345,083	36 15 0 ⁴	15,773,641	1 10 0 ⁴
Total Commonwealth	1,578,309,482	150 2 6⁴	51,017,310	4 17 1⁴
Total Commonwealth and States	4,280,073,663	407 2 3⁴	167,497,106	15 18 8⁴

¹ Including in the figures for the States the amounts payable by the Commonwealth under the Financial Agreement. ² Worked on aggregate population of the six States.

³ Including £79,724,220 on which the interest has been suspended.

⁴ Worked on population of whole Commonwealth.

Net Loan Expenditure—The next table shows the net loan expenditure during 1960-61 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, 1960-61

Government	During 1960-61			Aggregate to End of 1960-61
	Public Works	Other ¹	Total	
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
New South Wales	60,076	-2,739	57,337	1,063,839
Victoria	48,588	-2,331	46,257	735,339
Queensland	23,853	650	24,503	391,260
South Australia	26,543	..	26,543	406,660
Western Australia	17,709	-174	17,535	308,316
Tasmania	15,185	120	15,305	196,002
Total States	191,954	-4,474	187,480	3,101,416
Commonwealth ²	39,613	2,027	41,640	2,643,811
Total Australia	231,567	-2,447	229,120	5,745,227

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 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 378). 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 378 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, 1960-61

Tax	Total Amount			Amount per Head					
	State	Commonwealth	Total	State	Commonwealth	Total	State	Commonwealth	Total
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d
<i>Consolidated Revenue</i>									
Income ¹	39,951	34,949	74,900	26 11 5	23 4 10	49 16 3			
Land	1,745	..	1,745	1 3 3	..	1 3 3			
Probate, Succession, and									
Estate	4,004	1,390	5,394	2 13 3	0 18 6	3 11 9			
Lottery	321	..	321	0 4 3	..	0 4 3			
Other Stamp Duty ..	4,989	221	5,210	3 6 4	0 2 11	3 9 3			
Customs .. .. .	..	7,740	7,740	..	5 2 11	5 2 11			
Excise .. .. .	..	29,664	29,664	..	19 14 7	19 14 7			
Sales .. .. .	..	18,414	18,414	..	12 4 11	12 4 11			
Pay-roll .. .. .	..	6,426	6,426	..	4 5 6	4 5 6			
Transport	1,288	..	1,288	0 17 1	..	0 17 1			
Liquor	1,088	..	1,088	0 14 6	..	0 14 6			
Betting	427	..	427	0 5 8	..	0 5 8			
Wool .. .. .	..	251	251	..	0 3 4	0 3 4			
Stevedoring .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Charge .. .. .	..	447	447	..	0 5 11	0 5 11			
Other	392	208	600	0 5 3	0 2 9	0 8 0			
<i>Trust Funds</i>									
Motor Vehicle Regn ..	5,569	..	5,569	3 14 1	..	3 14 1			
Roads Maintenance ..	836	..	836	0 11 1	..	0 11 1			
Diseases in Stock ..	395	..	395	0 5 3	..	0 5 3			
Stock Routes and Pests									
Destruction	292	..	292	0 3 11	..	0 3 11			
Sugar Cane Prices ..	118	..	118	0 1 7	..	0 1 7			
Fire Brigade Precept ..	922	..	922	0 12 3	..	0 12 3			
Other	315	..	315	0 4 2	..	0 4 2			
Total	62,652	99,710	162,362	41 13 4	66 6 2	107 19 6			

¹ State Grants Act formula grant of £39,951(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 378.

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 1961-62 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, 1961-62

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 1959-60 on the 1958-59 incomes of Queensland residents. The total includes 1,343 taxpayers who derived incomes in Queensland and elsewhere, their incomes from salaries and wages being £503,667, and from other sources £2,266,989. They were assessed £815,295 as income tax and social services contribution.

INCOME TAXATION, QUEENSLAND RESIDENTS, 1959-60

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	21,357	2,484	623	3,107	25
200 to 299	28,033	5,143	1,252	6,395	115
300 to 499	70,075	19,988	4,651	24,639	898
500 to 999	240,437	119,341	21,880	141,221	9,679
1,000 to 1,999	152,563	101,123	38,833	139,956	14,476
2,000 to 2,999	16,135	9,523	20,942	30,465	5,269
3,000 to 4,999	7,823	3,725	20,943	24,668	5,936
5,000 and Over	3,412	1,935	21,278	23,213	9,271
Total	539,835	263,262	130,402	393,664	45,669

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 1961-62 was as follows:—Dependent wife or husband, £143; dependent parent or parent-in-law, £143; children under 16 years, £91 for one child, £65 for each other child; dependent daughter housekeeping for widowed parent, or housekeeper caring for a taxpayer's children under 16 years of age, £143; invalid relative (child, step-child, brother, or sister) aged 16 years or over, £91; children between 16 and 21 years receiving full-time education, £91; amounts paid to medical or hospital benefits fund for personal benefit of taxpayer or his family; medical expenses, £150 for each member of the family group, including dental expenses, optical and therapeutic treatment expenses, amounts paid for artificial limbs and eyes, hearing aids, and medical and surgical appliances, and amounts paid to a personal attendant of a totally incapacitated person; funeral expenses, £30 for any member of the family group; life assurance, &c, £400; educational expenses of each child or dependant under 21 years, £100. Rates and land tax paid on non-income producing property, gifts of £1 and upwards to public benevolent institutions, patriotic funds, &c, subscriptions up to £21 to trade, business, or professional associations or

unions, and one-third of the amount paid as calls on mining and afforestation shares were also allowed as deductions from income. Provision is also made for the allowance, under certain circumstances, of deductions for capital subscribed direct to oil exploration companies.

Company Tax—State income tax on companies which used to be levied before the 1939-1945 War has been suspended, and the Commonwealth rates are the only levies made, as with income tax on individuals. The amounts of reimbursement of income tax to States shown earlier in this chapter allow for company taxation as well as taxation of individuals during the period in which the Commonwealth is the only income-taxing authority.

Rates for 1960-61 of income tax and social services contribution payable on each £1 of taxable income by companies, other than companies in the capacity of trustees, were as follows:—Resident Public Companies: 7s up to £5,000, 8s on remainder. Non-resident Public Companies: 6s on income consisting of dividends up to £5,000, 7s on other income up to the amount by which dividend income was below £5,000, 8s on remainder. Co-operative or Non-profit Companies (other than a friendly society dispensary): 6s up to £5,000, 8s on remainder. Non-profit Company which is a Friendly Society Dispensary: 6s. Life Assurance Companies: Mutual income, 5s up to £5,000, 7s on remainder. Other income of non-resident assurance companies, 6s on income consisting of dividends up to amount by which mutual income was below £5,000. All other income of assurance companies, 7s up to an amount by which mutual income and (for non-resident companies) dividend income was below £5,000, 8s on remainder. Private Companies: 5s up to £5,000, 7s on remainder; additional tax of 10s in the £ of income less primary tax, dividends, and retention allowance. All Companies: Interest paid or credited to non-resident taxpayers taxable at 8s in the £.

Land Tax (State)—Returns of freehold land are required from residents where the unimproved value is £1,000 or over, and from all absentees and companies owning land.

The rates are per £ of taxable value and are on a graduated scale, i.e., each part of the aggregate taxable value is rated separately. The rates on land owned at 30 June 1961 were as follows:—

STATE LAND TAX RATES, 30 JUNE 1961

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	£30,000 to £49,999	10½
£500 to £999	2	£4,000 to £4,999	6	£50,000 to £59,999	12
£1,000 to £1,999	3	£5,000 to £9,999	6½	£60,000 to £74,999	12½
£2,000 to £2,499	4½	£10,000 to £19,999	8	£75,000 and over—10d per £	
£2,500 to £2,999	5	£20,000 to £29,999	9½	of total taxable value	

In ascertaining taxable value, for a resident individual £1,000 is deducted from the total unimproved value, but where land is used personally by the owner for primary production, the exemption is £3,000. No exemption is granted to absentees or companies. Mutual life assurance societies are taxed at 5d per £ of taxable value.

SUMMARY OF LAND TAXATION RATES, AUSTRALIA, 1961-62

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—£1,450, diminishing by £8 for every £1 in excess of £1,450
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 399 for full detail)	On primary producers' land—£3,000 Other—£1,000 Absentees and companies—Nil
South Australia	½d up to £5,000, thence graduated to reach 0-875d on £10,000, 1-4375d on £20,000, and 4-3875d on £100,000. 7½d on each £1 over £100,000	Land used for charitable, religious, and educational purposes Land used for primary production:—graduated exemption where total value of all land held is less than £6,250. Special concessions in certain areas
Western Australia	1½d up to £5,000, thence graduated to reach 1-875d on £20,000, and 3-625d on £60,000. 7d on each £1 over £60,000 Surcharge of 1d on land not improved. Oversea owners—50% extra Rebate of 10% on tax applicable to improved land	Improved land used for rural purposes. Land owned by any public or religious body, provided land is not being used as a source of profit or gain. Mining Properties. Land owned by pensioners
Tasmania ..	Graduated from ½d on £121 to reach 1-35d on £5,000, 1-94d on £10,000, 2-61d on £20,000, 4-46d on £72,000, and 7d on each £1 over £72,000	Rural lands £4,800, reducing by £2 for every £1 by which unimproved value exceeds £4,800. Pensioners' land subject to certain conditions. Churches and charitable institutions. Reductions may be made in the case of sporting clubs

The next table shows State Land Tax collections in Queensland during 1960-61, in respect of valuations at 30 June 1960. The rates at which these collections were made are detailed on page 399.

STATE LAND TAX, QUEENSLAND, 1960-61

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 ..	273	7,479	4,413	478	9	12,652
Companies ..	32	905	1,213	520	119	2,794 ¹
Total ..	305	8,384	5,626	998	128	15,446 ¹
TAXABLE VALUE (£)						
Individuals ..	121,887	7,942,552	18,099,003	7,685,345	672,455	34,521,242
Companies ..	14,229	1,016,335	5,643,677	11,222,963	16,792,534	35,324,840 ¹
Total ..	136,116	8,958,887	23,742,680	18,908,308	17,464,989	69,846,082 ¹
TAX PAYABLE (£)						
Individuals ..	506	57,007	295,822	207,714	27,081	588,130
Companies ..	59	7,485	98,162	336,378	692,765	1,148,080 ¹
Total ..	565	64,492	393,984	544,092	719,846	1,736,210 ¹

¹ Including 5 mutual life assurance companies not classified according to value; taxable value, £635,102; tax payable, £13,231.

Allowing for arrears and accrued penalties, &c, the total amount payable to the Taxation Department during 1960-61 was £1,807,660.

The total payments received after allowing for refunds and adjustments were £1,745,153, an increase of £172,833 on the 1959-60 revenue. The cost of collecting the tax was £6 11s 7d for each £100 collected.

Probate or Administration Duty (State)—This duty is £1 for every £100 or part thereof of the net value of an estate, with exemption if the net value does not exceed £500, or, where the successor is wife or lineal issue, £1,500.

Where an estate does not exceed £4,750, the following provisions apply to that portion succeeded to by wife and children under 21:—Estate not exceeding £4,000—exempt; £4,001 to £4,250—duty rebate of 75 per cent; £4,251 to £4,500—rebate of 50 per cent; £4,501 to £4,750—rebate of 25 per cent.

Succession Duty (State)—This duty is payable as a percentage of the succession at the rates shown in the next table. Columns headed A show rates payable where the successor is domiciled within Australia, and those headed B where the successor is domiciled outside Australia.

RATES OF SUCCESSION DUTY PAYABLE, QUEENSLAND

Net Value of Estate			Wife and Lineal Issue		Husband Schedule Rates		Other Relatives		Strangers in Blood	
			A	B	A	B	A	B	A	B
£	£		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
500 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	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{5}{8}$	6	$7\frac{1}{2}$
" 1,500 to	2,500	..	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{3}{8}$	3	3	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{5}{8}$	6	$7\frac{1}{2}$
" 2,500 to	4,000	..	$2\frac{3}{4}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$	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	$11\frac{1}{4}$
" 5,000 to	6,000	..	5	$6\frac{1}{4}$	5	$6\frac{1}{4}$	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$9\frac{3}{8}$	10	$12\frac{1}{2}$
" 6,000 to	7,000	..	$5\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{3}{8}$	$5\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{3}{8}$	$8\frac{1}{2}$	$10\frac{5}{16}$	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	..	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$8\frac{1}{4}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$8\frac{1}{4}$	$9\frac{3}{4}$	$12\frac{3}{16}$	13	$16\frac{1}{4}$
" 9,000 to	10,000	..	7	$8\frac{3}{4}$	7	$8\frac{3}{4}$	$10\frac{1}{2}$	$13\frac{3}{4}$	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	$21\frac{1}{4}$
" 17,500 to	20,000	..	9	$11\frac{1}{4}$	9	$11\frac{1}{4}$	$13\frac{1}{2}$	$16\frac{3}{4}$	18	$22\frac{1}{2}$
" 20,000 to	22,500	..	$9\frac{1}{2}$	$11\frac{3}{4}$	$9\frac{1}{2}$	$11\frac{3}{4}$	$14\frac{1}{2}$	$17\frac{15}{16}$	19	$23\frac{3}{4}$
" 22,500 to	25,000	..	10	$12\frac{1}{2}$	10	$12\frac{1}{2}$	15	$18\frac{3}{4}$	20	25
" 25,000 to	27,500	..	$10\frac{1}{2}$	$13\frac{1}{4}$	$10\frac{1}{2}$	$13\frac{1}{4}$	$15\frac{3}{4}$	$19\frac{11}{16}$	21	$26\frac{1}{4}$
" 27,500 to	30,000	..	11	$13\frac{3}{4}$	11	$13\frac{3}{4}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	$20\frac{3}{4}$	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. On and 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) on and 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 ¾d 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 on and 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 (from March 1962) a tax of 1½ per cent on bookmakers' turnover. The amounts collected from betting and lottery taxation are shown in the table on page 396. 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 £27,950 in 1960-61. Racecourse and coursing ground license fees amounted to £1,750.

Bookmakers who have a permit to operate on racecourses must obtain an annual license, costing, in the metropolitan area, £50, £25, or £5, according to the part of the course on which they operate, and £15, £7, or £5 in other areas. Tax on betting tickets and credit bets is 2d per ticket except for the "paddock" in the main cities, where it is 6d. Coursing bookmakers' licenses cost £15 annually in the Brisbane area, and £10 elsewhere. Receipts from these taxes in 1960-61 were:—Bookmakers' Tax, £11,195; Betting Tickets and Credit Bets, £240,803.

TOTALISATOR OPERATIONS, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
Clubs with Totalisator Licenses ¹ No	165	166	168	143	138
Meetings Held with Totalisators No	560	580	560	595	527
Passed through Totalisators .. £	2,361,479	2,589,399	2,771,436	2,623,053 ^r	2,911,709
Retained by Clubs £	208,612	228,256	245,150	231,332	257,191
Totalisator Tax £	118,074	129,470	138,553	131,100	145,422

¹ Number which operated during the year.

^r Revised since last issue.

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 1960-61 was £321,500.

Motor Taxation (State)—See pages 264-265.

8 LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Municipalities in Queensland are of three kinds—Cities, Towns, and Shires—and all are known as "Local Authorities". City Councils control fourteen important urban areas, one of which is the City of Brisbane. Five other urban areas are controlled by Town Councils. (In the tables which follow for 1959-60, Charleville, since amalgamated with Murweh Shire, is included as a separate Town.) Shire Councils control all the territory of Queensland outside the incorporated cities and towns with certain special exceptions. A note on the historical and legal growth of Local Authorities is given on page 32, and the population of each Local Authority Area on pages 46 to 52, but for details of the finances of each Local Authority reference should be made to Part E of the *Statistics of Queensland*. Their boundaries are shown in the maps on pages 406 and 407. The tables in this section show only totals for the four main groups of municipal areas.

All Local Authority councils are elected by adult suffrage. They are responsible for ordinary municipal services, such as sanitary and health services, roads, domestic water supplies, the care and beautification of their areas, and in some cases for electricity and transport services.

In road construction they are assisted financially by the Department of Main Roads, which is responsible for main roads policy throughout the State (see Chapter 8, section 5), and in other works they are subsidised by the State Government (see below in this section). In raising their ordinary revenue from rates, they are allowed to assess only on the *unimproved capital value* of land in their areas.

The following table gives a general summary of local government authorities and their areas as at 30 June 1960.

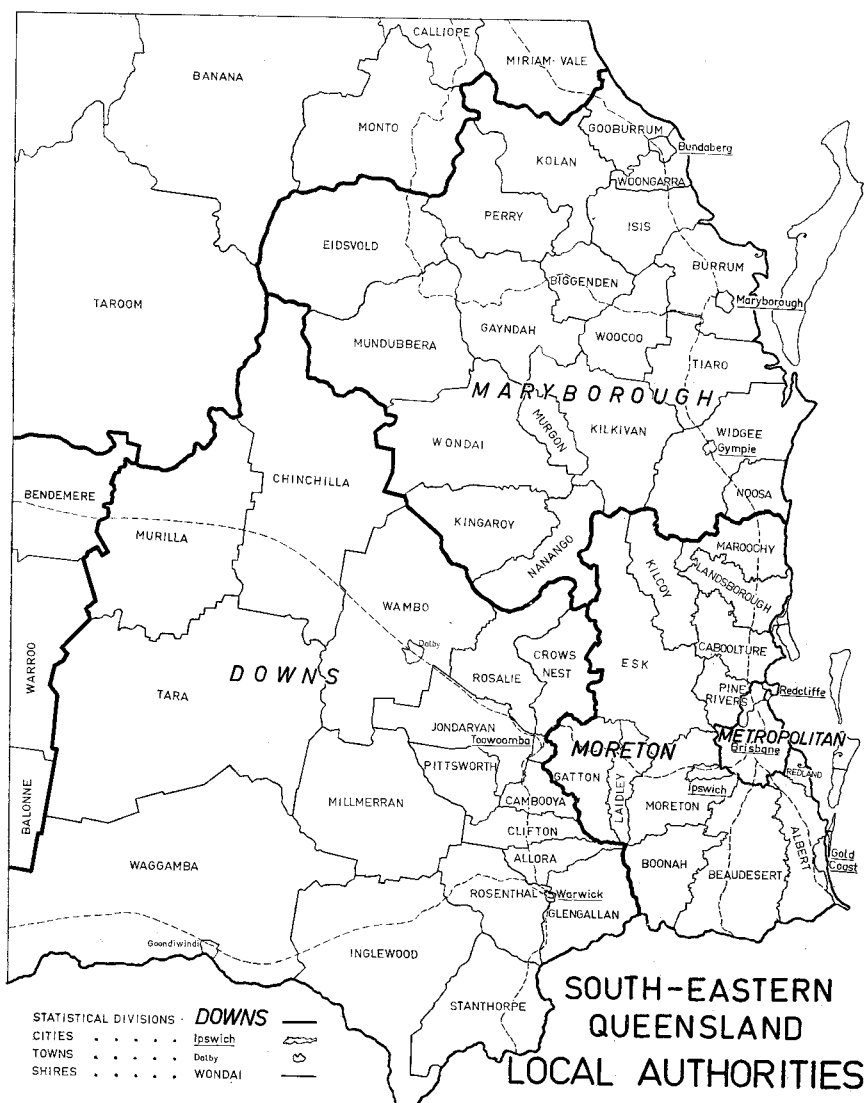
LOCAL GOVERNMENT, QUEENSLAND, 30 JUNE 1960

Particulars		City of Brisbane	Other Cities	Towns	Shires	Total
Authorities .. No	1	13	6	112	132	
Population .. No	578,000	355,409	30,391	523,618	1,487,418 ¹	
Ratepayers .. No	n	112,035	7,482	157,283	n	
Properties Rated .. No	164,060	119,643	8,977	232,909	525,589	
Dwellings .. No	148,170	96,160	6,760	131,895	382,985	
Rateable Value .. £	69,909,904	48,552,680	2,363,154	153,180,604	274,006,342	
Streets and Roads ² Miles	1,938	1,861	197	63,320	67,316	

¹ Excluding migratory population and residents of unincorporated areas.
² Formed only. n Not available.

