

QUEENSLAND YEAR BOOK



1969

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BAUXITE STOCKPILE, GLADSTONE

The huge stockpile dwarfs the figure of a man in the foreground. Part of the Gladstone alumina plant can be seen on the left.

Photo: *Queensland Alumina Limited*

QUEENSLAND YEAR BOOK 1969

No. 30

A. W. MUMME

Deputy Commonwealth Statistician

and

Government Statistician of Queensland

COMMONWEALTH BUREAU OF CENSUS AND STATISTICS
QUEENSLAND OFFICE

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

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

PREFACE

The *Queensland Year Book* is a general reference book, designed not only for the practical user of statistics but also for the private citizen, the student, the tourist, the intending migrant, or, indeed, for any person who wishes to acquire a broad knowledge of the State of Queensland. As well as chapters on social, economic, and demographic topics, the Year Book includes information on government, physical features, vegetation, fauna, climate, and seasonal conditions.

While official statistics form the basis of the book, every effort has been made to present them in such a way that they can be easily and correctly interpreted by the average reader. To this end, statistical tables on a multiplicity of topics are accompanied by explanatory text. Where appropriate, diagrams and graphs have also been used to assist in demonstrating or clarifying the meaning of particular series.

The statistical treatment in the Year Book is not intended to be exhaustive. There are other publications issued regularly by the Bureau which provide a more detailed treatment of various topics, and the intending user is referred to page 536 for details.

Those who supply the basic data from which statistical aggregates are derived may sometimes feel that they are performing an onerous task. While it is true that all levels of government are continually making use of statistics in planning, implementing, and evaluating activities which affect the community as a whole, the Bureau does not produce statistics solely for government departments. The wide range of published official statistical information is readily accessible to all business firms, private organisations, and individuals, and the Bureau's facilities are available to all persons who require assistance in using or interpreting official statistics. The extent to which these statistics assist businesses, private organisations, and individuals constitutes a direct return for their efforts in supplying primary statistical data. Notwithstanding this, I express my appreciation of the continued co-operation of all who supply basic information to the Bureau.

I feel it appropriate that I should pay tribute in this issue to my predecessor, Mr S. E. Solomon, B.A., B.Com., who retired in July 1969 after a career of 48 years in statistics. Mr Solomon joined the Queensland statistical service in 1936 and was appointed Government Statistician in 1948. He was appointed to the joint position of Deputy Commonwealth Statistician and Government Statistician in 1958 when the Commonwealth and State statistical services were amalgamated. Mr Solomon was appointed an O.B.E. in the Queen's 1970 New Year's Honours list in recognition of his long and distinguished contribution to official statistics.

I wish to record my appreciation of the valuable contribution made by Mr D. C. L. Smith, B.Com., Assistant Statistician, under whose direction the preparation of this Year Book has been carried out. My thanks are also due to the editorial staff who worked under the direction of Mr L. J. Madden, B.Econ., in preparing this volume. Special mention must also be made of the Government Printer and his staff for their invaluable technical advice and assistance and for the quality of their work.

A. W. MUMME

Deputy Commonwealth Statistician
and Government Statistician

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

5 March 1970

NOTE

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

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CALENDAR, 1969

	JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL
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CALENDAR, 1970

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Sat.	5 12 19 26 ...	3 10 17 24 31	7 14 21 28 ...	5 12 19 26 ...

* Public holiday. Local holidays are granted for annual shows, the dates for the Royal National Exhibition in the Brisbane district for 1969 and 1970 being 13 and 12 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.

URBAN CENTRES with population of

- 100,000 & OVER shown thus: ■ BRISBANE
- 40,000-99,999 shown thus: ■ TOWNSVILLE
- 15,000-39,999 shown thus: ■ CAIRNS
- 4,000-14,999 shown thus: ○ Gladstone
- UNDER 4,000 shown thus: • Hughenden

STATISTICAL DIVISIONS shown in Red

• Chapter 1

GENERAL INFORMATION

1 AREA AND POSITION

The State of Queensland, with an area of 667,000 square miles, occupies the north-eastern portion of the Australian continent. It lies within 10 and 29 degrees south latitude and 138 and 154 degrees east longitude. It has 3,236 miles of coastline, and has land boundaries of 1,010 miles with New South Wales, 393 miles with South Australia, and 650 miles with the Northern Territory. 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 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 other purposes is 83 per cent of the whole territory. About 11 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.

Apart from the reefs and islands of the continental shelf, the land area may be divided into the following divisions.

(i) 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.

(ii) 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. 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.

(iii) 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.

3 GEOLOGY

Study of the accessible rock formations in that part of the earth's surface which constitutes Queensland reveals a complex evolutionary history spanning almost the whole of geological time. The relative ages of rock formations on the universally adopted geological time-scale are determined on four main criteria: (a) superposition, i.e. in a sedimentary sequence any rock unit is older than the one superposed on it, or than an igneous mass intruding it; (b) the contained fossil assemblage, if any, which, as a result of world-wide study of the sequences found in superposed strata, indicates a particular chronological position; (c) direct estimation of the age of a rock unit by accurate measurement of the extent of disintegration of contained radioactive elements; and (d) within strict limits, the degree of alteration (other than by weathering) which the rocks have undergone.

From the nature of the various rock formations, the types of fossils they contain, and their present attitudes, distribution, and inter-relationships we can piece together a geological history of great changes in the distribution of sea and land, of climatic variations, and of crustal upheavals and deep-seated igneous intrusions which are believed to be responsible for so many of the mineral deposits of economic interest to us today.

It is convenient to consider the geology of Queensland in terms of the present surface distribution of three great structural units:

- (i) Ancient rocks of the Australian Precambrian Shield exposed in the north-west and north of the State. This has been a relatively stable portion of the earth's crust during the past 600 million years.
- (ii) A large eastern tract with a complex history of marine and terrestrial deposition and major crustal upheavals extending through the Palaeozoic Era (about 550 million to 250 million years ago), and of subsequent sedimentation under conditions of relative stability.
- (iii) The Great Artesian Basin, a vast intervening and overlapping area—nearly two-thirds of the State—covered by a great thickness of gently warped Mesozoic and Cainozoic sediments, dating back about 250 million years.

It is likely that Precambrian rocks underlie at depth much, if not all, of the other areas, and Palaeozoic rocks probably underlie a large part of the Great Artesian Basin, but our present knowledge, based on boreholes, is meagre.

The Ancient Shield Area—The outcropping complexly folded and faulted Precambrian strata comprise geosynclinal sediments and lavas metamorphosed to varying degree and widely intruded by granites and to a less extent by basic igneous rocks. Exposures in the Dajarra-Cloncurry-Lawn Hill, Woolgar, Etheridge, Cardross, and Mitchell River-Coen areas are believed to be portions of a continuous mass extending beyond these areas beneath younger rocks. The deposition and structural evolution of this complex, involving great crustal changes, represents a vast period of early geological time, of perhaps 2,000 million years' duration. The complex was finally welded into a resistant block and uplifted, and since some time before the beginning of the Cambrian Period it has remained relatively stable. The Georgetown-Einasleigh section was the venue of later igneous intrusions and extrusions, the latter extending to Tertiary and Recent times.

The Precambrian rocks are extensively mineralised, the north-west ranking as one of the major metalliferous belts of the world. The immense Mount Isa silver-lead-zinc and copper deposits, the Mary Kathleen and other uranium deposits, the numerous copper deposits of the Cloncurry-Mount Isa district, the Constance Range iron deposits, the gold and copper deposits of the Etheridge Field, and a host of diverse smaller deposits too numerous to mention, are all contained in particular members of the Precambrian rocks. The manner of formation of some of these, especially the Mount Isa deposits, is keenly debated by geologists; but many appear undoubtedly to be related to the granitic intrusions. The Constance Range iron deposits are of sedimentary origin.

On the western and southern flanks of the uplifted Precambrian mass in the north-west, marine sedimentation continued into Lower Palaeozoic (Cambrian and Ordovician) times. By Silurian time this sector was withdrawn from the locus of deposition by gentle earth movements, the accumulated sediments remaining almost horizontal. Except for some Cainozoic and Recent deposits, there is a complete absence of later rocks in this region. The Cambrian marine rocks are not known to contain metalliferous deposits, but recognition of this shelf sedimentation as a favourable environment has led to the recent discovery of important high-grade rock phosphate resources.

The Eastern Area—(a) *Palaeozoic Deposition.* To the east, Palaeozoic sedimentation may already have begun in Cambrian time; certainly by the start of the Silurian period (about 430 million years ago) marine deposition was occurring throughout the length of this region. This initiated a long period of geosynclinal evolution extending for about 200 million years to the close of the Palaeozoic Era. The western margin of this great Tasman Geosyncline extends generally south-south-easterly from Shelburne Bay to the headwaters of the Burdekin River, its course further south being obscured by later sediments but probably running south-south-westerly. Eastwards the geosyncline extended beyond the present coastline. In this enormous depositional area, at various places at various times, were laid down immense quantities of marine sediments, volcanics, and some freshwater beds, which, as a result of periodic

crustal compressive stresses, were folded and over-thrusted, invaded by igneous intrusions, and finally, in late Permian times, uplifted as a relatively stable block. The strata, metamorphosed to varying degree, are now arranged in a series of meridional to north-north-westerly trending structural basins alternating with belts of more highly altered rocks, some possibly representing long-buried portions of the Precambrian geosyncline upthrust as major anticlinal folds. Intermittent large-scale igneous activity during this long evolutionary period is evidenced in the widespread areas of intrusive rocks now exposed—largely granitic rocks but including a number of serpentinite bodies.

By Permian times (275 million years ago) the western parts of this great geosynclinal area had been withdrawn from sedimentation, but broad areas of deposition—both marine and freshwater—had developed in the eastern sector, accompanied by widespread volcanic activity. The sediments of the Bowen Basin, now exposed over a large area extending for some 300 miles south from Collinsville, include important Permian coal measures, of particular note for their resources of low-ash coking coals. In the southern part of this basin, connecting with the Great Artesian Basin, and in some other areas (e.g. Maryborough and Esk) sedimentation continued into Mesozoic times, but without the intense crustal deformation which characterised the Palaeozoic history. In the far north small areas of Permian coal measures are preserved in down-faulted blocks at Mount Mulligan and at Little River near Laura.

Far and wide throughout this vast area of Palaeozoic deposition there is diverse mineralisation, which since the early days has supported a significant mining industry. The famous gold-fields of Gympie, Mount Morgan, Clermont, Ravenswood, Charters Towers, and many lesser ones; the tin-fields of Stanthorpe, Kangaroo Hills, Herberton, and Cooktown; the copper deposits of Mount Morgan, Mount Perry, Chillagoe, and elsewhere; the silver-lead deposits of Chillagoe, Herberton, and other centres; the tungsten-molybdenum-bismuth deposits of Wolfram and Bamford Hill; the vast coal resources of the Collinsville-Blackwater-Baralaba-Moura and Blair Athol districts; widely scattered large deposits of limestone, some of which are of high purity; the fluorspar deposits of the Chillagoe district; granite and marble for building stone—these are but a few examples of the important and varied mineral wealth contained in the old rocks of this region. The Rolleston area south of Springsure has attracted attention for petroleum possibilities in domed Permian strata, and gas has been discovered. The serpentinite belts are regarded as holding promise of nickel ores.

In a great many cases there is a close areal association of metal-liferous deposits with the igneous intrusions, some, e.g. the gold veins of Charters Towers, tin deposits at Herberton, and the copper deposits at Mount Perry, actually lying within them. It is generally agreed that such ore deposits are genetically connected with the intrusives, and several epochs of metallogenesis have been postulated including, as mentioned later, one associated with Mesozoic granitic intrusions. In other cases there is no obvious association with intrusives and the origin of these deposits is not so clear.

(b) Mesozoic Deposition. As a result of crustal folding and thrusting accompanied by granitic intrusions, this vast eastern area was in late Permian times uplifted and stabilised, and the dominantly marine sedimentation came to an end. The uplift was irregular, leaving several

basins in which freshwater sedimentation continued in Mesozoic times (220 million to 70 million years ago). These include, in addition to the Bowen, Maryborough, and Esk Basins already mentioned, the Moreton Basin where, following initial volcanic activity, swamp conditions developed which favoured deposition of the Ipswich (Triassic) and Walloon (Jurassic) coal measures, from which South-East Queensland has for long drawn its industrial and domestic power. Exposures at Cape Moreton indicate that the Moreton Basin extended eastwards beyond the present mainland. The Basin is continuous southwards with the Clarence Basin of New South Wales, northwards with the Maryborough Basin, and westwards, for part of its history, with the Great Artesian Basin. Among other areas of Lower Mesozoic freshwater deposition are the coal measures of Callide (Triassic) and Mulgildie (Jurassic), which also are being exploited.

In the Maryborough Basin, which extended eastwards beyond the present coastline, sedimentation continued into the Cretaceous period, when, following a prolonged marine incursion, the Basin was raised and a period of accumulation of coal measures (Burrum) ensued. Small Cretaceous coal basins are also preserved at Styx and Stanwell.

Folding and faulting of the sediments of these basins indicate further crustal adjustments throughout Mesozoic time. Granitic intrusive activity continued till the Jurassic, and vulcanicity persisted into the Cretaceous in the Maryborough Basin. Recent radioactive dating suggests an easterly retreat of granitic intrusion since late Palaeozoic time.

The chief mineral resources in the Mesozoic rocks of this eastern region are coal, ceramic shale, certain clays, and the Helidon freestone. The possibility of petroleum has attracted close attention. It is fairly generally agreed that the igneous intrusions of this era were responsible for a few metalliferous deposits in older rocks, including the Cracow gold deposits, the Kilkivan mercury deposits, and a few relatively small deposits (copper, gold, and antimony) in the Maryborough district.

(c) Cainozoic Deposition. Sediments of Tertiary age (70 million to 1 million years ago) within this eastern belt are found in small widely scattered depressions in the post-Mesozoic land surface. They show evidence of only very slight crustal adjustment. Volcanic activity was perhaps the most notable event of this time, the products including the great lava flows of the McPherson and Main Ranges and the Kingaroy and Springsure-Clermont areas, and the lavas and plugs forming the Glass House Mountains and the Peak Range near Clermont. Tertiary marine strata are conspicuous by their absence on the present mainland, but the finding of a thin section of marine Miocene strata in a bore on Wreck Island near Gladstone has indicated the possibility of extensive Tertiary marine deposition on the continental shelf—a possibility which is attracting intense interest for petroleum search. The wide areas of volcanic rocks between the Atherton Tableland, Einasleigh, and Charters Towers are of quite young age—Pleistocene to Recent (less than 1 million years), as are also the basalts of Coalstoun Lakes and in the bed of the Burnett River. Extinct vents are preserved as cones and crater lakes. There is no evidence of Pleistocene glaciation in Queensland. The Great Barrier Reef is a unique Quaternary addition, built up during gentle subsidence of the continental shelf. The coastal sand accumulations, which are still forming, include on Moreton, Stradbroke, and Fraser Islands what are probably the highest sand dunes

in the world, dating back to Pleistocene times. They are of particular economic interest because they are a world-renowned source of high-grade rutile and zircon and a probable future source of ilmenite. Recent estuarine muds form coastal fringes and salt marshes, extensive in places.

In addition to the mineral sands, economic mineral resources in the Cainozoic rocks of eastern Queensland include widely distributed alluvials, such as those formerly exploited for gold at Clermont, Cape River, and Palmer River, for tin at Stanthorpe and over a wide area of North Queensland (both surficial and buried beneath basalt), and for sapphires on the Anakie field. Extensive alluviated areas about Mount Garnet now support an important tin-dredging industry. Underground natural brines are exploited at Port Alma, as are Tertiary shales and Recent clays of various types at several centres of population; diatomite interbedded with basalt at Black Duck Creek near Gatton; the volcanic glass perlite at Lamington Plateau; high-quality silica sand at a few coastal localities, notably in the Cape Flattery area; dolomite near Ipswich; pozzolana resultant from weathering of volcanic tuffs on the Atherton Tableland; and river sand and gravel. Important supplies of underground water are obtained from riverine and coastal alluvials. Of possible future value are low-grade oil shales in the Port Curtis and Mackay districts, and brown coal and lignite in the Rockhampton and Port Curtis districts. The Toowoomba basalt has been used locally for kerbing and as a building stone. The possibility of economic concentrations of heavy minerals in the sand of off-shore areas has lately attracted wide interest.

The Great Artesian Basin—The sediments of the Great Artesian Basin were deposited in huge sags in the old surface initiated in Permian time or even earlier. The buried basement surface is very irregular and currently three major subdivisions of the basin are recognised, separated by two great buried ridges. These are the Surat Sub-basin in the south-east, the eastern part of which extends on to part of the stabilised Tasman Geosyncline region; the Eromanga Sub-basin in the west; and the Carpentaria Sub-basin in the north, extending out beneath the present gulf of that name.

Sedimentation was more or less continuous through Mesozoic times and was dominantly terrestrial, with a major marine transgression during lower Cretaceous time. Subsidence continued into the lower Tertiary with sedimentation over large areas, the result of which was development of a vast land of low relief. There followed a period, instituted in Miocene time (say about 20 million years ago), during which, under special climatic conditions, almost the whole surface of Queensland was weathered to produce a deep sheet of lateritic soil characterised by concentration of iron oxide (as a hard layer), and in northern Cape York Peninsula of aluminium oxide, in the upper zone. There developed also, by this or more probably by some other and later process, irregularly distributed sheets of highly siliceous rock called "billy" (from sandy materials) or "porcellanite" (from clayey sources). These hard surface cappings in inland Australia are known as duricrust. The mantle, more or less intact, still covers a large area between Jericho and Pentland, but in other parts of the basin the subsequent history is largely one of denudation of this plane surface under changed climatic conditions. Enormous quantities of the products of lateritisation and silicification were stripped, especially in the west, and strewn about remaining mesas. The gibber plains of the far west are accumulations of "billy" so produced.

At a still later stage, clayey and sandy sheets were deposited in many places, and shallow lacustrine deposition took place in isolated areas, of which there are probably many. These deposits include sandy, pebbly, and carbonate sediments, the latter particularly in the Boulia region, where siliceous spring sinters were also deposited. Pleistocene and Recent fluviatile deposits in the basins of the present river systems include the extensive drifts of the Darling Downs which contain fossilised bones of giant marsupials. The extensive estuarine alluvia fringing the Gulf of Carpentaria possibly date back to the Pleistocene. Finally the aeolian sand drifts of the far south-west, forming an eastern extension of the Simpson Desert, may be noted.

The rocks of the Great Artesian Basin are not known to contain deposits of precious or common base metals, but the huge deposit of bauxite (aluminium ore) at Weipa is a product of lateritisation of rocks of the basin, as is also the widely scattered precious opal of the far west. Jurassic coal measures extend between Toowoomba and Tambo and have been exploited at Oakey and Injune. Underground water (artesian and sub-artesian) is an invaluable mineral product of the basin, and derives from several porous sandstone aquifers fed by rainfall on their elevated eastern outcrop areas. The discoveries, at various horizons in the geological sequence, of oil in the Surat Basin and of gas in several wells between Roma and Rolleston (in the Bowen Basin) and near Adavale have underlined the potential of this great sedimentary basin for large petroleum resources. Records of beds of rock salt and other evaporites in a few bores suggest possibilities for further investigation, and the possibility of salt lake deposits in depressed surface areas of the basin cannot be entirely discounted.

Knowledge of the geology of Queensland has grown tremendously in recent years as a result of the great amount of geological work undertaken by government mapping parties, mineral exploration companies, and university researchers. For the most recent detailed account the reader is referred to *The Geology of Queensland*, a symposium published in 1960 as volume 7 of the Journal of the Geological Society of Australia. A valuable shorter reference is *Elements of the Stratigraphy of Queensland*, by D. Hill and W. G. H. Maxwell, published by the University of Queensland.

4 SOILS

The soils occurring in Queensland may be classified into the six main groups described below.

Podzolic Soils—These occur along the eastern coastal fringe. They are generally sandy on the surface but have a clay subsoil. The natural vegetation is eucalypt forest, with spear grasses. The productive capacity of the soils is not high. They are used for cattle raising, dairying, and hardwood production. Pasture improvement is being practised through the use of adapted introduced plants and fertilisers.

Red Loams—Deep red loams derived from basalts occur at intervals from the southern border to Cooktown. The chief areas are on the South Coast, Maleny-Buderim, Proston-Kingaroy, Binjour, Bundaberg-Childers, Eungella Range, and the Atherton and Evelyn Tablelands.

These soils are well-drained loams with a satisfactory phosphate content. They constitute some of the most important agricultural soils of the State, growing sugar cane, improved pastures, peanuts, maize, fruit, and vegetables.

Alluvial Soils—These are important agricultural and dairying soils, though they do not occupy extensive areas.

Black Earths—These are self-mulching clays of good structure which constitute the most important agricultural soils of the State. They occur mainly in the 20–35 inch rainfall zones. The black soils of the Darling Downs, derived from basalt, are cultivated for grain crops. The Lockyer Valley soils, also basaltic in origin, are irrigated from underground for lucerne, potatoes, and onions. An extensive area of black soils occurs in the Central Highlands (Springsure-Emerald-Clermont), where large areas of grain sorghum and wheat are grown.

Grey and Brown Calcareous Soils—A large belt of these soils runs from the southern border to Charters Towers, corresponding with the distribution of brigalow forest. These soils are reasonably fertile and large areas have been sown to Rhodes grass and other introduced pasture species.

Heavy Grey-brown Soils—An extensive belt stretching from Tambo to the Gulf of Carpentaria carries open Mitchell grass and Flinders grass, and constitutes one of the most important wool-growing areas of the State.

5 VEGETATION

The vegetation of Queensland may be classified broadly into seven main types: rainforests, softwood scrubs, Acacia scrubs, open forests, open grasslands, spinifex, and channel country communities. These reflect the great complexity of soils, rainfall, and temperature which exists within the State. Their distribution is shown in the map on page 10.

Rainforests—Rainforest communities comprise complex mixtures of trees growing so close together that they exclude virtually all other vegetation except climbers and epiphytic plants such as orchids and ferns. They occur in discontinuous patches in regions of high rainfall along the east coast from the southern border almost to Cape York. Their distribution depends partly on the availability of moisture and partly on fertility of the soil. In southern areas they are almost confined to fertile red earths derived from basalt and other basic rocks or to rich alluvial soils along streams; in northern regions of very high rainfall they also occur on some soils derived from more acid rocks.

Most of the rainforests have been replaced by pasture or cultivation in the course of land development but some areas remain in National Parks and State Forests. About 1,000 species of plants, many of which do not grow in other communities, are known to occur in Queensland rainforests.

Softwood Scrubs—These are known by many names, including monsoon forest, turkey scrubs, bastard scrubs, and bottle-tree scrubs. They are closed communities of trees and shrubs, mostly of plant species related to those in rainforests but generally with much smaller leaves; many of them are deciduous for a short time in the dry season.

Softwood scrubs are distributed sporadically in the eastern half of the State in regions with annual rainfall ranging from 30 to 60 inches, generally on fertile, friable, brown to grey-brown loamy soils. They often merge into brigalow scrubs on the one hand and light rainforest on the other.

Acacia Scrubs—Three major types may be recognised, each dominated by a single species of *Acacia*: brigalow (*Acacia harpophylla*), gidyea or gidgee (*Acacia cambagei*), and mulga (*Acacia aneura*). Brigalow and gidyea scrubs occur on fertile soils of heavy texture, grey to brown clays to clay-loams; mulga scrub grows on relatively infertile soils of lighter texture, brown to red-brown fine sandy loams.

Brigalow scrubs merge into softwood scrubs on the one hand and either gidyea or some types of open forest on the other. They occur on both sides of the Dividing Range from about latitude 21° southward in regions with annual rainfall ranging from about 20 to 35 inches. These scrubs are not continuous within the region marked on the map but occur in a mosaic with other communities, chiefly softwood scrubs and open forest of different types.

Gidyea scrubs occur mainly west of the 20-inch isohyet. They merge into brigalow in less arid regions and, in the more westerly areas, are usually associated with open grassland. Their distribution is discontinuous in a zone between about the 12-inch and 20-inch isohyets.

Brigalow scrubs and gidyea scrubs are virtually closed communities in which the trees grow so close together that there is very little room for grasses and herbage plants. In their natural state they can support very few livestock. Brigalow has been cleared on a very large scale for sowing of pasture grasses and for cultivation of green fodder and grain crops. Brigalow itself has an extensive system of storage roots with a great capacity to produce sucker regrowth. Gidyea scrubs are also cleared and either sown to pasture or allowed to develop natural grasses. Gidyea does not normally sucker from the roots and is easier to handle than brigalow.

In Queensland, mulga occurs in southern inland areas on red-brown sandy soils. Along its eastern margin, mulga is often mixed with open forest and many mulga communities contain Eucalypts, mainly poplar box (*Eucalyptus populnea*).

Mulga scrubs range from closed communities with few or no grasses to open, park-like communities with scattered trees and a grassy floor. Mulga itself is a valuable food for sheep and cattle and is used extensively for maintaining livestock during times of drought.

Open Forests—The term is used here to include a heterogeneous assemblage of plant communities for which many different names have been proposed, including woodland and savannah woodland. In this broad sense, open forest communities occupy nearly half the total area of Queensland. They can be considered in four regions, namely, semi-arid central region, semi-arid southern region, sub-coastal and coastal region, and tropical monsoonal region.

The semi-arid central region comprises the so-called "desert" country of central Queensland. It occupies the low plateau region astride the Dividing Range between the Mitchell grass country to the west and the brigalow and sub-coastal open forest country to the east. Soils are yellow to red sands and sandy loams. The vegetation comprises scattered trees,

mainly Eucalypts, and a grassy floor, often with large amounts of spinifex grass (*Triodia*) and wire grass (*Aristida*). The perennial grasses are harsh and unpalatable but edible trees and shrubs are fairly common and ephemeral grasses and herbage lift the quality of the pasture for some months after rain.

The southern part of the semi-arid open forest region is marked by the absence of spinifex grasses, but wire grasses are common. The principal tree species is poplar box and there are patches of other Eucalypts, chiefly ironbarks. Mulga often occurs in these communities.

Included in the sub-coastal and coastal region are forests of many species on a variety of soils. They range from dense wet-sclerophyll forests along the fringes of rainforest in high rainfall areas to rather sparse ironbark and box forests in the more arid sub-coastal areas. Soils range from deep alluvials and well-drained loams to leached podsols, gravelly loams, and shallow clay loams overlying basalt. In nearly all of them the dominant trees are species of Eucalyptus but there is great diversity of species, not only between different communities but also frequently within the one community. In most of them, there is a grassy floor.

In the tropical monsoonal region there is considerable diversity of vegetation. The growing season is very short and intense and there is a long dry period each year. The forests consist of scattered trees and an understorey of tall grasses which grow very rapidly during the summer and lose their palatability and nutritive value equally rapidly during the autumn and winter. Various species of Eucalyptus are dominant in the tree layer. In low-lying areas, tea-trees (*Melaleuca*) often replace the Eucalypts, sometimes as stands of a single species.

Open Grasslands—These occur on heavy clay soils in semi-arid parts of the State. They fall into two groups, blue grass and Mitchell grass. Both are open communities of perennial tussock grasses with few or no trees or shrubs. The perennial grasses are summer growers, widely spaced and with bare ground between them which is occupied for a short time after rain by ephemeral grasses or herbage plants. These plant communities support most of the wool-growing sheep in the State. In more favourable regions they are cultivated for grain crops.

Queensland blue grasses (*Dichanthium*) were formerly dominant on black soils derived from basalt in the Central Highlands and the eastern Darling Downs. Much of this land is now under cultivation. In grasslands which occupy very large areas of grey to brown clay soils derived from rocks of Cretaceous age, mainly west of the 20-inch isohyet, the dominant plants are Mitchell grasses (*Astrelba*). Selective grazing of these and the supplementary feed provided by seasonal growth of other grasses and herbage in the spaces between the Mitchell grass tussocks make this country particularly suitable for wool production.

Spinifex—Various species of *Triodia*, known as spinifex, occupy large areas of open stony and sandy soils in arid and semi-arid regions, mainly west of the Mitchell grass country and extending to the edge of the desert. Spinifex grasses form very large hemispherical tussocks. The leaves are very tough and fibrous and many of them have spiny tips and a resinous exudate at the base. They are of low palatability and nutritive value but are very drought resistant and, with the ephemerals which grow between the tussocks after rain, are capable of maintaining small numbers of cattle or sheep for a long time.

Channel Country—In the south-western portion of the State, the major rivers of the Lake Eyre system spread out into vast flood plains which are inundated at very irregular intervals. These alluvial soils are extremely fertile and after flooding produce enormous quantities of very palatable and nutritious plants such as Cooper clover (*Trigonella suavisissima*), channel millet (*Echinochloa turneriana*), and bluebush (*Chenopodium auricomum*). Along the main channels, coolibah (*Eucalyptus microtheca*) is common but otherwise the country is largely treeless.

6 FAUNA

The animal life of the State is both varied and abundant. This is understandable when one considers the vast area and the range of available habitats, from the wet rainforests of the tropical northern ranges to the dry plainlands of the western interior.

Both of Australia's unique egg-laying mammals (monotremes) are represented. The Spiny Anteater is widely distributed, but the less common Platypus occurs only in some coastal streams.

There are about fifty different species of marsupials, ranging in size from the large grass-eating Red and Grey Kangaroos down to tiny Marsupial Mice. Approximately twenty species, including the Brown and Grey Cuscuses, two Tree-kangaroos, Musk Rat-kangaroo, and several distinctive possums, are restricted to the north-east. Some of these forms, such as the Striped Possum and the Tree-kangaroos, are closely related to species living in New Guinea and suggest the connection of the two land masses in the not too distant past. Now rare, the Musk Rat-kangaroo, which is less than one foot in height, is the smallest and structurally most primitive member of the kangaroo family.

Settlement had brought the Koala close to extinction, but it is now rigidly protected and appears to be increasing its numbers in some areas. Even more limited in occurrence are the two species of wombats. The range of the Naked-nosed Wombat of south-eastern Australia just extends into southern Queensland in an area of hilly granite country, while the continued existence of a colony of the Queensland Hairy-nosed Wombat in a remote central area has been confirmed only recently.

The native terrestrial placental mammals are restricted to rats and bats. In general the native rodents are not pests, like the introduced species, although the Little Tree-rat, a capable climber, has occasionally caused damage to sugar cane. Like the marsupials there are some rats restricted to the north-east, including the Giant Naked-tail Rat, which exceeds two feet in length.

Most of the smaller bats are insectivorous, and as they rest in caves or hollow trees by day are not readily observed. The largest of this group is the False Vampire Bat of the north, which includes other bats, as well as insects, in its diet. The other group, the Fruit Bats or "Flying Foxes", are better known because of their frequent attacks on cultivated fruits in coastal districts. Their natural diet is mainly native fruits and blossoms.

About four hundred species of birds are known from Queensland, ranging in size from the large flightless forms, the Cassowary of the northern rainforests and the widespread Emu of the open country, down to the tiny Weebills and Thornbills, only a few inches in length. Several

species occur only in the north, including three of the four Australian Birds of Paradise, and those Cat-birds and Bower-birds peculiar to the State.

This wealth of bird life adds much interest to the local scene, and frequently delights both eye and ear. The much maligned Wedge-tailed Eagle, one of the largest eagles of the world, is a truly majestic bird. The Native Companion, which is the only Australian crane, and the Jabiru, our only stork, frequently grace the plains and waterways. Much less conspicuous is the mound-building Brush Turkey of the scrubs and rainforests.

The variety of the reptilian fauna is not generally appreciated, although the hazards associated with it are often exaggerated. While there are about a dozen species of snakes that can be classed as dangerous, including the Taipan which may exceed ten feet in length, cases of snake-bite are relatively few. The non-venomous and completely harmless Scrub Python of North Queensland is Australia's largest snake, occasionally reaching over twenty feet in length. None of the many lizards is venomous. The smaller fish-eating Freshwater Crocodile and the larger and dangerous estuarine species are widely distributed in the northern part of the State. The most common turtle of the coastal waters is the Green Turtle which is now a protected species.

The various groups of invertebrate animals are all well represented, and while they are often unspectacular as individuals, they greatly exceed the higher groups in numbers and variety. The Great Barrier Reef, extending over 1,200 miles, is unexcelled anywhere in the world for its development of reef-building corals and associated organisms.

There is a growing awareness of the place of this fascinating and in many ways unique fauna in our national heritage, and the need for its conservation and management. The great majority of mammals and birds are protected under *The Fauna Conservation Act of 1952*. Closer settlement and more intensive land usage will of course continue to pose real, if sometimes indirect, pressures on many elements of the fauna. To this end the State has set aside a steadily increasing number of National Parks, totalling at 30 June 1968 more than two million acres, while the area of fauna sanctuaries of various categories exceeds fourteen million acres.

Fish—The following account of the fishes of Queensland has been contributed by the Marine Biologist, Department of Harbours and Marine, Brisbane. Some of the species described are illustrated in the colour-plates facing page 32.

Queensland waters probably support as many as 1,600 species of fish. This abundance is undoubtedly due to the wide range of ecological conditions pertaining to a coastline extending through nineteen degrees of latitude; to the proximity of the most extensive barrier reefs in the world; and to a freshwater habitat which varies between the clear, rushing coastal rivers of North Queensland and the harsh and precarious conditions that apply to the western streams.

One of the State's best-known fish is a freshwater form, a dipnoan, the Queensland Lungfish, a survivor of a prehistoric group. It occurs naturally in the Mary and Burnett Rivers, where it grows to a length of 6 feet and a weight of 100 lb. The species has been introduced to the Brisbane River and its associated reservoir system, where it has flourished. The Dawson River Salmon (or "True" Barramundi), an osteoglossid, is a second representative of a fossil group of fishes.

The fishes of Queensland vary in size from the massive but harmless 45-foot Whale Shark to a one-inch Blenny. Sharks and rays include the grotesque Hammerhead Shark, reputedly dangerous to man; Tiger and Whaler Sharks, both proven man-killers; the White Shark (or White Death), the largest and most ferocious, reaching a length of at least 30 feet; the harmless and ornately-marked Wobbegong; the Green Sawfish, a form exceeding 20 feet in length and with a toothed saw up to 6 feet long; the beautifully-marked Blue-spotted Ray of Barrier Reef waters; the spectacular leaping Eagle Ray; and the huge but harmless Devil Ray.

Among the bony fishes there occur large surface shoals of Sprats, Anchovies, Pilchards, Hardyheads, and Garfish which comprise food for a wide array of predators: Mackerels, Tuna, Barracudas, Trevallies, Tailor, Sergeant-fish, Amberjacks, and Dolphin. Many of these latter are important angling species. Game-fishermen in North Queensland have access to Black Marlin in excess of 1,000 lb, while both Blue and Striped Marlin occur in near coastal waters together with the spectacular Pacific Sailfish, notable for its great prussian-blue sail-like dorsal fin.

Visitors to the Great Barrier Reef may visit the colourful coral pools of the region, characterised by the dancing swarms of small fishes—Pullers, Humbugs, Footballers, Damsel-fish—that cluster about the living corals, where gaudily-patterned Wrasse, Parrot-fish, Surgeon- and Unicorn-fish, Morrish Idols, Squirrel-fish, Trigger-fish, Leather-jackets, and Butterfly Cod find shelter in the reef crevices. At this location line-fishing in deeper waters is usually highly productive of species which are at once colourful in appearance and esteemed as table fishes: Coral Trout, Sweetlip, Fairy Cod, Red Emperor, and Sea Perches.

Near coastal waters are characterised by a wide array of species perhaps less spectacular than the above, though none could be described as drab in appearance. These include the Grinners, Long-toms, Knight-fish, Bullseyes, Sweetlips (or "Morwongs"), Whiptails, Diamond-fish, Butterfish, Spinefeet, Halibut, Weevers, Flounders, and Soles. In addition to these, the many species of particular commercial and angling significance include the Mulletts, Threadfins, Whittings, Pearl Perch, Barramundi (or "Giant Perch"), Mangrove Jack, Javelin-fishes, Jewfishes, Snappers, Bream, Blackfish, and Flatheads. The coastal mangrove flats are inhabited by a remarkable little fish, the Mudhopper, often found crawling and hopping in a series of incredibly rapid skips and leaps over the exposed mud.

Apart from the Lungfish and "True" Barramundi mentioned earlier, Queensland freshwaters support stocks of Bony Bream, Catfishes, Eels, Golden Perch, Australian Bass, Murray Cod, Silver Perch, Archer-fish, Sleepy Cod, Bullrout, and various Grunters, together with such smaller forms as Gudgeons, Silversides, Perchlets, and Rainbow-fishes. The last-named are of particular interest to aquarists. The remarkable Nursery-fish is found in western streams; males have a prominent hook on top of the head to which females attach their eggs for hatching.

