



QUEENSLAND YEAR BOOK

1966

COMMONWEALTH BUREAU
OF CENSUS AND STATISTICS
● QUEENSLAND OFFICE ●

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URBAN DEVELOPMENT OUTSIDE METROPOLITAN QUEENSLAND. GOLD COAST LOOKING SOUTH TO SURFERS PARADISE AND BEYOND

Photo: *L. and D. Keen, Brisbane*

QUEENSLAND YEAR BOOK

1966

No. 27

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*Deputy Commonwealth Statistician
and
Government Statistician of Queensland*

COMMONWEALTH BUREAU OF CENSUS AND STATISTICS
QUEENSLAND OFFICE

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PREFACE

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

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

The *Year Book* presents the most important social and economic statistics of the State with a necessary minimum of comment. In addition to the *Year Book*, the Queensland Office of the Bureau publishes annually the *Queensland Pocket Year Book*, which gives in handy pocket reference size a brief summary of the main statistics over a period of years without comment. The *Statistics of Queensland* now appears as eight separate publications, each of which provides detailed statistical tabulations. Latest statistics are released as soon as they become available in the *Monthly Summary of Queensland Statistics* and in Press Bulletins on special subjects (see page 509).

The actual preparation of the *Year Book* has been carried out under the direction of Mr. R. E. Dyne, B.A., B.Com, Supervisor of Research and Publications. Editorial work has been done by Mr. R. F. Delaney, B.A., B.Com, assisted by Mr. A. D. Buck, B.Com, and Mr. E. J. Readdy. Again, I thank the Government Printer and his staff for their co-operation and care in preparing the tables, letterpress, and photographs.

Thanks are also due to the many business firms, individuals, farmers and graziers, public authorities, and others, who contributed the basic information upon which the statistics depend.

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and Government Statistician

Bureau of Census and Statistics,
Queensland Office,
320-330 Adelaide Street, Brisbane
30 September 1966

NOTE

All money amounts originally recorded in the old currency have been converted to decimal currency, the conversion rate being £1=\$2.

Discrepancies between the sum of the constituent items and the total, as shown in some tables, are due to rounding.

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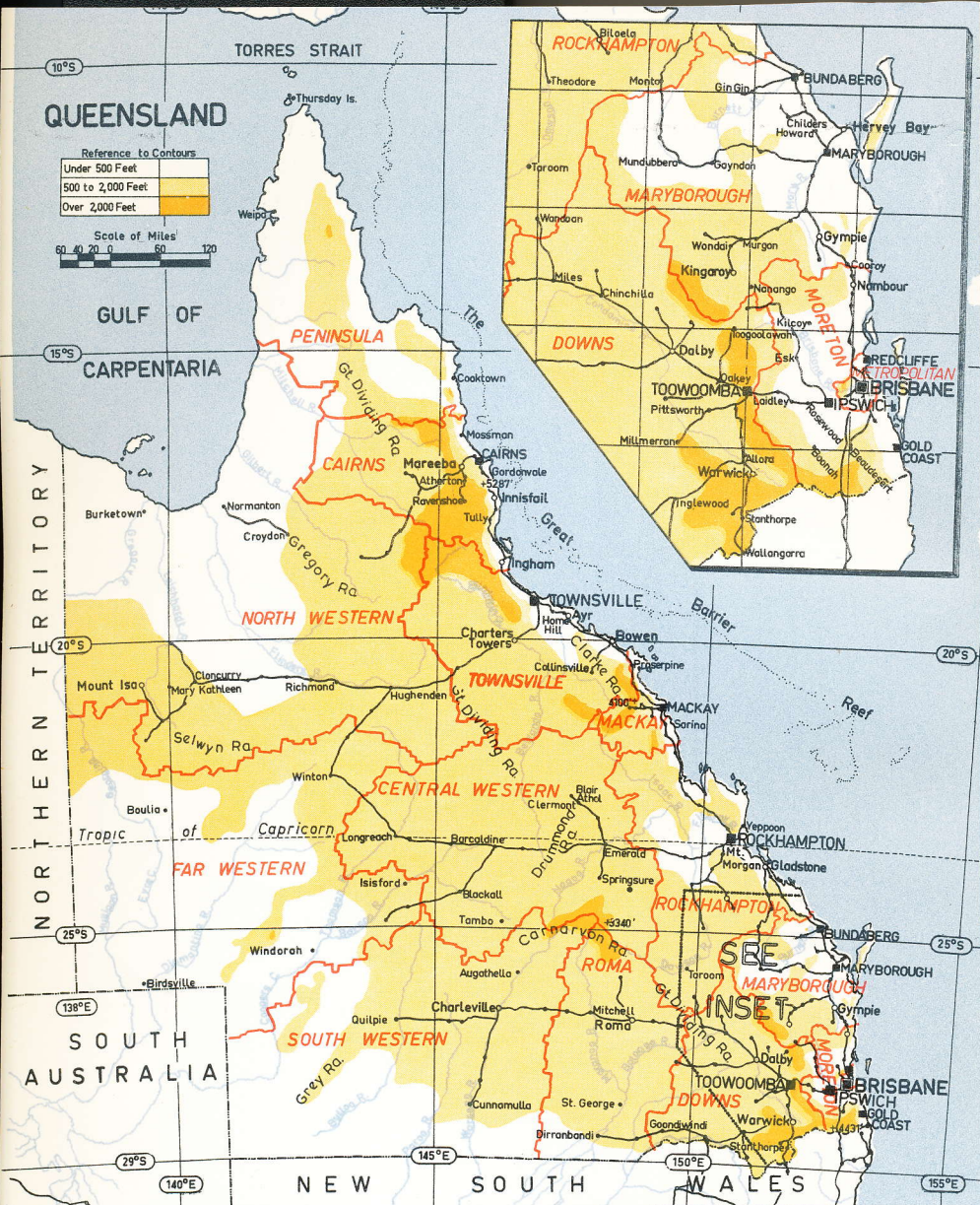
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	JANUARY					FEBRUARY					MARCH					APRIL					
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Wed	...	5	12	19	26	2	9	16	23	...	2	9	16	23	30	...	6	13	20	27	
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CALENDAR, 1967

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

* Public Holiday. Local holidays are granted for Annual Shows, the dates for the Royal National Exhibition in the Brisbane district for 1966 and 1967 being 17 and 16 August respectively.



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

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

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

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

CITIES AND TOWNS with population—

100,000 & over shown thus: ■ BRISBANE

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

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

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

Under 4,000 shown thus: • Hughenden

THE QUEENSLAND YEAR BOOK

No 27—1966

Chapter 1—GENERAL INFORMATION

1 AREA AND POSITION

The area of Queensland is 667,000 square miles. The State lies within 10 and 29 degrees south latitude and 138 and 154 degrees east longitude, and has 3,236 miles of coastline. From north to south its greatest distance is 1,300 miles and from east to west 900 miles. The area is 22½ per cent of the Australian continent, and the occupied area 31 per cent of the Australian total. Only about 1 per cent of the huge area of Queensland has not been allocated either for private production or for public reserves; this is mainly in the far south-west. The area leased for pastoral and similar purposes is 86 per cent of the whole territory. About 7 per cent of the State is held as freehold or is in the process of purchase, and this includes most of the good coastal and sub-coastal lands.

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

AREAS OF STATES AND TERRITORIES, AUSTRALIA

State or Territory	Whole State		Within Tropics	
	Area	Proportion of Total	Area	Proportion of Total
	Sq Miles	Per Cent	Sq Miles	Per Cent
New South Wales	309,433	10.4	..	..
Victoria	87,884	3.0	..	..
Queensland	667,000	22.5	360,642	31.4
South Australia	380,070	12.8	..	..
Western Australia	975,920	32.9	364,000	31.7
Northern Territory	520,280	17.5	422,980	36.9
Australian Capital Territory	939	0.0	..	..
Mainland	2,941,526	99.1	1,147,622	100.0
Tasmania	26,383	0.9	..	..
Australia	2,967,909	100.0	1,147,622	100.0

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

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

2 PHYSICAL FEATURES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3 CLIMATE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Day temperatures in the winter are quite mild, and, with the decreased cloudiness, make for the pleasant weather which is so attractive to tourists from colder climates, as few other settled areas of Australia experience such a mild winter. Living conditions from May to September can be described as climatically ideal with sunny days and temperatures in the seventies. The abundance of sunshine in the winter months is demonstrated by a comparison of the average number of sunshine hours per day at the Australian capital cities, as follows:—Melbourne, 3.9; Hobart, 4.5; Adelaide, 4.6; Canberra, 4.9; Perth, 5.4; Sydney, 6.1; Brisbane, 7.0.

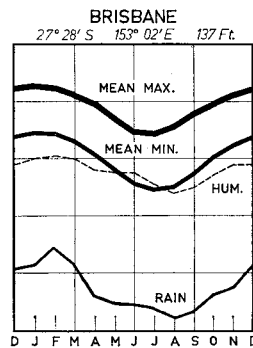
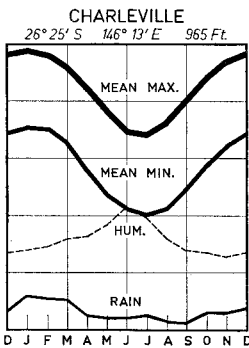
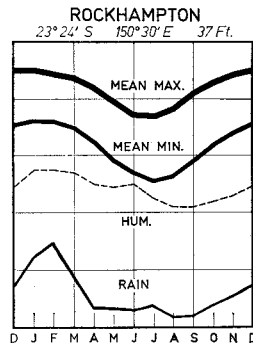
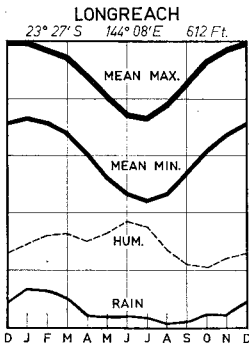
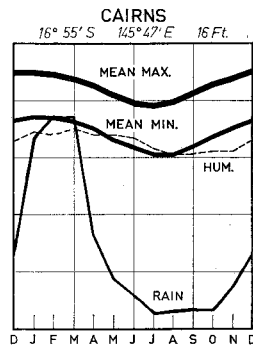
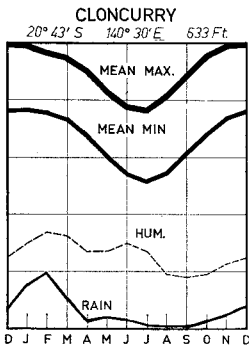
The drier air of the winter months in Queensland is conducive to cold nights, particularly in the southern interior where night temperatures often drop below 40°F and widespread frosts are experienced.

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

METEOROLOGY OF TYPICAL STATIONS—QUEENSLAND

SCALES

TEMP. RAIN HUM.
Deg. In. %



The graphs show, according to the scales in the centre, monthly means of (i) maximum daily temperature, (ii) minimum daily temperature, (iii) relative humidity at 3 p.m. daily, and (iv) total rainfall. The means for temperature and humidity are for the period 1911-1940, and for rainfall, the period 1931-1960.

METEOROLOGY FOR SIX TYPICAL STATIONS

Month	Mean Maximum Daily Temperature (Deg)		Mean Minimum Daily Temperature (Deg)		3 p.m. Relative Humidity (%)		Rainfall (In)	
	1965	Average ¹	1965	Average ¹	1965	Average ¹	1965	Average ¹
CLONCURRY (NORTH INLAND)								
January	102.7	98.7	78.3	76.5	20	30	0.57	3.95
February	102.9	96.3	78.0	75.4	22	34	0.16	4.96
March	91.9	94.6	72.7	73.0	39	33	4.64	2.64
April	91.3	89.9	65.1	66.9	22	27	0.01	0.65
May	85.9	82.9	62.5	59.7	32	27	0.14	0.99
June	77.4	77.3	56.7	54.1	36	30	1.82	0.72
July	74.2	76.4	48.4	51.5	27	27	0.00	0.34
August	83.3	81.4	55.8	54.3	23	19	0.00	0.14
September ..	90.8	88.4	62.9	61.0	17	18	0.00	0.23
October	96.2	95.1	69.9	68.2	17	19	0.21	0.63
November ..	101.9	98.6	75.2	73.5	11	23	0.01	1.22
December ..	98.1	100.4	76.1	76.2	26	25	1.91	2.09
Year	91.4	90.0	66.8	65.9	24	26	9.47	18.56
LONGREACH (CENTRAL INLAND)								
January	100.6	99.6	71.1	73.3	20	29	0.86	3.26
February	101.8	96.9	73.6	71.7	21	32	1.66	3.15
March	94.8	94.1	68.6	68.1	27	33	1.77	2.49
April	89.5	87.8	59.9	60.1	26	30	2.15	1.15
May	83.5	80.4	53.2	52.1	31	33	0.17	1.04
June	76.2	74.3	49.4	46.7	27	37	0.04	0.99
July	72.3	73.2	41.0	44.3	28	35	0.00	0.94
August	80.5	77.9	49.0	46.5	22	27	0.11	0.28
September ..	88.0	85.4	55.5	53.7	15	22	0.01	0.42
October	92.7	92.8	65.2	61.5	18	21	0.04	1.20
November ..	100.3	97.0	70.5	67.5	12	24	0.00	1.26
December ..	n	99.7	71.0	71.5	29	26	4.62	2.20
Year	n	88.3	60.7	59.8	23	29	11.43	18.38
CHARLEVILLE (SOUTH INLAND)								
January	98.5	97.6	68.1	70.8	18	28	0.34	2.96
February	99.0	96.1	69.9	70.1	15	29	0.13	2.71
March	92.7	91.7	62.6	65.1	18	32	0.01	2.67
April	83.7	84.5	55.3	55.7	23	33	1.05	1.31
May	76.1	76.4	47.2	47.2	27	37	0.54	1.09
June	69.3	69.3	42.4	42.3	33	43	0.11	1.04
July	64.6	68.3	34.6	40.1	29	39	0.47	1.19
August	72.9	72.9	44.3	42.1	27	32	0.78	0.77
September ..	82.3	80.4	53.6	49.0	21	28	1.43	0.68
October	87.5	88.2	60.6	57.7	21	27	0.82	1.59
November ..	94.4	93.6	67.0	64.4	14	26	0.22	1.52
December ..	92.3	96.4	70.0	68.5	30	27	4.57	1.86
Year	84.4	84.6	56.3	56.1	22	32	10.47	19.39

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

METEOROLOGY FOR SIX TYPICAL STATIONS—*continued*

Month	Mean Maximum Daily Temperature (Deg)		Mean Minimum Daily Humidity (Deg)		3 p.m. Relative Humidity (%)		Rainfall (In)	
	1965	Average ¹	1965	Average ¹	1965	Average ¹	1965	Average ²
CAIRNS (NORTH COASTAL)								
January	87.5	89.7	73.2	74.2	59	69	7.66	16.86
February	90.7	89.0	75.2	73.9	59	68	15.86	18.48
March	85.7	87.1	72.3	72.6	62	70	23.67	18.47
April	84.5	84.9	70.9	70.0	61	68	10.10	8.09
May	81.4	81.6	68.2	66.2	63	68	7.55	4.24
June	77.3	78.8	63.4	63.5	60	67	5.16	2.83
July	75.5	78.1	57.5	61.0	47	63	0.63	1.35
August	79.9	79.5	62.5	61.1	49	61	0.31	1.54
September .. .	82.4	82.6	65.7	63.8	49	61	0.35	1.67
October	83.5	85.6	68.1	67.4	55	62	1.52	1.61
November .. .	85.9	87.9	69.9	70.4	52	62	1.67	3.86
December .. .	86.3	89.7	73.4	72.9	63	66	5.43	6.50
Year	83.4	84.5	68.4	68.1	57	65	79.91	85.50
ROCKHAMPTON (CENTRAL COASTAL)								
January	91.5	90.0	70.0	72.3	40	54	1.36	6.08
February	90.4	88.7	69.9	72.1	39	54	0.11	7.36
March	87.3	87.2	67.5	69.8	43	53	1.78	4.64
April	83.4	84.2	64.9	64.8	48	49	4.65	1.73
May	78.4	79.3	56.4	58.3	46	47	0.82	1.73
June	74.8	74.4	53.0	54.0	44	50	0.13	1.61
July	71.3	73.7	41.2	51.2	27	44	0.03	1.98
August	77.6	76.7	52.1	52.9	36	41	0.30	0.75
September .. .	82.5	81.7	56.8	58.3	35	40	0.31	0.78
October	84.2	85.9	63.0	63.8	43	42	0.98	1.98
November .. .	90.5	88.5	68.0	68.0	35	45	0.40	2.67
December .. .	84.5	90.0	69.0	70.9	58	50	7.65	3.66
Year	83.0	83.4	61.0	63.0	41	47	18.52	34.97
BRISBANE (SOUTH COASTAL)								
January	84.3	85.5	68.4	69.1	54	60	4.82	5.61
February	84.3	84.6	68.3	68.7	52	61	1.64	7.19
March	84.7	82.3	67.3	66.2	49	60	0.34	5.80
April	79.5	79.1	63.1	61.5	53	56	2.13	3.05
May	75.5	73.7	56.4	55.6	44	55	1.27	2.23
June	69.9	69.4	53.4	51.5	49	55	2.63	2.22
July	67.7	68.6	47.5	49.4	40	51	9.10	1.93
August	71.0	71.1	52.1	50.0	46	48	3.21	1.19
September .. .	77.1	75.5	57.9	54.8	47	50	4.75	1.77
October	77.6	79.2	61.7	60.3	56	54	2.89	3.03
November .. .	82.2	82.3	65.4	64.6	50	58	1.07	3.61
December .. .	81.4	84.5	67.7	67.5	56	58	7.17	5.37
Year	77.9	78.0	60.8	59.9	50	55	41.02	43.00

¹ Averages shown are for the thirty-year period, 1911 to 1940. ² Averages shown are for the thirty-year period, 1931 to 1960. n Not available.

METEOROLOGY, BRISBANE, 1965

Month	Mean Corrected Barometer 9 a.m.	Shade Temperature					Rainfall		
		Mean	Absolute Maximum	Absolute Minimum	Mean Maximum	Mean Minimum	Total	Wet Days ¹	Average for 30 Years ²
	In	Deg	Deg	Deg	Deg	Deg	In	No	In
January	29.93	76.3	101.0	60.3	84.3	68.4	4.82	9	5.61
February	29.97	76.3	96.6	65.1	84.3	68.3	1.64	6	7.19
March	29.96	76.0	101.8	63.0	84.7	67.3	0.34	5	5.80
April	30.09	71.3	87.0	59.7	79.5	63.1	2.13	12	3.05
May	30.03	65.9	82.0	49.3	75.5	56.4	1.27	11	2.23
June	30.07	61.7	74.8	45.8	69.9	53.4	2.63	10	2.22
July	30.04	57.6	74.1	38.0	67.7	47.5	9.10	5	1.93
August	30.13	61.5	77.8	45.1	71.0	52.1	3.21	10	1.19
September	30.10	67.5	91.4	52.9	77.1	57.9	4.75	12	1.77
October	30.23	69.7	90.0	54.5	77.6	61.7	2.89	10	3.03
November	30.07	73.8	97.8	55.8	82.2	65.4	1.07	7	3.61
December	30.01	74.5	93.2	62.0	81.4	67.7	7.17	16	5.37
Year	30.05	69.3	101.8	38.0	77.9	60.8	41.02	113	43.00

¹ Days on which one point or more of rain fell. ² The rainfall averages shown here and in the preceding tables are "standard period normals" which are adopted as standard practice in a number of countries. They are averages for the period 1931 to 1960.

4 RAINFALL

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

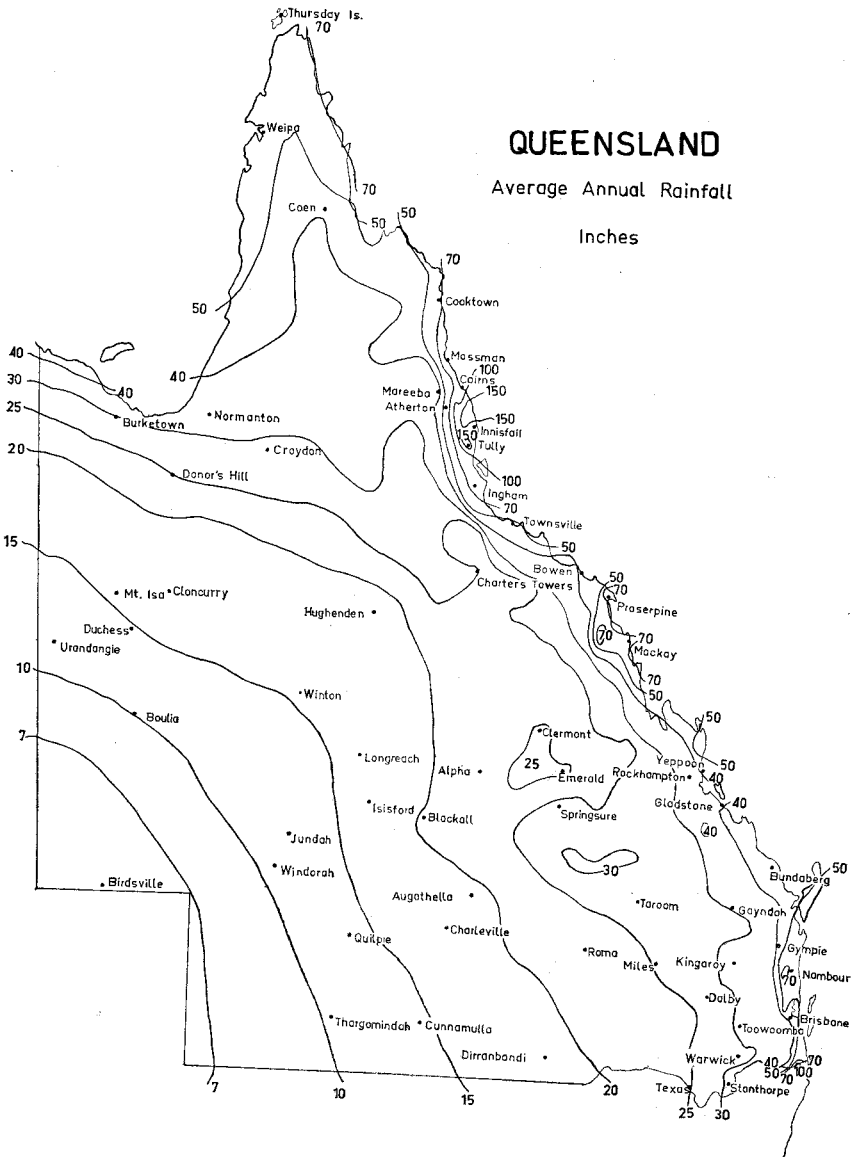
Annual Amount of Rainfall—Average annual rainfall in Queensland varies from about 5 inches in the desert of the extreme south-western corner of the State to about 160 inches in parts of the sugar lands of the wet north-eastern coast, the latter being the wettest part of Australia. Mean rainfall over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

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

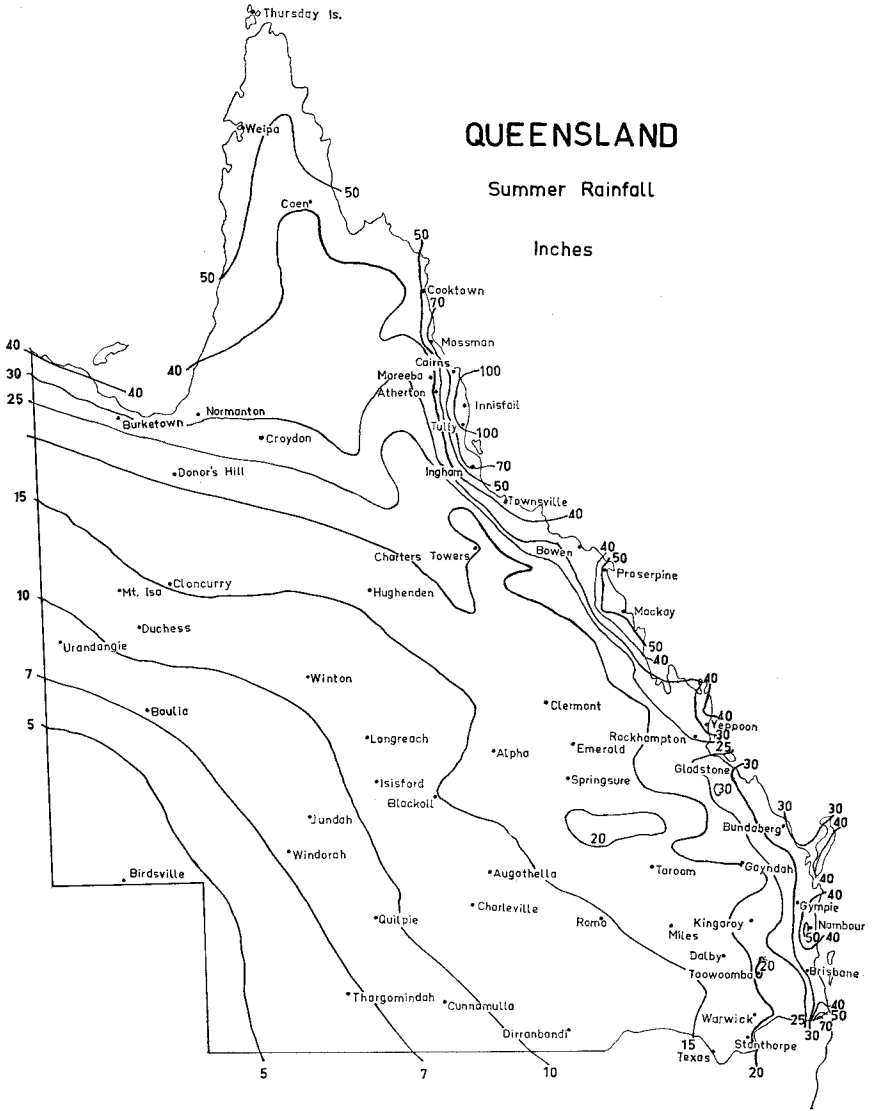
QUEENSLAND

Average Annual Rainfall

Inches



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

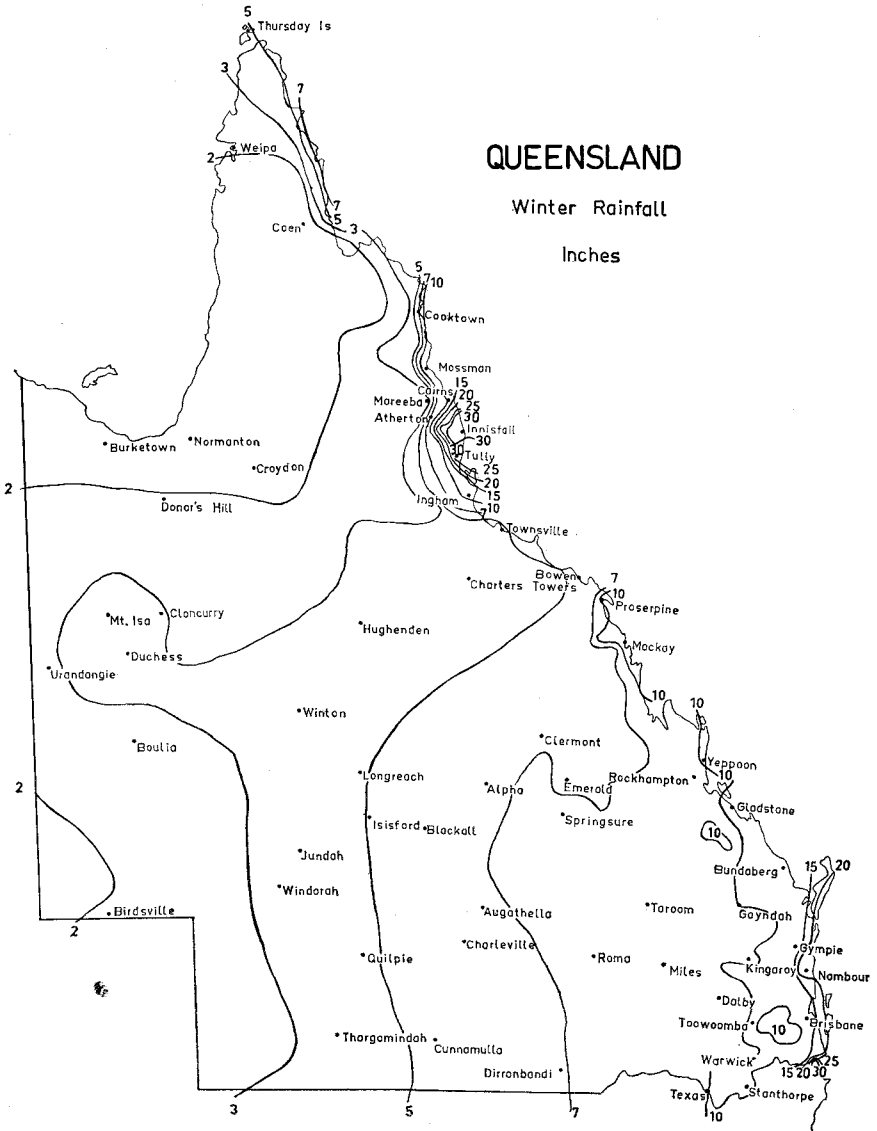


The lines on the map show the average summer rainfall (i.e., in the months of November to April, inclusive) based on records for the 30-year period, 1931-1960.

QUEENSLAND

Winter Rainfall

Inches



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

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

ANNUAL RAINFALL, QUEENSLAND, 1958 TO 1965

Locality	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	Average ¹
	In	In	In	In	In	In	In	In	In
<i>Coastal</i>									
Brisbane	46.6	45.8	27.9	42.3	41.4	49.1	48.2	41.0	43.0
Bundaberg	62.0	57.1	36.1	39.9	67.6	35.0	35.9	29.1	46.7
Gladstone	37.1	31.1	30.3	42.1	49.5	32.0	28.3	17.0	39.5
Rockhampton	37.1	27.7	31.8	33.4	25.3	24.8	28.3	18.5	35.0
Mackay	138.6	74.7	67.6	53.1	53.6	108.0	56.2	46.3	66.5
Townsville	56.0	48.9	53.8	23.5	34.6	42.1	49.6	40.6	45.5
Innisfail	138.6	188.0	110.2	90.5	115.3	135.4	171.5	136.8	143.0
Cairns	82.2	107.5	49.7	46.5	73.1	88.2	102.9	79.9	85.5
Thursday Island	53.3	48.5	56.8	35.9	51.6	56.4	66.1	50.0	66.8
Burketown	29.7	27.5	20.9	10.4	17.5	16.0	36.4	29.0	30.5
<i>Sub-Coastal</i>									
Warwick	28.5	35.8	20.7	26.8	31.3	26.5	28.5	27.2	27.6
Toowoomba	44.8	52.2	25.5	37.8	32.8	35.8	39.8	29.0	39.6
Kingaroy	37.4	46.5	20.7	28.8	34.0	27.5	33.5	32.7	30.9
Gayndah	38.1	41.7	23.8	33.0	29.7	23.7	34.1	27.2	32.0
Emerald	34.3	27.9	21.7	25.9	20.6	27.2	17.7	15.4	25.1
Charters Towers	43.5	23.3	25.3	18.6	29.9	21.8	28.5	23.5	25.5
Atherton	61.1	68.7	43.5	39.4	50.7	66.9	67.7	45.4	60.5
Coen	42.5	51.6	40.7	25.9	38.2	42.1	54.7	34.1	42.2
<i>Western</i>									
Cunnamulla	9.6	8.0	10.2	14.9	16.5	15.2	15.9	5.5	14.3
Charleville	13.5	19.9	19.6	21.2	24.6	32.9	10.9	10.5	19.4
Blackall	16.7	21.8	23.6	23.6	20.6	30.9	17.1	14.3	21.2
Longreach	18.7	20.0	18.6	17.4	19.0	30.3	19.7	11.4	18.4
Boulia	8.6	8.0	6.7	5.1	9.7	2.0	7.4	3.0	10.3
Winton	16.1	9.6	18.0	10.2	14.3	15.5	12.1	6.7	16.6
Hughenden	11.8	9.9	16.1	11.7	18.7	19.6	20.5	11.4	18.8
Cloncurry	14.9	17.6	18.3	7.9	18.0	12.7	18.2	9.3	18.6
Croydon	17.6	25.2	23.6	16.8	24.1	26.6	52.1	16.0	29.0

¹ For thirty-year period, 1931 to 1960.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

5 RAINFALL AND RURAL INDUSTRY

The predominantly summer-rainfall climate has largely determined the development of Queensland agriculture. Sugar cane is by far the most important crop, and is grown on the wettest parts of the east coast. The chief areas are the two wet strips of the tropical coast—the Cairns-Ingham and the Proserpine-Sarina strips. In both these strips the coastline runs almost due north and south, and the coastal ranges are high, giving conditions favourable for heavy and frequent rainfall from moist south-easterly winds, particularly in the Babinda-Tully section of the northern strip where annual average rainfall ranges from 120 to 180 inches. Excessive rainfall, short of the cane being completely submerged by floods, is no deterrent to the crop, which can also stand the relatively dry periods of winter and spring. Cane is also grown, under irrigation, in the drier part of the

tropical coast, on the fertile river silts at Ayr and Home Hill, and at Giru, which receive only about 40 inches of rain annually. Cane-growing is scattered on the sub-tropical coast, from Bundaberg to Beenleigh (south of Brisbane). Except for the 65-inch Nambour-Maroochy area, the rest of this southern cane is grown in areas receiving 40 to 50 inches annually, which is near the lower limit of rainfall required. Irrigation is used extensively in the Bundaberg district. The Bundaberg, Maryborough, and Brisbane cane areas can expect a summer rainfall less than 15 inches (a severe drought for cane) once in ten years, with less severe droughts more frequently. Mackay, Proserpine, and the Cairns-Ingham regions never receive less than 15 inches of summer rain.

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

Crops which require a summer rainfall are grown in the coastal and sub-coastal parts of Queensland, particularly on the better soils and alluvial river flats. The most important are maize, sorghum, lucerne, bananas, pineapples, cotton, citrus, pumpkins, potatoes, tomatoes, tobacco, and peanuts. Grain sorghum which can be harvested mechanically is important in the sub-coastal areas of Queensland and particularly on the Darling Downs. The chief winter-growing crops are wheat, barley, oats, linseed, and onions. Peculiarly enough, wheat, a winter-growing cereal, is very much more important than maize in Queensland. It is grown mainly on the black soil plains of the Darling Downs. The yields fluctuate considerably, but the average per acre is generally higher than the Australian average. This is due to the fertile soil (little superphosphate is used), and to the fact that portion of the ample summer rainfall of the Downs (16 to 20 inches) is retained in the subsoil to supplement the relatively scanty winter falls.

Inland Queensland has, as its paramount asset, natural grass, which supports most of the sheep and a large proportion of the beef cattle of the State. Summer rainfall predominates, and summer-growing species of grass such as Mitchell and Flinders are the main feed. In the southern

part the average winter rainfall is 3 to 8 inches, and, when this comes in reasonably heavy falls, it produces a considerable quantity of winter-growing grasses and edible plants, locally known as "herbage". The northern inland expects only $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches of winter rain, and heavy winter rain is considered no advantage as it frequently produces no herbage and merely blackens and spoils the dry standing summer grasses on which the stock rely.

In the inland pastoral districts 15 inches or more of summer rain produces a very good season, provided it comes in several soaking falls. In southern and central inland Queensland, of which Charleville and Longreach are typical, over 15 inches fall about one summer in four. In the northern inland, of which Richmond is typical, this occurs more frequently, one year in two or three. Taking less than 10 inches of summer rain as a measure of a poor season in these pastoral districts, Charleville and Longreach expect such a season rather less often than one year in two, and Richmond about one year in four. On the other hand, Charleville expects good winter rains (6 inches or over) one year in two, Longreach one year in five, and Richmond one year in nine. Pastoral settlement under such climatic conditions is stable but sheep and cattle numbers vary considerably, and considerable skill in management of flocks and herds, paddocks and water, and fodder supplies is required by the pastoralist. Severe droughts, with low rainfall for more than a year, have occasionally been experienced in inland Queensland. The worst on record was between 1900 and 1902, while less severe and less general droughts occurred in the late 1870s, mid-1880s, 1915-16, 1925-26, 1935-36, 1945-46, 1951, 1957, and 1965.

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

Distribution of rainfall over the growing season, which cannot be measured by any recognised statistical method, is a factor of greater importance in a warm climate, where evaporation and the rate of use of water by the crop are high, than it is in cold climates, where these are low. Most of the crops in coastal and sub-coastal Queensland are summer grown, or, like sugar cane and orchard crops, make the bulk of their growth in summer. The ideal distribution of summer rainfall for most crops is to have good spring falls to start growth and regular falls through late spring and summer, with not more than two or three weeks of dry weather at any time. This ideal distribution rarely happens, and although the distribution of summer rainfall is fairly dependable, spring rainfall is rather erratic throughout Queensland. Hence Queensland agricultural

research has been towards developing hardy strains of plants which can withstand early dry weather, but still can take advantage of heavy rainfall when it comes, and to devising methods of rainfall trapping and storage in the subsoil. Pastures, both coastal and inland, often suffer by scanty spring rainfall, which retards growth at a time when the stock most need it after the relatively dry winter. However, the inland pastures of Mitchell and Flinders grasses are highly drought resistant, and they are able to take immediate advantage of rain when it falls. The natural coastal pastures are relatively drought resistant but are coarse grasses, and research is being done to find more palatable and nutritious species with a good degree of drought resistance.

6 SEASONAL ACTIVITIES IN RURAL INDUSTRY

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

TIMES OF PLANTING AND HARVESTING PRINCIPAL CROPS, QUEENSLAND

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

7 SEASONAL CONDITIONS IN QUEENSLAND

1964-65—In July there were general soaking rains from Bundaberg to Mackay and extending over more than 100 miles inland. South-eastern districts had normal rainfall but severe frosts in mid-August.

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

Rainfall was below normal over the greater part of the State in November and temperatures rose rapidly. Central and southern inland areas were the worst affected. Sugar cane harvesting in North Queensland was disrupted by heavy rain in November and early December. A cyclone brought heavy rain to the Gulf area and along the tropical coast. Wide-spread storms occurred in central and southern districts. In late December good rain in the south-eastern part of the State restored good growing conditions. Rainfall in January was below normal in all districts. February and March were two of the driest of those months ever recorded.

During April and May drought conditions intensified in most areas of the State except in the northern coastal area where conditions were better than for a number of years. Useful to heavy rain was received in June in the far north and south-eastern districts. Central and southern inland regions, however, remained drought stricken. Sheep areas were generally poor and supplies of fodder scarce.

1965-66—In July the drought had been broken in southern coastal and adjacent districts but it persisted through southern inland and western areas. August rainfall was above normal in the south-west, but except for a few scattered areas it was below normal in other regions.

Pastures in areas away from the coast were dry and frosted in July. Sheep areas in the south and south-west were relieved for short periods in August but elsewhere stock numbers and wool production were depleted. Winter cereals progressed well in the southern districts but deteriorated in Central Queensland. Sugar areas in the north had favourably fine weather for harvesting.

Rainfall in September was above normal in the south-west and below normal in other parts of the State. Temperatures were higher than usual; abnormal heat affected southern districts. Only in the south-east and the far-north were seasonal prospects encouraging. Sheep areas worsened in the hotter weather. Drought feeding of all classes of beef cattle was general in the affected areas. Dairy production showed an increase in the quarter following upon rains in the southern districts.

October was dry throughout the State except in some south-eastern districts. Drought conditions extended and intensified in the central districts. Early plantings of summer grains were smaller than usual because of dry conditions. Native grass pastures were generally in poor to very poor condition. Dairy production overall continued to increase. Sugar cane made steady growth in most areas. Horticultural crops prospects were only fair to poor.

Widespread drought-relieving rains fell in the south-east extending inland to the Warrego district at the end of November and into December. The Darling Downs, Burnett and Coastal districts received the best falls. Hot dry conditions prevailed in the west. Wheat production was down compared with the previous year but barley production was high.

The widespread rains which continued into December broke the drought in most central and southern districts. The west and the south-west were not relieved. Pasture improvement was immediate and water supplies generally were replenished in the benefited areas. Stock routes were re-opened and many agisted sheep were returned to their home runs.

Conditions of beef cattle deteriorated until mid-December. Dairy production rose substantially in December. Butter production reached its highest for over twelve months. Late planted summer grain crops received a good start. Conditions for summer pineapples were bright. Vegetable crops generally were not favoured. During January excellent rains were received in western and central districts and useful rain fell over the greater part of the State.

8 BASIC ECONOMY

The main sources of the State's wealth are meat, wool, sugar, minerals, butter, and general agricultural produce including wheat, tobacco, maize, sorghum, fodder crops, pineapples, and peanuts. The most important minerals are copper, coal, silver-lead, zinc, bauxite, and mineral sands. Commercial production of oil commenced in 1964.

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

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

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

Chapter 2—GOVERNMENT

1 SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT

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

From 1901, the former Colony of Queensland has been a State of the Commonwealth of Australia. The present system of government consists of the Governor, the Executive Council, and the Legislative Assembly, the Legislative Council having been abolished from 23 March 1922. The Executive Council is composed of the Governor and the Ministers in office. Local Authorities operate under legislation of the Queensland Parliament.

THE GOVERNOR

His Excellency Sir Alan James Mansfield, K.C.M.G.

The present Governor of Queensland assumed office on 21 March 1966, and is the eighteenth holder of the office since Queensland was separated from New South Wales. A complete list of Governors, with the date when each assumed office, is as follows:—

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

Lord Lamington, G.C.M.G.	April 1896
Sir Herbert Charles Chermiside, G.C.M.G., C.B.	March 1902
Lord Chelmsford, K.C.M.G.	November 1905
Sir William MacGregor, G.C.M.G., C.B.	December 1909
Sir Hamilton John Goold-Adams, G.C.M.G., C.B.	March 1915
Sir Matthew Nathan, P.C.(Ire.), G.C.M.G.	December 1920
Sir John Goodwin, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.	June 1927
Sir Leslie Wilson, G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., D.S.O.	June 1932
Sir John Lavarack, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.	October 1946
Sir Henry Abel Smith, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., D.S.O.	March 1958
Sir Alan James Mansfield, K.C.M.G.	March 1966

THE STATE MINISTRY (*As from 10 June 1966*)

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

Treasurer—Hon Gordon William Wesley Chalk

Minister for Education—Hon Jack Charles Allan Pizzey

Minister for Industrial Development—Hon Alexander Tattenhall Dewar

Minister for Lands—Hon Alan Roy Fletcher

Minister for Local Government and Conservation—Hon Harold Richter

Minister for Primary Industries—Hon John Alfred Row

Minister for Works and Housing—Hon Johannes Bjelke-Petersen

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

Minister for Health—Hon Seymour Douglas Tooth

Minister for Labour and Tourism—Hon John Desmond Herbert

Minister for Mines and Main Roads—Hon Ronald Ernest Camm

Minister for Transport—Hon William Edward Knox

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

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

2 THE STATE PARLIAMENT

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

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

The names of the elected candidates and the voting in each electorate at the 1966 State General Election are shown below.

THE STATE PARLIAMENT

Electoral District	Place of Nomination	Member's Name and Political Party	Area of Electorate in Square Miles	Number of Persons Qualified to Vote
<i>Metropolitan</i>				
Ashgrove	Ashgrove	Tooth, Hon S. D. (<i>Lib</i>)	2.8	11,055
Aspley	Kedron	Campbell, F. A. (<i>Lib</i>)	13.8	17,691
Baroona	Milton	Hanlon, P. J. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)	2.1	11,979
Belmont	Holland Park	Newton, H. F. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)	32.9	16,595
Brisbane	Kelvin Grove	Mann, J. H. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)	3.8	10,243
Bulimba	Balmoral	Houston, J. W. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)	12.1	13,064
Chatsworth	Carina	Hewitt, W. D. (<i>Lib</i>)	3.5	11,140
Clayfield	Eagle Junction	Murray, J. (<i>Lib</i>)	2.4	11,195
Greenslopes	Annerley	Hooper, K. W. (<i>Lib</i>)	2.7	11,962
Hawthorne	Balmoral	Kaus, W. B. (<i>Lib</i>)	3.0	11,361
Ithaca	Rainworth	Miller, C. J. (<i>Lib</i>)	3.2	11,555
Kedron	Enoggera	Lloyd, E. G. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)	4.8	13,598
Kurilpa	Yeronga	Hughes, C. M. (<i>Lib</i>)	2.9	10,968
Merthyr	New Farm	Ramsden, S. R. (<i>Lib</i>)	2.8	10,532
Mount Coot-tha	Ashgrove	Lickiss, W. D. (<i>Lib</i>)	94.0	15,365
Mount Gravatt	Holland Park	Chinchen, G. T. (<i>Lib</i>)	48.0	16,638
Norman	East Brisbane	Bromley, F. P. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)	2.2	9,944
Nudgee	Nudgee	Melloy, J. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)	26.4	14,462
Nundah	Hendra	Knox, Hon W. E. (<i>Lib</i>)	9.7	12,560
Salisbury	Inala	Sherrington, D. J. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)	42.6	18,334
Sandgate	Brighton	Dean, H. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)	15.4	12,414
Sherwood	Sherwood	Herbert, Hon J. D. (<i>Lib</i>)	20.5	13,778
South Brisbane	Highgate Hill	Bennett, C. J. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)	2.7	11,522
Toowong	Taringa	Porter, C. R. (<i>Lib</i>)	5.4	12,176
Wavell	Wavell Heights	Dewar, Hon A. T. (<i>Lib</i>)	4.5	15,339
Windsor	Wilston	Smith, P. R. (<i>Lib</i>)	2.6	11,196
Wynnum	Wynnum	Harris, E. D. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)	11.5	13,835
Yeronga	Moorooka	Lee, N. E. (<i>Lib</i>)	6.7	11,580
Total Metropolitan			385.0	362,081

Method of Voting—Property qualifications were abandoned in 1872 and adult male suffrage after six months' residence was established. In 1892 "contingent" or optional preferential voting was introduced and continued until 1942. From then to 1962 members were elected on a relative majority vote ("first past the post"). At the election of 1907 the franchise was widened to include women on the principle of "one adult, one vote." Legislation in 1914 provided for compulsory voting for the first time in Australia, but contingent voting remained optional. Members were first paid in 1889 when *The Payment of Members Act* provided for an annual salary of \$600.

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

(Continued on page 26)

GENERAL ELECTION, 28 MAY 1966

Number of Votes Cast	Votes Cast as Percentage of Total Enrolment	First Preference Votes Cast for Candidates of Each Party						Invalid Votes Cast	Percentage of Invalid Votes Cast
		Country Party	Liberal Party	Australian Labour Party	Queensland Labour Party	Independent	Other		
10,427	94.3	..	5,524	3,695	1,035	..	..	173	1.7
16,676	94.3	..	8,633	6,408	1,444	..	..	191	1.1
10,987	91.7	..	3,313	6,359	822	..	151 ¹	342	3.1
15,623	94.1	..	5,494	8,898	951	..	..	280	1.8
8,805	86.0	..	2,749	4,726	983	..	..	347	3.9
12,390	94.8	..	3,738	7,788	691	..	..	173	1.4
10,614	95.3	..	5,149	4,170	675	445	..	175	1.6
10,340	92.4	..	5,688	3,356	1,074	..	..	222	2.1
11,230	93.9	..	6,074	3,952	1,054	..	..	150	1.3
10,694	94.1	..	3,929	4,263	789	1,546	..	167	1.6
10,822	93.7	..	5,225	4,363	1,069	..	..	165	1.5
12,892	94.8	..	3,901	7,682	1,121	..	..	188	1.5
9,996	91.1	..	5,203	3,926	458	..	89 ^a	320	3.2
9,640	91.5	..	4,781	3,745	830	..	..	284	2.9
14,400	93.7	..	8,522	4,463	1,227	..	..	188	1.3
15,700	94.4	..	8,647	5,464	1,349	..	..	240	1.5
9,174	92.3	..	3,087	5,080	700	..	107 ^a	200	2.2
13,728	94.9	..	4,685	8,547	..	..	270 ¹	226	1.6
11,687	93.0	..	5,971	4,599	972	..	..	145	1.2
16,942	92.4	..	5,097	11,484	..	..	..	361	2.1
11,465	92.4	..	3,510	7,087	666	..	..	202	1.8
12,873	93.4	..	8,430	4,233	..	..	..	210	1.6
10,166	88.2	..	3,033	5,736	822	..	258 ^a	317	3.1
11,295	92.8	..	7,254	2,825	1,033	..	..	183	1.6
14,536	94.8	..	7,209	5,895	1,046	51	113 ^a	222	1.5
10,500	93.8	..	5,049	4,449	851	..	..	151	1.4
13,012	94.1	..	4,896	6,986	685	..	207 ¹	238	1.8
10,962	94.7	..	5,499	4,180	1,106	..	..	177	1.6
337,576	93.2	..	150,290	154,359	23,453	2,042	1,195	6,237	1.8

THE STATE PARLIAMENT

Electoral District	Place of Nomination	Member's Name and Political Party	Area of Electorate in Square Miles	Number of Persons Qualified to Vote
<i>Provincial Cities</i>				
Bundaberg	Bundaberg	Walsh, E. J. (<i>Ind</i>)	17	15,071
Cairns	Cairns	Jones, R. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)	19	13,781
Ipswich East	Booval	Donald, J. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)	30	15,392
Ipswich West	Ipswich	Jordan, Mrs E. V. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)	17	14,661
Mackay	Mackay	Graham, F. D. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)	8	10,356
Maryborough	Maryborough	Davies, H. J. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)	10	12,118
Rockhampton North	Rockhampton	Thackeray, M. H. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)	49	13,472
Rockhampton South	Rockhampton	Pilbeam, R. B. J. (<i>Lib</i>)	13	12,866
Toowoomba East	Toowoomba	Wood, P. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)	18	14,832
Toowoomba West	Toowoomba	Duggan, J. E. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)	26	15,289
Townsville North	Townsville	Tucker, P. J. R. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)	58	15,059
Townsville South	Townsville	Aikens, T. (<i>N.Q.L.P.</i>)	51	15,840
		Total Provincial Cities	316	168,737
<i>Country</i>				
Albert	Southport	Carey, C. C. (<i>Country</i>)	275	12,147
Aubigny	Oakey	Diplock, L. F. (<i>Q.L.P.</i>)	1,465	9,656
Balonne	St George	Beardmore, E. J. (<i>Country</i>)	30,980	7,345
Barambah	Kingaroy	Bjelke-Petersen, Hon J. (<i>Country</i>)	2,665	9,489
Barcoo	Clermont	O'Donnell, E. C. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)	43,190	8,522
Bowen	Bowen	Delamothe, Hon P. R. (<i>Lib</i>)	8,705	7,535
Burdekin	Ayr	Coburn, A. (<i>Ind</i>)	3,650	7,843
Burke	Cloncurry	Inch, A. J. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)	51,860	8,862
Burnett	Gin Gin	Wharton, C. A. (<i>Country</i>)	5,525	9,977
Callide	Biloela	Jones, V. E. (<i>Country</i>)	8,690	9,146
Carnarvon	Stanthorpe	McKechnie, H. A. (<i>Country</i>)	3,920	9,423
Condamine	Chinchilla	Sullivan, V. B. (<i>Country</i>)	6,075	7,244
Cook	Mareeba	Adair, H. A. (<i>Ind</i>)	49,850	12,290
Cooroora	Nambour	Low, D. A. (<i>Country</i>)	770	10,284
Cunningham	Pittsworth	Fletcher, Hon A. R. (<i>Country</i>)	3,100	7,836
Fassifern	Boonah	Müller, A. G. (<i>Country</i>)	1,680	9,487
Flinders	Charters Towers	Loneragan, W. H. (<i>Country</i>)	61,730	8,184
Gregory	Longreach	Rae, W. A. R. (<i>Country</i>)	159,000	7,617
Gympie	Gympie	Hodges, A. M. (<i>Country</i>)	1,015	10,085
Hinchinbrook	Ingham	Row, Hon J. A. (<i>Country</i>)	7,965	8,650
Isis	Childers	Pizzey, Hon J. C. A. (<i>Country</i>)	4,404	9,542
Landsborough	Landsborough	Nicklin, Hon G. F. R. (<i>Country</i>)	620	10,385
Lockyer	Laidley	Chalk, Hon G. W. W. (<i>Lib</i>)	1,515	8,571
Logan	Beenleigh	Wood, E. G. W. (<i>Country</i>)	735	12,269
Mackenzie	Monto	Hewitt, N. T. E. (<i>Country</i>)	15,220	7,653
Mirani	Sarina	Newbery, T. G. (<i>Country</i>)	13,050	8,454
Mourilyan	Innisfail	Bvrne, P. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)	610	9,130
Mulggrave	Gordonvale	Armstrong, R. A. (<i>Country</i>)	1,240	7,092
Murrumba	Caboolture	Nicholson, Hon D. E. (<i>Country</i>)	775	13,515
Port Curtis	Gladstone	Hanson, M. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)	3,030	9,144
Redcliffe	Margate Beach	Houghton, J. E. H. (<i>Country</i>)	80	12,836
Roma	Roma	Ewan, W. M. (<i>Country</i>)	15,910	8,897
Somerset	Nanango	Richter, Hon H. (<i>Country</i>)	3,000	9,041
South Coast	Cooolangatta	Hinze, R. J. (<i>Country</i>)	340	13,443
Tablelands	Atherton	Wallis-Smith, E. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)	76,560	7,866
Warrego	Charleville	Dufficy, J. J. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)	73,820	8,140
Warwick	Warwick	Cory, D. W. (<i>Country</i>)	1,440	8,618
Whitsunday	Proserpine	Camm, Hon R. E. (<i>Country</i>)	1,840	9,626
		Total Country	666,299	355,844
		Total for State	667,000	886,662

¹ Communist Party.
Communist Party, 194.

² Social Credit.

³ North Queensland Labour Party, 9,260;

GENERAL ELECTION, 28 MAY 1966—continued

Number of Votes Cast	Votes Cast as Percentage of Total Enrolment	First Preference Votes Cast for Candidates of Each Party						Invalid Votes Cast	Percentage of Invalid Votes Cast
		Country Party	Liberal Party	Australian Labour Party	Queensland Labour Party	Independent	Other		
<i>(12 Electorates)</i>									
14,141	93.8	..	..	6,516	..	7,492	..	133	0.9
12,875	93.4	1,550	2,224	6,343	203	2,036	..	519	4.0
14,582	94.7	..	3,506	9,845	..	1,014	..	217	1.5
13,247	90.4	..	2,421	6,211	305	4,140	..	170	1.3
9,591	92.6	2,932	..	5,604	918	..	..	137	1.4
11,491	94.8	3,108	..	6,906	879	..	402 ²	196	1.7
12,901	95.8	..	3,450	8,221	1,101	..	..	129	1.0
12,181	94.7	..	5,873	4,709	1,456	..	..	143	1.2
14,054	94.8	3,668	2,183	7,184	761	58	..	200	1.4
14,594	95.5	..	4,162	8,912	1,347	..	..	173	1.2
13,830	91.8	..	4,919	6,862	1,895	..	..	154	1.1
14,836	93.7	..	..	5,196	..	..	9,454 ³	186	1.3
158,323	93.8	11,258	28,738	82,509	8,865	14,740	9,856	2,357	1.5
<i>(38 Electorates)</i>									
11,188	92.1	4,624	3,686	2,324	449	..	..	105	0.9
9,214	95.4	2,828	..	1,150	5,123	..	..	113	1.2
6,536	89.0	4,059	..	2,414	..	..	..	63	1.0
9,099	95.9	6,659	..	2,315	..	..	..	125	1.4
7,859	92.2	2,721	..	4,575	457	..	..	106	1.3
7,187	95.4	..	3,632	3,080	382	..	..	93	1.3
7,406	94.4	..	1,415	1,739	810	3,318	..	124	1.7
7,201	81.3	1,718	..	4,394	..	..	909 ²	180	2.5
9,442	94.6	5,934	..	3,402	..	..	..	106	1.1
8,573	93.7	4,547	..	2,809	1,102	..	..	115	1.3
8,807	93.5	4,922	..	2,455	1,286	..	..	144	1.6
6,861	94.7	5,252	..	1,539	..	..	..	70	1.0
11,220	91.3	..	..	4,951	..	6,097	..	172	1.5
9,640	93.7	5,716	..	3,813	..	..	..	111	1.2
7,498	95.7	5,379	..	1,223	847	..	..	49	0.7
9,050	95.4	5,713	..	2,483	532	..	206 ²	116	1.3
7,414	90.6	4,483	..	2,516	223	73	..	119	1.6
6,565	86.2	3,844	..	2,482	180	..	..	59	0.9
9,675	95.9	5,489	..	3,432	664	..	..	90	0.9
8,066	93.2	4,943	..	2,312	576	..	..	235	2.9
9,022	94.6	5,111	..	3,131	617	..	..	163	1.8
9,774	94.1	6,858	..	2,766	..	..	..	150	1.5
8,223	95.9	..	5,473	2,705	..	..	..	45	0.5
11,464	93.4	3,516	2,199	4,129	197	926	135 ²	362	3.2
8,059	95.3	4,094	..	3,700	196	..	..	69	0.9
8,529	93.4	2,623	..	4,683	1,021	..	..	202	2.4
6,632	93.5	3,809	..	2,733	..	..	..	90	1.4
12,697	93.9	5,116	1,489	5,179	272	321	..	320	2.5
8,651	94.6	1,526	1,056	6,012	..	..	..	57	0.7
11,942	93.0	5,292	1,206	4,514	726	..	..	204	1.7
8,264	92.9	5,217	..	2,973	..	..	..	74	0.9
8,569	94.8	5,076	..	2,742	274	380	..	97	1.1
11,998	89.3	3,588	4,464	2,462	415	844	..	225	1.9
6,898	87.7	2,853	..	3,747	137	..	..	161	2.3
8,266	95.9	4,816	..	2,701	659	..	..	90	1.1
8,937	92.8	4,497	..	3,801	485	..	..	154	1.7
316,426	93.1 ⁶	142,823	24,620	113,386	17,630	11,959	1,250	4,758	1.5
812,325	93.3 ³	154,081	203,648	350,254	49,948	28,741	12,301	13,352	1.6

⁴ Not contested.

⁵ Percentages of enrolment in contested electorates only.

An elector absent from his own electorate may vote at any polling-booth as an absent voter. An elector who is ill or infirm, or more than five miles from a polling-booth, may vote by post. There is provision for electors leaving the State prior to the polling-day at a general election to vote before leaving. At a by-election any person about to leave the electorate may vote before polling-day. An elector who, because of religious scruples, is unable to vote on polling-day may vote by post or by attending before the Returning Officer or an Electoral Registrar for the district. Electoral enrolment is compulsory for all persons, males and females, twenty-one years of age and over, who are British subjects by birth or naturalisation, and who have lived in Australia for six months and in an electoral district continuously for three months. From 1 February 1966, aboriginal natives of Australia and Torres Strait Islanders have been entitled to enrol as electors, but their enrolment is voluntary. Persons of unsound mind, and persons serving a sentence of imprisonment for one year or longer or attainted of treason, are not qualified to be enrolled as electors.

The representation of the various parties following the 1966 Election was as follows:—Country, 27; Liberal, 20; Australian Labour, 26; Queensland Labour, 1; North Queensland Labour, 1; and Independent, 3; of whom 1 Country Party and 1 Australian Labour Party were returned unopposed.

Offices in the first (1966-67) Session of the Thirty-eighth Parliament were held by the following Members:—

Speaker—Hon D. E. Nicholson

Chairman of Committees—K. W. Hooper

Temporary Chairmen of Committees—F. A. Campbell, H. Dean,
F. D. Graham, A. M. Hodges, and W. A. R. Rae

Leader of Opposition—J. W. Houston

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

Members' Salaries—Members receive a salary of \$6,700 per annum. An additional salary is paid to the Premier (\$7,300), the Deputy Premier (\$5,300), other Ministers (\$4,300), the Speaker (\$2,500), Chairman of Committees (\$800), Leader of the Opposition (\$2,800), Deputy Leader of the Opposition (\$600), and each Whip (\$400). Members also receive an Electorate Allowance, assessed for each electorate, ranging from \$1,100 to \$2,630, but the Ministers and the Speaker receive 60 or 80 per cent of this allowance according to location of electorate.

Members' Pensions—A scheme of pensions for Members of Parliament was introduced from 1 January 1949. Rates of contributions from all Members have varied since the inception of the scheme and since 14 December 1964 have been \$20 per fortnight. Contributions are subsidised by the Treasury by an equal amount, plus any further amounts necessary

to keep the fund actuarially sound. To qualify for a pension an ex-Member must have served for approximately 9 years and have attained the age of 60 years. Members leaving Parliament at an earlier age may also become eligible for a pension under special specified conditions.

The rates of annuity vary according to length of service and, for Members retiring subsequent to 14 December 1964, range from \$36 to \$50 a week, the maximum being payable after 15 years' service. A bonus addition is made to all annuities and for the period 1 January 1965 to 31 December 1966 has been determined at 3 per cent. A widow receives two-thirds of the rate which her husband received or was qualified for. A Member leaving Parliament without qualifying for an annuity receives a refund of all contributions, together with interest at the rate of 3 per cent per annum accruing from 1 January 1961.

3 THE COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT

Queensland was one of the six States which formed the Commonwealth of Australia in 1901, and was entitled to elect 6 of the 36 members of the Federal Senate (as was each of the other States). Legislation in 1948 provided for an increase in the number of Senators for each State to 10. As a result, the number of Members of the House of Representatives was raised from 75 to 123, and, following the 1954 Census, to 124. The number of Members in each of the several States is in proportion to population, with a minimum of five (which still applies in Tasmania). The Queensland number has been 18 from the 1949 election.

Members of both Houses are elected by adult suffrage, but enrolment is not compulsory for aboriginal natives. Half of the Senators for each State are elected every three years for a six-year term by the whole State voting as one electorate. Members of the House of Representatives are elected to represent single-member electorates for a three-year term. Voting is compulsory.

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

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL

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

(Appointed 28 July 1965)

THE COMMONWEALTH MINISTRY

(As from 14 December 1966)

CABINET MINISTERS

Prime Minister—Rt Hon H. E. Holt (V.)

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

Treasurer—Rt Hon W. McMahon (N.S.W.)

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

Defence—Hon A. Fairhall (N.S.W.)

Interior—Hon J. D. Anthony (N.S.W.)

Supply—Senator Hon N. H. D. Henty (T.)

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

Postmaster-General, and Vice-President of the Executive Council—Hon
A. S. Hume (Q.)

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

Education and Science—Senator Hon J. G. Gorton (V.)

Labour and National Service—Hon L. H. E. Bury (N.S.W.)

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES ELECTION,

Electoral Division	Place of Nomination	Member's Name and Political Party	Area of Electorate in Square Miles	Electors Enrolled
Bowman	Annerley, Brisbane ..	Gibbs, W. T. (Lib)	104	53,562
Brisbane	Brisbane	Cross, M. D. (A.L.P.)	9	38,358
Capricornia	Rockhampton	Gray, G. H. (A.L.P.)	5,935	40,805
Darling Downs	Toowoomba	Swartz, Hon R. W. C. (Lib)	4,315	45,874
Dawson	Mackay	Patterson, R. A. (A.L.P.)	20,490	42,242
Fisher	Gympie	Adermann, Rt Hon C. F. (Country)	6,090	47,458
Griffith	Woolloongabba	Cameron, D. M. (Lib)	14	40,880
Herbert	Townsville	Bonnett, R. N. (Lib)	9,250	52,023
Kennedy	Charters Towers	Katter, R. C. (Country)	282,320	38,018
Leichhardt	Cairns	Fulton, W. J. (A.L.P.)	126,930	48,516
Lilley	Albion, Brisbane	Cairns, K. M. K. (Lib)	46	49,763
McPherson	Southport	Barnes, Hon C. E. (Country)	4,240	71,089
Maranoa	Dalby	Corbett, J. (Country)	193,750	40,926
Moreton	Moorvale, Brisbane	Killen, D. J. (Lib)	88	69,136
Oxley	Ipswich	Hayden, W. G. (A.L.P.)	3,890	47,201
Petrie	Kedron, Brisbane	Hulme, Hon A. S. (Lib)	89	70,982
Ryan	Paddington, Brisbane	Drury, E. N. (Lib)	110	57,289
Wide Bay	Maryborough	Hansen, B. P. (A.L.P.)	9,330	44,903
		Total for State	667,000	899,025

¹ Social Credit.

² Independent.

OTHER MINISTERS

- Shipping and Transport*—Hon G. Freeth (W.A.)
Territories—Hon C. E. Barnes (Q.)
Civil Aviation—Hon R. W. C. Swartz, M.B.E., E.D. (Q.)
Immigration—Hon B. M. Snedden, Q.C. (V.)
Health—Hon A. J. Forbes, M.C. (S.A.)
Air and assisting the Treasurer—Hon P. Howson (V.)
Customs and Excise—Senator Hon K. M. Anderson (N.S.W.)
Repatriation—Senator Hon G. C. McKellar (N.S.W.)
Social Services and assisting Trade and Industry—Hon I. M. Sinclair (N.S.W.)
Housing—Senator Hon Dame Annabelle J. M. Rankin, D.B.E. (Q.)
Army—Hon J. M. Fraser (V.)
Works—Hon C. R. Kelly (S.A.)
Attorney-General—Hon N. H. Bowen, Q.C. (N.S.W.)
Navy, and Tourist Activities (under the Minister for Trade and Industry)—Hon D. L. Chipp (V.)

Queensland Members of Commonwealth Parliament—The members elected to the House of Representatives at the last general election on 26 November 1966 are listed in the table below which also shows details of the voting. Of the votes cast, 1.8 per cent were invalid compared with 2.7 per cent in the Senate election held at the same time to fill one casual vacancy.

QUEENSLAND, 26 NOVEMBER 1966

Number of Votes Cast	Votes Cast as Percentage of Total Enrolment	First Preference Votes Cast for Candidates of Each Party						Invalid Votes Cast	Percentage of Invalid Votes Cast
		Country Party	Liberal Party	Australian Labour Party	Democratic Labour Party	Communist Party	Other		
51,298	95.8	..	25,921	21,152	3,458	..	..	767	1.5
35,492	92.5	..	14,607	16,728	3,076	..	..	1,081	3.0
39,409	96.6	..	14,977	20,315	3,635	..	..	482	1.2
44,515	97.0	..	26,585	13,413	3,944	..	..	573	1.3
40,857	96.7	16,510	..	22,428	1,335	..	..	584	1.4
45,835	96.6	29,855	..	12,445	2,814	..	..	721	1.6
38,880	95.1	..	17,047	17,755	2,633	456	..	989	2.5
49,941	96.0	..	18,721	22,212	8,053	..	..	955	1.9
34,932	91.9	15,387	..	15,250	2,762	..	942 ¹	591	1.7
45,267	93.3	16,988	..	24,639	2,395	..	..	1,245	2.8
47,293	95.0	..	24,001	18,695	3,402	..	334 ²	861	1.8
67,452	94.9	39,271	..	20,970	3,158	..	2,578 ²	1,475	2.2
38,631	94.4	22,656	..	11,974	3,419	..	..	582	1.5
66,044	95.5	..	35,179	25,092	4,405	..	..	1,368	2.1
45,544	96.5	7,755	9,627	25,692	1,832	..	..	638	1.4
67,908	95.7	..	34,715	26,073	5,740	..	299 ²	1,081	1.6
55,051	96.1	..	32,283	16,351	4,788	..	756 ²	873	1.6
43,481	96.8	16,936	..	23,459	2,347	..	..	739	1.7
857,830	95.4	165,358	253,663	354,643	63,196	456	4,909	15,605	1.8

QUEENSLAND SENATORS

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

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

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

Morris, Hon K. J., C.M.G. (*Liberal*)¹

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

Heatley, W. C. (*Liberal*)²

¹ From 30 November 1963.

² From 14 April 1966.

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

Dittmer, F. (*Australian Labour*)

Gair, Hon V. C. (*Democratic Labour*)

Keeffe, J. B. (*Australian Labour*)

Lawrie, A. G. E. (*Country*)

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

First preference votes cast in Queensland at the last general election for the House of Representatives and the election of one Senator at the same date were distributed among the parties as shown in the following table. Votes were cast by 95.4 per cent of the 899,025 electors enrolled.

COMMONWEALTH ELECTIONS, QUEENSLAND, 26 NOVEMBER 1966
FIRST PREFERENCE VOTES

Party	House of Representatives	Senate ¹
Liberal-Country	419,021	426,726
Australian Labour	354,643	328,289
Democratic Labour	63,196	62,870
Communist	456	..
Non-Party	4,909	16,989
Total Valid Votes	842,225	834,874
Invalid	15,605	22,956
Total Votes Cast	857,830	857,830

¹ Election to fill one casual vacancy.

4 STATE GOVERNMENTS

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

State	Premier	Last Election
N.S.W. ..	Hon R. W. Askin (<i>Liberal-Country</i>) ..	May 1965
Victoria ..	Hon Sir H. E. Bolte (<i>Liberal</i>) ..	June 1964
Queensland ..	Hon G. F. R. Nicklin (<i>Country-Liberal</i>) ..	May 1966
S. Australia ..	Hon F. H. Walsh (<i>Labour</i>) ..	March 1965
W. Australia ..	Hon D. Brand (<i>Liberal-Country</i>) ..	February 1965
Tasmania ..	Hon E. E. Reece (<i>Labour</i>) ..	May 1964

The Assemblies (Lower Houses) of New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, and Western Australia are elected for a term of three years. That of Tasmania is elected for a term of five years. Adult suffrage and compulsory voting are common to all State Lower House elections. All States except Queensland have an Upper House or Legislative Council for which the franchise is generally 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, 1964-65

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 \$	7,000 ²	1,500	5,600 ³	..	5,000 ⁴	5,120 ⁵	4,600 ⁶	..
Lower House \$	7,000 ²	5,300 ⁷	5,600 ³	6,700 ⁸	5,000 ⁴	5,120 ⁵	4,600 ⁶	..
Total Cost—								
Executive \$1,000	1,142	196	277	190	139	235	188	2,368
Parliament \$1,000	7,797	2,230	1,718	1,109	1,038	1,264	552	15,706
Total \$1,000	8,939	2,426	1,995	1,299	1,177	1,498	740	18,074
Cost per Head—								
Executive \$	0.10	0.05	0.09	0.12	0.13	0.29	0.51	0.21
Parliament \$	0.69	0.53	0.54	0.69	0.98	1.57	1.51	1.38
Total \$	0.79	0.58	0.62	0.81	1.12	1.86	2.02	1.59

¹ At 31 December 1965. ² Plus expense allowances:—Senators, \$2,100; Members of House of Representatives, \$2,200 to \$2,600. ³ Plus allowances varying from \$1,700 to \$2,400 according to location of electorate. ⁴ Plus allowance of from \$1,200 to \$1,900 according to distance of electorate from Adelaide. ⁵ Plus allowances varying from \$1,200 to \$1,900 according to distance of electorate from Perth. ⁶ Plus allowance according to area of electorate and distance from the capital, varying from \$600 to \$1,100 in the case of the Legislative Council and from \$1,100 to \$1,850 in the case of the House of Assembly. ⁷ Plus allowances varying from \$1,500 to \$2,100 according to location of electorate. ⁸ Plus electorate allowance ranging from \$1,100 to \$2,630, as from 1 January 1966.

6 DIVISIONS OF QUEENSLAND

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(d) *Commonwealth Electoral Divisions:* Queensland forms one electorate for the election of Senators. For the election of Members of the House of Representatives the State is divided into Electoral Divisions, each returning one Member. At the 1966 election there were 18 Divisions.

(e) *Basic Wage Districts:* The State Industrial Court divided the State into five districts for Basic Wage purposes in November 1921. These districts are Southern Division—Eastern and Western Districts; Mackay Division; and Northern Division—Eastern and Western Districts; they have not been altered since 1921. The boundaries of these districts are shown on page 385.

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

(g) *Statistical Divisions:* Statistical collections in the State are based generally on Local Authority Areas. For convenience of comparison, the Areas are grouped into Statistical Divisions, each constituting as far as possible a natural region of the State. The frontispiece map indicates in red the areas covered by these Divisions, and the lists on pages 48 to 54 and the maps on pages 434 and 435 show the Local Authority Areas in each Division.

Metropolitan Statistical Division: 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 Statistical Division. (In statistical collections prior to 1961 the metropolitan area referred to the City of Brisbane only.) For statistical purposes the Metropolitan Statistical Division has been divided into Statistical Areas which are analogous in respect of population to the Local Authority Areas elsewhere in the State. The Statistical Area boundaries were first adopted for the 1947 Census. These boundaries are kept virtually unchanged from Census to Census, except that, as suburban settlement extends into outlying rural parts of the Division, new Statistical Areas are created out of parts of them when required. For the 1947 Census, 39 such Statistical Areas were delineated, their number being increased to 48 for the 1954 Census and to 55 for the 1961 Census. For particulars, see pages 48 to 56.

In certain collections such as those dealing with rural industries where figures for the metropolitan area are insignificant in comparison with those for the surrounding areas, the Metropolitan and Moreton Statistical Divisions have been combined.

From the Census of June 1966 the Metropolitan Statistical Division has been replaced by a wider district to be known as the Brisbane Statistical Division covering an area sufficient to contain all metropolitan urban development for the next 25 to 30 years. Statistics will be published on this basis for the year 1966 and later periods. The same concept has been applied to the capital city districts in all States.

Chapter 3—POPULATION AND HEALTH

1 GROWTH OF POPULATION

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

The first Census taken in Queensland was on 7 April 1861 when the population was 30,059 (18,121 males, 11,938 females). A Census was then taken by the Colonial Government at five-year intervals to 1901, except in 1896, and later Censuses have been made by the Commonwealth Government in 1911, 1921, 1933, 1947, 1954, 1961, and 1966. During the intercensal period 1954 to 1961, the population of Queensland increased by 15.2 per cent. Increases in other States were:—South Australia, 21.6 per cent; Victoria, 19.5; Western Australia, 15.1; New South Wales, 14.4; Tasmania, 13.5. These increases comprise natural increase (excess of births over deaths) and net migration increase (excess of arrivals over departures). Natural increase has become greater in absolute numbers as the population has increased, although the rate per 1,000 of population was falling during the first thirty years of the present century. Migration has fluctuated from year to year, being affected by gold discoveries, war, general economic conditions, and government policy on assisted migration.

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

The following table shows the population of all States for Censuses from 1901 to 1961. Preliminary total for Queensland for 1966 Census was 1,661,240. For Queensland, populations in the tropical and sub-tropical areas are also shown.

POPULATION OF STATES AT CENSUSES

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

¹ Estimated.

² Included with New South Wales.

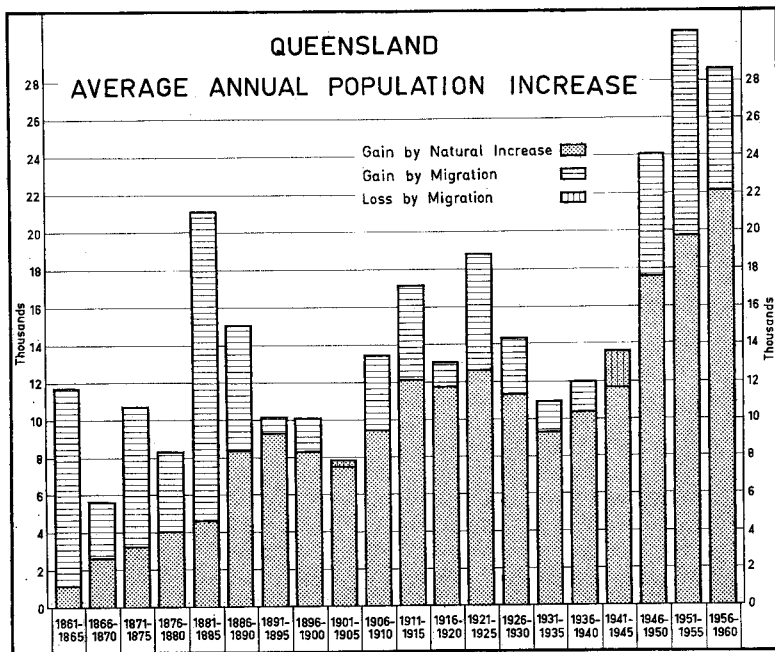
At the 1861 Census the population of Queensland was 30,059; at 1871, 120,104; at 1881, 213,525; and at 1891, 393,718.

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

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

POPULATION OF QUEENSLAND, GROWTH SINCE 1960

Year	At 31 December			Mean for Year Ended 30 June	Mean for Year Ended 31 December
	Males	Females	Total		
1960 ..	766,448	735,838	1,502,286	1,478,129	1,491,114
1961 ..	778,282	746,996	1,525,278	1,503,703	1,515,516
1962 ..	789,664	760,706	1,550,370	1,526,959	1,539,076
1963 ..	798,224	773,758	1,571,982	1,551,304	1,562,456
1964 ..	809,494	785,563	1,595,057	1,573,410	1,585,036
1965 ..	819,288	796,096	1,615,384	1,596,229	1,606,943



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 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 1964-65 and the calendar year 1965, and also masculinity rates.

POPULATION OF AUSTRALIAN STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1965

State or Territory	Estimated Population at—		Mean Population		Masculinity at 30 June 1965 ¹
	30 June 1965	31 December 1965	Year Ended 30 June 1965	Year Ended 31 December 1965	
New South Wales ..	4,192,648	4,237,514	4,157,600	4,195,933	101.0
Victoria	3,208,076	3,233,938	3,169,240	3,207,400	101.0
Queensland	1,610,688	1,615,384	1,596,229	1,606,943	103.1
South Australia ..	1,054,237	1,064,629	1,043,271	1,053,425	101.9
Western Australia ..	804,463	820,063	797,537	806,189	103.0
Tasmania	366,024	379,107	368,086	369,421	102.6
Northern Territory ..	34,803	34,253	32,439	33,919	135.0
A. C. Territory	88,571	93,815	84,549	88,787	108.8
Australia	11,359,510	11,478,703	11,248,951	11,362,017	101.7

¹ Males per 100 females.

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

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

POPULATION INCREASE, AUSTRALIA

State	Total Persons			Annual Average per 1,000 of Population		
	Natural Increase	Net Immigration	Total Increase	Natural Increase	Net Immigration	Total Increase
1 JANUARY 1922 TO 31 DECEMBER 1927						
New South Wales	197,735	104,230	301,965	14.50	7.64	22.14
Victoria	116,841	74,264	191,105	11.75	7.47	19.22
Queensland	73,343	37,318	110,661	14.87	7.57	22.44
South Australia	40,294	27,594	67,888	12.55	8.60	21.15
Western Australia	29,836	33,513	63,349	13.50	15.17	28.67
Tasmania	19,698	-19,223	475	14.95	-14.59	0.36
Australia ¹	477,963	262,109	740,072	13.54	7.43	20.97

1 JANUARY 1928 TO 31 DECEMBER 1933

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

1 JANUARY 1934 TO 31 DECEMBER 1939

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

1 JANUARY 1940 TO 31 DECEMBER 1945²

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

1 JANUARY 1946 TO 31 DECEMBER 1951

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

POPULATION INCREASE, AUSTRALIA—*continued*

State	Total Persons			Annual Average per 1,000 of Population		
	Natural Increase	Net Immigration	Total Increase	Natural Increase	Net Immigration	Total Increase
1 JANUARY 1952 TO 31 DECEMBER 1957						
New South Wales	255,665	92,567	348,232	12.30	4.46	16.76
Victoria	198,082	182,935	381,017	13.32	12.30	25.62
Queensland	122,742	59,481	182,223	15.43	7.48	22.91
South Australia	67,365	75,102	142,467	13.89	15.49	29.38
Western Australia	65,773	39,122	104,895	16.90	10.05	26.95
Tasmania	32,552	4,468	37,020	17.00	2.33	19.33
Australia ¹	749,642	466,538	1,216,180	13.74	8.56	22.30
1 JANUARY 1958 TO 31 DECEMBER 1963						
New South Wales	287,026	136,363	423,389	12.34	5.86	18.20
Victoria	234,447	165,213	399,660	13.53	9.53	23.06
Queensland	137,558	13,923	151,481	15.26	1.54	16.80
South Australia	78,774	55,148	133,922	13.72	9.60	23.32
Western Australia	67,937	20,936	88,873	15.49	4.77	20.26
Tasmania	35,817	-984	34,833	16.77	-0.46	16.31
Australia ¹	854,145	424,579	1,278,724	13.70	6.81	20.51

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

The preceding table brings out the following features:—

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

(ii) In the periods after both wars, Australia gained more than one-third of its population increase by migration. In the intervening period, which embraced the economic depression, recovery, and the second war, gains from immigration fell to a very low level. It should be noted that the "net immigration" recorded here is the difference between natural increase and total increase and includes both interstate and overseas movements of population.

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

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

PERMANENT MOVEMENT OF POPULATION, AUSTRALIA

Year	Settlers Arriving		Departures		Net Gain	
	Assisted	Total	Former Settlers	Total	New Settlers	Total
1960-61 ..	66,996	108,291	5,931	11,430	102,360	96,861
1961-62 ..	42,062	85,808	9,241	16,400	76,567	69,408
1962-63 ..	57,159	101,888	8,697	15,588	93,191	86,300
1963-64 ..	71,052	122,318	8,659	15,887	113,659	106,431
1964-65 ..	88,616	140,152	10,271	17,100	129,881	123,052

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

There was a total of 2,316,941 permanent and long-term arrivals in Australia from October 1945 to June 1965, including 1,258,838 males and 1,058,103 females. Persons under 15 years accounted for 25 per cent of the total, while 71 per cent were in the age group 15 to 59 years and only 4 per cent were aged 60 and over. In the same period permanent and long-term departures totalled 769,164, leaving a net permanent and long-term increment of 1,547,777.

Australia has "assisted migration" agreements with a number of governments and contributes towards the cost of migrants' passages. This contribution is supported by the government of the migrant's own country and, in some cases, by the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration. From October 1945 to June 1965, 1,150,052 persons arrived under such schemes, compared with the total of 2,316,941 permanent and long-term arrivals. Their nationalities were as follows:—

	Assisted Arrivals	Other Permanent and Long-term Arrivals	Total
British	640,393	567,929	1,208,322
Italian	44,043	243,081	287,124
Dutch	85,578	52,854	138,432
Greek	39,763	96,282	136,045
German	75,217	27,754	102,971
Polish	64,988	17,076	82,064
Yugoslav	30,367	21,924	52,291
Stateless	27,481	20,659	48,140
United States ..	7,569	27,059	34,628
Hungarian	23,387	4,940	28,327
Others	111,266	87,331	198,597
Total	1,150,052	1,166,889	2,316,941

Of the 640,393 assisted arrivals of British nationality, 594,956 came from the United Kingdom under Free or Assisted Passage Schemes. Of this latter figure about one in twelve came to Queensland. Although

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

Between 1946 and 1964, there were 3,969,909 births in Australia. Of these, an estimated 400,600 were born to migrant parents, while a further 399,800 had one overseas-born and one Australian-born parent. These two classes account for one in every five children born in Australia in this period. In the same period, of 1,436,937 marriages in Australia, 266,496 were between overseas-born persons, while in a further 187,684 marriages an overseas-born person married an Australian-born person.

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

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

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

In the ten years 1956 to 1965, 32,968 foreign nationals living in Queensland were naturalised as Australian citizens. This represented 8.7 per cent of the total for Australia.

2 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION

Age Distribution—The age distribution of the population of Queensland is shown in the next table, and the diagram on page 43 compares the Queensland distribution in 1961 with 1933, 1947, and 1954.

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

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

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION

Age Group	Census 1954	Census 1961						Estimated 30 June 1965
	Queensland	Metropolitan			Queensland			Queensland
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Total
0-4 ..	147,501	31,468	29,739	61,207	85,910	81,459	167,369	171,761
5-9 ..	138,955	30,256	28,726	58,982	80,399	76,288	156,687	165,937
10-14 ..	107,565	31,316	30,051	61,367	78,037	73,765	151,802	155,836
15-19 ..	92,441	25,662	26,318	51,980	62,191	60,036	122,227	147,342
20-29 ..	190,278	36,244	37,309	73,553	99,584	92,290	191,874	214,685
30-39 ..	192,618	41,644	42,522	84,166	106,012	98,259	204,271	193,763
40-49 ..	166,570	40,387	41,360	81,747	96,641	92,396	189,037	194,761
50-59 ..	126,197	30,952	31,668	62,620	76,569	69,707	146,276	163,252
60-69 ..	96,441	21,685	26,967	48,652	52,715	56,336	109,051	113,142
70-79 ..	45,645	12,059	16,425	28,484	28,983	33,036	62,019	68,407
80 and Over	14,048	3,198	5,594	8,792	7,538	10,677	18,215	21,802
Total ..	1,318,259	304,871	316,679	621,550	774,579	744,249	1,518,828	1,610,688
Under 21 ..	503,310	123,012	119,274	242,286	317,357	301,720	619,077	667,848
21-64 ..	712,547	156,842	162,754	319,596	397,352	372,803	770,155	800,164
65 and Over	102,402	25,017	34,651	59,668	59,870	69,726	129,596	142,676

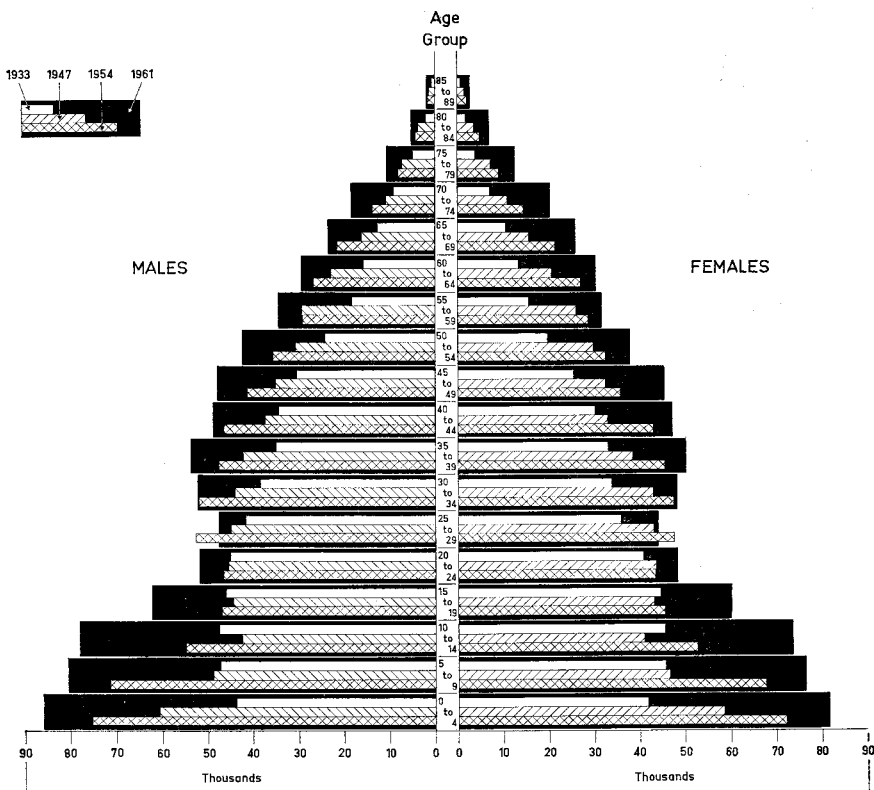
Birthplaces—At each Census the population is grouped according to the birthplaces of the people, and the results for the 1954 and 1961 Censuses are shown in the following table.

BIRTHPLACES OF POPULATION, CENSUSES, 1954 AND 1961

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

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

QUEENSLAND POPULATION



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

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

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

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

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

RELIGIONS OF POPULATION, CENSUSES, 1954 AND 1961

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

¹ Roman Catholic and Catholic undefined.

² Greek, Russian, &c.

³ Including Protestant and Christian undefined.

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

in 1947 and since then has steadily increased to 0.8 per cent in 1954 and 0.9 per cent in 1961.

CONJUGAL CONDITION OF POPULATION, CENSUSES, 1954 AND 1961

Conjugal Condition	Census 1954	Census 1961					
	Queensland	Metropolitan			Queensland		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Never Married—							
Under Age 15 ..	394,021	93,040	88,516	181,556	244,346	231,512	475,858
Age 15 and Over ..	255,767	62,992	54,765	117,757	168,953	113,253	282,206
Total Never Married	649,788	156,032	143,281	299,313	413,299	344,765	758,064
Married ¹	595,682	139,131	142,610	281,741	338,880	338,614	677,494
Widowed	63,497	7,426	28,026	35,452	17,518	56,167	73,685
Divorced	7,677	2,282	2,762	5,044	4,882	4,703	9,585
Not Stated	1,615	.. ²	.. ²	.. ²	.. ²	.. ²	.. ²
Total	1,318,259	304,871	316,679	621,550	774,579	744,249	1,518,828
Percentages ² —	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Never Married ..	27.72	29.74	24.00	26.76	31.87	22.09	27.06
Married	64.57	65.68	62.51	64.03	63.91	66.04	64.96
Widowed	6.88	3.50	12.28	8.06	3.30	10.95	7.06
Divorced	0.83	1.08	1.21	1.15	0.92	0.92	0.92

¹ Including married but "permanently separated," numbering 17,902 in 1954 and 21,406 in 1961. The latter included 10,144 men and 11,262 women of whom 4,448 men and 5,765 women were in the Metropolitan Area. ² In 1961, a conjugal condition was allocated prior to tabulation in all instances where this information was not stated.

³ Excluding persons under 15 and, in 1954, those whose conjugal condition was not stated.

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

PERIOD OF RESIDENCE IN AUSTRALIA, CENSUSES, 1954 AND 1961

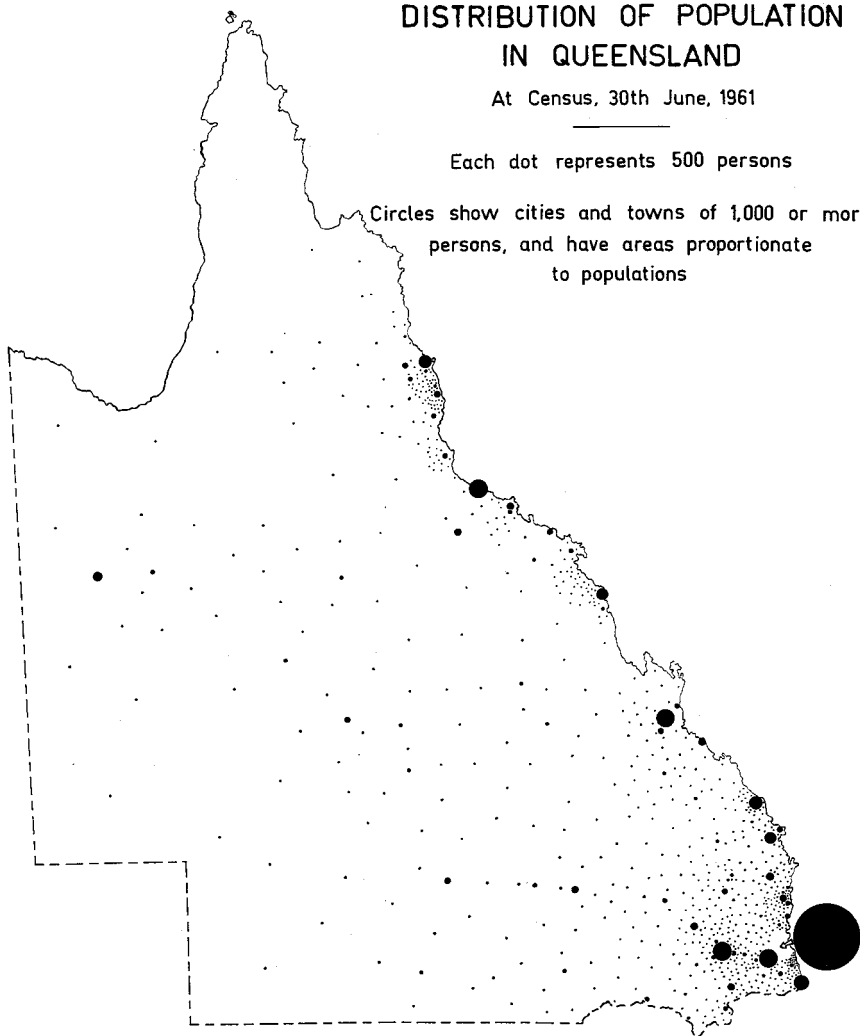
Period of Residence in Australia (Years)	Census 1954	Census 1961					
	Queensland	Metropolitan			Queensland		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Australian Born ..	1,160,595	256,060	273,600	529,660	673,927	667,142	1,341,069
Under 1	7,400	2,529	2,362	4,891	5,406	3,874	9,280
1 and under 2 ..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

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION IN QUEENSLAND

At Census, 30th June, 1961

Each dot represents 500 persons

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



3 DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION

The fact that, except for the Darling Downs, the most fertile land is situated between the sea and the range explains why most of the people are distributed along the east coast. As the map on page 46 shows, population is relatively densest within two hundred miles of Brisbane. Brisbane itself has over two-fifths of the State's population, but this is the lowest proportion of metropolitan population for any State except Tasmania. Throughout the interior, where the industry is almost entirely pastoral, population is sparsely distributed. The populations at the 1947, 1954, and 1961 Censuses, and the mean population for 1965, for metropolitan suburban divisions, statistical divisions, and the major divisions of the State are shown in the following table.

POPULATION OF STATISTICAL DIVISIONS

Statistical Division or Suburban Division (Metropolitan)	Census, 1947 ¹	Census, 1954 ¹	Census, 1961	Mean Population, 1965
Central City Areas	80,437	71,021	62,332	58,858
North Side Inner Suburbs	77,559	75,413	77,402	78,261
North Side Outer Suburbs	67,166	106,581	136,882	152,701
Western Suburbs	33,160	46,616	66,749	77,214
South Side Inner Suburbs	31,320	34,762	37,530	38,607
South Side Outer Suburbs	71,597	106,379	139,293	154,227
Bayside	29,731	40,889	48,962	53,152
Rural	11,060	20,659	24,518	29,430
Outside City of Brisbane	11,307	17,722	27,882	33,050
<i>Total Metropolitan</i>	<i>413,337</i>	<i>520,042</i>	<i>621,550</i>	<i>675,500</i>
Moreton	133,394	155,715	188,462	201,294
Maryborough	112,159	122,921	128,652	130,764
Downs	116,069	132,069	142,397	145,848
Roma	15,563	18,627	21,188	21,967
South Western	11,573	14,734	15,250	15,213
<i>Total South Queensland (excluding Metropolitan)</i>	<i>388,758</i>	<i>444,066</i>	<i>495,949</i>	<i>515,086</i>
Rockhampton	78,660	88,198	94,123	97,305
Central Western	20,745	22,425	25,247	25,668
Far Western	4,911	5,352	6,107	6,165
<i>Total Central Queensland</i>	<i>104,316</i>	<i>115,975</i>	<i>125,477</i>	<i>129,138</i>
Mackay	37,338	42,947	46,887	48,802
Townsville	66,853	75,699	89,803	95,699
Cairns	73,600	90,787	100,168	103,290
Peninsula	5,331	6,500	7,612	7,981
North Western	14,995	19,272	29,394	29,679
<i>Total North Queensland</i>	<i>198,117</i>	<i>235,205</i>	<i>273,864</i>	<i>285,451</i>
Migratory	1,887	2,971	1,988	1,768
Total Queensland	1,106,415	1,318,259	1,518,828	1,606,943

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

Local Authorities and Metropolitan Statistical Areas—The area and population of each Local Authority are shown in the following table. Populations are those recorded at the 1947, 1954, and 1961 Censuses, and as estimated at 30 June 1965. Intercensal estimates are made each year, based on estimates from Town and Shire Clerks and other data, and are subject to revision when actual populations are ascertained at the next Census. The table shows populations in all cases of the areas which constituted the Local Authorities as they were at 30 June 1965. In the case of boundary changes, adjustments have been made to the population figures for earlier years wherever the transfers of population were significant.

As the City of Brisbane forms one Local Authority, it has been divided for statistical purposes into statistical areas (see page 34). As development requires it, the statistical areas are amended at successive Censuses. The Metropolitan Area comprised 57 statistical areas for the 1961 Census. Of these, 51 were city or suburban closely-settled areas and 4 were semi-rural localities within the City of Brisbane, and the remaining 2 areas were the City of Redcliffe and the closely-settled part of the Pine Rivers Shire. Populations at all Census dates in the following table have been adjusted to be comparable with areas as defined for 1961 Census.

LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND STATISTICAL AREAS—AREA AND POPULATION

Cities are shown thus—GOLD COAST

Towns are shown thus—DALBY

Statistical Areas and Shires are shown thus—ALBERT

Local Authority or Statistical Area	Area in Square Miles at 30 June 1965	Population					
		Census, 30 June 1947	Census, 30 June 1954	Census, 30 June 1961			Esti- mated Popu- lation, 30 June 1965
				Males	Females	Total	
METROPOLITAN							
<i>Central City Areas</i>							
City	1.81	21,391	17,938	6,915	5,856	12,771	10,500
North City	3.31	27,983	25,308	10,251	12,100	22,351	21,400
South City	2.75	31,063	27,775	12,995	14,215	27,210	27,100
<i>Total</i>	7.87	80,437	71,021	30,161	32,171	62,332	59,000
<i>North Side Inner Suburbs</i>							
Ascot	2.25	16,865	16,095	7,280	9,337	16,617	17,050
Fernberg	1.47	10,897	10,562	5,275	5,621	10,896	11,200
Ithaca	1.71	8,767	9,692	4,823	5,612	10,435	10,650
Meeandah	4.30	1,876	2,029	843	897	1,740	1,600
Newmarket	1.96	10,675	11,302	6,000	6,464	12,464	12,950
Normanby	1.02	13,798	11,859	5,626	5,607	11,233	10,900
Windsor	1.88	14,681	13,874	6,609	7,408	14,017	14,100
<i>Total</i>	14.59	77,559	75,413	36,456	40,946	77,402	78,450

LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND STATISTICAL AREAS—AREA AND POPULATION—
continued

Local Authority or Statistical Area	Area in Square Miles at 30 June 1965	Population					
		Census, 30 June 1947	Census, 30 June 1954	Census, 30 June 1961			Estd Popula- tion, 30 June 1965
				Males	Females	Total	
<i>North Side Outer Suburbs</i>							
Ashgrove	1.43	8,393	9,085	4,409	4,934	9,343	9,500
Aspley	7.77	803	1,105	727	784	1,511	1,770
Bald Hills	8.46	770	1,316	1,147	1,056	2,203	2,700
Banyo	3.13	3,088	5,434	3,391	3,316	6,707	7,350
Chermside	5.94	5,055	15,215	9,759	10,213	19,972	23,800
Enoggera	1.89	6,057	10,064	5,677	5,790	11,467	12,050
Geebung	3.69	1,806	7,296	6,772	6,586	13,358	16,200
Hendra	2.50	6,230	6,901	3,569	3,774	7,343	7,350
Kalinga	1.03	7,983	7,398	3,482	4,150	7,632	7,750
Kedron	1.69	10,210	12,595	6,292	6,707	12,999	13,450
Mitchelton	4.89	3,708	9,094	6,825	6,358	13,183	14,400
Nundah	2.70	11,234	13,885	7,591	8,024	15,615	16,100
Stafford	4.20	1,075	5,863	6,226	6,241	12,467	16,100
The Gap	7.26	754	1,330	1,639	1,443	3,082	4,550
<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>153,070</i>
<i>Western Suburbs</i>							
Corinda	3.14	6,676	9,668	5,555	5,841	11,396	12,350
Darra	4.08	690	2,309	1,819	1,666	3,485	4,100
Graceville	1.75	4,201	6,225	3,437	3,784	7,221	7,600
Inala	4.27	635	2,801	6,146	6,132	12,278	16,900
Indooroopilly	4.42	8,681	11,182	6,874	7,158	14,032	15,350
Kenmore	4.05	525	907	1,095	1,110	2,205	4,100
St. Lucia	1.34	2,101	4,268	3,322	3,063	6,385	7,000
Toowong	1.81	9,651	9,256	4,577	5,170	9,747	10,000
<i>Total</i>	<i>24.86</i>	<i>33,160</i>	<i>46,616</i>	<i>32,825</i>	<i>33,924</i>	<i>66,749</i>	<i>77,400</i>
<i>South Side Inner Suburbs</i>							
Balmoral	2.52	13,868	15,104	7,643	7,984	15,627	16,000
East Brisbane	1.19	12,438	11,230	5,300	5,658	10,958	11,000
Morningside	2.68	5,014	5,428	5,457	5,488	10,945	11,700
<i>Total</i>	<i>6.39</i>	<i>31,320</i>	<i>34,762</i>	<i>18,400</i>	<i>19,130</i>	<i>37,530</i>	<i>38,700</i>
<i>South Side Outer Suburbs</i>							
Camp Hill	1.84	7,669	10,986	5,948	6,533	12,481	13,000
Carina	4.02	343	3,059	2,671	2,766	5,437	6,600
Chatsworth	2.02	7,247	13,202	7,352	7,893	15,245	16,000
Cooper's Plains	6.81	3,297	7,287	5,641	5,602	11,243	14,800
Ekibin	1.57	11,705	11,501	6,245	6,774	13,019	13,400
Greenslopes	1.87	13,686	13,478	6,495	6,916	13,411	13,700
Holland Park	3.09	5,848	11,831	9,795	10,057	19,852	22,600
Moorooka	7.12	8,559	12,571	7,440	7,566	15,006	16,400
Mount Gravatt	6.42	1,170	3,350	4,564	4,442	9,006	11,500
Murarie	3.87	898	2,162	1,491	1,498	2,989	3,360
Tarragindi	2.31	2,607	7,032	5,167	5,325	10,492	11,700
Yeronga	2.17	8,568	9,920	5,358	5,754	11,112	11,540
<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>154,600</i>

LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND STATISTICAL AREAS—AREA AND POPULATION—
continued

Local Authority or Statistical Area	Area in Square Miles at 30 June 1965	Population					
		Census, 30 June 1947	Census, 30 June 1954	Census, 30 June 1961			Estd Popula- tion, 30 June 1965
				Males	Females	Total	
<i>Bayside</i>							
Boondall	5.79	1,100	2,240	1,738	1,272	3,010	3,950
Nudgee	18.44	2,640	2,772	1,634	1,555	3,189	3,230
Sandgate	5.82	12,057	16,889	10,290	10,466	20,756	22,500
Wynnum	7.61	13,934	18,988	10,736	11,271	22,007	23,600
<i>Total</i>	<i>37.66</i>	<i>29,731</i>	<i>40,889</i>	<i>24,398</i>	<i>24,564</i>	<i>48,962</i>	<i>53,280</i>
<i>Rural</i>							
Western	73.29	1,396	1,702	1,461	1,299	2,760	3,450
South Western ..	36.16	3,601	8,657	3,930	2,807	6,737	8,050
South Eastern ..	55.48	2,483	4,239	3,203	2,912	6,115	7,300
Eastern	19.01	3,580	6,061	4,628	4,278	8,906	10,700
<i>Total</i>	<i>183.94</i>	<i>11,060</i>	<i>20,659</i>	<i>13,222</i>	<i>11,296</i>	<i>24,518</i>	<i>29,500</i>
Total City of Brisbane	385.00 ¹	402,030	502,320	291,135	302,533	593,668	644,000
<i>Outside City of Brisbane</i>							
REDCLIFFE	13.53	8,871	13,857	10,520	11,154	21,674	24,800
Pine Rivers (part)..	75.68	2,436	3,865	3,216	2,992	6,208	8,200
<i>Total</i>	<i>89.21</i>	<i>11,307</i>	<i>17,722</i>	<i>13,736</i>	<i>14,146</i>	<i>27,882</i>	<i>33,000</i>
TOTAL METRO- POLITAN	474.21 ²	413,337	520,042	304,871	316,679	621,550	677,000

SOUTH QUEENSLAND (EXCLUDING METROPOLITAN)

<i>Moreton Division</i>							
GOLD COAST	47½	13,888	19,807	16,360	17,356	33,716	39,000
IPSWICH	47	32,394	38,953	24,496	24,183	48,679	52,750
Albert	530	7,261	8,714	5,664	5,005	10,669	11,700
Beaudesert	1,160	8,968	9,543	5,657	4,979	10,636	10,950
Boonah	570	6,239	5,929	3,031	2,821	5,852	5,740
Caboolture	469	5,716	7,101	4,667	4,210	8,877	10,000
Esk	1,485	7,137	6,985	3,426	3,004	6,430	6,230
Gatton	610	6,419	7,137	4,232	3,362	7,594	7,800
Kilcoy	555	2,551	2,473	1,281	1,125	2,406	2,350
Laidley	268	4,755	4,617	2,514	2,279	4,793	4,780
Landsborough ..	425	6,460	7,765	4,344	3,975	8,319	8,550
Maroochy	445	15,014	17,869	9,681	9,390	19,071	19,600
Moreton	700	8,671	8,525	4,556	3,950	8,506	8,450
Pine Rivers (part)..	220½	2,379	2,444	1,359	1,194	2,553	2,580
Redland	150½	5,211	7,365	5,047	4,736	9,783	10,900
Not Incorporated..	123½	331	488	417	161	578	400
<i>Total</i>	<i>7,805½</i>	<i>133,394</i>	<i>155,715</i>	<i>96,732</i>	<i>91,730</i>	<i>188,462</i>	<i>201,780</i>

LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND STATISTICAL AREAS—AREA AND POPULATION—
continued

Local Authority or Statistical Area	Area in Square Miles at 30 June 1965	Population					
		Census, 30 June 1947	Census, 30 June 1954	Census, 30 June 1961			Estd Popula- tion, 30 June 1965
				Males	Females	Total	
<i>Maryborough Division</i>							
BUNDABERG	17½	15,926	19,951	11,042	11,757	22,799	24,200
GYMPIE	7	8,413	9,964	5,323	5,771	11,094	11,500
MARYBOROUGH	10	15,162	17,952	9,243	9,883	19,126	19,550
Biggenden	510	2,179	1,974	970	912	1,882	1,800
Burrum	1,530	7,875	8,408	4,612	4,379	8,991	9,020
Eidsvold	1,855	1,313	1,311	672	570	1,242	1,800
Gayndah	1,045	3,407	3,352	1,784	1,616	3,400	3,330
Gooburrum	490	3,825	4,131	2,332	2,040	4,372	4,450
Isis	660	3,639	4,243	2,111	1,840	3,951	3,850
Kilkivan	1,255	4,141	3,923	2,005	1,631	3,636	3,450
Kingaroy	935	8,063	8,059	4,380	4,168	8,548	8,600
Kolan	1,025	2,502	2,502	1,440	1,217	2,657	2,630
Mundubbera	1,610	2,064	2,326	1,391	1,226	2,617	2,620
Murgon	270	3,732	4,175	2,260	2,270	4,530	4,780
Nanango	670	4,184	3,938	1,979	1,764	3,743	3,600
Noosa	338	5,925	6,296	3,167	2,950	6,117	6,130
Perry	910	628	496	251	204	455	400
Tiaro	855	2,666	2,567	1,214	991	2,205	2,050
Widgee	1,135	7,834	8,139	4,320	3,628	7,948	7,880
Wondai	1,380	4,626	4,850	2,439	2,071	4,510	4,520
Woocoo	595	750	660	344	296	640	620
Woongarra	269½	3,305	3,704	2,205	1,984	4,189	4,300
<i>Total</i>	<i>17,372</i>	<i>112,159</i>	<i>122,921</i>	<i>65,484</i>	<i>63,168</i>	<i>128,652</i>	<i>131,080</i>
<i>Downs Division</i>							
TOOWOOMBA	44	35,194	43,149	24,247	25,887	50,134	53,800
WARWICK	10	7,429	9,151	4,733	5,110	9,843	10,050
DALBY	19	4,385	6,182	3,726	3,674	7,400	8,150
GOONDIWINDI	6	2,467	2,950	1,633	1,641	3,274	3,400
Allora	270	2,217	2,106	1,028	933	1,961	1,850
Cambooya	245	1,959	1,848	959	773	1,732	1,650
Chinchilla	3,355	5,203	6,021	3,162	2,901	6,063	6,050
Clifton	334	2,768	2,542	1,370	1,202	2,572	2,530
Crow's Nest	630	4,036	3,733	1,875	1,599	3,474	3,500
Glengallan	670	5,119	4,639	2,372	2,016	4,388	4,230
Inglewood	2,265	4,057	4,441	2,623	2,245	4,868	4,440
Jondaryan	735	5,257	5,416	2,994	2,791	5,785	5,860
Millmerran	1,740	3,012	3,473	1,820	1,603	3,423	3,400
Murilla	2,334	2,493	3,090	1,889	1,710	3,599	3,650
Pittsworth	425	3,599	3,731	2,004	1,817	3,821	3,800
Rosalie	845	6,716	6,538	3,305	2,885	6,190	5,900
Rosenthal	760	1,825	1,631	874	708	1,582	1,600
Stanthorpe	1,035	7,419	8,335	4,378	4,136	8,514	8,650
Tara	4,315	2,278	3,149	1,991	1,567	3,558	3,740
Waggamba	5,340	2,590	2,968	1,761	1,362	3,123	3,100
Wambo	2,197	6,046	6,976	3,737	3,356	7,093	6,850
<i>Total</i>	<i>27,574</i>	<i>116,069</i>	<i>132,069</i>	<i>72,481</i>	<i>69,916</i>	<i>142,397</i>	<i>146,200</i>

LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND STATISTICAL AREAS—AREA AND POPULATION—
continued

Local Authority or Statistical Area	Area in Square Miles at 30 June 1965	Population						
		Census, 30 June 1947	Census, 30 June 1954	Census, 30 June 1961			Estd Popula- tion, 30 June 1965	
				Males	Females	Total		
<i>Roma Division</i>								
ROMA	30	3,894	4,248	2,845	2,726	5,571	6,000	
Balonne	12,015	4,040	5,527	3,394	2,711	6,105	6,400	
Bendemere	1,510	1,526	1,602	855	663	1,518	1,470	
Booringa	10,730	2,601	3,117	1,969	1,623	3,592	3,730	
Bungil	5,090	2,117	2,481	1,479	1,149	2,628	2,640	
Warroo	5,275	1,385	1,652	997	777	1,774	1,780	
<i>Total</i>	<i>34,650</i>	<i>15,563</i>	<i>18,627</i>	<i>11,539</i>	<i>9,649</i>	<i>21,188</i>	<i>22,020</i>	
<i>South Western Division</i>								
Bulloo	28,425	547	672	500	272	772	780	
Murweh	16,952	5,930	7,532	4,074	3,771	7,845	7,870	
Paroo	18,385	3,165	4,143	2,225	1,874	4,099	4,080	
Quilpie	26,055	1,931	2,387	1,594	940	2,534	2,520	
<i>Total</i>	<i>89,817</i>	<i>11,573</i>	<i>14,734</i>	<i>8,393</i>	<i>6,857</i>	<i>15,250</i>	<i>15,250</i>	
TOTAL S. QLD (excl Metropolitan)	177,218½	388,758	444,066	254,629	241,320	495,949	516,330	

CENTRAL QUEENSLAND

<i>Rockhampton Division</i>							
ROCKHAMPTON	62	34,988	40,670	21,633	22,495	44,128	45,350
GLADSTONE	11	5,244	6,944	3,688	3,493	7,181	7,950
Banana	6,073	8,146	9,116	5,977	4,774	10,751	12,200
Broadsound	7,140	1,415	1,537	904	635	1,539	1,500
Calliope	2,435	3,801	3,734	1,903	1,650	3,553	3,500
Duaringa	6,220	1,790	1,905	1,069	789	1,858	1,950
Fitzroy	1,930	3,773	3,554	1,916	1,660	3,576	3,580
Livingstone	4,930	6,452	7,031	3,870	3,450	7,320	7,150
Miriam Vale	1,445	1,784	1,706	882	712	1,594	1,540
Monto	1,640	4,270	4,458	2,373	2,024	4,397	4,370
Mount Morgan	195	4,954	5,060	2,531	2,340	4,871	4,850
Taroom	6,950	1,921	2,381	1,828	1,422	3,250	3,500
Not Incorporated ..	20	122	102	58	47	105	100
<i>Total</i>	<i>39,051</i>	<i>78,660</i>	<i>88,198</i>	<i>48,632</i>	<i>45,491</i>	<i>94,123</i>	<i>97,540</i>
<i>Central Western Division</i>							
Aramac	8,970	1,592	1,714	1,017	773	1,790	1,790
Barcardine	3,255	2,147	2,200	1,289	1,095	2,384	2,350
Bauhinia	9,795	1,456	1,633	1,047	780	1,827	1,900
Belyando	11,485	3,067	3,104	1,775	1,478	3,253	3,270

LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND STATISTICAL AREAS—AREA AND POPULATION—
continued

Local Authority or Statistical Area	Area in Square Miles at 30 June 1965	Population					Estd Popula- tion, 30 June 1965
		Census, 30 June 1947	Census, 30 June 1954	Census, 30 June 1961			
				Males	Females	Total	

Central Western Division—continued

Blackall ..	6,295	2,488	2,780	1,820	1,471	3,291	3,350
Emerald ..	4,345	2,331	2,644	1,790	1,420	3,210	3,450
Ilfracombe ..	2,535	450	544	360	293	653	670
Jericho ..	8,385	1,479	1,600	925	698	1,623	1,580
Longreach ..	9,080	4,137	4,343	2,779	2,234	5,013	5,100
Peak Downs ..	3,090	716	818	647	432	1,079	1,140
Tambo ..	3,980	882	1,045	650	474	1,124	1,130
<i>Total</i> ..	<i>71,215</i>	<i>20,745</i>	<i>22,425</i>	<i>14,099</i>	<i>11,148</i>	<i>25,247</i>	<i>25,730</i>

Far Western Division

Barcoo ..	23,900	835	1,010	645	392	1,037	1,060
Boulia ..	23,620	676	764	534	299	833	800
Diamantina ..	36,560	234	239	228	99	327	300
Isisford ..	4,065	657	807	545	322	867	880
Winton ..	20,780	2,509	2,532	1,745	1,298	3,043	3,140
<i>Total</i> ..	<i>108,925</i>	<i>4,911</i>	<i>5,352</i>	<i>3,697</i>	<i>2,410</i>	<i>6,107</i>	<i>6,180</i>
TOTAL C. QLD	219,191	104,316	115,975	66,428	59,049	125,477	129,450

NORTH QUEENSLAND

Mackay Division

MACKAY ..	8	13,486	14,762	8,302	8,507	16,809	17,550
Mirani ..	1,271	4,567	5,056	2,627	2,133	4,760	4,900
Nebo ..	3,927	534	447	377	198	575	520
Pioneer ..	1,065	11,606	14,316	8,433	7,308	15,741	16,500
Proserpine ..	1,020	3,877	4,576	2,645	2,468	5,113	5,450
Sarina ..	510	3,268	3,790	2,094	1,792	3,886	4,000
Not Incorporated	14	..	..	3	..	3	..
<i>Total</i> ..	<i>7,815</i>	<i>37,338</i>	<i>42,947</i>	<i>24,481</i>	<i>22,406</i>	<i>46,887</i>	<i>48,920</i>

Townsville Division

CHARTERS TRS	16	7,561	6,961	3,999	3,634	7,633	7,850
TOWNSVILLE	111	34,109	40,471	26,207	24,936	51,143	56,250
Ayr ..	1,940	12,462	15,208	8,860	7,898	16,758	17,150
Bowen ..	8,141	8,083	8,518	5,055	4,436	9,491	9,750
Dalrymple ..	26,134	2,311	1,914	1,370	836	2,206	2,280
Thuringowa ..	1,589	2,327	2,627	1,556	1,016	2,572	2,650
<i>Total</i> ..	<i>37,931</i>	<i>66,853</i>	<i>75,699</i>	<i>47,047</i>	<i>42,756</i>	<i>89,803</i>	<i>95,930</i>

LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND STATISTICAL AREAS—AREA AND POPULATION—
continued

Local Authority or Statistical Area	Area in Square Miles at 30 June 1965	Population					
		Census, 30 June 1947	Census, 30 June 1954	Census, 30 June 1961			Estd Popula- tion, 30 June 1965
				Males	Females	Total	
<i>Cairns Division</i>							
CAIRNS	19	16,644	21,020	12,943	12,261	25,204	26,400
Atherton	243	4,335	5,401	2,942	2,864	5,806	5,970
Cardwell	1,120	4,346	5,045	2,995	2,188	5,183	5,300
Douglas	921	2,493	3,100	1,879	1,459	3,338	3,480
Eacham	441	3,740	3,881	2,011	1,831	3,842	3,770
Herberton	3,675	3,198	4,150	2,004	1,811	3,815	3,820
Hinchinbrook ..	1,041	9,212	11,381	6,743	5,147	11,890	12,350
Johnstone	630	12,265	14,980	8,887	6,897	15,784	16,100
Mareeba	20,336	6,312	7,595	5,741	4,471	10,212	10,900
Mulgrave	670	10,485	13,477	7,843	6,584	14,427	14,800
Not Incorporated ..	47	570	757	306	361	667	650
<i>Total</i>	<i>29,143</i>	<i>73,600</i>	<i>90,787</i>	<i>54,294</i>	<i>45,874</i>	<i>100,168</i>	<i>103,540</i>
<i>Peninsula Division</i>							
THURSDAY ISLAND ..	1½	944	2,062	1,049	1,169	2,218	2,750
Cook	48,164	1,139	1,545	1,142	743	1,885	2,000
Not Incorporated ..	352	3,248	2,893	1,724	1,785	3,509	3,250
<i>Total</i>	<i>48,517½</i>	<i>5,331</i>	<i>6,500</i>	<i>3,915</i>	<i>3,697</i>	<i>7,612</i>	<i>8,000</i>
<i>North Western Division</i>							
Burke	16,140	250	248	238	123	361	280
Carpentaria	26,360	610	566	545	289	834	900
Cloncurry ²	19,293	2,759	3,052	2,876	1,993	4,869	3,900
Croydon	10,960	167	161	111	70	181	190
Etheridge	15,380	860	815	534	294	828	840
Flinders	16,070	3,310	3,293	2,304	1,649	3,953	3,890
McKinlay	15,725	1,633	1,647	1,290	844	2,134	2,450
Mount Isa ²	15,917	3,888	7,884	8,024	5,943	13,967	14,950
Richmond	10,400	1,478	1,586	1,339	875	2,214	2,300
Not Incorporated ..	465	40	20	33	20	53	50
<i>Total</i>	<i>146,710</i>	<i>14,995</i>	<i>19,272</i>	<i>17,294</i>	<i>12,100</i>	<i>29,394</i>	<i>29,750</i>
TOTAL N. QLD ..	270,116½	198,117	235,205	147,031	126,833	273,864	286,140
<i>MIGRATORY</i>							
Migratory ³ .. ..	..	1,887	2,971	1,620	368	1,988	1,768
TOTAL STATE ..	667,000	1,106,415	1,318,259	774,579	744,249	1,518,828	1,610,688

¹ Including 10 sq miles of Brisbane River not included within Statistical Areas. ² From 1 July 1963, Mount Isa Shire was created, incorporating Barkly Tableland Shire and the western portion of Cloncurry Shire. ³ Including all persons, not elsewhere enumerated, who spent Census night on ships, long-distance trains, motor-coaches, or aircraft.

Brisbane Metropolitan Area—The metropolitan area for the 1961 Census comprised 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 30 June in 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 defined as the Metropolitan Area for the 1961 Census. 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	1955	534,100
1871	25,916	21.6	1956	548,300
1881	47,172	22.1	1957	565,200
1891	101,554	25.8	1958	578,400
1901	119,428	24.0	1959	592,000
1911	139,480	23.0	1960	604,400
1921	209,946	27.8	1961	621,550
1933	299,748	31.6	1962	635,500
1947	413,337	36.3	1963	649,500
1954	520,042	38.1	1964	663,500
1961	621,550	40.9	1965	677,000

The Brisbane metropolitan area has a lower proportion of the State's population than that of any other capital except Hobart. Populations of the capitals and their percentages of the State totals at 30 June 1965 were as follows:—Sydney, 2,349,590 (56.0 per cent); Melbourne, 2,121,900 (66.1 per cent); Brisbane, 677,000 (42.0 per cent); Adelaide, 614,600 (58.3 per cent); Perth, 465,000 (57.8 per cent); and Hobart, 123,967 (33.9 per cent).

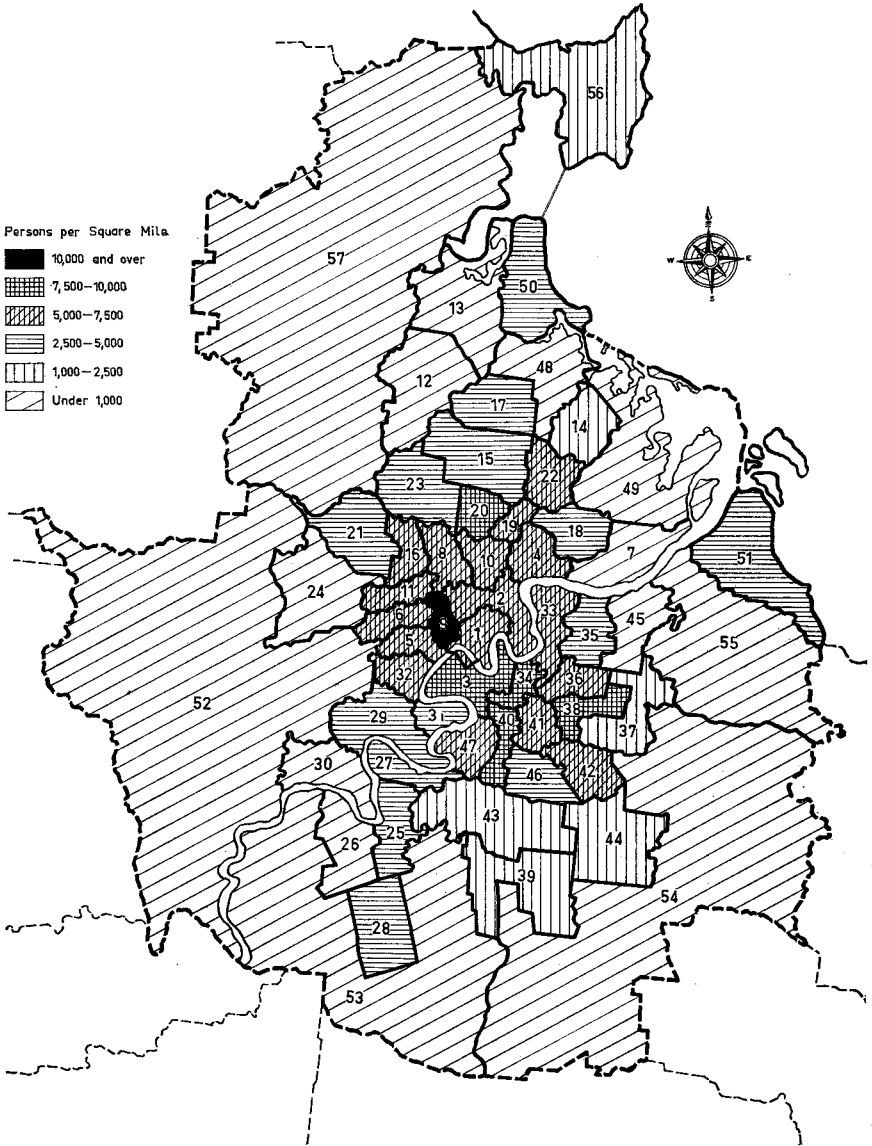
The diagram on the next page illustrates the density of settlement in statistical areas. These areas, with their identifying numbers, as shown on the diagram, are as follows:—

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

METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS

Population Density

Census, 30 June 1961



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

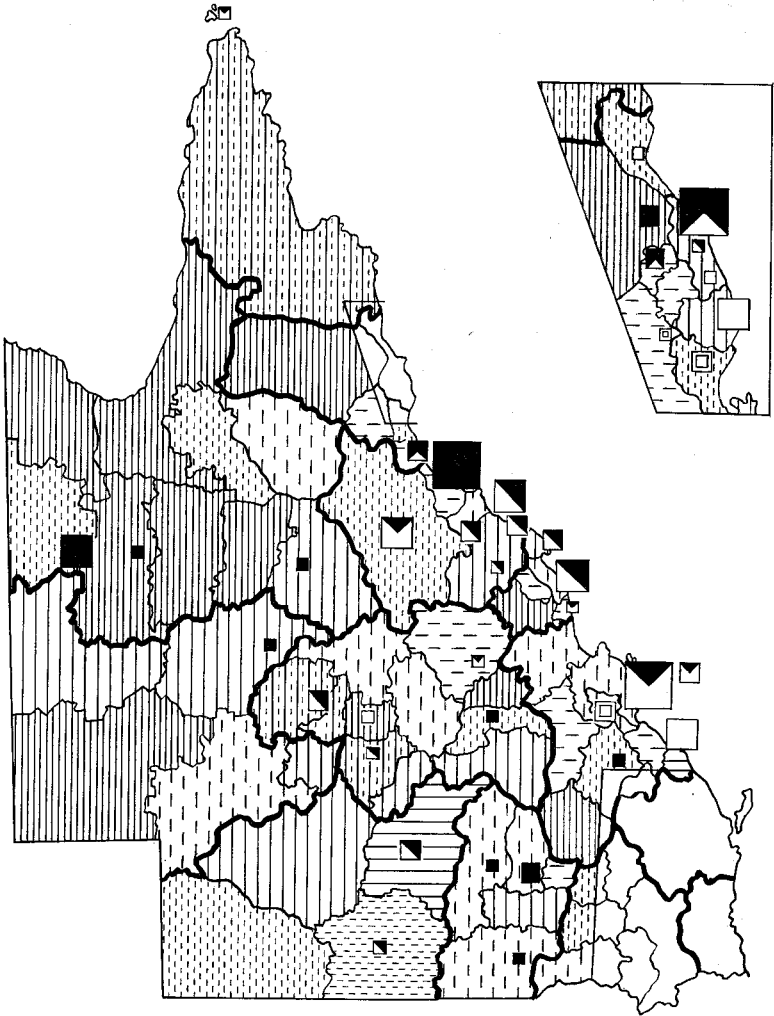
	1947	1954	1961		1947	1954	1961
Atherton	1,989	2,527	2,982	Kingaroy	3,893	4,464	4,914
Ayr	4,626	7,082	8,010	Laidley	1,309	1,404	1,543
Babinda	1,730	1,641	1,736	Longreach	3,282	3,350	3,806
Barcaldine	1,682	1,705	1,738	Mackay ²	15,635	18,296	21,411
Beaudesert	1,548	2,388	2,930	Mareeaba	2,504	3,369	4,585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

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

³ Including Mooloolaba.

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

INCREASE OR DECREASE OF POPULATION, 1954 TO



KEY TO BOTH DIAGRAMS

Shires (Rural Population only)

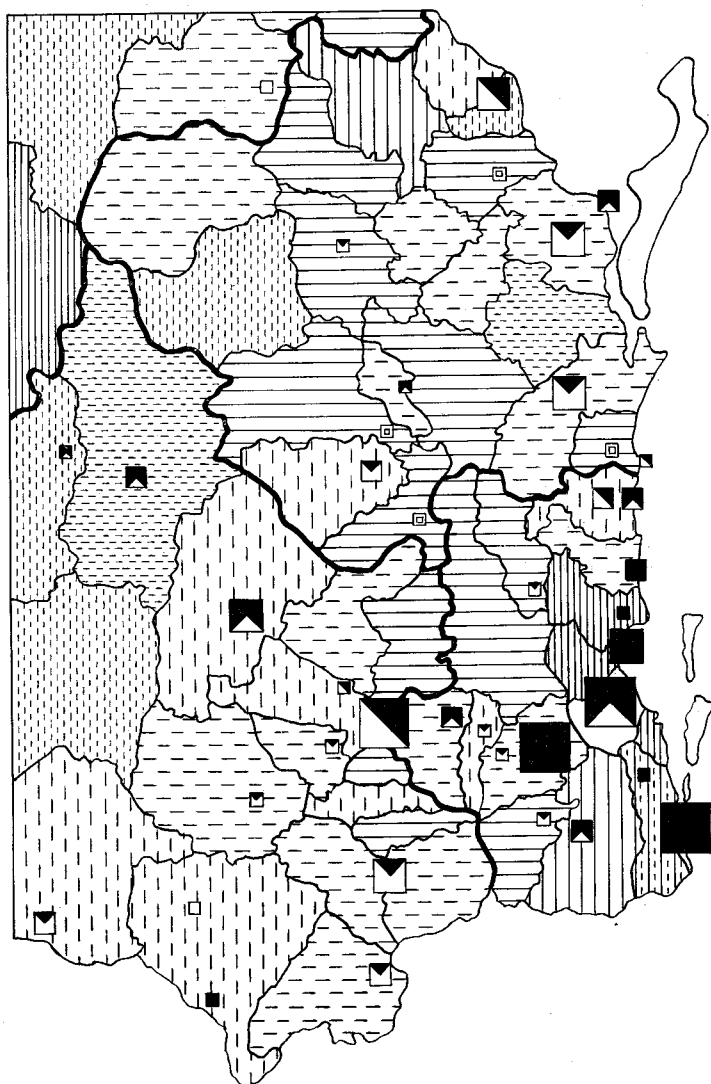
% Increase % Decrease

0-5	0-5
6-11	6-11
12-17	12-17
18-23	18-23
24 & over	24 & over

Towns

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

1961, IN QUEENSLAND TOWNS AND RURAL AREAS



4 BIRTHS

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

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

Where a birth occurs within an area in which a Maternal and Child Welfare Centre is established, *The Health Acts, 1937 to 1964*, require the midwife or medical practitioner in attendance to forward to the District Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages for that area a notification of the birth of the infant within a period of 72 hours after the birth. Such notification is in addition to, and not in substitution for, the registration of birth by the parents.

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

BIRTHS IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, QUEENSLAND

Statistical Division (Usual Residence of Mother)	Births in 1965			Birth Rate ¹	
	Males	Females	Total	1964	1965
Metropolitan	6,854	6,367	13,221	20.3	19.6
Moreton	1,927	1,895	3,822	20.9	19.0
Maryborough	1,348	1,277	2,625	21.1	20.1
Downs	1,654	1,520	3,174	23.7	21.8
Roma	308	307	615	29.3	28.0
South Western	167	198	365	26.8	24.0
<i>Total South</i>	<i>12,258</i>	<i>11,564</i>	<i>23,822</i>	<i>21.2</i>	<i>20.0</i>
Rockhampton	1,040	1,017	2,057	22.3	21.1
Central Western	300	305	605	27.9	23.6
Far Western	60	72	132	26.1	21.4
<i>Total Central</i>	<i>1,400</i>	<i>1,394</i>	<i>2,794</i>	<i>23.6</i>	<i>21.6</i>
Mackay	700	609	1,309	26.6	26.8
Townsville	991	971	1,962	21.2	20.5
Cairns	1,356	1,220	2,576	25.5	24.9
Peninsula	123	132	255	.. ²	.. ²
North Western	422	411	833	30.7	28.1
<i>Total North</i>	<i>3,592</i>	<i>3,343</i>	<i>6,935</i>	<i>25.3</i>	<i>24.3</i>
Total Queensland	17,250	16,301	33,551	22.1	20.9

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

Births by Month of Registration—On the next page, births throughout Queensland are shown according to the months in which they were registered. Percentage distributions are shown for 1965 and for the average of the last five years. On the average, births in November, December, and January together account for only 23.8 per cent of the annual total compared with 25.9 per cent for May, June, and July.

BIRTHS BY MONTH OF REGISTRATION, QUEENSLAND

Month of Registration	Births in 1965			Per Cent of Annual Total	
	Males	Females	Total	1965	Five Years 1961-1965
January	1,363	1,336	2,699	8.1	8.9
February	1,398	1,322	2,720	8.1	7.9
March	1,520	1,443	2,963	8.8	8.7
April	1,466	1,353	2,819	8.4	8.6
May	1,456	1,403	2,859	8.5	8.9
June	1,480	1,399	2,879	8.6	8.3
July	1,509	1,442	2,951	8.8	8.7
August	1,484	1,382	2,866	8.5	8.5
September	1,487	1,373	2,860	8.5	8.1
October	1,361	1,291	2,652	7.9	8.5
November	1,383	1,265	2,648	7.9	7.7
December	1,343	1,292	2,635	7.9	7.2
Total	17,250	16,301	33,551	100.0	100.0

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

The Queensland birth rate, which was 45.6 in 1861, fell to 24.5 in 1903, recovered to 30.1 in 1913 and thereafter fell steadily to reach its lowest level of 18.1 in 1933. Increased births during and after the 1939-1945 War restored the birth rate to the level of the early 1920s, but since 1961 the rate has fallen appreciably.

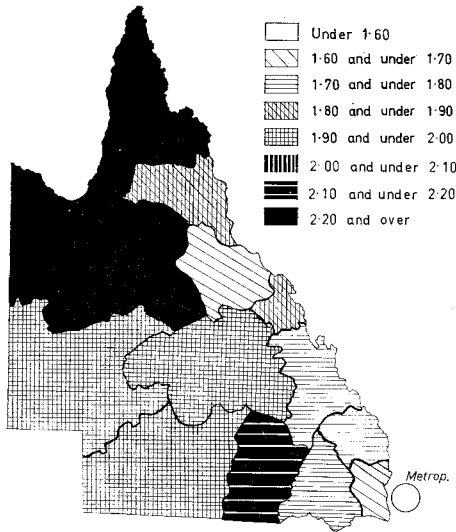
BIRTH AND REPRODUCTION RATES, AUSTRALIA, 1861 TO 1965

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
1961	22.1	22.5	24.2	23.1	23.2	25.4	22.8	1.86	1.72	1.79	1.66
1962	21.5	22.0	23.2	21.6	22.6	24.7	22.1	1.79	1.66	1.72	1.60
1963	20.8	21.5	23.0	21.2	22.4	23.4	21.6	1.79	1.62	1.72	1.56
1964	19.5	20.8	22.1	20.2	21.1	22.5	20.6	1.68	1.53	1.61	1.47
1965	18.6	19.8	20.9	19.8	20.1	20.4	19.6	1.57	1.45	1.51	1.40

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 1961-1965



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 1.51 in 1965 means that the number of female births in 1965 was 51 per cent more than was required to replace the present generation of women.

NET REPRODUCTION RATES: STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, QUEENSLAND, 1946 TO 1965

Statistical Division	1946-1950	1951-1955	1956-1960	1961-1965	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Metropolitan	1.33	1.40	1.48	1.54	1.62	1.56	1.56	1.50	1.44
Moreton	1.51	1.62	1.82	1.66	1.81	1.73	1.68	1.63	1.47
Maryborough	1.65	1.75	1.69	1.70	1.87	1.79	1.78	1.57	1.47
Downs	1.72	1.80	1.86	1.77	1.90	1.87	1.84	1.70	1.54
Roma	1.92	2.04	2.37	2.12	2.26	2.19	2.24	2.03	1.90
South Western	1.78	2.04	2.14	1.91	2.11	2.14	1.92	1.81	1.58
Rockhampton	1.54	1.67	1.69	1.72	1.85	1.84	1.78	1.62	1.52
Central Western	1.63	1.81	2.14	1.98	2.12	2.16	2.13	1.90	1.58
Far Western	1.47	1.70	1.94	1.90	2.43	1.83	1.72	1.96	1.57
Mackay	1.51	1.66	1.88	1.89	1.91	1.81	2.00	1.83	1.82
Townsville	1.39	1.57	1.72	1.66	1.82	1.73	1.73	1.55	1.48
Cairns	1.60	1.74	1.86	1.86	1.93	1.84	1.93	1.83	1.77
Peninsula & N.W.	2.10	2.02	2.75	2.20	2.38	2.27	2.30	2.21	1.85
Whole State	1.49	1.59	1.70	1.67	1.79	1.72	1.72	1.61	1.51

Although the Australian crude birth rate has declined by about 25 per cent since the beginning of this century, the net reproduction rate is now higher than it was fifty years ago. This is due to the great improvement in the infant mortality rate in the period (see page 71).

In considering the net reproduction rate in the various districts of Queensland, it must be realised that the small numbers involved in some areas, such as the Far Western, Peninsula, and North Western Statistical Divisions, make the various rates erratic from year to year. The quinquennial averages in the table and the map on page 62 therefore provide more accurate comparisons than the figures for single years.

The average age of fathers has fallen from 32.24 years in 1950 to 29.57 years in 1965. The ages of married mothers fell from 28.38 to 27.13 years and that of unmarried mothers from 26.19 to 23.76 years. The average age of all mothers in 1965 was 26.81 years, compared with 28.27 in 1950.

Ages of Mothers and Duration of Marriage—The first part of the following table shows the ages of mothers at the birth of their first child after marriage. In the case of multiple births, only the first-born is included. The second part shows the ages and the duration of the marriages of the mothers of all nuptial children born in 1965, 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, 1965

Age of Mother at Birth of Child	Total	Duration of Marriage							
		Ex-nuptial	Under 9 Months	9 Months and under 1 Year	1 Year and under 2 Years	2 Years and under 3 Years	3 Years and under 4 Years	4 Years and under 5 Years	5 Years and Over
FIRST NUPTIAL BIRTHS ONLY									
Under 20 ..	2,209	..	1,712	210	242	38	7	..	..
20-24 ..	5,070	..	1,381	885	1,579	743	308	116	58
25-29 ..	1,988	..	202	209	479	315	225	189	369
30-34 ..	619	..	55	62	127	59	41	37	238
35-39 ..	251	..	28	25	57	27	12	13	89
40 and over	70	..	10	9	15	7	3	4	22
Total ..	10,207	..	3,388	1,400	2,499	1,189	596	359	776
ALL BIRTHS									
Under 20 ..	3,871	1,172	1,717	213	487	222	50	9	1
20-24 ..	11,126	974	1,391	891	2,168	2,226	1,641	1,011	824
25-29 ..	9,270	466	206	210	592	825	1,028	1,196	4,747
30-34 ..	5,305	295	56	63	166	166	183	242	4,134
35-39 ..	2,997	230	29	25	69	72	61	72	2,439
40 and over	982	65	12	9	16	14	18	14	834
Total ..	33,551	3,202	3,411	1,411	3,498	3,525	2,981	2,544	12,979

In the next table, all nuptial births registered during 1965 are shown according to the duration and previous issue of the current marriage.

NUPTIAL BIRTHS, QUEENSLAND, 1965

Duration of Marriage	Total Confinements ¹	Total Children of Current Marriage ²	Average Number of Children	Confinements According to Number of Previous Children of Current Marriage					
				0	1	2	3	4	5 and Over
Under 5 Years	17,196	27,538	1.60	9,431	5,660	1,824	264	17	..
5 Years and under 10	7,698	25,098	3.26	628	1,445	2,631	1,833	804	357
10 Years and under 15	3,366	15,369	4.57	124	235	629	786	659	933
15 Years and under 20	1,416	8,152	5.76	21	52	162	249	252	680
20 Years and under 25	319	2,256	7.07	3	5	17	34	49	211
25 Years and over ..	34	294	8.65	..	1	2	2	2	27
Total	30,029	78,707	2.62	10,207	7,398	5,265	3,168	1,783	2,208

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 1965.

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 1965 the masculinity of births registered in the various States was as follows:—New South Wales, 106.26; Victoria, 104.63; Queensland, 105.82; South Australia, 106.58; Western Australia, 104.73; and Tasmania, 105.93. 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 1965 was 3,202, the percentage of the total births being 9.54. War-time conditions caused an increase in the rate, which rose to 7.11 in 1944. It fell to 4.84 by 1951, but has subsequently risen again, averaging 7.77 per cent during the five years 1961 to 1965. In 1965, 1,172 of the mothers of these infants were under 20 years of age, 1,440 were aged 20-29, and 590 were aged 30 or over. Particularly in the older groups, they included *de facto* wives.

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

Although these provisions automatically apply, formal action is taken to re-register a large number of ex-nuptial births which become legitimate by marriage of the parents. The number of these formal legitimations was 570 in 1965, compared with 670 in 1964.

Multiple Births—During 1965, 374 pairs of twins were registered, consisting of 149 pairs of males, including 7 where one was stillborn and 3 where both were stillborn, 118 pairs of females, including 3 where one was

stillborn and 2 where both were stillborn, and 107 pairs of a male and a female, including 3 where the male was stillborn, 1 where the female was stillborn, and 1 of stillborn twins. There were 4 sets of triplets, consisting of 1 set of three males, 1 set of two males and one female, and 2 sets of three females, all liveborn. One in every 88 of the confinements in 1965 resulted in a multiple birth.

Stillbirths—During March 1959 notification of stillbirths in Queensland was made compulsory. Prior to that date a system of voluntary notification operated and it appears likely that nearly all such births were notified. Particulars of stillbirths are given on page 69.

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

5 MARRIAGES

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

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

Age and Conjugal Condition at Marriage—The following table shows the age and conjugal condition at marriage of all persons married during 1965. Of the 12,967 marriages celebrated, 2,150 bridegrooms and 5,984 brides were minors, including 20 brides aged 15, 4 bridegrooms aged 16, and 38 aged 17.

MARRIAGES, QUEENSLAND, 1965, AGE AND CONJUGAL CONDITION

Age at Marriage	Never Previously Married		Widowed		Divorced		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 20	1,177	4,180	..	..	..	1	1,177	4,181
20-24	6,480	6,121	2	13	11	43	6,493	6,177
25-29	2,806	1,022	12	21	65	120	2,883	1,163
30-34	819	253	12	13	104	124	935	390
35-39	336	130	24	57	111	112	471	299
40-44	143	57	38	56	102	89	283	202
45-49	71	41	45	75	71	82	187	198
50-54	45	28	50	66	70	38	165	132
55-59	22	18	60	39	35	19	117	76
60 and Over ..	35	20	166	110	55	19	256	149
Total	11,934	11,870	409	450	624	647	12,967	12,967

In the next table, the average ages of brides and bridegrooms in the last ten years are shown. The average age at first marriage for males has fallen by 1½ years and for females by just over 1 year. On the other hand, the average age at re-marriage has increased by 3 years for those who had been widowed and by 1½ years for divorced persons.

MARRIAGES, QUEENSLAND, AVERAGE AGES OF BRIDEGROOMS AND BRIDES

Year	Never Previously Married		Widowed		Divorced		Total	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1956	26.50	23.02	53.42	47.34	40.66	36.61	28.25	24.80
1957	26.37	22.98	54.11	47.11	41.60	36.96	28.22	24.80
1958	26.21	22.80	54.58	47.41	40.91	36.82	27.98	24.56
1959	26.16	22.65	55.18	47.95	41.72	37.26	28.11	24.71
1960	25.89	22.60	55.97	48.30	41.39	37.88	27.67	24.41
1961	25.77	22.51	55.32	48.49	41.89	37.36	27.70	24.36
1962	25.62	22.36	56.51	48.32	42.41	38.61	27.60	24.23
1963	25.50	22.21	55.82	49.57	42.18	38.25	27.43	24.08
1964	25.30	22.07	55.87	49.71	42.65	38.87	27.29	24.02
1965	25.00	21.94	56.48	50.23	42.66	38.03	26.84	23.72

Religious Denominations—The 12,967 marriages in 1965 were celebrated by officials of the following denominations:—Roman Catholic, 3,499; Church of England, 3,478; Presbyterian, 1,935; Methodist, 1,837; Lutheran, 366; Baptist, 205; Orthodox—Greek, Russian, &c, 121; Congregational, 106; Salvation Army, 83; other religious denominations, 354; and civil officers, 983.

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

Jan	9.9	Apr	9.9	July	6.0	Oct	8.3
Feb	7.3	May	9.4	Aug	7.4	Nov	7.4
Mar	6.7	June	7.7	Sept	8.7	Dec	11.3

Marriage Rate—Crude marriage rates for each State from 1861 to 1965 are given below.

CRUDE MARRIAGE RATES¹, AUSTRALIA, 1861 TO 1965

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Australia*
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
1961	7.6	7.3	6.9	7.0	7.0	7.6	7.3
1962	7.6	7.5	6.9	7.1	7.2	6.9	7.4
1963	7.7	7.2	7.3	7.2	7.4	7.1	7.4
1964	7.9	7.7	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.8	7.7
1965	8.4	8.2	8.1	8.2	8.0	7.8	8.2

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

6 DEATHS

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

There were 14,114 deaths registered in Queensland during 1965. The table below shows the number of deaths, male and female, crude death rates, and infant mortality rates, distributed according to the normal residences of the persons who died.

Death rates from principal causes are shown on page 72, and deaths according to age and cause of death are given on pages 74 and 75. Deaths in public hospitals, and the diseases for which the deceased persons were treated, are shown on page 77.

DEATHS IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, QUEENSLAND, 1965

Statistical Division (Usual Residence)	All Deaths			Deaths under One Year	Crude Death Rate ¹	Rate of Infant Mortality ²
	Males	Females	Total			
Metropolitan	3,580	2,980	6,560	197	9.7	15
Moreton	1,025	674	1,699	53	8.4	14
Maryborough	631	471	1,102	54	8.4	21
Downs	702	518	1,220	57	8.4	18
Roma	90	39	129	14	5.9	23
South Western	78	39	117	6	7.7	16
<i>Total South</i>	<i>6,106</i>	<i>4,721</i>	<i>10,827</i>	<i>381</i>	<i>9.1</i>	<i>16</i>
Rockhampton	517	313	830	37	8.5	18
Central Western	111	59	170	17	6.6	28
Far Western	23	18	41	6	6.7	45
<i>Total Central</i>	<i>651</i>	<i>390</i>	<i>1,041</i>	<i>60</i>	<i>8.1</i>	<i>21</i>
Mackay	255	150	405	29	8.3	22
Townsville	525	316	841	37	8.8	19
Cairns	465	276	741	48	7.2	19
Peninsula	42	30	72	11	9.0	43
North Western	128	59	187	32	6.3	38
<i>Total North</i>	<i>1,415</i>	<i>831</i>	<i>2,246</i>	<i>157</i>	<i>7.9</i>	<i>23</i>
Total Queensland ..	8,172	5,942	14,114	598	8.8	18

¹ Deaths per 1,000 mean population.

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

Deaths by Month of Registration—Deaths in 1965 are shown on the next page according to the month in which they were registered. The percentage distribution by months for 1965 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 1965			Per Cent of Annual Total	
	Males	Females	Total	1965	Five Years 1961-1965
January	554	400	954	6.8	7.9
February	504	381	885	6.3	6.8
March	612	453	1,065	7.5	7.2
April	614	409	1,023	7.2	7.3
May	710	470	1,180	8.4	8.4
June	745	498	1,243	8.8	8.7
July	899	637	1,536	10.9	11.1
August	863	665	1,528	10.8	10.1
September	722	542	1,264	9.0	8.8
October	649	489	1,138	8.1	8.6
November	663	527	1,190	8.4	7.6
December	637	471	1,108	7.8	7.5
Total	8,172	5,942	14,114	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 1965

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
1961	8.95	8.37	8.42	8.06	7.77	7.89	8.47
1962	9.26	8.64	8.56	8.32	7.69	7.99	8.70
1963	9.19	8.81	8.50	8.13	7.73	7.74	8.69
1964	9.58	8.80	9.16	8.63	8.14	8.64	9.03
1965	9.28	8.74	8.78	8.34	7.78	8.24	8.78

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

Infant Mortality—The percentage of deaths within the first year of life is very important, as those who survive this period now have an excellent chance of surviving to adulthood. The deaths of infants at various periods after birth are shown in the following table. It is clear that the first week of life is the most dangerous. The table also shows the greater vitality of female infants which offsets the male preponderance in the number of births (page 64).

INFANT DEATHS AT VARIOUS AGES, QUEENSLAND, 1965

Particulars	Under 1 Week			Under 4 Weeks			Under 1 Year		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Number of Deaths	199	168	367	230	191	421	326	272	598
Death Rate ¹	11.5	10.3	10.9	13.3	11.7	12.5	18.9	16.7	17.8

¹ Deaths per 1,000 live births.

The main causes of infant deaths in 1965 are shown below.

INFANT DEATHS, QUEENSLAND, 1965

Cause	Sub-tropical	Tropical	Total
Congenital Malformations	90	33	123
Immaturity	70	31	101
Birth Injuries	45	23	68
Post-natal Asphyxia and Atelectasis	40	24	64
Other Diseases peculiar to Early Infancy	74	23	97
Pneumonia (Aged 4 weeks and over)	29	12	41
Gastro-enteritis and Colitis (Aged 4 weeks and over)	13	8	21
Other	56	27	83
Total	417	181	598

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
1956 ..	260	281	556	93	16.9	16.1	6.3	39.3
1957 ..	301	276	597	109	17.4	15.0	6.3	38.7
1958 ..	274	259	548	106	15.9	13.5	5.6	35.0
1959 ..	289	246	553	117	15.3	14.4	5.5	35.2
1960 ..	288	250	551	115	15.4	15.6	5.1	36.1
1961 ..	281	260	553	108	14.9	14.6	5.1	34.6
1962 ..	290	221	520	131	14.4	14.8	6.0	35.2
1963 ..	250	214	476	117	13.1	14.6	5.2	32.9
1964 ..	203	178	402	114	11.4	13.4	5.6	30.4
1965 ..	193	185	391	104	11.5	12.4	5.2	29.1

¹ Including stillbirths of unstated sex.

² Males per 100 females.

INFANT MORTALITY RATES¹ BY DISTRICTS, QUEENSLAND

Statistical Division	1946-1950 ²	1951-1955 ²	1956-1960 ²	1961-1965 ²	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Metropolitan	27	22	18	17	17	17	17	17	15
Moreton	26	23	18	16	16	16	18	15	14
Maryborough	29	23	24	22	23	23	23	20	21
Downs	25	22	19	19	20	18	19	18	18
Roma	28	29	22	26	39	20	21	25	23
South Western	36	37	36	33	29	45	34	39	16
Rockhampton	26	24	22	22	24	27	18	21	18
Central Western	32	29	22	24	23	30	17	21	28
Far Western	49	36	26	32	21	41	36	19	45
Mackay	23	22	24	18	15	22	16	16	22
Townsville	24	21	21	20	21	16	29	17	19
Cairns	29	25	25	25	27	31	23	26	19
Peninsula and North Western	58	41	34	36	28	40	35	39	40
Whole State	28	24	21	20	20	21	20	19	18
Sub-Tropical Queensland .. .	27	23	20	18	19	19	19	18	17
Metropolitan	27	22	18	17	17	17	17	17	15
Other Sub-Tropical Cities	32	22	22	18	18	18	22	18	16
Sub-Tropical Towns & Shires	25	25	21	21	23	23	19	19	20
Tropical Queensland	30	26	24	24	22	27	24	24	21
Tropical Cities	26	25	25	21	26	21	23	18	19
Tropical Towns and Shires ..	32	26	24	25	21	30	25	27	23

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

² Average of five annual rates.

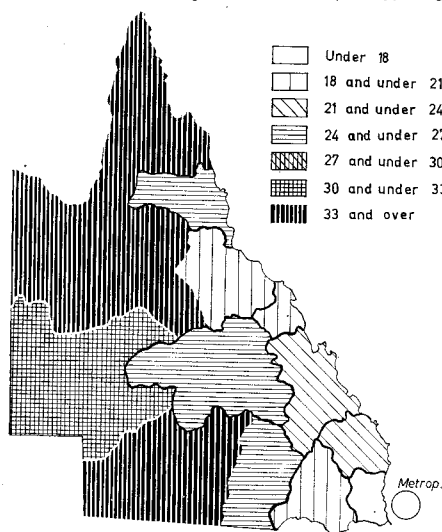
Infant Mortality Rates by Districts and States—The table and map on this page illustrate the variations in rates between districts. Because of the relatively small numbers in some areas, the quinquennial averages

are more typical than the figures for single years.