Revenue and Expenditure—Most of the revenue of Local Authorities is obtained from rates of various kinds, from government grants, and from charges for services.

From 1932 to 1942, the Treasury subsidised loans to Local Authorities for approved works, but war conditions then caused the subsidies to be discontinued. A new set of subsidy rates was introduced on 1 July 1944 and, as subsequently amended, operated in 1959-60. 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.



shows the Statistical Divisions. The maps show the boundaries as they were at 30 June 1961.

The table below shows revenue in 1959-60. Loan receipts and subsidies on loan expenditure are excluded, as are receipts from water supply, electricity, transport, and other business undertakings.

LOCAL AUTHORITIES, QUEENSLAND, REVENUE, 1959-60

Source of Revenue	City of Brisbane	Other Cities	Towns	Shires	Total
	£	£	£	£	£
Taxation—					
Rates	5,335,452	2,558,677	168,030	6,519,201	14,581,360
Licenses	77,533	46,787	1,710	19,254	145,284
Government Grants—					
State	391,225	163,907	20,311	385,644	961,087
Commonwealth ..	48,915	169,380	51,977	1,537,779	1,808,051
Sanitary, Sewerage,					
Cleansing	1,003,829	644,748	70,842	648,131	2,367,550
Council Properties ..	360,294	176,303	19,298	180,035	735,930
Re-imbusement for Work Done—					
State Government ..	133,177	162,699	17,718	1,756,990	2,070,584
Other	295,373	274,328	19,317	456,483	1,045,501
Other Receipts ¹ ..	218,588	306,445	27,329	1,325,187	1,877,549
Total	7,864,386	4,503,274	396,532	12,828,704	25,592,896

¹ Including sales of assets and surplus on plant hire.

Local government expenditure (excluding expenditure on business undertakings) is shown in the table below. The "Grants" were mostly for fire brigades and ambulance brigades.

LOCAL AUTHORITIES, QUEENSLAND, EXPENDITURE, 1959-60

Head of Expenditure	City of Brisbane	Other Cities	Towns	Shires	Total
	£	£	£	£	£
Administration	768,090 ¹	418,670	41,927	1,013,698	2,242,385
Debt Services	1,368,119	1,158,416	108,820	2,295,152	4,930,507
Roads ²	1,973,494	1,102,136	103,785	4,536,215	7,715,630
Works and Services—					
Health, Cleansing,					
Sewerage, &c	89,445	26,344	1,395	2,221	119,405
Council Properties ..	424,359	173,554	6,770	897,196	1,501,879
Other	29,900	7,162	458	3,443	40,963
Maintenance—					
Health, Cleansing,					
Sewerage, &c	1,445,949	742,500	72,787	755,638	3,016,874
Council Properties ..	552,811	365,958	29,571	433,855	1,382,195
Street Lighting	157,282	103,122	11,683	103,522	375,609
Other	152,961	18,523	2,125	25,108	198,717
Grants	292,677	60,295	4,607	414,361	771,940
Work Done for—					
State Government ..	130,360	171,338	18,133	1,744,816	2,064,647
Other	309,182	241,361	17,877	444,030	1,012,450
Other	143,899 ³	34,980	1,668	77,345	257,892
Total	7,838,528	4,624,359	421,606	12,746,600	25,631,093

¹ Including professional supervision of works, &c.

² Largely from Commonwealth grants.

³ Including exchange and costs on remittance of payments on overseas debt.

Waterworks—Waterworks supplied 154 cities, towns, and townships with reticulated supplies during 1959-60. Each of the 14 City Councils and the 6 Town Councils controlled its own supply. The remaining 134 waterworks were controlled by 86 Shire Councils. A further 9 waterworks were under construction.

LOCAL AUTHORITY WATERWORKS, QUEENSLAND, RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1959-60

Particulars	City of Brisbane	Other Cities	Towns	Shires	Total
	£	£	£	£	£
Receipts from Revenue—					
Rates	1,458,843	354,062	63,678	192,036	2,068,619
Sales of Water ..	444,616	841,689	42,038	507,124	1,835,467
Government Grants ..	9,924	24,237	8,855	13,682	56,698
Re-imbursement for Work Done ..	156,978	45,945	2,324	8,181	213,428
Other	78,855	46,095	4,006	17,330	146,286
Total	2,149,216	1,312,028	120,901	738,353	4,320,498
Receipts from Loan Fund—					
Loans	1,407,110	922,417	115,192	866,318	3,311,037
Subsidy	233,631	361,135	34,323	451,691	1,080,780
Expenditure from Revenue—					
Administration ..	135,311	77,265	9,882	34,548	257,006
Debt Service	786,182	512,269	46,890	384,765	1,730,106
New Works	137,545	126,626	11,909	36,124	312,204
Operating Costs ..	849,515	489,635	44,353	322,140	1,705,643
Work Done for Re- imbursement ..	136,059	49,674	2,634	9,646	198,013
Other	70,686	4,599	1,304	7,471	84,060
Total	2,115,298	1,260,068	116,972	794,694	4,287,032
Expenditure from Loans and Subsidy	1,382,596	1,208,775	118,927	1,121,804	3,832,102

Sewerage—Sewerage systems were operating during 1959-60 in Barcaldine, Blackall, Brisbane, Bundaberg, Charleville, Cunnamulla, Goondiwindi, Hughenden, Ipswich, Kingaroy, Longreach, Mackay, Maryborough, Monto, Mount Isa, Quilpie, Redcliffe, Rockhampton, Roma, Surat, Toowoomba, Townsville, Warwick, and Winton. Systems were in course of construction in Bowen, Cairns, Gordonvale, Richmond, and St. George.

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 408).

At 30 June 1960, 58,942 premises, including public and commercial buildings, were connected to the Brisbane sewerage system. It was estimated that out of Brisbane's population of 578,000 at 30 June 1960, 218,200 were served with sewerage at their residences.

Electricity—During 1959-60 electricity was supplied by 33 Local Authorities, 30 of which generated their own power, two buying electricity in bulk, and one both generating and purchasing in bulk. (Electricity was mainly generated and distributed by regional electricity boards and a few private concerns: see page 211.) Financial operations of electricity undertakings of Local Authorities are shown in the following table.

LOCAL AUTHORITY ELECTRICITY UNDERTAKINGS, QUEENSLAND, RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1959-60

Particulars	City of Brisbane	Towns	Shires	Total
	£	£	£	£
Receipts from Revenue—				
Rates .. .. .	..	..	5,708	5,708
Sales of Electricity	5,613,341	443,335	618,891	6,675,567
Government Grants .. .. .	..	29,345	35,384	64,729
Re-imburement for Work Done ..	49,850	10,473	3,007	63,330
Other	48,061	14,575	6,528	69,164
Total	5,711,252	497,728	669,518	6,878,498
Receipts from Loan Fund—				
Loans	2,154,779	195,375	165,205	2,515,359
Subsidy .. .. .	..	16,824	111,048	127,872
Expenditure from Revenue—				
Administration	398,847	37,346	30,972	467,165
Debt Service	1,647,253	146,549	98,994	1,892,796
New Works	242,883	16,141	37,498	296,522
Operating Costs	2,935,736	281,428	508,333	3,725,497
Work Done for Re-imburement ..	89,268	9,813	3,274	102,355
Other	158,040	8,788	1,984	168,812
Total	5,472,027	500,065	681,055	6,653,147
Expenditure from Loans and Subsidy	1,817,302	120,497	196,690	2,134,489

Transport—Electric tramways, electric trolley buses, and motor bus services were operated by the Brisbane City Council during 1959-60. 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 257.

LOCAL AUTHORITY TRANSPORT SERVICES, QUEENSLAND, RECEIPTS AND
EXPENDITURE, 1959-60

Particulars	City of Brisbane	Other Cities	Shires	Total
Receipts from Revenue—	£	£	£	£
Traffic	3,531,142	105,311	24,329	3,660,782
Other	144,598	3,998	641	149,237
Total	3,675,740	109,309	24,970	3,810,019
Receipts from Loan Fund—				
Loans	262,020	..	..	262,020
Subsidy	9,874	..	..	9,874
Expenditure from Revenue—				
Administration	134,294	6,964	2,140	143,398
Debt Service	415,424	17,273	3,156	435,853
New Works	55,456	..	..	55,456
Maintenance	916,650	27,518	8,098	952,266
Operating Costs	2,541,020	83,288	8,982	2,633,290
Other	103,279	59	..	103,338
Total	4,166,123	135,102	22,376	4,323,601
Expenditure from Loans and Subsidy	332,446	..	..	332,446

Car Parking and Other Business Undertakings—During 1959-60 metered and off-street car parking facilities were operated in Brisbane, while miscellaneous business undertakings run by Local Authorities included municipal markets (Townsville), hotels (Boulia and Winton), milk supplies (Longreach and Paroo), and picture theatres (Boulia, Bulloo, Croydon, and Hinchinbrook). Receipts and expenditure are shown below.

LOCAL AUTHORITY OTHER BUSINESS UNDERTAKINGS, QUEENSLAND,
RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1959-60

Particulars	City of Brisbane	Other Cities	Shires	Total
Receipts from Revenue—	£	£	£	£
Rates .. .. .	..	..	11,168	11,168
Fees, Charges, and Sales	174,377	9,191	110,407	293,975
Government Grants	3,772	..	..	3,772
Other	4,216	5,992	1,443	11,651
Total	182,365	15,183	123,018	320,566
Receipts from Loan Fund—				
Loans .. .. .	..	..	8,876	8,876
Subsidy .. .. .	..	..	111	111
Expenditure from Revenue—				
Administration	8,437	600	1,596	10,633
Debt Service	2,405	..	36,546	38,951
New Works	20,558	..	2,640	23,198
Operating Costs and Maintenance	24,407	10,351	107,705	142,463
Other	765	..	833	1,598
Total	56,572	10,951	149,320	216,843
Expenditure from Loans and Subsidy	..	..	4,288	4,288

Local Authorities' Loans, &c—Brisbane City Council has generally obtained most of its loans from sources other than the State Treasury, while other Local Authorities have obtained a fair proportion of their loans from the Treasury. However, during recent years the latter have been obtaining an increasing proportion of their loans from other sources. Between 1938-39 and 1959-60, while the outstanding balance of Treasury loans to non-metropolitan Local Authorities increased from £5,486,278 to £9,818,710, the balance outstanding on loans raised from other sources increased from £2,942,822 to £35,690,762. 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 1960

Particulars	City of Brisbane	Other Cities	Towns	Shires	Total
Source of Loan—	£	£	£	£	£
Government	4,318,196	2,409,637	375,339	7,033,734	14,136,906
Banks	7,079,930	4,618,774	436,881	4,660,581	16,796,166
Insurance	5,754,380	9,585,880	1,497,878	9,972,098	26,810,236
Other	40,512,246	1,626,283	579,922	2,712,465	45,430,916
Total	57,664,752	18,240,574	2,890,020	24,378,878	103,174,224
Purpose of Loan—					
General Fund ¹	18,901,977	11,409,636	908,618	16,881,302	48,101,533
Waterworks	10,651,288	6,793,333	721,290	6,197,171	24,363,082
Electricity	23,978,875	..	1,260,112	1,059,227	26,298,214
Transport	4,098,640	37,605	..	50,443	4,186,688
Other Undertakings	33,972	..	..	190,735	224,707
Total	57,664,752	18,240,574	2,890,020	24,378,878	103,174,224

¹ Roads, bridges, buildings, health, sewerage, plant, &c.

The next table shows details of loan and loan subsidy receipts, and expenditure for all purposes from these funds, by Local Authorities during the year ended 30 June 1960.

LOCAL AUTHORITIES, QUEENSLAND, LOANS AND LOAN SUBSIDIES, 1959-60

Particulars	City of Brisbane	Other Cities	Towns	Shires	Total
Receipts—	£	£	£	£	£
Government Loans	234,271	215,298	46,444	939,712	1,435,725
Other Loans	4,690,341	3,137,092	411,015	3,597,184	11,835,632
Loan Subsidies	868,545	1,079,966	171,679	1,226,260	3,346,450
Total	5,793,157	4,432,356	629,138	5,763,156	16,617,807
Expenditure—					
Roads	396,571	970,249	60,883	2,113,526	3,541,229
Sewerage	1,050,195	934,179	204,987	600,556	2,789,917
Other General	325,592	576,130	49,993	1,197,375	2,149,090
Waterworks	1,382,596	1,208,775	118,927	1,121,804	3,832,102
Electricity	1,817,302	..	120,497	196,690	2,134,489
Transport	332,446	..	..	..	332,446
Other Undertakings .. .. .	..	..	..	4,288	4,288
Total	5,304,702	3,689,333	555,287	5,234,239	14,783,561

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 381 and 383.

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, 8 river improvement trusts, 7 harbour boards, 5 regional electricity boards, 78 fire brigades, the University, 132 hospitals under 57 boards, 110 ambulance centres, and 37 marketing and industry improvement boards.

SEMI-GOVERNMENTAL BODIES, QUEENSLAND, RECEIPTS, 1959-60

Type of Body	Revenue Receipts			
	Grants from Public Funds	Charges	Other	Total
	£	£	£	£
Water Supply	32,604	1,338	3,416	37,358
Irrigation and Drainage	57,888	2,381	7	60,276
Harbours	302,155	1,113,128	391,758	1,807,041
Electricity	709,838	7,033,156	94,411	7,837,405
Fire Brigades	329,556	26,778	850,100	1,206,434
University ¹	1,446,674	422,683	274,931	2,144,288
Hospitals and Ambulances	11,698,748	1,350,554	900,674	13,949,976
Marketing ²	5,000	23,562,312	551,871	24,119,183
Industry Improvement	9,700	136,073	321,663	467,436
Total	14,592,163	33,648,403	3,388,831	51,629,397

¹ For the year 1959.² Operations of season ended during 1959-60.

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, 1959-60

Type of Body	Expenditure from Revenue				Revenue Surplus or Deficit	Loan Expenditure
	Debt Charges	Working Expenses	Other	Total		
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Water Supply ..	29,040	8,358	..	37,398	-40	..
Irrigation and Drainage ..	15,269	3,589	40,962	59,820	456	48,137
Harbours ..	616,949	561,425	348,396	1,526,770	280,271	1,553,519
Electricity ..	3,285,663	4,260,401	1,525	7,547,589	289,816	3,736,355
Fire Brigades ..	85,951	985,530	96,877	1,168,358	38,076	125,496
University ¹ ..	..	2,039,913	55,136	2,095,049	49,239	..
Hospitals and Ambulances ..	1,422,489	11,956,584	617,610	13,996,683	-46,707	1,340,126
Marketing ² ..	357,872	21,468,860	1,557,323	23,384,055	735,128	445,690
Industry Improvement ..	3,559	383,947	14,867	402,373	65,063	..
Total ..	5,816,792	41,668,607	2,732,696	50,218,095	1,411,302	7,249,323

¹ For the year 1959.

² Operations of season ended during 1959-60.

Loan liabilities of these bodies were £68,137,435 at 30 June 1960. Of this amount, £478,063 was for water supply authorities, £230,213 for irrigation and drainage, £8,430,437 for harbours, £39,242,668 for electricity, £726,248 for fire brigades, £16,180,205 for hospitals and ambulances, and £2,849,601 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, 1959-60

Public Authority	Revenue				Gross Loan Expenditure
	Receipts		Expenditure	Surplus or Deficit	
	Taxation	Total			
State Government—	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
Consolidated Revenue	49,784	101,912	102,077	— 165	29,942
Trust Funds	7,913	71,449	72,178	— 729	..
Local Authorities—					
Brisbane	6,872	20,452	20,517	— 65	4,436
Other Cities	2,960	7,020	7,111	— 91	2,609
Towns	233	1,187	1,212	— 25	383
Shires	6,747	15,611	15,620	— 9	4,008
Semi-Governmental Bodies	308	51,629	50,218	+ 1,411	7,249
Gross Total	74,817	269,260	268,933	+ 327	48,627
Net Total ¹	74,476	243,862	243,535	+ 327	42,000

¹ Excluding, as far as possible, transfers between governmental funds, but revenue receipts and expenditure include £13,855(000) transferred from State Government Loan Fund which is included here as loan expenditure:—Agricultural Bank, £470(000); Barron River Hydro-electric Project, £440(000); Burdekin River Bridge Construction Fund £1(000); Tully Falls Hydro-electric Project, £940(000); Co-ordinator-General of Public Works, £552(000); Mount Isa Railway Project, £1,900(000); Queensland Housing Commission £1,900(000); Loan Subsidies to Local Authorities and Other Public Bodies, £5,050(000); Barrier Fences Fund, £25(000); Fish Supply Fund, £44(000); Irrigation and Water Supply Construction Fund, £2,220(000); Farm Water Supplies Assistance Fund, £85(000); National Fitness Fund, £5(000); and Capitalised Interest, £223(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:—

- Payment of liabilities incurred on the land, such as payment of balance of purchase money and releasing of mortgages and other charges.
- 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 main Acts administered by the Bank, have not been repealed, but few advances are now made under them.

The maximum advance which can be made to any one person, or in respect of any one farming proposition, is £10,000. First mortgage security is required. Advances under *The Agricultural Bank (Loans) Act* are repayable on demand, but the system of making these advances for long terms, as provided for in previous Acts, has been retained in practice. Subject to the observance of other mortgage covenants, the Bank bases the half-yearly repayments on a nominal term of years which is decided on when the advance is approved. Interest is charged at the current ruling rate, which at present is $5\frac{1}{2}$ 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. The funds for advances under the first mentioned Act are provided by the Commonwealth Government, and a feature of the advances is the reduced interest charges payable by successful applicants. The latter Act provides for special advances to be made to those ex-servicemen who have acquired selections by way of ballot under the War Service Land Settlement Scheme.

Advances under *The Farmers' Assistance (Debts Adjustment) Acts*, 1935 to 1945 from funds provided by the Commonwealth Government for the purpose of paying compounded debts, have been administered by the Agricultural Bank since the inception of the Act in 1935. As a result of the improved financial position of settlers generally, very few applications are now being received by the Bank for assistance under the scheme.

Financial assistance to necessitous farmers and graziers who have suffered from the effects of drought may be made available under the provisions of *The Drought Relief to Primary Producers Act*, 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 under this Act on account of the droughts of 1940-41, 1946-47, 1951-52, 1957-58, and 1960-61 are as follows:—

	Advances Approved	Amount Advanced	Principal and Interest Owning at 30 June 1961
	£	£	£
1940-41	38,449	27,205	..
1946-47	388,492	377,706	1,782
1951-52	324,896	261,678	5,232
1957-58	386,172	368,012	95,457
1960-61	64,033	30,374	29,371

The *Farm Water Supplies Assistance Act* of 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 1961	
	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61		Principal and Interest Owing	Number of Bor- rowers
	£	£	£	£	£	No
Agricultural Bank (Loans) Act and Co-ordination of Rural Advances and Agricultural Bank Acts	2,729,775	3,173,057	3,471,884	37,221,820	15,202,182	5,486
Re-establishment and Em- ployment Acts	1,500	..	..	874,155	19,388	77
War Service Land Settle- ment Acts	228,969	264,193	124,330	4,613,949	1,344,934	254
Farmers' Assistance (Debts Adjustment) Acts ..	5,500	5,600	..	1,055,590	37,752	27
Drought Relief to Primary Producers Act	3,992	..	30,374	1,064,976	131,843	106
Farm Water Supplies Assistance Act	5,021	76,965	165,501	247,487	248,311	155

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 1961, 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 420.