There are comparatively few species of poisonous fishes in Queensland. They are divisible to those forms which are poisonous to eat, such as Toados, Box-fish, Chinaman-fish, Red Bass, and Paddle-tail, and those that inflict stings, such as Stingrays, Spinefeet (or "Stinging Bream"), Butterfly Cod, Bullrouts, Scorpion-fish, and Stonefish. Of these the Stonefish is most feared; a sting causes immediate and intense pain, respiration becomes irregular, and partial paralysis often results. Fortunately, in recent years an antivenene has been developed.

7 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.

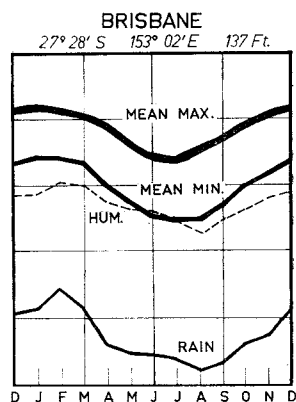
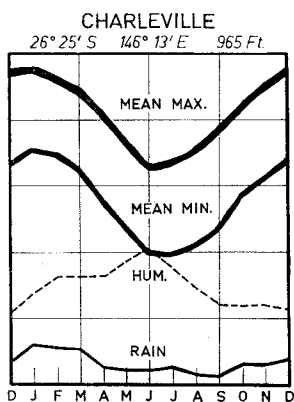
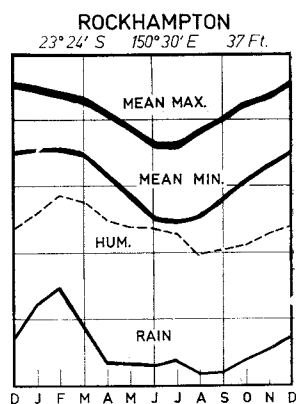
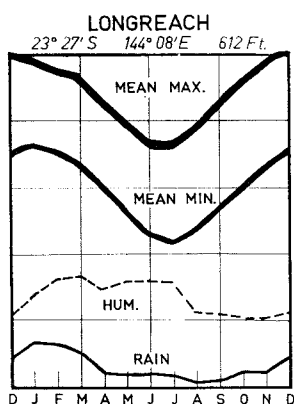
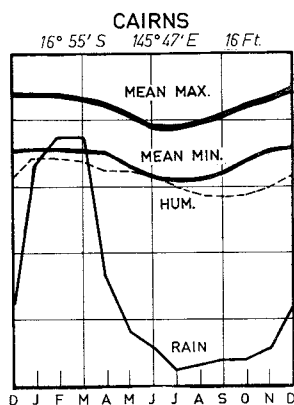
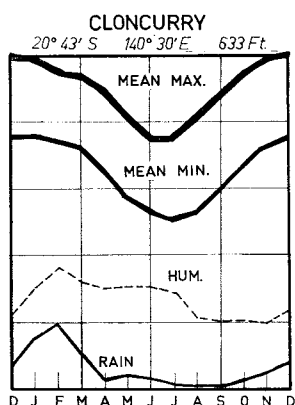
Meteorological Data—Data for six typical stations in abridged form, and for Brisbane in more detail, are given on the following pages.

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 are for the period 1931 to 1960.

METEOROLOGY FOR SIX TYPICAL STATIONS

Month	Mean Maximum Daily Temperature (Deg)		Mean Minimum Daily Temperature (Deg)		3 p.m. Relative Humidity (%)		Rainfall (In)	
	1968	Average ¹	1968	Average ¹	1968	Average ¹	1968	Average ¹

CLONCURRY (NORTH INLAND)

January	99.9	99.3	79.0	76.3	27	30	1.30	3.95
February	94.1	95.9	75.6	74.9	40	36	4.80	4.96
March	97.1	94.5	74.9	72.6	27	33	0.37	2.64
April	94.7	89.7	71.2	65.8	22	29	0.65	0.65
May	76.8	82.8	59.9	58.9	42	30	4.27	0.99
June	79.0	76.9	55.2	52.2	27	30	0.00	0.72
July	73.8	76.7	52.3	50.6	33	28	0.59	0.34
August	79.7	81.3	52.3	53.0	20	21	0.00	0.14
September	89.6	88.2	63.5	59.8	19	20	0.06	0.23
October	95.5	95.3	67.6	67.5	10	20	0.00	0.63
November	102.3	99.2	73.6	72.5	11	19	0.01	1.22
December	99.5	101.0	73.8	75.5	18	23	1.10	2.09
Year	90.2	90.1	66.6	65.0	25	26	13.15	18.56

LONGREACH (CENTRAL INLAND)

January	100.1	99.5	75.5	73.4	26	28	0.29	3.26
February	94.3	96.3	73.5	71.7	36	32	6.93	3.15
March	94.9	94.2	71.1	68.9	31	33	0.64	2.49
April	92.5	87.9	64.5	60.4	16	29	3.42	1.15
May	73.0	80.6	53.7	52.8	46	32	4.06	1.04
June	73.8	74.3	46.6	46.6	35	33	0.00	0.99
July	70.0	73.7	46.2	44.8	41	32	1.18	0.94
August	75.8	78.4	47.2	47.0	27	23	0.09	0.28
September	85.8	85.3	57.1	54.1	29	22	0.34	0.42
October	92.1	92.8	62.8	61.8	17	21	0.02	1.20
November	100.1	97.2	69.0	67.3	14	21	0.06	1.26
December	98.1	100.2	71.6	71.2	20	22	1.20	2.20
Year	87.5	88.4	61.6	60.0	28	27	18.23	18.38

CHARLEVILLE (SOUTH INLAND)

January	92.0	96.4	71.4	71.1	34	27	2.28	2.96
February	93.0	93.2	71.2	69.9	30	33	1.84	2.71
March	90.3	90.2	68.5	65.8	32	33	2.71	2.67
April	87.4	82.3	59.8	55.9	23	33	2.85	1.31
May	67.1	74.2	48.8	47.3	47	37	2.13	1.09
June	66.7	67.6	39.4	41.7	36	41	0.68	1.04
July	63.1	67.0	39.9	39.9	39	36	0.80	1.19
August	68.4	71.4	41.9	42.3	30	29	0.77	0.77
September	77.1	78.7	50.2	48.7	28	24	0.14	0.68
October	87.5	86.0	56.7	57.3	15	23	0.00	1.59
November	94.4	91.5	64.7	63.8	15	23	0.23	1.52
December	93.2	95.7	66.8	68.2	23	22	1.53	1.86
Year	81.7	82.9	56.6	56.0	29	30	15.96	19.39

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

METEOROLOGY FOR SIX TYPICAL STATIONS—*continued*

Month	Mean Maximum Daily Temperature (Deg)		Mean Minimum Daily Temperature (Deg)		3 p.m. Relative Humidity (%)		Rainfall (In)	
	1968	Average ¹	1968	Average ¹	1968	Average ¹	1968	Average ¹
CAIRNS (NORTH COASTAL)								
January	88.3	88.2	74.8	74.2	68	68	24.89	16.86
February	87.1	88.3	74.2	74.3	68	68	29.88	18.48
March	88.7	86.9	73.5	73.0	62	67	5.14	18.47
April	86.3	84.4	70.8	70.4	59	65	6.36	8.09
May	81.7	81.2	68.5	66.9	62	64	3.62	4.24
June	79.6	78.1	63.8	63.7	56	63	0.16	2.83
July	77.6	77.7	64.3	62.5	58	61	1.24	1.35
August	79.7	79.0	63.7	62.1	54	58	0.46	1.54
September	82.3	81.6	67.1	64.6	52	56	1.23	1.67
October	85.3	84.6	69.1	68.0	50	57	0.40	1.61
November	86.9	86.7	72.0	71.2	59	59	0.55	3.86
December	88.7	88.5	73.5	73.3	53	63	1.33	6.50
Year	84.4	83.8	69.6	68.7	58	63	75.26	85.50
ROCKHAMPTON (CENTRAL COASTAL)								
January	87.3	89.6	71.1	71.5	57	52	6.42	6.08
February	84.7	88.1	70.3	71.5	60	57	14.84	7.36
March	85.2	86.6	69.2	69.3	56	55	5.97	4.64
April	85.8	83.9	64.1	63.3	47	49	2.01	1.73
May	75.3	78.6	56.1	57.2	55	48	4.91	1.73
June	73.9	73.7	46.6	51.5	39	48	0.01	1.61
July	71.2	73.2	48.9	49.4	46	46	1.09	1.98
August	76.8	76.5	49.5	50.5	34	39	0.56	0.75
September	78.8	80.7	56.2	56.2	42	41	1.28	0.78
October	85.8	85.4	60.9	62.2	34	42	1.05	1.98
November	92.1	87.9	66.3	66.5	35	46	1.76	2.67
December	88.6	90.1	69.2	69.6	46	48	4.48	3.66
Year	82.1	82.9	60.7	61.6	46	47	44.38	34.97
BRISBANE (SOUTH COASTAL)								
January	82.6	84.6	70.3	69.2	65	58	15.39	5.61
February	83.9	83.7	69.6	69.3	57	61	1.92	7.19
March	83.5	81.9	67.8	67.1	54	60	1.92	5.80
April	84.3	78.6	63.9	61.6	44	55	1.81	3.05
May	72.1	73.6	56.8	55.9	48	53	2.01	2.23
June	70.4	69.3	51.7	51.6	40	52	0.09	2.22
July	67.7	68.6	49.8	49.4	44	49	1.80	1.93
August	70.6	71.0	50.6	50.5	44	45	2.04	1.19
September	74.5	74.4	55.3	54.8	45	49	0.36	1.77
October	81.2	78.3	61.3	60.4	46	53	0.86	3.03
November	87.1	81.2	67.3	64.6	43	56	1.50	3.61
December	84.3	83.5	68.1	67.6	50	57	3.80	5.37
Year	78.5	77.4	61.0	60.1	48	54	33.50	43.00

¹ Averages shown are for the 30-year period, 1931 to 1960.

METEOROLOGY, BRISBANE, 1968

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	29.89	76.4	89.8	66.0	82.6	70.3	15.39	17	5.61
February	29.97	76.7	93.9	65.1	83.9	69.6	1.92	9	7.19
March	30.00	75.7	90.4	62.4	83.5	67.8	1.92	11	5.80
April	30.03	74.1	95.0	58.4	84.3	63.9	1.81	6	3.05
May	30.03	64.4	86.6	46.9	72.1	56.8	2.01	13	2.23
June	30.12	61.0	75.8	47.0	70.4	51.7	0.09	3	2.22
July	30.18	58.7	78.0	38.2	67.7	49.8	1.80	5	1.93
August	30.03	60.6	78.9	42.0	70.6	50.6	2.04	6	1.19
September	30.16	64.9	81.4	49.2	74.5	55.3	0.36	8	1.77
October	30.09	71.2	92.1	54.6	81.2	61.3	0.86	3	3.03
November	29.95	77.2	105.5	59.5	87.1	67.3	1.50	7	3.61
December	29.93	76.2	93.4	62.7	84.3	68.1	3.80	5	5.37
Year	30.03	69.8	105.5	38.2	78.5	61.0	33.50	93	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.

8 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, etc. 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.

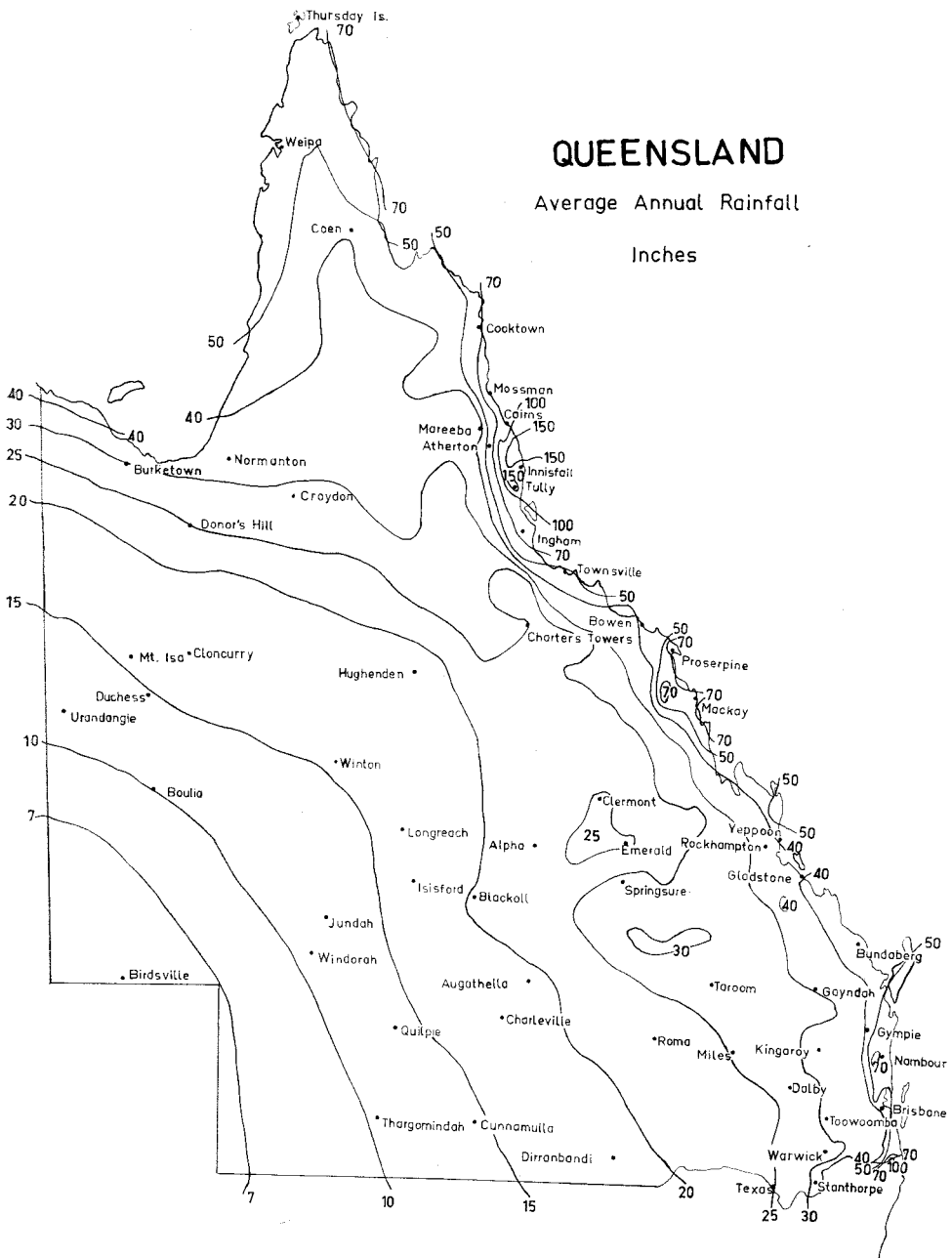
Annual Amount of Rainfall—Average annual rainfall in Queensland varies from about 5 inches in the desert of the extreme south-western corner of the State to about 160 inches in parts of the sugar lands of the wet north-eastern coast, the latter being the wettest part of Australia.

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.

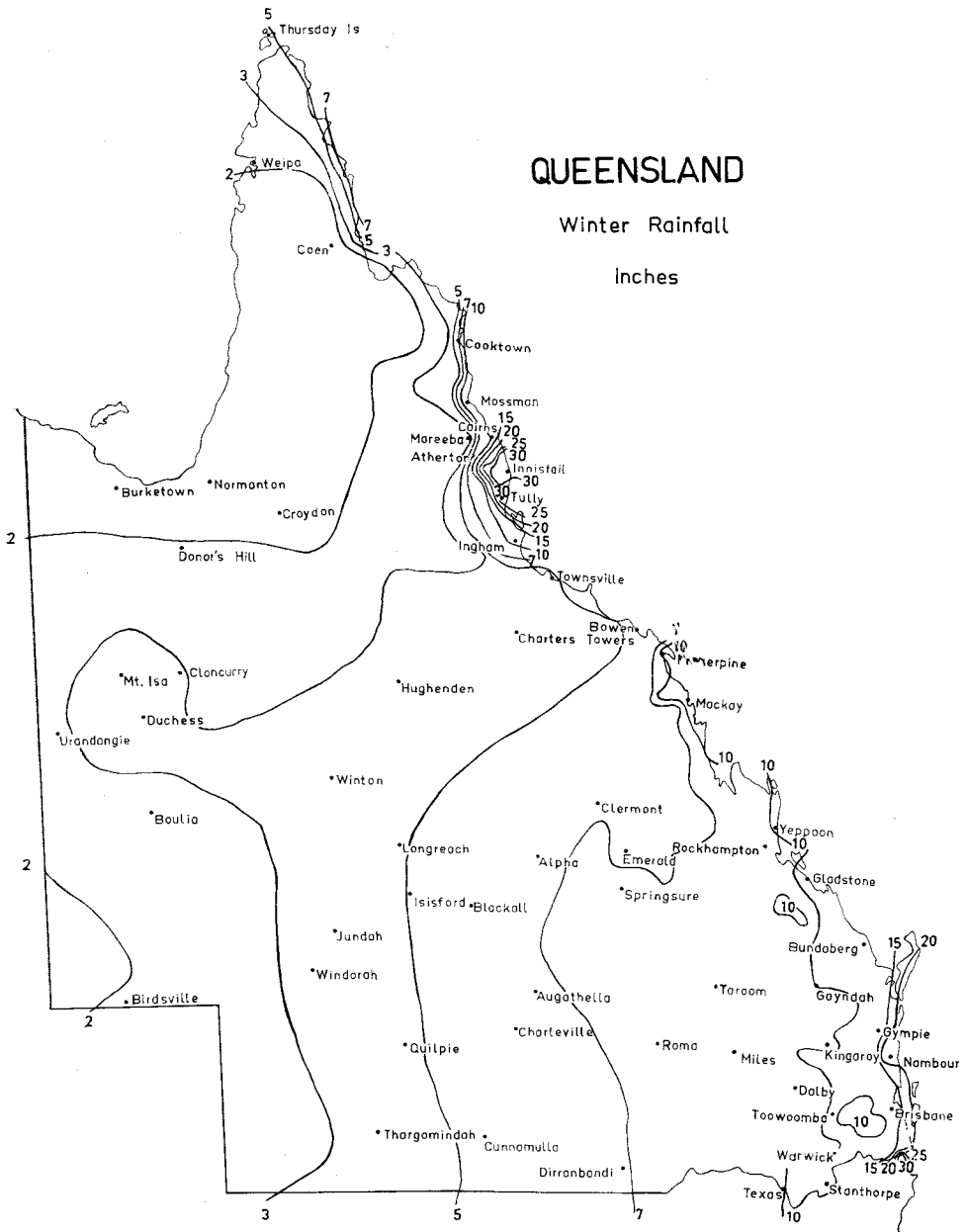
Maps on pages 21 to 23 show the average annual, summer, and winter rainfalls. Each map represents a generalised estimate of average rainfall throughout the State and does not include minor local variations due to topography.

Rainfall data for specific areas may be obtained from the Queensland Regional Office of the Bureau of Meteorology, Brisbane.

The table on page 24 shows for a number of typical reporting stations the annual rainfall in each of the last ten years, as well as the average annual rainfall over a period of thirty years.



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



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

ANNUAL RAINFALL, QUEENSLAND, 1959 TO 1968

Locality	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	Average ¹
	In	In	In	In	In	In	In	In	In	In	In
<i>Coastal</i>											
Brisbane ..	45.8	27.9	42.3	41.4	49.1	48.2	41.0	43.8	70.8	33.5	43.0
Bundaberg ..	57.1	36.1	39.9	67.6	35.0	35.9	29.1	40.0	67.6	50.8	46.7
Gladstone ..	31.1	30.3	42.1	49.5	32.0	28.3	17.0	31.8	30.3	41.0	39.5
Rockhampton ..	27.7	31.8	33.4	25.3	24.8	28.3	18.5	24.4	28.5	44.4	35.0
Mackay ..	74.7	67.6	53.1	53.6	108.0	56.2	46.3	35.8	65.4	83.5	66.5
Townsville ..	48.9	53.8	23.5	34.6	42.1	49.6	40.6	20.9	30.2	58.4	45.5
Innisfail ..	188.0	110.2	90.5	115.3	135.4	171.5	136.8	76.9	140.9	97.2	143.0
Cairns ..	107.5	49.7	46.5	73.1	88.2	102.9	79.9	36.5	92.1	75.3	85.5
Thursday Island	48.5	56.8	35.9	51.6	56.4	66.1	50.0	50.0	62.2	60.7	66.8
Burketown ..	27.5	20.9	10.4	17.5	16.0	36.4	29.0	15.4	30.7	41.5	30.5
<i>Sub-Coastal</i>											
Warwick ..	35.8	20.7	26.8	31.3	26.5	28.5	27.2	26.2	29.9	29.6	27.6
Toowoomba ..	52.2	25.5	37.8	32.8	35.8	39.8	29.0	35.1	41.4	40.0	39.6
Kingaroy ..	46.5	20.7	28.8	34.0	27.5	33.5	32.7	31.5	30.4	29.5	30.9
Gayndah ..	41.7	23.8	33.0	29.7	23.7	34.1	27.2	31.7	32.3	36.3	32.0
Emerald ..	27.9	21.7	25.9	20.6	27.2	17.7	15.4	20.4	22.6	24.5	25.1
Charters Towers	23.3	25.3	18.6	29.9	21.8	28.5	23.5	15.0	20.5	32.0	25.5
Atherton ..	68.7	43.5	39.4	50.7	66.9	67.7	45.4	36.0	74.5	50.0	60.5
Coen ..	51.6	40.7	25.9	38.2	42.1	54.7	34.1	37.9	43.3	52.9	42.2
<i>Western</i>											
Cunnamulla ..	8.0	10.2	14.9	16.5	15.2	15.9	5.5	12.7	13.1	12.8	14.3
Charleville ..	19.9	19.6	21.2	24.6	32.9	10.9	10.5	14.5	15.4	16.0	19.4
Blackall ..	21.8	23.6	23.6	20.6	30.9	17.1	14.3	18.5	14.3	13.9	21.2
Longreach ..	20.0	18.6	17.4	19.0	30.3	19.7	11.4	11.5	9.3	18.2	18.4
Boulia ..	8.0	6.7	5.1	9.7	2.0	7.4	3.0	8.5	7.5	11.2	10.3
Winton ..	9.6	18.0	10.2	14.3	15.5	12.1	6.7	7.7	8.7	14.3	16.6
Hughenden ..	9.9	16.1	11.7	18.7	19.6	20.5	11.4	10.7	16.6	19.5	18.8
Cloncurry ..	17.6	18.3	7.9	18.0	12.7	18.2	9.3	11.9	13.5	13.1	18.6
Croydon ..	25.2	23.6	16.8	24.1	26.6	52.1	16.0	12.9	28.9	18.7	29.0

¹ For the 30-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 22 and 23.

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 miles per hour 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 South 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.

Drought—An ever present threat to production in Queensland is the occurrence of drought, which can devastate pastures and crops and cause heavy stock losses. It is difficult to give a precise definition of drought, as, apart from the failure of seasonal rains, so many other factors must be considered, e.g. antecedent weather, especially sub-soil moisture content, soil type, the natural resistance to dry conditions of pasture or crop, etc. However, a definition which may be generally accepted is "severe water shortage".

The availability of water depends largely on rainfall, although losses such as evaporation and gains such as storage in the soil and in artificial reservoirs must be taken into account. Nevertheless, rainfall is the best single index of drought.

The general circulation of the atmosphere is such that, in the main, descending motion occurs over sub-tropical regions. Lying in the region of descending air, much of Queensland, particularly inland, is characterised by periods of blue skies and the absence of rain.

The rainfall records at Brisbane date from 1840 but have been continuous only since 1858. Rainfall records in the State generally start in the 1870-1880 decade. Descriptions of drought date back to the proclamation of the colony as separate from New South Wales in 1859, but little previous information is available. The State has suffered severely from drought throughout its history.

9 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, safflower, 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 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, are occasionally 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. Intermittent drought conditions which persisted after 1965 over large areas of the State accentuated the severity of another general drought in 1968-69.

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 on an extensive basis, with some large 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 always included drought resistance as a major consideration in variety selection and breeding and, in addition, has devised dry-farming practices which encourage rainfall trapping and storage in the subsoil.

Pastures, both coastal and inland, often suffer from 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 some millions of acres have been sown to improved species of grasses and legumes.

10 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, and August	4-5	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	December	3½-4½	April, May
Canary Seed	April to June	4½-5	October, November
Citrus Fruits .. ..	.. .. .	..	April to September
Cotton	South and Central Qld September to November	5-7	February to May
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

TIMES OF PLANTING AND HARVESTING PRINCIPAL CROPS—*continued*

Crop	Time of Planting	Length of Growing Season	Main Time of Harvesting
		Months	
Maize	South Queensland September to January ..	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	February to July ..	4–6	October, November
Onions	February to May ..	5–6	July to November
Papaws .. .. .	.. .. .	..	Perennial
Peanuts	September to January ..	5	March, April
Pineapples	September to March ..	..	January to March, and July to October
Potatoes	South Queensland January, February ..	3½–4½	May
	June to August ..	3½–4½	November
	North Queensland Tableland: July, August ..	3½–4½	October, November
	December to February ..	3½–4½	April to June
	Coast: 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	May to September ..	4–5	October to January
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 May and July, August ..	3–4	March to November
	North Queensland March to June ..	3–4	July to October
Wheat	April to July ..	4½–5½	October, November

11 SEASONAL CONDITIONS IN QUEENSLAND

1967–68—During July conditions remained good to satisfactory over most of the State, although a number of very dry to drought areas persisted in the far west, the north-west, and along the southern border. Except in these areas the pasture position was the best for a number of years. Useful rains were received in most coastal divisions and adjacent hinterlands. The harvesting of sugar cane was well behind schedule because of wet field conditions and poor burns.

The agricultural position remained fairly sound in August but pastoral areas in the western half of the State and the tropical interior continued

to dry off. Water supplies were mostly satisfactory, though some underground catchments showed the need of replenishment.

Seasonal conditions rapidly deteriorated in the warm and very dry weather that persisted through September. Pastures suffered heavily and the position in sheep-raising areas was serious with widening areas of drought. Winter grain plantings coming to head suffered severe moisture stress and yield prospects declined. Harvesting of the record sugar cane crop, however, was able to proceed at peak rates.

Useful rains during October over wide areas of eastern Queensland, particularly in the south-east, broke the dry spell which had persisted since early August, and by the end of the month both pasture and fodder crops had responded well to the improved conditions. No relief was experienced in the western half of the State or the tropical interior, where drought areas continued to expand. Harvesting of winter grains and seeds was well under way by the end of the month.

Some falls were recorded in coastal districts in November but continuing dry weather in most other regions caused further deterioration of the pastoral situation. The dry conditions were ideal for the harvesting of winter grains and sugar cane.

December brought a further deterioration of conditions in large areas of the far west and parts of the southern inland, where drought became more generally established. Some south-eastern districts also caused concern and lack of soil moisture limited planting of the principal summer grains and peanuts. There was a marked improvement, however, in eastern tropical areas following useful rains. By the end of the month sugar cane harvesting had been completed.

The best January rains since 1956 reversed the deteriorating trend in seasonal conditions over the eastern half of the State and provided some variable drought relief in the west. Coastal and adjacent inland areas reported good to excellent grazing conditions, sugar cane received ample rain, and vigorous growth was reported from most areas. Some drought areas persisted west of a line drawn from Hughenden to Jundah.

Widespread, better than normal, rains were recorded over most of the tropical regions of the State in February. These gave the central interior its best summer season since 1956 and averted a serious drought situation in most of the sheep country. Some badly drought-stricken areas persisted in the far west and south-west, and there were a few very dry patches on the Western Downs.

With the exception of several areas in the south-east and the central inland, Queensland experienced a relatively dry March, with district rainfalls mostly well below normal. The agricultural position remained generally good, as the best rains were received in these regions. Summer crops experienced favourable conditions, while winter crop prospects improved as a result of increased soil moisture reserves.

Unseasonably hot and dry conditions during April were relieved by excellent and widespread rains late in the month. No significant drought areas remained at the end of the month, although there were numerous and widely spread localities that still needed more rain. Sheep areas obtained the most benefit from the late April rains.

Following unseasonably high temperatures and general rain early in May, there was a cold, dry change which continued for the remainder of the month. The sheep country gained widespread benefit from the rain, but horticultural crops were badly buffeted by strong winds.

Cool, dry, and windy conditions continued through June, with widespread frosts in central and southern regions. The situation in most of the sheep country and the main beef cattle raising areas remained promising, but conditions deteriorated in dairying regions.

1968-69—General rains were received in the first half of July, but conditions during the remainder of the month were cold and dry with a series of heavy frosts which caused widespread injury to crops and pastures. Despite frost damage, the pasture position was fairly sound, and winter grain crops experienced generally good growing conditions.

Useful rains in southern and south-western districts during August boosted seasonal prospects there. Although the northern half of the State was badly in need of rain, no significant drought areas were in evidence. Horticultural crops suffered from frosts and lack of rain.

Isolated areas in the tropical highlands and the central and southern interior recorded some useful falls in September, but most of the State received little or no rain. At the end of the month a number of small drought areas were appearing.

Inadequate rainfall, combined with the onset of summer heat and strong, dry winds in October, brought near drought conditions to most agricultural and pastoral regions. In areas where it was available, frequent irrigation had offset the tendency towards drought to a large extent, but, as both quality and supply of water declined, restrictions were placed on irrigation from most rivers and streams.

Generally poor rainfall during November gave the third consecutive dry month for inland regions and the fourth for the tropical interior. Pastures deteriorated rapidly in the hot, dry conditions, constituting a severe fire hazard, and outbreaks of fire were numerous. Planting of summer grains, peanuts, and cotton was delayed.

Despite some relief from the continued hot, dry weather in some south-eastern districts in December, most areas received well below normal rainfall. Some shortlived pasture growth took place in the south-east.

Although January brought the Peninsula and far north coast seasonal heavy to flood rains, the remainder of the State, except the eastern Darling Downs, recorded well below normal falls. Destruction of pastures and failure of fodder crops created a serious feed shortage. Beef cattle losses assumed serious proportions and the sheep country was widely but not severely drought stricken. Summer grain crops deteriorated rapidly, and tropical and citrus fruits incurred severe moisture stress.

The drought situation deteriorated further during February, and the area affected embraced the whole of the State south of a line from Burketown through Mount Surprise to Townsville, except for some isolated coastal areas and a few patches on the far southern Downs.

Wide areas of the southern and central inland received some relief from the drought conditions in March, the Warrego division, in particular, recording heavy to drought-breaking rains in many areas. Most of the remainder of the State received below normal rains and unusually high temperatures. The sheep country varied from fair to good in the regions that experienced relief, to poor elsewhere. Beef cattle suffered loss of condition in all but the rain favoured areas. Summer grain prospects were the poorest in recent years, while yields for other summer crops such as peanuts, navy beans, and soybeans were expected to be the lowest on record.

Rains in the south-east in April made little difference to the overall position. The tropical interior was still afflicted by serious drought, and the central and southern districts which had some relief during March were rapidly drying out.

Soaking rains in the south-east improved pastoral conditions during May, although growth was restricted by cold conditions. Patchy falls were received in central Queensland, but, except in isolated areas, conditions were poor. The serious drought continued in the tropical interior.

Most of the Downs, Maranoa, and Warrego districts and the coastal fringe were in fair to good condition during June, and the far north coast and its hinterland received good rains. The severe drought, one of the worst on record, continued in the tropical interior. Following the disastrous summer crops season, the outlook for cereal, sugar cane, and horticultural crops, except citrus fruits, was bright, but agistment and slaughterings of stock were numerous.

12 BASIC ECONOMY

The main sources of the State's primary industry wealth are meat, minerals, sugar, wool, dairy products, and general agricultural produce including wheat, tobacco, barley, sorghum, maize, 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.

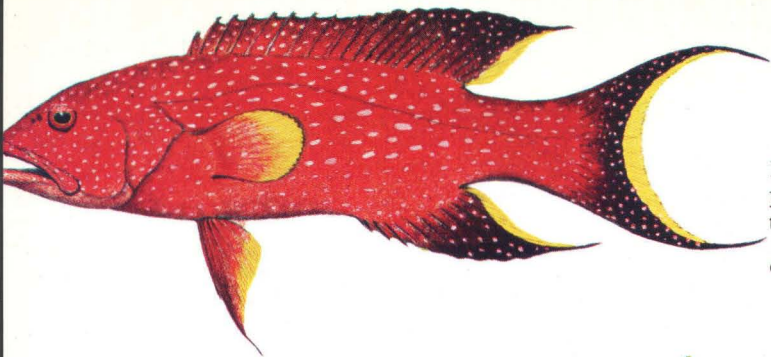
Nearly all the beef cattle and the sheep are grazed on natural grasslands. Most of the beef cattle are in the eastern and north-western parts of the State and the sheep in the central part from the New South Wales border to the areas in the north around Hughenden. The cattle are transported to meatworks along the eastern coast; some are taken to southern States. The wool is hauled to Brisbane for auction, or to southern wool sales. Both rail and road transport are used. Dairy cattle are restricted mainly to the south-eastern corner of the State, with some on the Atherton Tableland.

The principal agricultural crop in Queensland, sugar cane, is grown along the coastal areas from south of Brisbane to Mossman, north of Cairns, the greater production being towards the north. More than two-thirds of the sugar production is exported overseas. The principal statistical divisions of the State for other agricultural crops are as follows: wheat, Downs and Rockhampton Divisions; tobacco, Cairns (Atherton Tableland); barley, Downs; sorghum, Downs and Central Western; maize, Downs, Maryborough, and Cairns; pineapples, Moreton and Maryborough; and peanuts, Maryborough (Kingaroy).

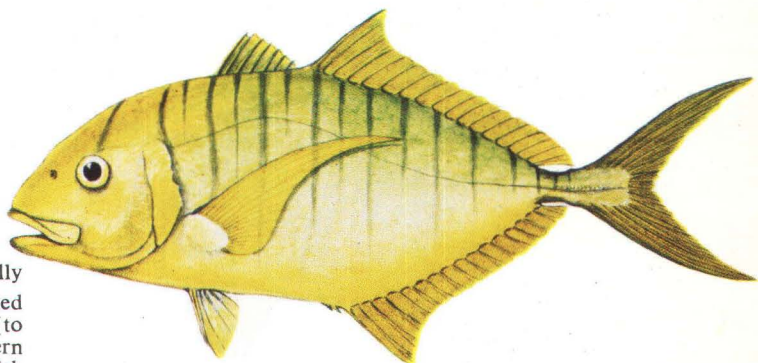
The mining industry is located in widely separated parts of the State. Copper, silver-lead, and zinc are mined in the North Western Division, bauxite in Peninsula, and coal in the south-eastern and central regions. Mineral sands are extracted from the south-eastern beaches. Oil is conveyed by pipeline from south-western Queensland to refineries in Brisbane, and a pipeline for natural gas has been constructed from Roma to Brisbane.