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.

INFANT MORTALITY RATES

Queensland—Average for Five Years 1961-1965



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

INFANT MORTALITY RATES¹, AUSTRALIA, 1901 TO 1965

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
1961	20.84	17.80	20.01	20.00	19.67	16.81	19.54
1962	21.36	18.50	21.13	19.15	22.27	20.69	20.41
1963	19.90	18.92	20.09	18.67	20.42	17.94	19.55
1964	20.29	16.89	19.24	19.03	19.66	20.12	19.06
1965	19.11	17.45	17.82	18.43	21.75	16.59	18.48

¹ Deaths under one year per 1,000 live births. ² Including Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory. ^a 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
1961	36,637	239,986	28	107	0.76	0.44
1962	35,690	237,081	23	85	0.64	0.36
1963	35,934	235,689	9	64	0.25	0.27
1964	34,972	229,149	10	75	0.29	0.33
1965	33,551	222,854	10	74	0.30	0.33

¹ Deaths from diseases and complications of pregnancy and childbirth.

² Maternal deaths per 1,000 live births.

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

EXPECTATION OF LIFE, VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

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

7 DISEASES

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

DEATH RATES¹ FROM PRINCIPAL CAUSES, QUEENSLAND

Cause of Death	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1964	1965
Tuberculosis	1.08	0.59	0.51	0.42	0.27	0.20	0.05	0.05	0.03
Malignant Neoplasms	0.47	0.67	0.79	0.82	1.03	1.13	1.21	1.36	1.29
Diabetes Mellitus	0.03	0.06	0.09	0.08	0.15	0.10	0.10	0.11	0.11
Vascular Lesions affecting Central Nervous System	<i>n</i>	0.45	0.45	0.37	0.63	0.99	1.11	1.26	1.23
Heart Diseases	0.57	1.14	1.39	1.36	2.15	2.25	2.54	2.94	3.01
Hypertensive Disease	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	0.46	0.31	0.21	0.18
Pneumonia	0.68	0.34	0.49	0.42	0.45	0.30	0.27	0.35	0.28
Nephritis and Nephrosis	0.38	0.42	0.53	0.56	0.59	0.29	0.15	0.13	0.12
Congenital Malformations	0.09	0.14	0.15	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.14	0.11	0.11
Diseases of Early Infancy	0.48	0.60	0.75	0.48	0.42	0.39	0.30	0.24	0.20
Accidents	1.00	0.77	0.60	0.55	0.65	0.57	0.53	0.59	0.61
All Other Causes	6.94	4.52	4.90	3.02	2.52	1.94	1.59	1.81	1.61
All Causes	11.72	9.70	10.65	8.19	8.97	8.73	8.30	9.16	8.78

¹ Deaths per 1,000 mean population.

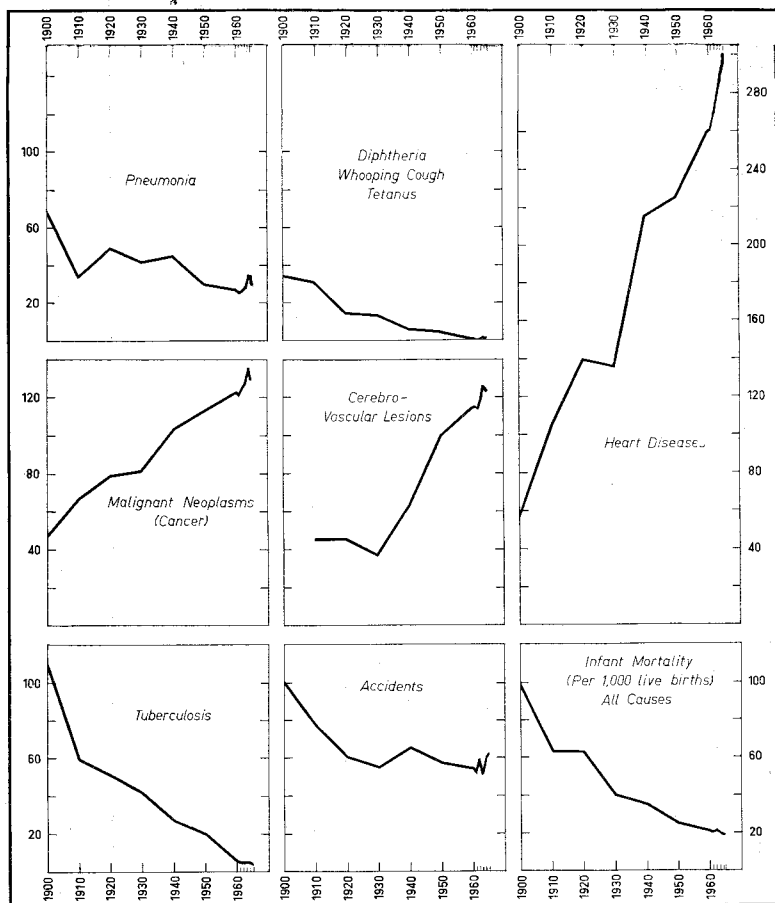
n Not available.

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

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

DEATH RATES—SELECTED CAUSES—1900—1965

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
Other Tuberculosis	1	..	..	..	..	..
Syphilis and its Sequelae .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	2
Dysentery, All Forms .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meningococcal Infections	2	1	..	..	..	..
Acute Poliomyelitis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	1	..	..	..	..	..
Typhus and Other Rickettsial Diseases .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	6	1	1	2	3	6
Malignant Neoplasms, including Neoplasms of Lymphatic and Haematopoietic Tissues	20	18	17	29	77	184
Benign and Unspecified Neoplasms .. .. .	..	2	1	..	1	4
Diabetes Mellitus	1	..	1	3	4	5
Anaemias	1	..	..	..	2	3
Vascular Lesions affecting Central Nervous System .. .. .	..	..	5	14	33	104
Non-meningococcal Meningitis	2	..	..	..	1	1
Rheumatic Fever .. .. .	..	1	1	..	..	..
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease .. .. .	..	1	..	3	7	17
Arteriosclerotic and Degenerative Heart Disease .. .. .	..	..	3	27	165	472
Other Diseases of Heart .. .. .	..	..	..	1	9	13
Hypertension—						
With Heart Disease .. .. .	..	..	..	..	3	7
Without mention of Heart .. .. .	..	..	1	4	10	13
Influenza	1	..	..	3	1	..
Pneumonia	37	..	2	6	6	13
Bronchitis	3	..	..	..	4	21
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum .. .. .	..	..	..	5	5	13
Appendicitis	2	1	1	..	..	3
Intestinal Obstruction; Hernia	3	..	..	1	1	4
Gastritis, Duodenitis, Enteritis, Colitis, except Diarrhoea of Newborn	20	..	..	..	3	2
Cirrhosis of Liver	1	1	..	3	7	16
Nephritis and Nephrosis	3	4	2	6	19	23
Hyperplasia of Prostate .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1
Complications of Pregnancy, Childbirth, and the Puerperium .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Congenital Malformations	75	6	9	3	2	1
Diseases of Early Infancy	182	..	..	..	..	..
Senility; Ill-defined Causes	5	..	1	3	6	2
All Other Diseases	26	14	14	14	43	92
Motor Vehicle Accidents	22	81	89	37	48	36
All Other Accidents	50	38	38	39	50	49
Suicide and Self-inflicted Injuries .. .. .	..	6	19	31	43	41
Homicide and Operations of War	1	..	3	3	3	..
Total	465	175	208	237	558	1,155

¹ Including 1 male whose age was not specified.

AGE GROUPS, QUEENSLAND, 1965

		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	
6	19	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	34	6	40
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	6	1	7
..	
..	
..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	3	5	8
..	
..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3
..	
4	3	4	2	..	2	2	2	..	..	26	12	38
339	513	13	6	15	35	99	148	192	368	1,197	876	2,073	
4	1	..	2	1	..	3	6	1	1	13	14	27	
16	31	..	1	2	3	4	8	26	67	61	111	172	
3	10	1	1	..	..	1	1	7	14	19	25	44
189	571	..	2	3	8	49	82	158	762	916	1,064	1,980	
1	..	6	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	5	10	15
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
9	10	..	..	3	2	4	18	13	33	47	73	120
742	1,292	..	..	..	6	37	151	295	1,123	2,701	1,612	4,313
29	149	..	..	..	4	1	5	28	159	201	197	398
23	36	..	..	..	1	3	3	16	66	69	89	158
19	19	..	..	2	1	6	8	13	28	66	58	124
1	4	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	10	5	15
34	152	27	3	..	6	7	7	14	128	251	192	443	
77	150	3	1	..	2	3	2	12	20	255	43	298	
16	33	1	..	2	2	3	3	7	14	72	32	104	
..	3	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	1	10	4	14
7	18	3	..	..	1	1	2	3	21	34	31	65
8	9	17	..	1	2	1	..	2	10	42	33	75	
8	5	..	..	..	..	2	9	6	2	41	19	60
20	26	2	2	1	8	21	17	19	21	103	91	194	
10	45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	56	..	56
..	..	..	1	5	2	2	..	..	..	..	10	10
1	1	67	4	4	2	4	3	..	2	98	86	184	
..	..	148	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	182	148	330
9	19	2	..	1	..	2	1	5	42	45	53	98	
151	338	16	5	14	18	50	76	82	376	692	637	1,329	
26	26	10	16	11	9	8	13	16	27	365	110	475	
33	59	23	3	3	5	13	8	10	93	356	158	514	
24	16	..	4	9	21	23	29	24	11	180	121	301	
..	1	4	1	2	1	3	1	1	1	11	14	25	
1,810	3,563	353	54	80	144	356	606	954	3,395	8,172	5,942	14,114	

Notifiable Diseases—Certain communicable diseases are required by law to be notified to the Local Authority and the Director-General of Health and Medical Services by the attending doctor. Venereal diseases are notifiable only to the Director-General. The following table shows the number of notifications since 1901. Totals for early years are omitted because they are not comparable, as figures are not available for some of the diseases which were notifiable in these years.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES, QUEENSLAND

Disease	1901	1909-10	1919-20	1930	1940	1950	1960	1964	1965
Breast Abscess .. .. .	..¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	71	16	23
Diarrhoea (Infantile) .. .. .	..¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	167	174	336	293
Diphtheria	252	552	2,841	1,686	598	172	6	3	..
Dysentery (Bacillary)	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	4	19	244	47	50	35
Hansen's Disease .. .. .	..¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	8	30	1	2	6	1
Hepatitis (Infective and Serum)	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	713	1,163	556
Hookworm .. .. .	..¹	1	5	10	18	62	82	91	63
Leptospirosis ² .. .. .	..¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	55	55	105	103	75
Malaria .. .. .	..¹	.. ¹	9	9	10	24	57	47	28
Meningitis, Cerebro-spinal .. .. .	..¹	10	32	3	5	44	30	115	113
Poliomyelitis, Acute Anterior	.. ¹	.. ¹	17	4	44	106	6	7	2
Puerperal Infections	10	11	26	40	152	19	29	34	21
Rheumatic Fever .. .. .	..¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	126	100	109
Q Fever .. .. .	..¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	255	189	361
Rubella .. .. .	..¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	6	12	110	113
Scarlet Fever	115	33	340	617	248	446	127	73	171
Tuberculosis .. .. .	..¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	343	525	594	844	941	723
Typhoid Fever ³	793	760	731	130	53	9	7	4	2
Typhus Fever .. .. .	..¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	<i>n</i>	33	53	13	12	4
Venereal Diseases	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	2,848	1,714 ⁴	1,258	577	1,146	1,474	1,589
Other	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	5	35	52	116	141	73
Total	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	3,083	2,631	3,968	5,015	4,355

¹ Not notifiable. ² Including Weil's Disease, Parav Weil Disease, and Seven-day Fever. ³ Including Para-typhoid Fever. ⁴ 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 197,939 cases, treatment of which was completed during 1964. Normal maternity cases are excluded.

Patients have been classified in all cases by the disease for treatment of which, according to the hospital authorities, they entered the hospital. In cases where the patient subsequently died, the cause of death may not have been the disease for treatment of which he entered the hospital. Deaths on page 77, therefore, cannot be directly compared with causes of death as recorded in death statistics (pages 74 and 75). Moreover, although in death statistics the information is tabulated with respect to the normal place of residence of the deceased, in hospital statistics tabulation is according to the location of the hospital of treatment. In the tables the statistical divisions of Metropolitan, Moreton, Maryborough, Rockhampton, Mackay, Townsville, Cairns, and Peninsula have been treated as coastal, and allocation between tropical and sub-tropical has been made along shire boundaries keeping as nearly as possible to the tropic.

PATIENTS TREATED IN PUBLIC HOSPITALS, QUEENSLAND, 1964

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> ..	3,230	900	1,361	226	78	7	22	1
Tuberculosis	660	90	360	17	33	1	8	..
<i>Neoplasms</i>	7,611	661	1,633	160	836	127	254	18
Malignant	5,019	398	970	65	810	122	246	18
Other and Unspecified ..	2,592	263	663	95	26	5	8	..
<i>Allergic, Glandular, and Nutritional Diseases</i>	3,222	778	1,184	163	89	16	34	2
Allergic Disorders	1,459	470	595	111	17	4	8	..
Diabetes Mellitus	923	189	356	26	55	10	21	2
<i>Blood and Blood-forming Organs</i> ..	754	113	234	11	29	6	7	..
<i>Mental, Psychoneurotic Disorders</i> ..	4,650	945	1,880	332	16	11	17	..
<i>Nervous System and Sense Organs</i> ..	8,408	1,253	2,469	287	737	118	216	18
Vascular Lesions affecting Central Nervous System	2,175	276	457	40	641	106	194	15
Otitis Media and Mastoiditis ..	737	144	439	38	..	..	..	..
<i>Circulatory System</i>	9,073	1,899	2,695	420	1,173	216	360	25
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease ..	277	23	35	3	28	2	2	..
Arteriosclerotic and Degenerative Heart Disease	3,336	561	766	78	649	101	159	9
Other Heart Diseases	1,642	467	655	112	281	83	139	13
Hypertensive Disease	919	230	387	62	102	13	22	3
<i>Respiratory System</i>	15,448	5,582	7,588	1,709	315	60	141	16
Acute Upper Respiratory Infections	2,443	1,236	2,256	382	4	2	..	1
Influenza	763	469	681	214	5	2	4	1
Pneumonia	3,545	1,304	1,604	323	169	38	86	7
Bronchitis	2,843	1,230	1,423	359	73	10	27	5
Hypertrophy of Tonsils and Adenoids	3,410	793	889	277	..	..	..	..
<i>Digestive System</i>	14,144	3,736	5,252	1,161	213	37	67	7
Teeth and Supporting Structures ..	922	354	360	87	..	..	..	..
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum ..	1,489	313	583	79	31	6	12	1
Appendicitis	2,788	864	1,068	227	5	..	2	1
Intestinal Obstruction, Hernia ..	2,936	516	875	165	47	11	14	1
Gastritis, Enteritis, Colitis ..	2,307	1,012	1,249	381	26	4	12	3
<i>Genito-Urinary System</i>	9,865	1,682	3,188	678	189	22	67	8
Nephritis and Nephrosis	459	89	204	20	67	7	35	4
Infections of Kidney	1,030	219	373	69	63	8	14	1
Calculi of Urinary System	635	73	191	12	12	..	4	..
Hyperplasia of Prostate Gland ..	667	91	178	9	27	3	11	1
Diseases of Breast	345	64	104	21	..	..	..	..
Diseases of Genital Organs	4,531	861	1,401	441	5	..	1	..
<i>Pregnancy and the Puerperium</i>	6,772	896	1,458	496	..	1	..	..
<i>Skin and Cellular Tissue</i>	3,033	998	1,532	483	5	2	2	..
<i>Bones and Organs of Movement</i>	4,384	670	1,096	192	25	3	7	..
<i>Congenital Malformations and Diseases of Early Infancy</i>	1,566	259	362	55	59	7	19	3
<i>Senility and Ill-defined</i>	9,568	3,003	4,168	1,462	98	41	81	4
<i>Accidents, Poisonings, and Violence</i> ..	15,111	4,692	7,394	1,704	289	62	105	16
Motor Vehicle Accidents	1,628	642	1,076	120	44	15	21	4
Assaults and Attempted Suicide ..	873	167	253	55	17	8	7	..
Total All Classes	116,839	28,067	43,494	9,539	4,151	736	1,399	118

PUBLIC HOSPITALS, QUEENSLAND, 1964—

Disease for which Treated	Males					
	0-9	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59
<i>Infective and Parasitic Diseases</i>	950	527	406	381	334	309
Tuberculosis	11	13	31	98	137	174
<i>Neoplasms</i>	159	216	203	266	501	869
Malignant	33	40	51	136	354	720
Other and Unspecified	126	176	152	130	147	149
<i>Allergic, Glandular, and Nutritional Diseases</i>	446	298	238	220	284	294
Allergic Disorders	330	219	161	125	142	128
Diabetes Mellitus	21	45	49	46	65	96
<i>Blood and Blood-forming Organs</i>	138	28	14	16	34	51
<i>Mental, Psychoneurotic Disorders</i>	63	194	487	867	1,105	738
<i>Nervous System and Sense Organs</i>	1,229	524	502	526	616	852
Vascular Lesions affecting Central Nervous System	9	7	12	27	92	238
Otitis Media and Mastoiditis	508	107	41	22	7	12
<i>Circulatory System</i>	256	301	218	395	814	1,592
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	..	8	15	17	20	26
Arteriosclerotic and Degenerative Heart Disease	6	5	21	72	324	750
Other Heart Diseases	17	24	14	32	74	218
Hypertensive Disease	1	3	19	25	100	190
<i>Respiratory System</i>	7,172	1,905	1,179	885	925	1,273
Acute Upper Respiratory Infections	2,268	385	211	96	89	69
Influenza	225	155	140	123	97	129
Pneumonia	1,089	373	250	260	322	426
Bronchitis	1,286	204	100	119	169	332
Hypertrophy of Tonsils and Adenoids	1,917	475	163	66	27	5
<i>Digestive System</i>	2,973	1,691	1,517	1,394	1,567	1,657
Teeth and Supporting Structures	373	155	105	48	37	32
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	..	37	179	302	389	384
Appendicitis	310	1,308	598	285	152	85
Intestinal Obstruction, Hernia	485	178	270	296	465	582
Gastritis, Enteritis, Colitis	1,550	173	180	120	96	111
<i>Genito-Urinary System</i>	771	356	366	387	494	727
Nephritis and Nephrosis	123	76	24	41	40	46
Infections of Kidney	25	48	42	39	57	54
Calculi of Urinary System	8	16	64	84	114	133
Hyperplasia of Prostate Gland	..	..	..	5	19	123
Diseases of Breast	4	8	6	4	2	7
Diseases of Genital Organs	541	122	108	74	81	95
<i>Pregnancy and the Puerperium</i>	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Skin and Cellular Tissue</i>	643	603	516	449	445	437
<i>Bones and Organs of Movement</i>	433	574	414	497	576	565
<i>Congenital Malformations and Diseases of Early Infancy</i>	914	169	51	44	40	20
<i>Senility and Ill-defined</i>	1,672	1,257	1,153	1,140	1,246	1,153
<i>Accidents, Poisonings, and Violence</i>	3,397	4,657	4,132	2,446	2,232	1,643
Motor Vehicle Accidents	124	647	844	328	267	193
Assaults and Attempted Suicide	1	61	131	123	128	66
Total All Classes	21,216	13,300	11,396	9,913	11,213	12,180

¹ Including 321 males and 326 females whose ages were not specified.

AGES OF ALL PATIENTS TREATED

		Females									Total ¹		
60-69	70 and Over	0-9	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70 and Over	Males	Females	Persons	
269	229	794	447	295	199	164	130	120	140	3,415	2,302	5,717	
171	142	9	19	38	51	76	45	55	49	781	346	1,127	
1,124	1,416	169	374	507	722	1,074	826	775	847	4,762	5,303	10,065	
1,010	1,317	33	44	122	246	458	539	611	730	3,664	2,788	6,452	
114	99	136	330	385	476	616	287	164	117	1,098	2,515	3,613	
311	277	305	367	312	369	440	385	342	439	2,372	2,975	5,347	
141	79	212	251	163	196	192	145	84	61	1,327	1,308	2,635	
114	150	19	62	51	35	91	129	195	318	587	907	1,494	
82	102	47	38	55	68	82	66	99	189	466	646	1,112	
409	259	53	302	503	713	865	577	373	248	4,158	3,649	7,807	
954	1,428	1,029	437	303	348	554	637	858	1,583	6,650	5,767	12,417	
371	719	4	4	11	15	108	160	331	831	1,479	1,469	2,948	
4	3	464	89	23	21	28	12	8	7	705	653	1,358	
1,740	2,292	219	252	311	512	946	945	1,147	2,111	7,619	6,468	14,087	
11	22	1	15	31	36	46	37	25	27	120	218	338	
871	926	3	7	6	24	142	291	475	808	2,978	1,763	4,741	
413	886	16	13	18	20	70	123	214	717	1,682	1,194	2,876	
155	144	1	2	41	78	202	203	178	247	638	960	1,598	
1,460	1,974	5,762	2,181	1,083	904	753	755	800	1,222	16,824	13,503	30,327	
62	77	1,837	567	230	118	82	56	68	81	3,267	3,050	6,317	
109	124	224	167	148	133	82	76	81	104	1,107	1,020	2,127	
422	721	876	223	207	239	237	249	288	569	3,876	2,900	6,776	
579	785	900	199	142	130	150	209	218	318	3,582	2,273	5,855	
3	..	1,663	784	143	63	28	12	3	3	2,665	2,704	5,369	
1,377	1,336	2,278	1,819	1,305	1,055	1,221	999	923	1,123	13,546	10,747	24,293	
18	7	395	208	154	77	55	24	18	7	781	942	1,723	
264	174	..	12	67	127	212	132	95	84	1,734	730	2,464	
61	42	285	1,169	502	178	102	63	34	36	2,574	2,373	4,947	
522	515	180	29	86	130	209	163	153	223	3,318	1,174	4,492	
125	185	1,233	239	187	114	111	116	145	250	2,549	2,400	4,949	
884	1,129	354	880	2,085	2,041	2,352	1,294	670	587	5,123	10,290	15,413	
36	40	74	41	21	43	46	51	41	28	426	346	772	
50	52	71	181	257	218	227	164	94	106	369	1,322	1,691	
105	52	7	9	44	79	82	59	32	22	577	334	911	
299	497	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	945	..	945
3	2	5	48	137	75	154	46	14	18	36	498	534	
81	63	36	374	1,397	1,386	1,613	741	310	197	1,166	6,068	7,234	
..	..	..	1,306	5,222	2,565	478	7	..	..	..	9,622	9,622
309	247	482	401	243	248	265	294	198	244	3,658	2,388	6,046	
327	287	249	373	217	232	390	415	321	457	3,682	2,660	6,342	
12	6	774	56	33	34	41	27	10	5	1,260	982	2,242	
898	1,120	1,426	1,450	1,063	936	1,068	826	682	1,023	9,686	8,515	18,201	
853	706	2,144	1,563	863	733	766	721	638	1,310	20,135	8,766	28,901	
102	58	94	267	172	87	95	77	61	44	2,567	899	3,466	
30	22	2	134	175	178	139	88	43	18	566	782	1,348	
11,009	12,808	16,085	12,246	14,400	11,679	11,459	8,904	7,956	11,528	103,356	94,583	197,939	

AVERAGE PERIOD IN HOSPITAL (IN DAYS)—PUBLIC HOSPITALS, 1964

Disease for which Treated	Males			Females		
	Cases	Total Patient Days	Average Stay	Cases	Total Patient Days	Average Stay
<i>Infective and Parasitic Diseases</i>	3,415	95,964	28.1	2,302	56,033	24.3
Tuberculosis	781	69,831	89.4	346	30,834	89.1
<i>Neoplasms</i>	4,762	83,784	17.6	5,303	83,101	15.7
Malignant	3,664	73,477	20.1	2,788	62,357	22.4
Other and Unspecified	1,098	10,307	9.4	2,515	20,744	8.2
<i>Allergic, Glandular, and Nutritional Diseases</i>	2,372	29,325	12.4	2,975	46,992	15.8
Allergic Disorders	1,327	9,455	7.1	1,308	9,875	7.5
Diabetes Mellitus	587	12,794	21.8	907	23,643	26.1
<i>Blood and Blood-forming Organs</i>	466	5,782	12.4	646	8,748	13.5
<i>Mental, Psychoneurotic Disorders</i>	4,158	49,931	12.0	3,649	59,305	16.3
<i>Nervous System and Sense Organs</i>	6,650	134,260	20.2	5,767	148,552	25.8
Vascular Lesions affecting Central Nervous System	1,479	58,977	39.9	1,469	83,977	57.2
Otitis Media and Mastoiditis	705	5,107	7.2	653	4,827	7.4
<i>Circulatory System</i>	7,619	145,892	19.1	6,468	131,521	20.3
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease Arteriosclerotic and Degenerative Heart Disease	120	1,900	15.8	218	3,555	16.3
Other Heart Diseases	2,978	63,817	21.4	1,763	39,756	22.6
Hypertensive Disease	1,682	30,885	18.4	1,194	29,409	24.6
<i>Respiratory System</i>	638	10,963	17.2	960	15,088	15.7
Acute Upper Respiratory Infections	16,824	131,654	7.8	13,503	95,693	7.1
Influenza	3,267	14,566	4.5	3,050	13,736	4.5
Pneumonia	1,107	6,241	5.6	1,020	5,968	5.9
Bronchitis	3,876	43,078	11.1	2,900	31,337	10.8
Hypertrophy of Tonsils and Adenoids	3,582	36,991	10.3	2,273	22,167	9.8
<i>Digestive System</i>	2,665	7,756	2.9	2,704	8,160	3.0
Teeth and Supporting Structures	13,546	120,182	8.9	10,747	94,902	8.8
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	781	1,652	2.1	942	1,944	2.1
Appendicitis	1,734	23,043	13.3	730	10,832	14.8
Intestinal Obstruction, Hernia	2,574	19,363	7.5	2,373	17,968	7.6
Gastritis, Enteritis, Colitis	3,318	31,963	9.6	1,174	12,229	10.4
<i>Genito-Urinary System</i>	2,549	16,577	6.5	2,400	16,612	6.9
Nephritis and Nephrosis	5,123	62,230	12.1	10,290	90,424	8.8
Infections of Kidney	426	8,581	20.1	346	9,112	26.3
Calculi of Urinary System	369	5,112	13.9	1,322	14,928	11.3
Hyperplasia of Prostate Gland	577	6,581	11.4	334	4,045	12.1
Diseases of Breast	945	21,287	22.5	..	..	..
Diseases of Genital Organs	36	191	5.3	498	3,109	6.2
<i>Pregnancy and the Puerperium</i>	1,166	6,854	5.9	6,068	46,080	7.6
<i>Skin and Cellular Tissue</i> .. .. .	..	..	..	9,622	77,153	8.0
<i>Bones and Organs of Movement</i>	3,658	36,580	10.0	2,388	28,334	11.9
<i>Congenital Malformations and Diseases of Early Infancy</i>	3,682	54,417	14.8	2,660	49,211	18.5
Senility and Ill-defined	1,260	19,088	15.1	982	17,153	17.5
<i>Accidents, Poisonings, and Violence</i>	9,686	120,175	12.4	8,515	119,486	14.0
Motor Vehicle Accidents	20,135	178,550	8.9	8,766	103,468	11.8
Assaults and Attempted Suicide	2,567	29,112	11.3	899	9,351	10.4
Assaults and Attempted Suicide	566	2,927	5.2	782	3,862	4.9
Total All Classes	103,356	1,267,814	12.3	94,583	1,210,076	12.8

8 MENTAL SICKNESS

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

There was a mental hospital at Townsville from 1940 to the beginning of April 1948, when the premises became part of the general hospital, the psychiatric section of which now treats early and incipient cases of mental sickness. A psychiatric clinic was commenced in Brisbane in 1945 and, for the year ended 30th June 1965, 659 new patients were treated. A psychiatric clinic was established in Toowoomba in 1946. An epileptic home at Willowburn, Toowoomba, was opened in 1919.

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

The number of mental patients in 1874 was 300, which represented a rate of 1.83 per 1,000 of the population. The number of cases increased, probably due largely to better supervision and notification, until 1956 when patients numbered 4,735. At 30 June 1965 there were 3,918 patients in the four mental hospitals and 104 in the epileptic home. The decrease in the number of in-patients during recent years has been due mainly to the larger proportion of senile patients being treated in general hospitals and the emphasis now placed on psychiatric services at these hospitals. Though the cases have increased, the rate reached its peak in 1909, when it was 3.95 per 1,000. At 30 June 1965 the rate was 2.50.

In interstate comparisons with Queensland's rate, New South Wales has been consistently higher over a long period and Victoria higher in the last eight years. The 1964 rates were as follows:—New South Wales, 3.13; Victoria, 2.62; Queensland, 2.52; South Australia, 2.01; Western Australia, 2.77; and Tasmania, 1.84.

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 1964-65 was 75 per cent.

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

Since the first year for which information is available, the number of male patients has exceeded the number of females, the figures at 30 June 1965 being 2,318 males and 1,704 females. Of the four hospitals, Goodna treats the greatest number, 1,984 being patients at 30 June 1965, when Toowoomba had 1,064, Ipswich 638, and Charters Towers 232.

The epileptic home at Toowoomba is solely for mentally sub-normal epileptic patients, and at 30 June 1965 contained 104 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 1965 being 50 males and 54 females. This feature is observed as far back as records are available.

For statistics of mental hospitals, see Chapter 5.

9 ABORIGINES

In the early days of settlement in Australia, the advance of the white population on to the domain of the indigenous people led not only to much hostility but also to a rapid decline of the aboriginal population. The public conscience became awakened to the plight of the Aborigines and, in Queensland, legislation dating back to 1884 provided detailed control. Earlier legislation was repealed in 1939 when *The Aborigines Preservation and Protection Act* and *The Torres Strait Islanders Act* were passed. The purpose of these Acts, and of amendments to them in 1946, was the preservation and protection of the indigenous people. From the time of first contact with the white community to the turn of the century in Queensland, the aboriginal population decreased from 50,000 to 15,000; today it is increasing.

In 1965 the Queensland Government made a further detailed review of the social and economic progress of the indigenous people, particularly from the point of view of their assimilation and integration, and of their becoming and being accepted as members of the general community.

This resulted in the passing of new legislation, *The Aborigines' and Torres Strait Islanders' Affairs Act of 1965*, to further promote the well-being and progressive development of Aborigines and Torres Strait Islanders. This Act, which was proclaimed on 28 April 1966, virtually removes all restrictive measures of administration from the people, but at the same time provides for assistance and protection where needed. Previously, every person with a preponderance of aboriginal blood not holding a certificate of exemption was considered to be a ward of the Government. Conversely, the new Act provides for the issue of a certificate of entitlement to those people deemed to be in need of assistance. The Act is administered by the Department of Aboriginal and Island Affairs with a Director as permanent head. The new Act also enables the Director to assist families of indigenous origin not legally embraced by the legislation.

Whereas established areas directly controlled by the Government were previously known as Settlements, and other Reserve Areas administered by mission authorities were known as Missions, all established areas are now known as Communities. However, for statistical purposes, as at 30 June 1965, reference is still being made to Settlements and Missions.

In certain districts, supervision of Aborigines residing outside of community areas was previously undertaken by police officers who had

been appointed as Protectors of Aborigines. These duties are now carried out by the Clerks of the Court, in the Magistrates Courts Districts to which they are appointed, as District Officers. Provision also is made for the appointment of Regional District Officers who will be required to assist families in regional areas as needed and generally co-ordinate the work performed by the Clerks of the Court in relation to Aborigines throughout the State.

Provision exists for Aborigines resident in community areas to be elected to Aboriginal Councils and Courts, affording them the opportunity of assisting in the local governing of their Communities. The Torres Strait Islanders have for many years presided over their own courts as affecting local government and have also elected their own Island Councils.

Particular restrictive measures previously incorporated within the Acts have now been removed. No restriction on the obtaining of intoxicating liquor will henceforth ensue by race (but restrictions may be required in certain areas). The consent of the Director and/or District Officer is no longer necessary to enable assisted people to marry. Parents, whether assisted or not, retain responsibility for their children, who no longer automatically become legal wards of the State as assisted Aborigines. There is no restriction on the right of movement from one area to another or interstate.

A recent amendment to the State Electoral Act enables all adult Aborigines and Islanders to enrol and vote at State Elections. Enrolment, however, is voluntary. Similar amendments to the Commonwealth Electoral Act date back to 1962, providing for all Aborigines and Islanders to vote in Federal Elections. Enrolment is voluntary but voting for those so enrolled is compulsory.

Where an Aborigine or Islander engages in any calling covered by an award, unless particularly excluded, he is entitled to the award rate applicable. Aboriginal pastoral workers, however, are exempt and a minimum wage is payable under regulations. Certain accommodation and keep provisions for workers and their families overall maintain aboriginal pastoral workers at a level approximating the award rate.

All assisted persons employed are encouraged to save from their earnings and an agreed portion of their wages is banked to their credit. There is no restriction on reasonable withdrawals with the permission of District Officers. For the year ended 30 June 1965 withdrawals totalled \$2,310,171 and deposits \$2,314,388. These amounts include both Aboriginal and Island accounts. At 30 June 1965 there were 4,774 accounts in the Aboriginal Trust Account, the total of their credit being \$1,359,268, including invested funds. At 30 June 1965 the credit balance of 4,600 accounts of Islanders was \$420,502.

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 1965, 16 luggers and cutters owned and operated by Islanders won 55 tons of pearl-shell, 11 tons of trochus-shell, and 119,313 live shells for pearl culture.

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 1965 amounted to \$1,764,270 from revenue and \$276,244 from loan funds. Expenditure from a Welfare Fund built up from the sale of produce, livestock, native weapons, and curios amounted to \$495,187. Hospitalisation charges, borne by the Department of Health and Home Affairs, are not included.

Details of the estimated native population under the care of the Department of Native Affairs at 30 June 1965 are shown in the following table. It should be noted that these figures do not include an estimated 1,100 full-blood and 20,000 half-blood Aborigines exempted under the Acts from the control of the Department. Aborigines granted exemption during 1964-65 numbered 179, excluding 113 children of those exempted. In the five years ended 30 June 1965 there were 770 adult exemptions.

NATIVE POPULATION, QUEENSLAND, 30 JUNE 1965

Locality	Estimated Native Population	Children Enrolled in Native Schools ¹		
		Boys	Girls	Total
Government Settlements—				
Cape York	1,015	123	114	237
Cherbourg	1,088	166	175	341
Palm Island	1,550	189 ²	216 ²	405 ²
Woorabinda ³	484	61	65	126
Yarrabah	808	121	128	249
Missions—				
Brethren—				
Doomadgee	519	65	68	133
Church of England—				
Edward River	250	30	32	62
Lockhart River	252	41	34	75
Mitchell River	524	51	68	119
Lutheran—				
Bloomfield River	139	..	..	..
Hopevale	388	58	41	99
Presbyterian—				
Aurukun	603	75	59	134
Mornington Island	554	68	59	127
Weipa	293	37	37	74
Roman Catholic—				
Hammond Island	170	15	24	39
Country Reserves ⁴ and Torres Strait Islands ..	19,799	382 ⁵	427 ⁵	809 ⁵
Total	28,436	1,482	1,547	3,029

¹ At 1 August 1965. ² Including St Michael's (R.C.) Palm Island Convent, 65 boys, 73 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, 25 boys, 31 girls.

At 30 June 1965 there were six aboriginal settlements, namely Cherbourg (via Murgon), Palm Island (off Townsville), Woorabinda and Foleyvale (via Rockhampton), Cowal Creek (near Cape York), and Yarrabah (via Cairns), and two hostels (at Cairns and Townsville), controlled by the Government, and 10 reserves managed by religious bodies. The mission reserves are subsidised by the Government. There are 15 island villages and 2 mainland villages (Cape York), with native schools, and a hostel at Thursday Island, which care for Torres Strait Islanders. The Queensland Government, through the Department of Education, provides facilities at Government Settlements for primary education, and manual and rural training. The Church Missions have a similar policy but conduct their own schools, working to the Department of Education syllabus. The Government also provides facilities for secondary education.

Queensland contains the third highest number of full-blood Aborigines, the percentage of the total at 30 June 1961 in each State being New South Wales, 3.7; Victoria, 0.6; Queensland, 21.7; South Australia, 5.4; Western Australia, 25.2; Tasmania, 0.0; and Northern Territory, 43.4.

The following table shows the number of full-blood and half-blood Aborigines recorded in the various States in 1921, 1931, 1941, 1947, and 1961. The total number of full-bloods in Australia has been declining slowly during the period shown, but it should be noted that the large decrease shown in 1941 is mostly due to the exclusion of Torres Strait Islanders. Half-bloods, on the other hand, have been steadily increasing in numbers.

ABORIGINAL POPULATION, AUSTRALIA

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

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

Chapter 4—PUBLIC JUSTICE

1 THE LEGAL SYSTEM

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

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

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

The District Court may hear personal actions involving amounts of not more than \$10,000 where the action arises out of an accident involving a vehicle and not more than \$6,000 in all other personal actions, although, if both parties consent, these limits may be exceeded. It has limited powers in respect of equitable claims and in cases involving the recovery of possession of land. It may also hear appeals from the Magistrates Courts. In cases where the amount or value in issue exceeds \$1,200, one of the parties may, except in certain cases, request a jury. Appeal without leave lies from the District Court in its original or appellate jurisdiction to the Supreme Court in certain cases where the amount or value in issue exceeds \$1,200. In other cases leave to appeal is necessary.

Magistrates Courts consist of Stipendiary Magistrates. The jurisdiction, unless extended by consent, is limited to personal actions in which not more than \$1,200 is claimed. Appeal without leave lies to the District Court where \$150 or more is involved.

In certain instances small amounts may be recovered on complaint heard in a Magistrates Court.

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

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

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

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

2 POLICE

The Queensland Police are controlled by a Commissioner, and at 30 June 1965 there were 305 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 1965 including 227 detectives, 120 plain clothes police, 11 police-women, 1 probationary, 109 cadets, and 12 native trackers.

QUEENSLAND POLICE

Particulars	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
<i>Police Officers¹—</i>					
Metropolitan No	1,335	1,416	1,427	1,426	1,439
Country No	1,355	1,348	1,385	1,406	1,383
Total No	2,690	2,764	2,812	2,832	2,822
<i>Expenditure—</i>					
Salaries \$	6,799,284	7,057,520	7,327,516	7,654,240	8,361,006
Uniforms and Allowances ² .. \$	1,330,634	1,255,414	1,361,970	1,413,690	1,501,288
Motor Vehicles, and Wireless Equipment \$	350,138	441,282	550,674	549,444	854,344
Administrative Expenses .. \$	758,760	775,348	813,344	847,316	933,934
Grant to Superannuation Fund \$	900,000	945,000	1,001,700	1,051,800	1,051,800
Total \$	10,138,816	10,474,564	11,055,204	11,516,490	12,702,372

¹ At end of year. ² Including overtime.

Probationaries are recruited between the ages of 19 and 30 years. They undergo a period of intensive training of three months before being sworn in as members of the Police Force.

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, members of which retire on reaching the age of 60 years unless earlier for medical reasons, has its own superannuation fund, male members contributing 5½ per cent of their annual salaries and female members 5 per cent. Contributions of members are now invested to build up the fund and payment of superannuation allowances is met from the Consolidated Revenue Fund. The State grant is shown in the above table (for further particulars, see page 454). During 1964-65 the amount of pensions paid to retired policemen and to the widows and children of deceased policemen amounted to \$857,586, and the number of contributors at 30 June 1965 was 2,702.

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 and motor launches, and a number of police stations throughout the State, thus enabling quick dispatch of police to places where their services are required. All police stations in the metropolitan area have fixed frequency radio sets (F.M. type) installed, and are in constant communication with the Police Communications Centre at Police Headquarters, Brisbane. Radio communication with interstate police headquarters and other centres is also available. Motor vehicles equipped with radio are also attached to police stations with radio facilities. During 1964-65, 316,379 local and 14,774 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

During 1964-65 there were seven prisons in use in the State. Brisbane, with three divisions for males and one for females, and Townsville, for males only, are maximum-security and reformatory prisons. At Wacol, Brisbane, a medium-security prison and farm is being developed. The State Farms at Palen Creek and Numinbah, south of Brisbane, are minimum-security prisons. The other prisons are the Thursday Island Prison and the Gaol at Rockhampton, both for short-term prisoners. Plans are in hand for a multi-security type of prison at Rockhampton, and a Juvenile Training Centre at Beaudesert.

PRISONS AND PRISONERS, QUEENSLAND

Year	Prisons	Prison Farms	Prisoners Received during Year ¹		Prisoners in Confinement at End of Year		
			Males	Females	Males	Females	Per 100,000 Mean Population
1955-56	4	3	1,919	196	628	19	48
1956-57	6	3	2,110	203	691	22	51
1957-58	6	3	2,439	195	816	27	59
1958-59	6	3	2,824	217	906	19	64
1959-60	6	3	3,014	230	907	24	63
1960-61	5	3	3,381	244	921	29	63
1961-62	5	3	3,179	310	873	17	58
1962-63	5	2	3,592	340	916	30	61
1963-64	5	2	3,670	281	826	18	54
1964-65	5	2	3,886	330	987	37	64

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

Convicted prisoners in confinement per 100,000 of the population in the various States at 30 June 1964 were as follows:—New South Wales, 76; Victoria, 64; Queensland, 51; South Australia, 65; Western Australia, 85; and Tasmania, 63. The figures exclude aborigines, except for New South Wales and Victoria.

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

The minimum-security prisons are operated and referred to as State Farms. At 30 June 1965 they held 71 prisoners. Each farm is controlled by a superintendent, assisted by prison officers, who are competent instructors in the various farming activities. Prisoners are placed on their honour not to attempt escape.

Under *The Offenders' Probation and Parole Act of 1959*, which repealed *The Prisoners' Parole Acts, 1937 to 1943*, the Parole Board may recommend to the Governor in Council the release on parole of prisoners undergoing life sentences while the Board itself may parole other prisoners. During the year ended 30 June 1965, 36 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 Training Centre for boys at Westbrook near Toowoomba. At June 1965, there were 95 boys and 103 girls so committed to such institutions.

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 1964-65 and how they were dealt with are shown below.

HIGHER COURTS, CRIMINAL CASES, QUEENSLAND, 1964-65

Offence	Persons Charged		How Dealt With			
	Males	Females	Sentenced or Bound Over ¹	Found Insane	Acquitted	Other ²
Murder	11	1	9	1	2	..
Attempted Murder	5	1	4	..	2	..
Manslaughter	20	1	6	..	9	6
Offences against Females	165	..	121	1	26	18
Other Offences against the Person	154	3	107	..	36	14
Offences against Property	1,000	19	946	..	42	31
Other	7	1	8	..	..	..
Total	1,363	26	1,201	2	117	69

¹ Including admitted to probation.

² No True Bill and *Nolle Prosequi*.

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

HIGHER¹ COURTS, CRIMINAL CONVICTIONS, AUSTRALIA

Year	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland ²	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Australia ³
1955 ..	1,631 ²	1,043	382	340	260	154	3,885
1956 ..	1,933 ²	1,249	431	362	241	184	4,512
1957 ..	2,225	1,643	584	459	200	205	5,407
1958 ..	2,274	1,779	883	457	255	276	6,005
1959 ..	2,325	1,799	915	499	216	290	6,153
1960 ..	2,635	1,996	1,020	580	183	295	6,800
1961 ..	2,712	2,307	1,279	606	203	304	7,552
1962 ..	2,513	2,329	1,175	718	228	270	7,364
1963 ..	2,907	1,946	1,187	745	300	293	7,521
1964 ..	2,689	1,793	1,134	629	240	172	6,776
RATE PER 100,000 MEAN POPULATION							
1964 ..	65	57	72	61	30	47	61

¹Supreme, County, and District Courts. ² Figures for 12 months ended 30 June of year shown.

³ Including N.T. and A.C.T.

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

HIGHER COURTS, CRIMINAL CASES, QUEENSLAND

Year	Murder	Attempted Murder	Manslaughter	Offences against Females	Other against Person	Against Property	Other	Total
1955-56	6	4	26	68	108	334	14	560
1956-57	10	8	33	75	141	445	35	747
1957-58	6	9	27	87	131	762	10	1,032
1958-59	14	2	28	97	114	747	25	1,027
1959-60	16	1	26	126	155	863	21	1,208
1960-61	8	9	25	143	144	1,088	16	1,433
1961-62	9	10	25	139	132	1,021	26	1,362
1962-63	14	8	29	134	121	1,028	33	1,367
1963-64	9	9	26	157	169	943	18	1,331
1964-65	12	6	21	166	157	1,019	8	1,389

Lower Courts—A total of 39 Stipendiary Magistrates and a large number of Justices of the Peace exercised jurisdiction in 209 Magistrates Courts during 1964-65. The following table shows, for the last ten years, the numbers of criminal cases dealt with by these Courts, as well as cases dealt with by Children's Courts and by Industrial Magistrates.

LOWER COURTS, CRIMINAL AND QUASI-CRIMINAL CASES, QUEENSLAND

Year	Assault	Stealing	Against Good Order		Road Traffic Laws	All Other	Total
			Drunkenness	Other			
1955-56 ..	544	3,080	22,748	2,228	11,549	6,923	47,072
1956-57 ..	496	3,353	23,550	2,564	16,076	7,572	53,611
1957-58 ..	481	3,591	28,242	2,909	19,415	7,830	62,468
1958-59 ..	613	3,726	26,993	2,856	22,229	9,356	65,773
1959-60 ..	685	4,153	28,634	3,015	28,502	8,815	73,804
1960-61 ..	618	4,408	26,298	2,510	34,697	10,917	79,448
1961-62 ..	648	4,319	26,663	2,557	34,814	10,771	79,772
1962-63 ..	697	4,992	28,995	2,729	38,588	11,736	87,737
1963-64 ..	725	4,622	31,135	2,674	46,913	11,809	97,878
1964-65 ..	737	5,003	29,388	2,840	61,540	14,060	113,568

LOWER COURTS, CASES HEARD, STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, 1964-65

Statistical Division	Drunkenness		Road Traffic Laws		Other Offences		Total Offences	
	Number of Cases	Rate ¹	Number of Cases	Rate ¹	Number of Cases	Rate ¹	Number of Cases	Rate ¹
Metropolitan ..	14,558	21.1	39,246	57.0	12,000	17.4	65,804	95.5
Moreton	1,008	5.1	6,919	35.4	2,162	11.1	10,089	51.6
Maryborough ..	1,046	8.2	3,325	26.1	1,071	8.4	5,442	42.7
Downs	1,015	7.1	2,083	14.6	1,087	7.7	4,185	29.4
Roma	626	29.3	307	14.3	249	11.6	1,182	55.2
South Western ..	737	49.5	183	12.3	255	17.1	1,175	78.9
Rockhampton ..	1,354	14.3	1,803	19.1	991	10.5	4,148	43.9
Central Western ..	950	37.9	316	12.6	435	17.4	1,701	67.9
Far Western .. .	306	50.7	63	10.4	121	20.1	490	81.2
Mackay	768	16.2	1,584	33.4	554	11.7	2,906	61.3
Townsville .. .	2,528	27.2	2,399	25.8	1,299	13.9	6,226	66.9
Cairns	2,251	22.4	2,554	25.4	1,423	14.1	6,228	61.9
Peninsula .. .	840	108.6	10	1.3	100	12.9	950	122.8
North Western ..	1,401	47.3	748	25.3	893	30.1	3,042	102.7
Total	29,388	18.4	61,540	38.6	22,640	14.2	113,568	71.2

¹ Rate per 1,000 population.

Minor traffic breaches (50,997 in 1964-65) and metered parking breaches (64,449), in respect of which \$2 penalties are paid without Court proceedings, are excluded from all tables in this section. Also excluded are applications concerning consent to marry (1), ejection orders (80), hire purchase (78), variation of maintenance orders (33), prohibition orders (7), insanity (10), and cases remanded to other States (39).

Drunkenness and breaches of road traffic laws made up 80 per cent of all cases in 1964-65. In the Metropolitan Area, 60 per cent of all cases heard were traffic offences. In the last ten years cases of drunkenness for the whole of the State have remained fairly steady at about 18 per 1,000 population, but the rate for traffic cases has risen from about 9 to 39 per 1,000 population. The numbers of cases and rates for these offences and for "other" offences and total offences are shown for each statistical division in the table above.

The tables on pages 93 to 95 show, in greater detail, the numbers of persons charged in Lower Courts with various offences during 1964-65.

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 5,219 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 charged with traffic offences and almost the same number were charged with drunkenness. The 32 males and 20 females shown in the under 10 years age group for "other" offences were charged as neglected or uncontrollable children.

LOWER COURTS, AGES OF PERSONS CHARGED, QUEENSLAND, 1964-65

Age Group	Assaults	Offences against Females	Other against Person	Stealing	Other against Property	Drunkness	Other against Good Order	Drunk in Charge of Motor Vehicle	Other Traffic Laws	Other	Total
MALES CHARGED—NUMBER ¹											
Under 10	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	32	36
10 to 19	90	84	118	2,184	437	904	533	61	573	235	5,219
20 to 29	171	34	127	1,316	451	5,060	816	416	875	181	9,447
30 to 39	88	11	27	371	217	5,912	370	396	420	157	7,969
40 to 49	45	10	22	268	142	7,268	312	385	204	94	8,750
50 to 59	17	1	5	95	37	4,580	189	184	138	48	5,294
60 to 69	2	..	3	35	13	1,977	72	45	37	20	2,204
70 & Over	2	1	1	4	3	720	21	..	3	3	758
Not Stated	297	53	131	284	260	581	232	93	55,001	8,041	64,973
Total	712	194	434	4,561	1,560	27,002	2,545	1,580	57,251	8,811	104,650

MALES CHARGED—PERCENTAGE IN EACH AGE GROUP ²											
Under 10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
10 to 19	21	59	39	51	33	3	23	4	25	31	13
20 to 29	41	24	42	31	35	19	35	28	39	24	24
30 to 39	21	8	9	9	17	22	16	27	19	20	20
40 to 49	11	7	7	6	11	28	14	26	9	12	22
50 to 59	4	1	2	2	3	17	8	12	6	6	13
60 to 69	1	..	1	1	1	8	3	3	2	3	6
70 & Over	1	1	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	2

FEMALES CHARGED—NUMBER											
Under 10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	20
10 to 19	6	..	..	149	25	64	83	..	9	151	487
20 to 29	1	..	1	86	16	336	99	4	16	7	566
30 to 39	3	..	..	71	22	676	47	5	16	26	866
40 to 49	2	..	..	53	8	738	34	3	5	21	864
50 to 59	..	..	..	26	6	412	16	1	1	6	468
60 to 69	..	..	..	23	..	109	..	..	1	4	137
70 & Over	..	..	..	2	..	16	1	..	..	1	20
Not Stated	13	..	3	32	34	35	15	2	2,581	2,653	5,368
Total	25	..	4	442	111	2,386	295	15	2,629	2,889	8,796

FEMALES CHARGED—PERCENTAGE IN EACH AGE GROUP ²											
Under 10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	1
10 to 19	50	..	..	36	32	3	30	..	19	64	14
20 to 29	8	..	100	21	21	14	35	31	33	3	16
30 to 39	25	..	..	17	29	29	17	38	33	11	25
40 to 49	17	..	..	13	10	31	12	23	11	9	25
50 to 59	..	..	..	6	8	18	6	8	2	3	14
60 to 69	..	..	..	6	..	4	..	..	2	2	4
70 & Over	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1

¹ Excluding 122 companies which are included among males in other tables.² Excluding persons whose ages were not stated

LOWER COURTS, CASES TRIED

Offence	Persons Charged		
	Males	Females	Total
<i>Offences against the Person</i>	1,340	29	1,369
Murder, Attempted Murder, Manslaughter	67	2	69
Offences against Females	194	..	194
Assaults	712	25	737
Dangerous Driving	295	1	296
Other Offences against the Person	72	1	73
<i>Offences against Property</i>	6,121	553	6,674
Burglary, Housebreaking, Stealing from Premises	671	9	680
Stealing and Illegally Using Motor Vehicles	581	7	588
Other Stealing	3,309	426	3,735
Unlawful Possession of Property and Receiving	437	28	465
False Pretences	483	60	543
Malicious Damage	446	15	461
Other Offences against Property	194	8	202
<i>Forgery and Offences against the Currency</i>	7	..	7
Forgery and Uttering Forged Instruments	7	..	7
Offences against the Currency .. .. .	..	..	..
<i>Offences against Good Order</i>	29,547	2,681	32,228
Drunkenness	27,002	2,386	29,388
Obscene, Threatening, Abusive Language	891	90	981
Vagrancy	505	181	686
Indecent, Riotous, Offensive Conduct	678	11	689
Other Offences against Good Order	471	13	484
<i>Other Offences</i>	67,757	5,533	73,290
Breach of Maintenance Order and Desertion of Wives and Children	1,578	..	1,578
Offences against Gambling Laws	261	41	302
Offences against Liquor Laws	981	90	1,071
Offences against Factory and Industrial Laws	731	48	779
Offences against Revenue Laws	2,101	229	2,330
Offences against Broadcasting and Television Laws	711	1,733	2,444
Offences against Health Laws	182	27	209
Drunk in Charge of a Motor Vehicle	1,580	15	1,595
Other Offences against Traffic and Transport Laws	57,316	2,629	59,945
Offences against Railway Laws	89	7	96
Offences against Local Authority By-Laws	894	373	1,267
Other Offences	1,333	341	1,674
All Offences	104,772	8,796	113,568

¹ Including 600 males and 153 females bound over or admitted to probation.

AND RESULTS OF TRIALS, QUEENSLAND, 1964-65

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
175	10	61	2	33	..	586	11	116	2	369	4
10	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57	1
13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	181	..
113	9	49	2	31	..	330	10	108	2	81	2
22	..	5	..	2	..	256	1	7	..	3	..
17	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	47	1
210	25	979	166	11	5	3,030	317	823	18	1,068	22
17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	654	9
23	1	81	4	..	..	173	..	138	..	166	2
87	16	738	139	6	5	1,866	247	458	16	154	3
41	6	47	8	1	..	237	12	58	..	53	2
18	..	39	12	..	..	316	45	103	..	7	3
17	1	52	2	..	..	343	10	27	2	7	..
7	1	22	1	4	..	95	3	39	..	27	3
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	..
..
216	38	9,196	871	16,700	1,317	2,849	304	586	151	..	..
151	13	9,094	842	15,579	1,270	2,082	247	96	14	..	..
17	4	20	3	514	37	322	43	18	3	..	..
29	18	35	25	1	..	23	7	417	131	..	..
13	1	36	1	443	5	171	1	15	3	..	..
6	2	11	..	163	5	251	6	40	..	..	..
8,609	853	151	47	201	12	58,558	4,498	233	121	5	2
634	..	2	..	..	..	940	..	2	..	..	..
6	..	5	..	169	12	79	29	2	..	..	..
28	5	13	4	8	..	932	81	..	..	..	..
328	30	..	..	..	..	403	18	..	..	..	..
513	79	..	..	..	..	1,587	150	1	..	..	..
33	74	..	..	..	..	678	1,659	..	..	..	..
14	1	1	2	..	..	167	24	..	..	..	..
90	..	3	..	5	..	1,423	15	59	..	..	..
6,596	573	86	10	18	..	50,598	2,046	18	..	..	..
3	..	6	1	1	..	70	6	9	..	..	..
73	26	..	2	..	..	821	345	..	..	..	..
291	65	35	28	..	..	860	125	142	121	5	2
9,210	926	10,387	1,086	16,945	1,334	65,023	5,130	1,758	292	1,449	28

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		1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
Writs of Summons Issued ¹ .. No		2,755	3,143	3,075	3,426	3,653
Actions Tried—						
With Jury No		18	12	13	28	24
Without Jury No		860	1,034	1,149	1,225	1,317
Judgments under Orders XV and XVIII ² No		282	306	308	306	334
All Judgments—						
For Plaintiff No		1,109	1,324	1,430	1,511	1,627
For Defendant No		51	28	40	48	48
Total Amount Awarded .. \$		1,924,768	2,605,308	3,706,790	2,691,700	3,253,936

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 \$1,200, and claims not exceeding \$500 under *The Distress Replevin and Ejectment Act* of 1867 are heard by Magistrates Courts.

In 1949-50 the amount awarded in Magistrates Courts was approximately \$200,000, compared with \$208,000 in the Supreme Courts. In 1964-65 the amounts had increased to \$2,890,000 and \$3,254,000 respectively.

MAGISTRATES COURTS, CIVIL CASES, QUEENSLAND

Particulars		1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
Cases Dealt With No		16,067	19,005	20,225	21,856	20,254
Amount Claimed \$		2,342,044	2,932,714	3,298,174	3,285,896	3,444,330
Verdicts for Plaintiffs No		13,058	15,978	17,447	18,543	17,103
Amount Awarded ¹ \$		1,834,162	2,391,212	2,839,934	2,847,888	2,889,928

¹ To plaintiffs, excluding costs and amounts paid into Court and accepted in settlement of cases not heard (\$198,440 and \$242,156 respectively in 1964-65).

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

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



State Public Relations Bureau

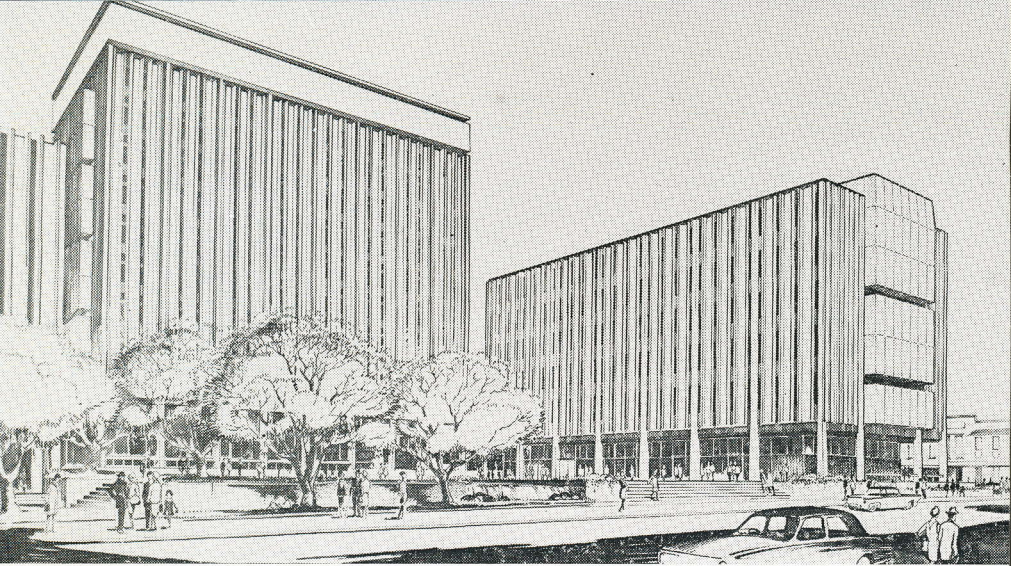
Rockhampton: East Street, the commercial centre,
showing the Post Office

PROVINCIAL CITIES—*Chapter 3*

Aerial View of Ipswich looking
towards Queen's Park

"Queensland Times"





PUBLIC JUSTICE—Chapter 4

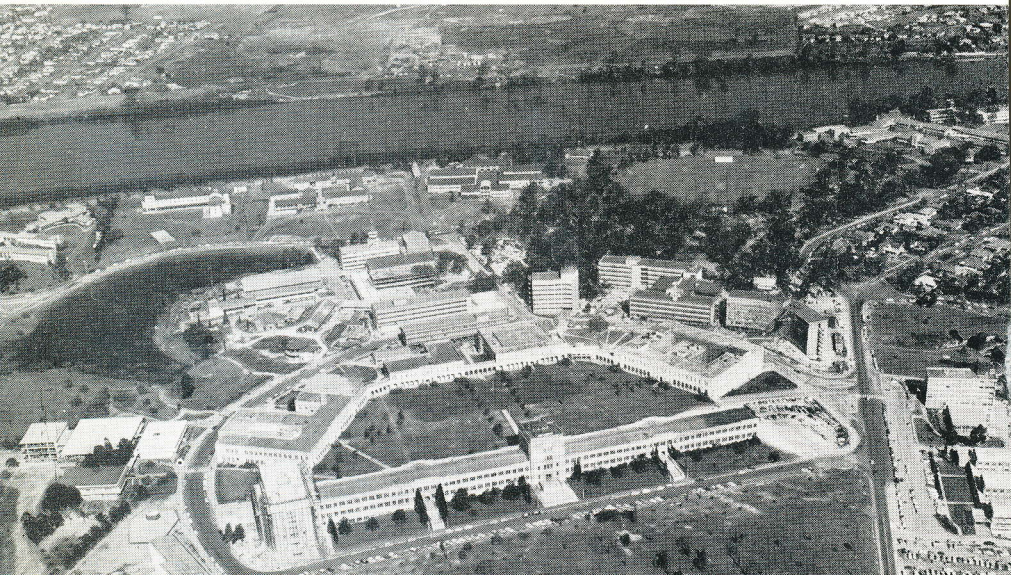
Proposed new Supreme and District Courts, Brisbane,
to be erected on the site of the present Supreme Court

State Works Department

EDUCATION—Chapter 5

University of Queensland, St Lucia, Brisbane,
showing the University Buildings, and Resi-
dential Colleges near the Brisbane River

University of Queensland



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 1965 and for the last pre-war year.

DIVORCES &C, GRANTED, AUSTRALIA

State	1939	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
New South Wales ..	1,553	3,175	3,131	3,306	3,041	3,455
Victoria	805	1,257	1,623	1,626	2,151	2,103
Queensland	201 ¹	781	928	919	986	1,059
South Australia ..	243	725 _r	692 _r	770 _r	890	855
Western Australia ..	244	467	585	554	545	606
Tasmania	80	286	249	261	230	280
Northern Territory ..	4	23	38	38	31	41
A. C. Territory ..	7	37	44	41	93 _r	135
Australia	3,137	6,751 _r	7,290 _r	7,515 _r	7,967 _r	8,534

¹ Year ended 30 June. _r Revised since last issue.

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

DIVORCE RATE¹, AUSTRALIA

State	1901 to 1910	1911 to 1920	1921 to 1930	1931 to 1940	1941 to 1950	1951 to 1960	1965
New South Wales	27.2	32.3	55.9	65.4	119.3	110.0	123.8
Victoria	16.4	28.5	38.5	50.0	102.4	81.4	104.9
Queensland	4.4	8.0	20.0	26.4	86.9	68.6	104.9
South Australia	3.1	6.8	24.5	50.7	112.0	89.0	137.3
Western Australia	13.8	20.8	52.9	70.9	153.1	113.7	117.8
Tasmania	6.0	5.4	26.1	40.8	82.3	88.0	107.7
Australia ²	17.1	23.9	41.9	54.2	110.5	94.3	117.8

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

² Including Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory.

The 1,059 dissolutions in Queensland in 1965 included 1,052 divorce decrees made absolute and 3 decrees for nullity of marriage. Four judicial separations were granted.

In 456 cases the petitioner was the husband and the petitions were on the grounds of adultery (118 cases), desertion (231), separation (95), and other grounds (12). In 603 cases the wife was the petitioner on the grounds of adultery (89), desertion (334), separation (127), and other grounds (53). Further details of the grounds on which divorces &c were granted in the last five years are given in the next table.

DIVORCES &C, GROUNDS ON WHICH GRANTED, QUEENSLAND

Grounds	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Single Grounds—					
Adultery	188	157	157	165	192
Desertion	509	505	484	506	550
Separation	36	158	185	220	221
Cruelty	4	10	19	19	33
Drunkenness .. .. .	..	5	4	8	9
Other	7	9	13	18	16
Dual Grounds—					
Adultery and—					
Desertion	8	7	14	8	15
Separation .. .. .	..	..	2	2	..
Other	2	1	..	2	..
Desertion and—					
Separation	20	62	26	21	6
Other	2	9	8	6	9
Drunkenness and Cruelty	2	2	6	7	6
Other .. .. .	..	1	1	3	2
Three Grounds or More	3	2	..	1	..
Total	781	928	919	986	1,059

In the table below, the number of divorces is dissected according to the ages of both husbands and wives. For husbands, the most frequent ages were in the age groups 30 to 44 which included 53 per cent of the cases. For wives, the age groups 25 to 39 included 53 per cent of all the cases.

DIVORCES &C, AGES OF PARTIES AT DISSOLUTION, QUEENSLAND, 1965

Age of Husband (Years)	Age of Wife (Years)								Total
	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50 and Over	
20-24	1	21	6	..	..	..	..	..	28
25-29	1	40	65	15	1	..	..	..	122
30-34 .. .. .	..	12	92	59	19	2	..	..	184
35-39 .. .. .	..	2	32	69	70	17	8	2	200
40-44 .. .. .	..	..	5	19	66	64	20	5	179
45-49 .. .. .	..	..	2	3	19	46	34	9	113
50 and over .. .. .	..	1	..	2	12	28	52	136	231
Total	2	76	202	167	187	157	114	152	1,057¹

¹ Excluding 2 actions in which the ages of both parties were not stated.

Prior to 1944, the greatest proportion of divorces was provided by marriages which had lasted from 10 to 20 years. Towards the end of the 1939-1945 War, marriages of less than 10 years' duration started to provide

the greatest proportion, rising from 27.4 per cent in 1942 to a peak of 46.3 per cent in 1946. In 1944, divorces of persons married less than 5 years rose to 17.5 per cent of all divorces, compared with about 5 per cent before 1943, but were low again at 6.6 per cent in 1965. The proportion from marriages of 5 to 10 years' duration, which rose in post-war years to a peak of 37.6 per cent in 1949, was 26.5 per cent in 1965, approximating the level obtaining prior to 1944. In pre-war years generally and from 1949, except for one year, wives were the petitioners in more than half the total cases, the proportion for wives in 1965 being 57 per cent.

The following table shows marriages dissolved in 1965 classified according to duration of marriage and origin of petition.

DURATION OF MARRIAGES DISSOLVED¹, QUEENSLAND

Duration of Marriage	Divorces, 1965			Proportion at Each Duration		Proportion where Husband Petitioner	
	Petition of—		Total	1965	1964	1965	1964
	Husband	Wife					
Under 5 Years	32	38	70	%	%	%	%
5 Years and under 10 Years	117	163	280	} 33.1	} 29.9	} 46	} 49
10 " " " 15 " "	95	136	231				
15 " " " 20 " "	78	101	179	} 38.7	} 39.4	} 41	} 45
20 " " " 30 " "	87	127	214				
30 " " " 40 " "	36	32	68	6.4	7.5	53	45
Over 40 Years	11	6	17	1.6	2.3	65	70
Total	456	603	1,059	100.0	100.0	43	44

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

6 LIQUOR LICENSES

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

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

Fees, assessed on the purchase price of liquor bought during the previous year, are collected from licensees. The rate was increased from 4 to 6 per cent on 1 January 1962. Prior to 1959, a proportion of the fees was paid into a trust fund from which compensation is paid for surrendered or cancelled licenses. Now, however, all the fees are paid into Consolidated Revenue so long as the credit balance of the fund remains over \$600,000. Spirit merchants pay a fixed annual fee of \$400 and 6 per cent on sales of liquor to persons other than those licensed to sell liquor.

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

Since 1958, the Commission must, if 10 per cent of the electors in a locality to which the Commission proposes to grant a license so petition, conduct a local option poll. Earlier legislation had provided for these local option polls, but was rescinded in 1935. The new legislation does not apply in declared "tourist areas." Two such polls were conducted in 1964, the electors favouring a license in both areas. Of 8,037 formal votes cast in these two polls, 53.5 per cent were in favour of the proposed licenses being granted.

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

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

In November 1961 further legislation provided for the granting of restaurant licenses up to a maximum of 32 and for the cancellation of all existing winesellers' licenses. Sixteen restaurant licenses were made available during 1962, of which 6 were in operation at 30 June 1962. The remaining 16 winesellers' licenses were cancelled on 30 June 1963, and by 30 June 1965 there were 31 licensed restaurants.

The following table shows licenses in force for the last five years, excluding railway refreshment rooms which sell liquor, numbering 37 at 30 June 1965, of which 20 were leased bars at railways stations, the remaining 17 being controlled by the Railway Commissioner.

LIQUOR LICENSES IN FORCE, QUEENSLAND

At 30 June	Licensed Victuallers	Wine-sellers and Restaurants	Spirit Merchants	Registered Clubs ¹	Sporting Clubs	Packet	Ex-Service-men's Clubs	All Licenses ²
1961 ..	1,157	17	137	54	346	7	47	1,765
1962 ..	1,141	22	141	55	352	5	47	1,763
1963 ..	1,134	31	137	56	363	10	47	1,778
1964 ..	1,125	28	134	56	373	10	49	1,775
1965 ..	1,116	31	131	56	380	9	50	1,773

¹ Including workers' club licenses. ² Excluding railway refreshment rooms detailed in preceding paragraph.

During 1964-65 twelve licensed victuallers' licenses were surrendered or cancelled. Three of the cancelled licenses held by the Commission were removed to premises in a new locality.

During 1964-65 fees amounted to \$3,115,533 from licensed victuallers', restaurant, and booth licenses, and \$332,261 from spirit merchants' licenses. Revenue from club and packet licenses amounted to \$263,200. The total revenue from all sources was \$3,791,401.

7 LAND TITLES

Most freehold land in Queensland is held under *The Real Property Acts, 1861 to 1963*. The method introduced by the above Acts is based on the Torrens system. Under it all transfers and interests in land are recorded in the Titles Office Register and are endorsed on a Certificate of Title issued to the owner.

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

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

At 30 June 1965 land held under the Real Property Acts totalled 26,332,857 acres and under the Registration of Deeds Acts ("old system") 1,328 acres.

The following table gives details of the numbers of transactions and further information is given on page 470.

LAND TITLES BUSINESS, QUEENSLAND.

Transactions	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
UNDER REAL PROPERTY ACTS					
Transfers	41,598	36,514	38,168	44,109	49,974
Mortgages	27,925	26,679	28,363	31,422	34,467
Releases from Mortgage	21,334	20,379	22,327	24,239	25,529
Other Dealings	23,223	20,977	22,247	25,816	26,089
UNDER REGISTRATION OF DEEDS ACTS (OLD SYSTEM)					
Conveyances	31	3	19	15	11
Mortgages	5	9	7	4	6
Releases from Mortgage	6	6	4	5	5
Other Dealings	9	2	8	25	8

Chapter 5—SOCIAL SERVICES

1 SCHOOLS

In 1860, by an Act of the first Queensland Parliament, primary education was placed under the control of a Board of General Education consisting of five members presided over by a Minister of the Crown. The duties of the Board were to superintend the formation and management of primary schools and to administer the funds granted by the Act. Fifteen years later came *The State Education Act* which, with subsequent amending Acts, remained in force until 1965. By this Act the Board of General Education was abolished and its functions transferred to the Department of Public Instruction which has now become the Department of Education. The Queensland Agricultural College was established in 1897 under the Department of Agriculture. In 1902 a Board of Technical Education was established to supervise technical education, which had been carried on in connection with Schools of Arts in many of the towns under the control of local committees. In 1905, however, this Board was abolished, and its functions were transferred to the Department of Public Instruction. *The Technical Instruction Act of 1908* dealt comprehensively with technical education in Queensland.

Several new features, such as the raising of the leaving age from twelve to fourteen years and compulsory education, were introduced by an amending Act of 1910. State High Schools were inaugurated in 1912, and a more liberal scheme of government scholarships to secondary schools came into force in 1913, with further amendments in subsequent years. A Teachers' Training College was established in 1914, and Rural Schools for training in useful manual arts and elementary agricultural science were introduced in 1917. A Correspondence School was opened in 1922, and in the following year classes were formed at various centres for the instruction of handicapped children. The same year also saw the establishment of special vocational classes at various centres. The first "School of the Air" for the primary instruction, by means of two-way radio, of children in remote and isolated places was opened in North-Western Queensland in 1960. *The Education Act of 1964* consolidated and amended the law relating to education. It raised the school leaving age to fifteen years.

The use of audio-visual aids in schools has become wide-spread and nearly all State and private schools are equipped with radio sets and film projectors. The Australian Broadcasting Commission provides broadcasts and telecasts for primary and secondary schools.

Transport services have been instituted to convey country children to schools in larger centres. Extension of these services in recent years has permitted a number of small schools to be closed. Practical education for country children is also provided by travelling schools. Two railway carriages are equipped as Travelling Manual Training Schools for boys, and two as Travelling Domestic Science Schools for girls. A School Medical Service and Travelling Dental Clinics, under the control of the Department of Health, provide free treatment for school children.

Education is compulsory for all children from six to fifteen years of age and is provided free in State schools, both primary and secondary. There are seven years of primary schooling, followed by five years of secondary schooling. All pupils completing their primary schooling proceed to secondary schools without any qualifying examination. At State secondary schools no fees are payable. Fees are required at non-State secondary schools, but, to assist with these, the Government pays to the principal of each approved school \$42 per year on behalf of each pupil enrolled for the first three years of secondary schooling and \$46 per year on behalf of each pupil enrolled for the last two (post-junior) years (see School Examinations, page 109).

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

At Primary level—

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

At Secondary level—

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

Others—

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| (i) Queensland Agricultural College | (iii) Technical Colleges |
| (ii) Institute of Technology | (iv) Teachers' Colleges |
| | (v) Conservatorium of Music |

Grammar Schools—These are established under *The Grammar Schools Acts, 1860 to 1962*, and there are now eight—four for boys, three for girls, and one co-educational. They represented the first attempt within the State to make provision for secondary education. They are controlled by boards of trustees, and operate under subsidy from the State, and are inspected annually by the Department of Education. The enrolment at grammar schools for 1965 was 2,283 boys and 1,461 girls.

Other Private Schools—These schools, of which there were 342 in 1965, are not subject to State control. The Roman Catholic Church conducted 300 of these schools, the Church of England 21, and other religious denominations 20. There was one undenominational school. Enrolments for 1965 were Roman Catholic, 34,643 boys and 34,995 girls; Church of England, 2,985 boys and 2,478 girls; other schools, 1,935 boys and 2,633 girls.

Aboriginal Schools—Details of the enrolment of aboriginal and Torres Strait Island children at schools on government reserves and church missions are shown on page 84, and are also included in the general table on page 105. Children of natives living outside reserves or missions attend ordinary schools.

Government Expenditure on Education—The Government of Queensland spent \$50,487,644 on schools during 1964-65. This amounted to \$31.63 per head of population, compared with \$2.81 in 1920-21 and \$1.11 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 \$61,587,468 in 1964-65, or \$38.58 per head. In 1860 there were 73 children receiving education per 1,000 of mean population; in 1900, 224; and in 1965, 216. 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 1965 are given in the table below, and on the next two pages. Particulars for technical colleges are shown on page 108.

SCHOOLS, QUEENSLAND, 1 AUGUST 1965

Type	Schools	Teachers		Enrolment	
		Full-time	Part-time	Boys	Girls
	No	No	No	No	No
Primary—					
State—					
Primary	1,196	5,896	605 ¹	97,729	90,528
Provisional	15	15	..	150	129
Correspondence	1 ²	77	..	1,649	1,680
Special	34	284	..	1,564	1,002
Departments at High Schools ..	1	2	..	33	31
<i>Total State</i>	1,246	6,274	605	101,125	93,370
Private—					
Grammar	4 ²	6	..	58	21
Other	301	1,405	229	27,228	27,601
<i>Total Private</i>	301	1,411	229	27,286	27,622
Total Primary	1,547	7,685	834	128,411	120,992
Secondary—					
State—					
High	89	2,589	62	31,431	28,106
Departments at Primary Schools	160 ²	414	29	3,510	3,597
Correspondence	1	39	..	1,707	1,121
<i>Total State</i>	90	3,042	91	36,648	32,824
Private—					
Grammar	8	148	24	2,225	1,440
Other	124 ³	984	239	12,335	12,505
<i>Total Private</i>	49	1,132	263	14,560	13,945
Total Secondary	139	4,174	354	51,208	46,769
Total All Schools	1,686	11,859	1,188	179,619	167,761

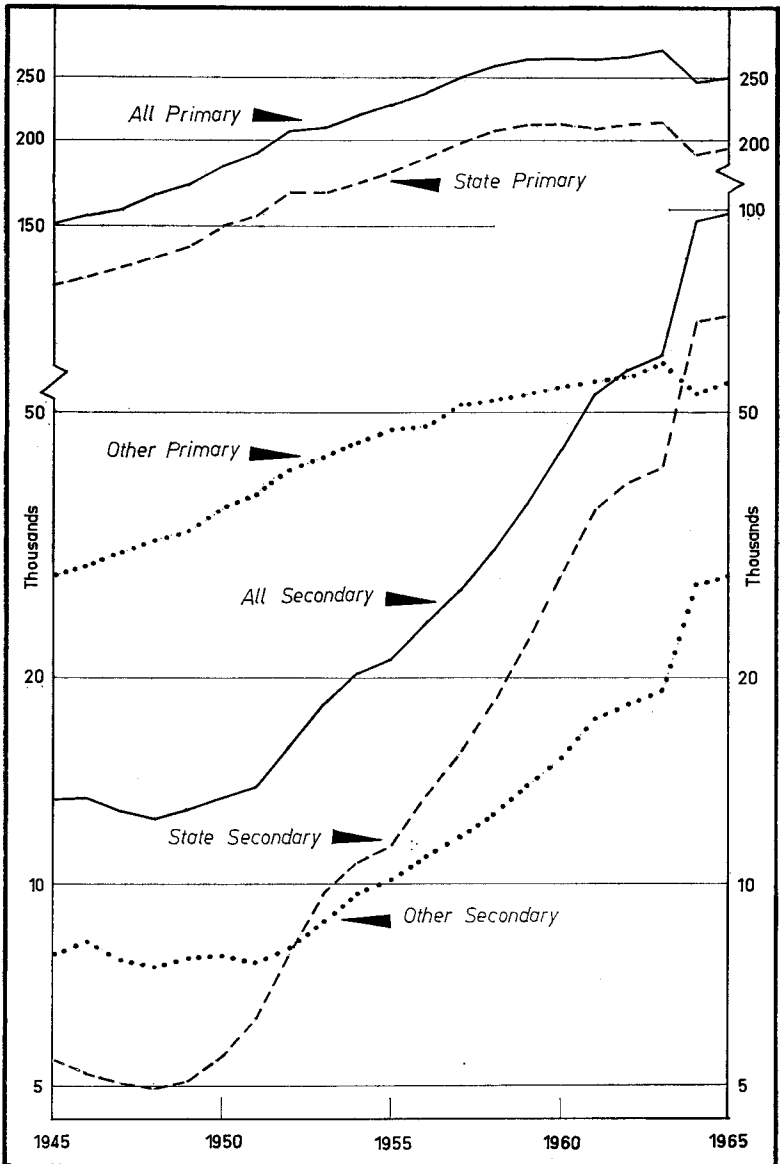
¹ Including 602 sewing mistresses.² Attached to other schools and excluded

from the total.

³ Including 83 attached to primary schools and excluded from

the total.

ENROLMENT at QUEENSLAND SCHOOLS 1945 - 1965



The decrease in primary school enrolments and the corresponding increase in secondary school enrolments in 1964 is due to the lowering of the age of admission to secondary schools by one year.

The following table includes all primary and secondary schools.

SCHOOLS, QUEENSLAND

Year ¹	Schools		Teachers ²		Enrolment			Government Expenditure on Schools ³
	State	Other	State	Other	State	Other	Total	
	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	\$1,000
1956 ..	1,561	286	7,337	2,121	203,042	58,233	261,275	21,542
1957 ..	1,560	296	7,637	2,235	214,301	62,838	277,139	23,932
1958 ..	1,559	294	7,942	2,329	224,237	64,589	288,826	29,823
1959 ..	1,542	303	8,713	2,335	233,121	67,276	300,397	32,379
1960 ..	1,521	306	8,774	2,479	239,082	69,916	308,998	36,599
1961 ..	1,479	322	9,053	2,574	243,977	72,823	316,800	38,991
1962 ..	1,459	324	9,351	2,668	250,990	74,879	325,869	44,088
1963 ..	1,434	342	9,664	2,801	254,503	78,315	332,818	49,634
1964 ..	1,379	350	9,877	3,011	259,560	81,023	340,583	50,488
1965 ..	1,336	350	10,012	3,035	263,967	83,413	347,380	n

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

Ages of scholars at all State and private schools in 1965 are given below.

AGES OF SCHOLARS, QUEENSLAND, AT 1 AUGUST 1965

Age	Primary Schools			Secondary Schools		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Under 6	10,046	9,498	19,544	..	..	..
6	17,554	16,709	34,263	..	..	..
7	16,878	16,236	33,114	..	..	..
8	16,771	16,212	32,983	..	..	..
9	16,908	16,022	32,930	..	..	..
10	16,774	15,896	32,670	..	..	..
11	16,064	15,612	31,676	23	56	79
12	11,958	10,760	22,718	4,270	4,581	8,851
13	4,195	3,133	7,328	11,569	11,944	23,513
14	978	663	1,641	13,002	12,685	25,687
15	155	137	292	10,287	9,412	19,699
16	130 ¹	114 ¹	244 ¹	5,709	4,646	10,355
17 .. .. .	..	..	..	3,500	2,218	5,718
18 and Over .. .. .	..	..	..	2,848	1,227	4,075
Total	128,411	120,992	249,403	51,208	45,769	97,977

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 as follows:—14 years, 88 per cent; 15 years, 66 per cent; 16 years, 36 per cent; and 17 years, 19 per cent.

Queensland Agricultural College—Of 852 students enrolled at this institution during 1965, 489 were full course students, 6 were part-time students, and 357 attended special short courses. The full course students included 455 taking diploma courses in agriculture, dairying, stock, and horticulture, and 34 University students doing their third year degree course in agricultural science.

Technical Education—The following table gives particulars of students and teachers in the field of technical education in Queensland in 1965.

INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY AND TECHNICAL COLLEGES, QUEENSLAND,
STUDENTS AND STAFF, 1965

Particulars	Full-time		Part-time		Correspondence	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Students—						
Courses—						
Fellowship ¹ ..	41	..	..	..	..	..
Diploma ² ..	100	53	1,472	45	233	..
Associateship ¹ ..	..	..	66	..	..	..
Advanced Certificate ³ ..	61	..	..	..	..	..
Certificate ⁴ ..	96	251	3,714	253	1,057	83
Apprenticeship ..	124	..	11,107	584	5,268	398
Other ..	35	29	4,374	4,855	1,967	189
Total ..	457	333	20,733	5,737	8,525	670
Teachers—						
Institute of Technology	29	..	247	7	46 ⁵	1 ⁵
Technical Colleges ..	216	25	430	66	158 ⁶	4 ⁶
Total ..	245	25	677	73	204	5

¹ Civil, electrical, and mechanical engineering. ² Mainly sugar chemistry and commercial illustration (full-time), and architecture, industrial chemistry, and civil, electrical, and mechanical engineering (part-time). ³ Technician courses in civil, electrical, and mechanical engineering. ⁴ Mainly chemistry, sugar chemistry, and office training (full-time), accountancy, management, &c. (part-time), and accountancy, agricultural science, building and engineering drafting (correspondence). ⁵ Part-time only. ⁶ Full-time 38 males, balance part-time.

The reorganisation of technical education, commenced in Queensland in 1965, is being continued. A much wider range of courses, full-time and part-time, is now being offered, providing training at the technologist, technician, and tradesman levels. The Queensland Institute of Technology is being developed on the site of the Central Technical College. Courses for apprentices in Brisbane will in future be provided at suburban technical colleges, the first of which was opened at Eagle Farm in 1966. The South Brisbane Automotive School, formerly a part of the Central Technical College, was established as a separate college in 1966. Technical education facilities in Brisbane are now available at the Queensland Institute of Technology, the Central Technical College, Eagle Farm Technical College, and the South Brisbane Automotive School.

There are also ten country technical colleges of which only two, Mount Isa and Warwick, are now attached to high schools. In addition, correspondence courses are available through the Technical Correspondence School. The post-Junior Office Training Course, formerly available at the State Commercial College, is now conducted at Kangaroo Point where a new Graphic Arts College is being erected.

Teachers' Colleges—Training at the Teachers' Colleges commences after the Senior Public Examination at the termination of secondary education and is of two years' duration. At August 1965, the total number of teachers in training was 2,454, including 203 teaching fellowship and 120 special teacher scholarship holders attending the Queensland University.

Evening Tutorial Classes—A special State institution is available in Brisbane to tutor at evening classes persons who wish to prepare for Junior, Senior, Adult Matriculation, and other qualifying examinations. Enrolments during the year 1965 totalled 2,700, including 16 who undertook a matriculation course as full-time day students.

The Queensland Conservatorium of Music—This institution was opened in February 1957 and, in 1965, had a Director, 6 full-time and 26 part-time teachers, and an enrolment of 41 full-time and 469 part-time students.

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

SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS, QUEENSLAND

Year	Scholarship ¹		Junior	Senior	Number Matricu- lated	Students Commenced at University
	Total Candidates	Candidates Passed	Total Candidates	Total Candidates		
1956	15,128	11,086	7,938	2,212	1,105	1,634
1957	17,703	12,384	9,597	2,984	1,433	1,578
1958	20,831	16,439	9,869	3,244	1,606	2,017
1959	25,753	20,393	11,809	3,876	1,864	2,090
1960	29,311	23,430	14,184	3,618	1,808	2,586
1961	26,511	22,211	18,724	4,203	2,219	2,724
1962	27,338	24,019	22,922	5,112	2,731	2,864
1963 .. ..	..¹	.. ¹	21,861	6,586	3,108	3,030
1964 .. ..	..	..	21,952	7,643	<i>n</i>	3,385
1965 .. ..	..	..	23,600	7,641	<i>n</i>	3,586

¹ Abolished from 1963. See text above. *n* Not available.

2 UNIVERSITY

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

Degree courses are offered in Agriculture, Applied Geology, Architecture, Arts, Commerce, Dentistry, Divinity, Economics, Education, Engineering (Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Mining, Metallurgical), Forestry, Geophysics, Law, Medicine, Pharmacy, Physiotherapy, Science, Social Studies, Surgery, Surveying, and Veterinary Science. Both post-graduate and undergraduate Diplomas and Certificates are offered. These include Diplomas in Agricultural Extension, Automatic Computing, Education, Educational Psychology, Journalism, Occupational Therapy, Physical Education, Physiotherapy, Public Administration, and Speech Therapy.

The governing body of the University is a Senate. In 1965 its membership was increased from 27 to 33, including 11 appointed triennially by the Governor in Council, 10 elected triennially by Convocation (comprising all members and past members of the Senate, graduates, donors of not less than \$1,000, and others), and 3 appointed *ex officio*.

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

UNIVERSITY OF QUEENSLAND

Year	Full-time Teaching Staff ¹		Students ²			Receipts ³			
	Pro-fessors	Other	Full-time	Part-time	External	Government Aid ⁴	Students' Fees, &c	From Foundations and Bequests ⁵	From All Sources
	No	No	No	No	No	\$	\$	\$	\$
1956	32	254	2,077	1,356	1,896	1,866,412	436,642	212,378	2,583,792
1957	33	259	2,298	1,455	1,862	1,831,858	619,978	206,014	2,797,432
1958	32	283	2,753	1,728	2,237	2,264,624	683,194	277,672	3,328,484
1959	32	347	3,092	2,137	2,215	2,893,348	845,366	238,908	4,215,670
1960	36	381	3,654	2,519	2,527	3,154,300	1,009,734	456,250	4,805,318
1961	37	457	3,854	3,058	2,613	4,710,146	1,231,196	416,604	6,408,898
1962	41	539	4,402	3,575	2,530	5,179,680	1,438,178	1,279,152	7,975,604
1963	41	555	4,920	4,049	2,497	5,925,064	1,605,348	663,332	8,367,350
1964	47	618	5,606	4,330	2,488	6,525,308	1,926,820	1,410,186	10,091,938
1965	54	673	6,238	4,773	2,570	n	n	n	n

¹ Part-time staff provided 48,600 hours of tuition in 1965. ² Excluding students attending Extension Lectures at the University. ³ Excluding receipts for all capital purposes which amounted to \$2,719,824 in 1964. ⁴ Including grants for special purposes, but not fee payments under Commonwealth and State Scholarship schemes, which are included in the next column. ⁵ Excluding capital of new foundations. n Not available.

From its inception until 1949, the University was housed in temporary premises in the centre of Brisbane. Most faculties are now accommodated on a site of 242 acres in a pocket of the Brisbane River at St Lucia some five miles from the centre of the city. The grounds contain five ovals, sixteen tennis courts, a boat shed, and other sporting facilities. The University has an extensive building programme, which, for the period 1964-1966, is in excess of \$6,600,000.

The next table shows, for the various courses of study at the University, the number of enrolments, and the degrees, &c, conferred during 1965. In 1965, 4,789 students (35 per cent of the total) had their fees fully or partially paid for them through some form of financial assistance. Of these, 2,525 (19 per cent of all students) held Commonwealth Scholarships and 93 (1 per cent) held State Open Scholarships. For full-time students, the respective percentages were 62, 38, and 2.

UNIVERSITY OF QUEENSLAND ENROLMENTS AND DEGREES, &C, 1965

Faculty or Board	New Enrolments ¹			Total Enrolments ¹			Degrees Conferred ²		Diplomas and Certificates Conferred ²	
	Males	Fe- males	Total	Males	Fe- males	Total	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males
Arts	423	627	1,050	1,546	1,808	3,354	93	151	8	2
Science	406	129	535	1,512	495	2,007	151	56	..	..
Engineering	254	1	255	795	3	798	140	1	4	..
Commerce and Economics	459	57	516	1,665	147	1,812	105	13	127	8
Agriculture	88	7	95	301	15	316	45	4	5	..
Law	142	3	145	469	17	486	20	..	..	..
Dentistry	49	3	52	208	12	220	41	1	..	..
Veterinary Science	89	12	101	377	39	416	63	1	..	..
Medicine	187	137	324	883	446	1,329	108	34	2	48
Education	199	197	396	1,634	667	2,301	33	16	136	74
Architecture	98	6	104	262	11	273	23	..	..	..
Ph.D. Degrees	10	3	13	243	26	269	.. ³	.. ³	..	..
Total	2,404	1,182	3,586	9,895	3,686	13,581	822	277	282	132

¹ Year ended 31 December 1965. Including Townsville College (new, 158 males and 63 females, and total, 339 males and 125 females). ² Year ended 31 July 1965. Excluding 85 post-graduate honours. ³ Ph.D. degrees (included with faculty figures above) were conferred on nine males and two females.

Some of the principal field stations and laboratories of the University include the Redland Bay Experimental Farm (vegetable crops, sugar cane, tropical fibres and crops and tropical pastures—14 acres); the Moggill Experimental Farm containing 450 acres of improved pastures and 300 animals; the Dunwich Marine Laboratory on Stradbroke Island; the Biological Research Station at Heron Island on the Great Barrier Reef; an experimental silver-lead mine at Indooroopilly; the Seismograph Stations at Mount Nebo and Charters Towers; the Remedial Education

Centre; the High Voltage Laboratory of the Department of Electrical Engineering; the Electron Microscope Unit; the Computer Centre (containing a G.E. 225 Computer); the Radon Laboratory; the Hydraulics Research Laboratory; the Structures, Soils and Concrete Laboratories; and the Anthropological Museum containing a high quality collection of material from Australian aborigines and from New Guinea. There is a comprehensive reference library containing over 300,000 volumes.

Most Departments of the University, assisted by special grants, carry out research as a normal part of the activities of staff members and of post-graduate students. The number of Ph.D. candidates rose from 39 in 1957 to 269 in 1965, and in the same period the number of Master's candidates rose from 73 to 433 and the number of post-graduate Honours candidates from 44 to 112. The Engineering Departments and certain other Departments provide specialised testing services for an appropriate fee.

The seven residential colleges for men and the number of students accommodated in 1966 are as follows:—Cromwell (Cong), 99; Emmanuel (Pres), 171; King's (Meth), 197; St. John's (C. of E.), 159; St. Leo's (R.C.), 98; International House (non-denominational), 85; Union (non-denominational), 171. The two women's colleges are Duchesne (R.C.), 77, and Women's (non-denominational), 161.

The University College at Townsville was opened in 1961. In 1965 it had an enrolment of some 280 full-time and 184 part-time students. Teaching in first year courses is provided in all Faculties except Architecture, for second and third year students in Arts, Science, and Engineering, and for fourth year students in Engineering. The first student graduated at the end of 1963. There are three halls of residence and two colleges which in 1966 accommodated 120 men and 40 women attached to the Townsville University College.

A site of about 400 acres for a second University in Brisbane has been set aside at Mount Gravatt. The Australian Universities Commission has recommended that courses in the humanities should commence there about 1971 and in science a year later.

3 SCIENCE AND ART

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

In 1946 the Library Board was given custody of the Oxley Memorial Library, established in connection with the Brisbane Centenary celebrations

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

The holdings of the Public Library and extension services are:— Main Reference Collection, 162,999 volumes and 9,507 maps and pamphlets; Oxley Memorial Library, 23,681 volumes and 19,692 maps, pamphlets, and miscellaneous items; the Country Extension Service, 84,227 volumes.

Since 1948, a course in librarianship has been held annually at the Public Library for the purpose of preparing trainees for the examinations of the Library Association of Australia. Since 1959, tutorial classes at a more advanced level have been conducted at the Central Technical College, where students are prepared for some subjects of the Association's Registration Examination. Ten candidates qualified for registration in 1965.

The policy of the Library Board of Queensland is to encourage Local Authorities to operate library services. As a result, there are now 73 Local Authorities conducting 117 library services, of which 100 are free.

Various Town and Shire Councils with large areas and sparse populations have pooled their resources to provide library services on a regional basis. Four such services have been established so far, viz, the South-Western (7 Shires), the Central-Western (8 Shires), the North-Western (10 Shires), and the Central Highlands (5 Shires), with headquarters at Charleville, Barcardine, 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 \$8,000 to any library in any one year in respect of subsidy for accommodation.

For the year ended 30 June 1965 the State Government granted \$494,330 from consolidated revenue to finance the activities of the Library Board, including subsidies paid to local bodies and regional services.

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

Museum—The Queensland Museum, founded in 1855, is the State museum of natural science, and is maintained by the State Government. Expenditure in 1964-65 was \$101,670. Its collections comprise extensive exhibited and reference series, mainly in the fields of zoology, geology,

and ethnology, and some mechanical and historical material is held with a view to future museum development. It is now the recognised State depository for valuable type material in natural science and has built up a valuable and extensive library covering zoology, geology, and anthropology.

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

Art Gallery—The Queensland Art Gallery, Brisbane, maintained by the State Government, was founded in 1895. The Gallery collection comprises mainly Australian paintings, but there are also examples of European art. European originals include seven French paintings by Picasso, Degas, de Vlaminck, Renoir, and Toulouse Lautrec, and bronzes by Degas and Epstein. The Australian collection has paintings from contemporary Australian artists. In addition to an endowment of \$24,000, government expenditure on the Gallery in 1964-65 amounted to \$40,024. Acquisitions during the year cost \$3,728.

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

4 PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

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

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

from overseas. The service is a major part of the work of the Commonwealth Department of Health.

An amendment to the Constitution in 1946 permitted the Commonwealth to provide for pharmaceutical, hospital, and medical benefits. Details of such schemes are given on pages 118 and 119.

Special health projects promoted by the Commonwealth and carried out by the States are the national campaigns against tuberculosis and poliomyelitis, and for free milk for school children. For tuberculosis control, the Commonwealth reimburses the State for all approved capital expenditure and for net maintenance expenditure to the extent that it exceeds net maintenance expenditure for the year 1947-48. In the anti-poliomyelitis campaign, the Commonwealth supplies Salk anti-polio vaccine to the State free of charge, whilst the vaccination programme is the responsibility of the State. To improve the diet of school children, the Commonwealth reimburses the State for the cost of milk plus half the capital and administrative expenses of the scheme whereby all children under the age of thirteen years attending primary schools, kindergartens, creches, and aboriginal missions are eligible to receive free milk.

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

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

A close watch is kept on the incidence of notifiable diseases, and continuing research is made into the most effective methods of controlling them. Prescribed standards of purity in foods, drugs, milk, and water, and of the adequacy and honesty of their labelling, are maintained by constant inspection and testing. State health inspectors with offices in Cairns, Townsville, Mackay, Rockhampton, Bundaberg, and Toowoomba act as advisers to local authority health inspectors. In conjunction with

the national anti-tuberculosis campaign, there are chest clinics at Brisbane, Toowoomba, Rockhampton, Townsville, Cairns, and Thursday Island, and mobile X-ray units are available for service in other districts. School children in the eighth grade of school are tuberculin tested and negative reactors are offered B.C.G. vaccination.

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

Child guidance clinics staffed by psychiatrists, consultants, psychologists, and social workers are conducted at Brisbane and Toowoomba for the diagnosis and treatment of children with emotional and behaviour disorders. A Youth Rehabilitation Hospital in Brisbane provides psychiatric assessment, treatment, and supervision for delinquent children, and accommodates about 40 boys as in-patients. The staff of the Division of Welfare and Guidance also visit homes for children.

A comprehensive maternal and child welfare service is provided throughout the State, and details are given on page 128.

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

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

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

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

The Queensland Institute of Medical Research established in 1947 has published nearly 300 reports on various diseases, including leptospirosis, scrub typhus, virus infections, mouse leukaemia, parasites,

lead poisoning, and asthma. A field station at Innisfail assists in the investigation of fevers and mosquito-borne viruses in North Queensland.

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

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

Other Organisations—The Royal Flying Doctor Service of Australia, which originated in Queensland in 1928, 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. In Queensland the service operates from three air bases (Mount Isa, Charters Towers, and Charleville). During the year ended June 1965, consultations numbered 16,216, including 4,374 by radio. In addition, 325 flights were made, involving a total of 151,246 miles, and 227 patients were transported to hospital. Government subsidies in 1965 amounted to \$146,528.

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

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

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

5 MEDICAL AND HOSPITAL BENEFITS

Medical and Hospital Benefit Schemes—A Hospital Benefit Scheme has operated throughout Australia since 1 January 1952, and a Medical Benefits Scheme has operated since 1 July 1953. These Schemes are based on the principle of voluntary insurance with approved organisations against the cost of medical attention and hospitalisation. Commonwealth Benefits at present payable are authorised under the *National Health Act* 1953-1965, administered by the Commonwealth Department of Health.

The Commonwealth Hospital Benefit Scheme provides for a payment to be made to those hospital patients who are members of a registered hospital benefit organisation. From 1 January 1963, the previous distinction between "ordinary" and "additional" benefits was abolished, and benefit organisations now pay the combined benefit to, or on behalf of, insured patients. Insured patients in approved hospitals (public or private) receive \$2 per day, or (for patients serving a waiting period or temporarily unfinancial) \$0.80 a day. If a patient is treated free, however, his benefit organisation pays the amount direct to the hospital. Benefit organisations are subsequently reimbursed by the Commonwealth for all benefits paid on its behalf, but benefits additional to those just described are paid out of their own funds. For uninsured patients, hospitals receive \$0.80 a day direct from the Commonwealth. Approved hospitals receive \$3.60 per day for all pensioners enrolled in the Pensioner Medical Service (and their dependants) who are treated free in public wards. Prior to 1 January 1959, organisations' rules generally provided for disallowance of claims for fund benefit in cases of chronic or pre-existing ailments and long-term illnesses, but provision is now made for fund benefit to be paid in these cases from special accounts guaranteed by the Commonwealth where the treatment is in an approved hospital. For all patients in approved nursing homes \$2 per day is payable direct to the homes. In addition, patients in approved nursing homes are entitled to payment of special account fund benefit when they can establish, that in illness and treatment, their circumstances are similar to those of patients in recognised public hospitals.

Commonwealth Medical Benefits are paid either on a fee-for-service basis in respect of the items set out in the first and second schedules to the National Health Act, or in the form of a subsidy not exceeding half of the payments made to doctors by registered organisations under contract

arrangements. All Queensland medical organisations operate on a fee-for-service basis. As in the case of Hospital Benefits, provision was made from 1 January 1959 for fund benefits to be payable in cases of pre-existing ailments and long-term illnesses.

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

MEDICAL AND HOSPITAL BENEFIT SCHEMES, QUEENSLAND

Item	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
MEDICAL BENEFITS					
Number of Registered Organisations	6	6	6	6	6
Membership	296,582	280,001	292,065	302,723	308,868
Number of Professional Services ..	2,204,442	2,493,878	2,618,677	2,709,709	2,993,110
Amount of Commonwealth Benefit Paid \$	2,142,924	2,315,000	2,418,514	2,583,266	3,746,884
Amount of Fund Benefit Paid (incl ancillary benefits) \$	3,079,866	3,693,384	3,866,294	4,093,168	4,364,962
HOSPITAL BENEFITS					
Number of Registered Organisations	3	3	3	3	3
Membership	311,409	292,579	296,353	304,801	308,928
Amount of Commonwealth Benefit Paid—					
Ordinary \$	3,198,388	3,406,188	1,815,542	.. ¹	.. ¹
Additional \$	2,087,344	2,294,592	4,678,576	.. ¹	.. ¹
Total \$	5,285,732	5,700,780	6,494,118	5,735,604	5,777,236
Amount of Fund Benefit Paid	\$ 2,848,184	3,224,984	3,500,400	3,486,348	3,954,188

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

Pharmaceutical Benefits—Under the provisions of the *National Health Act* 1953-1965, 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 50 cents 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 1964-65, 60 District Hospitals Boards administered 137 public hospitals

(including 7 tuberculosis hospitals or annexes, one being for the coloured population of the far north), and 10 ambulance brigades. A hospital for the treatment of Hansen's disease (leprosy) was controlled by the Department of Health, and 6 other hospitals, 2 of which admitted public maternity cases, received aid from the Government. There were 122 public maternity hospitals, most of which were special sections of the public hospitals. At 30 June 1965 there were 48 private hospitals registered in the State, 13 of which were in Brisbane.

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

Public hospitals supply free consultation and treatment, including radiological and pathological service, to out-patients. In-patient treatment in the public wards is also free. In conjunction with public hospitals, 37 dental clinics (excluding the Brisbane and South Brisbane Dental Hospitals) and 56 branch clinics were in operation during 1964-65.

The 48 private hospitals and 76 convalescent homes in Queensland at 30 June 1965 were registered under the provisions of *The Health Acts, 1937 to 1964* (Division XI). Licenses may be issued under five categories:—(a) a general private hospital for medical, surgical, and maternity cases; (b) a lying-in hospital for maternity cases only; (c) a hospital for mental cases only (other than persons who have been certified as mentally sick pursuant to the *Mental Health Act*); (d) a hospital for the treatment of mothers and/or infants; and (e) a convalescent home.

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

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

The State Government is responsible for the net annual cost of administration and maintenance of all public hospitals. The Commonwealth Government contributes to the cost of public (and private) hospital treatment by the provision of hospital benefits to patients, brief particulars of which are given on page 118.

PUBLIC HOSPITALS, QUEENSLAND¹

Year	Hospitals	Staff ²		Patients Treated		Deaths during Year	Expenditure ³
		Medical	Other	General	Maternity		
	No	No	No	No	No	No	\$
1955-56 ..	140	761	9,024	166,755	33,614	5,595	19,684,892
1956-57 ..	139	798	9,568	173,517	33,718	5,794	22,435,128
1957-58 ..	139	788	9,820	181,598	34,975	5,737	23,800,470
1958-59 ..	138	808	10,157	187,626	35,194	5,806	26,089,910
1959-60 ..	139	825	10,784	188,830	35,773	6,218	27,456,080
1960-61 ..	139	853	11,467	184,918	36,886	6,138	29,691,210
1961-62 ..	140	881	11,762	195,501	37,850	6,387	31,515,914
1962-63 ..	140	903	12,104	196,965	37,974	6,343	32,815,670
1963-64 ..	141	920	12,302	206,136	37,883	6,650	35,357,164
1964-65 ..	144	960	12,632	214,871	36,351	6,795	37,936,686

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

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

³ Excluding expenditure from loans (1964-65, \$3,241,398).

Particulars of public hospitals in the various States for the year 1963-64 are shown in the following table.

PUBLIC HOSPITALS, AUSTRALIA, 1963-64

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 ..	266	536,458	131	15,577	18,414	69,881	106,353
Victoria	151	308,629	100	10,663	10,067	43,167	70,565
Queensland	141	244,019	155	6,650	9,122	31,131	38,833
South Australia ..	66	99,491	98	3,333	3,180	14,192	21,166
Western Australia ..	92	112,294	144	2,479	3,467	18,771	25,358
Tasmania	28	38,836	106	1,340	1,982	7,473	9,153
Northern Territory ..	4	10,749	358	201	394	2,571	2,851
Aust Capital Territory ..	1	11,605	150	312	320	3,391	3,937
Total	749	1,362,081	122	40,555	46,946	190,577	278,216

¹ Including Commonwealth Hospital Benefits and loan receipts.

The table on pages 122-125 gives particulars for the year 1964-65 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</i>	Hospitals	Staff at 30 June 1965			Patients Treated during Year			Average Daily Number Resident In-patients
		Medical	Nursing	Other	In-patients		Out-patients	
					General	Mater-nity		
(i) Boards—	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
<i>Metropolitan</i> ..	13	452	2,370	2,879	74,779	10,958	228,787	3,090
Chermside ..	1	28	358	353	4,216	..	1,271	661
North Brisbane ..	6	292	1,202	1,597	40,463	9,958	148,873	1,254
Redcliffe ..	1	1	36	47	216	139	2,188	6
South Brisbane ..	5	131	774	882	29,884	861	76,455	1,169
<i>Moreton</i> ..	8	25	344	257	13,417	3,202	54,672	389
Ipswich ..	5	19	213	161	7,100	1,753	31,887	241
Gold Coast ..	1	2	63	47	3,325	830	13,520	77
Maroochy ..	2	4	68	49	2,992	619	9,265	71
<i>Maryborough</i> ..	15	39	566	477	16,768	2,869	63,613	725
Bundaberg ..	3	13	128	116	3,723	1,084	20,738	176
Central Burnett ..	3	3	40	36	1,423	178	1,592	41
Gympie ..	1	4	100	77	2,876	548	12,935	110
Isis ..	1	1	12	11	588	75	1,150	18
Maryborough ..	2	13	154	134	3,724	439	18,453	184
South Burnett ..	5	5	132	103	4,434	545	10,745	196
<i>Downs</i> ..	16	39	558	497	18,306	3,154	73,649	903
Chinchilla ..	1	1	25	22	1,252	183	2,145	31
Dalby ..	3	2	88	96	2,689	452	6,684	220
Goondiwindi ..	1	1	27	23	1,498	269	3,548	33
Inglewood ..	2	2	20	21	1,312	139	1,830	27
Miles ..	2	2	28	25	1,281	160	4,093	30
Stanthorpe ..	1	1	45	31	1,559	210	3,903	40
Tara ..	1	1	9	8	288	30	3,249	7
Toowoomba ..	4	25	245	219	6,298	1,315	42,309	442
Warwick ..	1	4	71	52	2,129	396	5,888	73
<i>Roma</i> ..	9	7	97	103	5,295	668	18,527	158
Balonne ..	4	3	27	29	1,904	199	4,986	42
Roma ..	5	4	70	74	3,391	469	13,541	116
<i>South Western</i> ..	7	6	62	75	2,581	443	12,259	88
Charleville ..	3	4	41	43	1,656	305	6,189	62
Cunnamulla ..	2	1	12	20	640	103	4,854	18
Quilpie ..	2	1	9	12	285	35	1,216	8
<i>Rockhampton</i> ..	14	34	354	316	12,386	1,767	52,887	588
Banana ..	3	3	31	30	1,772	256	6,086	31
Gladstone ..	2	2	39	34	1,517	262	7,351	45
Mount Morgan ..	1	1	27	29	590	119	4,451	28
North Burnett ..	3	3	28	26	924	150	2,442	26
Rockhampton ..	5	25	229	197	7,583	980	32,557	458
<i>Central Western</i> ..	13	10	114	132	5,334	710	22,817	130
Barcardine ..	3	3	25	31	843	140	5,782	20
Blackall ..	3	1	22	24	1,013	120	5,953	24
Clermont ..	2	2	20	17	799	81	3,051	21
Emerald ..	1	1	17	16	867	105	3,362	23
Longreach ..	3	2	23	35	1,447	209	3,494	33
Springsure ..	1	1	7	9	365	55	1,175	9
<i>Far Western</i> ..	2	1	15	21	840	114	3,510	19
Winton ..	2	1	15	21	840	114	3,510	19

QUEENSLAND, 1964-65

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	
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ c
14,414,994	975,770	218,366	124,886	15,734,016	12,418,172	3,315,844	15,734,016	11 03
1,776,018	94,750	..	2,830	1,873,598	1,854,212	19,386	1,873,598	7 69
7,602,074	391,924	150,036	111,260	8,255,294	5,820,628	2,434,666	8,255,294	12 72
92,864	12,420	1,048	8	106,340	88,764	17,576	106,340	40 38
4,944,038	476,676	67,282	10,788	5,498,784	4,654,568	844,216	5,498,784	10 91
1,466,198	208,970	11,642	11,908	1,698,718	1,449,884	248,738	1,698,622	10 21
891,508	104,248	8,002	4,418	1,008,176	831,652	176,434	1,008,086	9 46
273,418	77,694	3,640	1,726	356,478	312,032	44,446	356,478	11 07
301,272	27,028	..	5,764	334,064	306,200	27,858	334,058	11 82
2,417,078	423,230	20,638	22,114	2,883,060	2,466,224	412,962	2,879,186	9 32
615,460	82,844	4,552	5,494	708,350	574,220	131,056	705,276	8 94
195,372	10,976	..	876	207,224	193,344	13,880	207,224	12 78
354,318	90,182	6,430	1,646	452,576	396,938	54,866	451,804	9 85
59,094	4,426	..	232	63,752	60,114	3,638	63,752	9 07
752,430	69,358	9,656	9,070	840,514	662,618	177,896	840,514	9 88
440,404	165,444	..	4,796	610,644	578,990	31,626	610,616	8 11
2,505,484	498,424	14,494	37,158	3,055,560	2,701,054	347,260	3,048,314	8 19
145,210	11,922	..	78	157,210	153,052	3,126	156,178	13 40
427,538	132,562	1,764	2,088	563,952	523,048	39,974	563,022	6 52
83,740	40,430	..	14,708	138,878	120,168	17,756	137,924	9 85
113,990	10,402	..	1,796	126,188	117,066	9,130	126,196	11 75
151,966	18,058	..	922	170,946	155,374	15,556	170,930	14 35
168,922	35,290	2,994	118	207,324	178,232	29,084	207,316	12 35
67,992	222	..	1,190	69,404	60,398	9,242	69,640	25 09
1,095,010	185,972	7,646	12,846	1,301,474	1,110,284	186,648	1,296,932	6 88
251,116	63,566	2,090	3,412	320,184	283,432	36,744	320,176	10 61
552,918	144,284	8,958	19,118	725,278	620,708	104,492	725,200	10 77
150,158	17,952	4,580	16,100	188,790	160,522	28,192	188,714	10 46
402,760	126,332	4,378	3,018	536,488	460,186	76,300	536,486	10 89
393,666	56,556	8,482	6,966	465,670	378,754	84,976	463,730	11 84
220,042	49,944	2,830	1,344	274,160	235,680	38,430	274,110	10 44
103,634	3,754	3,600	1,896	112,884	81,488	29,510	110,998	12 48
69,990	2,858	2,052	3,726	78,626	61,586	17,036	78,622	21 35
1,744,818	245,422	17,096	14,742	2,022,078	1,699,192	307,396	2,006,588	7 92
169,068	23,778	3,874	412	197,132	169,176	27,804	196,980	14 90
168,942	27,254	3,150	462	199,808	161,678	38,124	199,802	9 91
130,504	2,732	464	2,252	135,952	113,006	22,408	135,414	11 13
160,076	10,010	492	460	171,038	156,888	13,798	170,686	16 52
1,116,228	181,648	9,116	11,156	1,318,148	1,098,444	205,262	1,303,706	6 57
872,962	57,240	5,432	7,890	943,524	796,458	146,062	942,520	16 80
212,114	2,728	1,516	1,634	217,992	172,640	45,352	217,992	23 61
163,874	8,080	688	808	173,450	152,196	21,254	173,450	17 07
126,018	8,006	..	568	134,592	118,444	16,148	134,592	15 65
126,046	7,202	..	1,038	134,286	125,570	7,910	133,480	15 23
189,942	26,176	3,228	2,710	222,056	175,296	46,600	221,896	14 51
54,968	5,048	..	1,132	61,148	52,312	8,798	61,110	15 88
113,738	4,568	2,136	638	121,080	96,632	24,448	121,080	13 60
113,738	4,568	2,136	638	121,080	96,632	24,448	121,080	13 60

PUBLIC HOSPITALS,

Name of Statistical Division and Hospitals Board	Hospitals	Staff at 30 June 1965			Patients Treated during Year			Average Daily Number Resident In-patients
		Medical	Nursing	Other	In-patients		Out-patients	
					General	Maternity		
No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	
<i>(i) Boards—continued</i>								
<i>Mackay</i>	3	16	132	89	4,890	481	16,914	179
<i>Mackay</i>	2	15	107	72	3,776	343	13,283	153
<i>Proserpine</i>	1	1	25	17	1,114	138	3,631	26
<i>Townsville</i>	7	36	405	338	14,073	1,893	51,886	538
<i>Ayr</i>	2	2	63	56	2,496	526	12,448	80
<i>Bowen</i>	2	2	39	40	1,353	176	7,673	36
<i>Charters Towers</i>	1	2	28	40	1,124	164	5,038	28
<i>Townsville</i>	2	30	275	202	9,100	1,027	26,727	394
<i>Cairns</i>	16	32	485	374	20,026	2,830	76,230	688
<i>Atherton</i>	3	4	78	63	3,358	357	15,671	100
<i>Cairns</i>	5	23	197	153	6,701	999	31,213	293
<i>Ingham</i>	1	1	37	29	1,818	383	6,193	52
<i>Innisfail</i>	1	1	82	49	4,044	453	7,931	106
<i>Mareeba</i>	4	1	47	43	1,833	385	7,514	72
<i>Mossman</i>	1	1	20	18	798	117	3,510	29
<i>Tully</i>	1	1	24	19	1,474	136	4,198	36
<i>Peninsula</i>	3	4	49	54	1,635	276	10,326	71
<i>Thursday Island</i>	3	4	49	54	1,635	276	10,326	71
<i>North Western</i>	11	9	109	128	7,109	904	26,713	132
<i>Cloncurry</i>	1	1	18	23	1,025	126	2,595	18
<i>Etheridge</i>	2	..	3	7	192	1	2,289	3
<i>Hughenden</i>	1	1	15	12	664	97	2,063	12
<i>Julia Creek</i>	1	1	6	9	416	33	826	7
<i>Mount Isa</i>	2	5	52	53	3,952	558	11,477	77
<i>Normanton</i>	3	..	7	15	526	41	5,812	9
<i>Richmond</i>	1	1	8	9	334	48	1,651	6
Total 60 Boards	137	710	5,660	5,740	197,439	30,269	714,754	7,698
<i>(ii) Other Hospitals—</i>								
<i>Metropolitan</i>	4	238	613	416	12,095	5,496	5,147	593
<i>Moreton</i>	1	11	20	18	91	..	..	47
<i>Downs</i>	1	..	104	49	5,223	586	256	96
<i>Townsville</i> ⁵	1	1	5	7	23	..	..	18
Total Other	7	250	742	490	17,432	6,082	5,403	754
Total All Hospitals	144	960	6,402	6,230	214,871	36,351	720,157	8,452

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

QUEENSLAND, 1964-65—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	
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ c
637,942	16,270	13,728	2,546	670,486	514,514	155,084	669,598	7 90
501,668	4,832	10,490	1,582	518,572	388,070	130,486	518,556	6 96
136,274	11,438	3,238	964	151,914	126,444	24,598	151,042	13 47
2,179,838	231,368	20,672	24,908	2,456,786	2,021,252	431,874	2,453,126	10 29
268,824	51,814	2,190	5,594	328,422	274,616	50,746	325,362	9 41
237,998	9,464	5,894	2,608	255,964	196,048	59,362	255,410	14 82
218,610	16,886	2,694	630	238,820	197,504	41,278	238,782	19 29
1,454,406	153,204	9,894	16,076	1,633,580	1,353,084	280,488	1,633,572	9 41
2,256,526	402,178	17,486	16,036	2,692,226	2,238,872	449,726	2,688,598	8 90
272,856	96,182	..	722	369,760	302,036	67,684	369,720	8 26
1,082,946	106,832	6,076	11,182	1,207,036	1,007,660	199,214	1,206,874	9 41
173,988	40,588	2,782	1,094	218,452	181,596	35,280	216,876	9 57
299,334	85,716	2,988	1,412	389,450	335,070	54,266	389,336	8 63
209,920	42,344	2,668	1,088	256,020	203,600	52,420	256,020	7 77
100,166	9,146	2,972	24	112,308	88,382	22,190	110,572	8 31
117,316	21,370	..	514	139,200	120,528	18,672	139,200	9 13
370,510	3,678	1,166	204	375,558	320,350	53,658	374,008	12 28
370,510	3,678	1,166	204	375,558	320,350	53,658	374,008	12 28
906,504	68,770	8,882	4,692	988,848	806,474	175,812	982,286	16 80
160,244	4,566	2,514	752	168,076	128,074	37,334	165,408	19 31
27,572	..	262	96	27,930	17,822	9,566	27,388	18 62
137,248	6,112	1,174	452	144,986	121,548	24,040	145,588	28 07
53,252	3,254	978	366	57,850	45,404	8,944	54,348	16 67
389,694	52,276	2,270	2,208	446,448	395,284	51,150	446,434	14 15
64,202	..	524	486	65,212	42,250	22,862	65,112	12 92
74,292	2,562	1,160	332	78,346	56,092	21,916	78,008	25 88
30,833,176	3,336,728	369,178	293,806	34,832,888	28,528,540	6,258,332	34,786,872	10 16
2,282,848	63,216	..	94,946	2,441,010	n	n	2,790,304	n
67,150	2,326	..	10,704	80,180	87,302	..	87,302	5 09
23,248	253,010	..	4,978	281,236	247,490	806	248,296	7 06
23,912	..	..	..	23,912	23,912	..	23,912	3 74
2,397,158	318,552	..	110,628	2,826,338	n	n	3,149,814	n
33,230,334	3,655,280	369,178	404,434	37,659,226	29,340,260 ⁵	6,259,138 ⁶	37,936,686	9 52 ⁶

⁴ Excluding loan expenditure, \$3,241,398.
⁵ Hospital for treatment of Hansen's disease (leprosy).

⁶ Incomplete.

⁵ Hospital for treatment of Hansen's disease (leprosy).
ⁿ Not available.

Mental Hospitals—A general discussion on the incidence of mental sickness in the State will be found in section 8 of Chapter 3. The following table shows the operations of the various establishments for the treatment of mental disorders. At 30 June 1965 there were four mental hospitals and one hospital for epileptic patients. The hospitals are under the control of the Department of Health, and there is a Director of Psychiatric Services who reports annually on the conduct of these institutions. In accordance with the Commonwealth-State Mental Institutions Benefits Agreement, no charge has been made for the maintenance of patients in mental hospitals since 1 November 1949.

Particulars of mental hospitals in Queensland for the last five years are shown in the following table. For a long period before 1932-33 the proportion of female patients was under 40 per cent; in the next twelve years they increased to nearly half the total, and remained at about that proportion until recently when the proportion again showed a downward trend, the 1964-65 figure being 42 per cent.

MENTAL HOSPITALS, QUEENSLAND

Year	Hospitals	Staff		Patients Admitted during Year ¹	Re-covered and Relieved	Deaths	Patients at End of Year		Expenditure
		Medical	Nursing				Males	Females	
	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	\$
1960-61	5	21	1,091	1,357	1,026	233	2,424	1,887	5,415,452
1961-62	5	20	1,128	1,616	1,228	253	2,427	1,845	5,541,842
1962-63	5	27	1,172	1,750	1,414	241	2,412	1,787	5,558,424
1963-64	5	29	1,218	1,754	1,527	223	2,349	1,656	5,545,876
1964-65	5	28	1,198	1,785	1,330	251	2,318	1,704	5,911,858

¹ Excluding transfers between institutions.

7 CREMATIONS

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

The first crematorium in Queensland was opened in Brisbane in September 1934, the second in Rockhampton in October 1948, and an additional crematorium in Brisbane in October 1964. All crematoria are operated by private companies.

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

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

The following table shows the number of cremations and deaths in Queensland for selected years from 1935 to 1965.

CREMATIONS AND DEATHS, QUEENSLAND

Year	Cremations			Total Deaths in Queensland	Proportion of Cremations to Deaths in Queensland
	Metropolitan	Country	Queensland		
	No	No	No	No	%
1935	332	..	332	8,851	3.8
1940	978	..	978	9,203	10.6
1945	1,474	..	1,474	9,459	15.6
1950	2,149	71	2,220	10,399	21.3
1955	2,873	110	2,983	11,307	26.4
1960	3,515	194	3,709	12,370	30.0
1961	3,788	210	3,998	12,756	31.3
1962	3,984	236	4,220	13,182	32.0
1963	4,143	289	4,432	13,275	33.4
1964	4,439	306	4,745	14,523	32.7
1965	4,625	280	4,905	14,114	34.8

8 AMBULANCES

Ambulance services were established in 111 districts of the State at 30 June 1965. 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 \$2 per annum.

The local committee is responsible for the raising and disbursement of funds, the Government endowing subscriptions, &c, at the rate of \$1 for every \$2 raised. The Cairns and Rockhampton Aerial Ambulance Services are subsidised at the rate of \$1.50 for every \$2.

AMBULANCE SERVICES, QUEENSLAND

Year	Centres	Staff		Patients			Expenditure
		Permanent	Honorary	Accident	Office	Transport	
		No	No	No	No	No	\$
1960-61 ..	111	549	673	54,295	206,427	229,606	2,174,602
1961-62 ..	111	567	732	54,744	210,501	247,698	2,156,302
1962-63 ..	111	567	703	57,858	215,340	260,196	2,186,672
1963-64 ..	111	590	632	60,455	227,429	292,274	2,351,280
1964-65 ..	111	610	596	62,158	234,740	297,851	2,423,253

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 1965 there were 264 Maternal and Child Welfare Centres in the State, comprising 48 parent centres and 216 sub-centres, and 5 Ante-natal Clinics. In the metropolitan area there were 14 parent centres and 69 sub-centres of Maternal and Child Welfare, 5 Ante-natal Clinics, and a specially equipped van to provide mobile clinic services in newer suburbs where suitable accommodation is not available. An Infant Welfare Railway Car visits 5 centres in the Winton-Hughenden-Cloncurry area, at which attendances in 1964-65 totalled 4,209. These are included in the total attendances shown below.

MATERNAL AND CHILD WELFARE SERVICE, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
Maternal and Child Welfare Centres—					
Parent Centres No	42	43	45	48	48
Sub-centres No	206	208	213	217	216
New Cases Seen—					
Infants ¹ No	22,859	23,052	23,070	22,856	22,765
Expectant Mothers .. No	1,713	1,681	1,389	1,568	1,894
Total Attendances at Clinics No	494,215	467,248	446,578	444,372	451,951
New Cases Seen by Clinic					
Doctors No	2,220	1,656	1,941	2,145	2,576
Attendances to See Clinic					
Doctors No	5,744	5,415	5,882	6,014	6,320
New-born Babies Visited .. No	30,434	30,712	29,986	29,444	28,803
Subsequent Visits No	1,621	1,601	2,266	1,935	1,828
Ante-natal Clinics—					
Resident Centres No	3	3	4	4	5
New Cases Seen No	684	631	940	958	999
Total Attendances at Clinics No	6,219	6,751	8,253	9,028	10,046
Total Expenditure \$	720,722	771,232	815,838	913,736	955,246

¹ Infants under 12 months only.

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

There are two training schools in Brisbane and one each in Toowoomba, Ipswich, and Rockhampton. At one Brisbane school registered nurses may qualify, by examination after six months' training, for a Child Welfare Certificate issued by the Nurses' Registration Board. At the other schools, untrained girls may qualify after twelve months' training for a Child Welfare Assistant's Certificate issued by the State Department of Health. These five homes admit into residence, for skilled care and feeding supervision, premature and weakling babies, and those having feeding difficulties; mothers are admitted with babies when necessary. A Maternal and Child Welfare Home is in operation at Sandgate for the care of children whose mothers have been admitted to hospital for confinement, or whose mothers have been taken ill and for whose care no suitable



FORESTRY—Chapter 6

Rain forest, Fraser Island (near Maryborough)

State Public Relations Bureau

State Primary Industries Department



**FRUIT
PRODUCTION**
Chapter 7

The Papaw, one
of Queensland's
tropical fruits



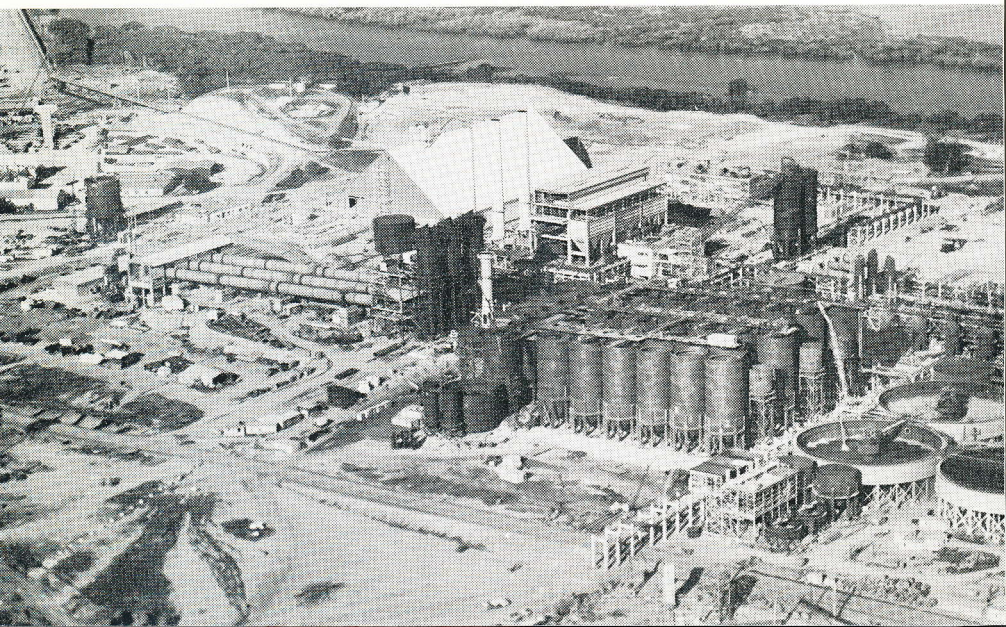
MINING—Chapter 7
Loading bauxite at
Weipa (far North
Queensland)

Industrial Development Department

PRODUCTION—Chapter 7

Alumina Refinery being built at Gladstone to
extract alumina from bauxite from Weipa

Industrial Development Department



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

Creches and Kindergartens—The Creche and Kindergarten Association of Queensland operates one combined creche and kindergarten, three kindergartens, and one training college in Brisbane, and a kindergarten at Coolangatta. A small fee is charged for services, money is raised by subscription, and a government grant is received. In addition, 50 kindergartens, 35 in Brisbane and 15 in other centres, are affiliated with the Association. In 1964-65 total receipts were \$363,430, including \$110,772 State Government aid. The average daily attendance was 3,179.

A large number of small kindergartens and child-minding centres have been established to provide for young children. They are generally controlled by churches or local committees of interested persons.

Adoption of Children—Provision for the legal adoption of children is contained in *The Adoption of Children Act of 1964*, which is administered by the Department of Children's Services. Adoption confers hereditary rights on the child. Other features of the Act are that the applicants must be 21 years of age or older. A male applicant must be at least 18 years older than the child and a female applicant at least 16 years older except in the case of natural parents. Children over twelve years of age must consent to their adoption. All adoptions must be approved by the Director.

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

ADOPTION OF CHILDREN, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
Applications Received	832	966	1,040	1,194	1,295
Children Adopted—					
Boys	419	438	492	555	645
Girls	395	434	435	529	621
Total	814	872	927	1,084	1,266
Adopters—					
Non-relatives	607	669	715	818	918
Relatives	38	41	55	56	81
Spouse of Natural Parent	169	162	157	210	267
Ages of Children Adopted—					
Under 1 Year	576	640	678	750	859
1 Year and under 6 Years	108	103	127	152	183
6 Years and under 12 Years	70	76	60	101	116
12 Years and under 21 Years	60	53	62	81	108

State Children—The Department of Children's Services 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	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Inmates of Institutions	1,172	1,038	1,023	1,016	1,151
In Hospitals	24	55	44	57	66
Boarded Out—					
With Foster Mothers	472	621	708	733	809
With Relatives	4,146	4,399	4,809	3,918	4,520
Sent to Employers	233	128	97	241	231
Released on Probation	445	421	476	414	396
Miscellaneous	82	119	144	143	123
Total	6,574	6,781	7,301	6,522	7,296

10 WELFARE SERVICES

Care of the aged, destitute, and orphans is provided by a large number of public and private institutions. Statistics of 106 institutions were available at 30 June 1965, and the next table shows these particulars grouped according to the nature of the institutions.

WELFARE INSTITUTIONS, QUEENSLAND, 1964-65

Type of Institution	Institutions ¹	Inmates				Receipts	
		Admitted	Died	Remaining at 30 June		Government Aid ²	Total
				M	F		
No	No	No	No	No	\$	\$	
Homes for the Aged—							
Government	3	618	317	908	592	1,477,616	1,756,198
Other	45	727	248	1,021	1,532	670,220	1,970,006
Homes for Handicapped Adults—							
Government	1	105	..	37	..	38,864	42,864
Other	12	590 ³	6	118 ³	98 ³	31,020	237,964
Children's Homes—							
Government	7	886	..	146	66	527,602	527,602
Other	32	1,303	2	688	670	107,502	876,888
Homes for Handicapped Children—							
Government	1	34	..	150	87	205,334	205,334
Other	5	60	..	85	53	1,000	169,424
Total	106	4,323	573	3,153	3,098	3,059,158	5,786,280

¹ An institution providing for more than one type of inmate is counted once only and classified according to the type applicable to the majority of its inmates.
² Excluding child endowment, State children maintenance allowances, age and invalid pensions, but these are included in total column.
³ Not including figures for two of these institutions which have no regular inmates but supply beds for the night only. In 1964-65 they supplied 40,606 beds for men and 9,775 for women.

Homes for handicapped adults include the State Government institution for inebriates and 3 homes for discharged prisoners, 4 for women in distress, and 5 for physically handicapped operated by religious or private organisations. Homes for handicapped children include the

State Government school for blind, deaf, and dumb children, 2 for sub-normal children, and 3 for crippled children. The children's homes vary from large orphanages and cottage homes to reformatory schools. The Department of Children's Services operates 7 of these. Of the children in the 32 other institutions at 30 June 1965, 553 boys and 410 girls were State children.

11 AGE AND INVALID PENSIONS

Pensions have been paid by the Commonwealth Government to aged persons since 1 July 1909 and to invalids since 15 December 1910. At first the maximum rate of pension was \$52 per annum. The rate was varied from time to time, until, in December 1940, it stood at \$104 per annum. Amending legislation fixed the rate at \$109.20 per annum to operate from 26 December 1940, subject to quarterly variation of five cents or multiples thereof 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 \$140.40 per annum (\$2.70 per week) which had been reached on 19 August 1943. Since 1944, changes have been made by Parliament.

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

	\$		\$
Oct 1953	.. 7.00	Nov 1963 Married	10.50
Oct 1955	.. 8.00	Nov 1963 Single	11.50
Oct 1957	.. 8.75	Oct 1964 Married	11.00
Oct 1959	.. 9.50	Oct 1964 Single	12.00
Oct 1960	.. 10.00	Oct 1966 Married	11.75
Oct 1961	.. 10.50	Oct 1966 Single	13.00

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

From October 1966, the maximum weekly rate of pension was \$11.75 each for a married couple who are both pensioners and \$13 for a pensioner who is single or whose spouse does not receive a pension or allowance. The actual rate of pension payable depends on the claimant's *means as assessed*, except in the case of blind persons. In March 1961, the means tests previously applied separately to income and to property were merged into one composite means test. Under this merged means test, *means as assessed* comprise the annual rate of income plus a property component equal to \$2 for each complete \$20 of net property above \$400. In the case of married couples, the income and property of each is taken to be half the total income and property of both. The pension payable is calculated by deducting from the maximum annual rate the amount by which *means as assessed* exceed \$364.

Thus, where the value of net property is less than \$420, a full pension is payable if the rate of income does not exceed \$364 per year or \$7 per week. If a pensioner has no income, he may receive a full pension if his property does not exceed \$4,040. Thus no pension is payable if the value of property is \$10,800 or more where the single rate applies, or, where the married rate applies, a combined total of \$20,300; or if the annual income is \$1,040 or \$1,950 respectively.

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

Certain types of property may also be excepted. They include the permanent home of the pensioner; his furniture and personal effects; the surrender value up to \$1,500 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, \$4.20 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 \$1 per week is available to single pensioners and married couples when only one is a pensioner and the other is not receiving a wife's allowance. Only those who pay rent and who are considered to depend entirely on their pensions are eligible.

For invalid pensioners, and age pensioners who are permanently incapacitated for work or permanently blind, there are wives' allowances and special provisions for dependent children. A wife's allowance of \$6 per week and child allowance of \$1.50 per week for each dependent child under 16 years of age may be paid. Except for the allowance for the first child, these payments are subject to means test. For student children the payment is extended to the end of the year in which the age of 18 years is attained. Special provisions apply to permanently blind persons. No means test is used in determining the eligibility of a blind person to receive a pension.

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

AGE AND INVALID PENSIONS, QUEENSLAND

Year	Pensioners ¹					Total Payments ²	Pensioners per 1,000 Population		
	Age		Invalid		Total		Age	Invalid	
	Male	Female	Male	Female		No			No
1960-61	30,578	58,566	7,227	5,857	102,228	\$1,000	48.764	58.7	8.6
1961-62	31,856	61,801	8,202	6,448	108,307	56,735	60.7	67.7	9.5
1962-63	32,079	64,069	8,980	6,896	112,024	59,483	61.4	69.4	10.1
1963-64	32,432	65,976	9,538	7,355	115,301	63,550	61.9	70.9	10.6
1964-65	32,763	67,291	9,767	7,635	117,456	68,119	62.1	72.1	10.8

¹ At 30 June each year.

² Including amounts paid to pensioners and to pensioner wives of invalid pensioners. Including pensioner inmates of benevolent homes, benevolent homes and hospitals for maintenance of inmates of these establishments, and allowances to

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

AGE AND INVALID PENSIONS, AUSTRALIA, 1964-65

State or Territory	Pensioners ¹					Total Payments ²	Pensioners per 1,000 Population	
	Age		Invalid		Total		Age	Invalid
	Male	Female	Male	Female		No		
New South Wales	69,078	174,715	22,933	19,052	285,778	167,725	58.1	10.0
Victoria	46,079	116,029	14,767	12,027	188,902	107,408	50.5	8.4
Queensland .. .	32,763	67,291	9,767	7,635	117,456	68,119	62.1	10.8
South Australia ..	17,018	41,290	4,603	3,887	66,798	38,509	55.3	8.1
Western Australia	12,596	30,110	4,911	3,704	51,321	29,413	53.1	10.7
Tasmania .. .	5,799	13,093	2,055	1,477	22,424	13,184	51.6	9.6
N. Territory .. .	595	658	244	160	1,657	1,009	36.0	11.6
A. C. Territory ..	261	725	116	135	1,237	778	11.3	2.8
Total	184,189	443,911	59,396	48,077	735,573	426,597 ³	55.3	9.5

¹ At 30 June 1965, including pensioners in benevolent homes. ² See note ² to previous table. ³ Including \$452(000) paid to persons temporarily abroad.

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

12 WIDOWS' PENSIONS

Pensions for widows have been paid by the Commonwealth Government from 30 June 1942. "Widows" include deserted wives, divorced women, dependent females, women whose husbands are in mental hospitals and women whose husbands are imprisoned. The following rates came into operation in October 1966. The weekly rate for a widow who has dependent children under 16 years of age is \$17 plus \$1.50 per week for each child. For student children the payment is extended until the child is 21 years of age. Widows who are over 50 years of age, and have no children, receive \$11.75. A widow under 50 years of age who has no child is eligible, if she is in necessitous circumstances, for a pension of \$11.75 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 \$2 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 1965

State or Territory	Pensions Current			Average Fort-nightly Pension	Pensions Paid, 1964-65	
	Class "A" ¹	All Classes	Total per 10,000 Population		Amount	Per Head of Population
	No	No	No	\$	\$1,000	\$
New South Wales ..	10,951	24,861	59	27.90	17,736	4.27
Victoria	7,311	16,426	51	28.18	11,764	3.71
Queensland	4,991	10,280	64	28.80	7,594	4.76
South Australia ..	2,868	6,241	59	28.19	4,452	4.27
Western Australia ..	2,221	4,926	61	27.56	3,463	4.34
Tasmania	1,159	2,248	61	29.26	1,699	4.61
Northern Territory ..	90	182	52	29.99	133	4.09
A. C. Territory ..	122	234	26	30.03	147	1.74
Total	29,713	65,398	58	28.17	47,044 ²	4.18

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 \$56(000) paid to persons temporarily abroad.

13 WAR PENSIONS

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

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

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

WAR PENSIONS, QUEENSLAND

Year	Recipients ¹		Expenditure ²	Per 1,000 Population	
	Incapacitated Ex-members	Dependants		Recipients	Expenditure
	No	No	\$1,000	No	\$
1960-61 ..	29,017	63,631	17,832	61.0	11,858
1961-62 ..	29,820	64,955	18,078	62.4	11,840
1962-63 ..	30,975	66,123	20,788 ²	62.0	13,400
1963-64 ..	31,899	66,428	23,084	61.9	14,672
1964-65 ..	32,541	65,905	23,337	61.4	14,620

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

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

WAR PENSIONS, AUSTRALIA, 1964-65

Where Payable	Pensions Current at 30 June					Expenditure during Year ²
	Incapacitated Ex-servicemen	Dependants of Incapacitated Ex-servicemen	Dependants of Deceased Ex-servicemen	Miscellaneous ¹	Total	
	No	No	No	No	No	\$1,000
N. S. Wales ³ ..	77,195	125,826	20,248	315	223,584	52,965
Victoria ..	63,084	106,936	16,543	165	186,728	45,135
Queensland ..	32,541	58,568	7,337	424	98,870	23,337
South Aust ⁴ ..	21,104	37,711	5,016	92	63,923	13,240
Western Aust ..	19,253	32,366	4,262	39	55,920	11,447
Tasmania ..	8,627	16,506	1,968	8	27,109	6,214
Abroad ..	1,441	1,813	1,043	6	4,303	1,467
Total ..	223,245	379,726	56,417	1,049	660,437	153,805

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

14 SERVICE PENSIONS

The *Repatriation Act* 1920-1964, administered by the Repatriation Department, provides for service pensions to be paid to qualified ex-servicemen and ex-servicewomen at ages 60 and 55 respectively. The pension is broadly equivalent to the age and invalid pension and the provisions of the means test apply.

The following table shows details for each State for 1964-65.

SERVICE PENSIONS, 1964-65

State of Payment	Service Pensions Current at 30 June					Expenditure during Year
	Ex-servicemen	Dependants of		Miscellaneous ¹	Total	
		Living Service Pensioners	Deceased Service Pensioners			
	No	No	No	No	No	\$1,000
N. S. Wales ² ..	15,912	3,813	884	..	20,609	8,494
Victoria ..	12,412	3,008	591	3	16,014	5,974
Queensland ..	7,792	2,915	408	247	11,362	4,048
South Aust ³ ..	5,202	1,222	328	3	6,755	2,766
Western Aust ..	6,181	1,181	417	1	7,780	3,320
Tasmania ..	1,737	776	145	..	2,658	904
Total ..	49,236	12,915	2,773	254	65,178	25,508 ⁴

¹ Including native members of the Forces and act of grace pensions. ² Including Australian Capital Territory. ³ Including Northern Territory. ⁴ Including \$2,390 for service pensions paid overseas.

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, \$30; one or two other children, \$32; three or more other children, \$35. Payment of \$20 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 \$10 for each additional child in the case of a multiple birth.

MATERNITY ALLOWANCES, QUEENSLAND

Year	Total Confinements ¹	Claims Paid	Amount Paid
	No	No	\$1,000
1960-61	36,147	35,587	1,179
1961-62	36,337	36,339	1,178
1962-63	36,330	35,659	1,153
1963-64	35,468	34,966	1,128
1964-65	33,973	33,963	1,093

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 1964-65.

MATERNITY ALLOWANCES, AUSTRALIA, 1964-65

State or Territory	Claims Paid				Total Births on which Claims Paid ¹	Amount Paid
	No Other Children	One or Two Other Children	Three or More Other Children	Total		
	No	No	No	No	No	\$1,000
New South Wales	27,945	37,167	15,480	80,592	81,483	2,569
Victoria	21,600	29,892	12,932	64,424	65,136	2,058
Queensland	10,730	14,927	8,306	33,963	34,344	1,093
South Australia	7,008	9,701	4,111	20,820	21,039	666
Western Australia	5,493	7,742	3,432	16,667	16,840	534
Tasmania	2,478	3,534	1,809	7,821	7,889	251
Northern Territory	565	632	464	1,661	1,680	53
A. C. Territory	691	942	382	2,015	2,033	64
Abroad	64	86	26	176	182	6
Total	76,574	104,623	46,942	228,139	230,626	7,294

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 \$0.50 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 \$0.75, and, from 9 November

1948, to \$1. From 20 June 1950, endowment was extended to the first child at \$0.50 per week. From 14 January 1964 the amount payable for the third and subsequent children was increased to \$1.50 per week. From that date also endowment was extended to full-time student children aged between 16 and 21 years at the rate of \$1.50 per week. Endowment is paid (at \$1.50 per week from 14 January 1964) for all children in approved public or private charitable institutions or boarded out by the Department of Children's Services.

CHILD ENDOWMENT AT 30 JUNE 1965

State or Territory	Endowed Children under 16 Years ¹			Student Children 16 Years and Over ²			Amount Paid 1964-65 ³
	Claims	Endowed Children	Per 1,000 Population	Claims	Endowed Children	Per 1,000 Population	
	No	No	No	No	No	No	\$1,000
N. S. Wales ..	579,744	1,258,370	300	40,773	43,508	10	59,897
Victoria ..	436,359	968,879	302	45,988	49,739	16	48,018
Queensland ..	223,488	529,357	329	15,312	16,457	10	26,153
South Aust ..	153,461	344,019	326	13,295	14,133	13	16,563
Western Aust ..	117,528	275,978	343	8,248	8,784	11	13,406
Tasmania ..	53,309	126,526	346	3,385	3,620	10	6,306
N. Territory ..	6,303	14,440	415	259	275	8	1,005
A. C. Territory ..	12,372	27,947	316	1,370	1,478	17	1,430
Abroad ..	237	524	..	11	12	..	52
Total ..	1,582,801	3,546,040	312	128,641	138,006	12	172,830

¹ Excluding claims covering 26,255 endowed children in 490 approved institutions.

² Excluding 315 student children in 104 institutions.

³ Including amounts paid to approved institutions for endowed children.

17 REHABILITATION

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

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

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

During treatment, payment of pension or benefit continues. When vocational training begins, pension or benefit is replaced by a rehabilitation allowance plus a training allowance of \$3 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 \$80) 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 1964-65.

SOCIAL AND HEALTH SERVICES AND PENSIONS EXPENDITURE, AUSTRALIA, 1964-65

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	167,725	107,408	68,119	38,509	29,413	13,184	426,597
Funeral Benefits	349	225	129	76	59	26	866
Child Endowment	59,897	48,018	26,153	16,563	13,406	6,306	172,830
Widows' Pensions	17,736	11,764	7,594	4,452	3,463	1,699	47,044
Maternity Allowances	2,569	2,058	1,093	666	534	251	7,294
Tuberculosis Allowances	525	297	362	105	79	76	1,458
Unemployment Benefits	2,227	1,160	1,587	390	842	583	6,807
Sickness Benefits	2,681	1,645	948	475	513	201	6,498
Special Benefits ²	349	546	171	66	46	53	1,235
Commonwealth Rehabilitation ..	494	432	231	213	174	60	1,604
<i>National Health Services</i>							
Hospital Benefits	24,252	13,267	8,994	5,160	4,987	1,811	58,791
Medical Benefits	14,237	8,961	3,749	4,274	3,056	1,000	35,277
Medical Benefits (Pensioners) ..	3,771	2,413	1,299	898	660	256	9,320
Pharmaceutical Benefits	22,492	18,556	8,800	5,110	3,824	1,706	60,638
Pharmaceutical Benefits (Pensioners)	9,094	5,165	3,270	1,987	1,470	578	21,564
Milk for School Children	2,876	2,066	1,211	757	637	380	8,059
Tuberculosis Campaign ³	3,650	2,700	2,037	638	742	362	10,146
Miscellaneous	4,202	3,698	1,932	1,144	729	431	14,338 ⁴
Total	339,126	230,379	137,679	81,483	64,634	28,963	890,366
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Total per Head of Population ..	81.57	72.69	86.25	78.10	81.04	78.68	79.15

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

³ Including reimbursements to States for maintenance of hospitals. ⁴ Including certain items not allocated to States, e.g., running expenses of Blood Fractionation Plant, \$670(000), and subsidies to home nursing services, \$465(000).

Unemployment and Sickness Benefits—For details, see Chapter 12.
Friendly Societies—See Chapter 14.

Chapter 6—LAND AND SETTLEMENT

1 GENERAL

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

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

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

Legislation in 1957 restored the system of freeholding, at the option of the selectors or lessees, town and country land held from the Crown under perpetual lease. Such purchases could be arranged over a term of years. Subsequent legislation permits the conversion to freehold or to perpetual lease of Settlement Farm Leases or of Grazing Selections, and of all industrial lands.

As a result of these policies, the greater part (86 per cent) of the land in Queensland remains as Crown land and is leased to the occupiers. 7 per cent, chiefly in town dwelling-sites and in the more closely settled farming areas near the coast, has been alienated as freehold land. Roads, stock routes, and public reserves account for 5 per cent of the total area, leaving little over 1 per cent (mostly in remote areas) unoccupied.

2 AREAS AND TENURES

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

TYPES OF LAND TENURE, QUEENSLAND

Type of Tenure	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
	1,000 Ac	1,000 Ac	1,000 Ac	1,000 Ac	1,000 Ac
Freehold—					
Alienated by Purchase	25,939	26,083	26,171	26,276	26,384
Alienated Without Payment	92	92	92	92	93
In Process of Alienation	2,085	2,204	2,778	3,817	5,120
Total Freehold	28,116	28,379	29,041	30,185	31,597
Leasehold—					
Pastoral Tenures	262,161	259,679	258,447	261,128	259,856
Selection Tenures	101,127	101,697	102,034	101,857	100,959
Special Leases	2,950	3,510	3,607	4,170	4,448
Development Leases .. ..	..	..	7	7	7
Country, Suburban, and Town Lands Perpetual Leases	41	43	45	46	49
Leases, Claims, and Licenses under Mining Acts	2,339r	2,323r	2,193r	2,102r	2,081
Total Leasehold	368,617r	367,251r	366,333r	369,310r	367,400
Reserves (Excluding Leased Area) ¹ ..	18,342	17,928	17,811	17,458r	17,150
Roads and Stock Routes	3,832	3,875	3,908	3,958	3,978
Unoccupied and Unreserved	7,972r	9,447r	9,787r	5,968r	6,756
Total Area of State	426,880	426,880	426,880	426,880	426,880

¹ See table page 148. 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 1964

State	Private Lands		Crown Lands		Total Area	Proportion Private Lands
	Alienated	In Process of Alienation	Leased	Other		
	1,000 Ac	1,000 Ac	1,000 Ac	1,000 Ac	1,000 Ac	%
New South Wales ¹ ..	58,850	7,131	113,262	18,794	198,037	33.3
Victoria	31,790	2,359	6,069	16,028	56,246	60.7
Queensland	26,368	3,817	369,831	26,864	426,880	7.1
South Australia	16,009	409	146,628	80,198	243,245	6.7
Western Australia ² ..	29,758	14,831	246,141	333,859	624,589	7.1
Tasmania ³	6,619	204	1,398	8,664	16,885	40.4
Northern Territory ¹ ..	324	..	191,436	141,219	332,979	0.1
Aust Capital Territory ³	64	41	285	211	601	17.5
Australia	169,782	28,792	1,075,050	625,837	1,899,462	10.5

¹ At 30 June 1964.
18(000) acres.

² At 30 June 1965.


³ Including Jervis Bay area,

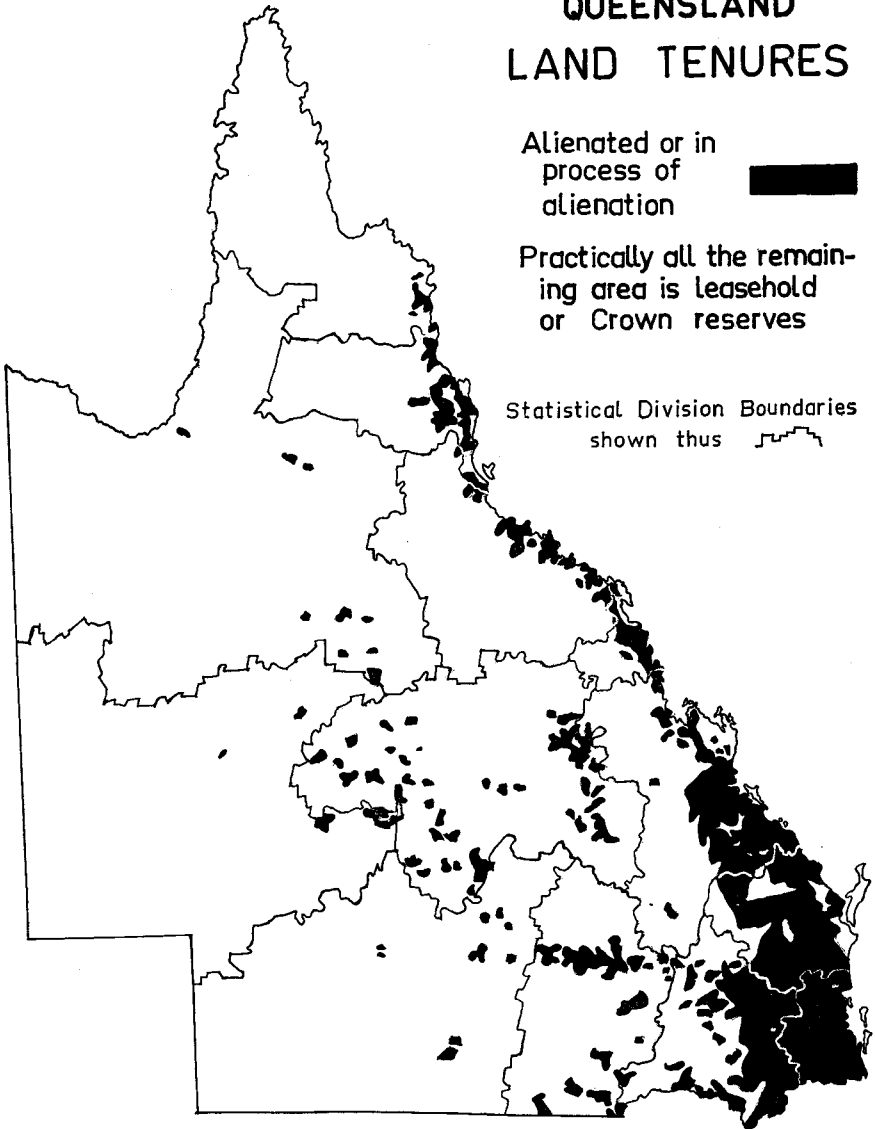
QUEENSLAND LAND TENURES

Alienated or in
process of
alienation



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

Statistical Division Boundaries
shown thus 



Freehold Land—Up to 31 December 1964, 52,192 allotments of town land comprising 26,177 acres had been alienated from the Crown for a total purchase price of \$4,195,155, as well as 26,249,175 acres of mainly farm land in 102,442 lots for a total purchase price of \$32,184,202. Further details are set out below.