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 1961, 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*. The present maximum advances allowable under the Acts, applicable from 19 May 1960, are £3,000 for a timber dwelling, £3,100 for a brick veneer dwelling, and £3,350 for a brick or concrete dwelling. Interest is chargeable on advances at $5\frac{1}{4}$ 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.

Homes erected under *The Workers' Homes Acts*, 1919 to 1957 were intended for persons who did not own building sites and whose net annual income was under a specified limit (£800 in 1961). The Commission built the home on Crown Land or land purchased and converted to perpetual leasehold tenure, and the applicant paid a deposit of at least 5 per cent of the purchase price of the home and the balance by monthly instalments over a term of 30 or 45 years. Interest was chargeable at $5\frac{1}{4}$ per cent during the last 5 years of operation of the scheme. *The Workers' Homes Acts Repeal Act* of 1961 abolished the Workers' Homes Corporation and provided for (a) the taking over of the Corporation's functions by the Queensland Housing Commission, (b) transfer of certain assets and liabilities of the Corporation to the Queensland Housing Commission Fund, and (c) clearing of the funds and excess of assets over liabilities of the abolished Corporation.

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 the present 5¼ 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 5¼ 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 1960-61, such rebates totalling £61,418 were granted in 1,252 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 a previous 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 1961 the sale prices of land freeholded totalled £295,975. Of this amount, £162,085 was for Workers' Homes to 28 March 1961, £52,730 for homes built from the Housing Commission Fund, and £81,160 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.

QUEENSLAND HOUSING COMMISSION FUND

Particulars	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
Loans from State Treasury	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
Redemption paid to Treasury	1,654	2,000	1,750	1,900	2,042
Indebtedness to Treasury, 30 June	269	506	453	394	496
	9,817	11,311	12,608	14,114	15,660
Advances to Borrowers and Purchasers—					
Workers' Dwellings and Other Mortgage Loans	1,828	1,613	1,388	1,457	1,784
Contract of Sale and Land Tenure	85	22	720	671	577
Total	1,913	1,635	2,108	2,128	2,361
Payments Received—					
Workers' Dwellings and Other Mortgage Loans	276	307	386	450	447
Contract of Sale and Land Tenure	115	135	138	182	169
Total	391	442	524	632	616
Principal Outstanding at End of Year—					
Workers' Dwellings and Other Mortgage Loans	7,156	8,474	9,558	10,602	11,970
Contract of Sale and Land Tenure	2,967	2,842	3,342	3,794	4,338
Total	10,123	11,316	12,900	14,396	16,308
Borrowers at End of Year—	No	No	No	No	No
Mortgages	5,121	5,536	5,876	6,222	6,674
Contract of Sale	1,947	1,902	2,059	2,205	2,305
Homes and Freehold Land Title	271	234	370	364	377
Total	7,339	7,672	8,305	8,791	9,356

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.

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 £23,329,218 had been advanced to 30 June 1961. Of this sum, £23,011,569 was for 27,304 completed dwellings, £294,851 for 195 dwellings under construction at 30 June 1961, and £22,798 for improvements to 58 dwellings not previously mortgaged to the Commission. Advances during 1960-61 totalled £1,779,878 and an amount of £11,776,906 was owed by 6,686 borrowers at 30 June 1961. Up to 30 June 1961, £32,335 had been advanced to three borrowers for *Housing for Employees*.

The number of houses sold under contract of sale had totalled 5,280 by 30 June 1961. Of these, 499 contracts had been fully performed, leaving 4,781 still current. In addition, 710 agreements to sell had been entered into, making a total of 5,491 regarded as being acquired for home-ownership. Of this total, 2,305 were financed from the Housing Commission Fund and 3,186 from the Commonwealth-State Housing Fund. Also, there were 171 Workers' Homes accounts still current.

Few homes have been built under the *Workers' Homes* scheme in recent years. Most of the finance provided is 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 1961, 2,349 homes were erected, of which 2,141 had been paid off, leaving 171 still on the books and 37 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 £37,173,400 has been allocated to the State. Indebtedness to the Commonwealth at 30 June 1961 had been reduced to £34,452,441 by annual redemption payments totalling £1,927,513, sales of dwellings for cash of £646,485, and deposits on tenanted dwellings sold of £103,143. Total advances of £9,069,646 had been made to 30 June 1961, and the principal outstanding at that date amounted to £8,702,563.

COMMONWEALTH-STATE HOUSING FUND

Particulars	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
Loans from Commonwealth ¹	2,486	2,654	2,433	2,558	2,698
Less Redemption paid to Commonwealth ..	206	227	250	270	293
Less Sales of Dwellings for Cash	2	3	13	15	10
Less Deposits on Tenanted Dwellings sold ..	14	26	18	18	10
Indebtedness to Commonwealth at 30 June ..	25,262	27,660	29,812	32,067	34,452
Advances to Borrowers and Purchasers ..	1,028	1,937	2,054	1,709	2,099
Less Repayments Received	10	37	72	103	142
Purchase Money outstanding at 30 June on sales to Tenants and Purchasers	1,257	3,157	5,139	6,745	8,702
	No	No	No	No	No
Purchasers at 30th June	527	1,227	1,942	2,523	3,186
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
Value of Renting Properties and Building Sites ²	24,156	24,410	25,138	25,882	26,744
Net Rents Received	1,318	1,435	1,502	1,599	1,642
	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d
Average Economic Rental at 30 June	2 17 8	3 0 3	3 1 6	3 3 3	3 4 8

¹ Not including amounts allocated to Home Builders' Account, but including supplementary advances for service dwellings: 1956-57, £110(000); 1957-58, £126(000); 1958-59, £116(000); 1959-60, £122(000); and 1960-61, £529(000). ² Including Leasehold Land and Contract of Sale houses in course of erection.

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 highest rate of interest charged by the State during 1960-61 on these advances was $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, and the maximum rate of interest chargeable to borrowers by the societies was $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The period of repayment of loans is thirty-one years. Details of the transactions since the inception of the scheme are shown in the following table.

HOME BUILDERS' ACCOUNT

Particulars	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
<i>Receipts</i>					
Advances from Commonwealth	550 ¹	632	993	1,044	930
Borrowers' Repayments—					
Interest	5	34	60	114	159
Redemption .. .. .	..	14	37	100	101
Total	555	680	1,090	1,258	1,190
<i>Expenditure</i>					
Advances to—					
Building Societies ²	263 ¹	490	1,000	1,156	1,032
Approved Institutions	250	163	..	..	..
Repayments to Commonwealth—					
Interest	7	31	59	102	140
Redemption .. .. .	..	3	7	13	19
Interest paid to Treasury on Debit Balance of Fund .. .. .	..	1	1	1	1
Administration Expenses .. .. .	..	2	1	13	8
Total	520	690	1,068	1,285	1,200
<i>Balance of Account</i>					
As at End of Year	35	25	47	20	10

¹ Including £175,850 loans from Commonwealth unallocated, and transferred to Commonwealth State Housing Fund.

² Operations of Building Societies are shown on page 439.

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 143,489 at 30 June 1961. 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 £717,716 were held at 30 June 1961. Interest on the Unclaimed Moneys Fund amounted to £25,292. The Public Curator held £336,029 in premises and fittings and £294,580 in bank and cash balances in addition to the investments shown in the following table.

PUBLIC CURATOR, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
Amounts Held at End of Year—					
For Insolvent Estates .. £	7,986	17,866	21,275	31,808	51,630
For Intestate Estates .. £	655,260	687,002	691,829	767,308	795,320
For Wills and Trusts .. £	1,863,712	1,988,166	2,209,023	2,374,425	2,544,824
For Mental Patients .. £	517,354	509,538	495,742	495,061	496,812
For Other Purposes .. £	158,698	186,264	278,297	386,904	245,284
Total £	3,203,010	3,388,836	3,696,166	4,055,506	4,133,870
Investments at End of Year—					
Government Securities .. £	3,601,616	3,821,367	3,984,678	4,228,801	4,685,202
Mortgages £	89,449	114,164	110,028	121,496	118,213
Wills of Living Persons Deposited during Year No	8,424	8,599	9,175	10,061	9,322

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 £3,217,584 at 30 June 1961. 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 £729,751 at 30 June 1961. This amount was made up as follows:—Cotton spinning, £203,572; tin dredging, £180,000; wool scours, £79,422; engineering, £59,950; earthenware pipes, brick and tile making, £44,747; tourist industries, £41,925; manufacture of cement, £30,000; sea transport of goods, £29,744; gasworks, £8,666; and various other purposes, £51,725.

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 1961 the total amount guaranteed was £7,752,336 and the balance outstanding on these guarantees was £602,427. 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 1960-61 was £1,420,075.

GOLDEN CASKET ART UNION, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
<i>Receipts</i>					
Ticket Sales £	6,175,000	6,725,000	6,760,000	6,510,000	6,480,000
Other £	7,890	8,884	9,195	8,298	6,918
Total £	6,182,890	6,733,884	6,769,195	6,518,298	6,486,918
<i>Expenditure</i>					
Prize Money £	3,946,000	4,284,650	4,307,900	4,148,650	4,129,600
Commission £	295,075	432,105	435,515	463,629	471,512
Salaries, Office Expenses, &c. £	119,829	121,778	123,452	132,063	141,731
State Stamp Duty £	308,750	336,250	338,000	325,500	324,000
To Department of Health and Home Affairs £	1,513,236	1,559,101	1,564,328	1,448,456	1,420,075
Total £	6,182,890	6,733,884	6,769,195	6,518,298	6,486,918
<i>% of Expenditure</i>					
Prize Money %	63.82	63.63	63.64	63.65	63.66
Administration %	6.71	8.23	8.26	9.14	9.45
State Stamp Duty %	5.00	4.99	4.99	4.99	5.00
Department of Health and Home Affairs %	24.47	23.15	23.11	22.22	21.89

From 1 July 1920 to 30 June 1961, Casket profits had been used to make grants to, and to construct hospitals, £25,736,625; 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, £1,563,999.

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 5 per cent per annum to 31 December 1958, and at the rate of 4½ per cent per annum thereafter. The expenses of administration are paid by the Government.

STATE SUPERANNUATION FUNDS, QUEENSLAND, 1960-61

Particulars	Public Service		Police	Total
	Contributory	Additional Benefits		
<i>Receipts—</i>				
Contributions £	1,058,409	..	184,482	1,242,891
Interest £	353,706	113,456	72,801	539,963
Government Subsidy £	..	863,715	457,000 ¹	1,320,715
Total £	1,412,115	977,171	714,283	3,103,569
<i>Expenditure—</i>				
Benefits £	198,263	243,391	322,072	763,726
Refunds £	112,830	..	9,275	122,105
Total £	311,093	243,391	331,347	885,831
Funds at End of Year £	8,558,607	2,411,480	1,697,549	12,667,636
Contributors at End of Year—				
Males No	11,152	..	2,557	13,709
Females No	5,364	..	..	5,364
Total No	16,516	..	2,557	19,073

¹ Including £7,000 from Police Reward Fund.

A Railway Superannuation Scheme was commenced on 1 October 1930 but subsequently abandoned. Pensions due under this scheme (£6,469 in 1960-61) 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 1960-61 members' and government contributions each totalled £15,499, while £15,684 was received in interest. Expenditure on pensions was £13,868, and the fund held a credit balance of £340,671 at 30 June 1961.

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 1961; 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 1961¹

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	16,827	18,936	6,996	25,932
Bank of Adelaide	271	714	203	917
Bank of New South Wales	43,842	37,257	16,327	53,584
Brisbane Permanent Building and Banking Co Ltd	3,783	..	2,825	2,825
Commercial Bank of Australia Ltd ..	15,399	16,359	6,426	22,785
Commercial Banking Co of Sydney Ltd	9,580	11,327	3,592	14,919
E. S. and A. Bank Ltd	6,146	8,393	2,340	10,733
National Bank of Australasia Ltd ..	40,564	43,666	23,913	67,579
Queensland National Bank Ltd ² ..	50	..	..	..
Total Private Banks	136,462	136,652	62,622	199,274
Commonwealth Trading Bank of Australia	17,388	23,036	16,026	39,062
Total All Banks	153,850	159,688	78,648	238,336

¹ Average of four Wednesdays—7, 14, 21, and 28 June 1961. 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. They are available since 1945-46.

BANK DEBITS TO CUSTOMERS' ACCOUNTS

Year	Average Weekly Debits ¹	Year	Average Weekly Debits ¹
	£1,000		£1,000
1951-52	41,516	1956-57	62,743
1952-53	43,796	1957-58	65,655
1953-54	51,032	1958-59	70,253
1954-55	53,873	1959-60	79,172
1955-56	56,028	1960-61	81,132

¹ Excluding debits to Australian Government accounts at capital city branches.

Savings Banks—The Commonwealth Savings Bank opened in Queensland on 16 September 1912 and on 1 October 1920 took over the Queensland State Savings Bank. At the time of amalgamation, the Commonwealth Bank held depositors' balances of about £3½m, while the State Bank held about £15m. At 30 June 1961 deposits were £146·8m, and the Savings Bank had 110 branches and 1,362 agencies in the State.

During January 1956 private savings banks commenced business in Queensland. At 30 June 1961 deposits were £40·3m, and there were 234 branches and 535 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	£
1951-52	816,666	93,645	91,479	102,661	81·5
1952-53	838,662	101,518	96,747	109,360	84·7
1953-54	854,160	111,365	105,413	117,406	89·1
1954-55	868,838	119,281	114,244	124,814	92·5 _r
1955-56	907,385	133,639	128,439	132,700	96·0 _r
1956-57	959,972	150,796	142,281	144,608	102·3 _r
1957-58	1,014,008	161,596	156,620	153,244	106·5 _r
1958-59	1,080,229	181,664	172,442	166,653	113·5 _r
1959-60	1,140,200	207,595	196,470	182,586	122·1 _r
1960-61	1,187,322	219,682	220,487	187,131	123·2

¹ Excluding inoperative and school bank accounts.
branches of the banks.

² Including transfers between
Revised since last issue.

The following table shows particulars of all savings banks in the States of Australia at 30 June 1961. 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 1961

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 ..	3,151,362	413,439	..	155,712	569,151	145·3
Victoria	2,822,324	133,672	308,244	75,552	517,468	176·6
Queensland	1,187,322	146,832	..	40,299	187,131	123·2
South Australia ..	962,673	39,407	124,305	3,031	166,743	172·0
Western Australia ..	577,619	56,966	6,564	17,182	80,712	109·6
Tasmania	316,794	18,197	27,969 ²	1,222	47,388	135·3
Northern Territory ..	16,645	6,612	..	2,246	2,726	100·6
Aust Capital Territory	38,816				6,132	104·2
Total	9,073,555	815,125	467,082	295,244	1,577,451	150·1

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 1960-61. The liabilities and assets shown in the table are as estimated by debtors.

BANKRUPTCY, QUEENSLAND

Particulars		1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
Sequestrations—						
Debtors' Petitions	No	16	29	27	19	44
Creditors' Petitions	No	109	125	151	189	184
Total	No	125	154	178	208	228
Liabilities	£	304,369	438,943	632,925	484,704	706,221
Assets	£	245,201	253,635	495,844	401,100	524,955
Administration of Deceased Debtors'						
Estates	No	3	1	2	3	3
Liabilities	£	16,979	4,444	21,686	27,710	36,643
Assets	£	28,872	3,411	13,432	10,479	57,869
Deeds of Arrangement¹						
	No	24	26	20	23	21
Liabilities	£	128,171	163,722	177,961	212,775	209,851
Assets	£	120,825	120,333	147,481	219,542	142,832

¹ Part XII of the Act without sequestration. No business under Part XI of the Act was recorded in these years.

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, who must lodge deposits with the Commonwealth Treasurer and maintain statutory funds exclusively for life insurance business.

At 31 December 1960, 27 life assurance organisations were operating in Queensland. The following table shows the business transacted by them.

LIFE ASSURANCE, QUEENSLAND¹, 1960

Particulars	Ordinary Business	Industrial Business	Total
Discontinuances—			
By Death and Maturity—			
Policies No	10,857	18,415	29,272
Sum Assured £1,000	3,826	1,020	4,846
By Forfeiture and Surrender—			
Policies No	23,601	14,587	38,188
Proportion of Policies in Force at Beginning of Year %	3.8	3.5	3.6
Sum Assured £1,000	21,359	2,454	23,813
Proportion of Sum Assured for All Policies at Beginning of Year %	4.5	6.0	4.6
New Business—			
Policies No	65,987	22,283	88,270
Sum Assured £1,000	92,888	4,623	97,511
Business at End of Year—			
Policies No	675,997	408,575	1,084,572
Sum Assured £1,000	538,193	42,017	580,210
Annual Premiums £1,000	15,502	1,930	17,432

¹ Including a very small amount of business in Papua and New Guinea.

Insurance Other Than Life—Under *The Insurance Act*, 1960 fire, marine, and general insurance can be undertaken in Queensland only by corporations of more than twenty members licensed and supervised by the Queensland Insurance Commissioner. Such corporations must comply with capital and asset requirements laid down in the Act and a company with its head office outside Queensland must have an agent in Queensland. The information in the following table has been compiled from returns which are collected on a uniform basis in all States. It shows particulars for Queensland business only, premiums, losses, and expenditure being allocated according to the State in which the policy was issued. A proportion of the Australian Control Office's expenditure for each company has been included in total expenditure according to the proportion of gross premiums received in this State.

The State Government Insurance Office conducts general insurance, and, in addition, in 1960-61 there were 140 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 134 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 369.

In addition to the premium income shown in the following table, the insurance companies received £958,966 from investments (interest, dividends, rents, &c) held in Queensland. Commission and agents'

charges amounted to £1,297,769, while expenses of management and Queensland's proportion of Australian Control Office expenses were £4,410,989.

GENERAL INSURANCE, QUEENSLAND, 1960-61¹

Class of Business	Premiums	Losses	Contributions to Fire Brigades	Taxation Paid	Total Expenditure ²	Losses, as Proportion of Premiums
	£	£	£	£	£	%
Fire	5,676,306	1,641,383	832,367	306,797	5,074,492	28.9
Loss of Profits	349,126	121,418				34.8
Householders' Comprehensive, &c	616,380	87,358	..	47,396	754,339	14.2
Marine	758,974	510,909				67.3
Motor Vehicles	6,428,650	4,618,420	..	228,714	10,178,428	71.8
Compulsory Third Party	2,631,522	3,157,438				120.0
Employers' Liability and Workers' Compensation	5,515,800	4,581,325	..	10,347	5,175,357	83.1
Other	2,040,239	1,059,447	..	62,988	1,792,449	51.9
Total	24,016,997	15,777,698	832,367	656,242	22,975,065	60.5 ³

¹ Figures for each company are for the accounting year ended during 1960-61—for most companies, year ended 31 December 1960. 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 1960-61 there were 78 Fire Brigade Boards in Queensland. The Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board maintained 17 fire stations throughout Brisbane. The remaining 77 Boards maintained a total of 126 fire stations throughout the State. Equipment included 181 motor fire engines, of which 28 were in the metropolitan area. A total of 1,950 fire alarms were installed throughout the State as at 30 June 1961.