Since the development of natural resources depends greatly on external markets for these products, external trade is relatively large. The value of the overseas export trade is almost double that of goods

FAUNA
Chapter 1

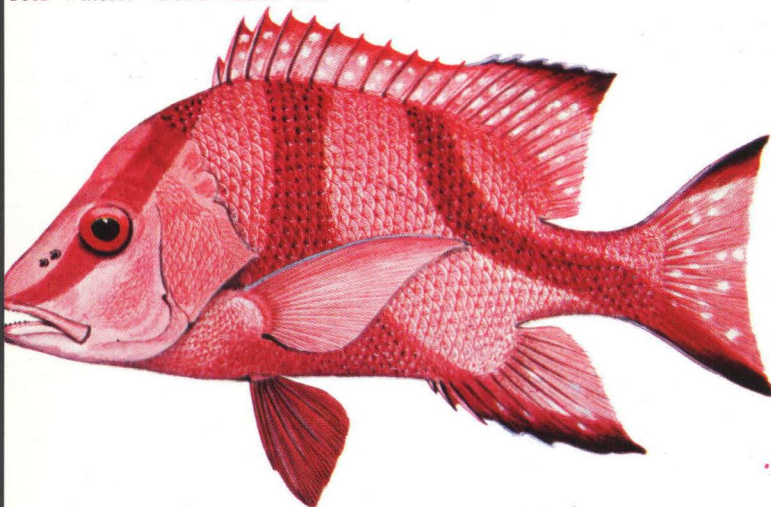


Lunar-tailed Rock-cod
Found on coral reefs south to Noosa Heads. Grows to 30 inches. Delicately flavoured, firm fleshed

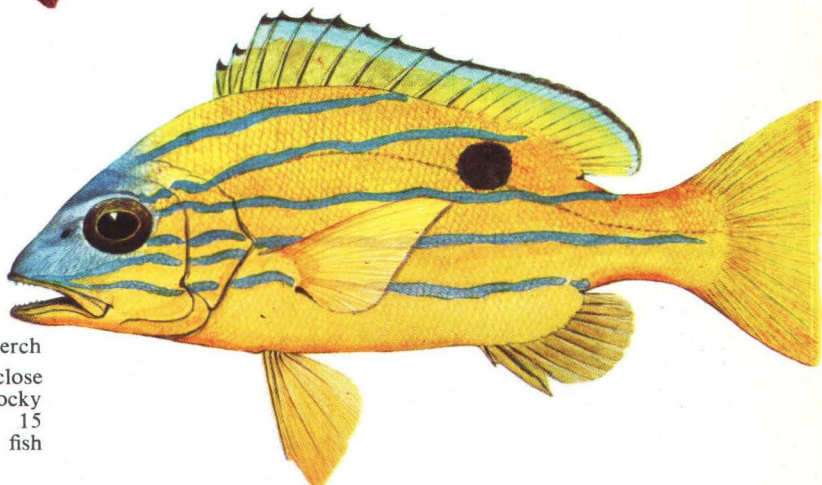


Golden Trevally

Small species seine-netted Bundaberg region. Large (to 40 inches) line-fished northern reef waters. Good edible fish



Red Emperor
Line-fished coastal reef waters. Edible qualities highly rated. Grows to 48 lb.



Blue-banded Sea-perch

Line-fished by night close to coral reefs and rocky localities. Grows to 15 inches. Good edible fish



Photo: State Public Relations
Bureau

TOURIST INDUSTRY

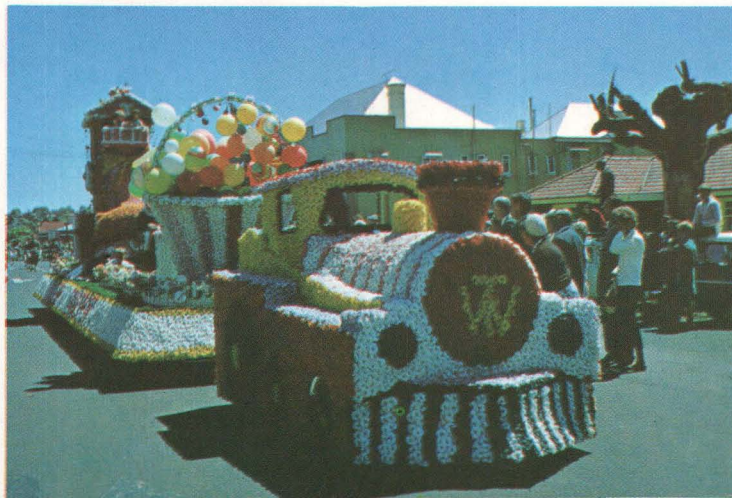
Chapter 1

Carnival of Flowers, Toowoomba

A typical home garden in
Toowoomba at carnival time



Colourful floral floats in the
annual (September)
Carnival of Flowers
procession



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 and alumina are 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 overseas imports.

About one-half of the net value of the State's production comes from secondary industries. Although the factories engaged in processing primary products are substantial, the earlier pattern of predominance in such processing has changed and the proportion of production from the other secondary industries has increased. Various metal products are the main other items made. Most of the manufacturing is carried on in the Brisbane Statistical Division which has such industries as general engineering, railway rolling stock, motor assembly, ship building, oil refining, paper making, wood pulp and hardboard manufacturing, and chemical manufacturing. Other important industrial centres are Maryborough (ship building and engineering), Toowoomba and Dalby (agricultural implement manufacture), Townsville (copper refinery), and Gladstone (alumina refinery). Electricity is available in a wide area for industrial and domestic use; power stations are being established on the coal-fields.

The railway transport system extends from the coast to the south-west 620 miles, central-west 540 miles, and north-west 600 miles. All these lines are connected with the coastal line of 1,040 miles. The State has now 78,000 miles of formed roads. 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.

Of the work force, 19 per cent are employed in manufacture, 17 per cent in primary production, 17 per cent in commerce, and 17 per cent in all aspects of transport.

13 THE TOURIST INDUSTRY

Queensland has figured prominently in the development of tourism in Australia in recent times, and the industry has emerged to a leading place among the State's most valuable industries.

The State is fortunate in possessing the ideal combination for tourist development—a climate which appeals greatly to holiday-makers and the finest array of natural attractions in Australia: the Great Barrier Reef and islands, hundreds of miles of beaches, mountain scenic spots, national parks, the tropical north, the Darling Downs, and the inland.

Greatly increased tourist promotion, more efficient transport services, major highway improvements, and the provision of new and better resort

and accommodation facilities in recent years have all contributed to a great increase in tourism which is apparent along the State's eastern coastline from Coolangatta to Cooktown.

Principal Resorts—Brisbane, the capital city, is a suitable headquarters for a Queensland holiday. The city itself has much to offer visitors in period and contemporary architecture, sub-tropical parks and gardens, tropical fruit plantations, riverside scenic spots, and the islands of nearby Moreton Bay.

Road tours climb the Great Dividing Range to the "Garden City" of Toowoomba, the centre of Queensland's wheat area, and also serve the North and South Coast beaches and surrounding areas.

The Gold Coast is Australia's largest and most popular tourist area. In the last ten years capital investment on buildings in the area has totalled \$136.4 million. At 30 June 1969 there were 2,502 accommodation establishments, and these, together with caravan parks and camping grounds, provide tourist accommodation for more than 116,000 visitors at the one time. This 21 miles of beach development provides excellent amenities for surfing, water skiing, fishing, cruising, and a wide variety of other sporting activities. The Gold Coast also has several beautiful mountain attractions behind it and these are easily accessible by road.

The Great Barrier Reef and several of the tropical island resorts along it also enjoy an international reputation. In all, there are 20 separate island resorts along the Queensland coast. Rail, air, and coach services operate from Brisbane to the nearest mainland centres to the resorts. Launches operate to most of them, with air travel developing in recent years. Many points along the reef offer some of the best fishing in the world and this is being specially catered for in several centres.

Cruises by overseas vessels to tropical North Queensland and to Brisbane have gained popularity in recent times. Local cruisers operate out of Mackay, Proserpine, Townsville, Cairns, Gladstone, and Rockhampton on day and extended trips.

The Sunshine Coast, Brisbane's Near North Coast, has experienced steady development in recent years and has earned a wide reputation as an ideal area for the family holiday. A coastal highway links Caloundra and Noosa, passing through other first-class beach resorts such as Mooloolaba, Alexandra Headland, Maroochydore, and Coolumb. The lush cane-fields of the Maroochy River Valley and Bli Bli, the peaks of the Glass House Mountains, and the beauty of sub-tropical rain-forest in the mountainous national parks can be seen in short day tours.

The motorist plays a vital role in the domestic tourist market, easily the largest market, and the northern parts of the State have come into their own in the industry following the completion of the all-bitumen road from the southern border to Cairns. Numerous centres along this highway offer attractions to tourists. There are about 300 camping and caravan parks along the highway, many of them equal to the best in Australia. The Atherton Tableland is another natural attraction, and many visitors to Cairns now carry on to the historical town of Cooktown where Captain Cook beached the *Endeavour* for repairs in 1770.

On current trends, inland resorts will play a more significant part in the industry's future expansion. Almost 10,000 tourists take advantage

of conducted tours of Mount Isa Mines each year. The Carnarvon Ranges and the gem fields in the Emerald district are other attractions away from the coastal strip. Tours embracing the coastal resorts and the inland to Mount Isa now figure in tourist planning in this State.

Bureau Activities—The Queensland Tourist Bureau has, in addition to its head office in Brisbane, four interstate branches and seven branches in Queensland, employing a total staff of 194 at the beginning of 1969. Two new branches are to be opened, in Canberra and on the Sunshine Coast.

While the Bureau is the largest booking agency in the State, its collections from this activity reflect only a comparatively small proportion of the value of the industry to the State. The following statement illustrates the increased spending on publicity and the boost in collections over the last ten years.

Year		Publicity Vote	Bureau's Collections
		\$	\$
1959-60	.. ..	36,000	3,300,484
1960-61	.. ..	48,000	3,704,282
1961-62	.. ..	56,000	3,785,916
1962-63	.. ..	70,000	3,909,644
1963-64	.. ..	112,000	4,427,683
1964-65	.. ..	118,000	4,947,548
1965-66	.. ..	120,000	4,998,304
1966-67	.. ..	140,000	5,150,198
1967-68	.. ..	144,000	4,911,937
1968-69	.. ..	160,000	5,105,432

The Bureau produces high quality publications embodying publicity material. Experience has shown that the most successful way to sell tourist attractions is the visual method, and the Bureau has produced several highly successful films which have been distributed throughout Australia and overseas.

The publicity campaign is directed firstly at Australians seeing their own country first. In the overseas sector, publicity efforts are concentrated a good deal on New Zealand as this is easily Queensland's most lucrative overseas market. The potential of the American and Asian markets also has been recognised in the overseas publicity work in recent years.

An activity which has been developed successfully by the Bureau in the last few years is the direct sponsorship, or assistance in sponsoring, regular visits to Queensland by groups of overseas travel agents.

The Bureau's activities are aimed essentially at persuading people to come to Queensland, and it is the responsibility of local interests to ensure that the tourist visits their area in preference to another. Thus, local publicity efforts are encouraged and the Bureau has a subsidy scheme for this purpose under which it subsidises the production of a local brochure up to a maximum of \$500, provided the local authority and private enterprise in the area each contribute at least one-third of the cost. By the end of April 1969, 22 areas had taken advantage of this scheme.

There has been a great improvement in accommodation facilities for tourists throughout the State in recent years. During 1967-68, 45 motels were approved for construction in Queensland at an estimated cost of almost \$4m. In addition, 9 hotels were rebuilt at a cost in excess of \$14m, while rebuilding was commenced on 13 hotels and extensive remodelling or extension was undertaken on a further 21 hotels. In all, completed work on hotels was valued at approximately \$34m.

• 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 QUEENSLAND MINISTRY (*As from 4 September 1969*)

Premier and Minister for State Development—Hon. Johannes Bjelke-Petersen

Treasurer—Hon. Gordon William Wesley Chalk

Minister for Mines and Main Roads—Hon. Ronald Ernest Camm

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

Minister for Education and Cultural Activities—Hon. Alan Roy Fletcher

Minister for Primary Industries—Hon. John Alfred Row

Minister for Health—Hon. Seymour Douglas Tooth

Minister for Labour and Tourism—Hon. John Desmond Herbert

Minister for Transport—Hon. William Edward Knox

Minister for Industrial Development—Hon. Frederick Alexander Campbell

Minister for Lands—Hon. Victor Bruce Sullivan

Minister for Works and Housing—Hon. Allen Maxwell Hodges

Minister for Conservation, Marine and Aboriginal Affairs—Hon. Neville Thomas Eric Hewitt

Minister for Local Government and Electricity—Hon. Wallace Alexander Ramsay Rae

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

2 THE QUEENSLAND 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 1969 State general election are shown below.

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. For 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. Optional preferential voting continued until 1942 when members were elected on a relative

THE QUEENSLAND 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>Liberal</i>)	2.8	10,999
Aspley	Kedron	Campbell, Hon. F. A. (<i>Liberal</i>)	13.8	20,982
Baroona	Milton	Hanlon, P. J. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)	2.1	11,666
Belmont	Mount Gravatt	Newton, H. F. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)	32.9	19,771
Brisbane	Kelvin Grove	Davis, B. J. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)	3.8	9,095
Bulimba	Bulimba	Houston, J. W. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)	12.1	13,887
Chatsworth	Carina	Hewitt, W. D. (<i>Liberal</i>)	3.5	11,534
Clayfield	Eagle Junction	Murray, J. (<i>Liberal</i>)	2.4	11,128
Greenslopes	Annerley	Hooper, K. W. (<i>Liberal</i>)	2.7	11,951
Hawthorne	Balmoral	Kaus, W. B. (<i>Liberal</i>)	3.0	11,315
Ithaca	Rainworth	Miller, C. J. (<i>Liberal</i>)	3.2	11,734
Kedron	Enoggera	Lloyd, E. G. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)	4.8	14,081
Kurilpa	Yeronga West	Hughes, C. M. (<i>Liberal</i>)	2.9	10,956
Merthyr	New Farm	Ramsden, S. R. (<i>Liberal</i>)	2.8	10,667
Mount Coot-tha	Ashgrove	Lickiss, W. D. (<i>Liberal</i>)	94.0	18,589
Mount Gravatt	Holland Park West	Chinchen, G. T. (<i>Liberal</i>)	48.0	19,803
Norman	Coorparoo	Bromley, F. P. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)	2.2	9,646
Nudgee	Nudgee	Melloy, J. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)	26.4	15,249
Nundah	Nundah	Knox, Hon. W. E. (<i>Liberal</i>)	9.7	12,242
Salisbury	Inala	Sherrington, D. J. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)	42.6	20,694
Sandgate	Brighton	Dean, H. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)	15.4	13,006
Sherwood	Sherwood	Herbert, Hon. J. D. (<i>Liberal</i>)	20.5	15,292
South Brisbane	Highgate Hill	Bennett, C. J. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)	2.7	10,720
Toowong	Taringa	Porter, C. R. (<i>Liberal</i>)	5.4	12,666
Wavell	Wavell Heights	Crawford, A. P. (<i>Liberal</i>)	4.5	15,954
Windsor	Wilston	Moore, R. E. (<i>Liberal</i>)	2.6	11,140
Wynnum	Wynnum	Harris, E. D. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)	11.5	14,795
Yeronga	Moorooka	Lee, N. E. (<i>Liberal</i>)	6.7	11,689
Total Metropolitan			385.0	381,251

majority vote ("first past the post"). Preferential voting was reintroduced in 1962 with the provision that a vote not clearly indicating the voter's order of preference for all candidates would be regarded as invalid. This brought Queensland's system generally into agreement with the procedure in other States and the Commonwealth. Voting at elections is by secret ballot.

An elector absent from his own electorate may vote at any polling-booth as an absent voter. 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. A postal vote may be applied for before polling-day by an elector who is ill or infirm, or who will be more than five miles from a polling-booth on polling-day, or who, by reason of his membership of a religious order or his religious beliefs, will be precluded from attending at a polling-booth on polling-day.

Electoral enrolment is compulsory for all persons, males and females, 21 years of age and over, who are British subjects by birth or naturalisation, and who have lived in Australia for six months and in an electoral district continuously for three months. Persons of unsound mind, and persons serving a sentence of one year or longer or attainted of treason, are not qualified to be enrolled as electors. From 1 February 1966, aboriginal natives of Australia and Torres Strait Islanders have been entitled to enrol as electors, but their enrolment is voluntary.

GENERAL ELECTION, 17 MAY 1969

Number of Votes Cast	Votes Cast as Per-centage of Total Enrol-ment	First Preference Votes Cast for Candidates of Each Party						In- valid Votes Cast	Per-centage of In- valid Votes Cast
		Country Party	Liberal Party	Australian Labor Party	Democ- ratic Labor Party	Inde- pendent	Other		
(28 Electorates)									
10,177	92.5	..	4,581	4,481	986	..	..	129	1.3
19,575	93.3	..	9,342	8,255	1,700	..	..	278	1.4
10,361	88.8	..	2,648	6,427	998	..	..	288	2.8
18,453	93.3	..	6,405	10,399	1,285	..	..	364	2.0
7,705	84.7	..	2,200	4,162	1,040	..	..	303	3.9
13,027	93.8	..	3,350	8,494	937	..	..	246	1.9
10,833	93.9	..	5,632	4,265	769	..	..	167	1.5
9,974	89.6	..	5,064	3,578	1,178	..	..	154	1.5
11,089	92.8	..	5,953	3,882	1,083	..	..	171	1.5
10,454	92.4	..	4,408	5,020	848	..	..	178	1.7
10,642	90.7	..	5,206	4,355	890	..	..	191	1.8
13,103	93.1	..	4,014	7,732	1,157	..	..	200	1.5
9,733	88.8	..	4,657	4,090	742	..	..	244	2.5
9,307	87.3	..	4,508	3,651	880	..	..	268	2.9
17,061	91.8	..	9,854	4,976	1,972	..	..	259	1.5
18,587	93.9	..	9,577	7,488	1,250	..	..	272	1.5
8,619	89.4	..	3,340	4,483	577	..	..	219	2.5
14,516	95.2	..	3,914	8,771	1,228	..	335 ¹	268	1.8
11,303	92.3	..	5,471	4,479	1,178	..	..	175	1.5
18,724	90.5	..	4,922	12,756	679	..	..	367	2.0
11,972	92.0	..	3,190	7,431	1,146	..	..	205	1.7
14,149	92.5	..	7,951	4,855	1,072	..	..	271	1.9
9,043	84.4	..	2,621	5,193	757	199	..	273	3.0
11,274	89.0	..	6,566	3,417	1,117	..	..	174	1.5
14,999	94.0	..	4,360	5,562	1,158	3,765	..	154	1.0
10,237	91.9	..	4,294	4,607	1,198	..	..	138	1.3
13,586	91.8	..	4,222	8,076	777	..	270 ²	241	1.8
10,880	93.1	..	5,311	4,261	1,149	..	..	159	1.5
349,383	91.6	..	143,561	165,146	29,751	3,964	605	6,356	1.8

THE QUEENSLAND 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	Jensen, E. D. (A.L.P.)	17	15,860
Cairns	Cairns	Jones, R. (A.L.P.)	19	14,653
Ipswich East	Eastern Heights	Marginson, E. (A.L.P.)	30	16,765
Ipswich West	Ipswich	Jordan, Mrs E. V. (A.L.P.)	17	14,877
Mackay	Mackay	Casey, E. D. (A.L.P.)	8	10,537
Maryborough	Maryborough	Davies, H. J. (A.L.P.)	10	12,121
Rockhampton North	Rockhampton	Thackeray, M. H. (A.L.P.)	49	14,341
Rockhampton South	Rockhampton	Wright, K. W. (A.L.P.)	13	12,783
Toowoomba East	Toowoomba	Wood, P. (A.L.P.)	18	16,361
Toowoomba West	Toowoomba	Bousen, W. R. J. (A.L.P.)	26	17,000
Townsville North	Townsville	Tucker, P. J. R. (A.L.P.)	58	16,837
Townsville South	Hermit Park	Aikens, T. (N.Q.L.P.)	51	17,035
Total Provincial Cities			316	179,170
<i>Country</i>				
Albert	Southport	Carey, C. C. (Country) ²	275	16,076
Aubigny	Oakey	Diplock, L. F. (D.L.P.)	1,465	9,730
Balonne	St George	Hungerford, H. M. (Country)	30,980	6,985
Barambah	Kingaroy	Bjelke-Petersen, Hon. J. (Country)	2,665	9,476
Barcoo	Clermont	O'Donnell, E. C. (A.L.P.)	43,190	8,850
Bowen	Bowen	Delamothé, Hon. P. R. (Liberal)	8,705	8,003
Burdekin	Ayr	Bird, V. J. (Country)	3,650	8,060
Burke	Mount Isa	Inch, A. J. (A.L.P.)	51,860	10,763
Burnett	Gin Gin	Wharton, C. A. (Country)	5,525	10,179
Callide	Biloela	Jones, V. E. (Country)	8,690	9,772
Carnarvon	Stanthorpe	McKechnie, H. A. (Country)	3,920	9,291
Condamine	Chinchilla	Sullivan, Hon. V. B. (Country)	6,075	7,283
Cook	Edmonton	Wood, B. (A.L.P.)	49,850	13,399
Cooroora	Nambour	Low, D. A. (Country)	770	10,720
Cunningham	Pittsworth	Fletcher, Hon. A. R. (Country)	3,100	7,766
Fassifern	Boonah	Müller, S. J. (Country)	1,680	9,794
Flinders	Charters Towers	Loneragan, W. H. (Country)	61,730	7,955
Gregory	Longreach	Rae, Hon. W. A. R. (Country)	159,000	7,020
Gympie	Gympie	Hodges, Hon. A. M. (Country)	1,015	10,327
Hinchinbrook	Ingham	Row, Hon. J. A. (Country)	7,965	9,345
Isis	Childers	Blake, J. R. H. (A.L.P.)	4,404	9,754
Landsborough	Landsborough	Ahern, M. J. (Country)	620	11,714
Lockyer	Laidley	Chalk, Hon. G. W. W. (Liberal)	1,515	8,698
Logan	Beenleigh	Baldwin, E. A. (A.L.P.)	735	16,286
Mackenzie	Monto	Hewitt, Hon. N. T. E. (Country)	15,220	8,738
Mirani	Sarina	Newbery, T. G. (Country)	13,050	8,690
Mourilyan	Innisfail	Moore, F. P. (A.L.P.)	610	9,217
Mulgrave	Gordonvale	Armstrong, R. A. (Country)	1,240	7,146
Murrumba	Caboolture	Nicholson, Hon. D. E. (Country)	775	17,476
Port Curtis	Gladstone	Hanson, M. (A.L.P.)	3,030	10,659
Redcliffe	Margate Beach	Houghton, J. E. H. (Country)	80	14,801
Roma	Roma	Tomkins, K. B. (Country)	15,910	8,821
Somerset	Nanango	Richter, H. (Country)	3,000	8,935
South Coast	Surfers Paradise	Hinze, R. J. (Country)	340	18,338
Tablelands	Atherton	Wallis-Smith, E. (A.L.P.)	76,560	8,232
Warrego	Charleville	Aiken, J. A. (A.L.P.)	73,820	8,016
Warwick	Warwick	Cory, D. W. (Country)	1,440	8,398
Whitsunday	Proserpine	Camm, Hon. R. E. (Country)	1,840	10,449
Total Country			666,299	385,162
Total for State			667,000	945,583

¹ Social Credit. ² Communist Party. ³ Two Independent candidates. ⁴ North Queensland Labor Party, 8,085; Communist Party, 206. ⁵ Deceased. At by-election

The representation of the various parties following the 1969 election, in which all electoral districts were contested, was as follows: Country, 26; Liberal, 19; Australian Labor, 31; Democratic Labor, 1; and North Queensland Labor, 1.

Offices in the first (1969-70) Session of the Thirty-ninth Parliament were held by the following members:

GENERAL ELECTION, 17 MAY 1969—*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 Labor Party	Democratic Labor Party	Independent	Other			
(12 Electorates)										
14,942	94.2	4,522	623	7,155	389	1,849 ^a	..	404	2.7	
13,450	91.8	2,194	1,853	7,905	493	717	..	288	2.1	
15,611	93.1	..	5,714	8,889	620	..	..	388	2.5
13,524	90.9	..	4,861	7,128	1,296	..	..	239	1.8
9,521	90.4	..	3,535	5,501	..	331	..	154	1.6	
11,418	94.2	..	4,282	6,374	636	..	..	126	1.1
13,503	94.2	..	3,183	8,763	1,380	..	..	177	1.3
11,847	92.7	..	4,778	5,948	971	..	..	150	1.3
15,141	92.5	..	6,012	7,993	954	..	..	182	1.2
15,823	93.1	4,191	2,563	7,489	1,371	..	..	209	1.3
14,863	88.3	2,488	3,695	6,977	1,495	..	..	208	1.4
15,449	90.7	..	..	5,281	1,653	..	8,291 ⁴	224	1.4
165,092	92.1	13,395	41,099	85,403	11,258	2,897	8,291	2,749	1.7	
38 Electorates)										
14,352	89.3	7,081	1,804	2,750	361	2,005 ^a	..	351	2.4	
9,234	94.9	2,646	..	1,430	5,065	..	..	93	1.0
6,257	89.6	3,654	..	2,552	..	..	..	51	0.8
9,002	95.0	6,965	..	1,941	..	..	..	96	1.1
8,073	91.2	2,980	..	4,593	419	..	..	81	1.0
7,518	93.9	..	3,814	3,599	..	..	..	105	1.4
7,497	93.0	2,313	1,369	3,007	556	..	..	252	3.4
8,745	81.3	2,739	..	4,949	..	..	777 ¹	280	3.2
9,597	94.3	6,257	..	3,235	..	..	..	105	1.1
8,987	92.0	3,830	..	3,236	892	904	..	125	1.4	
8,613	92.7	4,791	..	2,762	937	..	..	123	1.4
6,836	93.9	5,227	..	1,531	..	..	..	78	1.1
12,062	90.0	4,593	..	6,154	227	653 ^a	..	435	3.6	
10,012	93.4	6,116	..	2,991	744	..	..	161	1.6
7,422	95.6	4,340	..	2,122	879	..	..	81	1.1
9,220	94.1	5,240	..	3,076	572	..	183 ¹	149	1.6	
7,112	89.4	3,885	..	3,170	..	..	..	57	0.8
5,998	85.4	3,724	..	2,217	..	..	..	57	1.0
9,795	94.8	5,608	..	2,992	525	486 ^a	..	184	1.9	
8,532	91.3	4,620	..	2,735	943	..	..	234	2.7
9,366	96.0	4,073	..	5,013	184	..	..	96	1.0
10,962	93.6	6,781	..	3,110	..	825	..	246	2.2	
8,296	95.4	..	5,235	..	723	2,277	..	61	0.7	
14,686	90.2	6,192	..	6,997	1,043	..	..	454	3.1
7,875	90.1	4,777	..	3,009	..	..	..	89	1.1
8,065	92.8	4,352	..	3,632	..	..	..	81	1.0
8,584	93.1	2,807	..	4,451	1,100	..	..	226	2.6
6,683	93.5	3,926	..	2,640	..	..	..	117	1.8
16,350	93.6	7,715	..	7,115	1,155	..	..	365	2.2
9,720	91.2	..	..	7,705	1,771	..	..	244	2.5
13,691	92.5	7,232	..	5,313	952	..	..	194	1.4
8,234	93.3	4,613	..	2,511	..	1,037	..	73	0.9	
8,466	94.8	5,014	..	3,351	..	..	..	101	1.2
15,661	85.4	6,071	4,883	3,309	553	268 ^a	..	577	3.7	
7,335	89.1	3,410	..	3,759	..	..	..	166	2.3
6,763	84.4	2,628	..	3,020	..	..	1,066 ^a	49	0.7
8,010	95.4	4,276	..	3,014	650	..	..	70	0.9
9,657	92.4	5,254	..	3,848	401	..	..	154	1.6
353,268	91.7	165,730	17,105	132,839	20,652	8,455	2,026	6,461	1.8	
867,743	91.8	179,125	201,765	383,388	61,661	15,316	10,922	15,566	1.8	

14 February 1970, W. C. Heatley (*Liberal*) elected.^a Independent Labor.*Speaker*—Hon. D. E. Nicholson*Chairman of Committees*—K. W. Hooper*Temporary Chairmen of Committees*—H. Dean, J. E. H. Houghton, R. Jones, S. R. Ramsden, and C. A. Wharton*Leader of Opposition*—J. W. Houston*Whips: Government*—V. E. Jones; *Opposition*—H. J. Davies

Members' Salaries—Members were first paid in 1889 when *The Payment of Members Act* provided for an annual salary of \$600. From 13 September 1968 the basic annual salary was increased from \$6,700 to \$7,560, with additional salaries as follows: The Premier, \$8,235; the Deputy Premier, \$5,980; other Ministers, \$4,855; the Speaker, \$2,820; Chairman of Committees, \$905; Leader of the Opposition, \$3,160; Deputy Leader of the Opposition, \$680; and each Whip, \$455. Members also receive an electorate allowance, assessed for each electorate, ranging from \$1,245 to \$2,970, of which the Ministers and the Speaker receive 60 or 80 per cent 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 1967 have been \$24 per fortnight. There is a Treasury subsidy of 125 per cent of contributions, plus any further amounts necessary to keep the fund actuarially sound. To qualify for a pension an ex-member must have served for approximately nine 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 1967, range from \$42 to \$60 a week, the maximum being payable after 15 years' service. A bonus addition of 3 per cent is made to all annuities. A widow, widower, or sister, mother, or daughter who had acted as housekeeper, receives two-thirds of the rate which the member received or was qualified for. A member leaving Parliament without qualifying for an annuity receives a refund of all contributions, together with interest accruing from 1 January 1961 at the rate of 3 per cent per annum on contributions made up to 1 January 1968 and 3½ per cent on those made thereafter.

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 and 1966 Censuses, to 124 and 125 respectively. The number for each State 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 three years. 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 13 senior Ministers who constitute the Cabinet, and 13 Ministers of non-Cabinet rank who attend meetings of the Cabinet only when required, such as when their departments are concerned. Names of members of the present Commonwealth Executive are shown on the next page.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL

His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir Paul Meernaa Caldwell Hasluck,
P.C., G.C.M.G., K.St.J.

(As from 30 April 1969)

THE COMMONWEALTH MINISTRY

(As from 12 November 1969)

CABINET MINISTERS

Prime Minister—Rt Hon. J. G. Gorton (V.)

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

External Affairs—Rt Hon. W. McMahon (N.S.W.)

Primary Industry—Hon. J. D. Anthony (N.S.W.)

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

Treasurer—Hon. L. H. E. Bury (N.S.W.)

*Shipping and Transport, and assisting the Minister for Trade and
Industry*—Hon. I. M. Sinclair (N.S.W.)

Supply—Senator Hon. K. M. Anderson (N.S.W.)

Defence—Hon. J. M. Fraser (V.)

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

Labour and National Service—Hon. B. M. Snedden, Q.C. (V.)

Education and Science—Hon. N. H. Bowen, Q.C. (N.S.W.)

Interior—Hon. P. J. Nixon (V.)

OTHER MINISTERS

External Territories—Hon. C. E. Barnes (Q.)

Health—Hon. A. J. Forbes, M.C. (S.A.)

Housing—Senator Hon. Dame Annabelle J. M. Rankin, D.B.E. (Q.)

Immigration, and assisting the Treasurer—Hon. P. R. Lynch (V.)

*Social Services; and, under the Prime Minister, in Charge of Aboriginal
Affairs*—Hon. W. C. Wentworth (N.S.W.)

*Works; and, under the Minister for Trade and Industry, in Charge of
Tourist Activities*—Senator Hon. R. C. Wright (T.)

Civil Aviation—Senator Hon. R. C. Cotton (N.S.W.)

Customs and Excise—Hon. D. L. Chipp (V.)

Air—Senator Hon. T. C. Drake-Brockman, D.F.C. (W.A.)

Attorney-General—Hon. T. E. F. Hughes, Q.C. (N.S.W.)

Repatriation—Hon. R. M. Holtzen (V.)

Army, and assisting the Prime Minister—Hon. A. S. Peacock (V.)

Navy—Hon. D. J. Killen (Q.)

Queensland Members of Commonwealth Parliament—The members elected to the House of Representatives at the last general election on 25 October 1969 are listed in the next table which also shows details of the voting. Approximately 95 per cent of the electors on the roll voted at the election and, of the votes cast, 1.3 per cent were invalid, compared with 3.1 per cent in the Senate election held on 25 November 1967.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES ELECTION,

Electoral Division	Place of Nomination	Member's Name and Political Party	Area of Electorate in Square Miles	Electors Enrolled
Bowman	Wynnum Central ..	Keogh, L. J. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)	332	58,512
Brisbane	Brisbane	Cross, M. D. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)	15	59,865
Capricornia	Rockhampton	Everingham, D. N. (<i>A.L.P.</i>) ..	10,400	47,334
Darling Downs	Toowoomba	Swartz, Hon. R. W. C. (<i>Liberal</i>) ..	4,670	54,360
Dawson	Mackay	Patterson, R. A. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)	26,200	48,412
Fisher	Gympie	Adermann, Rt Hon. C. F. (<i>Country</i>) ..	7,035	54,534
Griffith	South Brisbane	Cameron, D. M. (<i>Liberal</i>)	18	58,852
Herbert	Townsville	Bonnett, R. N. (<i>Liberal</i>)	7,600	49,674
Kennedy	Charters Towers	Katter, R. C. (<i>Country</i>)	247,500	43,955
Leichhardt	Cairns	Fulton, W. J. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)	157,000	47,544
Lilley	Albion, Brisbane	Cairns, K. M. K. (<i>Liberal</i>)	47	56,872
McPherson	Southport	Barnes, Hon. C. E. (<i>Country</i>)	2,770	53,570
Maranoa	Dalby	Corbett, J. (<i>Country</i>)	194,565	45,473
Moreton	Moorvale, Brisbane	Killen, Hon. D. J. (<i>Liberal</i>)	27	53,910
Oxley	Ipswich	Hayden, W. G. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)	209	54,427
Petrie	Kedron, Brisbane	Hulme, Hon. A. S. (<i>Liberal</i>)	84	57,778
Ryan	Paddington, Brisbane	Drury, E. N. (<i>Liberal</i>)	118	55,601
Wide Bay	Maryborough	Hansen, B. P. (<i>A.L.P.</i>)	8,410	52,891
Total for State			667,000	953,564

First preference votes cast in Queensland at the last election for each House of the Commonwealth Parliament were distributed among the parties as shown in the following table.

COMMONWEALTH ELECTIONS, QUEENSLAND
FIRST PREFERENCE VOTES

Party	House of Representatives (Election of 25 Oct. 1969)	Senate (Election of 25 Nov. 1967)
Liberal-Country	397,200	348,939
Australian Labor	430,403	369,304
Democratic Labor	60,841	110,310
Australian	1,550	..
Non-Party	2,592	..
Total Valid Votes	892,586	828,553
Invalid	11,463	26,440
Total Votes Cast	904,049	854,993

Queensland Senators are listed below in two groups of five, according to the term of six years for which they were elected.

QUEENSLAND SENATORS

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

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

QUEENSLAND, 25 OCTOBER 1969

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 Labor Party	Democratic Labor Party	Australian Party	Independent		
55,809	95.4	..	23,167	28,143	2,713	..	1,002	784	1.4
56,189	93.9	..	21,751	28,764	4,591	..	..	1,083	1.9
45,600	96.3	..	14,049	28,188	2,950	..	..	413	0.9
52,157	95.9	..	29,715	16,785	5,177	..	..	480	0.9
46,365	95.8	14,646	..	28,966	2,280	..	..	473	1.0
52,508	96.3	30,581	..	18,509	2,854	..	..	564	1.1
55,249	93.9	..	23,907	25,416	4,314	..	699	913	1.7
46,834	94.3	..	19,738	21,318	5,181	..	..	597	1.3
40,649	92.5	21,931	..	16,860	1,419	..	..	439	1.1
44,202	93.0	13,844	..	27,037	2,526	..	..	795	1.8
53,525	94.1	..	23,360	24,940	4,619	..	..	606	1.1
49,982	93.3	26,691	..	18,310	4,287	..	..	694	1.4
42,692	93.9	23,413	..	16,283	2,576	..	..	420	1.0
51,232	95.0	..	24,273	22,456	2,915	..	891	697	1.4
51,743	95.1	..	13,676	34,084	3,048	..	..	935	1.8
55,129	95.4	..	25,656	24,160	3,168	1,550	..	595	1.1
53,023	95.4	..	25,867	22,222	4,358	..	..	576	1.1
51,161	96.7	20,935	..	27,962	1,865	..	..	399	0.8
904,049	94.8	152,041	245,159	430,403	60,841	1,550	2,592	11,463	1.3

QUEENSLAND SENATORS (*continued*)

Term—To 30 June 1974. Elected—25 November 1967.