FREEHOLD LAND, QUEENSLAND, 31 DECEMBER 1964

Particulars	Area
	Acres
Alienated by Deed of Grant in Fee-Simple—	
Town Lands Purchased	26,177
Country and Suburban Lands Purchased	26,249,175
Granted without Payment	92,493
Total Alienated	26,367,845
In Process of Alienation—	
Freeholds Auctioned, not yet paid for	103,122
Country, Suburban, and Town Leases being converted to Freehold ..	5,425
Selections ¹	3,708,423
Total in Process of Alienation	3,816,970

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

Freehold or fully alienated land is practically all registered under the Torrens system and all transfers and interests in such land are recorded by the Titles Office. Details of these transactions are set out on pages 102 and 470.

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

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

run to expiry and then assert his priority rights. Many of the leases are subject to conditions regarding improvements, such as clearing, ringbarking, the provision of water facilities, and the eradication of animal pests and noxious weeds, and most selection leases are subject to conditions of personal residence either by the selector or his registered agent.

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

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

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

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

The extent and nature of Pastoral Leases at 31 December 1964 are summarised below.

PASTORAL LEASES, 31 DECEMBER 1964

Type of Tenure	Leases	Area	Annual Rental	Average Area	Average Rent per 1,000 Ac
	No	1,000 Ac	\$	1,000 Ac	\$
Pastoral Holdings (All Classes) ..	2,049	246,930	1,619,076	120.5	6.56
Occupation Licenses	908	13,940	105,843	15.4	7.59
Forest Grazing Leases (on Reserves)	54	259	3,139	4.8	12.14
Total	3,011	261,128	1,728,058	86.7	6.62

Selection Tenures—Grazing Selections represent the closer settlement of the more accessible and better quality pastoral lands and are granted in areas of up to 60,000 acres. Settlement Farm Leases with a maximum area of 6,000 acres are designed to cover lands suitable for grazing in conjunction with agriculture. Both these tenures have terms up to 30 years, and are subject to conditions of personal residence. Agricultural Selection leases cover smaller properties on land suitable for mixed farming and dairying.

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

The extent and nature of Selections standing good at 31 December 1964 are summarised below.

SELECTION TENURES, 31 DECEMBER 1964

Tenure	Leases	Area	Annual Rental	Average Area	Average Rent per Acre
	No	1,000 Ac	\$	Acres	Cents
Grazing Homesteads	4,433	69,191	2,610,016	15,610	3.8
Grazing Farms	3,060	25,030	895,653	8,180	3.4
Settlement Farm Leases	332	1,240		3,734	
Agricultural Selections—					
Perpetual Lease	8,455	6,397	600,776	757	9.4
In Process of Alienation	3,369	3,708	349,391	1,101	9.4
Total	19,649	105,566	4,455,836	5,373	4.2

Brigalow Lands Development Scheme—Legislation in 1959 introduced a new tenure, the *Brigalow Lease*, to encourage the development of such brigalow covered land as may revert to the Crown. The clearing of such land, and the required subsequent pasture improvement and cultivation, involves considerable expense and so the maximum term was set at 40 years and the leases opened to companies.

However, none of these leases has yet been issued. Development and closer settlement of the brigalow lands in the Fitzroy River Basin with a view to increased beef production has been undertaken by agreement between the Commonwealth and State Governments under the terms of *The Brigalow and Other Lands Development Act of 1962*, whereby the Government acquires large areas of land (by negotiation rather than by resumption) and clears and improves them before making them available as smaller holdings not exceeding 10,000 acres. Under the Agreement and after providing for the original landholders, not less than one quarter of the blocks must be auctioned as freehold and the remainder made available under a selective ballot system as Purchase Leases or Grazing Homesteads. By 30 June 1965, 2.5m acres of a total of 9.5m acres under the scheme

had been acquired. Of this area acquired, 44 retention areas (857,542 acres) had been granted to former lessees and compensation monies paid; 77 blocks (753,681 acres) had been made available for ballot; and 18 blocks (158,326 acres) had been auctioned as freehold, realising an average of \$6.20 per acre.

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

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

SPECIAL LEASES, 31 DECEMBER 1964

Type	Leases	Area	Annual Rental	Average Area	Average Rent per Acre
				Acres	Cents
	No	1,000 Acres	\$		
Reserves	2,234	3,478	83,074	1,557	2.4
Special Purposes	6,543	692	228,651	106	33.0
Development Leases	9	7	6,992	803	96.7

Country, Suburban, and Town Lands—These are leased under *Auction Perpetual Lease* tenure at an annual rental equal to 3 per cent of the amount bid at auction by competitors for the land. Town Leases cover residential allotments not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ acre, Suburban Leases cover areas not exceeding 20 acres, and Country Leases farms not exceeding 2,560 acres. This type of tenure has also been frequently used in opening up new seaside and other areas for development. Conditions may be imposed as to the minimum amount of improvements to be made within a given period. At the end of December 1964 there were 14,044 such leases covering 46,399 acres, of an annual rental value of \$282,181. They had an average size of 3.3 acres and an average rent of \$6.08 per acre. The 41 town lots auctioned during 1964 averaged 39 perches in area and had an average capital value of \$275 (annual rental \$8.25), while 3 Suburban Leases averaged $\frac{3}{4}$ acre in area and \$233 in capital value.

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

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

Gold Mining Leases have a term of 21 years renewable for further periods of 21 years at an annual rental of \$2 per acre. The maximum area is 100 acres but most leases do not exceed 25 acres. Except on areas used for residences, other buildings, water supplies, and ore-stacking, one man must be employed for every 10 acres leased, although exemption may be obtained if expenditure of not less than \$60 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 \$1 per acre plus a royalty on production (non-metallic minerals) or on profit (metallic minerals); the maximum area is 320 acres and labour conditions are the same as for gold-mining leases. For coal, the annual rental is \$1 (raised from 10c as from 16 April 1964) per acre plus a royalty of 5c per ton. The maximum area is 640 acres, and one man must be employed for every 40 acres for the first two years, and for every 20 acres thereafter.

Special Bauxite Mining Leases over large areas in Cape York Peninsula for long terms have been granted by special Acts of Parliament. They are conditional on substantial annual expenditure over the period of the leases and to participation in the alumina plant at Gladstone.

Petroleum Leases may be granted where payable deposits of petroleum are discovered. They give underground rights but do not confer any tenure of surface land. They are intended to cover areas not exceeding 100 square miles at an annual rental of \$20 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 \$6,000 or more, and a labour force of 3 men for every 100 acres. The annual rental is \$1 per acre and the maximum term 21 years.

Miners' Homestead Leases provide for the settlement of mining fields by permitting the holding of land for purposes other than mining. They are available to persons not less than 18 years of age and to companies and churches. The maximum area within a town boundary is 1 acre or in approved cases 10 acres; and elsewhere 80 acres or, in approved cases, 1,280 acres. They are available on application to the Warden or by auction on new mining fields. Such land may be taken up for mining purposes by the holder of a Miner's Right or a mineral lease, but arrangements must be made for the compensation of the homesteader for any possible damage to improvements due to such activity. Leases now being issued are all perpetual leases, the annual rental being 3 per cent of the capital or purchase value, which is reviewed every ten years by the Warden on application by the lessee or the Minister.

The holder of a Miner's Right costing 50c per year may take possession of and use Crown land for mining purposes or such ancillary purposes as residence, obtaining or diverting water supplies, or the

cutting of essential timber. During 1964, 4,226 Miners' Rights were issued and it is estimated that about 5,000 acres were so occupied. A claim is made by staking the four corners of an allowable area and seeking registration of the claim by the local Warden. Allowable areas vary according to the nature of the mining process to be carried out, and the mineral involved, and several claims may be amalgamated by a group of shareholders. Provided the claim is continuously worked and prescribed labour conditions are fulfilled, the holder has recognised rights to the land and its mineral produce. No rent is payable.

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

On application to a Warden, any person may be issued with a Coal Prospecting License for an area of Crown land not exceeding 2,560 acres. The license, for which $\frac{2}{3}$ cent per acre is payable, permits prospecting for one year and is renewable. At 31 December 1964, 29,538 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 50c per square mile and a guarantee bond of at least \$2,000 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 1964, 300 square miles were covered by 2 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 1964 there were 55 Authorities to Prospect for Minerals covering 8,380 square miles, 7 Authorities to Prospect for Coal covering 5,032 square miles, and 34 Authorities to Prospect for Petroleum covering 592,765 square miles.

The table below gives details of land held under the Mining Acts at 31 December 1964.

LAND HELD UNDER MINING ACTS, 31 DECEMBER 1964

Type of Tenure	Leases	Total Area	Average Area
	No	Acres	Acres
Gold Mining Lease	200	2,829	14
Mineral Lease	1,882	167,767	89
Special Bauxite Lease	5	1,433,650	286,730
Dredging Lease	295	31,939	108
Miner's Homestead Lease	18,557	430,960	23
Coal Prospecting Permits	19	29,538	1,555
Claims, &c	n	5,000 ¹	n
Total	n	2,101,683	n

¹ Estimated. 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 1964

Type of Reserve	Leases		Area
	No	Acres	
Permanent State Forests	358	5,852,981	
Temporary Timber Reserves	283	2,318,615	
National Parks and Scenic Areas	243	1,041,193	
Aboriginal Reserves .. .. .	..¹	6,637,482	
General Reserves	<i>n</i>	5,425,289	
Gross Total		21,275,560	
<i>Less</i> Forest Grazing Leases		258,560	
<i>Less</i> Special Leases		3,477,980	
<i>Less</i> Mining Leases		80,646	
Net Total (excluding leased area)		17,458,374	

¹ 16 major reserves occupy 6,470,000 acres. *n* Not available.

3 IRRIGATION AND WATER CONSERVATION

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

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

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

At 30 June 1965, the Irrigation and Water Supply Department controlled and operated a total storage capacity of 529,626 acre feet. This total includes the Callide Dam 9 miles from Biloela, of 37,800 acre feet which provides water for the Calcip Power Station on the Callide open-cut coal field. This dam was completed during the year 1964-65. Four dams (Leslie, Coolmunda, Wuruma and Eungella), under construction at 30 June 1965, will provide an additional storage of 360,500 acre feet.

The total area under agriculture in Queensland in 1964-65 was 3.9 million acres with an annual value of production of approximately \$271,000,000. Of this area some 281,000 acres were irrigated, from which the annual value of crops produced was estimated at \$69,736,000.

The bulk of the irrigated area is supplied with water from privately owned pumps operating from streams under license or from underground

water resources. Diversions from streams have been materially assisted by the Government's policy of providing weirs for storage on streams throughout the State. These provide improved regulation of stream flow and augment supplies available for use by private irrigators who pump from the streams.

The total water storage capacity made available by the State for irrigation at 30 June 1965 was 491,826 acre feet, comprising 3 dams with a total capacity of 439,500 acre feet and 42 weirs of 52,326 acre feet. The largest dam (Tinaroo Falls) is located in North Queensland; the other two (Moogerah and Borumba) in South Queensland. Of the weirs, 22 are in South, 9 in Central, and 11 in North Queensland. Weir capacity ranges from 8,000 to less than 50 acre feet; 9 of them have a capacity each of over 1,000 acre feet.

Under *The Farm Water Supplies Assistance Acts, 1958 to 1965*, technical assistance is available to landholders throughout the State on all matters relating to water conservation and utilisation for domestic, stock, and irrigation purposes, on individual holdings or groups of holdings.

In addition, the Government has provided finance to farmers by way of special Agricultural Bank loans, and technical supervision of construction and installation. Where contractors are not available the services of the Irrigation and Water Supply Department can be made available for boring operations. During 1964-65, 1,013 applications were received for assistance under this Act, and \$783,612 paid in advances by the bank.

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

(a) *Dawson Valley Irrigation Area*—61 farms with a total area of 4,894 acres have been established at Theodore and Gibber Gonyah, and 3,941 acres of these are irrigated. Water for irrigation is provided by three weirs storing 10,300 acre feet constructed on the Dawson River in the vicinity of Theodore. Pumping stations deliver water to channels which provide water to farms by gravity. Dairy products and cotton account for the major part of production from irrigated farms.

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

(b) *Burdekin River Irrigation Area*—This area comprising the three sections of Clare, Millaroo, and Dalbeg is controlled by the Burdekin River Authority, and has been planned for completion in stages. Irrigation works required for Stage 1 of the Project were completed during 1957 and serve 149 farms of a total area of 19,448 acres of which 5,731 acres were irrigated in 1964-65. Maize, beans, and seed crops were the main crops, but 5,695 acres of a total assignment of 7,072 acres had been planted to sugar cane on 136 irrigated farms in 1965. The area is now established as a sugar cane growing area.

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

(c) *Mareeba-Dimbulah Irrigation Area*—Completed works include a concrete dam on the Barron River in the vicinity of Tinaroo Falls, about 12 miles from Atherton, and a supplementary weir known as Collins Weir on the Walsh River west of the Great Dividing Range; and some 176 miles of main and distribution channels. The complete scheme envisages 1,100 irrigation farms, on which 49,000 acres could be irrigated to produce tobacco and mixed crops. Expenditure on this area to 30 June 1965 was \$30.8m, comprising \$12.7m on the Tinaroo Falls Dam, \$17.0m on irrigation works, and \$1.08m for investigation and other expenses.

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

Tobacco is the main crop produced on the irrigated farms, 10,741 acres being planted on 545 farms in 1964-65. Of these farms, 189 (4,264 acres) were supplied from the channel system; 349 (6,363 acres) by private pumping from regulated streams; and 7 (114 acres) from unregulated streams. In 1964-65, 660 acres of pasture were planted.

(d) *St. George Irrigation Area*—This area is based on the Jack Taylor Weir on the Balonne River at St George. The storage capacity of the weir is 8,200 acre feet. The irrigation and drainage works serving the area have been completed, and a maximum of 3,275 acres on the 19 farms in the scheme can be irrigated. Fat lamb raising on irrigated pastures and fodder growing are the main forms of production. In 1964-65, 500 acres of cotton were planted.

(e) *Warrill Valley Irrigation Project*—The Moogerah Dam, a concrete arch structure approximately 120 feet high, has been constructed on Reynolds Creek, a tributary of Warrill Creek, at Mt Edwards (near Boonah). Storage capacity is 75,000 acre feet and water is released as required for diversion from the stream by licensed irrigators. Total area irrigated is 9,000 acres. Vegetables and fodder are the main crops.

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

The dam supplies Gympie with water in addition to irrigating in its initial stage some 18,000 acres, and will assist flood mitigation. In 1964-65, 9,400 acre feet of water were released for irrigation and city water supply. Fodder, vegetables, fruit and maize crops are irrigated.

(g) *Leslie Dam*—Work commenced in July 1961 on the construction of this mass concrete dam on Sandy Creek, a tributary of the Condamine River near Warwick, with an initial capacity of 38,500 acre feet. Completed in 1965, it serves to augment the Warwick water supply and to assist irrigation by individual diversions from the Condamine River. At 30 June 1965, \$4.5m had been expended.

(h) *Coolmunda Dam*—Construction has commenced on the dam, a central earth core and rockfill structure, on Macintyre Brook near Inglewood. It will store 61,000 acre feet and supply water for irrigation to some 8,500 acres.

(i) *Burnett River Irrigation Project*—Work commenced in 1964-65 on the Wuruma Dam which is being constructed on the Nogo River, a tributary of the Burnett, 30 miles from Eidsvold. The dam will be a mass concrete gravity structure with a maximum height of 142 feet and will impound 157,000 acre feet of water. The storage will provide for irrigation along the banks of the Burnett River for a distance of approximately 100 miles. The estimated cost is \$4.5m.

(j) *Eungella Dam*—Construction has commenced on a rock and earthfill dam to store 100,000 acre feet on the Broken River 50 miles from Mackay. The primary purpose is to provide water for the Collinsville Power Station, but 23,000 acre feet will be available annually for irrigation in the lower Broken and Burdekin Rivers areas.

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

So far the Cunningham, Bonshaw, and Glenarbon weirs on the Dumaresq River, a diversion weir at Boomi on the Macintyre (Barwon) River, and a regulator on the Boomi River have been completed. Fodder and tobacco are the main crops irrigated.

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

Over half the area irrigated in Queensland receives its supplies from underground sources (see page 153) and, in accordance with the requirements of *The Land and Water Resources Development Acts, 1943 to 1962*, the investigation of the availability of underground water is being pursued by hydrogeological mapping and drilling.

The most important areas where water from this source is used for irrigation are in the following river basins:—The Lower Burdekin, the Don (Bowen), the Pioneer, the Callide Valley, the Lower Burnett, many parts of the Brisbane Basin, including the Lockyer, and parts of the Upper Condamine Basin.

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

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

The first artesian bore completed in Queensland flowed in February 1887 at Thurulgoona Station and is still flowing. Its depth is 1,290 feet. By June 1965, 2,899 artesian bores had been drilled in the Basin to an average depth of 1,397 feet. In addition, 11,651 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 1943 ..	1,301	707	2,008	229,200	3,109	930
31 December 1948 ..	1,439	685	2,124	227,780	3,190	700
30 June 1953 ..	1,507	826	2,333	221,800	3,365	837
30 June 1958 ..	1,671	894	2,565	215,000	3,645	1,207
30 June 1963 ..	1,898	916	2,814	200,000	3,953	1,237
30 June 1965 ..	1,893	1,006	2,899	199,000	4,049	1,132

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.

Bore Water Supply Areas are constituted under the Water Acts. Water from artesian bores is distributed through properties by bore drains or ditches. Works are financed by government loans and rates are levied annually to cover loan repayments and maintenance of drains. At 30 June 1965, 61 areas were operating. A total daily flow of 24,800,000 gallons was distributed in 2,600 miles of drains over a benefited area of 4 million acres.

Stock Route Watering—In 1935 the Trunk Stock Route System was inaugurated and from then on the construction of watering facilities on stock routes was greatly expanded. The Irrigation and Water Supply Department acts as a constructing authority for the Stock Routes Co-ordinating Board in these matters, and had completed 556 facilities to 30 June 1965.

Irrigation on Rural Holdings—According to returns received from primary producers for 1964-65, crops or pastures were irrigated on 9,310 holdings, or 21.4 per cent of all rural holdings in the State. The total area of crops irrigated was 252,949 acres, or 6.4 per cent of the total area under crop, and 22,089 acres of introduced pasture and 6,135 acres of native pasture were irrigated. The average area irrigated per holding using irrigation was 30.20 acres.

Underground supplies of water are used more than surface water. In 1964-65, on 3,418 holdings, 145,729 acres were irrigated with water from bores, spears, or wells, while, on 5,189 holdings, 114,218 acres were irrigated with surface water from streams, weirs, lagoons, &c. On 107 holdings, chiefly market gardens in Brisbane, 533 acres were irrigated from town water supplies. A combination of sources of water was used by 596 irrigators on 20,693 acres. These figures include pastures as well as crops.

A total of 13,556 acres on 300 holdings was irrigated by gravity flow without the aid of pumping plant, compared with 9,539 acres on 279 holdings in 1963-64. Among power-plants, oil engines pumped water for 90,602 acres on 4,381 holdings and electric motors for 130,028 acres on 3,956 holdings. Electricity and oil engines were used in combination on 615 holdings to irrigate 44,103 acres.

CROPS IRRIGATED, QUEENSLAND

Crop	1963-64			1964-65		
	Total Area	Area Irrigated	Proportion Irrigated	Total Area	Area Irrigated	Proportion Irrigated
	Acres	Acres	%	Acres	Acres	%
Sugar Cane	508,414	98,204	19.3	590,758	120,556	20.4
Vegetables	60,957	36,329	59.6	55,536	35,020	63.1
Fruit	47,957	7,315	15.3	49,217	8,092	16.4
Tobacco	15,579	15,079	96.8	14,042	13,499	96.1
Cotton ¹	13,550	2,717	20.1	13,455	4,148	30.8
Fodder	1,087,164	50,582	4.7	1,190,284	52,947	4.4
Other Crops	1,891,722	14,496	0.8	2,039,031	18,687	0.9
All Crops ¹	3,625,343	224,722	6.2	3,952,323	252,949	6.4

¹ As the area of cotton irrigated during each twelve months is usually that of the crop collected in the next season's returns, percentages for cotton have been calculated on the next season's acreages which are included in the Total Area columns.

The next table shows the distribution, in statistical divisions, of crops irrigated during 1964-65.

DISTRIBUTION OF IRRIGATED CROPS, QUEENSLAND, 1964-65

Statistical Division	Sugar Cane	Vegetables	Fruit	To-bacco	Cotton	Other	Total
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Moreton ¹	124	23,500	2,872	931	547	31,105	59,079
Maryborough	38,820	5,010	2,735	717	146	10,663	58,091
Downs .. ..	..	541	1,223	751	950	10,826	14,291
Roma .. ..	..	13	26	..	430	3,087	3,556
South Western .. ..	..	7	54	..	..	28	89
Rockhampton	210	1,098	250	22	2,033	11,844	15,457
Central Western .. ..	..	18	26	..	..	447	491
Far Western .. ..	..	3	1	..	..	45	49
Mackay	13,547	160	35	..	5	364	14,111
Townsville	67,085	3,578	643	42	9	2,507	73,864
Cairns	770	1,074	216	11,030	3	489	13,582
Peninsula and North Western	..	18	11	6	25	229	289
Total Queensland ..	120,556	35,020	8,092	13,499	4,148	71,634	252,949

¹ Including Metropolitan.

4 FORESTRY

The Department of Forestry controls the disposal of timber resources on Crown lands, the reserved forest areas, and selection tenures which reserve timber to the Crown. The State Forests are the only areas of Crown lands which are reserved for the production of timber in perpetuity. In 1964-65, 8 per cent of the logs cut by all mills in the State were from Crown plantations and 51 per cent from Crown forests. The cut from Crown forests included 82 per cent of the total of hoop and bunya pine, 56 per cent of the cypress pine, 34 per cent of the hardwood, and 86 per cent of the cabinet woods. The quantity of milling timber cut from Crown lands in 1964-65 amounted to 226 million super feet, compared with 212 million super feet in 1963-64. In addition 3.6 million super feet of pulp wood was cut from Crown forests in 1964-65 compared with 400,000 super feet in 1963-64. The sale of timber yielded \$3,600,000 in 1964-65. The costs of harvesting and marketing this timber amounted to \$1,484,000, with a further \$474,000 being spent on access roads. Silvicultural operations to replace forests cut for use are being actively pursued, the expenditure on reforestation in 1964-65 being \$3,861,000. In all these activities of the Forestry Department, 2,320 persons were employed at 30 June 1965.

The table below gives details of operations for five years.

OPERATIONS OF FORESTRY DEPARTMENT, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
Forest Reservations ¹ —					
State Forests, Permanent .. 1,000 Ac	5,124	5,170	5,474	5,528	6,203
Timber Forests, Temporary 1,000 Ac	3,048	3,033	2,619	2,527	2,043
National Parks and Scenic Areas 1,000 Ac	848	928	947	1,041	1,046
Reforestation—					
Area of Plantations ² .. 1,000 Ac	97	102	107	112	115
Area Treated for Natural Regeneration to Date ¹ .. 1,000 Ac	619	647	702	742	773
Nurseries ¹ No	23	23	21	21	21
Harvesting and Marketing—					
Milling Timber—					
Native Forest .. 1,000 S.Ft	193,030	159,968	162,601	178,554	188,286
Plantation .. 1,000 S.Ft	26,233	26,660	31,116	33,243	37,757
Pulp Wood 1,000 S.Ft	..	..	..	416	3,637
Sleepers 1,000 S.Ft	36,108	21,316	25,065	34,939	29,674
Railway Timbers .. 1,000 S.Ft	2,643	2,666	1,814	1,626	1,430
House Blocks and Poles 1,000 S.Ft	2,947	2,922	1,639	2,020	2,458
Fencing Timber .. 1,000 S.Ft	3,355	2,161	2,278	2,109	2,202
Mining Timber .. 1,000 S.Ft	1,111	772	829	922	1,039
Fuel Tons	60,586	38,329	40,450	34,035	33,163

¹ At 30 June.

² At 31 March.

The areas under the control of the Department are set out in the next table. Whilst the care of forests and reserves predominate, the work of developing national parks and scenic areas (reservations of less than 1,000 acres) to cater for tourists while preserving the natural beauty and scientific interest is also important. To this end the Department has provided 261 miles of walking tracks.

FORESTS, RESERVES, AND PARKS, STATISTICAL DIVISIONS¹, 30 JUNE 1965

Statistical Division	State Forests		Timber Reserves		National Parks		Scenic Areas	
	No	Acres	No	Acres	No	Acres	No	Acres
Moreton ²	78	455,525	39	46,561	10	78,748	34	8,693
Maryborough	128	1,582,122	69	190,548	3	21,625	8	2,417
Downs	65	1,745,904	17	47,540	5	50,823	4	495
Roma	11	268,880	5	112,202	..	..	..	..
Rockhampton	31	669,634	71	410,395	3	16,784	18	2,097
Central Western	3	132,479	10	210,762	2	131,400	..	..
Mackay	6	138,337	23	140,478	24	255,325	64	15,618
Cairns	46	1,209,717	42	884,207	28	453,316	44	8,641
Total	368	6,202,598	276	2,042,693	75	1,008,022	172	37,961

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

The work of the Department of Forestry in the field of reforestation aims at making adequate provision for the timber requirements of the State. It falls naturally into two broad classes, namely, establishment of plantations of softwoods and the improvement of natural stands of hardwoods, cypress pine, and the cabinet woods of North Queensland. At 31 March 1965, an effective plantation area of 115,024 acres had been established.

A minimum of 250,000 acres of good quality softwood plantations is considered necessary. By the end of March 1965, approximately 109,917 acres of plantations of native and exotic conifers had been established, and this area is being extended by the annual planting of about 5,000 acres.

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

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

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

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

Merchantable thinnings commence at from 12 to 15 years of age, and the timber so yielded has become important to the State. The first sale of thinnings was made in 1942, and the annual amount becoming available has increased. In 1964-65, 37.8m super feet were marketed.

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

REFORESTATION, STATISTICAL DIVISIONS¹, 1964-65

Particulars	Statistical Division						
	More- ton ²	Mary- borough	Downs	Rock- ham- pton	Mackay	Cairns	Total
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Area of Plantation Estab- lished³—							
Hoop Pine	50	1,738	..	220	..	78	2,086
Other Native Conifers ..	..	79	..	..	..	..	79
Slash Pine	546	987	28	7	86	..	1,654
Other Exotic Conifers ..	46	191	136	6	505	13	897
Native Forest Hardwoods	79	60	..	..	..	..	139
Other Broadleaved Species ⁵	6	..	..	..	..	..	6
Total	727	3,055	164	233	591	91	4,861
Net Area of Effective Planta- tion⁴—							
Hoop Pine	785	48,285	..	3,670	1	1,252	53,992
Other Native Conifers ..	8	1,997	..	5	1	278	2,289
Slash Pine	12,819	21,666	794	51	2,549	12	37,891
Other Exotic Conifers ..	3,940	4,825	2,884	32	3,929	135	15,745
Native Forest Hardwoods	700	2,854	..	..	..	76	3,630
Other Broadleaved Species ⁵	55	1,040	13	1	23	346	1,477
Total	18,307	80,667	3,691	3,759	6,502	2,098	115,024
Natural Forest Treated 1964-65—							
Natural Hoop Pine ..	..	4	..	..	..	..	4
Natural Rain Forest ..	..	..	21	..	..	506	527
Cypress Pine .. ..	..	..	15,658	..	..	..	15,658
Eucalypts	2,043	13,375	8,628	1,579	3,098	..	28,723
Total	2,043	13,379	24,307	1,579	3,098	506	44,912

¹ Allocated to statistical divisions by location of Forestry district centres, except that Yarraman District is allocated to Maryborough Division. ² Including Metropolitan. ³ Year ended 31 March 1965. ⁴ As at 31 March 1965. ⁵ Including silky oak, maple, red cedar, &c.

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

Chapter 7—PRODUCTION

1 INTRODUCTION

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

2 RURAL INDUSTRIES

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

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

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

The diverse rural industries of Queensland were carried on, in 1964-65, on 43,565 holdings, which had a total area of 377,010,000 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, 1964-65

Statistical Division	Total Holdings	Total Area of Holdings	Number of Holdings Carrying—			
			Dairy Cattle ¹	Beef Cattle ²	Sheep	Pigs
			No	No	No	No
		Acres	No	No	No	No
Moreton ³	9,618	3,312,891	4,848	2,754	129	2,947
Maryborough	7,516	8,237,654	3,712	2,803	107	2,420
Downs	9,395	15,529,602	3,047	4,966	2,432	2,697
Roma	1,486	20,582,597	47	1,310	1,039	79
South Western	651	54,707,195	2	571	584	10
<i>Total South</i>	<i>28,666</i>	<i>102,369,939</i>	<i>11,656</i>	<i>12,404</i>	<i>4,291</i>	<i>8,153</i>
Rockhampton	4,306	22,220,605	1,362	2,837	243	1,249
Central Western	1,354	42,096,600	10	1,173	705	41
Far Western	363	62,510,855	4	269	296	8
<i>Total Central</i>	<i>6,023</i>	<i>126,828,060</i>	<i>1,376</i>	<i>4,279</i>	<i>1,244</i>	<i>1,298</i>
Mackay	2,169	3,948,501	144	602	1	83
Townsville	1,651	20,590,011	14	567	12	101
Cairns	4,282	13,380,164	544	680	6	431
Peninsula	84	23,563,521	..	75	..	5
North Western	690	86,329,593	1	573	385	20
<i>Total North</i>	<i>8,876</i>	<i>147,811,790</i>	<i>703</i>	<i>2,497</i>	<i>404</i>	<i>640</i>
Total Queensland	43,565	377,009,789	13,735	19,180	5,939	10,091

¹ Excluding holdings with house cows only. ² Including dairy holdings running cattle for meat production. ³ Including Metropolitan.

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

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

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

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

Growers of Crops—The next table shows the numbers of growers of some of the main crops during 1964-65. 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, 1964-65

Statistical Division	Sugar Cane	Wheat	Maize	Sorghum	Pine-apples	Bananas	Potatoes	Tomatoes
Moreton ¹	334	187	245	142	610	476	772	559
Maryborough	1,544	314	807	605	294	77	98	97
Downs .. ..	..	3,625	815	1,224	..	..	44	299
Roma .. ..	..	195	3	19	..	..	..	1
South Western .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total South</i>	<i>1,878</i>	<i>4,321</i>	<i>1,870</i>	<i>1,990</i>	<i>904</i>	<i>553</i>	<i>914</i>	<i>956</i>
Rockhampton	71	780	152	817	142	32	34	117
Central Western .. ..	..	135	2	141	..	..	..	..
Far Western .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total Central</i>	<i>71</i>	<i>915</i>	<i>154</i>	<i>958</i>	<i>142</i>	<i>32</i>	<i>34</i>	<i>117</i>
Mackay	1,652	..	1	3	10	5	5	12
Townsville	625	..	17	31	19	9	29	210
Cairns	2,253	..	266	14	23	79	58	23
Peninsula .. ..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	1
North Western .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total North</i>	<i>4,530</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>285</i>	<i>48</i>	<i>53</i>	<i>94</i>	<i>92</i>	<i>246</i>
Total Queensland	6,479	5,236	2,309	2,996	1,099	679	1,040	1,319

¹ Including Metropolitan.

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

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

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

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

RURAL HOLDINGS CLASSIFIED BY FARM TYPE, 1959-60

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

¹ Holdings where the combined production was 75 per cent or more of the total production, and one item at least 25 per cent of the other. ² Holdings attached to institutions, holdings with bee-hives only, hatcheries with no commercial production, and all holdings having an ascribed production value of less than \$1,200. ³ Including Metropolitan.

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

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

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

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

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

¹ Including Metropolitan.

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

PERMANENT FULL-TIME MALE WORKERS ON RURAL HOLDINGS, QUEENSLAND

Particulars		1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
Proprietors ¹	No	45,492	45,746	44,994	44,353	44,546
Unpaid Relatives	No	3,568	3,426	3,244	2,987	2,958
Employees	No	18,300	18,254	18,515	18,870	18,619
<i>Total</i>	<i>No</i>	<i>67,360</i>	<i>67,426</i>	<i>66,753</i>	<i>66,210</i>	<i>66,123</i>
Wages Paid ² during year ..	\$1,000	28,496	29,382	29,964	31,538	33,152

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 153 for irrigation.

MACHINERY USED ON RURAL HOLDINGS, QUEENSLAND

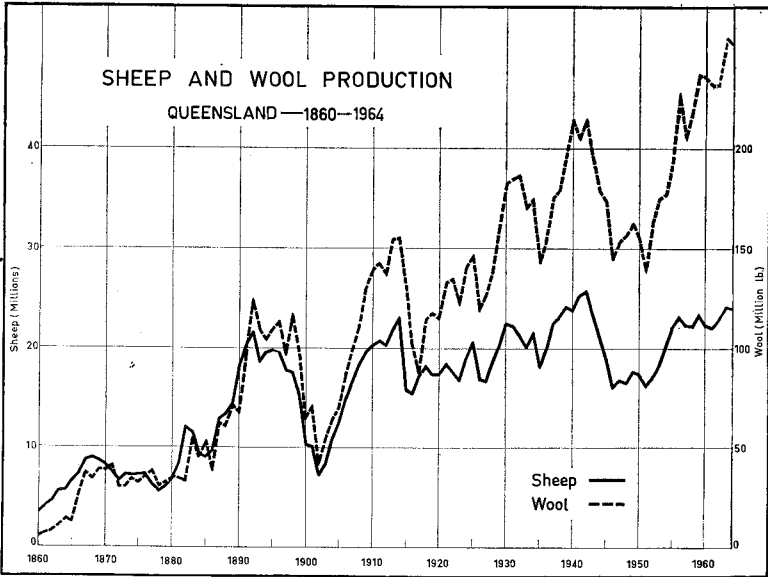
Description	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
	No	No	No	No	No
<i>Cultivating</i> —					
Rotary Hoes—					
Self Contained Power Unit	3,532	3,682	3,728	3,630	3,479
Tractor Drawn	1,371	1,630	1,657	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
Fertiliser Distributors	9,868	10,681	11,112	11,670	12,758
<i>Planting</i> —					
Grain Drills—Combine					
Other	2,115	2,350	2,221	2,009	2,282
Maize or Cotton Planters	6,997	7,323	7,261	6,861	6,736
Sugar Cane Planters	5,671	5,857	5,849	6,097	6,639
<i>Harvesting</i> —					
Headers and Other Grain and Seed					
Harvesters	6,699	6,993	7,183	6,963	7,220
Corn Pickers	848	888	896	890	904
Forage Harvesters	503	621	740	874	961
Mowers—Power Driven					
Ground Driven	5,896	5,963	5,654	5,073	4,804
Hay Rakes	11,617	12,175	12,299	12,279	12,528
Hay Balers—Pick-up Type					
Stationary	388	379	383	344	<i>n</i>
Potato Digging Machines	985	1,079	1,160	1,125	1,123
Peanut Pickers	235	240	254	266	310
<i>Dairying</i> —					
Holdings with Milking Machines					
Milking Machines (Units)	47,403	47,486	46,674	45,072	44,074
<i>Grazing</i> —					
Holdings with Shearing Machines					
Shearing Machines (Stands)	18,796	18,957	18,977	18,950	19,359
<i>Traction</i> —					
Tractors—Wheeled					
Crawler	46,728	56,194	51,202	60,749	64,440
	6,638					6,684
<i>Other</i> —					
Hammermills (incl Roughage Mills)	4,884	5,782	6,250	6,477	7,027
Windmills	<i>n</i>	40,803	44,056	43,964	45,496

n Not available.

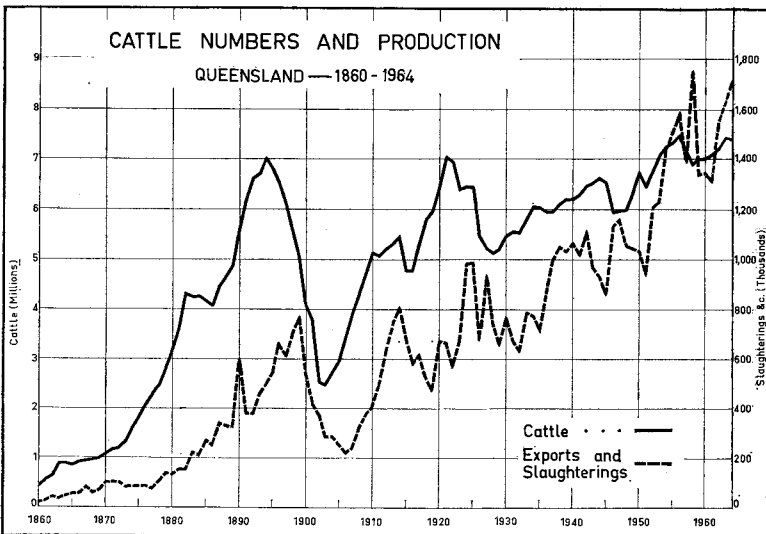
3 LIVESTOCK

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

Types of Livestock—Since March 1943, livestock have been classified according to their principal types. The table on page 164 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 ¹	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
<i>Horses</i>					
Draught over 1 Year	No 16,726	No 13,678	No 10,973	No 8,917	No 7,055
Other over 1 Year	193,486	190,410	187,658	184,602	181,474
Foals under 1 Year	13,794	13,255	13,387	13,046	12,900
Total Horses	224,006	217,343	212,018	206,565	201,429
<i>Beef Cattle</i>					
Bulls	94,920	99,132	107,323	105,543	108,547
Bull Calves for Service .. ..	..¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	19,440	16,109
Cows and Heifers	2,795,611	2,835,551	2,955,354	3,033,648	3,124,718
Calves and Vealers	1,057,552	1,134,476	1,224,210	1,308,540	1,274,536
Other (Spayed Cows, Bullocks, &c)	1,898,625	1,872,952	1,803,395	1,815,087	1,810,430
Total for Meat Production ..	5,846,708	5,942,111	6,090,282	6,282,258	6,334,340
<i>Dairy Cattle</i>					
Bulls	24,043	23,241	22,245	20,971	18,789
Bull Calves for Service .. ..	..²	.. ²	.. ²	6,806	4,021
Dairy Cows—In Milk	} 757,501	} 762,672	} 767,338	544,774	477,727
Dry				184,984	211,656
House Cows and Heifers (on Non-dairy Holdings)				42,844	43,659
Heifers (1 year and Over)	223,636	220,170	203,148	183,075	181,019
Heifer Calves	152,163	149,668	150,625	136,599	121,293
Total for Milk Production ..	1,157,343	1,155,751	1,143,356	1,120,053	1,058,164
Total All Cattle	7,004,051	7,097,862	7,233,638	7,402,311	7,392,504
<i>Sheep</i>					
Rams	268,586	261,678	270,300	269,587	268,221
Breeding Ewes	9,071,837	9,187,889	9,276,089	9,436,104	9,372,008
Other Ewes	1,455,482	1,292,636	1,338,711	1,454,170	1,616,696
Lambs and Hoggets	3,471,147	3,843,313	4,019,982	4,655,814	3,861,464
Wethers	7,867,883	7,539,782	7,905,638	8,521,565	8,898,063
Total Sheep	22,134,935	22,125,298	22,810,720	24,337,240	24,016,452
<i>Pigs</i>					
Boars	10,199	9,808	9,420	9,258	9,233
Breeding Sows	58,088	55,948	54,441	56,227	60,564
Suckers, Weaners, and Slips ..	126,851	124,609	114,328	} 322,659	} 336,231
Baconers and Porkers	140,768	136,231	122,924		
Backfatters	2,312	2,054	1,764		
Stores	110,061	103,959	99,621		
Total Pigs	448,279	432,609	402,498	388,144	406,028

¹ Included with Calves and Vealers.² Included with Other Beef Cattle.

The number of beef cattle at 31 March 1965 was 0.8 per cent above the 1964 figure, continuing the steady increase since 1959. The number of dairy cattle decreased by 5.5 per cent, and was the lowest since 31 December 1930. The figure for pigs was 4.6 per cent above the number in 1964 but still far below the peak year of 1961.

Although sheep numbers decreased by 1.3 per cent from their 1964 level, they remained higher than in any other recent year.

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

LIVESTOCK, AUSTRALIA, AT 31 MARCH 1965

State or Territory	Horses	Cattle	Sheep	Pigs
New South Wales	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Victoria	158	4,619	72,396	449
Queensland	56	3,316	30,437	378
South Australia	201	7,393	24,016	406
Western Australia	24 ²	697	17,289	196
Tasmania	37	1,258	22,392	137
Northern Territory ¹	7	451	3,793	92
Australian Capital Territory	36	1,068	9	2
Total Australia	1	14	290	.. ³
Queensland as % of Australia	520	18,816	170,622	1,660 ⁴
	38.7	39.3	14.1	24.5

¹ At 30 June 1965. ² Estimated. ³ Not available for publication. ⁴ Incomplete.

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 168 to 171.

LIVESTOCK, QUEENSLAND, AT 31 MARCH 1965

Statistical Division	Horses	Beef Cattle	Dairy Cattle	Sheep	Pigs
	No	No	No	No	No
Moreton ¹	15,455	244,660	355,411	15,805	94,089
Maryborough	17,055	479,897	286,295	12,297	104,162
Downs	22,546	553,800	209,024	4,128,063	119,912
Roma	12,568	400,608	7,434	4,031,197	2,184
South Western	12,743	292,772	1,847	4,418,585	101
<i>Total South</i>	80,367	1,971,737	860,011	12,605,947	320,448
Rockhampton	25,463	1,131,507	134,247	271,983	66,205
Central Western	22,168	745,728	5,386	5,064,132	1,468
Far Western	11,179	282,044	1,246	2,558,881	235
<i>Total Central</i>	58,810	2,159,279	140,879	7,894,996	67,908
Mackay	4,414	169,520	14,603	72	1,787
Townsville	13,897	576,718	2,027	1,511	4,440
Cairns	6,848	191,599	39,001	757	10,588
Peninsula	5,252	99,794	190	..	62
North Western	31,841	1,165,693	1,453	3,513,169	795
<i>Total North</i>	62,252	2,203,324	57,274	3,515,509	17,672
Total Queensland	201,429	6,334,340	1,058,164	24,016,452	406,028

¹ Including Metropolitan.

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

LIVESTOCK, INCREASE AND SLAUGHTERING, QUEENSLAND

Year	Cattle (including Calves) Slaughtered	Sheep			Pigs Slaughtered	
		Ewes Mated	Lambs Marked	Lambing		
	No	No	No	%	No	No
1955-56	1,515,251	7,791,723	4,577,819	58.8	1,187,989	459,541
1956-57	1,654,862	8,184,343	4,458,033	54.5	1,272,430	440,092
1957-58	1,554,812	7,824,548	2,977,605	38.1	1,382,889	463,476
1958-59	1,898,601	7,254,543	3,433,530	47.3	1,639,007	522,060
1959-60	1,537,506	8,515,912	4,612,423	54.2	2,123,731	531,218
1960-61	1,478,718	7,426,735	3,865,164	52.0	2,943,354	555,352
1961-62	1,593,963	7,916,219	4,354,434	55.0	2,425,645	597,635
1962-63	1,816,629	8,307,336	4,606,764	55.5	2,134,493	604,948
1963-64	1,868,080	8,819,241	5,160,814	58.5	2,421,152	607,782
1964-65	1,972,622	7,942,096	4,457,184	56.1	2,955,211	624,724

Stock Losses—Losses of cattle and sheep from drought and other natural causes recorded in 1964-65 were reported before the full effects were felt of the severe drought which prevailed in Queensland during 1965. Cattle losses totalled 279,238, compared with 285,717 in 1963-64 and 555,990 in the drought year of 1957-58. Sheep losses were 1,389,404 in 1964-65 and 1,274,360 in 1963-64, compared with about 1,500,000 in a normal good season and 2,187,695 in the drought year 1957-58.

Meatworks—Meatworks in Queensland have had a varying history. Before refrigerated export was introduced they were few in number, and one of their principal tasks was the boiling down for tallow of otherwise useless sheep carcasses. Between the late 1880s and 1899, however, the industry expanded from 5 establishments employing 200 persons to 47 employing 3,200. Three years of drought reduced operations to one-third of this level by 1903. Very slowly the industry was rebuilt to reach a new peak in 1914, when 24 establishments employed 5,400 persons to handle 550,000 cattle and 700,000 sheep. There was a decline to about two-thirds of this scale in the 1920s and 1930s, but during the 1939-1945 War the industry reached a new record of over 6,000 employees and a corresponding increase in output.

In 1964-65 there were 35 meatworks and 9 bacon factories in operation in the State, including several large establishments producing meat and canned products for export at various ports along the coast from Brisbane to Cairns. Reference to the Queensland Meat Industry Board is made in section 11 of Chapter 10.

The following table shows the operations of these establishments during the five years ended 30 June 1965. Other particulars will be found in section 10 of this chapter.

MEATWORKS AND BACON FACTORIES

Particulars		1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
Establishments No		40	41	45	45	44
Workers ¹ No		7,694	7,831	8,424	8,824	8,649
Salaries and Wages Paid .. \$1,000		15,424	17,078	17,618	18,490	21,028
Stock Killed—						
Cattle and Calves No		1,188,707	1,345,418	1,561,150	1,614,108	1,708,170
Sheep No		1,518,096	1,312,950	1,068,176	1,316,014	1,783,261
Lambs No		338,552	308,362	282,593	315,681	385,657
Pigs No		474,782	520,106	524,922	527,343	547,569
Fresh Meat Produced—						
Beef, Veal 1,000 Lb		377,697	430,118	484,866	493,081	475,674
Mutton 1,000 Lb		45,746	44,706	35,967	43,927	57,630
Lamb 1,000 Lb		10,500	9,853	9,842	10,079	12,051
Bacon, Ham 1,000 Lb		13,784	16,607	16,409	15,287	15,610
Pork 1,000 Lb		18,023	17,120	19,870	22,155	21,358
Canned Products 1,000 Lb ²		33,976	36,241	28,532	26,667	31,653
Value of All Products .. \$1,000		140,560	150,562	164,468	183,002	201,593

¹ Average number of workers during period of operation. ² Weight of meat, vegetables, and other constituents.

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

EXPORTS OF MEAT AND ALLIED PRODUCTS, QUEENSLAND, 1964-65

Country to which Exported	Meat	Cattle Hides and Sheep Skins	Leather	Tallow and Edible Animal Fats
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Overseas—				
United Kingdom	42,506,288	719,388	653,704	1,025,100
Other British	11,659,512	26,342	700,252	774,514
France	2,331,080	2,368,872	..	27,902
Germany, Federal Republic	854,496	869,798	1,638	414
Greece	2,448,196	37,978	..	..
Italy	5,069,390	2,080,896	..	44,220
Japan	4,160,664	1,721,018	44	446,774
Sweden	1,680,720	191,336	4,256	..
U.S.A.	44,521,296	180	1,910	1,670
Other Countries	2,974,238	2,229,464	140,344	1,784,166
Total Overseas	118,205,880	10,245,272	1,502,148	4,104,760
Interstate	17,159,602	785,380	4,170,252 ¹	1,739,812
Total	135,365,482	11,030,652	5,672,400	5,844,572

¹ Including leather manufactures and substitutes (not apparel).

Included in the figures above for exports to other Australian States during 1964-65 were fresh beef and mutton, \$3,754,568, fresh pork, \$2,577,440, bacon and hams, \$2,717,962, canned meats, &c, \$4,278,008, and inedible tallow, \$223,274.

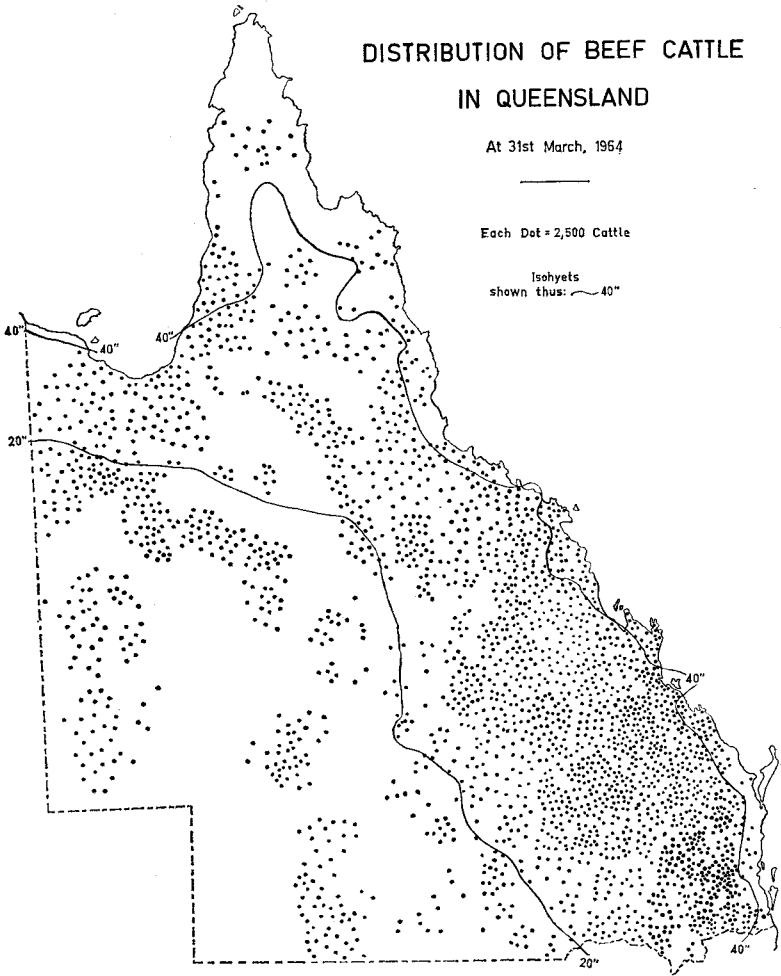
In addition, the movement of live animals across the interstate borders accounted for net exports from the State to the value of \$13,096,136 for cattle, \$773,118 for pigs, and \$1,386,640 for sheep. In 1964-65, 2,015 cattle, valued at \$211,534, were exported overseas, 1,215 of them to New Guinea.

DISTRIBUTION OF BEEF CATTLE IN QUEENSLAND

At 31st March, 1954

Each Dot = 2,500 Cattle

Isolyets
shown thus: — 40"

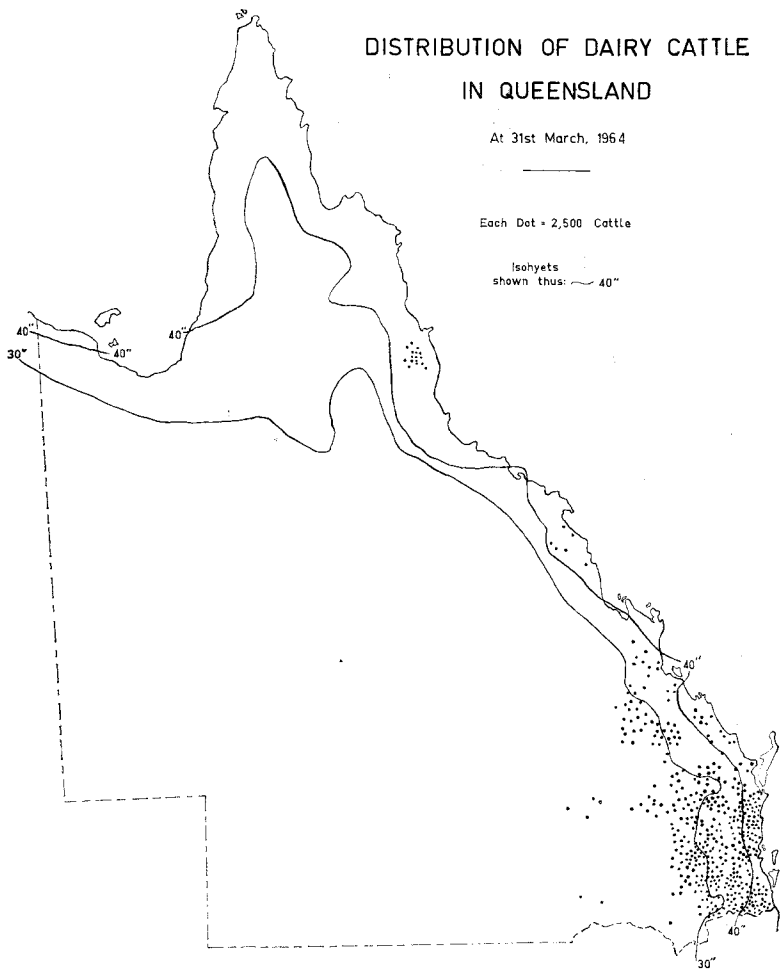


DISTRIBUTION OF DAIRY CATTLE IN QUEENSLAND

At 31st March, 1964

Each Dot = 2,500 Cattle

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shown thus: ~ 40"

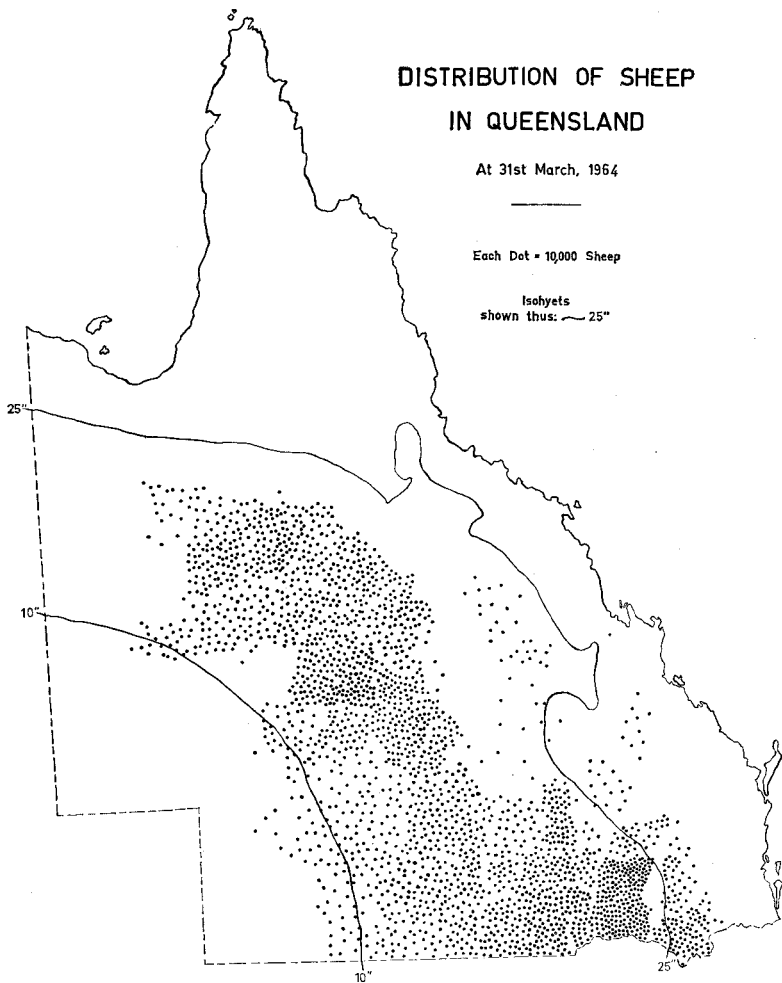


DISTRIBUTION OF SHEEP IN QUEENSLAND

At 31st March, 1964

Each Dot = 10,000 Sheep

Isohyets
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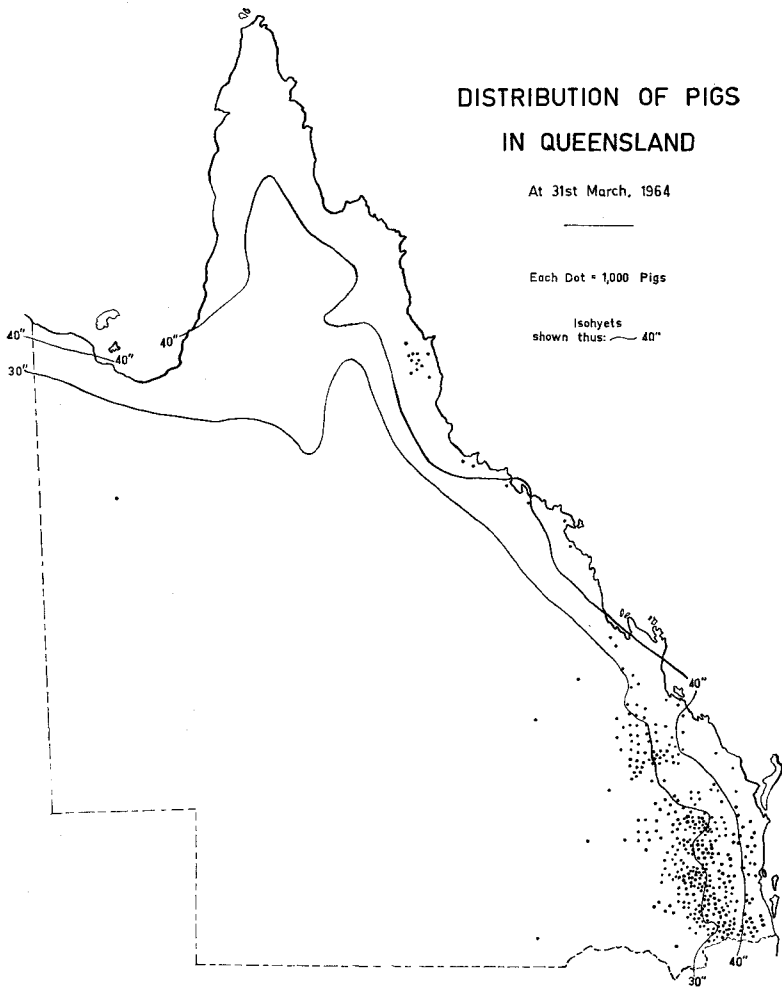


DISTRIBUTION OF PIGS IN QUEENSLAND

At 31st March, 1964

Each Dot = 1,000 Pigs

Isohyets
shown thus: ~ 40"



4 WOOL

Wool is one of the State's most valuable products. Most of the sheep are pure-bred merinos. At 31 March 1965, pure-bred merinos numbered 23,654,367 and merino-comebacks, 47,068. At the same date there were 185,980 crossbreds. Among other recognised breeds, Corriedale (43,370), Polwarth (41,677), Border Leicester (16,300), Dorset Horn (5,611) and Romney Marsh (4,247) were the most common.

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	\$
1955-56	20,482,679	194,014,000	106,268,000
1956-57	24,071,462	227,664,000	155,044,000
1957-58	23,502,364	204,375,000	107,672,000
1958-59	22,863,901	219,148,000	90,150,000
1959-60	24,247,555	236,196,000	109,146,000
1960-61	24,003,083	235,590,000	101,718,000
1961-62	23,685,479	230,333,000	101,274,000
1962-63	24,437,560	233,638,000	115,462,000
1963-64	25,263,584	255,386,000	141,458,000
1964-65	26,223,118	251,426,000	117,218,000

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 1964-65, 3,561,734 (13.58 per cent) were lambs.

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

Partly because of a series of poor seasons, Queensland production was at a much lower level during the first seven post-war years, while production in other States increased. However, since 1953-54 Queensland's production has risen to exceed the level of the late war-time years. In 1964-65 New South Wales provided approximately two-fifths, Victoria one-fifth, Queensland one-seventh, and South Australia and Western Australia each one-eighth of the total wool. Estimated quantities produced in each State (in terms of wool in the grease) were New South Wales, 706,061,000 lb; Victoria, 361,176,000 lb; Queensland, 251,426,000 lb; South Australia, 215,729,000 lb; Western Australia, 207,035,000 lb; and Tasmania, 39,671,000 lb, making up an Australian total (with Territories) of 1,783,662,000 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, 1964-65

Statistical Division	Sheep and Lambs Shorn	Wool Produced (including Crutchings)		Proportion of Wool Produced in Each Division	Proportion of Total Sheep in Each Division ¹
		Total	Per Sheep		
	No	Lb Greasy	Lb Greasy	%	%
Moreton ²	12,640	86,711	6.86	0.0	0.1
Maryborough	13,430	71,299	5.31	0.0	0.0
Downs	4,349,426	38,726,806	8.90	18.1	17.2
Roma	4,352,103	36,348,073	8.35	17.0	16.8
South Western	4,750,731	38,738,111	8.15	18.1	18.4
<i>Total South</i>	<i>13,478,330</i>	<i>113,971,000</i>	<i>8.46</i>	<i>53.2</i>	<i>52.5</i>
Rockhampton	305,263	2,339,136	7.66	1.1	1.1
Central Western	5,617,070	45,570,427	8.11	21.3	21.1
Far Western	2,907,389	23,536,138	8.10	11.0	10.7
<i>Total Central</i>	<i>8,829,722</i>	<i>71,445,701</i>	<i>8.09</i>	<i>33.4</i>	<i>32.9</i>
Mackay .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Townsville	738	5,962	8.08	0.0	0.0
Cairns	637	5,729	8.99	0.0	0.0
Peninsula .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
North Western	3,913,691	28,626,159	7.31	13.4	14.6
<i>Total North</i>	<i>3,915,066</i>	<i>28,637,850</i>	<i>7.31</i>	<i>13.4</i>	<i>14.6</i>
Total Queensland	26,223,118	214,054,551	8.16	100.0	100.0

¹ As at 31 March 1965.² Including Metropolitan.

Wool Exports—The bulk of the Queensland wool production is normally exported directly overseas. The following table shows the destinations of overseas exports during the five years ended 30 June 1965.

OVERSEA EXPORTS OF WOOL FROM QUEENSLAND

Country to Which Exported	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
QUANTITY (1,000 LB GREASY)					
Austria	2,334	1,940	2,360	1,850	3,088
Belgium	14,906	14,397	12,883	15,862	14,157
China (Mainland)	3,083	5,559	8,731	7,935	4,966
Czechoslovakia	2,571	2,309	2,787	3,859	2,010
France	26,310	19,014	18,794	20,218	16,894
Germany, Federal Republic of	15,525	18,813	18,372	21,161	23,761
Italy	20,990	26,360	19,095	22,819	17,626
Japan	72,640	75,489	62,490	72,692	71,504
Mexico	3,366	2,171	2,969	2,694	3,881
Poland	3,952	2,858	3,162	4,758	4,573
Turkey	3,966	3,939	4,753	3,451	3,353
United Kingdom	40,617	36,897	45,234	45,429	32,914
U.S.A.	11,717	16,707	16,109	12,485	20,982
U.S.S.R.	5,717	8,461	7,430	5,875	8,906
Other Countries	8,671	10,061	10,923	11,981	16,407
Total	236,365	244,975	236,092	253,069	245,022
VALUE (\$1,000)					
Austria	1,224	1,052	1,392	1,206	1,813
Belgium	5,576	5,584	5,118	7,634	5,560
China (Mainland)	1,680	3,288	5,398	5,378	3,136
Czechoslovakia	1,386	1,306	1,692	2,556	1,208
France	11,056	7,838	8,680	10,766	8,029
Germany, Federal Republic of	6,590	7,948	8,718	11,810	11,755
Italy	9,370	12,428	9,187	12,827	8,900
Japan	37,050	40,374	35,660	45,998	39,644
Mexico	1,878	1,124	1,536	1,756	2,330
Poland	2,000	1,528	1,750	3,104	2,566
Turkey	2,122	2,198	2,924	2,422	2,133
United Kingdom	17,102	15,527	20,954	25,117	16,271
U.S.A.	4,577	7,182	6,991	5,851	9,848
U.S.S.R.	2,948	4,620	4,810	4,438	5,697
Other Countries	3,868	4,534	5,458	6,926	8,589
Total	108,427	116,531	120,268	147,789	127,479

Included above is the greasy equivalent of wool which was scoured or carbonised in Queensland and exported clean. In 1964-65 exports of scoured and carbonised wool were 11,387,000 lb, the principal importing countries being U.S.A. (4,486,000 lb), United Kingdom (2,647,000 lb), Hong Kong (1,251,000 lb), Federal Republic of Germany (1,008,000 lb), Japan (524,000 lb), and Italy (343,000 lb).

Wool Sales—Particulars of wool sold in the Brisbane market during the ten years ended 30 June 1965 are shown in the next table, and further details of the marketing of wool are given on page 333.

BRISBANE WOOL MARKET ¹

Year	Sales	Bales Sold	Wool Sold		Amount Realised	Average Price per Lb	
			Greasy	Scoured		Greasy	Scoured
			Lb	Lb		Cents	Cents
1955-56 ..	10	623,363	184,558,037	3,241,506	105,334,446	55.69	78.52
1956-57 ..	11	798,906	237,173,354	3,307,995	169,391,890	70.07	96.43
1957-58 ..	11	705,656	208,576,353	2,214,101	114,833,874	54.22	78.08
1958-59 ..	11	725,198	221,500,856	2,766,954	94,565,920	41.97	57.87
1959-60 ..	12	793,696	245,391,573	2,463,816	118,751,982	47.68	70.35
1960-61 ..	11	776,463	238,655,873	2,378,355	107,692,990	44.51	62.03
1961-62 ..	11	772,997	240,918,325	2,434,670	110,804,178	45.35	63.30
1962-63 ..	11	780,211	244,039,937	1,183,394	123,747,906	50.43	57.01
1963-64 ..	12	845,714	264,583,876	731,761	149,406,402	56.28	67.11
1964-65 ..	12	829,598	256,484,750	706,456	123,060,501	47.82	57.42

¹ Including wool received from New South Wales, amounting to 87,274 bales (26,630,622 lb) in 1964-65.

Wool Processing—In 1964-65 there were 8 wool-scours and fellmongeries in the State, and 4 woollen mills. The mills used 6,749,956 lb of greasy wool. Particulars are as follows.

WOOL-SCOURS, FELLMONGERIES, AND WOOLLEN MILLS, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
Establishments No	13	13	11	11	12
Workers ¹ No	1,254	1,228	1,310	1,293	1,403
Salaries and Wages \$	1,849,016	1,908,636	2,051,754	2,026,002	2,387,100
Materials Used—					
Sheepskins 1,000	459	471	.. ²	.. ²	.. ²
Greasy Wool 1,000 Lb	21,796	23,859	26,393	23,370	22,968
Production—					
Scoured Wool ³ 1,000 Lb	13,460	14,058	14,641	12,018	13,979
Woollen Cloth Sq Yds	1,471,749	1,453,100	1,876,319	1,731,655	2,001,215
Blankets Pairs	14,374	15,538	21,170	11,500	25,485

¹ Average number of workers during period of operation. ² Not available for publication. ³ Including wool obtained from skins in fellmongeries; also wool subsequently used in woollen mills.

5 DAIRYING

The dairying industry is situated mainly on a strip of moist pastures stretching along the east coast from the border of New South Wales northwards to Rockhampton, on the Darling Downs, and on the Atherton Tableland west of Cairns. Butter, cheese, milk and milk products in 1964-65 were worth \$59,794,000 (including bounty), while the value of pig products in the related industry of pig-raising was \$30,390,000. The following table gives particulars for the last ten years.

DAIRYING, QUEENSLAND

Year	Total Dairy Cattle ¹	Dairy Cows ²		Production		Oversea Exports	
		In Milk	Dry	Butter	Cheese	Butter	Cheese
	No	No	No	1,000 Lb	1,000 Lb	1,000 Lb	1,000 Lb
1955-56 ..	1,329,300	664,443	251,661	108,731	16,978	61,681	6,692
1956-57 ..	1,323,512	630,558	288,377	92,785	15,987	41,732	4,333
1957-58 ..	1,223,971	608,142	236,144	73,012	11,593	25,350	822
1958-59 ..	1,197,399	600,574	221,803	92,589	18,412	50,629	6,001
1959-60 ..	1,183,173	799,050		87,908	19,023	46,759	9,459
1960-61 ..	1,157,343	757,501		70,059	16,177	24,616	5,648
1961-62 ..	1,155,751	762,672		80,210	20,101	32,081	7,603
1962-63 ..	1,143,356	767,338		82,000	22,851	28,853	12,758
1963-64 ..	1,120,053	544,774 ²	184,984 ²	79,523	21,263	35,239	9,129
1964-65 ..	1,058,164	477,727 ²	211,656 ²	73,824	19,095	30,480	8,799

¹ As at 31 March.² Excluding house cows.

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

DAIRYING, QUEENSLAND, 1964-65

Statistical Division	Dairy Cows ¹	Milk Produced ²	Milk per Cow ²	Butter Made in	Cheese Made in
				Factories ³	Factories ⁴
	No	1,000 Gal	Gal	1,000 Lb	1,000 Lb
Moreton ⁵	239,205	78,164	327	22,908	3,363
Maryborough	192,737	58,298	302	22,797	1,517
Downs	133,592	59,268	444	15,777	14,191
Roma	2,223	509	229	..	..
South Western	119	9	76	..	..
<i>Total South</i>	<i>567,876</i>	<i>196,248</i>	<i>346</i>	<i>61,482</i>	<i>19,071</i>
Rockhampton	87,134	23,343	268	9,773	..
Central Western	588	80	137	..	..
Far Western	150	16	105	..	..
<i>Total Central</i>	<i>87,872</i>	<i>23,439</i>	<i>267</i>	<i>9,773</i>	<i>..</i>
Mackay	7,945	1,905	240	226	..
Townsville	599	146	244	..	..
Cairns	25,056	9,719	388	2,065	24
Peninsula .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
North Western	35	4	96	..	..
<i>Total North</i>	<i>33,635</i>	<i>11,774</i>	<i>350</i>	<i>2,291</i>	<i>24</i>
<i>Total Queensland</i>	<i>689,383</i>	<i>231,461</i>	<i>336</i>	<i>73,546</i>	<i>19,095</i>

¹ At 31 March 1965, excluding house cows. ² Year ended 31 March 1965, as recorded on farmers' statistical returns. Excluding production from house cows.
³ Year ended 30 June 1965. In addition, farm production was estimated at 278(000) lb.
⁴ Year ended 30 June 1965. No production was recorded on farms. ⁵ Including Metropolitan.

Most of the butter production is from the southern part of the coastal strip. In 1964-65 Maryborough and Moreton Statistical Divisions each produced nearly one-third of the State's total production. Downs Division produced almost one-quarter, and most of the remainder came from Rockhampton and Cairns Divisions. Most of the cheese production came from the Downs.

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

DAIRYING, AUSTRALIA, 1964-65

State or Territory	Cows ¹	Total Milk Produced ²	Milk per Cow ³	Butter Made ⁴	Cheese Made ⁴	Bacon and Ham Made ⁵
	No	1,000 Gal	Gal	1,000 Lb	1,000 Lb	1,000 Lb
New South Wales ..	823,355	297,878	354	67,084	9,249	31,237
Victoria	1,215,992	730,620	600	249,272	61,085	20,579
Queensland	733,042	226,249	301	73,546	19,096	24,275
South Australia ..	165,544	103,676	622	17,219	38,837	8,402
Western Australia ..	124,152	61,702	488	17,492	3,994	8,694
Tasmania	149,469	87,381	590	31,149	5,250	2,374
Northern Territory ..	414	98	248	..	..	..
Aust Cap Territory ..	2,002	1,086	542	..	..	..
Total	3,213,970	1,508,690	463	455,762	137,511	95,561

¹ At 31 March 1965. Including house cows. ² Year ended 30 June 1965.
³ Milk produced throughout the year July 1964 to June 1965, divided by the average of the numbers of cows at 31 March 1964 and 31 March 1965. ⁴ Factory production.
⁵ Cured weight; including pressed and canned bacon and ham converted to "bone in" weight, and including estimated farm production.

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		1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
Dairy Holdings ¹	No	..	..	..	14,839	13,735
Butter Made on Farms {	1,000 Lb	437	369	339	303	278
	\$	168,970	127,252	116,504	111,758	105,472
Dairy Factories	No	74	71	70	69	69
Value of—						
Land and Buildings ..	\$	4,204,916	4,173,994	3,893,128	3,922,752	4,405,788
Plant	\$	5,438,338	5,409,624	5,417,590	5,320,688	5,495,242
Workers ²	No	1,611	1,675	1,668	1,703	1,698
Salaries and Wages ..	\$	3,030,018	3,223,258	3,332,164	3,466,366	3,613,382
Butter ³	1,000 Lb	69,621	79,841	81,661	79,220	73,546
	\$	30,711,262	32,460,576	32,674,490	33,853,030	32,149,680
Cheese ³	1,000 Lb	16,177	20,101	22,851	21,263	19,095
	\$	3,865,244	4,482,844	5,090,282	5,339,814	5,152,798

¹ Excluding holdings with house cows only. Not available before 1963-64.
² Average for whole year. ³ Values include subsidy or bounty (see page 322).

For the marketing of butter and cheese, see Chapter 10. Exports for the last ten years are shown in the table on page 176.

Poultry Farming—The raising of poultry for commercial purposes is now an important industry. In 1965, 567 rural holdings were dependent on poultry production for at least half of their income.

At 31 March 1965, fowls kept on all rural holdings numbered 3,819,976, of which 1,782,721 were hens and pullets, compared with 3,520,129 and 1,759,230 respectively at 31 March 1964. During 1964-65 table poultry sold by all rural holdings numbered 8,308,000, compared with 7,189,000 for 1963-64. The total recorded egg production of 16,913,000 dozen during 1964-65 amounted to about 120 eggs per year per head of the Queensland population. Unrecorded production of eggs from small flocks kept by householders in towns and townships is possibly as large as recorded production. The consumption of eggs in 1963-64 was estimated for Australia at 200 per head of population, and Queensland consumption was probably at about the same level. (See Chapter 10 for egg marketing).

Other poultry (ducks, turkeys, geese) recorded on rural holdings at 31 March 1965 exceeded 77,000.

The most significant development in the poultry industry during recent years has been the rapid increase in the number of broilers (or table chickens) slaughtered. It is estimated that some 8,000,000 broilers were slaughtered in poultry abattoirs in Queensland during 1964-65, compared with 1,000,000 in 1959-60.

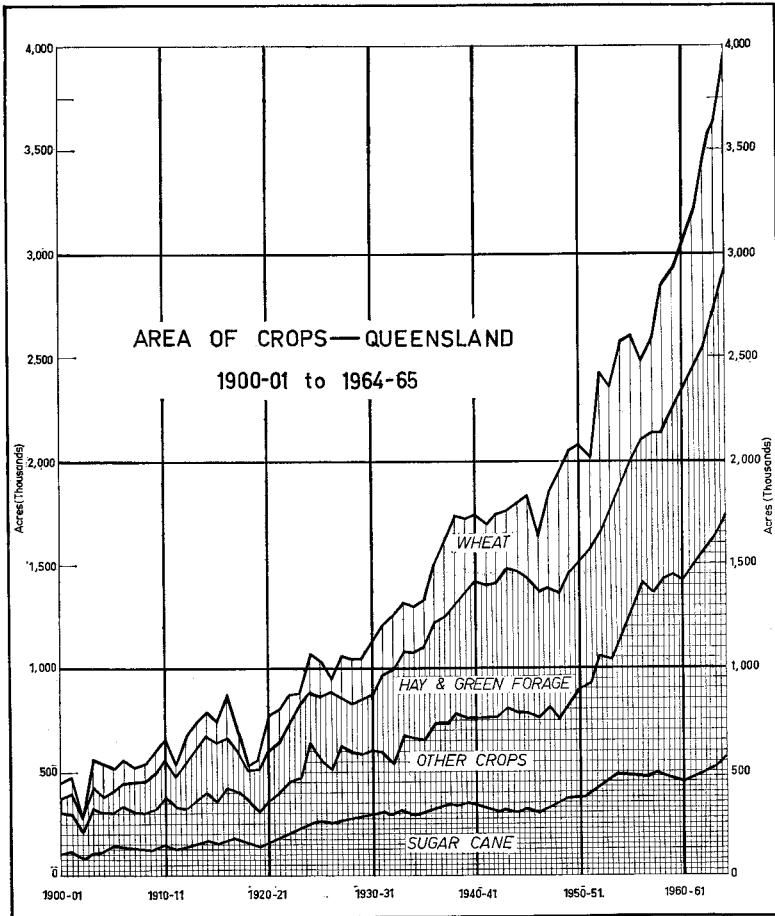
Bee Keeping—In 1964-65, returns were received from 680 bee keepers in the State, showing a production of 3,803,000 lb of honey, equal to an average of 129 lb per productive bee hive, compared with 2,061,000 lb and an average of 88 lb per productive hive in the preceding season. Beeswax amounting to 52,000 lb was produced in 1964-65. The value of the products of the industry in 1964-65 was estimated at \$404,000.

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 180 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 1964-65 the area was almost nine times the 1900-01 level. In the rest of Australia the area under crop doubled by 1945-46 and by 1964-65 was still less than four times the 1900-01 level.

However, due to the predominance of cereal crops in the other States, the area under crop in Queensland in 1964-65 was still only 11 per cent of the Australian total, and represented 2.5 acres per head of population compared with 3.2 acres for the rest of Australia.



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

The large increase in the acreage of hay and green forage was a natural accompaniment of the growth of the dairying industry, and reflected the general increase in the use of improved pastures.

The principal components of the "other crops" section of the diagram are miscellaneous grain crops, chiefly sorghum, barley, and maize; plantation and orchard fruit crops, particularly pineapples, apples, citrus, and bananas; all types of vegetables, of which pumpkins, potatoes, tomatoes, and beans are the most important; and other field crops, including peanuts, linseed, cotton, tobacco, safflower, and sunflower seed. Sugar cane is the most stable element in Queensland agriculture. The decades following the two World Wars were periods of expansion.

PRINCIPAL AGRICULTURAL CROPS, QUEENSLAND

Crop	1900-01	1939-40	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
<i>Area</i>					
Sugar Cane ¹ Acres	72,651	262,181	387,477	402,060	450,956
Maize Acres	127,974	176,844	159,285	166,598	168,300
Sorghum Acres	.. ²	4,397	311,068	303,857	292,769
Wheat Acres	79,304	362,044	918,915	937,606	1,025,521
Green Forage Acres	41,445	550,716	912,018	1,010,570	1,111,197
Hay Acres	42,497	59,970	83,069	76,594	79,087
Cotton Acres	..	41,212	35,330	28,465	13,550
Peanuts Acres	.. ²	12,337	35,552	44,482	45,554
Potatoes Acres	11,060	12,446	16,994	15,886	14,005
Pumpkins ³ Acres	.. ²	.. ²	12,543	12,440	12,295
Tobacco Acres	665	3,653	16,346	15,579	14,042
Bananas Acres	6,215	6,345 ⁴	4,542 ⁴	4,465 ⁴	4,291 ⁴
Pineapples Acres	939	5,451 ⁴	7,055 ⁴	7,406 ⁴	7,694 ⁴
<i>Production</i>					
Sugar Cane 1,000 Tons	848	6,039	12,099	11,501	14,286
Maize 1,000 Bush	2,457	3,345	5,096	4,427	4,887
Sorghum 1,000 Bush	.. ²	62	8,361	6,612	5,883
Wheat 1,000 Bush	1,194	6,795	18,683	22,274	22,830
Hay Tons	78,758	102,750	192,203 ²	179,422 ²	163,325 ²
Cotton (Raw) 1,000 Lb	..	6,260	4,449	2,817	2,238
Peanuts 1,000 Lb	.. ²	13,020	35,296	51,070	22,665
Potatoes Tons	20,014	28,306	86,239	90,201	82,389
Pumpkins ³ Tons	.. ²	.. ²	34,986	38,074	38,455
Tobacco 1,000 Lb	452	2,094	14,787	17,231	10,675
Bananas 1,000 Bush	1,161	844	730	684	767
Pineapples 1,000 Doz	425	2,382	3,845	4,143	4,056
<i>Yield per Acre</i>					
Sugar Cane Tons	11.68	23.03	31.22	28.60	31.68
Maize Bush	19.20	18.91	31.99	26.58	29.04
Sorghum Bush	.. ²	14.12	26.88	21.76	20.09
Wheat Bush	15.06	18.77	20.33	23.76	22.26
Hay Tons	1.85	1.71	2.31	2.34	2.07
Cotton (Raw) Lb	..	152	126	99	165
Peanuts Lb	.. ²	1,055	993	1,148	498
Potatoes Tons	1.81	2.27	5.07	5.68	5.88
Pumpkins ³ Tons	.. ²	.. ²	2.79	3.06	3.13
Tobacco Lb	679	573	905	1,106	760
Bananas Bush	187	133	161	153	179
Pineapples Doz	452	437	545	559	527

¹ Area cut for crushing each year.
consumption. ⁴ Area bearing only.
(4,015 tons in 1964-65).

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, 1964-65

Crop	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Australia ¹
<i>Area</i>							
Sugar Cane ² .. Acres	19,429	..	450,956	..	..	..	470,385
Maize Acres	41,660	2,353	168,300	..	10	..	212,323
Sorghum Acres	51,699	..	292,769	..	..	..	345,737
Wheat .. 1,000 Acres	5,760	3,236	1,026	2,727	5,151	17	17,919
Green Forage 1,000 Acres	2,397	454	1,111	1,135	446	67	5,613
Hay ³ .. 1,000 Acres	600	1,306	82	314	305	180	2,793
Cotton Acres	18,897	.. ⁴	13,550	..	5,475	..	37,922 ⁵
Peanuts Acres	400	..	45,554	..	..	..	45,954
Potatoes Acres	20,530	32,931	14,005	5,247	5,803	9,393	87,925
Tobacco Acres	2,546	9,745	14,042	..	..	..	26,333
<i>Production</i>							
Sugar Cane 1,000 Tons	784	..	14,286	..	..	..	15,070
Maize .. 1,000 Bush	1,878	114	4,887	..	..⁶	..	6,879
Sorghum .. 1,000 Bush	1,270	..	5,883	..	..	..	7,164
Wheat .. 1,000 Bush	151,483	78,166	22,830	52,817	63,071	364	368,789
Hay ³ .. 1,000 Tons	1,040	2,506	167	487	390	364	4,963
Seed Cotton 1,000 Lb	45,951	.. ⁴	6,268	..	10,790	..	63,009 ⁶
Peanuts .. 1,000 Lb	532	..	22,665	..	..	..	23,197
Potatoes Tons	75,659	183,665	82,389	48,400	61,357	57,062	508,637
Tobacco .. 1,000 Lb	2,356	12,795	10,675	..	..	..	25,826
<i>Yield per Acre</i>							
Sugar Cane Tons	40.4	..	31.7	..	..	..	32.0
Maize Bush	45.1	48.5	29.0	..	15.6	..	32.4
Sorghum Bush	24.6	..	20.1	..	..	..	20.7
Wheat Bush	26.3	24.2	22.3	19.4	12.2	21.4	20.6
Hay ³ Tons	1.73	1.92	2.03	1.55	1.28	2.02	1.78
Seed Cotton Lb	2,432	.. ⁴	463	..	1,971	..	1,662 ⁶
Peanuts Lb	1,329	..	498	..	..	..	505
Potatoes Tons	3.7	5.6	5.9	9.2	10.6	6.1	5.8
Tobacco Lb	926	1,313	760	..	..	..	981

¹ Including A.C.T. and N.T. from permanent pasture. than 500 bushels.

² Area cut for crushing. ⁴ Not available for publication.

³ Including hay cut ⁵ Incomplete. ⁶ Less

Value of Agricultural Production—The gross value of all agricultural production in Queensland for the season 1964-65 has been estimated at \$270,639,454. 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 1964-65 was approximately \$237,474,500.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND, 1964-65

Crop	Area Under Crop	Production	Gross Value
	Acres		\$
<i>Sugar Cane</i>	590,758	..	127,233,694
Cut for Crushing	450,956	14,286,350 tons	124,483,366
Cut for Plants	12,896	327,420 tons	2,750,328
Standover, &c	126,906	..	..
<i>Grain</i>	1,830,090	..	55,894,826
Barley (2-row)	202,926	6,440,106 bush	7,031,704
Barley (6-row)	22,366	671,226 bush	655,664
Canary Seed	11,435	140,463 bush	318,290
Maize	168,300	4,886,904 bush	6,836,882
Millet, Panicum, &c	50,991	847,008 bush	1,212,860
Oats	55,464	1,171,311 bush	1,005,376
Sorghum	292,769	5,883,303 bush	6,670,192
Wheat	1,025,521	22,829,733 bush	32,157,160
Other	318	4,186 bush	6,698
<i>Seed</i>	1,453	..	323,004
Lucerne	610	42,330 lb	12,700
Sudan Grass	843	409,808 lb	61,472
Permanent Pasture .. .. .	..¹	284,269 lb	248,832
Other .. .. .	..	..	..
<i>Hay</i>	79,087	..	7,266,566
Lucerne	57,759	139,922 tons	6,352,458
Oaten	5,896	9,112 tons	364,480
Wheaten	3,410	4,412 tons	150,008
Permanent Pasture .. .. .	..²	4,015 tons	80,300
Other	12,022	9,879 tons	319,320
<i>Other Fodder</i>	1,114,914	..	12,879,792
Lucerne	124,619	..	1,495,428
Oats	587,063	..	7,044,756
Sorghum	99,916	..	1,798,488
Sugar and Cow Cane	2,112	..	45,136
Other Green Forage	297,487	..	2,419,018
Vegetables	3,717	..	76,966
<i>Other Field Crops</i>	235,080	..	22,029,228
Arrowroot	254	4,114 tons	58,864
Cotton ^a	13,550	2,238,496 lb (raw)	677,984
Ginger	180	2,512,747 lb ^b	160,390
Linseed	97,092	683,498 cwt	4,784,500
Navy Beans	3,430	26,507 bush	93,570
Peanuts ^c	45,554	22,665,345 lb	2,119,210
Safflower	43,350	643,524 bush	1,149,200
Soybeans	4,539	40,845 bush	120,492

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND, 1964-65—continued

Crop	Area Under Crop	Production	Gross Value
	Acres		\$
<i>Other Field Crops (continued)—</i>			
Sunflower Seed	7,666	131,259 bush	291,686
Tobacco ¹	14,042	10,674,710 lb	11,027,012
Other (including Nurseries, &c) ..	5,423	..	1,546,320
<i>Citrus Fruit</i>	4,629	..	3,033,670
Lemons	376	112,362 bush	295,486
Mandarins	1,257	330,015 bush	1,112,674
Oranges	2,950	709,305 bush	1,555,480
Other	46	28,123 bush	70,030
<i>Other Orchard Fruit</i>	13,843	..	5,765,762
Apples	9,178	1,323,660 bush	3,752,132
Apricots	350	35,596 bush	199,930
Custard Apples	168	23,364 bush	82,964
Mangoes	581	29,457 bush	141,010
Nuts	170	84,044 lb	12,606
Peaches	1,499	145,126 bush	580,352
Pears	487	82,312 bush	222,580
Plums	1,211	114,860 bush	594,544
Other	199	27,106 bush	179,644
<i>Grapes</i>	2,902	8,994,627 lb	1,019,050
<i>Plantation Fruit</i>	13,505	..	9,823,582
Bananas	4,291	767,142 bush	2,686,836
Papaws	1,109	611,097 bush	966,324
Passion Fruit	187	24,290 bush	164,406
Pineapples	7,694	4,056,092 doz	5,363,054
Strawberries	212	1,483,592 lb	638,122
Other	12	1,057 bush	4,840
<i>Fruit Areas Not Yet Bearing</i>	14,338	..	..
<i>Vegetables For Human Consumption</i> ..	51,819	..	25,370,280
Beans, Green	6,341	10,901 tons	3,054,688
Cabbages and Cauliflowers	1,463	550,454 doz	1,126,614
Carrots	498	4,086 tons	389,132
Cucumbers	1,049	195,093 bush	674,426
Lettuces	411	519,446 bush	541,090
Onions	3,422	22,853 tons	2,013,920
Peas, Green	844	656 tons	183,460
Potatoes	14,005	82,389 tons	8,153,078
Pumpkins	12,295	38,455 tons	2,529,636
Sweet Potatoes	431	1,427 tons	126,478
Tomatoes	5,803	1,053,081 bush	4,466,660
Turnips	124	402 tons	35,152
Watermelons and Rock Melons ..	3,398	13,338 tons	1,016,380
Other	1,735	..	1,059,566
Total	3,952,418	..	270,639,454

¹ Harvested from 11,095 acres of permanent pasture. ² Harvested from 3,332 acres of permanent pasture. ³ 1964 crop. ⁴ Including 664,800 lb retained on farms as seed. ⁵ 1965 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	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
Sugar Cane ¹	96,639	94,646	125,555	156,911	127,234
Barley	4,340	3,594	4,771	5,675	7,687
Canary Seed	504	1,528	2,615	1,102	318
Maize	6,303	6,660	6,035	6,504	6,837
Sorghum	5,643	8,659	8,166	7,602	6,670
Wheat	15,470	18,071	27,550	31,948	32,157
Other Grain	1,774	2,381	2,298	1,900	2,226
Hay	7,302	8,373	6,790	6,629	7,627
Other Fodder ²	10,368	9,174	9,508	10,922	12,880
Cotton	1,818	1,217	1,509	958	678
Peanuts	4,044	2,583	3,053	4,460	2,119
Potatoes	3,772	7,612	4,053	3,265	8,153
Pumpkins	1,517	1,087	1,012	1,330	2,530
Tobacco	14,166	14,368	16,757	16,833	11,027
Tomatoes	3,983	3,941	3,688	5,664	4,467
Apples	3,462	3,233	3,386	3,665	3,752
Bananas	1,759	1,947	2,080	1,813	2,687
Citrus Fruits	2,548	2,430	2,666	2,524	3,034
Grapes	840	771	1,045	912	1,019
Pineapples	4,899	5,325	5,169	5,087	5,363
Other Fruits	2,631	3,029	3,360	3,286	3,787
Other Agriculture	9,659	9,922	11,411	15,443	18,749
Total	203,442	210,550	252,478	294,434	270,639

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 187).

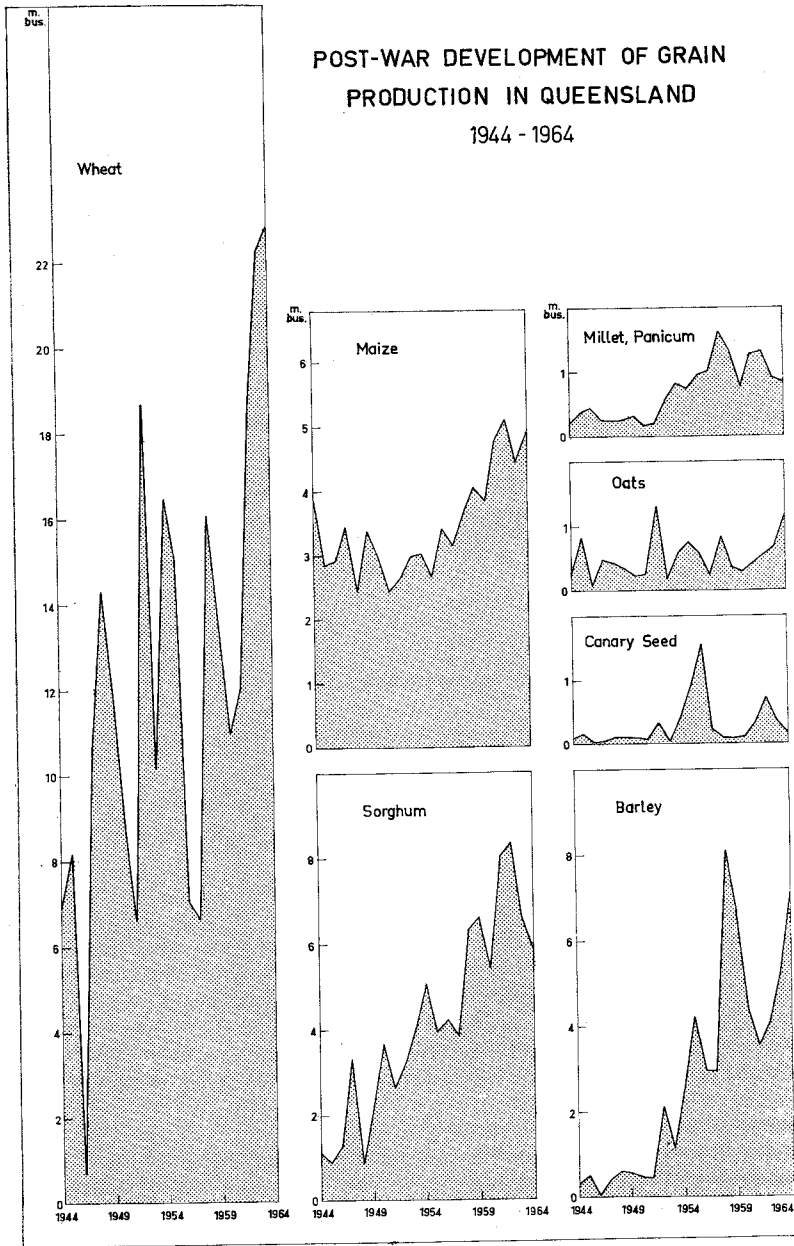
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND, 1964-65

Statistical Division	Wheat	Maize	Bananas	Pine-apples	Cotton (Raw)	Tobacco	Tomatoes
	1,000 Bush	1,000 Bush	1,000 Bush	1,000 Dozen	1,000 Lb	1,000 Lb	1,000 Bush
Moreton ¹	275	614	506	1,869	312	943	439
Maryborough	441	1,312	47	1,263	234	641	54
Downs	18,440	1,989	..	..	243	612	79
Roma	805	2	..	..	37	..	1
South Western .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total South</i>	<i>19,961</i>	<i>3,917</i>	<i>553</i>	<i>3,132</i>	<i>826</i>	<i>2,196</i>	<i>573</i>
Rockhampton	2,337	164	17	845	1,343	77	90
Central Western	531	10	..	..	36	..	..
Far Western .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total Central</i>	<i>2,868</i>	<i>174</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>845</i>	<i>1,379</i>	<i>77</i>	<i>90</i>
Mackay .. .. .	..	3	1	16	3	..	13
Townsville .. .. .	..	43	7	19	24	30	367
Cairns	1	748	189	44	2	8,371	10
Peninsula .. .. .	..	2	..	..	..	1	..
North Western .. .. .	..	..	..	..	4	..	..
<i>Total North</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>796</i>	<i>197</i>	<i>79</i>	<i>33</i>	<i>8,402</i>	<i>390</i>
Total Queensland	22,830	4,887	767	4,056	2,238	10,675	1,053

¹ Including Metropolitan.

POST-WAR DEVELOPMENT OF GRAIN
 PRODUCTION IN QUEENSLAND

1944 - 1964



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

The production of sugar cane is now the leading feature of Queensland agriculture and occupies most of the river flats and fertile coastal valleys. Cultivation is intensive and irrigation is used wherever practicable, as in the Ayr and Bundaberg areas. Harvesting begins in most districts about June and ends in November or December. Mechanisation is increasing, almost 40 per cent of the cutting and 94 per cent of the loading being done mechanically in 1965.

Queensland sugar growing is based on Central Mills, of which 31 operated during the 1964 season. Thirteen of the mills were controlled co-operatively by the growers. Each mill has assigned to it the cane grown on a particular area. This system was first developed as an essential accessory to individual small-farm production, and is further outlined in the chapter on Marketing. Growers and mills collaborate closely in organisation and technical research.

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

Sugar production for 1965 was 1,880,000 tons produced from 13,546,000 tons of cane cut from 487,000 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
1960	449,524	327,246	8,685,426	1,319,633	26.54	4.03	6.58
1961	472,393	372,223	9,020,734	1,315,393	24.23	3.53	6.86
1962	479,228	387,477	12,098,582	1,770,084	31.22	4.57	6.84
1963	508,414	402,060	11,500,672	1,648,273	28.60	4.10	6.98
1964	590,758	450,956	14,286,350	1,854,883	31.68	4.11	7.70

CULTIVATION AND PRODUCTION IN DIVISIONS, 1964

Cairns	197,051	172,690	5,525,544 ³	665,105	32.00	} 4.37	{ 8.17
Townsville	72,432	48,850	2,070,373 ³	303,329	42.38		
Mackay	186,972	140,671	4,394,356	587,677	31.24	} 4.18	{ 7.48
Maryborough	117,982	75,290	1,891,847	244,811	25.13		
Moreton ⁴	16,321	13,455	404,230	53,961	30.04	} 4.01	{ 7.49

¹ Excluding fodder crops. ² 94 per cent net titre. ³ Cane crushed in mills in these divisions was:—Cairns, 5,431,890 tons; and Townsville, 2,164,027 tons. ⁴ Including Metropolitan. n Not available.

Sugar cane is grown in two States of Australia—Queensland and New South Wales. Of the 1,950,055 tons of raw cane sugar produced in Australia in 1964-65, 95.1 per cent was produced in Queensland and 4.9 per cent in New South Wales.

While the area under sugar cane in Queensland has increased to ten times the 1890-91 acreage, in New South Wales production reached a peak in 1895-96 with 32,927 acres under cane, from which it declined to 10,490 acres in 1918-19. Stimulated by a guaranteed price, the area expanded to about 20,000 acres in 1924-25. In these years Queensland's acreage also expanded rapidly from 148,000 acres in 1919-20 to 270,000 acres in 1925-26, and reached 351,000 acres in 1940-41. After a decline in area in the 1940s, further expansion took place to reach a peak of 486,800 acres in 1958-59, which was exceeded again in 1963-64 and 1964-65 when 508,400 acres and 590,800 acres respectively were under sugar cane in Queensland. In New South Wales, after a fall to 15,500 acres in the late 1920's the area in 1940-41 was still about the same as in 1924-25 (20,000 acres), but in 1964-65 it was 37,200 acres, exceeding the peak of 1895-96 for the first time.

Canefields in Queensland in 1964-65 yielded, per acre harvested, 31.68 tons of cane or 4.11 tons of sugar, while in New South Wales the return was 40.36 tons of cane or 4.90 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 1964-65 the yield of sugar per acre *harvested* in New South Wales was 19 per cent higher than in Queensland, while the yield per acre *cultivated* was 18 per cent lower. Average yields of sugar per acre cultivated in 1964-65 were Queensland, 3.14 tons, and New South Wales, 2.56 tons, compared with 3.24 and 2.49 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 1964-65 was \$19,642,000. Queensland is practically the sole Australian source of pineapples and most other tropical fruits, but in 1964-65 supplied only about one-seventh of the Australian banana crop. The following table compares the Queensland fruit production with that of other States.

FRUIT CROPS, AUSTRALIA, 1964-65

Particulars	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Australia ¹
Bearing Area—							
Apples Acres	13,315	16,567	9,178	4,826	11,511	15,532	70,972
Bananas Acres	19,516	..	4,291	..	369	..	24,196
Citrus Fruits .. Acres	26,294	6,249	4,629	10,134	4,579	..	51,917
Grapes Acres	17,220	44,203	2,902	53,386	7,577	..	125,288
Pineapples .. Acres	81	..	7,694	..	..	..	7,786
Production—							
Apples .. 1,000 Bush	2,988	4,394	1,324	1,625	2,355	6,207	18,897
Bananas .. 1,000 Bush	4,113	..	767	..	145	..	5,028
Citrus .. 1,000 Bush	6,037	1,523	1,180	3,437	623	..	12,804
Grapes Tons	102,228	321,735	4,016	242,579	17,347	..	687,905
Pineapples .. 1,000 Bush	35	..	4,326	..	..	..	4,363
Total Area under Fruit—							
Bearing Acres	94,523	100,457	34,879	82,679	27,081	19,398	359,132
Non-Bearing .. Acres	23,162	23,048	14,338	19,190	7,654	2,977	90,440
Gross Value of Fruit Production .. \$1,000							
	61,224	52,054	19,642	36,205	11,718	15,906	196,794

¹ Including Australian Capital Territory and Northern Territory.

Pineapples, apples, citrus, and bananas are the most important Queensland fruit crops. They were worth \$5,363,000, \$3,752,000, \$3,034,000, and \$2,687,000 respectively in 1964-65. Pineapples are produced chiefly in Moreton, Maryborough, and Rockhampton Divisions, and apples in the Stanthorpe area of the Downs Division. Citrus fruits are grown fairly extensively in the coastal and sub-coastal areas, Gayndah, Maroochy, Maryborough, and Gatton being the most important districts. Bananas are grown mainly in the Moreton and Cairns Divisions.

Other tropical fruits, particularly papaws, custard apples, and mangoes, are grown throughout coastal Queensland. Papaws (611,097 bushels in 1964-65) are grown chiefly in the rural areas around Brisbane and in the Gladstone district, custard apples (23,364 bushels in 1964-65) mainly in rural districts within 50 miles of Brisbane, while most mangoes are grown in the tropical coastal districts.

Grapes, nearly all for table use, were worth \$1,019,000. Stanthorpe (south of the Darling Downs) is the main producer of grapes, and smaller quantities are grown at Roma and in the Moreton and Metropolitan districts. In 1964-65, 23,869 gallons of wine were made.

The high country around Stanthorpe enables fruits of the cool temperate zone to be grown. In 1964-65 the State produced 1,323,660 bushels of apples, 145,126 bushels of peaches, 82,312 bushels of pears, 114,860 bushels of plums, and 35,596 bushels of apricots. The total value of these five fruits was \$5,350,000 and the quantity was 1,701,554 bushels.

Cotton—The high price of cotton during the American Civil War (1861-1865) established cotton-growing in Queensland, and by 1870 an area of 14,674 acres was under cotton. The industry, however, rapidly declined and in each year from 1876 to 1920 less than 1,000 acres were planted. A guaranteed price brought the area to over 40,000 acres in the years 1923-1925. A fall to half this area followed despite government bounty payments. The depression years brought the area to 68,000 acres and it remained over 40,000 acres until 1943. Following a fall to 2,688 acres in 1949, a guaranteed price was set in 1951 and the area recovered to nearly 37,000 acres by 1960-61 but declined to 13,550 acres in 1964-65, chiefly in the Dawson-Callide Valleys. The crop is mainly grown by dry farming methods. However, in the 1964 season, about 30 per cent of the cotton crop was irrigated and provided a yield considerably above the average for those areas where irrigation was not used.

Details of marketing and processing are given in Chapter 10.

Grain Sorghum—This is a summer-growing crop which has made rapid strides in Queensland in recent years, expanding from 4,397 acres in 1939-40 to 311,068 acres in 1962-63. The 1964-65 crop of 292,769 acres produced 5,883,303 bushels, worth \$6,670,000. Large-scale production of grain sorghum by the Queensland-British Food Corporation in the Central Western Division was commenced in 1948-49. A peak production was obtained in 1950-51 (1950 harvest) when 70,000 acres produced 1,281,000 bushels, but after the 1953 harvest the area was subdivided into smaller holdings. About 33 per cent of the sorghum acreage is now in the Downs Division, 25 per cent in the Rockhampton Division, and 24 per cent in the Central Western Division.

Forage or Saccharine Sorghums, used for fodder when green, have been grown in Queensland for a number of years, and 99,916 acres were planted in 1964-65, from which fodder valued at \$1,798,000 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 1964-65 Queensland produced about 42 per cent of the Australian crop, the remainder coming from Victoria and New South Wales. The area under tobacco in Queensland in 1964-65 was 14,042 acres, producing 10,674,710 lb of dried leaf valued at \$11,027,000. Approximately 77 per cent of this production was from the Mareeba district (Atherton Tableland), 9 per cent from the Glasshouse Mountains district, 6 per cent from the Inglewood-Texas district, and 6 per cent from the Bundaberg district. Small quantities were produced near Ayr, Ingham, and Miriam Vale.

Peanuts—Peanuts have been grown in Queensland in small quantities for many years, but, under tariff protection, the area rose from 210 acres in 1923 to a pre-war peak of 21,220 acres in 1938. The area increased after the war to a record 59,279 acres in 1958-59, yielding 69,628,895 lb. In 1964-65, due to adverse seasonal conditions, 45,554 acres yielded 22,665,345 lb only, valued at \$2,119,000. The most important area for peanuts is the Nanango-Kingaroy-Murgon district in the south-west of the Maryborough Division, followed by the Atherton Tableland and areas near Rockhampton. The crop is processed and marketed by the Peanut Marketing Board (see Chapter 10).

Linseed and Safflower—Both these oil crops are grown mainly in the Downs and Central-Western Divisions. Linseed was first grown commercially in Queensland during 1947-48, when 112 acres were harvested. The crop fluctuates greatly from year to year, and a peak production of 352,871 cwt from 86,265 acres was reached in 1956-57. This peak was surpassed in 1963-64 when production of 406,847 cwt was obtained from 83,336 acres, and again in 1964-65 with 683,498 cwt from 97,092 acres. Safflower, first recorded in 1953-54, has increased steadily and a harvest of 643,524 bushels was obtained from 43,350 acres in 1964-65. This crop increased rapidly in the Central-Western Division where 26,089 acres were harvested in 1964-65 compared with 374 acres in 1962-63.

Canary Seed—From 15 acres in 1915, the area under this crop was expanded to 7,596 acres in 1917, and, after two years with small acreages, to 12,425 acres in 1920. Through the twenties the area was small and fluctuating, but it then increased from 3,299 acres in 1930 to 10,293 acres in 1933. For twenty years from 1935 the area varied generally from 10,000 to 20,000 acres. The area increased rapidly in the next two years to 162,000 acres in 1956-57, but dropped as low as 5,989 acres in 1959-60, to increase again to 67,603 acres, yielding 713,697 bushels, in 1962-63. In 1964-65, 11,435 acres produced 140,463 bushels. The crop is cultivated on the Darling Downs to the south and west of Toowoomba.

Arrowroot—Queensland is the only producer in Australia of this crop, which comes from the rhizomes of a member of the canna family, the plant being known in other countries as "Queensland arrowroot". Arrowroot has been grown in this State for many years. In 1861 the area grown was 14 acres; it had increased to 968 acres in 1921 with a production of 14,619 tons. The area and production have fluctuated a great deal since that date, and, in 1964-65, the area was 254 acres and the production 4,114 tons, worth \$59,000. The crop is grown in the Logan-Southport section of the Moreton Division.

Ginger—There has been a ginger growing industry centred around Buderim for many years. Wartime import restrictions fostered the industry with the result that, in the immediate post-war years, production increased to over 1,500,000 lb, but it fell steeply after 1950 under competition from imported ginger. The industry has since expanded under tariff protection, and production, including quantities retained for seed, amounted to 2,512,747 lb in 1964-65.

Other Crops—There are other crops of much greater value than some of those discussed above; but they are not of such special interest to Queensland. Wheat, grown mostly on the Darling Downs, is the State's second most important crop and had an estimated value of \$32,157,000 in 1964-65. Maize was worth \$6,837,000 in 1964-65 for the grain crop, and large amounts were grown as green forage. It is grown mainly in Maryborough, Moreton, Downs, and Cairns Divisions. The marketing of wheat and maize is described in Chapter 10.

Artificial Fertilisers—The following table gives particulars of areas fertilised and quantities used on the various crops.

ARTIFICIAL FERTILISERS USED ON CROPS AND PASTURES, QUEENSLAND

Year ¹	Sugar Cane	Vegetables	Fruit	Other Crops	Pastures	Total
AREA FERTILISED (ACRES)						
1960-61	343,166	27,591	28,313	123,009	21,152	543,231
1961-62	377,858	30,644	29,984	138,077	29,985	606,548
1962-63	379,364	33,540	31,239	157,613	32,731	634,487
1963-64	467,050	33,101	32,499	190,321	43,907	766,878
1964-65	507,925	31,844	33,687	247,611	87,769	908,836
SUPERPHOSPHATE USED (CWT)						
1960-61	225,798	24,802	15,779	112,130	27,424	405,933
1961-62	214,860	29,752	20,747	121,874	39,670	426,903
1962-63	243,607	23,093	14,656	126,290	47,299	454,945
1963-64	318,129	19,617	15,603	157,099	66,598	577,046
1964-65	206,581	13,144	10,003	193,594	149,934	573,256
OTHER ARTIFICIAL FERTILISERS USED (CWT)						
1960-61	1,289,586	169,269	190,479	94,826	14,303	1,758,463
1961-62	1,568,039	179,523	202,604	127,427	21,522	2,099,115
1962-63	1,692,347	187,775	209,217	153,344	20,302	2,262,985
1963-64	2,462,067	196,743	234,241	173,006	23,428	3,089,485
1964-65	2,697,298	201,355	256,551	210,255	35,191	3,400,650
TOTAL ARTIFICIAL FERTILISERS PER ACRE FERTILISED (CWT)						
1960-61	4.4	7.0	7.3	1.7	2.0	4.0
1961-62	4.7	6.8	7.4	1.8	2.0	4.2
1962-63	5.1	6.3	7.2	1.8	2.1	4.3
1963-64	6.0	6.5	7.7	1.7	2.1	4.8
1964-65	5.7	6.7	7.9	1.6	2.1	4.4

¹ Year ended 31 March.

Use of Aircraft in Land and Crop Treatment—During the year ended 31 March 1965 aircraft were engaged in treating 563,075 acres with 7,502 tons of superphosphate and 628,873 lb of seed, and 1,446 acres with other materials. In addition, 238,564 acres were either sprayed or dusted with insecticides, herbicides, or fungicides.

7 FISHERIES

Fisheries production in Queensland was worth \$5,737,000 in 1964-65, compared with \$1,114,000 in 1945-46 when pearl-shell and other tropical fishing was resumed after the war. Fish, which in 1945-46 were valued at \$858,000 and accounted for 77 per cent of the total value of fisheries production, are now valued at \$1,485,000, only 26 per cent of the total.

The quantity of prawns caught has risen from 176,000 lb valued at \$28,000 in 1945-46 to 5,737,000 lb valued at \$2,142,000 in 1964-65.

The production of pearl-shell and trochus-shell which quickly rose after 1945-46 to a peak of 1,975 tons in 1950-51 has since steadily declined, largely due to the competition from plastics. However, in the last few years, the establishment of a pearl culture industry has created a new market for shell and helped to sustain the industry. Australian pearl culture operations are the joint venture of Japanese, who supply the technical knowledge, and Australian partners. A particularly large variety of pearl is being produced.

After operating for ten years, whaling ceased in Queensland during 1962-63.

The following table gives details of production for the last five years.

FISHERIES PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND

Product	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
QUANTITY					
Fish ¹ Tons	3,077	3,944	4,036	3,982	3,641
Crabs 1,000 Lb	595	625	571	571	638
Crayfish, Lobsters, &c .. Cwt	366	520	285	420	267
Prawns 1,000 Lb	3,500	4,400	4,971	5,118	5,737
Oysters 150 Lb Sacks	1,616	2,153	2,203	1,133	2,030
Scallops 1,000 Lb	400	100	157	170	113
Squid 1,000 Lb	67	117	119	114	95
Whales ² No	660	591	68	..	..
Pearl-shell Tons	813	450 ³	467 ³	448 ³	444 ³
Trochus-shell Tons	138	204	159	64	31
VALUE					
Fish ¹ \$	943,708	1,339,650	1,470,200	1,474,776	1,484,628
Crabs \$	102,736	118,438	114,604	120,340	144,588
Crayfish, Lobsters, &c .. \$	3,504	13,774	7,452	9,264	5,524
Prawns \$	880,000	1,224,000	1,570,658	1,775,832	2,141,982
Oysters \$	29,284	38,402	33,360	19,840	35,716
Scallops \$	96,000	24,000	33,658	52,000	28,558
Squid \$	15,762	19,578	17,476	19,062	20,002
Whales ⁴ \$	229,182	309,720	72,182	..	..
Pearls and Pearl-shell .. \$	822,954	524,966	875,500	1,245,426	1,870,270
Trochus-shell \$	52,528	55,450	36,566	9,800	5,394
Total \$	3,175,658	3,667,978	4,231,656	4,726,340	5,736,662

¹ Excluding fresh water fish for which no reliable information is available. ² Figures are for the season (May-September) terminating in the financial year shown. ³ Including live mother of pearl used in the production of artificial pearls. ⁴ Cost of whales landed at treatment plant.

The public revenue received from fisheries of all kinds for licenses, leases, fines, forfeitures, &c, amounted in 1964-65 to \$98,464.

Labour and capital engaged in the fishing industry in Queensland in 1964-65 are shown in the next table.

LABOUR AND CAPITAL ENGAGED IN FISHERIES, QUEENSLAND, 1964-65

Particulars	General Fisheries ¹	Oyster Fisheries	Tropical Fisheries ²	Total
Boats Engaged No	1,536	40	28	1,604
Value of Boats and Equipment \$	5,277,920	18,250	n	5,296,170 ³
Men Employed No	2,007	99	408	2,514

¹ Including only those licensed to take fish for sale. ² Excluding cultured pearl fishing.
³ Incomplete. n Not available.

8 MINES AND QUARRIES

Prior to 1952, mining statistics in Queensland were based on the figures published by the Queensland Mines Department. For 1952 and subsequent years, annual industrial censuses of this industry (covering employment, salaries and wages paid, value of output, cost of materials used, &c) have been taken in all Australian States on a substantially uniform basis as part of a plan to improve statistics of the Australian mining industry. Some of the figures so obtained are shown on page 196.

Mineral production has always yielded the State a fairly large income. By 1873 its annual value exceeded \$2m. From 1905 to 1918 the value was always at least \$6m. It then fell to a relatively low level from 1921 to 1931, in most of these years not reaching \$4m. Increasing activity during the 1930s raised the value from about \$2m in 1931 to about \$10m in 1940. High post-war prices of metals and generally increased production raised the value (at the mine) of mineral output to \$97m in 1964.

Gold—Production reached its peak in 1900, when 676,000 fine oz were produced, valued at \$5,744,000. 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. The 101,000 oz produced in 1964 was the highest in any year since 1941, and represented a substantial increase over the 69,000 oz produced in 1963.

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

Silver—Silver has been produced in small quantities at Herberton and other fields since 1870 but the bulk of the production now comes from Mount Isa. From 1932 to 1954 the State's yearly production fluctuated between 2,000,000 and 4,000,000 oz except for the years 1943 to 1946 when Mount Isa Mines temporarily discontinued producing silver-lead-zinc to concentrate on copper. In 1963 the State's silver production of 6,202,000 oz was the highest on record. In 1964 production was 5,572,000 oz.

Copper—Copper production in the State developed in the late 1900s, reached a peak of 24,000 tons in 1913, and fell abruptly after the end of the 1914-1918 War. Its discovery at Mount Isa led to increased

production, and war-time demands brought the State output up to 15,800 tons in 1944. Reconstruction and adaptation at Mount Isa (Australia's largest producer) resulted in a lull in production from 1946 to 1952, but output then rose from 21,000 tons in 1953 to 80,000 tons in 1960. The 1964 figure was 74,732 tons, with Mount Isa and Mount Morgan the only large producers. Copper is refined at Stuart near Townsville. It is planned to expand the plant from its present capacity of 85,000 tons a year to an ultimate capacity of 100,000 tons.

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

Lead and Zinc—Production has increased with the growth of Mount Isa. After gold and coal they were the most important minerals produced, but during the 1939-1945 War copper supplanted them. Subsequent to the outbreak of war their combined value exceeded the value of the gold output. Early in 1943, however, the production of these minerals was suspended in favour of copper, and in 1944 and 1945 there was no production at all. In 1946 production was resumed and has regained its 1939 level. In 1964 all the zinc and lead recovered was contained in concentrates produced at Mount Isa.

Bauxite—Bauxite mined at Weipa in North Queensland is exported overseas (chiefly to Japan) and to Bell Bay in Tasmania. Work has commenced on the erection of a large alumina plant at Gladstone which will have an initial capacity of 600,000 tons per annum. Later it is planned to expand the capacity to 1.8 million tons. When the plant is completed in 1967 it will process ore from Weipa.

Coal—Production showed a steady growth until it reached over 1,000,000 tons in 1913. From 1913 to 1940, annual production was usually about 1,000,000 tons, but during the war it rose sharply, reaching 1,700,000 tons in 1943. Following slight declines in the immediate post-war years, production began to increase steadily, and in 1964 it was 3,780,000 tons. Ipswich is the main coal field, followed by Kianga-Moura, Bowen, Maryborough (Howard), and Blair Athol. Smaller amounts are mined in the Rockhampton, Toowoomba, Callide, and other districts. Over a quarter of the State's output of coal is now mined by open-cut methods at Callide, Kianga-Moura, Blair Athol, and Scottville. The Kianga-Moura field has been developed for large scale overseas export of coal, principally to Japan. Shipments are made through Gladstone which has been developed as a major coal loading port.

Mineral Sands Concentrates—These minerals are obtained from beach deposits on the south-east coast of Queensland, and the 1964 production was 95,292 tons, including concentrates from sands mined in New South Wales and processed in Queensland. Most of the production is in the form of rutile and zircon concentrates, which are exported (chiefly to the U.S.A. and the United Kingdom) for refining and use in munitions, welding rods, pigments, &c.

Oil and Natural Gas—Flow oil has been found at Cabawin, Moonie, Sunnybank, Alton, and Richmond. A pipeline to convey crude oil has been constructed from Moonie to Brisbane, and commercial production commenced in April 1964. There are two refineries, processing crude oil, in operation at Brisbane. Although substantial reserves of natural gas

have been established, the only commercial use at present being made of this fuel is at the Roma power-house and hospital. Because a market for this commodity has yet to be developed the growth of the natural gas industry in Queensland has been slower than that of the oil industry.

Uranium—Deposits of uranium ore were discovered in 1954, and production of uranium oxide commenced at Mary Kathleen, near Mount Isa, in 1958. When operations ceased in 1963, 4,029 tons of uranium oxide, valued at \$80m, had been produced. The mine has been placed on a care and maintenance basis so that production can be resumed when there is again a demand for uranium.

State Batteries, &c—The only ore treatment plant operated by the State at present is the State Treatment Works at Irvinebank which processes tin ore. During 1964 this establishment treated 7,217 tons of ore for a production of 114.7 tons of concentrates. The Venus mill at Charters Towers which crushes gold ores is owned by the State but operated by a lessee. The Government also operates a number of drills in experimental work and in proving reserves on the various fields. There is a government assay office at Cloncurry, to which 2,233 samples were submitted during 1964.

Annual Mining Census—As mentioned on page 193, annual mining censuses have been conducted each year commencing with 1952. Detailed returns are collected from establishments employing four or more persons engaged in mining and quarrying, including ore dressing and elementary smelting of metallic minerals when carried out at or near the mine. Establishments primarily engaged in smelting or refining (including the smelting sections of the large plants operated at Mount Morgan and Mount Isa) are omitted from the collection and classified to the manufacturing industry. Estimates of numbers employed, value of output, and value of production (based on simplified returns and Mines Department records) are made for small mines omitted from the detailed census.

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

The following table shows details from the 1964 mining census and a comparison of totals for the last five years. It refers to all mines and quarries except that salaries and wages for small mines and quarries are omitted.

The amounts shown under the heading of value of production have been calculated by deducting from the value of output the value of power, fuel, and materials used in producing that output. The value of output includes subsidy and bounty payments. In 1964 these payments were gold subsidy, \$2,679, copper bounty, \$338,989, and pyrites bounty, \$204,789.

MINING AND QUARRYING¹ OPERATIONS, QUEENSLAND, 1964

Industry Group	Average Employment ²		Salaries and Wages Paid ³	Value of Output ⁴	Power, Fuel, and Materials Used	Value of Production ⁵
	During Period Worked	During Whole Year				
	No	No	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
Metal Mining—						
Gold	3,870	3,842	12,001	57,584	13,902	43,682
Silver-Lead-Zinc						
Copper-Gold						
Tin	570	412	575	3,953	751	3,202
Mineral Sands	324	323	822	4,436	973	3,463
Other Metal	123	107	405	2,562	128	2,434
Non-Metal Mining—						
Fuel Mining	2,680	2,612	8,398	23,782	4,642	19,140
Clay ⁶	77	50	n	223	39	184
Other Non-Metal	322	249	700	1,790	586	1,205
Total Mining	7,966	7,595	22,900	94,331	21,022	73,309
Quarrying ⁶	465	421	926	2,955	832	2,123
Total	8,431	8,016	23,826	97,287	21,854	75,432

SUMMARY FOR FIVE YEARS

1960 ⁷	8,796	8,454	21,801	75,216	20,296	54,920
1961 ⁷	8,934	7,933	21,127	64,440	17,573	46,868
1962 ⁷	8,507	8,065	20,855	74,232	16,192	58,040
1963 ⁷	8,609	8,174	22,228	84,084	22,135	61,949
1964	8,431	8,016	23,826	97,287	21,854	75,432

¹ Construction materials only. ² Including working proprietors. ³ Excluding amounts paid by mines and quarries employing less than four persons. Excluding drawings by working proprietors. The amounts shown are net after deductions for explosives sold to employees. ⁴ At the mine or quarry. ⁵ Value of output less cost of power, fuel, and materials used; depreciation and maintenance costs have not been deducted. ⁶ Incomplete owing to difficulties of coverage. ⁷ Excluding mining of uranium which ceased in 1963. n Not available.

Mineral Production in Australian States—The next table affords direct comparison between Australian States for the year 1964. The explanations preceding the Queensland table also apply to the other States.

MINING¹ AND QUARRYING OPERATIONS, AUSTRALIA, 1964

State or Territory	Mines or Quarries	Average Employment		Salaries and Wages Paid	Value of Output	Power, Fuel, and Materials Used	Value of Production
		During Period Worked	During Whole Year				
	No	No	No	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
N.S.W. ..	936	20,604	20,257	63,398	232,708	37,352	195,358
Victoria ..	469	4,628	4,250	11,512	44,892	7,836	37,056
Queensland	544	8,431	8,016	23,826	97,287	21,854	75,432
South Aust	336	2,442	2,049	5,328	38,938	4,870	34,068
West Aust	339	7,271	7,037	18,578	45,366	13,204	32,162
Tasmania ..	174	2,766	2,548	8,010	25,048	6,874	18,174
N. Territory ²	94	816	655	2,326	7,972	1,996	5,974
Total ..	2,892	46,958	44,812	132,978	492,208	93,984	398,224

¹ Excluding mining of uranium. (10 quarries).

² Including Australian Capital Territory

The quantities of the principal metals contained in the various minerals and the quantity of coal produced in each State are shown in the next table. The Queensland figures include the metal contents of concentrates, &c, produced at Mount Isa and Mount Morgan before smelting. For rutile and zircon, the figures shown below represent the titanium oxide and zircon contents respectively of concentrates produced by separation plants in the relevant States. The contents of rutile and zircon concentrates produced from mixed mineral sands sent from New South Wales to Queensland for separation are included in Queensland, and excluded from New South Wales, figures.

PRODUCTION¹ OF PRINCIPAL MINERALS, AUSTRALIA, 1964

Mineral ¹	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	North-eastern Territory	Australia
Gold 1,000 Oz	11	21	101	.. ²	715	34	81	964
Silver 1,000 Oz	10,735	1	5,572	..	242	1,780	98	18,427
Copper Tons	3,630	7	74,732	11	1,513	14,879	9,278	104,050
Tin .. Tons	671	14	1,493	..	446	990	28	3,642
Lead 1,000 Tons	297	..	62	..	1	15	2	375
Zinc 1,000 Tons	256	..	38	.. ²	1	50	..	345
Rutile ³ 1,000 Tons	126	..	49	..	1	..	..	176
Zircon ⁴ 1,000 Tons	117	..	44	..	21	..	..	182
Tungsten ⁵ .. Tons	..	..	..	..	3	993	..	996
Coal ⁶ 1,000 Tons	20,699	19,082	3,780	1,736	987	151	..	46,436
Iron ⁷ 1,000 Tons	..	..	..	2,802	853	..	..	3,655

¹ Metallic content of mine output only. ² Less than half the unit of quantity shown. ³ In terms of TiO₂. ⁴ Zircon content. ⁵ In terms of WO₃. ⁶ Including 19,035,000 tons of brown coal in Victoria. ⁷ Iron content of iron ore used for metal extraction.

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

PERSONS INVOLVED IN ACCIDENTS IN MINES, &C, QUEENSLAND

Year	Mines		Mills, Smelters, &c		Quarries		Total	
	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured
1955	3	440	..	67	..	5	3	512
1956	8	346	2	90	..	5	10	441
1957	6	400	..	68	..	5	6	473
1958	6	340	2	74	2	3	10	417
1959	5	371	..	82	2	8	7	461
1960	3	350	1	62	..	1	4	413
1961	5	312	1	87	1	4	7	403
1962	6	308	1	50	..	5	7	363
1963	6	268	..	42	..	3	6	313
1964	6	219	..	38	..	2	6	259

Quarries—The following table gives details of production, workers, and wages and salaries paid, according to class of stone, for the year 1964.

CONSTRUCTION MATERIAL QUARRIES, QUEENSLAND, 1964

Class of Stone	Quarries	Output			Workers ¹ (incl Working Proprietors)	Salaries and Wages
		Dimension and Crushed Stone	Gravel &c	Value		
	No	Tons	Tons	\$	No	\$
Felstone, Porphyry ..	3	42,952	43,405	127,360	32	66,312
Blue Metal	22	937,159	348,544	1,787,572	288	595,966
Granite	14	155,037	347,990	624,634	74	153,804
Freestone, Sandstone ..	2	593	..	39,010	15	27,284
Other	9	191	698,081	376,536	56	82,596
Total	50	1,135,932	1,438,020	2,955,112	465	925,962

¹ Persons employed during period worked.

Statistical Divisions—The distribution of mining and quarrying operations in statistical divisions is shown in the next table. Some grouping has been necessary to avoid revealing information supplied by the limited number of establishments operating in certain districts.

MINING AND QUARRYING, STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, 1964

Statistical Division	Mines or Quarries	Workers ¹ (incl Working Proprietors)	Salaries and Wages Paid ²	Value of Output ²	Power, Fuel, and Materials Used	Value of Production ³
<i>Census Mines</i> ³	125	7,420	22,900	93,211	20,893	72,318
Moreton	55	2,174	6,325	16,118	3,174	12,944
Maryborough	11	246	747	1,312	187	1,125
Downs and Roma ..	10	129	374	2,643	82	2,562
Rockhampton	14	1,390	3,706	12,831	4,955	7,876
Townsville and Mackay	9	243	784	2,715	457	2,258
Cairns and Peninsula	16	360	979	6,000	832	5,168
North Western and Central Western ..	10	2,878	9,986	51,591	11,206	40,385
<i>Small Mines</i> ⁴	369	546	n	1,121	129	992
<i>Quarries</i>	50	465	926	2,955	832	2,123
Metropolitan	9	95	211	865	272	593
Moreton	9	112	167	460	112	347
Maryborough	5	37	79	201	38	163
Downs	8	79	139	390	80	311
Rockhampton	5	36	72	163	36	127
Townsville and Mackay	8	72	193	543	174	369
Cairns	6	34	65	332	119	213
Total	544	8,431	23,826	97,287	21,854	75,432

¹ Persons employed during period worked.

² See note to this item in first table on page 196.

³ Mines employing four or more persons.

⁴ Mines employing less than four persons.

n Not available.

It will be noticed that more than half the mines output is in the North Western and Central Western Divisions. Production in those areas is chiefly highly priced metals and is valued at more than three times that of the Moreton Division (where coal predominates), although employment is only 32 per cent greater.

9 TIMBER

Queensland possesses the largest area in any Australian State suitable for permanent forestry production, and its native timber resources have been an important asset in a continent not well endowed with softwoods. The exploitation of these timber assets has been an aid to settlement, but it has proceeded at a pace which threatens to exhaust accessible supplies long before the products of a still inadequate reforestation can replace them. Queensland is a net importer of timber and is likely to continue to be so for many years to come.

The native timbers are chiefly in two large and widely separated areas. In the south, the timber country extends from the border ranges to beyond Maryborough. This is the main pine-hardwood belt, which extends also to the margins of the sub-tropical region in New South Wales. The most important forest species are cypress pine, ironbark, and spotted gum. In the north, the "rain forest" or jungle timbers comprise, in addition to pine, a great variety of first-class cabinet woods. Very large quantities have been destroyed in the process of farm clearing but large quantities remain and are being used to an increasing extent, for veneers, furniture, and joinery. Queensland walnut, maple, silkwood, black bean, silky oak, silver ash, and some others are well known. There is a great variety of lesser-known woods of high intrinsic value which are becoming more highly appreciated on the timber markets.

Thinnings from pine plantations established by the Forestry Department are making an appreciable contribution to the softwood needs of the State, 345m super feet having been milled to 30 June 1965. The main species of thinnings are the native conifer, hoop pine, and the exotic species, slash, loblolly, and radiata. Beginning in the year ended 30 June 1965, thinnings (principally slash and loblolly) have been used, in quantity, as pulp wood.

Chapter 6 on Land and Settlement includes an outline of the operations of the Forestry Department and details of timber harvested from Crown lands.

The following table gives a summary of the log timber processed by all mills, including those which operate only intermittently and are excluded from the annual factory collection. The decline in the use of pine from natural forests and the increase in the use of plantation timber are important features of the last ten years. Because of seasonal logging difficulties, single year comparisons may be misleading, but, if the figures are averaged over the five years 1960-61 to 1964-65 and compared with the averages for the five years 1955-56 to 1959-60, it will be seen that the total quantity processed has declined by 12 per cent.

LOG TIMBER PROCESSED, QUEENSLAND, 1955-56 TO 1964-65
(1,000 Super Feet)

Year	Australian Grown							Imported	Total
	Native Forests					Plantations			
	Pine		Hard-woods	Cabinet Woods	Miscel-laneous	Hoop, Bunya, and Kauri Pine	Other		
	Hoop, Bunya, and Kauri	Cypress							
1955-56	45,497	47,302	257,359	31,270	58,617	19,353		17,268	476,666
1956-57	48,038	51,772	269,226	32,500	48,245	20,029		13,993	483,803
1957-58	52,547	56,744	257,472	26,678	44,785	19,460		14,397	472,083
1958-59	45,627	54,071	252,500	26,631	48,458	19,931		17,365	464,583
1959-60	39,695	55,738	264,069	24,644	49,595	20,176	6,244	19,944	480,105
1960-61	37,250	50,473	252,482	27,389	48,558	19,008	6,951	17,091	459,202
1961-62	27,946	45,275	215,450	20,914	39,791	19,464	7,168	12,612	388,620
1962-63	30,391	50,044	212,014	21,404	38,937	24,626	6,817	12,833	397,066
1963-64	31,282	53,328	230,424	20,306	42,772	26,366	6,910	12,478	423,866
1964-65	29,117	55,447	219,397	22,646	43,862	31,227	6,534	12,088	420,318

The next table shows details of the 1964-65 output of each of the main species of timber by sawmills (according to capacity) and by plywood mills, veneer mills, &c.

LOG TIMBER PROCESSED BY TYPE OF MILL, QUEENSLAND, 1964-65
(1,000 Super Feet)

Species	By Sawmills (according to Mill Capacities)			By Plywood and Veneer Mills, &c	Total
	Under 5,000 Sup Ft per Day	5,000-15,000 Sup Ft per Day	Over 15,000 Sup Ft per Day		
Australian Grown—					
Native Forests—					
Pine—Hoop, Bunya, and Kauri	1,917	7,045	14,060	6,095	29,117
Cypress	26,300	24,921	4,226	..	55,447
Hardwoods	53,997	119,408	45,594	398	219,397
Cabinet Woods	1,307	6,853	8,228	6,258	22,646
Miscellaneous	3,919	11,519	15,001	13,423	43,862
Plantations—					
Hoop, Bunya, and Kauri Pine	408	10,470	20,257	92	31,227
Other	2,029	3,607	379	519	6,534
Imported	76	172	1,071	10,769	12,088
Total	89,953	183,995	108,816	37,554	420,318

Mills making annual factory returns in 1964-65 included 520 sawmills, 35 plywood mills, and 47 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 1964-65 these items together amounted to 6,786,569 super feet.

SAWMILLS, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
Mills No	583	556	544	538	520
Workers ¹ No	6,451	5,778	5,735	5,828	5,731
Salaries and Wages ² \$1,000	10,355	9,565	9,585	10,160	10,772
Land, Buildings, and Plant \$1,000	9,170	9,347	10,006	10,185	10,945
Sawn Timber Produced ³ —					
Quantity 1,000 S. Ft	239,489	200,869	205,786	222,786	222,395
Value \$1,000	31,685	24,369	25,099	27,033	28,873

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 1964-65 among the three main divisions of the State as follows:—Southern, 384; Central, 58; Northern, 78. The Southern division accounted for 153,154,057 super feet of sawn native timber, the Central division for 20,656,761 super feet, and the Northern division for 48,584,437 super feet.

Operations of plywood mills are shown in the following table.

PLYWOOD MILLS, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
Mills No	36	38	40	39	35
Workers ¹ No	1,604	1,380	1,534	1,599	1,581
Salaries and Wages ² .. \$1,000	2,892	2,412	2,602	2,759	2,981
Land, Buildings, and Plant \$1,000	2,979	2,973	3,708	3,604	3,859
Plywood ³ 1,000 Sq Ft	112,414	98,086	85,745	97,253	94,766
Veneers ³ 1,000 Sq Ft	136,797	133,014	169,010	177,551	186,967
Value of Plywood .. \$1,000	9,046	8,301	8,010	8,804	9,050
Value of Veneers .. \$1,000	1,851	2,230	2,487	2,563	2,892

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, 1964-65

State	Estab- lish- ments	Workers ¹		Salaries and Wages ²	Capital Values ³		Output	Produc- tion ⁴
		Males	Females		Machin- ery and Plant	Land and Buildings		
	No	No	No	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
N.S.Wales	24,284	374,486	129,255	1,215,267	1,337,097	1,232,444	5,800,921	2,418,417
Victoria ..	17,866	302,019	125,373	1,012,815	894,627	1,048,211	4,392,393	1,878,433
Queensland	5,899	93,402	20,909	247,061	254,478	205,566	1,293,466	455,351
South Aust	5,856	92,783	21,468	268,928	312,085	236,779	1,176,783	483,028
Westn Aust	4,646	48,923	8,021	116,887	130,371	123,250	593,442	248,355
Tasmania	1,788	26,384	5,810	75,306	108,986	81,002	365,966	152,560
Total ..	60,339	937,997	310,836	2,936,264	3,037,644	2,927,252	13,622,972	5,636,144

¹ Average for whole year, including working proprietors. ² Excluding drawings of working proprietors. ³ Book values as returned by factory owners. ⁴ Output, less value of goods consumed in process of production.

The chief manufacturing States of Australia are New South Wales and Victoria. These two States have been favoured by their central position to serve an Australia-wide market, the advantages of large populations, and, in New South Wales, the possession of extensive and conveniently located coal fields. In consequence of these facts, the Commonwealth tariffs have tended to give further impetus to the growth of manufactures in these States. Together, they accounted in 1964-65 for \$4,296,850,000 out of a total value of production of \$5,636,144,000 for all Australian manufactures. In 1964-65 Queensland was fourth among the States in value of manufacturing production but was the lowest in production per head of population. For 1964-65, production per head was as follows:—Victoria, \$593; New South Wales, \$582; South Australia, \$463; Tasmania, \$414; Western Australia, \$311; Queensland, \$285.

Assistance to Secondary Industries—The promotion of secondary industry in Queensland is in the hands of the Minister for Industrial Development, who controls the Department of Industrial Development, the Department of Electricity Supply, and the Registration of Companies Office. The Department of Industrial Development was set up in 1963 to make economic and financial investigations into industry, and to provide

financial and technical assistance to secondary industries. It has absorbed the Secondary Industries Division which was set up in 1947 within the Department of Labour and Industry.

Manufacturing in Queensland—The following table summarises the operations of Queensland factories for ten years.

FACTORIES, QUEENSLAND AND METROPOLITAN, TEN YEARS

Year	Establishments	Workers ¹	Salaries and Wages Paid ²	Capital Values		Output	Production (Value Added)
				Machinery and Plant	Land and Buildings		
	No	No	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
<i>Total Queensland</i>							
1955-56 ..	5,305	101,409	141,703	118,784	89,404	720,054	248,661
1956-57 ..	5,465	101,934	151,915	125,585	99,751	767,110	266,828
1957-58 ..	5,452	100,743	154,235	139,037	108,998	783,326	275,564
1958-59 ..	5,572	103,503	167,072	146,348	117,545	870,699	297,157
1959-60 ..	5,681	103,543	174,626	160,626	131,017	904,499	309,452
1960-61 ..	5,809	103,440	179,907	180,134	145,410	948,644	325,123
1961-62 ..	5,756	100,129	182,035	185,241	153,225	957,129	334,569
1962-63 ..	5,828	103,614	191,196	191,586	167,573	1,089,319	361,009
1963-64 ..	5,887	109,467	213,916	206,720	183,947	1,249,739	420,673
1964-65 ..	5,899	114,727	247,061	254,478	205,566	1,293,466	455,351
<i>Metropolitan</i>							
1955-56 ..	1,874	53,399	74,184	38,145	49,418	337,698	133,845
1956-57 ..	1,981	53,519	79,175	41,228	55,968	364,585	142,078
1957-58 ..	2,016	53,236	81,473	43,550	59,564	377,875	150,559
1958-59 ..	2,073	53,946	86,087	47,597	64,989	404,909	159,805
1959-60 ..	2,103	54,326	91,742	53,772	70,220	432,894	169,516
1960-61 ..	2,166	54,748	95,837	59,073	79,886	442,712	177,909
1961-62 ..	2,171	53,743	97,910	70,834	88,270	462,759	188,207
1962-63 ..	2,188	55,169	101,977	74,821	97,159	487,772	196,499
1963-64 ..	2,239	58,365	112,951	79,839	107,648	540,675	218,196
1964-65 ..	2,278	61,945	131,177	87,921	117,490	617,839	249,856
<i>Rest of State</i>							
1955-56 ..	3,431	48,010	67,519	80,639	39,985	382,357	114,816
1956-57 ..	3,484	48,415	72,741	84,357	43,782	402,524	124,750
1957-58 ..	3,436	47,507	72,763	95,487	49,434	405,451	125,005
1958-59 ..	3,499	49,557	80,984	98,751	52,556	465,790	137,352
1959-60 ..	3,578	49,217	82,884	106,854	60,797	471,605	139,935
1960-61 ..	3,643	48,692	84,070	121,061	65,524	505,932	147,214
1961-62 ..	3,585	46,386	84,125	114,407	64,955	494,370	146,362
1962-63 ..	3,640	48,445	89,217	116,765	70,414	601,547	164,509
1963-64 ..	3,648	51,102	100,966	126,881	76,300	709,064	202,477
1964-65 ..	3,621	52,782	115,884	166,557	88,076	675,627	205,495

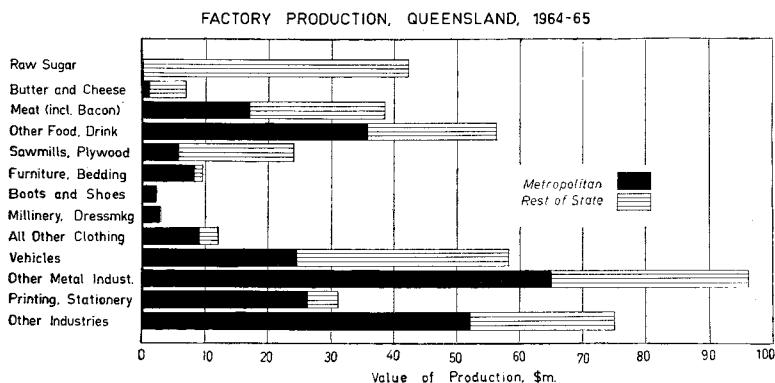
¹ Aggregate of average number of workers employed during period each factory was operating, including, in 1964-65, 47,070 males and 14,875 females in the metropolitan area and 46,668 males and 6,114 females in the rest of the State.

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 1964-65, production of factories (\$455,351,000) was worth 81 per cent of the value of the net production of primary industries (\$564,734,000).

Further particulars to those in the following pages are given for meatworks on page 166; butter and cheese factories, pages 176 and 177; sugar mills, page 187; and sawmills and plywood mills, pages 200 and 201.

The relative importance of the various types of factories throughout Queensland, and the proportion of Metropolitan factories of each type, are illustrated by the diagram below.



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

Southern Queensland factories in 1964-65 accounted for 76 per cent of the State's total factory production. Of this, metropolitan factories accounted for \$249,856,388, or 55 per cent of the total factory production of the State, and provided 53 per cent of the total salaries and wages.

Twenty per cent of the State's factory production in 1964-65 was from Northern Queensland. The remaining 4 per cent was from Central Queensland.

FACTORIES, STATISTICAL DIVISIONS AND CITIES, 1964-65

Statistical Division or City	Estab-lish-ments	Workers ¹	Salaries and Wages ²	Output	Production (Value Added)	Land, Buildings, and Plant
	No	No	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
Metropolitan	2,278	61,945	131,177	617,839	249,856	205,411
<i>Brisbane</i>	2,200	60,865	128,602	600,266	242,093	190,982
<i>Redcliffe</i>	51	352	516	1,855	992	796
Moreton	687	11,065	21,434	107,948	38,363	31,584
<i>Gold Coast</i>	116	847	1,527	5,853	3,059	2,904
<i>Ipswich</i>	139	6,763	13,750	55,214	23,306	13,101
Maryborough	582	8,306	17,887	90,819	29,757	34,382
<i>Bundaberg</i>	118	2,023	4,645	22,230	8,788	7,091
<i>Gympie</i>	67	673	1,190	7,939	2,262	2,188
<i>Maryborough</i>	93	2,293	5,292	19,979	8,273	5,817
Downs	697	7,766	14,929	82,030	25,887	19,316
<i>Toowoomba</i>	235	4,318	8,521	38,453	13,888	10,855
<i>Warwick</i>	46	558	1,110	8,592	2,145	1,482
Roma	98	664	1,387	8,617	2,838	2,284
South Western	50	236	378	1,230	686	578
Total South	4,392	89,982	187,192	908,483	347,387	293,555
Rockhampton	366	4,714	9,970	49,415	17,318	12,506
<i>Rockhampton</i>	166	3,461	7,724	28,659	11,486	7,431
Central Western	93	481	785	2,516	1,360	1,341
Far Western	11	41	61	204	119	114
Total Central	470	5,236	10,816	52,135	18,797	13,961
Mackay	214	3,910	10,062	70,358	19,506	32,577
<i>Mackay</i>	115	1,169	2,208	6,738	3,721	2,873
Townsville	308	6,729	16,719	108,758	28,431	45,120
<i>Charters Towers</i>	26	151	221	692	393	247
<i>Townsville</i>	183	4,053	9,339	61,343	16,430	21,627
Cairns	446	7,919	19,946	107,514	34,881	57,114
<i>Cairns</i>	109	2,050	4,441	19,057	9,015	7,322
Peninsula	10	54	88	273	158	108
North Western	59	897	2,237	45,945	6,194	17,608
Total North	1,037	19,509	49,052	332,848	89,167	152,527
Total Queensland	5,899	114,727	247,061	1,293,466	455,351	460,044

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

Industry Groups in Statistical Divisions—The table on pages 206 to 210 shows particulars of factory activity by the main industry groups in each Suburban Division of the metropolitan area (see page 34) and in each Statistical Division of the State.