Of the 7,328 total calls answered during 1960-61, 1,143, or 16 per cent, were false alarms. The greatest number of false alarms was in the metropolitan area where 913 of the total 3,285 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 413 and 414.

Particulars of the activities of Fire Brigade Boards in Queensland over the last ten years are shown in the following table.

FIRE BRIGADE BOARDS, QUEENSLAND

Year	Boards	Staff		Calls during Year	Expenditure ²
		Permanent	Other ¹		
	No	No	No	No	£
1951-52	67	473	974	5,271	457,036
1952-53	68	484	939	3,184	556,941
1953-54	71	483	984	3,850	555,439
1954-55	71	502	1,003	3,711	594,075
1955-56	72	497	1,005	4,587	650,514
1956-57	73	683	1,014	6,208	867,243
1957-58	75	741	1,046	5,536	995,283
1958-59	75	766	1,168	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

¹ Including volunteers.

² Excluding loan expenditure (£107,741 in 1960-61).

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			
	Com-panies	Nominal Capital	Com-panies	Nominal Capital	Com-panies	Nominal Capital	Com-panies	Nominal Capital
	No	£1,000	No	£1,000	No	£1,000	No	£1,000
1957 ..	4,375	355,144	1,625	1,113,616	293	683,513	6,293	2,152,273
1958 ..	5,104	404,937	1,751	1,264,796	295	631,724	7,150	2,301,457
1959 ..	6,149	462,421	1,934	1,435,081	299	713,408	8,382	2,610,910
1960 ..	7,442	536,306	2,175	1,642,357	317	987,229	9,934	3,165,892
1961 ..	8,432	582,076	2,210	1,865,108	271	1,012,673	10,913	3,459,857

¹ Excluding companies in liquidation.

New companies incorporated in Queensland in 1960-61 numbered 1,105, their nominal capital being £32,826,000. During 1960-61, 302 other Australian companies with a nominal capital of £141,092,000 were registered in Queensland and 27 overseas companies with a nominal capital of £15,746,000. Private companies accounted for over 95 per cent

of the new Queensland companies registered in the last ten years. At their balancing dates during 1960-61, companies incorporated in Queensland had £211,025,000 in subscribed capital, of which £204,090,000 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. Recently uniform legislation was approved in all States and in Queensland this took 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 a copy of their balance sheets and profit and loss account 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 are 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 1960, the number of societies was 23, with 471 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 more important towns of the State.

The next table shows details of the societies for five years. The membership was 50,608, or 3·4 per cent of the population, at 30 June 1960 but, as members' families usually participate in medical benefits, the percentage benefiting is much higher.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60
Branches No	508	496	483	477	471
Members—					
Males No	44,503	43,513	42,661	41,576	41,484
Females No	8,783	8,649	8,656	8,837	9,124
Total No	53,286	52,162	51,317	50,413	50,608
Deaths of Members—					
Males No	737	789	722	826	821
Females No	246	232	244	246	237
Total No	983	1,021	966	1,072	1,058
Sickness—					
Male Cases No	9,469	9,271	8,995	9,163	9,235
Duration Weeks	130,470	127,858	127,191	128,145	131,514
Female Cases No	502	532	492	472	493
Duration Weeks	7,278	7,972	7,093	7,362	7,863
Receipts—					
Members' Dues £	432,859	453,297	493,088	546,776	660,319
Investments £	131,628	137,303	144,081	154,717	167,863
Total £	564,487	590,600	637,169	701,493	828,182
Expenditure—					
Sick Pay £	79,546	78,478	79,212	85,247	95,878
Death Benefits £	46,814	51,707	47,849	52,901	56,939
Medical and Hospital Benefits £	210,277	235,748	272,882	316,450	423,560
Management £	123,495	143,476	153,688	165,182	179,002
Total £	460,132	509,409	553,631	619,780	755,379
Investment of Funds—					
Mortgages £1,000	1,445	1,491	1,420	1,481	1,537
Government Loans £1,000	1,128	1,096	1,058	978	960
Property £1,000	217	289	521	690	724
Cash at Bank, &c £1,000	398	401	365	380	394
Total £1,000	3,188	3,277	3,364	3,529	3,615

Funds may be invested as prescribed under the Act, usually in government and municipal securities, or in mortgages, and an actuarial valuation of each society's financial position is made every five years.

Ten years ago, when the total value of all dwellings constructed and the average value per dwelling were less than half the corresponding values for recent years, mortgages accounted for 22 per cent of all funds invested, and Commonwealth and State Government loans for 59 per cent. Now, 42 per cent of the funds is invested in mortgages and only 27 per cent in government loans.

Particulars of membership and finances during 1959-60 of the various orders of friendly societies are shown in the following table.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES, QUEENSLAND, 1959-60

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	827	6,743	2,899	647	5,448	63,169
A.O.F.—							
North Queensland District	2	166	1,475	987	44	1,144	24,713
Rockhampton District . .	4	400	2,242	1,179	175	1,895	28,654
United Brisbane District . .	29	3,126	32,872	7,699	14,081	30,274	205,914
G.U.O.O.F.	26	2,450	30,842	8,042	12,107	27,339	174,029
H.A.C.B.S.—							
North Queensland District	8	351	4,253	1,784	101	2,878	46,882
Rockhampton District . .	9	829	5,592	2,417	228	4,048	65,721
South Queensland District	60	6,853	141,278	29,221	76,856	128,093	520,027
I.O.O.F.	22	1,455	10,355	3,329	1,750	8,291	92,456
I.O.R.	55	4,602	47,788	13,455	13,433	38,872	418,465
M.U.I.O.O.F.—							
North Queensland Branch	12	1,300	8,764	3,707	488	6,390	117,783
Queensland Branch . .	136	13,208	388,748	28,786	248,836	366,638	1,014,492
P.A.F.S.	64	8,886	116,113	31,051	53,341	106,746	605,763
U.A.O.D.	26	2,862	17,592	8,441	1,284	14,398	208,388
Other	9	3,293	13,525	9,820	189	12,925	28,508
Total	471	50,608	828,182	152,817	423,560	755,379	3,614,964

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 31 societies registered under this Act at 30 June 1961, but only 27 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. The State Treasurer may guarantee loans made to co-operative housing societies, and, at 30 June 1961, guaranteed advances of £3,019,839 were outstanding. Fourteen societies previously registered under *The Co-operative Societies Acts, 1946 to 1961*, were transferred to the new Act, and a further 77 new societies have been formed, making a total of 91 registered at 30 June 1961. Only 68 operated throughout the year.

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 419, but it should be noted that, owing to differences in the accounting periods, the advances shown there do not tally with the advances received 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 418 to 422.

BUILDING AND CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING SOCIETIES¹, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
	No	No	No	No	No
Societies	14	29	52	59	95
Shareholders ²	14,813 _r	15,753 _r	16,130 _r	16,144 _r	16,178
Borrowers ²	13,105	14,153	15,141	16,710	18,124
	£	£	£	£	£
Receipts	3,214,847	3,711,774	4,742,978	6,607,846	7,438,988
Government Advances .. .. .	..³	451,974	524,357	1,031,204	1,206,762
Other Advances .. .. .	..³	.. ³	.. ³	1,114,020	1,599,847
Loans Repaid	1,287,384	1,502,384	1,984,248	2,075,244	1,963,974
Payments and Deposits on Shares	1,490,918	1,124,216	1,311,153	1,626,557	1,708,542
Interest on Loans	398,853	474,501	529,284	658,287	826,590
Other	37,692	158,699	393,936	102,534	133,273
Expenditure	3,003,174	3,879,476	4,768,101	6,528,976	7,271,570
Loans Granted	2,287,332	2,736,145	3,320,364	4,888,777	5,418,211
Interest Paid Out	246,952	306,302	426,903	496,494	766,163
Other	468,890	837,029	1,020,834	1,143,705	1,087,196
Total Advances on Mortgages ²	8,279,300	9,577,530	11,431,832	14,339,852	17,778,408

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. ³ Not collected. _r Revised since last issue.

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 1960-61, returns were furnished by 95 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 1960-61.

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 1961.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES, QUEENSLAND, 1960-61

Particulars	Producers' Societies	Consumers' Societies	Producers' and Consumers' Societies	Total
Societies No	97	63	2	162
Branches ¹ No	89	24	5	118
Members No	97,033	29,548	3,167	129,748
Sales £	54,783,319	4,942,722	3,156,471	62,882,512
Other Receipts £	974,657	178,902	12,038	1,165,597
Total Receipts £	55,757,976	5,121,624	3,168,509	64,048,109
Working Expenses £	10,320,456	749,022	527,502	11,596,980
Rebates and Bonuses £	860,060	69,064	..	929,124
Dividends on Share Capital £	132,830	18,510	4,258	155,598
Purchases £	42,281,796	4,086,713	2,488,664	48,857,173
Other Expenditure £	630,641	111,562	87,561	829,764
Total Expenditure £	54,225,783	5,034,871	3,107,985	62,368,639
Assets £	35,489,327	4,327,007	767,534	40,583,868

¹ In addition to main establishment.

9 REAL PROPERTY TRANSFERS

All transfers of real property are recorded in the Titles Office Register, and details of transfers under *The Real Property Acts, 1861 to 1956*, during the last ten years will be found in the next table. Further information can be found in Chapter 4, section 7.

REAL PROPERTY TRANSFERS, QUEENSLAND

Year	Transfers	Consideration in Transfers	Year	Transfers	Consideration in Transfers
	No	£		No	£
1951-52 ..	37,581	54,762,850	1956-57 ..	34,362	62,963,230
1952-53 ..	35,728	52,259,741	1957-58 ..	39,030	79,725,867
1953-54 ..	38,530	62,395,910	1958-59 ..	40,407	87,153,910
1954-55 ..	36,504	63,734,658	1959-60 ..	44,651	108,940,106
1955-56 ..	34,441	62,834,709	1960-61 ..	41,598	105,699,540

10 MORTGAGES, LIENS, BILLS OF SALE

Mortgages on Real Property—Mortgages and releases of mortgages registered under *The Real Property Acts, 1861 to 1956*, are shown for the five years ended 30 June 1961 in the next table.

MORTGAGES ON REAL PROPERTY, QUEENSLAND

Year	Registered		Released	
	No	£	No	£
1956-57	20,878	30,735,564	17,479	19,104,010
1957-58	24,190	41,043,807	19,158	22,815,157
1958-59	25,501	46,131,896	20,544	26,705,307
1959-60	30,360	58,664,152	23,864	35,305,047
1960-61	27,925	55,369,678	21,334	37,078,578

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 £950 to £1,980.

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 1956-57 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—		£			£	
1956-57	4,373	4,988,063	1,733	1,089	1,972,145	1,281
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
Liens on Sugar²—						
1956-57	1,004	4,226,748	1,720	..	..	..
1957-58	1,112	4,512,817	1,611	..	..	..
1958-59	1,233	5,576,085	1,535	..	..	..
1959-60	1,287	5,270,974	1,373	..	..	..
1960-61	1,161	5,289,033	1,247	..	..	..
State Securities³—						
1956-57	2,066	3,204,067	..	844	709,017	..
1957-58	2,350	3,345,758	..	1,073	938,660	..
1958-59	1,635	2,754,183	..	1,074	1,220,255	..
1959-60	1,632	2,830,678	..	2,337	3,186,134	..
1960-61	1,867	1,982,005	..	2,833	4,419,681	..

¹ Including stock mortgages and liens on wool and crops other than sugar.

² Liens on sugar crops are for one season only, and releases therefore are the same as registrations.

³ Instruments registered in favour of the Crown as security against loans by the Agricultural Bank, &c.

11 HIRE PURCHASE

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*. A copy of the hiring agreement must be forwarded to the hirer within twenty-one days of signing, together with a notice setting out the hirer's rights under the Act. Installments must be of approximately equal amounts payable at equal intervals of time.

In the case of default, the owner may take repossession proceedings against the hirer. The hirer must, however, be given at least seven days' notice of the owner's intention to repossess, and the notice must contain information regarding the present state of the account. Within thirty days of repossession, a notice must be forwarded to the hirer offering him the alternatives of continuing the contract after paying the arrears and costs of repossession or of finalising the contract by paying the amount due, or he may find a buyer who is agreeable to pay the owner's estimate of the present value of the goods as stated on the notice. If no election is made, then the owner is required to sell the goods at the best price available. If the sale price does not cover the amount owing then the owner has a right of action against the hirer, but if the selling price of the goods is more than sufficient to cover the liability, then the hirer is entitled to a refund of the balance. Provision is made for the hirer to assign or terminate the agreement at any time in accordance with the Act and due consideration is made for refunds.

Special provisions concerning repossession relate to farmers' agricultural implements and motor trucks.

The figures shown in the following table relate to businesses which finance the retail sales of goods, but do not retail goods themselves. Businesses which finance hire purchase exclusively for their own employees are not included. All types of goods sold to final purchasers are included, whether producer or consumer goods. The item "Value of Goods" denotes the value at net cash or list price excluding hiring charges and insurance; the "Amount Financed" also excludes hiring charges and insurance.

RETAIL HIRE PURCHASE OPERATIONS OF FINANCE BUSINESSES, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
	No	No	No	No	No
Number of New Agreements—					
Motor Vehicles, Tractors, &c ..	53,854	57,337	64,315	68,496	51,554
Plant and Machinery	3,988	4,340	5,053	5,916	5,364
Household and Personal Goods ..	134,801	147,798	164,423	161,757	120,110
Total	192,643	209,475	233,791	236,169	177,028
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
Value of Goods—					
Motor Vehicles, Tractors, &c ..	37,986	41,594	44,318	47,698	38,158
Plant and Machinery	2,152	2,756	3,956	4,372	4,220
Household and Personal Goods ..	8,123	9,289	10,258	15,059	12,438
Total	48,261	53,639	58,532	67,129	54,816
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
Amount Financed—					
Motor Vehicles, Tractors, &c ..	22,776	24,647	26,826	29,464	23,491
Plant and Machinery	1,346	1,749	2,482	2,863	2,721
Household and Personal Goods ..	6,334	7,335	8,334	12,245	10,072
Total	30,456	33,731	37,642	44,572	36,284
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
Balances Outstanding at End of Year (including hiring charges and insurance)	36,934	42,483	49,451	59,721	57,431

The following table shows the balances outstanding (including hiring charges and insurance) on agreements made by finance companies in the various States during the last five years. Figures are as at the end of each financial year.

BALANCES OUTSTANDING ON RETAIL HIRE PURCHASE AGREEMENTS,
AUSTRALIA

State	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
New South Wales ¹ .. .	85,480	111,872	141,028	163,808	161,575
Victoria	64,255	84,652	100,193	118,493	106,911
Queensland	36,934	42,483	49,451	59,721	57,431
South Australia ² .. .	25,342	28,688	32,621	42,922	42,362
Western Australia .. .	15,488	19,052	20,779	25,169	27,060
Tasmania	9,023	9,928	10,696	11,872	12,310
Australia	236,522	296,675	354,768	421,985	407,649

¹ Including Australian Capital Territory.² Including Northern Territory.

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 for changes in the capital structure of the companies. This is done by equating the price of a share after any capital change to the index of the value of shares or share plus rights, which would be held after the capital change by a cum-rights or cum-bonus holder, and amending the index base accordingly. In the event of a share being no longer listed, it is replaced by a share of a company of similar industrial classification, so that the index is maintained on a constant number of shares.

The index reflects the sharp rise in share values in 1959-60 and the levelling-off in 1960-61 subsequent to economic measures undertaken by the Commonwealth Government in November 1960. During 1961-62 an upward trend in the index prevailed for the first eight months followed by a decline. The average for the whole year was the same as for 1960-61.

SHARE PRICES INDEX, BRISBANE

(June 1954 = 100·0)

Year	Manufacturing and Distributing	Retail	Financial	Miscellaneous	Total Index
1954-55 ..	104·9	107·9	97·1	97·7	103·5
1955-56 ..	108·7	119·8	103·8	98·6	108·1
1956-57 ..	111·0	119·8	102·4	94·6	108·7
1957-58 ..	122·7	134·0	124·0	103·9	120·9
1958-59 ..	134·1	139·7	135·3	114·6	131·4
1959-60 ..	182·6	190·0	181·9	169·1	181·1
1960-61 ..	188·8	192·9	177·3	170·9	185·3
1961-62 ..	188·6	194·2	196·7	163·7	185·3

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	12,304
1920	396,555	354,069	750,624	737,464	745,957	2,177	12,309
1921	403,261	362,463	765,724	754,374	762,072	1,913	13,187
1922	411,955	370,424	782,379	769,180	776,806	3,820	12,835
1923	422,261	379,583	801,844	785,466	795,103	7,376	12,089
1924	431,847	390,237	822,084	804,442	814,078	7,859	12,381
1925	444,330	400,512	844,842	825,313	836,844	10,020	12,738
1926	452,968	409,518	862,486	847,757	857,071	6,094	11,550
1927	460,319	416,066	876,385	864,502	870,643	2,144	11,755
1928	468,323	422,554	890,877	877,753	884,815	2,685	11,807
1929	473,948	428,188	902,136	891,435	897,569	1,082	10,177
1930	481,559	435,177	916,736	903,703	910,319	3,116	11,484
1931	487,932	441,794	929,726	917,830	924,825	2,682	10,308
1932	492,516	446,581	939,097	930,456	935,575	-183	9,554
1933	497,460	451,684	949,144	940,628	945,481	1,251	8,796
1934	502,483	457,361	959,844	950,462	955,810	1,532	9,168
1935	508,348	462,949	971,297	961,200	966,654	2,616	8,837
1936	514,150	468,828	982,978	972,767	979,297	1,519	10,162
1937	519,679	474,901	994,580	984,956	990,643	1,446	10,156
1938	525,264	480,259	1,005,523	996,448	1,001,996	1,152	9,791
1939	532,038	488,057	1,020,095	1,008,207	1,015,043	3,760	10,818
1940	536,712	494,740	1,031,452	1,021,426	1,026,541	199	11,209
1941	537,879	500,592	1,038,471	1,032,122	1,036,555	-4,458	11,989
1942	534,767	503,158	1,037,925	1,036,690	1,036,016	-10,498	11,544
1943	542,738	511,846	1,054,584	1,040,433	1,047,421	5,467	12,658
1944	548,848	519,407	1,068,255	1,054,810	1,061,467	-549	15,135
1945	556,829	528,035	1,084,864	1,068,630	1,076,610	244	17,254
1946	563,013	533,818	1,096,831	1,084,125	1,090,238	-4,340	16,376
1947	570,993	541,825	1,112,818	1,097,303	1,105,882	-2,230	18,242
1948	584,560	553,984	1,138,544	1,114,634	1,127,318	8,330	17,396
1949	601,723	568,596	1,170,319	1,140,816	1,155,638	14,188	17,587
1950	620,329	585,089	1,205,418	1,173,232	1,191,081	16,470	18,629
1951	636,935	601,343	1,238,278	1,207,194	1,223,719	14,313	18,547
1952	652,974	618,282	1,271,256	1,239,868	1,255,896	13,196	19,782
1953	666,348	632,072	1,298,420	1,272,244	1,287,231	7,388	19,776
1954	680,224	645,257	1,325,481	1,300,464	1,313,738	7,229	19,832
1955	696,544	662,314	1,358,858	1,328,064	1,344,445	12,332	21,045
1956	714,288	678,285	1,392,573	1,360,801	1,377,393	13,492	20,223
1957	726,623	693,878	1,420,501	1,394,088	1,408,732	5,844	22,084
1958	740,017	709,320	1,449,337	1,422,349	1,436,156	6,419	22,417
1959	753,906	723,255	1,477,161	1,450,535	1,464,469	4,574	23,250
1960	766,448	735,838	1,502,286	1,478,129	1,491,114	2,282	22,843
1961	777,982	746,802	1,524,784	1,503,703	1,515,241	.. ¹	23,881

¹ Difference between annual population increase and natural increase except from 1939 to 1947 inclusive, during which period deaths of defence personnel were not deducted from natural increase. Any error in State population estimates, though small in relation to the

STATISTICS (Chapter 3)

Births	Birth Rate ²	Marriages	Marriage Rate ²	Deaths	Death Rate ²	Infant Deaths		Infant Death Rate ²		Year
						Under One Year	Under Four Weeks	Under One Year	Under Four Weeks	
1,236	47.9	278	10.8	478	18.5	141	<i>n</i>	114.1	<i>n</i>	1860
3,532	44.0	1,074	13.4	1,733	21.6	580	<i>n</i>	164.2	<i>n</i>	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

whole population, could seriously distort this figure. Hence it has not been shown for 1961 which includes two quarters since the last Census. ² Rate per 1,000 mean population.