Byrne, C. B. (*Democratic Labor*)Georges, G. (*Australian Labor*)Maunsell, C. R. (*Country*)Milliner, B. R. (*Australian Labor*)Rankin, Hon. Dame Annabelle J. M., D.B.E. (*Liberal*)

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>)	February 1968
Victoria	Hon. Sir H. E. Bolte (<i>Liberal</i>)	May 1970
Queensland	Hon. J. Bjelke-Petersen (<i>Country-Liberal</i>)	May 1969
S. Australia	Hon. D. A. Dunstan (<i>Australian Labor</i>)	May 1970
W. Australia	Hon. D. Brand (<i>Liberal-Country</i>)	March 1968
Tasmania	Hon. W. A. Bethune (<i>Liberal-Centre</i>)	May 1969

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 numbers 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, 1967-68

Particulars				Common- wealth	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Total
Members ¹											
Upper House	..	..	No.	60	60	35	..	20	30	19	224
Lower House	..	..	No.	124	94	73	78	39	51	35	494
Annual Salary ²											
Upper House	..	..	\$	9,500 ³	2,040 ³	7,750 ⁴	..	6,500 ⁵	7,500 ⁶	6,000 ⁷	..
Lower House	..	..	\$	9,500 ³	6,840 ⁸	7,750 ⁴	7,560 ⁹	6,500 ⁵	7,500 ⁶	6,000 ⁷	..
Total Cost											
Executive	..	..	\$1,000	1,554	431	404	268	226	271	299	3,452
Parliament	..	..	\$1,000	11,143	2,948	1,893	1,322	1,342	1,529	631	20,808
Total	..	..	\$1,000	12,697	3,379	2,297	1,590	1,568	1,800	929	24,260
Cost per Head											
Executive	..	..	\$	0.13	0.10	0.12	0.16	0.20	0.30	0.79	0.29
Parliament	..	..	\$	0.93	0.68	0.57	0.77	1.20	1.71	1.66	1.74
Total	..	..	\$	1.06	0.78	0.70	0.93	1.40	2.02	2.45	2.03

¹ At 31 December 1968. ² Plus expense allowances: Senators, \$2,650; Members of House of Representatives, \$2,750, country electorates, \$3,350. ³ Plus allowance of \$1,440. Members who live outside the metropolitan area also receive an attendance allowance of \$10 a day. ⁴ Plus allowances varying from \$2,000 to \$2,800 according to location of electorate. ⁵ Plus allowance of from \$1,200 to \$1,900 according to distance of electorate from Adelaide. ⁶ Plus allowances varying from \$1,600 to \$3,300 according to distance of electorate from Perth. ⁷ Plus allowance according to area of electorate and distance from Hobart, varying from \$600 to \$1,400 in the case of the Legislative Council and from \$1,100 to \$2,100 in the case of the House of Assembly. ⁸ Plus allowances varying from \$1,620 to \$2,400 according to location of electorate. ⁹ Plus electorate allowance ranging from \$1,245 to \$2,970.

6 LOCAL GOVERNMENT

History—Prior to separation, Brisbane was the only municipality incorporated under the New South Wales *Municipalities Act of 1858*. This Act, which continued in operation after separation until repealed by the Queensland Legislature, made provision for the creation of municipalities upon the petition of not fewer than 50 householders resident within any city, town, hamlet, or rural district. Following separation, Ipswich, Toowoomba, Rockhampton, Maryborough, Warwick, Gladstone, Bowen, and Dalby, in that order, were created municipalities under this legislation taken from New South Wales. The 1858 Act was repealed by *The Municipal Institutions Act of 1864*, which made provision for the creation of municipalities upon the petition of householders resident in cities, towns, or rural districts having a population of not less than 250 inhabitants.

The Local Government Act of 1878 repealed the Act of 1864 and afforded statutory recognition to municipalities created under previous legislation. It also made provision for the creation of additional

municipalities under the style of Cities, Boroughs (towns), or Shires (country districts), either upon petition or without petition. The 1878 Act was followed by *The Divisional Boards Act of 1879*, which provided for the division of all lands in the Colony, not already included in an existing municipality, into Divisions. Ten years later came *The Valuation and Rating Act of 1890*, which based taxation for local government purposes on the unimproved value of land. This principle of taxation is still applicable under the present Local Government Acts.

The Local Authorities Act of 1902 consolidated the Acts of 1878 and 1879 and gave statutory recognition to existing municipalities as if they had been constituted Cities or Towns under the new Act, and to existing Shires and Divisions as if they had been constituted Shires thereunder. With the passing of *The Local Government Act of 1936*, all previous Acts were consolidated and statutory recognition was given to all Cities, Towns, and Shires constituted under the previous Acts.

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, composed of 14 Cities, 5 Towns, and 112 Shires, since when the only change has been that the Local Authority of Mount Isa had its status raised, on 30 May 1968, to that of a City.

Local Authority Councils—Each Local Authority is governed by a Council. With the exception of the City of Brisbane, which has 29 members (a Lord Mayor and one member from each of 28 electoral wards), City and Town Councils are composed of 7, 9, or 11 members (including the chairman, called the “Mayor”) and Shire Councils of 5 to 13 members (including the Chairman). The Governor in Council may, in his absolute discretion, or upon petition of at least one-fifth of the electors of an Area, dissolve the Council and appoint an administrator to carry out the duties of the Council until such time as a fresh Council is elected at an election directed to be held by the Governor in Council.

The powers and functions of Local Governments are stated on page 457. Decisions of Local Governments made under by-laws or ordinances controlling the use and development of lands are subject to appeal to the Local Government Court. The Court was established in 1966 under *The City of Brisbane Town Planning Act of 1964*. Its jurisdiction was extended to all Local Governments by *The Local Government Acts Amendment Act of 1966*.

The municipality of Brisbane was proclaimed on 7 September 1859. The City of Brisbane was created in 1925 under *The City of Brisbane Act of 1924* 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 Acts where its own City of Brisbane Act is silent, or where an ordinance has not been issued under that Act altering the application of the Local Government Acts to Brisbane.

Elections—Local Authority Councils are elected by adult suffrage for a period of three years. Voting, which is by secret ballot and compulsory, is wholly by post in 54 Shires and partly by post in 16 Shires. In the remaining Local Authority Areas voting is at polling-booths. There is no system of absentee voting on the day of elections as applies at State or Federal elections, though facilities for postal voting are

available. Elections are held every three years on the last Saturday in April except that, when Easter Saturday or Anzac Day falls on that day, the election is held on the first Saturday in May. (From 1970 the election day will be the last Saturday in March or, when Easter Saturday falls on that day, the first Saturday in April.)

In Brisbane one alderman is elected, on preferential voting since 1964, 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. Some Local Authority Areas are divided into divisions for the purposes of elections, while in others the entire Area is treated as one electoral area. In elections, the required number of candidates obtaining the greatest number of votes are elected as councillors, each elector having as many votes as the number of councillors to be elected. The Mayor (or Chairman) is elected separately, and by vote of the entire Local Authority Area.

Payment to Members of Local Authorities—The City of Brisbane Acts provide for the Lord Mayor and aldermen to receive a salary at such annual rates as the Council shall from time to time determine. Provision is also made for the Lord Mayor to receive an allowance at such rate as is determined in like manner. The annual rates from 1 November 1968 were as follows: Lord Mayor, \$11,282 salary and \$11,282 allowance; Vice-Mayor, Chairman of the Council, and Chairmen of Committees (3), \$7,000; and aldermen (23), \$5,835.

Local Authorities outside the City of Brisbane have power to make by-laws providing for the payment of fees and expenses to members for attendance at meetings and making authorised inspections, but no member may receive more than \$600 by way of fees in any one year. In addition, the Local Authority may decide to grant an allowance to the Chairman (or Mayor).

7 DIVISIONS OF QUEENSLAND

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*: Local government areas were created as each part of the State became populated, but since 1916 the trend has been towards a reduction in the number of areas together with the delegation of wider powers. (For further information on this type of division, see the preceding section.)

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 1969 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 408.

(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 map facing page 1 indicates in red the areas covered by these Divisions, and the lists on pages 64 to 69 and the maps on pages 458 and 459 show the Local Authority Areas in each Division. A special note on the Brisbane Statistical Division is given on page 70.

Statistical Areas: Because of its large population and size (385 square miles) the City of Brisbane is too large for statistical analysis as a single entity. For the 1947 Census, therefore, 39 component areas were defined for statistical purposes within the City boundaries. These *Statistical Areas* are analogous in respect of population to Local Authority Areas elsewhere in the State, and are grouped into *Suburban Divisions* analogous to Statistical Divisions elsewhere. The boundaries have been kept virtually unchanged for succeeding Censuses except that, as suburban settlement extended into outlying rural parts of the Local Authority Area, new Statistical Areas were created out of those larger rural areas. Further, as urbanisation extended beyond the boundaries of the City of Brisbane, new Statistical Areas were created covering those parts of surrounding Local Authority Areas brought within the *Brisbane Statistical Division* (see page 70). As a result, while 39 Statistical Areas were defined for the 1947 Census (all within the City of Brisbane), there were 48 for the 1954 Census, 55 for the 1961 Census, and 64 for the 1966 Census (56 within the City of Brisbane and 8 in surrounding Local Authority Areas).

Metropolitan Area: The present concept of the Metropolitan Area was first enunciated for the 1966 Census. It represents at a defined point of time the urbanised area within and about the capital city. This is defined as the area incorporating all contiguous census collectors' districts with a population of 500 or more persons per square mile, together with certain other criteria respecting industrial and institutional areas with lower densities but urban affiliations. The boundary delineated by these rules is drawn without reference to Local Authority Area boundaries and is intended to be a moving boundary to be adjusted after each Census to encompass additional peripheral urbanisation and population growth. At the 1966 Census, the Brisbane Metropolitan Area covered an area of approximately 236 square miles (including 194 square miles in the City of Brisbane, 31 square miles in the City of Ipswich, 9 square miles in the City of Redcliffe, and 2 square miles in the Shire of Pine Rivers). Estimates of the size and population at preceding Censuses are given on page 70.

• 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 taken by the Commonwealth Government in 1911, 1921, 1933, 1947, 1954, 1961, and 1966. During the intercensal period 1961 to 1966, the population of Queensland increased by 9.5 per cent. Increases in other States were as follows: Western Australia, 13.6 per cent; South Australia, 12.6; Victoria, 9.9; New South Wales, 8.1; Tasmania, 6.0. 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, excluding full-blood Aborigines, for the 1901 Census and for later Censuses from 1933 to 1966. For Queensland, populations in the tropical and sub-tropical areas are also shown.

POPULATION¹ OF STATES AT CENSUSES

State or Territory	1901	1933	1947	1954	1961	1966
Queensland						
Sub-tropical ..	353,052 ²	706,738	853,040	1,017,814	1,174,367	1,292,487 ³
Tropical ..	145,077 ²	240,796	253,375	300,445	344,461	371,198 ³
Total ..	498,129	947,534	1,106,415	1,318,259	1,518,828	1,663,685
N. S. Wales ..	1,354,846	2,600,847	2,984,838	3,423,529	3,917,013	4,233,822
Victoria ..	1,201,070	1,820,261	2,054,701	2,452,341	2,930,113	3,219,526
South Australia	358,346	580,949	646,073	797,094	969,340	1,091,875
Western Australia	184,124	438,852	502,480	639,771	736,629	836,673
Tasmania ..	172,475	227,599	257,078	308,752	350,340	371,435
N. Territory ..	4,811	4,850	10,868	16,469	27,095	37,433
A. C. Territory ..	..⁴	8,947	16,905	30,315	58,828	96,013
Australia ..	3,773,801	6,629,839	7,579,358	8,986,530	10,508,186	11,550,462

¹ Excluding full-blood Aborigines.
with New South Wales.

² Estimated.

³ Preliminary.

⁴ Included

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

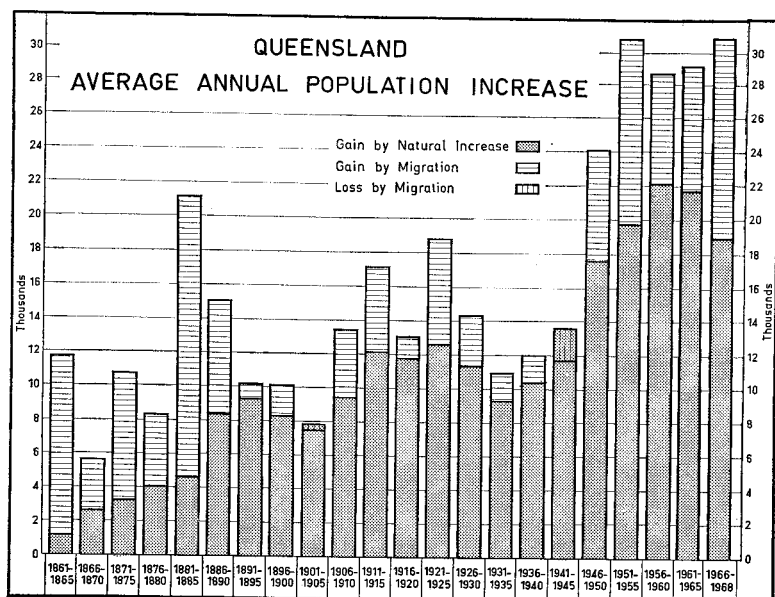
The population of Queensland in 1859 was the second smallest of the six Colonies, Western Australia's being the smallest. In 1867 it exceeded that of Tasmania, and in 1885 that of South Australia, and since that date it has retained third place. According to the Censuses taken by the several Colonies in 1881, the population of Queensland was 9.5 per cent of the Australian total, and this figure had increased to 14.4 per cent at the 1966 Census.

The following table shows the growth of the population of Queensland, including full-blood Aborigines, 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 QUEENSLAND¹: GROWTH SINCE 1963

Year	At 31 December			Mean for Year Ended 30 June	Mean for Year Ended 31 December
	Males	Females	Total		
1963 ..	810,535	784,911	1,595,446	1,563,347	1,578,309
1964 ..	825,775	800,750	1,626,525	1,594,993	1,610,809
1965 ..	841,926	817,497	1,659,423	1,626,935	1,644,028
1966 ..	855,726	832,156	1,687,882	1,660,076	1,674,357
1967 ..	870,770	847,496	1,718,266	1,688,078	1,702,689
1968 ..	887,289	864,539	1,751,828	1,717,839	1,733,898

¹ Including full-blood Aborigines.



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 overseas 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.

Prior to 1966, State population estimates were based on natural increase, net direct overseas migration, and net interstate movement as recorded by air, rail, sea, and bus traffic figures. It was not feasible to adequately estimate movement by private vehicles. Since 1966, an improved method has been adopted by estimating interstate movement on the basis of transfers of residence as recorded by child endowment or Commonwealth electoral procedures, supplemented by special counts or sample surveys. By this method, holiday, business, and other short-term interstate movements are omitted.

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 1967-68 and the calendar year 1968, and also masculinity rates.

POPULATION OF AUSTRALIAN STATES AND TERRITORIES¹, 1968

State or Territory	Estimated Population at		Mean Population		Masculinity at 30 June 1968 ²
	30 June 1968	31 December 1968	Year Ended 30 June 1968	Year Ended 31 December 1968	
New South Wales ..	4,382,404	4,430,240	4,347,217	4,386,377	100.8
Victoria	3,324,177	3,356,881	3,302,393	3,327,724	100.7
Queensland	1,732,280	1,751,828	1,717,839	1,733,898	102.8
South Australia ..	1,125,212	1,136,387	1,118,226	1,126,159	101.1
Western Australia ..	909,414	930,756	892,537	910,123	103.9
Tasmania	382,030	386,031	379,367	382,298	101.8
Northern Territory ..	62,524	63,955	60,875	64,280	120.0
A. C. Territory	112,779	117,221	108,175	112,768	107.0
Australia	12,030,820	12,173,299	11,926,629	12,043,627	101.5

¹ Including full-blood Aborigines.

² Males per 100 females.

Masculinity—The population of early Queensland had a large excess of males. In 1860 the masculinity rate (i.e. the number of males for every 100 females) was 150; it has declined more or less steadily ever since. Western Australia has an excess of four males, and Queensland an excess of three 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 1966. The years have been combined to give details for seven periods of six years and one of three years. The first covers the period of reconstruction after World War I, the second the economic recession of the early 1930s, the third the period of economic recovery, the fourth the World War II years, and the remaining 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	123,877	410,903	12.34	5.32	17.66
Victoria	234,447	154,691	389,138	13.53	8.93	22.46
Queensland	137,558	26,549	164,107	15.26	2.95	18.21
South Australia ..	78,774	54,197	132,971	13.72	9.44	23.16
Western Australia ..	67,937	24,383	92,320	15.49	5.56	21.05
Tasmania	35,817	-11,934	23,883	16.77	-5.59	11.18
Australia ¹	854,145	408,085	1,262,230	13.70	6.54	20.24

1 JANUARY 1964 TO 31 DECEMBER 1966

New South Wales ..	117,363	76,620	193,983	9.38	6.12	15.50
Victoria	108,296	70,309	178,605	11.41	7.41	18.82
Queensland	57,868	33,574	91,442	11.80	6.85	18.65
South Australia ..	35,059	46,627	81,686	10.98	14.60	25.58
Western Australia ..	30,403	32,714	63,117	12.44	13.39	25.84
Tasmania	13,812	-2,716	11,096	12.51	-2.46	10.05
Australia ¹	370,391	279,475	649,866	10.89	8.21	19.10

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 World War II 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 World War II, Australia embarked on a programme of planned, large-scale immigration in order to develop its resources by strengthening and diversifying the economy. Since then 2.9 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 five years to 1967-68. The term *settlers* covers those persons who, on arrival in Australia, declare that they intend to settle here permanently, while *former settlers* 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
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
1965-66 ..	89,190	144,055	16,363	22,961	127,692	121,094
1966-67 ..	88,724	138,676	20,438	29,258	118,238	109,418
1967-68 ..	84,635	137,525	23,520	31,436	114,005	106,089

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 2,894,549 permanent and long-term arrivals in Australia from October 1945 to June 1968, including 1,566,901 males and 1,327,648 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 1,047,232, leaving a net permanent and long-term increment of 1,847,317.

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 1968, 1,412,601 persons arrived under such schemes, compared with the total of 2,894,549 permanent and long-term arrivals. Their nationalities were as follows:

	Assisted Arrivals	Other Permanent and Long-term Arrivals	Total
British	845,286	747,813	1,593,099
Italian	49,047	282,241	331,288
Greek	50,008	122,280	172,288
Dutch	90,466	57,354	147,820
German	83,749	31,783	115,532
Polish	65,187	19,074	84,261
Yugoslav	39,245	38,364	77,609
Stateless	28,535	21,660	50,195
United States ..	11,238	41,826	53,064
Hungarian	23,783	5,385	29,168
Others	126,057	114,168	240,225
Total ..	1,412,601	1,481,948	2,894,549

Of the 845,286 assisted arrivals of British nationality, 794,827 came from the United Kingdom under free or assisted passage schemes. 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 1 January 1946 and 31 December 1968, there were 4,885,591 births in Australia. Of these, an estimated 575,500 were born to migrant parents, while a further 522,000 had one overseas-born and one Australian-born parent. These two classes accounted for one in every four children born in Australia in this period. In the same period, of 1,832,874 marriages in Australia, 453,075 involved overseas-born persons. In 263,860 cases an overseas-born person married an Australian-born person, while in 189,215 marriages both persons were overseas born.

Because of interstate movements, overseas 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 58-61). A comparison of the results of the 1947 and 1966 Censuses shows clearly the contribution of immigration to Queensland's population growth. Between 1947 and 1966 the State's population grew from 1,106,415 to 1,663,685, an increase of 557,270. Persons born overseas who had arrived in Australia after 30 June 1947 and were in Queensland on 30 June 1966 totalled 134,664. This represented 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 1,672,418. This represented 42 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 1966 Census, 201,856 persons, or 12.1 per cent of the population, were so recorded. The corresponding proportions for the whole of Australia were 9.8 per cent in 1947 and 18.4 per cent in 1966.

In the ten years 1959 to 1968, 29,030 foreign nationals living in Queensland were naturalised as Australian citizens. This represented 7.0 per cent of the total for Australia.

Slightly over half of the 978,713 settler arrivals in Australia in the period July 1960 to June 1968 were dependants. Of the 478,702 workers, 6 per cent had farming or other rural occupations, 13 per cent were in the professional, administrative, or managerial group, 13 per cent were clerical or sales workers, 23 per cent were skilled craftsmen, and 8 per cent were process workers. Of the remaining 37 per cent, 15 per cent were regarded as skilled or semi-skilled and 22 per cent as unskilled.

2 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION*

Age Distribution—The age distribution of the population of Queensland is shown in the next table, and illustrated in the diagram on page 59.

In the intercensal period 1961-1966 the population of the State increased by over 9 per cent. Each age group recorded substantially higher figures except the 30-34 group where the number fell by 6 per cent, and the 35-39 group which decreased by less than 1 per cent. These two

* This section refers only to Census data and thus excludes full-blood Aborigines.

groups were seriously affected by the low numbers of births in the 1930s. On the other hand, the 1966 group aged 15-19 resulting from the post-war births was 25 per cent larger than the 15-19 group in 1961 which represented war-time births.

Between 1961 and 1966 the number of minors increased by 10 per cent and the number of old persons (65 years and over) by over 15 per cent, whereas the number aged 21-64 increased by only 8 per cent.

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION

Age Group	Census 1961	Census 1966						30 June 1968 ^{1 2}
	Qld	Brisbane Stat. Division			Queensland			Qld
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Total
0-4 ..	167,369	37,842	35,997	73,839	87,400	83,251	170,651	171,370
5-9 ..	156,687	38,785	36,485	75,270	88,546	83,892	172,438	180,690
10-14 ..	151,802	37,733	35,756	73,489	82,926	78,602	161,528	167,040
15-19 ..	122,227	38,189	38,750	76,939	77,905	74,820	152,725	158,310
20-29 ..	191,874	51,618	51,382	103,000	115,847	108,167	224,014	251,360
30-39 ..	204,271	43,924	44,822	88,746	101,489	95,315	196,804	198,580
40-49 ..	189,037	49,067	50,083	99,150	102,998	98,415	201,413	206,430
50-59 ..	146,276	40,571	41,371	81,942	87,488	83,088	170,576	175,680
60-69 ..	109,051	25,896	30,984	56,880	58,375	60,892	119,267	123,330
70-79 ..	62,019	14,762	21,364	36,126	31,824	39,510	71,334	74,490
80 & Over	18,215	4,393	7,900	12,293	9,099	13,836	22,935	25,020
Total ..	1,518,828	382,780	394,894	777,674	843,897	819,788	1,663,685	1,732,300
Under 21	619,077	159,229	153,457	312,686	349,978	333,190	683,168	707,840
21-64 ..	770,155	192,805	197,127	389,932	426,655	404,128	830,783	869,110
65 & Over	129,596	30,746	44,310	75,056	67,264	82,470	149,734	155,350

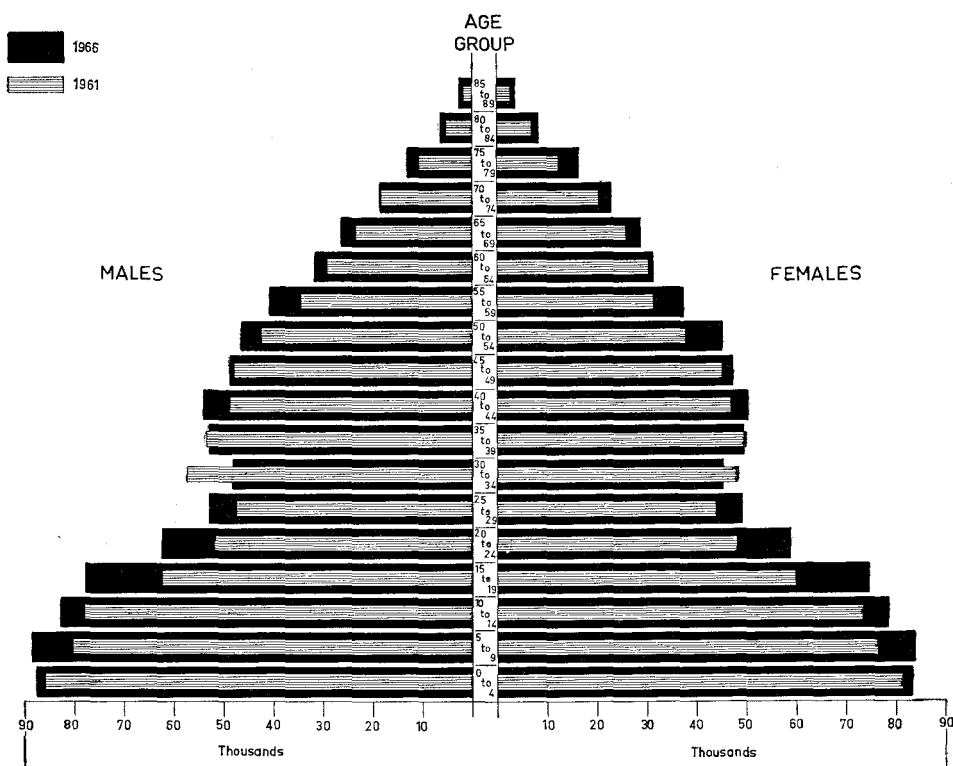
¹ Estimated.² Including full-blood Aborigines.

Birthplaces—The next table shows, for the 1961 and 1966 Censuses, the population according to birthplace.

BIRTHPLACES OF POPULATION

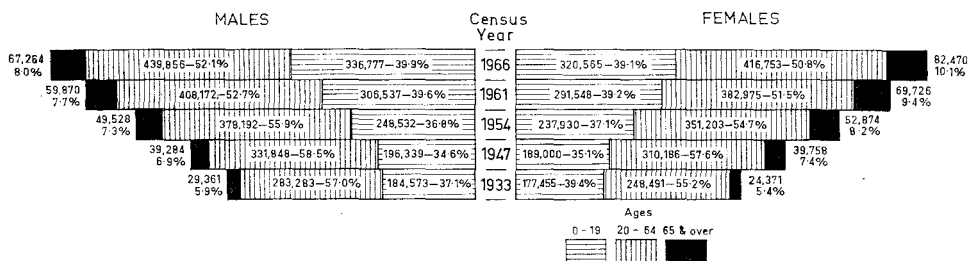
Birthplace	Census 1961	Census 1966					
	Qld	Brisbane Statistical Division			Queensland		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Australia	1,341,069	320,478	339,246	659,724	731,943	729,886	1,461,829
New Zealand ..	5,770	1,926	1,756	3,682	4,139	3,469	7,608
Europe							
U.K. and Ireland	93,329	34,141	32,677	66,818	55,938	50,174	106,112
Germany	8,470	2,526	2,644	5,170	4,863	4,163	9,026
Greece	3,788	1,543	1,262	2,805	2,546	1,851	4,397
Italy	20,000	3,975	3,129	7,104	11,972	8,300	20,272
Netherlands ..	9,556	3,676	2,975	6,651	5,593	4,275	9,868
Poland	3,778	1,711	1,107	2,818	2,394	1,401	3,795
U.S.S.R.	3,112	1,157	1,279	2,436	1,482	1,509	2,991
Yugoslavia ..	2,694	934	480	1,414	2,246	872	3,118
Other	13,523	4,091	2,841	6,932	9,451	5,275	14,726
Other Countries ..	13,739	6,622	5,498	12,120	11,330	8,613	19,943
Total	1,518,828	382,780	394,894	777,674	843,897	819,788	1,663,685

AGE STRUCTURE OF QUEENSLAND POPULATION



The comparative age grouping at the 1961 and 1966 Censuses is shown in the diagram above. It will be noticed that with the growth of population the length of the black 1966 bars is greater than that of the hatched 1961 bars for all age groups except the 30-34 and 35-39 groups. The 30-34 age group in 1966 includes those born in the years 1932 to 1936 when the effects of the depression and the world-wide lowering of the birth rate were severely felt.

The diagram below illustrates the changing sizes and proportions recorded at the last five Censuses of the age groups representing approximately (i) the childhood and student ages, (ii) the working ages, and (iii) the retired ages.



The figures in the foregoing table are merely a record of place of birth irrespective of the parents' race or nationality. Figures for nationality (allegiance) are available, but do not indicate race, because of naturalisations. However, 98.3 per cent of Queensland's population in 1966 were British subjects, compared with 97.7 per cent in 1961.

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 1961 and in 1966. 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 1966. From 1961 to 1966, the Australian-born population increased by 120,760 and the overseas-born by 24,097, compared with 180,474 and 20,095 in the 1954-1961 period. The increase in those born in the British Isles was 12,783 (378 in 1954-1961), and in those born in other European countries, chiefly Netherlands, Italy, Germany, and Greece, was 3,272 (14,147 in 1954-1961).

Religions—The following table shows the religions of the population as stated in the Censuses of 1961 and 1966. 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, 175,341 in 1961, and 172,319 in 1966.

RELIGIONS OF POPULATION

Religion	Census 1961	Census 1966					
	Qld	Brisbane Statistical Division			Queensland		
		Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Christian							
Church of England	486,315	119,562	124,372	243,934	263,810	258,730	522,540
Catholic ¹	372,350	97,117	102,887	200,004	213,584	212,085	425,669
Presbyterian	173,316	39,073	42,205	81,278	93,169	95,323	188,492
Methodist	165,556	38,979	42,541	81,520	88,239	91,352	179,591
Lutheran	35,123	6,374	6,473	12,847	20,721	19,516	40,237
Baptist	22,254	6,968	8,137	15,105	12,425	13,607	26,032
Orthodox ²	11,777	5,073	4,657	9,730	7,432	6,464	13,896
Congregational ..	9,166	3,125	3,617	6,742	4,751	5,198	9,949
Salvation Army ..	8,318	2,080	2,267	4,347	4,358	4,686	9,044
Churches of Christ	7,627	1,907	2,223	4,130	4,217	4,770	8,987
Seventh Day							
Adventist	5,473	1,173	1,467	2,640	3,242	3,715	6,957
Brethren	3,799	749	914	1,663	1,521	1,702	3,223
Other ³	32,089	9,100	9,845	18,945	18,735	19,117	37,852
Total Christian ..	1,333,163	331,280	351,605	682,885	736,204	736,265	1,472,469
Non-Christian ..	2,694	939	781	1,720	1,891	1,391	3,282
Indefinite	3,084	1,145	954	2,099	2,631	2,026	4,657
No Religion	4,546	4,233	2,240	6,473	7,422	3,536	10,958
No Reply	175,341	45,183	39,314	84,497	95,749	76,570	172,319
Total	1,518,828	382,780	394,894	777,674	843,897	819,788	1,663,685

¹ Roman Catholic and Catholic undefined.
Protestant and Christian undefined.

² Greek, Russian, etc.

³ Including

Marital Status—The next table shows the marital status of the people at the 1961 and 1966 Censuses. The proportion of persons over 15 years of age who had never married, which was 40 per cent in 1933, had declined to 28 per cent by 1954 and in 1961 and 1966 was 27 per cent.

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, 0.9 per cent in 1961, and 1.0 per cent in 1966.

MARITAL STATUS OF POPULATION

Marital Status	Census 1961	Census 1966					
	Qld	Brisbane Statistical Division			Queensland		
		Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Never Married							
Under Age 15 ..	475,858	114,360	108,238	222,598	258,872	245,745	504,617
Age 15 and Over ..	282,206	84,250	70,827	155,077	187,210	129,239	316,449
Total Never Married	758,064	198,610	179,065	377,675	446,082	374,984	821,066
Married	656,088	166,755	169,930	336,685	361,792	361,189	722,981
Married but Permanently Separated ¹ ..	21,406	5,296	6,731	12,027	11,102	12,376	23,478
Divorced	9,585	2,875	3,668	6,543	5,813	6,028	11,841
Widowed	73,685	9,242	35,500	44,742	19,108	65,211	84,319
Total	1,518,828	382,778	394,894	777,672	843,897	819,788	1,663,685
Percentages ²	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Never Married ..	27.06	31.39	24.71	27.94	32.00	22.51	27.30
Married	62.91	62.13	59.28	60.65	61.84	62.92	62.38
Married but Permanently Separated ¹	2.05	1.97	2.35	2.17	1.90	2.16	2.03
Divorced	0.92	1.07	1.28	1.18	0.99	1.05	1.02
Widowed	7.06	3.44	12.38	8.06	3.27	11.36	7.27

¹ Legally or otherwise.

² Excluding persons under age 15.

Period of Residence in Australia—The next table gives particulars of the periods of residence in Australia of the population at the Censuses of 1961 and 1966.

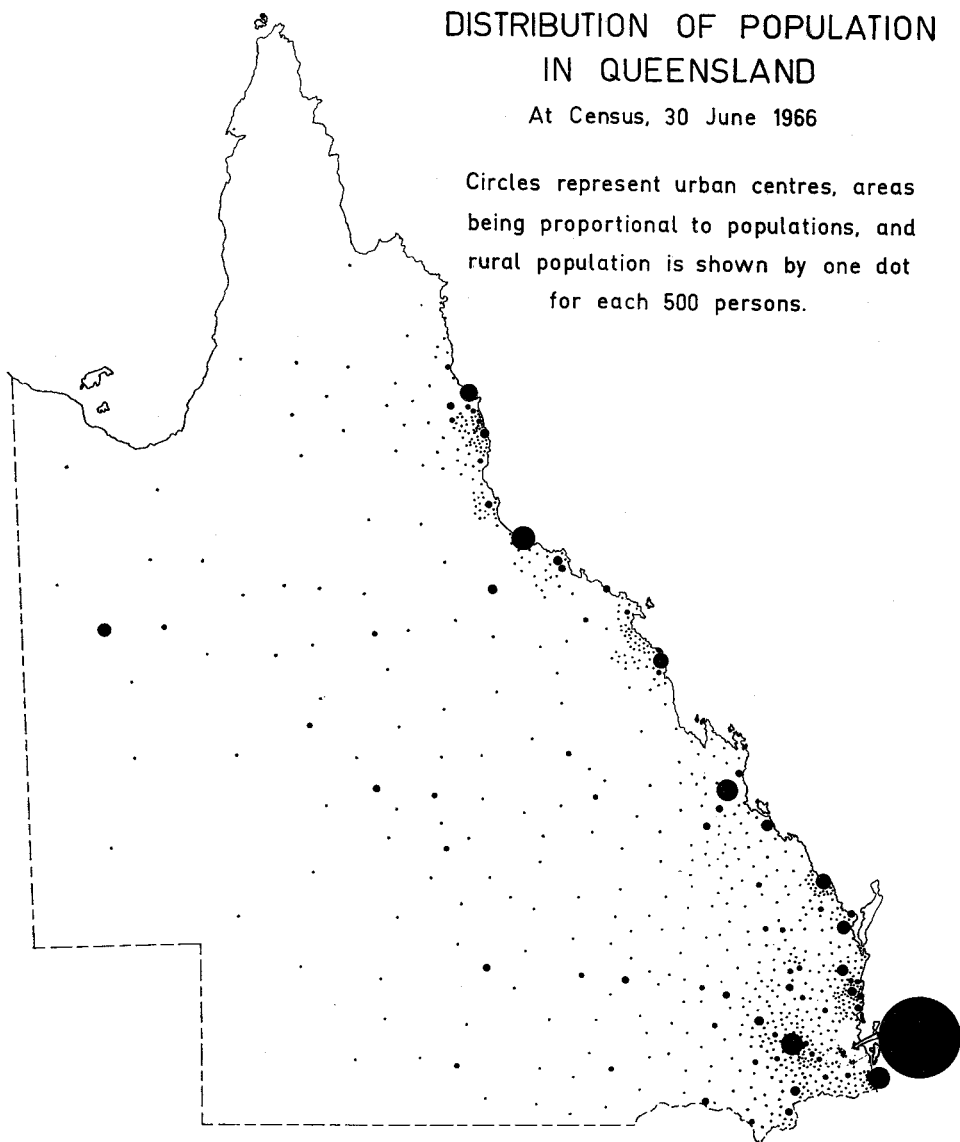
OVERSEAS-BORN POPULATION

Period of Residence in Australia (Years)	Census 1961	Census 1966					
	Qld	Brisbane Statistical Division			Queensland		
		Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Under 1	9,280	4,424	4,102	8,526	7,846	6,205	14,051
1 and under 2 ..	6,248	3,481	3,217	6,698	5,622	4,688	10,310
2 and under 3 ..	6,613	3,008	2,618	5,626	4,874	3,908	8,782
3 and under 4 ..	6,298	2,038	1,872	3,910	3,484	2,951	6,435
4 and under 5 ..	6,380	1,652	1,614	3,266	2,829	2,561	5,390
5 and under 6 ..	6,677	1,852	1,694	3,546	3,349	2,671	6,020
6 and under 7 ..	6,255	1,944	1,695	3,639	3,445	2,666	6,111
7 and under 12 ..	125,420	8,566	8,128	16,694	14,874	12,568	27,442
12 and under 19 ..		17,075	13,781	30,856	28,666	21,457	50,123
19 and over ..		16,900	15,569	32,469	33,834	27,779	61,613
Not Stated	4,588	1,362	1,358	2,720	3,131	2,448	5,579
Total	177,759	62,302	55,648	117,950	111,954	89,902	201,856
% Overseas Born ..	11.70	16.28	14.09	15.17	13.27	10.97	12.13

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION IN QUEENSLAND

At Census, 30 June 1966

Circles represent urban centres, areas being proportional to populations, and rural population is shown by one dot for each 500 persons.