FACTORIES, INDUSTRY GROUPS AND STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, 1964-65

Industry	Estab- lish- ments	Workers ¹	Salaries and Wages ²	Output	Production (Value Added)	Land, Buildings, and Plant
	No	No	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
<i>Metropolitan Central City Areas</i>						
Meat (incl Bacon) ..	6	128	244	2,270	531	476
Other Food, Drink ..	60	2,523	5,059	43,843	12,859	15,816
Sawmills, Plywood ..	3	219	492	2,795	845	960
Furniture, Bedding ..	42	460	859	3,338	1,468	975
Boots and Shoes ..	8	423	700	2,054	1,046	716
Millinery, Dressmaking	50	1,127	1,411	3,907	2,144	1,089
All Other Clothing ..	102	3,454	4,686	12,627	7,282	4,069
Vehicles ..	172	3,436	7,061	16,891	10,777	6,848
Other Metal Industries..	182	5,235	12,258	30,483	19,451	12,228
Printing, Stationery ..	75	3,647	8,465	27,423	15,052	12,970
Other Industries ..	151	3,388	6,991	37,713	13,355	10,966
<i>Total</i> ..	<i>851</i>	<i>24,040</i>	<i>48,226</i>	<i>183,344</i>	<i>84,810</i>	<i>67,112</i>
<i>Metropolitan North Side Inner Suburbs</i>						
Food and Drink ..	22	950	2,279	19,856	7,490	9,117
Sawmills, Plywood ..	8	302	644	2,661	1,070	517
Furniture, Bedding ..	26	447	875	3,672	1,497	827
Boots and Shoes ..	4	99	156	474	202	197
All Other Clothing ..	20	157	190	525	384	365
Vehicles ..	70	1,295	3,131	9,441	4,445	4,518
Other Metal Industries..	69	2,081	4,718	17,816	8,224	6,484
Printing, Stationery ..	10	300	691	2,364	1,242	1,079
Other Industries ..	68	1,528	3,849	23,889	9,466	7,494
<i>Total</i> ..	<i>297</i>	<i>7,159</i>	<i>16,533</i>	<i>80,697</i>	<i>34,018</i>	<i>30,598</i>
<i>Metropolitan North Side Outer Suburbs</i>						
Food and Drink ..	27	1,502	3,244	23,273	6,362	3,189
Sawmills, Plywood ..	18	156	303	1,306	638	460
Furniture, Bedding ..	21	260	523	2,223	920	703
Millinery, Dressmaking	3	63	76	197	119	41
All Other Clothing ..	16	146	196	667	436	323
Vehicles ..	62	891	1,833	4,701	2,510	2,724
Other Metal Industries..	59	2,318	5,367	23,413	9,749	6,628
Printing, Stationery ..	12	210	450	2,850	921	1,132
Other Industries ..	63	2,098	4,460	22,211	9,692	4,508
<i>Total</i> ..	<i>281</i>	<i>7,644</i>	<i>16,452</i>	<i>80,841</i>	<i>31,348</i>	<i>19,708</i>
<i>Metropolitan Western Suburbs</i>						
Food and Drink ..	10	185	368	2,547	1,431	969
Sawmills, Plywood ..	5	243	461	1,836	696	566
Furniture, Bedding ..	6	325	598	2,275	921	2,053
Clothing ..	11	105	145	421	272	238
Vehicles ..	27	96	143	622	295	344
Other Metal Industries..	17	567	1,190	4,160	2,142	1,294
Printing, Stationery ..	5	27	25	147	80	80
Other Industries ..	24	875	2,284	12,144	6,588	6,779
<i>Total</i> ..	<i>105</i>	<i>2,423</i>	<i>5,215</i>	<i>24,151</i>	<i>12,425</i>	<i>12,323</i>

FACTORIES, INDUSTRY GROUPS AND STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, 1964-65—*contd*

Industry	Estab-lish-ments	Workers ¹	Salaries and Wages ²	Output	Production (Value Added)	Land, Buildings, and Plant
	No	No	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000

Metropolitan South Side Inner Suburbs

Food and Drink ..	17	445	844	4,569	1,817	1,578
Sawmills, Plywood ..	4	133	294	2,132	655	665
Furniture, Bedding ..	20	352	667	2,256	1,037	505
Millinery, Dressmaking ..	4	149	185	772	265	185
All Other Clothing ..	5	16	16	54	41	88
Vehicles ..	30	158	291	868	477	473
Other Metal Industries ..	43	1,909	4,625	15,957	6,768	7,239
Printing, Stationery ..	5	61	88	428	215	142
Other Industries ..	18	197	384	3,426	1,230	780
<i>Total</i> ..	<i>146</i>	<i>3,420</i>	<i>7,395</i>	<i>30,463</i>	<i>12,505</i>	<i>11,657</i>

Metropolitan South Side Outer Suburbs

Meat (incl Bacon) ..	6	2,772	6,453	66,826	13,033	5,921
Other Food, Drink ..	46	1,060	2,045	16,714	5,534	6,648
Sawmills, Plywood ..	14	413	796	3,048	1,145	853
Furniture, Bedding ..	35	511	1,013	4,592	1,915	1,079
Boots and Shoes ..	3	267	472	1,400	717	268
Millinery, Dressmaking ..	4	37	33	68	55	44
All Other Clothing ..	21	331	390	1,304	658	441
Vehicles ..	60	1,194	2,814	9,713	3,946	3,039
Other Metal Industries ..	91	3,791	8,993	33,508	15,060	9,423
Printing, Stationery ..	13	613	1,169	8,137	2,683	2,126
Other Industries ..	80	1,770	3,422	17,882	8,034	7,016
<i>Total</i> ..	<i>373</i>	<i>12,759</i>	<i>27,601</i>	<i>163,190</i>	<i>52,779</i>	<i>36,858</i>

Metropolitan Bayside

Food and Drink ..	16	254	476	2,467	779	832
Sawmills, Plywood ..	5	44	88	576	216	92
Furniture, Bedding ..	6	33	39	262	106	77
Clothing ..	9	162	184	540	332	205
Vehicles ..	16	99	187	465	287	253
Other Metal Industries ..	21	262	537	2,580	1,309	728
Printing, Stationery ..	4	27	63	142	108	62
Other Industries ..	12	68	114	553	252	251
<i>Total</i> ..	<i>89</i>	<i>949</i>	<i>1,690</i>	<i>7,586</i>	<i>3,386</i>	<i>2,498</i>

Metropolitan Rural

Food and Drink ..	7	1,001	2,168	15,548	3,775	3,438
Sawmills, Plywood ..	6	64	117	601	230	213
Furniture, Bedding ..	7	102	178	942	284	212
Vehicles ..	8	193	403	1,731	1,556	446
Other Metal Industries ..	13	433	939	4,293	1,693	2,540
Other Industries ..	17	678	1,688	6,878	3,283	3,377
<i>Total</i> ..	<i>58</i>	<i>2,471</i>	<i>5,492</i>	<i>29,994</i>	<i>10,820</i>	<i>10,227</i>

FACTORIES, INDUSTRY GROUPS AND STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, 1964-65—contd

Industry	Estab- lish- ments	Workers ¹	Salaries and Wages ²	Output	Production (Value Added)	Land, Buildings, and Plant
	No	No	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000

Metropolitan—Outside City of Brisbane

Food and Drink ..	15	86	163	1,065	364	469
Sawmills, Plywood ..	8	76	139	359	181	114
Clothing	7	99	80	263	179	120
Vehicles	19	123	201	561	350	284
Other Metal Industries..	7	78	193	3,121	597	632
Other Industries ..	22	618	1,798	12,203	6,092	12,809
<i>Total</i>	78	1,080	2,575	17,573	7,763	14,429

Total Metropolitan Division

Butter and Cheese ..	3	189	430	5,352	1,058	808
Meat (incl Bacon) ..	16	3,868	8,798	84,185	17,129	9,636
Other Food, Drink ..	213	6,849	14,114	109,441	35,786	38,010
Sawmills, Plywood ..	71	1,650	3,334	15,313	5,675	4,442
Furniture, Bedding ..	170	2,526	4,801	19,767	8,247	6,480
Wool Scours, &c ..	6	179	471	1,739	674	318
Boots and Shoes ..	19	891	1,481	4,458	2,249	1,371
Millinery, Dressmaking	63	1,420	1,759	5,097	2,668	1,423
All Other Clothing ..	185	4,324	5,681	15,720	9,218	5,585
Vehicles	464	7,485	16,066	44,993	24,643	18,927
Other Metal Industries..	502	16,674	38,820	145,332	64,991	47,197
Printing, Stationery ..	129	5,496	12,875	53,732	26,249	29,623
Other Industries ..	437	10,394	22,546	112,711	51,270	41,591
<i>Total</i>	2,278	61,945	131,177	617,839	249,856	205,411

Moreton Division

Butter and Cheese ..	14	332	670	11,553	1,377	2,093
Meat (incl Bacon) ..	7	862	2,185	34,261	4,993	6,337
Other Food, Drink ..	110	973	1,821	12,199	4,123	7,667
Sawmills, Plywood ..	118	1,228	2,089	7,975	3,775	1,978
Furniture, Bedding ..	20	96	155	722	308	193
Clothing	54	431	466	1,295	871	809
Vehicles	139	3,852	7,737	15,677	9,864	3,867
Other Metal Industries..	61	728	1,524	5,028	2,440	1,884
Printing, Stationery ..	13	201	388	819	598	550
Other Industries ..	91	2,362	4,398	18,420	10,014	6,206
<i>Total</i>	637	11,065	21,434	197,948	38,363	31,584

Maryborough Division

Raw Sugar	7	1,564	4,419	23,735	5,452	18,343
Butter and Cheese ..	15	251	523	11,032	995	1,604
Other Food, Drink ..	97	1,358	2,400	23,492	6,620	5,003
Sawmills, Plywood ..	91	1,312	2,530	7,788	4,136	1,846
Furniture, Bedding ..	23	99	139	478	240	132
Clothing	34	137	113	353	273	295
Vehicles	196	1,213	2,051	5,694	3,196	2,172
Other Metal Industries..	62	1,779	4,539	14,719	6,656	3,131
Printing, Stationery ..	14	206	433	871	661	713
Other Industries ..	43	387	740	2,657	1,528	1,143
<i>Total</i>	532	8,306	17,887	90,819	29,757	34,382

FACTORIES, INDUSTRY GROUPS AND STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, 1964-65—*contd*

Industry	Estab- lish- ments	Workers ¹	Salaries and Wages ²	Output	Production (Value Added)	Land, Buildings, and Plant
	No	No	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
<i>Downs Division</i>						
Butter and Cheese ..	26	475	1,055	12,281	1,657	2,227
Meat (incl Bacon) ..	5	1,065	2,472	26,381	4,188	2,402
Other Food, Drink ..	108	797	1,402	12,544	3,767	3,577
Sawmills, Plywood ..	93	739	1,322	5,102	2,322	1,082
Furniture, Bedding ..	16	47	45	217	120	87
Clothing	53	336	356	891	680	717
Vehicles	228	1,820	3,079	8,566	4,821	3,623
Other Metal Industries ..	82	1,521	3,252	10,234	4,875	2,952
Printing, Stationery ..	24	352	727	1,707	1,187	831
Other Industries ..	62	614	1,218	4,108	2,269	1,817
<i>Total</i>	<i>697</i>	<i>7,766</i>	<i>14,929</i>	<i>82,030</i>	<i>25,887</i>	<i>19,315</i>
<i>Roma Division</i>						
Food and Drink ..	20	262	697	6,423	1,620	1,175
Sawmills, Plywood ..	21	123	236	983	485	301
Metal Industries ..	43	241	405	1,079	641	629
Other Industries ..	14	38	50	131	93	181
<i>Total</i>	<i>98</i>	<i>664</i>	<i>1,387</i>	<i>8,617</i>	<i>2,838</i>	<i>2,285</i>
<i>South Western Division</i>						
Food and Drink ..	10	43	58	262	117	133
Metal Industries ..	30	157	275	832	437	318
Other Industries ..	10	36	45	137	82	127
<i>Total</i>	<i>50</i>	<i>236</i>	<i>378</i>	<i>1,230</i>	<i>686</i>	<i>579</i>
<i>Rockhampton Division</i>						
Butter and Cheese ..	5	138	260	4,823	1,323	1,076
Other Food, Drink ..	58	1,262	3,144	19,511	5,276	5,138
Sawmills, Plywood ..	54	368	598	2,405	1,306	844
Furniture, Bedding ..	11	51	68	216	113	70
Clothing	32	118	106	300	225	319
Vehicles	109	1,757	3,726	7,143	4,830	1,668
Other Metal Industries ..	48	580	1,244	10,529	2,402	1,124
Printing, Stationery ..	8	142	280	766	517	516
Other Industries ..	41	298	545	3,721	1,326	1,751
<i>Total</i>	<i>366</i>	<i>4,714</i>	<i>9,970</i>	<i>49,415</i>	<i>17,318</i>	<i>12,506</i>
<i>Central Western Division</i>						
Food and Drink ..	20	72	81	508	251	210
Sawmills, Plywood ..	4	35	60	185	82	55
Clothing	14	37	31	108	83	107
Metal Industries ..	42	239	538	1,533	827	725
Other Industries ..	13	48	74	182	117	244
<i>Total</i>	<i>93</i>	<i>481</i>	<i>785</i>	<i>2,516</i>	<i>1,360</i>	<i>1,341</i>
<i>Far Western Division</i>						
Food and Drink ..	4	12	8	71	35	24
Other Industries ..	7	29	53	133	84	89
<i>Total</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>41</i>	<i>61</i>	<i>204</i>	<i>119</i>	<i>114</i>

FACTORIES, INDUSTRY GROUPS AND STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, 1964-65—contd

Industry	Estab-lish-ments	Workers ¹	Salaries and Wages ²	Output	Production (Value Added)	Land, Buildings, and Plant
	No	No	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
Mackay Division						
Raw Sugar	8	2,001	6,281	54,451	12,313	26,047
Other Food, Drink ..	25	322	690	3,769	1,458	1,977
Sawmills, Plywood ..	21	168	260	1,027	470	380
Furniture, Bedding ..	15	53	72	293	141	88
Clothing	16	100	96	336	217	183
Vehicles	71	446	780	2,352	1,344	1,030
Other Metal Industries ..	33	495	1,168	3,750	1,773	1,215
Printing, Stationery ..	6	125	264	522	403	318
Other Industries ..	19	200	451	3,859	1,385	1,341
<i>Total</i>	<i>214</i>	<i>3,910</i>	<i>10,062</i>	<i>70,358</i>	<i>19,506</i>	<i>32,577</i>
Townsville Division						
Raw Sugar	4	1,096	3,939	28,316	6,843	20,600
Meat (incl Bacon) ..	6	1,309	3,277	22,911	5,020	4,331
Other Food, Drink ..	50	358	550	3,284	1,465	1,642
Sawmills, Plywood ..	9	123	263	1,586	743	483
Furniture, Bedding ..	16	82	116	583	250	192
Clothing	23	101	104	367	278	329
Vehicles	86	1,508	3,144	6,011	4,134	1,833
Other Metal Industries ..	59	1,334	3,489	36,177	5,048	11,270
Printing, Stationery ..	14	237	497	1,826	921	1,101
Other Industries ..	41	581	1,341	7,698	3,729	3,338
<i>Total</i>	<i>308</i>	<i>6,729</i>	<i>16,719</i>	<i>108,758</i>	<i>28,431</i>	<i>45,120</i>
Cairns Division						
Raw Sugar	10	2,986	10,022	64,641	16,460	41,468
Other Food, Drink ..	77	911	1,872	14,390	4,239	5,557
Sawmills, Plywood ..	71	1,558	3,050	9,207	4,931	3,378
Furniture, Bedding ..	18	103	149	435	237	227
Clothing	25	103	93	362	245	403
Vehicles	120	894	1,683	4,522	2,642	2,035
Other Metal Industries ..	74	798	1,791	6,342	2,998	1,733
Printing, Stationery ..	12	159	321	799	529	599
Other Industries ..	39	407	965	6,816	2,600	1,713
<i>Total</i>	<i>446</i>	<i>7,919</i>	<i>19,946</i>	<i>107,514</i>	<i>34,881</i>	<i>57,114</i>
Peninsula Division						
Metal Industries ..	5	40	75	214	129	71
Other Industries ..	5	14	13	58	26	37
<i>Total</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>54</i>	<i>88</i>	<i>273</i>	<i>155</i>	<i>108</i>
North Western Division						
Food and Drink ..	18	99	165	797	379	398
Metal Industries ..	26	729	1,933	44,772	5,575	16,824
Clothing	7	21	19	81	62	75
Other Industries ..	8	48	120	295	178	311
<i>Total</i>	<i>59</i>	<i>897</i>	<i>2,237</i>	<i>45,945</i>	<i>6,194</i>	<i>17,608</i>
Total Queensland ..	5,899	114,727	247,061	1,293,466	455,351	460,044

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, 1964-65

Statistical Division	Processing		Sheltered		Competitive			
	Workers ¹	Production (Value Added)	Workers ¹	Production (Value Added)	Workers ¹	Production (Value Added)		
	No	\$1,000	No	\$1,000	No	\$1,000		
Metropolitan—								
Central City Areas	929	3,866	8,615	31,617	14,496	49,328		
North Side Inner ..	643	3,233	1,858	7,397	4,658	23,388		
North Side Outer	2,007	8,347	1,505	5,646	4,132	17,355		
Western ..	243	696	1,036	4,188	1,144	7,541		
South Side Inner ..	449	1,867	1,134	4,480	1,837	6,158		
South Side Outer ..	3,846	18,257	2,619	10,231	6,294	24,292		
Bayside	211	677	326	1,067	412	1,643		
Rural	1,224	4,746	469	1,908	778	4,166		
Outside Brisbane	117	377	357	1,703	606	5,683		
Total Metropolitan ..	9,669	42,066	17,919	68,237	34,357	139,555		
Moreton	2,913	12,120	4,760	12,945	3,392	13,298		
Maryborough ..	3,849	13,818	1,958	5,511	2,499	10,428		
Downs	2,637	10,258	2,733	7,743	2,396	7,886		
Roma	} 334	1,913	{ 297	833	39	100		
South Western ..							186	515	44	163
Total South² ..	9,733	38,109	9,934	27,547	8,370	31,875		
Rockhampton ..	1,503	7,195	2,333	6,789	878	3,334		
Central Western ..	42	100	375	1,086	} 70	192		
Far Western ..	..	..	35	101		
Total Central ..	1,545	7,295	2,743	7,976	948	3,526		
Mackay	2,325	13,521	755	2,501	830	3,484		
Townsville ..	3,044	14,035	2,153	6,498	1,532	7,898		
Cairns	} 5,406	27,510	{ 1,459	4,389	1,481	7,411		
Peninsula							47	117
North Western ..							422	1,585	55	217
Total North ..	10,775	55,066	4,836	15,090	3,898	19,010		
Total Queensland ..	31,722	142,536	35,432	118,850	47,573	193,965		

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 3 per cent while those in sheltered and competitive industries have increased by 14 and 27 per cent respectively. In 1964-65, 72 per cent of the workers in competitive industries, 51 per cent of those in sheltered industries, and 30 per cent of those in processing industries worked in the metropolitan area. In 1954-55 the corresponding percentages were 76, 47, and 29. While the general pattern has not changed much, some of the individual statistical divisions have shown considerable development in competitive manufacture. Competitive production has increased in Townsville, Moreton, Maryborough, Mackay, and Cairns over the ten-year period at a faster rate than in Brisbane, but the numbers of workers are much fewer in these country centres than in Brisbane.

Female Employment—Female employment in factories in 1910 was 20 per cent of the total employment. The percentage dropped to 16 in 1925-26, but rose during the depression and again in the war years to reach a peak of 22 per cent in 1942-43. Since then, a relatively greater increase in the number of male employees in factories has reduced the female percentage. It was 18 per cent in 1964-65. Among the industry groups shown in the table on the next page, the clothing and footwear industries employed 29 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 1965 was 22,701, compared with 16,481 in 1955. This represented 19.9 per cent of the average total employment throughout 1964-65, compared with 16.7 per cent in 1955. Employees under 16 years of age, both boys and girls, now number 367 more than ten years ago, and all employees from 16 to 20 inclusive 5,853 more, their proportions of average total factory employment throughout 1964-65 being 2.8 per cent and 17.0 per cent respectively.

Considering each sex separately, juvenile employment as a percentage of all employment in June 1965, compared with June 1955, in brackets, was as follows:—Under 16 years, males 2.0 (2.2), females 6.9 (6.8); 16 years and under 21 years, males 14.2 (11.2), females 31.1 (28.3).

General Employment—The following table shows details of employment in factories for 1964-65, and totals for each of the last ten years.

FACTORIES, EMPLOYMENT AND INDUSTRY GROUPS, QUEENSLAND, 1964-65

Industry	Estab- lish- ments	All Workers ¹			Juveniles ²			
		M	F	Total	Under 16 Years		Aged 16 and under 21	
					M	F	M	F
	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Raw Sugar	31	7,722	202	7,924	55	1	681	96
Butter and Cheese	66	1,286	186	1,472	21	9	139	79
Meat (incl Bacon)	44	7,355	1,294	8,649	317	94	987	347
Other Food, Drink	800	7,731	3,597	11,328	151	167	930	862
Sawmills, Plywood	555	6,612	652	7,264	144	31	649	184
Furniture, Bedding	291	2,526	529	3,055	94	24	481	129
Wool Scours, &c	8	181	5	186	2	..	10	..
Boots and Shoes	21	437	463	900	12	31	63	138
Millinery, Dressmaking	68	93	1,422	1,515	..	165	5	491
All Other Clothing	449	1,512	4,121	5,633	39	448	190	1,404
Vehicles	1,596	18,617	1,267	19,884	326	36	2,977	456
Other Metal Industries	950	22,132	2,174	24,306	322	40	3,556	605
Printing, Stationery	230	5,055	1,921	6,976	76	141	790	711
Other Industries	790	12,143	3,076	15,219	271	224	1,588	912
Total	5,899	93,402	20,909	114,311	1,830	1,411	13,046	6,414

SUMMARY FOR TEN YEARS

1955-56	5,305	83,222	17,337	100,559	1,743	1,199	9,080	4,719
1956-57	5,465	83,972	17,522	101,494	1,708	1,205	9,044	4,714
1957-58	5,452	82,913	16,967	99,880	1,588	1,151	9,265	4,713
1958-59	5,572	85,469	17,289	102,758	1,571	1,226	9,479	4,829
1959-60	5,681	85,020	17,698	102,718	1,588	1,271	9,894	5,187
1960-61	5,809	84,524	17,963	102,487	1,477	1,318	9,356	4,942
1961-62	5,756	82,160	17,497	99,657	1,518	1,564	9,921	5,133
1962-63	5,828	84,549	18,454	103,003	1,664	1,630	10,872	5,670
1963-64	5,887	89,126	19,565	108,691	1,987	1,494	11,920	6,173
1964-65	5,899	93,402	20,909	114,311	1,830	1,411	13,046	6,414

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

² Number on pay-roll on pay-day.

Size of Establishment—In the ten years ended 1964-65, the number of large factories employing more than 100 persons increased by 24, while the employment therein increased by 6,612. They had 47.0 per cent of all workers in 1964-65, compared with 47.7 per cent ten years earlier. The proportion in factories with up to 10 workers decreased from 16.0 to 14.9 per cent. The number of workers in factories with from 11 to 100 workers increased during the ten years by 7,633, and the proportion of total employment in these factories increased from 36.3 to 38.1 per cent. The number of factories with fewer than 4 workers increased from 1,760 to 2,036, with an increase in employment from 3,673 to 4,253, both being 3.7 per cent of the total.

Of the industry groups shown below, production was concentrated most heavily in large establishments in raw sugar, where practically 100 per cent of employment was provided in works with more than 100 workers; in meat (including bacon), 91 per cent; other metal industries, 50 per cent; boots and shoes, 49 per cent; printing and stationery, 43 per cent; and vehicles, 41 per cent. Small-scale organisation was most apparent in furniture, &c, vehicles (which include motor repair workshops), and other food and drink (which include bakeries), where 27, 26, and 22 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, 1964-65

Industry	Number of Workers Engaged in Establishment							All Establishments
	Under 4	4	5 to 10	11 to 20	21 to 50	51 to 100	101 and Over	
Raw Sugar	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No
Butter and Cheese	8	4	122	280	710	55	7,848	7,924
Meat (incl Bacon)	2	4	40	48	127	533	7,895	8,649
Other Food, Drink	688	384	1,458	1,034	1,694	1,700	4,463	11,421
Sawmills, Plywood	322	168	1,177	1,290	1,892	1,468	995	7,312
Furniture, Bedding	205	83	530	739	779	173	551	3,060
Wool Scours, &c	2	4	15	30	24	..	111	186
Boots and Shoes	13	4	25	29	113	277	439	900
Millinery, Dressmaking ..	21	12	132	185	611	332	222	1,515
All Other Clothing	368	184	761	454	1,136	1,292	1,450	5,645
Vehicles	1,482	772	2,823	2,286	2,893	1,420	8,220	19,896
Other Metal Industries ..	532	308	1,641	2,445	3,900	3,447	12,197	24,470
Printing, Stationery	104	32	380	723	1,367	1,353	3,019	6,978
Other Industries	506	264	1,568	1,616	3,162	1,995	6,186	15,297
Total	4,253	2,223	10,672	11,159	18,408	14,121	53,891	114,727
Number of Factories	2,036	556	1,556	770	583	202	196	5,899

SUMMARY FOR TEN YEARS

1955-56	3,733	2,092	10,389	9,703	15,329	11,356	48,807	101,409
1956-57	3,819	2,300	10,705	10,119	15,413	11,764	47,814	101,934
1957-58	3,869	2,172	10,716	9,918	16,030	11,036	47,002	100,743
1958-59	4,005	2,236	10,444	10,282	16,556	10,596	49,384	103,503
1959-60	4,104	2,260	10,706	10,370	16,247	12,079	47,777	103,543
1960-61	4,334	2,364	10,822	9,958	16,548	11,675	47,739	103,440
1961-62	4,400	2,204	10,473	9,794	16,499	11,315	45,444	100,129
1962-63	4,479	2,152	10,570	10,463	16,555	11,892	47,503	103,614
1963-64	4,401	2,080	10,848	10,846	17,582	12,643	51,067	109,467
1964-65	4,253	2,223	10,672	11,159	18,408	14,121	53,891	114,727

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 204 for explanation of "Production".)

FACTORY OUTPUT AND COSTS, QUEENSLAND, 1964-65

Industry	Output	Power, Fuel, Light, &c, Used	Other Materials Used	Production (Value Added)	Salaries and Wages ¹
	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
Raw Sugar	176,086	1,535	132,138	42,413	25,433
Butter and Cheese	46,254	589	39,010	6,654	3,125
Meat (incl Bacon)	201,593	2,597	160,399	38,597	21,028
Other Food, Drink	166,738	3,487	106,942	56,309	21,760
Sawmills, Plywood	51,608	1,001	26,667	23,941	13,753
Furniture, Bedding	22,716	117	12,941	9,658	5,546
Wool Scours, &c	1,764	75	997	692	483
Boots and Shoes	4,494	23	2,198	2,273	1,492
Millinery, Dressmaking	5,504	34	2,628	2,842	1,870
All Other Clothing	19,493	358	7,089	12,046	6,987
Vehicles	100,057	1,126	40,587	58,345	40,177
Other Metal Industries	275,567	4,532	174,987	96,049	57,193
Printing, Stationery	61,259	1,119	28,907	31,232	15,894
Other Industries	160,333	5,913	80,119	74,300	32,319
Total	1,293,466	22,507	815,608	455,351	247,061

SUMMARY FOR TEN YEARS

1955-56	720,054	13,080	458,313	248,661	141,703
1956-57	767,110	14,431	485,852	266,828	151,915
1957-58	783,326	14,582	493,181	275,564	154,235
1958-59	870,699	16,600	556,942	297,157	167,072
1959-60	904,499	17,094	577,953	309,452	174,626
1960-61	948,644	17,277	606,244	325,123	179,907
1961-62	957,129	17,769	604,791	334,569	182,035
1962-63	1,089,319	19,922	708,389	361,009	191,196
1963-64	1,249,739	21,803	807,263	420,673	213,916
1964-65	1,293,466	22,507	815,608	455,351	247,061

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, 1964-65

Industry	Engines Used	Land, Buildings, and Plant	Per Worker ¹			Per 1,000 Mean Population
			Production (Value Added)	Salaries and Wages ²	Land, Bldgs, and Plant	Production
	H.P.	\$1,000	\$	\$	\$	\$
Raw Sugar	161,341	109,456	5,352	3,210	13,813	26,571
Butter and Cheese	22,551	8,241	4,521	2,123	5,599	4,169
Meat (incl Bacon)	37,407	28,960	4,463	2,432	3,348	24,180
Other Food and Drink	61,249	60,866	4,971	2,075	5,373	35,276
Sawmills, Plywood	98,313	14,804	3,296	2,017	2,038	14,998
Furniture, Bedding	8,819	7,471	3,161	1,987	2,446	6,051
Wool Scours, &c	1,644	365	3,722	2,598	1,960	434
Boots and Shoes	699	1,406	2,526	1,686	1,562	1,424
Millinery, Dressmaking	446	1,515	1,876	1,279	1,000	1,780
All Other Clothing	4,167	8,813	2,138	1,362	1,565	7,547
Vehicles	41,323	37,041	2,934	2,168	1,863	36,551
Other Metal Industries	93,980	87,272	3,952	2,414	3,591	60,173
Printing, Stationery	28,810	34,481	4,477	2,330	4,943	19,566
Other Industries	109,365	59,353	4,882	2,184	3,900	46,547
Total	670,114	460,044	3,983	2,253	4,025	285,266

SUMMARY FOR TEN YEARS

1955-56	473,524	208,187	2,473	1,478	2,070	182,705
1956-57	481,687	225,336	2,629	1,573	2,220	191,412
1957-58	512,409	248,034	2,759	1,625	2,483	193,786
1958-59	522,829	263,893	2,892	1,707	2,568	204,795
1959-60	549,262	291,643	3,012	1,786	2,839	209,372
1960-61	569,626	325,544	3,172	1,847	3,176	216,215
1961-62	581,680	338,466	3,357	1,919	3,396	219,102
1962-63	603,001	359,159	3,505	1,945	3,487	232,759
1963-64	634,444	390,668	3,870	2,057	3,594	267,434
1964-65	670,114	460,044	3,983	2,253	4,025	285,266

¹ Average over whole year. ² The figures in this column exclude working proprietors' drawings, and the rates are calculated on employees only.

Interpretation of the figures in the second part of the table should take account of price changes which occurred during the period. For instance, production per worker in money terms has increased from \$2,473 to \$3,983, or by 61 per cent. However, this is not a measure of the increase in physical terms, or the productivity of the worker. The relatively fixed item of land, buildings, and plant (capital) is not only affected by price changes but also by the extent to which factories currently revalue their assets. Fixed capital per worker will obviously rise in periods of low employment.

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

QUANTITIES OF PRINCIPAL FACTORY PRODUCTS, QUEENSLAND

Commodity	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
Aerated Waters .. 1,000 Gal	11,355	12,160	12,595	13,239	14,581
Arrowroot Tons	236	352	263	337	369
Biscuits 1,000 Lb	21,207	21,389	21,321	23,919	25,040
Blankets 100 Pairs	144	155	212	115	255
Bran and Pollard .. 1,000 Bush	5,566	5,556	5,879	6,461	6,531
Bread 1,000 Lb	227,159	230,374	232,913	233,809	234,470
Bricks, Clay 1,000	72,906	67,898	66,240	83,765	89,910
Butter 1,000 Lb	69,621	79,841	81,660	79,220	73,546
Cheese 1,000 Lb	16,177	20,101	22,851	21,263	19,095
Cloth, Woollen 1,000 Sq Yds	1,472	1,453	1,876	1,732	2,001
Confectionery .. 1,000 Lb	3,321	3,566	3,396	3,512	2,829
Cordials and Syrups ¹ .. 100 Gal	7,381	8,095	9,730	10,321	11,953
Cotton Lint 1,000 Lb	5,540	3,830	4,683	3,211	2,239
Flour, Wheaten ² .. Tons	153,648	148,251	154,060	172,617	174,804
Footwear—					
Boots, Shoes, Sandals 100 Pairs	13,882	14,449	14,466	15,990	18,161
Slippers 100 Pairs	4,132	4,788	4,835	5,229	5,028
Fruit, Preserved ³ .. 1,000 Lb	59,926	73,943	74,410	78,196	84,033
Hides and Skins 1,000	3,009	2,921	2,890	3,246	3,884
Jam 1,000 Lb	8,870	13,499	11,791	12,932	11,149
Leather, Dressed .. 1,000 Sq Ft	10,409	11,785	14,938 ⁴	18,030 ⁴	18,100 ⁴
„ Sole 1,000 Lb	5,929	4,331	5,116	5,970	5,673
Lime, Quick Tons	10,657	10,495	11,775	16,447	17,033
Meat—					
Beef and Veal .. 1,000 Lb	377,697	430,118	484,866	493,081	475,674
Mutton and Lamb 1,000 Lb	56,246	54,559	45,809	54,006	69,681
Pork 1,000 Lb	18,023	17,120	19,870	22,155	21,358
Bacon and Ham .. 1,000 Lb	13,784	16,607	16,409	15,287	15,610
Canned Products .. 1,000 Lb	33,976	36,241	28,532	26,667	31,653
Paints and Enamels—					
Liquid 1,000 Gal	1,233	1,291	1,350	1,580	1,653
Paste and Powder .. 1,000 Lb	1,855	1,776	1,844	1,832	1,560
Pickles, Sauces, &c .. 1,000 Pts	1,945	2,168	2,237	2,765	3,033
Plywood 1,000 Sq Ft	112,414	98,086	85,745	97,253	94,766
Soap Tons	5,933	5,393	5,519	2,867	2,553
Stoves, Ovens, and Ranges .. No	14,682	19,796	23,380	31,898	42,692
Sugar, Raw Tons	1,319,633	1,315,393	1,770,084	1,648,273	1,854,883
Tallow ⁵ Tons	29,953	38,365	45,971	48,496	44,655
Timber, Sawn ⁶ —					
Hardwoods .. 1,000 S. Ft	148,679	126,039	125,138	134,522	136,936
Softwoods, Natural 1,000 S. Ft	49,279	40,205	43,942	46,330	47,268
„ Plantation 1,000 S. Ft	13,172	12,936	15,138	16,421	18,214
„ Sleepers .. 1,000 S. Ft	28,802	21,746	21,779	26,287	20,486
Veneers 1,000 Sq Ft	136,797	133,014	169,010	177,551	186,967
Water Heating Systems .. No	16,742	17,019	16,031	18,542	20,811
Wheatmeal Tons	8,531	8,396	9,749	9,334	9,083
Wool, Scoured .. 1,000 Lb	13,460	14,058	14,641	12,018	13,979

¹ Excluding concentrates. ² Including sharps. ³ Including pulped fruit.
⁴ Including dressed splits. ⁵ Including dripping. ⁶ Australian grown only and excluding timber sawn and used in plywood and case mills of which the 1964-65 quantities (in 1,000 super feet) were as follows:—Hardwoods, 3,371; natural softwoods, 222; plantation softwoods, 2,686. 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	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
Aerated Waters	6,708	7,393	8,111	8,538	9,873
Arrowroot	54	85	64	89	87
Biscuits	4,941	5,131	5,242	5,908	6,361
Blankets	96	129	142	71	200
Bran and Pollard	2,315	2,300	2,485	2,604	2,843
Bread	14,749	15,816	16,449	17,490	18,231
Bricks, Clay	2,546	2,299	2,479	3,300	3,830
Butter ⁷	30,711	32,461	32,674	33,853	32,150
Cheese ⁷	3,865	4,483	5,090	5,340	5,153
Cloth, Woollen	1,740	1,571	2,169	2,512	2,955
Confectionery	910	960	905	919	833
Cordials and Syrups ¹	1,114	1,192	1,621	1,712	1,756
Cotton Lint	1,952	1,457	1,724	1,235	858
Flour, Wheaten ²	11,656	11,448	12,126	12,949	13,000
Footwear—					
Boots, Shoes, Sandals	4,259	4,171	4,445	4,861	5,091
Slippers	649	732	727	784	730
Fruit, Preserved ³	8,550	10,807	10,824	11,049	11,866
Hides and Skins	5,615	6,471	8,165	7,578	8,464
Jam	1,408	2,137	1,828	2,002	1,801
Leather, Dressed	3,530	4,348	4,732 ⁴	5,377 ⁴	5,258 ⁴
Sole	2,096	1,549	1,747	1,914	1,732
Lime, Quick	160	160	273	291	250
Meat—					
Beef and Veal	80,265	89,314	101,060	114,151	116,652
Mutton and Lamb	8,307	6,783	6,116	9,072	13,373
Pork	4,525	4,119	5,477	7,105	7,597
Bacon and Ham	7,898	8,975	8,475	8,535	9,910
Canned Products	12,375	13,197	10,419	9,319	11,158
Paints and Enamels—					
Liquid	5,107	5,371	5,715	6,299	6,886
Paste and Powder	331	328	312	295	259
Pickles, Sauces, &c	505	540	559	644	742
Plywood	9,046	8,301	8,010	8,804	9,050
Soap	1,273	1,191	1,291	552	451
Stoves, Ovens, and Ranges	1,280	1,883	2,217	2,764	4,288
Sugar, Raw	125,916	123,168	165,565	207,975	173,287
Tallow ⁵	4,861	5,193	5,379	6,212	7,776
Timber, Sawn ⁶ —					
Hardwoods	22,342	16,549	16,761	18,022	19,741
Softwoods, Natural	6,470	5,165	5,639	5,961	6,198
Plantation	1,314	1,399	1,498	1,660	1,827
Sleepers	1,644	1,263	1,232	1,486	1,173
Veneers	1,851	2,230	2,487	2,563	2,892
Water Heating Systems	1,026	1,012	959	1,096	1,234
Wheatmeal	696	694	835	810	774
Wool, Scoured	15,868	17,695	12,531	8,892	11,238

¹ to ⁶ See notes ¹ to ⁶ to table on page 217.

⁷ Including subsidy or bounty.

The list of items in the preceding tables is by no means a complete list of the important products of Queensland's factories. It is restricted by the necessity of having purely homogeneous and uniform items, and, further, by the necessity to preserve, in both Queensland and Australian statistics, the confidential information in individual returns when a commodity is produced by less than three factories.

Factory Stocks—Figures for the value of stocks held by factories are compiled from the annual factory census. They cover materials used, work in progress, and finished goods. Details of the book value of stocks held by factories in each of the main subdivisions of secondary industry in Queensland are set out below with comparative figures of the number of establishments and their output. Because of difficulties in the uniform definition and assessment of stocks, bakeries, boot-repairing and dry-cleaning establishments, and motor garages are excluded from all columns of the table.

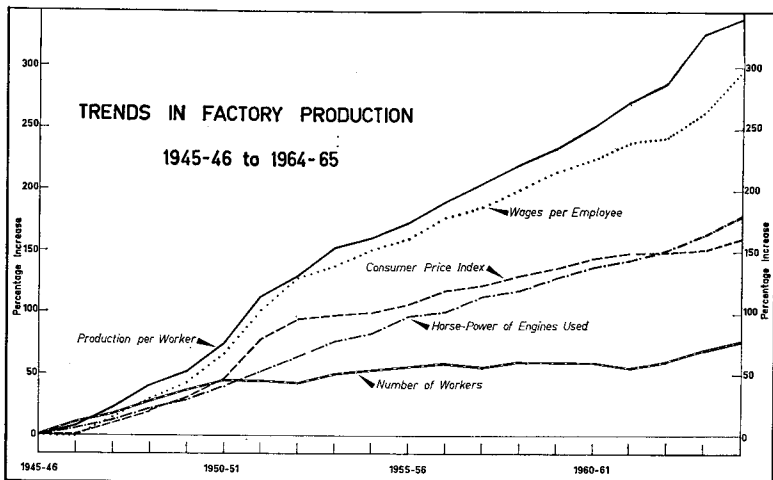
FACTORY STOCKS, QUEENSLAND, 1964-65

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	176.1	5.7	.. ¹	7.3	.. ¹
Butter and Cheese ..	66	46.3	1.5	2.1	1.8	1.5
Meat (incl Bacon) ..	44	201.6	5.7	10.7	6.3	9.7
Other Food, Drink ..	344	141.1	12.8	8.7	12.9	9.1
Sawmills, Plywood ..	555	51.6	4.6	4.0	5.1	4.1
Furniture, Bedding ..	291	22.7	2.5	0.6	2.7	0.8
Wool Scours, &c ..	8	1.8	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹
Boots and Shoes ..	21	4.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Millinery, Dressmaking	68	5.5	0.6	0.3	0.7	0.3
All Other Clothing ..	123	13.9	1.8	0.8	2.2	0.8
Vehicles	385	55.0	7.3	1.1	11.1	2.2
Other Metal Industries ..	950	275.6	35.2	5.7	49.9	7.4
Printing, Stationery ..	230	61.3	7.8	1.6	9.0	1.4
Other Industries ..	790	160.3	18.8	10.2	21.1	12.2
Total	3,906	1,217.2	104.7	46.2	130.5	50.0

¹ Less than \$50,000.

Factory Efficiency—The following graph illustrates how increasing mechanisation has allowed factories to increase production rapidly, with only a moderate increase in the number of workers. It also shows that

salaries and wages have risen at a rate comparable with the rate of improvement in efficiency as suggested by the value of production per worker. To assist in making allowances for price rises during the period, the percentage increase in the Consumer Price Index has also been plotted.



11 HEAT, LIGHT, AND POWER

Electricity—Forty-eight generating stations classified for statistical purposes as electricity suppliers operated in 1964-65. These were all establishments whose main purpose was to supply electricity to outside consumers. There were, in addition, 19 factories—16 sugar mills, a sawmill, a distillery, and a wool scour—and a mining establishment which generated electric power for their own use and sold small amounts. In addition, a large number of factories generated for their own use only. None of these is classified as a generating station in this section.

During 1964-65, 22 Local Authorities operated 26 generating stations. Regional Electricity Boards operated 11 stations. The Northern Electric Authority of Queensland operated 4 stations, and the Southern Electric Authority of Queensland 6 stations. The remaining station belonged to Mount Isa Mines. The Brisbane City Council's 3 thermal stations were transferred to the Southern Electric Authority in January 1963, and the Council took over all reticulation within the City of Brisbane. The hydro-electric station at Somerset Dam is still operated by the Council, supplying power to the Southern Electric Authority.

The largest source of hydro-electric power in 1964-65 was the Tully Falls scheme (72,000 kW) which was commissioned on 21 September 1957. Other hydro-electric power stations were at Barron Gorge (60,000

kW), and Somerset Dam (3,200 kW). Among the other generators steam was the usual power for the larger undertakings, and crude oil and gas engines for the smaller. At Roma locally produced natural gas was used. Recent developments are referred to on page 223.

ELECTRICITY GENERATING STATIONS, QUEENSLAND

Year	Establishments	Workers ¹	Salaries and Wages	Horse-power of Engines Used	Electricity Generated	Consumers Supplied ²	Value of Generating Stations ³
	No	No	\$1,000	H.P.	1,000kWh	No	\$1,000
1960-61 ..	57	1,646	3,769	967,356	2,583,272	404,444	102,176
1961-62 ..	52	1,648	3,980	931,032	2,715,127	419,257	109,569
1962-63 ..	51	1,682	3,963	988,826	2,982,083	439,161	109,260
1963-64 ..	52	1,682	4,181	1,135,133	3,330,468	457,427 ^r	123,605
1964-65 ..	48	1,637	4,625	1,084,890	3,517,572 ⁴	475,871	121,889

¹ Average for whole year. ² Consumers in Queensland supplied by Queensland electric authorities. ³ Recorded book values of land, buildings, and equipment of generating stations only, excluding all distribution plant. ⁴ In addition, 193,717(000) kWh were produced by factories which generate for their own use, and 11,971(000) kWh were sold by these factories. ^r Revised since last issue.

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

ELECTRICITY GENERATING STATIONS, AUSTRALIA, 1964-65

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 ..	49	4,116	11,412	28,045	14,703	122,501	512,921
Victoria ..	29	3,674	11,808	25,345	.. ⁵	82,280	251,329
Queensland ..	48	1,637	4,625	16,131	3,518	43,790	121,889
South Australia ..	27	1,597	4,340	9,761	2,811	24,062	87,582
Western Australia ..	85	1,015	2,750	8,709	1,464	21,105	38,125
Tasmania ..	15	354	1,125	19	.. ⁵	15,170	173,503
Total ..	253	12,393	36,060	88,009	34,541	308,906	1,185,349

¹ Average for whole year. ² Excluding electricity generated in some other factories (see previous page). ³ Valued at the generating station. ⁴ Values of land, buildings, and equipment of generating stations only. ⁵ Not available for separate publication, but included in total.

State Electricity Commission—Established in January 1938, the State Electricity Commission consisted of four Commissioners until 1 July 1948 when a single Commissioner for Electricity Supply was appointed. The Commission's main functions are to secure a proper and sufficient supply of electricity, to ensure the safety of the public, to review prices charged to consumers, to grant licenses to supply electricity, and to control and advise the electricity undertakings generally. It is also authorised to co-ordinate the industry's development throughout Queensland, and substantial progress has been made in this direction.

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

From 1 February 1953 the City Electric Light Co Ltd became, under legislation passed in 1952, a public undertaking called the Southern Electric Authority of Queensland, to the board of which the Commissioner for Electricity Supply and another government member were appointed. This authority had the right to supply the whole of the south-eastern corner of the State, excepting an area of the City of Brisbane which was supplied by the Brisbane City Council. From 1 January 1963, under an agreement between the Authority and the Council, the Southern Electric Authority became solely responsible for generation and main transmission for the whole south-eastern area of the State, and for selling electricity in bulk to the Council for distribution within the whole of Brisbane.

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

In co-ordinating the development of electricity supply in the rest of the State, the Commission had to face problems arising from low population density, an extensive primary producing economy, and a developing secondary industry. Development was planned on a regional basis and Regional Electricity Boards were constituted under *The Regional Electric Authorities Acts, 1945 to 1964*. Each Board comprises representatives of the Local Authorities within its region and a representative of the State Electricity Commission. The function of these Boards is to control the development of electricity supply within their regions and provision is made for the transfer to the Boards of Local Authority undertakings in other areas of the State. At June 1965 there were five Regional Electricity Boards—Cairns, Capricornia, Mackay, Townsville, and Wide Bay—Burnett. A new Board, the Central Western Regional Electricity Board, was constituted in 1966.

The Commission also acts as consultant on planning and development to those Local Authorities (mostly in the western areas of the State) who maintain electricity undertakings in small townships which cannot be included in regional areas at this stage. There is an increasing trend in this area for local generation at smaller centres to be replaced by transmission from larger towns, and this has also facilitated supply to rural consumers along the routes of these lines.

In the southern border areas, the most convenient source of electricity is from New South Wales generators. Texas, Inglewood, Yelarbon, Goondiwindi, and Talwood are supplied by the North-West County Council, and Wallangarra by Tenterfield Municipal Council, while Balonne Shire purchases in bulk from the Electricity Commission of New South Wales to supply Thallon, St. George, and Dirranbandi.

Electrical development in Regional Board areas is subsidised by the State Government up to 20 per cent of annual loan charges, with capital subsidies ranging up to 50 per cent for Local Authority operated electricity undertakings in isolated areas. Subsidies have been progressively reduced in view of the degree of development achieved and the financial position of the undertakings involved.

Development extending over a considerable period may be divided into recognisable stages. The first stage, which is now largely completed in the areas of the Regional Electricity Boards and the Southern Electric Authority, saw the construction of central power stations at the principal load centres, and of transmission systems supplying smaller centres and superseding local generation. Two of these main power stations are hydro-electric—the Kareeya Station at Tully Falls with an installed capacity of 72,000 kW and the Barron Gorge station of 60,000 kW capacity which was opened in September 1963, following which the original 3,800 kW hydro-electric station close to the Barron Falls itself ceased production. The remaining large generating stations are thermal, using coal as fuel.

The second stage provides for the interconnection of regional transmission systems to take advantage of lower production costs at larger power stations. At the same time, it is becoming more economic to locate power stations on coalfields rather than at load centres. The Southern Electric Authority is constructing a station at Swanbank on the West Moreton coalfields which was commissioned in May 1966 with an initial capacity of 66,000 kW and will have an ultimate capacity of 396,000 kW by 1969. This will supply the needs of the interconnected networks of Southern Electric Authority, the Brisbane City Council, the Dalby Town Council, and the Wide Bay—Burnett Regional Board. A second thermal station at Swanbank is planned with a capacity of 480,000 kW; a generating set of 120,000 kW is expected to be commissioned each year from 1970 to 1973. Callide power station on the Callide coalfields, commissioned in June 1965 with an initial capacity of 30,000 kW, will have an ultimate capacity of 150,000 kW. This will serve the Capricornia Regional Board which for the time being will continue in isolation from other systems.

The systems of the Cairns, Townsville, and Mackay Regional Boards, which are now all interconnected, are fed by the two North Queensland hydro-electric stations and by large thermal stations at Townsville (37,500 kW) and Mackay (15,250 kW, including 3,000 kW of diesel plant). Work is proceeding on a new station on the coalfield at Collinsville to be commissioned in 1968 with an initial capacity of two 30,000 kW sets and an ultimate capacity of 180,000 kW.

To co-ordinate the generation of power at all these stations and the main transmission to the distribution systems of the three Boards, a new Northern Electric Authority has been set up. It supplies in bulk to the Boards for distribution to consumers. The new Authority began operating in July 1964.

Electricity tariffs in Queensland are controlled by and are subject to review by the Commission. Tariffs in Queensland compare favourably with tariffs charged throughout mainland Australia.

The sale or use of any equipment that is considered to be unsafe or dangerous may be prohibited by the Commission. All articles which have been prescribed by the Commission must be approved by the Commission or the appropriate authority in another State before being offered for sale in Queensland.

From the calendar year 1938, at the beginning of which the Commission was established, to the financial year 1963-64, installed generating plant in Queensland has increased from 136,000 kW to 915,547 kW, the consumption of electricity has increased from 192.2m units to 2,580.9m units, and the number of consumers from 149,191 to 457,427. The original cost of assets in service has risen from \$13.8m to \$374.4m.

Areas supplied with electricity now include 93 per cent of the population of the State, and, of the ultimate consumption within Queensland in 1963-64, 45.1 per cent was domestic, 52.7 per cent commercial and industrial, 1.2 per cent for traction, and 1.0 per cent for public lighting. Electricity was supplied to 25,876 farming properties. Electrical transmission and distribution systems in the State comprised 34,180 circuit miles of line at 30 June 1965.

ELECTRICITY UNDERTAKINGS, QUEENSLAND, 1963-64

Number of Consumers Served	Undertakings	Consumers		Average Consumption per Consumer		Per Unit Sold	
		Domestic	Total	Domestic	Total	Average Production Cost	Average Normal Revenue
1— 100	8	394	553	831	1,574	12.54	8.83
101— 200	7	814	1,026	1,034	1,559	8.55	7.73
201— 500	4	844	1,035	1,193	2,236	7.71	6.96
501— 1,000	6	2,939	3,747	1,470	2,873	5.33	5.13
1,001—10,000	6	12,419	15,983	1,877	3,313	3.88	3.88
Over 10,000	7	365,569	435,088	3,027	5,774	2.15	2.23
Total	38	382,979	457,432	2,968	5,642	2.22	2.28

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 the general fund of the local Shire Council.

The average revenue per consumer amounted to \$128.65, and the average original capital cost per consumer of assets in service was \$818.50.

Gas—Gas was generated at fifteen gasworks in Queensland in 1964-65, four of the works being situated in the metropolitan area. All Queensland gasworks are privately owned and operated. The number of works was one less than in 1963-64, generation having ceased at Charters Towers where consumers were supplied with liquid petroleum gas in cylinders.

GASWORKS, QUEENSLAND

Year	Establishments	Workers ¹	Salaries and Wages	Coal Used	Town Gas Sold to Consumers	Consumers Supplied	Value of Works ²
	No	No	\$1,000	Tons	Million Cu Ft	No	\$1,000
1960-61 ..	16	329	643	196,464	2,834	136,355	5,735
1961-62 ..	16	332	676	193,379	2,810	137,892	5,731
1962-63 ..	16	313	672	189,379	2,832	138,501	5,650
1963-64 ..	16	323	665	190,114	2,860	139,033	5,554
1964-65 ..	15	298	672	176,485	2,863	139,481	5,827

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

Coke sold during 1964-65 amounted to 49,938 tons, valued at \$435,172, and 2,844,006 gallons of tar were sold for \$206,680. In the metropolitan area the four gasworks sold 2,156 million cubic feet of gas during 1964-65.

A comparison of the gasworks in the various States for 1964-65 is made in the table below.

GASWORKS, AUSTRALIA, 1964-65

State	Establishments	Workers ¹	Salaries and Wages	Coal Used	Gas Sold	Value of Output ²	Value of Works ³
	No	No	\$1,000	1,000 Tons	Million Cu Ft	\$1,000	\$1,000
New South Wales ..	35	1,122	3,278	734	.. ⁴	28,280	21,115
Victoria	30	1,347	3,869	213	19,722	26,113	39,493
Queensland	15	298	672	176	2,863	4,598	5,827
South Australia ..	4	.. ⁴	.. ⁴	.. ⁴	.. ⁴	.. ⁴	.. ⁴
Western Australia ..	3	.. ⁴	.. ⁴	.. ⁴	.. ⁴	.. ⁴	.. ⁴
Tasmania	2	.. ⁴	.. ⁴	.. ⁴	.. ⁴	.. ⁴	.. ⁴
Total	89	3,272	9,200	1,330	48,683	67,263	79,831

¹ Average for whole year. ² Value at gasworks. 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. The Queensland value of output at prices paid by consumers was \$6,778(000).

12 VALUE OF RECORDED PRODUCTION

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

NET VALUE¹ OF PRIMARY AND MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION, AUSTRALIA²

State	Average 3 Years Ended 30 June 1950 ³	Average 3 Years Ended 30 June 1953 ³	Average 3 Years Ended 30 June 1956 ³	Average 3 Years Ended 30 June 1959	Average 3 Years Ended 30 June 1962	Average 3 Years Ended 30 June 1965	Year Ended 30 June 1965
					r	s	s
PRIMARY⁴							
N.S. Wales	\$1,000 469,352	\$1,000 792,378	\$1,000 765,994	\$1,000 774,346	\$1,000 830,272	\$1,000 1,037,144	\$1,000 1,119,775
Victoria ..	293,968	501,164	514,292	547,342	609,346	732,289	767,842
Queensland	203,170	331,062	389,878	427,698	448,282	558,620	565,792
South Aust	138,330	231,700	225,396	239,292	228,948	297,433	318,812
Westn Aust	115,986	191,680	188,618	193,772	235,616	264,288	268,785
Tasmania ..	38,742	68,488	75,912	75,492	74,406	91,431	103,067
Total ..	1,259,548	2,116,472	2,160,090	2,257,942	2,426,870	2,981,205	3,144,073
Queensland Proportion	% 16.13	% 15.64	% 18.05	% 18.94	% 18.47	% 18.74	% 18.00

MANUFACTURING							
N.S. Wales	\$1,000 502,008	\$1,000 844,828	\$1,000 1,164,838	\$1,000 1,513,318	\$1,000 1,899,088	\$1,000 2,287,369	\$1,000 2,519,306
Victoria ..	373,670	645,368	901,658	1,135,636	1,414,174	1,766,611	1,948,263
Queensland	105,186	176,666	238,930	291,882	338,878	433,754	478,423
South Aust	89,764	159,426	221,456	266,574	337,966	434,942	498,328
Westn Aust	43,934	84,070	123,890	151,678	187,364	235,809	260,493
Tasmania ..	31,770	56,604	78,074	103,208	124,386	153,951	167,250
Total ..	1,146,332	1,966,962	2,728,846	3,462,296	4,301,856	5,312,436	5,872,063
Queensland Proportion	% 9.18	% 8.98	% 8.76	% 8.43	% 7.88	% 8.16	% 8.15

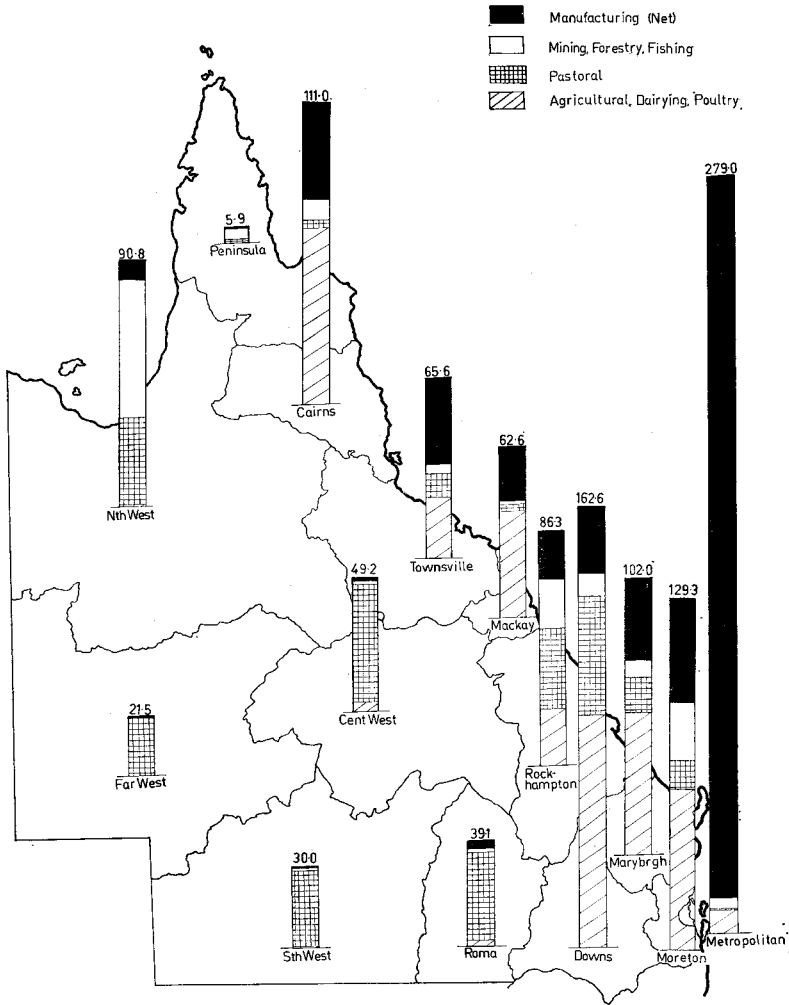
ALL PRODUCTION							
N.S. Wales	\$1,000 971,360	\$1,000 1,637,206	\$1,000 1,930,832	\$1,000 2,287,664	\$1,000 2,729,360	\$1,000 3,324,513	\$1,000 3,639,081
Victoria ..	667,638	1,146,532	1,415,950	1,682,978	2,023,520	2,498,900	2,716,105
Queensland	308,356	507,728	628,808	719,580	787,160	992,374	1,044,215
South Aust	228,094	391,126	446,852	505,866	566,914	732,375	817,140
Westn Aust	159,920	275,750	312,508	345,450	422,980	500,097	529,278
Tasmania ..	70,512	125,092	153,986	178,700	198,792	245,382	270,317
Total ..	2,405,880	4,083,434	4,888,936	5,720,238	6,728,726	8,293,641	9,016,136
Queensland Proportion	% 12.82	% 12.43	% 12.86	% 12.58	% 11.70	% 11.97	% 11.58

¹ The relation between "gross" and "net" values of primary production is shown in the table at the foot of page 229 and the concept of "net value" (value added) of manufacturing production is explained on page 204. ² Excluding Australian Capital Territory and Northern Territory. ³ Excluding amounts distributed from realisation of post-war wool stocks. The amount for Queensland is included in the table on page 230. ⁴ Including local value, i.e., gross value at place of production, for forestry, fisheries, and trapping; excluding uranium mining. r Revised since last issue. s Subject to revision.

GROSS VALUE OF RECORDED PRODUCTION 1964-65

By Statistical Divisions

(Amounts are in \$million)



Full details of value of production by statistical divisions are given in the table on pages 232 and 233.

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	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
Agricultural—					
Grain Crops	34,034	40,893	51,435	54,732	55,895
Hay	7,302	8,373	6,790	6,629	7,267
Other Fodder ¹	10,368	9,174	9,508	10,922	12,880
Sugar Cane	96,639	94,646	125,555	156,911	127,234
Fruit	16,140	16,735	17,706	17,286	19,642
Tobacco	14,166	14,368	16,757	16,833	11,027
All Other	24,793	26,361	24,727	31,121	36,696
Total	203,442	210,550	252,478	294,434	270,639
Pastoral—					
Wool (less Fellmongered, &c) ..	97,556	96,490	109,926	133,892	110,436
Sheep Killed in Factories ..	7,799	7,637	6,948	9,409	10,676
Sheep Killed Elsewhere ² ..	4,382	3,568	3,638	4,296	3,640
Net Exports of Live Sheep ..	-489	-745	-2,062	-130	1,431
<i>Total—Sheep-raising</i> ..	<i>109,248</i>	<i>106,950</i>	<i>118,450</i>	<i>147,467</i>	<i>126,183</i>
Cattle Killed in Factories ..	78,077	82,504	94,788	104,510	112,456
Cattle Killed Elsewhere ² ..	21,930	15,719	16,484	17,874	18,757
Net Exports of Live Cattle ..	18,535	7,012	11,270	10,432	13,308
<i>Total—Cattle-raising</i> ..	<i>118,542</i>	<i>105,235</i>	<i>122,542</i>	<i>132,816</i>	<i>144,521</i>
Horses	224	211	224	397	236
Total	228,014	212,396	241,216	280,680	270,939
Dairying and Pig-raising—					
Cream for Butter Factories ³ ..	26,013	29,006	30,336	28,940	27,356
Milk for Factories ⁴	5,468	6,584	7,244	7,246	6,821
Milk other than for Factories ..	16,847	16,804	16,705	17,414	18,599
Farmers' Butter and Cheese ..	169	127	117	112	105
<i>Total—Dairying</i>	<i>48,497</i>	<i>52,521</i>	<i>54,402</i>	<i>53,712</i>	<i>52,882</i>
Pigs Killed in Factories	12,545	11,564	13,267	14,409	15,917
Pigs Killed Elsewhere ²	1,442	1,176	1,563	1,680	1,623
Net Exports of Live Pigs	1,870	763	754	423	773
<i>Total—Pig-raising</i>	<i>15,857</i>	<i>13,503</i>	<i>15,584</i>	<i>16,512</i>	<i>18,313</i>
Total	64,354	66,024	69,986	70,224	71,195
Poultry—					
Poultry Slaughtered, &c	2,602	3,532	4,750	5,950	6,644
Eggs Produced	5,632	5,812	6,586	8,088	7,885
Total	8,234	9,344	11,336	14,038	14,528
Bee-keeping—					
Honey and Wax	168	116	264	272	404
Total Rural Production	504,212	498,430	575,280	659,648	627,706

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

Industry	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
Trapping—					
Furred Skins, &c	674	558	688	1,366	1,509
Forestry—					
Logs for Milling and Export ..	15,684	13,338	13,656	14,378	14,645
Firewood, Railway Timber, &c ..	3,656	2,490	2,518	3,030	3,131
Total	19,340	15,828	16,174	17,408	17,777
Fishing—					
Edible Fish	2,071	2,778	3,248	3,471	3,861
Whales	229	310	72	..	..
Other Fisheries	876	580	912	1,255	1,876
Total	3,176	3,668	4,232	4,726	5,737
Mining—					
Gold, Silver, Copper, Lead, Tin, Zinc ⁵	51,375	41,292	49,811	54,620	61,648
Fuel ⁶	16,047	17,076	17,212	21,227	29,381
Gems, Ores, Other Minerals ⁷ ..	19,009	22,454	23,478	22,474	9,799
Stone Quarry Products	2,689	2,278	2,981	2,649	2,955
Total ⁷	89,120	83,100	93,482	100,970	103,783
Total Primary Production ⁷ ..	616,522	601,584	689,856	784,118	756,511

¹ Including vegetables for stock fodder. ² In slaughterhouses and on holdings.
³ Including subsidy or bounty—1960-61, \$4,260(000); 1961-62, \$4,430(000); 1962-63, \$4,440(000); 1963-64, \$4,278(000); 1964-65, \$3,972(000). ⁴Including subsidy or bounty—1960-61, \$368(000); 1961-62, \$390(000); 1962-63, \$424(000); 1963-64, \$396(000); 1964-65, \$344(000). ⁵Gross value of ores before treatment. ⁶ Including coal, crude oil, and natural gas. ⁷ Including uranium production.

Net Value of Primary Production—Details of the net values of recorded primary production in 1964-65 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, 1964-65

Particulars	Agricultural	Pastoral	Dairying, Poultry, and Bees	Mining	Forestry, Fishing, &c	Total
	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
Gross Production Valued at						
Principal Markets	270,639	270,939	86,127	103,783	25,022	756,511
Costs of Marketing	33,165	22,619	5,906	6,496	4,875	73,061
Gross Production Valued at Place of Production	237,475	248,320	80,221	97,287	20,148	683,450
Costs of Production—						
Seeds and Fodder	8,212	20,782	21,678	.. ¹	.. ²	50,672 ³
Other Materials, &c	35,590	6,550	2,992	21,854	.. ¹	66,986
Net Value of Production	193,673	220,988	55,551	75,432	20,148 ⁴	565,792 ⁴

¹ Not applicable. ² Not available, but probably small. ³ Incomplete.
⁴ Including "local" value, i.e., gross value at place of production, for forestry, fishing, and trapping.

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

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

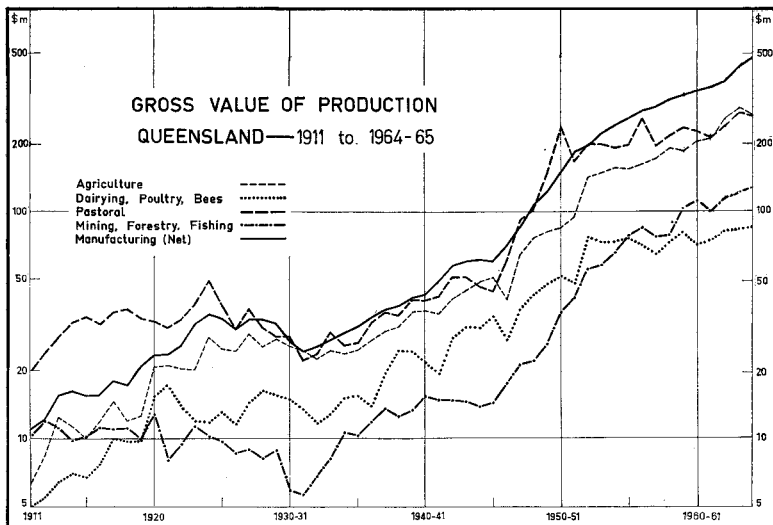
GROSS VALUE OF RECORDED PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND

Year	Agricultural	Pastoral	Dairying, Poultry, and Bees	Mining	Forestry, Fishing, &c	Total Primary	Manufacturing (Net) ¹
	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
1911 ..	6,372	19,894	5,018	7,430	2,904	41,618	11,094
1912 ..	8,552	23,674	5,502	8,562	3,430	49,720	12,170
1913 ..	12,482	27,962	6,384	7,818	3,342	57,988	15,544
1914 ..	11,360	32,580	6,998	6,060	3,652	60,650	16,142
1915 ..	10,046	34,388	6,716	6,794	3,352	61,296	15,510
1916 ..	12,040	31,852	7,708	8,118	3,062	62,780	15,620
1917 ..	14,616	36,000	10,064	8,090	2,978	71,748	17,964
1918 ..	12,024	37,180	9,708	7,572	3,642	70,126	17,272
1919 ..	12,594	33,734	9,830	5,032	4,918	66,108	20,910
1920 ..	20,772	32,908	15,376	7,042	5,724	81,822	23,378
1921 ..	21,030	30,646	17,412	3,098	4,882	77,068	23,594
1922 ..	20,330	33,358	13,990	3,850	5,596	77,124	25,830
1923 ..	20,212	39,000	12,000	4,630	6,800	82,642	32,097
1924-25 ..	27,984	49,684	11,932	4,752	5,442	99,794	35,267
1925-26 ..	25,106	38,976	13,228	3,906	5,778	86,992	33,762
1926-27 ..	24,364	30,336	11,588	3,496	5,126	74,908	30,539
1927-28 ..	29,008	37,224	14,454	3,600	5,342	89,628	33,620
1928-29 ..	25,418	30,680	16,364	3,194	5,012	80,668	33,505
1929-30 ..	27,608	28,072	15,686	3,764	5,128	80,258	32,261
1930-31 ..	25,642	28,092	15,000	2,658	3,260	74,654	27,057
1931-32 ..	24,382	22,180	13,466	2,696	2,948	65,672	24,267
1932-33 ..	22,612	23,742	11,760	3,254	3,580	64,948	25,514
1933-34 ..	24,606	29,202	12,904	4,398	3,710	74,818	27,425
1934-35 ..	23,812	25,784	15,194	5,264	5,294	75,348	29,247
1935-36 ..	24,760	26,574	15,570	4,860	5,470	77,236	31,366
1936-37 ..	27,114	32,290	13,928	5,636	6,316	85,284	34,369
1937-38 ..	29,862	36,124	19,546	7,164	6,370	99,066	37,206
1938-39 ..	31,128	34,836	24,472	6,536	5,988	102,960	38,603
1939-40 ..	36,232	40,816	24,344	6,936	6,374	114,702	41,946
1940-41 ..	36,776	40,748	21,728	8,516	6,882	114,650	43,289
1941-42 ..	35,548	42,234	19,444	8,656	6,160	112,042	49,661
1942-43 ..	41,264	51,362	27,624	8,564	6,162	134,976	58,089
1943-44 ..	45,012	51,302	31,048	7,168	7,386	141,916	60,421
1944-45 ..	49,268	46,686	30,756	7,080	6,742	140,532	61,804
1945-46 ..	51,626	44,248	34,390	7,242	7,118	144,624	60,539
1946-47 ..	41,052	60,938	27,120	7,808	9,620	146,538	70,673
1947-48 ..	64,264	91,644	37,138	11,258	9,822	214,126	85,773
1948-49 ..	76,614	102,318	43,126	10,666	11,242	243,966	107,079
1949-50 ..	81,826	144,908 ²	48,074	14,436	11,624	300,868	122,708
1950-51 ..	84,842	234,432	51,946	22,038	14,100	407,358	150,919

GROSS VALUE OF RECORDED PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND—*continued*

Year	Agricultural	Pastoral	Dairying, Poultry, and Bees	Mining	Forestry, Fishing, &c	Total Primary	Manufacturing (Net) ¹
1951-52 ..	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
1952-53 ..	94,424	165,714 ²	48,334	22,224	19,440	350,136	182,659
1953-54 ..	142,248	198,208 ²	77,114	36,974	19,100	473,644	196,419
1954-55 ..	146,982	198,628 ²	73,276	36,802	21,358	477,046	220,509
1955-56 ..	155,862	191,342 ²	73,822	45,032	20,626	486,684	240,121
1955-56 ..	152,496	197,900	76,196	55,872	22,618	505,082	256,160
1956-57 ..	162,028	253,176	70,890	61,860	24,804	572,758	276,799
1957-58 ..	171,530	194,204	64,414	52,926	24,660	507,734	287,916
1958-59 ..	191,310	214,178	73,074	56,706	22,006	557,274	310,931
1959-60 ..	183,354	233,996	81,354	80,376 ³	22,900	601,980 ³	324,783
1960-61 ..	203,442	228,014	72,756	89,120 ³	23,190	616,522 ³	341,255
1961-62 ..	210,550	212,396	75,484	83,100 ³	20,054	601,584 ³	350,595
1962-63 ..	252,478	241,216	81,586	93,482 ³	21,094	689,856 ³	380,966
1963-64 ..	294,434	280,680	84,534	100,970 ³	23,500	784,118 ³	441,873
1964-65 ..	270,639	270,939	86,127	103,783	25,022	756,511	478,423

¹ Including Heat, Light, and Power. ² Including amounts distributed from realisation of post-war wool stocks. ³ Including uranium production, excluded prior to 1959-60.



The above diagram is drawn on a logarithmic scale, so that a given proportionate increase is represented by the same distance on all parts of the vertical scale.

Value of Production in Divisions—The table on the next two pages gives the distribution among statistical divisions of the gross value of recorded production for 1964-65. Among other things it shows (i) the dominance of the Downs in the production of grain crops and of northern coastal districts in sugar cane production, (ii) the substantial contribution made to the State's primary production by the sparsely populated western divisions, (iii) the concentration of dairying in the south-eastern corner of the State, and (iv) the importance of the mining industry in the north-west.

GROSS VALUE OF RECORDED PRODUCTION

Item	Moreton ¹	Mary- borough	Downs	Roma	South Western	Rock- hampton
	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
Agricultural—						
Grain Crops	1,974	4,133	40,971	1,264	3	4,752
Hay	3,127	1,109	1,556	124	6	1,180
Other Fodder ³	1,039	1,275	7,239	1,039	102	1,448
Sugar Cane	3,589	16,860	..	..	..	1,198
Fruit	6,869	3,719	6,156	68	13	1,736
Tobacco	944	638	458	..	..	83
All Other	18,611	5,414	6,512	58	12	1,813
Total	36,153	33,148	62,891	2,554	136	12,209
Pastoral—						
Wool	45	37	19,988	18,752	19,984	1,207
Sheep	10	8	2,707	2,643	2,897	178
Beef Cattle	10,870	13,435	20,874	10,507	5,722	27,751
Horses	12	2	215	7	..	..
Total	10,937	13,481	43,783	31,909	28,603	29,136
Dairying and Pig-raising—						
Dairying	18,005	12,709	13,999	159	24	4,845
Pigs	4,244	4,698	5,408	99	5	2,986
Total	22,248	17,407	19,408	258	29	7,831
Poultry	9,122	1,362	2,356	29	10	622
Bee-keeping	200	55	135	2	..	7
Trapping	11	21	275	611	396	22
Forestry	4,421	3,844	2,928	695	11	1,258
Fishing	2,608	715	..	..	..	167
Mining—						
Gold, Silver, Copper, Lead, Tin, Zinc .. ..	..	55	107	..	..	6,447
Fuel ⁴	10,932	1,233	4,263	85	..	9,962
Other Minerals, Gems, &c	6,150	80	95	..	..	168
Quarry Products	1,325	201	390	..	..	163
Total	18,407	1,568	4,854	85	..	16,740
Total Primary	104,108	71,600	136,630	36,143	29,185	67,992
Manufacturing (net)	304,184	30,395	25,944	2,943	860	18,308
Total Primary (gross) and Manufacturing (net)	408,292	101,995	162,574	39,086	30,045	86,300

¹ Including Metropolitan.² Less than \$500.³ Including vegetables for stock

IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, 1964-65

Central Western	Far Western	Mackay	Townsville	Cairns	Peninsula	North Western	Total
\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
1,680	..	10	103	1,003	2	.. ^a	55,895
42	2	5	68	21	..	26	7,267
638	6	30	14	49	.. ^a	2	12,880
..	..	37,986	18,427	49,175	..	..	127,234
13	1	31	220	812	2	2	19,642
..	..	..	24	8,880	1	..	11,027
622	1	109	2,248	1,256	25	14	36,696
2,996	10	38,171	21,103	61,196	31	44	270,639
23,508	12,143	..	3	3	..	14,766	110,436
3,320	1,678	.. ^a	1	..	..	2,304	15,747
16,913	7,472	2,678	8,984	2,995	1,124	15,197	144,521
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	236
43,741	21,293	2,678	8,988	2,998	1,124	32,267	270,939
76	14	557	63	2,412	4	16	52,882
66	11	81	200	478	3	36	18,313
142	24	637	263	2,889	6	52	71,195
21	3	91	234	649	1	28	14,528
.. ^a	..	..^a	2	3	1	.. ^a	404
144	7	.. ^a	4	.. ^a	..	17	1,509
171	..	597	416	3,365	..	69	17,777
..	..	50	165	122	1,884	26	5,737
1	..	11	45	3,821	135	51,027	61,648
402	..	..	2,505	..	..	..	29,381
21	..	10	257	59	2,543	415	9,799
..	..	86	457	332	..	..	2,955
424	..	107	3,265	4,212	2,679	51,441	103,783
47,639	21,337	42,331	34,440	75,434	5,726	83,944	756,511
1,556	182	20,302	31,137	35,574	155	6,885	478,423
49,195	21,519	62,633	65,577	111,008	5,881	90,829	1,234,934

fodder. ^a Including coal, crude oil, and natural gas.

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 1965 as far as they are available. The figures give a fairly complete measure of all building operations proposed to be undertaken, the only operations exempt from approvals being small jobs of low value, mostly alterations and maintenance, and all governmental operations. Figures for the latter have been included in the table.

It may be noted, however, that approvals are issued for building projects which, for various reasons, are later deferred or abandoned altogether. This will be most evident in periods of recession when finance is difficult or in periods marked by shortages of either labour or materials. Figures for commencements will therefore always be lower than the number of approvals issued, but the discrepancy will vary with economic conditions. To measure the extent of building work undertaken, rather than the extent of intentions to build, a regular statistical collection has, since 1946, been made from builders, including persons building their own houses (see page 237), and this has provided a measure of actual commencements. In 1965 commencements of new dwelling units were 91.1 per cent of approvals issued in the metropolitan area, and 96.7 per cent in the whole State. Corresponding percentages for 1964 were 91.4 and 92.4.

During the period from 1951 to 1965 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 1965 these proportions had changed to 39.2 and 52.8 per cent respectively. While the value of houses approved in 1965 was 86 per cent more than in 1951, the value of other new buildings was 13.9 times as great.

In the immediate post-war period the proportion of approvals for fibro-cement walled houses was high, amounting to 33.0 per cent of the 1946 total for brick, &c, timber, and fibro-cement together. A notable feature of recent years has been a sharp increase in the proportion of houses of brick, &c, at the expense of both timber and fibro-cement. The proportions of different types of houses approved for private ownership in 1960 and 1965 respectively were:—Brick, &c, 9.2 and 29.8 per cent; timber, 65.9 and 48.3 per cent; and fibro-cement, 24.9 and 21.9 per cent. Approvals for the construction of houses reached their lowest post-war level in 1955 when 9,007 were issued. In 1965 the number recorded was 11,905, the highest in thirteen years.

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							
1956 ..	3,960	21,825	1,478	16,870	4,334	44,506	4,067
1957 ..	3,611	20,145	1,326	17,684	4,686	43,840	3,800
1958 ..	4,279	24,304	2,942	16,054	6,214	49,514	4,819
1959 ..	4,134	24,694	5,964	17,458	8,538	56,653	4,829
1960 ..	4,704	30,217	6,972	24,626	11,024	72,840	5,601
1961 ..	4,649	30,573	5,304	23,992	9,042	68,912	5,308
1962 ..	5,070	34,631	4,316	19,672	9,748	68,365	5,516
1963 ..	5,173	37,200	6,430	38,658	9,282	91,570	5,824
1964 ..	5,181	41,029	9,828	40,004	8,512	99,372	6,342
1965 ..	5,035	41,699	10,916	51,175	9,668	113,458	6,847

OTHER CITIES AND TOWNS³							
1956 ..	2,850	12,998	10,654		4,470	28,122	n
1957 ..	3,321	16,132	12,316		3,492	31,940	n
1958 ..	3,608	18,510	13,790		4,156	36,456	4,505
1959 ..	3,379	17,938	17,442		4,990	40,370	4,329
1960 ..	3,465	19,820	6,356	10,862	6,216	43,254	4,345
1961 ..	2,708	16,624	5,786	9,936	4,014	36,360	2,999
1962 ..	2,474	15,456	1,976	15,326	4,716	37,474	2,722
1963 ..	2,709	17,666	4,198	18,024	4,340	44,228	3,089
1964 ..	2,969	21,134	7,642	22,866	4,428	56,070	3,770
1965 ..	3,421	25,902	11,667	27,271	4,706	69,546	4,903

ALL SHIRES							
1956 ..	2,845	14,120	7,138		2,594	23,852	n
1957 ..	2,119	9,336	8,960		2,222	20,518	n
1958 ..	2,210	9,700	6,754		2,718	19,172	2,368
1959 ..	2,426	11,398	9,278		3,170	23,846	2,653
1960 ..	2,921	14,848	1,574	9,134	3,554	29,110	3,124
1961 ..	2,192	11,564	958	7,490	3,494	23,506	2,319
1962 ..	2,221	12,590	2,170	10,738	3,946	29,444	2,408
1963 ..	2,667	16,392	2,662	16,058	3,418	38,530	2,900
1964 ..	3,107	20,380	2,536	16,308	3,950	43,174	3,410
1965 ..	3,449	23,725	4,315	17,621	4,178	49,839	3,845

TOTAL QUEENSLAND							
1956 ..	9,655	48,942	3,852	32,288	11,398	96,480	10,202
1957 ..	9,051	45,613	5,194	35,092	10,400	96,297	9,842
1958 ..	10,097	52,513	6,960	32,580	13,088	105,141	11,692
1959 ..	9,939	54,030	12,974	37,168	16,698	120,869	11,811
1960 ..	11,090	64,886	14,902	44,622	20,794	145,205	13,070
1961 ..	9,549	58,763	12,047	41,417	16,550	128,778	10,626
1962 ..	9,765	62,677	8,462	45,736	18,410	135,285	10,646
1963 ..	10,549	71,257	13,290	72,741	17,040	174,328	11,813
1964 ..	11,257	82,541	20,005	79,178	16,890	198,616	13,522
1965 ..	11,905	91,326	26,898	96,067	18,552	232,843	15,595

¹ New houses and individual private dwelling units incorporated in new blocks of flats and other new buildings. ² City of Brisbane and, from 1961, City of Redcliffe and part of Pine Rivers Shire. ³ 21 provincial Cities and Towns until March 1958; 20 until April 1960; 19 until December 1960; and 17 thereafter. n Not available.

Details of the number of jobs and the value of work authorised for each type of work in each city and town during 1965 are shown below. All governmental and semi-governmental approvals are included.

BUILDING APPROVALS, 1965

Local Authority Area	New Houses		Other Work Approved ¹	All Approvals	New Dwelling Units ²
	No	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	No
<i>Metropolitan</i> ³	5,035	41,699	71,759	113,458	6,847
<i>Other Cities</i>	3,103	23,368	36,175	59,543	4,535
Bundaberg	235	1,602	1,967	3,569	276
Cairns	148	1,211	2,429	3,640	189
Charters Towers	17	110	194	304	17
Gold Coast	809	6,385	10,624	17,009	1,903
Gympie	52	363	621	984	53
Ipswich	448	3,075	1,967	5,042	462
Mackay	119	821	2,912	3,733	161
Maryborough	90	644	1,134	1,778	101
Rockhampton	223	1,588	2,665	4,253	241
Toowoomba	437	3,542	3,902	7,444	495
Townsville	472	3,628	7,338	10,966	582
Warwick	53	399	422	821	55
<i>Towns</i>	318	2,534	7,469	10,003	368
Dalby	51	409	630	1,039	56
Gladstone	201	1,629	6,329	7,958	226
Goondiwindi	35	265	86	351	41
Roma	31	231	308	539	45
Thursday Island .. ..	..	..	116	116	..
<i>Shires</i>	3,449	23,725	26,114	49,839	3,845
Total Queensland	11,905	91,326	141,517	232,843	15,595

¹ New flats, hotels, &c. and other new buildings, and all alterations and additions to dwellings and other buildings. ² New houses and individual private dwelling units incorporated in new blocks of flats and other new buildings. ³ City of Brisbane, City of Redcliffe, and part of Pine Rivers Shire.

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

VALUE OF COMPLETED BUILDING OPERATIONS, QUEENSLAND

Type of Work	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
New Dwellings	61,448	64,568	67,674	83,194	103,771
Other New Buildings	50,252	44,970	52,666	70,432	84,390
Additions, Alterations, Repairs, &c	12,916	13,304	13,604	16,064	17,857
Total	124,616	122,842	133,944	169,690	206,018

In addition to the completed work, there were under construction, at 31 December 1965, dwelling units to the value of approximately \$34,723,000 and other new buildings to the value of \$96,970,000.

The trend in actual construction of dwellings, as distinct from work approved, is shown in the next table. The figures are compiled from

returns from private building contractors and governmental constructing authorities as well as from "owner-builders," i.e., those persons who make their own arrangements to build a house without engaging a building contractor. In the table, all individual dwellings are counted separately, whether detached dwellings, flats, or dwellings attached to other new buildings. Temporary dwellings and additional dwellings provided by conversion of existing buildings and additions to flats are not included.

NUMBER OF NEW DWELLING UNITS¹, QUEENSLAND

Year	Type			How Constructed				Total
				Government Ownership ²		Private Ownership		
	Houses	Flats	Other Dwelling Units	By Govt Authority ³	By Private Contractors	By Private Contractors	By Owner-Builders	
COMMENCED								
1956	7,776	212	48	507	5,944	1,585	8,036	
1957	6,713	288	21	163	5,354	1,505	7,022	
1958	7,449	663	36	138	6,461	1,549	8,148	
1959	8,548	905	51	190	7,543	1,771	9,504	
1960	9,325	1,403	37	155	9,050	1,560	10,765	
1961	8,974	879	27	184	7,942	1,754	9,880	
1962	9,206	595	30	161	8,438	1,232	9,831	
1963	9,429	919	42	163	1,541	7,570	1,116	10,390
1964	10,648	1,804	46	140	1,172	9,819	1,367	12,498
1965	11,806	3,231	41	113	1,464	12,083	1,418	15,078
Total 10 Years	89,874	10,899	379	1,914	84,381	14,857	101,152	
COMPLETED								
1956	7,152	189	57	437	5,401	1,560	7,398	
1957	7,374	271	43	280	5,758	1,650	7,688	
1958	7,630	439	35	240	6,318	1,546	8,104	
1959	8,736	803	50	170	7,576	1,843	9,589	
1960	9,503	1,230	36	150	8,959	1,660	10,769	
1961	8,862	973	25	190	8,015	1,655	9,860	
1962	9,179	777	39	177	8,504	1,314	9,995	
1963	9,288	878	38	160	1,321	7,496	1,227	10,204
1964	10,612	1,466	46	155	1,413	9,152	1,404	12,124
1965	11,692	2,536	47	118	1,299	11,510	1,348	14,275
Total 10 Years	90,028	9,562	416	2,077	82,722	15,207	100,006	

¹ New houses and individual private dwelling units incorporated in new blocks of flats and other new buildings. ² Commonwealth, State, and Local Government, and Semi-Governmental Authorities. ³ Dwelling units constructed by day-labour employees of various governmental authorities, principally the Queensland Housing Commission.

Cost of Building—The next table, containing information compiled by the Queensland Housing Commission, gives the average cost of a standard house of modern design, and details of all Workers' Dwellings completed during the last ten years. The standard house chosen is one built of timber on concrete stumps, having a tiled roof, a total floor area of 1,275

square feet, with four main rooms, and a kitchen, bathroom, laundry, and sleep-out verandah. Water and electric light services, bath, tank, gas stove, heater and copper, and drainage are included, but no fencing.

WORKERS' DWELLINGS, QUEENSLAND

Year	Average Cost of Standard Type ¹	All Dwellings ² Completed during Year							
		Completed at Cost of—						Total Completed	Average Cost
		Under \$4,001	\$4,001–\$4,800	\$4,801–\$5,600	\$5,601–\$6,400	\$6,401–\$7,200	\$7,201 and Over		
\$	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	No	\$
1955–56	5,504	87	241	156	50	15		549	4,750
1956–57	5,888	37	212	368	129	74		820	5,214
1957–58	5,888	12	151	367	128	50		708	5,278
1958–59	6,000	6	115	287	103	43	23	577	5,408
1959–60	6,302	5	42	247	176	32	19	521	5,592
1960–61	6,164	2	18	153	269	90	61	593	6,086
1961–62	6,164	..	6	75	390	143	68	682	6,248
1962–63	6,190	..	3	69	361	140	59	632	6,290
1963–64	6,742	..	1	17	107	179	118	422	6,846
1964–65	6,936	..	1	2	27	190	202	422	7,276

¹ As at 30 June. For description, see above. ² The term "dwelling" here refers to "houses" only.

The following table, derived from Local Authority approvals of houses for private ownership, supplies further data regarding recent trends in building costs, as well as changes in the average sizes of houses constructed. The average costs given in the above table for the Housing Commission's "standard" dwelling have shown since the war a smaller relative increase (143 per cent) than those derived from approvals for timber houses (250 per cent). The latter, however, include all houses built throughout the State, and they are not standardised for style and finishings as are the former. They therefore reflect also the cost of more modern designs.

FLOOR AREA AND COST OF HOUSES APPROVED, QUEENSLAND

Year	Average Floor Area			Average Cost per 100 Sq Ft		
	Brick ¹	Timber	Fibro-cement	Brick ¹	Timber	Fibro-cement
	Sq Ft	Sq Ft	Sq Ft	\$	\$	\$
1956	1,346	1,083	922	516	452	385
1957	1,325	1,093	940	557	478	415
1958	1,395	1,098	953	559	491	432
1959	1,414	1,132	980	576	496	424
1960	1,462	1,140	974	599	525	446
1961	1,439	1,156	1,009	610	536	463
1962	1,587	1,191	1,024	561	534	475
1963	1,640	1,210	1,065	565	540	488
1964	1,647	1,241	1,123	579	557	511
1965	1,708	1,248	1,093	593	568	545

¹ Including brick-veneer, stone, and concrete.

14 RETAIL TRADE

The statistics in this section relate to the number of retail establishments throughout Queensland and the turnover of these establishments.

Information of this nature was first collected for the year ended 30 June 1948 by a full census of all retail establishments. As this was the first census of its type in Australia, its scope and the data sought were the minima consistent with the objective of securing a record of the number of such establishments, their type, their geographical distribution, their aggregate sales of goods, and a simple commodity dissection together with a record of the value of certain services provided. This census was followed by a second census of all retail establishments which operated during the year ended 30 June 1949.

A third census was taken for the year ended 30 June 1953 in which retailers were asked to furnish more detailed information concerning the dissection of their turnover into commodity groups, and questions were asked about stocks of goods on hand, the number of persons engaged in the business, and credit sales. A further census was taken in respect of the year ended 30 June 1957, and another for the year ended 30 June 1962.

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

During the period between censuses, variations in the value of retail sales have been measured by means of quarterly sample surveys based on returns covering approximately 45 per cent of all retail sales in Australia.

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

Because of their importance and relatively small numbers, the strata containing the largest firms are fully enumerated at sample surveys. (A large firm is defined as one with an annual turnover during the census year of not less than \$500,000 in New South Wales, Victoria, and Queensland, \$200,000 in South Australia and Western Australia, and \$100,000 in Tasmania.) Other strata are sampled on a simple random basis.

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

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

Retail Sales in Queensland—The following table shows, on a comparable basis throughout, the value of retail sales of goods in each of the commodity groups specified, for the years 1952-53, 1956-57, and from 1960-61 to 1964-65. (Figures relate to establishments with total retail sales of \$1,000 or more. The total amount of retail sales of establishments so excluded for these years is not significant—less than 0.1 per cent of total—and their omission does not affect the validity of the comparisons shown.)

**TOTAL RETAIL SALES CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO COMMODITY GROUPS,
QUEENSLAND**

Commodity Group	1952-53 ¹	1956-57 ¹	1960-61 ²	1961-62 ¹	1962-63 ²	1963-64 ²	1964-65 ²
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Groceries	84.8	107.5	125.5	124.8	128.0	134.1	144.9
Butchers' Meat	33.6	42.6	57.0	57.4	60.4	62.3	67.6
Other Food ³	52.0	71.3	92.4	96.4	101.8	108.6	118.7
Total Food and Groceries	170.4	221.4	274.9	278.6	290.2	305.0	331.2
Beer, Wine, and Spirits ..	44.5	63.7	72.4	74.6	76.4	85.3	92.8
Clothing and Drapery ..	78.0	98.6	111.9	113.2	115.3	127.5	132.4
Footwear	11.8	14.1	18.0	18.3	20.1	20.4	21.1
Hardware, China, and Glass-ware ⁴	12.0	16.2	21.2	21.8	23.2	24.5	26.3
Electrical Goods and Radios ⁵	21.6	31.5	53.1	48.2	53.6	61.5	62.3
Furniture and Floor Coverings	16.1	21.9	27.4	26.3	29.0	32.3	36.4
Chemists' Goods	12.8	21.0	33.2	37.0	40.4	43.9	47.7
Newspapers, Books, and Stationery	12.6	17.4	20.8	21.5	22.8	25.1	27.1
Other Goods ⁶	37.2	52.3	61.8	62.1	66.8	72.9	77.6
Total (excluding Motor Vehicles, &c)	417.0	558.1	694.7	701.6	737.8	798.4	854.9
Motor Vehicles, Parts, Petrol, &c ⁷	112.6	178.9	222.4	218.0	279.3	325.5	350.3
Total	529.6	737.0	917.1	919.6	1,017.1	1,123.9	1,205.2

¹ Census figures. 1952-53 and 1956-57 censuses have been adjusted on a basis comparable with 1961-62 census. ² Survey figures. ³ Including fresh fruit and vegetables, confectionery, soft drinks, ice cream, cakes, pastry, cooked provisions, fish, &c, but excluding some delivered milk and bread. ⁴ Excluding builders' hardware and basic building materials (e.g., timber, building sheets, tiles, joinery, cement). ⁵ Including radios, television and accessories, musical instruments, domestic refrigerators, &c. ⁶ Including tobacco, cigarettes, &c, jewellery, sporting requisites, &c. ⁷ Excluding tractors, farm machinery and implements, earth-moving equipment, &c.

Statistical Divisions—The figures shown in the preceding table for the years 1952-53, 1956-57, and 1961-62 were obtained from censuses. Figures for the other years are estimates based on the results of sample

surveys. Intercensal estimates are not made by districts. The next table gives some indication of the geographical distribution of retail trade at the 1956-57 and 1961-62 censuses.

RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS, SALES, AND STOCKS IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, CITIES AND TOWNS, QUEENSLAND, 1956-57 AND 1961-62

District	Establishments		Total Value of Retail Sales		Total Value of Retail Stocks at 30 June	
	1956-57	1961-62	1956-57	1961-62	1957	1962
	No	No	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
<i>Statistical Divisions</i>						
Metropolitan	5,633	5,978	314,648	397,360	37,014	47,630
Moreton	2,148	2,422	75,562	102,506	8,976	11,354
Maryborough	1,622	1,649	57,916	70,774	9,078	9,736
Downs	1,756	1,738	72,882	86,084	10,186	11,444
Roma and South Western	469	482	19,920	22,852	2,802	3,108
<i>Total South.. .. .</i>	<i>11,628</i>	<i>12,269</i>	<i>540,928</i>	<i>679,576</i>	<i>68,056</i>	<i>83,272</i>
Rockhampton	1,182	1,125	43,020	50,716	5,934	6,022
Central Western and Far						
Western	405	417	15,536	19,440	2,176	3,026
<i>Total Central</i>	<i>1,587</i>	<i>1,542</i>	<i>58,556</i>	<i>70,156</i>	<i>8,110</i>	<i>9,048</i>
Mackay	513	525	24,604	29,556	3,462	3,892
Townsville	967	1,038	41,428	55,118	6,042	7,090
Cairns	1,285	1,317	53,200	63,072	7,548	8,192
Peninsula and North Western	327	374	18,240	22,174	2,330	2,790
<i>Total North</i>	<i>3,092</i>	<i>3,254</i>	<i>137,472</i>	<i>169,920</i>	<i>19,382</i>	<i>21,964</i>
Total Queensland ..	16,307	17,065	736,956	919,652	95,548	114,284

Metropolitan Suburban Divisions and Major Provincial Cities

City—Inner City Area ..	993	934	138,822	143,288	23,396	26,644
Remainder	879	885	61,572	67,486	4,772	6,712
North Side Inner Suburbs	699	698	20,362	28,078	1,428	1,818
North Side Outer Suburbs ¹	826	883	24,446	41,328	2,028	3,298
Western Suburbs	348	405	10,510	16,910	760	1,146
South Side Inner Suburbs	293	305	8,004	12,246	488	778
South Side Outer Suburbs ¹	838	1,003	28,088	52,640	2,228	4,136
Bayside ¹	478	463	14,836	19,132	1,242	1,688
Rural ¹		82		3,002		164
Outside City of Brisbane ²	279	320	8,008	13,250	672	1,246
<i>Total Metropolitan ..</i>	<i>5,633</i>	<i>5,978</i>	<i>314,648</i>	<i>397,360</i>	<i>37,014</i>	<i>47,630</i>
Ipswich	389	415	20,492	26,364	2,442	2,994
Toowoomba	553	546	31,084	38,538	4,110	5,072
Rockhampton	578	527	26,588	31,122	3,592	3,504
Townsville	476	531	24,690	33,868	3,422	3,990

¹The comparability of figures for the Outer Suburban, Bayside, and Rural Divisions has been slightly affected by regroupings following the delineation for the 1961 Population Census of new Statistical Areas from former Rural areas. ²City of Redcliffe and part of Pine Rivers Shire.

Types of Business—Details of the number of stores of each type and the retail business transacted by them are given in the table below. Businesses have been classified according to their major functions, but figures for each type refer to their sales or stocks of commodities of all kinds.

RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS, SALES, AND STOCKS BY TYPE OF BUSINESS,
QUEENSLAND, 1956-57 AND 1961-62

Type of Business	Establishments		Total Value of Retail Sales		Total Value of Retail Stocks at 30 June	
	1956-57	1961-62	1956-57	1961-62	1957	1962
	No	No	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
<i>Food Stores, &c—</i>						
Grocers	3,784	3,632	152,902	186,170	16,840	16,860
Butchers	1,271	1,363	42,590	54,886	560	644
Fruiterers	521	604	13,586	18,084	338	600
Bakers	715	668	14,602	15,700	268	318
Cafes and Milk Bars ..	1,134	1,176	16,816	18,732	928	996
Other Food Stores .. .	322	560	5,426	17,040	148	1,492
<i>Hotels, Tobacconists, &c—</i>						
Hotels, &c	1,237	1,175	66,186	79,496	2,354	2,582
Tobacconists, Hairdressers ..	364	326	4,162	3,872	368	306
<i>Department Stores, Drapers, &c—</i>						
Department Stores .. .	22	27	52,322	73,258	11,658	14,888
Clothiers and Drapers ..	1,593	1,486	82,478	85,876	20,202	22,116
Footwear Stores .. .	182	219	7,184	10,314	2,484	3,434
<i>Hardware, Electrical Goods, and Furniture Stores, &c—</i>						
Domestic Hardware Stores ..	329	301	7,624	8,818	1,868	2,050
Electrical Goods, Radios, and Musical Instrument Stores	630	688	26,974	43,076	5,354	7,866
Furniture, Floor Coverings ..	327	341	14,902	17,602	2,962	3,140
<i>Other Goods Stores—</i>						
Chemists	523	675	17,772	30,104	3,270	5,434
Newsagents and Booksellers	468	487	15,450	18,376	2,080	2,672
Sports Goods, Cycle Stores ..	178	188	3,106	3,572	698	846
Watchmakers and Jewellers	250	235	5,424	5,598	2,142	2,408
Other Types of Business ..	457	470	8,878	10,704	1,932	3,012
Total (excluding Motor Vehicle Dealers, &c) ..	14,307	14,621	558,384	701,278	76,456	91,664
Motor Vehicle Dealers, Garages, Service Stations, &c ..	2,000	2,444	178,572	218,374	19,092	22,620
Grand Total	16,307	17,065	736,956	919,652	95,548	114,284

Seasonality of Sales—Quarterly estimates based on a sample survey are made of the value of retail sales. These indicate a seasonal variation in the sales of most commodities. The increase in business due to Christmas shopping is discernible in December quarter figures for all commodity groups, except Butchers' Meat. Figures for this quarter are

generally about 8 per cent higher than the average of all quarters. The March quarter is usually the least active. Details for 1963-64 and 1964-65 are given in the next table.

RETAIL SALES BY COMMODITY GROUPS, EACH QUARTER, QUEENSLAND

Commodity Group			September Quarter	December Quarter	March Quarter	June Quarter	Year
			\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Groceries	1963-64		33.1	34.7	33.1	33.2	134.1
	1964-65		35.2	38.5	34.1	37.1	144.9
Butchers' Meat ..	1963-64		15.1	15.7	15.3	16.2	62.3
	1964-65		16.7	17.4	16.4	17.1	67.6
Other Food ¹	1963-64		27.2	27.7	27.0	26.7	108.6
	1964-65		28.0	30.7	29.5	30.5	118.7
Beer, Wine, and Spirits	1963-64		19.7	23.1	21.7	20.8	85.3
	1964-65		21.7	25.6	23.2	22.3	92.8
Clothing and Drapery	1963-64		30.0	36.4	27.6	33.5	127.5
	1964-65		31.0	38.6	28.0	34.8	132.4
Footwear	1963-64		5.0	5.6	4.4	5.4	20.4
	1964-65		5.2	5.9	4.5	5.5	21.1
Hardware, China, and Glassware ²	1963-64		5.8	7.1	5.8	5.8	24.5
	1964-65		6.0	7.8	6.5	6.0	26.3
Electrical Goods and Radios ³	1963-64		15.4	16.4	14.7	15.0	61.5
	1964-65		16.1	17.6	14.1	14.5	62.3
Furniture and Floor Coverings	1963-64		8.0	9.1	7.2	8.0	32.3
	1964-65		9.2	10.3	8.2	8.7	36.4
Chemists' Goods ..	1963-64		10.6	11.8	10.2	11.3	43.9
	1964-65		12.0	12.8	10.9	12.0	47.7
Newspapers, Books, and Stationery	1963-64		5.7	6.8	6.6	6.0	25.1
	1964-65		6.1	7.3	7.3	6.4	27.1
Other Goods ⁴	1963-64		17.4	21.5	16.7	17.3	72.9
	1964-65		18.1	23.1	17.7	18.7	77.6
Total (excluding Motor Vehicles, &c) ..	1963-64		193.0	215.9	190.3	199.2	798.4
	1964-65		205.3	235.6	200.4	213.6	854.9
Motor Vehicles, Parts, Petrol, &c ⁵	1963-64		80.7	84.9	75.7	84.2	325.5
	1964-65		87.7	90.8	83.1	88.7	350.3
Total	1963-64		273.7	300.8	266.0	283.4	1,123.9
	1964-65		293.0	326.4	283.5	302.3	1,205.2

¹ to ⁵ See notes ³ to ⁷ to table on page 240.

15 NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

Estimates of the Australian national income and expenditure are given in this section. They are taken from the *Australian National Accounts*. Definitions of the principal aggregates are given below.

Gross National Product is the total market value of goods and services produced in Australia within a given period after deduction of the cost of goods and services, other than capital equipment, used in the process of production. Thus gross national product, as here defined, is "at market prices". It is equivalent to gross national expenditure plus exports of goods and services less imports of goods and services. *Gross National Product at Factor Cost* is that part of the cost of producing the gross national product which consists of gross payments to factors of production (labour, land, capital, or enterprise). It represents the value added by these factors in the process of production and is equivalent to gross national product less indirect taxes plus subsidies.

Net National Product is that part of the value added within a given period by factors of production (labour, land, capital, or enterprise) which accrues as income to their suppliers after allowing for the depreciation of capital equipment. It is equivalent to gross national product at factor cost less allowance for depreciation.

National Income is the net income accruing within a given period to Australian residents from their services in supplying factors of production (labour, land, capital, or enterprise) in Australia or overseas. It is equivalent to net national product plus income receivable from overseas less income payable overseas.

National Turnover of Goods and Services is the total flow of final goods and services within a given period in the Australian economy as a whole (i.e., excluding goods and services produced or imported and used up in the process of further production), derived from production in Australia and imports. This value is equivalent to gross national product plus imports of goods and services or, alternatively, to gross national expenditure plus exports of goods and services.

Gross National Expenditure is the total expenditure within a given period on final goods and services (i.e., excluding goods and services produced or imported and used up in the process of further production) bought for use in the Australian economy. It is equivalent to gross national product plus imports less exports of goods and services.

Personal Income is the total income, whether in cash or kind, received by persons normally resident in Australia. It includes both income received in return for productive activity (such as wages and supplements, incomes of unincorporated enterprises, &c) and transfer incomes (such as cash social service benefits, interest, &c). Personal income also includes any property income received by non-taxable organisations such as private schools, churches, charitable organisations, &c. However, it excludes any income which might be said to accrue to persons in the form of undistributed company income and retained investment income of life insurance, &c funds.

The relationship of the main aggregates of the national accounts as defined above are shown in the following table.

RELATIONSHIP OF MAIN AGGREGATES, AUSTRALIA

Item	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Net Current Expenditure on Goods and Services	10,869	11,303	12,080	13,012	14,130
Gross Fixed Capital Expenditure	3,586	3,632	3,934	4,361	5,029
Increase in Value of Stocks	521	-205	319	120	608
Statistical Discrepancy ¹	66	-51	1	148	218
Gross National Expenditure	15,042	14,679	16,334	17,641	19,985
<i>Plus Exports of Goods and Services</i>	2,137	2,430	2,444	3,108	2,998
National Turnover of Goods and Services	17,179	17,109	18,778	20,749	22,983
<i>Less Imports of Goods and Services</i>	2,578	2,180	2,588	2,837	3,439
Gross National Product	14,601	14,929	16,190	17,912	19,544
<i>Less Net Indirect Taxes</i>	1,623	1,578	1,719	1,831	2,062
Gross National Product at Factor Cost	12,978	13,351	14,471	16,081	17,482
<i>Less Depreciation Allowances of Trading Enterprises</i>	1,125	1,189	1,260	1,355	1,445
Net National Product	11,853	12,162	13,211	14,726	16,037
<i>Less Net Income Payable Overseas</i>	265	217	284	298	298
National Income	11,588	11,945	12,927	14,428	15,739
<i>Plus Net Income Payable Overseas</i>	265	217	284	298	298
Net National Product	11,853	12,162	13,211	14,726	16,037
<i>Less Net Operating Surplus of Companies and Public Enterprises</i>	1,687	1,741	2,049	2,303	2,533
<i>Less Interest &c Paid by Unincorporated Enterprises (incl Dwellings Owned by Persons)</i>	291	321	348	384	428
<i>Plus Interest Received by Persons</i>	315	367	395	422	491
Dividends Received by Persons	317	344	352	406	143
Cash Benefits to Persons	834	915	952	1,046	1,105
Remittances from Overseas	69	71	78	113	720
Personal Income	11,410	11,797	12,591	14,026	15,229

¹ See note ¹ to next table.

The next table summarises the main items constituting the national production account. Wages and salaries, including the pay of members of the Forces, is the largest single component of gross national product, being 50 per cent in 1960-61 and 1964-65. This item has increased by \$2,401m, or 32 per cent, since 1960-61. In the same period, the gross operating surplus of trading enterprises increased by \$2,103m, or 38 per cent. This figure is made up of increases in the surpluses of companies (\$823m), unincorporated enterprises (\$713m), dwellings owned by persons (\$327m), and public enterprises (\$240m).

NATIONAL PRODUCTION ACCOUNT, AUSTRALIA

Item	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Wages, Salaries, and Supplements ..	7,420	7,639	8,064	8,795	9,821
Gross Operating Surplus of Trading Enterprises—					
Companies	1,869	1,948	2,209	2,461	2,692
Unincorporated Enterprises	2,748	2,730	2,981	3,447	3,461
Dwellings Owned by Persons	569	642	730	822	896
Public Enterprises	372	392	487	556	612
Gross National Product at Factor Cost	12,978	13,351	14,471	16,081	17,482
Indirect Taxes less Subsidies	1,623	1,578	1,719	1,831	2,062
Gross National Product	14,601	14,929	16,190	17,912	19,544
Imports of Goods and Services	2,578	2,180	2,588	2,837	3,439
National Turnover of Goods and Services	17,179	17,109	18,778	20,749	22,983
Net Current Expenditure on Goods and Services—					
Personal Consumption	9,282	9,576	10,248	11,002	11,834
Financial Enterprises	184	191	199	217	241
Public Authorities	1,403	1,536	1,633	1,793	2,055
Gross Fixed Capital Expenditure—					
Private	2,388	2,295	2,529	2,819	3,274
Public Enterprises	644	738	768	831	966
Public Authorities	554	599	637	711	789
Increase in Value of Stocks	521	-205	319	120	608
Statistical Discrepancy ¹	66	-51	1	148	218
Gross National Expenditure	15,042	14,679	16,334	17,641	19,985
Exports of Goods and Services	2,137	2,430	2,444	3,108	2,998
National Turnover of Goods and Services	17,179	17,109	18,778	20,749	22,983

¹ Difference between the totals of the items in the two parts of the table, which conceptually should be the same.

This table also shows the distribution of *national turnover of goods and services*. The *gross national expenditure* is the balance of the national turnover after purchasing the goods and services required for export overseas. It has three main components:—

(a) *Net Current Expenditure on Goods and Services*—(i) *Personal Consumption*. Net expenditure on goods and services for purposes of consumption by persons and private non-profit making bodies serving persons. This item excludes purchase of dwellings and capital expenditure by non-profit making bodies (included in item (b) (i)), and maintenance of dwellings (treated as expenses of private enterprises) but includes personal expenditure on motor vehicles and other durable goods and the imputed rent of owner-occupied dwellings. (ii) *Financial enterprises*. The current expenditure of banks, instalment credit companies, short-term money market companies and building societies after deduction of bank charges to customers. Charges by instalment credit companies are treated as interest receipts and therefore not offset against expenditure. This

item includes wages, salaries and supplements, indirect taxes and other payments for goods and services. Public financial enterprises are government businesses (mainly banks, including the Reserve Bank) which operate in a manner analogous to other financial enterprises, in that their current expenditure is largely financed by the net receipt of interest. The interest received by government housing authorities is treated as a receipt by government financial enterprises but their other receipts, including net profit on sale of houses, and all their expenditure, are included in those of government trading enterprises. (iii) *Public authorities*. Expenditure by public authorities (not public enterprises) which does not result in the creation of fixed tangible assets or in the acquisition of land, buildings or second-hand goods (other than imported). It comprises expenditure on wages, salaries and supplements, and on goods and services other than fixed assets and stocks; fees, &c, charged by public authorities for goods sold and services rendered are offset against purchases. Net expenditure overseas by public authorities and purchases from public enterprises are included. All expenditure on defence is classified as current.

(b) *Gross fixed capital expenditure*—(i) *Private*. Expenditure on fixed assets whether for replacements, or additions. It includes expenditure on dwellings, other building and construction, vehicles, plant, machinery, &c. It also includes expenditure on second-hand vehicles, plant, machinery, &c, as well as new assets, less sales of existing assets. Expenditure on ordinary repair and maintenance of fixed assets is excluded as being chargeable to current account. Major additions are, however, regarded as capital expenditure. New dwellings purchased by persons from public housing authorities are included in private capital expenditure. (ii) *Public enterprises*. Expenditure on new fixed assets whether for replacements or additions. This item includes expenditure on dwellings, other building and construction, vehicles, plant, machinery, &c. Expenditure on ordinary repair and maintenance is excluded as being chargeable to current account. Major additions are, however, regarded as capital expenditure. (iii) *Public authorities*. Expenditure on new fixed assets other than for defence purposes. This item includes expenditure on buildings and construction, vehicles, plant, machinery, &c. Expenditure on ordinary repair and maintenance of fixed assets is excluded as being chargeable to current account. All expenditure on roads, including maintenance, is classified as capital expenditure.

(c) *Increase in value of stocks*. The change in book value of non-farm stocks held by trading enterprises and public authorities and the change in the value of farm stocks.

The largest component of gross national expenditure is personal consumption which accounts for nearly two-thirds of the total. This is dealt with more fully on pages 248 and 250. Consumption expenditure by public authorities and financial enterprises together is only about one-fifth of personal consumption. Gross fixed capital expenditure accounts for about one-quarter of total expenditure. About two-thirds of this is private expenditure and one-third public. Changes in stocks usually account for only about 2 per cent of the total.

The next table deals with the personal current account, covering the income and outlay of persons, as distinct from companies or public authorities. The first part of the table deals with personal income as defined on page 244 and the second part is an itemisation of the disposal of that income.

PERSONAL CURRENT ACCOUNT, AUSTRALIA

Income or Outlay	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Wages, Salaries, and Supplements ..	7,420	7,639	8,064	8,795	9,821
Interest &c Received	315	367	395	422	491
Dividends	317	344	352	406	435
Unincorporated Enterprises Income—					
Farm	987	926	1,106	1,424	1,281
Other	1,132	1,156	1,200	1,316	1,430
Income from Dwelling Rent	336	379	444	504	544
Remittances from Overseas	69	71	78	113	127
Cash Benefits from Public Authorities ..	834	915	952	1,046	1,100
Total Receipts	11,410	11,797	12,591	14,026	15,229
Personal Consumption Expenditure—					
Food	2,249	2,300	2,394	2,506	2,706
Cigarettes and Tobacco	336	337	347	358	381
Alcoholic Drinks	612	625	647	689	743
Clothing, Footwear, Drapery	1,062	1,063	1,100	1,192	1,260
Dwelling Rent	910	1,006	1,115	1,229	1,337
Household Durables	774	762	807	864	935
Chemists' Goods	245	268	287	309	338
Gas, Electricity, Fuel	257	273	288	307	318
Newspapers, Books, &c	162	168	174	193	205
All Other Goods	285	293	304	320	341
Purchase of Motor Vehicles	480	462	603	677	717
Operation of Motor Vehicles	332	360	398	439	488
Other Travel and Communication ..	400	408	424	445	481
Hospital, Medical, and Funeral Expenses	272	292	320	360	399
All Other Services	907	961	1,041	1,114	1,186
Total Consumption	9,282	9,576	10,248	11,002	11,834
Interest Paid	192	182	194	226	247
Income Tax Payable	1,006	984	1,088	1,272	1,513
Estate and Gift Duties	103	115	122	137	140
Remittances Overseas	54	53	60	69	76
Saving	773	887	879	1,320	1,419
Total Outlay	11,410	11,797	12,591	14,026	15,229

The figures show that about a fifth of all personal income is spent on food, and that income tax now absorbs more than the expenditure on clothing, footwear, and drapery. Consumption expenditure on cigarettes, tobacco, and alcoholic drinks together is about the same as expenditure on dwelling rent and of the same order as the personal expenditure on the purchase and operation of motor vehicles.

A dissection of personal income by States for the years 1960-61 to 1964-65 is shown on the next page.

ITEMS OF PERSONAL INCOME BY STATES

State	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
<i>Wages, Salaries, and Supplements (\$m)</i>					
New South Wales ¹	3,047	3,134	3,295	3,574	3,994
Victoria	2,177	2,230	2,369	2,578	2,889
Queensland	892	915	965	1,067	1,195
South Australia ²	644	669	708	778	880
Western Australia	443	464	492	543	591
Tasmania	217	227	234	255	273
Australia	7,420	7,639	8,064	8,795	9,821

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

New South Wales ¹	1,079	1,168	1,289	1,514	1,595
Victoria	1,055	1,033	1,122	1,294	1,362
Queensland	455	457	540	633	595
South Australia ²	298	292	317	404	407
Western Australia	185	204	214	237	235
Tasmania	82	87	94	104	113
Australia	3,156	3,243	3,575	4,185	4,308

Cash Benefits from Public Authorities (\$m)

New South Wales ¹	322	353	369	402	421
Victoria	216	238	246	270	288
Queensland	126	141	146	164	170
South Australia ²	78	85	88	97	102
Western Australia	63	68	71	79	82
Tasmania	29	30	32	35	37
Australia	834	915	952	1,046	1,100

Total Personal Income (\$m)

New South Wales ¹	4,448	4,655	4,953	5,490	6,010
Victoria	3,448	3,501	3,737	4,142	4,539
Queensland	1,473	1,513	1,651	1,864	1,960
South Australia ²	1,020	1,046	1,113	1,279	1,389
Western Australia	691	736	777	859	908
Tasmania	328	344	360	394	423
Australia	11,410	11,797	12,591	14,026	15,229

Total Personal Income per Head of Population (\$)

New South Wales ¹	1,131	1,161	1,213	1,319	1,417
Victoria	1,192	1,183	1,237	1,340	1,432
Queensland	980	991	1,064	1,185	1,228
South Australia ²	1,038	1,039	1,084	1,218	1,291
Western Australia	947	987	1,016	1,098	1,139
Tasmania	937	964	994	1,076	1,149
Australia	1,098	1,112	1,165	1,272	1,354

¹ Including Australian Capital Territory.

² Including Northern Territory.

A dissection of personal consumption expenditure by States is set out below.

PERSONAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE BY STATES, 1964-65

Item	N.S.W. ¹	Vic	Qld	S.A. ²	W.A.	Tas	Aust
<i>Total</i>							
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Food	1,010	789	376	253	196	82	2,706
Cigarettes and Tobacco	152	108	49	33	26	12	381
Alcoholic Drinks	306	192	102	65	56	22	743
Clothing, &c	500	364	155	121	79	40	1,260
Rent	540	401	170	114	76	36	1,337
Household Durables	366	257	133	92	60	26	935
Chemists' Goods	139	91	48	30	21	9	338
Gas, Electricity, Fuel	119	111	33	29	15	12	318
Newspapers, Books, &c	82	63	28	14	12	6	205
All Other Goods	127	100	46	32	26	11	341
Travel and Communication ³	662	473	230	157	113	50	1,686
Medical, Hospital, and Funeral Expenses	167	108	43	40	30	11	399
All Other Services	483	338	154	99	80	33	1,186
Total	4,654	3,394	1,566	1,078	790	349	11,834
<i>Per Capita</i>							
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Food	238	249	236	235	246	223	241
Cigarettes and Tobacco	36	34	31	31	33	33	34
Alcoholic Drinks	72	61	64	60	70	60	66
Clothing, &c	118	115	97	112	99	109	112
Rent	127	127	107	106	95	98	119
Household Durables	86	81	83	86	75	71	83
Chemists' Goods	33	29	30	28	26	24	30
Gas, Electricity, Fuel	28	35	21	27	19	33	28
Newspapers, Books, &c.	19	20	18	13	15	16	18
All Other Goods	30	32	29	30	33	30	30
Travel and Communication ³	156	149	144	146	142	136	150
Medical, Hospital, and Funeral Expenses	39	34	27	37	38	30	35
All Other Services	114	107	96	92	100	90	105
Total	1,097	1,071	981	1,002	991	948	1,052

¹ Including Australian Capital Territory.

² Including Northern Territory.

³ Including the purchase and operation of motor vehicles.

Variations in the per capita figures from State to State may reflect differences in actual quantities or qualities of the goods, or differences in price levels or interstate differences between the location of the consumer and the point of retail sale.

The combined income and expenditure accounts of all public authorities, including local and semi-governmental authorities, are shown in the next table. Public enterprises income includes incomes of public trading and financial enterprises. For trading enterprises income is equal to gross operating surplus less depreciation allowances; for financial enterprises it is the net income, after depreciation allowances, of interest &c received after deduction of interest paid and the net current expenditure by government banks on goods and services. Net current expenditure on goods and services relates to all expenditure by public authorities (not public enterprises) which does not result in the creation of fixed tangible assets, or the acquisition of land, buildings, or second-hand goods (other than imported). It comprises wages, salaries, and supplements and expenditure on currently produced goods and services; fees &c charged by public authorities for services rendered and goods sold are offset against purchases. Net expenditure overseas by public authorities and purchases from public enterprises are included. All expenditure on defence is classified as current.

PUBLIC AUTHORITIES CURRENT ACCOUNT, AUSTRALIA

Income or Outlay	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Indirect Taxes	1,693	1,668	1,798	1,941	2,158
Direct Taxes	1,715	1,768	1,740	2,009	2,433
Interest &c Received	69	76	71	80	100
Public Enterprises Income	346	363	459	518	574
Total Receipts	3,823	3,875	4,068	4,548	5,265
Net Current Expenditure on Goods and Services	1,403	1,536	1,633	1,793	2,055
Subsidies	70	90	79	110	96
Interest &c Paid	370	400	437	471	510
Oversea Grants	46	53	66	76	96
Cash Benefits to Persons	834	915	952	1,046	1,100
Grants towards Private Capital Expenditure	8	12	11	10	30
Surplus on Current Account	1,092	869	890	1,042	1,378
Total Outlay	3,823	3,875	4,068	4,548	5,265

Australia's financial relationship with the rest of the world is shown in the following table. The first part of the table shows all Australian international transactions on current account and covers transactions with persons, enterprises, governments, and international bodies in the rest of the world. The net result of these transactions is shown in the "Balance on Current Account" item. The capital adjustments made to meet the net surplus (or deficit) are shown in the second part of the table. Private investment in Australia, other than by companies, is a balancing item and includes errors and omissions in the balance of international payments.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS, AUSTRALIA (\$M)

Nature of Item	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
CURRENT ACCOUNT					
Exports f.o.b.	1,851	2,134	2,130	2,740	2,586
Imports f.o.b.	2,066	1,710	2,076	2,251	2,754
Balance of Trade	-215	424	54	489	-168
Invisible Credits—					
Transportation	199	200	220	250	288
Travel	30	34	33	41	51
Property Income	62	80	76	94	115
Government	40	45	47	62	59
Other	126	132	146	185	209
Invisible Debits—					
Transportation	383	335	374	412	481
Travel	83	82	90	102	114
Property Income	327	297	360	394	395
Government	39	45	44	52	60
Other	147	158	180	211	258
Balance on Current Account ..	-737	-2	-472	-50	-754
CAPITAL ITEMS					
Government Securities—					
Domiciled Overseas	23	13	93	22	-20
Domiciled in Australia	-4	-3	-10	-3	-5
Other Official Capital Movements ..	-39	..	-10	-60	-19
Private—					
Marketing Authorities	-5	-66	10	30	-60
Companies—Inflow of Investment ..	469	297	443	414	516
Outflow of Investment ..	-10	-15	-7	-6	-20
Other Private Capital Movements (incl Balancing Item)	223	-46	101	112	68
Monetary Movements—					
Change in Net I.M.F. Position ..	-156	158	23	..	22
Change in International Reserves ..	77	21	130	456	-315
Other	-1	-1	-5	3	-1
Net Monetary Movements	-80	178	148	459	-294

Chapter 8—TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

1 INTRODUCTION

Transport and communication services are only partly recorded in production statistics, but they cover a large proportion of the national income and expenditure. At the Census of June 1961, 40,825 persons, or 7 per cent of the entire work force, were engaged in transport and storage services in Queensland. Of these, 15,616 were employed on the railways, 1,744 on tramways or trolley buses, 7,424 in shipping or cargo handling, 1,907 on air services, 312 in storage firms, and the remaining 13,822 in car, bus, taxi, or carrying services requiring motor transport.

In addition to these persons engaged in operating the services, there were 16,790 employed in the wholesale and retail trade in motor vehicles, accessories, petrol, and oils. A further 15,354 persons were engaged in the manufacture, assembly, and repair of vehicles (railway and tramway, 7,172; motor vehicles, &c, 6,347; ships, 1,740; and aircraft, 95). The construction and repair of transport facilities engaged another 15,072 (7,990 on roads and bridges, 6,140 on railway or tramway permanent way, 787 on harbours, wharves, and river works, and 155 on aerodromes).

These figures give a total of 88,041 for all recorded aspects of the transport industry, accounting for 15 per cent of the State's work force. Roads and road transport absorb just over half this total.

With 13,179 persons engaged in communication services, the total employment in transport and communication amounted to 101,220, or 17.2 per cent of all workers. If this proportion can be taken as representative also of the cost of transport and communication industries compared with the gross national expenditure, then the cost of those industries in Queensland in 1961-62 would have been of the order of \$350m and, perhaps, have exceeded \$475m in 1964-65.

2 SEA TRANSPORT AND PORTS

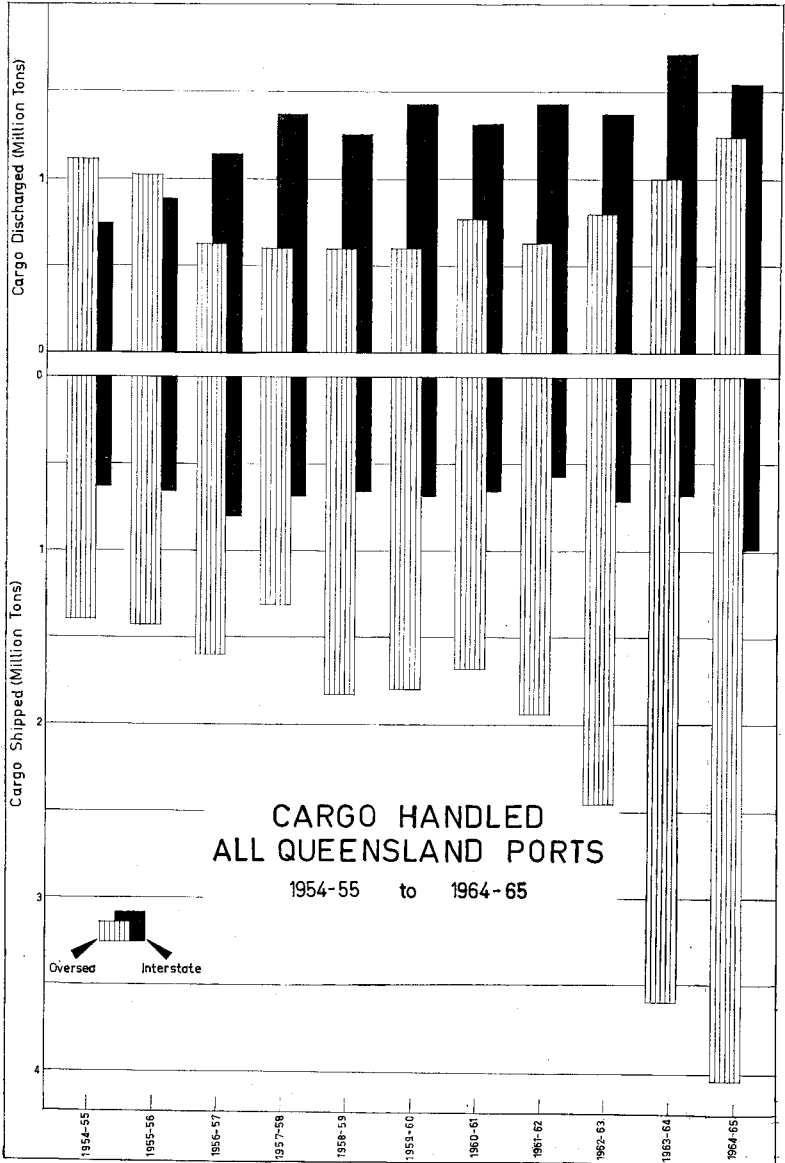
Sea transport takes precedence historically in Queensland transport, and the location of ports explains a great deal of the relations between districts and the coastal cities. It was not until 1903 that the central district was linked with the southern by other than sea transport, and the coastal railway system was not completed until 1924. Until then, therefore, Brisbane was the commercial capital of the southern district only, and the trade of the central and northern ports was largely distinct.

Constant dredging operations in the river enable the Port of Brisbane to accommodate most vessels in the Australian trade. In recent years the increasing size of vessels has moved the main centres for shipping downstream, but still within easy access of the city. Major dredging and reclamation projects have been undertaken to assist the establishment of oil refineries at the mouth of the river and to provide access to them by large tankers. Adequate dry-docking facilities are available in a modern graving dock. Other facilities include a wheat bulk handling installation.

The river port of Maryborough is supplemented by a deep-water jetty at Urangan. Bundaberg has a deep-water port and bulk sugar and molasses terminal, capable of handling medium size coastal ships. Both Urangan and Bundaberg are oil terminals.

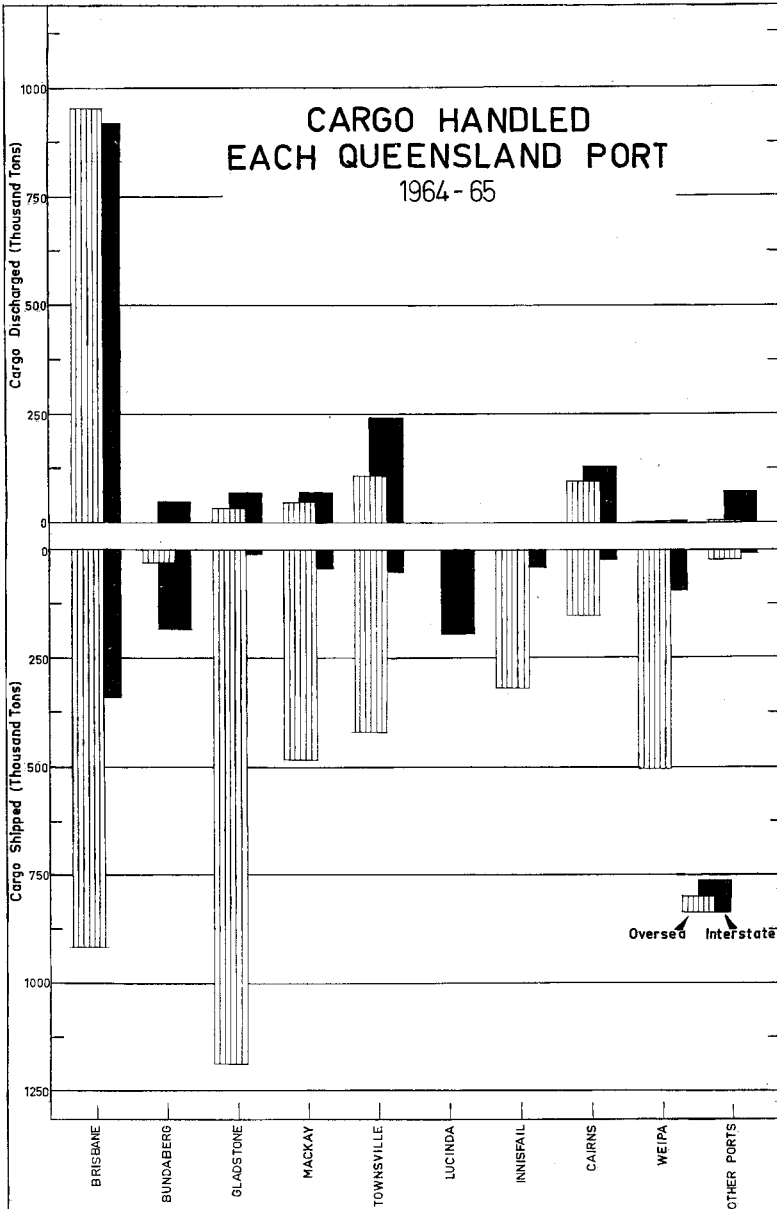
Port Alma, near the mouth of the Fitzroy River, is the port and oil terminal for Rockhampton and exports meat and blister copper. Gladstone, which has a good natural harbour, is equipped to handle coal, grain, ore, &c, in bulk and has become a substantial oil terminal. This port is being developed as a major coal loading port.

Mackay, an artificial deep-water port, has a sugar bulk handling installation and an oil terminal. Bowen exports meat and minerals.



Townsville, another oil terminal, exports copper and lead from the Mount Isa area, and also wool, meat, and bulk handled sugar.

Lucinda Point, at the southern extremity of Hinchinbrook Channel, is the sugar bulk handling terminal for the Herbert River Valley. Innisfail (Mourilyan Harbour) is equipped with sugar bulk handling plant.



Cairns is the port for the northern sugar country and the Atherton Tableland. It has bulk sugar terminal facilities. A port at Weipa (on the Gulf of Carpentaria) has been developed for the shipment of locally-mined bauxite.

Other smaller ports include Thursday Island, the headquarters of the pearl-shell industry, the Gulf ports of Normanton and Burketown, and Cooktown on the north-east coast.

Seven ports (see next page) are administered by Harbour Boards with members representing the towns and districts served by the ports. All the other ports, including Brisbane, are controlled by the State Treasury through the Department of Harbours and Marine, which also supervises the engineering activities of the other ports. Many of the Brisbane wharves are owned by private shipping interests.

Brisbane Harbour Finances—The accounts of the Brisbane Harbour under the control of the Department of Harbours and Marine are set out in the following table. These accounts include the Brisbane River Account. The loan indebtedness of the Harbour at 30 June 1965 was \$4,912,126, and the Working Account had a credit balance of \$988,758.

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
1960-61	1,526	2,328	1,358	1,802	1,340
1961-62	1,484	2,166	1,256	1,698	1,808
1962-63	1,640	2,514	1,774	2,146	2,176
1963-64	1,858	2,501	3,346	3,837	840
1964-65	2,125	2,795	2,305	2,646	989

¹ Excluding interest and redemption.

² Excluding loan.

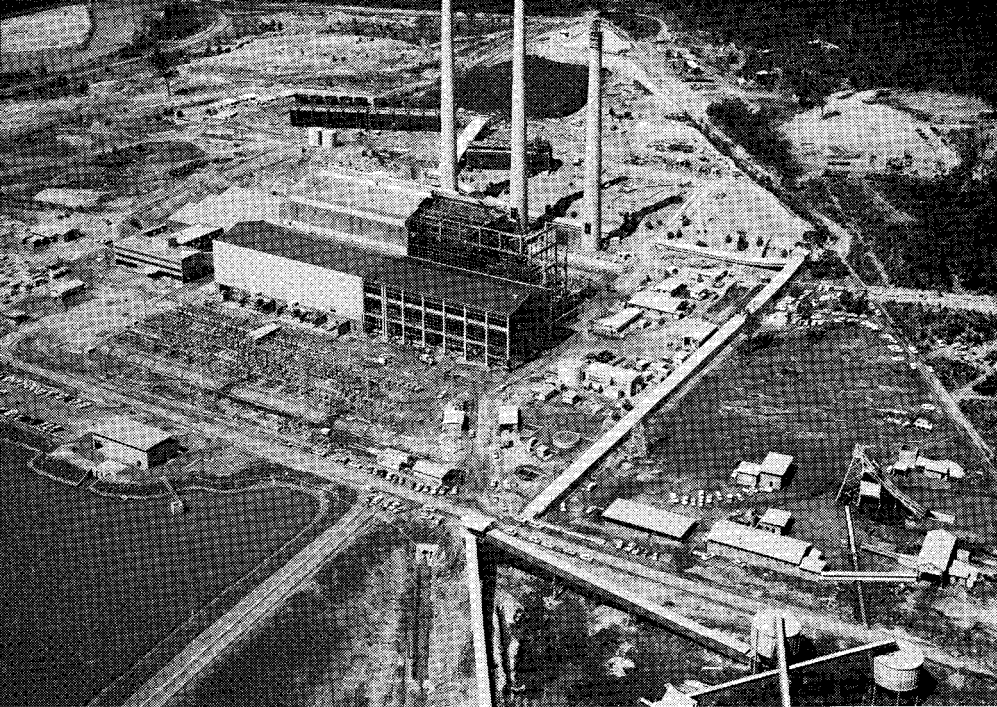
The Department of Harbours and Marine also controls the South Brisbane Dry Dock and Cairncross Graving Dock. At 30 June 1965 accumulated balances for these sections of the Department's activities were *Cr* \$7,318 and *Dr* \$531,116, respectively.

Finances of other Harbours not under Boards—Details of the operating accounts of the three most important other harbours controlled by the State Treasury are shown below.

Harbour	Receipts	Expenditure	Balance
	1964-65	1964-65	30 June 1965
	\$	\$	\$
Weipa	1,627,324	1,639,064	<i>Dr</i> 11,740
Innisfail (Mourilyan)	167,178	193,518	<i>Cr</i> 209,790
Maryborough-Urangan	37,358	42,376	<i>Cr</i> 131,996

Five other small harbours had credit balances aggregating \$34,208 and two had debit balances amounting to \$24,162.

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.

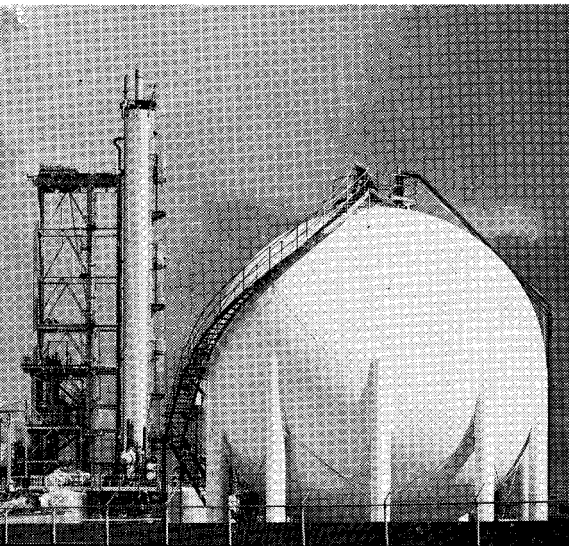


Southern Electric Authority of Queensland

ELECTRICITY—Chapter 7

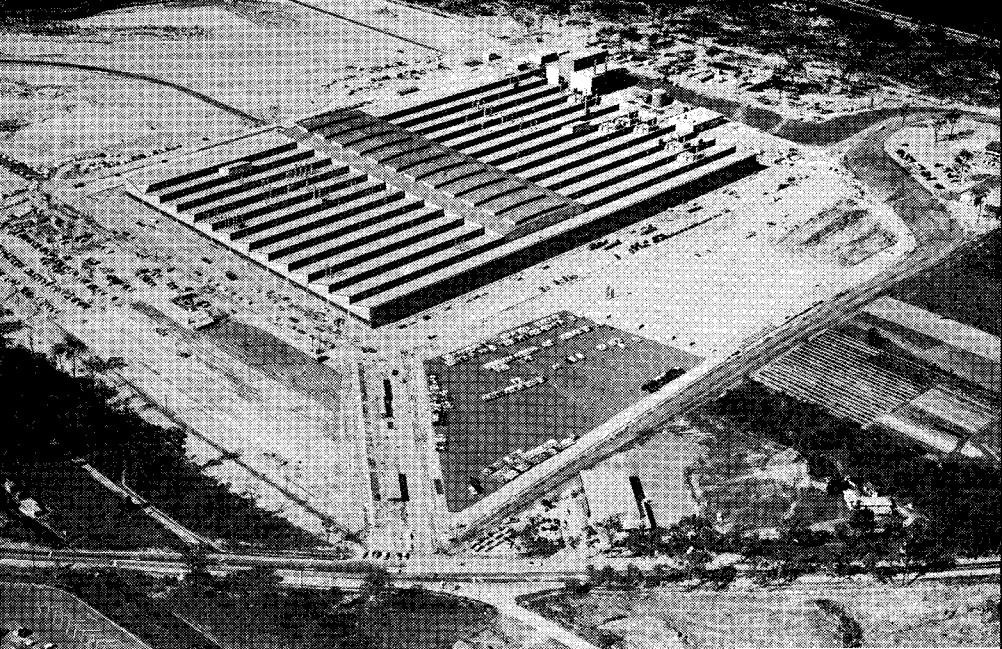
Swanbank Power Station on the Bundamba coalfield (near Ipswich). Conveyor belts deliver the fuel direct from the mines. The power is fed into the south-eastern electricity system

Cosway Public Relations



PRODUCTION—Chapter 7

Ammonia manufacturing plant, Pinkenba, Brisbane. Oil by-products (mainly light naphtha and fuel gas) from the nearby oil refinery are used

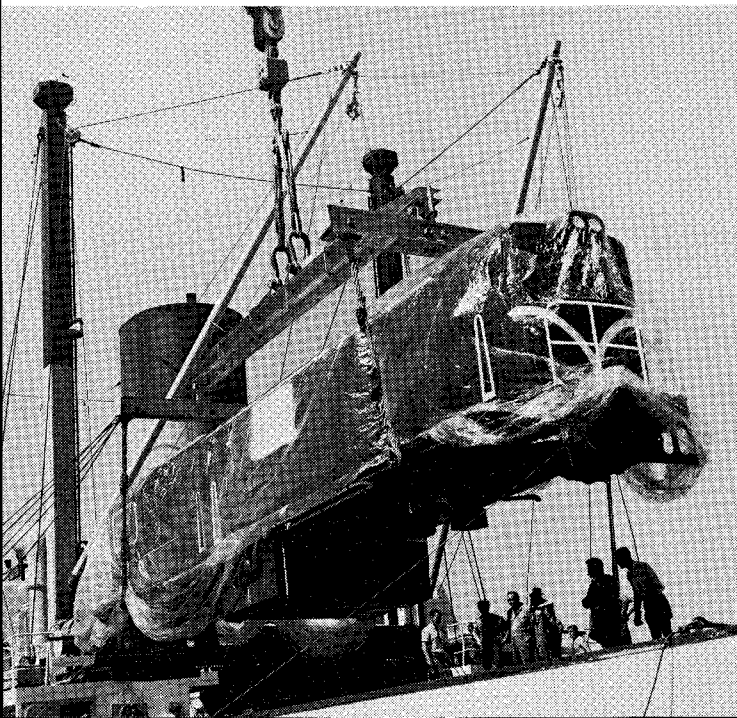


General Motors-Holden

MANUFACTURING—Chapter 7

Body building and motor vehicle assembly plant, Acacia Ridge, Brisbane

State Public Relations Bureau



EXPORT MARKETS

Chapter 9

A 160-ton diesel-electric locomotive built in Queensland, being loaded at Brisbane for export to New Zealand

HARBOUR BOARDS, 1964-65

Harbour Board	Wharfage and Harbour Dues	Total Receipts (excluding Loan) ¹	Working Expenses	Total Expenditure (excluding Loan) ²	Loan Indebtedness, 30 June 1965 ³
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Bowen	19,882	24,806	20,886	28,560	531,930
Bundaberg	474,864	1,789,080	197,420	1,797,684	6,327,946
Cairns	497,880	1,086,964	315,680	1,024,140	7,062,200
Gladstone	216,076	706,492	67,042	624,764	4,470,462
Mackay	453,196	1,403,766	316,996	1,287,612	4,161,858
Rockhampton	80,722	105,148	51,430	125,744	2,598,774
Townsville	669,852	1,220,576	428,994	1,280,778	8,670,954
Total	2,412,472	6,336,832	1,398,448	6,169,282	33,824,124

¹ Including government subsidy.

² Including construction and debt charges.

³ Excluding temporary loans. Since 1945 relief from liability for certain indebtedness has been granted to Bowen, \$353,416; Bundaberg, \$31,068; and Rockhampton, \$1,412,408.

Small Boat Facilities—Financed by the Commonwealth Aid Marine Works Fund, the State provides waterfront facilities for small craft, including boat havens, launching ramps, and fish landing facilities. In 1964-65, \$364,140 was spent on such projects.

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 1965. The definition of cargo for this purpose differs from that used for trade statistics, in that for cargo statistics the figures are based on vessels, whether oversea or interstate, whereas oversea imports include only imports cleared at the port.

QUEENSLAND PORTS, OVERSEA AND INTERSTATE CARGO¹ SHIPMENTS, 1964-65

Port	Cargo Discharged			Cargo Shipped		
	Oversea	Interstate	Total	Oversea	Interstate	Total
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Brisbane	952,050	918,741	1,870,791	915,337	339,744	1,255,081
Maryborough	417	23,368	23,785	..	2,231	2,231
Bundaberg .. .. .	..	48,440	48,440	30,859	186,199	217,058
Gladstone	32,002	69,761	101,763	1,187,787	10,894	1,198,681
Rockhampton	2,975	45,861	48,836	14,638	6,777	21,415
Mackay	45,777	71,891	117,668	485,422	44,671	530,093
Bowen	1,188	358	1,546	9,109	21	9,130
Townsville	109,161	241,292	350,453	424,498	52,122	476,620
Lucinda Point .. .. .	..	..	..	..	195,160	195,160
Innisfail .. .. .	..	..	..	320,256	39,360	359,616
Cairns	97,689	127,906	225,595	153,264	22,914	176,178
Thursday Island	6	..	6	1	..	1
Weipa	640	1,295	1,935	504,409	94,013	598,422
Total	1,241,905	1,548,913	2,790,818	4,045,580	994,106	5,039,686

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 1965. Comparing 1964-65 with 1954-55, 51 per cent more cargo was discharged (12 per cent more from overseas and 110 per cent

more interstate) and 147 per cent more was shipped (187 per cent more overseas and 57 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
1960-61	777,181	1,312,259	2,089,440	1,685,341	669,588	2,354,929
1961-62	615,362	1,439,293	2,054,655	1,935,582	558,297	2,493,879
1962-63	786,453	1,378,290	2,164,743	2,462,082	714,112	3,176,194
1963-64	993,011	1,719,183	2,712,194	3,601,175	694,865	4,296,040
1964-65	1,241,905	1,548,913	2,790,818	4,045,580	994,106	5,039,686

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 1964-65. "Net tonnage" is the volume of enclosed space which can be utilised for cargo or passengers.

TOTAL SHIPPING ENTERING QUEENSLAND PORTS, 1964-65

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	
Brisbane	433	371	548	1,352	119	72	191	1,543
Maryborough .. ..	..	2	15	17	13	54	67	84
Bundaberg	5	..	41	46	33	26	59	105
Gladstone	75	2	16	93	32	..	32	125
Rockhampton	6	6	39	51	49	..	49	100
Mackay	31	1	53	85	55	13	68	153
Bowen .. .. .	..	3	2	5	24	..	24	29
Townsville	70	22	50	142	172	4	176	318
Lucinda Point .. ..	..	..	42	42	8	..	8	50
Innisfail	21	..	19	40	20	..	20	60
Cairns	51	7	36	94	144	17	161	255
Thursday Island ..	27	..	7	34	30	14	44	78
Weipa	32	..	11	43	8	3	11	54
Total	751	414	879	2,044	707	203	910	2,954

NUMBER OF VESSELS

Brisbane	433	371	548	1,352	119	72	191	1,543
Maryborough .. ..	..	2	15	17	13	54	67	84
Bundaberg	5	..	41	46	33	26	59	105
Gladstone	75	2	16	93	32	..	32	125
Rockhampton	6	6	39	51	49	..	49	100
Mackay	31	1	53	85	55	13	68	153
Bowen .. .. .	..	3	2	5	24	..	24	29
Townsville	70	22	50	142	172	4	176	318
Lucinda Point .. ..	..	..	42	42	8	..	8	50
Innisfail	21	..	19	40	20	..	20	60
Cairns	51	7	36	94	144	17	161	255
Thursday Island ..	27	..	7	34	30	14	44	78
Weipa	32	..	11	43	8	3	11	54
Total	751	414	879	2,044	707	203	910	2,954

NET TONNAGE OF VESSELS (1,000 TONS)

Brisbane	1,673	1,723	1,887	5,283	522	7	529	5,812
Maryborough .. ..	..	1	5	6	67	2	69	75
Bundaberg	11	..	89	100	86	1	87	187
Gladstone	550	11	62	623	143	..	143	766
Rockhampton	16	28	43	87	173	..	173	260
Mackay	150	3	142	295	213	1	214	509
Bowen .. .. .	..	14	9	23	96	..	96	119
Townsville	253	80	145	478	582	2	584	1,062
Lucinda Point .. ..	..	..	90	90	11	..	11	101
Innisfail	85	..	64	149	49	..	49	198
Cairns	135	29	77	241	391	9	400	641
Thursday Island ..	8	..	3	11	10	6	16	27
Weipa	205	..	41	246	5	1	6	252
Total	3,086	1,889	2,657	7,632	2,348	29	2,377	10,009

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

TOTAL SHIPPING CLEARING QUEENSLAND PORTS, 1964-65

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	517	245	583	1,345	139	72	211	1,556
Maryborough .. ..	..	..	8	8	22	54	76	84
Bundaberg	4	..	60	64	17	26	43	107
Gladstone	67	1	14	82	37	..	37	119
Rockhampton	14	4	40	58	43	..	43	101
Mackay	59	1	31	91	49	13	62	153
Bowen	4	..	..	4	25	..	25	29
Townsville	84	8	73	165	153	4	157	322
Lucinda Point .. ..	..	..	41	41	8	..	8	49
Innisfail	4	1	15	20	39	..	39	59
Cairns	83	12	34	129	113	21	134	263
Thursday Island	19	..	10	29	32	12	44	73
Weipa	31	..	13	44	7	4	11	55
Total	886	272	922	2,080	684	206	890	2,970

NET TONNAGE OF VESSELS (1,000 TONS)

Brisbane	2,065	1,057	2,102	5,224	596	7	603	5,827
Maryborough .. ..	..	..	41	41	32	2	34	75
Bundaberg	2	..	126	128	54	1	55	183
Gladstone	508	3	45	556	179	..	179	735
Rockhampton	35	17	38	90	171	..	171	261
Mackay	288	5	60	353	157	1	158	511
Bowen	13	..	..	13	104	..	104	117
Townsville	354	34	103	491	574	2	576	1,067
Lucinda Point .. ..	..	..	83	83	16	..	16	99
Innisfail	11	1	29	41	157	..	157	198
Cairns	192	51	122	365	267	10	277	642
Thursday Island	5	..	9	14	7	5	12	26
Weipa	205	..	44	249	1	1	2	251
Total	3,678	1,168	2,802	7,648	2,315	29	2,344	9,992

The next table shows the total entries and clearances of ships at all the ports of Queensland. As in the preceding tables, each ship is counted once as an entry at each port it enters, and once as a clearance at each port it leaves. For example, a ship starting from Sydney for overseas via Brisbane, calling at Townsville and Cairns, and leaving Cairns for overseas would be recorded as one "From Other States" entry, two "Coastwise" clearances, two "Coastwise" entries, and one "To Overseas Direct" clearance. In the ten-year period covered by this table, the number of vessels entering (or clearing) Queensland ports increased by approximately 30 per cent, while net tonnage of vessels increased by 52 per cent due to an increase in the average size of ships. Cargo discharged has increased in quantity over the period by 46 per cent, while cargo shipped has increased by 141 per cent.

TOTAL SHIPPING AT QUEENSLAND PORTS

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

NUMBER OF VESSELS ENTERED

1955-56	347	262	597	1,206	709	415	1,124	2,330
1956-57	370	246	688	1,304	669	395	1,064	2,368
1957-58	375	330	690	1,395	739	381	1,120	2,515
1958-59	412	371	701	1,484	763	587	1,350	2,834
1959-60	456	388	747	1,591	706	462	1,168	2,759
1960-61	474	453	799	1,726	665	389	1,054	2,780
1961-62	472	472	748	1,692	707	456	1,163	2,855
1962-63	626	431	772	1,829	711	423	1,134	2,963
1963-64	732	491	789	2,012	763	306	1,069	3,081
1964-65	751	414	879	2,044	707	203	910	2,954

NUMBER OF VESSELS CLEARED

1955-56	490	184	568	1,242	671	419	1,090	2,332
1956-57	512	187	609	1,308	676	395	1,071	2,379
1957-58	540	201	633	1,374	757	382	1,139	2,513
1958-59	587	266	667	1,520	749	581	1,330	2,850
1959-60	586	269	743	1,598	710	460	1,170	2,768
1960-61	679	262	807	1,748	659	388	1,047	2,795
1961-62	698	284	722	1,704	699	462	1,161	2,865
1962-63	775	249	805	1,829	709	421	1,130	2,959
1963-64	943	262	835	2,040	720	307	1,027	3,067
1964-65	886	272	922	2,080	684	206	890	2,970

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 distant interior. None of the other States has so large a proportion

QUEENSLAND RAILWAYS

As from 31-12-65



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

Construction of railways concerned candidates at the first election of the Queensland Parliament in 1860. The first Parliament, on 13 August 1861, passed *The Moreton Bay Tramway Act* which empowered an already formed private company to construct railways on the land-grant principle. The company, however, had difficulty in raising the necessary capital (which was increased from \$300,000 to \$400,000 when the Bill was before Parliament). In the meantime, conditions for borrowing money by the Governments of the young colonies became favourable, and public opinion set in favour of government construction of public works. In 1863 an Act authorised government construction of railways, but provided for private construction of branch railways, and for the Government, if it wished, to lease its own lines to private persons for a period not exceeding seven years. Neither of these provisions was taken advantage of, and railway construction and operation in Queensland which commenced under this Act have been carried on by the Government ever since. Very few lines have been built by private enterprise. On a number of subsequent occasions, the Government endeavoured to attract private railway building by offering free grants of land to railway builders, but the offers were never taken up to any appreciable extent.

The first line was opened from Ipswich to Grandchester on 31 July 1865. It reached Toowoomba in 1867, Brisbane was connected in 1875, and in subsequent years the lines were pushed out to the Downs, the Maranoa, and the South-West. The Central Division Railways were commenced in 1867, with 30 miles of line inland from the port of Rockhampton, but during the next six years no mileage was added to this system. In the eighties began a spurt of railway building in connecting the ports with the interior by short lines. These were as follows:— 1880, Townsville; 1881, Bundaberg; 1881, Maryborough (to Gympie); 1885, Mackay; 1885, Cooktown; 1887, Cairns; 1889, Normanton; and 1890, Bowen. Depression and financial difficulties slackened progress during the nineties, and the early years of the twentieth century. These beginnings grew into isolated systems of some magnitude, until in 1910, when *The North Coast Railway Act* provided for linking the systems by a coastal railway, there were 3,806 miles of railway in the State. The last link in this coastal line was completed in 1924. A great burst of development occurred during the decade 1911-1920. In the six years from 1910 to 1915 inclusive, 1,572 miles of line were opened. After that date progress was steady till the maximum mileage of 6,567 miles was reached in 1932. This mileage included the South Brisbane-Border section of the uniform gauge railway to Sydney (69 miles of 4 ft 8½ in gauge track).

The growth in air and in road transport services and in the number of private motor vehicles is reflected in the diversion of traffic from branch railways, and some railway services have been terminated as uneconomic. The mileage being operated at 30 June 1965 was 5,785.

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 \$8,742,000. The cost of the Queensland section was \$4,400,000 and Queensland's share of this under the agreement was \$1,250,000. Net profits or losses after payment of interest on capital costs are divided between Queensland and New South Wales in proportion to route mileage in each State—69 and 112 miles respectively.

In view of the increased mineral production of the north-western portion of the State, it was found necessary to rebuild the Mount Isa-Townsville-Collinsville railway line to an adequate standard to cope with increased traffic. This project, with an estimated cost of \$55m, was completed in 1965. The work involved installation of 300 miles of heavier rails, 110 miles of new or regraded line, the reconstruction of 330 bridges and culverts, and the purchase of 15 new diesel locomotives and the acquisition or rebuilding of 500 wagons, together with the provision of necessary auxiliary facilities. The expenditure to 30 June 1965 totalled \$50,961,230.

A direct line from Gladstone to Moura is being constructed to assist in the development of the coal export trade. Expenditure to 30 June 1965 on the project was \$1,504,568, most of which was incurred in providing 110 large hopper wagons. Estimated to cost more than \$26m, the new line is due for completion by March 1968.

During 1964-65, 30 new diesel-electric locomotives were put into service, and orders were placed for a further 38. Diesel-electric locomotives, which represented 18 per cent of locomotive stock, were responsible for 53 per cent of the total train-mileage in 1964-65.

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. Passenger services in the country and in the metropolitan suburban area are being improved by the use of diesel-electric locomotives.

Changes in rolling stock during the five years ended 30 June 1965 are shown in the table below.

QUEENSLAND RAILWAYS, ROLLING STOCK

At 30 June	Locomotives				Cars	Rail Motors, Trailers, &c	Brake Vans	Wagons
	Steam	Diesel-Mech	Diesel-Elec	Total				
1961	730	10	68	808	1,140	213	157	27,076
1962	698	10	73	781	1,179	187	144	26,603
1963	667	11	86	764	1,163	184	135	26,225
1964	661	11	109	781	1,152	174	134	26,013
1965	613	11	139	763	1,123	153	131	25,714

*Passenger Traffic**—Passenger traffic provided 11 per cent of the total earnings in 1964-65, compared with 13 per cent in 1960-61. Average earnings per suburban passenger train-mile in 1964-65 were \$1.07, compared with \$1.11 in 1963-64. Similar figures for country services were \$0.95 in 1964-65 and \$0.92 in 1963-64. Passengers on season and workers' weekly tickets represent 64 per cent of metropolitan and 58 per cent of non-metropolitan travellers.

After the 1939-1945 War, country passenger journeys remained fairly steady until 1952-53, but, from then until 1964-65, they decreased by 56.9 per cent. Suburban journeys were at their peak in 1955-56, their subsequent decrease being 25.2 per cent. In the twelve months to 30 June 1965, country journeys decreased by 13.7 per cent and suburban journeys by 1.1 per cent.

*Goods Traffic**—Goods traffic provided 86 per cent of total earnings in 1964-65, compared with 84 per cent in 1960-61. Average earnings per ton of goods per mile in that period were about 3.9c; earnings per ton of goods fell from \$7.90 to \$7.25. 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 (now closed), has risen from 353 tons in 1959-60 to 429 tons in 1964-65 (diesel-electric 523 tons, steam 285 tons).

In 1964-65 earnings from livestock traffic decreased by \$376,096, due principally to the carriage of 118,659 fewer cattle than in 1963-64. The number of sheep railed increased by 248,972 during the year.

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 \$56m on all lines under *The Railway Capital Indebtedness Reduction Act of 1931*. The capital account shown for the South Brisbane-Border Railway is the capital liability borne by Queensland, and represents only about a quarter of the total expenditure on the Queensland section of this uniform gauge line (see page 263).