³ Rate per 1,000 live births. *n* Not available.

SUMMARY OF JUSTICE AND

Year	Police Force at End of Year ¹	Prisoners in Gaol at End of Year ²		Supreme Court Criminal Convictions	Divorces ³	Liquor Licenses in Force at End of Year ⁴	Schools ⁵	Scholars—Net Enrolment during Year ⁵	University Students at 31 Dec.	Government Expenditure on Schools ⁵
		Males	Females							
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	109,563	..	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	174,247	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	173,095	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	407	15	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
										18,299

¹ From 1915 to 1923, as at 30 June following the year shown. ² From 1924-25 to 1946-47, as at the middle of the financial year shown. ³ Divorces, nullities of marriage, and judicial separations. 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; and Ex-Servicemen's Clubs from 1955-56. ⁵ From 1924, figures are for the calendar year

SOCIAL STATISTICS (Chapters 4 and 5)

Public Hospitals ⁷					Mental Hospital Patients		Pensioners at 30 June ⁹		Year
Number	Staff	Patients Treated		Expenditure ⁸	Admissions	At End of Year	Age	Invalid	
		General	Maternity						
				£1,000					
6	n	421	.. ¹⁰	3	..	..	..	..	1860
7	n	1,811	.. ¹⁰	10	68	89	..	..	1865
13	n	2,074	.. ¹⁰	17	84	188	..	..	1870
20	n	4,080	.. ¹⁰	29	231	356	..	..	1875
29	n	4,537	.. ¹⁰	37	254	553	..	..	1880
47	n	10,417	.. ¹⁰	85	296	786	..	..	1885
54	n	13,763	.. ¹⁰	102	360	1,099	..	..	1890
59	n	14,675	.. ¹⁰	95	310	1,393	..	..	1895
71	n	18,766	.. ¹⁰	120	411	1,728	..	..	1900
75	n	20,123	.. ¹⁰	113	370	1,942	..	..	1905
81	914	26,069	.. ¹⁰	154	417	2,267	9,894	492	1910
97	1,359	37,426	.. ¹⁰	259	484	2,451	12,049	2,954	1915
102	1,758	48,503	.. ¹⁰	437	571	2,814	13,019	4,960	1920
108	1,943	46,418	.. ¹⁰	496	495	2,822	13,478	5,152	1921
111	2,066	49,396	.. ¹⁰	534	567	2,915	13,812	5,359	1922
112	2,147	52,739	.. ¹⁰	555	558	2,951	14,717	5,882	1923
117	2,381	56,544	.. ¹⁰	597	536	3,060	15,120	6,223	1924-25
119	2,610	59,793	3,495	643	525	3,126	16,250	6,800	1925-26
123	2,674	60,137	4,569	682	506	3,077	17,236	7,357	1926-27
124	2,843	59,220	4,577	715	555	3,102	18,185	7,843	1927-28
125	2,940	62,943	4,860	709	524	3,106	19,295	8,553	1928-29
125	3,347	64,898	5,058	762	518	3,109	20,398	9,166	1929-30
122	3,173	66,500	5,985	719	485	3,185	22,376	9,707	1930-31
119	3,210	71,946	6,494	659	554	3,242	23,736	10,237	1931-32
119	3,283	73,730	6,890	666	529	3,270	22,600	10,261	1932-33
118	3,400	78,728	7,235	745	600	3,300	23,282	10,573	1933-34
119	3,466	80,882	7,690	871	646	3,399	24,346	11,029	1934-35
119	3,697	86,755	8,816	924	602	3,401	25,493	11,377	1935-36
118	3,902	91,731	9,570	1,026	618	3,460	26,855	11,610	1936-37
119	4,438	97,430	10,452	1,174	633	3,549	28,198	11,855	1937-38
121	4,696	99,226	12,117	1,451	653	3,652	29,603	12,070	1938-39
120	4,810	104,670	13,065	1,421	578	3,707	34,159 ⁹	8,677 ⁹	1939-40
118	4,937	110,539	13,817	1,467	596	3,772	35,168	8,644	1940-41
119	5,106	110,269	14,852	1,657	571	3,735	35,872	9,167	1941-42
119	5,350	114,291	14,499	1,598	844	3,749	34,834	8,815	1942-43
119	5,466	118,253	16,752	1,703	966	3,819	33,247	8,848	1943-44
118	5,389	117,830	19,473	1,789	648	3,840	32,710	9,085	1944-45
119	5,844	127,917	19,470	1,991	685	3,876	34,808	9,807	1945-46
120	6,330	134,408	24,007	2,468	781	3,933	38,754	10,882	1946-47
121	6,879	133,114	23,565	3,089	793	4,008	40,806	11,808	1947-48
121	7,394	132,839	24,745	3,636	845	4,068	43,684	12,469	1948-49
126	7,918	136,942	26,291	4,171	850	4,153	45,937	12,155	1949-50
131	8,280	140,799	27,613	4,994	930	4,295	48,075	10,740	1950-51
136	8,714	145,516	29,648	6,623	1,005	4,388	50,718	10,571	1951-52
138	9,005	153,724	30,465	7,502	1,142	4,554	54,236	10,691	1952-53
138	9,163	157,187	30,870	7,943	1,141	4,621	58,361	11,022	1953-54
140	9,548	160,177	32,334	8,884	1,141	4,704	62,837	11,638	1954-55
140	9,785	166,755	33,614	9,842	1,238	4,735	66,199	12,165	1955-56
139	10,366	173,517	33,718	11,218	1,391	4,657	69,938	13,113	1956-57
139	10,608	181,598	34,975	11,900	1,421	4,610	72,804	14,230	1957-58
138	10,965	187,626	35,194	13,045	1,526	4,624	75,085	15,397	1958-59
139	11,609	188,830	35,773	13,728	1,453	4,364	82,196	11,605	1959-60
139	12,320	184,918	36,886	14,846	1,357	4,311	89,144	13,084	1960-61

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	n	23,504	n	n	432,890	3,449,350
1865	534	n	51,091	n	n	848,346	6,594,966
1870	935	n	83,358	n	n	1,076,630	8,163,818
1875	1,745	n	121,497	n	n	1,812,576	7,227,774
1880	4,560	n	179,152	n	n	3,162,752	6,935,967
1885	11,101	n	260,207	n	n	4,162,652	8,994,322
1890	12,317	n	365,812	n	n	5,558,264	18,007,234
1895	14,212	n	468,743	n	n	6,822,401	19,856,959
1900	15,910	281,232	456,788	n	n	4,078,191	10,339,185
1905	17,660	240,153	430,565	n	n	2,963,695	12,535,231
1910	23,432	294,866	593,813	n	n	5,131,699	20,331,838
1915	27,224	332,825	686,871	4,278,029	502,864	4,780,893	15,950,154
1920	25,682	325,854	742,217	5,782,116	672,951	6,455,067	17,404,840
1921	25,433	317,021	747,543	6,216,058	831,312	7,047,370	18,402,399
1922	25,078	302,967	714,055	6,109,939	845,524	6,955,463	17,641,071
1923	24,702	307,658	661,593	5,627,721	768,793	6,396,514	16,756,101
1924	24,570	309,658	660,093	5,577,324	877,329	6,454,653	19,028,252
1925	24,563	304,333	638,372	5,669,641	767,004	6,436,645	20,663,323
1926	24,571	306,011	571,622	4,631,567	833,278	5,464,845	16,860,772
1927	24,359	317,283	548,333	4,361,344	864,460	5,225,804	16,642,385
1928	24,480	315,392	522,490	4,172,891	955,450	5,128,341	18,509,201
1929	24,397	317,763	500,104	4,234,223	974,365	5,208,588	20,324,303
1930	25,592	315,389	481,615	4,422,682	1,041,042	5,463,724	22,542,043
1931	26,714	326,193	469,474	4,435,413	1,114,986	5,550,399	22,324,278
1932	27,933	323,012	452,486	4,394,237	1,140,828	5,535,065	21,312,865
1933	27,968	324,582	450,024	4,523,387	1,257,783	5,781,170	20,072,804
1934	28,023	332,048	448,604	4,698,512	1,354,129	6,052,641	21,574,182
1935	27,991	332,949	441,913	4,654,855	1,378,149	6,033,004	18,060,093
1936	27,933	333,539	441,536	4,631,445	1,319,127	5,950,572	20,011,749
1937	27,905	337,307	446,777	4,569,696	1,389,469	5,959,165	22,497,970
1938	27,872	339,393	445,296	4,602,905	1,494,184	6,097,089	23,158,569
1939	27,853	342,063	445,810	4,726,541	1,472,257	6,198,798	24,190,931
1940	27,833	342,912	442,757	4,764,079	1,446,731	6,210,810	23,936,099
1941	27,826	342,803	432,469 ³	4,808,000	1,495,467	6,303,467	25,196,245
1942	27,820	345,930	392,639	4,892,691	1,573,625	6,466,316	25,650,231
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

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 ³ (Greasy Equivalent)		Butter Production ⁴		Cheese Production ⁴		Year
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	
No	1,000 Lb	£1,000	1,000 Lb	£1,000	1,000 Lb	£1,000	
7,147	5,007	444	n	n	n	n	1860
14,888	12,252	885	n	n	n	n	1865
30,992	38,604	1,026	n	n	n	n	1870
46,447	32,167	1,366	n	n	n	n	1875
66,248	35,239	1,388	n	n	n	n	1880
55,843	53,359	1,780	n	n	n	n	1885
96,836	67,350	2,525	2,000 ⁵	n	170 ⁵	n	1890
100,747	109,287	2,987	3,720	n	1,842	n	1895
122,187	64,688	2,197	8,680	n	1,985	n	1900
164,087	70,169	2,650	20,320	n	2,682	n	1905
152,212	139,251	5,908	31,258	1,334	4,147	93	1910
117,787	130,783	6,267	25,457	1,744	4,383	169	1915
104,370	114,810	7,176	40,751	4,200	11,512	533	1920
145,083	132,580	7,784	60,923	5,128	15,201	794	1921
160,617	134,971	10,826	53,786	4,185	10,560	416	1922
132,243	121,913	12,191	40,660	3,374	7,221	344	1923
156,163	140,863	15,554	70,406	4,863	12,644	467	1924
199,598	146,986	10,993	63,001	4,922	12,581	590	1925
183,662	119,848	8,939	51,403	4,176	9,260	405	1926
191,947	126,430	10,078	72,039	5,653	14,128	637	1927
215,764	138,989	9,081	77,045	6,362	14,392	641	1928
236,037	161,088	6,887	78,796	6,003	12,381	551	1929
217,528	182,061	7,040	95,719	5,979	13,648	385	1930
222,686	184,716	5,957	98,013	5,368	11,022	339	1931
213,249	185,834	7,340	103,032	4,660	13,084	322	1932
217,448	169,990	10,228	127,343	5,612	13,887	335	1933
269,873	174,088	7,587	133,625	6,036	12,192	346	1934
304,888	142,793	8,288	115,920	6,003	9,149	270	1935
290,855	153,766	9,156	87,475	4,960	7,790	251	1936
282,941	174,751	10,390	118,244	7,348	11,963	381	1937
325,326	179,459	8,195	157,626	9,605	15,769	506	1938
391,333	195,770	10,033	142,846	9,086	13,849	461	1939
435,946	214,704	11,773	119,940	7,648	11,733	399	1940
352,360	204,119	11,635	97,623	6,271	16,360	608	1941
409,348	213,966	13,608	113,211	8,373	28,541	1,228	1942
450,391	194,355	12,656	103,032	9,117	24,051	1,201	1943
438,088	178,719	11,967	96,334	8,556	22,635	1,160	1944
415,411	173,249	10,864	102,567	9,339	26,936	1,403	1945
340,150	144,820	15,791	75,359	6,995	17,292	927	1946
378,102	153,564	28,057	105,382	11,944	21,607	1,380	1947
407,322	156,655	32,623	107,029	12,694	21,041	1,373	1948
391,836	162,256	46,878	109,278	14,280	20,276	1,479	1949
374,991	154,667	88,818	107,321	15,690	19,440	1,552	1950
316,529	138,767	47,190	63,195	12,153	10,529	1,072	1951
335,809	163,149	59,903	110,712	23,734	21,143	2,389	1952
384,453	174,414	61,125	94,426	20,563	15,112	1,715	1953
406,879	176,548	52,109	103,539	22,093	17,744	1,849	1954
372,871	194,014	53,134	108,731	21,607	16,978	1,863	1955
394,518	227,664	78,504	92,785	18,210	15,986	1,674	1956
422,713	204,375	53,836	73,012	15,064	11,593	1,244	1957
399,875	219,148	45,075	92,589	17,781	18,412	2,038	1958
429,034	236,196	54,573	87,908	19,123	19,023	2,502	1959
448,279	235,590	50,859	70,059	15,440	16,177	1,933	1960

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.

SUMMARY OF AGRICULTURAL

Season	Sugar				Maize		Wheat	
	Area Cut for Crushing	Cane Pro- duced	Sugar Mills ¹	Raw Sugar Made	Area Har- vested	Grain Pro- duced	Area Har- vested	Grain Pro- duced
	Acres	1,000 Tons	No	1,000 Tons	Acres	1,000 Bushels	Acres	1,000 Bushels
1860-61	..	..	..	..	1,526	n	196	n
1865-66	n	n	n	n	6,244	n	2,068	n
1870-71	2,188	n	39	3	16,040	n	2,892	40
1875-76	7,668	n	66	6	38,711	n	4,058	97
1880-81	12,497	n	83	16	44,109	1,410	10,944	223
1885-86	38,557	n	166	56	71,741	1,574	5,274	52
1890-91	40,208	n	110	69	99,400	2,374	10,294	208
1895-96	55,771	n	64 ¹	86	100,481	2,391	12,950	124
1900-01	72,651	848	58	93	127,974	2,457	79,304	1,194
1905-06	96,093	1,416	51	153	113,720	2,165	119,356	1,137
1910-11	94,641	1,840	51	211	180,862	4,460	106,718	1,022
1915-16	94,459	1,153	45	140	146,474	2,003	93,703	414
1920-21	89,142	1,339	34	167	115,805	2,013	177,320	3,707
1921-22	122,956	2,287	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

¹ The figures shown are the numbers of mills which actually operated during each season. Prior to 1895-96 they include a number of juice mills. ² Until 1895-96 the figures are

PRODUCTION STATISTICS (Chapter 7)

Hay and Green Forage	Cotton		Bananas		Pineapples		Total Area Under Crop	Season
	Area Harvested	Seed Cotton ²	Total Area	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

estimates obtained from records of ginned cotton produced, which was assumed to be 32 per cent of the seed cotton. n Not available.

SUMMARY OF FISHERIES, MINERAL, AND

Year	Fisheries Production ¹		Mining and Quarrying Production					
	Edible Fish, &c	Other ²	Approximate Metal Content					
			Gold	Silver	Lead	Copper	Tin	Zinc
	£1,000	£1,000	Fine Oz	Oz	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
1860	n	..	2,738	..	..	1	..	..
1865	n	1	17,473	..	..	721	..	..
1870	n	..	92,040	..	..	1,335	..	..
1875	n	7	281,725	..	..	1,674	3,133	..
1880	n	63	222,441	n	n	326	1,993	..
1885	n	107	250,137	n	n	1,340	2,277	..
1890	n	97	513,819	n	n	185	2,079	..
1895	n	77	506,285	225,019	363	434	1,480	..
1900	n	134	676,027	112,990	205	384	786	..
1905	n	75	592,620	601,712	2,422	7,221	2,762	..
1910	67	122	441,400	861,202	2,392	16,387	2,067	..
1915	104	62	249,711	239,748	486	19,704	1,488	..
1920	120	173	155,230	274,235	1,709	15,897	1,040	..
1921	118	85	40,376	195,328	1,057	2,428	735	..
1922	130	199	80,584	273,036	2,802	5,104	769	..
1923	141	151	88,726	469,302	5,487	6,243	632	..
1924	153	272	98,841	276,651	3,695	5,630	837	128
1925	182	242	46,406	385,489	5,235	3,909	708	171
1926	166	241	10,339	252,540	3,735	1,217	741	200
1927	181	250	37,979	84,118	914	3,741	778	..
1928	179	247	13,277	22,034	43	2,787	711	..
1929	186	281	9,476	52,663	389	3,748	692	..
1930	177	168	7,821	69,808	231	2,930	422	..
1931	160	143	13,147	1,088,478	17,184	3,135	335	..
1932	161	129	23,263	2,301,782	47,716	3,136	496	..
1933	161	134	91,997	2,248,804	45,150	2,941	599	..
1934	169	151	115,471	2,259,574	42,462	2,906	739	..
1935	168	178	102,990	2,409,165	32,952	2,900	832	4,411
1936	177	193	121,174	3,084,008	35,763	3,828	776	30,443
1937	182	161	127,281	3,264,994	38,474	5,149	820	27,598
1938	194	136	151,432	3,533,490	41,196	4,459	704	23,735
1939	181	154	147,248	3,885,963	45,292	5,798	867	29,092
1940	205	187	126,831	4,365,838	48,118	6,908	890	29,584
1941	225	..	109,064	3,865,514	43,273	7,335	759	27,437
1942	302	..	95,117	3,055,435	33,512	6,331	522	21,035
1943	342	..	62,838	775,072	8,579	10,758	549	5,077
1944	334	18	51,223	112,254	..	15,804	863	..
1945	476	81	63,223	112,710	..	15,007	651	..
1946	506	187	62,733	980,538	12,755	6,481	684	11,361
1947	483	238	72,281	2,100,966	29,590	2,778	977	25,216
1948	496	418	69,646	2,306,869	30,779	3,149	478	21,592
1949	516	474	76,282	2,872,577	37,697	4,925	736	21,241
1950	543	520	88,249	2,940,641	39,173	5,246	600	25,800
1951	610	486	78,580	2,764,755	33,076	4,727	340	21,743
1952	707	397	84,642	3,435,261	39,395	6,236	330	23,683
1953	654	567	71,818	2,906,314	36,168	21,409	292	19,944
1954	784	652	98,754	3,409,439	40,715	27,748	730	19,615
1955	872	777	65,296	3,775,048	40,682	28,227	770	17,151
1956	1,063	709	70,294	3,953,333	43,933	37,168	630	16,331
1957	1,219	528	64,834	4,302,649	50,826	35,798	772	19,445
1958	1,179	346	71,511	5,262,013	60,027	46,931	1,019	17,484
1959	1,252	408	91,496	4,777,245	53,120	65,703	1,104	13,983
1960	1,036	552	75,852	4,743,109	56,029	80,155	885	24,394

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. Value of output from Mining

TIMBER PRODUCTION STATISTICS (Chapter 7)