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 62 shows, population is relatively densest within two hundred miles of Brisbane. Brisbane has nearly half of the State's population, but this is the lowest proportion of capital city population for any State except Tasmania. Throughout the interior, where the industry is almost entirely pastoral, population is sparsely distributed. The populations at the 1954, 1961, and 1966 Censuses, and the mean population for 1968, for statistical divisions, the capital city suburban divisions, and the major divisions of the State are shown in the following table.

POPULATION OF STATISTICAL DIVISIONS

Statistical Division or Suburban Division	Census 1954 ¹	Census 1961 ¹	Census 1966	Mean Population ² 1968
Central City Areas	71,021	62,332	59,650	58,622
North Side Inner Suburbs	75,413	77,402	76,827	76,129
North Side Outer Suburbs	106,581	136,882	157,808	165,263
Western Suburbs	46,616	66,749	80,698	86,283
South Side Inner Suburbs	34,762	37,530	38,236	38,264
South Side Outer Suburbs	107,057	140,982	159,630	166,463
Bayside	40,889	48,962	52,908	54,521
Other Brisbane City	19,981	22,829	30,465	34,713
Total City of Brisbane	502,320	593,668	656,222	680,258
Cities other than Brisbane	52,810	70,353	81,858	86,442
Shires	20,075	28,613	39,594	46,604
Total Brisbane Statistical Division	575,205	692,634	777,674	813,304
Moreton	100,552	117,378	137,425	146,750
Maryborough	122,921	128,652	132,210	134,409
Downs	132,069	142,397	146,706	148,703
Roma	18,627	21,188	20,767	21,016
South Western	14,734	15,250	13,792	13,503
Total South Queensland (exclud- ing Brisbane Statistical Division)	388,903	424,865	450,900	464,381
Rockhampton	88,198	94,123	104,211	106,912
Central Western	22,425	25,247	24,737	24,852
Far Western	5,352	6,107	5,310	5,179
Total Central Queensland	115,975	125,477	134,258	136,943
Mackay	42,947	46,887	55,283	57,939
Townsville	75,699	89,803	99,350	105,129
Cairns	90,787	100,184	105,684	110,207
Peninsula	6,500	7,596	7,937	10,117
North Western	19,272	29,394	30,540	33,798
Total North Queensland	235,205	273,864	298,794	317,190
Migratory	2,971	1,988	2,059	2,080
Total Queensland	1,318,259	1,518,828	1,663,685	1,733,898

¹ Figures for Brisbane Statistical Division have been partly estimated to accord with the 1966 boundaries. ² Including full-blood Aborigines.

Local Authorities and Brisbane Statistical Areas—The area and population of each Local Authority are shown in the following table. Populations are those recorded at the 1954, 1961, and 1966 Censuses, and as estimated at 30 June 1968, and have been adjusted to conform with the boundaries adopted for the 1966 Census. Intercensal estimates for

Local Authorities 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 Brisbane Statistical Division is divided for statistical purposes into 64 Statistical Areas (see pages 49 and 70). Of these, 52 are city or closely-settled suburban areas and four are semi-rural localities within the City of Brisbane. The remaining areas are the Cities of Ipswich and Redcliffe and parts of the Shires of Albert, Beaudesert, Caboolture, Moreton, Pine Rivers, and Redland.

LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND STATISTICAL AREAS: AREA AND POPULATION

Cities are shown thus—IPSWICH

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 1968	Population					
		Census 30 June 1954	Census 30 June 1961	Census 30 June 1966			Estimated 30 June 1968 ¹
				Males	Females	Total	

BRISBANE STATISTICAL DIVISION²

Central City Areas

City	1.81	17,938	12,771	6,218	5,131	11,349	10,850
North City	3.31	25,308	22,351	10,169	11,839	22,008	21,800
South City	2.75	27,775	27,210	12,620	13,673	26,293	25,950
<i>Total</i>	7.87	71,021	62,332	29,007	30,643	59,650	58,600

North Side Inner Suburbs

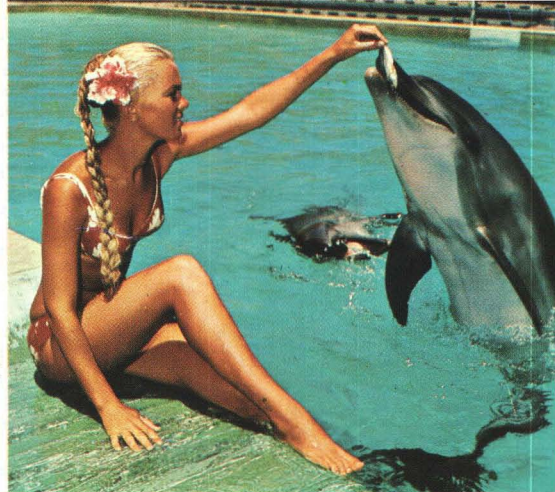
Ascot	2.25	16,095	16,617	7,182	9,268	16,450	16,450
Fernberg	1.47	10,562	10,896	5,396	5,665	11,061	11,000
Ithaca	1.71	9,692	10,435	4,884	5,549	10,433	10,350
Mecandah	4.30	2,029	1,740	825	821	1,646	1,550
Newmarket	1.96	11,302	12,464	5,905	6,307	12,212	12,000
Normanby	1.02	11,859	11,233	5,393	5,609	11,002	10,850
Windsor	1.88	13,874	14,017	6,681	7,342	14,023	13,900
<i>Total</i>	14.59	75,413	77,402	36,266	40,561	76,827	76,100

North Side Outer Suburbs

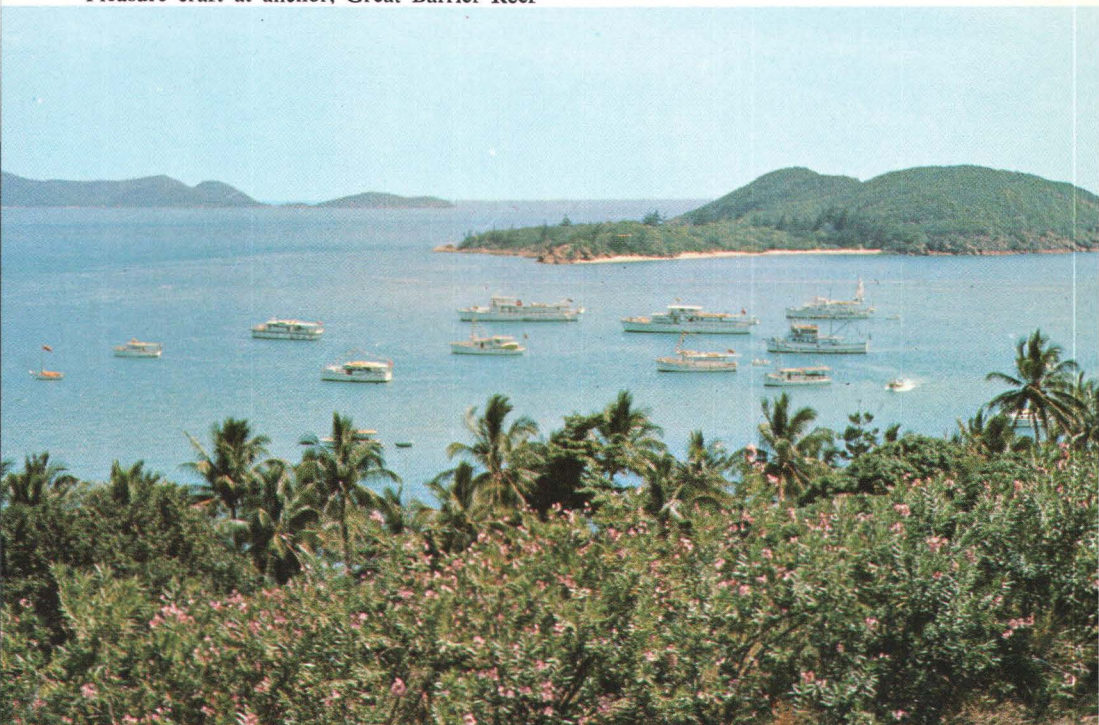
Ashgrove	1.43	9,085	9,343	4,279	4,882	9,161	9,050
Aspley	7.77	1,105	1,511	900	1,024	1,924	2,100
Bald Hills	8.46	1,316	2,203	1,495	1,384	2,879	3,500
Banyo	3.13	5,434	6,707	3,784	3,856	7,640	8,000
Chernside	5.94	15,215	19,972	12,655	13,534	26,189	28,200
Enoggera	1.89	10,064	11,467	5,596	5,707	11,303	11,100
Geebung	3.69	7,296	13,358	8,938	8,912	17,850	19,200
Hendra	2.50	6,901	7,343	3,571	3,680	7,251	7,150
Kalinga	1.03	7,398	7,632	3,470	4,120	7,590	7,500
Kedron	1.69	12,595	12,999	6,261	6,697	12,958	12,900
Mitchelton	4.89	9,094	13,183	7,301	6,697	13,998	14,400
Nundah	2.70	13,885	15,615	7,511	8,098	15,609	15,500
Stafford	4.20	5,863	12,467	8,761	8,931	17,692	19,600
The Gap	7.26	1,330	3,082	2,978	2,786	5,764	7,000
<i>Total</i>	56.58	106,581	136,882	77,500	80,308	157,808	165,200

TOURIST INDUSTRY
Chapter 1

Porpoise pool, Gold Coast



Pleasure craft at anchor, Great Barrier Reef



Walking track, Ravensbourne National Park



Kokoda swimming pool, Pimlico, Townsville





SOCIAL SERVICES

Chapter 5

Public Library of
Queensland, illuminated
during Brisbane's
Warana Festival, with
Queen's Park fountain in
foreground

Photo: *State Public
Relations Bureau*

LAND SETTLEMENT—Chapter 6

Photo: *Irrigation and Water Supply Department*

Borumba Dam, Yabba Creek, near Imbil



LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND STATISTICAL AREAS: AREA AND POPULATION—
continued

Local Authority or Statistical Area	Area in Square Miles at 30 June 1968	Population					Estimated 30 June 1968 ¹
		Census 30 June 1954	Census 30 June 1961	Census 30 June 1966			
				Males	Females	Total	
<i>Western Suburbs</i>							
Corinda	3.14	9,668	11,396	6,074	6,569	12,643	13,100
Darra	4.08	2,309	3,485	2,145	2,087	4,232	4,550
Graceville	1.75	6,225	7,221	3,595	3,947	7,542	7,650
Inala	4.27	2,801	12,278	9,411	9,294	18,705	20,700
Indooroopilly	4.42	11,182	14,032	7,530	7,791	15,321	15,900
Kenmore	4.05	907	2,205	2,735	2,911	5,646	7,500
St Lucia	1.34	4,268	6,385	3,635	3,320	6,955	7,200
Toowong	1.81	9,256	9,747	4,567	5,087	9,654	9,650
<i>Total</i>	<i>24.86</i>	<i>46,616</i>	<i>66,749</i>	<i>39,692</i>	<i>41,006</i>	<i>80,698</i>	<i>86,250</i>
<i>South Side Inner Suburbs</i>							
Balmoral	2.52	15,104	15,627	7,717	8,041	15,758	15,800
East Brisbane	1.19	11,230	10,958	5,303	5,477	10,780	10,550
Morningside	2.68	8,428	10,945	5,753	5,945	11,698	11,900
<i>Total</i>	<i>6.39</i>	<i>34,762</i>	<i>37,530</i>	<i>18,773</i>	<i>19,463</i>	<i>38,236</i>	<i>38,250</i>
<i>South Side Outer Suburbs</i>							
Archerfield	6.94	502	1,150	1,170	1,108	2,278	2,700
Camp Hill	1.84	10,986	12,481	5,919	6,473	12,392	12,300
Carina	4.02	3,059	5,437	3,355	3,327	6,682	7,200
Chatsworth	2.02	13,202	15,245	7,195	7,747	14,942	14,800
Cooper's Plains	8.18	7,463	11,782	8,474	8,343	16,817	18,900
Ekibin	1.57	11,501	13,019	6,285	6,939	13,224	13,200
Greenslopes	1.87	13,478	13,411	6,417	6,934	13,351	13,250
Holland Park	3.09	11,831	19,852	11,036	11,609	22,645	23,550
Moorooka	7.12	12,571	15,006	8,383	8,418	16,801	17,300
Mount Gravatt	6.42	3,350	9,006	6,346	6,292	12,638	14,300
Murarie	3.87	2,162	2,989	1,766	1,785	3,551	3,750
Tarragindi	2.31	7,032	10,492	6,158	6,382	12,540	13,250
Yeronga	2.17	9,920	11,112	5,656	6,113	11,769	11,900
<i>Total</i>	<i>51.42</i>	<i>107,057</i>	<i>140,982</i>	<i>78,160</i>	<i>81,470</i>	<i>159,630</i>	<i>166,400</i>
<i>Bayside</i>							
Boondall	5.79	2,240	3,010	2,320	1,926	4,246	4,850
Nudgee	18.44	2,772	3,189	1,479	1,371	2,850	2,750
Sandgate	5.82	16,889	20,756	11,160	11,461	22,621	23,200
Wynnum	7.61	18,988	22,007	11,333	11,858	23,191	23,700
<i>Total</i>	<i>37.66</i>	<i>40,889</i>	<i>48,962</i>	<i>26,292</i>	<i>26,616</i>	<i>52,908</i>	<i>54,500</i>
<i>Other Brisbane City</i>							
Western	73.29	1,702	2,760	2,037	1,906	3,943	4,400
South-Western	29.22	8,155	5,587	4,199	2,929	7,128	8,000
South-Eastern	54.11	4,063	5,576	3,854	3,659	7,513	9,300
Eastern	19.01	6,061	8,906	6,102	5,779	11,881	13,000
<i>Total</i>	<i>175.63</i>	<i>19,981</i>	<i>22,829</i>	<i>16,192</i>	<i>14,273</i>	<i>30,465</i>	<i>34,700</i>
TOTAL CITY OF BRISBANE ..	385.00 ³	502,320	593,668	321,882	334,340	656,222	680,000

LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND STATISTICAL AREAS: AREA AND POPULATION—
continued

Local Authority or Statistical Area	Area in Square Miles at 30 June 1968	Population					
		Census 30 June 1954	Census 30 June 1961	Census 30 June 1966			Estimated 30 June 1968 ¹
				Males	Females	Total	
<i>Cities Other Than Brisbane</i>							
IPSWICH	47.00	38,953	48,679	27,303	27,228	54,531	56,850
REDCLIFFE ..	13.53	13,857	21,674	13,281	14,046	27,327	29,650
<i>Total</i>	60.53	52,810	70,353	40,584	41,274	81,858	86,500
<i>Shires</i>							
Albert (part) ..	65.46	3,620	5,342	3,774	3,577	7,351	10,000
Beaudesert (part) ..	93.02	1,093	1,435	1,232	1,105	2,337	2,720
Caboolture (part) ..	77.59	2,858	4,149	2,698	2,496	5,194	5,600
Moreton (part) ..	55.06	791	800	495	453	948	1,030
Pine Rivers (part) ..	137.70	5,053	7,695	6,256	5,986	12,242	14,800
Redland (part) ..	82.94	6,660	9,192	5,859	5,663	11,522	12,650
<i>Total</i>	511.77	20,075	28,613	20,314	19,280	39,594	46,800
TOTAL BRISBANE STATISTICAL DIVISION ..	957.30	575,205	692,634	382,780	394,894	777,674	813,300

SOUTH QUEENSLAND (EXCLUDING BRISBANE STATISTICAL DIVISION)

Moreton Division

GOLD COAST ..	47½	19,807	33,716	24,111	25,370	49,481	56,500
Albert (part) ..	464½	5,094	5,327	3,405	3,026	6,431	7,200
Beaudesert (part) ..	1,067	8,450	9,201	5,305	4,453	9,758	9,900
Boonah ..	570	5,929	5,852	2,797	2,674	5,471	5,350
Caboolture (part) ..	391½	4,243	4,728	2,570	2,385	4,955	5,100
Esk ..	1,485	6,985	6,430	3,217	2,903	6,120	6,000
Gatton ..	610	7,137	7,594	4,252	3,562	7,814	7,900
Kilcoy ..	555	2,473	2,406	1,213	1,130	2,343	2,350
Laidley ..	268	4,617	4,793	2,503	2,344	4,847	4,850
Landsborough ..	425	7,765	8,319	4,551	4,247	8,798	9,050
Maroochy ..	445	17,869	19,071	10,793	10,662	21,455	22,300
Moreton (part) ..	645	7,734	7,706	3,918	3,540	7,458	7,400
Pine Rivers (part) ..	158½	1,256	1,066	585	482	1,067	1,050
Redland (part) ..	67½	705	615	665	445	1,110	1,300
Not Incorporated ..	123½	488	554	175	142	317	250
<i>Total ..</i>	<i>7,322½</i>	<i>100,552</i>	<i>117,378</i>	<i>70,060</i>	<i>67,365</i>	<i>137,425</i>	<i>146,500</i>

Maryborough Division

BUNDABERG ..	17½	19,951	22,839	12,453	12,949	25,402	26,500
GYMPIE ..	7	9,964	11,094	5,356	5,923	11,279	11,350
MARYBOROUGH ..	10	17,952	19,126	9,510	10,149	19,659	19,850
Biggenden ..	510	1,974	1,882	883	839	1,722	1,670
Burrum ..	1,530	8,408	8,991	4,681	4,590	9,271	9,350
Eidsvold ..	1,855	1,311	1,242	931	771	1,702	2,010
Gayndah ..	1,045	3,352	3,400	1,683	1,499	3,182	3,170
Gooburrum ..	503	4,131	4,372	2,514	2,262	4,776	4,850
Isis ..	640	4,243	3,951	1,930	1,788	3,718	3,660
Kilkivan ..	1,255	3,923	3,636	1,798	1,547	3,345	3,240
Kingaroy ..	935	8,059	8,548	4,217	4,122	8,339	8,300
Kolan ..	1,025	2,502	2,657	1,379	1,235	2,614	2,620
Mundubbera ..	1,610	2,326	2,617	1,301	1,279	2,580	2,580
Murgon ..	270	4,175	4,530	2,337	2,303	4,640	4,960
Nanango ..	670	3,938	3,743	1,836	1,665	3,501	3,420

LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND STATISTICAL AREAS: AREA AND POPULATION—
continued

Local Authority or Statistical Area	Area in Square Miles at 30 June 1968	Population					
		Census 30 June 1954	Census 30 June 1961	Census 30 June 1966			Estimated 30 June 1968 ¹
				Males	Females	Total	
Maryborough Division—continued							
Noosa	338	6,296	6,117	3,441	3,232	6,673	6,900
Perry	910	496	455	203	171	374	360
Tiaro	855	2,567	2,205	1,155	955	2,110	2,080
Widgee	1,135	8,139	7,948	4,025	3,465	7,490	7,320
Wondai	1,380	4,850	4,510	2,346	1,986	4,332	4,290
Woocoo	595	660	640	327	240	567	540
Woongarra ..	289½	3,704	4,149	2,572	2,362	4,934	5,160
Total	17,385	122,921	128,652	66,878	65,332	132,210	134,180
Downs Division							
TOOWOOMBA ..	44	43,149	50,134	27,019	28,780	55,799	58,000
WARWICK	10	9,151	9,843	4,889	5,176	10,065	10,150
DALBY	19	6,182	7,600	4,409	4,451	8,860	9,350
GOONDIWINDI ..	6	2,950	3,274	1,780	1,749	3,529	3,620
Allora	270	2,106	1,961	1,004	886	1,890	1,850
Cambooya	245	1,848	1,732	868	749	1,617	1,570
Chinchilla	3,355	6,021	6,063	3,156	2,937	6,093	6,100
Clifton	334	2,542	2,572	1,323	1,226	2,549	2,520
Crow's Nest ..	630	3,733	3,474	1,684	1,560	3,244	3,170
Glengallan ..	670	4,639	4,388	2,083	1,823	3,906	3,720
Inglewood	2,265	4,441	4,868	2,281	1,903	4,184	3,910
Jondaryan	735	5,416	5,785	2,948	2,804	5,752	5,740
Millmerran ..	1,740	3,473	3,423	1,866	1,646	3,512	3,530
Murilla	2,334	3,090	3,599	1,866	1,628	3,494	3,550
Pittsworth	425	3,731	3,821	1,981	1,732	3,713	3,680
Rosalie	845	6,538	6,190	2,960	2,611	5,571	5,330
Rosenthal	760	1,631	1,582	832	721	1,553	1,540
Stanthorpe	1,035	8,335	8,514	4,338	4,165	8,503	8,450
Tara	4,315	3,149	3,558	1,921	1,604	3,525	3,510
Waggamba	5,340	2,968	3,123	1,573	1,322	2,895	2,870
Wambo	2,197	6,976	6,893	3,515	2,937	6,452	6,290
Total	27,574	132,069	142,397	74,296	72,410	146,706	148,450
Roma Division							
ROMA	30	4,248	5,571	3,003	2,993	5,996	6,180
Balonne	12,015	5,527	6,105	3,157	2,692	5,849	5,980
Bendemere	1,510	1,602	1,518	818	635	1,453	1,430
Booringa	10,731	3,117	3,592	1,797	1,537	3,334	3,260
Bungil	5,090	2,481	2,628	1,412	1,150	2,562	2,640
Warroo	5,274	1,652	1,774	861	712	1,573	1,490
Total	34,650	18,627	21,188	11,048	9,719	20,767	20,980
South Western Division							
Bulloo	28,425	672	772	396	262	658	590
Murweh	16,952	7,532	7,845	3,852	3,631	7,483	7,330
Paroo	18,385	4,143	4,099	1,941	1,659	3,600	3,640
Quilpie	26,055	2,387	2,534	1,239	812	2,051	1,920
Total	89,817	14,734	15,250	7,428	6,364	13,792	13,480
TOTAL S. QLD (excl. Brisbane Stat- istical Division) ..	176,748½	388,903	424,865	229,710	221,190	450,900	463,590

LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND STATISTICAL AREAS: AREA AND POPULATION—
continued

Local Authority or Statistical Area	Area in Square Miles at 30 June 1968	Population					
		Census 30 June 1954	Census 30 June 1961	Census 30 June 1966			Estimated 30 June 1968 ¹
				Males	Females	Total	

CENTRAL QUEENSLAND

Rockhampton Division

ROCKHAMPTON	62	40,670	44,128	22,503	23,580	46,083	47,000
GLADSTONE ..	11	6,944	7,181	7,269	5,157	12,426	12,400
Banana ..	6,073	9,116	10,751	7,158	5,785	12,943	13,800
Broadsound ..	7,140	1,537	1,539	992	633	1,625	1,600
Calliope ..	2,435	3,734	3,553	2,361	1,864	4,225	4,300
Duaringa ..	6,220	1,905	1,858	1,236	824	2,060	2,720
Fitzroy ..	1,930	3,554	3,576	1,965	1,625	3,590	3,590
Livingstone ..	4,930	7,031	7,320	4,132	3,648	7,780	8,000
Miriam Vale ..	1,432	1,706	1,594	761	641	1,402	1,380
Monto ..	1,640	4,458	4,397	2,220	1,935	4,155	4,070
Mount Morgan ..	195	5,060	4,871	2,238	2,183	4,421	4,340
Taroom ..	7,263	2,381	3,250	1,880	1,487	3,367	3,390
Not Incorporated ..	20	102	105	80	54	134	140
<i>Total ..</i>	<i>39,351</i>	<i>88,198</i>	<i>94,123</i>	<i>54,795</i>	<i>49,416</i>	<i>104,211</i>	<i>106,730</i>

Central Western Division

Aramac ..	8,970	1,714	1,790	915	737	1,652	1,620
Barcaldine ..	3,255	2,200	2,384	1,185	1,097	2,282	2,290
Bauhinia ..	9,482	1,633	1,827	1,238	856	2,094	2,170
Belyando ..	11,485	3,104	3,253	1,657	1,340	2,997	3,000
Blackall ..	6,295	2,780	3,291	1,634	1,433	3,067	2,990
Emerald ..	4,345	2,644	3,210	1,933	1,571	3,504	3,720
Ilfracombe ..	2,535	544	653	379	281	660	660
Jericho ..	8,385	1,600	1,623	834	667	1,501	1,460
Longreach ..	9,080	4,343	5,013	2,575	2,384	4,959	4,940
Peak Downs ..	3,090	818	1,079	610	474	1,084	1,100
Tambo ..	3,980	1,045	1,124	513	424	937	860
<i>Total ..</i>	<i>70,902</i>	<i>22,425</i>	<i>25,247</i>	<i>13,473</i>	<i>11,264</i>	<i>24,737</i>	<i>24,810</i>

Far Western Division

Barcoo ..	23,900	1,010	1,037	562	347	909	850
Boulia ..	23,620	764	833	392	253	645	650
Diamantina ..	36,560	239	327	229	92	321	340
Isisford ..	4,065	807	867	448	299	747	720
Winton ..	20,780	2,532	3,043	1,493	1,195	2,688	2,610
<i>Total ..</i>	<i>108,925</i>	<i>5,352</i>	<i>6,107</i>	<i>3,124</i>	<i>2,186</i>	<i>5,310</i>	<i>5,170</i>

TOTAL C. QLD ..	219,178	115,975	125,477	71,392	62,866	134,258	136,710
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NORTH QUEENSLAND

Mackay Division

MACKAY ..	8	14,762	16,809	9,233	9,407	18,640	19,100
Mirani ..	1,271	5,056	4,760	3,028	2,351	5,379	5,390
Nebo ..	3,927	447	575	301	178	479	450
Pioneer ..	1,065	14,316	15,741	10,653	9,247	19,900	21,500
Proserpine ..	1,020	4,576	5,113	3,299	2,975	6,274	6,700
Sarina ..	510	3,790	3,886	2,487	2,124	4,611	4,700
Not Incorporated ..	14	..	3	..	..	..	..
<i>Total ..</i>	<i>7,815</i>	<i>42,947</i>	<i>46,887</i>	<i>29,001</i>	<i>26,282</i>	<i>55,283</i>	<i>57,840</i>

LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND STATISTICAL AREAS: AREA AND POPULATION—
continued

Local Authority or Statistical Area	Area in Square Miles at 30 June 1968	Population					Estimated 30 June 1968 ¹
		Census 30 June 1954	Census 30 June 1961	Census 30 June 1966			
				Males	Females	Total	
Townsville Division							
CHARTERS TRS	16	6,961	7,633	4,021	3,581	7,602	7,800
TOWNSVILLE ..	111	40,471	51,143	29,953	28,894	58,847	63,300
Ayr	1,940	15,208	16,758	9,794	8,899	18,693	19,100
Bowen	8,141	8,518	9,491	4,911	4,431	9,342	9,600
Dalrymple ..	26,134	1,914	2,206	1,235	768	2,003	2,100
Thuringowa ..	1,589	2,627	2,572	1,615	1,248	2,863	3,050
Total	37,931	75,699	89,803	51,529	47,821	99,350	104,950
Cairns Division							
CAIRNS	19½	21,020	25,204	13,604	13,092	26,696	27,400
Atherton	243	5,401	5,806	2,655	2,656	5,311	5,150
Cardwell	1,120	5,045	5,183	3,176	2,464	5,640	6,000
Douglas	921	3,100	3,354	2,223	1,696	3,919	4,290
Eacham	441	3,881	3,842	1,860	1,738	3,598	3,530
Herberton	3,675	4,150	3,815	1,898	1,736	3,634	3,750
Hinchinbrook ..	1,041	11,381	11,890	7,483	6,161	13,644	14,250
Johnstone	630	14,980	15,784	8,898	7,631	16,529	16,850
Mareeba	20,304	7,595	10,212	5,761	5,028	10,789	11,200
Mulgrave	669½	13,477	14,427	8,082	7,230	15,312	16,300
Not Incorporated ..	47	757	667	284	328	612	1,300
Total	29,111	90,787	100,184	55,924	49,760	105,684	110,020
Peninsula Division							
THURSDAY ISLAND	1½	2,062	2,218	1,215	1,336	2,551	2,930
Cook	48,164	1,545	1,869	1,563	900	2,463	4,570
Not Incorporated ..	352	2,893	3,509	1,407	1,516	2,923	2,600
Total	48,517½	6,500	7,596	4,185	3,752	7,937	10,100
North Western Division							
Burke	16,140	248	361	175	116	291	700
Carpentaria	26,360	566	834	613	418	1,031	1,900
Cloncurry	19,293	3,052	4,869	1,891	1,457	3,348	3,200
Croydon	10,960	161	181	91	71	162	270
Etheridge	15,412	815	828	598	338	936	1,020
Flinders	16,070	3,293	3,953	2,187	1,529	3,716	3,800
McKinlay	15,725	1,647	2,134	1,003	698	1,701	1,600
Mount Isa ⁴	15,917	7,884	13,967	10,138	7,347	17,485	19,100
Richmond	10,400	1,586	2,214	1,023	805	1,828	1,750
Not Incorporated ..	465	20	53	20	22	42	400
Total	146,742	19,272	29,394	17,739	12,801	30,540	33,740
TOTAL N. QLD ..	270,116½	235,205	273,864	158,378	140,416	298,794	316,650

MIGRATORY

Migratory ⁵ .. ..	..	2,971	1,988	1,637	422	2,059	2,030
TOTAL STATE ..	667,000	1,318,259	1,518,828	843,897	819,788	1,663,685	1,732,280

¹ Including full-blood Aborigines. ² Figures for the Brisbane Statistical Division have been partly estimated to accord with the 1966 boundaries. ³ Including 10 square miles of the Brisbane River not included within Statistical Areas. ⁴ Constituted a City from 30 May 1968. ⁵ Including all persons, not elsewhere enumerated, who spent Census night on ships, long-distance trains, motor-coaches, or aircraft.

Brisbane Statistical Division—To achieve greater comparability between capital city populations, a new concept of a capital city statistical division was introduced at the 1966 Census. It was decided that a boundary should be delineated about each capital to contain the anticipated urban development of the city for a period of at least 20 to 30 years. It should delimit for that period the region expected to be in close contact with the inner urban area, after making allowances for further urban development, improvements in transport, and other factors. The region so defined should have well-defined boundaries and take into account the needs of planning authorities.

The Brisbane Statistical Division defined with these ideas in mind, and after field surveys and consultation with relevant bodies, covers an area of about 957 square miles. It includes the Cities of Brisbane, Ipswich, and Redcliffe, and parts of the Shires of Albert, Beaudesert, Caboolture, Moreton, Pine Rivers, and Redland.

An attempt has been made in the table below to show the growth of population within this area by estimating the population at the various Censuses. This has been done by analysing all available Census and locality information and certain other relevant statistical data.

POPULATION OF BRISBANE STATISTICAL DIVISION

Census Date	Population				Area of Brisbane Metropolitan Area (sq miles)	Percentage of State Population in	
	Brisbane Metropolitan Area	Other Urban	Rural	Total Brisbane Statistical Division ¹		Brisbane Statistical Division	Brisbane Metropolitan Area
1831 ..	1,241 ¹	..	..	1,241 ¹	..	100.0	100.0
1845 ..	995	122	482	1,599	1.6	72.4	45.0
1856 ..	3,840	2,459	2,621	8,920	3.9	52.8	22.7
1861 ..	5,900	3,601	3,679	13,180	5.4	43.8	19.6
1871 ..	18,180	6,668	13,279	38,127	9.5	31.7	15.1
1881 ..	37,127	7,743	17,096	61,966	17.0	29.0	17.4
1891 ..	88,083	13,326	23,564	124,973	34.8	31.7	22.4
1901 ..	103,756	17,863	23,548	145,167	37.7	29.1	20.8
1911 ..	127,406	24,061	24,137	175,604	46.7	29.0	21.0
1921 ..	192,167	38,566	27,376	258,109	67.6 _r	34.1	25.4
1933 ..	262,850	48,152	30,623	341,625	77.1 _r	36.1	27.7
1947 ..	379,391	39,232	38,842	457,465	111.9	41.3	34.3
1954 ..	486,910	41,520	46,775	575,205	141.3	43.6	36.9
1961 ..	587,634	57,763 _r	47,237 _r	692,634	176.2	45.6	38.7
1966 ..	718,822 _r	13,864 _r	44,988	777,674	233.9 _r	46.7	43.2

¹ Figures throughout are estimated on a constant area of 957 square miles.

² Including 1,066 convicts. _r Revised since last issue.

Brisbane Metropolitan Area—Estimates of the extent and population at each Census of the Brisbane Metropolitan Area, as defined on page 50, are also shown in the above table. This represents the expansion of the urbanised and closely-settled core within the fixed area of the Brisbane Statistical Division.

Within the Statistical Division other population clusters have, over the period, developed as separate urban centres. In due course, the outward growth of the central urbanised core—the Metropolitan Area—has reached some of the separate urban developments and the populations have coalesced, forming an enlarged Metropolitan Area. In the intercensal period 1961 to 1966, Ipswich and Bald Hills both merged with the

Metropolitan Area as the intervening areas became urbanised. In the same period, Woodridge and Victoria Point reached the limiting size and emerged as new separate urban areas. Beenleigh, Caboolture, Cleveland, Deception Bay, Lawnton-Petrie, and Birkdale-Wellington Point were regarded as urban centres for the 1961 and 1966 Censuses.

The movement in the population of these urban centres within the Brisbane Statistical Division but distinct from the Metropolitan Area is shown in the foregoing table, the criteria for consideration as an urban centre being (i) that the urban population of the locality should be at least 1,000, or (ii) that, in seaside localities, there should be a minimum of 100 occupied dwellings and a total of 250 dwellings recorded at the Census, or (iii) that the area has been officially designated a municipality or town.