* 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	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
Lines Open Miles	6,324	6,077	6,077	5,954	5,785
Traffic Train-Mileage 1,000 Miles	18,312	17,563	17,952	19,161	17,605
Train-Mileage per Mile Open Miles	2,896	2,890	2,954	3,218	3,043
Capital Account (opened lines) ¹ \$1,000	197,756	205,746	212,808	223,252	233,911
Total Earnings \$1,000	73,060	72,318	75,244	84,260	81,321
Earnings per Train-Mile \$	3.99	4.12	4.19	4.40	4.62
Total Working Expenses ² \$1,000	77,154	76,296	75,592	78,468	80,758
Expenses per Train-Mile \$	4.21	4.34	4.21	4.10	4.59
Net Revenue \$1,000	-4,094	-3,978	-348	5,792	563
Working Expenses as % of Earnings %	105.6	105.5	100.5	93.1	99.3
<i>Coaching Traffic—</i>					
<i>Train Mileage</i> 1,000 Miles	6,878	6,563	6,395	6,350	5,871
Country 1,000 Miles	4,869	4,713	4,689	4,608	4,093
Suburban ³ 1,000 Miles	2,009	1,850	1,706	1,742	1,778
<i>Passengers Carried</i> ⁴ 1,000	28,876	26,701	26,082	25,903	25,215
Country 1,000	4,294	3,811	3,668	3,391	2,961
Suburban ³ 1,000	24,582	22,890	22,414	22,512	22,254
<i>Earnings Collected</i> \$1,000	9,746	9,680	9,624	9,516	9,086
Passengers \$1,000	6,738	6,710	6,632	6,376	6,036
Country \$1,000	4,814	4,756	4,700	4,450	4,140
Suburban ³ \$1,000	1,924	1,954	1,932	1,926	1,896
Parcels, Mails, &c \$1,000	3,008	2,970	2,992	3,140	3,050
<i>Goods Traffic</i> ⁵ —					
Train-Mileage 1,000 Miles	11,434	11,000	11,557	12,811	11,734
<i>Tonnage</i> ⁴ 1,000 Tons	7,981	8,153	8,736	9,796	10,031
Minerals (incl Coal) 1,000 Tons	2,850	3,306	3,240	3,977	4,049
Agricultural Produce 1,000 Tons	2,628	2,566	3,112	3,131	3,368
Other Goods 1,000 Tons	1,774	1,599	1,703	1,971	1,949
Livestock 1,000 Tons	729	682	681	717	665
<i>Earnings Collected</i> \$1,000	61,002	60,354	63,462	72,370	69,696
Minerals (incl Coal) \$1,000	13,250	14,416	15,040	17,700	16,099
Agricultural Produce \$1,000	11,694	11,880	13,950	15,386	15,337
Other Goods \$1,000	27,650	25,486	26,214	30,554	29,907
Livestock \$1,000	8,408	8,572	8,258	8,730	8,353
Average Length of Haul ⁶ Miles	200	195	196	205	192
Average Gross Load of Goods Trains ⁶ Tons	367	381	383	403	429
Rents, Refreshment Rooms, &c \$1,000	2,312	2,284	2,158	2,374	2,539

¹ Excluding expenditure on reconstruction of Mount Isa Line, suspended lines, loan works, rolling stock under construction, and suspense accounts. ² Including interest, redemption, and sinking fund charges on Uniform Gauge Railway. ³ Metropolitan District only. ⁴ Excluding duplications where transfers have occurred between the uniform gauge and the 3 ft 6 in systems. ⁵ Excluding departmental traffic. ⁶ Excluding uniform gauge railway, the Normanton Railway, and the Innisfail and Mourilyan Tramways.

At present, the Queensland railway system is divided into three divisions for administrative purposes. In addition, there is the Queensland section of the uniform gauge railway to Sydney which is operated by the New South Wales Railway Commissioner under a special agreement. Details of the operations of each of these sections are given in the following table.

QUEENSLAND RAILWAYS, DIVISIONAL OPERATIONS, 1964-65

Particulars	Southern Division	Central Division	Northern Division ¹	South Brisbane-Border ²	Total
Lines Open Miles	2,329	1,641	1,746	69	5,785
Traffic Train-Mileage .. 1,000 Miles	8,551	4,927	3,813	314	17,605
Train-Mileage per Mile Open .. Miles	3,672	3,002	2,184	4,552	3,043
Capital Account (opened lines) .. \$1,000	131,134	52,262	48,167 ³	2,348	233,911 ³
Total Earnings Allotted \$1,000	33,214	24,289	21,716	2,102	81,321
Coaching ⁴ \$1,000	6,208	2,717	2,192	508	11,625
Goods and Livestock \$1,000	27,006	21,572	19,524	1,594	69,696
Earnings per Train-Mile \$	3.88	4.93	5.70	6.69	4.62
Total Working Expenses \$1,000	39,162	20,160	19,048	2,388	80,758 ⁵
Expenses per Train-Mile \$	4.58	4.09	5.00	7.60	4.59
Net Revenue \$1,000	-5,948	4,129	2,668	-286	563
Working Expenses as % of Earnings %	117.9	83.0	87.7	113.6	99.3
<i>Coaching Traffic⁴—</i>					
Passengers Carried ⁷ 1,000	23,940	312	756	207	25,215
Earnings Collected \$1,000	5,893	1,080	1,640	473	9,086
Passengers \$1,000	3,970	614	1,105	347	6,036
Parcels, Mails, &c \$1,000	1,923	466	535	126	3,050
<i>Goods Traffic⁴—</i>					
Tonnage ⁷ 1,000 Tons	3,577	3,024	2,774	656	10,031
Minerals (incl Coal) .. 1,000 Tons	1,473	1,506	1,036	34	4,049
Agricultural Produce .. 1,000 Tons	999	1,061	1,243	65	3,368
Other Goods 1,000 Tons	856	245	291	557	1,949
Livestock 1,000 Tons	249	212	204	..	665
Earnings Collected \$1,000	34,442	14,792	18,868	1,594	69,696
Minerals (incl Coal) \$1,000	5,335	5,114	5,536	114	16,099
Agricultural Produce \$1,000	7,373	3,415	4,122	427	15,337
Other Goods \$1,000	19,003	3,459	6,393	1,052	29,907
Livestock \$1,000	2,731	2,804	2,817	1	8,353
Rents, Refreshment Rooms, &c .. \$1,000	1,534	526	445	34	2,539

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, suspended lines, loan works, rolling stock under construction, and suspense accounts.

⁴ Including Rents, Refreshment Rooms, &c.

⁵ Including interest, redemption, and sinking fund charges on Uniform Gauge Railway.

⁶ Dissected into Divisions according to the stations at which carriage was originated—departmental traffic is excluded.

⁷ See note 4 to preceding table.

During 1964-65 net expenditure on loan account (exclusive of South Brisbane-Border Railway) totalled \$9,459,994. Of this, \$7,271,308 was general expenditure on surveys, rolling stock, and depreciation. Of the remaining \$2,188,686, \$654,084, or 29.9 per cent, was expended in the Southern Division, \$927,708 (42.4 per cent) in the Central Division, and

\$606,894 (27.7 per cent) in the Northern Division. In addition, during 1964-65, \$4,013,320 was expended on the Mount Isa-Townsville-Collinsville railway rebuilding.

Local Authority and Private Railways—At 30 June 1965 there were 49 miles of local authority or private railways open to the public for general passenger and goods traffic. In addition, there was a large number of private tramways owned by sugar mills and sawmills to carry sugar cane and logs to the mills, but these were not open for public traffic. The 49 miles of lines open for public traffic were of the same gauge as the State railway system, 3 ft 6 in. Of these, 41 miles were operated by a Local Authority—the Aramac Tramway (Aramac Shire), carrying general goods and sheep. The Mackay Harbour Board operated 4 miles of railway connecting the Outer Harbour with the State railway system. The remaining 4 miles were operated by the Bowen Consolidated Mines in the north of the State.

All Australian Railways—Most of the railways of other States are owned and operated, as in Queensland, by the State Government. The following table shows the mileage, classified according to gauge and rolling stock, of the government railways. The Commonwealth railways consist of the standard gauge trans-Australian line from Port Pirie, S.A., to Kalgoorlie, W.A., the Central Australia line of standard gauge from Port Augusta to Marree, and of 3 ft 6 in to Alice Springs, a 3 ft 6 in line from Port Augusta to Hawker, a 3 ft 6 in line from Darwin inland to Birdum, and a standard gauge branch of 5 miles linking Canberra to the New South Wales system.

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS, AUSTRALIA, 1964-65

Government	Route Mileage—Each Gauge				Rolling Stock			Staff ¹
	5' 3"	4' 8½"	3' 6"	All	Locomotives	Coaching	Goods & Service	
	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles	No	No	No	No
New South Wales .. ..	..	6,055	..	6,055	838	3,451	22,509	46,638
Victoria	4,000	202 ²	..	4,211 ³	485	2,418	22,813	26,027
Queensland .. ..	..	69	5,686	5,785 ⁴	763	1,402	25,719	25,609
South Australia	1,650	..	847	2,497	248	586	8,344	8,075
Western Australia .. ..	..	..	3,733	3,733	351	519	12,916	11,604
Tasmania .. ..	..	..	500	500	77	136	2,511	2,214
Commonwealth .. ..	..	1,330	922	2,252	64	154	2,096	2,810
Total	5,650	7,656	11,688	25,033	2,826	8,777 ⁵	96,925 ⁶	122,977

¹ Excluding staff engaged on construction. ² Uniform gauge line between Wodonga and Melbourne which parallels the existing 5 ft 3 in gauge route. ³ Including 9 miles of 2 ft 6 in gauge. ⁴ Including 30 miles of 2 ft 0 in gauge. ⁵ Including 70 vehicles jointly owned by Victoria and South Australia and 41 vehicles jointly owned by New South Wales and Victoria. ⁶ Including 1 vehicle jointly owned by Victoria and South Australia and 16 vehicles jointly owned by Victoria and New South Wales.

The next table shows the traffic carried, earnings, and working expenses of the government railway systems in the various States. Figures are not

strictly comparable because of varying adjustments to earnings and expenses in the various States, some of which have been noted.

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS, AUSTRALIA, 1964-65

Government	Train Miles	Passenger Journeys	Goods, & Carried	Gross Earnings	Working Expenses	Profit on Working
	1,000	1,000	1,000 Tons	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
New South Wales ..	40,194	238,732	27,889	213,258 ¹	187,240	26,018
Victoria	20,489	149,753	12,596	100,225	99,337	888
Queensland	17,605	25,215	10,031	81,321	80,513	808
South Australia ..	6,582	15,196	5,089	29,764 ²	31,713	-1,949
Western Australia ..	7,562	10,395	5,229	35,715	36,529	-814
Tasmania	1,272	1,340	1,091	5,581	7,219	-1,638
Commonwealth ..	2,914	347	2,919	17,419	15,967	1,452
Total	96,618	440,978	64,844	483,283	458,518	24,765

¹ Excluding \$1,600(000) government grant towards losses on non-paying developmental lines, and \$1,600(000) to subsidise payments from Superannuation Account.
² Excluding \$6,400(000) government grant towards working expenses, and \$1,600(000) towards debt charges.

4 STREET TRAMWAYS AND BUSES

Brisbane—The City of Brisbane is now the only Queensland city served by a system of street tramways, the Rockhampton steam tramways having been replaced by motor buses in 1939.

The first tramway commenced to operate in Brisbane during August 1885. Six miles of tramway had been laid down, but only a portion was opened. The line was worked for several years as a horse tramway, but with very unsatisfactory results. Efforts were made by the company to obtain the requisite capital to convert the tramway to an electric one, and during 1896 the Brisbane Electric Tramways Company, a private company with head office in London, was formed. It acquired the interest of the original proprietary, and at once proceeded with the conversion. Electric tramcars started to run in 1897, when there were 15 miles of tramway, 33 electric trams, and 24 horse trams in operation. On 31 December 1922 the system, which then consisted of a route mileage of 42 miles, was purchased by the Government, and the Brisbane Tramway Trust was appointed to control and operate it. In 1925 the Greater Brisbane scheme amalgamated all the city and suburban municipalities, and the new City Council was given control of the tramways. It took over the liabilities of the Tramway Trust, about \$4m due in London.

The City Council instituted motor bus services in July 1940, and during 1948 it took over most of the private bus services. In August 1951 the Council started to operate trolley buses on one city route, and other routes have since been opened. The government railways provide suburban railway transport.

Other Cities—In other cities passenger transport services are provided by motor buses operated either privately or as municipal services.

Details of passenger road transport services in cities with populations over 10,000 are set out in the next table.

URBAN PASSENGER ROAD TRANSPORT SERVICES, 1964-65

Service	Route Open	Vehicles	Staff	Vehicle Mileage	Passengers Carried	Earnings	Salaries and Wages	Capital Value ¹
	Miles	No	No	1,000	1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
<i>Metropolitan</i> ^a ..	974	807	2,764	17,980	115,077	9,273	6,771	8,454
Municipal—								
Tramways ..	59	287	1,797	6,309	63,029	4,900	4,312	4,942
Trolley Buses	20	36	.. ^a	1,044	6,779	.. ^a	.. ^a	.. ^a
Motor Buses	206	282	675	6,061	30,548	2,645	1,795	2,517
Private—								
Motor Buses	689	202	292	4,566	14,721	1,728	664	995
<i>Other Cities</i> ..	1,023	250	320	4,932	15,920	1,343	616	900
Cairns ⁴ ..	99	26	27	469	1,200	130	45	71
Ipswich ⁴ ..	125	50	61	990	3,295	277	124	205
Maryborough ⁵ ..	58	5	8	80	391	23	13	9
Rockhampton ⁵ ..	48	32	57	577	2,545	163	151	173
Toowoomba ⁴ ..	148	38	37	538	2,341	159	45	144
Townsville ⁴ ..	111	37	60	848	2,722	237	116	95
Other ⁴ ..	434	62	70	1,430	3,426	354	122	203
All Cities ..	1,997	1,057	3,084	22,912	130,997	10,616	7,387	9,354

¹ At 30 June. ² Including Redcliffe. ³ Included with Metropolitan municipal motor buses. ⁴ Private motor bus services. ⁵ Municipal motor bus service. ⁶ Private motor bus services in Bundaberg, Gold Coast, Gympie, Mackay, Mount Isa, and Warwick. Details not available for separate publication.

5 ROADS

Queensland's roads cover not only the more closely settled areas along the coast, but they extend throughout the inland areas into the far-west and north-west of the State.

The next table shows Queensland roads at 30 June 1965 classified according to the nature of their construction and grouped by types of local authority areas in which they are situated.

ROADS IN QUEENSLAND, 30 JUNE 1965

Local Authority	Formed Roads					Unformed Roads	Total All Roads
	Concrete or Other High Standard	Sealed Pavement	Unsealed Pavement	Not Paved	Total		
	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles
Brisbane ..	130	1,044	526	390	2,090	450	2,540
Other Cities	75	1,588	180	144	1,987	399	2,386
Towns ..	2	121	23	36	182	30	212
Shires ..	136	10,943	19,191	42,159	72,429	42,745	115,174
Total ..	343	13,696	19,920	42,729	76,688	43,624	120,312

Although certain of the more important roads are under the control of the Main Roads Department, most of the roads are solely under the control of the Local Authorities and are constructed and maintained by

them. The construction of these roads may be financed by the expenditure of the Local Authorities' own funds, or by Treasury or other loans. In many cases, whatever the method of finance, construction is assisted by the State and Commonwealth Governments from government funds.

A proportion of the funds received annually by Queensland from the Commonwealth tax on petrol is made available to Local Authorities for expenditure on rural roads within their areas. The total amount allocated in this way each year is paid into the Commonwealth Aid (Local Authority Roads) Fund, and Local Authorities are reimbursed actual expenditure on approved projects. Local Authorities also receive a proportion of the collections under *The Roads (Contribution to Maintenance) Acts, 1957 to 1958* (see page 277), whereby owners of commercial goods vehicles contribute towards wear and tear of public highways in Queensland. The fees are collected by the Department of Transport and paid into the Roads Maintenance Account Trust Fund, from which distributions are made to the Department of Main Roads and Local Authorities, on an approved basis, for the maintenance of public highways. Transactions through both funds for the last five years were as follows:—

	COMMONWEALTH AID ROAD FUND			ROADS MAINTENANCE ACCOUNT			
	Receipts	Payments	Balance at 30 June	Receipts	Payments to M.R.D.	Payments to Local Authorities	Balance at 30 June
	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
1960-61	3,658	3,852	676	1,672	716	952	148
1961-62	4,520	4,712	484	1,818	800	998	168
1962-63	5,012	5,158	338	2,202	976	1,220	174
1963-64	2,806	3,144	..	2,558	1,290	1,200	242
1964-65	2,789	2,789	..	3,027	1,962	1,307	..

In certain instances, Commonwealth grants have been made available for the improvement of roads which are regarded as of national importance, such as the Beef Cattle and Channel Country Roads connecting cattle fattening country in the Gulf and south-west corner areas of the State with various rail heads. Expenditure on Beef Cattle Roads during 1964-65 amounted to \$5,148,042, which included a Commonwealth grant of \$2,300,000. The Quilpie-Windorah Beef Cattle Road has been completed while those still under construction are Julia Creek-Normanton, Georgetown-Mount Surprise, Mount Isa-Dajarra, Boulia-Dajarra and Winton-Boulia.

The Main Roads Department recorded a direct expenditure of \$41.4m on the construction and maintenance of roads during 1964-65, and other government departments spent \$0.7m on various road and bridge projects, while Local Authorities spent a further \$27.7m, making a gross total expenditure on roads, streets, and bridges of \$69.8m. However, an allowance must be made for the duplication of approximately \$2.4m (principally due to works performed by the Main Roads Department and charged proportionately to Local Authorities), so that the resulting net recorded public authority expenditure on roads in Queensland during 1964-65 was \$67.4m.

Main Roads—A Main Roads Board, consisting of three members, was appointed under *The Main Roads Act of 1920*, and commenced operations in 1921. In 1925 the Board was replaced by the Main Roads Commission under the control of a single Commissioner. The Commission became a Department in February 1951. The Department controls and has a major financial responsibility in the maintenance and construction of such roads as have been gazetted under its Act. These roads were classified under the following headings:—State Highways, Main, Developmental, Secondary, Mining Access, Farmers', and Tourist Roads, and Tourist Tracks. Since 6 April 1959, all roads other than State Highways, Developmental, and Main Roads have been gazetted as Secondary Roads. Under the new road plan of Queensland which came into operation on 1 July 1963, a complete review of the four types of gazetted roads, i.e., State Highways, Developmental Roads, Main, and Secondary Roads resulted in the addition of approximately 3,500 to the total mileage of gazetted roads, as well as altering substantially the allocation to each type. Details are set out in the following table.

QUEENSLAND ROADS

At 30 June	Main Roads Department — Gazetted Roads						Total Formed Roads
	State Highways	Developmental	Main	Tourist Roads	Other	Total	
	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles
1956 ..	8,252	235	10,635	299	1,564	20,985	56,890
1957 ..	8,246	235	10,636	297	1,561	20,975	58,748
1958 ..	8,254	235	10,553	297	1,561	20,900	61,435
1959 ..	8,252	235	10,434	1,860 ¹		20,781	65,031
1960 ..	8,252	230	10,460	1,800 ¹		20,742	67,316
1961 ..	8,247	230	10,273	1,900 ¹		20,650	71,424
1962 ..	8,251	230	10,110	2,057 ¹		20,648	72,131
1963 ..	6,262	4,263	5,130	8,465 ²		24,120	71,665
1964 ..	6,323	4,374	5,199	8,558 ²		24,454	73,796
1965 ..	6,323	4,373	5,199	8,557 ²		24,452 ²	76,688

¹Classed as secondary roads. ²The total of 24,452 miles at 30 June 1965 comprised:—Bitumen surfaced or concrete pavement, 8,460 miles; gravelled pavement, 5,674 miles; formed only, 9,243 miles; and unformed, 1,075 miles.

Local Authorities are required to contribute towards the costs of construction and maintenance of gazetted roads. The following rates have applied from 1 July 1963.

	For Permanent Works	For Maintenance
State Highways	Nil	10 per cent
Developmental Roads ..	5 per cent of capital cost and interest repayable over 30 years	10 per cent
Main Roads	10 per cent of capital cost and interest repayable over 30 years	20 per cent
Secondary Roads	25 per cent of capital cost and interest repayable over 30 years	30 per cent

Not only do the Department and the Local Authorities jointly contribute to the costs of work, but as far as possible they co-operate to their mutual benefit in matters pertaining to roadworks, including the design of schemes, the construction of works, and the carrying out of maintenance.

In most cases work is carried out under the supervision of the Local Authority in whose area the work lies, but in certain instances work is directly supervised by the Department, especially for the construction of State Highways to which the Local Authority is not required to make any financial contribution.

In the earlier days of the Department, improvements were most urgently required on roads which assisted primary production—roads leading from farm areas to market or to rail—and it was largely on these roads that work was carried out. At a later stage, when road conditions for primary production had been considerably improved, attention was given to roads linking important towns and important districts, and improvements were carried out on the State Highways and principal Main Roads of the State, including those which linked with roads in New South Wales and the Northern Territory.

In providing for the future development of State Highways, the need for limited access highways has been recognised. This involves the control of roadside development to ensure that a high traffic flow is maintained. To 30 June 1965, limited access had been applied to several sections of the highways between Brisbane, Ipswich, and Toowoomba, and between Brisbane and Gympie, and other highways running through towns.

During the year ended 30 June 1965, the Department completed a total length of 1,806 miles of roads and bridges, comprising 220 miles of new work, 902 miles of raising road surfaces, and 684 miles of resurfacing. Bridges erected during the year ended 30 June 1965 totalled 7,806 feet, bringing the total length of bridges constructed by the Department to 46.8 miles.

From 19 July 1965 the Commissioner of Main Roads has been the traffic engineering authority, advises the Minister on traffic engineering matters, and is responsible for uniformity in signs, standards, and methods. Local Authorities are responsible for the implementation of traffic engineering measures, except on roads declared under The Main Roads Acts.

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 1964-65 are shown on the next page.

MAIN ROADS DEPARTMENT

Particulars	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
RECEIPTS					
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
<i>(i) Main Roads Fund—</i>					
State Government Loan .. ..	..	558,000	1,000,000	500,000	400,000
State Government Grant .. ..	..	..	104,000	260,000	..
Roads (Contribution to Maintenance) Act	715,884	800,454	975,630	1,290,052	1,961,787
Motor Vehicle Registration Fees ..	11,137,988	11,626,960	12,339,188	13,664,334	15,530,980
Maintenance Repayments by Local Authorities	1,446,376	1,493,592	1,554,560	1,586,372	1,124,936
Commonwealth Grants—					
Commonwealth Aid Roads ..	12,831,738	13,304,460	14,216,904	17,900,076	20,516,435
Other	48,744	79,946	35,018	76,574	14,000
Plant Hire, Plans, & Survey Charges	3,052,008	3,377,026	3,835,572	4,790,258	4,910,112
Other	518,082	410,824	405,646	657,056	836,739
Total	29,750,820	31,651,262	34,466,518	40,724,722	45,294,989
<i>(ii) Other Funds—</i>					
Channel Country Roads	841,876	600,000	..	..	..
Beef Cattle Roads ¹ .. ..	..	1,961,878	2,038,998	4,094,514	4,600,000
Fitzroy Brigalow Land Development Roads .. .. .	..	..	218,812	545,500	638,922
Commonwealth Aid, Local Authority Roads	3,657,000	4,519,000	5,011,700	2,805,820	2,788,585
Road Maintenance Account, Local Authority Roads	955,398	1,017,570	1,225,786	1,268,186	1,065,462
All Receipts	35,205,094	39,749,710	42,961,814	49,438,742	54,387,958
EXPENDITURE					
<i>(i) Main Roads Fund—</i>					
Declared Roads—Construction ..	16,708,092	17,634,070	19,531,372	25,205,506	29,065,406
Maintenance	4,913,060	5,757,530	5,939,444	6,506,948	6,465,673
Other Roads	73,146	35,562	87,440	110,562	114,494
Buildings	648,918	417,330	268,736	602,590	384,288
Interest and Redemption	851,558	812,072	769,808	798,150	900,180
Purchase of Plant	1,302,382	1,107,144	783,488	1,023,788	1,499,596
Maintenance of Plant	1,433,496	1,443,052	1,471,132	1,635,690	1,780,322
Administrative ²	3,466,636	4,075,966	4,610,462	5,611,466	6,619,586
Total	29,397,288	31,282,726	33,461,882	41,494,700	46,829,545
<i>(ii) Other Funds—</i>					
Channel Country Roads	841,876	600,000	..	..	..
Beef Cattle Roads .. .. .	..	1,961,878	2,133,512	3,444,868	5,148,042
Fitzroy Brigalow Land Development Roads .. .. .	..	..	218,812	545,500	638,922
Commonwealth Aid, Local Authority Roads	3,852,822	4,712,206	5,157,138	3,143,960	2,788,585
Road Maintenance Account, Payments to Local Authorities ..	951,150	997,662	1,220,286	1,200,230	1,306,642
All Expenditure	35,043,136	39,554,472	42,191,630	49,829,258	56,711,736

¹ Including Commonwealth grants of \$1,300,000 in 1961-62, \$1,590,000 in 1962-63, \$2,097,022 in 1963-64, and \$2,300,000 in 1964-65. ² Including cost of collecting motor vehicle fees, administration, and survey and design expenses which are subsequently charged to road construction.

6 ROAD TRANSPORT

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

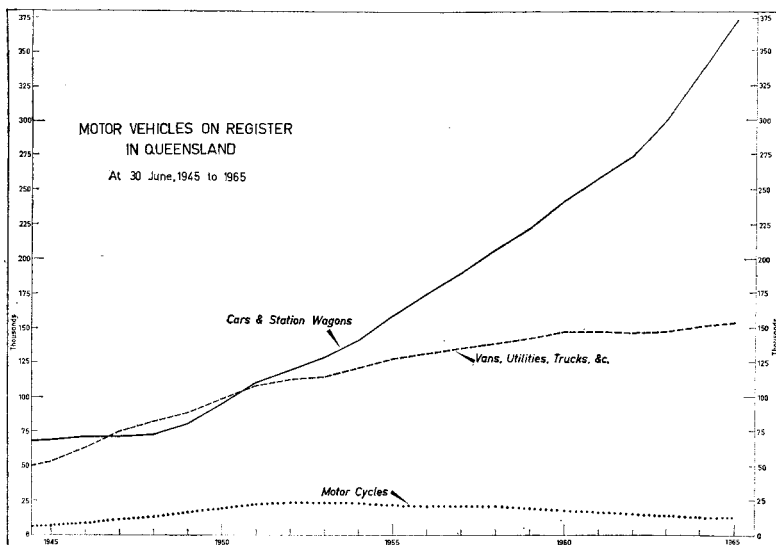
MOTOR VEHICLES IN QUEENSLAND¹

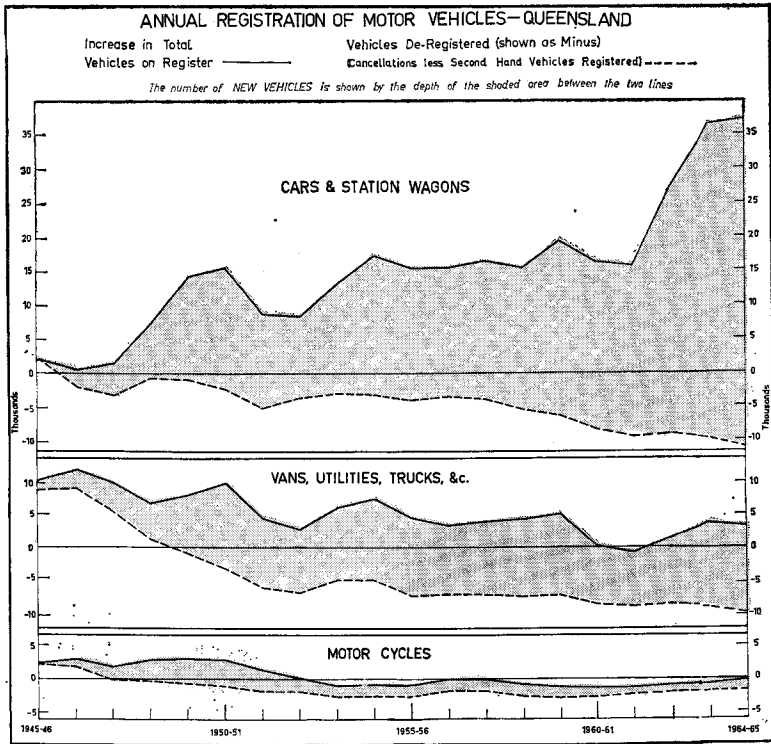
At 30 June	Cars and Station Wagons ²	Buses	Trucks and Lorries	Utilities and Panel Vans	Motor Cycles	Total Motor Vehicles	Revenue Collected
	No	No	No	No	No	No	\$
1956 ..	174,504	1,032	37,620	92,808	20,360	326,324	10,675,204
1957 ..	189,752	1,128	38,051	95,181	20,245	344,357	11,431,714
1958 ..	205,989	1,238	37,975	98,589	20,116	363,907	11,923,426
1959 ..	221,214	1,376	38,560	101,620	19,090	381,860	13,172,070
1960 ..	240,280	1,509	39,547	105,037	17,654	404,027	14,446,916
1961 ..	256,324	1,599	39,720	104,870	16,066	418,579	15,384,552
1962 ..	271,815	1,753	39,774	103,764	14,639	431,745	16,875,418
1963 ..	298,784	1,898	41,290	103,582	13,451	459,005	18,768,660
1964 ..	334,850	2,188	43,985	104,153	12,713	497,889	21,861,752
1965 ..	371,220 ³	2,373	47,091	103,791	12,432	536,907	24,871,864

¹ Including vehicles registered at the Main Roads Department and Commonwealth-owned vehicles, but excluding all defence service vehicles. ² Including ambulances.

³ Including 2,216 licensed as taxicabs.

During the year 1964-65, new vehicles registered were as follows:—Cars and station wagons, 48,249; trucks and lorries, 4,761; utilities and panel vans, 7,542; motor cycles, 1,627; and buses, 241. As in the previous eleven 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:—1960-61, 34,295; 1961-62, 34,001; 1962-63, 47,412; 1963-64, 60,153; and 1964-65, 62,420.





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

MOTOR VEHICLES REGISTERED¹, AUSTRALIA

State or Territory	Motor Vehicles ² Registered at 30th June					Gross Revenue 1964-65 ³
	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	
	No	No	No	No	No	\$1,000
New South Wales ..	1,031,124	1,088,439	1,157,412	1,230,652	1,312,582	58,093
Victoria	844,737	876,633	931,543	989,985	1,049,814	41,379
Queensland	418,579	431,745	459,005	497,889	536,907	25,074
South Australia ..	318,965	328,707	343,634	363,248	382,736	11,648
Western Australia ..	225,175	242,061	258,178	277,939	291,474	9,239
Tasmania	97,355	102,637	107,427	114,617	122,507	3,964
Northern Territory ..	9,289	10,112	11,191	13,274	14,076	216
A. C. Territory	17,949	20,529	24,183	28,117	32,149	556
Total	2,963,173	3,100,863	3,292,573	3,515,721	3,742,245	150,169

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

At 30 June 1965 the numbers of motor vehicles per 1,000 population were as follows:—Northern Territory, 404; South Australia, 363; Australian Capital Territory, 363; Western Australia, 362; Tasmania, 335; Queensland, 334; Victoria, 327; New South Wales, 313.

Registration of Motor Vehicles—All motor vehicles (including cycles) must be registered with the Commissioner of Main Roads. Vehicles used in certain districts or on certain routes in carrying out any passenger service under license or permit must be approved by the Commissioner for Transport under *The State Transport Act of 1960* (see below). In addition, taxicabs and other vehicles for hire must be licensed.

Fees Payable—Annual registration fees were as follows as from 1 February 1959:—For pneumatic-tyred vehicles the sum of the horse-power and the weight (in cwt) of the vehicle ready for use charged at \$0.60 per unit; for solid-tyred vehicles the sum of the horse-power, weight of the vehicle, and maximum permissible load (in cwt) charged at \$0.90 per unit; for trailers \$0.60 per cwt, and for caravan trailers \$0.90 per cwt; for tractors \$6.30 per year; and for pneumatic-tyred vehicles with a load capacity of over 4 tons, owned and used by a primary producer solely in connection with his business, \$2 per annum. Registration number plate fees were as follows:—Motor vehicles \$1 and cycles \$0.80 per pair; trailers \$0.75 and tractors \$0.65 for single plate.

The owner of a motor vehicle or motor cycle must also pay a driving fee of \$2 per annum. A person not owning a vehicle must pay a fee of \$4 for the initial issue of a driver's license. No such fees are payable in respect of a tractor or trailer.

Actual annual fees (excluding driving fees) paid during 1964-65 on *motor cars* ranged from \$11.40 to approximately \$50. On *pneumatic-tyred trucks and utilities*, the fees ranged from about \$22.20 to over \$48 for a truck with a capacity of 1 ton, and up to \$60 for 5-ton trucks. *Motor cycles* are charged \$4.50 or \$6.80 with a side car. Average fees during 1964-65 were as follows:—Cars, \$26.22; utilities, \$25.95; trucks, \$55.42; buses, \$59.85.

Drivers—Under the provisions of *The Traffic Acts, 1949 to 1965*, 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 to cover periods of ten years, five years, or one year, according to age.

The Motor Vehicles Insurance Acts, 1936 to 1963, require owners to be insured, before registering their vehicles, and to remain insured against unlimited liability for personal injury caused by negligence or wilful default of drivers (Third Party Risk). From 1 June 1961 the owners of all vehicles are required to pay a Motor Vehicle Insurance Nominal Defendant Fund fee of \$0.75 per annum per vehicle to provide insurance cover for persons injured in accidents involving unidentified or unregistered vehicles. The Main Roads Department collects the renewal premiums for the insurance companies.

Licensing of Road Transport—The regulation of the public transport of passengers and goods is a function of the Commissioner for Transport.

Except for regular passenger services, which are controlled by license, carriage of goods and passengers is authorised by permit. A permit may be issued for a specified occasion, or a specified period of time, and may also be issued for more than one vehicle.

Permit fees for goods may be a fixed or an assessed amount. The maximum payable shall not exceed 2½c a ton-mile calculated on the total load capacity of the vehicle.

The permit or license fee for passenger carriage may be an amount fixed by the Commissioner or an amount based on the percentage of the gross revenue derived from the licensed service or a rate per passenger-mile; the maximum payable shall not exceed that which would be payable if calculated on the basis of 1c per passenger-mile.

Concessions are granted to primary producers. Livestock transport in Western Queensland is exempt from the payment of permit fees in an area west of a line from Charleville to Jericho in Southern Queensland and west of a line from Hughenden to Princess Charlotte Bay in Northern Queensland. From March 1962 any vehicle, with a load capacity not exceeding 4 tons, owned by a primary producer and used by him solely in connection with his business as a primary producer is exempt from the payment of permit fees without any limitation as to distance travelled.

Control of vehicles kept or let for hire for the carriage of passengers and/or goods continues to be vested in the Commissioner for Transport. At 30 June 1965, 15,118 such vehicles were licensed.

The Roads (Contribution to Maintenance) Acts, 1957 to 1958, require a charge to be paid in respect of the running of vehicles of a load capacity greater than 4 tons at the rate of $\frac{5}{8}$ c 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 \$50 in value need not be reported. Also since this date it appears that some accidents involving minor personal injury have not been reported. To ensure completeness in the field covered, injury statistics from 1957-58 are confined to persons seriously injured, i.e., requiring medical or hospital treatment. As a result, figures up to 1956-57 are not comparable with those for later years.

ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS, QUEENSLAND, TEN YEARS

Year	Motor Vehicles ¹	Persons Killed	Persons Injured ²	Per 1,000 Vehicles ¹		Per 10,000 Population	
				Persons Killed	Persons Injured ²	Persons Killed	Persons Injured ²
1955-56 ..	319,734	298	9,170	0.9	28.7	2.2	67.4
1956-57 ..	337,539	325	9,800	1.0	29.0	2.3	70.3
1957-58 ..	356,807	342	7,128 ²	1.0	20.0 ²	2.4	50.1 ²
1958-59 ..	375,874	333	7,700	0.9	20.5	2.3	53.1
1959-60 ..	396,111	359	8,054	0.9	20.3	2.4	54.5
1960-61 ..	417,588	353	7,607	0.8	18.2	2.3	50.6
1961-62 ..	428,050	341	8,137	0.8	19.0	2.2	53.3
1962-63 ..	450,567	420	8,779	0.9	19.5	2.7	56.6
1963-64 ..	484,496	441	10,089	0.9	20.8	2.8	64.1
1964-65 ..	527,159	461	10,343	0.9	19.6	2.9	64.8

¹ Average monthly number on register, excluding all defence service vehicles.

² See last paragraph, page 277, concerning restrictions of coverage from 1957-58.

The following table shows the total numbers of road accidents reported, distinguishing those causing casualties, and also classifies persons killed or injured according to the capacities in which they were involved.

ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS,¹ QUEENSLAND, TEN YEARS

Year	Accidents Reported		Persons Killed or Injured									
	Total	Casualty ²	Pedestrians		Motor Drivers		Motor Cyclists		Pedal Cyclists		Others ³	
			K	Inj	K	Inj	K	Inj	K	Inj	K	Inj
1955-56 ..	37,803	7,116	82	1,245	61	2,049	47	1,498	15	1,127	93	3,251
1956-57 ..	39,910	7,527	78	1,138	75	2,334	44	1,635	21	1,175	107	3,518
1957-58 ..	16,410 ¹	5,128 ¹	77	797 ¹	85	1,960 ¹	46	974 ¹	30	633 ¹	104	2,764 ¹
1958-59 ..	16,664	5,603	84	736	91	2,143	39	994	24	656	95	3,171
1959-60 ..	18,029	5,720	96	856	102	2,456	30	887	20	556	111	3,299
1960-61 ..	17,506	5,424	81	712	112	2,491	25	789	18	474	117	3,141
1961-62 ..	20,321	5,915	87	825	109	2,729	32	786	24	548	89	3,249
1962-63 ..	22,123	6,345	109	934	134	3,012	25	738	24	530	128	3,565
1963-64 ..	25,625	7,113	108	899	159	3,740	25	707	23	591	126	4,152
1964-65 ..	28,073	7,205	95	930	180	3,892	22	583	16	554	148	4,384

¹ See last paragraph, page 277, 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 1964-65, accidents were most frequent on Saturdays. These days had an average of 111 accidents, followed by Fridays with an average of 96, and public holidays, and days before and after public holidays, with 92. Sundays averaged 80, and other week days were lowest with 61. According to time of day, the greatest number of accidents happened between 4 and 6 p.m., one-third of the daily total being between 4 and 8 p.m.

Types and Causes of Accidents—The following tables show accidents classified according to types of vehicles, &c, involved, and main causes.

ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS, QUEENSLAND, 1964-65

Type of Accident	Accidents Reported		Persons Killed		Persons Seriously Injured	
	Total	Casualty ¹	Metro-politan ²	Total Queens-land	Metro-politan ²	Total Queens-land
Involving a Collision—						
Pedestrian and—						
Car	821	728	42	73	446	714
Van or Utility	169	146	10	13	69	145
Truck, &c	46	43	5	7	25	38
Motor Cycle	34	31	..	1	21	40
Pedal Cycle	11	9	..	..	4	10
Other	34	30	2	3	27	28
Car and—						
Car	9,299	1,313	23	77	1,124	2,481
Van or Utility	3,355	474	4	40	279	829
Truck, &c	1,446	241	6	23	136	381
Motor Cycle	424	305	3	7	181	346
Pedal Cycle	421	342	4	13	131	339
Other	1,323	141	2	2	52	216
Van or Utility and—						
Van or Utility	408	64	..	3	33	104
Truck, &c.	354	60	..	2	29	84
Motor Cycle	83	63	..	2	25	68
Pedal Cycle	103	87	..	2	22	89
Other	344	34	..	3	7	42
Truck, &c, and—						
Truck, &c	162	17	..	1	9	26
Motor Cycle	29	25	2	4	12	22
Pedal Cycle	33	26	1	1	8	26
Other	141	17	1	9	17	29
Motor Cycle and—						
Motor Cycle	9	7	..	1	..	12
Pedal Cycle	19	17	..	1	8	25
Other	21	17	..	..	5	19
Pedal Cycle and—						
Pedal Cycle	3	3	..	..	1	3
Other	9	7	..	..	3	7
Other Vehicle and—						
Other	7	1	..	..	2	2
Moving Vehicle and Stationary Vehicle or Other Obstruction—						
Car	944	136	1	4	71	192
Van or Utility	213	34	1	2	14	41
Truck, &c	122	7	..	..	4	12
Motor Cycle	29	24	..	1	9	28
Pedal Cycle	27	24	..	..	13	24
Other	35	..	..	..	..	..
Other Types (Sole Vehicle, &c)—						
Car	5,578	1,877	22	115	595	2,840
Van or Utility	1,248	474	3	26	75	662
Truck, &c	459	109	..	12	14	131
Motor Cycle	194	167	2	6	60	180
Pedal Cycle	64	61	..	1	29	64
Other	52	44	1	6	29	44
Total	28,073	7,205	135	461	3,589	10,343

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

² Including Cities of Brisbane

ROAD TRAFFIC

Cause	Metro				
	Accidents Reported		Killed		
	Total	Casualty ^a	Pedestrians	Others	Total
<i>Drivers of Motor Vehicles, excluding Motor Cyclists</i>	9,793	1,658	21	64	85
Excessive Speed	718	243	3	14	17
Not Keeping to the Left	542	78	..	3	3
Careless at Intersection	2,901	516	..	16	16
Intoxicated	374	111	1	23	24
Inexperience	185	35	..	..	..
Inattentive	1,174	237	9	2	11
Reversing Without Care	240	10	1	1	2
Overtaking Improperly	511	55	1	3	4
Following too Closely	1,820	81	..	..	..
Infirmary	44	19	2	..	2
Driver Asleep or Drowsy	116	56	..	1	1
Dazzled by Approaching Lights	79	27	2	..	2
Not Giving or Disregarding Signal	936	172	2	1	3
Careless at Railway Level Crossing	14	..	..	..	..
Other	139	18	..	..	..
<i>Motor Cyclists</i>	174	137	..	4	4
Excessive Speed	18	18	..	..	..
Not Keeping to the Left	5	3	..	1	1
Careless at Intersection	39	27	..	..	..
Intoxicated	6	6	..	1	1
Inexperience	26	19	..	1	1
Inattentive	20	17	..	..	..
Overtaking Improperly	25	18	..	..	..
Following too Closely	16	12	..	..	..
Dazzled by Approaching Lights	1	1	..	..	..
Not Giving or Disregarding Signal	16	14	..	1	1
Careless at Railway Level Crossing .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Other	2	2	..	..	..
<i>Pedal Cyclists</i>	140	113	..	2	2
Not Keeping to the Left	15	12	..	2	2
Careless at Intersection	29	20	..	..	..
Intoxicated	1	1	..	..	..
Inattentive	34	27	..	..	..
Not Giving or Disregarding Signal	28	23	..	..	..
Other	33	30	..	..	..
<i>Drivers of Animal-drawn Vehicles and Riders of Animals</i> .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Pedestrians</i>	511	444	38	..	38
Careless in Crossing or Walking on Roadway	361	311	25	..	25
Intoxicated	67	60	10	..	10
Children under Seven Years Acting in Irresponsible Manner	59	51	1	..	1
Incorrectly Boarding Vehicle	6	4	..	..	..
Other	18	18	2	..	2

ACCIDENTS, 1964-65

politan. ¹			Queensland								
Seriously Injured			Accidents Reported		Killed			Seriously Injured			
Pedestrians	Others	Total	Total	Casualty ²	Pedestrians	Others	Total	Pedestrians	Others	Total	
144	2,362	2,506	21,039	4,639	32	304	336	252	6,995	7,247	
13	384	397	3,203	1,128	4	89	93	22	1,834	1,856	
1	150	151	1,522	277	..	24	24	2	551	553	
..	824	824	5,156	1,066	..	33	33	..	1,689	1,689	
6	162	168	955	335	4	87	91	14	460	474	
..	48	48	597	158	..	7	7	4	239	243	
82	216	298	2,263	527	12	13	25	145	584	729	
4	5	9	504	27	1	2	3	9	19	28	
4	80	84	896	143	1	17	18	4	256	260	
1	116	117	2,765	159	..	2	2	1	236	237	
1	23	24	113	53	2	1	3	3	74	77	
..	64	64	613	275	1	13	14	1	375	376	
3	37	40	314	98	4	3	7	6	138	144	
28	233	261	1,763	320	3	3	6	37	442	479	
..	..	..	117	35	..	10	10	..	53	53
1	20	21	258	38	..	..	..	4	45	49
5	149	154	396	324	..	18	18	8	346	354	
1	24	25	70	63	..	3	3	1	73	74	
..	3	3	18	15	..	4	4	..	14	14	
..	29	29	77	55	..	2	2	..	60	60	
..	5	5	10	10	..	3	3	..	9	9	
..	20	20	62	51	..	3	3	1	53	54	
4	17	21	50	43	..	1	1	5	45	50	
..	19	19	34	26	..	1	1	..	27	27	
..	13	13	26	19	..	..	..	..	22	22
..	1	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	2	2
..	16	16	39	32	..	1	1	1	33	34	
..	
..	2	2	8	8	..	..	..	..	8	8
1	114	115	346	296	..	9	9	1	299	300	
..	11	11	37	30	..	3	3	..	30	30	
..	20	20	68	54	..	2	2	..	56	56	
..	1	1	8	8	..	..	..	..	8	8
1	27	28	81	69	..	3	3	1	66	67	
..	24	24	69	58	..	..	..	..	62	62
..	31	31	83	77	..	1	1	..	77	77	
..	..	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	2	2
415	6	421	790	700	63	..	63	652	17	669	
290	2	292	504	440	37	..	37	412	9	421	
54	2	56	115	108	17	..	17	96	6	102	
51	..	51	136	122	6	..	6	117	..	117	
4	..	4	7	5	..	..	..	5	..	5
16	2	18	28	25	3	..	3	22	2	24	

ROAD TRAFFIC

Cause	Metro				
	Accidents Reported		Killed		
	Total	Casualty ²	Pedestrians	Others	Total
<i>Passengers</i>	41	31	..	1	1
Alighting Improperly from Vehicle	11	10	..	1	1
Riding Improperly or Falling	12	11	..	..	..
Intoxicated	8	6	..	..	..
Other	10	4	..	..	..
<i>Other Persons³</i>	434	74	..	..	..
Swerving to Avoid Vehicle, &c	252	44	..	..	..
Swerving to Avoid Straying Animal ..	55	8	..	..	..
Other	127	22	..	..	..
<i>Motor Vehicle Defects, excluding Motor Cycles</i>	459	78	..	2	2
Brakes or Steering	295	42	..	..	..
Tyres	64	16	..	2	2
Head or Rear Lights	10	1	..	..	..
Other	90	19	..	..	..
<i>Motor Cycle Defects</i>	13	12	..	..	..
Brakes or Steering	1	1	..	..	..
Tyres	1	1	..	..	..
Head or Rear Lights	5	4	..	..	..
Other	6	6	..	..	..
<i>Pedal Cycle Defects</i>	25	23	..	2	2
Brakes	4	3	..	..	..
Head or Rear Lights	19	18	..	2	2
Other	2	2	..	..	..
<i>Tramway Faults</i>	5	..	..	..	..
<i>Animal-drawn Vehicle Defects</i> .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Animals</i>	75	10	..	..	..
Animal Ridden or in Vehicle	3	1	..	..	..
Animals Straying in Roadway	70	8	..	..	..
Other	2	1	..	..	..
<i>Road Conditions</i>	147	58	..	1	1
Loosely Gravelled	32	11	..	..	..
Wet and Slippery	70	30	..	1	1
Other	45	17	..	..	..
<i>Weather</i>	34	12	..	..	..
Vision Obscured by Rain, Dust, &c ..	22	7	..	..	..
Glaring Sun	11	5	..	..	..
Other	1	..	..	..	..
<i>Other Causes</i>	4	..	..	..	..
Total	11,855	2,650	59	76	135

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

ACCIDENTS, 1964-65—continued

politan ¹			Queensland								
Seriously Injured			Accidents Reported		Killed			Seriously Injured			
Pedestrians	Others	Total	Total	Casualty ²	Pedestrians	Others	Total	Pedestrians	Others	Total	
..	30	30	93	77	..	4	4	..	85	85	
..	9	9	12	11	..	1	1	..	10	10	
..	11	11	40	39	..	..	..	..	41	41
..	6	6	16	14	..	3	3	..	14	14	
..	4	4	25	13	..	..	..	..	20	20
1	119	120	1,270	248	..	3	3	1	359	360	
..	69	69	572	106	..	2	2	..	153	153	
..	16	16	434	103	..	1	1	..	149	149	
1	34	35	264	39	..	..	..	1	57	58
4	100	104	1,614	394	..	19	19	8	575	583	
1	59	60	807	173	..	5	5	4	245	249	
..	21	21	465	141	..	7	7	..	221	221	
..	1	1	52	14	..	..	..	1	22	23
3	19	22	290	66	..	7	7	3	87	90	
..	16	16	30	27	..	..	..	..	35	35
..	1	1	3	1	..	..	..	..	1	1
..	1	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	2	2
..	7	7	12	11	..	..	..	..	16	16
..	7	7	13	13	..	..	..	..	16	16
..	22	22	66	59	..	3	3	..	59	59	
..	4	4	6	5	..	..	..	..	6	6
..	16	16	48	43	..	3	3	..	42	42	
..	2	2	12	11	..	..	..	..	11	11
..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	
..	12	12	1,132	83	..	..	..	..	115	115
..	1	1	7	5	..	..	..	..	6	6
..	10	10	947	66	..	..	..	..	93	93
..	1	1	178	12	..	..	..	..	16	16
..	71	71	1,040	288	..	4	4	3	425	428	
..	13	13	315	102	..	1	1	2	140	142	
..	37	37	347	91	..	2	2	1	130	131	
..	21	21	378	95	..	1	1	..	155	155	
2	16	18	239	65	..	2	2	5	96	101	
1	12	13	159	39	..	1	1	2	64	66	
1	4	5	63	24	..	1	1	3	29	32	
..	..	..	17	2	..	..	..	..	3	3
..	..	..	10	3	..	..	..	..	5	5
572	3,017	3,589	28,073	7,205	95	366	461	930	9,413	10,343	

² Accidents causing human death or serious injury.

³ Including tram crews.

Ages of Persons Killed or Seriously Injured—The following table shows the ages of persons killed or seriously injured, according to the capacity in which the person was involved in the accident. In working the rates, the estimated age distribution of the mean population for 1964-65 was used.

AGES OF PERSONS KILLED OR SERIOUSLY INJURED IN ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS, QUEENSLAND, 1964-65

Age Group	Pedestrians	Motor Drivers	Motor Cyclists	Pedal Cyclists	Passengers	Others ¹	Total	Rate per 10,000 Persons of Each Age
Under 5	74	..	..	..	250	..	324	18.8
5-6	76	..	..	6	114	..	196	29.1
7-16	190	22	4	361	763	6	1,346	43.3
17-20	66	940	319	52	1,108	..	2,485	222.9
21-29	74	1,213	151	22	800	..	2,260	122.8
30-39	89	713	52	28	402	7	1,291	66.3
40-49	109	523	31	34	402	1	1,100	56.7
50-59	102	371	30	24	277	1	805	50.1
60 and Over ..	224	222	10	38	298	1	793	39.5
Not Known ..	21	68	8	5	102	..	204	..
Total	1,025	4,072	605	570	4,516	16	10,804	67.7

¹ Tram crews, drivers of animal-drawn vehicles, riders of horses, &c.

The next table shows the ages of road users responsible for or primarily involved in traffic accidents. In accidents where the cause is not attributable to any of the parties involved, the road user primarily involved is included in this table. In all other accidents only the road user responsible is included.

AGES OF ROAD USERS INVOLVED¹ IN ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS², QUEENSLAND, 1964-65

Age Group	Drivers of Motor Cars	Drivers of Utilities, Trucks, &c	Motor Cyclists	Pedal Cyclists	Pedestrians	Passengers	Others ³	Total
Under 5 .. ..	..	..	..	..	69	19	..	88
5-6 .. ..	..	..	..	6	77	4	..	87
7-16	59	17	6	301	171	12	7	573
17-20	4,947	931	293	39	34	11	1	6,256
21-29	5,389	1,725	123	14	47	10	34	7,342
30-39	2,904	1,308	37	13	66	12	59	4,399
40-49	2,428	870	17	19	75	10	80	3,499
50-59	1,587	563	26	10	72	6	53	2,317
60 and Over ..	1,081	317	4	26	163	5	16	1,612
Not Known ..	1,347	458	12	6	16	4	57	1,900
Total	19,742	6,189	518	434	790	93	307	28,073

¹ Refer to preceding paragraph for explanation of this word. ² Including 1,132 where a straying animal was responsible. ³ Bus drivers, tram crews, drivers of animal-drawn vehicles, riders of horses, &c.

Road Traffic Accident Casualty Rates—The next table shows the percentage distribution of persons in various age groups within each category of road traffic accident casualties reported during the five years ended 30 June 1965.

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												
1960-61	7.9	8.1	19.5	4.9	4.3	7.7	10.6	10.1	24.5	2.4	100.0	
1961-62	6.9	10.6	17.3	4.4	5.9	8.4	10.3	11.3	23.0	1.9	100.0	
1962-63	7.4	7.4	20.3	6.2	6.3	7.7	11.2	11.4	20.5	1.6	100.0	
1963-64	7.9	7.4	21.4	6.1	6.5	7.0	9.2	12.6	20.2	1.7	100.0	
1964-65	7.2	7.4	18.5	6.5	7.2	8.7	10.6	10.0	21.9	2.0	100.0	
MOTOR DRIVERS												
1960-61	0.5	16.9	28.9	21.7	13.9	9.4	6.8	1.9	100.0	
1961-62	0.5	17.4	28.8	19.1	15.0	9.2	7.6	2.4	100.0	
1962-63	0.4	20.4	28.2	18.8	13.8	10.0	6.5	1.9	100.0	
1963-64	0.3	20.6	30.2	17.5	13.6	9.1	7.4	1.3	100.0	
1964-65	0.5	23.1	29.8	17.5	12.8	9.1	5.5	1.7	100.0	
MOTOR CYCLISTS												
1960-61	0.4	48.4	28.1	9.1	6.0	3.6	1.7	2.7	100.0	
1961-62	0.9	51.3	26.0	10.3	4.6	3.3	0.9	2.7	100.0	
1962-63	0.6	51.8	25.6	9.7	5.5	2.9	2.2	1.7	100.0	
1963-64	1.2	46.6	27.5	10.1	5.6	4.8	2.0	2.2	100.0	
1964-65	0.7	52.7	25.0	8.6	5.1	5.0	1.6	1.3	100.0	
PEDAL CYCLISTS												
1960-61	1.2	59.1	9.3	4.5	5.1	5.7	4.9	9.8	0.4	100.0
1961-62	1.4	59.3	8.4	4.7	6.3	6.1	6.6	6.3	0.9	100.0
1962-63	0.4	57.0	9.8	4.1	6.5	6.3	7.2	7.4	1.3	100.0
1963-64	0.6	61.2	8.5	2.6	4.9	5.2	8.5	7.7	0.8	100.0
1964-65	1.0	63.3	9.1	3.9	4.9	6.0	4.2	6.7	0.9	100.0
OTHERS²												
1960-61	..	6.7	2.0	16.9	19.2	16.8	11.2	9.8	7.9	7.9	1.6	100.0
1961-62	..	5.3	2.7	16.1	21.6	16.4	10.2	9.4	8.0	8.2	2.1	100.0
1962-63	..	5.4	1.7	17.9	21.8	17.9	9.8	9.4	6.4	7.4	2.3	100.0
1963-64	..	5.7	1.8	16.7	22.3	17.4	9.4	9.4	7.0	8.5	1.8	100.0
1964-65	..	5.5	2.5	17.0	24.4	17.7	9.0	8.9	6.1	6.6	2.3	100.0
ALL PERSONS												
1960-61	..	3.5	1.7	12.7	19.4	19.9	13.7	10.6	8.0	8.7	1.8	100.0
1961-62	..	2.8	2.3	12.5	20.3	19.6	12.8	10.7	8.2	8.7	2.1	100.0
1962-63	..	3.0	1.6	13.1	21.3	19.9	12.4	10.6	7.9	8.2	2.0	100.0
1963-64	..	3.1	1.5	12.6	21.0	20.9	12.0	10.4	8.2	8.7	1.6	100.0
1964-65	..	3.0	1.8	12.5	23.0	20.9	11.9	10.2	7.5	7.3	1.9	100.0

¹ Deaths or cases of serious injury. ² Passengers in vehicles, crews of trams, drivers of animal-drawn vehicles, riders of horses, &c.

Age trends in the main categories of road traffic accident casualties reported in 1964-65 repeated the pattern observed in earlier years. In 1964-65, persons from 17 to 39 years accounted for 55.8 per cent of all road traffic accident casualties reported. Persons under 17 years comprised 33.2 per cent, and persons aged 60 and over 21.9 per cent, of all pedestrian casualties; persons from 21 to 39 years, 47.3 per cent of all motor driver casualties; persons from 17 to 29 years, 77.7 per cent of all motor cyclist casualties; and persons from 7 to 16 years, 63.3 per cent of all pedal cyclist casualties.

In 1964-65 one motor cyclist was killed or seriously injured for every 21 motor cycles on the register, compared with one driver for every 125 of all other types of motor vehicles.

Road Conditions—In 1964-65, 1,040 accidents, 288 of which caused casualties, were attributed to road conditions, loosely gravelled roads accounting for 315 and wet slippery roads for 347.

Road Safety Council—The Queensland Road Safety Council has been set up to assist in reducing road accidents by public educational campaigns to improve the knowledge, skill, attitudes, and habits of all classes of road users. It comprises representatives of the Police, Main Roads, and other relevant government departments and of associations of motorists, motor traders, and transport employers and employees.

8 AIR TRANSPORT

In 1920, Queensland and Northern Territory Aerial Services Ltd (Qantas) was formed, with headquarters at Longreach, to open up air services between Charleville and Cloncurry, and eventually to connect with Brisbane and Sydney, and through Camooweal to Darwin. Air taxi work and joy-riding were the main uses of aircraft in Queensland until 2 November 1922 when a subsidy of \$24,000 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 \$22,000 for a regular weekly service between Sydney and Brisbane, on account of various difficulties the service was not started until 1930, when a regular unsubsidised service was inaugurated by Australian National Airways. In July 1938 the mail and passenger flying boat service conducted by Imperial Airways was extended to Australia in conjunction with Qantas Empire Airways, which operated the route from Singapore to Sydney. In October 1957 Ansett Airways, which first extended its southern services to Brisbane in 1948 and to Cairns in 1954, took over Australian National Airways and now operates the combined organisations.

Trans-Australia Airlines, operated by the Australian National Airlines Commission, and Ansett-A.N.A. and its subsidiaries provide services inter-connecting the major Queensland towns and linking them with the Southern capitals and with New Guinea. Brisbane is a port of call on some of the regular international services, including those of Qantas Empire Airways Ltd, B.O.A.C., and Air New Zealand. Subsidiary companies provide planes for taxi and charter work, and the Flying Doctor Service operates throughout Western Queensland. In many cases a wireless transmitting and receiving set provides communication with the Flying Doctor. The map on page 288 shows the air routes operating in Queensland.

Under the provisions of *The State Transport Act of 1960*, licenses are issued for the carriage of passengers and goods by air within the State. From 1 January 1964, license fees were substantially reduced and fees collected in 1964-65 amounted to only \$176.

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.

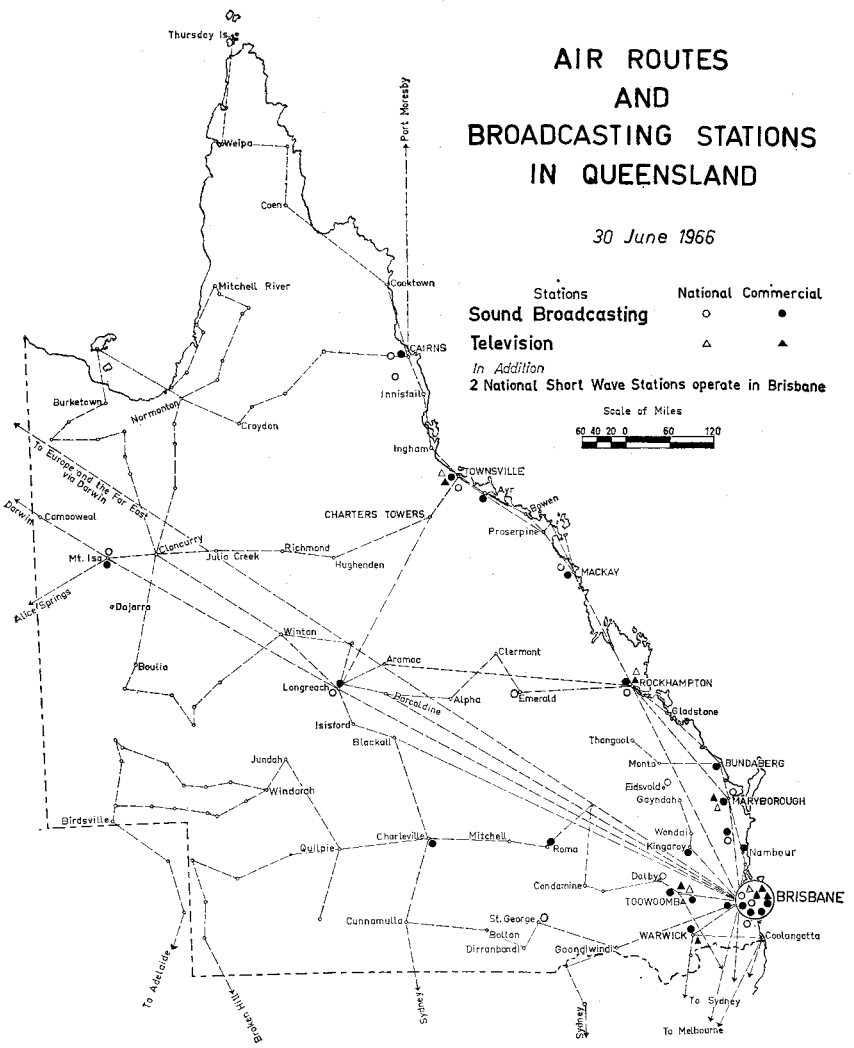
CIVIL AVIATION, AUSTRALIA

Particulars	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
Registered Aircraft Owners ¹ .. No	850	938	1,006	1,167	1,293
Registered Aircraft ¹ No	1,502	1,600	1,787	1,936	2,207
Licensed Pilots ¹ —					
Private No	3,208	3,629	4,069	4,726	5,388 ²
Commercial No	1,154	1,277	1,377	1,505	1,667 ³
Airline Transport No	1,130	1,122	1,148	1,273	1,475
Licensed Ground Engineers ¹ No	2,492	2,485	2,521	2,553	2,779
Aerodromes ¹ —					
Government No	132	129	122	113	110
Licensed ⁴ No	351	359	380	381	386
Flying Boat Bases ⁵ No	13	13	13	13	13
Accidents—					
Persons Killed No	28	52	16	24	21
Persons Injured No	38	38	26	26	7
<i>Internal Services Only</i>					
Hours Flown No	219,918	207,210	217,897	244,517	256,319
Miles Flown 1,000	42,301	41,176	43,700	48,971	52,288
Paying Passengers 1,000	2,639	2,666	2,833	3,257	3,769
Paying Passenger-Miles .. 1,000	1,109,552	1,119,430	1,221,178	1,408,317	1,640,022
Freight Short Tons	62,971	57,207	59,373	63,161	69,965
Mails ⁶ Short Tons	5,956	6,311	6,467	7,082	7,738

¹ At 30 June. ² Including 6 private helicopter licenses. ³ Including 192 senior commercial licenses and 64 commercial helicopter licenses. ⁴ Aerodromes other than those under the control and management of the Department of Civil Aviation. ⁵ Including alighting areas. ⁶ Gross weight of internal mails.

AIR ROUTES AND BROADCASTING STATIONS IN QUEENSLAND

30 June 1966





Queensland Railways

(Above)

RAIL TRANSPORT—Chapter 8
A Brisbane suburban passenger train



(Left)

COMMUNICATION—Chapter 8
Terminal control station for Brisbane-Cairns microwave radio route, and Brisbane-Toowoomba-Warwick TV relay

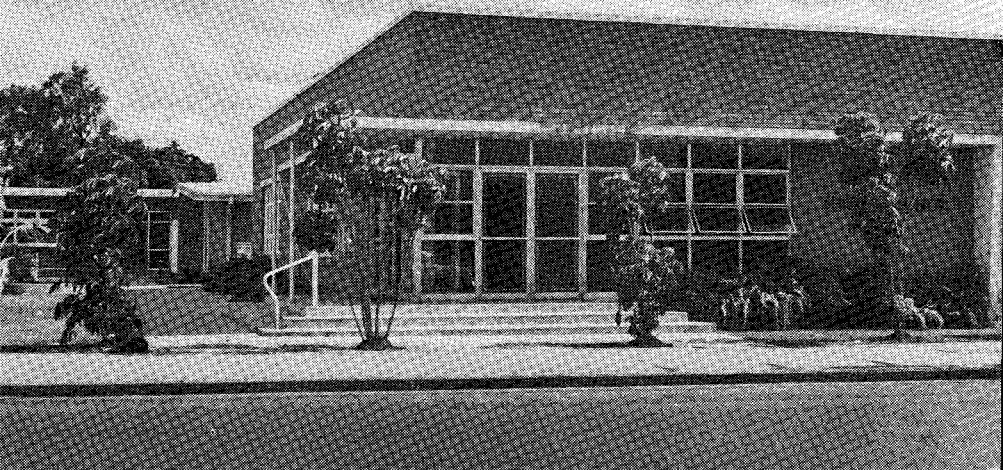
Postmaster-General's Department

(Below)

ROAD TRANSPORT—Chapter 8
Beef cattle road train, Western Queensland

State Public Relations Bureau





LOCAL GOVERNMENT—*Chapter 13*
Civic Centre comprising council chambers, library, and maternal and child welfare centre, Proserpine

State Public Relations Bureau

Queensland Housing Commission

HOUSING—*Chapter 13*
Dwelling built for private ownership through the Queensland Housing Commission



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, 1964-65

State	Revenue ¹				Total Expenditure
	Postal	Telegraph	Telephone	Total ²	
	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
New South Wales ³	43,043	6,196	93,952	143,333	147,255
Victoria	30,372	4,129	68,027	102,737	108,413
Queensland	13,210	2,939	31,205	47,399	53,322
South Australia ⁴	9,285	2,186	23,038	34,536	39,696
Western Australia	6,591	1,373	15,061	23,062	27,795
Tasmania	2,603	415	6,709	9,740	14,394
Central Office	7,078	2,114	2,649	11,841	23,336
Australia	112,182	19,352	240,641	372,648	414,211

¹ Revenue credited to each State. ² Excluding all transactions of Wireless Branch but including revenue from private boxes and bags, money orders, postal notes, and other receipts. ³ Including Australian Capital Territory. ⁴ Including Northern Territory.

Postal business in Queensland since 1870 is shown below.

POST OFFICE BUSINESS IN QUEENSLAND¹

Year	Letters and Postcards ²	Newspapers, &c ³	Registered Articles ⁴	Parcels	Telegrams and Cablegrams
	No	No	No	No	No
1870	1,438,007	767,398	.. ^b	n	81,483
1880	4,252,342	3,464,046	.. ^b	n	523,073
1890	14,663,582	8,936,130	.. ^b	n	1,197,620
1900	25,347,534	9,355,721	.. ^b	246,405	1,364,147
1910	51,555,247	15,989,363	.. ^b	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
1960-61	202,169,800	29,374,000	1,638,200	2,200,000	3,824,826
1961-62	209,835,300	28,977,100	1,411,700	2,135,100	3,787,383
1962-63	220,477,000	28,109,400	1,393,100	2,282,000	3,944,662
1963-64	234,379,500	29,520,400	1,419,700	2,230,200	4,233,034
1964-65	245,568,400	31,919,500	1,446,000	2,385,300	4,135,373

¹ These figures comprise the mail matter lodged in Queensland for delivery in Australia or overseas. ² Prior to 1940-41, "letters, postcards, and packets"; thereafter "letters and cards and other enveloped articles sorted with letters". ³ Prior to 1940-41, "newspapers"; thereafter, "postal articles not included in the letter mail other than parcels and registered articles". ⁴ Other than registered parcels. ⁵ Included under other headings. n Not available.

Communications lodged at the 7,828 Post Offices throughout Australia in 1964-65 included 1,913,385,900 letters and postcards, 319,178,200

newspapers, &c, 10,489,000 registered articles, and 16,925,800 parcels. There were 22,447,133 telegrams and cablegrams sent.

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	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
Postal Notes—					
Issued—					
Number	1,646,484	1,615,325	1,658,413	1,702,109	1,632,464
Value \$	1,688,980	1,695,824	1,763,274	1,841,700	1,789,554
Commission \$	62,234	61,886	64,712	65,916	64,502
Paid—					
Number	1,886,489	1,913,870	2,013,794	1,989,506	1,984,485
Value \$	2,107,556	2,123,912	2,232,498	2,208,324	2,198,420
Money Orders—					
Issued—					
Number	1,216,196	1,278,518 ¹	1,424,841	1,515,882	1,581,475
Value \$	23,482,868	24,782,016	38,898,602	42,735,300	48,202,568
Commission \$	213,836	221,878	232,962	252,974	271,358
Paid—					
Number	1,151,486	1,196,932 ¹	1,348,630	1,372,182	1,426,376
Value \$	23,091,328	24,010,852	38,108,436	41,703,636	47,172,848

¹ Estimated.

Telegraph and telephone business in Queensland during the last five years is shown below. The revenue credited to the Telegraph Branch in Queensland in 1964-65 was \$2,938,552 out of \$19,351,926 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 1964-65 in Queensland was \$31,205,178 out of an Australian total of \$240,640,818.

Expenditure on postal, telephone, and telegraph services, apportioned to Queensland in 1964-65, was \$53,322,366, of which \$33,262,490 was charged to non-capital works and \$20,059,876 to capital works.

TELEGRAMS AND TELEPHONES, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
Telegrams—					
Sent Within Australia—					
Number	3,738,285	3,686,395	3,837,257	4,109,683	3,997,597
Value \$	1,694,578	1,723,728	1,802,000	1,947,040	1,915,002
Sent Overseas—					
Number	86,541	100,988	107,405	123,351	137,776
Value \$	209,488	225,764	248,262	287,084	326,260
Received from Overseas ..	No	86,769	94,493	103,796	118,014
Telephones—					
Exchanges at End of Year ..	No	1,337	1,306	1,278	1,426
New Services	No	19,300	19,100	23,300	25,100
Telephone Services ¹	No	206,164	215,078	226,414	239,993
Instruments Connected ¹ ..	No	277,029	289,442	305,741	324,326
Instruments per 100					
Population ¹	No	18.24	18.76	19.52	20.41
Revenue ² \$1,000		21,500	21,694	23,676	26,280

¹ At 30 June. Telephone services include each duplex subscriber separately.

² From 1961-62, revenue credited to Queensland; previously, revenue actually collected in Queensland. 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	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Sound Broadcasting Stations—					
National ¹	15	15	15	15	15
Commercial	21	21	21	21	22
Broadcast Listeners	341,101	328,525	334,566	342,321	343,401
Coast ²	13	16	16	16	20
Amateur	442	481	496	518	550
Other Transmitting and Receiving ..	5,136	6,687	7,690	8,946	10,297
Other Receiving Only	87	140	140	131	86

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 20 coastal wireless stations were used for transmitting commercial messages during 1964-65. They were situated at Brisbane, Cairns, Rockhampton, Thursday Island, Townsville, and Willis Island. These six stations are operated by the Overseas Telecommunications Commission on behalf of the Commonwealth Government.

Sound and Television Broadcasting—The Australian Broadcasting Commission provides studios and programmes, receiving its income from an 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 1966 there were 40 sound broadcasting stations in Queensland, including 18 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), Mount Isa, St. George, Eidsvold, and Emerald.

Regular television transmission commenced in Queensland late in 1959. At 30 June 1966, there were 13 television stations—four in Brisbane, two each in Toowoomba, Maryborough, Rockhampton, and Townsville, and one at Warwick. Five of them were national stations.

Since 1 October 1956 the broadcast listener's license fee has been \$5.50 per annum for persons living within 250 miles of a national station,

and \$2.80 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 \$1 and \$0.70 respectively, but are free to blind persons over 16 years of age and to schools. Amateur station licenses cost \$2 per annum.

Television licenses are issued at Post Offices for a fee of \$12 per year. Licenses are issued to pensioners at \$3 each, but may be granted free of charge to blind persons over 16 years of age, or to schools. Since 1 April 1965 combined broadcast listeners' and television viewers' licenses have been issued for a fee of \$17 per year. At 30 June 1965, 243,660 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 \$12 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. The duty on tubes was repealed on 12 August 1964.

SOUND AND TELEVISION BROADCASTING SERVICES, 30 JUNE 1965

Particulars	New South Wales ¹	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia ²	Western Australia	Tasmania	Australia
<i>Sound Broadcasting</i>							
National Stations—							
Medium Wave	20	5	13	12	9	4	63
Short Wave	1	3 ³	2	..	2	..	8
Commercial Stations ..	38	20	22	9	14	8	111
Total Stations	59	28	37	21	25	12	182
Listeners' Licenses—							
Whole State	849,291	644,618	343,401	269,040	175,443	75,849	2,357,642
Metropolitan Area ⁴ ..	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
Licenses per 1,000							
Population—							
Whole State	198.4	200.9	213.2	247.0	218.1	207.2	207.5
Metropolitan Area ..	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
<i>Television</i>							
National Stations	8	6	4	2	2	2	24
Commercial Stations	11	8	6	2	2	2	31
Total Stations	19	14	10	4	4	4	55
Viewers' Licenses—							
Whole State	787,507	620,996	243,660	208,642	123,741	60,079	2,044,625
Metropolitan Area ⁴ ..	489,460	437,479	140,232	135,180	98,468	24,392	1,325,211
Licenses per 1,000							
Population—							
Whole State	183.9	193.6	151.3	191.6	153.8	164.1	180.0
Metropolitan Area ..	201.0	206.2	207.1	214.1	211.8	196.8	205.3

¹ Including Australian Capital Territory.

² Including Northern Territory.

³ Two of these stations are used for oversea broadcasts.

⁴ Excluding short-term

hirers' licenses. *n* Not available.

Chapter 9—TRADE

1 INTRODUCTION

Queensland has a greater proportion of its working population engaged in primary production than have the other States. Consequently, while its exports consist predominantly of primary produce, Queensland provides an important market for the manufactured products of the southern States.

The interstate share of Queensland's external trade has been rising during recent years, and has increased from about one-third to two-fifths of the exports, and from about two-thirds to four-fifths of the imports.

Most of Queensland's external trade is by sea, for which purpose there is a well-distributed system of ports extending the whole length of the east coast. There is considerable trade by rail and road with the southern States, including exports of fruits and vegetables, for which special trains are run, while increasing amounts of perishable fruits and some vegetables are being sent interstate by air. Livestock move across the interstate and Northern Territory borders, and wool as well as livestock crosses the New South Wales border by rail and road transport.

The ports extend from Thursday Island in the north to Brisbane in the south. Thursday Island is the centre for the pearling fleets off the Queensland coast, and exports pearl-shell and trochus-shell. Weipa, on the Gulf of Carpentaria, exports bauxite. Cairns is the port of the Atherton Tableland and the mining and sugar districts of the North, and Townsville is the port of the mines of the Mount Isa-Cloncurry district, the pastoral lands of North Queensland, and the Herbert and Burdekin River sugar areas. Mackay is a sugar port, and Rockhampton and Gladstone serve the mines of the Mount Morgan and Callide areas and the pastoral and grain lands of Central Queensland. Brisbane is the outlet for the South and the main port for oversea imports into Queensland. Between these ports there are a number of others serving the sugar mills and other producers of their districts.

Prior to Federation, records of Queensland's external trade, which included trade with the other Australian colonies as well as overseas, were kept by the Queensland Customs Department. According to the Constitutional arrangements for the disposal of Commonwealth surplus revenues in the early days of Federation, it was necessary for the Commonwealth to keep records of interstate trade, and this was done until 1909. The collection was then abandoned and no records of Queensland's interstate trade were kept until, in 1931-32, the collection was revived by the Bureau of Industry. Complete detailed records are available for the year 1931-32; from that year until February 1940 only the total monthly figures for interstate imports and exports were collected. From March 1940 until June 1953, interstate trade was tabulated in accordance with an abbreviated list, and in July 1953 a more detailed commodity classification was introduced (see section 3, page 304). Records of direct oversea trade are complete, and have been kept since 1901 by the Commonwealth.

External trade in 1900 was worth \$19.2m for exports and \$14.4m for imports. By 1909 exports were \$29.6m and imports \$20.4m, and in 1938-39 exports were \$91.1m and imports \$65.3m. In 1964-65 exports amounted to \$812.8m and imports to \$923.2m. Total exports per head were \$40.60 in 1860. From \$33.13 in 1880, they grew to \$39.10 in 1900, \$52.09 in 1909, \$90.40 in 1938-39, and were \$509.22 in 1964-65.

It is not possible to measure with precise accuracy variations in the volume of trade. However, an approximate index of the volume of oversea exports has been calculated to show the fluctuations in the volume of exports in the post-war years. It is weighted according to the values of the principal items exported in 1938-39. This whole series is set out on page 493.

The 1939-1945 War ended with the volume of oversea exports less than half as great as in 1938-39 and complete recovery was not attained until 1948-49. Then followed three years with successive decreases ending in 1951-52 with oversea exports again almost down to half their pre-war level. A marked recovery commencing in 1952-53 restored their volume, which, despite fluctuations of up to 10 per cent above or below the trend line, seems to have been increasing since then at an average rate of about 2½ per cent per annum. The 1964-65 level of the index was 155, but, after allowing for the increase in population, the volume of oversea exports per head in 1964-65 was still only 98 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 \$2m annually, and gold and live-stock were each worth about \$1m. Wool made irregular progress during the next fifteen years, but in 1875 it was surpassed for the first time by gold with \$2,996,000. In 1880 wool was the largest item of export, \$2,776,000, and gold followed, with \$1,642,000. 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 \$4m. Meat exports first exceeded \$2m in 1895, and sugar passed \$2m in 1898. Live-stock exports were between \$1m and \$2m in almost every year between 1883 and 1903, and until the 1939-1945 War normally approximated \$2m annually. During and after that war, border crossings of stock became large. In recent years, minerals (principally copper) have become of major importance in the export trade.

2 OVERSEA TRADE

The Commonwealth Constitution gave the Commonwealth Parliament power to legislate with respect to trade and commerce with other countries, and among the States; and provided that the collection and control of duties of customs and excise, and the control of payment of bounties, should pass to the Commonwealth Government. It was further provided that trade, commerce, and intercourse among the States should be absolutely free. Prior to Federation, these matters were dealt with by the individual States; different tariffs operated, and interstate trade was subject to the same customs duties as oversea. The Constitution required the Commonwealth to impose uniform duties of customs within two

years after the establishment of the Commonwealth, and the first Commonwealth *Customs Act* was proclaimed in October 1901. From that date a uniform tariff for all States came into force, and interstate trade became free, except that Western Australia, as provided by the Constitution, was given the right to levy duty on goods from other States for a period of five years.

Details of the customs tariffs, primage duty, trade agreements, import licensing regulations, export control, &c, will be found in the *Commonwealth Year Book* (No 51, 1965, pages 489 to 496). 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 490), imports for all years have been converted to their equivalent values in Australian currency.

Exports—Queensland's overseas exports in 1964-65 were worth \$488.2m, compared with \$96.6m in the first normal post-war year, 1947-48. Wool is usually the most valuable single item of the State's overseas exports, followed by meat or sugar. In total over the five years ended 1964-65, overseas exports of wool yielded \$620.5m, and meat and sugar \$453.8m and \$492.4m, respectively. In 1964-65, overseas export earnings from wool were \$127.5m, compared with \$118.2m from meat and \$111.6m 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 1964-65, the United Kingdom proportion fell from 54.0 to 26.8 per cent, while for other Commonwealth countries it rose from 7.8 to 12.2 per cent, and for foreign countries from 38.2 to 61.0 per cent.

Details of the values of the principal items of overseas exports from Queensland during 1964-65, 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	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
Meat, Fresh, Frozen, or Chilled—	\$	\$	\$
Beef and Veal	47,318,714	65,057,348	83,759,374
Pork	153,062	192,476	52,430
Offals	2,257,820	2,445,304	2,625,608
Other Meat	2,367,510	1,398,078	1,264,042
Bacon and Hams, except Tinned	169,956	89,694	76,032
Meat Preserved in Tins, &c—			
Beef and Veal	3,888,578	6,465,728	3,290,396
Ham	328,608	134,918	4,174
Tongues	190,870	241,462	211,982
Other Meat and Poultry	2,404,400	1,889,868	1,417,716
Meat Extracts	271,142	584,070	362,870
Beef, Corned, &c	85,480	49,322	194,402
Other Meat and By-products	145,226	114,736	52,492
Butter	6,736,814	7,669,534	6,923,554
Cheese	1,163,278	1,541,522	2,283,274
Eggs (in Shell or not in Shell)	613,900	409,222	357,610
Honey	131,640	167,972	627,658
Ghee	752,748	644,258	567,374
Other Dairy Products	850,994	1,026,116	2,102,992
Wheat	209,556	1,156	9,069,540
Maize	4,626	2,692	448,574
Millet and Panicum	390,644	677,492	651,736
Sorghum	2,814	1,233,362	1,641,168
Barley	447,630	444,250	52,756
Flour, Wheaten	1,536,520	1,549,856	1,993,204
Pineapples, Preserved or Pulped	1,673,010	2,137,324	2,017,004
Other Fruit, Preserved or Pulped	504,534	429,066	930,356
Pineapple Juice	225,584	129,750	51,654
Sugar, Raw or Refined	69,321,642	66,965,292	89,822,708
Live Animals	229,676	109,972	148,778
Cattle Hides and Calf Skins	2,726,422	3,993,328	4,344,310
Sheep and Lamb Skins	3,344,232	3,691,254	5,259,746
Wool	108,426,146	116,531,330	120,268,322
Pearl, &c Shell	878,698	499,102	399,818
Canary Seed	88,554	918,506	998,368
Edible Animal Oils and Fats, incl Tallow	309,794	586,034	620,510
Tallow, Inedible	902,348	1,530,960	2,317,918
Whale Oil	543,106	182,600	186
Coal	352,312	2,309,874	1,998,942
Titanium and Zircon Sands, Concentrates, &c	8,446,536	7,103,174	7,692,266
Copper—Ores, Concentrates, Blister, Ingots, &c	27,270,156	16,897,002	15,321,370
Lead and Silver—Lead—Ores, &c, Bullion, Scrap, &c	10,720,572	7,077,162	9,965,338
Zinc—Ores, Concentrates, Spelter, Ingots, &c	2,918,110	2,068,450	2,355,990
Other Ores, Concentrates, Residues, and Metals	1,580,542	1,451,784	1,102,228
Machines and Machinery	1,480,076	1,218,832	1,705,064
Leather, Leather Manufactures, and Substitutes	984,932	1,548,870	1,479,858
Logs and Timber, Undressed or Dressed	247,438	191,978	150,870
Plywood and Veneers	222,184	169,960	129,682
Other Goods, n.e.i.	11,736,658	13,114,320	15,888,450
Total Exports (incl Specie)	327,555,792	344,886,360	405,000,694

¹ Including "Country Unknown", totalling \$1,543,182.

QUEENSLAND, 1960-61 TO 1964-65

1963-64	1964-65					
	United Kingdom	Other Cwealth Countries	Japan	U.S.A.	Other Foreign Countries	Total ¹
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
94,043,728	37,203,910	5,754,316	1,261,282	43,959,274	13,720,232	101,901,294
23,954	..	135,118	..	..	1,150	136,268
2,952,376	3,113,876	524,936	57,944	153,620	653,114	4,507,612
2,773,720	455,972	597,712	2,836,346	91,218	648,910	4,630,194
71,992	..	148,660	40	1,176	1,828	151,704
2,520,420	1,120,524	2,569,558	642	130,706	119,638	3,941,068
16,274	..	38,954	..	..	..	38,954
194,958	158,034	5,462	..	..	816	164,312
1,173,224	278,704	1,422,472	4,410	20	34,306	1,739,912
183,048	132,314	228,062	..	183,838	167,946	712,160
72,086	37,968	181,296	..	1,444	3,500	224,208
35,126	4,986	52,966	..	..	242	58,194
8,879,790	7,188,248	1,148,482	9,526	..	864,908	9,214,252
1,834,876	1,071,076	115,808	462,108	..	222,234	1,871,226
460,136	518,166	116,578	22,846	..	9,326	666,916
350,346	95,540	37,900	19,492	1,716	20,166	174,814
697,982	83,654	445,318	..	..	85,952	614,924
983,798	21,924	1,108,344	37,124	32,882	94,170	1,294,444
20,735,928	368,328	1,446,280	..	..	10,162,300	11,976,908
23,542	..	1,090	31,358	..	..	32,448
780,676	233,018	96,278	106,438	2,878	350,726	789,338
7,950	72,822	7,838	..	..	..	80,660
592,100	31,472	..	716,102	..	..	747,574
3,474,854	227,302	2,759,748	..	..	645,966	3,633,016
1,856,382	387,824	988,470	40	..	6,406	1,382,740
1,045,870	81,630	472,094	1,084	96,982	2,692	654,482
76,384	14,626	28,346	..	..	2,420	45,392
154,615,512	42,722,204	14,772,682	35,142,670	18,249,874	744,884	111,632,314
353,984	..	217,130	450	20,078	80,414	318,072
3,380,690	84,238	17,826	1,721,018	180	1,764,072	3,654,758
7,288,086	635,150	8,516	..	..	5,946,848	6,590,514
147,789,356	16,270,756	3,173,064	39,643,506	9,847,762	57,786,408	127,478,830
300,338	26,086	10,876	30,614	114,532	68,840	250,948
341,064	21,398	62,196	26,872	6,002	2,390	118,858
815,632	220,598	187,070	102,996	1,670	83,712	596,046
2,886,472	804,502	587,692	343,778	..	1,772,990	3,508,962
7,424,530	..	..	10,663,754	10	..	10,663,764
10,554,712	2,057,328	258,668	1,626,400	6,515,314	4,713,436	15,173,746
17,752,024	50,920	12,560	1,629,592	897,646	69,070	2,659,788
13,542,262	12,260,190	812	..	..	149,700	12,410,702
2,725,894	364	..	1,606,428	..	898,244	3,210,870
2,252,916	50,650	378,702	1,925,104	8,330	1,505,978	3,868,764
2,329,122	38,140	2,448,580	12,174	82,616	1,491,686	4,073,196
1,761,760	654,222	707,652	44	2,290	146,394	1,510,602
200,484	19,356	101,658	17,940	61,130	61,092	261,176
152,964	64,190	32,132	10	14,422	1,570	112,324
22,709,684	1,876,424	16,114,734	1,909,118	2,136,210	6,705,922	28,742,872
545,039,006	130,758,634	59,524,636	101,969,250	82,613,820	111,812,598	488,222,120

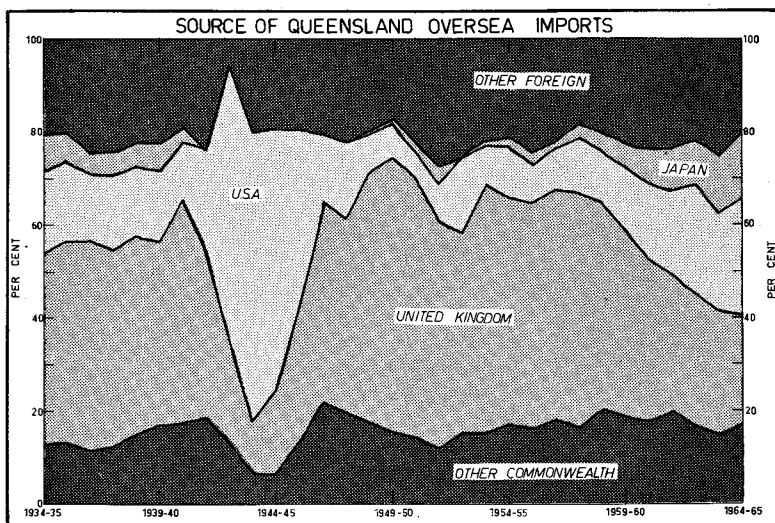
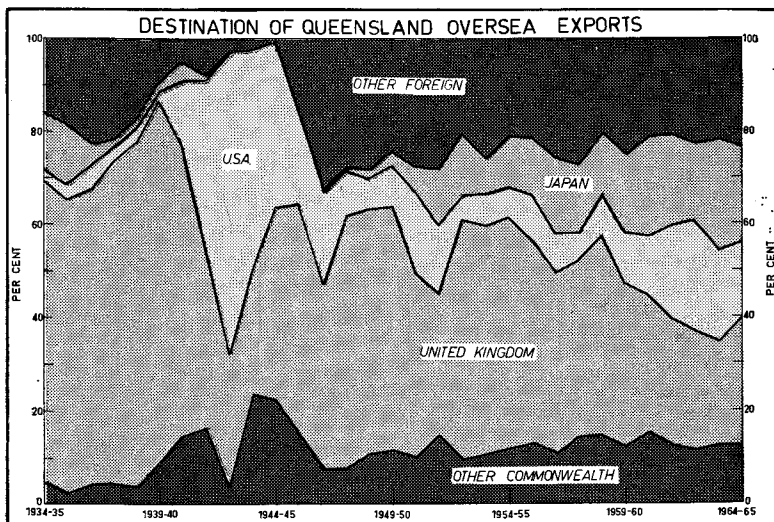
The decline in the proportion of exports taken by the United Kingdom has been more marked in some commodities than in others. The proportion of exports of frozen beef and veal sent to the United Kingdom fell from 94.1 per cent in 1947-48 to 7.9 per cent in 1962-63, but recovered to 36.5 per cent in 1964-65. Wool shows a fluctuating, but generally declining, trend from 27.2 per cent in 1947-48 to 12.8 per cent in 1964-65, and butter from 98.2 per cent to 78.0 per cent. The proportion of sugar going to the United Kingdom rose from 62.0 per cent in 1947-48 to 78.9 per cent in 1952-53, but has since declined to 38.3 per cent in 1964-65, while the proportion of mineral exports has fallen from 66.2 per cent to 30.1 per cent.

Sugar exports, principally to Canada and New Zealand, accounted for 24.8 per cent of the total exports to other Commonwealth countries in 1964-65. The most important items to foreign countries were wool (\$108.0m), principally to Japan, Western Germany, U.S.A., Italy, and France; beef and veal (\$59.0m), mostly to U.S.A.; sugar (\$54.1m), chiefly to Japan and U.S.A.; minerals (\$32.9m), mostly to Japan; and wheat (\$10.1m), mostly to China.

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	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
Beef, Frozen, &c	Cwt	1,566,495	2,184,622	2,713,123	2,894,800	3,101,106
Animal Offals	Cwt	108,277	136,967	137,611	148,174	193,889
Bacon and Hams	Cwt	2,359	1,336	1,112	926	2,016
Canned Meats	Cwt	178,315	220,492	144,699	117,228	168,336
Meat Extracts	Cwt	2,022	4,302	2,476	1,100	2,284
Butter	Cwt	219,789	286,440	257,613	314,632	272,140
Cheese	Cwt	50,426	67,887	113,909	81,507	78,560
Eggs in Shell	Doz	485,792	132,856	89,052	261,492	318,040
Eggs not in Shell	Cwt	20,404	14,123	19,331	17,276	34,201
Wheat	Bush	166,469	635	5,825,307	13,149,061	8,252,421
Sorghum	Tons	50	32,312	43,139	151	2,089
Flour, Wheaten	Tons	25,408	23,540	30,073	52,079	52,018
Preserved Pineapples ..	Cwt	124,836	148,724	158,430	137,767	102,140
Fruit Juices	Gal	1,073,227	231,081	93,323	138,810	88,915
Sugar, Raw or Refined ..	Tons	787,347	833,350	1,134,838	1,106,963	1,259,407
Wool, Greasy	1,000 Lb	211,745	217,864	208,380	228,538	221,819
Wool, Scoured or Other ..	1,000 Lb	12,172	13,234	13,561	12,000	11,387
Pearl, &c Shell	Cwt	19,647	13,058	8,665	9,335	7,434
Animal Fats	Cwt	117,744	427,587	570,555	611,866	526,335
Whale Oil	Gal	660,348	276,850	218	..	..
Coal	Tons	48,394	289,577	227,695	800,706	1,188,180
Copper—Blister, Ingots, &c	Tons	23,884	13,951	25,200	27,060	2,781
Lead—Bullion, Scrap, &c	Tons	54,050	37,893	59,657	61,407	37,405
Zinc Ores and Concentrates	Tons	63,791	58,555	71,270	47,419	38,570
Mineral Sands, Concentrates	Tons	159,869	182,323	171,041	228,522	282,596
Plywood	Sq Ft	768,841	559,732	411,145	429,471	351,621



Imports—The following table shows direct oversea imports into Queensland during 1964-65 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	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63
	\$	\$	\$
Fish, Fresh or Preserved	2,000,494	1,711,484	1,841,988
Tea	3,758,674	3,435,884	3,435,278
Tobacco and Manufactures, Cigarettes, &c	126,678	176,062	224,684
Cotton, Raw	182,276	183,152	284,838
Yarns, Threads, Cordage, and Twines	839,328	755,522	1,010,000
Bags and Sacks	2,431,930	3,268,690	2,365,568
Piece Goods, Blankets, and Towels	9,294,818	6,812,402	7,627,970
Linoleum	1,042,518	722,342	860,902
Carpets and Floor Coverings, n.e.i.	831,882	383,314	585,290
Apparel, incl Footwear	1,270,400	758,154	869,442
Kerosene—Aviation, Power, &c	1,578,084	1,076,418	1,351,872
Mineral Lubricating Oil	2,054,048	1,558,620	2,308,886
Petrol, incl Aviation Spirit	5,785,816	4,161,134	5,979,242
Residual, Diesel, and Furnace Oil	160,782	367,790	743,518
Oil for Further Refining .. .. .	.. .. .	342	.. .. .
Other Petroleum Products (excl Petroleum Jelly)	362,634	294,748	427,392
Pigments, Paints, Varnishes	385,080	340,280	449,472
Asbestos	1,127,788	968,566	835,132
Iron and Steel—Pig, Plate, Sheet, Pipes, Wire, &c	6,071,954	2,343,086	3,088,142
Kitchenware, Cooking Appliances (not electric)	358,374	202,232	260,838
Hand Tools	952,904	600,156	674,044
Motor Vehicles, Motor Cycles, Cycles, and Parts	7,647,870	3,991,832	10,417,120
Other Metal Goods (excl Machy and Elec Goods)	4,241,700	3,965,872	4,093,264
Electrical Wire and Cable	183,008	419,000	200,238
Dynamo Electrical Machinery, &c	3,467,702	5,220,564	8,044,866
Internal Combustion Engines and Parts	2,111,946	1,414,110	2,376,574
Tractors and Parts	7,460,568	4,693,050	7,750,082
Railway and Tramway Vehicles, incl Locos	259,238	398,330	1,062,620
Household Machines, incl Refrigerators	885,370	401,036	805,074
Agricultural Machinery, Implements, and Parts	1,154,468	816,704	1,670,304
Steam Turbines and Parts	1,059,312	592,894	89,334
Mining and Metallurgical Machinery	1,103,694	2,852,780	4,726,902
Other Machinery, Machine Tools, and Parts	10,186,416	7,121,566	13,484,600
Rubber, Unmanufactured	2,257,504	1,331,490	1,356,966
Rubber Tyres and Tubes	667,388	578,792	1,096,642
Logs	1,011,278	687,722	713,400
Timber, Undressed or Dressed	2,151,992	579,072	1,228,990
Glass	1,064,250	724,170	759,594
Glassware and Bottles	483,986	449,066	515,044
Crockery and Householdware, n.e.i.	1,037,258	702,608	845,568
Paper, Paper Boards, Pulp	7,573,774	5,447,684	7,194,470
Paper Manufactures, Stationery, and Books	2,676,954	2,526,856	3,030,044
Jewellery, Timepieces, Fancy and Sporting Goods	1,615,648	1,542,802	1,852,510
Optical, Scientific, Photographic Appliances	1,091,400	1,236,774	1,376,434
Drugs, Toilet Goods, Soaps, Chemicals, &c	4,884,644	4,204,480	5,072,820
Fertilisers	1,178,538	2,930,858	2,417,070
Other Goods, n.e.i.	14,482,140	12,772,140	16,827,736
Total Imports (incl Specie)	122,554,508	97,722,630	134,232,764

¹ Including "Country Unknown", totalling \$332,606.

QUEENSLAND, 1960-61 TO 1964-65

1963-64	1964-65					
	United Kingdom	Other Cwealth Countries	Japan	U.S.A.	Other Foreign Countries	Total ¹
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
2,268,266	633,282	282,046	786,316	80,994	775,106	2,557,744
3,296,970	596	2,475,612	16	176	599,326	3,089,376
303,514	55,908	3,834	..	87,244	95,462	242,448
341,534	..	..	..	218,990	..	218,990
1,077,692	628,128	138,722	158,766	121,234	102,130	1,148,980
2,175,158	284	3,447,084	34,160	2,820	88,702	3,573,050
8,845,810	1,132,878	2,734,868	3,252,764	345,562	1,624,860	9,090,932
898,484	442,328	79,250	..	116	14,522	536,216
581,598	446,164	158,758	137,280	380,294	176,344	1,298,840
1,050,920	254,698	288,058	189,128	38,736	419,224	1,189,844
691,032	128	367,864	..	550	408,192	776,734
1,900,006	105,668	..	..	504,156	796,896	1,406,720
5,332,244	..	1,687,320	747,230	..	3,266,040	5,700,590
730,364	..	279,586	363,932	..	666,804	1,310,322
..	..	29,068	..	..	1,255,516	1,284,584
310,380	37,490	..	..	60,928	81,810	180,228
258,420	154,344	3,120	4,612	18,556	90,820	271,452
889,822	288	761,154	..	..	288,826	1,050,268
5,825,332	3,228,780	1,040,282	4,519,580	898,324	1,163,692	10,850,658
322,724	243,616	25,974	49,862	41,040	85,696	446,188
696,522	474,212	4,088	96,954	96,588	175,142	846,984
13,913,918	4,692,348	1,907,390	7,399,684	6,047,048	827,506	20,873,976
6,056,514	2,197,696	633,328	780,540	3,983,782	2,591,566	10,186,912
481,730	185,622	672	170,546	97,810	9,278	463,928
5,779,422	2,739,994	209,456	1,178,328	1,982,648	1,736,790	7,847,216
2,954,648	1,533,048	71,160	59,896	992,226	164,666	2,821,040
14,603,994	6,601,056	73,332	..	9,212,310	2,023,668	17,910,366
844,852	70,620	..	1,291,270	608,144	96,024	2,066,058
670,852	353,126	65,180	18,474	198,700	89,906	725,386
2,191,062	225,034	538,684	3,590	2,123,296	426,008	3,316,612
2,153,456	655,470	178,138	..	945,624	107,868	1,887,100
3,136,802	551,342	111,810	1,202	3,943,506	161,280	4,769,140
12,999,804	5,613,124	1,439,394	607,518	5,004,258	4,590,212	17,254,506
1,517,916	2,228	1,241,584	151,292	105,386	106,410	1,606,900
1,268,326	963,376	3,564	212,386	1,143,012	314,704	2,637,042
766,926	..	744,984	..	..	23,544	768,528
1,594,030	3,450	1,101,226	1,678	296,526	261,584	1,664,464
759,844	181,492	59,468	85,212	178,962	405,380	910,514
476,892	120,616	48,178	84,900	69,006	156,160	478,860
785,498	404,542	914	449,674	4,288	16,012	875,430
7,165,556	322,724	5,248,004	193,346	624,614	2,355,778	8,744,466
3,248,738	2,142,486	27,988	116,706	850,814	259,514	3,397,508
1,909,550	813,414	358,052	465,664	91,258	539,682	2,268,070
1,482,296	523,062	31,094	186,880	397,270	489,868	1,628,174
6,464,150	1,999,022	91,478	1,379,100	1,756,388	2,233,288	7,459,276
5,108,442	823,458	849,242	370,200	742,444	3,471,924	6,257,268
25,550,360	5,868,552	4,725,558	2,379,760	4,714,784	5,618,546	23,626,112
161,682,370	47,425,694	33,566,566	27,928,446	49,010,412	41,252,276	199,516,000

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	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
Brisbane					
Imports	115,930	90,183	123,803	147,862	178,909
Exports	195,338	220,232	247,662	298,954	302,672
Maryborough					
Imports	70	171	138	187	337
Exports	3,450	5,602	12	..	..
Bundaberg					
Imports	10	24	155	6	11
Exports	359	22	2,137	9,368	2,762
Gladstone					
Imports	818	733	2,624	366	3,524
Exports	4,459	9,980	12,022	15,911	16,212
Rockhampton					
Imports	553	308	375	673	861
Exports	5,380	9,611	8,916	11,839	8,953
Mackay					
Imports	359	838	760	1,528	2,244
Exports	26,886	15,505	41,740	55,241	50,301
Bowen					
Imports	3	62	1	2	82
Exports	3,506	3,416	3,292	5,544	5,238
Townsville ¹					
Imports	3,229	2,222	2,596	6,032	9,665
Exports	68,569	55,480	47,631	87,044	56,437
Innisfail ²					
Imports .. ..	..	..	..	1,267	2
Exports	7,081	13,662	22,236	41,214	29,437
Cairns					
Imports	1,564	3,116	3,739	3,576	3,760
Exports	12,477	11,309	19,093	19,300	13,862
Thursday Island					
Imports	19	66	42	183	119
Exports	51	67	260	318	51
Weipa					
Imports .. ..	..	..	..	..	2
Exports .. ..	..	..	..	306	2,297
Total					
Imports	122,555	97,723	134,233	161,682	199,516
Exports	327,556	344,886	405,001	545,039	488,222

¹ Including Lucinda Point.

² This port was designated Mourilyan until 27 April 1964.

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 60 per cent of the exports. Townsville, with about 3 per cent of the import trade and about 15 per cent of the export trade, is the second port. Some ports engage in specialised overseas export trades. Gladstone exports meat, butter, coal, and sorghum; Rockhampton, meat; Mackay, sugar; Bowen, meat; Townsville, minerals, meat, and sugar; Innisfail, sugar; Cairns, sugar, meat, timber, and minerals; Weipa, bauxite; and Thursday Island, pearl-shell and trochus-shell.

As some of the main items of export, such as wool and butter, are largely shipped through the port of Brisbane, the overseas export figures of the smaller ports show only a part of the products of the districts which are exported overseas. Wool is a large proportion of the value of overseas exports, and, as wool sales are held in Brisbane only, most of this item is included in Brisbane overseas exports, whereas much of the production comes from Central and North Queensland. Moreover, the table does not include figures for interstate trade, which is largely handled for each district through its local port. Thus it must be realised that the figures in the table show only the value of the overseas trade handled by each port, and that they are not complete evidence of the relative importance of the various ports. For details of total shipping and tonnage of cargo handled at each of the ports, see Chapter 8.

Total Oversea Trade—The following table shows the total overseas trade of Queensland, imports and exports separately, and the annual excess of exports. The last column does not necessarily indicate a "favourable" trade balance as a whole, as the very large amount of interstate trade must be taken into account in such a reckoning. This has been done in the table on page 311.

OVERSEA IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, QUEENSLAND

Year	Total Oversea Trade	Imports	Exports	Excess of Exports
	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
1955-56	427,765	123,476	304,289	180,814
1956-57	478,535	97,768	380,767	282,999
1957-58	411,981	98,996	312,986	213,990
1958-59	435,470	95,474	339,996	244,522
1959-60	464,360	101,717	362,643	260,926
1960-61	450,110	122,555	327,556	205,001
1961-62	442,609	97,723	344,886	247,164
1962-63	539,233	134,233	405,001	270,768
1963-64	706,721	161,682	545,039	383,357
1964-65	687,738	199,516	488,222	288,706

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 \$28.4m, \$26.6m, \$25.9m, \$29.9m, and \$30.4m. The columns headed Specie and Bullion no longer refer chiefly to currency transfers. The value of specie exported in 1964-65 was only \$505,098, while the value imported was \$130,984. Most of the bullion represents unrefined bullion imported from Papua and New Guinea, New Zealand, and Fiji for refining, while the exports represent the re-export of this in a refined state, plus the exports of Australia's own production of gold and silver.

OVERSEA TRADE, AUSTRALIA

Year	Merchandise		Specie and Bullion		Excess of Exports	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Merchandise	Total
	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
1955-56 ..	1,636,585	1,541,674	5,591	22,054	-94,911	-78,448
1956-57 ..	1,433,364	1,945,996	4,618	39,816	512,632	547,830
1957-58 ..	1,578,522	1,620,605	5,358	15,287	42,083	52,012
1958-59 ..	1,588,776	1,613,410	4,422	9,516	24,634	29,728
1959-60 ..	1,849,055	1,851,918	5,127	23,446	2,863	21,182
1960-61 ..	2,170,662	1,856,082	4,492	81,604	-314,580	-237,468
1961-62 ..	1,765,092	2,135,770	4,400	18,798	370,678	385,076
1962-63 ..	2,157,554	2,138,050	5,116	13,762	-19,504	-10,858
1963-64 ..	2,367,874	2,762,314	4,784	20,146	394,440	409,802
1964-65 ..	2,900,405	2,630,813	4,298	20,636	-269,592	-253,254

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 1964-65 are shown in this section.

While exports overseas from Queensland in 1964-65 were worth about one and a half times as much as exports to other States—due principally to four very valuable items of overseas export, sugar, wool, meat, and minerals—imports from overseas were worth about one-quarter as much as imports from other States.

Many of the imports recorded as coming to Queensland from other States are indirect imports of goods which originated in overseas countries but were landed and cleared through the Customs in southern States. No figures are available to show the proportion which such indirect overseas imports are of the total, but assuming that Queensland, in proportion to population, depends as much as other States on overseas sources of goods, it has been estimated that, in 1964-65, 29 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, 1964-65

Commodity	Unit	Total Exports	Total Imports
Beef and Veal—Fresh, Frozen, or Chilled	Cwt	3,357,714	<i>n</i>
Meat, Poultry, &c—Preserved in Tins, &c	Cwt	245,859	51,202
Milk and Cream, incl Infants' and Invalids' Food ..	Cwt	<i>n</i>	144,198
Fish, Fresh or Preserved	Cwt	<i>n</i>	94,870
Butter	Cwt	314,398	<i>n</i>
Wheat	Bush	8,333,173	200,480
Maize	Bush	542,560	<i>n</i>
Millet and Panicum	Tons	16,120	<i>n</i>
Sorghum	Tons	11,014	<i>n</i>
Flour, Wheaten	Tons	62,248	<i>n</i>
Dates, Raisins, Sultanas, &c	Lb	<i>n</i>	10,250,667
Other Dried or Evaporated Fruits	Lb	353,291	3,805,854
Pineapples, Preserved in Liquid	Cwt	415,482 ¹	<i>n</i>
Other Fruit Preserved in Liquid	Cwt	244,745	81,757 ¹
Peanuts, incl Peanut Paste	Lb	23,464,875	<i>n</i>
Sugar, Raw or Refined	Tons	1,736,516	<i>n</i>
Tea	Lb	<i>n</i>	8,963,645
Confectionery	Lb	<i>n</i>	24,160,194
Ale, Beer, and Porter	Gal	<i>n</i>	1,238,116
Tobacco, Unmanufactured	Lb	16,002,753	2,369,455
Cattle	No	350,222	139,314
Sheep	No	913,394	654,616
Wool, Greasy	Lb	223,732,669	27,966,929 ¹
Wool, Scoured, &c	Lb	11,386,735	449,525 ¹
Kerosene	Gal	<i>n</i>	24,347,842
Other Fuel Oils	Gal	<i>n</i>	301,358,517
Coal	Tons	1,188,180	<i>n</i>
Copper, Blister, Ingots, &c	Tons	39,936	<i>n</i>
Timber, incl Logs	Sup Ft	17,083,198	57,369,012
Plywood	Sq Ft	67,881,712	<i>n</i>
Veneers	Sq Ft	29,951,252	<i>n</i>

¹ Interstate imports only. *n* Not recorded separately, but nil or only a small quantity.

Value of Exports—Exports from Queensland consist predominantly of unprocessed or partly processed products of primary industries. Oversea exports were discussed on page 295. As regards items sent to other States in 1964-65, sugar was the most important, while other large items were livestock, blister copper, tobacco, meat, fruit and vegetables, oils, timber (including plywood and veneer), tin, linseed, peanuts, and butter. Although exports of livestock were partly offset by inward movements, there remained a net export of \$15.5m. Manufactured products of metal, rubber, &c, were well represented among goods sent to other States, but some of these were sales in northern New South Wales of non-Queensland products distributed from Brisbane. Details for the year ended 30 June 1965 are given in the following table.

EXPORTS, QUEENSLAND, 1964-65

Commodity	Oversea	Interstate	Total
	\$	\$	\$
<i>Foodstuffs of Animal Origin</i>	134,704,924	21,830,240	156,535,164
Meat, Fresh, Frozen, or Chilled—			
Beef and Veal	101,901,294	3,694,092	105,595,386
Pork	136,268	2,577,400	2,713,668
Other Meat and Offals	9,137,806	3,860,016	12,997,822
Bacon and Hams, except Tinned	151,704	2,717,962	2,869,666
Meat, Poultry, &c, Preserved in Tins, &c	5,884,246	4,278,008	10,162,254
Other Meat, Extracts, and By-Products	994,562	32,124 ¹	1,026,686
Butter	9,214,252	1,960,400	11,174,652
Cheese	1,871,226	587,794	2,459,020
Eggs (in Shell or not in Shell)	666,916	176,958	843,874
Honey	174,814	180,514	355,328
Other Foodstuffs of Animal Origin	4,571,836	1,764,972	6,336,808
<i>Foodstuffs of Vegetable Origin and Beverages</i>	134,338,988	93,009,350	227,348,338
Wheat	11,976,908	103,192	12,080,100
Maize	32,448	796,022	828,470
Millet and Panicum	789,338	431,814	1,221,152
Sorghum	80,660	440,638	521,298
Barley and Other Grains	753,560	1,417,356	2,170,916
Flour, Wheaten	3,633,016	853,838	4,486,854
Vegetables, Fresh	164,000	4,145,162	4,309,162
Fruit, Fresh	583,186	3,135,868	3,719,054
Pineapples, Preserved or Pulped	1,382,740	5,628,258	7,010,998
Other Fruit, Preserved or Pulped	654,482	3,571,572	4,226,054
Peanuts, incl Peanut Paste	796	3,703,532	3,704,328
Sugar, Raw or Refined	111,632,314	58,255,310	169,887,624
Other Foodstuffs of Vegetable Origin	2,655,540	10,526,788	13,182,328
<i>Tobacco</i>	642	19,248,940	19,249,582
Tobacco, Unmanufactured	642	18,642,504	18,643,146
Tobacco Manufactures, Cigarettes, and Cigars .. .. .	..	606,436	606,436
<i>Live Animals and Animal Substances (not Foodstuffs)</i>	139,823,326	30,102,824	169,926,150
Cattle	211,534	20,862,582	21,074,116
Pigs .. .. .	..	896,356	896,356
Sheep	44,480	5,223,872	5,268,352
Other Live Animals	62,058	517,424	579,482
Furred Skins	632,114	178,090	810,204
Cattle Hides and Calf Skins	3,654,758	713,132	4,367,890
Sheep and Lamb Skins	6,590,514	72,248	6,662,762
Wool, Greasy or Scoured	127,478,830	1,012,676	128,491,506
Other Animal Substances, not Foodstuffs	1,149,038	626,444	1,775,482
<i>Vegetable Substances and Fibres, &c (not Foodstuffs)</i>	578,518	5,530,148	6,108,666
Linseed .. .. .	..^a	4,003,056	4,003,056
Other Seed, Vegetable Substances, and Fibres	578,518	1,527,092	2,105,610
<i>Yarns, Piece Goods, Textiles, &c</i>	155,656	8,720,868	8,876,524
<i>Apparel</i>	285,620	10,195,422	10,481,042
<i>Oils, Fats, and Waxes</i>	4,434,568	10,645,754	15,080,322
Edible Animal Oils and Fats, incl Edible Tallow	596,046	1,516,538	2,112,584
Tallow, Inedible	3,508,962	223,274	3,732,236
Vegetable Oils	2,492	238,906	241,398
Oils, Fats, Waxes, n.e.i.	327,068	8,667,036	8,994,104

EXPORTS, QUEENSLAND, 1964-65—*continued*

Commodity	Oversea	Interstate	Total
	\$	\$	\$
<i>Minerals, Metals, and Metal Manufactures</i>	53,674,522	61,879,564	115,554,086
Coal	10,663,764	..	10,663,764
Coke and Other Non-Metallic Rocks and Minerals	86,446	25,764	112,210
Ores, Concentrates, Sands, Residues, &c—			
Titanium, Zirconium, and Monazite	15,173,746	35,752	15,209,498
Tungsten	3,440	..	3,440
Copper	990,042	7,318	997,360
Zinc	3,210,870	.. ³	3,210,870
Lead and Silver-Lead	16,118	..	16,118
Tin	25,000	6,819,530	6,844,530
Other	2,549,456	975,940	3,525,396
Metals and Alloys—Pig, Ingots, Scrap, Bullion, &c—			
Copper	1,669,746	26,942,370	28,612,116
Zinc (Spelter) .. .. .	..	7,062	7,062
Lead	12,394,584	574,738	12,969,322
Other Metals	1,290,868	1,268,170	2,559,038
Motor Vehicles, Motor Cycles, Cycles, and Parts ..	557,678	12,606,336	13,164,014
Hardware (incl Kitchenware, Hand Tools, &c) ..	190,234	4,151,236	4,341,470
Other Metal Manufactures	4,852,530	8,465,348	13,317,878
<i>Machines and Machinery (incl Electrical)</i>	4,073,196	16,404,010	20,477,206
<i>Rubber and Rubber Manufactures</i>	119,070	4,585,686	4,704,756
<i>Leather, Leather Manufactures, and Substitutes</i> ..	1,510,602	4,170,252	5,680,854
<i>Wood and Wicker</i>	400,036	11,214,326	11,614,362
Logs and Timber, Undressed or Dressed	261,176	2,110,662	2,371,838
Plywood and Veneers	112,324	7,646,578	7,758,902
Wood and Wicker Manufactures, n.e.i.	26,536	1,457,086	1,483,622
<i>Other Goods, n.e.i.</i>	14,122,452	27,068,100	41,190,552
Total Exports (incl Specie)	488,222,120	324,605,484	812,827,604

¹ Sausage casings only. A small value for other minor meat products not separately recorded is included with "Other Foodstuffs of Animal Origin." ² Not recorded separately, but nil or only a small quantity. ³ Not recorded separately.

Value of Imports—Details for the year ended 30 June 1965 are given in the next table. About half of both oversea and interstate imports consisted of metals, and metal manufactures, machinery, &c. However, the total value of such items coming from other States was nearly three and a half 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 on other States as its main source of apparel and textiles, &c, and of a number of manufactured foodstuffs, particularly those of vegetable origin. Other items which were predominantly obtained from other States included petrol, &c, tyres and tubes, paper and stationery, &c, fancygoods and jewellery, electrical goods, paints and varnishes, drugs, medical and toilet preparations, wine and spirits, tobacco, cigarettes, &c, and scientific and photographic appliances.

IMPORTS, QUEENSLAND, 1964-65

Commodity	From Overseas	From Other States	Total
	\$	\$	\$
<i>Foodstuffs of Animal Origin</i>	3,162,492	18,325,064	21,487,556
Meat, Poultry, &c, Fresh, Preserved, or Canned ..	38,110	10,246,032	10,284,142
Milk and Cream, Preserved, Condensed, or Dried, incl Infants' and Invalids' Food	564	3,717,070	3,717,634
Fish, Fresh or Preserved	2,557,744	912,520	3,470,264
Other Foodstuffs of Animal Origin	566,074	3,449,442	4,015,516
<i>Foodstuffs of Vegetable Origin and Beverages</i> ..	5,001,436	48,049,448	53,050,884
Potatoes, Fresh .. .. .	..	929,470	929,470
Onions and Other Fresh Vegetables	3,302	849,408	852,710
Fruit, Fresh	398	3,873,544	3,873,942
Fruit, Dried or Evaporated	97,558	2,719,776	2,817,334
Fruit and Vegetables, Preserved in Liquid or Pulped, Jams, Jellies, &c	194,882	4,389,204	4,584,086
Tea	3,089,376	592,390	3,681,766
Coffee and Cocoa	261,556	3,044,112	3,305,668
Confectionery	77,304	9,175,278	9,252,582
Other Foodstuffs of Vegetable Origin	1,071,954	17,820,532	18,892,486
Ale, Beer, and Porter	1,060	1,004,218	1,005,278
Wine and Spirits	204,046	3,651,516	3,855,562
<i>Tobacco and Manufactures, Cigarettes, &c</i>	242,448	31,660,216	31,902,664
<i>Animals and Animal Substances (not Foodstuffs)</i>	266,326	26,337,458	26,603,784
Live Animals	88,742	11,981,080	12,069,822
Wool, Greasy or Scoured .. .. .	..	13,720,822	13,720,822
Other Animal Substances (mainly Unmanufactured)	177,584	635,556	813,140
<i>Vegetable Substances, Fibres, Seeds, Cork, &c</i> ..	2,469,892	2,136,228	4,606,120
<i>Yarns, Fibres, Textiles, and Apparel</i>	18,618,826	80,481,848	99,100,674
Yarns, Threads, Cordage, and Twines	1,148,980	2,812,040	3,961,020
Bags and Sacks	3,573,050	343,806	3,916,856
Piece Goods, Blankets, and Towels	9,090,932	12,019,548	21,110,480
Linoleum	536,216	865,794	1,402,010
Carpets and Floor Coverings, n.e.i.	1,298,840	3,061,908	4,360,748
Textiles, n.e.i.	1,780,964	9,355,174	11,136,138
Footwear	299,736	10,860,022	11,159,758
Apparel, n.e.i.	890,108	41,163,556	42,053,664
<i>Oils, Fats, Waxes, Paints, Pigments, &c</i>	11,611,000	37,356,562	48,967,562
Kerosene—Aviation, Power, &c	776,734	1,966,880	2,743,214
Mineral Lubricating Oil	1,406,720	2,363,148	3,769,868
Petrol (incl Aviation Spirit), Shale Oils, Other Petroleum Products (excl Petroleum Jelly) ..	8,475,724	23,973,538	32,449,262
Oils, Fats, Waxes, n.e.i.	680,370	2,676,152	3,356,522
Pigments, Paints, Varnishes, &c	271,452	6,377,244	6,648,696
<i>Rocks and Minerals (incl Asbestos)</i>	1,532,040	5,615,044	7,147,084
<i>Metals, Metal Manufactures, Machinery, &c</i>	102,266,070	345,378,080	447,644,150
Iron and Steel, Pig, Rails, Bar, Rod, Sections, &c ..	3,314,176	11,897,458	15,211,634
Iron and Steel, Plate and Sheet, Galvanised, &c ..	77,456	11,353,656	11,431,112
Iron and Steel, Plate and Sheet, Tinned and Other ..	3,237,900	21,681,008	24,918,908
Iron and Steel, Pipes and Tubes	3,220,168	7,847,126	11,067,294
Iron and Steel, Wire, Posts, and Other	1,000,958	16,108,346	17,109,304

IMPORTS, QUEENSLAND, 1964-65—continued

Commodity	From Overseas	From Other States	Total
	\$	\$	\$
<i>Metals, Metal Manufactures, Machinery, & (continued)—</i>			
Non-ferrous Metals (incl Specie)	3,119,320	5,700,226	8,819,546
Kitchenware, Cooking Appliances (not Electric) ..	446,188	4,797,932	5,244,120
Hand Tools	846,984	3,246,646	4,093,630
Motor Vehicles, Motor Cycles, Cycles, and Parts ..	20,873,976	101,009,894	121,883,870
Other Metal Goods (excl Machinery and Electrical Goods)	7,067,592	26,101,490	33,169,082
Electrical Wire and Cable	463,928	4,841,986	5,305,914
Radio and Television Equipment	1,805,242	9,020,176	10,825,418
Electric Heating and Cooking Appliances	69,278	5,295,866	5,365,144
Other Electrical Apparatus and Machinery	5,972,696	23,323,184	29,295,880
Internal Combustion Engines and Parts	2,821,040	3,926,412	6,747,452
Tractors and Parts	17,910,366	25,375,566	43,285,932
Railway and Tramway Vehicles, incl Locomotives ..	2,066,058	2,261,426	4,327,484
Household Machines, incl Refrigerators	725,386	18,187,746	18,913,132
Agricultural Machinery, Implements, and Parts ..	3,316,612	18,126,750	21,443,362
Other Machinery, Machine Tools, and Parts	23,910,746	25,275,186	49,185,932
<i>Rubber and Rubber Manufactures</i>			
Rubber Unmanufactured	5,024,976	16,294,916	21,319,892
Rubber Tyres and Tubes	1,606,900	917,848	2,524,748
Other Rubber Manufactures	2,637,042	10,369,352	13,006,394
.. .. .	781,034	5,007,716	5,788,750
<i>Wood and Wicker</i>			
Logs	2,730,300	5,048,522	7,778,822
Timber, Undressed or Dressed	768,528	101,650	870,178
Wood and Wicker Manufactures	1,664,464	3,783,114	5,447,578
.. .. .	297,308	1,163,758	1,461,066
<i>Earthenware, Cement, &c</i>			
Portland Cement	3,295,008	7,121,502	10,416,510
Glass	65,892	19,718	85,610
Glassware and Bottles	910,514	939,052	1,849,566
Crockery and Householdware, n.e.i.	478,860	1,372,416	1,851,276
Other Earthenware, China, Stoneware, &c	875,430	884,280	1,759,710
.. .. .	964,312	3,906,036	4,870,348
<i>Paper, Paper Boards, and Pulp</i>	8,744,466	9,221,582	17,966,048
<i>Paper Manufactures, Stationery, and Books</i>	3,397,508	11,815,960	15,213,468
<i>Jewellery, Timepieces, Fancy and Sporting Goods</i>	2,268,070	7,848,812	10,116,882
<i>Optical, Scientific, and Photographic Appliances</i>	1,628,174	6,073,630	7,701,804
<i>Chemicals, Medicines, Fertilisers, &c</i>			
Medical Drugs, Toilet Goods, and Soaps	13,716,544	39,472,554	53,189,098
Other Drugs and Chemicals	832,330	26,760,164	27,592,494
Fertilisers	6,626,946	11,048,026	17,674,972
.. .. .	6,257,268	1,664,364	7,921,632
<i>Other Goods, n.e.i.</i>	13,540,424	25,492,528	39,032,952
Total Imports (incl Specie)	199,516,000	723,729,954	923,245,954

4 TOTAL TRADE

Commodity Groups—The general pattern of Queensland's external trade during 1964-65 is summarised by commodity groups in the following statement.

	Total Exports \$m	Total Imports \$m	Total Trade \$m	Excess of Exports \$m
Foodstuffs of Animal Origin	156.5	21.5	178.0	135.0
Foodstuffs, &c, of Vegetable Origin ..	227.3	53.0	280.3	174.3
Animals, Animal and Vegetable Substances (not Foodstuffs)	195.3	63.1	258.4	132.2
Apparel and Textiles	19.4	99.1	118.5	-79.7
Oils, Fats, and Waxes	15.1	42.3	57.4	-27.2
Minerals, Metals, and Manufactures thereof	136.5	454.8	591.3	-318.3
Other Items	62.7	189.4	252.1	-126.7
Total	812.8	923.2	1,736 0	-110.4

Exports exceeded imports in the first three groups, which consist of unprocessed or partly processed products of primary industry in the nature of foodstuffs and animal and vegetable substances including wool. Much of the small imports of foodstuffs of animal origin was meat and processed milk and cream, while the relatively larger imports of foodstuffs of vegetable origin included confectionery, tea, processed fruit and vegetables, and some fresh fruit and vegetables of kinds not generally produced in Queensland or in seasonally short supply (such as potatoes and apples). Wool contributed most to the large exports in the group of inedible animal and vegetable substances. Tobacco, chiefly unmanufactured, was included in this group of exports, its value being about two-thirds of that of the imports of manufactured tobacco products.

Another important group of exports—minerals, metals, and manufactures thereof—showed even higher values for imports. For exports, its high value was chiefly due to the products of the mining industry, which included copper, lead, and various mineral concentrates and sands. Its dominating position in imports was due to highly processed manufactures, including motor vehicles, tractors, machinery of all kinds, and iron and steel products.

Other groups in which imports were much more important than exports were apparel and textiles, oils, fats and waxes, and "other items". Petrol, kerosene, and other motor oils contributed most to the total for oils, fats and waxes, while the miscellaneous group of other items included large values for rubber goods, including tyres and tubes, paper and stationery, medical and toilet preparations, drugs and chemicals, and fertilisers.

Balance of Total Trade—The following table provides a complete statement of Queensland's external visible trade.

TOTAL EXTERNAL TRADE, QUEENSLAND

Year	Imports			Exports			Total Trade	Excess of Exports
	Oversea	Inter-state	Total	Oversea	Inter-state	Total		
	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
1955-56	123,476	322,891	446,367	304,289	181,178	485,467	931,834	39,100
1956-57	97,768	360,704	458,472	380,767	206,323	587,090	1,045,562	128,618
1957-58	98,996	403,526	502,522	312,986	192,177	505,163	1,007,685	2,641
1958-59	95,474	407,565	503,039	339,996	207,390	547,386	1,050,425	44,347
1959-60	101,716	470,255	571,971	362,643	231,521	594,164	1,166,135	22,193
1960-61	122,554	455,211	577,765	327,556	240,025	567,581	1,145,346	-10,184
1961-62	97,723	443,304	541,027	344,886	235,664	580,550	1,121,577	39,523
1962-63	134,233	552,605	686,838	405,001	269,785	674,786	1,361,624	-12,052
1963-64	161,683	665,970	827,653	545,039	300,486	845,525	1,673,178	17,872
1964-65	199,516	723,730	923,246	488,222	324,606	812,828	1,736,074	-110,418

The positive visible balances shown in the foregoing table are absorbed by so-called "invisible" items—freight, insurances, interest, profits, commissions, tourists' remittances, &c. 1960-61 produced the first negative visible trade balance for 9 years, due to a 20 per cent increase in oversea imports and substantial decreases in the oversea export value of wool, meat, butter, and wheat. In 1962-63 another negative visible trade balance occurred, due to an increase of 27 per cent in imports which more than matched the increase in exports during the year. The excess of imports of \$110.4m for 1964-65 was the highest ever recorded, the previous highest being \$73.5m in 1951-52. A substantial decline in the value of oversea exports, notably in sugar, wool, copper, and wheat, and considerably increased imports, chiefly metal manufactures, were responsible. Except in abnormal times Queensland, as a young country, has a net import (investment) balance after allowing for all payments due.

5 EXPORT PRICES

Price index numbers for Australian oversea exports are shown in the next table. These index numbers are calculated from weighted aggregates of prices of 29 items which have constituted about 83 per cent of the total value of exports in recent years. Prices used are movements in the predominant market or averages for all export markets. Weights are based on the annual average value of exports from 1956-57 to 1960-61. The current index is a revised series, available from 1959-60, which replaces the series published in the 1963 and previous issues of the *Year Book*.

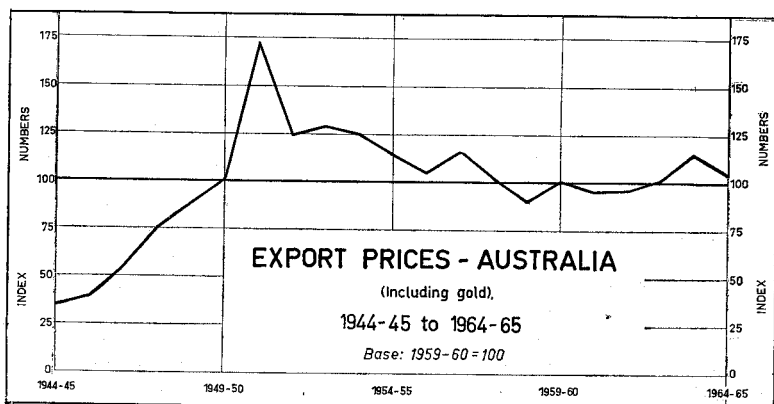
OVERSEA EXPORT PRICE INDEX NUMBERS, AUSTRALIA

(Base of Each Index: Year 1959-60 = 100)

Year	Wool	Meats	Dairy Produce	Cereals	Sugar	Metals and Coal	All Groups incl Gold
1959-60 ..	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1960-61 ..	92	104	82	99	101	97	95
1961-62 ..	97	100	81	106	91	91	96
1962-63 ..	104	101	88	107	107	89	101
1963-64 ..	120	105	93	107	175	101	114
1964-65 ..	102	110	94	107	100	123	105 ^s

^s Subject to revision.

In order to show approximate movements in export prices over a long period the All Groups indexes of the new and old series have been linked at 1959-60. The peak in the rapid post-war rise in prices was reached in 1950-51. Wool prices more than doubled in that year but declined almost as sharply in the following year. Of recent years prices have been fairly steady at about four times their pre-war average.



Chapter 10—MARKETING

1 THE QUEENSLAND SYSTEM

History—Since the first world war Queensland has developed a system of producers' organisations for the marketing of agricultural produce. Special legislation regarding sugar and wheat marketing was passed in 1915 and 1920 respectively. In 1922 a general enabling Act was passed, and, in 1926, after various amendments, the general legislation was consolidated in *The Primary Producers' Organisation and Marketing Act*, which, with subsequent amendments, is still the general enabling Act for the establishment and organisation of marketing boards. However, specific legislation was retained in *The Wheat Pool Acts*, and separate legislation, *The Fruit Marketing Organisation Act*, was passed in 1923 setting up the Committee of Direction of Fruit Marketing.

Constitution—Each board and pool is a separate entity created by Order in Council on the initiative of petitioning growers, after due notice published in the *Gazette*. If a counter petition is received within thirty days of notice requesting a poll of the producers concerned, and is in order, a poll is taken, and the board is authorised only if 50 per cent of the producers vote and three-fifths of the votes polled are in favour. The Order in Council confers the necessary powers, which may include ownership of the commodity. Nominations are then called for growers' representatives and, if necessary, an election is held. The boards are established for limited periods which are extended, subject to a poll of growers being taken, if demanded, when a simple majority decides the question. Marketing boards usually comprise from two to six representatives of producers and the Director of Marketing or his deputy. Elections of representatives are held triennially. The presence of a government officer on each board ensures liaison with the Department of Primary Industries, provides the board with experienced advice, and is a safeguard against abuse of statutory powers.

General Functions and Powers—The chief function is, of course, the pooling of sales receipts, which may vary widely per unit over place and time, as sales may be made in local, Australian, or oversea markets. So that the organisation and control of sales may be effective, all growers are required to market their produce through the relevant board. There is ample elasticity of method as between boards to suit different conditions and policies. The boards may or may not handle the commodity, store it, and negotiate sales. Sometimes the actual marketing is carried out by one or more commercial firms acting as agents, or in some special cases, by the growers themselves acting as agents under permit for the board. Generally the commodities are graded and advance payments made to growers according to grade, the first payment being made on delivery with final payment when the season's operations are completed. Bank advances are used for interim payments, and accounts are audited by the Auditor-General. 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.

The fact of organisation encourages incidental co-operative operations such as advertising and sales promotion generally, special dealings with large buyers or organisations, transport economies, crop insurance against hail, &c, and assistance to research and improvements in production, grading, processing, handling, and other activities. The boards have powers to impose levies for specific purposes.

Control and Production—Commodity marketing boards are not empowered to control production, except sugar and peanuts. When excessive production of sugar stimulated by high home prices threatened to bring down the average return for the crop very heavily, control of production became necessary. The amount of sugar which might be delivered from each mill was placed under control by *The Sugar Acquisition Act of 1915*. Particulars of the development of this control appear in section 3 below. Peanut production in excess of Australian consumption has also been controlled. In this case a quota system was used to restrict deliveries by growers and also to restrain new growers. Details are given on page 338.

2 COMMONWEALTH MARKETING SCHEMES

In the case of sugar, butter, cheese, and dried fruits, there are Australia-wide marketing schemes which were instituted in order to pool a low export price with a comparatively high internal-consumption price and distribute the proceeds among all producers. For wheat, an Australia-wide scheme is in operation to stabilise the returns to growers for a period of five years up to the end of the 1967-68 season (see page 330). A plan to control the marketing of tobacco leaf came into operation as from 1 July 1965. For eggs and egg products, export is controlled by the Australian Egg Board, which is constituted of representatives of State Egg Marketing Boards and empowered to operate export pools.

Legal provision for Commonwealth pools to provide for enforcement of a home-consumption price above the export price, and for the control of internal trade necessary therefor, was declared *ultra vires* by the Privy Council in the James Case of 1936. In a Referendum on 6 March 1937 the Commonwealth sought powers to legislate on this matter. These powers were refused by a substantial majority in every State. Similar marketing powers were again unsuccessfully sought in 1944 and 1946.

Before 1939 home-consumption prices were maintained for butter, cheese, and dried fruits by a purely voluntary agreement between the Commonwealth, States, and individual producers. With the passing by the Commonwealth Government of the *Dairying Industry Act 1952*, which provided for the payment of bounties on production of butter and cheese, the States agreed, in order to ensure the payment of a guaranteed return to dairy farmers, to fix maximum prices under State laws for butter and cheese on a basis determined from time to time by the Commonwealth Government. The output and sales of sugar, where virtually the whole production is in Queensland, can be controlled by this State's legislation. The small sugar production of New South Wales is sold under a special agreement between the Queensland Sugar Board and

the individual producers. Home-consumption prices for sugar are determined by the Commonwealth Government by virtue of the Sugar Agreement between the Queensland and Commonwealth Governments.

Boards have been set up under Commonwealth legislation to organise and assist the oversea marketing of several Australian products, particularly meat, wool, and canned fruits.

3 RAW SUGAR

The Central Sugar Cane Prices Board was constituted by Act of Parliament in 1915, and comprises a chairman, a cane growers' representative, a millowners' representative, a qualified sugar chemist, and a person experienced in accountancy and audit. The Central Board is a judicial authority, and its functions cover appeals against Local Board awards and include the granting of assignments for cane growing, control of the transfer of such assignments on sale or lease, recommendations on mill peaks, control of analyses of cane for payment purposes, and distribution of sugar moneys between mills and growers.

By authority of the same Act, a Local Cane Prices Board is constituted in each mill area to draw up, each year, an award or contract between the miller and the growers setting out the conditions relating to the supply of cane and the payment therefor. Either party, if not satisfied with the award, may appeal to the Central Board for amendment of the award which then, whether amended or not, becomes an award of the Central Board.

Of the 31 sugar mills operating in Queensland, seven are owned by companies registered as co-operative societies. They are South Johnstone, Tully, Racecourse, Farleigh, Cattle Creek, North Eton and Proserpine. 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 19 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 when the aggregate was set at 611,428 tons (in terms of 94 net titre sugar). In recent years, the aggregates have been as follows:—

1957	1,203,900 tons	1962	1,220,100 tons
1958	1,207,400 tons	1963	1,235,600 tons
1959	1,213,000 tons	1964	1,689,000 tons
1960	1,214,600 tons	1965	2,111,000 tons
1961	1,220,100 tons	1966	2,164,500 tons

A further control of individual farm production is provided by farm peaks determined annually and incorporated in the award. By this means the amount of cane to be accepted from each grower is defined, subject to the proviso that any deficiencies in the supply of some growers may be

filled by other growers having cane available above their peak quota but from within the net area of the assignment.

Assignments—The Central Sugar Cane Prices Board assigns to each grower an area of his land sufficient to produce, in the aggregate, the respective mill peaks. Before the 1964 season, one-quarter of the gross assigned area had to be reserved for rotational fallowing; but, for the 1964 and 1965 seasons, the whole of the area might be harvested. From 1966 the net harvestable area is 85 per cent of the gross assigned area.

At 30 June 1965 there were 8,292 assignments having an area of 742,208 acres. Until the end of the 1939-1945 War no fresh assignments had been granted since assignments were reviewed about 1929-30, but new assignments to eligible ex-servicemen were granted in the post-war period.

A report proposing the expansion of the sugar industry was presented by the Sugar Inquiry Committee late in 1963 and was adopted in principle by the Queensland Government. To implement this programme the Board has assigned 73,285 acres to 1,260 new growers and 85,428 acres to existing assignees. Most of this new land is under crop for the 1966 harvest.

Commonwealth-State Control—The Commonwealth Parliament in 1962 passed a Sugar Agreement Act, extending until 31 August 1967 legislation which had been in force since 1923 providing for an embargo on sugar imports. The agreement made in 1946 between the Commonwealth Government and the Queensland Government fixed the wholesale price of refined sugar in each of the capital cities of Australia at \$66.40 per ton. The price has been increased by successive rises to \$180.52 (from 16 May 1960).

Under the agreement, the Queensland Government, on behalf of the sugar industry, provides funds for a rebate of \$10 per ton on the price of refined sugar to Australian manufacturers of approved fruit products and for a rebate to exporters of fruit products to reduce the price to that at which the cheapest sugar available could be imported. The fund is administered by the Fruit Industry Sugar Concession Committee. Details of the amounts paid are shown in the table on page 320.

Under a Commonwealth Countries Sugar Marketing Agreement effective in 1950, the United Kingdom undertook to find a market for the exportable surplus sugar of the Commonwealth producing countries. From 1953 export quotas were imposed, Australia's allocation being 600,000 tons. When a new International Agreement became operative from 1 January 1954 the Commonwealth Agreement was, in effect, embodied in the International Agreement, and the allocation of the British Commonwealth quota between its exporting members remained a matter for the countries and territories themselves.

Under the International Sugar Agreement of 1958, which was to operate until the end of 1963, the "Article 16" Countries (i.e., the parties to the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement) agreed to limit their aggregate exports to 2,500,000 tons in 1959 and 2,575,000 tons in 1960 and 1961. These limits were spread among the respective Commonwealth countries in

proportion to quotas agreed to in the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement. Australia's basic export limit was 650,708 tons in 1960 and 1961. An International Sugar Conference held in December 1961 failed to reach agreement on export quotas for 1962 and 1963. As a result quota provisions have been inoperative since 1 January 1962 and sugar may be exported without quantitative restriction to available markets. At the recent International Sugar Conference held in late 1965 efforts to frame a new Sugar Agreement were unsuccessful, but the 1958 Agreement in its restricted form was further extended to 31 December 1966.

Over half of Australia's basic export quota is now sold to the United Kingdom at an annually negotiated price. The balance is sold partly on Commonwealth markets at world price plus preference, and partly to other countries at world price. The Commonwealth Sugar Agreement has been extended to 1974, and the negotiated price fixed for the years 1966, 1967, and 1968 at £stg43 10s. per ton bulk f.o.b. and stowed.

Australia has exported sugar to the United States under a quota system since 1962. Under the new United States Sugar Act operative until the end of 1971, Australia was granted a basic quota of 162,152 short tons which will attract the full United States domestic sugar price. A Sugar Agreement with Japan, concluded in May 1963, for the three years up to June 1967 and since extended to June 1968, provides that Australia will supply at least 350,000 to 450,000 tons each year. Exports during 1965 were 353,000 tons. Japan is now our largest individual customer.

AUSTRALIAN SUGAR EXPORTS¹

Year Ended 31 Dec	Basic Export Quota			Shortfall (Deficiency) Allocations	Other	Total Export
	Negotiated Price	Balance	Total			
	Tons ²	Tons ²	Tons ²	Tons ²	Tons ²	Tons ²
1961 ..	315,000	335,708	650,708	105,623	77,149	833,480
1962 ..	313,500	286,500	600,000 ³	22,751	521,566 ⁴	1,144,317
1963 ..	315,000	283,148	598,148 ³	..	535,545 ⁴	1,133,693
1964 ..	330,000	270,000	600,000 ³	..	614,303 ⁴	1,214,303
1965 ..	335,000	265,000	600,000 ³	..	524,089 ⁴	1,124,089

¹ Not including small quantities of "excluded exports", such as ships' stores and customary local movements between adjoining Commonwealth territories. ² Tons (*tel quel*)—see below. ³ Under Commonwealth Sugar Agreement only. No International Sugar Agreement quotas allotted since 1961. ⁴ Including statutory quotas to United States at the premium price. ⁵ Quota of 600,000 tons not filled.

Raw sugar entering international trade varies in quality or sugar content (generally between 94 and 97 net titre). The tonnages referred to above are tonnages irrespective of quality (i.e., *tel quel*). As Australian raw sugar production averages about 97 net titre, to obtain the equivalent tonnages at 94 net titre, as used in the tables which follow, about 3 per cent should be added.

Subject to the agreement with the Commonwealth Government regarding the price in the Australian market, the Queensland Government controls sugar production. For each season a Proclamation is issued by the State Government acquiring the aggregate of the mill peak quotas, the

changes in which are shown on page 315. In accordance with *The Sugar Acquisition Act of 1915*, ownership of all sugar output is vested in the Queensland Government. The Queensland Government engages the Colonial Sugar Refining Co Ltd and the Millaquin Sugar Co Ltd as agents for the refining of sugar for sale in Australia, and for the sea transport, financing, and selling of sugar both in Australia and abroad.

Sugar Pools—Raw sugar up to the quantity provided for in the mill peaks is delivered to No 1 Pool. Total peaks are designed to cover Australian home consumption requirements ("first quota") and to fill the basic export limit referred to above ("second quota").

All sugar produced in excess of mill peaks is delivered to No 2 Pool. "Third quota" sugar is sugar from assigned lands which is in excess of the mill peak but of a quantity approved by the Board. This receives the world market price. "Other" sugar, which is that grown on unassigned lands, receives only a nominal price of \$1 per ton. A further small quantity is sold by mills direct to local users.

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

RAW SUGAR, DISPOSAL AND RETURN TO PRODUCERS, 1964 SEASON

Particulars	Queensland	N.S.W.	Total	Value of Sales ¹	Average Price per Ton ¹
No 1 Pool—	Tons	Tons	Tons	\$1,000	\$
Home Consumption	587,709	40,858	628,567	75,900	120.75
Surplus for Export	1,034,789	54,314	1,089,103	93,009	85.40
Total	1,622,498	95,172	1,717,670	168,909	98.34 ²
No 2 Pool ("Excess" Sugar for Export)—					
Third Quota	231,727	..	231,727	17,820	76.90
Other	151	..	151	.. ³	1.00
Total	231,878	..	231,878	17,820	76.85
Total Pooled Sugar—					
Queensland	1,854,376	..	1,854,376	177,157	95.53
New South Wales .. .. .	..	95,172	95,172	9,572	100.58
Total	1,854,376	95,172	1,949,548	186,729	95.78
Local Sales by Mills	507	..	507	5	10.51
Total Production—					
Queensland	1,854,883	..	1,854,883	177,162	95.51
New South Wales .. .. .	..	95,172	95,172	9,572	100.58
Total	1,854,883	95,172	1,950,055	186,734	95.76
Total Export—					
Queensland	1,266,667	..	1,266,667	106,191	83.83
New South Wales .. .. .	..	54,314	54,314	4,638	85.40
Total	1,266,667	54,314	1,320,981	110,829	83.90

¹ Net return to raw sugar producers (i.e., the milling and growing sections of the industry). ² Queensland sugar only: \$98.20 per ton. ³ Less than \$500.

Bulk Handling—To meet the requirements of refineries in other States and in the United Kingdom, raw sugar was shipped in bulk from 1954 by “bleeding” bagged sugar into ships’ holds. In 1954, 251,000 tons were shipped in this manner. Now, sugar is handled in bulk at all stages through installations at mills, ports and refineries.

An Act in 1955 authorised Treasury loans to provide bulk handling facilities at Queensland ports. The Sugar Board, on behalf of the sugar industry, took full financial responsibility for all costs (interest, redemption, operation, and maintenance), and has authority to set up its own local committees to manage each installation.

The first bulk installation was opened in Mackay in June 1957 and since then facilities have also been provided at Lucinda Point, Bundaberg, Townsville, Innisfail (Mourilyan), and Cairns. The storage capacity of the six ports will be 1,285,000 tons when current extensions are completed in 1966, and the total cost of conversion to bulk handling will be approximately \$40m.

Whilst almost all of Queensland production is now handled in bulk, exports of bagged sugar for those oversea customers who still require it are handled through a special section at Townsville, which came into operation in 1964. The reduction in storage and handling costs at mills supplying in bulk was assessed at about 60c per ton and an equivalent “contribution” was paid to the sugar pool by these mills so that mills required to supply in bags were not at a disadvantage. However, from the commencement of the 1964 crushing season, all mills supplied raw sugar in bulk.

Statistics—Production is dealt with in Chapter 7. The following table shows the disposals of 94 net titre sugar by the Sugar Board in selected years since 1923.

AUSTRALIAN RAW SUGAR MARKETED

Season	Sales			Proportion Exported	“Excess” Sugar	
	Australia	Overseas	Total		Quantity	Proportion of Exports
	1,000 Tons	1,000 Tons	1,000 Tons		1,000 Tons	%
1923	270	17	287	6	..	..
1925	289	227	516	44	..	..
1930	325	210	535	39	7	3
1935	337	310	647	48	45	15
1940	400	406	806	50	64	16
1945	456	210	666	32	19	9
1950	518	403	921	44	12	3
1955	545	626	1,171	53	39	6
1956	531	676	1,207	56	68	10
1957	550	743	1,293	57	132	18
1958	557	855	1,412	61	149	17
1959	574	713	1,287	55	4	1
1960	560	822	1,382	60	104	13
1961	585	797	1,382	58	116	15
1962	595	1,255	1,850	68	555	44
1963	609	1,115	1,724	65	413	37
1964	629	1,321	1,950	68	232	18
1965	638	1,315	1,953	67	85	6

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 1964.

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	\$	\$	\$	\$
1960 ..	69,974	65,764	135,738	125.05	79.87	100.88	97.78
1961 ..	73,126	60,180	133,306	124.95	75.34	100.24	95.99
1962 ..	74,374	103,122	177,496	125.10	81.98	106.06	95.52
1963 ..	74,206	146,314	220,520	122.00	131.49	122.59	128.22
1964 ..	75,900	110,829	186,729	120.75	83.83	98.20	95.53

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 1965.

SUGAR BOARD RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

Particulars	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
Sales in Australia	98,602	100,480	102,760
Sales Overseas	112,178	161,938	127,931
Total Sales	210,780	262,418	230,691
Stocks at End of Year	11,070	10,608	10,972
Charges on Australian Sales ¹ —			
Raw Sugar Sea Freights, &c	5,150	5,530	5,598
Refining	9,784	9,790	10,554
Managing and Financing	3,288	3,412	3,250
Selling	550	644	665
Trade Discounts, &c	20	22	31
Syrup and Treacle Packages	244	256	250
Refined Sugar Freights	660	680	696
Charges on Oversea Sales—			
Freights, Port Handling, &c	7,752	7,412	8,680
Sacks and Exchange	610	280	147
Insurance, Commission, &c	1,496	2,028	1,731
Bulk Handling—			
Terminals Costs	2,272	10,378	10,371
Mills' Contributions	Cr 924	Cr 888	Cr 1,069
Townsville Bagging Station			240
Contribution to Fruit Industries	1,758	1,494	1,552
Rebates on Sugar Content of Exported Manufactures	806	754	1,101
Filtrability Incentive	490	328	200
Administration and Sundries (Net)	84	92	106
Interest	Cr 124	Cr 114	Cr 110
Total Expenses	33,916	42,098	43,993
Raw Sugar Purchases	177,502	220,712	186,734
	%	%	%
Percentage of Expenses to Sales	16.1	16.0	19.1
Percentage of Expenses to Purchases	19.1	19.1	23.6

¹ Including managing and financing oversea sugar.

A credit balance on the year's operations, including changes in stocks, of \$329,946 was carried forward at 30 June 1965, and the total excess of assets was then \$959,280.

4 DAIRY PRODUCTS

Butter and Cheese—A voluntary scheme to stabilise the price of butter, known as the "Paterson Plan", was introduced in January 1926. However, it did not receive the support of all manufacturers and was subsequently replaced on 1 May 1934 by a compulsory price equalisation plan for both butter and cheese. Complementary legislation for this plan was passed by the Commonwealth Government (*Dairy Produce Act 1933*) and the State Governments of New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, and Tasmania, the object being to control the interstate and intrastate movements of butter and cheese. These Acts were subsequently invalidated in 1936 by the Privy Council decision in the James Case.

Since this decision a price equalisation scheme has operated voluntarily on the basis of agreements between manufacturers and the Commonwealth Dairy Produce Equalisation Committee Ltd. The Committee, comprising members of the State Dairy Products Boards and other representatives of the industry, enters into agreements with manufacturers to secure to them equal rates from sales of butter and cheese, for which purpose it may fix basic prices at which these products sold in Australia or abroad are to be taken into account. It equalises returns to factories through an Equalisation Fund. The States originally participating in the scheme were New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, and Tasmania in respect of both butter and cheese, and South Australia in respect of cheese only. South Australia and Western Australia entered the scheme in respect of butter on 1 April 1946, and Western Australia included cheese in January 1947.

Under the provisions of the various Dairy Industry Assistance Acts, the first of which was passed in 1942, the Commonwealth Government has provided subsidies on milk supplied for the manufacture of butter, cheese, and processed milk products. No subsidy was paid on processed milk products between 30 June 1952 and 30 June 1962. However, maximum amounts of \$700,000 in 1962-63, \$1,000,000 in 1963-64, and \$800,000 for each of the years 1964-65 to 1966-67 have been provided for as bounties on exports of processed milk products.

Details of the five-year stabilisation plan which operated from 1 July 1952 to 30 June 1957 are shown in the 1962 and earlier issues of the *Year Book*.

Under the 1957-1962 plan, the Commonwealth continued to fix the ex-factory price of butter and cheese to guarantee returns to dairy farmers, and to subsidise returns up to the guaranteed level. This plan provided that any subsidy made available would be determined before the commencement of each season and would be on the basis of a fixed amount in any dairying year.

The latest five-year stabilisation plan, which applied from 1 July 1962, introduced several new features. A fixed bounty of \$27,000,000 is provided for each year of the plan. Australian prices for butter and cheese are determined by the Australian Dairy Industry Council, instead of the Minister for Primary Industry as previously. Products containing

40 per cent or more of butterfat are now eligible for bounty payment provided they are taken into the equalisation pool.

BUTTER AND CHEESE MARKETING, TEN YEARS

Year	Rate per Cwt			Amount of Bounty ¹ Paid in Queensland
	Equalisation Price	Bounty ¹	Overall Return to Manufacturer	

BUTTER

				\$	\$	\$	\$1,000
1955-56	..	..	..	40.0867	6.5083	46.5950	6,273
1956-57	..	..	..	39.2550	6.5650	45.8200	5,394
1957-58	..	..	..	38.0775	7.1650	45.2425	4,626
1958-59	..	..	..	41.2925	6.4908	47.7833	5,324
1959-60	..	..	..	41.7458	6.3500	48.0958	4,945
1960-61	..	..	..	39.9692	6.8942	46.8633	4,285
1961-62	..	..	..	39.8433	6.2558	46.0992	4,459
1962-63	..	..	..	41.1517	6.1500	47.3017	4,441
1963-64	..	..	..	41.7258	6.1042	47.8300	4,279
1964-65	..	..	..	40.7500	6.0867	46.8367	3,972

CHEESE

				\$	\$	\$	\$1,000
1955-56	..	..	..	26.2342	3.1467	29.3808	432
1956-57	..	..	..	22.3992	2.6217	25.0208	330
1957-58	..	..	..	24.0058	3.5933	27.5992	329
1958-59	..	..	..	27.7092	2.9625	30.6717	434
1959-60	..	..	..	24.7892	2.9117	27.7008	447
1960-61	..	..	..	25.6100	2.8467	28.4567	368
1961-62	..	..	..	24.1225	2.4383	26.5608	390
1962-63	..	..	..	24.2233	2.3333	26.5567	424
1963-64	..	..	..	25.5125	2.3567	27.8692	396
1964-65	..	..	..	25.3000	2.2200	27.5200	345

¹ Referred to as subsidy until 1961-62.