			Timber Production ¹					
Coal	Mineral Sands Con- centrates	Total Value ^a	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	..	1890
323	..	2,436	19,643	103	17,238	107	..	1895
497	..	3,180	60,191	284	39,653	227	..	1900
529	..	3,726	47,969	237	25,961	151	..	1905
871	..	3,710	71,879	504	44,559	355	..	1910
1,024	..	3,324	89,726	769	55,224	543	..	1915
1,100	..	3,618	85,313	1,472	50,691	863	..	1920
955	..	1,496	73,554	1,277	39,433	728	..	1921
959	..	1,859	76,598	1,305	49,490	879	..	1922
1,061	..	2,215	78,958	1,376	62,714	1,097	..	1923
1,123	..	2,306	83,674	1,509	59,949	1,230	..	1924
1,177	..	2,012	70,623	1,283	61,040	1,248	..	1925
1,221	..	1,609	66,451	1,208	55,860	1,053	106	1926
1,099	..	1,645	52,790	935	49,402	922	164	1927
1,076	..	1,386	59,384	1,023	47,478	942	208	1928
1,369	..	1,707	48,055	832	44,193	807	148	1929
1,095	..	1,241	28,892	481	29,923	512	88	1930
841	..	1,275	26,502	403	25,903	414	116	1931
842	..	1,819	37,539	545	29,520	477	228	1932
876	..	2,373	42,765	624	32,278	501	287	1933
957	..	2,713	65,116	939	51,702	831	431	1934
1,052	..	2,888	70,660	1,031	54,609	842	533	1935
1,047	..	3,614	88,444	1,268	71,372	1,074	612	1936
1,120	..	4,392	95,854	1,389	92,194	1,358	830	1937
1,113	..	3,966	93,728	1,391	83,230	1,252	717	1938
1,317	..	4,557	105,270	1,581	83,452	1,291	833	1939
1,285	..	5,105	105,563	1,577	84,623	1,312	934	1940
1,454	1,000	5,300	96,405	1,452	102,121	1,591	877	1941
1,637	3,634	5,023	79,937	1,306	102,124	1,674	683	1942
1,700	7,969	4,215	78,708	1,303	103,249	1,825	754	1943
1,660	14,162	4,477	78,897	1,360	94,016	1,745	730	1944
1,635	13,414	4,355	72,819	1,383	90,959	1,752	863	1945
1,568	9,500	4,761	72,096	1,276	123,449	2,512	1,110	1946
1,883	10,254	8,549	68,334	1,410	134,956	3,151	1,617	1947
1,742	13,420	9,204	62,577	1,370	161,709	4,227	1,816	1948
1,970	11,061	11,858	59,910	1,483	164,974	4,726	2,022	1949
2,321	14,710	16,349	59,465	1,977	167,143	5,884	2,407	1950
2,474	19,703	20,200 ^a	70,072	2,881	193,835	8,156	3,043	1951
2,742	24,104	17,429 ^a	71,410	3,093	194,768	9,001	2,680	1952
2,517	27,918	17,284	76,795	3,523	187,898	9,272	3,967	1953
2,761	32,136	21,603	66,080	3,307	177,604	9,276	4,544	1954
2,747	35,556	26,892	58,369	3,041	180,617	10,036	4,935	1955
2,735	44,728	30,204	66,488	3,816	189,522	10,879	4,832	1956
2,702	55,389	25,577	68,619	4,041	174,566	10,285	5,628	1957
2,580	38,546	27,632	63,854	3,962	171,507	10,287	6,240	1958
2,594	35,008	33,329	67,287	4,094	183,235	11,257	6,110	1959
2,657	32,484	37,608	62,451	3,892	177,481	11,993	5,449	1960

Census 1952 onwards. ⁴ Excluding timber sawn and used in plywood and case mills (for 1960-61, in thousand super feet, pine, 1,019; other, 3,586). n Not available.

SUMMARY OF FACTORY

Year	Manufacturing ¹						
	Establishments	Workers ²			Salaries and Wages Paid ³	Capital Values ⁴	
		Males	Females	Total		Machinery and Plant	Land and Buildings
	No	No	No	No	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
1860	n	n	n	n	n	n	n
1865	47	n	n	n	n	n	n
1870	471	n	n	n	n	n	n
1875	575	n	n	n	n	n	n
1880	565	n	n	n	n	n	n
1885	1,069	n	n	n	n	n	n
1890	1,308	n	n	n	n	n	n
1895	1,384	n	n	18,584	n	5,428 ⁴	8
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

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 ^a	Salaries and Wages Paid ^a	Capital Values ^a		Output ^a	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	.. ^a	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

proprietors. ⁵ Output, less value of goods consumed in process of production.
⁶ Electricity and Gas Works. ⁷ Valued at prices paid by consumers. ⁸ Value of Land
and Buildings included with Machinery and Plant. n Not available.

SUMMARY OF TRANSPORT AND

Year	Shipping Entered All Ports from Other States and Countries ¹	Railways					
		Lines Open	Passenger Journeys ²	Goods and Live-stock Carried ³	Earnings	Working Expenses	Capital Account ⁴
	1,000 Tons	Miles	1,000	1,000 Tons	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
1860	46	..	..	..	..	..	268
1865	173	21	17	3	6	6	2,193
1870	133	207	36	25	72	69	2,930
1875	395	266	138	51	161	92	4,995
1880	634	637	194	138	308	166	9,266
1885	496	1,433	1,369	543	733	444	15,102
1890-91	469	2,205	2,731	891	909	646	16,759
1895-96	470	2,400	2,274	1,149 ³	1,085	644	19,739
1900-01	835	2,801	4,761	1,712	1,317	863	21,741
1905-06	1,068	3,137	4,569	1,920	1,546	1,363	25,899
1910-11	1,842	3,868	8,299	3,295	2,730	1,563	36,838
1915-16	1,660	4,967	13,939	4,012	3,745	2,745	43,557
1920-21	1,772	5,752	14,908	3,868	5,279	5,048	44,753
1921-22	1,985	5,799	14,822	3,732	5,155	4,810	47,139
1922-23	2,713	5,905	28,358 ²	4,209	5,420	4,714	49,711
1923-24	2,718	6,040	29,536	4,274	5,714	4,991	51,912
1924-25	2,863	6,114	29,658	5,084	7,109	5,425	54,112
1925-26	2,737	6,240	28,384	5,106	7,437	6,460	57,097
1926-27	2,987	6,302	26,813	4,316	7,326	6,495	58,998
1927-28	3,032	6,345	24,801	4,670	7,382	6,106	61,038
1928-29	3,192	6,447	24,738	4,558	7,569	6,203	61,525
1929-30	3,396	6,447	24,441	4,528	7,302	5,946	62,936
1930-31	3,186	6,529	22,009	3,858	6,477	5,080	36,176 ⁴
1931-32	3,231	6,558	20,762	3,861	5,995	4,435	36,398
1932-33	3,379	6,567	22,216	3,686	5,992	4,329	36,693
1933-34	3,453	6,567	22,878	4,214	6,230	4,500	37,316
1934-35	3,835	6,567	24,328	4,879	7,167	5,092	38,053
1935-36	4,089	6,567	25,244	4,664	6,697	5,217	38,611
1936-37	4,139	6,567	25,527	4,975	7,092	5,470	39,187
1937-38	4,468	6,567	25,688	5,061	7,383	5,893	39,597
1938-39	4,484	6,567	24,639	5,234	7,798	6,198	40,022
1939-40	3,483	6,567	24,638	5,472	8,090	6,373	40,403
1940-41	2,435	6,567	26,194	5,600	8,415	6,714	40,333
1941-42	1,821	6,567	29,099	5,761	11,654	8,494	40,408
1942-43	1,471	6,567	33,263	6,706	18,027	11,409	40,824
1943-44	2,018	6,567	38,154	6,567	16,430	13,184	41,301
1944-45	1,830	6,567	38,962	6,240	13,809	11,699	41,546
1945-46	1,837	6,567	38,200	5,758	11,917	10,444	41,979
1946-47	1,838	6,567	34,188	5,750	11,033	10,204	42,236
1947-48	1,975	6,560	29,325	5,523	11,532	10,651	42,682
1948-49	2,964	6,560	32,687	6,888	15,392	14,174	44,027
1949-50	3,077	6,560	32,366	6,943	15,988	15,868	49,260
1950-51	3,201	6,560	34,118	7,182	19,772	19,439	53,306
1951-52	2,919	6,560	35,003	6,823	23,358	24,659	58,485
1952-53	3,521	6,560	35,819	7,437	25,985	27,997	67,100
1953-54	3,783	6,560	35,879	8,161	30,223	29,121	71,016
1954-55	4,005	6,553	35,919	8,492	31,625	30,946	74,345
1955-56	4,128	6,456	35,647	8,180	31,313	33,874	80,726
1956-57	4,151	6,456	34,270	8,453	36,678	37,790	86,833
1957-58	4,475	6,456	33,665	7,766	34,636	36,894	90,866
1958-59	4,928	6,426	33,457	8,373	36,169	37,504	95,708
1959-60	5,284	6,407	32,346	8,116	35,671	38,353	98,878
1960-61	5,802	6,324	28,876	7,981	36,530	38,577	

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)

Street Tramways ⁵			Con- structed Roads at End of Year	Motor Vehicles		Post Office Revenue	Broadcast Listeners' Licenses ⁶	Year
Passen- gers Carried	Revenue Earned	Capital Account		On Register at End of Year	Revenue Collected			
1,000	£1,000	£1,000	Miles	No	£1,000	£1,000	No	
..	..	..	n	..	..	5	..	1860
..	..	..	n	..	..	28	..	1865
..	..	..	n	..	..	32	..	1870
..	..	..	n	..	..	62	..	1875
..	..	..	n	..	..	81	..	1880
n	1	40	n	..	..	179	..	1885
3,399	41	n	n	..	..	223 ⁷	..	1890-91
n	27	n	n	..	..	232 ⁷	..	1895-96
13,362	n	n	n	..	..	315 ⁷	..	1900-01
20,050	128	n	n	n	n	360	..	1905-06
32,419	214	n	n	n	n	571	..	1910-11
51,045	382	1,520	n	n	n	718	..	1915-16
70,855	543	1,477	n	n	n	1,230	..	1920-21
69,728	561	1,683	n	13,807	49	1,353	..	1921-22
73,292	590	1,693	n	19,185	68	1,431	..	1922-23
76,478	645	1,485	n	28,215	111	1,404	..	1923-24
80,124	680	1,668	n	38,524	151	1,447	1,076	1924-25
84,332	725	1,899	n	53,293	204	1,574	8,129	1925-26
83,601	785	2,106	31,100 ⁷	68,818	275	1,674	22,290	1926-27
79,845	831	2,103	31,153 ⁷	75,989	404	1,774	25,172	1927-28
79,456	827	2,248	29,653 ⁷	84,089	477	1,861	24,636	1928-29
77,791	810	2,268	30,412 ⁷	91,515	521	1,940	23,247	1929-30
75,128	781	2,295	29,851 ⁷	90,831	517	1,925	24,062	1930-31
69,990	693	2,233	32,498 ⁷	88,960	522	1,871	28,938	1931-32
69,686	695	2,163	34,915 ⁷	89,216	526	1,870	36,146	1932-33
71,152	700	2,115	35,617 ⁷	92,836	589	1,954	51,998	1933-34
78,262	746	2,161	32,333 ⁷	100,020	633	2,094	67,351	1934-35
83,794	785	2,259	33,274 ⁷	107,592	715	2,201	83,025	1935-36
87,294	811	2,344	34,011 ⁷	111,765	762	2,294	101,324	1936-37
90,679	829	2,395	37,955	118,808	820	2,407	117,487	1937-38
92,607	843	2,444	41,111	128,163	941	2,537	133,217	1938-39
93,431	869	2,443	42,665	129,757	1,029	2,601	151,110	1939-40
97,982	916	2,391	n	128,439	1,032	2,697	168,216	1940-41
112,448	1,056	2,379	n	109,524	881	3,148	172,527	1941-42
135,480	1,249	2,356	n	115,840	743	4,067	174,783	1942-43
157,432	1,455	2,309	n	125,138	813	4,737	176,358	1943-44
159,679	1,462	2,279	n	129,192	839	5,019	180,089	1944-45
147,007	1,355	2,306	n	143,324	968	4,796	186,396	1945-46
135,757	1,276	2,452	n	158,247	1,076	4,345	221,345	1946-47
132,107	1,355	2,509	47,651	171,109	1,248	4,618	230,028	1947-48
125,587	1,531	2,699	49,813	187,968	1,498	4,653	249,402	1948-49
115,239	1,534	2,692	50,065	212,919	1,714	5,598	260,033	1949-50
108,359	1,707	2,822	51,097	240,784	2,600	6,585	270,587	1950-51
108,213	2,068	2,923	52,656	255,025	3,413	8,391	279,852	1951-52
107,891	2,164	2,901	53,141	266,221	4,423	8,888	282,338	1952-53
104,789	2,331	2,850	53,647	284,207	4,804	9,462	287,683	1953-54
101,849	2,348	2,875	55,185	307,721	5,116	10,262	293,542	1954-55
95,843	2,513	2,859	56,890	326,555	5,338	11,261	301,371	1955-56
89,346	2,501	2,830	58,748	345,084	5,716	12,583	312,527	1956-57
85,808	2,437	2,792	61,435	365,189	5,962	13,585	320,626	1957-58
81,825	2,579	2,768	65,031	383,779	6,586	14,482	337,760	1958-59
80,670	2,599	2,787	67,316	406,743	7,223	15,882	344,198	1959-60
73,659	2,575	2,621	71,424	421,736	7,692	17,604	341,101	1960-61

account was reduced by £28,000(000) under *The Railway Capital Indebtedness Reduction Act, 1931*.

⁵ Brisbane, and, from 1914 to 1938, Rockhampton, tramways. Figures up to 1930-31 are for the calendar year ended six months earlier than the year shown.

⁶ Excluding licenses for receivers in excess of one, issued from July 1942, to January 1952.

⁷ Calendar year ended six months earlier than the year shown.

n Not available.

SUMMARY OF TRADE

Year	Imports ¹			Exports ¹			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	95,949	52,714	148,663	-36,777
1952-53	43,222	98,743	141,965	145,095	56,615	201,710	59,745
1953-54	55,627	143,672	199,299	165,103	75,382	240,485	41,186
1954-55	68,883	153,811	222,694	154,480	78,045	232,525	9,831
1955-56	61,730	161,445	223,175	152,138	90,588	242,726	19,551
1956-57	48,884	180,352	229,236	190,377	103,161	293,538	64,302
1957-58	49,497	196,483	245,980	156,483	96,089	252,572	6,592
1958-59	47,737	200,703	248,440	169,964	103,695	273,659	25,219
1959-60	50,858	230,778	281,636	181,293	115,760	297,053	15,417
1960-61	61,277	225,076	286,353	163,778	122,313	286,091	-262

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

by-products.

⁴ Chiefly refined sugar.ⁿ Not available.

SUMMARY OF MARKETING

Year	Raw Sugar Production				Butter		Wool
	Average Net Price per Ton ¹			Proportion of Australian Production Exported	Return to Manufacturer ² per Cwt	Proportion Sold Overseas	Average Price per Lb (Greasy) ³
	Australian Sales	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	59	57-22
1960-61	62 10 6	39 18 8	48 17 9	60	22 16 1	39	53-41

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 321.⁴ Slaughtering in slaughter-houses estimated up to

STATISTICS (Chapter 10)

Meat				Oversea Export Price Index Numbers ^a		Year
Livestock Slaughtered ^a			Average Price of Bullocks ^b	Australia	Queensland	
Cattle (including Calves)	Sheep (including Lambs)	Pigs				
1,000	1,000	1,000	£ s d			1860
18	57	2	n	..	..	1865
61	178	5	n	..	..	1870
67	529	7	n	..	..	1875-76
89	342	10	n	..	..	1880-81
128	454	13	n	..	..	1885-86
195	711	20	n	..	..	1890-91
216	951	29	n	..	..	1895-96
510	2,110	87	n	..	..	1900-01
503	861	129	n	..	..	1905-06
219	598	187	n	..	..	1910-11
379	1,751	169	n	..	..	1915-16
653	1,316	216	n	..	..	1920-21
449	461	158	n	..	..
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
739	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

1900-01. See also page 164. ⁵ Average prices of fat stock, Brisbane saleyards.
 See also page 333. ⁶ Base: Average of three years ended June 1939 = 100.
 Index numbers include gold. For further particulars see page 300. 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	Brisbane			
				Food and Groceries	Housing	Clothing	Miscel- laneous
1860	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1865	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1870	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1875	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1880	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1885	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1890	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1895	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1900	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1905	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1910	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1915-16	..	..	..	860	472	690	756
1920-21	..	..	..	1,117	634	1,274	1,139
1921-22	..	..	..	955	629	1,125	944
1922-23	..	..	..	895	697	977	923
1923-24	..	..	..	967	706	1,051	936
1924-25	..	..	..	939	710	1,038	937
1925-26	..	..	..	992	764	1,019	931
1926-27	..	..	..	974	816	992	932
1927-28	..	..	..	937	846	947	936
1928-29	91	118	110	946	839	948	935
1929-30	94	118	111	913	822	934	934
1930-31	100	99	99	801	716	876	928
1931-32	100	92	95	759	658	827	914
1932-33	97	87	90	709	657	804	902
1933-34	89	89	90	715	688	788	899
1934-35	92	89	90	737	703	777	909
1935-36	95	92	93	779	729	773	889
1936-37	99	98	99	817	809	782	944
1937-38	102	101	101	830	830	811	944
1938-39	99	100	100	856	850	829	951
1939-40	111	101	104	868	856	881	965
1940-41	133	106	114	908	859	1,031	1,000
1941-42	153	112	124	934	861	1,202	1,051
1942-43	176	120	136	986	862	1,372	1,106
1943-44	182	122	140	963	863	1,429	1,138
1944-45	182	124	141	965	863	1,429	1,134
1945-46	178	127	142	971	863	1,454	1,134
1946-47	177	130	144	1,010	864	1,534	1,146
1947-48	192	145	159	1,121	865	1,638	1,170
1948-49	201	172	180	1,281	866	1,820	1,256
1949-50	223	196	204	1,380	873	2,095	1,324
1950-51	256	240	244	1,581	908	2,429	1,467
1951-52	288	300	297	2,154	947	2,894	1,727
1952-53	292	331	319	2,355	969	3,081	1,898
1953-54	271	339	319	2,465	997	3,115	1,968
1954-55	277	340	322	2,470	1,019	3,132	1,993
1955-56	292	352	334	2,599	1,037	3,135	2,088
1956-57	311	357	344	2,709	1,076	3,204	2,227
1957-58	301	355	339	2,723	1,171	3,287	2,287
1958-59	283	358	336	2,890	1,375	3,337	2,356
1959-60	281	375	348	3,026	1,433	3,450	2,393
1960-61	278	394	360	3,152 ^a	1,455 ^a	3,523 ^a	2,470 ^a

¹ Base: Average for three years ended June 1939 = 100. Prices used are principally Melbourne, representing most Australian wholesale markets.

² Base: Weighted average six capital cities 1923-1927 = 1,000. The index numbers shown are averages for the four quarters of financial years ended June.

³ Weighted average of six capital cities.