The Brisbane Statistical Division has a lower proportion of the State's population than that of any other capital except Hobart. Populations of the capital city statistical divisions and their percentages of the State totals at 30 June 1966 were as follows: Sydney, 2,539,627 (60.0 per cent); Melbourne, 2,228,511 (69.3 per cent); Brisbane, 777,674 (46.7 per cent); Adelaide, 770,628 (70.7 per cent); Perth, 558,297 (66.8 per cent); and Hobart, 141,238 (38.0 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:

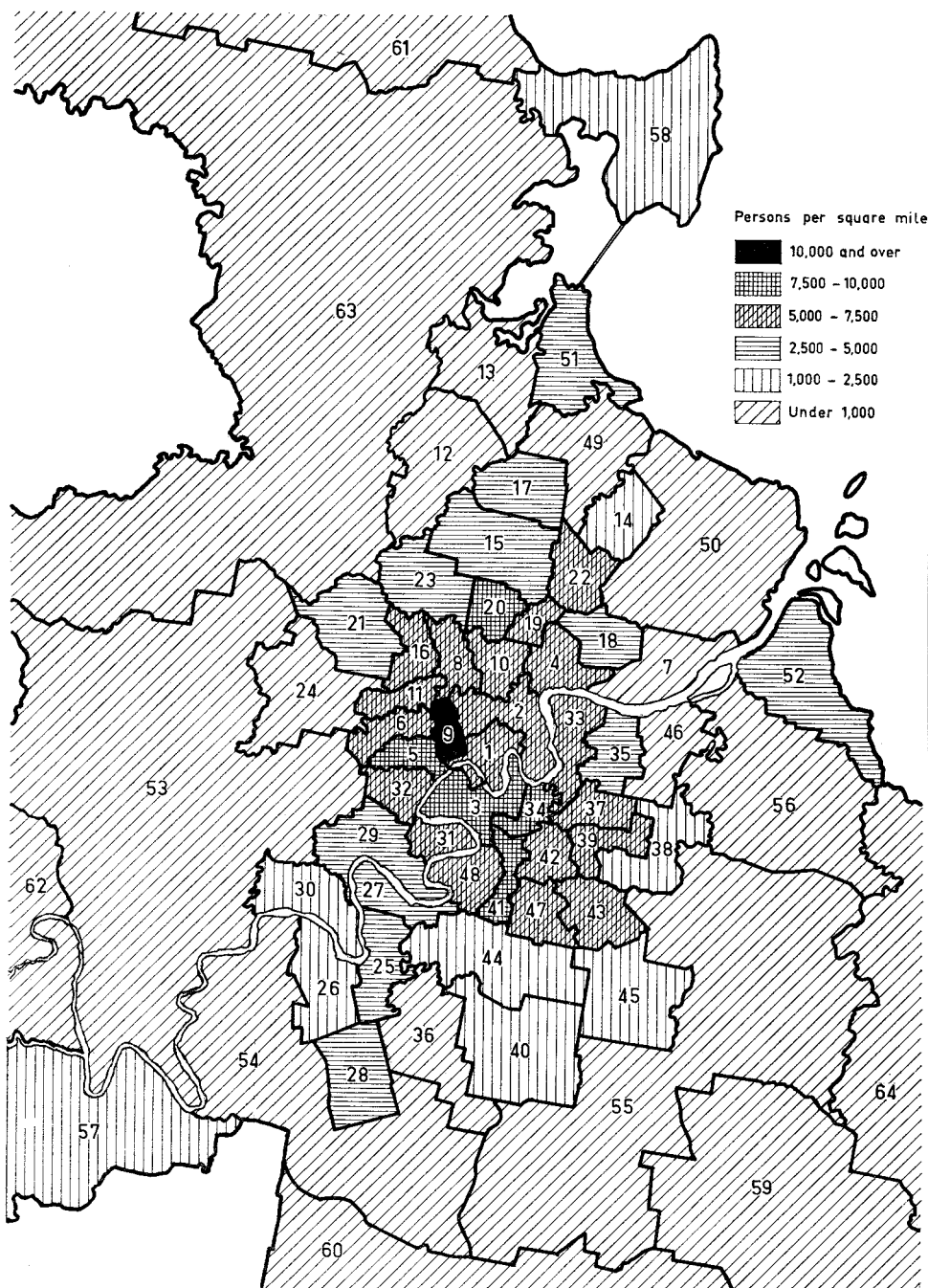
<i>Central City Areas</i>	<i>15 Cherside</i>	<i>South Side Inner</i>	<i>Bayside</i>
1 City	16 Enoggera	<i>Suburbs</i>	49 Boondall
2 North City	17 Geebung	33 Balmoral	50 Nudgee
3 South City	18 Hendra	34 East Brisbane	51 Sandgate
	19 Kalinga	35 Morningside	52 Wynnum
	20 Kedron		
<i>North Side Inner</i>	21 Mitchelton	<i>South Side Outer</i>	<i>Rural</i>
<i>Suburbs</i>	22 Nundah	<i>Suburbs</i>	53 Western
4 Ascot	23 Stafford	36 Archerfield	54 South-Western
5 Fernberg	24 The Gap	37 Camp Hill	55 South-Eastern
6 Ithaca		38 Carina	56 Eastern
7 Meeandah	<i>Western Suburbs</i>	39 Chatsworth	<i>Cities other than</i>
8 Newmarket		40 Cooper's Plains	<i>Brisbane</i>
9 Normanby	25 Corinda	41 Ekibin	57 Ipswich
10 Windsor	26 Darra	42 Greenslopes	58 Redcliffe
	27 Graceville	43 Holland Park	<i>Shires</i>
<i>North Side Outer</i>	28 Inala	44 Moorooka	59 Albert (part)
<i>Suburbs</i>	29 Indooroopilly	45 Mount Gravatt	60 Beaudesert (part)
11 Ashgrove	30 Kenmore	46 Murarrie	61 Caboolture (part)
12 Aspley	31 St Lucia	47 Tarragindi	62 Moreton (part)
13 Bald Hills	32 Toowong	48 Yeronga	63 Pine Rivers (part)
14 Banyo			64 Redland (part)

Urban Centres—Population clusters of 1,000 or more persons having a minimum density of 500 persons per square mile were designated for the 1966 Census as "urban centres". However, it was not practical to apply these criteria to all urban areas for the 1966 Census. Urban centres within the capital cities and other urban centres with a population of 30,000 or more were delineated according to these principles, but different procedures were adopted for other centres as under:

(i) Incorporated cities and towns were classified as urban centres, but, where they contained a very large rural component, this was excluded from the urban centre by a boundary drawn from aerial photographs or field inspection; and, where the urban development extended beyond the city or town boundary, the extension was regarded as an integral part of

POPULATION DENSITY OF STATISTICAL AREAS OF BRISBANE DIVISION

Census 30 June 1966



the urban centre. Hence, populations shown here for urban centres may differ from the populations of the incorporated cities and towns (local authorities) shown on pages 66 to 69.

(ii) For other centres boundaries were set, by examination of aerial photographs, as closely as possible to the periphery of the built-up area. Since boundaries drawn from more recent photographs for the 1966 Census differed from those adopted for the 1961 Census, the 1961 figures were adjusted to accord with the new boundaries. In most cases the 1954 figures shown were not adjusted but relate to the boundaries adopted for that Census.

The populations of all urban centres as defined above (with the exception of the Metropolitan Area shown on page 70) are set out below. The figures exclude full-blood Aborigines.

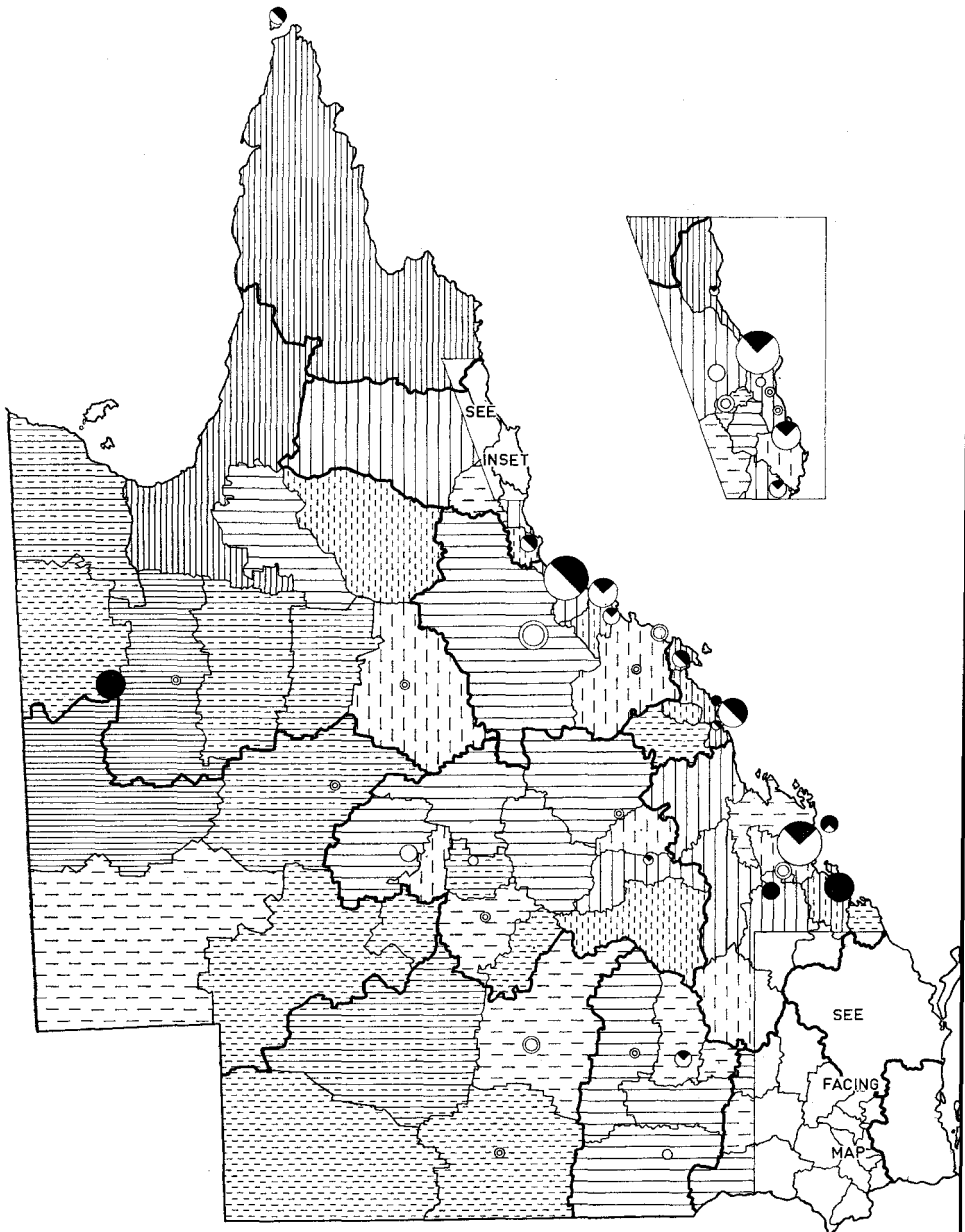
	1954	1961	1966		1954	1961	1966
Atherton	2,527	2,930	2,871	Kilcoy	924	1,033	1,150
Ayr	7,082	8,010	8,674	Kingaroy	4,464	4,914	5,080
Babinda	1,641	1,736	1,553	Laidley	1,404	1,423	1,514
Barcaldine	1,705	1,738	1,779	Lawnton-Petrie	1,344	1,801	2,507
Beaulesert	2,388	2,890	3,298	Longreach	3,350	3,806	3,871
Beenleigh	1,375	1,772	2,026	Mackay	18,296	21,361	24,578
Biloela	1,399	2,048	3,537	Mareeba	3,369	4,637	4,799
Birkdale-				Maroochydhore ²	2,536	3,068	4,106
Wellington Pt	1,418	1,862	2,274	Maryborough	17,952	19,805	20,393
Blackall	1,885	2,205	2,004	Miles	1,193	1,457	1,485
Boonah	1,768	1,957	2,041	Millmerran	985	1,060	1,122
Bowen	4,600 ¹	5,160	5,144	Mitchell	1,407	1,822	1,704
Bundaberg	19,951	22,839	25,402	Monto	1,702	1,795	1,813
Caboolture	1,533	2,068	2,543	Mossman	1,461	1,491	1,614
Cairns	21,020	27,423	29,326	Mount Isa	7,433	13,358	16,877
Caloundra	2,124	2,837	3,657	Mount Morgan	4,152	4,511	4,055
Charleville	4,517	5,154	4,871	Mundubbera	876	1,074	1,103
Charters Towers	6,961	7,633	7,602	Murgon	1,710	2,168	2,254
Childers	1,438	1,359	1,340	Nambour	4,678	5,506	6,219
Chinchilla	2,579	3,072	3,336	Nanango	1,353	1,314	1,300
Clermont	1,587	1,737	1,649	Oakey	1,641	1,871	1,967
Cleveland	1,252	1,505 ^r	1,735	Pittsworth	1,401	1,461	1,551
Cloncurry	1,955	2,438	2,149	Proserpine	2,187	2,523	2,951
Collinsville	1,856	2,122	1,887	Rockhampton	40,670	42,850	45,376
Cooroy	1,069	1,025	1,043	Roma	4,248	5,571	5,996
Cunnamulla	1,955	2,234	1,980	Rosewood	1,582	1,754	1,676
Dalby	6,182	7,600	8,860	St George	1,698	2,185	2,233
Edmonton-				Sarina	1,983	2,119	2,422
Hambledon	1,476	1,167	1,215	Slade Point	441	575	1,152
Emerald	1,633	2,029	2,193	Stanthorpe	2,907	3,334	3,641
Gatton	2,163	2,623	3,064	Tara	710	990	1,046
Gayndah	1,644	1,805	1,734	Tewantin-Noosa	1,766	2,015	2,724
Gladstone	6,944	7,181	12,426	Texas	939	1,266	1,230
Gold Coast	19,807	31,473 ^r	49,354	Thursday Island	2,062	2,218	2,551
Goondiwindi	2,950	3,274	3,529	Toowoomba	43,149	46,716	52,139
Gordonvale	1,989	2,234	2,188	Townsville	40,471	48,794	56,768
Gympie	9,964	11,094	11,279	Tully	2,808	2,678	2,860
Hervey Bay	3,544	4,091	4,550	Warwick	9,151	9,843	10,065
Home Hill	2,793	3,217	3,507	Winton	1,398	1,784	1,667
Hughenden	1,772	2,329	2,033	Wondai	1,202	1,123	1,191
Ingham	3,943	4,694	5,354	Woodridge	568	878	1,482
Innisfail	6,649	6,917	7,432	Yeppoon	2,704	2,869	3,418

¹ Partly estimated on the basis of the extended area as at 30 June 1961.

² Including Mooloolaba. ^r Revised since last issue.

Intercensal Population Changes—The diagrams on the following pages indicate the percentage changes in population between the Censuses of 1961 and 1966 in each town with more than 1,000 population in 1966, and in the non-urban population of each shire.

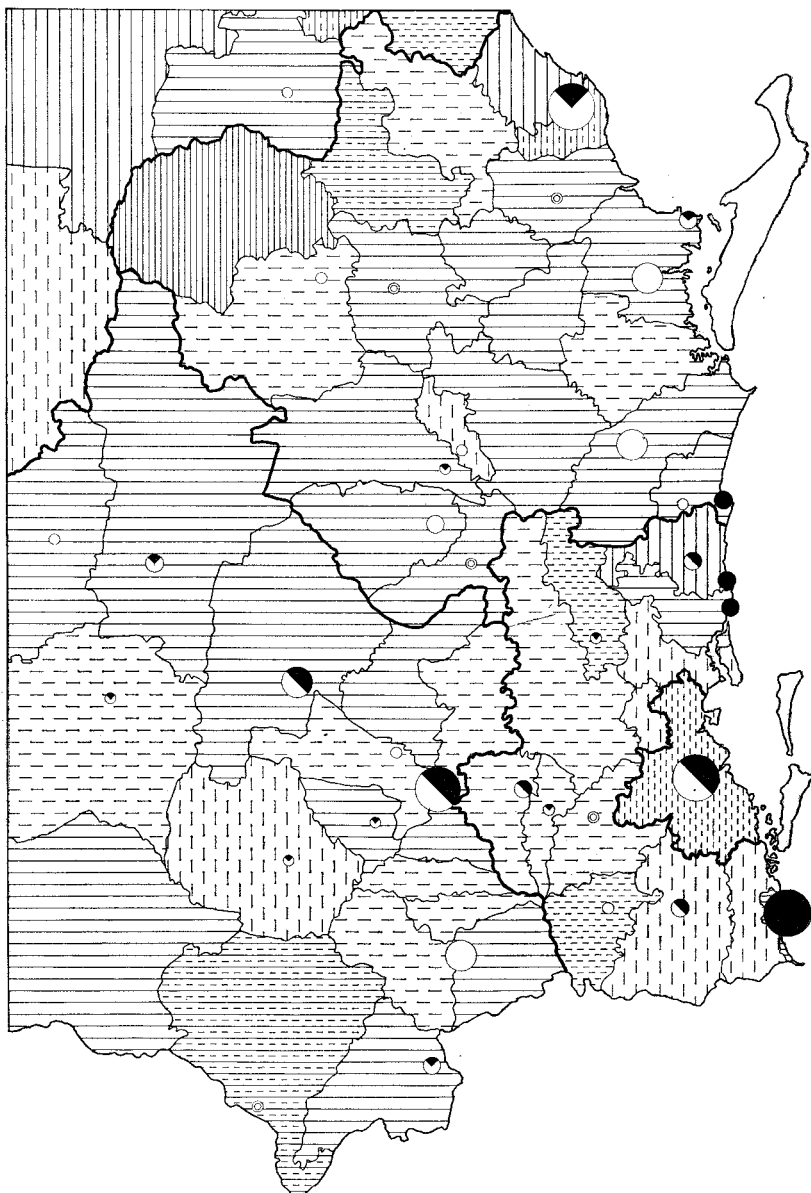
INCREASE OR DECREASE OF POPULATION, 1961 TO



KEY TO BOTH DIAGRAMS

Shires (Rural Population only)				Towns	
% Increase		% Decrease		Size in 1966	% Increase
0-5	[diagonal lines]	0-5	[horizontal lines]	1,000-2,500	○ 0-5
6-11	[vertical lines]	6-11	[cross-hatch]	2,500-6,250	◐ 6-11
12-17	[wavy lines]	12-17	[dots]	6,250-25,000	◑ 12-17
18-23	[horizontal lines]	18-23	[diagonal lines]	25,000 & over	◒ 18-23
24 & over	[vertical lines]	24 & over	[cross-hatch]		◑ 24 & over
					◐ Decrease

1966, IN URBAN CENTRES AND RURAL AREAS



The diagrams illustrate clearly the tendency towards urbanisation, which has resulted in the population in urban centres increasing from 74 per cent of the State total to 77 per cent. While in the intercensal period the State population increased by 9.5 per cent, the population of urban centres increased by 13.2 per cent and the non-urban population declined by 1.0 per cent. The diagrams show that urban growth above the average rate of 13.2 per cent has been in Brisbane, the resort and holiday areas, and in mining towns or towns associated with the processing and export of mining products. Towns in grazing areas have shown very low or negative rates of growth. The only shires showing appreciable growth are those near the Brisbane market, some shires in the central and southern sugar districts, and those which have mining activities.

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 provision in respect of registration within 60 days 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 1968*, 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 in Statistical Divisions—Births and birth rates for the various statistical divisions are shown in the next table. Rates are generally highest in divisions with low urban concentrations.

BIRTHS IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, QUEENSLAND

Statistical Division (Usual Residence of Mother)	Births in 1968			Birth Rate ¹	
	Males	Females	Total	1967	1968
Brisbane	7,927	7,733	15,660	19.6	19.3
Moreton	1,256	1,233	2,489	17.3	17.0
Maryborough	1,312	1,271	2,583	19.3	19.2
Downs	1,717	1,602	3,319	22.3	22.3
Roma	275	287	562	26.9	26.7
South Western	163	139	302	25.0	22.4
<i>Total South</i>	<i>12,650</i>	<i>12,265</i>	<i>24,915</i>	<i>19.8</i>	<i>19.5</i>
Rockhampton	1,201	1,135	2,336	21.2	21.8
Central Western	315	319	634	24.5	25.5
Far Western	51	62	113	23.2	21.8
<i>Total Central</i>	<i>1,567</i>	<i>1,516</i>	<i>3,083</i>	<i>21.9</i>	<i>22.5</i>
Mackay	670	587	1,257	21.8	21.7
Townsville	1,063	1,088	2,151	20.1	20.5
Cairns	1,267	1,177	2,444	21.2	22.2
Peninsula	168	155	323	34.0	31.9
North Western	491	526	1,017	29.6	30.1
<i>Total North</i>	<i>3,659</i>	<i>3,533</i>	<i>7,192</i>	<i>22.3</i>	<i>22.7</i>
Total Queensland	17,876	17,314	35,190	20.4	20.3

¹ Births per 1,000 mean population.

Births by Months 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 1968 and for the average of the last five years. On the average, births in November,

December, and January together account for only 23.9 per cent of the annual total compared with 26.0 per cent for May, June, and July.

BIRTHS BY MONTHS OF REGISTRATION, QUEENSLAND

Month of Registration	Births in 1968			Per Cent of Annual Total	
	Males	Females	Total	1968	Five Years 1964-1968
January	1,582	1,499	3,081	8.8	8.6
February	1,495	1,423	2,918	8.3	8.0
March	1,460	1,409	2,869	8.2	8.6
April	1,504	1,468	2,972	8.4	8.5
May	1,646	1,552	3,198	9.1	8.8
June	1,441	1,405	2,846	8.1	8.5
July	1,539	1,540	3,079	8.7	8.7
August	1,490	1,431	2,921	8.3	8.4
September	1,429	1,364	2,793	7.9	8.3
October	1,567	1,548	3,115	8.9	8.4
November	1,380	1,363	2,743	7.8	7.9
December	1,343	1,312	2,655	7.5	7.4
Total	17,876	17,314	35,190	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 World War II restored the birth rate to the level of the early 1920s, but from 1962 the rate fell appreciably, with a slight recovery since 1966.

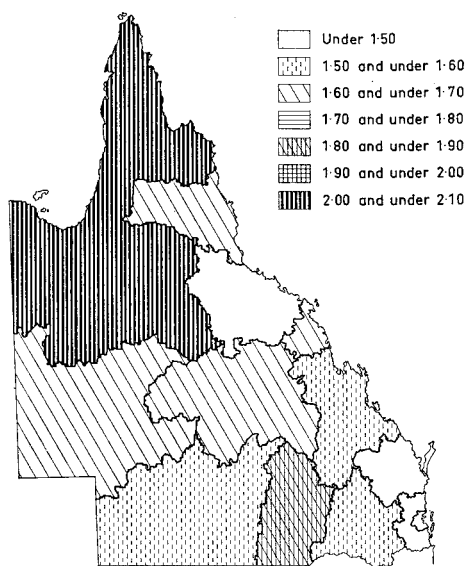
BIRTH AND REPRODUCTION RATES, AUSTRALIA, 1861 TO 1968

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
1964 ..	19.6	20.9	21.8	20.2	20.9	22.6	20.6	1.67	1.53	1.60	1.48
1965 ..	18.7	20.1	20.5	19.6	19.9	20.5	19.6	1.54	1.45	1.49	1.40
1966 ..	18.4	19.9	19.7	18.6	20.3	19.9	19.3	1.48	1.40	1.43	1.36
1967 ..	18.3	20.0	20.4	18.3	20.6	20.0	19.4	1.50	1.39	1.45	1.34
1968 ..	18.6	21.1	20.3	18.8	21.5	21.8	20.0	1.48	1.41	1.43	1.36

¹ Births per 1,000 mean population. Aborigines are included from 1967. ² Gross reproduction rate. ³ Net reproduction rate. ⁴ Averages of annual birth rates, but reproduction rates shown are for the first year of each decade. n Not available.

NET REPRODUCTION RATES

QUEENSLAND—Average for Five Years 1964-1968

*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 1.43 in 1968 means that the number of female births in 1968 was 43 per cent more than was required to replace the present generation of women, compared with 60 per cent more four years earlier.

NET REPRODUCTION RATES, STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, QUEENSLAND, 1946 TO 1968

Statistical Division	1946-1950	1951-1955	1956-1960	1961-1965	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Brisbane ¹	1.33	1.40	1.48	1.53	1.49	1.42	1.34	1.37	1.35
Moreton ¹	1.51	1.62	1.82	1.66	1.62	1.45	1.31	1.38	1.36
Maryborough	1.65	1.75	1.69	1.69	1.56	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.42
Downs	1.72	1.80	1.86	1.76	1.69	1.51	1.54	1.59	1.57
Roma	1.92	2.04	2.37	2.11	2.01	1.87	1.94	1.82	1.78
South Western	1.78	2.04	2.14	1.91	1.80	1.56	1.56	1.64	1.39
Rockhampton	1.54	1.67	1.69	1.71	1.61	1.50	1.51	1.54	1.58
Central Western	1.63	1.81	2.14	1.97	1.89	1.56	1.63	1.63	1.67
Far Western	1.47	1.70	1.94	1.90	1.95	1.55	1.69	1.68	1.53
Mackay	1.51	1.66	1.88	1.87	1.82	1.80	1.55	1.45	1.45
Townsville	1.39	1.57	1.72	1.65	1.54	1.45	1.41	1.43	1.47
Cairns	1.60	1.74	1.86	1.85	1.82	1.75	1.62	1.47	1.52
Peninsula & North Western ..	2.10	2.02	2.75	2.19	2.19	1.83	2.10	2.00	1.97
Whole State	1.49	1.59	1.70	1.66	1.60	1.49	1.43	1.45	1.43

¹ To 1965, rates are those applicable to the areas defined for the 1961 Census.

Although the Australian crude birth rate has declined by more than 25 per cent since the beginning of this century, the net reproduction rate is now at the same level as it was 60 years ago. This is due to the great improvement in the infant mortality rate in the period (see page 87).

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

Ages of Mothers and Durations of Marriages—The first part of the following table shows the ages of mothers at the birth of their first child after marriage. The second part shows the ages and the durations of the marriages of the mothers of all nuptial children born in 1968, and also the ages of mothers of ex-nuptial children.

CONFINEMENTS, QUEENSLAND, 1968: AGE OF MOTHER BY DURATION OF MARRIAGE

Age of Mother at Birth of Child	Total	Ex-nuptial	Duration of Marriage						
			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 CONFINEMENTS

Under 20 ..	2,308	..	1,789	210	259	45	5	..	..
20-24 ..	5,753	..	1,508	697	1,660	1,137	506	160	85
25-29 ..	2,463	..	237	203	466	448	364	311	434
30-34 ..	657	..	67	59	122	84	45	39	241
35-39 ..	219	..	23	21	31	23	16	7	98
40 and Over	64	..	11	4	8	8	4	5	24
Total ..	11,464	..	3,635	1,194	2,546	1,745	940	522	882

ALL CONFINEMENTS

Under 20 ..	4,158	1,336	1,789	211	514	250	58	..	..
20-24 ..	12,456	1,262	1,508	699	2,226	2,653	2,008	1,141	959
25-29 ..	9,990	554	237	203	569	905	1,225	1,418	4,878
30-34 ..	4,934	297	67	60	141	181	195	194	3,798
35-39 ..	2,468	194	23	21	38	61	46	65	2,020
40 and Over	817	79	11	4	10	19	13	17	664
Total ..	34,824 ¹	3,722	3,635	1,198	3,498	4,069	3,546	2,835	12,319

¹ Including 2 confinements where duration of marriage was not specified and 1 where age of mother was not specified.

The average age of fathers has fallen from 32.24 years in 1950 to 30.01 years in 1968. The average for married mothers fell from 28.38 to 26.65 years and that for unmarried mothers from 26.19 to 23.46 years. The average age of all mothers in 1968 was 26.31 years, compared with 28.27 in 1950.

In the next table, all nuptial confinements during 1968 are shown according to the duration and previous issue of the current marriage.

NUPTIAL CONFINEMENTS, QUEENSLAND, 1968

Duration of Marriage	Total Confinements ¹	Total Children of Current Marriage ²	Average Number of Children	Confinements according to Number of Previous Children of Current Marriage					
				0	1	2	3	4	5 and Over
Under 5 Years	18,785	29,219	1.56	10,581	6,375	1,616	202	11	..
5 Years and under 10	7,781	24,045	3.09	716	1,737	2,763	1,682	628	255
10 Years and under 15	3,000	13,482	4.49	130	229	535	745	602	759
15 Years and under 20	1,227	7,074	5.77	33	57	140	198	209	590
20 Years and under 25	273	1,863	6.82	4	3	17	36	42	171
25 Years and over ..	34	307	9.03	..	..	1	4	..	29
Not Stated	2	15	7.50	..	..	..	..	..	2
Total	31,102	76,005	2.44	11,464	8,401	5,072	2,867	1,492	1,806

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 1968.

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 1968 the masculinity of births registered in the various States was as follows: New South Wales, 105.27; Victoria, 106.05; Queensland, 103.25; South Australia, 106.74; Western Australia, 106.28; and Tasmania, 106.43. 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 1968 was 3,756, the percentage of the total births being 10.67. 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 9.70 per cent during the five years 1964 to 1968. In 1968, 1,336 of the mothers of these infants were under 20 years of age, 1,816 were aged 20-29, and 570 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 520 in 1968, compared with 525 in 1967.

Multiple Births—During 1968, 376 pairs of twins were registered, consisting of 132 pairs of males, including 11 where one was still-born and 4 where both were still-born, 131 pairs of females, including 2 where one was still-born and 2 where both were still-born, and 113 pairs of a male and a female, including 3 where one was still-born and 1 where both were still-born. There were 5 sets of triplets, consisting of 1 set of three males, 2 sets of one male and two females, and 2 sets of three females, including 1 where one was still-born. There was also 1 set of quintuplets,

comprising two males and three females, all of whom were live-born. One in every 92 of the confinements in 1968 resulted in a multiple birth.

Still-births (Foetal Deaths)—During March 1959 notification of still-births 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. Details of foetal deaths are given on page 85.

From October 1967 amending legislation has required the completion of a medical certificate of perinatal death for each child of not less than 20 weeks gestation, or 400 grammes weight, not born alive. This has enabled the compilation of more detailed statistics in this field.

Perinatal and Infant Mortality tables are on pages 85 to 87.

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 seven 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 Marital Status at Marriage—The following table shows the age and marital status at marriage of all persons married during 1968. Of the 14,860 marriages celebrated, 2,500 bridegrooms and 6,665 brides were minors, including three brides aged 14 and 27 aged 15, and one bridegroom aged 16 and 37 aged 17.

MARRIAGES, QUEENSLAND, 1968: AGE AND MARITAL STATUS

Age at Marriage	Never Previously Married		Widowed		Divorced		Total	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 20	1,251	4,567	..	1	..	..	1,251	4,568
20-24	8,157	7,459	3	23	17	46	8,177	7,528
25-29	2,899	1,110	15	29	97	108	3,011	1,247
30-34	725	257	8	39	130	115	863	411
35-39	298	118	24	43	119	103	441	264
40-44	147	54	33	56	126	94	306	204
45-49	80	49	38	75	82	82	200	206
50-54	52	24	52	66	73	52	177	142
55-59	39	15	59	66	43	25	141	106
60 and Over ..	32	24	204	141	57	19	293	184
Total	13,680	13,677	436	539	744	644	14,860	14,860

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 under 1 year, but the average age at remarriage has increased by about 2 years for those who had been widowed and by about 1 year for divorced females, though divorced males remarried at about the same average age as in 1959.

MARRIAGES, QUEENSLAND: AVERAGE AGES OF BRIDEGROOMS AND BRIDES

Year	Never Previously Married		Widowed		Divorced		Total	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
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
1966	24.94	21.96	55.16	49.00	42.16	38.39	26.86	23.79
1967	24.85	21.94	55.65	49.46	41.73	38.04	26.82	23.83
1968	24.61	21.88	57.32	50.00	41.84	38.61	26.44	23.62

Religious Denominations—In 1968 there were 13,750 marriages celebrated by officials of the following denominations: Roman Catholic, 4,096; Church of England, 3,857; Presbyterian, 2,234; Methodist, 2,174; Lutheran, 348; Baptist, 285; Congregational, 125; Salvation Army, 108; Orthodox (Greek, Russian, etc.), 95; other religious denominations, 428. Civil officers celebrated 1,110 marriages.

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

Jan.	9.7	April	9.5	July	6.0	Oct.	8.2
Feb.	7.5	May	8.9	Aug.	7.8	Nov.	7.7
Mar.	6.8	June	8.0	Sept.	8.9	Dec.	11.1

Marriage Rates—Crude marriage rates for each State from 1861 to 1968 are given below.

CRUDE MARRIAGE RATES¹, AUSTRALIA, 1861 TO 1968

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Australia ²
1861-1870 ³	8.6	7.4	11.3	8.1	7.7	6.9	8.0
1871-1880 ³	7.8	6.3	8.4	8.2	6.7	6.9	7.2
1881-1890 ³	8.0	7.8	8.7	7.5	7.0	7.6	7.9
1891-1900 ³	6.8	6.5	6.6	6.3	8.6	6.3	6.7
1901-1910 ³	7.7	7.3	6.8	7.5	8.7	7.6	7.5
1911-1920 ³	8.7	8.1	8.2	8.8	7.5	7.6	8.3
1921-1930 ³	8.0	7.9	7.4	7.6	7.5	7.2	7.8
1931-1940 ³	8.2	8.3	8.1	8.2	8.5	8.2	8.2
1941-1950 ³	9.9	9.8	9.8	10.3	9.9	9.1	9.9
1951-1960 ³	8.1	7.9	7.5	7.7	7.9	8.0	7.9
1964	7.9	7.8	7.3	7.5	7.5	7.9	7.7
1965	8.4	8.3	7.9	8.2	7.9	7.8	8.2
1966	8.4	8.4	8.0	8.3	8.4	7.9	8.3
1967	8.6	8.5	8.0	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5
1968	8.9	8.9	8.6	8.6	8.9	9.0	8.8

¹ Number of marriages per annum per 1,000 mean population. Aborigines are included from 1967. ² Including Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory. ³ Averages of annual rates.

6 DEATHS

Every death must be registered within 30 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 three weeks.

There were 16,078 deaths registered in Queensland during 1968. These are analysed geographically below, by selected causes on page 88, and according to age and cause on pages 90 and 91. Details of deaths in hospitals and the diseases which caused them are shown on page 93.

In the geographical distribution shown below, the number of deaths, male and female, and the crude death rate and infant mortality rate are shown for each statistical division. Each death is allocated to a statistical division according to the usual place of residence and not the area in which the death actually occurred. Because of the smaller populations involved, rates for the more remote statistical divisions vary much more widely and are less statistically significant than those for the more densely settled divisions which have greater numbers of deaths.

DEATHS IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, QUEENSLAND, 1968

Statistical Division (Usual Residence)	All Deaths			Deaths under One Year	Crude Death Rate ¹	Rate of Infant Mortality ²
	Males	Females	Total			
Brisbane	4,493	3,634	8,127	257	10.0	16
Moreton	728	488	1,216	46	8.3	18
Maryborough	744	560	1,304	59	9.7	23
Downs	791	596	1,387	74	9.3	22
Roma	111	52	163	12	7.8	21
South Western	76	36	112	14	8.3	46
<i>Total South</i>	<i>6,943</i>	<i>5,366</i>	<i>12,309</i>	<i>462</i>	<i>9.6</i>	<i>19</i>
Rockhampton	621	394	1,015	57	9.5	24
Central Western	100	75	175	19	7.0	30
Far Western	13	10	23	1	4.4	9
<i>Total Central</i>	<i>734</i>	<i>479</i>	<i>1,213</i>	<i>77</i>	<i>8.9</i>	<i>25</i>
Mackay	251	163	414	14	7.1	11
Townsville	574	342	916	43	8.7	20
Cairns	533	323	856	63	7.8	26
Peninsula	58	68	126	23	12.5	71
North Western	176	68	244	34	7.2	33
<i>Total North</i>	<i>1,592</i>	<i>964</i>	<i>2,556</i>	<i>177</i>	<i>8.1</i>	<i>25</i>
<i>Total Queensland</i> ..	<i>9,269</i>	<i>6,809</i>	<i>16,078</i>	<i>716</i>	<i>9.3</i>	<i>20</i>

¹ Deaths per 1,000 mean population.
live births.

² Deaths under one year per 1,000

Deaths by Months of Registration—Deaths in 1968 are shown on the next page according to the months in which they were registered. The percentage distribution by months for 1968 is also compared with an average distribution for five years which tends to even out the seasonal anomalies of any one year. From this it appears that 31 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. This pattern is almost identical for both sexes.

DEATHS, BY MONTHS OF REGISTRATION, QUEENSLAND

Month of Registration	Deaths in 1968			Per Cent of Annual Total	
	Males	Females	Total	1968	Five Years 1964-1968
January	765	577	1,342	8.3	7.9
February	654	492	1,146	7.1	6.8
March	644	424	1,068	6.6	7.1
April	665	519	1,184	7.4	7.2
May	705	554	1,259	7.8	8.0
June	763	561	1,324	8.2	8.9
July	994	651	1,645	10.2	10.5
August	1,015	733	1,748	10.9	10.9
September	866	674	1,540	9.6	9.2
October	851	617	1,468	9.1	8.3
November	659	537	1,196	7.4	7.9
December	688	470	1,158	7.2	7.4
Total	9,269	6,809	16,078	100.0	100.0

Death Rates—The next table gives a comparison of the crude death rates in the Australian States. During the early decades of Queensland development the crude death rate was higher than those of the other Australian States. However, since the 1890s the rate has been generally lower than the national average. In the last five years the Queensland rate has averaged 8.91, which compares favourably with the mortality experience of other developed countries.

CRUDE DEATH RATES¹, AUSTRALIA, 1861 TO 1968

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
1964	9.61	8.87	9.07	8.61	8.06	8.71	9.04
1965	9.33	8.86	8.64	8.26	7.70	8.27	8.79
1966	9.57	8.90	8.93	8.54	8.09	8.50	8.99
1967	9.19	8.66	8.65	8.16	7.73	8.57	8.69
1968	9.53	9.00	9.27	8.81	8.21	8.59	9.10

¹ Number of deaths per annum per 1,000 mean population. Aborigines are included from 1967. During World War II all deaths of service personnel were excluded.

² Including Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory.

³ Averages of annual rates.

Still-births and Infant Mortality—The percentage of deaths within the first year of life is very important, as those who survive this period have an excellent chance of reaching adulthood. The causes of still-births (foetal deaths) and deaths of infants at various periods after birth are shown in the next 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 of births (page 80).

FOETAL AND INFANT DEATHS, QUEENSLAND, 1968

Cause	Foetal Deaths ¹		Infant Deaths					
			Under One Week		Under Four Weeks		Under One Year	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Maternal Conditions Unrelated to Pregnancy	16	8	23	12	23	12	25	12
Conditions of Placenta and Cord ..	62	58	29	22	30	22	30	22
Difficult Labour	17	12	20	16	21	17	22	17
Other Complications of Pregnancy and Childbirth	59 ²	43	127	84	131	85	132	85
Anoxic and Hypoxic Conditions Not Elsewhere Classified	3	2	29	24	30	24	30	24
Congenital Anomalies	11	22	36	28	46	44	79	71
Infections of Foetus and Newborn ..	..	1	..	2	5	7	14	20
Other Causes	2	2	11	4	18	5	79	54
Total	170	148	275	192	304	216	411	305
Death Rate ³ .. .. .	..	..	15.4	11.1	17.0	12.5	23.0	17.6

¹ Foetuses of 28 weeks gestation or more not born alive. ² Including one of unspecified sex. ³ Deaths per 1,000 live births.