During the 1939-1945 War, contracts were arranged between the Governments of the Commonwealth and the United Kingdom whereby the latter undertook to purchase Australia's surplus butter and cheese. From 1944-45 the two Governments entered into long-term purchase agreements under which Australia agreed to make available to the United Kingdom all excess butter and cheese.

This contract was not renewed on its expiry on 30 June 1955, and from that date the Commonwealth Government ceased to be the principal in the sale of Australian butter and cheese in the United Kingdom. The Australian Dairy Produce Board assumed this duty, and a representative

of the Board in London took over the functions of consignee from the Ministry of Food. The Commonwealth Government in 1954 passed amending legislation to ensure that the Dairy Produce Board had the necessary powers. Manufacturers export butter and cheese and the Board in England allocates supplies to selected selling agents. In November 1961, the British Government imposed quotas on butter imports to protect traditional suppliers following the high level of stocks, rapid price fall, and the threat of an overloaded market. The Australian quota was fixed at 66,700 tons for 1965-66, the same figure as for the previous year. 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. 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 1965 the amount to the credit of the fund was approximately \$4,268,000.

The Butter Marketing Board—This Board was established in 1925 and is concerned principally with the regulation of supplies to local and overseas markets. In 1936 it obtained the right to be sole vendor of "pat" butter in the Brisbane area. The objectives of this were to more effectively control the butter supply to the city of Brisbane, to obtain for the producers the additional profits arising from the sale of pat butter, and to replace numerous brands with one brand of selected butter of uniformly good quality. The patting factory established for this purpose has enabled the Board to deal with butterfat in various ways and to develop markets in Australia and overseas for such products.

Final figures for 1963-64 showed butter sales worth \$30m, excluding Commonwealth bounty of \$4.3m paid through factories, giving an average net price returned to factories of about 37c per lb, the same as in 1962-63. Preliminary figures for 1964-65 show a return of \$27m excluding Commonwealth bounty of \$4m, giving an average net price of about 37c returned to factories. These figures are subject to revision when the final equalisation payment is made.

The next table shows sales of Queensland butter in Australia and overseas, according to the records of the Butter Marketing Board. (For production statistics see Chapter 7.)

SALES OF QUEENSLAND BUTTER TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT FOR EQUALISATION

Year	Australian Sales		Overseas Sales		Total Sales	Proportion Sold Overseas
	Queensland	Other	United Kingdom	Other ¹		
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	%
1955-56	15,867	3,573	24,999	3,751	48,190	59.7
1956-57	16,155	6,354	13,506	5,068	41,083	45.2
1957-58	14,600	3,502	11,607	2,572	32,281	43.9
1958-59	15,078 ²	3,832	19,305	2,801	41,016	53.9
1959-60	15,757 ²	546	18,369	4,260	38,932	58.1
1960-61	15,639 ²	3,591	8,729	3,121	31,080	38.1
1961-62	15,004 ²	2,433	14,563	3,642	35,642	51.1
1962-63	15,574 ²	4,269	10,903	5,709	36,455	45.6
1963-64	16,519 ²	2,929	12,151	3,768	35,367	45.0
1964-65 ³	15,875 ²	2,391	10,603	3,963	32,832	44.4

¹ Including butter sold to tinnery for export, and butter for ships' stores.

² Including butter below first grade quality released in the form of butterfat to manufacturers of ice cream and for household cooking purposes: 2,659 tons in 1964-65.

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	c per Lb	c per Lb	c per Lb
1955-56	36.67	38.20	40.32	35.79
1956-57	29.77	31.01	41.57	35.05
1957-58	26.86	27.97	41.57	34.00
1958-59	29.30	30.52	43.23	36.87
1959-60	37.60	39.17	43.23	37.27
1960-61	28.72	29.92	44.69	35.68
1961-62	29.36	30.58	44.69	35.58
1962-63	33.40	34.79	44.69	36.75
1963-64	35.78	37.27	44.71	37.25
1964-65	36.64	38.17	46.25	37.50 ³

¹ The price shown represents the approximate net pool return for choicest butter.

³ 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 14,649 tons in 1964-65, including special price butter sold for manufacturing purposes. The recorded consumption of table butter (including farm production) per head in Queensland

for 1938-39 was 33.2 lb, which was about the same as the recorded Australian consumption per head of 32.7 lb. The introduction of civilian butter rationing in June 1943 led to a decline in consumption to 23.5 lb in 1948-49. Following the end of rationing in June 1950 there was a temporary increase in consumption which reached 31.8 lb in 1951-52. However, since then, consumption has steadily declined, being only 19.9 lb per head in 1964-65. 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 321). Details of equalisation and bounty rates and manufacturers' returns are shown on page 322. The Cheese Marketing Board fixes minimum intrastate wholesale prices, licenses manufacturers, agents, and wholesale dealers, and determines rates of commission, terms, &c.

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

DISPOSAL OF QUEENSLAND CHEESE, FIVE YEARS

Market	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
	1,000 Lb	1,000 Lb	1,000 Lb	1,000 Lb	1,000 Lb
Local	6,693	6,509	6,383	6,797	7,330
Interstate	493	72	46	1,013	1,425
Processors for Australian Market ..	3,046	2,376	2,460	5,011	1,998
Processors for Overseas	694	859	762	906	387
Exported to United Kingdom ..	3,958	5,552	5,438	5,964	4,976
Exported to Japan	579	708	2,575	2,270	1,974
Other Exports	287	409	3,146	589	629
Total	15,750	16,485	20,810	22,550	18,719

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 also operates receiving and selling floors at eight country centres, as well as six country wholesale agencies.

Eggs handled by the Boards include only those from flocks registered under the Egg Industry Regulations (i.e., flocks of more than 250 birds up to March 1957, 150 or more up to October 1957, and 50 or more thereafter). In addition, quantities of eggs are sold by growers direct to retailers and consumers under permit from the Board. Permit sales reached a peak of 1,452,727 dozen in 1959-60. The introduction of a widespread free van sales delivery service by the South Queensland Board in June 1960, and subsequent revocation of permits in some of the areas covered, caused permit sales to decrease sharply to 632,682 dozen in 1961-62. However, to counter competition from interstate traders, the Board has since granted additional exemptions in near-city areas, and in 1964-65 permit sales amounted to 1,066,232 dozen.

The policy of the United Kingdom Government in guaranteeing minimum prices to home egg producers has resulted in the British market being fully supplied with shell eggs from home production. As this market was the main outlet for surplus shell eggs from the South Queensland Board, total exports fell from 2.6 million dozen in 1946-47 to 91,980 dozen in 1962-63. Exports increased to 250,350 dozen in 1963-64, and to 312,495 dozen in 1964-65. The main outlet in 1964-65 was Aden with 230,610 dozen, while the balance was shipped to New Guinea, West Irian, and the Pacific Islands. A reasonable though low-priced market for frozen egg pulp remains.

EGG MARKETING BOARDS, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
<i>South Queensland Board—</i>					
Receivals—					
Quantity Doz	9,402,992	9,013,080	9,869,823	10,676,965	11,997,850
Gross Return to Producers ¹ \$	4,034,218	4,064,008	4,400,268	4,983,446	4,926,596
Average Net Return per doz ¹ c	30.98	33.09	32.55	35.80	30.10
Permit Sales—					
Quantity Doz	942,627	632,682	782,348	1,023,141	1,066,232
Gross Return to Producers \$	404,387	285,287	348,797	477,551	437,777
<i>Central Queensland Board—</i>					
Receivals—					
Quantity ² Doz	597,015	530,250	638,172	759,478	880,045
Gross Return to Producers \$	233,850	240,998	301,352	337,278	365,322
Average Net Return per doz c	28.25	33.36	35.29	32.85	31.85
Permit Sales—					
Quantity Doz	15,480	12,280	27,219	51,516	59,254
Gross Return to Producers \$	6,062	5,786	12,800	23,200	24,594

¹ Excluding distribution surpluses:—1961-62, \$79,976, 0.83c per doz; 1962-63, \$84,960, 0.80c per doz; 1963-64, \$24,316, 0.21c per doz; 1964-65, \$27,154, 0.25c per doz.
² Excluding purchases from South Queensland Board:—1962-63, 21,000 doz; 1963-64, 5,250 doz; 1964-65, 2,250 doz.

In 1954-55, when the Ministry of Food ceased to act as principal in the distribution of eggs in the United Kingdom, an Australian Egg Board was reconstituted, comprising representatives from the Egg Boards of Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, and Western Australia. Since then, this board and the New South Wales Egg Board selling on its own behalf, have made exports to selected agents in the United Kingdom and elsewhere.

Milk—The Brisbane Milk Board was constituted in December 1938 under *The Milk Supply Act of 1938*, and reconstituted under *The Milk Supply Acts, 1952 to 1961*. Its functions are the general regulation and control of the collection, treatment, supply, sale, distribution, and price of milk and cream for consumption or use within the City of Brisbane, but not including usage by factories for the manufacture of butter, cheese, ice cream, milk products, &c. The chairman may also fix prices in other parts of Queensland.

The Board itself does not operate any treatment plants or otherwise handle or sell milk. The control and inspection of milk supply is achieved through the registration of all suppliers and distributors. In 1964-65 registrations included 485 producers, 17 wholesale vendors, 452 retail vendors operating from delivery vehicles, and 1,896 retail vendors selling from fixed premises (shops, cafes, milk bars, &c).

Total quantities handled included 20,678,190 gallons of pasteurised milk, approximately 275,000 gallons of raw milk, and 159,475 gallons of pasteurised cream. This was equivalent to 33 gallons of milk per head.

The principal source of the Board's revenue is from a levy assessment on milk and cream supplied. This amounted to \$101,051 in 1964-65. From 14 February 1966 the levy assessment has been 0.55 cents and 3 cents per gallon respectively on milk and cream supplied. A further levy of $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢ per gallon on producers and country factories supplying the Brisbane market, and voluntary contributions at the same rate by some milk suppliers outside Brisbane, yielded \$40,760 to a fund to promote the State-wide sale of milk.

While no Milk Boards with declared districts had been set up outside the metropolitan area by 30 June 1965, 14 pasteurisation plants with prescribed areas of supply had been established in country centres.

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 27 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 1965, 27 silos and 41 bulkheads with capacities of 6.5 million and 5.0 million bushels respectively were available outside Brisbane. Four more silos and 5 bulkheads were under construction. The capacity at Brisbane was 1.4 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 13 million bushels and the total capacity of all Board storages was 24 million bushels.

The table hereunder shows deliveries of Queensland wheat to the pools and the net returns per bushel to growers over the last six seasons.

WHEAT DELIVERIES TO POOLS AND RETURNS TO GROWERS

Season	Pool No	Deliveries of Queensland Wheat			Return to Grower at Grower's Siding for Q1 Milling Wheat per Bushel ¹	
		Bulk	Bagged	Total	Bulk	Bagged
		Bush	Bush	Bush	\$	\$
1960-61	24	4,932,561	3,888,548	8,821,109	1.2131	1.2840
1961-62	25	5,064,910	4,916,146	9,981,056	1.3023	1.3881
1962-63	26	11,303,377	6,233,866	17,537,243	1.2685	1.3471
1963-64	27	13,177,199	7,153,133	20,330,332	1.2445	1.3157
1964-65	28	14,230,413	6,482,069	20,712,482	0.8721 ²	0.9054 ²
1965-66	29	11,405,866 ³	1,714,324 ³	13,120,190 ³	0.8742 ³	0.9075 ³

¹ Return equals total advances by Australian Wheat Board, plus premium payments by State Wheat Board on Q1 milling wheat and any payments from the Wheat Price Stabilisation Fund, less railage deduction, less hail insurance levy, building fund levy, and wheat research tax. ² Incomplete. ³ Deliveries to 31 December only.

Queensland, unlike the rest of Australia, does not operate on the f.a.q. standard. The State Board operates a scheme for grading and classifying milling wheat into three grades (Q1, Q2, and Q2A), which remain at a constant standard. The figures of bushels delivered shown in the table are bushels of 60 lb calculated on the weight of wheat delivered. The heavier wheats delivered are classified into the three milling qualities according to weight per actual bushel subject to being free from foreign matter and to certain other conditions. All other grain is graded as feed quality. The figures for bushels shown in the table are therefore on a different basis from those appearing in the production chapter and elsewhere in the *Year Book* which are on a volume basis of three bushels to a bag irrespective of weight.

Queensland milling wheat is recognised as being the best on the average in Australia, and over 95 per cent of the crop is usually graded as milling wheat. Particulars of the selling prices at Brisbane of both bulk and bagged wheat from 1 December 1958 are given in the following table.

PRICES PER BUSHEL OF QUEENSLAND WHEAT FOR HOME CONSUMPTION

Period Commencing—	Price to Mills			Price to Produce Trade ¹	
	Bulk	Bagged ²	Quality Premium	Bulk ³	Bagged ^{2 3}
	\$	\$	c	\$	\$
1 December 1958	1.47	1.54	5.0	1.48	1.56
22 June 1959	1.47	1.53	5.0	1.48	1.55
3 August 1959	1.47	1.54	5.0	1.48	1.56
1 December 1959	1.50	1.57	5.0	1.52	1.59
4 July 1960	1.50	1.58	5.0	1.52	1.59
1 December 1960	1.53	1.61	5.0	1.55	1.63
6 February 1961	1.53	1.64	7.5	1.56	1.67
5 June 1961	1.53	1.62	7.5	1.56	1.64
1 December 1961	1.58	1.67	7.5	1.61	1.69
9 July 1962	1.58	1.67	7.5	1.61	1.70
1 December 1962	1.60	1.68	7.5	1.62	1.71
26 August 1963	1.60	1.67	7.5	1.62	1.70
1 December 1963	1.46	1.54	7.9	1.48	1.57
18 September 1964	1.46	1.55	7.9	1.48	1.58
1 December 1964	1.47	1.56	7.9	1.49	1.58
14 December 1964	1.47	1.56	.. ⁴	1.49	1.58
1 December 1965	1.53	1.64	.. ⁴	1.56	1.66

¹ In truck load lots. ² Varied because of changes in cost of bags as well as in wheat prices. ³ Since 1 December 1951 the prices charged to customers purchasing large quantities each month have been 2c less than those shown. ⁴ Up to 20c according to protein content.

Amounts received from high prices for exports, together with proceeds from special payments made by Queensland millers, enabled the State Board to pay premiums per bushel on deliveries as follows:—

1959-60 pool :	..	Q1 ..	13.75c	Q2 ..	11.25c
1960-61 pool :	..	Q1 ..	7.92c	Q2 ..	7.08c
1961-62 pool :	..	Q1 ..	9.17c	Q2 ..	7.92c
1962-63 pool :	..	Q1 ..	9.79c	Q2 ..	8.54c
1963-64 pool :	..	Q1 ..	10.83c	Q2 ..	9.58c

In addition, a number of growers were paid special premiums ranging from 10c to 50c a bushel for supplying grain used for seed purposes. To 31 December 1965 no payments had been made for the 1964-65 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 including interstate transfers of whole grain for flour milling but do not include wheat retained by growers on the farms for seed and feed, nor small quantities delivered by growers to agents in New South Wales licensed by the Australian Wheat Board. No wheat was imported by the Board from other States during the years shown. The sales are those made during the calendar years shown and do not refer to grain from any particular harvest. All figures are expressed in terms of bushels of untreated wheat.

SALES OF QUEENSLAND WHEAT

Year	For Use in Australia as—				Oversea Exports as—		Total
	Flour	Stock Feed	Seed	Break-fast Foods, &c	Grain	Wheat Products	
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Bush	Bush	Bush	Bush	Bush	Bush	Bush
1961 ..	6,088	612	178	156	1	1,096	8,131
1962 ..	6,089	299	215	144	1,668	1,191	9,606
1963 ..	5,953	398	207	153	10,576	1,762	19,049
1964 ..	5,999	385	233	149	10,602	2,332	19,700
1965 ..	6,455	3,716	259	166	7,738	2,055	20,389

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 1954-55, in terms of the amounts paid per bushel for bagged f.a.q. wheat, f.o.r. ports, are as follows:—

1954-55 : ..	\$1.26	1958-59 : ..	\$1.38	1962-63 : ..	\$1.48
1955-56 : ..	\$1.27	1959-60 : ..	\$1.41	1963-64 : ..	\$1.44
1956-57 : ..	\$1.32	1960-61 : ..	\$1.43	1964-65 (incomplete) :	\$1.13
1957-58 : ..	\$1.37	1961-62 : ..	\$1.53	1965-66 (incomplete) :	\$1.13

Wheat Industry Stabilisation Plans—The first Australia-wide stabilisation plan operated for the years 1941-42 to 1948-49. Revised plans operated from 1948-49 to 1952-53, 1953-54 to 1957-58, and 1958-59 to 1962-63. Details were given in earlier *Year Books*.

Following negotiations during 1962 and 1963, a new wheat industry stabilisation plan was enacted by the Commonwealth and the States towards the end of 1963. The new plan followed the lines of the earlier ones.

Details of the plan were as follows:—

- (i) The plan would operate for the 5 seasons 1963-64 to 1967-68.
- (ii) The Commonwealth guaranteed a return of \$1.44 per bushel to growers on up to 150 million bushels of wheat exported from the crop in the first year of the plan. The guaranteed return of \$1.44 was based on a survey of the wheat industry by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. It was to be adjusted in each year of the plan in accordance with movements in a cost index established from the survey.
- (iii) The Australian Wheat Board was maintained as the sole constituted authority for the marketing of wheat within Australia and for the marketing of wheat and flour for export for the period of the plan.
- (iv) A Stabilisation Fund was established. A tax would be collected on wheat exported, equivalent to the excess of the returns from

export sales over the guaranteed return. However, the maximum rate of export tax was fixed at 15c per bushel. The ceiling of the stabilisation fund is established at \$60m; any excess beyond this figure will be returned to growers on the "first-in-first-out" principle. When the average export realisations fall below the guaranteed return, the deficiency is to be made up, first by drawing upon the stabilisation fund, in respect of up to 150 million bushels of wheat from each crop. When the fund is exhausted, the Commonwealth will meet its obligations under the guarantee.

- (v) The home consumption base price for 1963-64, the first year of the plan, was established at \$1.44 per bushel, bulk basis, f.o.r. ports, plus 1.7c per bushel loading to cover the cost of transporting wheat to Tasmania as outlined in (vi). There is provision in the plan for annual adjustments in the following years in accordance with the guaranteed price as outlined in (ii).
- (vi) Provision is made for a loading on the price of all wheat sold for consumption in Australia to the extent necessary to cover the cost of transporting wheat from the mainland to Tasmania in each season of the plan.
- (vii) A premium is to be paid from export realisations on wheat grown in Western Australia and exported from that State in recognition of the natural freight advantage enjoyed by Western Australia owing to its proximity to the principal oversea markets for wheat. In accordance with the terms of the new plan, the premium has been altered from the previous flat rate of 2.5c per bushel to the amount of the actual freight advantage up to a maximum of 2.5c per bushel.

The first and second plans were approved by polls of growers but such approval was not considered necessary for subsequent plans.

The balance of the 1953-54 to 1957-58 stabilisation fund plus interest from its investment, amounting to a total of over \$20m, was carried forward as the nucleus of the fund for the third plan. A withdrawal of \$13,064,000 (6.57c per bushel) was made in respect of the 1958-59 harvest, and the balance of the fund with accrued interest, together amounting to \$10,004,000, was withdrawn to raise export realisations from the 1959-60 harvest. In addition, an amount of \$6,044,000 was contributed by the Commonwealth Government in accordance with the guarantee. In March 1962 the Commonwealth Government contributed \$17,768,000 to meet the export guarantee on the 1960-61 pool, the fund having been exhausted. Further Commonwealth Government contributions of \$14,576,000, \$22,634,000, and \$1,892,000 were made in April 1963, March 1964, and June 1965 to meet the export guarantee on the 1961-62, 1962-63, and 1963-64 pools respectively.

The selling price of wheat for home consumption (bulk basis, f.o.r. ports) was fixed at \$1.47 for 1964-65 and \$1.53 for 1965-66. In Queensland these prices apply but millers pay, in addition, quality premiums as shown in the table on page 329.

6 OTHER GRAIN CROPS

Barley—The Australian Barley Board, appointed in 1940, acquired the entire Australian crop for 1939-40, 1940-41, and 1941-42, but ceased to acquire Queensland barley in November 1942. The Queensland Board, which has operated since 1930, was appointed agent in this State for the Australian Barley Board in the years in which the latter Board acquired the Queensland crop; but from 1942-43 the Queensland Board again became the marketing authority for Queensland.

Deliveries to the Board during the 1964-65 season totalled 3,324,429 bushels, compared with 1,736,720 bushels in 1963-64. Barley production reached a peak of over 8 million bushels in 1958-59, but declined to less than half that figure in 1961-62. Since then production has been rising and was over 7 million bushels in 1964-65. The export trade, which began in 1947-48 with the export of 50,509 bushels and increased to 3,358,031 bushels by 1959-60, subsequently fell to 35,347 bushels in 1962-63. Exports in 1963-64 increased to 555,520 bushels and in 1964-65 to 618,016 bushels. About 90 per cent of the crop is grown on the Downs.

Grain Sorghum—The Central Queensland Grain Sorghum Marketing Board was constituted in April 1965. The Grain Sorghum Marketing Board was discontinued and the whole of the State, except for a specified area of Central Queensland, was exempted from control. Central Queensland growers preferred Board marketing because of their distance from southern markets. The intake for the 1965 season pool totalled 8,781 tons, delivered to Gladstone. This was about 6 per cent of the Queensland crop. The total quantity was absorbed by the local market, the average selling price being \$36.78 per ton. Total realisations for the season were \$322,991.

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 1964-65 the Tableland produced only about one-seventh 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	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Maize Received at Silos ..	12,973	10,771	10,960	8,234	14,020
Northern Sales	12,740	8,070	9,654	8,479	12,694
Average Net Payments to	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Growers per Ton	53.82	44.77	38.10	50.84	51.29
Expenses per Ton ¹	11.25	12.47	13.42	14.81	11.73
Loan Liability at End of Season	73,912	65,912	57,912	49,914	41,914

¹ Expenses cover all costs, including carting, shelling, sacks, freights, insurance, &c.

The tonnage received for treatment and the expenses involved in handling vary with the season. Average Board receipts over the last five years approximate 11,400 tons, and most of this total is absorbed by the North Queensland market. The balance above the northern requirements is sold either interstate or overseas. During 1964-65 the whole crop was sold on the North Queensland market. The Board's trade in poultry mashes and stock foods compounded from maize continued, and 2,331 tons of maize were used in this manufacture in 1964-65. Total realisations were \$882,586.

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 20.41c in 1946-47 to the record price of 120.16c in 1950-51. For the years 1963-64 and 1964-65 the prices were 58.08c and 47.83c 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 1964-65, there were twelve such sales, the total amounts of wool sold being 256m lb of greasy and 0.7m lb of scoured, which realised \$123.1m. Further particulars of Brisbane wool sales are given on page 175. 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	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
	%	%	%	%	%
70's and finer	2.6	2.8	2.1	1.2	2.0
64/70's	16.0	13.4	13.7	9.8	12.3
64's	22.3	20.9	20.6	18.0	21.7
64/60's	13.1	13.0	12.5	12.4	12.8
60/64's	31.1	32.8	33.9	38.4	34.8
60's	11.5	13.1	12.9	16.1	12.9
58's and below	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.9	1.7
Oddments	1.8	2.4	2.6	2.2	1.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

In 1963 an Australian Wool Board was established to promote the use of wool and research into the industry under the control of a single body, to act as an advisory authority (without executive powers) on marketing to the Australian Wool Industry Conference, to maintain and

administer the wool stores entrusted to the Board by the Commonwealth Government, and to undertake other activities approved by the Minister for Primary Industry for the benefit of the industry, including the operation of the Wool Statistical Service and the registration of wool classers. The Board consists of a chairman, six woolgrowers, one representative of the Commonwealth Government, and three members representative of wool marketing and manufacturing, research, finance, and commerce.

The International Wool Secretariat, which is maintained jointly by the Wool Boards of Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa, conducts overseas publicity. Under its first five-year plan, Australia provides about 64 per cent of the total funds required for this programme, while New Zealand and South Africa contribute 24 per cent and 12 per cent respectively. The proportions are based on the annual shorn wool production of each country. The rate of levy to be paid by Australian woolgrowers for production and research during 1965-66 has been fixed at the maximum rate of 2 per cent of the gross value of shorn wool sold, compared with 1½ per cent for 1964-65. Each year this levy aims to raise \$14.5 million from woolgrowers for promotion and research. This is brought to \$25 million by contributions from the Commonwealth Government.

8 COTTON

This Board dates from 1926 when it took over from a previous organisation which promoted the development of this industry, at first under guaranteed prices and later under bounty and tariff protection. The Board is active in fostering production, which varies greatly with the seasons. It distributes seed, bales, bags, &c., advises on varieties, and assists in combating pests and promoting research and improved methods. The Board operates ginneries at Brisbane and Rockhampton and processes by-products, producing cotton-seed oil, meal, and cake, and linters at Brisbane. In 1965 its oil mill treated 3,362 short tons of cotton-seed.

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

COTTON MARKETING BOARD

Season	Raw Cotton Produced		Average Payments to Growers for Raw Cotton	Commonwealth Bounty ¹ Paid	Total Payments to Growers
	1,000 Lb	Bales	c per Lb	\$	\$
1956	1,460	3,046	32.2	239,652	469,616
1957	1,341	2,845	33.6	151,670	450,438
1958	1,492	3,073	33.4	212,836	498,570
1959	3,592	7,621	31.4	321,486	1,127,582
1960	5,540	11,770	33.2	813,748	1,842,654
1961	3,830	7,874	32.4	581,788	1,240,326
1962	4,711	9,782	33.7	622,772	1,585,040
1963	3,211	6,556	33.5	519,602	1,076,450
1964	2,239	4,564	30.3	292,568	678,954
1965	3,625	7,421	35.4	477,560	1,281,405

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

Consumption of raw cotton in Australian factories is about 65 million lb, and in 1964-65 Australian production satisfied about 35 per cent of these requirements. Until the 1962 season cotton production in Australia was restricted mainly to the coastal river valleys of Queensland. However, in recent years there has been an increase in irrigated cotton production, especially in the Namoi River Area and the Murrumbidgee Irrigation Area of New South Wales and on the Ord River in Western Australia. During the 1965 season Queensland produced less than 20 per cent of the Australian total. Queensland average production over the last three or four years has been equivalent to about 7 per cent of consumption by Australian spinners.

The Australian consumption covers a variety of grades and staples and tariff protection to cotton spinners is dependent on their use of the Australian raw material as far as possible, although they have to import the long staple cotton which is not grown in sufficient quantity to satisfy consumption requirements. The marketing of raw cotton in Queensland is arranged between the Board and the Australian spinners. In New South Wales and Western Australia the cotton is marketed through co-operative ginneries. The crop is harvested between March and August and ginning reaches its peak in April or May, while the spinners' purchases extend evenly over the year.

The *Cotton Bounty Act* 1951-1958, which provided for the payment of a bounty on seed cotton graded higher than "strict good ordinary", expired on 31 December 1963. The *Raw Cotton Bounty Act* 1963 guarantees a return on raw cotton produced and sold for use in Australia at the rate of 13.437c per lb for middling 1" white, with premiums and discounts on grades and staples above and below. The bounty is for a period of five years from 1 January 1964 and there is a ceiling on bounty payments of \$4m in any one year. Commonwealth bounty was \$292,568 for 1964 and \$477,560 for the 1965 season.

9 FRUIT AND VEGETABLES

Committee of Direction of Fruit Marketing—One of the most important marketing organisations in Queensland is the Committee of Direction of Fruit Marketing (the C.O.D.), constituted under *The Fruit Marketing Organisation Act* in 1923 to organise the orderly marketing of Queensland fruits.

The principal functions of the C.O.D. are as follows:—

- (i) To provide cheap and rapid rail transport for fruit and vegetables to markets in southern States, and to organise bulk loadings from various growers' districts to the main markets.
- (ii) To inform growers, daily, of the conditions of markets, mitigate gluts and shortages, and investigate growers' complaints.
- (iii) To arrange with canners the handling of all fruits surplus to fresh fruit market requirements.
- (iv) To maintain wholesale selling floors in markets in Queensland, New South Wales, and Melbourne.
- (v) To distribute fruit and vegetables in Queensland through a chain of retail shops.
- (vi) To act as selling agents for fruit producers elsewhere.

Advertising, packing and storage, banana and papaw ripening, sale of requisites to growers, and distribution of fruit and vegetables to country districts are additional activities. Outlets for the wholesale trade are at Brisbane, Cairns, Townsville, Mackay, Rockhampton, Sydney, Newcastle, Albury, and Melbourne.

Various fruits are handled by the C.O.D. for factories, direct and ex markets. Particulars for the years 1963-64 and 1964-65 are shown in the next table.

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

Item	1963-64		1964-65		Item	1963-64		1964-65	
	Tons	Tons	\$			Tons	Tons	\$	
Pineapples ..	64,355	68,924	4,394,532		Apples ..	1,705	3,308	91,550	
Strawberries ..	310	192	83,120		Passion Fruit ..	60	40	7,476	
Papaws ..	5,280	5,489	523,544		Pie Melons ..	92	110	1,434	
Citrus ..	2,300	3,530	197,000		Pears ..	480	205	18,906	
Figs ..	98	76	8,534		Tomatoes ..	771	795	44,562	
Plums ..	488	338	16,036		Peaches ..	..	1	150	
Apricots ..	8	..	..				
					Total ..	75,947	83,008	5,386,844 ¹	

¹ Amount paid by processors.

The C.O.D. organises special trains for the transport of various fruits and vegetables to Sydney, Melbourne, and Adelaide, and of pineapples to Perth, collecting produce from as far north as Cairns. The following table shows the quantities of the principal fruits and vegetables consigned interstate by rail by the C.O.D. in the years 1963-64 and 1964-65.

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

Item	1963-64		1964-65		Item	1963-64		1964-65	
	Tons	Tons				Tons	Tons		
Apples ..	570	228			Beetroot ..	446	384		
Avocados ..	191	330			Capsicums ..	743	663		
Bananas ..	5,308	7,165			Carrots ..	268	44		
Citrus ..	6,087	5,150			Chokos ..	514	308		
Custard Apples ..	205	100			Cucumbers ..	3,245	2,779		
Grapes ..	415	342			Egg Fruit ..	461	353		
Mangoes ..	1,292	646			Marrows ..	859	903		
Papaws ..	1,964	1,807			Onions ..	140	97		
Passion Fruit ..	156	120			Peanuts ..	770	330		
Pineapples ..	13,069	10,556			Peas ..	141	5		
Rockmelons ..	1,680	1,061			Potatoes ..	368	269		
Strawberries ..	48	79			Pumpkins ..	1,709	1,829		
Watermelons ..	1,810	1,135			Sweet Potatoes ..	268	365		
Other Fruit ..	80	53			Tomatoes ..	14,925	12,759		
Beans ..	10,506	9,709			Other Vegetables ..	508	656		
					Total ..	68,746	60,225		

In addition, the following quantities were consigned by air in 1964-65 (1963-64 quantities are shown in brackets):—Strawberries, 454 (410) tons; beans, 17 (7) tons; and passion fruit, 1 (—) ton.

Wholesale turnover of the C.O.D. during 1964-65 amounted to \$14,625,742—Brisbane, \$5,711,472; other Queensland, \$2,376,610; New South Wales, \$5,130,066; and Victoria, \$1,407,594—compared with \$12,290,224 in 1963-64. Turnover of other departments in 1964-65 (1963-64 figures in brackets) included merchandise, \$1,129,492 (\$1,113,888); retail, \$1,006,774 (\$857,674); road distribution service, \$571,272 (\$462,440); and second hand cases, \$47,132 (\$57,996).

The Cannery Board—The Fruit Marketing Organisation Acts as amended in April 1964 transferred the ownership, control, and operation of the Northgate Cannery from the C.O.D. to a corporate body, the Cannery Board. The cannery specialises in pineapples and papaws, and produces jams, fruit juices, and drinks. With pineapples it concentrates on exports. The C.O.D. has two directors and its general manager on the Cannery Board of seven.

Australian Canned Fruits Board—Oversea marketing of canned fruits is organised by the Australian Canned Fruits Board which establishes terms and conditions of sales overseas and contributes to oversea publicity. It is financed by a levy on exports, and since 1963 by an excise duty imposed on canned deciduous fruits for home consumption. Subject to the Board's requirements, contracts are made on a trader to trader basis, and Queensland pineapples and tropical fruit salad are exported to Canada, the United Kingdom and the U.S.A., but meet heavy competition.

Brisbane Market Trust—This Trust was set up in 1960 to establish a new public market for fruit and vegetables in Brisbane, and subsequently, through its control, to organise their sale, storage, and supply. The new market has been built on a 125 acre site at Rocklea and commenced operations in August 1964.

Navy Beans—The Navy Bean Marketing Board was constituted on 7 November 1946. Production is confined to the Kingaroy-Wondai district and the south-eastern section of the Downs. In 1965 the intake totalled 133 tons gross, from which 107 tons of merchantable beans were received, compared with an intake of 605 tons gross and 503 tons of merchantable beans in 1964. The selling price for canning grade beans was \$5.52 per bushel (\$5.50 in 1964). The average net return to growers for first grade beans delivered to the Board was \$3.70 in 1964-65, compared with \$3.53 in 1963-64.

Ginger—The Ginger Marketing Board was constituted in 1942, and the Buderim Ginger Growers' Co-operative Association Ltd was appointed agent to receive, treat, and market ginger on the Board's behalf, and to distribute the net proceeds of sales direct to growers. For about 20 years prior to 1942 the ginger growing industry existed on a small scale at Buderim, but the outbreak of the Pacific War led to the cessation of imports which gave an impetus to the industry. Tariff concessions in 1952 and 1955 have enabled the industry to withstand oversea competition. The quantity delivered to the Association in 1965 totalled 820 tons, compared with 785 tons in 1964.

10 OTHER FARM PRODUCTS

Peanuts—The Board was established in 1924 when the commercial production of peanuts began under tariff protection. The bulk of the

crop is grown in the South Burnett district, with Kingaroy as its centre. Smaller quantities are produced in the Dawson-Callide area and in the Atherton district, with centres at Rockhampton and Atherton. The Board is associated with a co-operative organisation for the holding of assets at Kingaroy, Atherton, and Rockhampton, chiefly silos for storage and machinery for shelling, grading, and other treatment.

The Board operates a Revolving Levy Scheme, under which levies collected from growers in past seasons are repaid, less proportionate depreciation charges, as funds become available. A revision of the scheme during 1957-58 now provides that, as from the 1957 crop, depreciation will be met from current funds and levies will be repaid in full. Levies collected in 1927-1954 have been repaid.

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

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

The following table gives particulars of the operations of the Board for five years.

PEANUT MARKETING BOARD

Year	Quantity Received		Price Realised		Paid to Growers		Working Expenses	
	No 1 Pool	No 2 Pool	No 1 Pool	No 2 Pool	No 1 Pool	No 2 Pool	No 1 Pool	No 2 Pool
	Tons	Tons	c per Lb	c per Lb	c per Lb	c per Lb	c per Lb	c per Lb
1960 ..	16,606	2,683	9.68	6.54	7.11	4.12	2.57	2.42
1961 ..	22,587	1,217	9.77	7.22	7.03	4.69	2.74	2.53
1962 ..	12,929	364	10.58	9.14	7.52	6.00	3.07	3.14
1963 ..	13,085	1,113	11.17	11.06	8.49	8.41	2.67	2.65
1964 ..	15,819	3,158	10.94	10.94	8.44	8.44	2.50	2.50

The sale of milling grade kernels is assisted beyond the normal tariff protection by a by-law permitting peanut oil millers in Australia to import quantities of peanut oil duty free in consideration of their taking milling kernels offered each year by the Board.

The market for edible peanuts in Australia is satisfied by local production with the exception of imports, amounting in 1964-65 to 1,561 tons, from Papua and New Guinea. These imports are duty free and are landed into Australian ports at prices considerably lower than those of the local product.

Tobacco—The Tobacco Leaf Marketing Board began marketing functions on 24 September 1948. The Board works through agents in both North and South Queensland, and, under an amendment of the marketing legislation in 1954, has power to handle leaf delivered to it voluntarily by New South Wales growers. Each grower receives the proceeds of sale of his own leaf after deduction of administration levy and other charges. The Board deducts a levy of 0.625 cents per lb for administrative purposes and a research levy of 0.417 cents 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	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
Receivals—					
From Queensland Lb	15,461,152	12,678,355	15,197,455	17,479,082	10,893,341
From New South Wales .. Lb	2,842,232	1,584,753	2,528,805	2,572,282	2,282,657
Total Lb	18,303,384	14,263,108	17,726,260	20,051,364	13,175,998
Quantity Sold Lb	16,530,797	13,619,615	17,086,785	18,370,765	12,655,987
Total Realisations \$	16,720,302	16,242,944	19,546,378	19,328,592	12,927,408
Average Price per Lb c	101.15	119.25	114.39	105.17	102.14

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. The percentage applicable to cigarettes and tobacco from 1 January 1966 is 50 per cent.

To provide for the orderly marketing of Australian Tobacco leaf, a stabilisation plan for the Australian tobacco growing industry was introduced during 1966 under the provisions of the Commonwealth *Tobacco Marketing Act* 1965. Broadly, the plan, which will operate initially for four years, provides for the establishment of an annual Australian marketing quota of 26m lb (green weight) of leaf which will be sold under an agreed grade and price schedule designed to yield an average minimum price of \$1.04 per lb. Queensland's share of the overall quota is 14m lb, and growers' basic quotas will be allocated by the Tobacco Quota Committee constituted under the *Tobacco Industry Stabilisation Act* 1965. Legislation also provides for an Appeals Tribunal.

The Tobacco Marketing Act also established a Commonwealth Board comprising representatives of the Commonwealth, the Governments of the tobacco-growing States, growers, the Tobacco Growers' Council, and manufacturers, for the purpose of setting a minimum price for each grade and otherwise implementing policy, agreed upon by the Commonwealth and tobacco-growing States, relating to the marketing of Australian tobacco leaf.

The State Board may act as agent for the Commonwealth Board. Subject only to price and other determinations of the Commonwealth Board, it is empowered to receive, handle, or sell all quota tobacco, but may not sell any non-quota tobacco unless with the approval of the Commonwealth Board.

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 1964-65, 41 tons were sold for \$16,620, compared with 57 tons for \$21,838 in 1963-64.

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	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Pigs Sold to Bacon Factory .. No	6,694	6,285	5,582	5,978	5,147
Pigs Sold to Butchers .. No	4,619	4,211	4,216	4,600	5,118
Average Weight of First Grade Pigs Lb	102	106	106	106	104
Average Price of First Grade Pigs c per Lb	24.7	25.8	24.2	25.1	25.8
Amount Paid to Growers .. \$	279,988	280,358	242,316	270,442	268,146

11 MEAT AND FISH

Australian Meat Marketing Arrangements—The Australian Meat Board, as reconstituted in 1964, controls the export of meat and meat products except pigmeats. The procedure is commonly by issue of licenses to export, although the Board has power to purchase and sell meat in its own right when marketing problems prevent effective participation by private traders or on behalf of the Commonwealth Government in administering any international undertaking. The primary function of the Board is to ensure that Australian meat exports are marketed in a manner that will safeguard the long-term interests of the Australian meat industry. It consists of representatives of producers, exporters, and the Commonwealth Government whose representative is chairman.

During the 1939-1945 War, all Australia's exportable meat surplus was sold to the United Kingdom Government under a series of contracts, and, since then, further long-term contracts have been negotiated by the Board.

A fifteen-year meat agreement, covering the period 1952 to 1967, is intended primarily to promote the production of meat in Australia for export to the United Kingdom, and to provide for a satisfactory market for Australian meat in the United Kingdom for the period of the agreement.

Bulk purchasing of meat by the United Kingdom Ministry of Food under this agreement ceased at the close of the 1953-54 season, and private trading was reverted to from the commencement of the 1954-55 season. In the event of market prices under private trading averaging below a schedule of certain agreed minimum prices, the United Kingdom Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, and Food will make a payment to the Australian Government to make good the deficiency. These payments are passed on to the Australian Meat Board for distribution in the form of bounties. No deficiency payments for beef have been received since 1958, but a deficiency payment was earned on lamb for the first time during the 1960-61 season and again during the 1961-62 season.

Since the 1962-63 lamb export season, the Australian Meat Board has guaranteed minimum prices on all lambs 36 lb and under shipped to the United Kingdom during the period September to February.

The United Kingdom Meat Agreement quotas for lower grades of beef were relaxed in 1958, and since October 1961 it has been possible, under the Agreement, for Australia to export meat to any destination free of quantitative restriction. As a result advantage has been taken of the higher priced North American market for lean beef, and consequently beef exports to the United Kingdom fell from 76 per cent of the total in 1957-58 to 10 per cent in 1962-63. In 1963-64 this figure rose to 15 per cent, and in 1964-65 to 33 per cent, due to falls in meat exports from Argentina. Australian boneless beef cuts exported to the United Kingdom in cartons are largely replacing the traditional frozen carcass form.

In February 1964, a meat agreement, fixing annual export tonnages until 1966, was finalised between Australia and the United States, but in August 1964 the United States passed legislation controlling its meat imports from all sources for each year from 1965. Quotas will be imposed on imports of beef and veal, mutton, and goat meat, if imports of these items equal or exceed 110 per cent of a base quantity. It was not necessary to invoke meat import quotas during 1965.

Japan continues to be an important market for Australian meat. Mutton has unrestricted entry, but beef imports are subject to quotas. In 1964-65 Greece was Australia's third largest customer, with meat imports slightly in excess of those by Japan.

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

The following table gives particulars for five years of operations at the Brisbane Abattoir.

QUEENSLAND MEAT INDUSTRY BOARD OPERATIONS

Item	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
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LIVESTOCK SOLD THROUGH BOARD'S STOCKYARDS

	No	No	No	No	No
Cattle	147,365	161,135	146,595	134,862	155,874
Calves	72,755	69,296	70,009	64,766	68,048
Sheep	827,586	688,393	521,307	525,911	677,908
Lambs	256,993	226,320	203,502	155,377	163,533
Pigs	97,361	81,456	74,623	68,740	70,991

LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTERED AT BRISBANE ABATTOIR

	No	No	No	No	No
Cattle	228,565	257,955	259,305	172,815	240,868
Calves	126,832	111,596	110,287	96,993	139,034
Sheep	731,094	718,462	547,901	479,967	805,016
Lambs	309,177	258,698	220,342	223,013	307,952
Pigs	116,541	119,049	128,377	98,342	106,997

FRESH MEAT PREPARED FOR METROPOLITAN MARKET

	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Beef	21,162	21,384	22,979	19,613	22,953
Veal	2,287	2,425	2,421	2,009	2,557
Mutton	10,814	9,936	7,973	7,018	13,149
Lamb	4,196	3,662	3,114	3,192	675
Pork	1,369	1,633	1,447	1,152	1,316

MEAT PREPARED FOR OTHER PURPOSES ¹

	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Beef	27,055	34,250	29,769	14,635	21,474
Veal	1,206	575	667	805	1,836
Mutton and Lamb ..	1,968	2,495	1,364	1,245	3,985
Pork	3,816	3,793	4,437	3,413	3,745

¹ For export, interstate, and processing trades.

Queensland Meat Industry Authority—The Meat Industry Act of 1965 implements the recommendations of a committee appointed by the Government to report on livestock and the meat industry, and provides for the establishment of a Queensland Meat Industry Authority to advise the Minister on policy matters relating to meat and to administer defined policy. The Authority consists of an independent chairman and five members, one representative each of the Department of Primary Industries, producers of stock for meat, boards of public abattoirs and district abattoirs, owners of private abattoirs, and operators of public abattoirs and district abattoirs. The chairman and other members are eligible

for re-appointment and hold office for an appointed term which will not exceed seven years. The chairman or his delegate is an ex-officio member on all abattoir boards, including the Metropolitan Public Abattoir Board.

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

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

District Abattoir Boards—Outside the Metropolitan Area, District Abattoir Boards may be set up to perform functions similar to those of the Metropolitan Public Abattoir Board. Such boards are now operating at Toowoomba, Bundaberg, Townsville, Ipswich and Mackay, while in Rockhampton two meatworks are acting as agents for the local Board.

The Fish Board—This Board controls assets taken over from the former State Enterprise in Brisbane, and conducts the Brisbane Fish Market and activities incidental to cold storage. In 1964-65 the Board also controlled the receipt and marketing of fish, &c through 21 markets, extending along the coast from Southport to Cairns. A net profit of \$167,124 resulted from operations during 1964-65. The Board's loan indebtedness to the Treasury at 30 June 1965 was \$608,998.

The Fish Board's operations in the year ended 30 June 1965 included the following:—Quantity of fish received, 7,943,659 lb; marine products of all kinds (fish, crabs, lobsters, oysters, &c) marketed, \$3,201,464; fish marketed, \$1,445,956; revenue from commission and market dues, \$276,967; sales by processing department, \$1,791,224.

The export of Queensland prawns to the U.S.A. commenced in 1955-56 but other markets have assumed greater importance since 1960-61. During 1964-65, the Board exported 427,200 lb of prawns to Japan, 273,700 lb to South Africa, 127,800 lb to the U.S.A., 101,250 lb to the United Kingdom, 75,000 lb to the Pacific Islands, and smaller quantities to Canada, Cyprus, Sweden, the Federal Republic of Germany, and Malta. The processing of these prawns is done at Bundaberg and at the Brisbane Market. A section is provided at the Brisbane Market for

the heading, grading, peeling, and packing of prawns for interstate and oversea markets, for the weighing and packing of scallops, and the processing of fish fillets.

In January 1966 a separate North Queensland Fish Board was established to control the supply and marketing of fish throughout that part of the State lying north of the latitude 22°S (Broad Sound). The Fish Board retains control in the southern part of the State.

12 COAL

The principles of control were extended to the coal-mining industry in 1933 by special legislation (*The Coal Production Regulation Acts*). A Central Coal Board regulated the production and sale of coal from Queensland mines, and there were four district boards with sub-districts to carry out the detailed regulation. The Central Board included a representative of employees and the Commissioner of Prices was chairman. Quotas were determined for each mine, and prices for the districts.

On 1 January 1949 under the provisions of *The Coal Industry (Control) Act of 1948*, a Queensland Coal Board was set up, and all existing Coal Boards were dissolved and their assets and liabilities vested in the new Board. The functions of the Board are to secure and maintain adequate supplies of coal throughout Queensland and for export, and to provide for the regulation and improvement of the coal industry. Since 1959 the State Government has made an annual grant of \$10,000 to the Board. The balance of the Board's income is from contributions from owners based on the numbers employed during the previous year. In 1964-65 these amounted to \$200,000.

The problem with which both the Board and the collieries had to contend in the past, that of satisfying consumer demands by ensuring that ample supplies of coal are available, has been eliminated, and the efforts of colliery proprietors have now turned to improved efficiency in colliery operations. This is particularly evident in the West Moreton District, the main producing area, where the majority of mines have installed or are in the process of installing mechanised means of mining and hauling coal. Almost three-quarters of the State's underground coal is now produced from completely mechanised mines. The introduction of these improved methods is enabling the pit head price of coal to be gradually reduced, and so meet competition from other sources of fuel. In the Ipswich-Bundamba mines of this district all coal sold is now treated through washing plants. To enable colliery owners to purchase more efficient machinery, the Board may make loans from funds provided by the Treasury Department or by the sale of debentures to the Coal Miners' Pension Tribunal.

Coal production in Queensland reached a new peak of 4,192,116 tons during 1965. Of this total, electricity undertakings consumed 1,727,829 tons, the Railways Department 286,451 tons, and gas works 166,926 tons. Exports in 1965 reached a record level of 1,459,358 tons, most of which was exported to Japan from Moura in the Dawson Valley.

Price Fixing—See Chapter 11—Prices.

Chapter 11—PRICES

1 WHOLESALE PRICES

While retail prices concern the consumer most as they determine his "cost of living", wholesale prices have more direct influence upon business conditions; and the fluctuations of a wholesale price index number are some indication of the prospects of trade and business. Statistical records of the wholesale prices of the more important commodities (livestock and produce) in the Brisbane markets are available, and are fairly reliable. However, there has not yet been computed a combined wholesale price index for Queensland or any part of Queensland, but on page 347 a wholesale price index for Australia is shown.

The next two tables show the average prices in Brisbane (or in other centres in cases where no market for the commodity exists in Brisbane) for the main items of livestock and produce. Prices have been calculated from agents' records of sales held, or from returns supplied by agents of the prices prevailing each month.

AVERAGE WHOLESALE PRICES OF FAT STOCK AND MEAT, BRISBANE

Particulars	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
<i>Cattle—</i>					
Bullocks	118.24	95.22	98.39	111.62	116.07
Cows	70.59	62.04	63.88	69.02	64.85
Steers	98.97	79.43	81.36	88.35	90.82
Heifers	71.44	60.47	61.51	62.92	64.37
Vealers and Yearlings	51.01	50.19	48.72	51.19	49.62
Calves	12.24	10.76	11.29	10.83	11.52
<i>Sheep—</i>					
Wethers	4.31	4.90	5.08	6.06	5.10
Ewes	3.44	3.82	4.25	4.76	3.98
Hoggets	4.62	4.64	5.27	5.66	4.79
Lambs, Crossbred	7.18	7.07	7.23	7.83	8.06
Lambs, Other	5.32	5.56	5.62	6.68	6.50
Rams	4.97	5.58	5.65	7.34	6.24
<i>Pigs—</i>					
Baconers	30.96	24.61	31.72	33.25	33.87
Portkers	17.88	15.14	19.51	20.91	21.02
	c per Lb	c per Lb	c per Lb	c per Lb	c per Lb
<i>Meat—</i>					
Ox	n	n	17.75	19.39	20.57
Veal	n	n	21.04	21.66	21.99
Mutton (Wethers)	n	n	11.27	11.71	12.08
Lamb	n	n	19.26	20.51	23.90
Pork	n	n	29.98	32.46	32.88

n Not available.

The table below shows average wholesale prices for Queensland produce prevailing in the metropolitan markets during each of the five years to 1964-65. Prices of unprocessed produce are generally those

received by growers; for processed goods they are prices paid to manufacturers by distributors or users.

AVERAGE WHOLESALE PRICES OF QUEENSLAND PRODUCE, BRISBANE

Commodity	Unit	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
<i>Agricultural Produce—</i>						
Beans, Green	Lb	0.10	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.12
Cabbages	Dozen	1.01	1.55	1.35	1.28	2.05
Cauliflowers	Dozen	1.97	2.13	2.50	2.84	2.64
Chaff—						
Lucerne	Cwt	2.88	2.52	2.24	2.53	3.20
Mixed	Cwt	2.52	2.63	2.50	2.00	2.04
Hay, Lucerne	Cwt	1.84	1.57	1.27	1.45	1.94
Lettuces	Bushel	1.02	1.08	1.15	0.97	1.04
Maize	Bushel	1.74	1.31	1.33	1.54	1.65
Onions	Cwt	3.34	5.60	2.43	4.77	4.90
Peas, Green	Lb	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.12	0.13
Potatoes	Cwt	4.23	4.60	2.49	2.58	6.40
Pumpkins	Cwt	2.00	1.73	1.40	1.66	2.91
Sweet Potatoes	Cwt	4.47	3.75	3.81	4.89	4.68
Tomatoes	$\frac{1}{2}$ -Bushel	1.89	2.20	1.98	1.90	2.32
<i>Fruit—</i>						
Apples	Bushel	3.42	3.25	2.86	2.58	3.42
Bananas ¹	Bushel	2.96	2.73	2.91	2.67	3.57
Grapes	Bushel	5.93	4.91	5.54	5.01	6.10
Lemons	Bushel	3.23	2.69	2.63	3.44	2.82
Mandarins	Bushel	3.85	3.73	3.73	3.66	3.26
Mangoes	Bushel	4.36	3.45	3.18	3.46	4.33
Oranges	Bushel	2.96	2.36	2.33	2.40	2.37
Papaws	Bushel	1.83	2.13	1.93	2.00	2.16
Passion Fruit	$\frac{1}{2}$ -Bushel	3.59	4.24	4.02	3.93	3.59
Peaches	$\frac{1}{2}$ -Bushel	1.72	1.55	2.02	1.36	2.00
Pineapples	Dozen	1.77	1.98	1.97	1.90	2.06
Strawberries	Doz Boxes	3.15	3.19	2.85	3.05	2.85
<i>Mill Produce—</i>						
Bran	Ton	42.00	42.50	42.50	40.75	41.25
Flour	Ton	77.48	81.15	82.50	80.04	78.58
Pollard	Ton	42.00	42.50	42.50	41.92	43.25
<i>Dairy Produce—</i>						
Bacon	Lb	0.51	0.49	0.55	0.65	0.68
Butter	Lb	0.46	0.46	0.46	0.46	0.48
Cheese	Lb	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.30
Eggs, Large ²	Dozen	0.47	0.50	0.51	0.52	0.49 ³
Ham	Lb	0.58	0.55	0.76	0.85	0.86
Honey	Lb	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.13	0.12
Milk, Bottled ⁴	Gallon	0.48	0.49	0.49	0.49	0.52
Pork	Lb	0.29	0.25	0.31	0.34	0.35
<i>Live Poultry—</i>						
Ducks	Lb	0.17	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.16
Fowls	Lb	0.13	0.15	0.15	0.17	0.14
Turkeys	Lb	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.24

¹ Ripe Cavendish. ² Previously, average of all grades used. Large eggs were graded at a minimum of 22½ oz per dozen to August 1961 and 24 oz thereafter. ³ In one dozen cartons from August 1964. ⁴ Prices charged to retail milk vendors.

Wholesale Price Indexes—No wholesale price index number is computed specifically for Queensland. An index of prices in Melbourne covering the period from 1861 to 1949 was computed and published in the *Quarterly Summary of Australian Statistics* up to September 1951. However, as neither the component items nor the weighting were varied during the 89 years for which this index was constructed, it did not adequately measure price variations of commodities weighted in accordance with present-day consumption. It was therefore replaced by a new wholesale price index, shown in the next table. Commodities in this index are priced in their primary or basic form wherever possible. The prices used have in the main been obtained directly from manufacturers and merchants and, with a few important exceptions, from Melbourne sources. These price movements may be taken as representative of variations in wholesale prices of basic materials in most Australian markets. The weighting system adopted is based on average annual consumption during the years 1928-29 to 1934-35 inclusive. Latest figures are published in the *Monthly Review of Business Statistics*.

During 1956, fluctuations in the prices of potatoes and onions were so great as to dominate the movement of the "Foodstuffs and Tobacco" section of the index. As no suitable adjustment could be effected to eliminate such transient fluctuations, the index was reconstructed, as from the base period, by omitting potatoes and onions.

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX NUMBERS, BASIC MATERIALS AND FOODSTUFFS
(Average for Three Years Ended June, 1939 = 100)

Year	Metals and Coal	Oils, Fats, and Waxes	Textiles	Chemicals	Rubber and Hides	Building Materials	Foodstuffs and Tobacco	Goods Principally Imported ¹	Goods Principally Home Produced	All Groups
1938-39	103	100	82	101	92	97	101	99	100	100
1956-57	409	241	520	344	302	462	324	311	357	344
1957-58	398	238	437	349	280	453	325	301	355	339
1958-59	392	231	362	327	293	423	332	283	358	336
1959-60	395	225	403	331	379	431	348	281	375	348
1960-61	399	222	387	331	341	439	372	278	394	360
1961-62	392	212	400	333	302	439	332	270	363	336
1962-63	388	209	432	317	262	439	342	272	368	340
1963-64	383	207	484	286	221	473	352	275	376	346
1964-65	391	207	427	286	242	503	364	277	388	355
1965-66	390	218	432	325	306	507	385	280	409	371

¹ Represents only such imported commodities as are included in the Wholesale Price Index and does not measure changes in prices of all imports.

From 1938-39 to 1965-66, the wholesale price index number for all groups increased by 271 per cent. In the post-war period, from 1948-49

to 1965-66, the wholesale price index number for all groups increased by 106 per cent, compared with an increase over the same period in the consumer retail price index for Brisbane of 126 per cent (see page 354).

2 FOOD PRICES

The following table shows the average retail price in Brisbane during each of the five years to 1965 of certain food and grocery items as recorded for retail price index numbers.

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD AND GROCERIES, BRISBANE

Item	Unit	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
		Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
<i>Groceries—</i>						
Bread	2 Lb	13.75	14.17	14.41	14.62	15.07
Flour	2 Lb	n	n	12.83	12.62	12.45
Flour, Self-raising	2 Lb	16.63	16.82	16.33	16.29	15.67
Tea	½ Lb	31.69	30.93	30.74	30.95	30.96
Coffee, Pure	8 Oz	47.46	47.00	46.90	46.89	48.57
Sugar ¹	1 Lb	9.08	9.07	9.18	9.19	9.19
Biscuits, Milk Arrowroot	½ Lb	14.80	14.99	14.90	14.73	15.37
Rice ¹	1 Lb	n	n	12.52	12.81	12.96
Jam, Plum	1½ Lb	25.81	25.50	25.18	24.58	24.01
Honey	16 Oz	22.25	22.16	23.84	26.09	26.06
Cornflakes	16 Oz	32.01	32.76	31.37	31.98	33.08
Oats, Rolled	2 Lb	32.53	33.63	34.35	33.67	35.16
Sultanas ¹	1 Lb	27.42	27.82	28.20	31.43	33.00
Baked Beans, Canned	16 Oz	n	n	18.87	17.76	16.80
Peas, Green, Canned	15½ Oz	24.43	24.16	23.33	23.08	22.77
Soup, Tomato, Canned	16 Oz	21.97	21.14	20.63	19.40	18.79
Peaches, Canned	29 Oz	31.92	31.76	28.96	29.46	30.26
Pears, Canned	29 Oz	32.25	31.83	29.43	29.55	30.28
Peanut Paste	4 Oz	18.94	18.85	18.82	18.60	18.01
Margarine, Table	½ Lb	14.10	14.94	15.45	16.30	18.16
Potatoes	7 Lb	53.50	37.22	26.55	46.00	67.66
Onions, Brown	1 Lb	7.66	6.77	6.23	7.60	9.06
Soap	1 Lb	17.80	19.51	19.50	23.10	24.30
<i>Dairy Produce—</i>						
Butter, Factory	1 Lb	47.87	47.72	48.02	49.22	50.38
Cheese, Cheddar ¹	½ Lb	23.44	23.13	23.26	23.66	23.64
Eggs, Large ²	1 Dozen	56.64	56.99	58.50	56.96	59.58
Bacon, Rashers	1 Lb	77.34	74.42	79.10	85.83	89.98
Milk, Condensed	14 Oz	21.71	21.24	20.87	20.94	20.64
Milk, Fresh, Bottled	1 Quart	15.83	15.83	15.83	16.46	17.15
Milk, Powdered	12 Oz	39.22	37.89	37.75	37.36	36.94
<i>Meat—</i>						
<i>Beef—</i>						
Sirloin	1 Lb	41.62	40.37	42.87	45.54	50.85
Rib (bone out)	1 Lb	35.26	33.76	35.18	37.75	43.40
Steak, Rump	1 Lb	50.73	50.94	55.40	60.29	67.51
Steak, Chuck	1 Lb	30.58	29.90	32.22	35.12	40.36
Sausages	1 Lb	21.84	22.33	22.89	23.95	24.91

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD AND GROCERIES, BRISBANE—*continued*

Item	Unit	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
		Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
<i>Meat—continued—</i>						
<i>Beef, Corned—</i>						
Silverside	1 Lb	38.92	37.59	39.89	43.08	47.28
Brisket	1 Lb	29.21	27.67	29.92	31.87	35.06
<i>Mutton—</i>						
Leg	1 Lb	23.76	24.79	25.42	26.66	30.15
Shoulder	1 Lb	12.58	13.42	13.94	14.92	17.71
Chops, Loin	1 Lb	23.18	23.78	24.44	25.92	29.47
<i>Lamb—</i>						
Leg	1 Lb	36.24	36.39	36.83	39.67	48.02
Shoulder	1 Lb	21.43	21.78	22.90	24.51	30.05
Chops, Loin	1 Lb	36.36	36.53	37.24	40.17	49.74
<i>Pork—</i>						
Leg	1 Lb	47.76	44.47	48.22	54.26	56.94
Loin	1 Lb	46.98	43.97	47.83	53.08	55.92
Chops	1 Lb	46.98	43.99	47.83	53.17	56.21

¹ Packet prices. ² Previously, average of large and standard used. Large eggs were graded at a minimum of 22½ oz per dozen to August 1961 and 24 oz thereafter. n Not available.

Prices in Queensland Towns—A special collection of prices of food and groceries has been made each year since 1955 in a number of Queensland country towns.

In this issue of the *Year Book* the index numbers calculated from such data are based on the regimen of the Consumer Price Index Number, related to the base, Brisbane in 1952-53 = 100. Prices of some items in the Consumer Price Index Number regimen have not been ascertainable in the smaller towns, and for these items Brisbane prices have been included for all towns. They comprise confectionery, soft drinks, ice cream, baby foods, smallgoods, and several grocery items. In addition, price estimation has been necessary in some towns where particular items in the regimen are seldom or never available. Estimation has been based, as far as possible, on the ruling price for the relevant item in a nearby town, or on a similar item in the same town. For example, for an item such as fresh milk, the estimated price has been based on the local price of tinned milk. Furthermore, although the index numbers may be regarded as reasonably reliable in indicating the movement over time of food and grocery prices within each town, they are less reliable as a measure of price levels between different towns because the fixed weights and regimen used for the construction of the index would be more representative of actual consumption patterns in some towns than they would be in others.

In a survey of this nature, a further difficulty arises because in the smaller towns there are limited numbers of retail outlets for many of the commodities in the regimen. This results in a greater degree of variability in the index numbers for these centres than for the larger centres.

RETAIL PRICE INDEX NUMBERS, FOOD AND GROCERIES¹ ONLY

QUEENSLAND TOWNS

(Base of Indexes: Brisbane, 1952-53 = 100)

Statistical Division and Town		1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
<i>Metropolitan</i>	Brisbane	128	130	133	139	152
<i>Moreton</i>	Ipswich	128	130	133	139	149
	Nambour	130	132	134	141	152
<i>Maryborough</i>	Bundaberg	131	132	132	141	151
	Gayndah	133	133	133	140	150
	Gympie	133	134	133	139	146
	Kingaroy	132	133	134	141	154
	Maryborough	132	132	135	142	153
<i>Downs</i>	Dalby	129	128	131	137	149
	Goondiwindi	135	135	138	144	161
	Stanthorpe	132	134	135	141	155
	Toowoomba	126	126	129	135	150
	Warwick	130	131	131	138	151
<i>Roma</i>	Roma	133	132	135	142	152
	St George	141	140	141	150	163
<i>South Western</i>	Charleville	134	136	137	143	159
	Cunnamulla	137	137	138	145	157
	Quilpie ²	140	143	143	147	164
<i>Rockhampton</i>	Gladstone	130	131	134	140	154
	Monto	135	136	137	143	155
	Mount Morgan	132	134	138	143	154
	Rockhampton	128	130	133	138	150
<i>Central Western</i>	Emerald	138	138	142	146	157
	Longreach	143	142	142	149	157
	Tambo ²	137	137	139	146	158
<i>Far Western</i>	Boulia ²	165	163	162	166	169
	Winton	146	148	147	152	158
<i>Mackay</i>	Mackay	132	134	136	143	155
	Sarina	136	137	138	144	153
<i>Townsville</i>	Ayr	137	137	139	148	154
	Bowen	138	137	140	145	150
	Charters Towers	136	137	138	145	156
	Collinsville	142	140	143	149	155
	Townsville	135	135	138	143	152
<i>Cairns</i>	Cairns	137	137	140	148	154
	Ingham	140	142	142	148	156
	Innisfail	139	138	143	150	157
	Mareeba	135	136	139	147	150
<i>Peninsula</i>	Cooktown ²	149	148	150	156	160
	Thursday Island	166	163	165	168	174
<i>North Western</i>	Cloncurry	158	155	159	163	168
	Hughenden	145	147	148	156	163
	Julia Creek ²	152	151	154	158	166
	Mount Isa	150	152	154	159	167
	Normanton ²	153	157	157	159	165

¹ Based on the food and grocery regimen of the Consumer Price Index (see page 349) for prices in September, except for 1961 when prices were for November. These index numbers replace those based on the "C" Series regimen, previously shown. ² Index numbers for these centres are less reliable than those for the larger towns. See last paragraph on page 349.

3 RETAIL PRICE INDEXES

Retail price index numbers assumed particular importance in Australia after they were adopted by the Arbitration and Industrial Courts as indexes of changes in the "cost of living" and used to vary wages rates. The official retail price index numbers, which are those given in the following pages, were planned as measures of variations in the retail price level, and should not be taken as relative measures of the complete cost of living, which involves elements of subjective judgment outside the function of a statistician.

Technically, these index numbers are "ratios of weighted aggregates", that is, they measure the variation in the cost of a parcel of goods—the "regimen"—from time to time, or from place to place. The index is simply the proportion which the cost of the regimen, at some particular time and place, bears to the cost of the same regimen at the time and place adopted as a base. Each item in the regimen must be capable of standardisation and must mean the same thing at widely separated places and times. The difficulty of standardising the qualities of such things as clothing and fresh fruit prevented their inclusion in the original regimen, and the older indexes comprised standard items of food, groceries, and house rents, which together covered about 60 per cent of ordinary household expenditure. Later, the indexes were extended to include clothing, household drapery and utensils, and miscellaneous items. Each item receives its due weight in the whole according to its relative consumption in the community.

The regimen must comprise sufficient items, capable of standardisation, to represent as a group the movement in retail prices generally, and, in particular, of the goods and services purchased and consumed by the family of a wage earner. The regimen must be a selected regimen because it is impossible in practice to ascertain at regular intervals prices of every item of goods and services entering into household expenditure. It is better to limit the regimen to items for which price variations can be ascertained with reasonable accuracy than to distend it by including items for which price comparisons are necessarily inaccurate. The regimen therefore is not (as is sometimes erroneously supposed) a basic wage regimen, nor yet is it a full list of component items in a standard of living. Its items are *representative* of the fields covered, and are included in the index in proportions representing the average consumption of all commodities in the field each represents.

The scarcity of certain types of goods, erratic supply, and changes in fashion and in grades in common use have at times created unusual difficulty in obtaining the data necessary for measuring variations in prices. In some instances, this has rendered it necessary to substitute new grades, qualities, or types of articles for those formerly used as indicators of changes in price. The indexes measure, as accurately as may be, price variations, and price variations only. Those differences in prices which are solely due to substitution of a new item for one which has ceased to be available or in common use are neutralised by taking the price of the

old item as typical of price variation in its class up to the time of substitution, and the price of the new item as typical of such changes in price thereafter.

In periods of economic stability, popular usage of items in general consumption changes slowly and the weight of items and groups is changed only at long intervals. In other periods, scarcity of supplies of some goods, rationing, and kindred factors may actually produce short-term changes in usage. The weights applicable to the items in an index cannot, however, be changed frequently and at short intervals. For this reason it becomes desirable periodically to compile a new retail price index with items and weights more representative of current usage than those of the former index. Steps have been taken along these lines with the publication of the "Consumer Price Index" in which the weighting is varied periodically in accordance with changing patterns of consumption (see below).

In 1920 the Commonwealth Basic Wage Commission reported on the standard of living which was desirable for basic wage earners, and listed items of expenditure for a specified family. Following upon that report the Commonwealth Statistician compiled an index number covering approximately the same items. After May 1933 the Commonwealth Court used the new index (known as the "C" Series Index), and this stimulated a statistical examination of the whole position and some important revisions of procedure.

In 1936 the Commonwealth Statistician, in consultation with the State Statisticians, overhauled the regimen and reviewed the methods of calculation. The influence of these revisions upon subsequent index numbers was small, but the changes made enabled the figures to be issued and used with confidence. The complete regimen then comprised 170 standardised items (apart from housing). In the course of revision some articles formerly included were omitted, either because of unnecessary duplication, or because they could not be defined with sufficient precision, or because their use was not general.

In August 1960 the Commonwealth Statistician first published the "Consumer Price Index" which replaced the "C" Series Index for current statistical purposes. Publication of the "C" series was discontinued after December 1960. The Consumer Price Index has been calculated back to 1948-49.

Interim Retail Price Index—This index was introduced to provide a more representative measure of the changing consumption pattern of the years following World War II, and operated from the year 1952-53 until the March quarter 1960, when it was replaced completely with the more comprehensive Consumer Price Index.

Consumer Price Index—This index has been compiled for the six State capital cities, separately and combined, for each quarter commencing with the September quarter 1948. The title "Consumer Price Index" is used

for purposes of convenience and does not imply that the new index differs in definition or purpose from previous indexes. It was adopted in conformity with world trends in naming indexes of retail prices paid by consumers, and wherein these prices are weighted according to the pattern of consumption. For most practical purposes the terms "retail prices" and "consumer prices" are synonymous. It is designed to measure, on a quarterly basis, the retail price variation of a very comprehensive list of commodities and services representing a high proportion of the expenditure of wage-earner households in Australia. The complete index is composed of five main groups—Food, Clothing and Drapery, Housing, Household Supplies and Equipment, and Miscellaneous. The Food group comprises a large number of items of groceries, dairy produce, meat, vegetables, and confectionery; Clothing and Drapery includes representative items of most of the articles of men's, women's, boys', and girls' clothing and footwear, piece goods, and household drapery; Housing comprises costs of home-ownership and allowances for private and government house rents; Household Supplies and Equipment includes fuel and light, household appliances, kitchen utensils, furniture and floor coverings, garden tools, household sundries, medicines, toilet supplies, and school requisites; and Miscellaneous consists of items such as rail, tram, and bus fares, private motoring, smoking, beer, and other sundry costs for services. The number of items actually priced is very numerous, as several similar articles are often priced in order to suitably represent the various types and brands of similar commodities and services which are available. All prices are collected on a cash basis for the new article. Interest on hire-purchase charges and trade-in allowances and discounts are not included, although for major household appliances normal transaction prices are used.

Retail price collections are made by qualified "Field Officers", who visit the shops to inspect the articles to be priced. Grades of articles are definitely specified, and, where necessary, samples are used to check the goods in reporting stores.

The weights for each group and certain items have been varied substantially from those of previous indexes to reflect, as nearly as possible, the current pattern of consumption expenditure. To do this adequately it was necessary to construct the index to allow for the periodic addition of extra items, and changes in the weighting pattern (rather than retain a fixed list of items and set of weights unchanged over a long period). This method results in a succession of short-term series which are linked to form a continuous retail price index. To date the periods and significant changes have been: September 1948 to June 1952; June 1952 to June 1956 (introduction of private motoring and variation of weighting in housing, fuel, and fares); June 1956 to March 1960 (weighting changes in private motoring, housing, fuel, and fares); March 1960 to December 1963 (introduction of television); and from December 1963 (introduction of furniture and new food and magazine items, with a general review of weighting). During each period links the items and weighting remained unchanged.

Apart from the considerably extended list of general items priced, the main feature of this index is the inclusion of the following new commodities and services:—(i) Home ownership, involving price of a new house, rates and charges payable to local government authorities, and repairs and maintenance of houses; (ii) weekly payments for houses let by State housing authorities; (iii) household appliances such as refrigerators, washing machines, and television sets; (iv) private motor-ing; (v) beer and sundry additional items.

Consumer Price Index, Brisbane—Individual index numbers for Brisbane, showing each group since 1948-49, appear in the following table.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS—GROUP INDEXES, BRISBANE
(Base of Each Group Index: 1952-53 = 100.0)¹

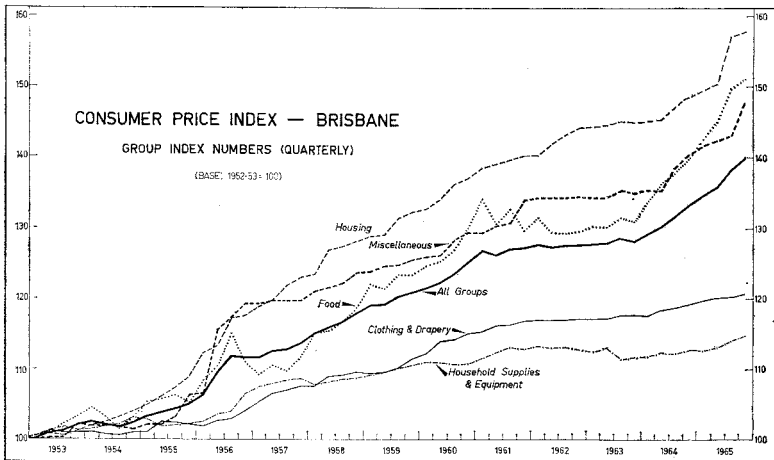
Year or Quarter	Food	Clothing and Drapery	Housing	Household Supplies and Equipment	Miscellaneous	All Groups
1948-49	56.4	59.2	67.1	68.6	69.2	62.1
1949-50	60.9	67.9	73.4	72.6	70.3	67.1
1950-51	68.6	78.3	80.0	80.1	77.5	75.1
1951-52	90.1	94.0	88.6	93.1	93.4	91.8
1952-53	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1953-54	103.4	100.9	101.6	101.7	101.7	102.0
1954-55	104.1	101.3	104.7	102.5	102.0	102.9
1955-56	107.7	102.2	110.5	102.6	108.0	106.3
1956-57	111.5	104.7	118.4	106.5	118.9	112.0
1957-58	113.0	107.8	123.9	108.3	120.5	114.4
1958-59	119.8	109.4	128.4	109.0	123.6	118.2
1959-60	124.2	111.9	132.6	110.6	125.6	121.2
1960-61	130.4	115.1	137.6	111.3	129.5	125.4
1961-62	130.8	116.7	140.5	113.0	133.3	127.3
1962-63	129.8	117.0	144.0	112.8	134.4	127.7
1963-64	133.1	117.8	145.2	111.7	135.2	129.0
1964-65	141.5	119.5	149.0	112.7	140.9	133.9
1965-66	150.9	121.0	158.3	115.0	148.7	140.4
<i>Quarter Ended—</i>						
September 1965 ..	149.7	120.2	157.1	114.2	143.1	138.3
December 1965 ..	151.0	120.6	157.7	114.7	147.8	140.0
March 1966	151.7	120.9	158.8	115.1	152.0	141.4
June 1966	151.1	122.2	159.7	116.1	152.0	141.7

¹ Figures appearing after the decimal point possess little significance for general statistical purposes. They are inserted mainly to avoid the minor distortions that would occur in rounding off the figures to the nearest whole number.

The earlier years shown in the table above fell into a period of steeply rising prices which ended in 1952-53. In this period, prices of food rose by an average of 15 per cent per annum, the prices of clothing by 14 per cent per annum, and in each of the other groups the price rises averaged about 10 per cent per annum.

In the period 1952-53 to 1960-61, prices in all groups continued to rise but at a much slower rate. The average annual rate of increase in these eight years was 4 per cent for Housing, 3 per cent for the Food and Miscellaneous groups, and about $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent for Clothing and Household Supplies.

In the three years 1960-61 to 1963-64, prices were very much more stable. The Housing and Miscellaneous groups showed rises of less than 2 per cent per annum and prices in the Food and Clothing groups increased by less than 1 per cent per annum. The net rise in the Household Supplies group was negligible. However, since 1963-64 prices have risen much more steeply, the average annual rate of increase being 6 per cent for the Food group, 5 per cent for the Miscellaneous group, and 4 per cent for the Housing group. The rise for the other two groups averaged 1 per cent per annum.



Consumer Price Index, Capital Cities—The Consumer Price Index numbers for each capital city are shown on the next page. Common quantity weights for each city have been adopted for most items, but there are some important exceptions. Individual city weights are used for fares (rail, tram, and bus), for fuel and light, and for combining the three sections of the Housing Group according to mode of occupancy of houses in each city; for the proportionate weighting of beef, mutton, lamb, and pork in Brisbane and Hobart; and for some minor items in one or more cities. The resultant indexes show price variations for each city on a basis particularly appropriate to that city. They do not provide a measure of the relative prices and costs of commodities and services in one city compared with another. For that reason the Consumer Price Index of each city in the base year 1952-53 is 100.0.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX—CAPITAL CITIES

(Base of Index for Each City and for Six Capitals: 1952-53 = 100.0)¹

Year or Quarter	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart	Six Capital Cities ²
1948-49 ..	60.5	61.0	62.1	61.6	60.6	60.7	60.9
1949-50 ..	65.6	66.2	67.1	66.2	66.2	64.7	66.0
1950-51 ..	74.5	74.6	75.1	74.7	74.4	73.3	74.6
1951-52 ..	91.9	91.0	91.8	91.4	90.4	90.4	91.4
1952-53 ..	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1953-54 ..	101.6	102.0	102.0	102.3	103.0	105.0	102.0
1954-55 ..	102.3	102.0	102.9	103.5	105.2	104.9	102.6
1955-56 ..	105.7	108.1	106.3	106.9	107.9	110.2	106.9
1956-57 ..	112.9	114.0	112.0	111.1	112.9	116.9	113.1
1957-58 ..	114.5	114.4	114.4	111.9	113.6	117.0	114.2
1958-59 ..	115.3	116.6	118.2	114.5	114.7	118.7	116.0
1959-60 ..	117.8	120.0	121.2	118.0	116.9	120.8	118.9
1960-61 ..	122.1	125.9	125.4	122.9	121.2	127.5	123.8
1961-62 ..	122.6	126.3	127.3	122.5	121.6	128.1	124.3
1962-63 ..	123.2	126.2	127.7	122.1	122.2	128.0	124.5
1963-64 ..	124.5	127.1	129.0	123.5	123.8	129.4	125.7
1964-65 ..	128.8	132.2	133.9	128.6	127.6	133.6	130.4
1965-66 ..	133.1	137.1	140.4	132.7	132.5	138.3	135.2
<i>Quarter Ended—</i>							
Sept 1965	131.8	135.6	138.3	130.7	130.0	137.0	133.5
Dec 1965	133.3	137.2	140.0	132.7	131.7	138.8	135.2
March 1966	133.3	137.2	141.4	133.1	132.8	138.1	135.4
June 1966	134.0	138.5	141.7	134.4	135.3	139.3	136.5

¹ Figures appearing after the decimal point possess little significance for general statistical purposes. They are inserted mainly to avoid the minor distortions that would occur in rounding off the figures to the nearest whole number. ² Weighted average.

Irrespective of differences in actual price levels in the various capitals, the percentage changes as indicated by the Consumer Price Index have followed similar patterns in each of the six capitals. The period 1948-49 to 1952-53 was the end of a longer period of steeply rising prices, and in these four years the percentage increase in prices varied only between 61 per cent for Brisbane and 65 per cent for Sydney. The base year for this index (1952-53) marked a turning point in the trend of prices and for the period 1952-53 to 1960-61 the weighted average increase in prices for the six capitals was only 24 per cent. In that period Perth showed the smallest increase (21 per cent) while the steepest increase (28 per cent) was recorded in Hobart. While, in the period 1960-61 to 1963-64, Brisbane prices rose by 3 per cent compared with a rise of only 1½ per cent in the six capitals, in 1964-65 the percentage rise of 3.8 per cent was almost identical with the average for the six capitals. However, in 1965-66 Brisbane prices rose by 4.9 per cent, compared with a 3.7 per cent rise for the average of the six capitals.

Long-term Price Movements—The Consumer Price Index numbers shown in the preceding table are available only since 1948-49. An attempt has therefore been made to compile a long-term retail price index by linking a number of indexes, but as these indexes differ greatly

in scope they give only a broad indication of long-term trends in retail price levels. The successive indexes used are:—from 1901 to 1914, the "A" Series Retail Price Index; from 1914 to 1946-47, the "C" Series Retail Price Index; from 1946-47 to 1948-49, a composite of Consumer Price Index Housing Group (partly estimated) and "C" Series Index excluding rent; and, from 1948-49, the Consumer Price Index.

RETAIL PRICE INDEX NUMBERS—CAPITAL CITIES, 1901 TO 1965
(Base: 1911 = 100)

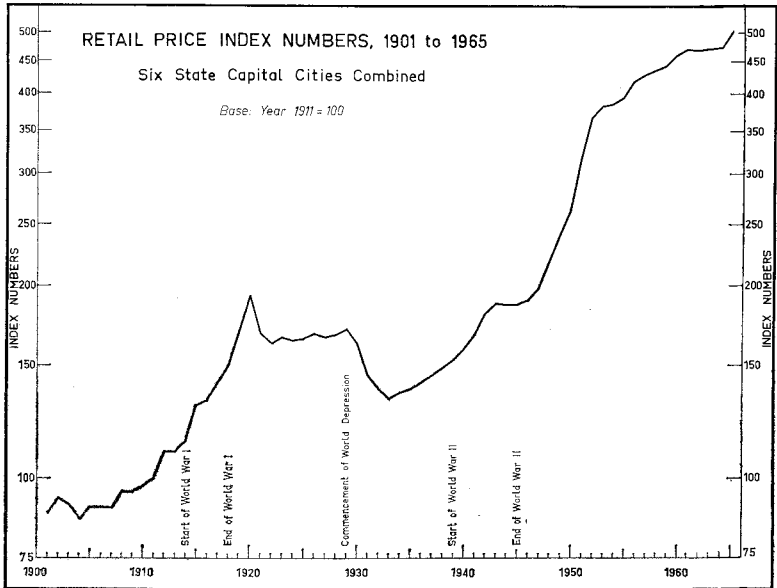
Year	Six Capital Cities ¹	Year	Six Capital Cities ¹	Year	Six Capital Cities ¹
1901	88	1923	166	1945	187
1902	93	1924	164	1946	190
1903	91	1925	165	1947	198
1904	86	1926	168	1948	218
1905	90	1927	166	1949	240
1906	90	1928	167	1950	262
1907	90	1929	171	1951	313
1908	95	1930	162	1952	367
1909	95	1931	145	1953	383
1910	97	1932	138	1954	386
1911	100	1933	133	1955	394
1912	110	1934	136	1956	419
1913	110	1935	138	1957	429
1914 ²	114	1936	141	1958	435
1915 ²	130	1937	145	1959	443
1916 ²	132	1938	149	1960	459
1917 ²	141	1939	153	1961	471
1918 ²	150	1940	159	1962	469
1919 ²	170	1941	167	1963	472
1920 ²	193	1942	181	1964	483
1921 ²	168	1943	188	1965	502
1922 ²	162	1944	187		

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 six times as great in 1965 as they were in 1901. Prices were just over twice the 1901 level by the end of the 1939-1945 War. In the period from 1901 to 1914 prices showed a slow, generally upward, movement but then there was a fairly rapid increase from 1914 until a peak was reached in 1920. Following falling prices in the next two years there was then a stable period from 1922 to 1929, after which prices again fell until by 1933 they were at their lowest level since 1917. From 1933 there was again an annual upward movement until 1943 when rigid war-time price control stabilised retail prices for several years. From 1946 prices rose rapidly, with a particularly sharp increase in the early 1950s. Thereafter, prices showed a steady, but slower, increase up to 1961. After remaining fairly constant until 1963, prices increased moderately in 1964 but more sharply in 1965.



4 HOUSE RENTS

The following table shows the rents of unfurnished occupied dwellings as recorded at the 1961 Census. For this purpose "private houses" are defined as houses, sheds, huts, garages, &c, used for dwelling purposes. A "flat" is defined as part of a house or other building which can be completely closed off and which has its own cooking and bathing facilities.

AVERAGE WEEKLY RENT (UNFURNISHED) OF OCCUPIED TENANTED PRIVATE¹ DWELLINGS, QUEENSLAND, CENSUS, 1961

Description of Dwelling	Urban		Rural	All Queensland
	Metro-politan	Other Urban ²		
	\$	\$	\$	\$
<i>Houses</i>				
Walls of Wood—				
3 Rooms	5.61	3.98	2.64	3.74
4 Rooms	6.22	5.45	3.09	4.90
5 Rooms	6.75	6.11	3.35	5.67
6 Rooms	6.91	6.14	3.53	5.79
Average 3 to 6 Rooms	6.68	5.91	3.29	5.48

AVERAGE WEEKLY RENT (UNFURNISHED) OF OCCUPIED TENANTED PRIVATE¹
 DWELLINGS, QUEENSLAND, CENSUS, 1961—continued

Description of Dwelling	Urban		Rural	All Queensland
	Metro-politan	Other Urban ²		
	\$	\$	\$	\$
<i>Houses—continued</i>				
Walls of Brick or Stone—				
3 Rooms	7.78	9.40	5.24	7.92
4 Rooms	7.30	8.65	3.88	7.44
5 Rooms	8.92	7.95	3.75	8.32
6 Rooms	10.62	8.22	6.00	9.60
Average 3 to 6 Rooms	9.09	8.26	4.49	8.52
Walls of Concrete—				
3 Rooms	7.38	8.02	4.50	7.32
4 Rooms	7.58	9.08	4.48	8.02
5 Rooms	8.40	8.82	6.60	8.43
6 Rooms	7.10	8.96	5.40	8.15
Average 3 to 6 Rooms	7.78	8.88	5.49	8.15
Walls of Fibro-cement—				
3 Rooms	5.22	5.32	3.99	4.80
4 Rooms	6.98	6.78	4.22	6.14
5 Rooms	6.95	7.22	4.77	6.69
6 Rooms	7.76	7.25	4.70	6.91
Average 3 to 6 Rooms	6.94	6.98	4.44	6.40
<i>Flats</i>				
Walls of Wood—				
3 Rooms	8.23	6.22	4.49	7.06
4 Rooms	8.52	6.72	4.60	7.34
5 Rooms	7.72	6.76	4.77	7.09
6 Rooms	9.00	7.06	4.67	7.62
Average 3 to 6 Rooms	8.28	6.64	4.62	7.23
Walls of Brick or Stone—				
3 Rooms	10.29	8.50	6.00	9.73
4 Rooms	11.45	8.71	1.50	10.52
5 Rooms	10.34	8.42	2.50	9.73
6 Rooms	11.10	7.32	..	9.97
Average 3 to 6 Rooms	10.85	8.48	2.88	10.08
Walls of Concrete—				
3 Rooms	7.56	8.24	4.17	8.03
4 Rooms	9.29	8.83	7.33	8.86
5 Rooms	7.66	9.06	5.00	8.73
6 Rooms	7.68	8.68	4.00	8.32
Average 3 to 6 Rooms	8.46	8.75	6.13	8.62
Walls of Fibro-cement—				
3 Rooms	8.54	8.02	4.98	8.12
4 Rooms	8.42	7.87	4.79	7.93
5 Rooms	8.64	8.13	4.51	8.19
6 Rooms	9.14	8.81	7.50	8.86
Average 3 to 6 Rooms	8.55	8.02	5.05	8.09

¹ Particulars of dwellings occupied by tenants of the Queensland Housing Commission are excluded. ² Including incorporated cities and towns and towns with 1,000 population or more not separately incorporated as cities or towns for purposes of local government but whose boundaries were specially determined for Census purposes.

5 PRICE FIXING

Under *The Profiteering Prevention Act of 1920*, a Commissioner of Prices was appointed to regulate the retail prices of staple foodstuffs not under the control of commodity boards, and of other commodities at his discretion. At the outbreak of war, regulations were made under the Commonwealth *National Security Act 1939*, and the control of prices became a Commonwealth function, the State Commissioner becoming the Deputy Commonwealth Prices Commissioner.

The State Government resumed price control on 6 September 1948 under *The Profiteering Prevention Act of 1948*. The Act was amended in certain particulars in 1954, 1957 and 1959, and is now cited as *The Profiteering Prevention Acts, 1948 to 1959*, and administered by the Commissioner of Prices.

Since 1948 a number of goods and services have been released from control. The principal items remaining under control are flour, bread, milk and cream, and petrol. In 1961 power to control milk and cream prices was transferred from the Commissioner of Prices to the Brisbane Milk Board (see page 327) which operates under the authority of *The Milk Supply Acts, 1952 to 1961*.

Chapter 12—EMPLOYMENT

1 INTRODUCTION

The statistics of employment given in this chapter are based on data derived from the various Censuses, the Occupation Survey of 1945, and estimates derived from other sources. Statistics of trade unions and the operations of the State Industrial Court and Conciliation and Arbitration Commission follow in section 4. The section on wages describes the principles followed by both the State and Commonwealth industrial tribunals in prescribing "basic" wage rates; these rates, average wages, and award wages for a number of the main occupations are given also. This is followed by information on hours and regulation of working conditions. The remainder of the chapter deals with apprenticeship, workers' compensation, and unemployment benefits. (Details of mining and factory employment are given in Chapter 7, and of transport employment in Chapter 8.)

2 WORKING POPULATION

Industries and Occupations—The working population may be classified in two ways according to two distinct concepts, by *industry* and by *occupation*. Occupation, which is personal to the individual, is defined as the kind of work that a member of the working population personally performs. Industry is defined as any single branch of productive activity, trade, or service in which the individual carries on his or her occupation, and is determined by the nature of the product made or the service rendered by the business. Thus carpenters, labourers, or clerks working for a mining company are, industrially, engaged in mining. But a man who is by occupation a miner, working for a sewerage construction authority, is industrially classified under building and construction, and so forth.

With the increasing complexity of industry, persons of an increasing range of occupations will be found under one industrial heading, and persons of a given occupation will be found in a wide range of industries. In the 1933 Census of Australia, for the first time, this distinction was recognised, and two entirely separate tabulations of industries and occupations were made.

In the Census of 1921, and previously, only a single tabulation was made. This tabulation was on an industrial and not on an occupational basis, and it is possible to make comparisons of industrial classification over a period of years. However, in these earlier years the word "occupation" was used to designate what we now describe as industry. Unless recognised, this is a source of confusion.

Industry—The following table shows the main groups of industry for the male and female population of Queensland at 30 June 1961 compared with 1954. For industry groups Finance and Property, Public Authority (n.e.i.) and Defence Services, and Community and Business Services (including Professional) the figures derived from the 1954 classification have been adjusted to the classification used in 1961.

The numerically largest industry group in 1961 was Manufacturing which absorbed 111,875 persons (93,202 males and 18,673 females) and represented 19.1 per cent of the total work force (20.6 per cent in 1954). This was followed by Primary Production, 17.4 per cent of the total work force (20.4 per cent in 1954); Commerce, 16.5 per cent (15.1 per cent in 1954); Building and Construction, 9.7 per cent (9.4 per cent in 1954); Community and Business Services (including Professional), 9.5 per cent (7.9 per cent in 1954); and Transport and Storage, 7.0 per cent (7.5 per cent in 1954).

There were significant increases since 1954 in the number of persons engaged in Finance and Property, Community and Business Services (including Professional), Electricity, Gas, Water and Sanitary Services, and Commerce. These groups grew by 40.9 per cent; 32.2 per cent; 24.5 per cent; and 20.7 per cent respectively which was substantially higher than the increase in the total work force of 10.4 per cent. There was a decrease of 6.1 per cent since 1954 in the number of persons engaged in Primary Production.

INDUSTRY OF THE POPULATION, QUEENSLAND

Industry Group	Census 30 June 1954			Census 30 June 1961			Increase 1954- 1961
	Males	Fe- males	Total	Males	Fe- males	Total	
Primary Production ..	100,932	7,306	108,238	92,553	9,114	101,667	-6,571
Mining and Quarrying ..	9,109	170	9,279	10,179	350	10,529	1,250
Manufacturing	90,838	18,405	109,243	93,202	18,673	111,875	2,632
Electricity, Gas, Water and Sanitary Services ¹	7,406	411	7,817	9,180	555	9,735	1,918
Building and Construction	49,579	460	50,039	55,561	905	56,466	6,427
Transport and Storage ..	37,602	2,175	39,777	38,268	2,557	40,825	1,048
Communication	9,163	2,505	11,668	10,370	2,809	13,179	1,511
Finance and Property ..	8,259	4,209	12,468	11,235	6,329	17,564	5,096
Commerce	53,864	25,990	79,854	63,470	32,942	96,412	16,558
Public Authority (n.e.i.) and Defence Services	16,823	4,067	20,890	18,992	4,465	23,457	2,567
Community, Business Ser- vices (incl Professional) ²	19,638	22,340	41,978	25,570	29,931	55,501	13,523
Amusement, Hotels, Cafes, Personal Service, &c ..	13,123	20,054	33,177	14,718	21,200	35,918	2,741
Other Industries and Industries Inadequately Described or Not Stated	3,881	1,545	5,426	7,780	4,088	11,868	6,442
Total in Work Force	420,217	109,637	529,854	451,078	133,918	584,996	55,142
Persons not in Work Force	256,035	532,370	788,405	323,501	610,331	933,832	145,427
Grand Total ..	676,252	642,007	1,318,259	774,579	744,249	1,518,828	200,569

¹ Production, supply, and maintenance. ² Including police, fire brigades, hospitals, medical and dental services, education, and business services such as consultant engineering and surveying, accountancy and auditing, industrial and trade associations, advertising, &c.

The following table shows the working population of Queensland according to the type of industry to which each person in the work force belonged at the time of the 1961 Census.

INDUSTRY OF THE POPULATION, QUEENSLAND, CENSUS 30 JUNE 1961

Industry	Males	Females	Total
Primary Production—			
<i>Fishing</i>	1,735	27	1,762
<i>Hunting and Trapping</i>	237	8	245
<i>Rural Industries</i>	87,158	9,054	96,212
<i>Sugar Growing</i>	16,912	764	17,676
<i>Grazing</i>	23,138	2,727	25,865
<i>Dairying</i>	21,756	3,267	25,023
<i>Other</i>	25,352	2,296	27,648
<i>Forestry</i>	3,423	25	3,448
Mining and Quarrying—			
<i>Mining (incl Open-cut Mining)</i>	9,791	340	10,131
<i>Silver, Lead, and Zinc Mining</i>	3,016	177	3,193
<i>Coal Mining</i>	3,369	23	3,392
<i>Other</i>	3,406	140	3,546
<i>Quarrying</i>	388	10	398
Manufacturing—			
<i>Cement, Bricks, Glass, and Stone</i>	3,905	218	4,123
<i>Concrete and Cement Products</i>	801	53	854
<i>Bricks, Tiles, Pottery, and Other Clay Products</i>	1,170	53	1,223
<i>Other</i>	1,934	112	2,046
<i>Products of Petroleum and Coal (excl Chemical and Gasworks)</i> ..	175	10	185
<i>Petrol and Other Petroleum Products</i>	79	3	82
<i>Other</i>	96	7	103
<i>Founding, Engineering, and Metal Working</i>	18,495	1,978	20,473
<i>Iron and Steel Founding</i>	799	17	816
<i>Builders' Hardware</i>	669	171	840
<i>Agricultural & Earthmoving Machines (incl Tractors)</i> ..	1,282	118	1,400
<i>Refrigerators, Air Conditioning & Space Heating Equipment</i> ..	1,050	107	1,157
<i>General Engineering</i>	4,223	345	4,568
<i>Radio, TV, and Electronic Apparatus (incl Valves, excl Cabinets)</i>	683	93	776
<i>Other</i>	9,789	1,127	10,916
<i>Manufacture, Assembly, and Repair of Ships, Vehicles, Parts, and Accessories</i>	14,903	451	15,354
<i>Railway Locos, Rolling Stock, & Tram Cars (incl Rway Workshops)</i>	7,118	54	7,172
<i>Motor Engineering</i>	3,113	153	3,266
<i>Motor Bodies, Caravans, and Trailers</i>	1,890	103	1,993
<i>Other</i>	2,782	141	2,923
<i>Yarns, Textiles, and Articles Thereof (excl Clothing and Furnishing Drapery)</i>	1,281	1,091	2,372
<i>Wool, Cotton, Silk, and Synthetic Fibre</i>	751	855	1,606
<i>Other</i>	530	236	766
<i>Clothing and Knitted Goods (incl Needle Working)</i>	1,048	5,380	6,428
<i>Clothing (undefined)</i>	289	1,939	2,228
<i>Outer Clothing, Waterproof & Oilskin Clothing</i>	543	2,307	2,850
<i>Other</i>	216	1,134	1,350

INDUSTRY OF THE POPULATION, QUEENSLAND, CENSUS 30 JUNE 1961—*contd*

Industry	Males	Females	Total
Manufacturing—continued—			
<i>Boots, Shoes, and Accessories (other than Rubber)</i>	1,059	467	1,526
<i>Food, Drink, and Tobacco</i>	26,831	4,372	31,203
Slaughtering and Carcase Butchering	2,970	95	3,065
Meat Freezing, Preserving, and Canning	5,401	697	6,098
Bread, Cakes, and Pastry	2,606	696	3,302
Sugar Milling and Refining	7,171	224	7,395
Other	8,683	2,660	11,343
<i>Sawmilling and Manufacture of Wood Products (other than Furniture)</i>	9,403	532	9,935
Sawmilling	6,395	294	6,689
Joinery, Sashes, and Doors	1,714	59	1,773
Other	1,294	179	1,473
<i>Furniture and Fittings (other than Metal), Bedding, and Furnishing</i>			
Drapery	3,109	405	3,514
Cabinets and Furniture (other than Metal)	2,393	178	2,571
Other	716	227	943
<i>Paper and Paper Products, Printing, Packaging, Bookbinding, and Photography</i>	6,067	2,240	8,307
Newspapers and Periodicals	2,380	556	2,936
Job and General Printing	2,258	850	3,108
Other	1,429	834	2,263
<i>Chemicals, Dyes, Explosives, Paints, & Non-mineral Oils</i>	2,243	483	2,726
<i>Jewellery, Watchmaking, Electroplating, & Minting</i>	506	52	558
<i>Preparations of Skins & Leather; Goods of Leather & Leather Substitutes (other than Clothing & Footwear)</i>	934	159	1,093
<i>Rubber Goods</i>	1,981	421	2,402
Rubber Goods (other than Clothing)	1,324	358	1,682
Vulcanising and Tyre Retreading	657	63	720
<i>Musical, Surgical, & Scientific Instruments & Apparatus</i>	374	69	443
<i>Plastic Products (n.e.i.)</i>	270	77	347
<i>Other Manufacturing</i>	413	131	544
<i>Manufacturing Undefined</i>	205	137	342
Electricity, Gas, Water, and Sanitary Services (Production, Supply, and Maintenance)—			
<i>Gas and Electricity</i>	6,538	528	7,066
<i>Water Supply, Sewerage, &c</i>	2,642	27	2,669
Building and Construction—			
<i>Construction and Repair of Buildings</i>	30,948	683	31,631
<i>Construction Works (other than Buildings)</i>	24,613	222	24,835
Roads and Bridges (incl Maintenance)	7,920	70	7,990
Railway & Tramway Permanent Way (incl Maintenance)	6,132	8	6,140
Other	10,561	144	10,705
Transport and Storage—			
<i>Road Transport</i>	14,620	946	15,566
Taxi and Hire-car Services	2,455	159	2,614
Carrying & Cartage Services (incl Mail Contracting)	8,387	611	8,998
Other	3,778	176	3,954

INDUSTRY OF THE POPULATION, QUEENSLAND, CENSUS 30 JUNE 1961—*contd*

Industry	Males	Females	Total
Transport and Storage—<i>continued</i>—			
<i>Shipping</i>	2,822	236	3,058
Coastal and Oversea Shipping	2,257	205	2,462
Other	565	31	596
<i>Loading and Discharging Vessels</i>	4,314	52	4,366
<i>Rail and Air Transport</i>	16,220	1,303	17,523
Rail Services	14,645	971	15,616
Air Transport (incl Maintenance of Aircraft)	1,575	332	1,907
<i>Storage</i>	292	20	312
Communication—			
<i>Post, Telegraph, & Telephone Services (incl Construction & Maintenance of Telegraph & Telephone Lines)</i>	10,300	2,807	13,107
<i>Radio Communication (not Broadcasting) & Cable Services</i>	63	1	64
<i>Other</i>	7	1	8
Finance and Property—			
<i>Banking</i>	5,119	2,501	7,620
<i>Insurance</i>	3,349	2,132	5,481
<i>Other Finance and Property</i>	2,767	1,696	4,463
Real Estate, Valuing, and Auctioneering	1,911	674	2,585
Hire Purchase, Instalment Credit, and Cash Order Companies	428	536	964
Other	428	486	914
Commerce—			
<i>Wholesale Trade</i>	20,834	6,054	26,888
Food Dealing	4,324	1,221	5,545
Timber and Other Building Materials Dealing	1,533	300	1,833
Petroleum Products Dealing	2,725	402	3,127
Motor Vehicles and Accessories Distributors	1,416	351	1,767
Other	10,836	3,780	14,616
<i>Livestock and Primary Produce Dealing, &c</i>	3,896	1,141	5,037
<i>Retail Trade</i>	38,740	25,747	64,487
Department and General Stores	3,876	6,067	9,943
Drapery, Clothing, and Footwear Dealing	2,532	4,223	6,755
Crockery, Hardware, & Electrical Appliances Dealing	3,851	1,407	5,258
Food Dealing	12,320	6,744	19,064
Drugs and Chemicals (incl Cosmetics) Dealing	1,203	1,447	2,650
Motor Vehicles & Accessories Dealing (incl Petrol Selling, Garages, and Service Stations)	10,174	1,722	11,896
Other	4,784	4,137	8,921
Public Authority (n.e.i.) and Defence Services—			
<i>Public Authority Activities (n.e.i.)</i>	12,441	4,182	16,623
Cwealth, State, & Semi-governmental Activities (n.e.i.)	10,285	3,310	13,595
Local Government Activities (n.e.i.)	2,140	849	2,989
Other	16	23	39
<i>Defence: Enlisted Personnel</i>	5,809	161	5,970
Army	3,315	87	3,402
Navy	580	14	594
Air Force	1,912	60	1,972
Other	2	..	2
<i>Defence: Civilian Employees</i>	742	122	864

INDUSTRY OF THE POPULATION, QUEENSLAND, CENSUS 30 JUNE 1961—*contd*

Industry	Males	Females	Total
Community & Business Services (incl Professional)—			
<i>Law, Order, and Public Safety</i>	4,974	1,373	6,347
Police	2,823	67	2,890
Legal Profession (Private Practice)	997	1,264	2,261
Fire Brigades	849	13	862
Other	305	29	334
<i>Religion and Social Welfare</i>	2,505	1,794	4,299
Religion	1,735	532	2,267
Benevolent Institutions (other than Hospitals) excl Inmates ..	338	820	1,158
Other	432	442	874
<i>Health, Hospitals, &c</i>	6,850	14,949	21,799
Hospitals (other than Mental)	3,181	10,963	14,144
Mental Hospitals	964	582	1,546
Medicine (Private Practice)	970	1,187	2,157
Dentistry (Private Practice)	645	571	1,216
Other	1,090	1,646	2,736
<i>Education</i>	7,698	9,518	17,216
Kindergarten, Primary and Secondary Schools, and Teachers'			
Colleges	5,800	7,750	13,550
Universities	862	581	1,443
Other	1,036	1,187	2,223
<i>Other Community & Business Services (incl Professional)</i>	3,543	2,297	5,840
Accountancy and Auditing	1,438	1,106	2,544
Other	2,105	1,191	3,296
Amusement, Hotels and Other Accommodation, Cafés, Personal Service, &c—			
<i>Amusement, Sport, and Recreation</i>	4,880	1,672	6,552
Motion Picture Production & Picture Theatres	829	511	1,340
Radio and TV Broadcasting (incl Technical Service)	695	381	1,076
Racing and Other Professional Sport	1,381	69	1,450
Other	1,975	711	2,686
<i>Private Domestic Service</i>	559	4,983	5,542
<i>Hotels, Boarding Houses, and Other Accommodation and Restaurants</i>	6,388	11,719	18,107
Licensed Hotels (incl Hotel-Motels)	3,150	5,798	8,948
Boarding and Lodging Houses	634	2,118	2,752
Restaurants and Tea Rooms	1,641	2,953	4,594
Other	963	850	1,813
<i>Other Personal Services</i>	2,891	2,826	5,717
Laundries, Job Dyeing, and Dry Cleaning	997	1,057	2,054
Hairdressing, Manicure, and Beauty Parlours	1,105	1,505	2,610
Other	789	264	1,053
Other—			
<i>Other Industries</i>	8	6	14
<i>Industry Inadequately Described or Not Stated</i>	7,772	4,082	11,854
Total in Work Force	451,078	133,918	584,996

Occupations—The next table shows occupations, according to the principles set out on page 361, of the working population of Queensland at the 1961 Census. Occupations were not tabulated for the 1954 Census, largely because of the difficulties previously experienced in preparing a satisfactory classification of occupations. The classification used for the 1961 Census follows the principles and structure of the International Standard Classification of Occupations, but has been adapted to fit, as far as practicable, the known occupational structure of the Australian work force.

OCCUPATIONS OF THE POPULATION, QUEENSLAND, CENSUS 30 JUNE 1961

Occupation	Males	Females	Total
<i>Professional, Technical, and Related Workers</i>	24,542	18,947	43,489
Architects, Engineers, and Surveyors	2,789	8	2,797
Chemists, Physicists, Geologists, and other Physical Scientists	875	73	948
Biologists, Veterinarians, Agronomists, and Related Scientists	709	45	754
Medical Practitioners and Dentists	1,864	168	2,032
Nurses, incl Probationers and Trainees	674	8,631	9,305
Professional Medical Workers, n.e.i., and Medical Technicians	1,389	558	1,947
Teachers	6,050	7,138	13,188
Clergy and Related Members of Religious Orders	1,694	412	2,106
Law Professionals	786	11	797
Artists, Entertainers, Writers, and Related Workers	1,721	875	2,596
Draftsmen and Technicians, n.e.i.	3,610	601	4,211
Other Professional, Technical, and Related Workers	2,381	427	2,808
<i>Administrative, Executive, and Managerial Workers</i>	33,154	6,279	39,433
Administrators and Executive Officials, Government, n.e.i.	1,691	24	1,715
Employers, Workers on Own Account, Directors, and Managers, n.e.i.	31,463	6,255	37,718
<i>Clerical Workers</i>	31,855	37,186	69,041
Book-keepers and Cashiers	2,605	1,921	4,526
Stenographers and Typists .. .. .	..	11,405	11,405
Other Clerical Workers	29,250	23,860	53,110
<i>Sales Workers</i>	26,369	18,546	44,915
Insurance, Real Estate Salesmen, Saleswomen, Auctioneers and Valuers	1,640	50	1,690
Commercial Travellers and Manufacturers' Agents	4,468	59	4,527
Proprietors and Shop-keepers Working on Own Account, n.e.i., Retail and Wholesale Trade Salesmen, Saleswomen, Shop Assistants, and Related Workers	20,261	18,437	38,698
<i>Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Timber Getters, and Related Workers</i>	92,910	8,280	101,190
Farmers and Farm Managers	49,742	5,936	55,678
Farm Workers, n.e.i.	37,838	2,316	40,154
Wool Classers	422	..	422
Hunters and Trappers	266	8	274
Fishermen and Related Workers	1,419	18	1,437
Timber Getters and Other Forestry Workers	3,223	2	3,225

OCCUPATIONS OF THE POPULATION, QUEENSLAND, CENSUS 30 JUNE 1961—
continued

Occupation	Males	Females	Total
<i>Miners, Quarrymen, and Related Workers</i>			
Miners and Quarrymen	6,075	3	6,078
Well Drillers and Related Workers	5,394	3	5,397
Mineral Treaters	389	..	389
	292	..	292
<i>Workers in Transport & Communication Occupations</i>	36,402	3,492	39,894
Deck Officers, Engineer Officers, and Pilots, Ship	575	1	576
Deck and Engine Room Hands, Ship; Barge Crews and Boatmen	1,389	..	1,389
Aircraft Pilots, Navigators, and Flight Engineers	247	1	248
Drivers and Firemen, Railway	3,755	..	3,755
Drivers, Road Transport	19,622	53	19,675
Guards and Conductors, Railway	1,012	..	1,012
Inspectors, Supervisors, Traffic Controllers, and Despatchers, Transport	3,760	327	4,087
Telephone, Telegraph, and Related Telecommunication Operators	436	2,577	3,013
Postmasters, Postmistresses, Postmen, and Messengers	3,499	449	3,948
Workers in Transport and Communication Occupations, n.e.i.	2,107	84	2,191
<i>Craftsmen, Production-Process Workers, and Labourers, n.e.i.</i> ..	172,448	12,969	185,417
Spinners, Weavers, Knitters, Dyers, and Related Workers	531	736	1,267
Tailors, Cutters, Furriers, and Related Workers	1,612	5,792	7,404
Leather Cutters, Lasters, and Sewers (except Gloves and Garments), and Related Workers	1,309	491	1,800
Furnacemen, Rollers, Drawers, Moulders, and Related Metal Making and Treating Workers	1,812	..	1,812
Precision Instrument Makers, Watchmakers, Jewellers, and Related Workers	1,414	49	1,463
Toolmakers, Machinists, Plumbers, Welders, Platers, and Related Workers	33,728	135	33,863
Electricians and Related Electric and Electronic Workers	12,522	47	12,569
Metal Makers, Metal Workers, and Electrical Production Process Workers, n.e.i.	4,787	266	5,053
Carpenters, Joiners, Cabinetmakers, and Related Workers	21,305	200	21,505
Painters and Decorators	5,987	30	6,017
Bricklayers, Plasterers, and Construction Workers, n.e.i.	11,371	..	11,371
Compositors, Pressmen, Engravers, Bookbinders, and Related Workers	2,977	708	3,685
Potters, Kilnmen, Glass and Clay Formers, and Related Workers	687	29	716
Millers, Bakers, Brewmasters, and Related Food and Beverage Workers	16,049	1,811	17,860
Chemical and Related Process Workers	1,015	101	1,116
Tobacco Preparers and Tobacco Product Makers	61	45	106
Craftsmen and Production-Process Workers, n.e.i.	2,491	751	3,242
Packers, Labellers, and Related Workers	711	1,590	2,301
Stationary Engine, Excavating, Lifting Equipment Operators, and Related Workers	7,912	..	7,912
Waterside Workers and Related Freight Handlers	12,835	188	13,023
Labourers, n.e.i.	31,332	..	31,332

OCCUPATIONS OF THE POPULATION, QUEENSLAND, CENSUS 30 JUNE 1961—
continued

Occupation	Males	Females	Total
<i>Service, Sport, and Recreation Workers</i>	17,062	25,029	42,091
Fire Brigade Men, Policemen, Policewomen, Protective Service, and Related Workers	4,805	58	4,863
Housekeepers, Cooks, Maids, and Related Workers	2,276	14,185	16,461
Waiters, Waitresses, Bartenders	1,171	4,281	5,452
Building Caretakers, Cleaners	2,450	1,904	4,354
Barbers, Hairdressers, Beauticians, and Related Workers	1,063	1,430	2,493
Launderers, Dry Cleaners, and Pressers	882	1,454	2,336
Athletes, Sportsmen, and Related Workers	608	23	631
Photographers and Related Camera Operators	358	101	459
Embalmers and Undertakers	83	..	83
Service, Sport, Recreation Workers, n.e.i.	3,366	1,593	4,959
<i>Members of Armed Services, Enlisted Personnel</i>	5,809	161	5,970
<i>Occupation Inadequately Described or Not Stated</i>	4,452	3,026	7,478
Total Persons in the Work Force	451,078	133,918	584,996
Persons Not in the Work Force	323,501	610,331	933,832
Grand Total	774,579	744,249	1,518,828

Occupational Status—The following table gives details of the Occupational Status of the population of Queensland at 30 June 1961, compared with the 1954 Census. It shows the capacity in which persons were engaged in the work force, whether as employer, employee, not at work, &c, as well as particulars of those persons not in the work force.

Of the total persons in the work force at 30 June 1961, 75.0 per cent were employees (76.5 per cent in 1954); 11.6 per cent self-employed (12.6 per cent in 1954); 7.4 per cent employers (7.9 per cent in 1954); 0.8 per cent helpers, not receiving wages (1.2 per cent in 1954); and 5.1 per cent were temporarily not working (1.9 per cent in 1954).

There was a higher percentage of dependent population (i.e. persons not in the work force) to total population in 1961 (61.5 per cent) than in 1954 (59.8 per cent). The increase since 1954 in the number of persons not in the work force was 18.4 per cent compared with an increase of those in the work force of 10.4 per cent. The proportion of full-time students or children attending school to total population was greater in 1961 than in 1954 (21.2 per cent and 18.5 per cent respectively).

OCCUPATIONAL STATUS OF POPULATION, QUEENSLAND

Occupational Status	Census 30 June 1954			Census 30 June 1961			Increase 1954- 1961
	Males	Fe- males	Total	Males	Fe- males	Total	
In Work Force—							
At Work—							
Employer	36,692	4,975	41,667	36,214	7,255	43,469	1,802
Self Employed ..	59,069	7,398	66,467	57,994	9,812	67,806	1,339
Employee	311,872	92,241	404,113	330,569	108,378	438,947	34,834
Helper (not on Wage or Salary) ..	4,226	1,971	6,197	3,201	1,632	4,833	-1,364
Total at Work ..	411,859	106,585	518,444	427,978	127,077	555,055	36,611
Not at Work¹—							
Unable to Secure Employment ..	2,033	792	2,825	14,331	4,481	18,812	15,987
Temporarily Laid Off	881	237	1,118	2,396	484	2,880	1,762
Sickness or Accident	2,290	717	3,007	3,762	989	4,751	1,744
Changing Jobs ..	1,690	658	2,348	1,865	659	2,524	176
Other and Not Stated	557	193	750	746	228	974	224
Total Not at Work	7,451	2,597	10,048	23,100	6,841	29,941	19,893
Not Stated	907	455	1,362	.. ²	.. ²	.. ²	-1,362
Total in Work Force	420,217	109,637	529,854	451,078	133,918	584,996	55,142
Not in Work Force—							
Child Not at School ..	81,807	78,109	159,916	92,715	87,801	180,516	20,600
Full-time Student or Child at School ..	124,930	118,396	243,326	167,552	154,858	322,410	79,084
Independent Means, including "Retired" Home Duties	9,500	8,064	17,564	9,804	8,592	18,396	832
.. ..	..	277,033	277,033	..	286,888	286,888	9,855
Pensioner or Annuitant	31,364	44,599	75,963	44,232	64,921	109,153	33,190
Inmate of Institution	4,955	3,700	8,655	5,579	4,039	9,618	963
Other	3,479	2,469	5,948	3,619	3,232	6,851	903
Total Not in Work Force	256,035	532,370	788,405	323,501	610,331	933,832	145,427
Grand Total ..	676,252	642,007	1,318,259	774,579	744,249	1,518,828	200,569

¹ Including casual and seasonal workers not actually in a job at the time of the Census. ² In processing the 1961 Census data, an occupational status was allocated prior to tabulation in all instances where this information was not stated.

3 PERSONS AT WORK

Persons in Full-time Work in Industries—The following table gives estimates of the number of persons, including defence forces and national servicemen, in full-time employment at various dates since 1933.

Unemployed are excluded throughout. In 1933 there was a large number of part-time workers, and one-third of these have been deducted to obtain the estimates of numbers in terms of full-time employment. Workers for no wages are assumed to be fully engaged.

The 1939 estimates were based on the National Register of 1939 and other relevant statistics. Figures for other years are from the respective Censuses.

PERSONS AT WORK, QUEENSLAND

Industry Group	June 1933	July 1939	June 1947	June 1954	June 1961
Primary (excl Mining)	106,900	116,000	102,700	107,300	97,200
Mining	7,400	10,100	7,800	9,200	10,200
Manufacturing ¹	49,900	70,700	91,800	113,700	114,200
Building and Construction ²	18,000	27,900	41,000	51,600	55,500
Transport and Communication ² ..	33,500	36,400	46,800	51,200	53,100
Property and Finance	6,400	6,400	10,000	12,800	17,500
Commerce	43,100	52,400	58,000	79,300	94,300
Public Administration, Professions, Entertainment	31,800	39,400	55,900	68,000	85,000
Personal and Domestic	29,900	36,700	28,800	26,700	28,100
Total at Work	326,900	396,000	442,800	519,800	555,100

¹ Including electricity and gas. ² At the first two dates shown, railway and tramway maintenance workers were included with Transport and Communication; in 1947, 1954, and 1961 they were included with Building and Construction which also includes water and sewerage construction and maintenance workers throughout.

Fluctuations in Volume of Employment—The figures in the table on the next page cover all persons in civilian work in Queensland whether as employees, employers, self-employed, or full-time helpers. They are based on estimates derived from a number of sources.

Estimates of the total number of employees are based primarily on statistics of wage and salary earners (excluding employees in rural industry and private domestics) published monthly by the Bureau of Census and Statistics, Canberra. These statistics are obtained from three main sources:—(i) current pay-roll tax returns; (ii) current monthly returns from governmental bodies; and (iii) some other direct records of employment (e.g., hospitals). The figures thus obtained are supplemented by estimates for the number of employees outside the coverage of the sources mentioned.

As the Bureau's statistics of wage and salary earners do not include employees in rural industry or private domestics, estimates for these are added to obtain an estimated total figure for all employees in work in Queensland. The estimates of rural workers and private domestics are based mainly on information obtained from general population Censuses and from annual collections of agricultural, dairying, and pastoral statistics.

Information obtained from Censuses of population is also the main source for estimates of the number of employers and self-employed persons and helpers not receiving wages included in the estimated total of persons in civilian employment in Queensland.

The following table contains a series of estimates of employment in Queensland which has been related to basic data derived from the population Censuses of June 1954 and June 1961.

PERSONS IN CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT, QUEENSLAND

Period	Wage and Salary Earners		Employers, Self-employed, and Helpers not in Receipt of Wage or Salary	Total
	Excl Rural Industry and Private Domestic Service	Total		
Year ¹ —				
1955-56	367,500	412,400	115,600	528,000
1956-57	373,800	417,700	115,900	533,600
1957-58	373,900	418,300	116,200	534,500
1958-59	382,200	426,000	115,300	541,300
1959-60	388,700	430,800	115,000	545,800
1960-61	394,700	435,300	115,700	551,000
1961-62	389,300	428,600	116,700	545,300
1962-63	401,500	440,800	117,000	557,800
1963-64	421,200	460,300	117,100	577,400
1964-65	440,800	479,100	117,300	596,400
Quarter ¹ —				
1st, 1965	440,800	478,600	117,300	595,900
2nd, 1965	450,000	487,500	117,500	605,000
3rd, 1965	454,400	492,700	117,800	610,600
4th, 1965	452,500	489,800	118,000	607,700

¹ Monthly averages.

While Queensland experiences fluctuations in employment due to economic conditions as do the other States, most of its unemployment results from the temporary displacement of labour from seasonal industries.

During 1964-65 the number of persons receiving Commonwealth unemployment benefit in Queensland ranged from 1,550 at the end of September 1964 to 4,541 at the end of January 1965. (For further particulars and statistics of unemployment benefits, see page 396.)

Wage and Salary Earners (excluding Rural and Private Domestic) in Employment—As outlined above, estimates are prepared each month of the total number of wage and salary earners, excluding those in rural industry and in private domestic service, in employment in each State. Fluctuations in such employment in Queensland are shown for the various industries in the table on the next page. Details for all States are published in the monthly bulletin *Employment and Unemployment*.

WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS IN CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT, QUEENSLAND
(Excluding Rural Industry and Private Domestic Service)

Industry Group	June 1962	June 1963	June 1964	June 1965	June 1966
MALES (THOUSANDS)					
Forestry, Fishing, and Trapping	3.8	3.9	3.3	3.7	3.5
Mining and Quarrying	9.0	9.5	9.4	9.4	10.4
Manufacturing, &c	85.6	88.9	94.4	98.8	99.3
Electricity, Gas, Water, & Sanitary Services	9.4	9.3	9.4	9.5	9.8
Building and Construction	42.9	44.6	45.0	45.3	47.6
Transport and Storage	28.1	27.8	28.5	29.1	29.4
Communication	10.3	10.3	10.5	10.8	11.0
Retail Trade	25.1	26.7	28.5	30.1	30.4
Finance and Other Commerce	34.7	36.0	38.2	40.7	41.5
Public Authority, n.e.i.	14.5	15.0	15.8	16.3	17.2
Health, Hospitals, &c	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.8
Education	8.1	8.7	9.1	9.5	9.9
Other Industries	17.5	18.3	19.1	20.2	20.9
All Industries	294.5	304.5	316.8	329.1	336.7
FEMALES (THOUSANDS)					
Manufacturing, &c	17.5	18.3	19.3	20.8	21.4
Transport and Storage	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.6
Communication	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.9	3.0
Retail Trade	20.2	20.9	22.6	24.2	25.4
Finance and Other Commerce	13.3	13.7	14.9	15.9	16.5
Public Authority, n.e.i.	4.9	5.1	5.3	5.6	6.1
Health, Hospitals, &c	14.8	15.4	16.1	16.5	16.9
Education	9.9	10.4	10.9	11.2	11.9
Other Industries ¹	19.1	20.0	21.1	23.6	25.0
All Industries	104.7	108.9	115.5	123.1	128.8
TOTAL (THOUSANDS)					
Forestry, Fishing, and Trapping	3.8	3.9	3.3	3.7	3.5
Mining and Quarrying	9.3	9.9	9.9	9.9	10.9
Manufacturing, &c	103.1	107.2	113.6	119.6	120.7
Electricity, Gas, Water, & Sanitary Services	10.0	10.0	10.1	10.2	10.7
Building and Construction	43.4	45.2	45.6	46.0	48.3
Transport and Storage	30.4	30.1	30.9	31.6	31.9
Communication	13.0	13.1	13.3	13.6	14.0
Retail Trade	45.3	47.6	51.1	54.3	55.8
Finance and Other Commerce	48.0	49.7	53.1	56.6	58.0
Public Authority, n.e.i.	19.4	20.1	21.1	22.0	23.3
Health, Hospitals, &c	20.3	21.0	21.8	22.3	22.8
Education	18.0	19.1	20.0	20.7	21.8
Other Industries	35.2	36.6	38.4	41.8	43.8
All Industries	399.2	413.4	432.3	452.2	465.5

¹ Including small numbers of females in the extra groups shown for males. These are included in their correct groups in the total figures.

Employment of wage and salary earners (excluding rural and private domestic) is shown for each State in the following table.

WAGE AND SALARY EARNERS IN CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT, AUSTRALIA
(Excluding Rural Industry and Private Domestic Service)

State	June 1962	June 1963	June 1964	June 1965	June 1966
MALES (THOUSANDS)					
New South Wales	894.2	914.2	947.7	976.9	996.7
Victoria	654.3	675.2	702.8	723.5	734.3
Queensland	294.5	304.5	316.8	329.1	336.7
South Australia	211.2	219.6	229.4	239.9	242.3
Western Australia	154.7	159.4	164.3	171.5	180.4
Tasmania	73.6	74.9	77.4	78.4	81.1
Australia ¹	2,308.0	2,376.2	2,469.3	2,553.1	2,608.0
FEMALES (THOUSANDS)					
New South Wales	359.0	370.8	390.7	412.6	427.1
Victoria	276.5	285.4	300.6	316.3	328.3
Queensland	104.7	108.9	115.5	123.1	128.8
South Australia	76.7	80.9	86.0	93.4	97.6
Western Australia	53.4	55.5	58.5	62.7	68.0
Tasmania	25.5	25.5	27.1	28.1	29.8
Australia ¹	905.5	938.6	991.4	1,051.0	1,096.4
TOTAL (THOUSANDS)					
New South Wales	1,253.2	1,285.0	1,338.4	1,389.5	1,423.8
Victoria	930.8	960.6	1,003.3	1,039.8	1,062.6
Queensland	399.2	413.4	432.3	452.2	465.5
South Australia	287.9	300.5	315.5	333.3	339.9
Western Australia	208.1	214.9	222.9	234.2	248.4
Tasmania	99.1	100.4	104.5	106.5	110.9
Australia ¹	3,213.5	3,314.8	3,460.7	3,604.1	3,704.4

¹ Including Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory.

4 INDUSTRIAL ARBITRATION AND TRADE UNIONS

Both Commonwealth and State Industrial Authorities enter into the field of industrial regulation in Queensland. Broadly, Commonwealth tribunals have jurisdiction over industrial matters which extend beyond the boundaries of any one State and over all matters affecting employees of the Commonwealth or any of its authorities. The Commonwealth tribunals are superior within their jurisdiction, but in Queensland Commonwealth awards are more limited in their application than in most other States. A survey carried out in May 1963 showed that, of approximately 333,000 employees included in the survey, 18.0 per cent were affected by Commonwealth awards, &c, 72.8 per cent by State awards, &c, and 9.2 per cent were not affected by awards, &c. Because of coverage difficulties, employees in rural industry and private domestic service were excluded from the survey.

Of all employees at work in Queensland at May 1963, it is estimated that approximately 54,000 males and 20,000 females worked

under Commonwealth awards, &c, 239,000 males and 80,000 females worked under State awards, &c, and 41,000 males and 14,000 females were not covered by any awards, &c.

State Industrial Authorities—State industrial authorities exercise jurisdiction over a large proportion of employment in Queensland, more than 70 per cent of all workers being employed under State awards.

The Industrial Court of Queensland was established in 1917 and operated as the sole State Industrial tribunal until May 1961. (The constitution and functions of the Court were described in the 1960 and earlier issues of the *Year Book*.) With the proclamation of *The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act of 1961*, which took effect from 2 May 1961, substantial changes were introduced. The new Act provided for the establishment of an Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Commission to carry out most of the arbitral functions of the Industrial Court, as previously constituted. The Industrial Court, itself, was preserved but with altered functions and structure. It is now largely judicial in character.

The Industrial Court has as President a Judge of the Supreme Court who, sitting alone, constitutes the Court, excepting in those cases where jurisdiction is conferred on the Full Industrial Court. The Full Court consists of the President and two Commissioners of the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Commission.

The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Commission consists of not more than five members. A Commissioner may sit alone or as a member of the Full Bench of the Commission which is constituted by not less than three members of the Commission. Any question before the Full Bench may be decided by a majority.

The Full Bench of the Commission may, among other things, make declarations as to the cost of living, the standard of living, the basic wage, and standard hours of work. It may make general rulings relating to any industrial matter after having given reasonable notice of its intention to do so, thus giving an opportunity for all interested persons to be heard.

The Commission may, in addition to declaring rates of pay, specify conditions of employment under each of its awards, including such matters as overtime rates; proportion of female workers to male workers, young workers to adult workers, apprentices and improvers to journeymen; and hours of work. It may also, notwithstanding the provisions of the Factories and Shops Act, fix the hours of trading for shops.

Under *The Apprenticeship Act of 1964*, the Commission is empowered to fix the percentage proportions of a tradesman's wages for ordinary time worked in any calling as the wages payable to an apprentice according to the year at apprenticeship for ordinary time worked by him.

The Commission may delegate to Industrial Magistrates, or to the Chief Industrial Inspector, the formulation of details regarding the application of its decisions. All Stipendiary Magistrates are deemed to be also Industrial Magistrates; and Clerks of the Court can be appointed to act as Industrial Magistrates.

The Court and Commission follow the usual legal procedure of relying on evidence submitted by litigants but are not limited to this procedure. Evidence may be admitted whether strictly legal or not. In proceedings before the Commission a party may be represented by counsel or solicitor only by consent of all parties; or, in cases before the Court, by leave of the Court.

Details of the business of the State industrial authorities during the last ten years are as follows.

STATE INDUSTRIAL COURT AND INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION

Nature of Business	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Applications ¹ for—										
New Awards, Variations, Recissions, Interpretations ..	536	459	498	501	719	567	295	845	589	605
Compulsory Conferences and References to Disputes ..	60	49	42	70	72	73	56	67	95	70
Exemptions from Long Service Leave Provisions	60	27	19	24	18	10	9	7	12	7
Injunctions and Restraint Orders	18	21	21	18	15	5	7	17	22	9
Miscellaneous, incl Deregis- trations, Apprentices, &c ..	45	13	15	28	20	33	12	17	115	53
Appeals to Industrial Commission from Decisions of—										
Industrial Commission ² ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Industrial Registrar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
Industrial Magistrates ³ ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..
Appeals to Industrial Court from Decisions of—										
Industrial Commission ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	5	9	5
Industrial Registrar ..	..	..	..	5	1	3	2	..	1	2
Industrial Magistrates under—										
Workers' Compensation Acts	3	7	9	8	13	8	9	8	8	9
Other Acts ³	35	51	24	14	17	14	15	25	11	12
Total Cases	757	627	628	668	875	714	409	993	863	772

¹ Applications were heard by the Industrial Court until 1 May 1961; after the reconstitution of the Court with new functions, they were heard by the newly-established Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Commission. ² Appeals heard by the full Commission against decisions of a single member. ³ Industrial Arbitration, Workers' Accommodation, and Apprentices and Minors Acts.

Commonwealth Industrial Authorities—The Commonwealth Parliament is empowered, under the Constitution, to make laws with respect to conciliation and arbitration for the prevention or settlement of industrial disputes extending beyond the limits of any one State. Such disputes are held to include any arising in relation to employment in an industry carried on by, or under the control of, the Commonwealth or an authority of the Commonwealth, whether or not the dispute extends beyond the limits of any one State. The *Conciliation and Arbitration Act 1904-1964* provides the authority under which the Commonwealth industrial tribunals operate. The Act covers the regulation of rates of wages, hours, and working conditions generally.

Amendments to the Act in 1956 separated the judicial functions and the conciliation and arbitration functions of the then existing Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration. The Commonwealth Industrial Court was established to carry out the judicial functions under the Act, and the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission to carry out the conciliation and arbitration functions.

The Commission is empowered to take steps for the prompt prevention or settlement of an industrial dispute by conciliation or, if necessary, arbitration. It may exercise its powers at its own discretion or on the application of a party. Commissioners may be assigned to deal with disputes relating to particular industries or to deal with a particular dispute. The Commission conducts hearings in all States.

Unions Registered in Queensland—In order that they may be represented in claims before the State Industrial Court and Commission, unions both of employees and employers must be registered under *The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Acts, 1961 to 1963*.

Particulars of employers' unions for five years are shown below.

EMPLOYERS' UNIONS REGISTERED IN QUEENSLAND

Name of Union	Membership in Queensland at 31 December				
	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Queensland Cane Growers'	7,062	6,971	6,953	7,709	7,905
Australian Sugar Producers' Association	5,672	5,715	5,641	5,680	5,913
United Graziers' Association of Qld ..	5,800	5,800	5,900	5,625	5,779
Queensland Retail Traders' Assn of Grocers, Drapers, and General Stores ..	2,700	2,800	2,875	2,809	2,804
Graziers' Assn of Sth Eastern Queensland	1,626	1,573	1,586	1,712	1,880
Queensland Branch, Australian Medical Association	1,450	1,460	1,494	1,553	1,643
Queensland Automobile Chamber of Commerce	1,305	1,404	1,470	1,571	1,626
Graziers' Assn of Central and Northern Queensland	1,438	1,476	1,541	1,493	1,552
Queensland Chamber of Manufactures ..	1,284	1,301	1,279	1,292	1,316
Queensland Shopkeepers' Association ..	1,381	1,414	1,265	1,281	1,194
Maranoa Graziers' Association	950	975	983	1,008	1,003
Other Unions	6,355	6,027	6,386	7,356	7,539
Total¹	37,023	36,916	37,373	39,089	40,154

¹ 32 unions in 1961, 1962, and 1963, 34 in 1964, and 35 in 1965.

Most unions of employees are also registered in this way. The few exceptions are those unions all of whose members are covered by awards of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission.

Particulars of the unions registered with the Queensland Industrial Court are shown in the following table.

EMPLOYEES' UNIONS REGISTERED IN QUEENSLAND

Name of Union	Membership in Queensland at 31 December				
	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Australian Workers'	72,114 ¹	69,662	69,122	70,976	69,390
Federated Clerks' (C. and S. Q.)	20,140	21,446	22,140	23,187	26,051
Queensland Shop Assistants'	16,423	16,524	17,358	17,718	17,673
Amalgamated Engineering	10,749	10,331	10,326	10,793	11,330
Federated Miscellaneous Workers' (Q.) ..	9,189	10,331	11,033	11,464	11,043
Transport Workers' (Q.)	8,634	9,109	9,468	10,500	10,411
Amlg Society of Carpenters and Joiners ..	10,500	10,000	10,000	10,116	10,000
Queensland Teachers'	7,847	8,236	8,410	8,455	9,018
Australasian Meat Industry (Q.)	11,151	10,260	10,210	8,913	8,931
Australian Railways (Q.)	10,747	10,480	9,630	9,507	8,857
Queensland State Service	6,825	7,259	7,689	8,040	8,499
Amalgamated Foodstuffs'	7,493	7,551	7,402	7,324	7,505
Fed Engine Drivers' and Firemen's (Q.) ..	6,593	6,527	6,662	6,894	7,083
Electrical Trades (Q.)	6,127	6,361	6,415	6,661	6,942
Federated Storemen and Packers' (Q.) ..	6,978	7,156	7,064	7,133	6,407
Australian Bank Officials' (Q.)	5,055	5,009	5,123	5,339	5,784
Royal Australian Nursing Federation (Q.)	3,712	4,771	5,309	5,839	5,769
Federated Clerks' (N.Q.)	4,339	4,273	4,316	4,631	4,687
Queensland Professional Officers'	3,326	3,519	3,750	4,060	4,307
Municipal Officers' (Q.)	3,597	3,789	3,832	3,982	4,061
Federated Ironworkers' (Q.)	3,020	2,933	3,261	3,882	4,061
Printing Industry (Q.)	3,574	3,740	3,824	3,837	4,018
Operative Painters' and Decorators' (Q.)	3,352	3,352	3,450	3,587	4,003
Sheet Metal Working (Q.)	2,359	2,596	3,333	3,104	4,000
Boilermakers' (Q.)	2,008	2,570	2,144	3,280	3,280
Queensland Railway Maintenance	3,513	3,105	3,102	3,103	3,100
Aust Builders' Labourers' Federation (Q.)	2,427	2,215	2,625	2,525	3,018
Clothing and Allied Trades (Q.)	2,729	2,745	3,214	2,882	2,946
Queensland Police	2,732	2,731	2,824	2,739	2,827
Federated Liquor and Allied Industries (Q.)	2,000	2,015	2,000	2,200	2,591
Australian Federated Union of Loco- motive Enginem (Q.)	2,669	2,541	2,477	2,476	2,421
Plumbers' and Gasfitters' (Q.)	2,111	2,233	2,211	2,299	2,380
Queensland Colliery	2,470	2,302	2,400	2,275	2,273
Vehicle Builders' Federation (Q.)	2,647	2,755	2,630	2,626	2,232
Theatrical and Amusement (Q.)	2,042	2,030	2,002	2,002	2,002
Federated Furnishing Trade (Q.)	3,237	3,792	1,829	1,699	1,647
Aust Tramway and Motor Omnibus Employees' (Brisbane)	1,785	1,774	1,690	1,590	1,597
Hospital Employees'	1,670	1,726	1,755	1,778	1,563
Queensland Railway Traffic	1,486	1,441	1,436	1,457	1,514
Commercial Travellers' (Q.)	1,271	1,282	1,319	1,344	1,401
Professional Musicians of Australia (Q.) ..	1,527	1,544	1,400	1,362	1,386
Association of Architects, Engineers, Surveyors, & Draughtsmen of Aust (Q.)	957	1,047	1,117	1,260	1,300
Bacon Factorjes	790	887	884	942	1,116
Railway Salaried Officers'	1,398	1,023	1,375	1,024	1,027
Queensland Railway Station-masters ..	1,061	1,030	1,018	990	1,012
United Operative Bricklayers' Society ..	950	950	950	950	1,000
Other Unions	8,000	7,689	8,567	8,171	9,025
Total ²	295,324	296,642	300,096	306,916	312,488

¹ Membership at May 1961.
77 in 1964, and 79 in 1965.

² 78 unions in 1961, 77 in 1962, 78 in 1963,

The following table shows, for five years, the membership of all trade unions in Queensland, grouped industrially. The number of separate unions operating in Queensland at December 1965 was 140, compared with 141 at the end of 1964. Membership figures shown in the table include members of unions wholly covered by Federal awards. The figures are therefore in excess of the numbers shown above as registered with the Queensland Industrial Court.

TRADE UNIONS, QUEENSLAND¹

Industry Group	Membership at 31 December (Thousands)				
	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Engineering, Metal Work, &c ..	26.5	25.5	26.4	28.4	29.9
Food, Drink, Tobacco, &c	34.4	33.6	33.9	34.7	33.7
Other Manufacturing	22.1	22.3	22.3	22.5	22.6
Building and Construction ..	21.5	21.9	22.8	22.8	23.7
Railway and Tramway Services ..	26.1	26.8	25.8	24.6	23.9
Road and Air Transport	9.4	9.8	10.2	11.4	11.4
Shipping and Stevedoring	5.1	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.8
Banking, Insurance, and Clerical ..	34.9	36.6	37.3	39.6	42.5
Wholesale and Retail	23.3	25.4	26.0	26.7	25.7
Public Administration	53.2	53.5	54.4	56.4	57.8
Other Industries	73.3	73.8	75.8	78.4	77.3
Total	329.8	334.0	339.4	350.6	353.3

¹ Australian trade union membership at December 1965 was 2,116,200. The number of separate unions operating was 334.

Industrial Disputes—The three tables following refer to industrial disputes involving stoppages of work of ten man-days or more. The workers involved indirectly are those who were out of work because of stoppages at their places of employment, but who themselves were not parties to the disputes.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES (INVOLVING STOPPAGE OF WORK), QUEENSLAND

Year	Disputes	Workers Involved			Working Days Lost	Total Estimated Loss of Wages
		Directly	Indirectly	Total		
	No	No	No	No	No	\$1,000
1956	269	112,409	2,973	115,382	238,812	1,631.2
1957	221	43,123	4,611	47,734	95,300	696.8
1958	203	60,208	2,024	62,232	87,866	687.4
1959	175	50,883	3,996	54,879	90,777	661.4
1960	173	155,073	3,566	158,639	153,061	1,189.4
1961	123	73,442	4,798	78,240	168,958	1,829.2
1962	175	33,445	8,321	41,766	75,951	598.8
1963	160	37,047	7,266	44,313	54,861	468.0
1964	198	84,951	7,745	92,696	157,571	1,453.4
1965	186	48,328	5,241	53,569	189,941	2,221.2

The next table shows a dissection according to main industry groups of industrial disputes which occurred in Queensland during 1965.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES BY INDUSTRY GROUPS, QUEENSLAND, 1965

Industry Group	Disputes	Workers Involved			Working Days Lost	Total Estimated Loss of Wages
		Directly	Indirectly	Total		
	No	No	No	No	No	\$1,000
Agriculture, Grazing, & .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coal Mining	23	1,935	..	1,935	3,157	35.0
Other Mining and Quarrying	2	307	1,543	1,850	119,440	1,530.0
Engineering, Metal Works, &	15	690	..	690	1,977	20.1
Food, Drink, and Tobacco	54	12,492	3,698	16,190	28,761	268.1
Other Manufacturing	3	456	..	456	1,019	9.5
Building and Construction	43	7,922	..	7,922	15,590	158.2
Railway and Tramway Services	8	2,713	..	2,713	2,550	22.5
Other Transport	4	197	..	197	693	6.7
Stevedoring	30	21,248	..	21,248	16,414	168.3
Other Industries ¹	4	368	..	368	340	2.7
Total	186	48,328	5,241	53,569	189,941	2,221.2

¹ Including Communication, Finance and Property, Wholesale and Retail Trade, Public Authority (n.e.i.), Community and Business Services, and Amusement, Hotels, Personal Service, &c.

A comparison with the other States of industrial disputes during 1965 is shown in the following table.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES (INVOLVING STOPPAGE OF WORK), AUSTRALIA, 1965

State	Disputes	Workers Involved			Working Days Lost	Total Estimated Loss of Wages
		Directly	Indirectly	Total		
	No	No	No	No	No	\$1,000
N. S. Wales	832	244,900	6,156	251,056	367,942	3,479.1
Victoria	208	118,534	3,264	121,798	214,300	2,061.6
Queensland	186	48,328	5,241	53,569	189,941	2,221.2
S. Australia	48	28,323	143	28,466	26,379	253.3
W. Australia	33	12,611	..	12,611	10,020	100.8
Tasmania	17	5,131	..	5,131	3,894	41.4
Australia ¹	1,346	460,234	14,810	475,044	815,869	8,198.5

¹ Including Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory.

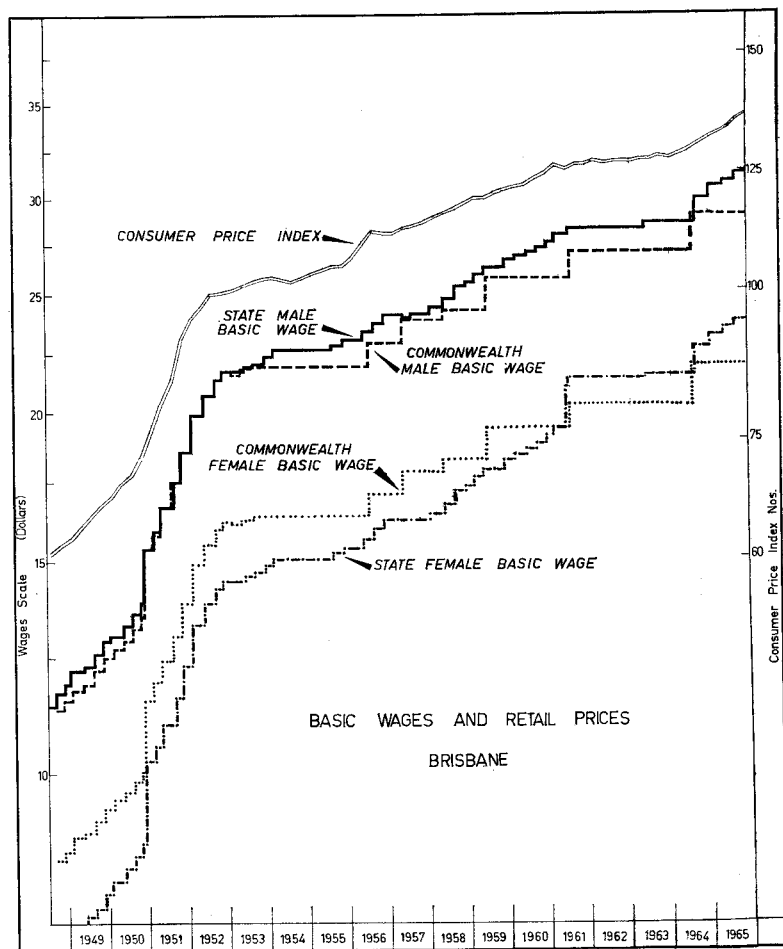
5 WAGES

Commonwealth Basic Wage—Prior to 1921 the Commonwealth basic wage, when declared, was based on the "Harvester" judgment when Mr. Justice Higgins fixed \$4.20 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 an amount of \$0.30 (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 \$0.30 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 \$8.10.

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



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.

under the 1934 judgment. The Court adopted a special "Court" Index Number, obtained by multiplying the "C" Series Index Number by .081, which gave the "needs" wage. (ii) To the "needs" wage was added a constant "prosperity" loading, which varied between States, and was lower for railway awards. In December 1946 a new "Court" Index (Second Series), derived by multiplying the "C" Series Index Number by .087, instead of .081 as previously, was adopted.

A judgment of the Court on 12 October 1950 awarded a general increase in the basic wage for males of \$2 per week, and declared that the existing "prosperity" loadings should be absorbed into the new basic wage at a uniform level of \$0.50 in all States and for all awards. Adjustments were to be made on a new "Court" Index (Third Series), to be derived by multiplying the "C" Series Index Number by .103 instead of .087 as previously. The rate for females was fixed at 75 per cent of the rate for males for all awards, to operate from December 1950.

On 12 September 1953 the Court gave a decision that automatic adjustment of the basic wage should no longer operate. At a subsequent Basic Wage Inquiry in 1956, the Court intimated that an annual assessment would be most appropriate in fixing the wage.

In 1961 the Commission introduced new procedures. A review of the economy generally was to be undertaken at intervals of three or four years. Each year the Commission would make the assumption that the effects of movements in the Consumer Price Index should be reflected in the basic wage unless it was persuaded to the contrary by those opposing the change. In the 1964 Basic Wage Judgment, the Commission indicated that the only departure from the 1961 procedure was that it was now considered "preferable for the future to leave it to the parties to apply as they were advised either for money or real changes in the basic wage."

The following table shows each change of the Commonwealth basic wage in Brisbane from 1 November 1949. Further details are given in the Appendix, page 495.

COMMONWEALTH WEEKLY BASIC WAGE, BRISBANE

Date of Operation ¹		Male Rate ²	Date of Operation ¹		Male Rate ²
		\$			\$
1 November 1949	.. ..	12.50	1 August 1952	.. ..	21.30
1 February 1950	.. ..	12.70	1 November 1952	.. ..	21.60
1 May 1950	.. ..	12.90	1 February 1953	.. ..	21.50
1 August 1950	.. ..	13.20	1 May 1953	.. ..	21.70
1 November 1950	.. ..	13.50	1 August 1953	.. ..	21.80
1 December 1950	.. ..	15.40 ³	1 June 1956	.. ..	22.80 ³
1 February 1951	.. ..	15.90	15 May 1957	.. ..	23.80 ³
1 May 1951	.. ..	16.60	21 May 1958	.. ..	24.30 ³
1 August 1951	.. ..	17.50	11 June 1959	.. ..	25.80 ³
1 November 1951	.. ..	18.50	7 July 1961	.. ..	27.00 ³
1 February 1952	.. ..	19.90	19 June 1964	.. ..	29.00 ³
1 May 1952	.. ..	20.70	11 July 1966	.. ..	31.00 ³

¹ Payable as from the first pay period commencing on or after the date shown.

² The female rate used to be 54 per cent of the male rate, but for some years it varied in different awards from 54 to 75 per cent. The October 1950 judgment fixed it at 75 per cent of the male rate for all awards, to operate from December 1950.

³ Basic wage declaration by Court on application of unions.

The following table shows the movements in the Commonwealth basic wage in all State capital cities and the six capital cities as a whole from May 1958 to July 1966.

COMMONWEALTH BASIC WAGE: WEEKLY RATES, ADULT MALES

Date of Operation ¹	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart	Six Capital Cities
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
21 May 1958	26.80	26.00	24.30	25.60	26.10	26.70	26.10
11 June 1959	28.30	27.50	25.80	27.10	27.60	28.20	27.60
7 July 1961	29.50	28.70	27.00	28.30	28.80	29.40	28.80
19 June 1964	31.50	30.70	29.00	30.30	30.80	31.40	30.80
11 July 1966	33.50	32.70	31.00	32.30	32.80	33.40	32.80

¹ Rates are operative from the beginning of the first pay period commencing on or after the date shown.

State Basic Wage—Since 1921, the Queensland Industrial Court has declared a basic wage to which margins are added for particular work or skill. Variations in the State Basic Wage apply to all awards under the Court's jurisdiction. Since 2 May 1961 the function of fixing the basic wage has been the responsibility of the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Commission, which may vary the wage after a general hearing of the applications of interested parties.

The adult male basic wage is nominally intended to provide for the needs of a man, his wife, and three children. In fixing this wage the earnings of the wife or any child are not taken into account.

The Commission must, "in the matter of making declarations in regard to the basic wage or standard hours, take into consideration the probable economic effect of such declaration in relation to the community in general and the probable economic effect thereof upon industry or any industry or industries concerned".

A basic wage was not declared by the Queensland Industrial Court prior to 1921, but \$7.70 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 \$0.70, 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 \$2.00 a week (see page 382), the State basic wage was raised by \$1.50 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 \$0.50 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, \$0.50 a week above the rates shown on page 384.

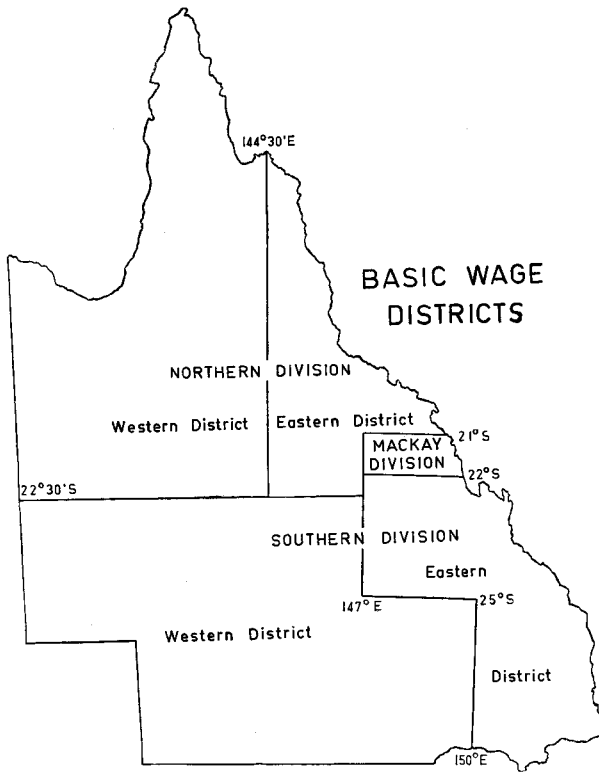
In subsequent judgments up to 1960, the Court made it clear that, while it considered the basic wage level following each quarterly adjustment to the "C" Series Index, it did not hold itself bound to alter the basic wage accordingly, or, indeed, to make any variation purely on the grounds of alteration in price levels.

For statistical purposes, the "C" Series Index was replaced after December quarter 1960 by the Consumer Price Index. In its judgments since then, the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Commission has taken account of changes shown by the latter index. In a judgment given on 1 April 1965, the Commission stated that it did not propose in future to vary the basic wage solely because of a change in the Consumer Price Index unless such change warranted an alteration of \$0.40 or more in the basic wage.

STATE WEEKLY BASIC WAGE, BRISBANE

Date of Operation	Males	Females	Date of Operation	Males	Females
	\$	\$		\$	\$
1 March 1921 ..	8.50	4.30	29 October 1951 ..	18.50	12.30
1 March 1922 ..	8.00	4.10	4 February 1952 ..	19.90	13.30
28 September 1925 ¹ ..	8.50	4.30	28 April 1952 ..	20.70	13.85
1 August 1930 ..	8.00	4.10	28 July 1952 ..	21.30	14.25
1 December 1930 ..	7.70	3.95	3 November 1952 ..	21.60	14.45
1 July 1931 ..	7.40	3.90	4 May 1953 ..	21.80	14.60
1 April 1937 ..	7.80	4.10	3 August 1953 ..	21.90	14.70
1 April 1938 ..	8.10	4.30	2 November 1953 ..	22.20	14.90
7 August 1939 ..	8.40	4.50	1 February 1954 ..	22.50	15.10
31 March 1941 ..	8.90	4.80	1 August 1955 ..	22.70	15.25
4 May 1942 ..	9.10	4.95	24 October 1955 ..	22.90	15.40
3 August 1942 ..	9.20	5.00	23 April 1956 ..	23.30	15.70
2 November 1942 ..	9.40	5.15	23 July 1956 ..	23.70	16.00
3 May 1943 ..	9.50	5.25	29 October 1956 ..	24.10	16.25
2 August 1943 ..	9.70	5.45	29 April 1957 ..	23.90	16.25
5 August 1946 ..	9.80	5.55	29 July 1957 ..	24.10	16.25
23 December 1946 ..	10.50	6.05	27 January 1958 ..	24.40	16.45
10 February 1947 ..	10.70	6.25	28 April 1958 ..	24.80	16.75
28 April 1947 ..	10.80	6.35	28 July 1958 ..	25.40	17.20
27 October 1947 ..	10.90	6.45	27 October 1958 ..	25.60	17.35
2 February 1948 ..	11.10	6.65	2 February 1959 ..	26.00	17.65
26 April 1948 ..	11.40	6.85	27 April 1959 ..	26.30	17.90
2 August 1948 ..	11.70	7.05	26 October 1959 ..	26.70	18.20
1 November 1948 ..	11.90	7.25	1 February 1960 ..	26.90	18.40
31 January 1949 ..	12.20	7.45	2 May 1960 ..	27.10	18.60
2 May 1949 ..	12.30	7.55	1 August 1960 ..	27.30	18.80
1 August 1949 ..	12.60	7.75	31 October 1960 ..	27.60	19.10
31 October 1949 ..	12.90	7.95	30 January 1961 ..	28.00	19.40
30 January 1950 ..	13.10	8.15	1 May 1961 ..	28.00	21.00
1 May 1950 ..	13.30	8.35	29 May 1961 ..	28.40	21.30
31 July 1950 ..	13.60	8.55	6 May 1963 ..	28.60	21.45
30 October 1950 ..	13.90	8.75	13 July 1964 ..	30.00	22.50
7 December 1950 ..	15.40	10.25	7 December 1964 ..	30.60	22.95
5 February 1951 ..	15.90	10.55	29 March 1965 ..	30.90	23.20
30 April 1951 ..	16.60	11.00	30 September 1965 ..	31.40	23.55
30 July 1951 ..	17.50	11.60	23 May 1966 ..	32.70	24.55

¹ Fixed by Basic Wage Act.