⁴ Ruling at 31 December, middle of financial year

STATISTICS (Chapters 11 and 12)

"C" Series ²		Basic Wage—Brisbane Adult Weekly Rate ⁴				Average Minimum Weekly Wage Rates ⁵ for Adult Males, Queensland	Year
	Australia ³	Common- wealth Authority	State Authority				
All Items	All Items	Males	Males	Females			
		s d	s d	s d	s d		
..	..	..	..	..	..	1860
..	..	..	..	..	..	1865
..	..	..	..	..	..	1870
..	..	..	..	..	..	1875
..	..	..	..	..	..	1880
..	..	..	..	..	..	1885
..	..	..	..	..	..	1890
..	..	..	..	..	..	1895
..	..	..	..	..	..	1900
..	..	..	..	..	..	1905
721	782	..	..	..	49 2	1910
1,054	1,166	..	..	..	54 4	1915-16
		..	..	..	91 6	1920-21
923	1,013	..	85 0	43 0	96 8	1921-22	
877	975	..	80 0	41 0	93 10	1922-23	
926	1,002	76 0	80 0	41 0	94 2	1923-24	
913	988	75 0	80 0	41 0	95 9	1924-25	
939	1,008	77 0	85 0	43 0	99 11	1925-26	
937	1,002	82 6	85 0	43 0	100 1	1926-27	
919	1,010	79 6	85 0	43 0	100 1	1927-28	
922	1,020	79 0	85 0	43 0	101 2	1928-29	
902	1,017	80 6	85 0	43 0	101 2	1929-30	
822	921	70 6	77 0	39 6	92 5	1930-31	
780	847	58 6	74 0	39 0	89 0	1931-32	
752	810	56 8	74 0	39 0	88 5	1932-33	
757	810	59 4	74 0	39 0	88 1	1933-34	
768	823	62 0	74 0	39 0	88 9	1934-35	
786	839	64 0	74 0	39 0	88 5	1935-36	
828	863	66 0	74 0	39 0	88 7	1936-37	
844	885	74 0	78 0	41 0	92 8	1937-38	
863	912	75 0	81 0	43 0	95 10	1938-39	
882	932	76 0	84 0	45 0	99 5	1939-40	
937	985	79 0	84 0	45 0	100 1	1940-41	
995	1,043	84 0	89 0	48 0	106 3	1941-42	
1,061	1,124	91 0	94 0	51 6	112 6	1942-43	
1,072	1,126	93 0	97 0	54 6	115 10	1943-44	
1,071	1,126	93 0	97 0	54 6	117 1	1944-45	
1,079	1,134	93 0	97 0	54 6	118 1	1945-46	
1,113	1,160	101 0	105 0	60 6	126 10	1946-47	
1,180	1,235	105 0	109 0	64 6	134 6	1947-48	
1,294	1,355	115 0	119 0	72 6	153 2	1948-49	
1,404	1,480	125 0	129 0	79 6	165 2	1949-50	
1,585	1,690	154 0	154 0	102 6	195 2	1950-51	
1,950	2,072	185 0	185 0	123 0	229 11	1951-52	
2,101	2,261	216 0	216 0	144 6	258 6	1952-53	
2,167	2,325	218 0	222 0	149 0	264 8	1953-54	
2,182	2,345	218 0	225 0	151 0	275 7	1954-55	
2,251	2,460	218 0	229 0	154 0	283 6	1955-56	
2,341	2,579	228 0	241 0	162 6	302 9	1956-57	
2,397	2,585	238 0	241 0	162 6	304 4	1957-58	
2,528	2,651	243 0	256 0	173 6	317 10	1958-59	
2,622	2,758	258 0	267 0	182 0	334 4	1959-60	
2,703 ⁶	2,922 ⁶	258 0	276 0	191 0	350 8	1960-61	

shown. ⁵ Average minimum weekly wage rates as at 31 December, middle of financial year shown. From 1939-40, the series, previously unweighted, has been revised by weighting for numbers engaged in various occupations, and by the exclusion of rural occupations. ⁶ Averages of September and December quarters 1960. This index was officially discontinued at December 1960.

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
	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
1860	63	..	179	..	179	180	..	180
1865	221	..	472	43	515	449	11	460
1870	364	..	743	28	771	766	17	783
1875-76	604	..	1,263	58	1,321	1,315	42	1,357
1880-81	658	..	2,024	53	2,077	1,758	47	1,805
1885-86	1,229	..	2,868	117	2,985	3,090	151	3,241
1890-91	1,529	..	3,350	121	3,471	3,685	130	3,815
1895-96	1,567	..	3,642	283	3,925	3,568	264	3,832
1900-01	1,125	583	4,096	261	4,357	4,624	237	4,861
1905-06	506	857	3,854	424	4,278	3,726	515	4,241
1910-11	696	688	5,320	621	5,941	5,315	859	6,174
1915-16	1,461	833	7,706	1,315	9,021	7,672	1,962	9,634
1920-21	3,720	911	12,601	4,110	16,711	12,591	4,644	17,235
1921-22	3,522	951	12,311	4,057	16,368	12,500	4,238	16,738
1922-23	3,441	1,001	12,599	4,998	17,597	12,784	5,468	18,252
1923-24	3,765	1,029	13,428	6,319	19,747	13,415	6,642	20,057
1924-25	4,108	1,140	14,897	6,320	21,217	14,880	6,413	21,293
1925-26	4,347	1,218	15,600	6,759	22,359	16,154	7,291	23,445
1926-27	4,790	1,318	16,148	6,908	23,056	16,491	7,492	23,983
1927-28	5,393	1,459	16,718	5,994	22,712	16,708	5,476	22,184
1928-29	5,175	1,427	16,736	6,157	22,893	16,902	5,885	22,787
1929-30	4,846	1,587	15,998	5,701	21,699	16,721	5,277	21,998
1930-31	5,543	1,523	15,073	5,619	20,692	15,915	5,207	21,122
1931-32	4,762	1,451	12,994	4,885	17,879	15,069	4,330	19,399
1932-33	5,661	1,437	13,397	5,579	18,976	14,951	5,650	20,601
1933-34	5,846	1,508	13,859	6,823	20,682	14,988	5,970	20,958
1934-35	6,546	1,826	15,280	7,642	22,922	15,845	6,764	22,609
1935-36	7,323	1,687	15,489	7,599	23,088	16,231	7,429	23,660
1936-37	7,731	1,810	16,535	8,310	24,845	16,815	8,118	24,933
1937-38	8,539	2,063	17,340	9,526	26,866	17,568	8,891	26,459
1938-39	8,646	2,242	19,330	9,789	29,119	19,316	9,728	29,044
1939-40	8,816	2,363	20,756	9,283	30,039	20,740	9,026	29,766
1940-41	9,180	2,250	21,540	8,762	30,302	21,511	7,566	29,077
1941-42	8,942	4,086	23,663	10,833	34,496	23,599	9,914	33,513
1942-43	8,454	14,093	29,284	27,797	57,081	29,182	18,974	48,156
1943-44	8,783	14,077	28,968	25,453	54,421	28,854	19,863	48,717
1944-45	8,928	4,188	26,447	12,623	39,070	25,878	10,558	36,436
1945-46	9,484	2,783	24,774	11,681	36,455	24,760	10,720	35,480
1946-47	10,667	3,155	25,033	13,727	38,760	25,017	15,730	40,747
1947-48	12,051	3,423	26,820	15,304	42,124	26,915	16,447	43,362
1948-49	14,220	3,796	32,979	18,029	51,008	32,929	18,936	51,865
1949-50	16,357	5,572	37,119	20,559	57,678	37,090	21,711	58,801
1950-51	19,991	7,031	44,723	27,275	71,998	44,625	25,453	70,078
1951-52	23,592	10,599	55,753	35,388	91,141	55,708	35,425	91,133
1952-53	29,090	10,046	63,171	39,137	102,308	62,980	37,771	100,751
1953-54	32,074	11,227	69,696	44,526	114,222	69,353	38,528	107,881
1954-55	34,541	12,193	73,820	47,788	121,608	73,602	47,596	121,198
1955-56	37,242	11,842	75,669	50,317	125,986	77,392	56,420	133,812
1956-57	40,033	14,615	85,158	56,583	141,741	85,143	58,349	143,492
1957-58	43,290	17,490	87,956	63,677	151,633	89,470	61,161	150,631
1958-59	45,667	18,141	93,795 ²	66,360	160,355	94,986	65,020 ²	160,006
1959-60	57,696	13,565	101,912 ²	71,449	173,361	102,077	72,178 ²	174,255
1960-61	62,652	14,997	108,817	76,887	185,704	109,435	76,877	186,312

¹ Including interest contributions from 1900-01, road grants from 1922-23, non-recurring grants from 1934-35, and grants for local public works from 1935-36. The figures are inflated in 1942-43 and 1943-44 by receipts on account of the Allied Works Fund spent through the Main Roads Commission. Taxation reimbursements are included with Taxation. ² Prior to 1937-38 the figures are for the calendar year ended six

FINANCE STATISTICS (Chapter 13)

Gross Loan Expenditure	State Gross Public Debt at 30 June					Local Government Revenue ^a	Year
	Where Payable		Total	Average Rate of Interest per £100	Accumulated Sinking Fund		
	Australia	Overseas					
£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£ s d	£1,000	£1,000	
19						6	1860
685	124	1,008	1,132	2 5 10	..	54	1865
155	695	2,676	3,371	6 10 0	..	28	1870
600	1,956	4,493	6,449	4 14 11	..	87	1875-76
991	2,078	11,167	13,245	4 4 1	..	161	1880-81
1,923	2,209	18,612	20,821	3 17 11	..	556	1885-86
1,556	2,229	25,877	28,106	4 1 1	..	863	1890-91
592	3,080	29,932	33,012	3 18 0	..	512	1895-96
1,212	5,704	32,832	38,536	3 13 8	..	761	1900-01
298	7,230	35,055	42,285	3 14 0	..	706	1905-06
1,995	8,029	39,056	47,085	3 12 4	5	904	1910-11
3,062	10,850	47,883	58,733	3 15 5	259	1,729	1915-16
4,251	25,197	55,548	80,745	3 13 1	441	2,887	1920-21
3,291	26,787	58,904	85,691	3 19 11	394	2,222	1921-22
3,730	30,379	57,626	88,005	4 6 1	689	2,496	1922-23
4,669	32,175	58,954	91,129	4 5 7	940	3,236	1923-24
5,456	34,049	62,953	97,002	4 14 10	1,108	2,754	1924-25
4,972	36,301	66,149	102,450	4 15 7	1,408	3,118	1925-26
4,186	39,330	67,150	106,480	4 15 10	1,721	4,525	1926-27
10,034 ^b	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	n	1960-61

months earlier than the year shown and up to 1923 include loan receipts. All receipts of business undertakings are included. ³ Loan assets and liabilities of the Agricultural Bank, and State Advances Corporation Trust Funds transferred to Loan Fund. ⁴ Excluding amounts transferred from Trust Funds to offset accumulated Debit Balance in the Consolidated Revenue Fund—see page 384. n Not available.

SUMMARY OF PRIVATE FINANCE STATISTICS (Chapter 14)

Year	Cheque-paying Banks (Queensland Business) ¹				Cheque-paying Bank Transactions ²	Savings Banks Deposits at 30 June	Friendly Societies Benefits Paid
	Advances	Total Assets	Deposits	Total Liabilities			
1859-60	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000
1865-66	420	491	182	221	n	8 ³	n
1865-66	2,213	2,503	776	1,003	n	89 ³	n
1870-71	1,196	1,599	1,109	1,298	n	407 ³	n
1875-76	3,147	4,089	2,897	3,283	n	642 ²	n
1880-81	4,421	6,031	3,594	4,292	n	944 ³	n
1885-86	11,949	14,278	7,203	9,259	n	1,338 ³	n
1890-91	17,275	20,629	9,838	10,595	n	1,661 ³	33
1895-96	15,643	19,432	10,813	11,230	n	2,329	44
1900-01	12,785	16,647	13,137	13,683	n	3,896	66
1905-06	13,015	16,710	13,276	13,828	620	4,143	78
1910-11	15,636	22,114	19,633	19,952	1,174	6,377	91
1915-16	18,474	26,009	24,153	25,142	1,852	12,939	122
1920-21	23,297	30,981	28,917	30,196	3,087	18,588	143
1921-22	23,718	29,461	32,001	33,162	3,030	19,394	150
1922-23	27,567	33,751	35,799	36,953	3,324	20,484	163
1923-24	29,964	37,710	35,662	38,251	3,748	20,410	170
1924-25	31,394	41,726	41,169	42,897	4,081	21,340	168
1925-26	33,666	41,967	43,162	44,922	3,711	22,837	185
1926-27	38,297	48,326	42,931	44,844	3,764	22,453	189
1927-28	35,275	45,518	44,205	46,570	3,628	23,325	195
1928-29	36,724	46,226	46,718	48,777	3,777 ³	24,076	206
1929-30	36,630	50,811	44,278	46,932	3,566	23,901	221
1930-31	32,601	49,151	43,768	46,471	2,966	22,354	221
1931-32	30,005	48,246	43,143	45,629	2,686	22,952	222
1932-33	31,532	48,512	43,099	46,917	2,747	23,453	211
1933-34	32,546	50,260	42,480	47,128	2,992	24,834	218
1934-35	35,579	52,713	43,019	47,332	3,385	26,197	220
1935-36	38,085	54,611	43,498	47,259	3,528	27,132	229
1936-37	39,337	57,043	45,861	49,705	3,753	27,304	226
1937-38	41,710	57,163	50,094	46,917	4,038	28,206	231
1938-39	42,791	58,339	49,427	52,971	4,212	29,045	236
1939-40	42,169	57,782	51,074	55,663	4,670	28,252	242
1940-41	41,512	57,188	53,926	57,982	4,726	29,089	234
1941-42	40,734	62,800	59,158	63,706	4,815	31,214	231
1942-43	33,360	69,584	98,722	103,892	5,904	45,197	222
1943-44	28,321	77,716	117,184	130,809	6,816	65,479	229
1944-45	31,520	91,770	125,433	141,394	6,895	80,094	234
1945-46	31,941	n	107,919	n	7,154 ³	90,063	247
1946-47	42,564	n	105,843	n	16,824 ²	85,602	257
1947-48	51,090	n	113,913	n	19,864	84,836	256
1948-49	58,250	n	128,874	n	24,365	87,442	263
1949-50	72,966	n	145,933	n	29,482	92,201	262
1950-51	90,787	n	175,493	n	39,011	98,840	268
1951-52	110,187	n	158,762	n	41,516	102,661	236
1952-53	107,100	n	183,699	n	43,796	109,360	252
1953-54	128,937	n	197,852	n	51,032	117,406	259
1954-55	140,467	n	197,858	n	53,873	124,814	303
1955-56	135,682	n	198,803	n	56,028	132,700	337
1956-57	127,649	n	218,533	n	62,743	144,608	366
1957-58	145,804	n	214,093	n	65,655	153,244	400
1958-59	143,616	n	226,335	n	70,253	166,653	455
1959-60	156,904	n	239,174	n	79,172	182,586	576
1960-61	153,850	n	238,336	n	81,132	187,131	n

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.

n Not available.

INDEX

NOTE.—Numbers in *italics* refer to the Summary.

	Page		Page
A		Awards, Industrial—	
Abattoirs	328	Employees Under	355
Aboriginals—		Wage Rates	365
Population	82		
Schools	82	B	
Voting Rights	80	Baby Clinics	122
Welfare	81	Bacon and Ham Production	171
Accidents—		Bacon Factories	165
Mining	191	Balance of Payments, Australia	240
Road Traffic	265	Balance of Trade—	
Acoustic Laboratories, Common- wealth	110	Australia	292
Administration (or Probate) Duty	401	Queensland	299, 460
Adoption of Children	123	Bananas	174, 453
Age Pensions	125, 449	Bank, Commonwealth	427
Ages—		Banking	427
At Death	72	Bankruptcy	432
At Marriage	63	Banks—	
Of Hospital Patients	76	Cheque-paying	429, 468
Of Mothers	61	Debits to Customers	430, 468
Of Population	39	Savings	430, 468
Of Scholars	103	Barley—	
Agricultural Bank	415	Marketing	320
Agricultural High School	103	Production	176
Agriculture—		Basic Wage—	
Production	176, 452	Commonwealth	358, 465
Production, Value	176	Districts	34
Times of Planting and Harvest- ing of Crops	16	State	360, 465
Use of Aircraft	184	Batteries, State	188
Air—		Bee Keeping	172
Land and Crop Treatment	184	Beef Cattle—	
Routes	276	Number	158, 450
Transport	274	Owners	152
Alcohol Clinic	111	Sizes of Herds	152
Alienated Land	134, 450	Benefit Schemes, Medical and Hospital	112
Ambulances	121	Benevolent Homes	124
Ante-natal Clinics	122	Betting Tax	404
Apiaries	172	Bills of Sale, &c.	440
Apprenticeship	367	Birthplaces of Population	40
Arbitration, Industrial	353	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, 447
Arrowroot	183	Rates	59, 447
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	432	Boards, Marketing	301
Aviation, Civil	274	Bookmakers' Licenses	404
		Bores, Artesian	146
		Borrowing, Australian	374
		Brigalow Leases	137

	Page
Brisbane Milk Board	315
Brisbane Statistical Areas	46
Broadcasting—	
Location of Stations	276
Stations and Licenses	279, 459
Broom Millet Marketing	327
Building—	
Approvals	225
Costs	227
Operations	224
Societies	438
Bus Transport Services	257
Butter—	
Exports—	
Quantity	312, 461
Value	294, 461
Marketing	309
Prices	312, 462
Production	171, 451
Proportion Sold Overseas	312, 462
Returns and Subsidy	310
Sales	312

C

Canary Seed	183
Cancer (Malignant Neoplasms)—	
Death Rate	70
Deaths	72
Patients in Public Hospitals	75
Radium Institute	111
Research	111
Canning Fruit Charge	403
Capital Movements, Australia	240
Car Parking Facilities (Brisbane)	411
Cargo Discharged and Shipped	245
Cattle—	
Number	158, 450
Prices	333, 463
Slaughtered	164, 463
Census—	
Aborigines	80
Population	35
Rented Dwellings	346
Cereals	176
Cheese—	
Disposals, Five Years	313
Exports	170
Marketing	309
Production	170, 451
Returns and Subsidy	310
Cheque-paying Banks	429, 468
Child—	
Adoption	123
Endowment	130
Guidance Clinic	110
Welfare	122
Civil Courts	94
Civilian Employment	351
Climate	3

	Page
Clubs, Registered	97
Coal—	
Board	331
Marketing	331
Mines, State	189
Production	188, 455
C.O.D. (Fruit, Vegetables)	323
Colleges—	
Queensland Agricultural	103
Teachers'	104
Technical	104
Commonwealth—	
Bank	427
Government	26
Housing Agreements	421
Payments to States—	
Arrangements	375
1960-61	376
Financial Agreement	377
Five Years	377
Pensions and Social Services	132
Revenue and Expenditure	391
Savings Bank	430
Unemployment and Sickness Benefits	370
Companies—	
Legislation	436
Number Registered	435
Tax	399
Compensation, Workers'	369
Conjugal Condition—	
Of Persons at Marriage	63
Of Population	43
Consolidated Revenue	380, 466
Consumer Price Index	341
Co-operative Societies—	
Housing	438
Other	439
Copper Production	188, 454
Cost of Parliament	31
Cotton—	
Marketing	321
Production	182, 453
Counties and Parishes	33
Court, Industrial	353
Courts, Law	84
Creches and Kindergartens	123
Cremations	120
Crime	88
Criminal Courts	88
Crops—	
Area	177, 453
Growers	153
Irrigated	147
Planting and Harvesting Times	16
Principal	174
Curator, Public	423