Congenital anomalies, 150, and complications of pregnancy and child-birth, 399, accounted for 77 per cent of deaths of infants under one year during 1968, mostly within the first week of life.

Still-births (foetal deaths) contribute almost as much to the loss of infant life as do deaths during the first week of life. The similarity between causes of death of the infant in the neo-natal period and the foetus in the ante-natal period is clearly seen in the table above.

The next table shows the numbers of perinatal deaths, together with rates per 1,000 births (live and still), in conjunction with corresponding infant death figures during the last ten years. In this table, perinatal deaths comprise foetuses of 28 weeks gestation or more not born alive and deaths of live-born infants within the first week of life.

PERINATAL AND INFANT MORTALITY, QUEENSLAND

Year	Perinatal Deaths						Infant Deaths					
	Foetal ¹		Under One Week ²		Total		One Week and Under Four Weeks		Four Weeks and Under One Year		Total	
	No.	Rate ³	No.	Rate ³	No.	Rate ³	No.	Rate ⁴	No.	Rate ⁴	No.	Rate ⁴
1959 ..	553	15.3	448	12.4	1,001	27.7	520	14.6	201	5.6	721	20.3
1960 ..	551	15.4	490	13.7	1,041	29.1	558	15.8	182	5.2	740	21.0
1961 ..	553	14.9	485	13.0	1,038	27.9	542	14.8	191	5.2	733	20.0
1962 ..	520	14.4	471	13.0	991	27.4	536	15.0	218	6.1	754	21.1
1963 ..	476	13.1	488	13.4	964	26.5	532	14.8	190	5.3	722	20.1
1964 ..	402	11.4	425	12.0	827	23.4	473	13.5	200	5.7	673	19.2
1965 ..	391	11.5	367	10.8	758	22.3	421	12.5	177	5.3	598	17.8
1966 ..	405	12.2	362	10.9	767	23.1	398	12.1	183	5.6	581	17.7
1967 ..	372	10.6	445	12.7	817	23.3	509	14.7	169	4.9	678	19.5
1968 ..	318	9.0	467	13.2	785	22.1	520	14.8	196	5.6	716	20.3

¹ Foetuses of 28 weeks gestation or more not born alive. ² Following birth, ³ Rate per 1,000 births (live and still). ⁴ Rate per 1,000 live births.

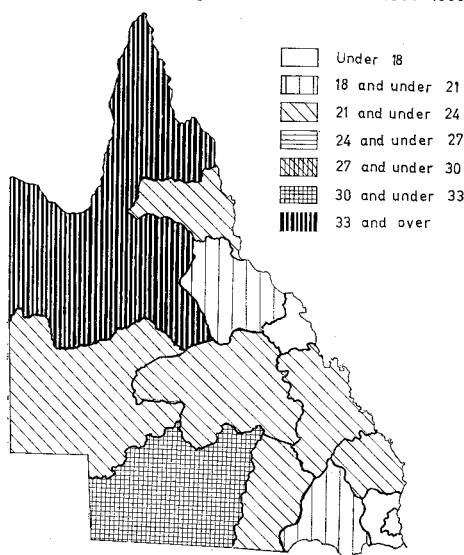
Infant Mortality Rates by Districts and States—The table and map on this page illustrate the variations in rates between districts.

INFANT MORTALITY RATES¹ BY DISTRICTS, QUEENSLAND

Statistical Division	1946–1950 ²	1951–1955 ²	1956–1960 ²	1961–1965 ²	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Brisbane ³	27	22	18	17	17	15	15	17	16
Moreton ³	26	23	18	16	15	14	18	17	18
Maryborough	29	23	24	22	20	21	19	21	23
Downs	25	22	19	19	18	18	18	18	22
Roma	28	29	22	26	25	23	17	29	21
South Western	36	37	36	33	39	16	26	23	46
Rockhampton	26	24	22	22	21	18	19	21	24
Central Western	32	29	22	24	21	28	15	23	30
Far Western	49	36	26	32	19	45	16	24	9
Mackay	23	22	24	18	16	22	16	19	11
Townsville	24	21	21	20	17	19	16	19	20
Cairns	29	25	25	25	26	19	22	22	26
Peninsula and North Western	58	41	34	36	39	40	42	38	43
Whole State	28	24	21	20	19	18	18	20	20
Sub-tropical Queensland ..	27	23	20	18	18	17	16	18	19
Brisbane Stat. Division ² ..	27	22	18	17	17	15	15	17	16
Other Sub-tropical Cities ..	32	22	22	18	18	16	23	19	22
Sub-tropical Towns & Shires	25	25	21	21	19	20	17	19	23
Tropical Queensland	30	26	24	24	24	21	22	24	24
Tropical Cities	26	25	25	21	18	19	19	23	19
Tropical Towns and Shires	32	26	24	25	27	23	24	24	28

¹ Deaths under one year per 1,000 live births. Aborigines are included from 1967.
² Averages of five annual rates. ³ Up to 1965, rates are those applicable to the areas defined for the 1961 Census.

INFANT MORTALITY RATES
 QUEENSLAND—Average for Five Years 1964–1968



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 higher than in the sub-tropical area.

A comparison of infant mortality rates since the beginning of the century is given in the next table, together with comparable figures for other States. Between the two world wars, the rates were nearly halved, and in the last 25 years have again been nearly halved.

INFANT MORTALITY RATES¹, AUSTRALIA, 1901 TO 1968

Period	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Australia ²
1901-1905 ³	97.36	95.83	94.73	86.69	125.87	90.06	97.13
1906-1910 ³	77.35	79.96	71.48	68.50	89.68	83.21	77.71
1911-1915 ³	71.04	72.15	65.74	67.01	72.61	70.94	70.29
1916-1920 ³	64.87	66.96	63.18	61.77	61.52	63.70	64.63
1921-1925 ³	58.14	61.98	51.00	54.14	59.26	60.27	57.90
1926-1930 ³	54.72	52.24	47.33	46.91	49.23	53.47	51.95
1931-1935 ³	41.92	42.74	39.49	35.13	40.79	44.47	41.27
1936-1940 ³	41.21	37.65	36.78	33.02	39.71	41.41	38.83
1941-1945 ³	36.29	34.73	34.55	33.20	33.37	39.54	35.24
1946-1950 ³	28.94	23.87	27.51	26.56	28.14	26.57	27.01
1951-1955 ³	25.12	20.74	23.63	22.57	24.49	23.71	23.36
1956-1960 ³	22.25	19.68	21.02	20.51	21.42	20.63	21.06
1961-1965 ³	20.30	17.91	19.66	19.06	20.77	18.43	19.41
1964	20.29	16.89	19.24	19.03	19.66	20.12	19.06
1965	19.11	17.45	17.82	18.43	21.69 _r	16.59	18.47
1966	19.16	17.44	17.69	17.52	19.35 _r	14.59	18.17
1967	18.42	16.81	19.54	16.97	17.42 _r	17.23	18.26
1968	18.67	14.38	20.35	16.27	20.32	17.19	17.77

¹ Deaths under one year per 1,000 live births. Aborigines are included from 1967.² Including Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory.³ Averages of five annual rates._r Revised since last issue.

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
1964	34,972	229,149	10	75	0.29	0.33
1965	33,551	222,854	10	74	0.30	0.33
1966	32,843	222,626	13	66	0.40	0.30
1967	34,692	229,296	9	53	0.26	0.23
1968	35,190	240,906	11	68	0.31	0.28

¹ Deaths from diseases and complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and the puerperium.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
	1953-55	67.1	67.9	59.5	50.1	40.9	31.7	22.9	15.5	12.3
Australia—Female	1960-62	67.9	68.5	59.9	50.4	41.1	31.8	23.1	15.6	12.5
	1891-00	54.8	59.9	54.5	45.7	37.9	30.5	22.9	15.9	12.8
	1901-10	58.8	62.9	56.4	47.5	39.3	31.5	23.7	16.2	12.9
	1920-22	63.3	66.0	59.2	50.0	41.5	33.1	24.9	17.2	13.6
	1932-34	67.1	68.7	61.0	51.7	42.8	34.0	25.6	17.7	14.2
	1946-48	70.6	71.5	63.1	53.5	44.1	34.9	26.1	18.1	14.4
Queensland—Male	1953-55	72.8	73.2	64.8	55.1	45.4	36.0	27.0	18.8	15.0
	1960-62	74.2	74.5	65.9	56.2	46.5	37.0	27.9	19.5	15.7
Queensland—Female	1960-62	74.1	74.5	66.0	56.3	46.7	37.3	28.4	20.0	16.1
Canada	1960-62	71.3	72.2	63.7	54.1	44.6	35.2	26.3	18.3	14.8
England and Wales	1965-67	71.8	72.1	63.5	53.8	44.2	34.6	25.6	17.6	14.1
France	1965	71.4	71.7	63.1	53.4	43.9	34.6	25.9	18.0	14.4
Ireland	1960-62	70.0	71.0	62.5	52.7	43.2	33.8	24.9	17.0	13.5
Italy	1960-62	69.8	71.8	63.5	53.9	44.4	35.0	26.1	18.0	14.4
Japan	1966	71.0	71.3	62.8	53.2	43.7	34.4	25.5	17.4	13.8
Malaysia	1956-58	57.0	60.7	54.9	45.9	37.5	29.5	21.9	15.4	12.7
Netherlands ..	1961-65	73.5	73.7	65.2	55.4	45.8	36.2	27.1	18.8	15.0
New Zealand ..	1960-62	71.1	71.7	63.2	53.5	44.0	34.6	25.7	17.6	14.1
Norway	1961-65	73.5	n	65.2	55.5	45.9	36.4	27.3	18.8	15.1
Scotland	1964-66	69.6	70.3	61.7	52.0	42.4	32.9	24.1	16.4	13.1
U.S.A.	1966	70.3	70.9	62.3	52.7	43.4	34.1	25.5	17.9	14.5

n Not available.

7 DISEASES

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

DEATH RATES¹ FROM SELECTED CAUSES, QUEENSLAND

Cause of Death	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1967	1968
Tuberculosis	1.08	0.59	0.51	0.42	0.27	0.20	0.05	0.03	0.04
Malignant Neoplasms ..	0.47	0.67	0.79	0.82	1.03	1.13	1.21	1.28	1.33
Diabetes Mellitus	0.03	0.06	0.09	0.08	0.15	0.10	0.10	0.12	0.11
Vascular Lesions affecting									
Central Nervous System ..	n	0.45	0.45	0.37	0.63	0.99	1.11	1.19	1.38
Heart Diseases	0.57	1.14	1.39	1.36	2.15	2.25	2.54	3.04	3.22
Hypertensive Disease ..	n	n	n	n	n	0.46	0.31	0.15	0.14
Pneumonia	0.68	0.34	0.49	0.42	0.45	0.30	0.27	0.26	0.30
Nephritis and Nephrosis ..	0.38	0.42	0.53	0.56	0.59	0.29	0.15	0.09	0.11
Congenital Malformations ..	0.09	0.14	0.15	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.14	0.10	0.13
Diseases of Early Infancy ..	0.48	0.60	0.75	0.48	0.42	0.39	0.30	0.24	0.23
Accidents	1.00	0.77	0.60	0.55	0.65	0.57	0.53	0.57	0.57
All Other Causes	6.94	4.52	4.90	3.02	2.52	1.94	1.59	1.57	1.72
All Causes	11.72	9.70	10.65	8.19	8.97	8.73	8.30	8.65	9.27

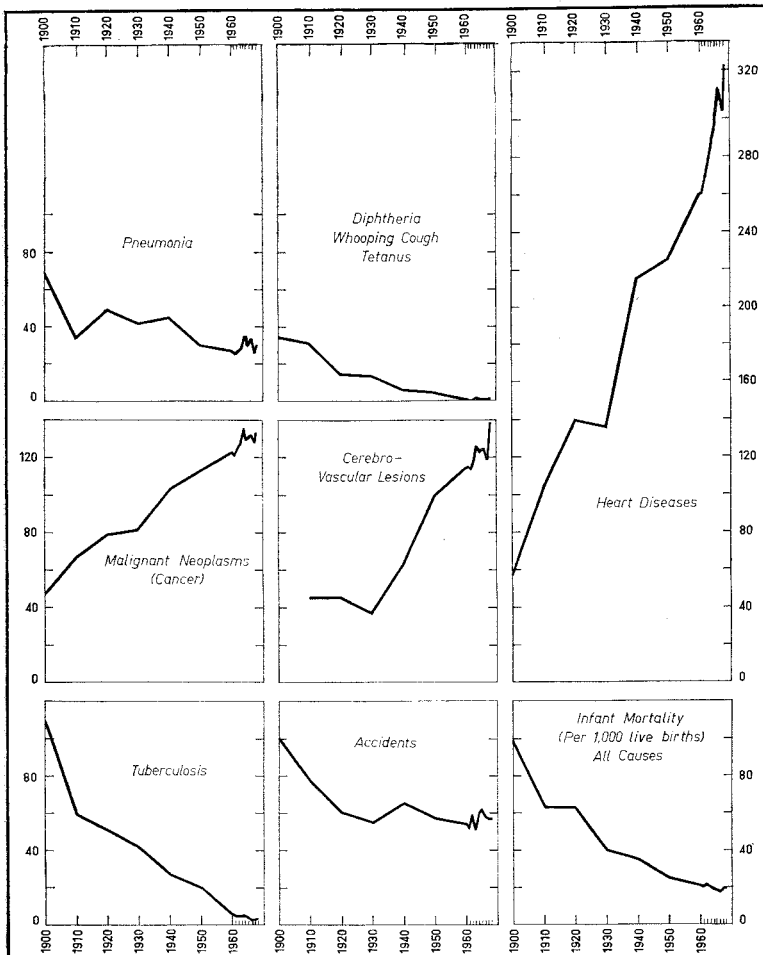
¹ Deaths per 1,000 mean population. n Not available.

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) and eighth (1965) revisions, adopted for Australian use in 1958 and 1968, respectively, 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 illustrated below.

DEATH RATES—SELECTED CAUSES—1900–1968

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 to 29 years.

CAUSES OF DEATH BY SEX AND

Cause of Death (Abridged International List, 1965 Revision)	Males					
	0-9	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59
Cholera .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Typhoid Fever .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bacillary Dysentery and Amoebiasis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteritis and Other Diarrhoeal Diseases	15	..	..	..	2	2
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System .. .. .	..	..	..	2	5	4
Other Tuberculosis, including Late Effects	2	1	..	1	..	4
Plague .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Streptococcal Sore Throat and Scarlet Fever .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meningococcal Infection	1	..	..	..	..	..
Acute Poliomyelitis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Smallpox .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	1	..	..	..	1	..
Typhus and Other Rickettsioses .. .. .	..	..	..	1	..	..
Malaria .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Syphilis and its Sequelae	1	..	..	..	..	..
All Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	10	1	1	3	1	4
Malignant Neoplasms, including Neoplasms of Lymphatic and Haematopoietic Tissue	23	9	12	31	75	220
Benign and Unspecified Neoplasms .. .. .	..	..	..	2	2	3
Diabetes Mellitus	1	1	1	3	5	11
Avitaminoses and Other Nutritional Deficiency	3	..	..	..	..	2
Anaemias .. .. .	..	..	..	1	1	1
Meningitis	5	..	..	..	..	2
Active Rheumatic Fever .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1	..
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease .. .. .	..	3	4	4	8	19
Hypertensive Disease .. .. .	..	..	..	3	8	15
Ischaemic Heart Disease .. .. .	..	..	2	24	157	536
Other Forms of Heart Disease	4	2	5	3	9	13
Cerebrovascular Disease	2	2	..	9	40	109
Influenza .. .. .	..	1	1	1	..	..
Pneumonia	40	5	2	6	22	18
Bronchitis, Emphysema, and Asthma	3	5	2	4	10	35
Peptic Ulcer	1	..	..	1	5	14
Appendicitis .. .. .	..	1	2	..	1	1
Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia	10	..	1	..	1	3
Cirrhosis of Liver	1	..	..	1	10	22
Nephritis and Nephrosis	1	1	2	2	12	19
Hyperplasia of Prostate .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1	1
Abortion .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Complications of Pregnancy, Childbirth, and the Puerperium .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Congenital Anomalies	89	10	3	2	5	4
Birth Injury, Difficult Labour, and Other Anoxic and Hypoxic Conditions	58	..	..	..	..	..
Other Causes of Perinatal Mortality	181	..	1	..	..	..
Symptoms and Ill-defined Conditions	4	..	2	2	4	6
All Other Diseases	33	20	9	19	46	84
Motor Vehicle Accidents	13	93	100	45	35	27
All Other Accidents	26	31	54	35	47	45
Suicide and Self-inflicted Injuries .. .. .	..	8	10	28	42	37
All Other External Causes .. .. .	..	..	2	3	10	1
Total	528	194	216	236	566	1,262

AGE GROUPS, QUEENSLAND, 1968

		Females								Total		
60-69	70 and Over	0-9	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70 and Over	Males	Females	Total
..
..
..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	2
2	9	21	1	..	..	1	..	1	11	30	35	65
6	13	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	5	30	8	38
2	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	16	7	23
..
..
..
..
..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
..
..
..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
..
1	3	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	5	4	9
2	3	9	1	..	1	2	3	2	5	25	23	48
388	585	14	7	8	30	98	200	193	406	1,343	956	2,299
..	2	..	..	1	2	1	1	3	2	9	10	19
19	44	..	1	1	3	1	9	23	71	85	109	194
1	3	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	5	9	7	16
2	9	..	2	1	1	..	2	3	12	14	21	35
..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	7	7	14
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2
23	19	..	2	1	4	11	12	19	43	80	92	172
26	64	..	..	..	3	8	17	18	85	116	131	247
849	1,445	..	..	1	6	35	129	364	1,293	3,013	1,828	4,841
35	191	1	3	2	2	12	3	29	255	262	307	569
227	711	3	2	2	6	40	80	183	981	1,100	1,297	2,397
..	12	..	..	1	2	..	..	1	12	15	16	31
40	177	31	2	2	3	9	11	16	141	310	215	525
95	238	1	..	..	5	3	11	22	39	392	81	473
18	30	..	..	..	1	1	2	8	6	69	18	87
1	4	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	10	4	14
3	9	1	2	..	..	..	2	3	21	27	29	56
15	10	..	1	1	1	3	7	4	5	59	22	81
28	33	1	..	1	7	16	18	19	24	98	86	184
7	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	46	..	46
..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
..	..	..	3	5	1	1	..	..	..	..	10	10
2	1	82	6	..	3	1	8	3	2	116	105	221
..	..	42	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	58	42	100
..	..	118	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	182	118	300
4	16	2	..	1	4	3	1	2	45	38	58	96
163	434	29	10	12	31	47	85	86	484	808	784	1,592
37	27	15	22	21	10	21	6	13	17	377	125	502
35	55	22	11	5	3	6	8	8	101	328	164	492
25	19	..	2	6	9	23	17	14	3	169	74	243
..	2	3	1	1	..	3	1	..	..	18	9	27
2,056	4,211	410	80	73	142	348	635	1,041	4,080	9,269	6,809	16,078

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.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES, QUEENSLAND

Disease	1901	1909-10	1919-20	1930	1940	1950	1960	1967	1968
Breast Abscess .. ..	..¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	71	12	11
Diarrhoea (Infantile) .. ..	..¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	167	174	233	252
Diphtheria	252	552	2,841	1,686	598	172	6	..	..
Dysentery (Bacillary)	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	4	19	244	47	149	110
Hansen's Disease .. ..	..¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	8	30	1	2	3	4
Hepatitis (Infective and Serum)	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	713	1,973	1,819
Hookworm .. ..	..¹	1	5	10	18	62	82	4	4
Leptospirosis ² .. ..	..¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	55	55	105	107	100
Malaria .. ..	..¹	.. ¹	9	9	10	24	57	52	54
Meningitis, Cerebro-spinal ..	..¹	10	32	3	5	44	30	142	136
Poliomyelitis, Acute Anterior	.. ¹	.. ¹	17	4	44	106	6	1	1
Puerperal Infections	10	11	26	40	152	19	29	12	11
Rheumatic Fever .. ..	..¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	126	77	104
Q Fever .. ..	..¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	255	247	107
Rubella .. ..	..¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	6	12	40	194
Scarlet Fever	115	33	340	617	248	446	127	118	159
Tuberculosis .. ..	..¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	343	525	594	844	491	510
Typhoid Fever ³	793	760	731	130	53	9	7	6	9
Typhus Fever .. ..	..¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	<i>n</i>	33	53	13	5	6
Venereal Diseases	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	2,848	1,714 ⁴	1,258	577	1,146	1,612	1,753
Other	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	5	35	52	116	58	46
Total	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	3,083	2,631	3,968	5,342	5,390

¹ Not notifiable. ² Including Weil's Disease, Paraweil Disease, and Seven-day Fever. ³ Including Para-typhoid Fever. ⁴ For year 1929-30. *n* Not available.

Diseases Treated in Hospitals—In the following pages particulars are given of all in-patients treated in Queensland public hospitals, other than repatriation and special (mental) hospitals, and in private hospitals licensed by the State Health Department, classified to the principal disease treated. Included are all patients who left hospital during 1967, whether by discharge, transfer, or death. Patients still in hospital at 31 December 1967 will be included in figures for the year in which their period in hospital ended. Normal maternity cases are excluded.

In cases where the patient died the principal disease treated may not be the underlying cause of death. Deaths on page 93, therefore, cannot be compared with causes of death as recorded in death statistics (pages 90 and 91).

The following tables show all discharges and deaths, males and females separately, of patients in public and private hospitals, according to disease treated and, for all hospitals together, the age distribution of discharges. During 1967, patients discharged from hospital numbered 265,598, compared with 263,481 in 1966. The discharges represented 1,560 and 1,586 cases per 10,000 mean population respectively. Public hospital discharges in 1967 numbered 207,377, or 78.1 per cent of the total.

The three major causes of hospitalisation were accidents, poisonings, and violence (35,070 cases), diseases of the respiratory system (34,326), and diseases of the digestive system (34,034), accounting for 13.2, 12.9, and 12.8 per cent, respectively, of all cases treated.

PATIENTS TREATED IN PUBLIC AND PRIVATE HOSPITALS, QUEENSLAND, 1967

Disease for which Treated	Patients Treated				Patients Died			
	Public		Private		Public		Private	
	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males
<i>Infective and Parasitic Diseases</i> ..	2,923	1,874	213	212	46	23	..	1
Tuberculosis	543	230	8	..	29	9	..	..
<i>Neoplasms</i>	5,616	6,136	1,609	2,684	705	488	83	121
Malignant	4,291	3,429	613	623	688	473	78	116
Other and Unspecified	1,325	2,707	996	2,061	17	15	5	5
<i>Allergic, Glandular, and Nutritional Diseases</i>	3,099	3,889	513	800	46	59	12	8
Allergic Disorders	1,925	2,025	342	395	10	5	2	2
Diabetes Mellitus	695	973	112	162	27	47	7	6
<i>Blood and Blood-forming Organs</i> ..	537	662	68	197	14	13	5	6
<i>Mental, Psychoneurotic Disorders</i> ..	4,624	4,824	569	1,310	18	28	1	1
<i>Nervous System and Sense Organs</i> ..	7,005	6,132	1,357	1,552	508	530	67	93
Vascular Lesions affecting Central Nervous System	1,697	1,701	227	276	443	483	54	70
Otitis Media and Mastoiditis ..	656	529	135	99	..	..	..	..
<i>Circulatory System</i>	9,319	7,911	1,706	1,982	1,195	765	156	133
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	350	377	44	25	9	10	..	..
Arteriosclerotic and Degenerative Heart Disease	4,123	2,591	578	436	744	430	89	65
Other Heart Diseases	2,014	1,478	414	417	317	208	52	53
Hypertensive Disease	645	987	119	253	25	30	7	4
<i>Respiratory System</i>	14,384	11,234	4,404	4,304	282	136	26	29
Acute Upper Respiratory Infections	2,717	2,472	403	394	1	..	..	1
Influenza	226	239	71	118	..	..	1	..
Pneumonia	2,745	1,928	476	493	140	75	13	15
Bronchitis	3,503	2,121	440	439	82	16	3	4
Hypertrophy of Tonsils and Adenoids	2,798	2,961	2,188	2,120	..	..	..	..
<i>Digestive System</i>	13,614	11,724	4,067	4,629	165	127	26	30
Teeth and Supporting Structures ..	726	874	510	662	..	..	..	..
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum ..	1,661	748	248	213	39	12	4	..
Appendicitis	2,463	2,265	774	1,024	5	4	2	..
Intestinal Obstruction, Hernia ..	3,279	1,306	1,174	513	28	24	4	2
Gastritis, Enteritis, Colitis	2,782	2,824	256	423	30	22	1	5
<i>Genito-urinary System</i>	5,579	11,011	1,811	6,085	122	90	19	14
Nephritis and Nephrosis	501	418	74	76	44	44	5	6
Infections of Kidney	381	1,406	53	326	36	32	4	1
Calculi of Urinary System	426	222	96	57	4	1	1	..
Hyperplasia of Prostate Gland ..	1,088	..	188	..	26	..	5	..
Diseases of Breast	38	529	15	468	..	..	..	..
Diseases of Genital Organs	1,548	6,304	785	4,324	..	2	..	3
<i>Pregnancy and the Puerperium</i> .. ..	..	10,145	..	1,930	..	1	..	..
<i>Skin and Cellular Tissue</i>	3,343	2,346	1,310	1,251	2	1	..	..
<i>Bones and Organs of Movement</i>	3,892	3,012	743	842	15	14	2	7
<i>Congenital Malformations and Diseases of Early Infancy</i>	1,455	1,063	250	134	52	43	4	1
<i>Senility and Ill-defined</i>	10,288	9,508	2,824	4,023	135	122	41	44
<i>Accidents, Poisonings, and Violence</i> ..	20,381	9,847	2,942	1,900	230	183	6	14
Motor Vehicle Accidents	2,345	880	25	19	74	31	1	..
Assaults and Attempted Suicide ..	557	722	6	31	8	16	..	..
All Diseases	106,059	101,318	24,386	33,835	3,535	2,623	448	502

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE HOSPITALS, QUEENSLAND,

Disease for which Treated	Males					
	0-9	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59
<i>Infective and Parasitic Diseases</i>	693	522	474	378	312	308
Tuberculosis	12	9	19	65	87	135
<i>Neoplasms</i>	303	413	410	546	869	1,373
Malignant	72	57	97	251	504	1,052
Other and Unspecified	231	356	313	295	365	321
<i>Allergic, Glandular, and Nutritional Diseases</i>	749	670	257	301	390	465
Allergic Disorders	615	562	183	173	180	237
Diabetes Mellitus	37	82	45	76	99	131
<i>Blood and Blood-forming Organs</i>	151	55	37	33	44	52
<i>Mental, Psychoneurotic Disorders</i>	62	238	719	1,057	1,303	980
<i>Nervous System and Sense Organs</i>	1,693	652	558	682	758	1,048
Vascular Lesions affecting Central Nervous System	20	8	14	39	119	305
Otitis Media and Mastoiditis	586	101	32	33	20	6
<i>Circulatory System</i>	329	347	339	604	1,339	2,445
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	100	153	45	27	27	25
Arteriosclerotic and Degenerative Heart Disease	3	8	19	153	559	1,282
Other Heart Diseases	21	15	21	60	132	368
Hypertensive Disease .. .. .	..	4	23	57	170	215
<i>Respiratory System</i>	9,340	1,868	1,106	907	1,044	1,293
Acute Upper Respiratory Infections	2,322	304	170	92	79	53
Influenza	42	49	35	37	45	24
Pneumonia	1,131	273	180	211	266	308
Bronchitis	1,414	216	98	114	230	446
Hypertrophy of Tonsils and Adenoids	3,923	646	239	121	37	10
<i>Digestive System</i>	4,027	2,162	2,028	1,746	2,095	2,286
Teeth and Supporting Structures	552	222	203	102	60	56
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	2	39	230	312	443	431
Appendicitis	409	1,265	774	327	232	124
Intestinal Obstruction, Hernia	802	222	350	394	574	831
Gastritis, Enteritis, Colitis	1,913	197	176	132	146	152
<i>Genito-urinary System</i>	1,599	494	502	434	712	988
Nephritis and Nephrosis	182	90	44	39	67	68
Infections of Kidney	28	36	51	41	63	64
Calculi of Urinary System .. .. .	..	10	49	57	103	140
Hyperplasia of Prostate Gland .. .. .	..	..	..	2	29	157
Diseases of Breast	2	8	10	7	7	9
Diseases of Genital Organs	1,228	220	182	115	148	183
<i>Pregnancy and the Puerperium</i> .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Skin and Cellular Tissue</i>	783	820	652	505	570	526
<i>Bones and Organs of Movement</i>	518	727	630	604	682	618
<i>Congenital Malformations and Diseases of Early</i>						
Infancy	1,216	263	84	44	37	33
<i>Senility and Ill-defined</i>	2,503	1,481	1,317	1,399	1,705	1,644
<i>Accidents, Poisonings, and Violence</i>	4,486	5,404	4,522	2,616	2,379	1,840
Motor Vehicle Accidents	128	643	749	289	253	169
Assaults and Attempted Suicide	6	79	171	91	93	66
All Diseases	28,452	16,116	13,635	11,856	14,239	15,899

¹ Including 375 males and 428 females whose ages were not specified.

1967: 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	Female:	Total	
236	204	575	401	364	199	157	126	128	129	3,136	2,086	5,222	
125	96	15	7	29	32	44	27	37	37	551	230	781	
1,538	1,745	274	654	984	1,147	1,782	1,479	1,272	1,214	7,225	8,820	16,045	
1,277	1,582	57	75	138	300	649	872	932	1,022	4,904	4,052	8,956	
261	163	217	579	846	847	1,133	607	340	192	2,321	4,768	7,089	
427	343	553	688	551	572	624	654	513	518	3,612	4,689	8,301	
191	121	442	521	338	308	288	270	153	92	2,267	2,420	4,687	
173	161	33	89	59	69	102	171	245	362	807	1,135	1,942	
92	141	73	65	66	71	144	100	124	214	605	859	1,464	
510	295	57	393	1,040	1,121	1,300	1,020	620	558	5,193	6,134	11,327	
1,268	1,681	1,259	502	498	586	789	887	1,004	2,151	8,362	7,684	16,046	
525	889	9	7	17	36	145	222	395	1,142	1,924	1,977	3,901	
6	5	428	78	30	36	32	12	5	7	791	628	1,419	
2,505	3,093	229	283	462	863	1,424	1,645	1,705	3,250	11,025	9,893	20,918	
12	5	79	93	58	52	38	48	14	19	394	402	796	
1,264	1,401	4	4	18	55	234	527	755	1,417	4,701	3,027	7,728	
624	1,181	12	30	23	50	121	211	357	1,083	2,428	1,895	4,323	
166	126	..	4	47	138	278	294	210	265	764	1,240	2,004	
1,484	1,711	7,449	2,402	1,228	808	747	886	806	1,172	18,788	15,538	34,326	
44	52	1,723	491	256	112	67	73	65	72	3,120	2,866	5,986	
29	35	58	50	49	41	36	43	32	48	297	357	654	
336	510	897	200	161	157	165	216	218	399	3,221	2,421	5,642	
675	737	1,020	219	135	141	188	258	247	341	3,943	2,560	6,503	
4	3	3,381	1,159	360	99	42	26	4	1	4,986	5,081	10,067	
1,758	1,535	3,307	2,445	2,291	1,547	1,842	1,691	1,492	1,689	17,681	16,353	34,034	
25	12	590	279	344	122	84	70	29	15	1,236	1,536	2,772	
254	191	1	20	94	142	238	190	150	120	1,909	961	2,870	
57	46	382	1,520	731	287	177	91	53	39	3,237	3,289	6,526	
705	568	368	53	99	174	258	276	269	319	4,453	1,819	6,272	
141	168	1,677	299	260	125	141	191	208	336	3,038	3,247	6,285	
1,217	1,425	520	1,171	3,869	3,507	3,758	2,236	1,105	892	7,390	17,096	24,486	
45	37	113	82	37	40	73	72	43	34	575	494	1,069	
75	76	74	200	361	307	267	234	145	137	434	1,732	2,166	
107	56	2	6	46	44	70	62	32	16	522	279	801	
447	639	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,276	..	1,276
6	4	15	47	184	160	361	140	46	44	53	997	1,050	
137	113	36	542	2,755	2,525	2,572	1,327	529	323	2,333	10,628	12,961	
..	..	..	1,709	6,910	2,894	520	..	..	..	..	12,075	12,075
457	319	575	592	415	371	437	413	343	435	4,653	3,597	8,250	
492	360	331	454	345	381	505	611	572	646	4,635	3,854	8,489	
17	10	908	111	69	26	29	22	10	16	1,705	1,197	2,902	
1,375	1,639	2,065	1,867	1,776	1,524	1,629	1,507	1,351	1,736	13,112	13,531	26,643	
1,069	927	2,881	1,932	1,264	915	967	1,018	924	1,798	23,323	11,747	35,070	
77	54	99	267	184	87	92	78	46	44	2,370	899	3,269	
36	16	13	121	191	157	126	79	40	20	563	753	1,316	
14,445	15,428	21,056	15,669	22,132	16,532	16,654	14,295	11,969	16,418	130,445	135,153	265,598	

Children aged 0 to 9 years comprised almost 22 per cent of males and 16 per cent of females discharged. The high numbers in this age group were due principally to children receiving treatment for diseases of the respiratory system, this disease group accounting for 16,789, or about one-third, of discharges of children under 10 years. Patients aged 70 years and over numbered 31,846, or approximately 12 per cent of discharges. However, patients aged over 70 years represented a third of the population in the age group, while child patients under 10 years of age represented only 14 per cent of their age group. Accidents were the main cause of hospitalisation of males in each of the four ten-year age groups from 10 to 49 years. The accidents, poisonings, and violence category accounted for 14,921, or 27 per cent, of all male discharges at these ages. The lower rate of exposure of females to accident risks was reflected in the 5,078 discharges in this category, which represented only 7 per cent of female discharges between 10 and 49 years of age.

The following table shows, for public and private hospitals separately, the sex, age distribution, and average age of patients. Male cases (106,059) exceeded female cases (101,318) in public hospitals, but there was a marked excess of females in private hospitals (males 24,386, females 33,835). The percentage of patients treated in private hospitals is greater for females than for males at all age groups except 0 to 9, the difference being most marked at ages 20 to 49.

PATIENTS TREATED IN PUBLIC AND PRIVATE HOSPITALS, 1967

Age Group	Public			Private			Percentage of Patients Treated in Private Hospitals	
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
0-9 Years..	22,008	16,441	38,449	6,444	4,615	11,059	22.6	21.9
10-19 Years..	13,329	12,720	26,049	2,787	2,949	5,736	17.3	18.8
20-29 Years..	11,476	16,376	27,852	2,159	5,756	7,915	15.8	26.0
30-39 Years..	9,559	11,672	21,231	2,297	4,860	7,157	19.4	29.4
40-49 Years..	11,589	11,858	23,447	2,650	4,796	7,446	18.6	28.8
50-59 Years..	12,921	10,339	23,260	2,978	3,956	6,934	18.7	27.7
60-69 Years..	11,845	8,919	20,764	2,600	3,050	5,650	18.0	25.5
70 Years and Over	13,044	12,701	25,745	2,384	3,717	6,101	15.5	22.6
Unstated ..	288	292	580	87	136	223	23.2	31.8
All Ages ..	106,059	101,318	207,377	24,386	33,835	58,221	18.7	25.0
Average Age ..	37.26	37.26	37.26	34.79	38.72	37.07	21.9	

Duration of treatment is available for patients in public hospitals only, and the number of days in hospital, as shown in the next table, is the sum of the total periods in hospital of all patients who left hospital during the year, even though part of the period of hospitalisation may have been in the preceding year or years.

The average period in public hospitals for all patients was 11.5 days, males having a slightly lower average of 11.2 days than females with 11.7. The period of treatment varied appreciably with diseases and ranged from 75.3 days for tuberculosis to 2.1 days for diseases of the teeth and supporting structures. Generally the average period of treatment increased with age, children under 10 years of age averaging 6.1 days and persons aged 70 and over 27.3 days in hospital.