Particulars of each basic wage declaration from the first declaration by the State Industrial Court are shown in the table opposite. 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.

The basic wage as fixed (and shown in the preceding table) is applicable throughout the south-eastern part of the State. Additional amounts are payable throughout various other districts defined as in the map, partly on account of higher "costs of living" in those districts.

These amounts, which are termed parities or allowances, were increased as from 2 February 1959, this being the first alteration since they were instituted in 1921. The increases, for adult males, were:—South-Western District from \$0.73 to \$1.05 per week; Mackay \$0.55 to \$0.90; North-Eastern \$1.00 to \$1.05; and North-Western \$1.73 to \$3.25. Half the amounts were allowed for adult females prior to 1 May 1961. Since that date the proportion has been 75 per cent of the adult male rate.

Basic Wages in Australian States—In New South Wales, the basic wage was automatically adjusted each quarter in accordance with variations in the Consumer Price Index up to March quarter, 1964; but from June 1964 it has been fixed by legislation as the rate payable

in Sydney under Commonwealth awards. State basic wages are not declared in Victoria or Tasmania, but Wages Boards which determine minimum rates to be paid in various industry groups or callings now generally adopt Commonwealth rates. In South Australia the rates have been the same as Commonwealth rates since 1950. In Queensland and Western Australia the wage is determined from time to time by the respective State industrial tribunals.

The following table shows the State basic wage ruling in each capital city during the period 1954 to 1966.

STATE BASIC WAGES: WEEKLY RATES, ADULT MALES

At End of Month Shown	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1954 December	24.30	23.40	22.50	23.10	24.65	24.20
1955 ,,	25.30	24.60	22.90	23.10	25.24	24.20
1956 ,,	27.40	26.30	24.10	24.10	26.52	27.20
1957 ,,	27.00	26.30	24.10	25.10	27.28	27.20
1958 ,,	27.30	26.30	25.60	25.60	27.34	27.20
1959 ,,	27.90	27.50	26.70	27.10	28.15	28.20
1960 ,,	29.40	27.50	27.60	27.10	29.46	28.20
1961 ,,	30.10	28.70	28.40	28.30	29.88	29.40
1962 ,,	30.00	28.70	28.40	28.30	29.88	29.40
1963 ,,	30.30	28.70	28.60	28.30	30.15	29.40
1964—March	30.30	28.70	28.60	28.30	30.15	29.40
June	31.50 ¹	30.70 ²	28.60	30.30 ³	30.42	31.40 ²
September ..	31.50	30.70	30.00	30.30	30.80	31.40
December ..	31.50	30.70	30.60	30.30	31.12	31.40
1965—March	31.50	30.70	30.90	30.30	31.12	31.40
June	31.50	30.70	30.90	30.30	31.47	31.40
September ..	31.50	30.70	31.40	30.30	31.78	31.40
December ..	31.50	30.70	31.40	30.30	31.96	31.40
1966—March	31.50	30.70	31.40	30.30	32.38	31.40
June	31.50 ⁴	30.70 ⁴	32.70 ⁵	30.30 ⁴	32.65 ⁶	31.40 ⁴

¹ Payable from 19 June 1964. ² Most Wages Boards adopted Commonwealth rates during June 1964. ³ Payable from 22 June 1964. ⁴ Increased by \$2.00 during July 1966. ⁵ Payable from 23 May 1966. ⁶ Payable from 2 May 1966 (\$33.26 from 2 August 1966).

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 1955. 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 495.

AVERAGE MINIMUM WEEKLY WAGE RATES FOR ADULT MALES¹

Date	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Australia
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
31 Dec 1955 ..	30.52	29.56	28.35	28.50	30.01	29.36	29.70
31 Dec 1956 ..	32.28	30.96	30.28	29.63	31.28	31.39	31.30
31 Dec 1957 ..	32.45	31.60	30.43	30.69	32.16	31.85	31.74
31 Dec 1958 ..	32.92	31.97	31.78	31.24	32.40	32.36	32.29
31 Dec 1959 ..	35.02	34.42	33.43	33.99	34.08	34.71	34.47
31 Dec 1960 ..	36.28	34.99	35.07	34.22	35.81	35.15	35.50
31 Dec 1961 ..	37.34	36.22	35.98	35.46	36.38	36.27	36.58
31 Dec 1962 ..	37.37	36.37	35.97	35.65	36.57	36.48	36.66
31 Dec 1963 ..	38.28	37.20	37.00	36.40	37.50	37.29	37.55
31 Dec 1964 ..	40.27 _r	39.47 _r	39.22 _r	38.69 _r	38.82	39.69 _r	39.65 _r
31 Mar 1965 ..	40.31	39.58	40.62	38.76	38.90	39.76	39.89
30 June 1965 ..	40.45	39.66	40.88	38.83	39.29	39.86	40.04
30 Sept 1965 ..	40.97	40.29	41.47	39.41	40.21	40.56	40.64
31 Dec 1965 ..	41.04	40.34	41.66	39.48	40.49	40.71	40.74

¹ Averages, weighted by industrial groups, for a full week's work (excluding overtime).
 r Revised since last issue.

The following table shows the components of the total minimum weekly wage rates, calculated separately for employees covered by Commonwealth awards and for those covered by State awards.

MINIMUM WEEKLY WAGE RATES, ADULT MALES, QUEENSLAND
(Components of Total Wage Rate)

At 31 December					Basic Wage	Margin	Loading	Total Wage
COMMONWEALTH AWARDS, &c ¹								
					\$	\$	\$	\$
1961					27.86	8.04	0.52	36.42
1962					27.94	7.94	0.48	36.36
1963					27.94	8.84	0.53	37.31
1964					29.94	9.25 _r	0.59	39.78 _r
1965					29.94	10.30	0.59	40.83
STATE AWARDS, &c ¹								
					\$	\$	\$	\$
1961					28.49	6.95	0.44	35.88
1962					28.49	6.92	0.45	35.86
1963					28.69	7.68	0.55	36.92
1964					30.69	7.84	0.55	39.08
1965					31.49	9.72	0.66	41.87
ALL AWARDS, &c ¹								
					\$	\$	\$	\$
1961					28.38	7.14	0.46	35.98
1962					28.38	7.13	0.46	35.97
1963					28.54	7.93	0.53	37.00
1964					30.54	8.13 _r	0.55	39.22 _r
1965					31.18	9.84	0.64	41.66

¹ Including awards or determinations of, or agreements registered with, the respective authorities.
 r Revised since last issue.

The basic wage rates are weighted averages of the weekly rates for selected occupations representative of the occupation structure in 1954. For industries other than mining, metropolitan basic wage rates generally have been used. However, there are a number of occupations for which basic wage rates other than the metropolitan rate are prescribed. For these and other reasons, the weighted average basic wage rates shown in this table differ from the actual metropolitan basic wage.

Margins are minimum amounts, in addition to the basic wage, awarded to particular classifications of employees for features attaching to their work, such as skill, experience, arduousness, &c. Loadings include industry and other general loadings prescribed to meet particular circumstances or to compensate for special disabilities associated with the work.

Wage Rates and Average Earnings—In the next table, minimum wage rates and average weekly earnings of adult males in Queensland have been shown for a number of years since 1911 and for each quarter of 1965.

WEEKLY WAGE RATES AND AVERAGE EARNINGS, QUEENSLAND

Period	Average Minimum Weekly Adult Male Wage Rate			Average Weekly Earnings per Employed Male Unit ⁴
	Money Rate ¹	Index of Money Rate ²	Index of "Real" Rate ³	
Year—	\$			\$
1911-12	5.10	18.8	74.0	<i>n</i>
1921-22	9.66	35.7	84.0	<i>n</i>
1929-30	10.12	37.3	87.8	<i>n</i>
1933-34	8.80	32.5	93.7	<i>n</i>
1938-39	9.58	35.4	89.8	<i>n</i>
1956-57	30.28	111.7	102.2	34.80
1957-58	30.43	112.3	100.9	35.70
1958-59	31.78	117.3	101.6	37.20
1959-60	33.43	123.4	104.4	39.40
1960-61	35.07	129.4	105.7	41.60
1961-62	35.98	132.7	106.7	43.20
1962-63	35.97	132.7	106.2	44.40
1963-64	37.00	136.5	108.9	46.90 ^r
1964-65	39.22	144.7	110.9	50.40
1965-66	41.66	153.7	112.2	52.50
Quarters, 1965—				
March	40.62	149.8	113.7	47.70
June	40.88	150.8	113.6	51.90
September	41.47	153.0	113.1	52.60
December	41.66	153.7	112.2	55.30

¹ As at the middle of the financial year or the end of the quarter shown. Excluding rural from 1939-40. ² Base: Weighted average wage for Queensland 1954 = 100.

³ See text below. ⁴ Male units represent total male employment plus a proportion of female employment based on the approximate ratio of female to male earnings.

n Not available. ^r Revised since last issue.

In the second column of the table minimum wage rates are expressed as index numbers with the average of the adult male weekly rates for

Queensland in 1954 as a base of 100. While these index numbers indicate the variation in average wage rates in terms of money received, their variation in real purchasing power may be shown by taking account of changes in retail prices. This has been done in the next column which shows an index of the "real" rates of wages. For this, the indexes of minimum weekly wage rates for Queensland have been divided by the corresponding Consumer Price Index numbers for Brisbane (with 1954 as base) and the result multiplied by 100. However, in the pre-war period, the "C" Series retail price index for Brisbane has been used.

The last column shows average weekly earnings which include, in addition to award rates, earnings of salaried employees, overtime earnings, over-award and bonus payments, &c. The averages are derived from employment and wages recorded on Pay-roll Tax returns which cover a substantial proportion of the estimated number of civilian wage and salary earners in employment. Estimates are included for the unrecorded balance but pay and allowances of the armed forces are excluded.

Award Wage Rates—Wage rates for selected occupations, as prescribed by awards of the State and Commonwealth industrial tribunals, are given below for the south-eastern portion of Queensland. The wage rates should not, however, be regarded as applicable to all persons working in the occupations listed. Rates of pay may vary according to whether a person is employed under a State or Commonwealth award, while in some cases the same occupation is listed in several awards and agreements, with consequent variation in pay rates. The wages shown are minimum rates, and they exclude allowances payable, such as for shift work, night work, and work under extraordinary conditions, &c. Overtime rates are usually time-and-a-half for day workers for the first four hours and double time thereafter, and double time for shift workers and for work on Sundays and holidays. Except where otherwise specified the rates are per week of 40 hours.

AWARD WAGE RATES FOR ADULTS, SOUTH-EASTERN QUEENSLAND

1 JANUARY 1966

Males

	\$	\$
<i>Pastoral Industry—</i>		
Station Hands (General)	33.15 ¹	
Shearing Shed Hands	45.99 ²	
<i>Sugar Industry—</i>		
Field Workers	40.35	
Sugar Mill Workers	42.57	
Fugalmen	44.17	
<i>Sawmilling—</i>		
Machinists, First Class	44.70	
Ordermen	39.25	
Sawyers, No 1	44.70	
Tailers-out	37.85	
Labourers	35.30	
<i>Electrical Engineering—</i>		
Installation Electricians	47.83	
Electrical Fitters	47.28	
Power-house Labourers	41.55	
Electrical Labourers	37.75	
Radio Mechanics	46.90	
<i>Mechanical Engineering—</i>		
Boilermakers	46.90	
Fitters or Turners	46.90	
Moulders	46.90	
Patternmakers	49.45	
Toolmakers	48.60	
Engineering Labourers	37.86	
Motor Mechanics	46.90	
<i>Butter and Cheese Factories—</i>		
Butter Makers	39.25	
Graders	38.40	
Testers	37.35	
Pasteurisers	37.35	
Cheese Makers	39.25	
Other Male Employees	34.90	
<i>Baking—</i>		
Doughmakers	42.05 ³	
Ovensmen	41.75 ³	

AWARD WAGE RATES FOR ADULTS, S-E QLAND, 1-1-1966—continued

		<i>Males—continued</i>		
		\$	\$	
<i>Furniture Making—</i>			<i>Waterside Workers</i> 1.30	
Cabinet Makers, Carvers,			per hour ⁴	
Upholsterers, &c	46.25	<i>Distribution—</i>		
Mattress Makers	43.35	Shop Assistants	38.00	
Storemen and Labourers	36.65			
Glass Bevelers and Silverers	47.73	Storemen and Packers, Warehouse		
		Labourers	36.65	
<i>Building—</i>				
Tradesmen	48.00	<i>Clerical and Professional—</i>		
Labourers	40.23	Clerks	40.40	
		Draftsmen	1st Year	
<i>Joinery Works—</i>			42.00	
Joiners, Glaziers	46.75	Assistant Architects		
		Assistant Engineers	4th Year	
<i>Engine Drivers—</i>			50.80	
Locomotive	42.85	Assistant Quantity Sur-		
Tractor (over 50 b.h.p.)	42.00	veyors		
Grader (over 40 b.h.p.)	44.50	Journalists ⁵	50.10 ⁴	
Fork Lift	41.15		to 100.03 ⁴	
		Pharmaceutical Chemists	38.00	
<i>Road Construction—</i>			to 49.00	
Tool Sharpeners	37.15	<i>Hotels—</i>		
Concrete Pavers	36.55	Chief Cooks	39.25	
Labourers	34.50	Cooks	37.15	
		Bar Attendants	35.90 ⁴	
<i>Carriers and Carters—</i>			Yardmen	34.25
Motor Vehicle to 25 Cwt	38.70			
Motor Vehicle 25 Cwt to Three		<i>Boarding Houses—</i>		
Tons	40.20	Chief Cooks	39.00 ⁶	
Motor Vehicle Three to Six		Other Cooks	37.65 ⁶	
Tons ³	41.70			
		<i>Females</i>		
<i>Clothing Trade (ready-made</i>			<i>Distribution—</i>	
<i>dressmaking)—</i>			Shop Assistants	29.00
Cutters	28.75			
Machinists	26.05	<i>Clerical and Professional—</i>		
	to	Clerks	31.15	
Minimum Wage	24.25	Steno-typists	31.90	
		Dental Attendants	26.20	
<i>Paper and Cardboard Mfg Trade—</i>				
Cardboard Box Machinists	27.70	<i>Cafes and Restaurants—</i>		
		Cooks	29.80	
<i>Nursing—</i>			Others	25.95
Sisters, Grade I	32.35 ¹	<i>Hotels—</i>		
	to	Cooks	30.25	
Sisters, Grade II	30.30 ¹	Bar Attendants	28.65 ⁴	
	to	Waitresses	26.50	
	31.15 ¹	Generals	27.00	
<i>Public Hospital Employees (other</i>				
<i>than nurses)—</i>			<i>Boarding Houses—</i>	
Laundresses	26.80	Chief Cooks	32.05 ⁶	
	to	Other Cooks	29.90 ⁶	
Cooks	29.65	Laundresses	26.65 ⁶	
Kitchenmaids, Housemaids, &c	26.80	Waitresses, Housemaids	26.05 ⁶	
	to			
	27.05	<i>Personal Services—</i>		
<i>Amusement—</i>			Hairdressers	33.30
Theatre Ushers	27.08			

¹ Board and lodging provided free.

² Additional allowances are paid to

employees in certain cities and towns.

³ Higher rates are paid to drivers of heavier

vehicles.

⁴ Commonwealth award.

⁵ Metropolitan dailies.

⁶ Value of board

and lodging to be deducted from these rates.

6 HOURS AND WORKING CONDITIONS

Minimum working conditions for employees are prescribed in the Factories and Shops Act and other legislation as well as awards and agreements of the State and Commonwealth industrial authorities. Such legislation and awards include provisions to protect the health, welfare, and safety of workers in all occupations and in all forms of industry.

Industrial awards and agreements include, in addition to wage rates, provisions for such matters as hours of work, sick leave, annual leave, long service leave, overtime, special allowances or rates for certain conditions of work (e.g., for dangerous or specially dirty work, working in confined spaces, handling noxious substances, &c), rest pauses, meal hours, &c.

Hours—A standard working week is prescribed in all awards and overtime rates are usually required for hours worked in excess thereof. Regulation of working time includes limitations on the "spread" of hours where broken time is worked and outside of which extra payments are required. In some cases also penalty rates are prescribed for work at week-ends or on public holidays even though the standard working hours have not been exceeded.

Maximum hours which may be prescribed in any State award were reduced to 40 per week by legislation in 1947. An exception was made for rural employees engaged in mustering, droving, feeding or attending to stock, railway gatekeepers, and employees on coastal, river, or bay vessels, and certain other employees for whom a working week may be determined by the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Commission. A maximum working week of 40 hours is also prescribed under Commonwealth awards.

The number of hours prescribed for a full week's work (excluding overtime) differs in some instances between various occupations in each State and between the same occupations in several States. The figures in the following table are averages of hours of work per week prescribed in awards, determinations, and agreements for all industrial groups except Rural, Shipping, and Stevedoring, weighted according to the occupational structure existing in each group in 1954. During 1947 and 1948 the working week under the majority of awards in all States was reduced to 40 hours.

WEEKLY HOURS OF LABOUR¹: ADULT MALES, AUSTRALIA
(Weighted Average Standard Hours of Work for a Full Working Week)

At End of Year	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Australia
1939 ..	43.78	44.10	43.51	44.41	44.57	44.11	43.96
1945 ..	43.73	44.00	43.49	43.86	44.04	43.77	43.81
1950 ..	39.96	39.98	39.98	39.96	39.92	40.04	39.97
1955 ..	39.95	39.97	39.98	39.96	39.89	39.99	39.96
1960 ..	39.95	39.97	39.98	39.96	39.89	39.97	39.96
1965 ..	39.95	39.97	39.98	39.96	39.89	39.97	39.96

¹ Excluding overtime.

Leave—Paid annual, long service, and sick leave are prescribed under awards of the Commonwealth and State industrial authorities. In those cases where such leave is not prescribed, because employees are paid on an hourly basis or where work is of a seasonal or intermittent nature, loadings are usually added to wage rates to compensate for leave provisions.

From 30 November 1963 *annual leave* included in both State and Commonwealth awards was increased by one week. Shiftworkers working continuous shifts then became entitled to a minimum of four weeks per year in lieu of three, and other workers to a minimum of three weeks in lieu of two.

Long service leave, as prescribed by amended State legislation in December 1964, amounts to 13 weeks after a calculated period of 15 years' continuous service with the one employer. The period is calculated as 75 per cent of the service before 11 May 1964 plus all service after that date. The necessary period was therefore 20 years at 11 May 1964, but will reduce to 15 years' actual service by 1979. *Pro rata* leave is granted after ten years' continuous service, providing employment is terminated for reasons other than misconduct. The legislation includes provision also for seasonal workers in sugar mills and meatworks, and extends also to persons in respect of whose employment no industrial award or agreement is in force.

Workers employed under awards of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission have similar entitlements to those provided under State legislation. *Pro rata* rights apply after ten years' service.

Sick leave entitlements vary, the minimum being one week per completed year. In some cases, sick leave is non-cumulative; in some cases it is cumulative for a restricted number of years; in other cases it is cumulative for an unrestricted period. For a period of employment of less than one year, *pro rata* leave is applied.

7 APPRENTICESHIP

Under *The Apprenticeship Act of 1964*, provision is made for an Apprenticeship Executive, comprising a chairman appointed by the Government, three representatives each of employers and of unions elected by the respective representatives on the Group Committees, and a representative of the Minister. Each member is appointed for a period of three years and is eligible for re-appointment.

The Apprenticeship Executive advises the Minister on trades and industries to be regarded as "skilled" under the Acts and on matters relating to apprenticeship and the employment of minors.

For each trade or group of trades there is a Group Apprenticeship Committee subject to the control of the Executive. In each of the larger country centres there is an Apprenticeship Advisory Committee to deal with local apprenticeship questions and other matters referred to it by a Group Committee or the Apprenticeship Executive for consideration or

investigation locally. At present there are 27 Group Committees in Brisbane including a special Group Committee for all railway apprentices, while there are 14 Advisory Committees in country centres.

The minimum age for entry into apprenticeship is 15 years, and most apprentices are indentured at 15 or 16 years. The period prescribed for apprenticeship is four years, and during that period apprentices are required to attend classes at technical colleges at convenient centres or follow correspondence tuition in their trade if arranged by the Education Department.

To assist apprentice correspondence students in areas where no technical colleges exist, supervisory centres providing personal assistance have been established. Apprentices in certain trades, living in areas where practical classes of technical instruction are not available, attend technical colleges for a fortnight's concentrated full-time course of practical and theoretical instruction each year.

There is also a system of apprenticeship training known as the Short Term Scheme under which boys who have the necessary qualifications are required to undertake twenty weeks' technical training during the first year of apprenticeship. They are allowed credits of six to twelve months off the normal four-year term, depending on educational qualifications at time of entry and a satisfactory vocational guidance report on their suitability to undertake this type of training.

APPRENTICES BY TRADES, QUEENSLAND

Trade	Intake of New Apprentices during Year					Inden- tures Com- pleted during 1964-65	Number Inden- tured at 30 June 1965
	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65		
<i>Building Trades</i>	989	675	796	1,011	1,320	675	3,979
Carpentry and Joinery ..	474	298	394	530	681	316	2,041
Painting and Decorating ..	138	101	136	153	178	74	549
Plumbing	208	137	148	180	246	171	776
Other Building Trades ..	169	139	118	148	215	114	613
<i>Electrical Trades</i>	466	301	240	492	556	290	1,693
<i>Engineering</i>	1,080	790	778	1,288	1,894	674	5,033
Boilermaking	175	139	115	263	463	113	1,016
Fitting and Turning	421	273	231	391	660	245	1,733
Motor Mechanics	365	285	356	518	604	245	1,841
Other Engineering	119	93	76	116	167	71	443
<i>Hairdressing—Males</i>	18	14	28	16	26	10	74
<i>Females</i>	166	220	186	238	218	93	817
<i>Other Trades</i>	760	558	585	816	1,084	544	3,004
Total	3,479	2,558	2,613	3,861	5,098	2,286	14,600

During the year ended 31 December 1964 there were 6,918 apprentices attending the Central Technical College, 3,960 attending technical classes at 14 centres outside Brisbane, and 3,998 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 1963 the numbers were 5,833, 3,389, and 3,505 respectively. In 1964 supervisory classes at 50 country centres provided personal assistance for 2,241 apprentices who were taking correspondence courses. The percentage of passes at the annual examinations is usually high, 85 per cent of the apprentices attending technical colleges in 1964 being successful.

There are a number of apprentices, indentured under certain Commonwealth awards, who do not come within the jurisdiction of the State Apprenticeship Authority. These apprentices, mainly in printing and meat industry trades, are much fewer in number than those registered with the State Authority. During 1965, new indentures taken out under the relevant Commonwealth awards numbered 218. Statistics of this group of apprentices are not included in the tables.

The next table shows the numbers of apprentices indentured, and indentures begun and ceased, for each of the ten years 1955-56 to 1964-65.

APPRENTICES, QUEENSLAND

Year	New Indentures	Indentures Completed	Indentures Cancelled	Indentured Apprentices at End of Year ¹
1955-56	3,295	2,221	653	11,576
1956-57	2,355	2,290	639	11,002
1957-58	2,797	2,500	618	10,681
1958-59	2,587	2,042	609	10,617
1959-60	2,947	2,249	586	10,729
1960-61	3,479	2,525	593	11,090
1961-62	2,558	2,028	557	11,063
1962-63	2,613	1,919	575	11,182
1963-64	3,861	1,885	564	12,594
1964-65	5,098	2,286	806	14,600

¹ Excluding apprentices on probation (2,275 at end of 1964-65).

8 GENERAL EMPLOYMENT FACILITIES

Employment facilities are provided by the Commonwealth Employment Service which operates 6 offices in Brisbane and 18 in larger provincial centres throughout the State. Elsewhere, State officers act as agents for the Commonwealth Employment Service. Its functions include a general placement service, vocational guidance, and specialised facilities for young people, ex-servicemen, physically handicapped persons, and other groups. The Commonwealth Employment Service also carries out regular surveys of the labour market and provides a general advisory service on all matters concerning employment. All services are available free of charge.

Prior to the establishment of the Commonwealth Employment Service in 1946, employment facilities in Queensland were provided by the State Employment Exchanges. These ceased to operate on 29 September 1952.

9 WORKERS' COMPENSATION INSURANCE

In Queensland it is compulsory for employers to insure workers with the State Government Insurance Office.

Compensation is payable for personal injury arising out of, or in the course of, employment. Provided that their employment is a contributing factor, compensation is also payable for diseases contracted by workers, whether at or away from their place of employment, and for diseases aggravated by the employment. Certain specified diseases are excluded and separate provision is made for them.

The legislation provides for insurance of all persons who work under a contract of service, except members of the employer's family dwelling in his house. Members of the Police Force and Commonwealth Public Services are separately provided for under other legislation.

The following table gives details of operations for five years.

WORKERS' COMPENSATION (STATE GOVERNMENT INSURANCE OFFICE)

Particulars	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
<i>Ordinary and Domestic Department¹</i>					
Claims Settled—					
Fatal No	138	160	209	181	186
Non-fatal No	58,858	57,072	57,936	61,856	62,481
Compensation Paid \$	8,798,866	8,740,998	8,659,890	8,749,144	8,794,633
Premiums Received \$	11,103,438	12,255,824	12,204,970	13,751,198	15,668,105
<i>Miners' Phthisis Department²</i>					
Claims Admitted No	29	20	16	13	11
Recipients ³ —					
Incapacitated No	198	195	189	182	178
Dependent No	293	268	259	238	232
Compensation Paid \$	217,184	207,092	195,026	202,556	190,121
Premiums Received \$	324,142	298,176	270,554	228,716	270,073

¹ Including industrial diseases. ² Comprising mining, quarrying, stone-crushing or cutting industries. ³ Recipients of compensation at 30 June.

Compensation is paid for injuries sustained at the place of employment, on the journey to or from work, or when working under the employer's instructions away from the place of employment. Rates payable from 20 September 1965 are shown below.

In the case of fatal injuries to a breadwinner with persons totally dependent on him, \$7,390 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 \$1,450), plus \$260 for each dependent child under 16 years, or each full-time student between 16 and 21 years of age if there is a wholly dependent widow. For partial dependency, the minimum payment is \$1,220.

For non-fatal injuries the maximum payment is \$8,060. During the period of incapacity, the weekly rate of compensation for an adult male worker without dependants was \$25.70 per week until 23 May 1966; it is now 80 per cent of the basic wage or 80 per cent of his average weekly earnings, whichever is the less. For females, the payment is 100 per cent of the basic wage or 80 per cent of average weekly earnings, whichever is the less. A married man receives in addition 23½ per cent of the basic wage for his wife and 7½ per cent for each dependent child, provided the total does not exceed his average weekly earnings.

In the case of specified mining and industrial diseases—silicosis or anthraco-silicosis—and subject to certain residential qualifications, the widow of a worker receives \$7 a week, plus \$2.30 a week for each child under 16 years of age, or each full-time student between 16 and 21 years of age, with a maximum weekly payment of \$10. The total of all payments cannot exceed the amounts specified for fatal injuries above. A worker suffering from such a disease receives \$7 a week, plus \$2.30 for each child, and \$7 for the wife of the worker, with a maximum weekly payment of \$14. Weekly payments continue to the worker during his life-time.

10 UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS

Provision against the risks of unemployment is now generally recognised as a community responsibility. The principle is accepted that industries enjoying more stable employment should share equally in the costs with others more susceptible to unemployment, and that the burden should be spread over the whole community.

In Queensland, alone among Australian States, a scheme of unemployment insurance was operating before 1945. From 1 July 1945 this scheme was replaced by an Australia-wide system of unemployment benefit financed and controlled by the Commonwealth Government. State legislation in 1944 provided for the suspension of the Queensland system from the date of commencement of the Commonwealth Unemployment Benefit.

Commonwealth Unemployment Benefit—The Commonwealth scheme, which commenced to operate on 1 July 1945, provides for payments to persons whose normal earnings are interrupted through unemployment or sickness. These are financed from taxation revenue and not from any system of special contributions.

Weekly rates payable were amended in February 1962 as follows:— For unmarried persons, \$3.50 a week at 16 and 17 years of age, \$4.75 at ages 18 to 20, and \$8.25 in all other cases; for married persons, \$8.25 and an additional \$6 for a dependent wife or husband and \$1.50 for each dependent child. Incomes are permitted, without affecting the benefit, of up to \$2 for unmarried persons under 21, and \$4 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 1964-65.

COMMONWEALTH UNEMPLOYMENT AND SICKNESS BENEFITS, QUEENSLAND,
1964-65

Class of Benefit	Claims Admitted			Amount of Benefits Paid	Persons Receiving Benefits at 30 June 1965		
	Males	Females	Total		Males	Females	Total
	No	No	No	\$	No	No	No
Unemployment	17,488	8,822	26,310	1,586,628	1,966	1,273	3,239
Sickness	9,217	2,923	12,140	947,870	1,038	446	1,484
Special ¹	410	262	672	171,152	93	255	348
Total	27,115	12,007	39,122	2,705,650	3,097	1,974	5,071

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							
1960-61 ..	4,493	2,677	3,810	1,063	1,050	333	13,426
1961-62 ..	7,990	6,017	5,394	1,861	1,294	689	23,245
1962-63 ..	6,256	3,241	4,396	1,001	1,260	595	16,749
1963-64 ..	4,128	1,886	3,041	762	1,248	560	11,625
1964-65 ..	2,378	949	2,193	570	848	438	7,376
PERSONS ON BENEFIT AT END OF EACH MONTH							
1960-61 ..	7,366	4,884	6,263	1,749	2,200	576	23,038
1961-62 ..	19,015	14,782	10,261	3,776	2,908	1,522	52,264
1962-63 ..	15,605	8,863	8,059	2,247	2,679	1,482	38,935
1963-64 ..	9,886	4,769	4,779	1,486	2,649	1,407	24,976
1964-65 ..	4,735	2,124	2,993	786	1,623	1,086	13,349
PAYMENTS DURING EACH MONTH							
1960-61 ..	\$ 222,160	\$ 149,273	\$ 216,603	\$ 57,772	\$ 79,860	\$ 19,088	\$ 744,755
1961-62 ..	\$ 737,327	\$ 600,542	\$ 439,351	\$ 149,916	\$ 121,014	\$ 57,978	\$ 2,106,128
1962-63 ..	\$ 683,164	\$ 432,916	\$ 374,654	\$ 99,318	\$ 119,814	\$ 65,239	\$ 1,775,105
1963-64 ..	\$ 425,508	\$ 229,136	\$ 224,518	\$ 62,910	\$ 116,913	\$ 62,519	\$ 1,121,506
1964-65 ..	\$ 186,852	\$ 96,655	\$ 132,219	\$ 32,747	\$ 70,184	\$ 48,609	\$ 567,267

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 404).

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 \$15,169,824 towards interest thereon, and in addition sinking fund contributions of (a) \$0.125 per \$100 on State debts as at 30 June 1927, and (b) \$0.25 per \$100 on State debts incurred thereafter. The States were bound also to pay the balance of interest due, and \$0.25 per \$100 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 1964-65.

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	1964-65	
	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
New South Wales	5,835	6,428	7,041	7,221	9,408	11,496	144
Victoria	4,254	4,613	4,829	4,925	6,564	8,192	69
Queensland ..	2,192	2,457	2,578	2,662	3,454	4,300	47
South Australia ..	1,408	1,623	1,749	1,833	2,743	3,600	31
Western Australia	1,121 ¹	1,104	1,272	1,341	1,942	2,564	22
Tasmania	534	591	610	652	1,188	1,664	15
Total	15,344	16,816	18,079	18,634	25,299	31,816	328

¹ Including a special payment of \$180,000.

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 underwrites the loans.

This provision controls government borrowings only and does not extend to statutory authorities, but the Loan Council by its own resolutions imposes a degree of control over their operations also.

During 1958-59 a new form of loan raising was added to the existing system of periodical flotations with the introduction of Special Bonds open for continuous subscription. Cash proceeds from Special Bonds (Series "J", "K", and "L") in 1964-65 were \$87,466,000. In addition, \$31,010,000 was raised by Special Bonds for conversion of maturing debt. Between 1952 and 1962, Special Loans were raised in June of each year for the purpose of fulfilling an undertaking given by the Commonwealth that the States would have access to loan funds for their works programmes up to the approved Loan Council borrowing programmes. These Special Loans were not open to public subscription and were subscribed from Commonwealth Trust Funds. A Special Loan of \$134,000,000 was raised in 1964-65. 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	
1960-61	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
1961-62	252,956	180,000	537,660	8,904	33,012	67,850	1,080,382
1962-63	460,264	14,000	443,870	6,178	55,288	26,762	1,006,362
1963-64	491,860	..	777,964	11,988	139,554	25,000	1,446,366
1964-65	580,268	..	455,822	21,490	64,431	14,353	1,136,364
1964-65	465,708	134,000	540,628	20,875	78,116	..	1,239,327

On loans raised in Australia during 1964-65, the short- and medium-term securities bore interest rates of $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent and the long-term 5 and $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

At 30 June 1965, \$2,209,498 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 1965 the outstanding balance of such guaranteed loans was \$520,315,282.

International Loans—To provide dollar funds to purchase capital equipment, the Commonwealth Government has borrowed from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. During 1964-65 drawings of \$US23.5m were made for the purposes of the Snowy Mountains Hydro-Electric Authority. A loan of \$US25.0m was raised in Europe for various works, while loans of \$US29.3m and \$US9.5m were raised for Qantas Empire Airways and the Australian Airlines Commission.

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 399. 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, 1964-65

Particulars	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Total
Financial Assistance Grants	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
Special Grants	230,536	171,750	101,111	78,156	70,498	29,298	681,349
Financial Agreement—							
Interest on State Debts ..	5,834	4,254	2,192	1,408	948	534	15,170
Sinking Fund ¹	5,662	3,938	2,108	2,192	1,616	1,130	16,646
Universities	16,170	10,386	5,296	5,080	3,000	1,342	41,274
Science Laboratories ..	3,708	2,800	1,434	924	708	332	9,906
Technical Training	3,744	2,826	1,448	934	714	334	10,000
Natural Disaster Payments	60	20	..	20	..	..	100
Coal Mining Industry—Long							
Service Leave	476	..	86	..	32	4	598
Dairy Industry Extension ..	178	178	180	50	48	38	672
Agricultural Research and							
Advisory Services ..	158	144	126	56	54	36	574
Cattle Tick Control ..	414	..	..	..	..	..	414
Tuberculosis Act, 1948—							
Capital Reimbursement ..	136	308	222	12	12	6	696
Maintenance Grants ..	3,650	2,700	2,036	638	742	362	10,128
Commonwealth Aid Roads	36,346	25,576	23,670	14,902	23,006	6,500	130,000
Cattle and Other Roads ² ..	..	..	4,614	26	1,524	1,094	7,258
Road Safety	26	20	18	12	16	8	100
Railway Projects ³ .. ..	..	..	..⁴	4,476	10,264	..	14,740
Northern Development ⁵ ..	..	..	..	..	2,568	..	2,568
Replacement of Derby Jetty ⁶	..	..	..	..	300	..	300
Exmouth Township .. ..	..	..	..	..	380	..	380
Coal Loading Facilities ⁷ ..	806	..	240	..	..	..	1,046
Brigalow Lands Development ⁸	..	..	1,400	..	..	..	1,400
Mental Institutions—Capital	660	712	224	264	446	198	2,504
Blood Transfusion Services	110	128	90	46	42	12	428
Flood Mitigation	1,300	..	..	..	..	..	1,300
Housekeeper Services ..	12	8	..	..	..	..	20
Reservoirs ⁹	3,648	..	..	..	..	..	3,648
Water Resources	134	90	256	72	136	..	688
Total	313,768	225,838	146,751	109,268	134,174	55,828	985,627

¹ Paid to National Debt Sinking Fund. ² Including repayable advances, Queensland, \$2,300(000). ³ Including repayable advances—South Australia, \$1,334(000); Western Australia, \$6,038(000). ⁴ Excluding \$3,016(000) repayable advance from the Loan Fund for the Mount Isa Railway Project. ⁵ Including repayable advances, \$550(000). ⁶ Including repayable advances, \$150(000). ⁷ Including repayable advances—New South Wales, \$806(000); Queensland, \$120(000). ⁸ Repayable advances.

The above table includes only payments made from the Commonwealth Consolidated Revenue Fund. Payments made direct to State Governments from other funds and payments made direct to residents of the States are not included.

The table on page 408 includes amounts paid from funds other than the Commonwealth Consolidated Revenue Fund. In addition to the amount of \$48,854,342 shown as "Commonwealth Payments," \$101,111,256 was paid by the Commonwealth as State Grants in lieu of taxation reimbursement. This amount is shown in the table on page 408 under "Taxation."

These payments during the five years ended 30 June 1965 to or for the State Governments from the Commonwealth Government are summarised below.

COMMONWEALTH PAYMENTS TO OR FOR THE STATES, FIVE YEARS

State	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE GRANTS					
	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
New South Wales	183,976	198,498	206,642	215,712	230,536
Victoria	134,742	146,030	152,268	159,482	171,750
Queensland	79,902	87,460	91,082	94,820	101,111
South Australia	61,454	66,450	69,552	72,730	78,156
Western Australia	55,954	60,170	62,480	65,598	70,498
Tasmania	23,960	25,672	26,616	27,626	29,298
Total	539,988	584,280	608,640	635,968	681,349
OTHER PAYMENTS					
	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
New South Wales	49,870	61,324	70,078	77,066	83,232
Victoria	43,668	49,238	51,710	54,270	54,088
Queensland	26,204	35,154	41,466	42,690	45,640
South Australia	16,564	20,370	26,450	30,070	31,112
Western Australia	33,474	41,416	49,070	54,890	63,676
Tasmania	16,614	20,278	21,482	22,794	26,530
Total	186,394	227,780	260,256	281,780	304,278
TOTAL					
	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
New South Wales	233,846	259,822	276,720	292,778	313,768
Victoria	178,410	195,268	203,978	213,752	225,838
Queensland	106,106	122,614	132,548	137,510	146,751
South Australia	78,018	86,820	96,002	102,800	109,268
Western Australia	89,428	101,586	111,550	120,488	134,174
Tasmania	40,574	45,950	48,098	50,420	55,828
Total	726,382	812,060	868,896	917,748	985,627

The total payments of \$4,310,713,000 during the five years ended June 1965 included in the preceding table came from revenue. Of the total, \$148,708,000 was paid under the Financial Agreement, \$3,050,225,000 as financial assistance grants in lieu of income tax, \$546,000,000 for roads, and \$565,780,000 for various other purposes. The road grants are made under a special agreement whereby the Commonwealth distributes among the States portion of the customs and excise duties collected on petrol.

Reimbursements of Taxation—Uniform taxation of incomes throughout Australia was introduced by the Commonwealth Government in 1942 to implement its financial policy for meeting the exigencies of war finance. Under this scheme the Commonwealth was to become the sole authority levying taxes upon incomes in all States of the Commonwealth; every State was to vacate that field of taxation, and each State was to receive an annual payment from the Commonwealth as reimbursement for loss of income tax revenue, during the period from 1 July 1942 to the end of the first full financial year after the cessation of the war. The States did not willingly accept the scheme in policy or in law; the matter was pressed, by the States, to the High Court which ruled that in war time the Commonwealth could requisition the staff, buildings, &c, of State Income Tax Administration; and further, that in peace time, while the Commonwealth could not prevent the States levying income tax, it could make grants to the States on condition that they vacated the field of income taxation.

Some details of the Commonwealth *States Grants (Income Tax Reimbursement) Act 1942* and the sums payable to each State were shown in the 1958 and earlier issues 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 \$80 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 \$80 million for distribution was increased to \$90 million. After adjustment to allow for increased population and increased average wages according to the formula, the amount for distribution for 1958-59 was \$349,125,508. The distribution of this amount under the prescribed formula, compared with the previous year, and with the basic 1946-47 and 1947-48 distribution, was shown in the 1965 and earlier issues of the *Year Book*.

Subsequent to a Premiers' Conference in June 1959, the *States Grants Act* 1959 was passed by the Commonwealth Government. This Act repealed the *States Grants (Tax Reimbursement) Act* 1946-1948, and made provision for future grants of financial assistance to the States.

The new Act specified the amount payable to each State for the year 1959-60, and provided for the amount payable to each State in subsequent years to be calculated as follows:—

(1) The amount payable to each State is varied in the same proportion as the change in the population of that State from the first day of the preceding year to the first day of the year concerned. (The population on 1 July of any year is taken as the population on the preceding 30 June, unless there has been a Census during June or July when the Census results are taken as the population on 1 July.)

(2) If there has been an increase in average wages, the amounts calculated as above are increased by one and one-tenth times the percentage increase in average wages in the Commonwealth as a whole. (For this purpose, average wages are the total amount of wages and salaries shown in the returns of pay-roll tax payers divided by the average monthly number of employees, counting each female employee as three-fifths.)

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. Tasmania and Western Australia remained claimant States under Section 96.

The grants paid during the six years of this Act were as follows:—

	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
New South Wales	166,900	183,976	198,498	206,642	215,712	230,536
Victoria	121,250	134,742	146,030	152,268	159,482	171,750
Queensland	72,750	79,902	87,460	91,082	94,820	101,111
South Australia	55,350	61,454	66,450	69,552	72,730	78,156
Western Australia	50,924	55,954	60,170	62,480	65,598	70,498
Tasmania	21,826	23,960	25,672	26,616	27,626	29,298
Total	489,000	539,988	584,280	608,640	635,968	681,349

As proposed in the 1959 arrangement, a review of the position was made during the latter part of 1964-65, and a new arrangement, "the 1965 arrangement", was approved at the Premiers' Conference held in June 1965. This sets the pattern of assistance to the States for the five years 1965-66 to 1969-70.

The need for a new scale of financial assistance arose because the States expressed the view that the annual rate of growth of grants under the 1959 arrangement had been too slow in relation to the rate of growth of their expenditure on government services. The two main changes in the new plan, aimed at overcoming this disadvantage, are—

- (a) The increase in population used will be the increase during the year ended December in the financial year (instead of the increase during the preceding financial year); and
- (b) The betterment factor, previously set at 10 per cent of the increase in Australian average wages, is now fixed at 1.2 per cent per annum regardless of the size of the increase in average wages. While the previous betterment factor had the effect of increasing the grants by about 0.4 per cent per annum, it is anticipated that the new factor will approximately treble this increase.

It was also agreed that, because of its large area and relatively small population, Queensland's share of the grants should be increased by adding \$2m to the initial amount on which its share is to be calculated each year. Similarly, Victoria's grant for the first year, 1965-66, is to be increased by \$1.2m, which has the effect of reducing to about the same level, as in 1959-60, the difference between Victoria's grant per head of population and that of New South Wales.

Under the new arrangement, the grant for each State, for each financial year, is to be determined by taking the previous year's grant (with

the addition of \$2m each year for Queensland and \$1.2m in the first year for Victoria) and increasing it by the percentage change in population during the year ended 31 December of the year of payment; this amount is then increased by the percentage increase in average wages for Australia as a whole for the preceding financial year; and the result is further increased by the betterment factor of 1.2 per cent to provide the ultimate amount of the grant.

In contrast to the action taken in 1959, it was agreed that no part of the existing special grants would be incorporated in the claimant State's financial assistance grants. In addition, the Commonwealth made it clear that it expected each of the four existing non-claimant States would agree to remain so for the period of the new arrangement.

As in 1959, the new arrangement was based on the assumption that there would be no significant changes in the financial relationships between the Commonwealth and the States. In particular, the proposals were based on the understanding that the distribution of taxing powers would remain unchanged and that the States and their authorities continue to pay pay-roll tax.

The estimate of the total financial assistance grants for 1965-66 is \$755.1m, to be distributed among the States as follows:—New South Wales, \$253.8m; Victoria, \$191.9m; Queensland, \$113.2m; South Australia, \$86.6m; Western Australia, \$77.8m; and Tasmania, \$31.8m.

3 STATE CONSOLIDATED REVENUE AND TRUST FUNDS

The growth in the use of Trust and Special Funds for the handling of the transactions of the State Government has progressed until their combined size now approximates that of the Consolidated Revenue Fund. To give a complete statement of State finances, information in this section relates mainly to the combined operations of both Consolidated Revenue and Trust Funds. Since fairly substantial amounts are transferred from Consolidated Revenue to Trust Funds, and from Trust Funds to Consolidated Revenue, the simple aggregate of receipts or expenditure of these funds in any year considerably overstates the total volume of actual State finances. Therefore, in the tables which follow, duplication of amounts under individual headings has been eliminated. Gross totals of all funds shown at the end of the tables indicate the extent of transfers between funds. In the table on page 408, items of receipts have been shown under "Consolidated Revenue" or "Trust" Funds according to the fund into which the moneys were first paid and, in the case of expenditure, the fund from which they were finally expended.

QUEENSLAND REVENUE RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1964-65

Particulars	Consolidated Revenue Fund	Trust Funds	Total
RECEIPTS			
	\$	\$	\$
Taxation¹—			
Income (States Grants Act)	101,111,256	..	101,111,256
Probate and Succession	9,863,292	..	9,863,292
Motor	5,833,530	19,029,406	24,862,936
Other	24,066,626	6,085,934	30,152,560
Business Undertakings—			
Railways	79,813,346	..	79,813,346
State Insurance .. .. .	..	44,479,420	44,479,420
Other .. .. .	..	9,333,022	9,333,022
Land Revenue	10,712,800	4,712,752	15,425,552
Interest on Loans and Public Balances	7,358,154	8,397,808	15,755,962
Commonwealth Payments	7,160,542	41,693,800	48,854,342
Other	14,339,408	95,636,544	109,975,952
Net Total Receipts ²	260,258,954	229,368,686	489,627,640
Gross Total Receipts ²	267,139,312	262,776,350	529,915,662
EXPENDITURE			
	\$	\$	\$
Legislative and General Administration	10,479,366	5,677,464	16,156,830
Law, Order, and Public Safety	18,056,890	3,549,764	21,606,654
Regulation of Trade and Industry	1,871,232	985,460	2,856,692
Education, Science, and Art	51,645,526	6,327,376	57,972,902
Public Health and Recreation—			
Hospitals	7,534,578	37,020,108	44,554,686
Other	4,816,406	1,524,744	6,341,150
Social Amelioration	6,330,888	951,430	7,282,318
Business Undertakings—			
Railways	81,063,004	5,675,806	86,738,810
State Insurance .. .. .	..	24,446,500	24,446,500
Other .. .. .	..	8,025,630	8,025,630
Loans to Local Bodies .. .. .	..	25,903,284	25,903,284
Subsidies to Local Bodies	438,798	..	438,798
Irrigation	988,814	6,350,698	7,339,512
Land Settlement	2,676,488	13,793,820	16,470,308
Agriculture	4,737,094	5,743,480	10,480,574
Forestry	1,360,276	2,268,232	3,628,508
Roads and Bridges	584,902	59,458,736	60,043,638
Shipping and Harbours	1,192,618	7,629,574	8,822,192
Housing .. .. .	..	18,370,374	18,370,374
Other Development	2,641,940	6,068,232	8,710,172
Debt Charges	47,913,414	11,751,820	59,665,234
Net Total Expenditure ²	244,332,234	251,522,532	495,854,766
Gross Total Expenditure ²	271,215,060	264,927,728	536,142,788

¹ For details see page 423.² Net totals exclude, and gross totals include, transfers between funds.

In the table below the net receipts and expenditure of Consolidated Revenue and Trust Funds are given for the last ten years with transfers eliminated on the same basis as the figures shown in the previous table.

QUEENSLAND REVENUE RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE

Year	Net Receipts			Net Expenditure		
	Consolidated Revenue Fund	Trust Funds	Total	Consolidated Revenue Fund	Trust Funds	Total
1955-56	\$1,000 149,006	\$1,000 96,298	\$1,000 245,304	\$1,000 152,290	\$1,000 108,666	\$1,000 260,956
1956-57	167,974	108,270	276,244	167,660	112,086	279,746
1957-58	172,914	122,002	294,916	174,414	118,498	292,912
1958-59	184,486	128,872	313,358	186,818	125,842	312,660
1959-60	198,766	137,538	336,304	200,208	137,882	338,090
1960-61	212,822	147,368	360,190	214,470	146,936	361,406
1961-62	228,860	165,338	394,198	229,536	161,578	391,114
1962-63	238,890	199,996	438,886	221,674	211,466	433,140
1963-64	253,646	216,690	470,336	233,120	230,698	463,818
1964-65	260,259	229,369	489,628	244,332	251,523	495,855

Receipts—The combined receipts of the Consolidated Revenue and Trust Funds during the last five years are detailed in the next table.

Taxation is the most important source of revenue, providing \$166.0m, or 34 per cent, of the net total income of \$489.6m in 1964-65. Included under this heading is the Commonwealth Financial Assistance Grant of \$101.1m, which, for practical purposes, as well as retaining comparability with previous years, is shown as "Income Tax". The remaining taxation items are State collections comprising mainly Probate and Succession Duties, Stamp Duties, and Land, Motor, Racing, and Liquor taxes.

While Business Undertakings show high aggregate receipts, it must be remembered that expenditures are also correspondingly high, so that their net income yield is little, if any at all. Railways are the most important item of this type with the State Insurance, Tourist Bureau, and Fish Board, &c completing the group.

Apart from the Financial Assistance Grant, mentioned above, Commonwealth Payments are usually for a specific purpose, such as interest and sinking fund contributions on the State debt, construction and maintenance of roads, hospital benefits and other social services, and assistance to industries.

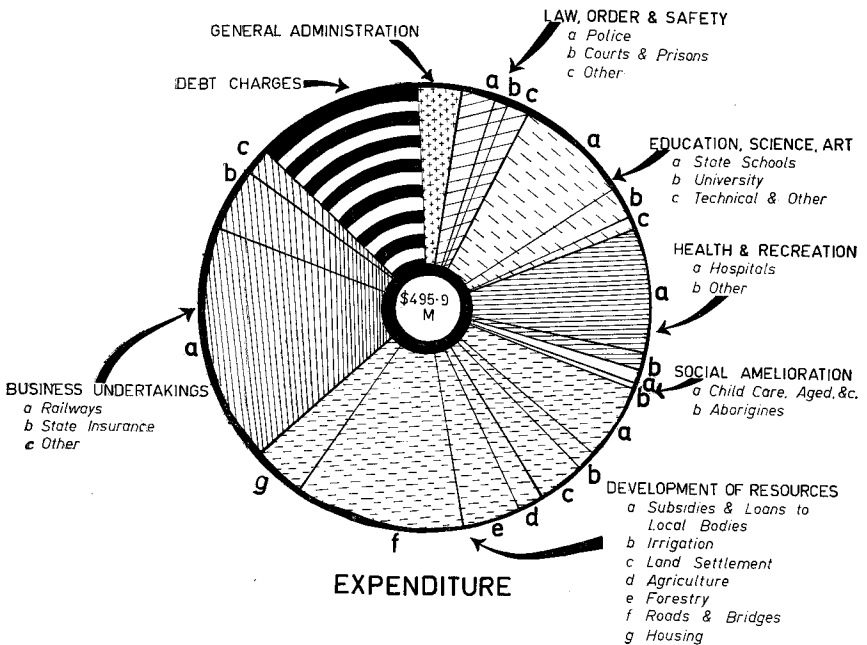
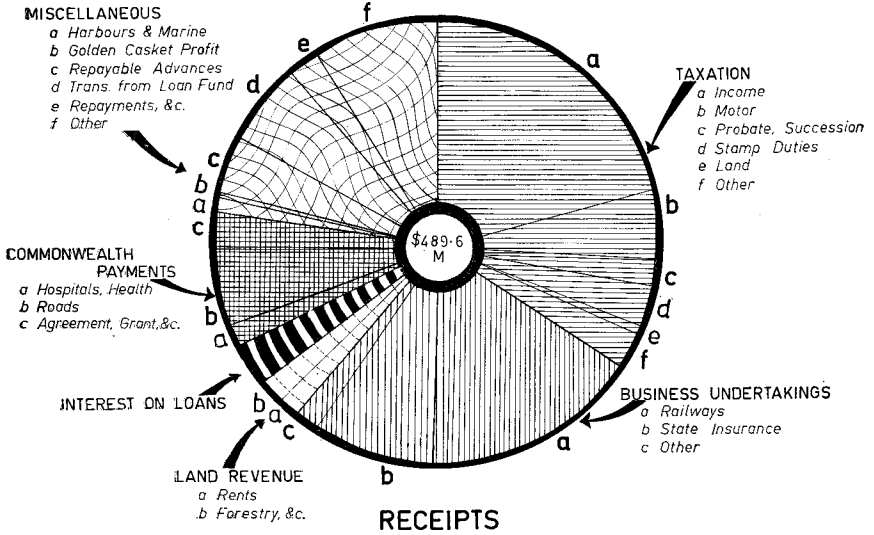
The balance of receipts cover a wide range of items, and include rents on land, forestry charges, interest and repayments on loans to Local Bodies, fees and charges for services rendered, Golden Casket profits, and receipts of repayable advances from the State Loan Fund and other sources.

QUEENSLAND CONSOLIDATED REVENUE AND TRUST FUNDS, RECEIPTS

Particulars	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
Taxation—	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Income Tax ¹	79,901,416	87,460,386	91,082,678	94,820,940	101,111,256
Probate and Succession Duties	8,007,222	8,750,214	9,722,846	10,680,808	9,863,292
Land Tax	3,490,326	3,524,414	3,309,640	3,614,028	3,784,356
Motor Taxes	15,384,308	17,243,548	18,774,848	21,868,038	24,862,936
Stamp Duties on Lotteries ..	643,000	668,000	686,000	701,000	737,000
Racing Taxes	854,240	1,209,918	2,572,778	2,915,316	3,338,444
Other Stamp Duties	9,978,776	9,468,112	10,154,546	11,655,580	12,546,334
Liquor Taxes	2,176,358	2,678,594	3,288,996	3,411,532	3,718,012
Other	4,868,538	5,005,920	5,536,382	5,736,130	6,028,414
Total	125,304,184	136,009,106	145,128,714	155,403,372	165,990,044
Business Undertakings—					
Railways	70,794,774	70,143,648	73,266,788	81,124,446	79,813,346
State Insurance	30,062,092	30,188,066	36,050,424	36,205,036	44,479,420
Tourist Bureau	3,707,394	3,776,898	3,903,996	4,422,846	4,935,612
Other	4,064,044	3,471,100	4,221,992	4,267,870	4,397,410
Total	108,628,304	107,579,712	117,443,200	126,020,198	133,625,788
Land Revenue—					
Rents	6,279,514	6,441,940	6,853,926	7,205,008	7,419,522
Forestry	4,946,060	3,910,802	4,041,794	4,385,706	4,198,334
Other	1,855,222	2,234,752	2,110,238	3,228,528	3,807,696
Total	13,080,796	12,587,494	13,005,958	14,819,242	15,425,552
Interest on Loans	9,318,758	10,311,486	12,354,836	13,076,262	15,755,962
Commonwealth Payments²—					
Financial Agreement Act ..	2,192,470	2,192,470	2,192,470	2,192,470	2,192,470
Additional Financial Assistance .. ..	..	6,680,000	8,480,000	4,800,000	..
Roads	16,903,902	18,267,150	21,216,566	25,240,246	25,983,160
Hospital Benefits	3,202,000	3,412,870	4,302,330	4,942,218	5,015,012
Pharmaceutical Benefits ..	1,112,448	1,355,000	1,757,756	2,099,176	2,001,102
Tuberculosis	1,497,486	1,582,100	1,904,984	2,135,158	2,096,442
Other	5,085,620	5,294,156	6,146,376	6,663,336	11,566,156
Total	29,993,926	38,783,746	46,000,482	48,072,604	48,854,342
Miscellaneous—					
Fees for Services	4,423,336	4,757,236	8,164,532	9,216,602	9,626,708
Golden Casket Profit	2,871,512	2,963,450	2,920,758	3,000,450	3,209,042
Government Printer	1,825,758	1,758,366	1,914,924	1,890,786	1,881,780
Harbours and Marine	4,292,630	4,078,944	4,495,512	4,346,778	5,808,970
Repayable Advances	10,027,000	18,068,000	23,719,046	26,161,000	18,043,788
Repayments of Principal ..	7,125,670	7,380,870	8,426,056	10,515,164	10,799,172
Transfer from Loan Fund ..	18,891,414	24,270,658	28,125,270	27,527,492	28,590,064
Other	24,407,042	25,649,520	27,187,376	30,285,802	32,016,428
Total	73,864,362	88,927,044	104,953,474	112,944,074	109,975,952
Net Total Receipts³ ..	360,190,330	394,198,588	438,886,664	470,335,752	489,627,640
Gross Total Receipts³ ..	371,408,424	407,127,506	474,551,250	510,662,090	529,915,662

¹ Commonwealth Financial Assistance Grant included as Income Taxation. ² Excluding Financial Assistance Grant. ³ Net totals exclude, and gross totals include, transfers between funds.

CONSOLIDATED REVENUE & TRUST FUNDS—1964-65



Expenditure—The table on this and the following page shows the combined expenditure during the last five years from the Consolidated Revenue and Trust Funds. The items are arranged according to a uniform classification which has been adopted by the Statisticians of Australia with the object of making possible direct comparisons between States. Items are placed to function of expenditure without regard to the government department which spent the money.

Of the net total expenditure of \$495.9m in 1964-65, costs of operating the State Railways represented the largest single item, being \$86.7m out of the total expenses of \$119.2m on Business Undertakings. Development of State Resources consumed \$160.2m, consisting mainly of expenditure on roads and bridges, housing, loans and subsidies to Local Bodies, land settlement, irrigation, and primary industries. In the sphere of social expenditure, Education, Science, and Art required \$58.0m, Public Health and Recreation, \$50.9m, and Other Social Services, \$7.3m. General Administration, including Law, Order, and Public Safety, and Regulation of Trade and Industry, amounted to \$40.6m, while Public Debt Charges required \$59.7m.

QUEENSLAND CONSOLIDATED REVENUE AND TRUST FUNDS, EXPENDITURE

Particulars	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Legislative and General Administration—					
Parliament, incl Governor ..	878,248	902,002	882,202	999,082	1,034,834
Electoral	144,748	113,962	265,090	124,356	111,156
Pensions and Superannuation	2,518,382	2,912,406	2,981,188	3,365,168	3,786,256
Government Printer ..	1,791,248	1,668,480	1,724,746	1,736,994	1,799,758
Other	8,185,512	8,202,358	9,286,274	9,170,164	9,424,826
Total	13,518,138	13,799,208	15,139,500	15,395,764	16,156,830
Law, Order, and Public Safety—					
Police	9,462,670	9,705,420	10,049,642	10,403,850	11,774,332
Prisons	1,004,012	1,041,426	1,124,474	1,286,360	1,408,960
Justice Administration ..	2,909,182	3,167,120	3,724,054	3,743,716	3,903,152
Other	2,802,808	3,074,962	3,688,760	4,228,414	4,520,210
Total	16,178,672	16,988,928	18,586,930	19,662,340	21,606,654
Regulation of Trade and Industry—					
Factories, Shops, and Labour					
Legislation	653,898	671,966	681,416	821,242	861,624
Transport Control	449,388	675,566	751,910	660,674	718,868
Electricity	377,802	423,242	435,226	566,410	548,568
Other	566,028	568,370	638,370	879,098	727,632
Total	2,047,116	2,339,144	2,506,922	2,927,424	2,856,692
Education—					
Schools	28,408,462	30,612,078	34,219,262	38,011,156	41,426,146
Technical Colleges	2,915,768	2,574,920	2,735,796	2,605,478	2,658,168
University	7,104,580	7,041,392	8,287,888	9,395,926	11,671,342
Agricultural	614,810	631,636	659,308	643,796	956,446
Other	387,972	404,638	446,484	487,400	524,164
Total	39,431,592	41,264,664	46,348,738	51,143,756	57,236,266

QUEENSLAND CONSOLIDATED REVENUE AND TRUST FUNDS,
EXPENDITURE—*continued*

Particulars	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Science, Art, and Research ..	477,802	513,520	611,654	686,270	736,636
Public Health and Recreation—					
Hospitals Generally	25,885,902	27,697,442	35,042,244	37,048,890	38,863,740
Mental Hospitals	4,854,300	4,977,942	5,292,094	5,488,106	5,690,946
Maternal and Child Welfare					
Centres	770,830	803,294	848,760	932,924	980,212
Ambulance Brigades	580,718	612,198	662,682	689,262	734,096
Other	3,455,896	3,770,164	4,061,566	4,404,950	4,626,842
Total	35,547,646	37,861,040	45,907,346	48,564,132	50,895,836
Social Amelioration—					
Provision for Aged, &c—					
Homes	1,323,484	1,398,636	1,651,300	1,932,348	2,053,572
Other	312,802	351,056	281,324	321,524	297,160
Child Welfare—					
Homes	391,678	574,780	592,622	518,528	656,592
Other	1,047,114	1,170,490	1,308,918	1,395,684	1,522,928
Aboriginal Welfare	1,971,814	2,037,468	2,092,998	2,247,300	2,572,302
Other	139,890	151,602	154,534	162,882	179,764
Total	5,186,782	5,684,032	6,081,096	6,578,266	7,282,318
Development of State					
Resources—					
Loans to Local Bodies	10,705,748	12,746,118	17,198,916	16,853,200	25,903,284
Subsidies to Local Bodies	6,000	5,635,708	7,351,916	5,036,000	438,798
Irrigation	4,567,070	5,447,316	5,642,198	6,305,964	7,339,512
Land Settlement	10,257,518	10,079,218	13,099,958	14,408,252	16,470,308
Mining	997,316	1,011,706	1,096,634	1,169,904	1,220,140
Electricity .. .. .	..	..	2,250,612	3,878,896	4,814,644
Agricultural, Pastoral, and					
Dairying	7,529,702	7,957,814	8,389,680	9,036,936	10,480,574
Forestry	3,205,788	3,016,930	3,313,592	3,687,288	3,628,508
Roads and Bridges	36,699,758	39,189,240	45,037,238	52,944,684	60,043,638
Shipping and Harbours	4,889,474	3,456,434	3,492,828	6,295,820	8,822,192
Tourist Activities	525,818	579,256	605,626	655,664	681,224
Housing	15,794,188	18,270,668	17,815,478	21,570,454	18,370,374
Other	3,474,200	3,940,578	4,198,248	1,611,282	1,994,164
Total	98,652,580	111,330,986	129,492,924	143,454,344	160,207,360
Business Undertakings—					
Railways	80,350,172	87,913,710	88,878,480	91,220,362	86,738,810
State Insurance	20,248,110	20,940,460	22,768,840	23,541,788	24,446,500
Tourist Bureau	3,478,110	3,567,126	3,671,728	4,116,664	4,602,716
Other	3,911,926	3,508,214	3,871,122	4,163,762	3,422,914
Total	107,988,318	115,929,510	119,190,170	123,042,576	119,210,940
Public Debt Charges—					
Interest, Sinking Fund, &c ..	38,464,744	41,603,322	46,012,722	48,770,426	54,165,876
Redemption to Loan Fund ..	3,911,984	3,799,854	3,261,500	3,592,044	5,499,358
Total	42,376,728	45,403,176	49,274,222	52,362,470	59,665,234
Net Total Expenditure ¹ ..	361,405,374	391,114,208	433,139,502	463,817,342	495,854,766
Gross Total Expenditure ¹ ..	372,623,468	404,043,126	468,804,088	504,143,680	536,142,788

¹ Net totals exclude, and gross totals include, transfers between funds.

Trust Funds—The following table gives the receipts and expenditure of the principal Trust Funds.

TRUST FUNDS, QUEENSLAND, 1964-65

Fund	Receipts	Expenditure	Balance 30 June 1965
	\$	\$	\$
Aboriginal Welfare	517,847	495,187	138,716
Agricultural Bank	14,293,450	15,505,511	-141,414
Barrier Fences	157,982	162,583	290
Beef Cattle Roads Construction	4,600,000	5,148,042	7,089
Commonwealth Aid Local Authority Roads	2,788,585	2,788,585	..
Commonwealth Education	4,213,038	2,007,348	2,252,115
Commonwealth—State Housing	16,582,720	15,609,368	1,602,380
Co-ordinator-General of Public Works Construction	953,914	820,937	574,669
Education Special Standing	1,729,570	1,812,069	146,994
Electricity	712,370	571,395	348,624
Electricity Development	4,568,971	5,082,209	-69,810
Farm Water Supplies	715,013	932,415	7,987
Fire Brigades Precept	2,483,125	2,482,546	578
Fish Supply	4,062,305	3,703,120	292,362
Fitzroy Brigalow Land Development	1,779,771	2,186,050	391,584
Forestry and Lumbering	4,198,333	4,198,333	..
Harbour Dues	5,254,321	5,299,849	805,052
Home Builders' Account	3,488,219	3,482,833	75,300
Hospital Administration	36,681,923	36,681,923	..
Hospital, Motherhood, and Child Welfare	3,209,042	3,209,042	..
Irrigation and Water Supply Construction	5,685,146	5,675,594	25,765
Land Act Improvement	348,765	553,901	196,439
Liquor Acts	205,642	124,998	599,796
Main Roads	47,158,893	49,035,706	-804,824
Main Roads Special Standing	1,193,112	1,165,693	-195,847
Motor Vehicle Insurance Nominal Defendant	540,188	72,908	1,609,182
Mount Isa Railway Project	3,874,154	4,171,188	848,105
Moura Railway Project	1,520,050	1,504,618	15,432
Parliamentary Contributory Superannuation	120,598	39,248	976,131
Police Superannuation	1,835,734	936,440	6,957,624
Port Development	645,261	1,449,316	956,995
Public Service Superannuation	3,995,518	1,144,879	27,473,936
Public Service Superannuation Additional Benefits	3,220,137	829,257	13,569,282
Queensland Housing Commission	8,411,526	8,752,180	225,739
Roads Maintenance	3,027,250	3,268,428	..
Sickness, Medical, and Funeral Benefits	140,494	81,495	1,241,070
State Coke Works	269,183	352,590	35,696
State Insurance	35,788,048	24,521,103	116,567,227
State Stores Board	1,020,014	977,998	-511,411
Stock	1,992,880	1,893,430	106,741
Stock Diseases Compensation	137,307	138,904	85,159
Stock Routes and Pests Destruction	876,948	861,236	69,988
Sugar Bulk Handling Facilities	1,723,698	1,558,740	224,959
Sugar Cane Prices	387,837	373,674	249,944
Supreme Court	383,463	503,640	337,589
Tourist Bureau	4,935,613	4,899,830	328,787
University Capital Works	3,456,322	3,034,417	421,905
Water Resources Investigation	705,436	705,371	65
Other	7,040,230	8,815,738	4,348,462
Total	253,629,946 ¹	239,621,865 ²	182,392,452 ³

¹ Excluding repayments of advances to Local Authorities, &c. \$9,146,404.

² Excluding advances to Local Authorities and Co-operative Housing Societies, and other investments, \$25,305,862.

³ Cash deficit, \$10,497,975, and securities, \$192,890,427.

4 STATE LOAN FUND

Loan Expenditure—The net loan expenditure is the amount spent from loans, after deducting receipts under each head from repayment of loans by borrowers who have received State advances, realisation of assets, &c. In certain categories where the repayments have exceeded the advances made during the year, there has been no burden on the Loan Fund, but rather a contribution to it. At the foot of the following table a reconciliation shows how the total public debt outstanding at 30 June 1965 was accounted for by net loan expenditure.

LOAN EXPENDITURE, QUEENSLAND, 1964-65

Head of Expenditure	Expenditure during 1964-65		Aggregate Net Expenditure to Date
	Gross	Net	
	\$	\$	\$
Railways	13,014,062	9,950,888	236,878,720
Reduction of Railway Capital .. .. .	..	..	52,906,838 ¹
Mount Isa Railway	700,000	457,254	17,057,254
Moura Railway	1,520,000	1,520,000	1,520,000
Telegraphs .. .. .	..	..	1,048,776
Industrial Undertakings	311,124	25,064	8,691,608
Public Buildings	20,529,310	19,460,758	176,364,738
Roads and Bridges	-479,900 ²	-1,329,150	10,958,170
Harbours and Marine	860,180	523,094	11,118,004
Mining	400,444	373,056	2,078,866
Forestry	4,597,434	4,295,246	51,496,028
Immigration .. .. .	..	..	5,526,142
Agriculture .. .. .	..	-45,064	966,124
Land Resumption	6,540	6,540	8,996,928
Prickly Pear Lands	86,004	86,004	2,894,218
Water Supply, Irrigation	6,247,550	5,897,618	70,839,248
Electricity	4,540,000	4,497,112	11,320,086
Agricultural Bank	5,100,000	4,161,854	34,236,548
Advances to Settlers .. .. .	..	-418	112,068
Wire-netting	4,000	-13,974	931,536
Queensland Housing Commission	4,300,000	3,016,128	47,494,554
Building Societies .. .. .	..	-8,110	149,194
War Service Land Settlement .. .. .	..	-79,254	6,534,584
Loans to Local Bodies	5,626,228	2,409,454	92,683,052
Subsidies to Local Bodies	10,241,512	10,221,286	113,517,638
Deficits Funded, &c .. .. .	..	..	17,366,842
Miscellaneous	1,500,000	-4,642 ³	16,164,556
Total	79,104,488	65,420,744 ³	999,852,320
<i>Add</i> Discounts and Flotation Expenses .. .. .	..	..	8,977,746
Credit Balance Loan Account .. .. .	..	..	64,846
<i>Less</i> Redemptions from Revenue and Sinking Funds .. .. .	..	..	129,203,430
Gross Public Debt .. .. .	..	..	879,691,482

¹ Excluding discounts, &c, \$3,093,162. ² Excluding \$1,260,720 loan expenditure on Local Authority roads, which is included below as "Loans to Local Bodies."
³ Excluding \$1,500,000 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
	\$	\$	\$	\$
1960-61	60,671,752	47,705,500	768,323,972	684,899,716
1961-62	62,716,694	49,662,464	819,326,436	727,641,746
1962-63	64,262,344	52,011,072	872,737,508	770,081,298
1963-64	71,147,462	58,694,068	932,931,576	821,469,370
1964-65	79,104,488	65,420,744	999,852,320	879,691,482

¹ Excluding sinking fund contributions included in other columns: 1960-61, \$1,300,000; 1961-62, \$1,340,000; 1962-63, \$1,400,000; 1963-64, \$1,500,000; and 1964-65, \$1,500,000.

State Government Debt—The gross public debt of \$879,691,482, as appearing in these tables, has been calculated in accordance with State Treasury practice of converting overseas loans at the mint par rate of exchange. However, if the current rates of exchange are used to convert overseas loans into Australian currency, as the Commonwealth Treasury has done in assessing the government debt of the Commonwealth and States (see page 421), Queensland's gross debt amounted to \$919,705,732 at 30 June 1965. 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 1965 is shown opposite each amount.

QUEENSLAND PUBLIC DEBT AND INTEREST CHARGES AT 30 JUNE 1965

Rate of Interest Per Cent	Public Debt	Interest Charge
\$	\$	\$
1.000	2,844,676	28,448
2.500	3,946,400	98,660
3.000	37,687,094	1,130,612
3.100	1,882,222	58,348
3.125	4,306,000	134,562
3.250	44,252,264	1,438,200
3.500	49,438,678	1,730,354
3.750	49,897,356	1,871,154
4.000	61,499,828	2,459,992
4.250	105,135,666	4,468,268
4.500	144,861,368	6,518,758
4.625	5,300,000	245,126
4.750	61,456,666	2,919,188
5.000	212,927,288	10,646,366
5.250	40,001,252	2,100,066
5.375	31,034,548	1,668,108
5.500	20,095,664	1,105,260
5.750	816,192	46,932
6.000	2,308,000	138,480
Treasury Bonds, 6½%	320	..
Gross Public Debt	879,691,482	38,806,882
Less Sinking Fund	664,220	Average Rate per \$100
Net Public Debt	879,027,262	\$4.41

The State Government owed the Commonwealth \$109,099,524 under the Commonwealth and State Housing Agreement, \$34,027,290 under the

Mount Isa Railway Agreement, \$4,200,000 under the Fitzroy Brigalow Land Development Scheme, \$4,297,492 under the Beef Cattle Roads Scheme, and \$192,166 under a scheme to improve coal loading facilities at Gladstone Harbour, which amounts are excluded from the above table. These are supplementary to a number of State Acts which provide loan moneys for the same purposes.

Details of the domestic and oversea borrowings are set out below.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES ON ISSUE, QUEENSLAND, 30 JUNE 1965

Currency in which Payable	Amount ¹	Interest ¹		Percentage of Total Debt
		Payable Annually	Average Rate	
	\$A	\$A	%	%
Australian	771,705,616	34,601,016	4.48	83.9
Sterling	114,444,250	4,279,754	3.74	12.5
United States	29,562,500	1,393,270	4.71	3.2
Canadian	1,640,238	94,314	5.75	0.2
Swiss	1,304,884	58,720	4.50	0.1
Netherlands	1,048,244	52,412	5.00	0.1
Total	919,705,732	40,479,486	4.40	100.0

¹ Converted to Australian currency at current rates of exchange. In previous tables the mint par of exchange prevailing on 1 July 1927 as adopted by the State Treasury for sinking fund calculations has been used (see text on page 416).

The proportions of public debt maturing overseas and in Australia respectively were 16 and 84 per cent, compared with 12 and 88 per cent for the public debts of the other States taken together and 20 and 80 per cent for the debt of the Commonwealth Government.

The main objects on which loans have been spent during the last five years are shown in the following table. Gross loan expenditure is the total amount spent, and takes no account of repayments.

LOAN EXPENDITURE, QUEENSLAND—ACCORDING TO PURPOSE

Period	Railways	Advances to Settlers, &c ¹	Loans and Subsidies to Local Bodies	Other	Total
	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
<i>Gross Loan Expenditure</i>					
1960-61	10,386	6,072	18,942	25,272	60,672
1961-62	12,070	7,360	7,849	35,438	62,717
1962-63	11,131	9,832	4,755	38,544	64,262
1963-64	11,686	9,764	19,827	29,870	71,147
1964-65	15,234	9,400	15,868	38,603	79,105
<i>Net Loan Expenditure</i>					
To 30 June 1965 ..	308,363	88,378	206,201	396,910	999,852

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 30.8 per cent of the net loan expenditure to date. Loans and subsidies to local bodies (largely for roads, water, and sewerage) have taken \$206.2m, or

20.6 per cent of the total. In the post-war years, advances to settlers, &c have risen to a high level owing to expenditure on housing by the Queensland Housing Commission and advances by the Agricultural Bank.

5 COMMONWEALTH FINANCE

The Commonwealth Government bases its accounts upon three Funds—the Consolidated Revenue Fund, the Trust Fund, and the Loan Fund.

Consolidated Revenue Fund—Unlike the States, the Commonwealth obtains the greater portion of its revenue from taxation, the Post Office being the only large Commonwealth business undertaking which appears in Consolidated Revenue. Taxation accounted for 85.7 per cent of total receipts of the Consolidated Revenue Fund in 1964-65. The largest single item of revenue is Income Taxation, which amounted to \$2,295,607,000 in 1964-65. 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	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
Taxation—					
Customs	203,569	170,321	210,202	232,572	268,480
Excise	514,818	531,291	548,803	582,464	631,242
Sales Tax	346,079	297,648	313,062	325,189	362,857
Income Tax	1,614,533	1,656,299	1,621,181	1,874,483	2,295,607
Pay-roll Tax	122,519	121,943	126,510	136,443	150,078
Estate Duty	29,614	34,058	35,699	39,871	41,531
Gift Duty	5,567	5,594	6,328	6,488	7,308
Stevedoring Industry Charge ..	7,689	6,865	8,985	10,321	10,411
All Other	6,091	9,029	10,148	11,004	19,514
Total	2,850,479	2,833,048	2,880,918	3,218,838	3,787,030
Business Undertakings—					
Postmaster-General's Department	272,330	279,628	301,378	330,864	372,648
Broadcasting and Television					
Services	23,107	24,707	27,148	29,253	33,941
Railways	12,297	12,444	13,874	15,660	17,359
Total	307,735	316,779	342,400	375,777	423,948
Territories	10,909	11,992	15,464	19,038	23,813
Other Revenue	107,434	121,265	131,989	195,726	183,387
Total Receipts	3,276,557	3,283,084	3,370,772	3,809,376	4,418,178

Details of the expenditure of the Consolidated Revenue Fund classified by economic type and function for the last five years are shown in the following table. The allocation of items by type and function corresponds with that adopted for 1964-65; in some cases, it has been necessary to revise figures for earlier years. Special payments were made to Loan Consolidation and Investment Reserve Trust Account to balance the

Consolidated Revenue Fund. The amounts so transferred were subsequently invested wholly or partly in special loans for State works requirements.

COMMONWEALTH CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND EXPENDITURE

Item	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
Health and Welfare—					
Cash Benefits to Persons	661,514	731,198	758,972	833,112	879,896
Other	29,792	35,094	38,670	40,932	45,742
Defence¹	398,854	362,144	300,132	441,248	598,110
Repatriation—					
Cash Benefits to Persons	149,728	157,308	165,806	182,538	183,294
Other	44,268	48,942	53,394	56,722	62,736
Housing—					
Advances	75,040	75,496	81,682	77,770	86,890
Other	13,780	13,462	14,440	14,246	29,134
Other Functions and Not Allocated—					
Expenses of Business Undertakings	258,954	273,976	262,396	286,800	314,898
Other Current Expenditure on Goods and Services	195,933	220,378	241,846	287,786	341,374
Capital Expenditure on Goods and Services—					
Business Undertakings	91,068	104,376	137,460	151,120	177,330
Other	45,060	49,534	51,612	61,558	73,448
Subsidies	49,452	73,726	71,252	115,658	99,808
Cash Benefits to Persons	10,296	12,592	12,536	13,350	18,746
Grants—					
To the States—					
General Revenue Purposes ..	584,942	655,390	695,808	729,730	744,884
Specific Purpose—Current ..	15,662	18,110	20,396	23,106	31,258
Capital ..	111,164	123,528	133,222	140,476	178,742
To Oversea Governments and Organisations	44,128	49,434	57,582	70,348	84,150
Other .. .. .	..	..	..	..	4,050
Advances—					
To the States	2,830	2,968	6,720	10,754	13,788
To Snowy Mountains Hydro- electric Authority	37,000	32,020	18,532	23,658	26,100
To Oversea Governments and Organisations	6,760	10,838	31,148	8,074	24,946
Other	7,004	25,728	7,974	15,430	8,272
Debt Charges—					
Interest	86,978	86,214	81,084	81,260	81,868
Payment to National Debt Sink- ing Fund	46,208	50,218	54,486	57,530	61,500
Loan Consolidation and Invest- ment Reserve	285,122	44,310	52,756	29,750	222,744
Redemption of Treasury Bills ..	..	..	..	36,000	..
Other	25,020	26,100	20,866	20,420	24,470
Total Expenditure	3,276,557	3,283,084	3,370,772	3,809,376	4,418,178

¹ In addition, the following amounts were provided from Loan Fund:—1961-62, \$47,282(000); 1962-63, \$132,140(000); 1963-64, \$77,430(000).

Expenditure from the Commonwealth Consolidated Revenue Fund is markedly different from that of the States, reflecting the particular responsibilities of the central government. A high proportion of revenue, 22 per cent in 1964-65, was expended on grants to the States.

These payments included Financial Assistance Grants (previously Tax Reimbursement Grants), Grants for Road Construction, Special Grants to Western Australia and Tasmania, Payments under the Financial Agreement, Grants to Universities, &c. Another large item of expenditure is the payment of social services, which amounted to \$925,498,000 in 1964-65, or 20.9 per cent of Commonwealth Consolidated Revenue.

Trust Fund—A considerable proportion of the receipts and expenditure of the Trust Fund is accounted for by the operations of various suspense accounts. However, other accounts in the Trust Fund are used for the payment of social service benefits (e.g., National Welfare Fund), for price stabilisation moneys (e.g., Wheat Prices Stabilisation Fund), and for holding Australian currency proceeds of international loans (e.g., Canadian Loan Fund).

The following table shows receipts, expenditure, and closing balances of some of the more important Commonwealth Trust Funds for the year ended 30 June 1965.

COMMONWEALTH TRUST FUNDS, 1964-65

Fund	Receipts	Expenditure	Balance 30 June 1965
	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
Canadian Loan	563	500	15,049
Coinage	3,788	3,788	..
Defence Forces Retirement Benefits	19,749	9,582	62,673
Loan Consolidation and Investment Reserve ..	244,219	11,311	691,419
National Debt Sinking Fund	192,624	261,193	302,544
National Welfare	894,564	890,366	422,581
Parliamentary Retiring Allowances	317	216	1,221
Post Office Stores and Services	150,941	156,105	3,136
Superannuation	58,908	28,996	261,643
Swiss Loan	1,116	..	34,746
War Service Homes	73,014	73,014	..
Wheat Prices Stabilisation	1,893	1,893	..
Other	185,781	188,480	68,374
Total	1,827,477	1,625,444	1,863,386

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, and Loans to Australian Airlines. In 1964-65 net expenditure from Loan Fund on Advances to the States for Housing was \$102.7m, while loan expenditures were incurred for the purposes of the Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Authority (\$19.6m), the Mount Isa Railway (\$3.0m), Qantas Empire Airways Ltd (\$15.7m), and the Australian National

Airlines Commission (\$7.7m). Commonwealth net loan expenditure to 30 June 1965 totalled \$6,434m, including \$4,450m 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 1965 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 \$1,529,323,000, or 15.0 per cent of the debt, matured abroad. Places of maturity of Queensland debts are shown on page 417. Details of securities on issue and annual interest liability in respect of loans repayable are shown in Australian currency equivalents at the rates of exchange ruling at 30 June 1965.

The figures in the following table are based on a compilation on uniform lines for all States, presented by the Commonwealth Treasurer in his 1965-66 Budget Papers. Figures for Queensland in section 4 of this chapter are Queensland Treasury figures.

GOVERNMENT DEBT, AUSTRALIA, 30 JUNE 1965

Particulars	Securities on Issue		Annual Interest Payable	
	Total	Per Head	Total ¹	Per Head
	\$1,000	\$	\$1,000	\$
On Account of States—				
New South Wales	2,407,364	574.19	110,250	26.30
Victoria	1,679,339	523.47	77,650	24.20
Queensland	919,706	571.00	40,492	25.14
South Australia	919,446	872.14	41,534	39.40
Western Australia	691,660	859.78	30,886	38.39
Tasmania	473,019	1,292.32	21,706	59.30
Maturing Overseas	908,213	80.83 ²	39,396	3.51 ²
Maturing in Australia	6,182,321	550.22 ²	283,118	25.20 ²
Total States	7,090,533	631.05 ²	322,515	28.70 ²
On Account of Commonwealth—				
Maturing Overseas	621,110	54.68 ³	30,168	2.65 ³
Maturing in Australia	2,512,888	221.21 ³	89,540	7.88 ³
Total Commonwealth	3,133,997	275.89 ³	119,709	10.54 ³
Total Commonwealth and States ..	10,224,530	900.10 ³	442,223	38.93 ³

¹ Including in the figures for the States the amounts payable by the Commonwealth under the Financial Agreement. ² Worked on aggregate population of the six States. ³ Worked on population of whole Commonwealth.

Net Loan Expenditure—The next table shows the net loan expenditure during 1964-65 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, 1964-65

Government	During 1964-65			Aggregate to End of 1964-65
	Public Works	Other ¹	Total	
New South Wales	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
Victoria	148,320	-3,562	144,758	2,655,823
Queensland	120,267	611	120,877	2,077,422 ²
South Australia	65,421	1,500	66,921	1,009,330
Western Australia	62,554	..	62,554	1,029,906
Tasmania	46,779	179	46,958	783,764
	33,306	46	33,352	518,860
Total States	476,647	-1,226	475,420	8,075,105
Commonwealth ³	160,086	836	160,922	6,053,485
Total Australia	636,733	-390	636,342	14,128,590

¹ The amount shown in this column for the Commonwealth was for War and Defence Services, while the figures for the States were discounts and flotation expenses on loans, exchange on remittances, &c, and funding of deficits. ² Gross expenditure from Loan Fund. ³ Excluding International Bank Dollar Loans, Canadian and Swiss Loans.

7 TAXATION

This section gives some particulars of the principal taxes collected by the State Government and the Commonwealth Government in Queensland.

Under the Constitution, the Commonwealth Government is given the exclusive right to customs and excise duties, while other forms of taxation are shared with the State Governments. Thus the Commonwealth has the most productive forms of taxation, and since the Commonwealth Government entered the field of income taxation the position of the States has been more difficult.

The position reached in practice before the 1939-1945 War was that the Commonwealth had the sole right to the field of customs and excise duties, and sales and similar taxes. The States shared with the Commonwealth the fields of income and land taxes, and death duties. For the most part, the Commonwealth left the States in exclusive possession of stamp duties of various sorts, licenses, and entertainment and gambling taxes.

During the war the Commonwealth became the sole collector of income and entertainment taxes, and reimbursements of taxation were made to all States (see page 404). 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 404 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, 1964-65

Tax	Total Amount			Amount per Head		
	State	Commonwealth	Total	State	Commonwealth	Total
<i>Consolidated Revenue</i>	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$	\$	\$
Income ¹	101,111	134,359	235,470	63.34	84.17	147.51
Probate, Succession, and Estate	9,863	3,536	13,399	6.18	2.21	8.39
Land	3,785	..	3,785	2.37	..	2.37
Motor Vehicle Operators Fees	809	..	809	0.51	..	0.51
Transport License and Permit Fees	5,025	..	5,025	3.15	..	3.15
Lottery	737	..	737	0.46	..	0.46
Racing	2,990	..	2,990	1.87	..	1.87
Other Stamp Duty	12,546	473	13,019	7.86	0.29	8.15
Liquor	3,568	..	3,568	2.24	..	2.24
Customs .. .. .	..	22,648	22,648	..	14.19	14.19
Excise .. .. .	..	73,984	73,984	..	46.35	46.35
Sales .. .. .	..	43,926	43,926	..	27.52	27.52
Pay-roll .. .. .	..	15,871	15,871	..	9.94	9.94
Wool .. .. .	..	2,153	2,153	..	1.35	1.35
Stevedoring Industry Charge .. .. .	..	1,351	1,351	..	0.85	0.85
Other	441	871	1,312	0.27	0.55	0.82
<i>Trust Funds</i>						
Motor Vehicle Regn	15,531	..	15,531	9.73	..	9.73
Roads Maintenance	3,027	..	3,027	1.90	..	1.90
Motor Vehicle Insurance Nominal Defendant Fund	471	..	471	0.29	..	0.29
Racing	349	..	349	0.22	..	0.22
Liquor	150	..	150	0.09	..	0.09
Diseases in Stock	987	..	987	0.62	..	0.62
Stock Routes and Pests Destruction	631	..	631	0.40	..	0.40
Sugar Cane Prices	387	..	387	0.24	..	0.24
Fire Brigade Precept	2,483	..	2,483	1.56	..	1.56
Other	1,099	..	1,099	0.69	..	0.69
Total	165,990	299,172	465,162	103.99	187.42	291.41

¹ State Grants Act formula grant of \$101,111(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 404.

Income Tax Rates—From the income year 1950-51, income tax and social services contribution have been merged into a single levy. The rates of tax on income payable for 1965-66 are shown below, and the tax assessed at these rates was subject to additional tax of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

RATES OF TAX ON INCOME, 1965-66

Part of Taxable Income	Rate Per Cent	Part of Taxable Income	Rate Per Cent	Part of Taxable Income	Rate Per Cent
Up to \$200	0.4	\$1,601 to \$1,800	17.6	\$6,401 to \$7,200	43.8
\$201 to \$300	1.2	\$1,801 to \$2,000	19.3	\$7,201 to \$8,000	46.3
\$301 to \$400	2.9	\$2,001 to \$2,400	21.6	\$8,001 to \$8,800	48.7
\$401 to \$500	4.5	\$2,401 to \$2,800	24.6	\$8,801 to \$10,000	51.7
\$501 to \$600	6.1	\$2,801 to \$3,200	27.1	\$10,001 to \$12,000	55.0
\$601 to \$800	8.2	\$3,201 to \$3,600	29.6	\$12,001 to \$16,000	57.9
\$801 to \$1,000	10.8	\$3,601 to \$4,000	32.1	\$16,001 to \$20,000	60.4
\$1,001 to \$1,200	12.5	\$4,001 to \$4,800	35.4	\$20,001 to \$32,000	63.3
\$1,201 to \$1,400	14.2	\$4,801 to \$5,600	38.3	Over \$32,000	66.7
\$1,401 to \$1,600	15.9	\$5,601 to \$6,400	41.2		

Tax is payable on the whole of a person's taxable income if it exceeds \$416. 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 1963-64 on the 1962-63 incomes of Queensland residents. The total includes central office assessments of 1,370 taxpayers who derived incomes in Queensland and elsewhere, their incomes from salaries and wages being \$1,073,074, and from other sources \$5,504,962. They were assessed \$1,934,120 as income tax.

INCOME TAXATION, QUEENSLAND RESIDENTS, 1963-64

Grade of Actual Income ¹	Taxpayers	Taxable Income			Tax Payable
		Wages and Salaries	Other	Total	
\$	No	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
210 to 399	23,261	5,402	1,419	6,821	53
400 to 599	26,742	9,318	2,689	12,007	199
600 to 999	68,643	39,094	9,353	48,447	1,683
1,000 to 1,999	206,122	205,020	45,738	250,758	16,846
2,000 to 3,999	224,349	332,666	94,599	427,265	43,496
4,000 to 5,999	29,935	50,955	58,575	109,530	17,432
6,000 to 9,999	13,583	19,254	64,709	83,963	18,471
10,000 and over	5,571	6,473	65,637	72,110	26,460
Total	598,206	668,182	342,719	1,010,901	124,640

¹ This graduation was actually made in £, the upper class limits being £199, £299, &c.

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 1965-66 was as follows:—Dependent wife or husband, \$286; dependent parent or parent-in-law, \$286; children under 16 years, \$182 for one child, \$130 for each other child; dependent daughter housekeeping for widowed parent, or housekeeper caring for a taxpayer's children under 16 years of age, \$286; invalid relative (child, step-child, brother, or sister) aged 16 years or over, \$182; children between 16 and 21 years receiving full-time education, \$182; amounts paid to medical or hospital benefits fund for personal benefit of taxpayer or his family; medical expenses of taxpayer and dependants (less medical benefit recoupments), including dental expenses, optical and therapeutic treatment expenses, amounts paid for artificial limbs and eyes, hearing aids, medical and surgical appliances, and amounts paid to a personal attendant of a totally incapacitated person, &c; funeral expenses, \$100 for any member of the family group; life assurance, &c, \$800; educational expenses of each child or dependant under 21 years, \$300. Rates and land tax paid on non-income producing property, gifts of \$2 and upwards to public benevolent institutions, patriotic funds, &c, subscriptions up to \$42 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 was also made for the allowance, under certain circumstances, of deductions for capital subscribed direct to oil exploration and mining companies.

Company Tax—Rates for 1964-65 of income tax payable on each \$1 of taxable income by companies, other than companies in the capacity of trustees, were as follows:—Resident Public Companies: $37\frac{1}{2}$ per cent up to \$10,000, $42\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on remainder. Non-resident Public Companies: $32\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on income consisting of dividends up to \$10,000, $37\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on other income up to the amount by which dividend income was below \$10,000, $42\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on remainder. Co-operative or Non-profit Companies (other than a friendly society dispensary): $32\frac{1}{2}$ per cent up to \$10,000, $42\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on remainder. Non-profit Company which is a friendly society dispensary: $32\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Life Assurance Companies: Mutual income, $27\frac{1}{2}$ per cent up to \$10,000, $37\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on remainder. Other income of non-resident assurance companies, $32\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on income consisting of dividends up to amount by which mutual income was below \$10,000. All other income of assurance companies, $37\frac{1}{2}$ per cent up to an amount by which mutual income and (for non-resident companies) dividend income was below \$10,000, $42\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on remainder. Private Companies: $27\frac{1}{2}$ per cent up to \$10,000, $37\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on remainder; additional tax of 50 per cent of income less primary tax, dividends, and retention allowance. All Companies: Interest paid or credited to non-resident taxpayers taxable at $42\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Land Tax (State)—Returns of freehold land are required from residents where the total unimproved value is \$6,000 or more, and from all absentees and companies owning land. Residential blocks of less than 48 perches are exempt irrespective of valuation.

The rates are per \$ of taxable value and are on a graduated scale. The amount payable is determined by dividing the taxable value into parts to which progressively higher rates are applied, and on taxable values up to \$279,999, totalling the tax payable on the several parts. On taxable values of \$280,000 and over, a flat rate of 2.5c in the \$ is charged.

STATE LAND TAX RATES, 1965-66

Part of Taxable Value ¹		Tax Payable at Beginning of Class		Part of Taxable Value ¹		Tax Payable at Beginning of Class	
\$	c in \$	\$		\$	c in \$	\$	
Under 2,000	0.4167	..		50,000 to 99,999	2.2917	954.17	
2,000 to 3,999	0.8333	8.33		100,000 to 159,999	2.5000	2,100.00	
4,000 to 5,999	1.2500	25.00		160,000 to 219,999	2.7083	3,600.00	
6,000 to 7,999	1.6667	50.00		220,000 to 279,999	2.9167	5,225.00	
8,000 to 9,999	1.8750	83.33		280,000 and over	2.5000	7,000.00	
10,000 to 49,999	2.0833	120.83					

¹ On all taxable value in excess of the lower class limit, tax is assessed at the rate in \$ appropriate for the particular part.

In ascertaining taxable value for a resident individual, \$5,500 is deducted from the total unimproved value, but where land is used personally by the owner for primary production the exemption is \$16,500. No exemption is granted to absentees or companies. Mutual life assurance societies are taxed at 1.4583c per \$ of taxable value.

SUMMARY OF LAND TAXATION RATES, AUSTRALIA, 1965-66

State	Rates of Tax (in \$ on unimproved taxable values)	Exemptions
New South Wales	0.4167c up to \$5,000, thence graduated to reach 0.6771c on \$20,000, 0.9115c on \$40,000, and 1.8671c on \$130,000. 3.3333c on each \$1 over \$130,000 A rebate of 5% applies on all assessments	On primary producers' land—\$33,000, diminishing by \$6 for every \$2 in excess of \$33,000 Other—\$16,500, diminishing by \$6 for every \$2 in excess of \$16,500
Victoria	On primary producers' land—0.4167c up to \$30,000, thence graduated to reach 1.875c over \$140,000 Other—0.4167c up to \$17,500, thence graduated to reach 2.916667c over \$170,000 Absentees—where land is not used for primary production or industrial purposes, 20% extra	On primary producers' land—\$10,000, diminishing by \$1 for every \$1 in excess of \$10,000 Other—\$6,000, diminishing by \$2 for every \$1 in excess of \$6,000
Queensland ..	0.4167c up to \$1,999, thence graduated to 2.9167c on portion from \$220,000 up to \$279,999. On taxable value from \$280,000, 2.5c on each \$1 (see page 426 for full detail)	On primary producers' land—\$16,500 Other—\$5,500 Absentees and companies—Nil
South Australia ..	0.3125c up to \$10,000, thence graduated to reach 0.4688c on \$20,000, 0.7813c on \$40,000, and 2.1180c on \$180,000. 3.75c on each \$1 over \$180,000	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 \$12,500. Special concessions in certain areas
Western Australia	0.625c up to \$10,000, thence graduated to reach 0.78125c on \$40,000, and 1.51041c on \$120,000. 2.916c on each \$1 over \$120,000 Surcharge of 0.416c on land not improved Rebate of 10% on tax applicable to improved land	Improved land used for rural purposes. Land owned by any public or religious body, provided land is not being used as a source of profit or gain Mining Properties. Land owned by pensioners
Tasmania ..	Graduated from 0.20c on \$251 to reach 0.55c on \$10,000, 0.90c on \$25,000, 1.15c on \$50,000, 1.58c on \$100,000, 1.88c on \$150,000, and 3.00c on each \$1 over \$150,000	Rural lands \$10,000, reducing by \$2 for every \$1 by which unimproved value exceeds \$10,000, but does not exceed \$15,000. Pensioners' land subject to certain conditions. Churches, schools, hospitals, and charitable institutions. Approved sporting clubs pay reduced rates in certain cases

The next table shows State Land Tax collections in Queensland during 1964-65, in respect of valuations at 30 June 1964. The rates at which these collections were made are detailed on page 423 of the 1965 Year Book.

STATE LAND TAX, QUEENSLAND, 1964-65

Type of Taxpayer	Taxable Value					Total
	\$1-\$3,999	\$4,000-\$9,999	\$10,000-\$49,999	\$50,000-\$219,999	\$220,000 and Over	
TAXPAYERS (NO)						
Individuals ..	3,951	2,315	1,385	79	1	7,731
Companies ..	1,057	997	1,472	440	94	4,065 ¹
Total	5,008	3,312	2,857	519	95	11,796 ¹
TAXABLE VALUE (\$)						
Individuals ..	8,521,854	14,720,318	25,314,446	6,034,078	328,914	54,919,610
Companies ..	2,389,518	6,546,744	32,395,136	43,205,446	57,810,442	146,835,646 ¹
Total	10,911,372	21,267,062	57,709,582	49,239,524	58,139,356	201,755,256 ¹
TAX PAYABLE (\$)						
Individuals ..	42,862	135,446	406,196	124,406	8,224	717,134
Companies ..	12,254	61,674	546,098	925,332	1,441,626	3,052,440 ¹
Total	55,116	197,120	952,294	1,049,738	1,449,850	3,769,574 ¹

¹ Including 5 mutual life assurance companies not classified according to value; taxable value, \$4,488,360; tax payable, \$65,456.

Allowing for arrears and accrued penalties, &c, the total amount payable to the Taxation Department during 1964-65 was \$3,788,324.

The total payments received after allowing for refunds and adjustments were \$3,784,356, an increase of \$170,328 on the 1963-64 revenue. The cost of collecting the tax was \$6.83 for each \$100 collected.

Probate or Administration Duty (State)—This duty is \$2 for every \$200 or part thereof of the net value of an estate, with exemption if the net value does not exceed \$1,000, or, where the successor is wife or lineal issue, \$3,000.

Where an estate does not exceed \$14,000, the following provisions apply to that portion succeeded to by wife or husband (included in the 1963 amendment to the Act), and children under 21:—Estate not exceeding \$10,000—exempt; estate exceeding \$10,000—duty rebate of 1 per cent for every \$40 by which the value is less than \$14,000.

Succession Duty (State)—This duty is payable as a percentage of the succession at the rates shown in the next table. Columns headed A show rates payable where the successor is domiciled within Australia, and those headed B where the successor is domiciled outside Australia.

Exemption is allowed in the following cases:—(a) where the net value of an estate is under \$1,000; (b) where the whole value of a succession is less than \$100; (c) where a succession is to a charitable or educational institution in Queensland; (d) where a succession, not exceeding \$200, is to any past or present employee as his sole benefit from the estate.

The exemption and rebates for wife or husband and children shown above for probate or administration duty apply also to succession duty.

RATES OF SUCCESSION DUTY PAYABLE, QUEENSLAND

Net Value of Estate	Husband, Wife, and Lineal Issue	Wife and Lineal Issue	Husband	Other Relatives		Strangers in Blood	
	A	B	B	A	B	A	B
\$	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Over 1,000 to 2,000 ..	Nil	$\frac{1}{2}$	2	3	$3\frac{1}{2}$	4	5
2,000 to 3,000 ..	Nil	$\frac{2}{3}$	3	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{1}{8}$	6	$7\frac{1}{2}$
3,000 to 5,000 ..	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{2}{3}$	3	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{5}{8}$	6	$7\frac{1}{2}$
5,000 to 8,000 ..	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{1}{3}$	4	6	$7\frac{1}{2}$	8	10
8,000 to 10,000 ..	3	$3\frac{2}{3}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$8\frac{7}{16}$	9	$11\frac{1}{2}$
10,000 to 12,000 ..	5	$6\frac{1}{3}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$9\frac{3}{8}$	10	$12\frac{1}{2}$
12,000 to 14,000 ..	$5\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{2}{3}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$8\frac{1}{2}$	$10\frac{5}{16}$	11	$13\frac{1}{2}$
14,000 to 16,000 ..	6	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{1}{2}$	9	$11\frac{1}{2}$	12	15
16,000 to 18,000 ..	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$8\frac{1}{3}$	$8\frac{1}{2}$	$9\frac{1}{2}$	$12\frac{3}{16}$	13	$16\frac{1}{2}$
18,000 to 20,000 ..	7	$8\frac{2}{3}$	$8\frac{1}{2}$	$10\frac{1}{2}$	$13\frac{1}{8}$	14	$17\frac{1}{2}$
20,000 to 25,000 ..	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$9\frac{1}{3}$	$9\frac{1}{2}$	$11\frac{1}{2}$	$14\frac{1}{16}$	15	$18\frac{1}{2}$
25,000 to 30,000 ..	8	10	10	12	15	16	20
30,000 to 35,000 ..	$8\frac{1}{2}$	$10\frac{2}{3}$	$10\frac{1}{2}$	$12\frac{1}{2}$	$15\frac{11}{16}$	17	$21\frac{1}{2}$
35,000 to 40,000 ..	9	$11\frac{1}{3}$	$11\frac{1}{2}$	$13\frac{1}{2}$	$16\frac{3}{8}$	18	$22\frac{1}{2}$
40,000 to 45,000 ..	$9\frac{1}{2}$	$11\frac{2}{3}$	$11\frac{1}{2}$	$14\frac{1}{2}$	$17\frac{13}{16}$	19	$23\frac{1}{2}$
45,000 to 50,000 ..	10	$12\frac{1}{2}$	$12\frac{1}{2}$	15	$18\frac{1}{2}$	20	25
50,000 to 55,000 ..	$10\frac{1}{2}$	$13\frac{1}{3}$	$13\frac{1}{2}$	$15\frac{1}{2}$	$19\frac{11}{16}$	21	$26\frac{1}{2}$
55,000 to 60,000 ..	11	$13\frac{2}{3}$	$13\frac{1}{2}$	$16\frac{1}{2}$	$20\frac{3}{8}$	22	$27\frac{1}{2}$
Maximum Rates ..	20	25	25	25	30	25	30

Estate Duty (Commonwealth)—Where the value of the estate for duty purposes (net value less statutory exemption) does not exceed \$20,000, the rate of duty is 3 per cent; between \$20,000 and \$40,000 the rate rises from 3 to 6 per cent by steps of 0.03 per cent for each complete \$200 in excess of \$20,000. Above \$40,000 the rate rises until it reaches 26 per cent for estates of \$240,000 and the maximum of 27.9 per cent at \$1,000,000.

For estates of persons dying after 31 October 1963, the statutory exemption was raised for widows, widowers, children, and grandchildren to \$20,000, diminishing as the value of the estate exceeds \$20,000 until it disappears at \$100,000; and for others to \$10,000, disappearing at \$50,000. 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 \$2,000 or over. Exemption is granted in the case of gifts of less than \$4,000 to a spouse or child or of gifts to charitable or educational institutions in Queensland. Rates commence at 3 per cent, with a maximum of 20 per cent on amounts over \$126,000, 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 \$1,000. From 3 June 1947 the exemption was raised to \$4,000. 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 \$20,800 per annum. To encourage exports, rebates of Pay-roll Tax may be made to employers whose export sales are increased above those made in the base period July 1958–June 1960.

Sales Tax (Commonwealth)—This tax, so far as transactions or operations covered by the law in Australia are concerned, is payable by manufacturers and wholesale merchants. Tax payable on imported goods is collected by the Customs Department. A large list of exemptions is designed to help primary producers, and for other purposes. The tax was introduced in August 1930 and the rate has been altered from time to time. From 12 August 1964 three rates of tax have operated as follows:—(i) a general rate of 12½ per cent covering the majority of taxable goods; (ii) a rate of 2½ per cent on certain specified classes of goods ordinarily used for household purposes; and (iii) a rate of 25 per cent on motor cars designed primarily and principally for transport of persons, and also on certain types of non-essential goods.

Wool Tax (Commonwealth)—This tax was re-introduced after the abolition of the Wool Contributory Charge on 1 July 1952. From 1 July 1964 the tax has been levied on an *ad valorem* basis. The rate of tax since 1 July 1965 has been 2 per cent of the sale value of shorn wool. The object of the legislation is to provide funds for the Australian Wool Board to promote wool, investigate all aspects of wool marketing, test wool and wool products, and carry out research into wool production and wool textiles.

Stevedoring Industry Charge (Commonwealth)—This charge was introduced as from 22 December 1947 when the rate was fixed at 2.0833c per man-hour of employment. The rate has been varied from time to time and since 1 April 1962 has been 33.3333c per man-hour. The charge is payable by employers of waterside labour and provides funds for the Australian Stevedoring Industry Authority to pay attendance money and holiday pay, and to provide for sick, annual, and long-service leave.

Tobacco Charge (Commonwealth)—This charge, operative from 1 January 1956, is used to finance tobacco research and advisory activities. It is levied on growers at 0.5c per lb, and on manufacturers on Australian leaf only at 1c per lb.

Canning-Fruit Charge (Commonwealth)—This charge, operative from 2 December 1959, is used to promote the sale of certain canned fruit. It is payable by the supplier of apricots, peaches, and pears used by canneries in the production of canned fruit. Since December 1964 the rate has been 75c per ton.

Taxation of Racing and Betting (State)—This taxation comprises stamp duty on betting tickets, bookmakers' licenses, totalisator tax, race-course and coursing ground license fees, and a tax on bookmakers' turnover of 1½ per cent for on-course and 2½ per cent for off-course bookmakers. 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 \$263,497 in 1964-65. The total amount collected from taxation on racing during 1964-65 is shown in the table on page 423.

Receipts from bookmakers' licenses were \$20,967. Bookmakers' licenses cost from \$10 to \$100 depending on the location and the type of the courses on which they operate. Stamp duty on betting tickets and credit bets yielded \$194,893. Bookmakers' turnover tax amounted to \$1,752,927 on a total turnover of \$116,780,978. Racecourse and coursing ground licence fees amounted to \$6,140.

Totalisator operations are conducted on racecourses by the race clubs and off the course, from 11 August 1962, by the Totalisator Administration Board of Queensland (T.A.B.). At 30 June 1965 there were 214 T.A.B. branches and agencies (58 in the Brisbane Metropolitan Area and 156 in the country).

TOTALISATOR OPERATIONS, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
Clubs with Totalisator Licenses ¹ No	138	130	136	139	125
Meetings Held with Totalisators No	527	492	533	595	633
T.A.B. Branches and Agencies No	..	..	94	177	214
Meetings Operated on by T.A.B. No	..	..	309	414	465
Total Totalisator Turnover .. \$	5,823,418	5,701,554	14,042,940	24,584,698	33,707,247
Retained by Clubs and T.A.B. \$	514,382	502,490	1,272,046	2,338,328	3,183,172
Totalisator Tax \$	290,844	285,078	493,632	860,774	1,120,099 ²

¹ Number which operated during the year. ² Net tax paid to the Government, after deducting amounts necessary to provide for minimum dividends and T.A.B. establishment expenses. The total tax payable was \$1,685,362.

Lottery Tax (State)—A stamp duty of 5 per cent on the selling price of the ticket, with a minimum duty of 2.5c 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 1964-65 was \$737,000.

Motor Taxation (State)—See pages 276 and 277.

8 LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Local Government Authorities in Queensland, usually known as "Local Authorities", are of three kinds—Cities, Towns, and Shires. These Authorities may be divided into divisions for specific purposes, and in fact this is often the case for electoral purposes, but the practice of using divisions for finances still applies in only a limited number of cases. With the exception of the Brisbane City Council, which was created under the City of Brisbane Act, all other Local Authorities operate under the Local Government Act. A note on the historical and legal growth of Local Government appears on page 32.

Of the 131 Local Authorities in Queensland at 30 June 1964, 14 City Councils, including Brisbane, controlled the more important urban areas, and 5 Town Councils other urban areas. The rest of the State, except for a few areas not incorporated for Local Government purposes, was administered by 112 Shire Councils. Information in this

section, which is mainly financial in nature, is confined to a summary of statistics relating to these three groups of authorities, with Brisbane being shown separately from the other cities in each case. Boundaries of individual Local Authorities appear on pages 434 and 435, and populations on pages 48 to 54, while for complete financial details of each authority reference should be made to Part E of *Statistics of Queensland*.

Each Local Authority is governed by a Council, elected by adult suffrage, for a term of three years. With the exception of the City of Brisbane, which has 29 members (a mayor and one member from each of 28 electoral divisions), city and town councils are composed of 7 to 11 members, and shires 5 to 12 members. The Governor in Council may, in his absolute discretion, or upon petition of the electors of an Area, dissolve the council, and either direct that fresh elections take place or appoint an administrator to carry out the duties of the council.

Functions of Local Government—Local Authorities exercise those powers granted to them by statute, chiefly by the Local Government Act (City of Brisbane Act in the case of Brisbane), and also by other Acts conferring specific powers not covered by the principal Act. The Local Government Act and regulations prescribe the standards to be maintained by Local Authorities, and this Act is administered by the Department of Local Government. All council by-laws must be approved by the Governor in Council, after which they have the force of law. Each authority must submit a budget showing proposed receipts and expenditure for the ensuing year, and their accounts are subject to annual audit by the Queensland Auditor-General.

Apart from roads declared under the Main Roads Acts, Local Authorities are responsible for the construction and maintenance of all roads, streets, and footpaths, &c, within their area. While declared roads are the responsibility of the State Government, through the Department of Main Roads, Local Authorities are required to contribute towards the cost of their construction and maintenance, as detailed on page 271.

In the field of public health, their most important role is the provision of sewerage, cleansing, sanitary and garbage services in all of the more closely populated centres of the State. Other services include immunisation against infectious diseases, control of premises where food is prepared, boarding houses, &c, mosquito eradication, and other general preservation of public health.

Local Authorities are responsible for the control of all building in their areas and most councils have building by-laws which specify certain minimum standards to be employed.

Recreation facilities are provided by Local Authorities in the form of parks, sporting reserves, camping grounds, baths, public halls, libraries, &c. They also have general control over places of public amusement and in some cases conduct picture theatres.

Business undertakings include mainly the supply of water and electricity, and, to a lesser extent, the provision of transport services and other general facilities such as hostels, picture theatres, hotels, milk supplies, &c.

Other functions include maintenance of cemeteries, metered and off-street parking facilities, ferries, aerodromes, control of noxious weeds and animals (in conjunction with the State Government), control of straying stock, street naming, land subdivisions, &c.

The following table gives a general summary of local government authorities as at 30 June 1964.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT, QUEENSLAND, 30 JUNE 1964

Particulars	City of Brisbane	Other Cities	Towns	Shires	Total
Authorities No	1	13	5	112	131
Estimated Population .. No	631,700	383,100	26,880	540,880	1,582,560 ¹
Properties Rated No	179,015	133,465	8,123	247,647	568,250
Dwellings No	171,909	113,758	6,522	148,282	440,471
Premises Supplied with Water No	164,655	117,343	6,995	68,886	357,879
Premises Sewered No	75,964	65,735	3,352	13,665	158,716
Premises with Septic Installations No	30,702	19,378	408	25,304	75,792
Total Rateable Value of					
Property \$1,000	394,438	165,093	5,540	374,952	940,023
Urban \$1,000	387,964	163,716	5,295	52,204	609,179
Other \$1,000	6,474	1,377	245	322,748	330,844
Streets and Roads Miles	2,517	2,374	206	113,944	119,041
Formed Miles	2,064	1,949	174	69,609	73,796
Unformed Miles	453	425	32	44,335	45,245

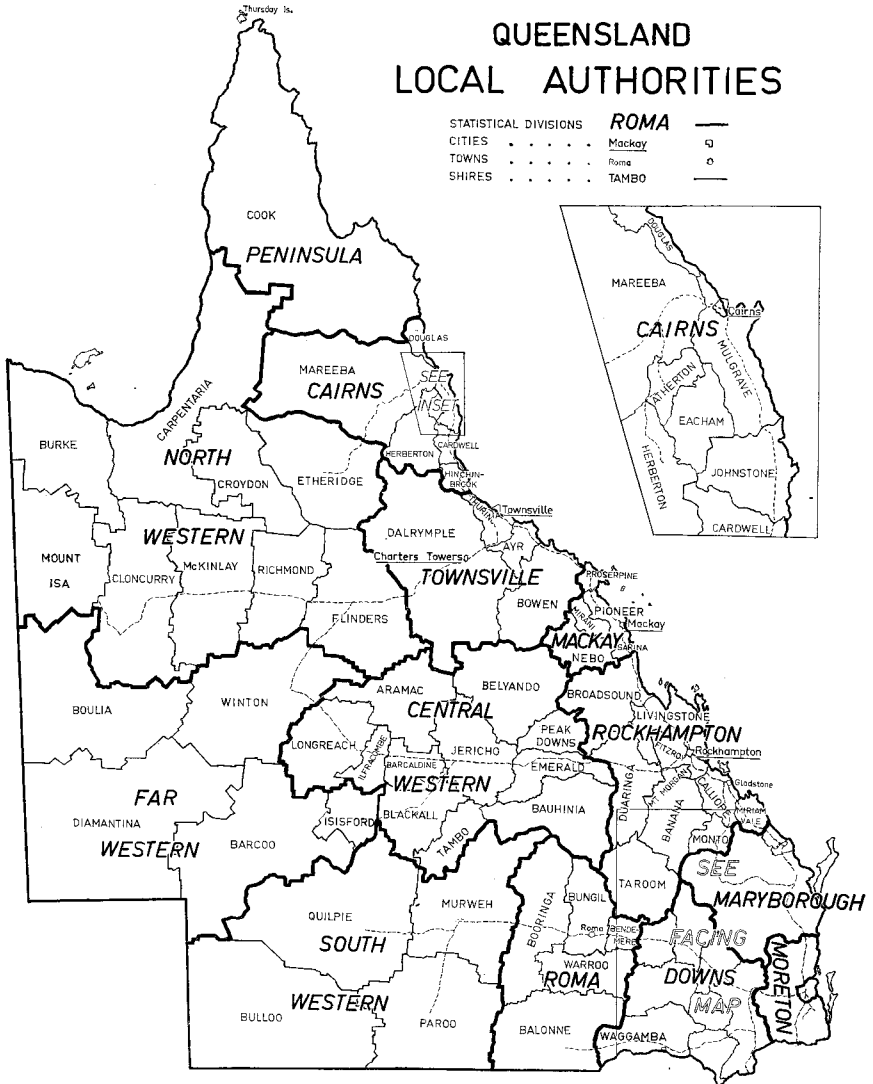
¹ Excluding migratory population and residents of unincorporated areas.

Local Government Finance—Local Authorities finance their day-to-day operations mainly from rates, sales and charges for services, and government grants, while the provision of capital works and services is financed through loan raisings supplemented by government loan subsidies.

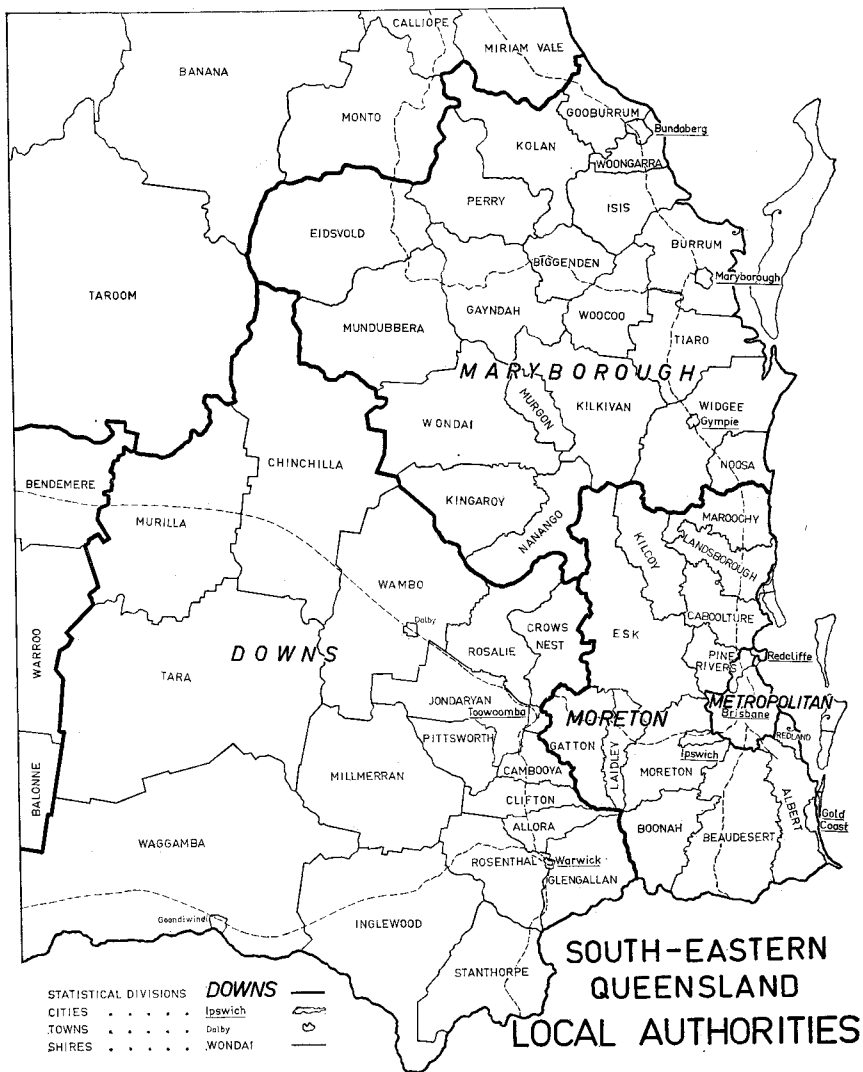
Rates are levied on the unimproved capital value of land in the Local Authority area, the valuation of which is determined by the State Government Valuer-General. The unimproved capital value is defined as the amount that would be paid by a willing but not anxious buyer to a willing but not anxious seller for a piece of land, assuming that actual improvements had not been made. Valuations must be made periodically at not less than five or more than eight year intervals. By June 1965, every Local Authority in the State had been valued at least once by the Valuer-General. As a temporary measure to ease the transition between valuations in newly revalued areas, *The Local Government (Rateable Value Adjustment) Act* of 1962 provided that the rateable value on which rates are to be assessed in revalued areas shall be calculated by adding half the increase to the former unimproved capital value. There are several types of rates, the chief of which is the general rate, raised to defray expenses of providing the Council's general services; rates for providing a specific service such as water and sewerage, &c; loan rates; and special rates applicable to a benefited area where some special benefit is provided to property owners. The total income from rates of all types during 1963-64 amounted to \$39.7m.

QUEENSLAND LOCAL AUTHORITIES

STATISTICAL DIVISIONS	ROMA	—
CITIES	.....	Mackay
TOWNS	.....	Roma
SHIRES	.....	TAMBO



In these maps, the principal railways (light broken lines) are shown as indicators of geographical position only. A list of Statistical Divisions, and the Shires in each, will be found on pages 48 to 54. The map facing page 1 also



shows the Statistical Divisions. The maps show the boundaries as they were at 30 June 1965.

Sales and charges for services are made by Local Authorities for the provision of goods and services such as the supply of water and electricity, sewerage, cleansing and garbage services, transport services, parking facilities, &c. The charges are generally set on the understanding that they are sufficient only to defray expenses, thereby providing the service to the public at the most reasonable cost. Total sales and charges amounted to \$46.9m during 1963-64.

Grants and subsidies for approved works are paid to Local Authorities by both the Commonwealth and the State Governments. Under the Commonwealth Aid Roads Scheme, grants for road construction and maintenance are made to the State and a proportion is allotted to individual Local Authorities to assist in their programme of road works. In more recent years, Commonwealth grants for aerodrome construction have also assumed importance. Total Commonwealth grants amounted to \$3.6m during 1963-64. The State Government made grants for revenue works of \$2.1m, and paid \$9.0m in loan subsidies during 1963-64, in accordance with the following schedule of prescribed rates for various works.

General works (roads, bridges, streets, drainage, and reclamation) were subsidised at a flat rate of 20 per cent. For the establishment of new electricity district schemes and rural electrification, a maximum subsidy of 33½ per cent applied. For the establishment of small electric authorities in isolated areas, a flat rate of 50 per cent applied, whilst improvement works at existing western electric authorities (excluding township reticulation) were subsidised at 33½ per cent. For water supply works subsidies included 50 per cent for new complete water supply schemes, 33½ per cent for major augmentation schemes (excluding reservoirs, treatment works, and reticulation), and 20 per cent for other water supply works (excluding reticulation extensions to existing schemes). All sewerage works, with the exception of reticulation extensions and house connections to existing schemes, were subsidised at 40 per cent. Other subsidised works included public conveniences 33½ per cent, swimming pools 25 per cent, erosion prevention 25 per cent, students' hostels and hostels for waiting mothers 50 per cent, tourist facilities 20 per cent, and flood mitigation works 33½ per cent.

Of the total loan receipts of \$33.3m for capital works during 1963-64, \$4.2m was raised from the Government, \$8.9m from banks, \$7.9m from insurance companies, and \$12.3m from other sources such as public issues and various superannuation funds.

The remaining income of Local Authorities is composed of reimbursements for work done, earnings of council properties, sale of assets, and other sundry receipts. Reimbursement for work done is quite considerable, \$10.5m in 1963-64, but this is offset by a correspondingly high expenditure since the councils merely act as the constructing bodies on behalf of various government departments and other persons and organisations, charging on the basis of work performed. The greater proportion of this work consists of road works for the State Government.

The following table gives a summary of the transactions of all funds operated by Local Authorities during 1963-64. It combines the transactions of the General Fund, Waterworks, Electricity Supply, Transport Services, and Parking and Other Business Undertakings for both revenue and loan receipts and expenditure, thereby providing an indication of the magnitude of the overall operations of Local Government in this State.

LOCAL AUTHORITIES, QUEENSLAND, SUMMARY ALL FUNDS, 1963-64

Particulars	City of Brisbane	Other Cities	Towns	Shires	Total
<i>Receipts</i>					
Rates	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
Sales and Charges	16,108	7,468	365	15,805	39,746
State Govt Grants (Revenue)	34,521	4,964	1,410	6,053	46,948
State Govt Loan Subsidy	608	403	70	1,065	2,146
Commonwealth Govt Grants	2,445	2,757	538	3,276	9,016
Council Properties	232	430	53	2,929	3,644
Reimbursement for Work Done	586	469	48	599	1,702
Other Revenue Items	2,398	1,344	220	6,505	10,467
Loans from Government	4,454	1,220	106	4,517	10,297
Loans from Other Sources	1,026	424	96	2,624	4,170
	11,597	6,490	1,496	9,593	29,176
Total Receipts	73,975	25,969	4,402	52,966	157,312
<i>Expenditure</i>					
Administration	3,834	1,353	178	2,923	8,288
Debt Service	12,125	5,478	737	8,196	26,536
Roads—					
Revenue Fund	3,089	2,328	144	10,559	16,120
Loan and Subsidy Fund	3,687	2,880	92	5,703	12,362
Other Works and Services—					
Revenue Fund	33,560	5,800	1,096	8,747	49,203
Loan and Subsidy Fund	12,900	8,172	1,933	9,493	32,498
Work Done for Reimbursement	2,435	1,331	214	6,289	10,269
Other	2,747	218	12	1,111	4,088
Total Expenditure	74,377	27,560	4,406	53,021	159,364

Of the total expenditure of \$159.4m from all sources, \$110.2m, or 69.1 per cent, was spent on works (\$81.7m for the provision, operation, and maintenance of existing services, and \$28.5m on roads), \$10.3m was recoverable expenditure on work done for other bodies and individuals, \$26.5m was required for payment of interest and redemption on loans, \$8.3m for general administration, and \$4.1m on other miscellaneous items.

The succeeding tables list the transactions for each of the individual funds which have been incorporated above, and provide at the end a summary of Local Authority Loan Liability at 30 June 1964.

General Services—Details of receipts and expenditure for the provision of general services appear in the next table. Receipts include mainly general rates, sewerage and cleansing charges, government grants, reimbursement for work done, and loans for ordinary works, while expenditure includes road and other general works, interest and redemption on loans, work done for reimbursement, general administration,

and grants to fire brigades and other local organisations. (Transactions of business undertakings appear in separate tables below.)

LOCAL AUTHORITIES, QUEENSLAND, GENERAL SERVICES, 1963-64

Particulars	City of Brisbane	Other Cities	Towns	Shires	Total
	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
<i>Receipts from Revenue</i>	18,309	12,437	879	32,763	64,388
Rates	11,904	6,484	337	15,576	34,301
Licenses	236	107	4	61	408
State Government Grants ..	590	370	24	1,027	2,011
Commonwealth Govt Grants ..	232	430	53	2,929	3,644
Sanitary, Sewerage, and Cleansing Charges	2,149	2,344	194	1,748	6,435
Council Properties	586	470	48	599	1,703
Reimbursement for Work Done—					
State Government ¹	379	474	68	4,619	5,540
Other Bodies and Individuals ..	1,288	709	99	1,838	3,934
Other	945	1,049	52	4,366	6,412
<i>Receipts from Loan Fund</i>	8,545	7,931	1,216	11,861	29,553
Loans	6,405	5,692	726	9,886	22,709
State Government Loan Subsidy	2,140	2,239	490	1,975	6,844
Total All Receipts	26,854	20,368	2,095	44,624	93,941
<i>Expenditure from Revenue</i>	18,023	12,594	887	32,833	64,337
Administration	1,622	1,008	76	2,674	5,380
Debt Service	3,861	3,980	253	6,505	14,599
New Works—					
Roads	841	856	54	4,276	6,027
Health, Sewerage, Cleansing, &c	17	45	2	17	81
Council Properties	1,001	470	18	2,106	3,595
Other	49	20	..	1	70
Maintenance—					
Roads—					
Main Roads Department ..	42	89	7	1,407	1,545
Other	2,207	1,358	83	4,876	8,524
Health, Sewerage, Cleansing ..	3,687	1,891	144	1,820	7,542
Council Properties	1,251	1,153	74	1,416	3,894
Street Lighting	394	265	20	287	966
Other	110	70	2	86	268
Grants	899	181	10	1,002	2,092
Work Done for Reimbursement—					
State Government ¹	410	543	53	4,649	5,655
Other Bodies and Individuals ..	1,313	631	90	1,610	3,644
Other	319	34	1	101	455
<i>Expenditure from Loans and Subsidy</i>	10,425	8,891	1,378	11,732	32,426
Roads—					
Main Roads Department ..	43	84	1	1,556	1,684
Other	3,643	2,796	92	4,147	10,678
Sewerage	4,982	4,160	1,218	2,344	12,704
Council Properties (incl Plant) ..	1,062	1,744	51	3,651	6,508
Other	695	107	16	34	852
Total All Expenditure	28,448	21,485	2,265	44,565	96,763

¹ Including Main Roads Department.

Waterworks—Waterworks supplied 196 cities, towns, and townships with reticulated supplies during 1963-64. Each of the 14 City Councils and the 5 Town Councils controlled its own supply. The remaining 177 waterworks were controlled by 93 Shire Councils. A further 11 waterworks were under construction.

LOCAL AUTHORITY WATERWORKS, QUEENSLAND, RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1963-64

Particulars	City of Brisbane	Other Cities	Towns	Shires	Total
	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
<i>Receipts from Revenue</i>	5,989	3,520	266	2,437	12,212
Rates	4,204	984	28	191	5,407
Sales of Water	1,164	2,280	206	2,123	5,773
Government Grants	18	33	1	23	75
Reimbursement for Work Done	462	162	12	39	675
Other	141	61	19	61	282
<i>Receipts from Loan Fund</i>	2,701	1,694	242	2,875	7,512
Loans	2,412	1,176	235	1,817	5,640
Subsidy	289	518	7	1,058	1,872
Total All Receipts ..	8,690	5,214	508	5,312	19,724
<i>Expenditure from Revenue</i>	5,319	3,451	270	2,588	11,628
Administration	372	304	20	122	818
Debt Service	2,330	1,425	113	1,270	5,138
New Works	163	341	8	161	673
Operating Costs	1,915	1,221	120	1,009	4,265
Work Done for Reimbursement ..	458	158	9	23	648
Other	81	2	..	3	86
<i>Expenditure from Loans and Subsidy</i>	2,656	2,074	72	2,553	7,355
Total All Expenditure ..	7,975	5,525	342	5,141	18,983

Sewerage—At 30 June 1964, sewerage systems were in operation or under construction in 12 Cities and 3 Towns, and in 28 centres in 26 Shires.

Local Authorities were authorised by amending legislation in 1946 to install septic tanks and to recover the costs of such works from the owners of the premises concerned. The works become the property of the owner of the land, and repayment instalments become a charge on the land. Under these provisions the Atherton Shire Council had installed septic tanks in all premises in the towns of Atherton and Tolga.

Financial transactions relating to sewerage schemes are included in transactions of the general funds of Local Authorities (see page 438).

At 30 June 1964, 75,964 premises, including public and commercial buildings, were connected to the Brisbane sewerage system. It was

estimated that out of Brisbane's population of 631,700 at 30 June 1964, 281,100 lived in sewered premises, and approximately another 114,000 were served by septic installations.

Electricity—During 1963-64 electricity was distributed by 26 Local Authorities, 22 of which generated their own power. (Outside south-eastern Queensland and the western districts, electricity was mainly generated and distributed by regional electricity boards: see page 222.) Financial operations of electricity undertakings of Local Authorities are shown in the following table.

LOCAL AUTHORITY ELECTRICITY UNDERTAKINGS, QUEENSLAND, RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1963-64

Particulars	City of Brisbane	Towns	Shires	Total
	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
<i>Receipts from Revenue</i>	26,363	1,129	1,918	29,410
Rates .. .. .	..	..	17	17
Sales of Electricity	23,246	1,010	1,853	26,109
Government Grants .. .. .	..	46	14	60
Reimbursement for Work Done ..	269	40	9	318
Other	2,848	33	25	2,906
<i>Receipts from Loan Fund</i>	2,863	671	681	4,215
Loans	2,863	630	447	3,940
Subsidy .. .. .	..	41	234	275
Total All Receipts	29,226	1,800	2,599	33,625
<i>Expenditure from Revenue</i>	25,721	1,224	2,034	28,979
Administration	1,491	83	115	1,689
Debt Service	5,181	372	369	5,922
New Works	596	117	94	807
Operating Costs	16,974	591	1,446	19,011
Work Done for Reimbursement ..	255	60	7	322
Other	1,224	1	3	1,228
<i>Expenditure from Loans and Subsidy</i> ..	2,755	575	828	4,158
Total All Expenditure	28,476	1,799	2,862	33,137

Transport—Electric tramways, electric trolley buses, and motor bus services were operated by the Brisbane City Council during 1963-64. Motor bus services were operated by the Rockhampton and Maryborough City Councils, and one Shire (Aramac) operated a light railway to link up various centres in the district.

A table which includes details of the miles of route open, the numbers of vehicles, staff, and passengers, the vehicle mileage, total revenue and working expenses, and the capital value of all Local Authority urban transport services appears on page 269.

LOCAL AUTHORITY TRANSPORT SERVICES, QUEENSLAND, RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1963-64

Particulars	City of Brisbane	Other Cities	Shires	Total
	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
<i>Receipts from Revenue</i>	7,721	199	52	7,972
Traffic	7,446	196	50	7,692
Other	275	3	2	280
<i>Receipts from Loan Fund</i>	959	24	..	983
Loans	944	24	..	968
Subsidy	15	..	..	15
Total All Receipts	8,680	223	52	8,955
<i>Expenditure from Revenue</i>	8,554	262	49	8,865
Administration	319	25	7	351
Debt Service	748	22	6	776
New Works	57	3	1	61
Maintenance	1,943	43	17	2,003
Operating Costs	5,263	169	18	5,450
Other	224	..	..	224
<i>Expenditure from Loans and Subsidy</i> ..	750	25	..	775
Total All Expenditure	9,304	287	49	9,640

Car Parking and Other Business Undertakings—During 1963-64 metered and off-street car parking facilities were operated in Brisbane, Gold Coast, Rockhampton, Toowoomba, and Townsville, while miscellaneous business undertakings run by Local Authorities included a hotel (Winton), hostels (Blackall and Longreach), a bakery (Isisford), milk supplies (Aramac, Blackall, and Paroo), and picture theatres (Boulia, Bulloo, Croydon, Hinchinbrook, and Isisford).

LOCAL AUTHORITY OTHER BUSINESS UNDERTAKINGS, QUEENSLAND, RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1963-64

Particulars	City of Brisbane	Other Cities	Shires	Total
	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
<i>Receipts from Revenue</i>	524	144	301	969
Rates .. .. .	..	..	22	22
Parking and Meter Fees, and Fines ..	415	143	..	558
Charges and Sales	103	..	278	381
Other	6	1	1	8
<i>Receipts from Loan Fund</i> .. .. .	..	20	78	98
Loans .. .. .	..	20	69	89
Subsidy .. .. .	..	..	9	9
Total All Receipts	524	164	379	1,067
<i>Expenditure from Revenue</i>	175	201	319	695
Administration	31	15	5	51
Debt Service	5	51	45	101
New Works	51	110	4	165
Operating Costs and Maintenance ..	88	25	263	376
Other .. .. .	..	..	2	2
<i>Expenditure from Loans and Subsidy</i> ..	..	62	84	146
Total All Expenditure	175	263	403	841

Local Authorities' Loans, &c—Total loan liability of all Local Authorities at 30 June 1964 was \$287.5m. This is exclusive of bank overdrafts which decreased from \$0.6m to \$0.4m during the year. The total loan liability of \$287.5m consisted of loans from the State Government, \$33.9m, and from other sources, \$253.6m. Over half of the latter, \$133.7m, was owed by the Brisbane City Council. Municipal indebtedness per head of the population concerned was as follows for the various types of authorities:—Brisbane, \$226.45; other Cities, \$148.57; Towns, \$300.23; and Shires, \$146.95. 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 1964

Particulars	City of Brisbane	Other Cities	Towns	Shires	Total
	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
Source of Loan—					
Government	9,397	5,515	678	18,290	33,880
Banks	20,746	14,563	1,461	20,545	57,315
Insurance	26,111	26,040	3,114	30,155	85,420
Other	86,793	10,800	2,817	10,491	110,901
Total	143,047	56,918	8,070	79,481	287,516
Purpose of Loan—					
General Fund ¹	48,320	39,341	3,196	56,954	147,811
Waterworks	27,622	17,408	1,525	18,226	64,781
Electricity	58,314	..	3,349	3,639	65,302
Transport	8,728	118	..	91	8,937
Other Undertakings	63	51	..	571	685
Total	143,047	56,918	8,070	79,481	287,516

¹ Roads, bridges, buildings, health, sewerage, plant, &c.

9 SEMI-GOVERNMENTAL BODIES

In all States certain functions are carried out by means of special statutory authorities whose finances are partly, or completely, excluded from the government accounts. In Queensland certain functions, such as the provision of harbour facilities, supply of electricity, construction and supervision of hospitals, and the marketing of certain primary products, &c, are under the control of such local boards, to which the Government has delegated certain statutory powers. The members of these boards are elected, either directly or indirectly, by those persons most immediately affected by their activities. In many instances the legislation creating these boards also contains provision for their dissolution, subject, of course, to certain requirements being met.

The financial activity of these semi-governmental bodies is excluded from the public accounts of the State, and, in order to obtain complete figures of government activity on all levels, statistics are included in this chapter showing the financial transactions of these bodies. For greater detail as to their activities, reference should be made to other relevant chapters, e.g., for harbours to Chapter 8, for hospitals to Chapter 5, &c.

Prior to 1952-53, certain government trust funds were classed as semi-governmental bodies, but, to avoid the risk of duplication, they are now excluded. Trust fund transactions are covered in section 3 of this chapter, and are included in the statements of total receipts and expenditure of the State Government on pages 408 and 409.

The semi-governmental bodies included in the tables below are 6 bore-water supply boards, the Cairns-Mulgrave Water Authority, the Back Creek Water Board, the Grevillea Water Supply Board, 10 river improvement trusts, 7 harbour boards, 5 regional electricity boards, 83 fire brigades, the University, 133 hospitals under 60 boards, 111 ambulance centres, and 35 marketing and industry improvement boards.

SEMI-GOVERNMENTAL BODIES, QUEENSLAND, RECEIPTS, 1963-64

Type of Body	Revenue Receipts			
	Grants from Public Funds	Charges	Other	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Water Supply	81,954	7,708	3,120	92,782
Irrigation and Drainage	85,058	11,946	4,772	101,776
Harbours	87,306	3,041,032	2,290,762	5,419,100
Electricity	389,354	22,034,770	272,480	22,696,604
Fire Brigades	3,182,106	184,394	..	3,366,500
University ¹	5,925,064	1,605,348	836,938	8,367,350
Hospitals and Ambulances	29,482,574	6,198,086	1,436,678	37,117,338
Marketing ²	10,000	57,327,338	1,495,970	58,833,308
Industry Improvement	14,000	79,972	1,126,124	1,220,096
Total	39,257,416	90,490,594	7,466,844	137,214,854

¹ For the year 1963. ² Operations of season ended during 1963-64.

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, 1963-64

Type of Body	Expenditure from Revenue				Revenue Surplus or Deficit	Loan Expenditure
	Debt Charges	Working Expenses	Other	Total		
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Water Supply	61,236	17,326	10,152	88,714	4,068	46,906
Irrigation and Drainage	65,156	9,166	24,020	98,342	3,434	72,104
Harbours	1,945,836	1,362,218	2,093,740	5,401,794	17,306	5,799,002
Electricity	9,231,584	12,139,642	124,462	21,495,688	1,200,916	10,538,888
Fire Brigades	360,716	2,684,106	198,318	3,243,140	123,360	1,063,904
University ¹ .. .. .	..	7,984,260	2,001,138	9,985,398	-1,618,048	..
Hospitals and Ambulances	3,898,184	32,591,530	440,996	36,930,710	186,628	4,148,238
Marketing ²	1,044,460	44,436,192	7,056,980	52,537,632	6,295,676	3,272,094
Industry Improvement	40,510	886,774	101,574	1,028,858	191,238	..
Total	16,647,682	102,111,214	12,051,380	130,810,276	6,404,578	24,941,136

¹ For the year 1963. ² Operations of season ended during 1963-64.

Loan liabilities of these bodies were \$202,150,080 at 30 June 1964. Of this amount, \$941,988 was for water supply authorities, \$840,906 for irrigation and drainage, \$28,369,352 for harbours, \$119,131,626 for electricity, \$3,304,898 for fire brigades, \$39,124,944 for hospitals and ambulances, and \$10,436,366 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 fire brigades, &c. (See tables in preceding section.)

STATE PUBLIC FINANCE, QUEENSLAND, SUMMARY, 1963-64

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	133,209	260,897	260,454	443	..
Trust Funds	22,194	249,765	243,689	6,076	..
Loan Fund .. .. .	..	..	..	..	69,647
Local Authorities—					
Brisbane	16,344	61,351	60,236	1,115	14,139
Other Cities	7,575	19,056	19,265	—209	8,297
Towns	369	2,810	2,919	—109	1,487
Shires	15,867	40,749	41,102	—353	11,922
Semi-Governmental Bodies	1,009	137,215	130,810	6,405	24,941
Gross Total	196,567	771,843	758,475	13,368	130,433
Net Total ¹	195,795	653,465	659,787	—6,322	98,045

¹ Excluding, as far as possible, transfers between governmental funds and authorities.

11 STATE FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

Agricultural Bank—The Agricultural Bank was originally established under *The Agricultural Bank Act of 1901*. Advances for rural purposes were later administered by the State Savings Bank and the State Advances Corporation and it was not until 1923 that an Act was passed incorporating the Agricultural Bank in its present form. From 1939 to 1943 it was

known as the Bureau of Rural Development. The Agricultural Bank is now the Queensland State Government instrumentality for assisting persons engaged in primary production, and is empowered to make advances to farmers, graziers, contract workers on farm lands, and others engaged in primary production, and also to co-operative companies, commodity boards, and co-operative societies within the State. The following headings briefly cover the purposes for which advances may be made:—

- (a) Payment of liabilities incurred on the land, such as payment of balance of purchase money and releasing of mortgages and other charges.
- (b) Effecting improvements and assisting in approved developmental and experimental work.
- (c) Unspecified purposes in connection with the land.
- (d) Purchase of stock, machinery, and implements.
- (e) Relief in cases of drought, flood, tempest, and fire.
- (f) Crop production.

The Agricultural Bank (Loans) Act of 1959, which came into operation on 1 January 1960, is the main Act administered by the Bank and most advances are made under its provisions. *The Co-ordination of Rural Advances and Agricultural Bank Acts, 1938 to 1951*, formerly the principal Acts, have not been repealed but advances are not now generally made under them.

The maximum advance which can be made to any one person, or in respect of any one farming proposition, is \$20,000. First mortgage security is usually required. Advances under *The Agricultural Bank (Loans) Act* are repayable on demand, but the system of making these advances for long terms, as provided for in previous Acts, has been retained in practice. Subject to the observance of other mortgage covenants, the Bank bases the half-yearly repayments on a nominal term of years which is decided on when the advance is approved. Interest is charged at the ruling rate, which at present is 5½ per cent per annum, and is calculated on the daily balance.

The Agricultural Bank is also charged with the administration in Queensland of advances under the *Commonwealth War Service Land Settlement Act 1946–1960* to those ex-servicemen who have acquired selections by way of ballot under the War Service Land Settlement Scheme. The opening of new lands for settlement under this scheme was discontinued in 1953 and the Bank's advances are now restricted to the further development and working of those blocks previously selected.

Advances under *The Farmers' Assistance (Debts Adjustment) Acts, 1935 to 1945*, from funds provided by the Commonwealth Government for the purpose of paying compounded debts, have been administered by the Agricultural Bank since the inception of the Act in 1935. As a result of

the improved financial position of settlers generally, very few applications are now being received by the Bank for assistance under the scheme.

Financial assistance to necessitous farmers and graziers who have suffered from the effects of drought may be made available under the provisions of *The Drought Relief to Primary Producers Acts, 1940 to 1961*. Special features of this assistance include low interest rates and an extended repayment period, portion of which is interest free. Interest at the rate of 2 per cent was charged on advances up to the 1951-52 drought but interest for advances since 1957-58 has been increased to 3½ per cent. Details of advances made in respect of Relief Schemes are as follows.

Drought Year	Amount Advanced	Principal and Interest Owing
		at 30 June 1965
	\$	\$
1940-41	54,410	..
1946-47	755,412	348
1951-52	523,356	1,330
1957-58	736,024	48,467
1960-61	169,696	27,371
1964-65	85,601	81,727

The Farm Water Supplies Assistance Acts, 1958 to 1963, provide for advances for the improvement of water supply to farm lands for domestic, stock, or irrigation purposes, or for the preparation of farm lands for irrigation. The Bank is the constituted lending authority and the Act is administered by the Irrigation and Water Supply Commission.

A summary of the operations of the Bank in regard to advances under the above-mentioned Acts is given in the following table.

AGRICULTURAL BANK—SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL ADVANCES

Act under which Advances Made	Advances Paid			Total Advances Paid since Inception	As at 30 June 1965	
	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65		Principal and Interest Owing	Bor- rowers
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	No
Agricultural Bank (Loans) Act and Co-ordination of Rural Advances and Agricultural Bank Acts	9,029,938	9,770,956	11,684,338	111,640,402	48,430,158	6,083
War Service Land Settle- ment Act	168,574	195,494	192,980	10,120,530	1,845,908	183
Farmers' Assistance (Debts Adjustment) Acts ..	..	..	..	2,111,180	31,766	10
Drought Relief to Primary Producers Acts .. ..	..	6,462	79,139	2,324,500	159,242	56
Farm Water Supplies Assistance Acts ..	398,252	623,356	783,612	2,790,334	2,383,104	636

Further operations of the Bank include business, mainly the collection of outstanding moneys, in connection with advances made under various other Acts granting assistance to returned servicemen and other primary producers. Advances are not now generally made under these Acts.

Queensland Housing Commission—The Queensland Housing Commission was established in 1945 to assist in meeting the housing shortage. It took over the operations of the State Advances Corporation which was established in 1916 to make advances to home builders under *The State Advances Act*. (State housing in Queensland originally began in 1910 under the Workers' Dwelling Board.) In addition, the Commission was empowered to build houses itself either for sale or for letting.

The operations of the Commission include advances to borrowers and sale of houses under Contract of Sale conditions under *The State Housing Acts, 1945 to 1965*, and included to 28 March 1961 the erection and sale of homes under *The Workers' Homes Acts, 1919 to 1957*. The Commission administers, and is the constructing authority for, the Commonwealth and State Housing Agreements of 1945, 1956, and 1961. These Agreements made possible a large-scale home building programme, the houses so built being available originally mainly for rental, but now mostly for sale. Details of the building operations of the Commission are shown on page 449.

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 1965*, an eligible person who is the owner of a suitable building site may obtain an advance, secured by mortgage on the land, from the Commission for the erection of a *Worker's Dwelling*. From October 1962, the maximum advance allowable was raised to \$7,000 for dwellings of all types. Interest is chargeable on advances, at 5½ per cent since 17 June 1965, and repayments may be made over periods up to 45 years. The Commission is also empowered to make advances, secured by mortgage, to firms for housing for employees.

Under the original 1945 Commonwealth and State Housing Agreement certain restrictions applied to the sale of houses, but the 1961 Agreement lifted these restrictions and empowered the Commission to sell houses built under the 1945 Agreement on such terms and conditions as the State deemed fit, subject only to the original deposit arrangements, viz, 5 per cent on the first \$4,000 and 10 per cent on the balance with a cash deposit of not less than 5 per cent. The present rate of interest on such sales is 5½ per cent, and repayments may be made over periods up to 45 years.

Under the 1956 and the 1961 Agreements, an eligible person may purchase or arrange for the erection of a house on Housing Commission land on a minimum deposit of \$500 with repayment of the balance over periods up to 45 years, at 5½ per cent. This scheme also applies for the

erection of houses from moneys of the Queensland Housing Commission Fund, except that the minimum deposit payable is 10 per cent of the purchase price of the property.

A tenant who does not have the necessary deposit to buy his house under contract of sale may pay a deposit of \$50 and an additional \$2 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 \$2,080 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 \$4,500 payable.

House units or flats built for rental are usually part of major projects of estate development, in which the Commission undertakes the necessary land development, provision of roads, kerbing, channelling and drainage, and land for civic amenities.

Rentals of house units erected under the 1945 Agreement may be reduced below the economic rental where family income is low. During 1964-65, such rebates totalling \$149,028 were granted in 1,231 cases, some of these rebates applying only in respect of part of the year.

Under *The State Housing Acts and Another Act Amendment Act of 1957*, a holder of a perpetual lease under the State Housing Acts is enabled, subject to certain conditions, to convert his lease to freehold upon the payment of the purchase price of the land. A house erected on leasehold land may also be purchased on freeholding lease tenure, the purchase price of the land as determined by the Housing Commission being added to the purchase price of the house. From 9 January 1958 to 30 June 1965 the sale prices of land freeholded totalled \$1,458,000. Of this amount, \$324,170 was for Workers' Homes to 28 March 1961, \$539,220 for homes built from the Housing Commission Fund, and \$594,610 for homes under the Commonwealth-State Housing Fund.

During the year 1964-65, the Commission completed a total of 1,744 house units, bringing the total completions under all schemes since the revival of housing in 1944-45 to 31,544. Of this number, 18,939 houses, or 60.0 per cent, were owned or being purchased by the occupiers, and 12,605, or 40.0 per cent, were rented. The percentage of houses built for home-ownership has risen steadily from 44.0 per cent in 1956-57 to 60.0 per cent in 1964-65. Of all the houses completed since 1944-45, 22,375, or 70.9 per cent, have been in the metropolitan area.

The Housing Commission finances its operations through two Treasury Trust Funds—the Queensland Housing Commission Fund and the Commonwealth-State Housing Fund. The Workers' Homes Fund was closed on 29 March 1961, and its assets and liabilities brought into the accounts of the Queensland Housing Commission Fund, details of which are given on the next page.

QUEENSLAND HOUSING COMMISSION FUND

Particulars	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
Loans from State Treasury	4,084	4,630	4,100	3,196	2,900
Redemption Paid to Treasury	992	1,068 ¹	988	1,116	1,212
Indebtedness to Treasury, 30 June	31,320	34,882	37,994	40,074	41,762
Advances to Borrowers and Purchasers—					
Workers' Dwellings and Other Mortgage Loans	3,560	4,188	3,626	2,952	3,554
Contract of Sale and Land Tenure	1,162	776	536	546	471
Total	4,722	4,964	4,162	3,498	4,025
Payments Received—					
Workers' Dwellings and Other Mortgage Loans	828	934	1,008	1,318	1,507
Contract of Sale and Land Tenure	404	430	464	534	569
Total	1,232	1,364	1,472	1,852	2,076
Principal Outstanding at End of Year—					
Workers' Dwellings and Other Mortgage Loans	23,606	26,860	29,478	31,112	33,159
Contract of Sale and Land Tenure	8,676	9,022	9,094	9,106	9,008
Total	32,282	35,882	38,572	40,218	42,167
Borrowers at End of Year—	No	No	No	No	No
Mortgages	6,674	7,230	7,638	7,845	8,115
Contract of Sale	2,305	2,345	2,346	2,339	2,298
Homes and Freehold Land Title	383	484	460	420	389
Total	9,362	10,059	10,444	10,604	10,802
Dwelling Units—					
Completed during Year	801	764	673	435 ^r	525
Completed to Date ²	9,980	10,744	11,417	11,852 ^r	12,377
Under Construction at End of Year	190	207	109	154	98

¹ Including \$186(000) reduction of loan indebtedness as a result of the take-over of sewerage at Inala by the Brisbane City Council. ² Since the commencement of the Queensland Housing Commission in 1945. ^r Revised since last issue.