	Page		Page
D		Employment—continued	
Dairy—		Factory	203, 456
Cattle—		Fluctuations	350
Number	158, 450	Full-time	350
Owners	152	Industries	347
Sizes of Herds	152	Mining	189
Factories (see also Factories) ..	171	Occupational Status	348
Production	169	Rural Industries	155
Products, Marketing	309	Transport	241
Death Duties	401	Workers under Awards	355
Deaths—		Working Population	347
Ages	72	Epileptic Homes	79
Causes	71	Estate Duty Rates	402
Crude Death Rate	66, 447	Examinations, School	105
Infant Mortality	67, 447	Ex-nuptial Births	62
Maternal Mortality	69	Expectation of Life	69
Month of Registration	66	Expenditure—	
Queensland	65, 447	All Governmental and Semi-	
Rates, Causes	70	Governmental	414
Road Traffic	266	Consolidated Revenue—	
Debits (Bank) to Customers' Accounts	430, 468	Commonwealth	391
Debt—		Queensland	384, 466
Financial Agreement	373	Education	100, 448
Government, Australia	394	Loan, Queensland	388, 467
Government, Queensland	389, 467	Public Authorities	239
Degrees Conferred	106	Exports—	
Diseases—		Balance of	292
Causing Deaths	70	Destination	285
Notifiable	74	Interstate	294, 460
Treated in Hospitals	74	Oversea—	
Disputes, Industrial	355	Quantity, Main Items	286
Divisions of Queensland	32	Value	293, 460
Divorce	94, 448	Value, Five Years	284
Drought, Financial Relief	416	Ports of Shipment	290
Duration of Marriage—		Price Index	300, 463
Births, Ages of Mothers	61	Quantities, Certain Commodities ..	293
Persons Divorced	96	Value	294
Dwellings—		Value, Ten Years	291
Constructed	227	External Trade—	
Number	405	Australia	292
Weekly Rentals	346	Queensland	291, 460
E		F	
Education	99, 448	Factories—	
Eggs—		Capital Equipment	206, 456
Marketing	313	Cities	198
Production	172	Commodities Made—	
Elections—		Quantities	208
Commonwealth	29	Values	209
State	22	Efficiency	210
Electoral Districts, General	33	Employment	203, 456
Electorates—		Heat, Light, and Power	211, 457
Commonwealth	28	Industry Groups	199
State	22	Juveniles Employed	203
Electricity—		Metropolitan, Queensland	196
Commission, State	212	Number	195, 456
Production	211	Other States	195
Employers' Associations	356	Output and Costs	206, 457
Employment—		Processing, Sheltered, and Com-	
Apprentices	368	petitive	202
Civilian	351	Production	206, 457
Exchanges	368	Salaries and Wages Paid	206, 456
		Sizes of Establishments	205
		Statistical Divisions	199
		Stocks	210

	Page
Fat Stock Prices	333, 463
Fellmongeries	169
Fertilisers Used	184
Finance—	
Commonwealth	391
Constitutional Arrangements	372
Local Government	404
Private	427, 468
Public	372, 466
Semi-Governmental Bodies	413
State	380, 466
State Financial Institutions	415
Financial Agreement	373
Fire Brigades	434
Fire Insurance	434
Fish Board	331
Fisheries	185, 454
Flying Doctor Service	111
Flying Surgeon Service	111
Food Prices	336
Forestry—	
Department	148
Production	192
Fowls	172
Freehold Land	136
Friendly Societies	436, 468
Fruit—	
Crops	181, 453
Marketing	323
Planting and Harvesting Times	16

G

Gas Production	216
Geography	1
Gift Duty	403
Gold Production	187, 454
Golden Casket	425
Governments—	
Commonwealth	26
Queensland	20
States	30
Governors	20
Grain Sorghum	182
Grammar Schools	100
Grazing Selections	138
Green Forage	174, 453
Gross Reproduction Rates	59
Growers of Crops	153

H

Ham and Bacon Production	171
Harbours	241
Harvesting Times, Crops	16
Hay	174, 453
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	211, 457
Hire Purchase	442
Honey Production	172
Horses	158, 450
Hospitals—	
Benefit Schemes	112
Diseases Treated	74
Expenditure	115, 449
Mental	120, 449
Public	114, 449
System	114
Hours, Working	366
House Rents	346
Housing—	
Commonwealth-State Agreement	418
Co-operative Societies	438
Queensland Commission	418

I

Immunisation—	
Anti-diphtheria	111
Salk, Anti-polio	110
Imports—	
Country of Origin	288
Interstate	296, 460
Oversea—	
Value	296, 460
Value, Five Years	288
Ports of Discharge	290
Quantities, Certain Commodities	293
Total—	
Value	296
Value, Ten Years	291
Income—	
National	233
Personal	237
Public Authority	239
Tax Rates	397
Taxation Collected	396
Index Numbers—	
Export Prices	300, 463
Retail Prices—	
"C" Series	339, 465
Consumer Index	341
Food and Groceries	338, 464
Interim Index	340
Share Prices	444
Wholesale Prices	335, 464
Industrial—	
Award Wage Rates	365
Commission, State	353
Court, State	353
Disputes	355
Medicine	111
Workers under Awards	355
Industries—	
Census, 1961	347
Government Assistance	424
Production Value	217

	Page		Page
Infant Mortality—		Liquor—	
All States	69	Licenses	96, 448
Cities and Other Districts	68	Local Option Polls	97
Queensland	66, 447	Livestock—	
Statistical Divisions	68	Distribution in Divisions	159
Institute of Medical Research	111	Losses	164
Insurance—		Owners	152
General	433	Prices	333
Life	432	Queensland	156, 450
Unemployment	370	Sizes of Flocks and Herds	152
Workers' Compensation	369	Slaughtering	164, 463
Interest on Public Debt—		States	159
Australia	394	Loan—	
Queensland	389	Council, Australian	374
Interim Retail Price Index	340	Expenditure—	
Interstate Trade	292	Commonwealth	393
Invalid Pensions	125, 449	Local Government	408
Irrigation—		Queensland	388, 467
Major Projects	143	Fund, Queensland	388
On Rural Holdings	146	Loans, Australian	374
		Local Authorities—	
J		Areas	46
Joint Stock Companies	435	Boundaries	406
Judicial Separations	94	Business Undertakings	411
Justice, Public	84	Expenditure	405
Juveniles in Factories	203	General	32
		Loans	412
K		Populations	46
Kindergartens	123	Ratepayers, &c.	405
		Revenue	405, 467
L		Transport Services	411
Lambs Marked	164	Local Option Polls	97
Land—		Lottery—	
Agents' Districts	34	Golden Casket	425
Administration Commission	133	Tax	404
Alienated	134, 450		
Freehold	136	M	
History of Settlement	133	Machinery, Rural	156
Leasehold	136, 450	Magistrates' Courts—	
Reserved	142	Civil	94
Tax Rates	399	Criminal	89
Tenures	134	Main Roads	258
Titles	98	Maize—	
Unoccupied	134	Marketing	320
Lead Production	188, 454	Production	174, 452
Legal System	84	Manufacturing (see also	
Legitimation	62	Factories)	195, 456
Libraries	107	Marine Insurance	434
Licenses—		Marketing Control	301
Air Transport	275	Marriages—	
Bookmakers'	404	Ages of Parties	63
Fisheries	185	Conjugal Condition of Parties	63
Liquor	97, 448	Queensland	63, 447
Motor Drivers'	264	Rates	64, 447
Radio	279, 459	Religious Denominations	64
Road Transport	264	Masculinity—	
Television	280	Births	62
Licensing Commission, Liquor	96	Population	37
Liens	440	Maternal—	
Life Assurance	432	Mortality	69
Linseed	176	Welfare	122
		Maternity Allowances	130

	Page
Meat—	
Abattoirs	328
Exports	165, 461
Industry Board	328
Marketing	328
Meatworks (see also Factories) ..	164
Medical Benefit Schemes	112
Medical Research Institute	111
Members of Parliament	22
Mental Hospitals	120, 449
Mental Sickness	79
Meteorology	4
Metropolitan—	
Area	34
Factories	196
Population	53
Statistical Areas	46
Migration	39, 446
Milk—	
Production	170
School Service	110
Supply in Urban Areas	315
Millet (Broom) Marketing	327
Mineral Production—	
Queensland	186, 454
States	190
Mineral Sands Concentrates	188, 455
Miners Engaged	189
Mines	186, 454
Mining—	
Accidents	191
Census	189
Leases	139
Operations	189
Ministry—	
Commonwealth	27
Queensland	21
Money	427
Money Orders	278
Mortality—	
Districts	65
Infant	67
Maternal	69
Mortgages	440
Motor Vehicles—	
Drivers' Licenses	264
Fees Payable	264
Insurance	434
Registrations	262, 459
Revenue Collected	262, 459
Multiple Births	62
Municipalities	32
Museum	108

N

National Fitness Council	112
National Income	233
National Parks and Scenic Areas ..	148
Natural Increase	39, 446
Navy Beans, Marketing	325

Net Reproduction Rates	59
Net Value of Production	217
Notifiable Diseases	74

O

Occupational Status of Population	348
Onions—	
Marketing	325
Production	177
Orphanages	124
Oversea Migration	39
Oversea Trade—	
Commodities, Principal	284
Each Port	290
Exports	283
Imports	287
Total Australia	292
Total Queensland	291, 460
Owners of Livestock	152

P

Parking—	
Revenue (Brisbane)	411
Offences	90
Parliament—	
Commonwealth	26
Members' Pensions	26
Members' Salaries	31
Queensland	22
Parliamentary Government, Cost ..	31
Pastoral Leases	137
Patients in Hospitals	75, 449
Payments, Balance of, Australia ..	240
Pay-roll Tax	403
Peanuts—	
Marketing	325
Production	183
Pensioner Medical Service	113
Pensions—	
Age and Invalid	125, 449
Blind Persons	126
Means Test	125
Parliamentary State	26
Service	129
War	128
Widows'	127
Petty Sessions Districts	33
Pharmaceutical Benefits	113
Physical Features	2
Pigs—	
Marketing Board	327
Number	158, 451
Owners	152
Prices	333
Slaughtered	164, 463
Pineapple Production	174, 453
Planting Times for Crops	16
Plywood	194, 455
Police	85, 448
Pools, Marketing	301

	Page		Page
Population—		Public Curator	423
Aboriginals	82	Public Debt—	
Ages	39	Australia	394
Australian-born	42	Queensland	389, 467
Australian States—		Public Health Services	109
Censuses	35	Public Hospitals—	
Estimated and Mean	37	Patients—	
Birthplaces	40	Average Stay	78
Brisbane	46	Number Treated	75, 449
Brisbane Statistical Areas	46	States	115
British-born	42	System	114
Conjugal Condition	43	Publications, Official	479
Increases, Australian States	37	Pumpkins, Production	174
Local Authorities	46		
Masculinity	37		
Metropolitan Area	53		
Occupational Status	348		
Period of Residence	43		
Queensland	35, 446		
Religions	42		
Statistical Divisions	45		
Towns	55		
Ports—			
General	241		
Oversea Trade	290		
Post Office Revenue	277, 459		
Postal Notes	278		
Posts and Telegraphs	277		
Potatoes, Production	174		
Poultry Farming	172		
Premiers—			
Queensland	21		
States	30		
Prevention of Disease	109		
Price Indexes—			
“C” Series	339, 465		
Consumer	341		
Export	300, 463		
Interim Retail	340		
Retail	339, 464		
Retail, Food	336, 464		
Shares	444		
Wholesale	335, 464		
Prices—			
Export	299, 463		
Fat Stock	333		
Fixing	346		
Food	336, 464		
Produce	334		
Queensland Country Towns	337		
Retail	336, 464		
Wholesale	333, 464		
Prisons	86		
Prisoners	87, 448		
Private Schools	100		
Probate and Succession Duties—			
Amounts Paid	401		
Rates	402		
Produce Prices	334		
Production, Value of—			
Agriculture	176		
Australia	217		
Factory	198		
Queensland	217		

Q

Quarries—	
Class of Stone	192
Operations	189
Production	189
Queensland Agricultural High School and College	103
Queensland Housing Commission ..	418

R

Racing Tax	404
Radio Stations and Licenses ..	279, 459
Radium Institute, Queensland ..	111
Railways—	
Finances	253, 458
Goods Traffic	253, 458
Government-Owned, Australia ..	255
History	248
Operations—	
Divisions	254
Five Years	253
Passenger Traffic	253, 458
Rolling Stock	252
Rainfall—	
Average Annual	12
Brisbane	8
Country Localities	12
Rural Industry	13
Real Property Transfers	440
Reformatories	86
Regimen, Retail Prices Index Nos ..	339
Rehabilitation Service	131
Religions of Population	42
Rents	346
Reproduction Rates—	
Australia and All States	59
Queensland	59
Residential Colleges, University ..	107
Restaurant Liquor Licenses	97
Retail—	
Establishments	231
Price Index Numbers	339, 464
Prices	336
Sales	230
Stocks	231

	Page
Retail— <i>continued</i>	
Trade—	
Census	229
Seasonality	232
Revenue—	
All Queensland Government and	
Semi-Governmental	414
Commonwealth	391
Local Government	405, 467
Net, Queensland Government	383
Queensland Government—	
Expenditure, Details	385
Receipts and Expenditure	381, 466
Receipts, Details	383
Road Traffic Accidents	265
Road Transport	262
Roads	257, 459
Roads, Main, Department	258
Royal Flying Doctor Service	111
Rural Assistance Advances	415
Rural Industry—	
Employment	155
Holdings—	
Farm Type	154
Size	155
Machinery Used	156
Rainfall	13
Seasonal Activities	16

S

Sales, Retail	230
Sales Tax	403
Savings Banks	430, 468
Sawmills (see also Factories)	194
Scholarship Examination	105
School Health Services	110
Schools—	
Enrolments	101, 448
Examinations	104
General	99
Government Expenditure	103, 448
Number	101, 448
Queensland Agricultural High	103
Teachers	101
Types	100
Science	109
Seasonal—	
Activities in Rural Industry	16
Conditions	18
Secondary Industries Division	195
Semi-Governmental Bodies	413
Service Pensions	129
Sewerage	409
Share Prices Index	444
Sheep—	
Number	158, 450
Owners	152
Prices	333
Shorn	166
Sizes of Flocks	152
Slaughtered	164, 463

Shipping at Queensland Ports	246, 458
Sickness—	
Benefit, Commonwealth	370
Mental	79
Patients Treated in Hospitals	74
Silver Production	187, 454
Sinking Fund, Public Debt	389, 467
Slaughtering	164, 463
Social Services—	
Commonwealth—	
Expenditure	132
Pensions and Allowances	125
State	99
Soldier Settlers (Agricultural Bank)	416
Sorghum, Grain—	
Marketing	320
Production	182
Sound and Television Broadcasting	279
State Advances Corporation	418
State Children	123
State Electricity Commission	212
State Housing	418
Statistical Divisions	34
Stevedoring Industry Charge	403
Stillbirths	63
Stock Routes Watering	146
Stocks, Retail	231
Sub-artesian Bores	145
Succession Duty	401
Sugar—	
Board Accounts	308
Bulk Handling	307
Export Quotas	305
Exports	284, 461
Marketing	303
Prices	306, 462
Production	179, 452
Use of Machines	179
Summer Rainfall	10
Sunflower Seed	176
Superannuation—	
Parliamentary	426
Police	425
Public Service	425
Railway	426
Supreme Courts	84, 448

T

Taxation—	
Collections in Queensland—	
Income Tax	396
Land Tax	396
Other Taxes	396
State and Commonwealth	396
Total	396, 466
Rates—	
Income and Social Services	397
Land	399
Other	401
Reimbursements	378

	Page
Teachers' Colleges	104
Technical Colleges	104
Telegrams	278
Telephones	278
Television Stations and Licenses..	280
Tenures, Land	134
Timber—	
Areas	192
Logs Processed	193
Plywood Mills	194
Sawmills	194
Tin Production	188, 454
Tobacco—	
Charge	403
Marketing	326
Production	183
Torres Strait Islanders	80
Totalisators	404
Trade—	
Balance of—	
Australia	292
Queensland	299, 460
Brief Survey	19
General	281
Interstate	292, 460
Oversea	282, 460
Retail	229
Total External	298, 460
Trade Unions—	
Australia	358
Queensland	357
Traffic Accidents, Road	265
Tramways	256, 459
Transfers, Real Property	440
Transport—	
Air	274
Licensing Fees	264
Local Authority Services	256
Rail	248
Road	262
Sea	241
Trust Funds	387, 466
Tuberculosis Campaign	110

U

Unemployment Benefits	370
Unions—	
Employees'	357
Employers'	356
University—	
College, Townsville	107
Enrolments, Degrees Conferred	106, 448
Establishment	105
Faculties	105
Residential Colleges	107
Staff	106

V

Value of Production	217
Vegetables—	
Marketing	323
Production	177
Vencer Production	194, 455

W

Wage—	
Average Minimum	363, 465
Award Rates	365
Basic	358, 465
Earners	351
War Pensions	128
Water Conservation	142
Waterworks	409
Weather	3
Welfare Institutions	124
Wheat—	
Australian Wheat Board	318
Marketing	315
Production	174, 452
State Wheat Board	315
Wholesale—	
Prices Indexes	335, 464
Prices of Livestock and Produce	333
Widows' Pensions	127
Wine Sellers' Licenses	97
Winter Rainfall	11
Wireless—	
Licenses	279, 459
Messages	279
Wool—	
Exported Overseas	168, 461
Fleece Weight	167
Marketing	321, 462
Production	166, 451
Sales—	
Average Price	169, 462
Quantity	168
Scours	169
Tax	403
Workers'—	
Compensation	369
Dwellings—	
Advances	421
Cost of Building	228
Homes	421
Working—	
Conditions	366
Population, Queensland	347

Y

Youth Rehabilitation Hospital	110
---------------------------------------	-----

Z

Zinc Production	188, 454
-------------------------	----------

PUBLICATIONS

OBTAINABLE FROM THE DEPUTY COMMONWEALTH STATISTICIAN,
320-330 ADELAIDE STREET, BRISBANE

Printed Publications

	Price		Postage*	
	<i>s</i>	<i>d</i>	<i>s</i>	<i>d</i>
Queensland Year Book	10	0	1	8
Queensland Pocket Year Book	1	6	0	5
Statistics of the State of Queensland—Annual				
Parts—				
A—Population and Vital	9	0	0	8
Bi—Rural Production	5	0	0	5
Bii—Manufactures and Minerals	4	0	0	5
C—Trade, Transport, and Communication	3	0	0	5
D—Finance	2	0	0	5
E—Local Government	8	0	0	8
F—Law, Crime, &c	3	0	0	5
G—Social	4	0	0	5

*Please add this amount when ordering by post.

Mimeographed Publications

(Containing Latest Statistics; Issued Free on Application)

Monthly Summary of Queensland Statistics

Bulletins—

<i>Annual</i>	<i>Quarterly</i>
Agricultural Production	Sawmills
Sugar Production	Building Operations
Rural Production, Equipment, &c	Retail Prices and Basic Wage Rates
Livestock	Road Traffic Accidents
Wool Production	Population and Vital Statistics
Factory Statistics	External Trade
Divorces	
Patients treated in Public Hospitals	
Fire, Marine, and General Insurance	
Local Government	<i>Monthly</i> Building Approvals

Other statistical statements are issued periodically.

Inquiry is invited for statistics that may be available in addition to those listed above.

NOT FOR SALE COPY *

By Authority: S. G. REID, Government Printer, Brisbane
WHOLLY SET UP AND PRINTED IN AUSTRALIA

* Copies may be purchased from Deputy Commonwealth Statistician,
320-330 Adelaide Street, Brisbane
See page 479 for Price List of Publications