Workers' Dwellings constitute the major housing scheme financed from the Queensland Housing Commission Fund. Since operations in respect of this scheme commenced in 1910, a total of \$60,569,762 had been advanced to 30 June 1965. Of this sum, \$59,779,796 was for 29,464 completed dwellings, \$739,816 for 91 dwellings under construction and delayed payments in respect of completed dwellings at 30 June 1965, and \$50,150 for improvements to 63 dwellings not previously mortgaged to the Commission. Advances during 1964-65 totalled \$3,230,074 and an amount of \$32,695,992 was owed by 8,041 borrowers at 30 June 1965. Up to 30 June 1965, \$78,742 had been advanced to borrowers for *Housing for Employees*.

The number of houses sold under contract of sale had totalled 8,602 by 30 June 1965. Of these, 927 contracts had been fully performed, leaving 7,675 still current. In addition, 684 agreements to sell had been

entered into, making a total of 8,359 regarded as being acquired for home-ownership. Of this total, 2,298 were financed from the Housing Commission Fund and 6,061 from the Commonwealth-State Housing Fund. In addition, there were 134 Workers' Homes accounts still current.

Few homes were built under the *Workers' Homes* scheme in recent years. Most of the finance provided was in respect of the purchase of reverted homes and land freeholded under the 1957 Amendment Act. However, during the operation of the scheme from 1919 to 1965, 2,350 homes were erected, of which 2,188 had been paid off, leaving 134 still on the books and 28 reverted homes in the hands of the Commission. This fund was closed on 29 May 1961.

The Commission has recently constructed multiple dwellings for rental of two types—(a) multi-unit dwellings where the attached land is proportioned between the units so that each household has its own area for garden, &c; and (b) flats where the attached land is shared by all tenants and is maintained by the Commission. In the first category, 333 dwellings have been provided in 146 structures, and, in the second category, 349 flats have been provided (253 in Brisbane and 96 in Townsville).

Details of the Commonwealth-State Housing Fund are given below.

COMMONWEALTH-STATE HOUSING FUND

Particulars	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
Loans from Commonwealth ¹	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
Less Redemption Paid to Commonwealth	5,396	6,274	6,022	7,440	6,251
Less Sales of Dwellings for Cash	586	632	688	754	812
Less Deposits on Tenanted Dwellings Sold	20	6	18	32	11
Less Deposits on Tenanted Dwellings Sold	20	12	..	..	..
Indebtedness to Commonwealth at 30 June	68,904	74,528	79,844	86,498	91,926
Advances to Purchasers	4,198	5,050	3,904	6,058	4,556
Less Repayments Received	284	384	448	658	886
Purchase Money Outstanding at 30 June on Sales to Tenants and Purchasers	17,404	22,070	25,526	30,926	34,596
Purchasers at 30 June	No	No	No	No	No
Value of Renting Properties and Building Sites ²	3,186	3,945	4,541	5,430	6,061
Net Rents Received	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
Average Weekly Economic Rental at 30 June	53,488	56,338	60,450	65,848	69,555
Dwelling Units—	3,284	3,582	3,966	4,372	4,733
Completed during Year	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Completed to Date ³	6.47	6.98	7.26	7.47	7.98
Under Construction at End of Year	No	No	No	No	No
Units Sold during Year	945	1,242	1,125	1,441r	1,219
Under Construction at End of Year	14,140	15,382	16,507	17,948r	19,167
Units Sold during Year	666	439	654	707	409
Units Sold during Year	633	791	629	932	698

¹ Not including amounts allocated to Home Builders' Account, but including supplementary advances for service dwellings: 1960-61, \$1,058(000); 1961-62, \$394(000); 1962-63, \$702(000); 1963-64, \$1,420(000); and 1964-65, \$1,631(000). ² Including leasehold land and contract of sale houses in course of erection. ³ Since the commencement of the Queensland Housing Commission in 1945. r Revised since last issue.

Under the Commonwealth-State Housing Agreements a total amount of \$100,334,800 has been allocated to the State. Allocations under the agreements for Building Societies are not included. Indebtedness to the Commonwealth at 30 June 1965 had been reduced to \$91,925,938 by annual redemption payments totalling \$6,742,015, sales of dwellings for cash of \$1,448,579, and deposits on tenanted dwellings sold of \$218,268. In addition, to 1964-65, the State Treasury provided loans totalling \$5,850,000, and from other sources debenture loans totalling \$3,780,000 were raised, both amounts being paid into the Commonwealth-State Housing Fund. Total advances of \$37,707,891 had been made to 30 June 1965, and the principal outstanding at that date amounted to \$34,595,447.

The current (1961) Commonwealth-State Housing Agreement provides that 30 per cent of the money allocated to each State should be advanced to building or co-operative housing societies, and 5 per cent be set aside for the erection of rental houses for members of the defence forces. The Commonwealth is also authorised to make supplementary loans for additional houses for defence personnel.

In the financial years 1956-57 to 1964-65, funds made available for defence housing comprised \$2,847,600 set aside by the State from loan funds received under the Housing Agreements and \$6,153,100 additional loans provided by the Commonwealth. In this period, 1,040 houses have been completed (140 of them in 1964-65).

Details of the accounts allocating Agreement funds to building societies are shown below.

HOME BUILDERS' ACCOUNT

Particulars	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
<i>Receipts</i>					
Advances from Commonwealth	1,860	2,520	2,480	2,580	1,980
<i>Borrowers' Repayments—</i>					
Interest	318	396	540	598	711
Redemption	202	328	418	514	797
Total	2,380	3,244	3,438	3,692	3,488
<i>Expenditure</i>					
Advances to Building Societies ¹	2,064	2,800	2,766	3,088	2,705
<i>Repayments to Commonwealth—</i>					
Interest	280	360	468	558	647
Redemption	38	50	66	84	102
Administration Expenses	18	30	26	28	29
Total	2,400	3,240	3,326	3,758	3,483
<i>Balance of Account</i>					
As at End of Year	20	24	136	70	75

¹ Operations of Building Societies are shown on page 468.

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. Advances made during 1964-65 in respect of approvals prior to 30 June 1964 attracted interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum; between 1 July and 14 August 1964, at 4½ per cent per annum; between 15 August 1964 and 19 April 1965, at 4½ per cent per annum; and since then at 4½ per cent per annum. The maximum rate of interest chargeable to borrowers by the societies is ½ per cent per annum above the rate charged by the State to the society. The period of repayment of loans is 31 years. During 1964-65, 428 houses were completed with this government assistance. Details of the financial transactions during the last five years are shown in the table on the previous page.

Public Curator—The Public Curator engages in general trustee business, and administers intestate estates. Wills are also deposited in his office for safe custody, the number held being 172,845 at 30 June 1965. 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 \$1,819,196 were held at 30 June 1965. Interest on the Unclaimed Moneys Fund amounted to \$84,718. The Public Curator held \$663,738 in premises and fittings and \$471,895 in bank and cash balances in addition to the investments shown in the following table.

PUBLIC CURATOR, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
Amounts Held at End of Year—					
For Insolvent Estates and Company					
Liquidations \$	103,260	25,422	26,088	27,060	39,492
For Intestate Estates .. \$	1,590,640	1,949,370	2,134,608	2,239,674	2,339,884
For Wills and Trusts .. \$	5,089,648	5,682,950	6,580,264	7,874,564	8,092,608
For Mentally Ill Persons .. \$	993,624	930,496	1,054,544	1,154,310	1,177,646
For Other Purposes .. \$	490,568	1,015,994	838,642	842,774	1,256,066
Total \$	8,267,740	9,604,232	10,634,146	12,138,382	12,905,696
Investments at End of Year—					
Government Securities .. \$	9,370,404	10,391,324	11,128,064	13,227,054	15,256,095
Mortgages \$	236,426	238,892	203,914	166,540	143,246
Short Term Money Market \$	..	..	1,100,000	500,000	..
Wills of New Clients Deposited during Year No	9,322	9,997	9,711	10,285	11,017

Assistance to Industries—The Government has for many years had legislative facilities which enabled it to provide financial assistance to industries which were unable to obtain from the usual sources sufficient capital to commence or expand operations. Initially this assistance was provided under *The Industries Assistance Acts, 1929 to 1933*, and this legislation was introduced to make advances or guarantee loans in order to foster and stimulate construction of works and development of industries in the State, and to provide employment. These Acts were later incorporated in *The Labour and Industry Acts, 1946 to 1961*, and the Secondary Industries Division was established to administer them. During 1963, the Department of Industrial Development was formed and this

assistance is now being provided under *The Industrial Development Acts, 1963 to 1964*. The policy of assistance has been varied and extended from time to time and in 1957-58 was extended to the tourist industry for the improvement of accommodation and facilities at under-developed or semi-developed tourist areas. The total amount of assistance approved under these Acts to 30 June 1965 was \$10,107,660. A guaranteed loan of \$1,400,000 on account of Thiess-Peabody Coal Co Pty Ltd has been the largest liability incurred under these Acts.

Liabilities under guarantee and advances outstanding totalled \$1,752,036 at 30 June 1965. This amount was made up as follows:—Coal extraction, \$933,334; cotton spinning, \$201,984; engineering, \$153,424; wool scours, \$146,408; tin dredging, \$120,000; earthenware pipes, bricks, and tile making, \$60,646; tourist industries, \$57,794; airways, \$33,304; cattle transport, \$24,792; and various other purposes, \$20,350.

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 1965 the total amount approved was \$18,128,672 and the balance outstanding on these guarantees was \$1,348,756. The industrial projects include fruit marketing and canning, the sugar and meat industries, and cotton, peanut, tobacco, grain, navy bean, and ginger processing.

Golden Casket Art Union—This lottery was inaugurated in 1916 to assist wartime patriotic funds. Since 30 June 1920 the net proceeds have been distributed among hospitals, clinics, charitable institutions, and patriotic funds. Profits are paid into a Department of Health and Home Affairs Hospital, Motherhood, and Child Welfare Trust Account, from which they are distributed. The profit for 1964-65 was \$3,131,442.

GOLDEN CASSET ART UNION, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
<i>Receipts</i>					
Ticket Sales	\$ 12,960,000	13,380,000	13,600,000	14,180,000	14,460,000
Other	\$ 13,836	13,960	14,108	13,546	14,790
Total	\$ 12,973,836	13,393,960	13,614,108	14,193,546	14,474,790
<i>Expenditure</i>					
Prize Money	\$ 8,259,200	8,523,200	8,666,400	9,039,250	9,217,550
Commission	\$ 943,024	963,754	989,838	1,036,598	1,092,034
Salaries, Office Expenses, &c	\$ 283,462	281,448	277,420	299,656	310,764
State Stamp Duty	\$ 648,000	669,000	680,000	709,000	723,000
Profit (Payable to Department of Health and Home Affairs)	\$ 2,840,150	2,956,558	3,000,450	3,109,042	3,131,442
Total	\$ 12,973,836	13,393,960	13,614,108	14,193,546	14,474,790
<i>% of Expenditure</i>					
Prize Money	% 63.66	63.64	63.66	63.69	63.68
Administration	% 9.45	9.30	9.31	9.41	9.69
State Stamp Duty	% 5.00	4.99	4.99	5.00	5.00
Profit	% 21.89	22.07	22.04	21.90	21.63

Disbursements of Golden Casket profits in 1964-65 were \$3,002,884 to hospitals and \$206,158 to other charitable and health activities. From 1 July 1920 to 30 June 1965 distributions of profits have aggregated \$63,559,851 to hospitals and medical and dental institutions, and \$3,771,276 to other charitable and health activities.

Public Service Superannuation—Compulsory superannuation schemes are in force for public servants (including teachers), permanent employees of the Railway Department and hospitals boards, and police. Under a revised Public Service Superannuation Scheme operating from 1 April 1959, an officer is required to pay contributions on a sliding scale determined by his salary. Payments for benefits (except sick leave without pay) are subsidised by the Government at the rate of \$3.33 for every \$2. 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 \$4,320, including government subsidy of \$2,700; assurance benefit (widow's pension) \$2,688, including government subsidy of \$1,680; assurance benefit (children's allowance) \$104 for each dependent child under 16 years of age, and \$208 for each orphan child, including government subsidy of \$65 and \$130 respectively.

The Government holds the accumulated balance of the Public Service Superannuation Fund on which is allowed interest at the rate of 4½ per cent per annum. The expenses of administration are paid by the Government.

STATE SUPERANNUATION FUNDS, QUEENSLAND, 1964-65

Particulars	Public Service		Police	Total
	Contributory	Additional Benefits		
<i>Receipts—</i>				
Contributions	\$ 2,854,997	..	455,328	3,310,325
Interest	\$ 1,154,097	669,086	316,605	2,139,788
Government Subsidy	\$..	2,551,052	1,063,800 ¹	3,614,852
Total	\$ 4,009,094	3,220,138	1,835,733	9,064,965
<i>Expenditure—</i>				
Benefits	\$ 714,078	829,257	857,586	2,400,921
Refunds	\$ 438,055	..	78,854	516,909
Total	\$ 1,152,133	829,257	936,440	2,917,830
Funds at End of Year	\$ 27,473,936	13,569,284	6,957,624	48,000,844
<i>Contributors at End of Year—</i>				
Males	No 15,059	..	2,691	17,750
Females	No 5,953	..	11	5,964
Total	No 21,012	..	2,702	23,714

¹ Including \$12,000 from Police Reward Fund.

The Public Service Superannuation Scheme has been amended, as from 16 December 1965, to provide that a contributor who voluntarily resigns from his employment after he has attained the age of 60 years may elect on resignation to receive a reduced annuity benefit in respect of each unit for which he was contributing on the date of such resignation at a rate per annum calculated by the actuary and approved by the Public Service Superannuation Board. Reductions also apply to other benefits for which he has contributed.

A Railway Superannuation Scheme was commenced on 1 October 1930 but subsequently abandoned. Pensions due under this scheme (\$5,904 in 1964-65) 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 1964-65, members' and government contributions each totalled \$35,876, while \$50,188 was received in interest. Expenditure on pensions was \$35,576, and the fund held a credit balance of \$985,490 at 30 June 1965.

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 dollar, with an exchange rate on sterling of approximately \$A250 to £100 stg. The decimal system of currency was introduced in February 1966, the new dollar unit being equal in value to ten shillings or half the old unit, the Australian pound.

The Commonwealth Bank was established by an Act of the Commonwealth Parliament in 1911. It commenced operations with a Savings Bank Department in 1912, and general banking was started in 1913. Gradually it assumed the functions of a "banker's bank" or central bank.

For a more detailed description of the development and organisation of the Commonwealth Bank up to and including the 1945 banking legislation, see the 1958 and earlier issues of the *Year Book*.

Among other things the *Commonwealth Bank Act* 1945 provided for (i) a Note Issue Department, (ii) a Rural Credits Department to make loans to bodies concerned with the marketing of primary produce, (iii) a Mortgage Bank Department to make loans to primary producers, and (iv) an Industrial Finance Department to provide finance, assistance, and advice to industrial undertakings, particularly small undertakings. The General Banking Division might make loans for the erection or purchase of, or the discharge of mortgages on, homes. The Commonwealth Savings Bank continued as a separate corporation, under the control of the Governor of the Commonwealth Bank.

The *Commonwealth Bank Act* 1951 amended the 1945 Act. The Advisory Council was replaced by a Commonwealth Bank Board with power to determine the policy of the Bank and the Savings Bank and to take any action necessary to carry out such policy. The Bank remained under the management of the Governor, who became Chairman of the Board, while the Deputy Governor became its Deputy Chairman. Other members of the Board were the Secretary to the Department of the Treasury, and seven others appointed by the Governor-General, not more than two of whom might be officers of the Bank or the Commonwealth Public Service, appointed for terms not exceeding five years. Directors and employees of other banks were not eligible for membership of the Board. The Act provided that in the event of an irreconcilable difference of opinion on monetary and banking policy between the Government and the Bank the question should be determined by the Governor-General in Council. The Treasurer must then lay before each House of Parliament, within 15 sitting days, a copy of such order determining banking policy,

a statement by the Government in relation to the matter, and a copy of a statement required to be furnished to the Treasurer by the Board when the dispute first arose.

The *Commonwealth Bank Act* 1953 established the Commonwealth Trading Bank of Australia as a separate corporation, managed by a General Manager under the Governor, to conduct the business of the General Banking Division in accordance with policy determined by the Commonwealth Bank Board. The Commonwealth Bank of Australia continued to operate as a central bank, and retained the specialised departments of Rural Credits, Mortgage Bank, and Industrial Finance.

The *Banking Act* 1945 provided that banking business should not be carried on except with the written authority of the Governor-General. The Commonwealth Bank was given the duty of protecting the interests of depositors with trading banks, and it might investigate the affairs of, or assume control of, any bank which had failed to meet its obligations, or, in the Commonwealth Bank's opinion, was likely to do so. The Act provided for each trading bank to keep a Special Account with the Commonwealth Bank, in which there was to be placed the amounts held by the Commonwealth Bank to that bank's credit under the war-time National Security Regulations, and an amount not exceeding the increase in that bank's assets since the provision commenced. Such deposits could only be withdrawn with permission of the Commonwealth Bank. The Commonwealth Bank might also require trading banks to transfer to it specified holdings of foreign currency. The Commonwealth Bank might determine the general policy to be followed by trading banks in relation to advances, and the classes of purposes for which advances might be made by banks, and a trading bank might not purchase government or stock exchange securities without its permission. It might make regulations fixing interest and discount rates. Provision was also made for the Governor-General to make regulations for the control of foreign exchange; and to proclaim the operation of sections of the Act restricting the holding, buying, selling, or manufacturing of gold.

The *Banking Act* 1953 incorporated some important changes affecting the relationship between the Commonwealth Bank, as central bank, and the remainder of the banking system. A major provision was the introduction of a new formula for calculating the maximum amounts which banks might be required to hold in Special Accounts with the Commonwealth Bank. The discretionary power provided by the 1945 Act had not been fully exercised, and, by mid-1952, banks could have been directed under the existing law to make further lodgments to Special Accounts aggregating about \$1,000m. 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 1965, 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 1965¹

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 ..	46,770	46,270	33,790	80,060
Bank of Adelaide	748	1,064	498	1,562
Bank of New South Wales	114,982	92,618	57,082	149,700
Brisbane Permanent Building and Banking Co Ltd	8,522	..	6,822	6,822
Commercial Bank of Australia Ltd ..	38,852	37,694	25,172	62,866
Commercial Banking Co of Sydney Ltd	19,050	24,078	12,812	36,890
E S and A Bank Ltd	20,014	19,798	11,436	31,234
National Bank of Australasia Ltd ..	100,732	94,132	82,710	176,842
Queensland National Bank Ltd ² ..	6	..	..	..
Total Private Banks	349,676	315,654	230,322	545,976
Commonwealth Trading Bank of Australia	53,844	59,412	62,432	121,844
Total All Banks	403,520	375,066	292,754	667,820

¹ Average of five Wednesdays—2, 9, 16, 23, and 30 June 1965. ² In voluntary liquidation, having united with the National Bank of Australasia Ltd.

Bank Debts to Customers' Accounts—Bank debts include the total value of cheques drawn throughout Queensland, and are a comprehensive guide to business trends.

BANK DEBITS TO CUSTOMERS' ACCOUNTS

Year	Average Weekly Debits ¹	Year	Average Weekly Debits ¹
	\$1,000		\$1,000
1955-56	112,056	1960-61	163,802
1956-57	125,486	1961-62	164,362
1957-58	131,310	1962-63	185,138
1958-59	140,506	1963-64	213,200
1959-60	158,344	1964-65	232,886

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 \$6½m, while the State Bank held about \$30m. At 30 June 1965 deposits were \$384.5m, and the Savings Bank had 144 branches and 1,558 agencies in the State.

During January 1956 private savings banks commenced business in Queensland. At 30 June 1965 deposits were \$208.5m, and there were 562 branches and 795 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
1955-56	No 907,385	\$1,000 267,278	\$1,000 256,878	\$1,000 265,400	\$ 192.10
1956-57	959,972	301,592	284,562	289,216	204.67
1957-58	1,014,008	323,192	313,240	306,488	212.96
1958-59	1,080,229	363,328	344,884	333,305	227.01
1959-60	1,140,200	415,190	392,940	365,172	244.11
1960-61	1,187,322	439,364	440,974	374,262	246.42
1961-62	1,250,343	473,906	449,136	411,704	266.89
1962-63	1,344,538	562,822	504,174	470,352	300.31
1963-64	1,447,600	661,802	589,802	542,352	341.31
1964-65	1,540,998	748,970	698,296	593,026	368.18

¹ Excluding inoperative and school bank accounts.

² Including transfers between branches of the banks.

The following table shows particulars of all savings banks in the States of Australia at 30 June 1965. 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 1965

State or Territory	Separate Accounts ¹	Amount to Credit				Amount of Credit per Head of Population
		Commonwealth Bank	State Banks	Private Banks	Total	
	No	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$
New South Wales ..	4,075,723	1,082,956	..	636,688	1,719,644	410.16
Victoria	3,630,237	379,560	839,390	401,458	1,620,408	505.10
Queensland	1,540,998	384,504	..	208,522	593,026	368.18
South Australia ..	1,253,963	115,544	322,840	80,884	519,268	492.55
Western Australia ..	786,340	148,242	32,600	80,812	261,654	325.25
Tasmania	379,243	44,628	70,506 ²	20,602	135,736	370.83
Northern Territory ..	28,594	22,236	..	14,592	9,180	263.80
Aust Capital Territory	73,778					
Total	11,768,876	2,177,670	1,265,336	1,443,558	4,886,564	430.17

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* 1924-1965 during the five years ended 1964-65. The liabilities and assets shown in the table are as estimated by debtors.

BANKRUPTCY, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
Sequestrations—					
Debtors' Petitions No	44	56	42	38	60
Creditors' Petitions No	184	199	190	212	178
Total No	228	255	232	250	238
Liabilities \$	1,412,442	2,231,656	1,655,092	1,522,578	1,768,888
Assets \$	1,049,910	1,718,028	943,094	1,246,708	980,092
Administration of Deceased Debtors'					
Estates No	3	4	4	5	2
Liabilities \$	73,286	32,576	25,282	50,728	13,434
Assets \$	115,738	366,718	2,578	15,924	1,526
Compositions, Schemes of Arrangement and Deeds of Assignment¹ No					
Liabilities .. .. .. \$	..	84,698	31,756	45,362	39,216
Assets .. .. .. \$	..	62,802	24,144	65,264	42,006
Deeds of Arrangement² No					
Liabilities \$	21	21	20	14	13
Assets \$	419,702	292,098	527,638	180,980	219,082
Assets \$	285,664	197,564	454,724	280,954	141,766

¹ Part XI of the Act without sequestration.

² Part XII of the Act without sequestration.

A bankruptcy petition may be presented by either a creditor or the debtor himself, and the estates of persons dying insolvent can be administered under Part X. Part XI of the Act makes provision for compositions, schemes of arrangement, and deeds of assignment, without sequestration, while Part XII dealing with deeds of arrangement is similar in effect: the two parts side by side are an anomaly and were inserted so that the continuity of systems existing in the various States, prior to the Commonwealth legislation, could be preserved. After sequestration the bankrupt may make a composition or scheme of arrangement with his creditors under Division 5 of Part IV.

The Act does not deal with the winding up of companies which is covered by the Companies Acts of the various States.

Legislation passed in 1966 (not yet proclaimed law) will make substantial changes in the existing laws outlined above.

3 INSURANCE

Life Assurance—Uniform legislation governs life assurance throughout Australia. The Commonwealth Insurance Commissioner appointed under the *Life Insurance Act* 1945-1961 supervises the activities of all life

assurance companies in Australia, which must lodge deposits with the Commonwealth Treasurer and maintain statutory funds exclusively for life insurance business.

At 31 December 1964, 36 life assurance organisations were operating in Queensland. The following table shows the business transacted by them.

LIFE ASSURANCE, QUEENSLAND¹, 1964

Particulars	Ordinary Business	Super-annuation Business	Industrial Business	Total
Discontinuances—				
By Death and Maturity—				
Policies No	12,296	972	13,219	26,487
Sum Assured \$1,000	9,363	1,251	1,770	12,384
By Forfeiture and Surrender—				
Policies No	24,265	5,297	12,177	41,739
Proportion of Policies in Force at Beginning of Year .. %	3.6	8.7	3.3	3.8
Sum Assured \$1,000	60,077	13,855	6,203	80,135
Proportion of Sum Assured for All Policies at Beginning of Year %	4.4	9.0	6.5	5.0
New Business—				
Policies No	56,708	10,496	17,362	84,566
Sum Assured \$1,000	236,963	50,586	14,381	301,930
Business at End of Year—				
Policies No	692,334	64,077	363,475	1,119,886
Sum Assured \$1,000	1,514,912	185,509	102,038	1,802,459
Annual Premiums \$1,000	38,319	6,461	4,437	49,217

¹ Including a very small amount of business in Papua and New Guinea.

Insurance Other Than Life—Under *The Insurance Act of 1960*, fire, marine, and general insurance can be undertaken in Queensland only by corporations of more than twenty members licensed and supervised by the Queensland Insurance Commissioner. Such corporations must comply with capital and asset requirements laid down in the Act and a company with its head office outside Queensland must have an agent in Queensland. The information in the following table has been compiled from returns which are collected on a uniform basis in all States. It shows particulars for Queensland business only, premiums, losses, and expenditure being allocated according to the State in which the policy was issued. A proportion of the Australian Control Office's expenditure for each company has been included in total expenditure according to the proportion of gross premiums received in this State.

The State Government Insurance Office conducts general insurance, and, in addition, in 1964-65 there were 145 other companies licensed under *The Insurance Act of 1960* to conduct insurance other than life in Queensland. The above number includes companies not actively engaged in business while the following table includes particulars of only the 142 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 395.

In addition to the premium income shown in the following table, the insurance companies received \$2,890,076 from investments (interest, dividends, rents, &c) held in Queensland. Commission and agents' charges amounted to \$4,451,336, while expenses of management and Queensland's proportion of Australian Control Office expenses were \$11,557,356.

GENERAL INSURANCE, QUEENSLAND, 1964-65¹

Class of Business	Premiums	Losses	Contributions to Fire Brigades	Taxation Paid	Management Expenses ²	Losses, as Proportion of Premiums
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	%
Fire	14,062,018	4,353,060	2,221,588	947,368	5,188,642	31.0
Loss of Profits	891,622	41,918				4.7
Householders' Comprehensive, &c	2,360,838	595,308	..	107,570	626,734	25.2
Marine	2,173,500	1,057,928				48.7
Motor Vehicles	18,791,168	14,123,766	..	657,778	6,693,718	75.2
Compulsory Third Party	9,634,638	6,749,006				70.0
Employers' Liability and Workers' Compensation	11,848,038	10,274,488	..	23,268	1,346,784	86.7
Other	6,005,744	3,014,248	..	255,902	2,152,814	50.2
Total	65,767,566	40,209,722	2,221,588	1,991,886	16,008,692	55.5³

¹ This table should not be construed as a Profit and Loss Account, as it contains selected items of statistics only. Figures for each company are for the accounting year ended during 1964-65—for most companies, year ended 31 December 1964.
² Including expenses of management, and commission and agents' charges. ³ Excluding Employers' Liability and Workers' Compensation.

4 FIRE BRIGADES

The *Fire Brigades Acts, 1920 to 1962*, provide for the constitution of districts with an incorporated Fire Brigade Board in each. Each Fire Brigade Board has seven members, of whom two are appointed by the Governor in Council, three elected by the insurance companies who are liable to make an annual contribution under the Act, and two elected by the local authorities within the district of the Board.

On 1 July 1965, a State Fire Services Council was set up to co-ordinate and control the activities of Boards throughout the State. Its five members represent the Government (two, including a Civil Defence representative), contributing insurance companies (two), and local authorities (one).

During 1964-65 there were 84 Fire Brigade Boards in Queensland. The Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board maintained 17 fire stations throughout Brisbane. The remaining 83 Boards maintained a total of 145 fire stations throughout the State. Equipment included 258 motor fire engines, of which 33 were in the metropolitan area. A total of 2,287 fire alarms were installed throughout the State as at 30 June 1965.

Of the 8,706 calls answered during 1964-65, 1,989, or 23 per cent, were false alarms, the greatest number of which was in the metropolitan area where 1,569 of the 4,245 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 443 and 444.

Particulars of the activities of Fire Brigade Boards in Queensland over the last ten years are shown in the following table.

FIRE BRIGADE BOARDS, QUEENSLAND

Year	Boards	Staff		Calls during Year	Expenditure ^a
		Permanent	Other ¹		
	No	No	No	No	\$
1955-56	72	497	1,005	4,587	1,301,028
1956-57	73	683	1,014	6,208	1,734,486
1957-58	75	741	1,046	5,536	1,990,566
1958-59	75	766	1,168	4,850	2,215,082
1959-60	78	789	1,209	5,846	2,336,716
1960-61	78	853	1,184	7,328	2,629,610
1961-62	80	863	1,181	5,315	2,782,340
1962-63	82	865	1,201	6,321	2,996,560
1963-64	83	916	1,318	6,927	3,243,140
1964-65	84	968	1,331	8,706	3,728,936

¹ Including volunteers.

² Excluding loan expenditure (\$707,732 in 1964-65).

5 COMPANIES

Until 1 July 1962, each State had its own companies legislation, and, although initially the Acts were based on the English Act, differences developed between the States.

Under Queensland legislation provision was made for public and private companies. A public company had to have not less than seven members, and a private company not less than two. Partnerships of more than twenty members were to be registered as companies.

Uniform legislation now operates in all States and in Queensland takes the form of *The Companies Acts, 1961 to 1964*. The 1961 Act came into operation on 1 July 1962. Legislation in 1964 was designed to provide better protection for shareholders.

Some of the important features of the Acts are:—(i) Provision is made for "Exempt Proprietary Companies" which are exempted from filing copies of their balance sheets and profit and loss accounts with the Registrar of Companies, and, if all the shareholders agree, from having to appoint an auditor. In effect, an exempt proprietary company is one in which all the shares are owned beneficially by natural persons or by another proprietary company all of whose shares are so held. (ii) Companies proclaimed as "Investment Companies" under the Act are restricted in borrowing to certain percentages of their net tangible assets and their holding in any one corporation is limited. (iii) Certain requirements are laid down with regard to "take-over" offers. (iv) Companies, other than proprietary companies, may now be formed with five or more members whereas the previous minimum was seven members.

This change in legislation does not affect the comparability of the data presented in the following table.

COMPANIES¹ ON REGISTER, QUEENSLAND

At 30 June	Place of Incorporation						All Companies	
	Queensland		Other States		Overseas			
	Com-panies	Nominal Capital	Com-panies	Nominal Capital	Com-panies	Nominal Capital	Com-panies	Nominal Capital
	No	\$1,000	No	\$1,000	No	\$1,000	No	\$1,000
1961 ..	8,432	1,164,152	2,210	3,730,216	271	2,025,346	10,913	6,919,714
1962 ..	9,277	1,271,468	2,404	4,320,412	276	2,237,924	11,957	7,829,804
1963 ..	9,963	1,358,054	2,574	4,878,020	298	2,488,034	12,835	8,724,108
1964 ..	10,677	1,495,400	2,777	5,476,050	316	2,349,292	13,770	9,320,742
1965 ..	11,739	1,555,034	3,016	5,715,038	322	3,502,698	15,077	10,772,770

¹ Excluding companies in liquidation.

New companies incorporated in Queensland in 1964-65 numbered 1,231, their nominal capital being \$47,588,000. During 1964-65, 320 other Australian companies with a nominal capital of \$149,642,000 and 14 overseas companies with a nominal capital of \$12,982,000 were registered in Queensland. Proprietary companies accounted for over 95 per cent of the new Queensland companies registered in the last ten years. The following table shows details of the capital of Queensland incorporated companies as at 30 June 1965, classified by major industry groups.

QUEENSLAND INCORPORATED COMPANIES ON REGISTER
AT 30 JUNE 1965, ACCORDING TO INDUSTRY¹

Industry	Companies	Nominal Capital	Subscribed Capital	Paid Up Capital
	No	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
Primary Production	516	59,120	21,116	20,104
Mining and Quarrying	232	222,496	112,848	103,146
Manufacturing	2,041	351,514	158,290	151,706
Electricity, Gas, Water, and Sanitary Services ..	28	10,398	7,384	7,356
Building and Construction	876	51,262	10,384	10,050
Transport and Storage	514	88,160	46,700	46,586
Finance and Property	3,343	379,128	124,566	121,242
Commerce	3,022	286,970	99,672	98,286
Community, Business, and Professional Services	297	6,798	1,094	1,040
Amusement, Hotels, Accommodation	852	98,344	27,950	26,734
Other Industries, incl Industries Inadequately Described	18	844	320	318
Total	11,739	1,555,034	610,324	586,568

¹ Excluding 261 companies in liquidation.

6 FRIENDLY SOCIETIES

The first friendly society was formed in 1878, and at 30 June 1964 the number of societies was 21, with 435 branches, excluding district councils. Medical, sickness, and funeral benefits are allowed, most of the members contributing for all these benefits, but provision is made for those who desire to contribute for sickness and funeral benefits only or for medical benefits only. A member requiring medical attention may

engage any doctor, and whatever fees are charged are paid directly by the member, who may then obtain from his society a refund of portion of the fees. As from 1 July 1953 the Commonwealth Government has subsidised benefits provided by approved friendly societies. From June 1964 the subsidy has been \$0.80 per consultation and stated amounts for all other forms of medical treatment. Approved societies are required to provide from their own funds at least as much as the Commonwealth subsidy. Societies make provision for other forms of medical treatment according to the terms of the Commonwealth agreement. Details of the scope of the Medical Benefits Scheme and of the Commonwealth and Society payments under it are given in the Social Services chapter on page 118.

Some members contribute only for benefits under the Commonwealth medical and hospital benefits schemes. Their numbers are not included in the membership figures given below, but the financial transactions arising from their membership are included with those covering the ordinary business of the societies.

The next table shows details of the societies for five years. The membership was 57,171, or 3.6 per cent of the population, at 30 June 1964 but, as members' families usually participate in medical benefits, the percentage benefiting is much higher.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
Branches No	471	458	442	435	435
Members—					
Males No	41,484	40,994	41,581	42,081	43,082
Females No	9,124	9,581	10,821	12,321	14,089
Total No	50,608	50,575	52,402	54,402	57,171
Deaths of Members—					
Males No	821	837	817	879	877
Females No	237	259	253	234	275
Total No	1,058	1,096	1,070	1,113	1,152
Sickness—					
Males—Cases No	9,235	8,388	8,099	7,965	7,463
Duration Weeks	131,514	127,546	124,436	124,307	121,869
Females—Cases No	493	493	446	435	452
Duration Weeks	7,863	7,895	7,157	7,141	7,508
Receipts—					
Members' Dues \$	1,320,638	1,562,808	1,673,416	1,808,616	2,008,834
Investments \$	335,726	505,552	524,588	553,762	409,996
Total \$	1,656,364	2,068,360	2,198,004	2,362,378	2,418,830
Expenditure—					
Sick Pay \$	191,756	179,752	171,988	173,358	172,676
Death Benefits \$	113,878	115,840	120,672	130,038	135,338
Medical and Hospital Benefits \$	847,120	1,034,854	1,194,606	1,264,202	1,343,180
Management \$	358,004	406,344	454,772	484,066	501,316
Total \$	1,510,758	1,736,790	1,942,038	2,055,468 ¹	2,152,510
Investment of Funds—					
Mortgages \$1,000	3,073	3,296	3,415	3,560	3,561
Government Loans .. \$1,000	1,921	1,802	1,742	1,660	1,719
Property \$1,000	1,448	1,511	1,616	2,064	2,299
Cash at Bank, &c .. . \$1,000	788	952	1,056	1,254	1,248
Total \$1,000	7,230	7,561	7,829	8,538	8,827

¹ Including \$3,804 distributed on dissolution of a society.

The majority of societies allow sick benefits for 26 weeks at full rate, 26 weeks at half rate, and the remainder of the sick period at quarter rate; the general full rate ranges from \$2.10 to \$8.00 per week, depending on the period for which benefits are payable. The friendly societies have also jointly established medical institutes and dispensaries in the larger towns.

Funds may be invested as prescribed under the Act, usually in government and municipal securities, or in mortgages, and an actuarial valuation of each society's financial position is made every five years.

Ten to twenty years ago, when the total value of all dwellings constructed and the average value per dwelling were less than half the corresponding values for recent years, mortgages accounted for approximately one-fifth of all funds invested, and Commonwealth and State Government loans for over one-half. During more recent years the disposition of investments has practically reversed, with mortgages displacing government loans as the major item. During 1963-64, 40 per cent of the funds was invested in mortgages and only 19 per cent in government loans.

Particulars of membership and finances during 1963-64 of the various orders of friendly societies are shown in the following table.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES, QUEENSLAND, 1963-64

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	1,033	17,402	6,370	1,240	12,286	151,292
A.O.F.—							
North Queensland District	2	139	2,920	1,814	..	2,198	52,942
Rockhampton District ..	2	378	4,940	3,282	270	4,570	59,270
United Brisbane District ..	28	2,885	72,636	16,738	33,640	69,114	414,858
G.U.O.O.F.	24	2,310	67,292	13,162	18,980	50,116	403,660
H.A.C.B.S.—							
North Queensland District	8	314	11,244	2,886	368	6,992	108,708
Rockhampton District ..	9	798	11,550	4,880	268	7,608	142,206
South Queensland District	43	9,796	483,448	44,524	294,828	431,608	1,640,850
I.O.O.F.	20	1,373	19,544	7,794	2,956	16,438	196,454
I.O.R.	53	4,321	106,312	36,404	29,496	91,128	923,908
M.U.I.O.O.F.—							
North Queensland Branch	11	1,265	19,210	10,774	1,104	18,796	246,188
Queensland Branch ..	132	18,082	1,245,988	65,038	802,142	1,122,056	2,618,276
P.A.F.S.	64	8,434	294,714	54,766	153,932	260,984	1,368,694
U.A.O.D.	23	2,711	35,332	23,228	2,208	34,908	438,488
Other	7	3,332	26,298	16,354	1,748	23,708	61,588
Total	435	57,171	2,418,830	308,014	1,343,180	2,152,510	8,827,382

¹ Excluding district and central bodies.

² Including unfinancial members but excluding contributors for Commonwealth benefits only.

7 BUILDING AND CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING SOCIETIES

Under *The Building Societies Acts, 1886 to 1958*, any ten or more persons may form a building society, either terminating or permanent, with the object of assisting its members or others to acquire freehold or leasehold property. There were 38 societies registered under this Act at 30 June 1965, but only 35 operated throughout the year.

Under *The Co-operative Housing Societies Acts, 1958 to 1964*, twelve or more persons may form a terminating society whose operations are confined to advancing money to members for the erection of new dwellings or the purchase of dwellings up to 30 years old, or for the conversion of approved dwellings into flats. Of the 298 societies registered at 30 June 1965, only 259 operated throughout the year.

The State Treasurer guarantees loans made to co-operative housing societies, and, at 30 June 1965, guaranteed advances of \$17,680,608 were outstanding.

Further government assistance in the form of loans to building and housing societies is provided from the Home Builders' Account under the Commonwealth and State Housing Agreements of 1956 and 1961. The amount outstanding on these government advances was \$16,999,904 at 30 June 1965. Details of these agreements are given on page 451, but it should be noted that, owing to differences in the accounting periods, the advances shown there do not tally with the advances received as shown in the following table.

Other home building in Queensland is financed by banks, insurance companies, friendly societies, War Service Homes, and the Queensland Housing Commission. Details of schemes administered by the Housing Commission are given on pages 447 to 452.

BUILDING AND CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING SOCIETIES¹, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
	No	No	No	No	No
Societies	95	138	180	225	294
Shareholders ²	16,178	15,768	15,710	15,540	15,370
Borrowers ²	18,124	20,264	21,446	22,091	23,434
	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
Receipts	14,878	18,215	19,075	19,627	23,627
Government Advances	2,414	2,147	3,267	3,090	3,919
Other Advances	3,200	4,354	3,801	3,902	4,609
Loans Repaid	3,928	4,184	4,780	5,562	6,469
Payments and Deposits on Shares	3,417	5,094	4,290	3,646	4,837
Interest on Loans	1,653	2,080	2,537	2,926	3,269
Other	267	356	401	500	523
Expenditure	14,543	17,799	18,678	19,570	24,148
Loans Granted	10,836	12,647	13,164	13,184	16,550
Interest Paid Out	1,532	1,938	2,432	2,789	3,113
Other	2,174	3,214	3,082	3,596	4,485
Total Advances on Mortgages ² ..	35,557	43,919	52,135	59,757	69,657

¹ Figures for each society are for the accounting year ended during the financial year shown; in most cases year ended December. ² At end of year; shareholders exclude borrowing shareholders.

8 CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

These societies are registered under either *The Primary Producers' Co-operative Associations Acts, 1923 to 1962*, or *The Co-operative Societies Acts, 1946 to 1962*. Those registered under the former Acts comprise associations of primary producers; and, in 1964-65, returns were furnished by 108 associations covering the dairy (butter and cheese), fruit-growing, and sugar-milling industries, and other primary activities. Most of these associations issue share capital with limited liability, but there are some with no capital and their liability is limited to the value of the assets. Affairs are controlled by the members, each member having one vote only. Three-fifths of the members must be producers and suppliers of the association. Rules may be made governing the number of shares which may be held by any one member. Shares are not placed on the market, and the transference of shares must have the approval of the directors.

Societies registered under the Co-operative Societies Acts must have at least seven members, and no member can hold more than \$600 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 143 of these societies operating in 1964-65.

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 1965.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES, QUEENSLAND, 1964-65

Particulars	Producers' Societies	Consumers' Societies	Total
Societies No	108	143	251
Branches ¹ No	90	36	126
Members No	90,666	54,081	144,747
Sales \$1,000	133,108	19,655	152,762
Other Receipts \$1,000	7,270	1,114	8,384
Total Receipts \$1,000	140,378	20,768	161,146
Working Expenses \$1,000	28,400	3,190	31,590
Rebates and Bonuses \$1,000	2,783	402	3,185
Dividends on Share Capital \$1,000	640	106	746
Purchases \$1,000	100,982	16,805	117,787
Other Expenditure \$1,000	2,565	405	2,970
Total Expenditure ² \$1,000	135,369	20,909	156,279
Assets \$1,000	94,691	15,272	109,963

¹ In addition to main establishment.² Excluding depreciation.

9 REAL PROPERTY TRANSFERS

All transfers of real property are recorded in the Titles Office Register, and details of transfers under *The Real Property Acts, 1861 to 1963*, during the last ten years are shown 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	\$1,000		No	\$1,000
1955-56 ..	34,441	125,669	1960-61 ..	41,598	211,399
1956-57 ..	34,362	125,926	1961-62 ..	36,514	182,220
1957-58 ..	39,030	159,452	1962-63 ..	38,168	211,314
1958-59 ..	40,407	174,308	1963-64 ..	44,109	248,300
1959-60 ..	44,651	217,880	1964-65 ..	49,974	302,345

10 MORTGAGES, LIENS, BILLS OF SALE

Mortgages on Real Property—Mortgages and releases of mortgages registered under *The Real Property Acts, 1861 to 1963*, are shown for the five years ended 30 June 1965 in the next table.

MORTGAGES ON REAL PROPERTY, QUEENSLAND

Year	Registered		Released	
	No	\$1,000	No	\$1,000
1960-61	27,925	110,739	21,334	74,157
1961-62	26,679	99,976	20,379	66,194
1962-63	28,363	115,827	22,327	77,777
1963-64	31,422	133,889	24,239	92,506
1964-65	34,467	161,024	25,529	99,096

While the number and value of mortgages registered were at low levels during the 1939-1945 War, the number and value of mortgages released increased. Government restriction on borrowing was one of the main factors in reducing the number of mortgages registered, and, after the restrictions on home building came into force in 1942, the number of mortgages registered dropped by almost 50 per cent to the low level of 4,882. In the post-war years the number registered rose rapidly to 29,087 in 1950-51, and 29,857 in 1953-54, but fell back to 20,555 in 1955-56 before increasing again to 30,360 in 1959-60. The 1964-65 figure was 34,467. The average value per mortgage registered has increased in the last ten years from \$2,788 to \$4,672.

Stock Mortgages, Liens on Primary Production, and Bills of Sale—Certain primary and secondary products take a long time to reach maturity or the marketing stage and a producer often needs money to meet costs over the production period. Such finance may be obtained from banks, &c, which take a mortgage over livestock, a lien over a growing crop or prospective wool clip, or a bill of sale over plant, machinery or other securities. The bill of sale or other instrument is released when the product is sold and the advance is repaid. Details of the instruments registered and released in the Supreme Court since 1960-61 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—		\$1,000			\$1,000	
1960-61	6,736	16,980	1,669	1,114	3,916	1,160
1961-62	6,997	15,245	1,615	1,265	5,532	1,082
1962-63	8,486	20,479	2,393	1,447	6,825	1,197
1963-64	9,436	23,642	2,722	1,358	7,048	1,137
1964-65	12,320	28,942	2,471	1,283	7,502	1,167
Liens on Sugar²—						
1960-61	1,161	10,578	1,247	..	..	..
1961-62	1,143	11,404	1,192	..	..	..
1962-63	1,011	10,485	980	..	..	..
1963-64	762	8,596	848	..	..	..
1964-65	747	10,165	1,080	..	..	..
State Securities³—						
1960-61	1,867	3,964	..	2,833	8,839	..
1961-62	1,525	3,298	..	1,375	3,624	..
1962-63	1,447	4,706	..	1,589	4,418	..
1963-64	1,478	3,229	..	1,410	3,683	..
1964-65	1,651	9,132	..	1,226	3,237	..

¹ Including stock mortgages and liens on wool and crops other than sugar.
² Liens on sugar crops are for one season only, and releases therefore are the same as registrations.
³ Instruments registered in favour of the Crown as security against loans by the Agricultural Bank, &c.

11 INSTALMENT CREDIT FOR RETAIL SALES

In Queensland, *The Hire Purchase Act of 1959* regulates the rights and duties of parties to hire purchase agreements.

On each agreement the hirer's financial commitment must be clearly set out. It must show the cash price of the goods and payments to be made so that the hirer is aware of the difference between the cash price and the total amount he must pay. The Act requires that a minimum deposit of 10 per cent of the cash price shall be paid in cash or in goods or partly in cash and partly in goods. Terms charges are regulated under *The Money Lenders Acts, 1916 to 1962*.

The data presented in this section continue the new series of statistics which was instituted following an extensive review of statistics of instalment credit in relation to financing of retail sales and printed in this publication for the first time in 1963. The statistics shown below are not comparable with those in issues of the *Year Book* before 1963. They include details of the operations of retail businesses as well as those of non-retail finance businesses, whereas earlier series related only to the latter. In addition, the component "Other Instalment Credit" was introduced. The series contains details of all types of goods sold under Hire Purchase or Other Instalment Credit to final purchasers, whether producer or consumer goods. The series is revised from time to time as problems are encountered relating to coverage, reporting, and classification. Queensland figures are given in detail in the next table.

INSTALMENT CREDIT FOR RETAIL SALES, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
HIRE PURCHASE					
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Number of New Agreements—					
Motor Vehicles, Tractors, &c ..	54.8	50.5	64.8	75.3	68.1
Plant and Machinery	8.4	7.4	8.1	9.1	7.8
Household and Personal Goods ..	209.6	194.5	204.2	214.8	195.1
Total	272.8	252.3	277.1	299.2	271.0
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Value of Goods—					
Motor Vehicles, Tractors, &c ..	79.8	71.5	91.5	110.6	103.1
Plant and Machinery	10.7	8.3	11.0	14.2	15.6
Household and Personal Goods ..	39.1	35.5	38.5	41.1	39.1
Total	129.6	115.3	141.0	165.8	157.8
Amount Financed—					
Motor Vehicles, Tractors, &c ..	49.4	44.6	59.2	72.7	71.5
Plant and Machinery	6.9	5.3	7.3	9.4	10.6
Household and Personal Goods ..	32.2	29.2	31.9	33.8	32.2
Total	88.5	79.1	98.4	115.9	114.3
Balances Outstanding at End of Year	137.3	128.9	141.4	168.1	168.5

OTHER INSTALMENT CREDIT

	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Amount Financed—					
Motor Vehicles, Tractors, &c ..	1.3	2.8	5.2	9.6	22.8
Plant and Machinery	¹	0.1	¹	0.2	1.3
Household and Personal Goods ..	15.9	18.6	20.6	22.9	23.6
Total	17.2	21.5	25.8	32.6	47.7
Balances Outstanding at End of Year	17.4	21.5	26.7	33.7	62.4

TOTAL INSTALMENT CREDIT

	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Amount Financed—					
Motor Vehicles, Tractors, &c ..	50.7	47.5	64.4	82.3	94.3
Plant and Machinery	6.9	5.4	7.3	9.6	11.9
Household and Personal Goods ..	48.1	47.8	52.5	56.7	55.8
Total	105.8	100.6	124.2	148.5	162.0
Repayments	<i>n</i>	130.0	137.1	153.5	173.2
Balances Outstanding at End of Year	154.7	150.4	168.1	201.8	230.8

¹ Less than \$50,000. *n* Not available.

The item "Value of Goods" denotes the value at net cash or list price. Hiring charges and insurance are excluded from both this item and

the "Amount Financed." They are, however, included with "Repayments" and "Balances Outstanding." "Repayments" represent actual cash collections, no account being taken of bad debts written off and rebates allowed.

The following table shows the balances outstanding (including hiring charges and insurance) in the various States during the last five years. Figures are as at the end of each financial year.

BALANCES OUTSTANDING ON INSTALMENT CREDIT FOR RETAIL SALES,
AUSTRALIA

State	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
New South Wales ¹	476.6	476.7	510.8	546.9	574.4
Victoria	324.9	302.7	318.5	334.3	353.1
Queensland	154.7	150.4	168.1	201.8	230.8
South Australia ²	122.4	110.8	115.2	122.0	135.2
Western Australia	89.1	93.2	104.3	108.4	107.7
Tasmania	34.3	35.7	40.5	42.3	44.2
Australia	1,202.0	1,169.4	1,257.3	1,355.6	1,445.4

¹ Including Australian Capital Territory. ² Including Northern Territory.

12 STOCK MARKET

Stock Exchange Activity—Details of turnover on the Brisbane Stock Exchange are supplied by the Exchange and are shown for the last ten years in the table below. The industrial ordinary shares show the greatest increase in the period and the trading booms of 1959-60 and 1963-64 to 1964-65 are clearly indicated. The increase in activity in mining shares in 1961-62 resulted from the discovery of oil at Moonie.

TURNOVER ON BRISBANE STOCK EXCHANGE

Year	Industrial Ordinary Shares	Preference Shares	Mining Shares	Debentures	Commonwealth Loans	Total
	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
1956-57	6,768	147	1,263	460	3,734	12,371
1957-58	9,631	254	997	1,594	4,113	16,589
1958-59	12,649	253	961	727	4,573	19,162
1959-60	32,707	320	3,537	869	5,972	43,406
1960-61	24,241	230	2,891	622	5,584	33,567
1961-62	27,194	164	9,879	694	6,719	44,649
1962-63	25,907	142	8,656	425	6,446	41,576
1963-64	51,272	228	11,464	676	6,794	70,433
1964-65	41,066	407	15,713	704	6,624	64,513
1965-66	25,298	236	5,984 ¹	1,027	3,389	35,935

¹ Including oil shares, \$1,643(000).

The recent growth in activity has been partly due to stimulation from the development of unit trusts. From 30 September 1961 to 31 December 1965 the total market value (including land at valuation) of

trusts and mutual funds in Australia rose from \$171.6m to \$229.3m and in 1965 their purchases of shares and debentures amounted to \$19.8m and their sales to \$13.9m.

Share Prices Index, Brisbane—The Share Prices Index shown below measures share values on the Brisbane Stock Exchange as a percentage of those in June 1954. The index is based on the ordinary shares of seventy-five companies incorporated in Queensland and is divided into sections according to the industry of the companies included. The sections of the index show the movement in the share prices of forty-five manufacturing and distributing companies, eleven retail companies, five financial companies, and fourteen miscellaneous, including building and construction, pastoral, newspaper and television companies.

The prices of the individual shares are unweighted and each group average is the mean of the latest selling prices each month per \$2 of paid-up capital. Adjustments are made so that changes in the capital or share structure are duly reflected in the index of the value of the original basic shares. When bonus shares or rights to additional shares are issued, the value of the new, reconstructed share is equated to the value of an original share plus any bonus or rights accruing to it, and the base of the index is amended accordingly. Subsequent movements in the price of the reconstructed shares then serve to continue the index. In the event of a share being no longer listed, it is replaced by a share of a company of similar industrial classification, so that the index is maintained on a constant number of shares.

The index reflects the sharp rise in share values in 1959-60 and the levelling-off in 1960-61 subsequent to economic measures undertaken by the Commonwealth Government in November 1960. During 1965-66 share values in all sections of the index continued the downward trend which commenced during 1964-65, the total index falling from 214.1 in July 1965 to 201.7 in June 1966.

SHARE PRICES INDEX, BRISBANE

(June 1954 = 100.0)

Year	Manufacturing and Distributing	Retail	Financial	Miscellaneous	Total Index
1956-57 ..	111.0	119.8	102.4	94.6	108.7
1957-58 ..	122.7	134.0	124.0	103.9	120.9
1958-59 ..	134.1	139.7	135.3	114.6	131.4
1959-60 ..	182.6	190.0	181.9	169.1	181.1
1960-61 ..	188.8	192.9	177.3	170.9	185.3
1961-62 ..	188.6	194.2	196.7	163.7	185.3
1962-63 ..	197.8	196.4	232.3	171.0	194.9
1963-64 ..	258.9	236.4	290.3	199.9	246.7
1964-65 ..	268.1	244.5	253.8	179.5	247.2
1965-66 ..	224.6	215.3	193.6	163.3	209.7

APPENDIX

Summary of
Queensland Statistics
Since 1860

SUMMARY OF POPULATION

Year	Population at 31 December			Mean Population Year Ended—		Net Immigration ¹	Natural Increase
	Males	Females	Total	June	December		
1860	16,817	11,239	28,056	n	25,788	3,778	758
1865	53,292	33,629	86,921	n	80,250	11,544	1,799
1870	69,221	46,051	115,272	n	112,217	2,851	3,260
1875	102,161	66,944	169,105	n	161,724	12,160	2,602
1880	124,013	87,027	211,040	n	208,130	641	5,179
1885	186,866	129,815	316,681	n	309,134	9,657	5,437
1890	223,252	168,864	392,116	n	386,803	858	9,769
1895	248,865	194,199	443,064	n	436,528	3,351	9,722
1900	274,684	219,163	493,847	n	490,081	-1,522	9,054
1905	291,807	239,675	531,482	525,373	528,928	-1,576	8,123
1910	325,513	273,503	599,016	580,252	591,591	10,746	10,425
1915	366,047	319,020	685,067	688,212	692,699	-9,336	12,604
1920	396,555	354,069	750,624	737,464	745,957	2,177	12,309
1925	444,330	400,512	844,842	825,313	836,944	10,020	12,738
1926	452,968	409,518	862,486	847,757	857,071	6,094	11,550
1927	460,319	416,066	876,385	864,502	870,643	2,144	11,755
1928	468,323	422,554	890,877	877,753	884,815	2,685	11,807
1929	473,948	428,188	902,136	891,435	897,569	1,082	10,177
1930	481,559	435,177	916,736	903,703	910,319	3,116	11,484
1931	487,932	441,794	929,726	917,830	924,825	2,682	10,308
1932	492,516	446,581	939,097	930,456	935,575	-183	9,554
1933	497,460	451,684	949,144	940,628	945,481	1,251	8,796
1934	502,483	457,361	959,844	950,462	955,810	1,532	9,168
1935	508,348	462,949	971,297	961,200	966,654	2,616	8,837
1936	514,150	468,828	982,978	972,767	979,297	1,519	10,162
1937	519,679	474,901	994,580	984,956	990,643	1,446	10,156
1938	525,264	480,259	1,005,523	996,448	1,001,996	1,152	9,791
1939	532,038	488,057	1,020,095	1,008,207	1,015,043	3,760	10,818
1940	536,712	494,740	1,031,452	1,021,426	1,026,541	199	11,209
1941	537,879	500,592	1,038,471	1,032,122	1,036,555	-4,458	11,989
1942	534,767	503,158	1,037,925	1,036,690	1,036,016	-10,498	11,544
1943	542,738	511,846	1,054,584	1,040,433	1,047,421	5,467	12,658
1944	548,848	519,407	1,068,255	1,054,810	1,061,467	-549	15,135
1945	556,829	528,035	1,084,864	1,068,630	1,076,610	244	17,254
1946	563,013	533,818	1,096,831	1,084,125	1,090,238	-4,340	16,376
1947	570,993	541,825	1,112,818	1,097,303	1,105,882	-2,230	18,242
1948	584,560	553,984	1,138,544	1,114,634	1,127,318	8,330	17,396
1949	601,723	568,596	1,170,319	1,140,816	1,155,638	14,188	17,587
1950	620,329	585,089	1,205,418	1,173,232	1,191,081	16,470	18,629
1951	636,935	601,343	1,238,278	1,207,194	1,223,719	14,313	18,547
1952	652,974	618,282	1,271,256	1,239,868	1,255,896	13,196	19,782
1953	666,348	632,072	1,298,420	1,272,244	1,287,231	7,388	19,776
1954	680,224	645,257	1,325,481	1,300,464	1,313,738	7,229	19,832
1955	696,544	662,314	1,358,858	1,328,064	1,344,445	12,332	21,045
1956	714,288	678,285	1,392,573	1,360,801	1,377,393	13,492	20,223
1957	726,623	693,878	1,420,501	1,394,088	1,408,732	5,844	22,084
1958	740,017	709,320	1,449,337	1,422,349	1,436,156	6,419	22,417
1959	753,906	723,255	1,477,161	1,450,535	1,464,469	4,574	23,250
1960	766,448	735,838	1,502,286	1,478,129	1,491,114	2,282	22,843
1961	778,282	746,996	1,525,278	1,503,703	1,515,516	..1	23,881
1962	789,664	760,706	1,550,370	1,526,959	1,539,076	..1	22,508
1963	798,224	773,758	1,571,982	1,551,304	1,562,456	..1	22,659
1964	809,494	785,563	1,595,057	1,573,410	1,585,036	..1	20,449
1965	819,288	796,096	1,615,384	1,596,229	1,606,943	..1	19,437

¹ Difference between annual population increase and natural increase except from 1939 to 1947 inclusive, during which period deaths of defence personnel were not deducted from natural increase. Any error in State population estimates, though small in relation to the

STATISTICS (Chapter 3)

Births	Birth Rate ²	Marriages	Marriage Rate ²	Deaths	Death Rate ²	Infant Deaths		Infant Death Rate ³		Year
						Under One Year	Under Four Weeks	Under One Year	Under Four Weeks	
1,236	47.9	278	10.8	478	18.5	141	n	114.1	n	1860
3,532	44.0	1,074	13.4	1,733	21.6	580	n	164.2	n	1865
4,905	43.7	879	7.8	1,645	14.7	526	223	107.2	45.5	1870
6,706	41.5	1,487	9.2	4,104	25.4	1,025	312	152.8	46.5	1875
8,196	39.4	1,547	7.4	3,017	14.5	865	294	105.5	35.9	1880
11,672	37.8	2,842	9.2	6,235	20.2	1,733	512	148.5	43.9	1885
15,407	39.8	3,195	8.3	5,638	14.6	1,548	584	100.5	37.9	1890
14,874	34.1	2,821	6.5	5,152	11.8	1,356	481	91.2	32.3	1895
14,801	30.2	3,371	6.9	5,747	11.7	1,456	512	98.4	34.6	1900
13,626	25.8	3,173	6.0	5,503	10.4	1,029	386	75.5	28.3	1905
16,169	27.3	4,768	8.1	5,744	9.7	1,017	476	62.9	29.4	1910
20,163	29.1	6,135	8.9	7,559	10.9	1,297	606	64.3	30.1	1915
20,256	27.2	6,667	8.9	7,947	10.7	1,281	586	63.2	28.9	1920
20,283	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	722	558	24.9	18.0	1952
30,782	23.9	9,859	7.7	11,006	8.6	769	549	25.0	17.8	1953
31,176	23.7	10,027	7.6	11,344	8.6	695	524	22.3	16.8	1954
32,352	24.1	10,098	7.5	11,307	8.4	656	480	20.3	14.8	1955
32,409	23.5	9,934	7.2	12,186	8.8	737	530	22.7	16.4	1956
33,763	24.0	10,271	7.3	11,679	8.3	732	514	21.7	15.2	1957
33,872	23.6	10,255	7.1	11,455	8.0	657	466	19.4	13.8	1958
35,599	24.3	10,581	7.2	12,349	8.4	721	520	20.3	14.6	1959
35,213	23.6	10,227	6.9	12,370	8.3	740	558	21.0	15.8	1960
36,637	24.2	10,392	6.9	12,756	8.4	733	542	20.0	14.8	1961
35,690	23.2	10,642	6.9	13,182	8.6	754	536	21.1	15.0	1962
35,934	23.0	11,431	7.3	13,275	8.5	722	532	20.1	14.8	1963
34,972	22.1	11,752	7.4	14,523	9.2	673	473	19.2	13.5	1964
33,551	20.9	12,967	8.1	14,114	8.8	598	421	17.8	12.5	1965

whole population, could seriously distort this figure. Hence it has not been shown since 1960.
² Rate per 1,000 mean population. ³ Rate per 1,000 live births. n Not available.

SUMMARY OF JUSTICE AND

Year	Police Force at End of Year ¹	Prisoners in Gaol at End of Year ²		Supreme Court Criminal Convictions	Divorces ³	Liquor Licenses in Force at End of Year ⁴	Schools	Pupils at Schools ⁵	University Students ⁶	Government Expenditure on Schools ⁷
		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	..	7
1870	<i>n</i>	206	17	89	<i>n</i>	618	173	16,425	..	27
1875	660	267	29	176	<i>n</i>	940	283	34,591	..	54
1880	626	301	48	171	2	971	415	44,104	..	126
1885	873	467	52	266	2	1,269	551	59,301	..	170
1890	897	580	55	275	10	1,379	737	76,135	..	230
1895	907	538	49	245	4	1,282	923	87,123	..	326
1900	885	511	52	278	13	1,470	1,084	109,963	..	362
1905	912	495	40	258	6	1,561	1,215	110,886	..	500
1910	1,050	494	33	376	21	1,682	1,348	112,863	..	564
1915	1,293	416	34	351	27	1,828	1,565	129,296	265	668
1920	1,215	329	16	203	60	1,682	1,771	150,780	291	956
1925-26	1,258	335	9	234	125	1,614	1,888	167,247	457	2,120
1926-27	1,247	397	9	269	134	1,614	1,885	171,536	481	2,414
1927-28	1,271	385	11	259	123	1,623	1,897	172,593	532	2,488
1928-29	1,323	394	12	244	123	1,631	1,905	175,245	588	2,548
1929-30	1,311	393	12	193	91	1,616	1,907	174,626	666	2,620
1930-31	1,329	349	10	198	122	1,598	1,897	175,344	778	2,688
1931-32	1,326	335	6	209	115	1,582	1,889	176,025	799	2,780
1932-33	1,331	364	9	198	154	1,566	1,890	173,419	826	2,496
1933-34	1,339	356	7	206	136	1,545	1,903	173,919	875	2,446
1934-35	1,343	350	6	129	154	1,547	1,918	174,979	1,029	2,510
1935-36	1,365	328	6	222	152	1,541	1,925	174,319	1,090	2,686
1936-37	1,401	291	5	154	164	1,536	1,929	180,884	1,148	2,770
1937-38	1,429	296	5	173	210	1,517	1,925	178,740	1,226	2,928
1938-39	1,433	266	5	142	201	1,504	1,940	175,895	1,405	3,060
1939-40	1,493	273	5	214	224	1,494	1,920	163,091 ⁸	1,655	3,214
1940-41	1,543	283	4	145	255	1,472	1,914	163,396	1,902	3,228
1941-42	1,655	290	12	151	248	1,469	1,885	159,536	1,719	3,232
1942-43	1,749	308	12	155	444	1,463	1,807	151,486	1,305	3,242
1943-44	1,766	335	21	200	721	1,464	1,767	155,608	1,419	3,102
1944-45	1,765	489	21	218	907	1,464	1,766	159,873	1,791	3,304
1945-46	1,776	507	17	229	1,162	1,464	1,746	164,365	2,224	3,744
1946-47	1,769	350	23	261	935	1,458	1,776	168,211	3,107	4,366
1947-48	1,830	362	14	270	724	1,448	1,798	173,788	3,811	4,858
1948-49	2,015	367	13	250	732	1,442	1,800	179,071	4,343	5,518
1949-50	2,070	406	17	313	792	1,435	1,807	185,340	4,395	6,458
1950-51	2,251	468	11	346	708	1,428	1,810	198,755	4,245	7,720
1951-52	2,483	480	17	336	711	1,428	1,820	205,448	4,014	9,258
1952-53	2,473	559	11	419	730	1,427	1,846	223,851	3,850	11,402
1953-54	2,427	620	17	502	714	1,414	1,835	227,575	3,735	12,670
1954-55	2,378	597	11	382	803	1,430	1,840	239,009	4,112	14,452
1955-56	2,447	628	19	431	708	1,448	1,845	249,335	4,527	16,654
1956-57	2,514	691	22	584	689	1,444	1,847	261,275	5,329	19,716
1957-58	2,640	816	27	883	767	1,436	1,856	277,139	5,615	21,542
1958-59	2,702	906	19	915	745	1,432	1,853	288,826	6,718	23,932
1959-60	2,665	907	24	1,020	705	1,417	1,845	300,397	7,444	29,823
1960-61	2,690	921	29	1,279	781	1,412	1,827	308,998	8,700	32,779
1961-62	2,764	873	17	1,175	928	1,406	1,801	316,800	9,525	36,599
1962-63	2,812	916	30	1,187	919	1,405	1,783	325,869	10,507	38,991
1963-64	2,832	826	18	1,134	986	1,392	1,776	332,818	11,466	44,088
1964-65	2,822	987	37	1,201	1,059	1,384	1,729	340,583	12,424	49,634
										50,488

¹ From 1915 to 1923, as at 30 June following the year shown. ² From 1924-25 to 1947-48, as at the middle of the financial year shown. ³ Divorces, nullities of marriage, and judicial separations. Divorces are taken as decrees nisi until 1933-34, and from 1934-35 as decrees made absolute during the year. From 1941, figures are for the calendar year ended six months after the year shown. ⁴ The licenses include Licensed Victuallers throughout; Winesellers from 1900; Spirit Merchants and Registered Clubs from 1913; Ex-servicemen's Clubs from 1955-56; and Restaurants from 1961-62. ⁵ Net enrolment during

SOCIAL STATISTICS (Chapters 4 and 5)

Number	Staff	Public Hospitals			Mental Hospital Patients		Pensioners at 30 June ⁹		Year
		Patients Treated		Expenditure ⁹	Admissions	At End of Year	Age	Invalid	
		General	Maternity						
6	n	421	.. ¹⁰	\$1,000	..	..	..	..	1860
7	n	1,811	.. ¹⁰	7	68	89	..	..	1865
13	n	2,074	.. ¹⁰	20	84	188	..	..	1870
20	n	4,080	.. ¹⁰	34	231	356	..	..	1875
29	n	4,537	.. ¹⁰	58	254	553	..	..	1880
47	n	10,417	.. ¹⁰	74	296	786	..	..	1885
54	n	13,763	.. ¹⁰	170	360	1,099	..	..	1890
59	n	14,675	.. ¹⁰	204	310	1,393	..	..	1895
71	n	18,766	.. ¹⁰	191	411	1,728	..	..	1900
75	n	20,123	.. ¹⁰	239	411	1,942	..	..	1905
81	914	26,069	.. ¹⁰	227	370	1,942	9,894	492	1910
97	1,359	37,426	.. ¹⁰	307	417	2,267	12,049	2,954	1915
102	1,758	48,503	.. ¹⁰	517	484	2,451	13,019	4,960	1920
119	2,610	59,793	3,495	874	571	2,814	16,250	6,800	1925-26
123	2,674	60,137	4,569	1,287	525	3,126	17,236	7,357	1926-27
124	2,843	59,220	4,577	1,365	555	3,102	18,185	7,843	1927-28
125	2,940	62,943	4,860	1,430	524	3,106	19,295	8,553	1928-29
125	3,347	64,898	5,058	1,418	518	3,109	20,398	9,166	1929-30
122	3,173	66,500	5,985	1,438	485	3,185	22,376	9,707	1930-31
119	3,210	71,946	6,494	1,318	554	3,242	23,736	10,237	1931-32
119	3,283	73,730	6,890	1,332	529	3,270	22,600	10,261	1932-33
118	3,400	78,728	7,235	1,490	600	3,300	23,282	10,573	1933-34
119	3,466	80,882	7,690	1,742	646	3,399	24,346	11,029	1934-35
119	3,697	86,755	8,816	1,848	602	3,401	25,493	11,377	1935-36
118	3,902	91,731	9,570	2,052	618	3,460	26,855	11,610	1936-37
119	4,438	97,430	10,452	2,348	633	3,549	28,198	11,855	1937-38
121	4,696	99,226	12,117	2,901	653	3,652	29,603	12,070	1938-39
120	4,810	104,670	13,065	2,842	578	3,707	34,159 ⁹	8,677 ⁹	1939-40
118	4,937	110,539	13,817	2,934	596	3,772	35,168	8,644	1940-41
119	5,106	110,269	14,852	3,315	571	3,735	35,872	9,167	1941-42
119	5,350	114,291	14,499	3,195	844	3,749	34,834	8,815	1942-43
119	5,466	118,253	16,752	3,406	966	3,819	33,247	8,848	1943-44
118	5,389	117,830	19,473	3,578	648	3,840	32,710	9,085	1944-45
119	5,844	127,917	19,470	3,982	685	3,876	34,808	9,807	1945-46
120	6,330	134,408	24,007	4,937	781	3,933	38,754	10,882	1946-47
121	6,879	133,114	23,565	6,179	793	4,008	40,806	11,808	1947-48
121	7,394	132,839	24,745	7,273	845	4,068	43,684	12,469	1948-49
126	7,918	136,942	26,291	8,343	850	4,153	45,937	12,155	1949-50
131	8,280	140,799	27,613	9,989	930	4,295	48,075	10,740	1950-51
136	8,714	145,516	29,648	13,245	1,005	4,388	50,718	10,571	1951-52
138	9,005	153,724	30,465	15,004	1,142	4,554	54,236	10,691	1952-53
138	9,163	157,187	30,870	15,886	1,141	4,621	58,361	11,022	1953-54
140	9,548	160,177	32,334	17,769	1,141	4,704	62,837	11,638	1954-55
140	9,785	166,755	33,614	19,685	1,238	4,735	66,199	12,165	1955-56
139	10,366	173,517	33,718	22,435	1,391	4,657	69,938	13,113	1956-57
139	10,608	181,598	34,975	23,800	1,421	4,610	72,804	14,230	1957-58
138	10,965	187,626	35,194	26,090	1,526	4,624	75,085	15,397	1958-59
139	11,609	188,830	35,773	27,456	1,453	4,364	82,196	11,605	1959-60
139	12,320	184,918	36,886	29,691	1,357	4,311	89,144	13,084	1960-61
140	12,643	195,501	37,850	31,516	1,616	4,272	93,657	14,650	1961-62
140	13,007	196,965	37,974	32,816	1,750	4,199	96,148	15,876	1962-63
141	13,222	206,136	37,883	35,357	1,754	4,005	98,408	16,893	1963-64
144	13,592	214,871	36,351	37,937	1,785	4,022	100,054	17,402	1964-65

the year until 1938 (1938-39); thereafter number on roll at end of school year until 1950, and at 1 August from 1951. Excluding business colleges after 1931-32. ⁶ Enrolments for year ending middle of financial year shown. ⁷ From 1875 to 1923, figures are for the financial year ended 30 June following the year shown; otherwise for the year as shown. 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 ³	Dairy Cattle ³	All Cattle	Sheep
	1,000 Acres	1,000 Acres	No	No	No	No	No
1860	109	n	23,504	n	n	432,890	3,449,350
1865	534	n	51,091	n	n	848,346	6,594,966
1870	935	n	83,358	n	n	1,076,630	8,163,818
1875	1,745	n	121,497	n	n	1,812,576	7,227,774
1880	4,560	n	179,152	n	n	3,162,752	6,935,967
1885	11,101	n	260,207	n	n	4,162,652	8,994,322
1890	12,317	n	365,812	n	n	5,558,264	18,007,234
1895	14,212	n	468,743	n	n	6,822,401	19,856,959
1900	15,910	281,232	456,788	n	n	4,078,191	10,339,185
1905	17,660	240,153	430,565	n	n	2,963,695	12,535,231
1910	23,432	294,866	593,813	n	n	5,131,699	20,331,838
1915	27,224	332,825	686,871	4,278,029	502,864	4,780,893	15,950,154
1920	25,682	325,854	742,217	5,782,116	672,951	6,455,067	17,404,840
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 ²	4,808,000	1,495,467	6,303,467	25,196,245
1942	27,820	345,930	392,639	4,892,691	1,573,625	6,466,316	25,650,231
1943	27,815	345,956	387,018	4,978,496	1,546,054	6,524,550	23,255,584
1944	27,808	350,768	380,670	5,113,870	1,509,242	6,623,112	21,292,120
1945	27,803	355,149	367,357	5,099,509	1,442,701	6,542,210	18,943,762
1946	27,784	354,777	343,172	4,658,102	1,287,183	5,945,285	16,084,340
1947	27,773	354,433	335,581	4,639,200	1,336,260	5,975,460	16,742,629
1948	27,770	354,989	324,707	4,634,979	1,336,818	5,991,797	16,498,957
1949	27,762	356,735	317,261	4,942,931	1,361,847	6,304,778	17,582,152
1950	27,754	359,421	307,224	5,373,008	1,360,540	6,733,548	17,477,578
1951	27,750	359,644	288,606	5,211,340	1,223,034	6,434,374	16,163,518
1952	27,750	361,213	282,159	5,449,672	1,301,723	6,751,395	17,029,623
1953	27,749	362,131	273,180	5,765,732	1,320,475	7,086,207	18,193,988
1954	27,749	362,211	266,878	5,918,929	1,319,133	7,238,062	20,221,826
1955	27,755	364,434	261,092	6,000,721	1,329,300	7,330,021	22,115,746
1956	27,754	363,685	254,767	6,138,205	1,323,512	7,461,717	23,190,201
1957	27,753	364,069	243,294	5,963,224	1,223,971	7,187,195	22,273,711
1958	27,767	365,339	239,475	5,686,808	1,197,399	6,884,207	22,147,653
1959	27,823	364,257	234,354	5,828,811	1,183,173	7,011,984	23,332,278
1960	27,970	368,412	224,006	5,846,708	1,157,343	7,004,051	22,134,935
1961	28,116	368,617 ^r	217,343	5,942,111	1,155,751	7,097,862	22,125,298
1962	28,379	367,251 ^r	212,018	6,090,282	1,143,356	7,233,638	22,810,720
1963	29,041	366,333 ^r	206,565	6,282,258	1,120,053	7,402,311	24,337,240
1964	30,185	369,310	201,429	6,334,340	1,058,164	7,392,504	24,016,452

¹ From 1942, figures are as at 31 March of the following year. ² Horses not on rural holdings and all mules and donkeys are excluded after 1941. ³ Figures from 1946 include stock kept for meat production by dairy farmers as beef cattle. ⁴ From 1924 to 1935 and from 1941, figures are for the financial year ended 30 June following the year shown. In earlier years the figures differ somewhat from those published by the Commonwealth

STOCK STATISTICS (Chapters 6 and 7)

Pigs	Wool Production ⁴ (Greasy Equivalent)		Butter Production ⁵		Cheese Production ⁵		Year
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	
No	1,000 Lb	\$1,000	1,000 Lb	\$1,000	1,000 Lb	\$1,000	
7,147	5,007	888	n	n	n	n	1860
14,888	12,252	1,771	n	n	n	n	1865
30,992	38,604	2,052	n	n	n	n	1870
46,447	32,167	2,732	n	n	n	n	1875
66,248	35,239	2,775	n	n	n	n	1880
55,843	53,359	3,559	n	n	n	n	1885
96,836	67,350	5,049	2,000 ⁶	n	170 ⁷	n	1890
100,747	109,287	5,974	3,720	n	1,842	n	1895
122,187	64,688	4,394	8,680	n	1,985	n	1900
164,087	70,169	5,300	20,320	n	2,682	n	1905
152,212	139,251	11,816	31,258	2,668	4,147	n	1910
117,787	130,783	12,534	25,457	3,488	4,383	n	1915
104,370	114,810	14,352	40,751	8,400	11,512	1,066	1920
199,598	146,986	21,986	63,001	9,844	12,581	1,180	1925
183,662	119,848	17,878	51,403	8,352	9,260	810	1926
191,947	126,430	20,156	72,039	11,306	14,128	1,274	1927
215,764	138,989	18,162	77,045	12,724	14,392	1,282	1928
236,037	161,088	13,774	78,796	12,006	12,381	1,102	1929
217,528	182,061	14,080	95,719	11,958	13,648	770	1930
222,686	184,716	11,914	98,013	10,737	11,022	677	1931
213,249	185,834	14,681	103,032	9,320	13,084	643	1932
217,448	169,990	20,455	127,343	11,225	13,887	670	1933
269,873	174,088	15,175	133,625	12,073	12,192	691	1934
304,888	142,793	16,576	115,920	12,005	9,149	540	1935
290,855	153,766	18,311	87,475	9,920	7,790	501	1936
282,941	174,751	20,781	118,244	14,697	11,963	763	1937
325,326	179,459	16,391	157,626	19,211	15,769	1,011	1938
391,333	195,770	20,066	142,846	18,172	13,849	922	1939
435,946	214,704	23,546	119,940	15,296	11,733	798	1940
352,360	204,119	23,270	97,623	12,542	16,360	1,216	1941
409,348	213,966	27,215	113,211	16,746	28,541	2,456	1942
450,391	194,355	25,311	103,032	18,234	24,051	2,402	1943
438,088	178,719	23,934	96,334	17,112	22,635	2,320	1944
415,411	173,249	21,728	102,567	18,678	26,936	2,805	1945
340,150	144,820	31,583	75,359	13,990	17,292	1,854	1946
378,102	153,564	56,114	105,382	23,888	21,607	2,760	1947
407,322	156,655	65,246	107,029	25,388	21,041	2,745	1948
391,836	162,256	93,756	109,278	28,560	20,276	2,959	1949
374,991	154,667	177,636	107,321	31,379	19,440	3,104	1950
316,529	138,767	94,380	63,195	24,307	10,529	2,143	1951
335,809	163,149	119,806	110,712	47,467	21,143	4,778	1952
384,453	174,414	122,250	94,426	41,127	15,112	3,430	1953
406,879	176,548	104,218	103,539	44,185	17,744	3,697	1954
372,871	194,014	106,268	108,731	43,214	16,978	3,727	1955
394,518	227,664	155,044	92,785	36,419	15,987	3,348	1956
422,713	204,375	107,672	73,012	30,129	11,593	2,488	1957
399,875	219,148	90,150	92,589	35,563	18,412	4,075	1958
429,034	236,196	109,146	87,908	38,247	19,023	5,004	1959
448,279	235,590	101,718	70,059	30,880	16,177	3,865	1960
432,609	230,333	101,274	80,210	32,588	20,101	4,483	1961
402,498	233,638	115,462	82,000	32,791	22,851	5,090	1962
388,144	255,386	141,458	79,523	33,965	21,263	5,340	1963
406,028	251,426	117,218	73,824	32,255	19,095	5,153	1964

Statistician, who made certain adjustments to the State records. Prior to 1907, exports are taken for production, converting scoured to greasy by multiplying by 2, except in 1860 and 1865, when greasy and scoured were not separated in Customs returns. ⁵ From 1925, figures are for the year ended 30 June following the year shown. Values include subsidy or bounty payable from 1942-43. ⁶ Estimated. ⁿ Not available. ^r Revised since last issue.

SUMMARY OF AGRICULTURAL

Season	Sugar				Maize		Wheat	
	Area Cut for Crushing	Cane Produced	Sugar Mills ¹	Raw Sugar Made	Area Harvested	Grain Produced	Area Harvested	Grain Produced
	Acres	1,000 Tons	No	1,000 Tons	Acres	1,000 Bushels	Acres	1,000 Bushels
1860-61	..	n	..	n	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
1925-26	189,675	3,668	37	486	254,252	3,384	165,999	1,973
1926-27	189,312	2,926	36	389	137,542	2,659	57,084	379
1927-28	203,748	3,556	36	486	234,013	6,704	215,073	3,784
1928-29	215,674	3,736	35	521	192,173	5,136	218,069	2,516
1929-30	214,880	3,581	35	519	171,614	4,376	204,116	4,235
1930-31	222,044	3,529	35	517	172,176	4,566	272,316	5,108
1931-32	233,304	4,034	35	581	147,669	3,781	248,783	3,864
1932-33	205,046	3,546	33	514	98,487	1,654	250,049	2,494
1933-34	228,154	4,667	33	639	166,948	3,716	232,053	4,362
1934-35	218,426	4,271	33	611	160,607	4,142	221,729	4,076
1935-36	228,515	4,220	33	610	157,370	3,504	239,631	2,690
1936-37	245,918	5,171	33	745	181,266	3,149	283,648	2,016
1937-38	245,131	5,133	33	763	174,243	2,628	372,935	3,749
1938-39	251,847	5,342	33	778	183,415	3,733	442,017	8,584
1939-40	262,181	6,039	33	892	176,844	3,345	362,044	6,795
1940-41	263,299	5,181	33	759	205,310	4,444	322,081	5,687
1941-42	246,073	4,794	33	698	174,450	3,988	290,801	3,080
1942-43	231,256	4,353	32	606	173,816	3,798	334,785	5,005
1943-44	220,932	3,398	33	486	172,722	4,512	281,302	5,084
1944-45	219,652	4,398	32	644	158,170	3,859	332,365	6,981
1945-46	229,736	4,552	32	645	136,445	2,860	392,502	8,188
1946-47	219,394	3,717	31	512	141,487	2,943	247,996	705
1947-48	215,378	4,151	32	572	127,703	3,487	462,239	10,685
1948-49	257,944	6,434	32	910	97,598	2,451	607,750	14,317
1949-50	272,812	6,518	32	896	115,550	3,393	600,013	11,778
1950-51	263,666	6,692	32	880	112,467	3,029	558,780	8,785
1951-52	273,370	5,005	31	704	111,181	2,439	454,543	6,632
1952-53	274,757	6,842	31	935	108,230	2,650	724,495	18,662
1953-54	332,703	8,751	31	1,220	114,735	3,042	579,969	10,180
1954-55	367,640	9,864	31	1,301	114,673	3,080	687,402	16,478
1955-56	365,252	8,616	31	1,136	108,146	2,710	581,732	14,922
1956-57	360,932	8,978	31	1,172	125,606	3,468	359,952	7,061
1957-58	364,985	8,946	31	1,256	122,245	3,161	460,639	6,657
1958-59	356,210	9,741	31	1,354	113,402	3,654	704,005	16,097
1959-60	299,732	8,428	31	1,217	129,803	4,060	683,134	13,523
1960-61	327,246	8,685	31	1,320	132,382	3,847	692,596	10,999
1961-62	372,223	9,021	31	1,315	155,780	4,766	749,682	12,018
1962-63	387,477	12,099	31	1,770	159,285	5,096	918,915	18,683
1963-64	402,060	11,501	31	1,648	166,598	4,427	937,606	22,274
1964-65	450,956	14,286	31	1,855	168,300	4,887	1,025,521	22,830

¹ The figures shown are the numbers of mills which actually operated during each season. Prior to 1895-96 they include a number of juice mills. ² Until 1895-96 the figures are

PRODUCTION STATISTICS (Chapter 7)

Hay and Green Forage	Cotton		Bananas		Pineapples		Total Area Under Crop	Season
	Area Harvested	Seed Cotton ^a	Total Area	Production	Total Area	Production		
Acres	Acres	1,000 Lb	Acres	1,000 Bushels	Acres	1,000 Dozen	Acres	
n	14	n	..	..	..	..	3,353	1860-61
n	478	n 456	..	..	..	..	14,414	1865-66
n	14,674	5,097	339	n	180	n	52,210	1870-71
n	1,674	981	243	n	86	n	77,347	1875-76
n	619	394	410	36	164	52	113,978	1880-81
41,754	50	47	1,034	83	365	122	198,334	1885-86
40,652	16	16	3,890	1,100	721	263	224,993	1890-91
48,161	494	269	3,916	743	847	377	285,319	1895-96
83,942	..	..	6,215	1,161	939	425	457,397	1900-01
103,608	171	113	6,198	1,255	1,845	507	522,748	1905-06
188,225	460	57	5,198	561	2,170	823	667,113	1910-11
291,467	72	12	8,166	606	3,709	922	729,588	1915-16
236,766	166	57	8,981	599	3,909	827	779,497	1920-21
314,310	40,062	19,537	14,766	1,292	3,995	903	1,033,765	1925-26
382,721	18,743	9,060	16,489	1,378	4,235	953	941,783	1926-27
221,255	14,950	7,061	17,967	1,432	4,204	823	1,066,612	1927-28
236,022	20,316	12,291	19,750	1,633	4,734	938	1,044,632	1928-29
258,369	15,003	8,025	19,357	1,471	5,144	857	1,046,235	1929-30
269,510	22,652	17,023	18,030	1,534	5,543	1,001	1,144,216	1930-31
369,558	22,452	15,245	14,764	1,476	5,789	1,182	1,216,402	1931-32
456,838	29,995	6,270	10,589	935	5,862	1,176	1,245,638	1932-33
404,405	68,203	17,718	10,926	1,014	5,889	1,355	1,313,438	1933-34
424,789	43,397	26,924	10,323	953	5,584	1,127	1,296,619	1934-35
450,960	54,947	20,785	8,500	867	5,779	1,333	1,334,690	1935-36
492,540	62,200	19,199	7,305	724	6,314	1,228	1,506,423	1936-37
515,189	52,692	11,793	8,174	759	6,549	1,331	1,618,738	1937-38
514,375	66,470	13,688	8,781	879	7,049	1,848	1,734,789	1938-39
610,686	41,212	17,528	8,534	844	7,350	2,382	1,725,342	1939-40
657,102	41,262	12,108	8,233	779	7,172	2,143	1,734,706	1940-41
641,960	61,365	15,869	7,120	714	6,480	2,019	1,689,660	1941-42
648,477	56,433	14,058	7,526	653	6,974	1,943	1,743,994	1942-43
672,173	41,389	9,540	7,450	662	6,940	2,001	1,757,396	1943-44
687,051	17,424	8,508	8,132	683	7,004	1,571	1,796,833	1944-45
650,989	7,698	1,819	9,432	646	7,703	1,643	1,822,108	1945-46
610,787	7,902	3,022	9,447	617	7,866	1,535	1,617,280	1946-47
582,949	8,460	2,064	9,887	637	9,135	2,073	1,848,539	1947-48
604,311	6,222	1,821	8,820	665	9,005	2,119	1,952,495	1948-49
636,919	2,688	719	7,504	581	9,319	2,375	2,056,918	1949-50
628,238	2,952	1,102	6,870	596	9,159	2,507	2,077,010	1950-51
647,498	4,480	1,406	6,396	447	9,215	1,786	2,021,201	1951-52
637,620	5,866	2,184	7,260	385	10,064	2,209	2,419,440	1952-53
732,054	8,965	5,132	7,529	533	11,675	2,988	2,358,127	1953-54
724,377	8,377	3,597	8,348	539	12,593	3,581	2,590,774	1954-55
751,921	13,290	5,359	7,113	626	12,316	4,039	2,600,134	1955-56
685,264	11,338	3,809	5,815	525	11,894	3,337	2,465,186	1956-57
782,251	10,364	3,390	5,645	443	13,018	3,692	2,594,613	1957-58
714,981	10,493	4,004	6,171	515	14,264	4,780	2,842,764	1958-59
804,055	20,132	9,355	6,361	636	12,157	4,367	2,921,401	1959-60
956,890	36,847	15,432	5,964	633	10,773	3,599	3,049,461	1960-61
956,202	26,888	10,366	5,919	661	10,299	3,630	3,202,572	1961-62
995,087	35,330	12,769	5,861	730	10,321	3,845	3,474,412	1962-63
1,087,164	28,465	7,943	5,882	684	10,903	4,143	3,640,258	1963-64
1,190,284	13,550	6,268	5,353	767	11,404	4,056	3,952,418	1964-65

estimates obtained from records of ginned cotton produced, which was assumed to be 32 per cent of the seed cotton. n Not available.

SUMMARY OF FISHERIES, MINERAL, AND

Year	Fisheries Production ¹		Mining and Quarrying Production ²					
	Edible Fish, &c	Other ²	Approximate Metal Content					
			Gold	Silver	Lead	Copper	Tin	Zinc
	\$1,000	\$1,000	Oz	Oz	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
1860	n	..	2,738	..	..	1	..	..
1865	n	1	17,473	..	..	721	..	..
1870	n	..	92,040	..	..	1,335	..	..
1875	n	14	281,725	..	..	1,674	3,133	..
1880	n	125	222,441	n	n	326	1,993	..
1885	n	213	250,137	n	n	1,340	2,277	..
1890	n	194	513,819	n	n	185	2,079	..
1895	n	155	506,285	225,019	363	434	1,480	..
1900	n	267	676,027	112,990	205	384	786	..
1905	n	149	592,620	601,712	2,422	7,221	2,762	..
1910	133	244	441,400	861,202	2,392	16,387	2,067	..
1915	208	124	249,711	239,748	486	19,704	1,488	..
1920	240	347	155,230	274,235	1,709	15,897	1,040	..
1925	364	484	46,406	385,489	5,235	3,909	708	171
1926	332	482	10,339	252,540	3,735	1,217	741	200
1927	362	500	37,979	84,118	914	3,741	778	..
1928	359	494	13,277	22,034	43	2,787	711	..
1929	373	561	9,476	52,663	389	3,748	692	..
1930	353	336	7,821	69,808	231	2,930	422	..
1931	320	286	13,147	1,088,478	17,184	3,135	335	..
1932	323	258	23,263	2,301,782	47,716	3,136	496	..
1933	322	269	91,997	2,248,804	45,150	2,941	599	..
1934	338	302	115,471	2,259,574	42,462	2,906	739	..
1935	336	355	102,990	2,409,165	32,952	2,900	832	4,411
1936	354	386	121,174	3,084,008	35,763	3,828	776	30,443
1937	364	322	127,281	3,264,994	38,474	5,149	820	27,598
1938	388	273	151,432	3,533,490	41,196	4,459	704	23,735
1939	363	308	147,248	3,885,963	45,292	5,798	867	29,092
1940	410	373	126,831	4,365,838	48,118	6,908	890	29,584
1941	451	..	109,064	3,865,514	43,273	7,335	759	27,437
1942	604	..	95,117	3,055,435	33,512	6,331	522	21,035
1943	685	..	62,838	775,072	8,579	10,758	549	5,077
1944	668	36	51,223	112,254	..	15,804	863	..
1945	952	161	63,223	112,710	..	15,007	651	..
1946	1,013	373	62,733	980,538	12,755	6,481	684	11,361
1947	967	475	72,281	2,100,966	29,590	2,778	977	25,216
1948	993	836	69,646	2,306,869	30,779	3,149	478	21,592
1949	1,032	949	76,282	2,872,577	37,697	4,925	736	21,241
1950	1,084	1,041	88,249	2,940,641	39,173	5,246	600	25,800
1951	1,218	973	78,580	2,764,755	33,076	4,727	340	21,743
1952	1,415	793	85,756 ³	3,223,462 ³	40,793 ³	6,966 ³	330 ³	23,683 ³
1953	1,307	1,134	91,887	2,980,669	37,012	23,955	292	19,961
1954	1,569	1,303	97,951	3,583,776	41,424	27,207	730	19,615
1955	1,744	1,554	64,322	4,395,640	48,814	31,858	770	17,138
1956	2,126	1,418	56,022	3,731,477	43,104	35,708	630	16,231
1957	2,437	1,057	63,363	4,305,886	51,269	35,786	772	19,536
1958	2,358	692	74,568	5,710,031	65,799	50,511	1,019	17,484
1959	2,505	815	91,687	4,953,209	54,415	66,798	1,104	13,983
1960	2,071	1,105	78,267	5,121,700	57,518	82,753	885	24,394
1961	2,778	890	64,786	3,882,784	45,280	66,505	1,350	33,199
1962	3,247	984	67,729	5,600,502	62,669	79,130	1,077	44,704
1963	3,471	1,255	68,586	6,202,059	66,711	83,221	1,196	37,344
1964	3,861	1,876	100,937	5,571,630	61,927	74,732	1,493	37,577

¹ For 1925 and thereafter, the figures are for the financial year ended 30 June following.

² Including pearls, pearl-, trochus-, and tortoise-shell, beche-de-mer, and whales.

³ State Mines Department figures up to 1951; Mining Census figures thereafter.

TIMBER PRODUCTION STATISTICS (Chapter 7)

Coal	Mineral Sands Concentrates	Total Value	Timber Production ¹					Year
			Sawn Timber ¹				Plywood and Veneer	
			Pine		Other			
1,000 Tons	Tons	\$1,000	1,000 Sup Ft	\$1,000	1,000 Sup Ft	\$1,000	\$1,000	
12	..	42	n	n	n	n	..	1860
33	..	304	n	n	n	n	..	1865
23	..	968	n	n	n	n	..	1870
32	..	3,143	n	n	n	n	..	1875
58	..	2,270	n	n	n	n	..	1880
210	..	2,770	n	n	n	n	..	1885
338	..	5,284	31,330	422	20,097	293	..	1890
323	..	4,871	19,643	206	17,238	214	..	1895
497	..	6,360	60,191	568	39,653	454	..	1900
529	..	7,453	47,969	475	25,961	302	..	1905
871	..	7,420	71,879	1,008	44,559	709	..	1910
1,024	..	6,650	89,726	1,538	55,224	1,086	..	1915
1,100	..	7,236	85,313	2,944	50,691	1,725	..	1920
1,177	..	4,025	70,623	2,566	61,040	2,495	..	1925
1,221	..	3,217	66,451	2,417	55,860	2,106	212	1926
1,099	..	3,290	52,790	1,869	49,402	1,843	329	1927
1,076	..	2,772	59,384	2,047	47,478	1,884	415	1928
1,369	..	3,414	48,055	1,664	44,193	1,613	297	1929
1,095	..	2,482	28,892	962	29,923	1,024	176	1930
841	..	2,550	26,502	806	25,903	828	231	1931
842	..	3,637	37,539	1,090	29,520	953	457	1932
876	..	4,747	42,765	1,248	32,278	1,001	574	1933
957	..	5,426	65,116	1,878	51,702	1,662	861	1934
1,052	..	5,775	70,660	2,061	54,609	1,684	1,067	1935
1,047	..	7,227	88,444	2,536	71,372	2,148	1,224	1936
1,120	..	8,785	95,854	2,779	92,194	2,716	1,659	1937
1,113	..	7,932	93,728	2,783	83,230	2,504	1,434	1938
1,317	..	9,114	105,270	3,162	83,452	2,582	1,666	1939
1,285	..	10,211	105,563	3,154	84,623	2,624	1,868	1940
1,454	1,000	10,600	96,405	2,905	102,121	3,182	1,755	1941
1,637	3,634	10,047	79,937	2,613	102,124	3,348	1,365	1942
1,700	7,969	8,429	78,708	2,607	103,249	3,650	1,507	1943
1,660	14,162	8,954	78,897	2,720	94,016	3,490	1,461	1944
1,635	13,414	8,710	72,819	2,766	90,959	3,504	1,726	1945
1,568	9,500	9,523	72,096	2,552	123,449	5,024	2,219	1946
1,883	10,254	17,098	68,334	2,820	134,956	6,302	3,235	1947
1,742	13,420	18,407	62,577	2,740	161,709	8,454	3,633	1948
1,970	11,061	23,716	59,910	2,966	164,974	9,452	4,045	1949
2,321	14,710	32,698	59,465	3,954	167,143	11,768	4,815	1950
2,474	19,703	40,401	70,072	5,762	193,835	16,312	6,087	1951
2,742 ^a	24,104 ^b	34,858 ^b	71,410	6,186	194,768	18,002	5,360	1952
2,517	27,803	34,568	76,795	7,046	187,898	18,544	7,934	1953
2,761	35,982	43,205	66,080	6,614	177,604	18,552	9,088	1954
2,747	42,159	53,785	58,369	6,082	180,617	20,072	9,870	1955
2,735	53,308	60,408	66,488	7,632	189,522	21,758	9,663	1956
2,702	72,486	51,153	68,619	8,082	174,566	20,570	11,255	1957
2,580	60,352	55,264	63,854	7,924	171,507	20,574	12,479	1958
2,594	70,527	66,658	67,287	8,188	183,235	22,514	12,221	1959
2,650	73,315	75,216	62,451	7,784	177,481	23,986	10,897	1960
2,782	68,594	64,441	53,141	6,564	147,785	17,812	10,531	1961
2,799	76,956	74,232	59,080	7,136	146,917	17,992	10,497	1962
3,244	100,347	84,084	62,751	7,620	160,809	19,508	11,367	1963
3,780	95,292	97,287	65,482	8,024	157,422	20,914	11,941	1964

⁴ Excluding timber sawn and used in plywood and case mills (for 1964-65, in thousand super feet, pine 2,908; other 3,371). 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	10,856 ⁸	n
1900	2,053	n	n	25,606	n	8,062	6,410
1905	1,890	n	n	21,389	n	7,058	5,194
1910	1,542	26,720	6,774	33,494	5,540	8,275	5,792
1915	1,749	33,741	7,675	41,416	8,240	12,135	8,487
1920	1,766	35,016	7,144	42,160	12,977	16,428	12,018
1925-26	1,854	41,074	7,929	49,003	18,534	24,204	15,401
1926-27	1,831	38,934	7,596	46,530	17,370	25,125	16,350
1927-28	2,072	38,235	7,735	45,970	17,518	25,334	17,204
1928-29	2,109	38,817	7,948	46,765	17,434	26,251	18,251
1929-30	2,125	36,898	8,074	44,972	16,768	25,861	18,489
1930-31	2,047	32,522	6,861	39,383	13,658	26,227	17,679
1931-32	1,955	30,549	6,729	37,278	11,880	25,486	16,960
1932-33	2,091	30,950	7,407	38,357	12,146	25,981	17,177
1933-34	2,276	33,133	7,988	41,121	13,434	26,482	17,871
1934-35	2,401	35,152	8,499	43,651	15,190	27,219	18,549
1935-36	2,417	36,039	8,729	44,768	16,227	29,537	19,737
1936-37	2,816	39,261	9,366	48,627	17,785	30,357	21,618
1937-38	2,995	42,336	9,812	52,148	19,919	30,948	22,602
1938-39	3,017	43,885	10,220	54,105	21,323	31,506	23,192
1939-40	2,995	44,821	10,532	55,353	22,377	31,810	23,517
1940-41	2,908	46,257	10,716	56,973	23,838	32,310	23,787
1941-42	2,724	49,315	12,275	61,590	28,413	32,883	24,687
1942-43	2,577	49,932	14,023	63,955	32,899	32,671	24,753
1943-44	2,588	50,189	13,985	64,174	35,480	30,760	24,956
1944-45	2,720	51,591	13,289	64,880	35,251	31,130	25,747
1945-46	2,882	53,406	11,977	65,383	35,231	31,768	26,933
1946-47	3,305	58,759	12,349	71,108	39,754	33,706	28,925
1947-48	3,580	62,825	13,283	76,108	47,313	36,577	31,160
1948-49	4,020	67,683	14,656	82,339	57,664	42,801	34,556
1949-50	4,433	72,834	16,329	89,163	68,064	47,756	38,883
1950-51	4,715	76,666	17,466	94,132	83,982	55,170	44,714
1951-52	4,858	77,214	16,810	94,024	101,666	66,068	52,786
1952-53	5,000	76,571	15,601	92,172	112,440	77,741	62,295
1953-54	5,129	80,251	16,759	97,010	124,056	91,774	70,844
1954-55	5,209	82,101	17,124	99,225	133,635	105,799	78,427
1955-56	5,305	83,877	17,532	101,409	141,703	118,784	89,404
1956-57	5,465	84,373	17,561	101,934	151,915	125,585	99,751
1957-58	5,452	83,607	17,136	100,743	154,235	139,037	108,998
1958-59	5,572	86,083	17,420	103,503	167,072	146,348	117,545
1959-60	5,681	83,605	17,938	103,543	174,626	160,626	131,017
1960-61	5,809	85,278	18,162	103,440	179,907	180,134	145,410
1961-62	5,756	82,559	17,570	100,129	182,035	185,241	153,225
1962-63	5,828	85,028	18,586	103,614	191,196	191,586	167,573
1963-64	5,887	89,772	19,695	109,467	213,916	206,720	183,947
1964-65	5,899	93,738	20,989	114,727	247,061	254,478	205,566

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)

Output	Pro-duction ⁵	Heat, Light, and Power ⁶					Sales of Electricity and Gas ⁷	Year
		Generating Works						
		Establish-ments	Workers ²	Salaries and Wages Paid ³	Machinery and Plant ⁴	Land and Buildings ⁴		
\$1,000	\$1,000	No	No	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000		
n	n	..	..	..	..	..	1860
n	n	..	..	..	..	..	1865
n	n	..	..	..	..	..	1870
n	n	1	n	n	n	n	1875	
n	n	3	n	n	n	n	1880	
n	n	6	n	n	n	n	1885	
n	n	10	n	n	n	n	1890	
n	n	14	n	n	n	n	1895	
9,166	n	13	144	n	551 ⁸	.. ⁸	132	
15,602	n	25	347	n	947	159	231	
15,924	n	21	316	n	918	226	337	
31,154	n	21	450	122	988	300	430	
49,769	17,465	26	663	213	1,967	405	1,121	
77,864	28,576	29	1,036	460	2,803	504	1,703	
89,143	31,760	43	1,493	720	6,249	910	2,658	
79,718	28,359	46	1,603	828	6,962	941	2,937	
90,186	31,689	46	1,511	762	7,850	1,044	2,739	
92,841	31,790	47	1,509	760	7,188	1,079	2,442	
87,143	29,984	47	1,147	614	5,587	891	3,029	
77,774	24,723	57	1,091	538	5,973	1,031	3,072	
70,930	22,028	58	1,047	498	6,002	1,002	2,900	
73,888	23,208	64	991	496	5,730	905	2,983	
81,948	25,288	69	1,080	556	6,279	976	2,938	
89,045	27,044	69	1,127	590	5,819	1,255	2,998	
92,713	29,627	65	1,073	563	5,936	1,292	3,159	
103,716	33,001	67	713	392	4,564	1,348	3,870	
116,851	35,868	68	730	423	4,262	1,364	4,222	
123,979	37,125	70	768	452	4,685	1,406	4,532	
134,689	40,422	69	824	504	4,625	1,396	4,878	
137,402	41,646	64	814	490	4,694	1,402	5,072	
148,913	47,899	64	870	540	4,662	1,478	5,408	
168,718	56,223	64	867	576	4,916	1,564	5,958	
176,132	57,957	64	933	664	5,014	1,568	6,948	
180,482	59,225	63	1,004	708	5,138	1,632	7,362	
177,479	58,211	63	1,148	794	5,612	1,730	7,474	
195,068	68,478	62	1,190	868	6,285	1,857	7,932	
244,648	83,593	62	1,196	1,013	7,085	2,058	9,102	
301,807	104,543	63	1,294	1,229	8,712	2,460	11,118	
341,418	120,183	61	1,393	1,432	10,051	2,730	12,886	
421,241	147,540	61	1,444	1,691	13,300	3,202	16,784	
485,215	178,610	60	1,495	2,147	16,512	4,434	21,396	
572,361	190,045	68	1,618	2,741	25,598	7,145	26,456	
642,877	212,529	70	1,744	2,809	36,545	9,161	30,558	
688,082	231,721	75	1,740	2,964	46,935	13,947	34,106	
720,054	248,661	73	1,915	3,217	52,770	15,801	35,446	
767,110	266,828	72	1,932	3,644	54,222	17,557	40,306	
783,326	275,564	76	1,970	3,681	70,161	18,857	44,554	
870,699	297,157	79	1,996	3,923	78,709	20,445	48,176	
904,499	309,452	77	1,980	4,108	79,796	21,687	50,622	
948,644	325,123	73	1,975	4,412	85,005	22,906	55,118	
957,129	334,569	68	1,980	4,656	89,261	26,039	58,032	
1,089,319	361,009	67	1,999	4,635	88,999	25,911	60,190	
1,249,739	420,673	68	2,005	4,846	101,587	27,573	61,710	
1,293,466	455,351	63	1,940	5,297	95,840	31,877	68,657	

proprietors. ⁵ Output, less value of goods consumed in process of production. ⁶ Electricity and Gas Works. ⁷ Valued at prices paid by consumers. ⁸ Value of Land and Buildings included with Machinery and Plant. ⁹ Not available.

SUMMARY OF TRANSPORT AND

Year	Shipping Entered All Ports from Other States and Countries ¹	Railways					
		Lines Open	Passenger Journeys ²	Goods and Live-stock Carried ³	Earnings	Working Expenses	Capital Account ⁴
	1,000 Tons	Miles	1,000	1,000 Tons	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
1860	46						
1865	173	21	17	3	11	7	536
1870	133	207	36	25	143	137	4,385
1875	395	266	138	51	322	184	5,859
1880	634	637	194	138	615	332	9,991
1885	496	1,433	1,369	543	1,467	888	18,532
1890-91	469	2,205	2,731	891	1,817	1,291	30,203
1895-96	470	2,400	2,274	1,149 ³	2,171	1,289	33,519
1900-01	835	2,801	4,761	1,712	2,634	2,116	39,479
1905-06	1,068	3,137	4,569	1,920	3,092	1,727	43,482
1910-11	1,842	3,868	8,299	3,295	5,461	3,126	51,798
1915-16	1,660	4,967	13,939	4,012	7,491	5,490	73,677
1920-21	1,772	5,752	14,908	3,868	10,559	10,097	87,114
1925-26	2,737	6,240	28,384	5,106	14,874	12,920	108,224
1926-27	2,987	6,302	26,813	4,316	14,651	12,991	114,193
1927-28	3,032	6,345	24,801	4,670	14,763	12,212	117,997
1928-29	3,192	6,447	24,738	4,558	15,137	12,406	122,077
1929-30	3,396	6,447	24,441	4,528	14,605	11,892	123,050
1930-31	3,186	6,529	22,009	3,858	12,954	10,160	125,872
1931-32	3,231	6,558	20,762	3,861	11,989	8,870	72,352 ⁴
1932-33	3,379	6,567	22,216	3,686	11,985	8,658	72,796
1933-34	3,453	6,567	22,878	4,214	12,460	9,000	73,386
1934-35	3,835	6,567	24,328	4,879	14,334	10,184	74,632
1935-36	4,089	6,567	25,244	4,664	13,395	10,434	76,106
1936-37	4,139	6,567	25,527	4,975	14,183	10,941	77,222
1937-38	4,468	6,567	25,688	5,061	14,766	11,787	78,375
1938-39	4,484	6,567	24,639	5,234	15,596	12,396	79,193
1939-40	3,483	6,567	24,638	5,472	16,180	12,747	80,045
1940-41	2,435	6,567	26,194	5,600	16,830	13,427	80,806
1941-42	1,821	6,567	29,099	5,761	23,308	16,989	80,667
1942-43	1,471	6,567	33,263	6,706	36,054	22,819	80,816
1943-44	2,018	6,567	38,154	6,567	32,861	26,367	81,648
1944-45	1,830	6,567	38,962	6,240	27,619	23,399	82,602
1945-46	1,837	6,567	38,200	5,758	23,833	20,888	83,092
1946-47	1,838	6,567	34,188	5,750	22,066	20,408	83,958
1947-48	1,975	6,560	29,325	5,523	23,064	21,301	84,472
1948-49	2,964	6,560	32,687	6,888	30,784	28,347	85,364
1949-50	3,077	6,560	32,366	6,943	31,975	31,736	88,054
1950-51	3,201	6,560	34,118	7,182	39,544	38,878	98,520
1951-52	2,919	6,560	35,003	6,823	46,715	49,319	106,612
1952-53	3,521	6,560	35,819	7,437	51,970	55,993	116,970
1953-54	3,783	6,560	35,879	8,161	60,446	58,242	134,199
1954-55	4,005	6,553	35,919	8,492	63,250	61,892	142,032
1955-56	4,128	6,456	35,647	8,180	62,626	67,747	148,690
1956-57	4,151	6,456	34,270	8,453	73,356	75,579	161,453
1957-58	4,475	6,456	33,665	7,766	69,273	73,789	173,666
1958-59	4,928	6,426	33,457	8,373	72,338	75,007	181,733
1959-60	5,284	6,407	32,346	8,116	71,341	76,706	191,416
1960-61	5,802	6,324	28,876	7,981	73,059	77,154	197,755
1961-62	5,834	6,077	26,701	8,153	72,318	76,297	205,745
1962-63	6,541	6,077	26,082	8,736	75,244	75,592	212,809
1963-64	7,166	5,954	25,903	9,796	84,260	78,468	223,252
1964-65	7,632	5,785	25,215	10,031	81,321	80,758	233,911

¹ Since 1883, vessels calling at more than one port in Queensland have been counted once only. From 1890 until 1910 the figures are for years ended December; other figures are for the years shown. ² Until 1925-26, journeys made by season ticket holders were not included. ³ Until 1895-96, tonnage of livestock was not included. From 1930-31 to 1953-54, includes some duplication due to transfers between the uniform gauge and 3ft 6in systems. ⁴ From 1 July 1931, the capital account was reduced by \$56,000(000) under

COMMUNICATION STATISTICS (Chapter 8)

Metropolitan Transport (Passengers)				Con- structed Roads at End of Year	Motor Vehicles		Post Office Revenue ⁶	Broadcast Listeners' Licenses ⁷	Year
Rail	Trams ⁵	Municipal Buses	Private Buses		On Register at End of Year	Revenue Collected			
1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	Miles	No	\$1,000	\$1,000	No	
..	..	..	n	n	..	..	10	..	1860
..	..	..	n	n	..	..	57	..	1865
..	..	..	n	n	..	..	65	..	1870
..	..	..	n	n	..	..	124	..	1875
n	..	..	n	n	..	..	162	..	1880
n	n	..	n	n	..	..	358	..	1885
n	3,399	..	n	n	..	..	445 ⁸	..	1890-91
n	n	..	n	n	..	..	463 ⁸	..	1895-96
n	13,362	..	n	n	..	..	630 ⁸	..	1900-01
n	20,050	..	n	n	n	n	720	..	1905-06
n	32,419	..	n	n	n	n	1,143	..	1910-11
n	49,695	..	n	n	n	n	1,437	..	1915-16
n	69,237	..	n	n	n	n	2,460	..	1920-21
22,170	82,515	..	n	n	53,293	408	3,147	8,129	1925-26
21,278	81,803	..	n	31,100 ⁸	68,818	550	3,348	22,290	1926-27
19,420	78,058	..	n	31,153 ⁸	75,989	808	3,548	25,172	1927-28
19,210	77,703	..	n	29,653 ⁸	84,089	954	3,722	24,636	1928-29
18,977	76,117	..	n	30,412 ⁸	91,515	1,042	3,880	23,247	1929-30
17,118	73,617	..	n	29,851 ⁸	90,831	1,034	3,851	24,062	1930-31
16,098	68,642	..	n	32,498 ⁸	88,960	1,043	3,742	28,938	1931-32
17,577	68,470	..	n	34,915 ⁸	89,216	1,052	3,741	36,146	1932-33
18,071	69,976	..	n	35,617 ⁸	92,836	1,178	3,908	51,998	1933-34
19,208	77,053	..	n	32,333 ⁸	100,020	1,267	4,189	67,351	1934-35
20,229	82,583	..	n	33,274 ⁸	107,592	1,430	4,402	83,025	1935-36
20,517	86,096	..	n	34,011 ⁸	111,765	1,524	4,587	101,324	1936-37
20,669	89,534	..	n	37,955	118,808	1,639	4,815	117,487	1937-38
19,829	91,444	..	n	41,111	128,163	1,882	5,075	133,217	1938-39
19,829	93,431	..	n	42,665	129,757	2,059	5,202	151,110	1939-40
21,055	97,982	1,651	n	n	128,439	2,065	5,395	168,216	1940-41
22,828	112,448	3,258	n	n	109,524	1,763	5,978	172,527	1941-42
24,812	135,480	3,864	n	n	115,840	1,485	7,516	174,783	1942-43
28,699	157,432	4,497	n	n	125,138	1,626	9,064	176,358	1943-44
29,174	159,679	5,106	n	n	129,192	1,679	9,568	180,089	1944-45
28,799	147,007	5,464	n	n	143,324	1,935	9,188	186,396	1945-46
26,998	135,757	6,217	n	n	158,247	2,152	8,236	221,345	1946-47
23,157	132,107	14,759	n	47,651	171,109	2,497	8,660	230,028	1947-48
25,903	125,587	23,870	n	49,813	187,968	2,996	9,216	249,402	1948-49
25,724	115,239	24,916	n	50,065	212,919	3,427	10,538 ⁸	260,033	1949-50
27,601	108,359	23,765	n	51,097	240,784	5,200	12,326	270,587	1950-51
28,640	108,213	28,142	n	52,656	255,025	6,826	16,234	279,852	1951-52
29,244	107,891	31,944	n	53,141	266,221	8,846	17,356	282,338	1952-53
29,475	104,789	33,442	n	53,647	284,207	9,607	18,464	287,683	1953-54
29,712	101,849	34,825	n	55,185	307,721	10,232	20,256	293,542	1954-55
29,748	95,843	35,428	n	56,890	326,324 ^r	10,675	21,682	301,371	1955-56
28,783	89,346	35,849	n	58,748	344,357 ^r	11,432	24,646	312,527	1956-57
28,524	85,808	37,768	n	61,435	363,907 ^r	11,923	26,668	320,626	1957-58
28,398	81,825	37,751	n	65,031	381,860 ^r	13,172	27,804	337,760	1958-59
27,548	80,670	37,512	11,633	67,316	404,027 ^r	14,447	31,764	344,198	1959-60
24,582	73,659	33,200	12,661	71,424	418,579 ^r	15,385	35,194	341,101	1960-61
22,890	72,664	33,431	13,228	72,131	431,745 ^r	16,875	35,698	328,525	1961-62
22,414	67,133	34,444	12,921	71,665	459,005 ^r	18,769	37,732	334,566	1962-63
22,512	63,382	36,193	13,435	73,796	497,889 ^r	21,862	47,388	342,321	1963-64
22,254	63,029	37,327	14,721	76,688	536,907	24,872	47,399	343,401	1964-65

The Railway Capital Indebtedness Reduction Act of 1931. ⁵ Figures up to 1930-31 are for the calendar year ended six months earlier than the year shown. ⁶ Revenue credited to Queensland except for the years 1941-42 to 1961-62 for which actual collections are shown. Radio revenue excluded from 1 July 1949. ⁷ Excluding licenses for receivers in excess of one, issued from July 1942 to January 1952. ⁸ Calendar year ended six months earlier than the year shown. n Not available. r Revised since last issue.

SUMMARY OF TRADE

Year	Imports ¹			Exports ¹			Visible Balance of Trade ¹
	Oversea	Interstate	Total	Oversea	Interstate	Total	
	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
1860	115	1,352	1,467	1	1,044	1,045	-422
1865	1,444	3,478	4,922	491	1,816	2,307	-2,615
1870	875	2,267	3,142	1,336	3,731	5,067	1,925
1875	2,781	3,727	6,508	2,040	5,636	7,696	1,188
1880	2,052	4,113	6,164	1,836	5,035	6,891	727
1885	6,152	5,976	12,128	3,470	6,975	10,446	-1,682
1890	5,189	4,312	9,501	4,929	12,144	17,073	7,572
1895	5,496	4,000	9,496	7,266	10,674	17,939	8,443
1900	8,199	5,446	13,645	8,264	10,825	19,089	5,444
1905	6,313	6,195	12,508	6,697	17,006	23,703	11,195
1910	10,856	n	n	16,258	n	n	n
1915-16	14,002	n	n	16,212	n	n	n
1920-21	23,681	n	n	30,341	n	n	n
1925-26	27,546	n	n	47,170	n	n	n
1926-27	26,996	n	n	28,038	n	n	n
1927-28	23,520	n	n	39,430	n	n	n
1928-29	23,189	n	n	40,250	n	n	n
1929-30	23,080	n	n	33,182	n	n	n
1930-31	11,342	n	n	32,478	n	n	n
1931-32	8,682	31,742	40,424	33,704	24,968	58,672	18,248
1932-33	10,304	31,724	42,028	29,386	24,246	53,632	11,604
1933-34	10,598	33,802	44,400	40,263	27,952	68,216	23,816
1934-35	14,358	36,674	51,032	37,649	26,886	64,534	13,502
1935-36	15,726	40,588	56,314	39,104	28,714	67,818	11,504
1936-37	15,742	45,008	60,750	47,762	31,996	79,758	19,008
1937-38	18,782	47,540	66,322	53,112	32,372	85,484	19,162
1938-39	18,139	47,182	65,322	57,301	33,842	91,144	25,822
1939-40	19,964	52,254	72,218	64,390	40,020	104,410	32,192
1940-41	14,453	53,810	68,262	50,490	44,138	94,628	26,366
1941-42	16,098	52,178	68,276	42,593	47,462	90,054	21,778
1942-43	17,211	55,552	72,762	37,247	49,068	86,316	13,554
1943-44	29,082	59,836	88,918	35,778	40,972	76,750	-12,168
1944-45	29,539	63,510	93,050	36,567	41,750	78,316	-14,734
1945-46	24,493	66,697	91,190	54,169	48,470	102,638	11,448
1946-47	27,316	84,787	112,103	86,368	52,884	139,252	27,150
1947-48	45,121	96,420	141,541	96,624	60,504	157,128	15,586
1948-49	64,969	113,322	178,291	198,194	66,548	264,742	86,452
1949-50	97,800	137,732	235,532	197,380	72,576	269,956	34,424
1950-51	134,799	174,747	309,546	320,564	91,888	412,452	102,906
1951-52	172,853	198,026	370,879	191,814	105,428	297,242	-73,638
1952-53	86,443	197,486	283,929	290,190	113,230	403,420	119,490
1953-54	111,254	287,345	398,598	330,205	150,764	480,970	82,371
1954-55	137,766	307,621	445,387	308,960	156,089	465,049	19,662
1955-56	123,460	322,891	446,351	304,276	181,178	485,453	39,102
1956-57	97,768	360,704	458,472	380,754	206,323	587,077	128,605
1957-58	98,994	403,526	502,520	312,966	192,177	505,143	2,624
1958-59	95,474	407,565	503,039	339,927	207,390	547,317	44,278
1959-60	101,717	470,255	571,972	362,585	231,521	594,106	22,134
1960-61	122,554	455,211	577,765	327,555	240,025	567,580	-10,185
1961-62	97,723	443,304	541,027	344,885	235,664	580,549	39,522
1962-63	134,233	552,605	686,838	404,980	269,785	674,765	-12,073
1963-64	161,683	665,970	827,653	544,977	300,486	845,463	17,810
1964-65	199,516	723,730	923,246	488,222	324,606	812,828	-110,418

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 prior to 1964-65.

STATISTICS (Chapter 9)

Overseas Exports							Year
Wool ^a		Butter		Meat ^a	Sugar		
1,000 Lb	\$1,000	Cwt	\$1,000	\$1,000	Tons	\$1,000	
2,508	396	..	..	..	..	..	1860
17,791	1,019	..	..	23	..	..	1865
17,567	1,569	..	..	5	309 ^a	18	1870
17,244	1,361	8	..	46	158 ^a	8	1875
41,252	2,739	7	..	85	1,509 ^a	56	1880
47,850	3,644	43	..	278	2,016 ^a	74	1885
57,226	3,117	320	2	1,922	7,589 ^a	229	1890
37,749	2,571	9,237	78	2,697	4,976 ^a	137	1895
35,323	2,655	63,125	581	1,320	218	5	1900
102,405	8,357	153,689	1,503	3,288	27	1	1905
85,158	7,844	21,018	272	5,533	5	..	1910
101,175	12,434	417,697	5,928	7,446	1	..	1915-16
175,862	25,888	326,855	4,809	6,914	195,476	4,413	1920-21
111,177	16,987	203,799	3,006	3,053	62,986	1,882	1925-26
119,862	19,640	404,798	6,043	4,752	152,417	3,696	1926-27
140,907	19,602	401,862	6,361	5,843	199,160	4,126	1927-28
145,666	13,830	417,697	5,733	5,292	178,801	4,134	1928-29
169,726	13,350	603,419	7,063	5,288	207,214	3,869	1929-30
180,304	12,327	645,600	7,072	4,505	288,190	6,256	1930-31
179,970	12,830	683,436	5,566	3,868	186,195	3,585	1931-32
169,101	19,947	875,754	6,520	4,444	307,406	5,675	1932-33
175,591	14,741	911,909	7,353	5,672	410,657	5,432	1933-34
140,899	15,741	680,628	7,623	5,367	299,786	5,480	1934-35
153,068	20,341	481,116	6,183	6,541	405,587	7,385	1935-36
167,656	18,784	670,192	9,070	9,118	426,165	8,016	1936-37
187,113	17,043	1,138,804	15,047	9,771	441,788	8,312	1937-38
180,193	20,208	953,094	13,054	11,798	522,343	12,292	1938-39
122,056	15,361	671,190	9,163	11,081	372,525	9,668	1939-40
136,446	16,916	383,968	5,373	8,648	195,866	5,150	1940-41
161,507	22,502	401,196	5,595	3,036	60,332	1,749	1941-42
120,218	18,205	358,705	5,245	2,939	82,967	2,489	1942-43
132,622	19,224	287,830	5,738	3,414	104,843	3,141	1943-44
162,879	24,261	549,575	10,945	8,487	137,684	5,300	1944-45
291,883	48,887	329,360	6,809	13,989	109,081	4,885	1945-46
156,340	40,719	657,471	16,414	16,973	94,647	5,706	1946-47
235,656	94,307	753,009	21,726	23,250	405,046	25,934	1947-48
193,456	93,277	649,047	20,468	24,924	426,911	27,802	1948-49
185,000	206,123	495,879	16,983	26,560	381,819	28,967	1949-50
148,318	107,505	39,486	1,768	23,906	160,526	13,043	1950-51
150,341	112,280	526,722	21,481	50,502	453,412	42,529	1951-52
191,756	142,716	374,501	15,395	57,197	699,206	62,336	1952-53
178,733	114,040	426,755	17,696	60,007	730,782	61,547	1953-54
174,598	96,834	550,721	19,148	59,325	585,313	48,598	1954-55
243,070	170,827	372,610	11,154	54,140	668,374	56,552	1955-56
221,324	133,535	226,336	6,237	45,672	703,258	69,314	1956-57
207,304	91,687	452,046	13,678	87,625	798,189	63,771	1957-58
253,645	126,237	417,487	15,132	78,841	695,024	52,793	1958-59
235,885	108,345	219,789	6,737	59,581	787,347	69,322	1959-60
243,720	116,037	286,440	7,670	78,663	833,350	66,965	1960-61
234,451	119,548	257,613	6,924	93,312	1,134,838	89,823	1961-62
251,271	146,880	314,632	8,880	104,061	1,106,963	154,616	1962-63
245,022	127,479	272,142	9,214	118,206	1,259,407	111,632	1963-64
							1964-65

^a Including by-products.^a 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				
1860	\$	\$	\$	%	\$	%	Cents
1865	..	..	..	..	..	..	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	19.25	..	19.25	..	n	1	n
1900-01	19.25	..	19.25	..	n	1	n
1905-06	20.22	..	20.22	..	n	12	5.07
1910-11	18.75	..	18.75	..	n	35	8.24
1915-16	36.00	..	36.00	..	n	55	8.47
1920-21	60.67	..	60.67	..	n	56	9.79
1925-26	52.00	22.58	39.06	44	n	14	10.10
						58	13.91
1926-27	53.50	29.88	49.08	19	n	48	14.91
1927-28	53.00	24.25	44.03	31	n	65	15.94
1928-29	53.35	21.00	41.79	36	n	61	13.07
1929-30	53.60	19.70	40.58	38	15.92	63	8.55
1930-31	54.00	16.50	39.01	39	13.58	74	7.73
1931-32	53.90	18.70	35.98	50	12.06	76	6.45
1932-33	50.22	16.58	37.62	37	9.58	76	7.90
1933-34	47.85	16.05	32.35	48	8.92	80	12.92
1934-35	48.00	15.12	31.05	51	10.14	78	8.65
1935-36	48.00	15.88	32.37	48	11.78	70	11.61
1936-37	48.20	15.90	30.47	54	12.52	62	13.76
1937-38	48.00	16.60	30.64	55	13.76	69	9.98
1938-39	48.00	16.42	30.22	56	13.65	78	8.80
1939-40	47.25	20.74	31.52	59	14.23	75	11.12
1940-41	46.10	22.55	34.27	50	14.32	66	11.05
1941-42	45.30	21.84	36.02	41	14.68	50	11.22
1942-43	45.45	21.62	38.05	32	16.45	40	12.92
1943-44	45.05	26.25	42.12	17	19.06	41	13.24
1944-45	44.20	30.05	39.61	32	19.88	45	13.37
1945-46	43.80	33.78	40.61	32	20.43	58	13.23
1946-47	43.80	42.99	43.68	16	21.91	56	22.07
1947-48	48.00	59.24	49.88	18	24.52	70	37.79
1948-49	46.10	56.19	50.99	47	26.65	70	42.74
1949-50	48.60	58.75	53.48	47	29.32	66	57.06
1950-51	49.10	65.65	56.53	44	32.74	49	118.11
1951-52	67.40	73.54	68.75	21	42.91	15	70.01
1952-53	88.30	82.20	85.22	50	48.31	56	74.04
1953-54	95.85	77.38	84.79	58	49.02	43	72.09
1954-55	94.10	74.80	82.46	59	47.48	52	60.71
1955-56	93.80	77.15	84.64	53	46.59	60	55.69
1956-57	107.15	82.64	93.05	56	45.82	45	70.08
1957-58	108.30	91.67	98.49	57	45.24	44	54.23
1958-59	109.50	78.82	90.62	61	47.78	54	41.97
1959-60	112.85	80.62	94.83	55	48.10	58	47.69
1960-61	125.05	79.87	97.78	60	46.86	38	44.51
1961-62	124.95	75.34	95.99	58	46.10	51	45.35
1962-63	125.10	81.98	95.52	68	47.30	46	50.43
1963-64	122.00	131.49	128.22	65	47.83	45	56.28
1964-65	120.75	83.83	95.53	68	46.84	44	47.82

¹ Queensland sugar only, including "excess" sugar. ² Overall return including subsidy or bounty which commenced in 1942. ³ At Brisbane Wool Market. Estimated on an average bale weight of 329 lb prior to 1925-26. For further particulars see pages 172-175 and 333. ⁴ Slaughtering in slaughter-houses estimated up to 1900-01. See also page 166. ⁵ Average prices of fat stock, Brisbane saleyards.

STATISTICS (Chapter 10)

Meat			Average Price of Bullocks ⁴	Export Price Index, Australia ⁶	Index of Volume of Exports, Queensland ⁷	Year
Livestock Slaughtered ⁴						
Cattle (including Calves)	Sheep (including Lambs)	Pigs				
1,000	1,000	1,000	\$			
18	57	2	n	..	..	1860
61	178	5	n	..	..	1865
67	529	7	n	..	..	1870
89	342	10	n	..	..	1875-76
128	454	13	n	..	..	1880-81
195	711	20	n	..	..	1885-86
216	951	29	n	..	..	1890-91
510	2,110	87	n	..	..	1895-96
503	861	129	n	..	..	1900-01
219	598	187	n	..	..	1905-06
379	1,751	169	n	..	..	1910-11
653	1,316	216	n	..	..	1915-16
449	461	158	n	..	..	1920-21
778	635	310	n	..	..	1925-26
568	679	280	n	..	..	1926-27
740	670	310	n	..	..	1927-28
685	805	381	n	31	..	1928-29
634	1,090	367	n	25	..	1929-30
648	1,671	408	n	19	..	1930-31
541	1,762	408	n	19	..	1931-32
597	1,564	377	n	19	..	1932-33
719	1,299	406	n	24	..	1933-34
851	1,276	488	13.89	20	..	1934-35
866	972	558	15.78	25	..	1935-36
1,041	1,025	529	16.74	30	..	1936-37
1,266	1,121	513	18.48	27	..	1937-38
1,284	1,121	562	18.71	22	100	1938-39
1,257	1,232	684	21.03	26	..	1939-40
1,137	1,275	708	22.14	28	..	1940-41
1,106	1,499	639	22.70	28	..	1941-42
1,090	2,155	566	23.57	30	..	1942-43
972	2,207	536	29.16	31	..	1943-44
957	1,907	509	29.08	34	..	1944-45
799	1,434	457	30.03	39	59	1945-46
1,113	1,239	429	30.68	54	81	1946-47
1,147	1,048	402	34.94	75	70	1947-48
1,094	989	498	42.35	88	105	1948-49
1,113	1,003	511	50.77	101	91	1949-50
1,187	772	463	61.52	173	83	1950-51
1,057	803	370	81.28	125	57	1951-52
1,267	1,063	400	75.25	128	92	1952-53
1,379	1,083	462	81.87	125	104	1953-54
1,442	1,011	497	80.45	114	104	1954-55
1,515	1,188	460	72.92	105	114	1955-56
1,655	1,272	440	73.08	117	123	1956-57
1,555	1,383	463	81.38	102	105	1957-58
1,899	1,639	522	95.88	90	130	1958-59
1,538	2,124	531	114.22	100 ⁶	124	1959-60
1,479	2,943	555	118.24	95	116	1960-61
1,594	2,426	598	95.22	96	120	1961-62
1,817	2,134	605	98.39	101	139	1962-63
1,868	2,421	608	111.62	114	152	1963-64
1,973	2,955	625	116.07	105	155	1964-65

See also page 345. ⁶ Base: Year 1959-60 = 100. New index series from 1959-60 with old series converted to same base. Index numbers include gold. For further particulars see page 311. ⁷ Base: Pre-war year 1938-39. For particulars see page 294.

n Not available.

SUMMARY OF PRICES AND WAGES

Year	Wholesale Price Index Numbers—Australia ¹ (Basic Materials and Foodstuffs)			Retail Price Index Numbers—			
	Goods Principally Imported	Goods Principally Home Produced	Total All Groups	Food	Clothing and Drapery	Housing ²	Household Supplies and Equipment
1910-11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1915-16	..	..	..	37	22	..	..
1920-21	..	..	..	47	41	..	..
1925-26	..	..	..	42	33	..	..
1926-27	..	..	..	41	32	..	..
1927-28	..	..	..	40	31	..	..
1928-29	91	118	110	40	31	..	..
1929-30	94	118	111	39	30	..	..
1930-31	100	99	99	34	28	..	..
1931-32	100	92	95	32	27	..	..
1932-33	97	87	90	30	26	..	..
1933-34	89	89	90	30	26	..	..
1934-35	92	89	90	31	25	..	..
1935-36	95	92	93	33	25	..	..
1936-37	99	98	99	35	25	..	..
1937-38	102	101	101	35	26	..	..
1938-39	99	100	100	36	27	..	..
1939-40	111	101	104	37	29	..	..
1940-41	133	106	114	39	33	..	..
1941-42	153	112	124	40	39	..	..
1942-43	176	120	136	42	45	..	..
1943-44	182	122	140	41	46	..	..
1944-45	182	124	141	41	46	..	..
1945-46	178	127	142	41	47	..	..
1946-47	177	130	144	43	50	..	..
1947-48	192	145	159	48	53	..	..
1948-49	201	172	180	56.4 ¹	59.2 ²	67.1	68.6
1949-50	223	196	204	60.9	67.9	73.4	72.6
1950-51	256	240	244	68.6	78.3	80.0	80.1
1951-52	288	300	297	90.1	94.0	88.6	93.1
1952-53	292	331	319	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1953-54	271	339	319	103.4	100.9	101.6	101.7
1954-55	277	340	322	104.1	101.3	104.7	102.5
1955-56	292	352	334	107.7	102.2	110.5	102.6
1956-57	311	357	344	111.5	104.7	118.4	106.5
1957-58	301	355	339	113.0	107.8	123.9	108.3
1958-59	283	358	336	119.8	109.4	128.4	109.0
1959-60	281	375	348	124.2	111.9	132.6	110.6
1960-61	278	394	360	130.4	115.1	137.6	111.3
1961-62	270	363	336	130.8	116.7	140.5	113.0
1962-63	272	368	340	129.8	117.0	144.0	112.8
1963-64	275	376	346	133.1	117.8	145.2	111.7
1964-65	277	388	355	141.5	119.5	149.0	112.7

¹ Base: Average for three years ended June 1939 = 100. Prices used are principally Melbourne, representing most Australian wholesale markets. ² Base for each column: 1952-53 = 100.0. "C" Series index numbers, arithmetically converted from their original base, are shown from 1915-16 to 1947-48; thereafter Consumer Price index and are applicable to the "C" Series index only in a broad sense. Because of the different weighting patterns and fields covered there is no direct line of continuity between the two indexes. For particulars of a long-term index see page 356.

STATISTICS (Chapters 11 and 12)

Brisbane ^a		Basic Wage—Brisbane Adult Weekly Rate ^b			Average Minimum Weekly Wage Rates ^c for Adult Males, Queensland	Year
Miscellaneous	All Groups	Commonwealth Authority	State Authority			
		Males	Males	Females		
		\$	\$	\$	\$	
..	..	..	..	..	4.92	1910-11
40	34	..	..	..	5.43	1915-16
60	50	..	..	..	9.15	1920-21
49	45	7.70	8.50	4.30	9.99	1925-26
49	45	8.25	8.50	4.30	10.01	1926-27
49	44	7.95	8.50	4.30	10.01	1927-28
49	44	7.90	8.50	4.30	10.12	1928-29
49	43	8.05	8.50	4.30	10.12	1929-30
49	39	7.05	7.70	3.95	9.24	1930-31
48	37	5.85	7.40	3.90	8.90	1931-32
48	36	5.67	7.40	3.90	8.84	1932-33
47	36	5.93	7.40	3.90	8.81	1933-34
48	37	6.20	7.40	3.90	8.88	1934-35
47	37	6.40	7.40	3.90	8.84	1935-36
50	39	6.60	7.40	3.90	8.86	1936-37
50	40	7.40	7.80	4.10	9.27	1937-38
50	41	7.50	8.10	4.30	9.58	1938-39
51	42	7.60	8.40	4.50	9.94 ^d	1939-40
53	45	7.90	8.40	4.50	10.01	1940-41
55	47	8.40	8.90	4.80	10.62	1941-42
58	50	9.10	9.40	5.15	11.25	1942-43
60	51	9.30	9.70	5.45	11.58	1943-44
60	51	9.30	9.70	5.45	11.71	1944-45
60	51	9.30	9.70	5.45	11.81	1945-46
60	53	10.10	10.50	6.05	12.68	1946-47
62	56	10.50	10.90	6.45	13.45	1947-48
69.2 ^a	62.1 ^a	11.50	11.90	7.25	15.32	1948-49
70.3	67.1	12.50	12.90	7.95	16.52	1949-50
77.5	75.1	15.40	15.40	10.25	19.52	1950-51
93.4	91.8	18.50	18.50	12.30	22.99	1951-52
100.0	100.0	21.60	21.60	14.45	25.85	1952-53
101.7	102.0	21.80	22.20	14.90	26.47	1953-54
102.0	102.9	21.80	22.50	15.10	27.56	1954-55
108.0	106.3	21.80	22.90	15.40	28.35	1955-56
118.9	112.0	22.80	24.10	16.25	30.28	1956-57
120.5	114.4	23.80	24.10	16.25	30.43	1957-58
123.6	118.2	24.30	25.60	17.35	31.78	1958-59
125.6	121.2	25.80	26.70	18.20	33.43	1959-60
129.5	125.4	25.80	27.60	19.10	35.07	1960-61
133.3	127.3	27.00	28.40	21.30	35.98	1961-62
134.4	127.7	27.00	28.40	21.30	35.97	1962-63
135.2	129.0	27.00	28.60	21.45	37.00	1963-64
140.9	133.9	29.00	30.60	22.95	39.22	1964-65

^a Not available prior to 1948-49 as the "C" Series index included only rents of privately owned houses. The Consumer Price index includes costs of home ownership and government and private rents. ^b Ruling at 31 December, middle of financial year shown. ^c Average minimum weekly wage rates as at 31 December, middle of financial year shown. From 1939-40, the series, previously unweighted, has been revised by weighting for numbers engaged in various occupations, and by the exclusion of rural occupations.

SUMMARY OF PUBLIC

Year	State Government Receipts					State Government Expenditure		
	Taxation (All Funds)	From Common- wealth ¹	Total Consoli- dated Revenue Fund	Total Trust Funds	All Receipts	Consoli- dated Revenue Fund	Trust Funds	All Expen- diture
	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
1860	127	..	357	..	357	360	..	360
1865	442	..	945	86	1,031	898	21	919
1870	728	..	1,486	56	1,542	1,532	34	1,566
1875-76	1,208	..	2,527	116	2,643	2,630	84	2,714
1880-81	1,316	..	4,047	106	4,154	3,515	94	3,610
1885-86	2,459	..	5,737	234	5,970	6,180	302	6,482
1890-91	3,057	..	6,700	242	6,942	7,369	260	7,630
1895-96	3,134	..	7,283	567	7,850	7,136	527	7,663
1900-01	2,250	1,167	8,193	522	8,714	9,249	473	9,722
1905-06	1,012	1,714	7,707	848	8,555	7,451	1,030	8,482
1910-11	1,392	1,376	10,640	1,243	11,883	10,629	1,717	12,347
1915-16	2,922	1,667	15,413	2,630	18,043	15,343	3,925	19,268
1920-21	7,440	1,821	25,202	8,220	33,422	25,182	9,288	34,471
1925-26	8,694	2,436	31,200	13,518	44,717	32,309	14,581	46,890
1926-27	9,580	2,636	32,296	13,816	46,112	32,982	14,984	47,966
1927-28	10,786	2,918	33,436	11,989	45,425	33,415	10,953	44,368
1928-29	10,350	2,854	33,472	12,313	45,786	33,804	11,770	45,574
1929-30	9,692	3,174	31,996	11,401	43,397	33,442	10,554	43,996
1930-31	11,085	3,046	30,145	11,239	41,384	31,829	10,413	42,243
1931-32	9,524	2,902	25,988	9,770	35,758	30,139	8,660	38,798
1932-33	11,322	2,874	26,793	11,158	37,951	29,902	11,300	41,202
1933-34	11,693	3,016	27,719	13,646	41,365	29,976	11,939	41,915
1934-35	13,093	3,652	30,560	15,284	45,844	31,689	13,528	45,218
1935-36	14,646	3,374	30,978	15,198	46,176	32,462	14,857	47,319
1936-37	15,462	3,620	33,070	16,619	49,689	33,630	16,235	49,866
1937-38	17,079	4,127	34,679	19,052	53,732	35,136	17,782	52,918
1938-39	17,293	4,484	38,661	19,578	58,238	38,633	19,456	58,089
1939-40	17,633	4,726	41,511	18,566	60,077	41,479	18,052	59,531
1940-41	18,361	4,499	43,079	17,524	60,603	43,023	15,131	58,154
1941-42	17,884	8,162	47,326	21,666	68,992	47,198	19,828	67,026
1942-43	16,908	28,186	58,568	55,594	114,162	58,364	37,949	96,313
1943-44	17,566	28,154	57,936	50,906	108,842	57,709	39,725	97,434
1944-45	17,856	8,376	52,895	25,247	78,141	51,756	21,117	72,873
1945-46	18,968	5,566	49,549	23,362	72,911	49,519	21,441	70,960
1946-47	21,334	6,310	50,066	27,454	77,520	50,035	31,460	81,495
1947-48	24,102	6,846	53,640	30,609	84,248	53,829	32,894	86,723
1948-49	28,441	7,593	65,958	36,058	102,016	65,859	37,872	103,731
1949-50	32,713	11,143	74,239	41,118	115,357	74,180	43,422	117,601
1950-51	39,982	14,063	89,446	54,550	143,996	89,250	50,907	140,156
1951-52	47,184	21,198	111,506	70,776	182,282	111,415	70,850	182,266
1952-53	58,179	20,092	126,341	78,274	204,615	125,959	75,543	201,502
1953-54	64,148	22,442	139,392	89,051	228,444	138,706	77,057	215,763
1954-55	69,083	24,386	147,639	95,577	243,217	147,204	95,192	242,396
1955-56	74,484	23,684	151,337	100,634	251,972	154,784	112,840	267,624
1956-57	80,066	29,229	170,316	113,166	283,483	170,286	116,698	286,984
1957-58	86,580	34,980	175,911	127,355	303,266	178,940	122,322	301,262
1958-59	91,335	36,281	187,591 ¹	133,121	320,712	189,973	130,040 ¹	320,013
1959-60	115,393	27,131	203,824 ¹	142,898	346,722	204,154	144,356 ¹	348,510
1960-61	125,304	29,994	217,634	153,775	371,408	218,870	153,753	372,623
1961-62	136,009	38,784	234,650	172,477	407,128	234,431	169,613	404,043
1962-63	145,129	46,000	245,636 ¹	228,915	474,551	245,582	223,223 ¹	468,804
1963-64	155,403	48,073	260,897	249,765	510,662	260,454	243,689	504,144
1964-65	165,990	48,854	267,139	262,776	529,916	271,215	264,928	536,143

¹ Including interest contributions from 1900-01, road grants from 1925-26, 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	\$	\$1,000	\$1,000	
39						13	1860
1,370	248	2,016	2,263	2.29	..	107	1865
311	1,390	5,352	6,743	6.50	..	55	1870
1,200	3,912	8,986	12,899	4.75	..	174	1875-76
1,982	4,156	22,334	26,490	4.20	..	323	1880-81
3,846	4,418	37,224	41,642	3.90	..	1,112	1885-86
3,112	4,458	51,754	56,211	4.05	..	1,726	1890-91
1,184	6,160	59,864	66,025	3.90	..	1,024	1895-96
2,424	11,408	65,664	77,071	3.68	..	1,522	1900-01
595	14,460	70,110	84,570	3.70	..	1,412	1905-06
3,991	16,058	78,112	94,170	3.62	10	1,808	1910-11
6,124	21,700	95,766	117,466	3.77	518	3,458	1915-16
8,502	50,394	111,096	161,489	3.65	882	5,775	1920-21
9,944	72,602	132,298	204,899	4.78	2,816	6,236	1925-26
8,373	78,600	134,300	212,960	4.79	3,442	9,050	1926-27
20,068 ^a	78,806	144,522	223,328	4.80	3,963	9,378	1927-28
9,334	80,080	145,645	225,724	4.80	1,674	12,540	1928-29
7,763	81,749	142,549	224,298	4.76	1,630	12,786	1929-30
6,684	82,153	142,309	224,462	4.79	1,555	12,782	1930-31
2,529	82,088	141,736	223,824	4.38	977	11,504	1931-32
7,700	87,702	141,360	229,062	4.35	926	12,614	1932-33
8,804	94,745	140,890	235,635	4.20	967	12,616	1933-34
10,925	96,952	140,741	237,694	4.18	1,377	14,826	1934-35
10,140	104,596	140,677	245,272	4.11	1,579	15,798	1935-36
8,281	109,175	140,621	249,797	4.11	2,165	15,778	1936-37
7,700	111,304	140,259	251,563	4.10	1,441	15,622	1937-38
6,985	115,222	139,785	255,006	4.10	1,635	15,103	1938-39
7,924	118,684	139,382	258,066	4.08	1,586	16,138	1939-40
6,715	121,224	138,965	260,189	4.08	2,594	n	1940-41
6,064	126,226	136,118	262,343	3.80	2,246	n	1941-42
3,928	121,018	136,118	257,137	3.83	1,700	n	1942-43
3,547	122,261	136,098	258,358	3.82	3,690	n	1943-44
3,122	134,687	128,180	262,867	3.75	2,267	18,886	1944-45
4,817	152,885	113,705	266,590	3.48	3,089	19,200	1945-46
9,363	166,287	104,424	270,711	3.38	756	19,582	1946-47
11,945	173,007	104,381	277,388	3.35	544	22,188	1947-48
14,537	187,683	100,567	288,250	3.28	154	25,387	1948-49
18,370	202,211	99,112	301,323	3.25	131	29,801	1949-50
35,695	234,094	98,220	332,314	3.18	102	36,212	1950-51
47,625	276,624	97,995	374,620	3.09	988	45,815	1951-52
44,008	310,903	97,607	408,510	3.19	1,668	53,229	1952-53
41,260	344,330	96,463	440,793	3.28	533	56,984	1953-54
40,996	377,471	95,478	472,949	3.47	615	n	1954-55
43,810	409,979	95,620	505,599	3.55	434	n	1955-56
46,252	443,235	95,405	538,639	3.71	214	68,608	1956-57
46,381	475,917	95,978	571,895	3.79	77	74,020	1957-58
53,863	507,318	99,622	606,940	3.88	283	81,419	1958-59
59,884	544,513	100,335	644,848	3.96	210	88,538	1959-60
60,672	581,565	103,334	684,900	4.18	301	95,197	1960-61
62,717	623,308	104,334	727,642	4.28	327	101,625	1961-62
64,262	661,225	108,856	770,081	4.26	641	112,859	1962-63
71,147	710,625	110,845 ^r	821,469 ^r	4.28	744	123,966	1963-64
79,104	771,706	107,986	879,691	4.41	664	n	1964-65

months earlier than the year shown and up to 1920 include loan receipts. All receipts of business undertakings are included. ³ Loan assets and liabilities of the Agricultural Bank, and State Advances Corporation Trust Funds transferred to Loan Fund. ⁴ Excluding amounts transferred from Trust Funds to offset accumulated debit balance in the Consolidated Revenue Fund. n Not available. r Revised since last issue.

SUMMARY OF PRIVATE FINANCE STATISTICS (Chapter 14)

Year	Cheque-paying Banks			Savings Banks Deposits at 30 June	Life Assurance Annual Premiums ³	Friendly Societies Benefits Paid	Real Property Transactions	
	Advances ¹	Deposits ¹	Weekly Trans- actions ²				Transfers	Mortgages Registered ⁴
	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
1859-60	840	365	n	15 ^a	n	n	n	n
1865-66	4,427	1,553	n	179 ^a	n	n	n	n
1870-71	2,392	2,218	n	814 ^a	n	n	n	n
1875-76	6,295	5,793	n	1,284 ^a	n	n	n	653
1880-81	8,843	7,188	n	1,889 ^a	n	n	n	1,931
1885-86	23,899	14,407	n	2,676 ^a	n	n	n	6,125
1890-91	34,551	19,675	n	3,322 ^a	n	66	n	6,224
1895-96	31,285	21,627	n	4,659	n	88	n	2,481
1900-01	25,571	26,273	n	7,792	n	131	n	2,826
1905-06	26,029	26,553	1,240	8,286	827	155	n	1,991
1910-11	30,272	39,267	2,348	12,754	1,114	183	n	5,244
1915-16	36,949	48,306	3,704	25,877	1,388	244	n	6,008
1920-21	46,594	57,835	6,174	37,176	2,244	285	n	8,497
1925-26	67,332	86,325	7,422	45,674	3,304	369	19,378	11,493
1926-27	76,593	85,862	7,527	44,905	3,498	378	21,405	11,378
1927-28	70,551	88,410	7,256	46,650	3,652	391	17,594	10,616
1928-29	73,448	93,437	7,554 ^a	48,151	3,830	412	18,289	9,708
1929-30	73,260	88,556	7,133	47,802	3,848	441	18,621	8,468
1930-31	64,203	87,536	5,933	44,709	3,854	443	10,980	5,863
1931-32	60,010	86,286	5,371	45,904	3,892	444	13,862	5,334
1932-33	63,065	85,324	5,493	46,906	4,110	421	14,141	6,810
1933-34	65,092	84,960	5,984	49,669	4,196	436	16,152	6,793
1934-35	71,158	86,037	6,770	52,393	4,601	439	17,752	8,308
1935-36	76,169	86,997	7,056	54,263	4,953	459	n	12,674
1936-37	78,673	91,722	7,506	54,609	5,380	452	16,914	8,433
1937-38	83,420	100,189	8,076	56,413	5,768	462	19,419	9,635
1938-39	85,582	98,854	8,424	58,089	6,148	472	19,259	9,426
1939-40	84,338	102,147	9,340	56,504	6,442	483	19,109	9,347
1940-41	83,025	106,852	9,452	58,178	6,710	468	19,142	8,444
1941-42	81,468	118,315	9,630	62,429	6,722	463	14,667	6,557
1942-43	66,720	197,444	11,808	90,394	7,034	444	10,555	3,442
1943-44	56,642	234,368	13,632	130,958	7,552	458	16,481	4,924
1944-45	63,039	250,866	13,790	160,187	8,199	467	23,822	7,041
1945-46	63,883	215,838	14,308	180,126	9,282	493	35,333	11,794
1946-47	85,128	211,686	33,648 ^a	171,204	10,234	514	46,287	22,239
1947-48	102,180	227,826	39,728	169,672	11,366	513	46,024	33,014
1948-49	116,500	257,748	48,730	174,884	12,502	527	54,897	33,188
1949-50	145,932	291,865	58,964	184,401	13,756	525	79,663	39,622
1950-51	181,574	350,986	78,022	197,679	15,318	536	120,433	55,348
1951-52	220,373	317,524	83,032	205,322	17,142	471	109,526	56,375
1952-53	214,200	367,399	87,592	218,720	18,886	504	104,519	56,593
1953-54	257,874	395,703	102,064	234,812	20,694	517	124,792	75,536
1954-55	280,933	395,717	107,746	249,629	22,572	606	127,469	66,971
1955-56	271,364	397,606	112,056	265,400	24,530	673	125,669	56,189
1956-57	255,298	437,067	125,486	289,216	26,974	732	125,926	61,471
1957-58	291,607	428,187	131,310	306,488	29,380	800	159,452	82,088
1958-59	287,233	452,669	140,506	333,306	31,582	909	174,308	92,264
1959-60	313,808	478,348	158,344	365,172	34,864	1,153	217,880	117,328
1960-61	307,700	476,672	163,802	374,262	38,054	1,330	211,399	110,739
1961-62	315,838	506,096	164,362	411,704	41,290	1,487	182,220	99,976
1962-63	330,966	549,296	185,138	470,352	44,760	1,568	211,314	115,827
1963-64	348,036	625,318	213,200	542,352	49,217	1,651	248,300	133,889
1964-65	403,520	667,820	232,886	593,026	n	n	302,345	161,024

¹ To 1944-45, average during quarter ended 30 June; in 1945-46, average of Mondays in June; from 1946-47, average of Wednesdays in June, for the Commonwealth and private trading banks.

² To 1945-46, average weekly Brisbane clearings, and, prior to 1928-29, for the calendar year ended six months earlier than the financial year shown; from 1946-47, average weekly Queensland debits to customers' accounts.

³ Calendar year ended six months later than the financial year shown.

⁴ Financial years 1925-26 onwards. Up to 1920-21, calendar year ended six months earlier.

n Not available.

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