AVERAGE PERIOD IN HOSPITAL (IN DAYS), PUBLIC HOSPITALS, 1967

Disease for which Treated	Males			Females		
	Cases	Total Patient-days	Average Period	Cases	Total Patient-days	Average Period
<i>Infective and Parasitic Diseases</i> ..	2,923	62,734	21.5	1,874	35,321	18.8
Tuberculosis	543	40,213	74.1	230	17,999	78.3
Neoplasms	5,616	83,467	14.9	6,136	76,814	12.5
Malignant	4,291	73,568	17.1	3,429	57,829	16.9
Other and Unspecified	1,325	9,899	7.5	2,707	18,985	7.0
<i>Allergic, Glandular, and Nutritional Diseases</i>	3,099	39,258	12.7	3,889	43,923	11.3
Allergic Disorders	1,925	15,017	7.8	2,025	14,551	7.2
Diabetes Mellitus	695	18,035	25.9	973	17,786	18.3
<i>Blood and Blood-forming Organs</i> ..	537	6,737	12.5	662	8,684	13.1
<i>Mental, Psychoneurotic Disorders</i> ..	4,624	54,598	11.8	4,824	107,739	22.3
<i>Nervous System and Sense Organs</i> ..	7,005	114,046	16.3	6,132	122,955	20.1
Vascular Lesions affecting Central Nervous System	1,697	46,642	27.5	1,701	76,202	44.8
Otitis Media and Mastoiditis ..	656	4,139	6.3	529	3,413	6.5
<i>Circulatory System</i>	9,319	141,023	15.1	7,911	118,565	15.0
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	350	6,896	19.7	377	7,996	21.2
Arteriosclerotic and Degenerative Heart Disease	4,123	64,161	15.6	2,591	41,477	16.0
Other Heart Diseases	2,014	35,775	17.8	1,478	25,100	17.0
Hypertensive Disease	645	8,308	12.9	987	13,124	13.3
<i>Respiratory System</i>	14,384	105,613	7.3	11,234	68,301	6.1
Acute Upper Respiratory Infections	2,717	10,289	3.8	2,472	10,023	4.1
Influenza	226	1,035	4.6	239	1,116	4.7
Pneumonia	2,745	27,827	10.1	1,928	18,215	9.4
Bronchitis	3,503	36,718	10.5	2,121	16,575	7.8
Hypertrophy of Tonsils and Adenoids	2,798	7,877	2.8	2,961	8,818	3.0
<i>Digestive System</i>	13,614	110,772	8.1	11,724	92,614	7.9
Teeth and Supporting Structures ..	726	1,624	2.2	874	1,801	2.1
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	1,661	20,125	12.1	748	9,324	12.5
Appendicitis	2,463	17,123	7.0	2,265	15,381	6.8
Intestinal Obstruction, Hernia	3,279	27,578	8.4	1,306	11,403	8.7
Gastritis, Enteritis, Colitis	2,782	15,911	5.7	2,824	16,580	5.9
<i>Genito-urinary System</i>	5,579	56,294	10.1	11,011	82,393	7.5
Nephritis and Nephrosis	501	9,234	18.4	418	7,303	17.5
Infections of Kidney	381	4,972	13.0	1,406	13,134	9.3
Calculi of Urinary System	426	3,827	9.0	222	2,455	11.1
Hyperplasia of Prostate Gland ..	1,088	18,811	17.3	..	..	..
Diseases of Breast	38	225	5.9	529	2,924	5.5
Diseases of Genital Organs	1,548	8,164	5.3	6,304	42,048	6.7
<i>Pregnancy and the Puerperium</i> .. ..	..	..	..	10,145	78,064	7.7
<i>Skin and Cellular Tissue</i>	3,343	32,350	9.7	2,346	23,392	10.0
<i>Bones and Organs of Movement</i>	3,892	49,599	12.7	3,012	45,206	15.0
<i>Congenital Malformations and Diseases of Early Infancy</i>	1,455	22,705	15.6	1,063	17,486	16.4
<i>Senility and Ill-defined</i>	10,288	141,658	13.8	9,508	167,880	17.7
<i>Accidents, Poisonings, and Violence</i> ..	20,381	167,970	8.2	9,847	97,333	9.9
Motor Vehicle Accidents	2,345	23,849	10.2	880	9,711	11.0
Assaults and Attempted Suicide ..	557	3,269	5.9	722	4,208	5.8
All Diseases	106,059	1,188,824	11.2	101,318	1,186,670	11.7

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. An epileptic home at Willowburn, Toowoomba, was opened in 1919.

The number of mental patients in 1874 was 300, which represented a rate of 1.83 per 1,000 of the population. By 1909 the rate had reached the peak of 3.95 per 1,000. The number of cases continued to increase, probably due largely to better supervision and notification, and reached the record level of 4,735 in 1956, but the rate had dropped to 3.40 per 1,000. Numbers have fallen in recent years, due mainly to changes in methods of treatment (see below), and at 30 June 1968 there were 3,630 patients in the four mental hospitals and 106 in the epileptic home, equal to a rate of 2.16 per 1,000 population.

Since information first became available, the number of male patients has exceeded the number of females, the figures at 30 June 1968 being 2,208 males and 1,422 females. Of the four hospitals, Brisbane (Wolston Park, Goodna) treats the greatest number, 1,882 being patients at 30 June 1968, when Toowoomba had 1,016, Ipswich 487, and Charters Towers 245.

The epileptic home at Toowoomba is solely for mentally sub-normal epileptic patients. While male patients predominate in the mental hospitals, female patients generally exceed the male patients in this institution, a feature that is observed as far back as records are available. At 30 June 1968 there were 51 males and 55 females.

For statistics of mental hospitals, see Chapter 5.

Following growing public acceptance that mental and nervous disorders are illnesses that can be diagnosed and treated like other physical illnesses, there has been an increased willingness to refer mentally-ill persons for treatment at an early stage. This factor, combined with advances in modern methods and drugs, particularly the tranquillising drugs, has led to shorter periods of hospitalisation and an improving proportion of recoveries.

The Mental Health Act of 1962 provided for the treatment of mentally-ill patients in private hospitals and in other ways provided for an increasing integration of psychiatric services into the general pattern of general medical and hospital services. This has led to the establishment of psychiatric units for in-patients at the Royal Brisbane, Chermide, Townsville, Rockhampton, Bundaberg, Maryborough, Ipswich, and Toowoomba general hospitals and the establishment of out-patient psychiatric clinics at 11 hospitals throughout the State. The Brisbane Psychiatric Clinic's work in 1967-68 covered 13,610 consultations with 2,259 patients, of whom 724 were newly registered during the year.

The 1962 legislation also resulted in the transfer of geriatric patients to senile annexes of general hospitals or to Eventide Homes, with the result that in 1968 only 645 patients of mental hospitals (17 per cent of the total) were over 60 years of age, compared with 1,320 (29 per cent) in 1957.

Developments in the treatment of alcoholism have resulted in the closure of the largely custodial Home for Inebriates at Marburg and its replacement by the Wacol Rehabilitation Clinic with greater concentration on active treatment, and with provision for females as well as males. Informal

(voluntary) admission is now allowed at both this Clinic and the Alcoholism Clinic at the Royal Brisbane Hospital, and this partly accounts for the high admission of 320 patients in 1967-68.

Further recent developments in this field include the establishment in 1959 of the Division of Welfare and Guidance to assist emotionally disturbed, neglected, and delinquent children. Its activities include a day-hospital for child psychiatry and a centre for adolescent psychiatric patients in Brisbane, child guidance centres in Toowoomba and Townsville, and the provision of clinical assessment and treatment at institutions administered by the Department of Children's Services. In all, 34,540 consultations and interviews were conducted in 1967-68 for 2,909 patients.

During the last two years a programme for the re-organisation of the Mental Health Service has reached fruition. This provides for a distinction between psychiatric and intellectually handicapped patients. Psychiatric and security patients will now be treated at the Wolston Park Hospital, the Baillie Henderson Hospital, and Mossman Hall, formerly known as the Special Hospitals at Brisbane, Toowoomba, and Charters Towers respectively. The former Ipswich Special Hospital has become the Challinor Centre for the Care and Training of the Intellectually Handicapped. The patients are mostly adult, but some are severely and profoundly retarded children.

Intellectually handicapped children of pre-school age are treated at the centre attached to Chermiside Hospital. Residential and training facilities for those aged 5 to 16 years are provided at the Basil Stafford Training Centre at Wacol, adjacent to the Wolston Park Hospital. A separate training centre for a few mildly retarded men is also located there.

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, the aboriginal population in Queensland 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 while preserving their identity, pride of race, and culture.

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, amended in 1967, 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 certificates of entitlement for 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 previously legally embraced.

Established areas directly controlled by the Government previously known as Settlements, and Reserve Areas administered by church authorities previously known as Missions, are now all known as Communities. Country Reserves are small areas reserved for living purposes adjacent to country towns.

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 assist families 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 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 now ensues 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.

All adult Aborigines and Islanders may now enrol for both Commonwealth and State elections. Enrolment is voluntary, but once enrolled voting is compulsory. Repatriation benefits are granted to Torres Strait Islanders and Aborigines under the *Native Members of the Forces Benefit Act 1957-1965*.

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. Savings Bank accounts of Aborigines and Torres Strait Islanders at 30 June 1968 totalled \$1,929,166. For the year ended 30 June 1968 withdrawals totalled \$3,310,623 and deposits \$3,229,505.

At 30 June 1968 there were ten aboriginal or islander communities, namely, Cherbourg (via Murgon), Palm Island (off Townsville), Woora-binda and Foleyvale (via Rockhampton), Yarrabah (via Cairns), Edward River, Lockhart River, Mitchell River, Weipa, and Northern Peninsula Area embracing the satellite communities of Bamaga, Cowal Creek, New Mapoon, Umagico, and Red Island Point. There were also three hostels (at Cairns, Townsville, and Mount Isa), controlled by the Government, and six communities managed by religious bodies. The church communities are subsidised by the Government. There were 16 island villages in Torres Strait with 13 schools, a hostel, and Torres Strait College at Thursday Island, which care for Torres Strait Islanders.

The Department of Education provides and staffs schools for the government communities except Edward River, Lockhart River, Mitchell River, and Cowal Creek. These four schools, as well as the 13 schools on island communities, are conducted by the Department of Aboriginal and Island Affairs and, together with the six schools on church communities conducted by church authorities, work to the Department of Education syllabus. At 31 March 1968, 350 children were attending secondary schools.

Details of the population under the care of the Department of Aboriginal and Island Affairs at 30 June 1968, together with enrolments at schools on the various communities, are shown in the next table.

POPULATION AND SCHOOL ENROLMENT, ABORIGINAL AND ISLANDER COMMUNITIES, QUEENSLAND, 30 JUNE 1968

Locality	Population	School Enrolment ¹		
		Boys	Girls	Total
Communities				
Government				
Northern Peninsula	1,002	156	131	287
Cherbourg	1,130	159	173	332
Edward River	269	33	23	56
Lockhart River	285	40	34	74
Mitchell River	606	69	70	139
Palm Island	1,197	216 ²	226 ²	442 ²
Weipa	331	52	46	98
Woorabinda ³	403	56	46	102
Yarrabah	869	123	125	248
Church				
Brethren				
Doomadgee	591	75	96	171
Lutheran				
Bloomfield River	154	..	..	..
Hopevale	440	51	41	92
Presbyterian				
Aurukun	641	76	75	151
Mornington Island	600	93	87	180
Roman Catholic				
Hammond Island	160	..	..	..
Country Reserves	21,230	{ .. ⁴	.. ⁴	.. ⁴
Torres Strait Islands				
Total	29,908	1,555	1,565	3,120

¹ At 1 August 1968. See also page 123. ² Including St Michael's (R.C.) Palm Island Convent, 73 boys, 67 girls. ³ Including Foleyvale. ⁴ Children in Country Reserves attend the nearest State school. ⁵ Including St Paul's (C. of E.) Moa Island, 20 boys, 26 girls.

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 1968, luggers and cutters owned and operated by Islanders won pearl-shell worth \$223,184 and some beche-de-mer and trochus shell.

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 1968 totalled \$3,009,395 from revenue and \$537,601 from loan funds. Expenditure from a Welfare Fund built up from the sale of produce, livestock, curios, etc. amounted to \$904,494. Hospitalisation charges, borne by the Department of Health, are excluded.

A growing awareness of the responsibility for preserving aboriginal relics has led to State legislation in the form of *The Aboriginal Relics Preservation Act of 1967*. Under this Act all relics found are to be the property of the State which has set up a committee to advise on, and determine the anthropological value of, such relics and the need for resuming land to ensure their preservation.

Queensland has the second highest number of Aborigines, the percentage of the total at the Census of 30 June 1966 in each State and Territory being as follows: New South Wales, 17.72; Victoria, 2.23; Queensland, 23.69; South Australia, 6.86; Western Australia, 22.99; Tasmania, 0.06; Northern Territory, 26.33; and Australian Capital Territory, 0.12. The proportions shown in this section in previous issues were calculated on "full blood" Aborigines only (i.e. those defined as having over 50 per cent aboriginal blood) while the figures used here are for all persons with 50 per cent or more aboriginal blood. The main effect is an increase in the New South Wales share and a fall in the Northern Territory share.

The following table shows the numbers of persons of 50 per cent or more aboriginal blood recorded in the various States in 1921, 1931, 1941, 1947, 1961, and 1966. The total number of Aborigines in Australia has increased during the period, the large decrease shown in 1941 being due to the exclusion of Torres Strait Islanders.

ABORIGINAL POPULATION, AUSTRALIA

	At 30 June	New South Wales	Victoria	Queens- land	South Australia	Western Australia	Northern Territory	Australia ¹
1921	..	6,185	586	17,104	2,420	27,547	17,809	71,836
1931	..	9,367	606	17,706	3,349	26,507	20,380	77,915
1941	..	10,616	775	15,428 ²	5,018	26,116	14,488	72,811 ²
1947	..	11,560	1,277	16,311 ²	5,122	26,234	15,147	75,965 ²
1961	..	14,716	1,796	19,696 ²	4,884	18,276 ²	19,704 ²	79,253 ²
1966	..	14,219	1,790	19,003 ²	5,505	18,439	21,119	80,207 ²

¹ Including Tasmania and Australian Capital Territory. ² Excluding Torres Strait Islanders. ³ Including an estimated number out of contact at Census: 2,000 in Western Australia and 1,944 in Northern Territory.

Aborigines and the Constitution—In 1901 when the Australian Constitution was formulated there were practical difficulties in counting the Aborigines. They were dispersed and nomadic; and communications in inland Australia, where any existed, were poor. The Constitution excluded Aborigines from enumeration in the Australian population, and Parliament was not empowered to make special laws for the aboriginal race. Conditions changed and Aborigines have recently been given the right to be enrolled and to vote.

A further step was the removal of disabilities imposed on Aborigines by the Constitution. On 27 May 1967, a referendum to alter the Constitution in this regard was given the necessary majority in a majority of States (actually all States were heavily in favour). For details of the voting in each of the States, see page 102 of the 1968 *Year Book*. The effect of the amendment was to repeal Section 127, which had excluded Aborigines from counts of the population of the Commonwealth, and to delete from paragraph (xxvi) of Section 51 the words "other than the aboriginal race in any State", thus empowering the Government to make special legislative provision for Aborigines. Following the referendum, the Commonwealth Government established a special Office of Aboriginal Affairs.

• Chapter 4

PUBLIC JUSTICE

1 THE LEGAL SYSTEM

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

For the purpose of Supreme Court business, the State is divided into three divisions with Central Registries at Brisbane, Rockhampton, and Townsville, and District Registries at Circuit towns. Eleven judges are appointed to the Southern Division (Brisbane), one of whom is President of the Industrial Court, and one each to the Central (Rockhampton) and Northern (Townsville) Divisions. Judges of the Supreme Court hold office “during their good behaviour” and may be removed only after an address to the Queen by the Legislative Assembly. They are retired at the age of 70 years.

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 with four jurors obtains if a jury is required by one of the parties.

District Courts were re-established in 1959 after having been abolished in 1922. Originally four District Court judges were appointed but the number has been progressively increased and had grown to eleven by February 1969. Of these, ten are appointed to Brisbane (two of whom constitute the Local Government Court) and one to Townsville, but the judges sit as required at 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 are constituted by stipendiary magistrates or, for certain limited jurisdiction, by justices of the peace. 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 of twelve. 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 in the case of an offence where the maximum penalty exceeds 14 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 of the Supreme or District Court.

Children under the age of 17 years who come before the Court are dealt with under *The Children's Services Act of 1965*. A Children's Court has jurisdiction to try or sentence, under certain conditions, a child charged with an indictable offence other than an offence for which he would be liable, were he not a child, to imprisonment with hard labour for life. Children charged with simple offences or breaches of duty also appear before a Children's Court, as do children in respect of whom an application may be made to the Court for their committal to care and control (uncontrollable children etc.) or admission to care and protection (neglected children etc.). The custody or maintenance of a person under the age of 21 years may be sought by the mother or father by application to a Children's Court.

In country areas the Court is presided over by a local stipendiary magistrate, or in his absence by two justices of the peace. In the metropolitan and near country areas the Court is presided over by a specially appointed Children's Court Magistrate. Proceedings are held *in camera* and a representative of the Department of Children's Services is always present.

Appeal lies from a conviction or sentence of an indictable offence before a Children's Court in the same way as such an appeal lies from a conviction or sentence in a Superior Court.

Jury System—The jury system follows the traditional British pattern. Annual jury lists are compiled for defined jury districts from electoral rolls, excluding males 65 years of age and over and females of 60 and over. Illiterates and persons of bad fame or repute are disqualified. Persons in certain occupations are exempted; these include members of parliament, public servants, persons engaged in legal, health, teaching, or religious professions, and bank officers.

2 POLICE

The principal functions of the Police Department in Queensland are the protection of life and property, the prevention and detection of crime,

and the preservation of good order over an area of 667,000 square miles, much of it very sparsely populated. A growing sector of this work is the control of traffic.

In addition, police duties involve the organisation of search and rescue operations in natural catastrophes and emergencies, and, because of their widespread representation throughout the State and their local knowledge and facilities, police personnel carry out many and varied duties as agents for other government departments, both Commonwealth and State.

To provide these services the force was organised into 17 Police Districts incorporating 304 Stations throughout the State at 30 June 1968. Within this system, the General Police, Criminal Investigation Branch, Licensing Branch, Traffic Branch, and the Police Depot operate as separate functional groups.

Male probationaries are recruited between the ages of 19 and 30 years and female appointees must be between the ages of 23 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.

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 (for further particulars, see page 478). During 1967-68 the amount of pensions paid to retired policemen and to the widows and children of deceased policemen amounted to \$982,320, and the number of contributors at 30 June 1968 was 2,936.

In keeping with the need to protect citizens and deter offenders in the changing circumstances of modern life, attempts have been made to reduce road accidents by appointing additional police to full-time traffic duty, by maintaining a high level of road safety lectures to schools (2,711 lectures in 1967-68), by analysing all accidents, and by issuing warning notices to offenders or cancelling or suspending licences.

The rapid development of small boat activities has resulted in increased work for the Water Police who, in 1967-68, made 128 searches for persons or craft, compared with 120 in 1966-67 and 31 in 1965-66. A fully trained skin diving team attached to the Water Police performs numerous diving operations in seeking and recovering property from the water.

The Queensland Police Citizens Youth Welfare Association has continued its activities and now has eight clubs with a membership of 4,401.

The table below shows the size of the Queensland police force and the extent of its main operations. The growth in its strength in the last five years is seen to have matched the growth of population.

QUEENSLAND POLICE: STRENGTH AND MAIN OPERATIONS

Particulars	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
POLICE STRENGTH AT END OF YEAR					
<i>Sworn-in Personnel</i>	2,678	2,700	2,862	2,910	2,933
General Police (Males)	2,345	2,342	2,476	2,495	2,520
Detectives	240	227	238	243	259
Plain Clothes Police	85	120	133	152	136
Police-women	8	11	15	20	18
<i>Other Police Personnel</i>	154	122	124	157	161
Probationaries	31	1	4	38	42
Cadets	109	109	109	108	108
Native Trackers	14	12	11	11	11
<i>Total Police Strength</i>	2,832	2,822	2,986	3,067	3,094
Metropolitan ¹	1,426	1,439	1,548	1,543	1,570
Country	1,406	1,383	1,438	1,524	1,524
Population per Sworn-in Officer ..	601	609	585	585	591

OTHER STAFF

<i>Public Service Staff</i>	106	123	148	165	175
<i>Other Civilian Staff</i> ²	34	63	90	100	104
Clerks	32	52	72	78	81
Driver's Licence Testing Officers ..	..	7	11	14	14
Others	2	4	7	8	9

CRIMINAL OFFENCES³

<i>Total Number Recorded</i>	35,527	37,784	39,948	40,748	44,297
<i>Cleared Up Offences</i>					
Number	14,275	14,194	15,661	16,345	18,577
Proportion of Total .. %	40.5	37.6	39.2	40.1	41.9
<i>Cleared Up Offences Committed by Juveniles</i> ⁴					
Number	5,001	5,089	6,991	6,483	6,390
Proportion of All Cleared Up Offences %	35.0	35.9	44.6	39.7	34.4
<i>Number of Juvenile Offenders Dealt With</i>	3,947	4,005	5,212	4,935	5,407

TRAFFIC OFFENCES

<i>Convictions following Summons or Arrest</i>	30,243	38,993	31,994	19,386	22,428
Metropolitan ¹	16,752	20,913	19,829	9,484	11,315
Country	13,491	18,080	12,165	9,902	11,113
<i>Fines Imposed by Courts</i> .. \$	552,541	742,796	798,130	626,800	709,787
Metropolitan ¹ \$	273,219	331,728	396,607	219,864	267,737
Country \$	279,322	411,068	401,523	406,936	442,050
<i>Traffic Offence Notices</i>					
Issued No.	56,237	58,163	98,299	146,911	139,550
Amount Paid \$	96,538	101,994	798,696	1,185,808	1,140,613

¹ Relating to police stations within the City of Brisbane. ² Excluding part-time staff, groundsmen, etc. ³ Recorded by Modus Operandi Section. ⁴ Persons under 21 years of age; these are included in the item "Cleared Up Offences" above.

3 PRISONS

During 1967-68 there were eight prisons in use in the State, only one of which, at Brisbane, held females. Brisbane and Townsville are maximum-security prisons, and Wacol (Brisbane) and Etna Creek (Rockhampton) are medium-security prisons with substantial development work in progress. The other prisons are at Thursday Island, for short-term prisoners, and the Rockhampton Gaol, for prisoners pending transfer to other prisons. The State Farms at Palen Creek and Numinbah, both south of Brisbane, are minimum-security prisons.

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
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	53
1964-65	5	2	3,886	330	987	37	63
1965-66	5	2	3,987	288	1,035	24	64
1966-67	5	2	4,692	241	1,088	18	66
1967-68	6	2	4,319	326	1,010	24	60

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 1967 were as follows: New South Wales, 76; Victoria, 61; Queensland, 60; South Australia, 78; Western Australia, 130; and Tasmania, 73.

The Queensland prison system is designed to rehabilitate, rather than merely punish. 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. In March 1969 a system of allowing prisoners nearing the end of their term to work in normal employment outside the prison was introduced. Prisoners who are granted leave of absence for this purpose have to undertake to return to prison each evening. Deductions are made from their wages towards the cost of their prison accommodation. They are allowed certain amounts for travelling and out-of-pocket expenses, the balance being banked and handed to them on discharge. 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 1968 they held 81 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 Acts, 1959 to 1968*, 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 1967-68, 30 prisoners were paroled.

Generally, children under the age of 17 years convicted of offences are not committed to prison but to the care and control of the Director of the Department of Children's Services. However, if the court is satisfied that a child is so uncontrollable that he should be detained in custody other than that of the Director, it may order his imprisonment for a period not exceeding two years.

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 1967-68 and how they were dealt with are shown below.

HIGHER COURTS, QUEENSLAND: CRIMINAL CASES, 1967-68

Offence	Persons Charged		How Dealt With			
	Males	Females	Sentenced or Bound Over ¹	Found Insane	Acquitted	Other ²
Murder	10	3	9	..	2	2
Attempted Murder	7	1	5	1	2	..
Manslaughter	32	2	8	..	20	6
Offences against Females	144	1	122	..	19	4
Other Offences against the Person	184	5	133	..	38	18
Offences against Property	940	27	872	..	63	32
Other	16	1	11	..	2	4
Total	1,333	40	1,160	1	146	66

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. Comparison between the States should be made with caution due to the differing jurisdictions of the Higher Courts of the various States.

HIGHER¹ COURTS, AUSTRALIA: CRIMINAL CONVICTIONS

Year	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland ²	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Australia ³
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	7,530
1962 ..	2,513	2,329	1,175	718	238 _r	270	7,349 _r
1963 ..	2,907	1,946	1,187	745	313 _r	293	7,498 _r
1964 ..	2,689	1,793	1,134	629	259 _r	172	6,783 _r
1965 ..	2,900	1,618	1,201	713	315 _r	170	7,078 _r
1966 ..	3,201	1,725	1,330	738	302 _r	204	7,625 _r
1967 ..	3,126	1,786	1,279	707	357	254	7,643
RATE PER 100,000 MEAN POPULATION							
1967 ..	73	55	76	64	41	67	65

¹ Supreme, County, and District Courts. ² Figures for 12 months ended 30 June of year shown. ³ Including N.T. and A.C.T. _r Revised since last issue.

The next table shows for ten years the principal types of offences with which persons were charged before Queensland Higher Courts. The numerous offences against property consist mainly of burglary and other forms of stealing from premises and illegally using motor vehicles.

HIGHER COURTS, QUEENSLAND: CRIMINAL CASES

Year	Murder	Attempted Murder	Manslaughter	Offences against Females	Other against Person	Against Property	Other	Total
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
1965-66	14	6	38	155	163	1,163	20	1,559
1966-67	13	6	24	141	163	1,096	30	1,473
1967-68	13	8	34	145	189	967	17	1,373

Lower Courts—A total of 51 stipendiary magistrates and a large number of justices of the peace exercised jurisdiction in 207 Magistrates Courts during 1967-68. The following table shows, for 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, QUEENSLAND: CRIMINAL AND QUASI-CRIMINAL CASES

Year	Assault	Stealing ¹	Against Good Order		Road Traffic Laws	All Other	Total
			Drunkenness	Other			
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
1965-66 ..	740	5,810	29,223	3,176	57,580	15,214	111,743
1966-67 ..	855	5,658	29,949	3,375	41,114	14,204	95,155
1967-68 ..	872	5,268	28,682	3,273	47,537	14,414	100,046

¹ Including the illegal use of motor vehicles.

Breaches of road traffic laws, which made up 34 per cent of all cases in 1958-59 and had risen to 54 per cent in 1964-65, fell by over 20,000 cases in two years to represent 43 per cent of all cases in 1966-67. This decrease followed the extension, in August 1965, of the traffic enforcement notice system ("on-the-spot tickets"), under which penalties may be paid without court appearance to cover a wide range of offences (see table on page 106). However, during 1967-68 the number of cases rose by 16 per cent to represent 48 per cent of all cases. In 1967-68, 253,429 minor traffic breaches were settled by payment of a

penalty without court proceedings. This included 126,429 regulated parking breaches enforced by Local Authorities. Total amount of all penalties amounted to \$1,393,471.

LOWER COURTS: CASES HEARD IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, 1967-68

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
Brisbane	14,448	17.8	30,440	37.4	14,228	17.5	59,116	72.7
Moreton	529	3.6	3,920	26.8	1,306	8.9	5,755	39.3
Maryborough ..	1,006	7.5	1,489	11.1	1,268	9.4	3,763	28.0
Downs	897	6.1	2,585	17.4	1,178	7.9	4,660	31.4
Roma	689	32.8	301	14.4	273	13.0	1,263	60.2
South Western ..	512	38.0	182	13.5	291	21.6	985	73.1
Rockhampton ..	1,950	18.3	1,890	17.7	1,123	10.5	4,963	46.5
Central Western ..	779	31.4	372	15.0	422	17.0	1,573	63.4
Far Western ..	403	77.9	65	12.6	84	16.2	552	106.7
Mackay	329	5.7	923	15.9	351	6.1	1,603	27.7
Townsville ..	2,345	22.4	2,225	21.2	1,095	10.4	5,665	54.0
Cairns	2,309	21.0	2,076	18.9	1,386	12.6	5,771	52.5
Peninsula	563	55.7	17	1.7	121	12.0	701	69.4
North Western ..	1,923	57.0	1,052	31.2	701	20.8	3,676	109.0
Total	28,682	16.6	47,537	27.4	23,827	13.8	100,046	57.8

¹ Rate per 1,000 population.

The following cases, heard by Lower Courts, are excluded from all tables in this section (the numbers shown are for 1967-68): Applications concerning ejectment orders (87), hire purchase (relief, return of goods, etc.) (13), maintenance orders and variations thereof (584), prohibition orders (8), insanity (2), cases remanded to other States (14), workers' compensation appeals and references (20), National Service deferments and exemptions (10), consent to marry (3), reinstatement of drivers' licences (63), orders by the Children's Courts for admission to care and protection (149), and for committal to care and control (215), other applications (29).

Drunkenness and breaches of road traffic laws made up 76 per cent of all cases in 1967-68. In the Brisbane Statistical Division, 48 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 27 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 111 to 113 show, in greater detail, the numbers of persons charged in Lower Courts with various offences during 1967-68.

Among the various types of offences, the 20 to 29 years group most frequently provided the highest proportion of the men charged. Nearly 42 per cent of the 5,043 charges brought against juvenile males aged from 15 to 19 years involved stealing or other offences against property.

Over one-third of the women brought before the courts were charged with traffic offences while about one-fifth were charged with drunkenness.

LOWER COURTS, QUEENSLAND: AGES OF PERSONS CHARGED, 1967-68

Age Group	Assaults	Offences against Females	Other against Person	Stealing	Other against Property	Drunkenness	Other against Good Order	Drunk in Charge of Motor Vehicle	Other Traffic and Transport Laws	Other	Total
MALES CHARGED—NUMBER ¹											
Under 15 ..	2	..	..	226	33	..	4	..	7	7	279
15 to 19 ..	151	68	108	1,732	368	1,150	680	113	478	195	5,043
20 to 29 ..	250	49	126	1,538	575	5,235	1,102	527	504	217	10,123
30 to 39 ..	105	16	39	536	253	5,930	454	430	196	178	8,137
40 to 49 ..	65	4	16	331	153	7,104	323	443	117	104	8,660
50 to 59 ..	26	..	10	129	71	4,718	194	258	63	50	5,519
60 to 69 ..	8	4	3	53	18	2,094	54	58	17	23	2,332
70 & Over ..	3	1	..	10	5	438	22	7	3	6	495
Not Stated ..	233	32	57	84	144	62	128	48	39,936	8,086	48,810
Total ..	843	174	359	4,639	1,620	26,731	2,961	1,884	41,321	8,866	89,398

MALES CHARGED—PERCENTAGE IN EACH AGE GROUP²

Under 15 ..	..	..	..	5	2	..	..	..	1	1	1
15 to 19 ..	25	48	36	38	25	4	24	6	35	25	12
20 to 29 ..	41	34	42	34	39	19	39	29	36	28	25
30 to 39 ..	17	11	13	12	17	22	16	24	14	23	20
40 to 49 ..	11	3	5	7	11	27	11	24	8	13	21
50 to 59 ..	4	..	3	3	5	18	7	14	5	6	14
60 to 69 ..	1	3	1	1	1	8	2	3	1	3	6
70 & Over ..	1	1	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	1	1

FEMALES CHARGED—NUMBER

Under 15 ..	..	..	..	13	..	1	..	..	1	..	15
15 to 19 ..	4	..	1	172	33	61	68	1	20	18	378
20 to 29 ..	8	..	2	152	40	382	134	3	8	26	755
30 to 39 ..	2	..	..	95	23	449	47	8	5	19	648
40 to 49 ..	2	..	3	97	15	661	42	15	10	14	859
50 to 59 ..	..	..	..	47	2	292	15	8	2	12	378
60 to 69 ..	..	..	..	21	1	87	1	1	1	6	118
70 & Over ..	..	..	..	5	..	14	..	..	..	3	22
Not Stated ..	13	1	3	27	12	4	5	3	3,286	2,881	6,235
Total ..	29	1	9	629	126	1,951	312	39	3,333	2,979	9,408

FEMALES CHARGED—PERCENTAGE IN EACH AGE GROUP²

Under 15 ..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
15 to 19 ..	25	..	17	29	29	3	22	3	43	18	12
20 to 29 ..	50	..	33	25	35	20	44	8	17	27	24
30 to 39 ..	13	..	..	16	20	23	15	22	11	20	20
40 to 49 ..	12	..	50	16	13	34	14	42	21	14	27
50 to 59 ..	..	..	..	8	2	15	5	22	4	12	12
60 to 69 ..	..	..	..	3	1	4	..	3	2	6	4
70 & Over ..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	3	1

¹ Excluding 1,240 companies which are included among males in the next table.² Excluding persons whose ages were not stated.

LOWER COURTS, QUEENSLAND: CASES

Offence	Persons Charged		
	Males	Females	Total
<i>Offences against the Person</i>	1,376	39	1,415
Murder and Attempted Murder	27	5	32
Manslaughter	49	2	51
Offences against Females	174	1	175
Assault, Common	308	13	321
Assault, Aggravated	293	3	296
Assault Occasioning Bodily or Grievous Bodily Harm	118	9	127
Other Assaults	124	4	128
Dangerous Driving	245	2	247
Other Offences against the Person	38	..	38
<i>Offences against Property</i>	6,259	755	7,014
Burglary and Housebreaking	35	1	36
Breaking, Entering, and Stealing (other Premises)	794	12	806
Stealing and Illegally Using Motor Vehicles	494	18	512
Other Stealing	3,316	598	3,914
Unlawful Possession of Property and Receiving	497	28	525
False Pretences	436	74	510
Malicious Damage	450	17	467
Illegally on Premises	127	3	130
Other Offences against Property	110	4	114
<i>Forgery and Offences against the Currency</i>	25	6	31
Forgery and Uttering Forged Instruments	25	6	31
Offences against the Currency .. .. .	..	..	..
<i>Offences against Good Order</i>	29,692	2,263	31,955
Drunkenness	26,731	1,951	28,682
Obscene, Threatening, Abusive Language	993	111	1,104
Insufficient Lawful Means of Support	522	126	648
Indecent, Riotous, Offensive Conduct	713	23	736
Other Offences against Good Order	733	52	785
<i>Other Offences</i>	53,286	6,345	59,631
Breach of Maintenance Order	733	..	733
Offences against Gambling Laws	284	50	334
Offences against Liquor Laws	1,744	111	1,855
Offences against Factory and Industrial Laws	1,231	19	1,250
Offences against Revenue Laws	2,272	477	2,749
Offences against Broadcasting and Television Laws	655	1,841	2,496
Offences against Health Laws	252	19	271
Drunk in Charge of a Motor Vehicle	1,884	39	1,923
Other Offences against Traffic and Transport Laws	42,281	3,333	45,614
Offences against Railway Laws	116	10	126
Offences against Local Authority By-laws	515	268	783
Other Offences	1,319	178	1,497
All Offences	90,638 ^a	9,408	100,046

^a Including 660 males and 177 females bound over or admitted to probation.

HEARD AND RESULTS OF HEARINGS, 1967-68

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.
171	8	68	6	24	..	616	13	134	1	363	11
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	5
11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	2
19	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	145	1
58	3	17	4	7	..	191	6	31	..	4	..
21	..	35	1	..	..	162	1	71	1	4	..
33	4	3	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	81	3
8	1	2	..	17	..	79	3	18	..	..	..
19	..	1	..	..	..	179	2	14	..	32	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	34	..
242	22	877	199	2	..	3,241	473	901	34	996	27
3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	31	..
24	1	147	3	..	..	3	..	24	..	596	8
28	..	86	6	..	..	161	2	105	6	114	4
86	14	500	168	..	..	2,074	386	500	20	156	10
56	3	41	4	..	..	279	17	58	3	63	1
5	3	35	18	..	..	286	49	103	3	7	1
14	..	34	..	1	..	339	14	56	1	6	2
14	..	12	..	1	..	56	3	44	..	..	..
12	..	22	..	..	..	43	2	10	1	23	1
1	..	..	..	..	..	9	4	2	..	13	2
1	..	..	..	..	..	9	4	2	..	13	2
..
328	45	10,563	905	15,283	961	2,408	217	1,105	135	5	..
246	27	10,441	868	14,006	896	1,511	134	527	26	..	..
22	4	26	8	585	42	334	53	26	4	..	..
24	14	48	20	..	..	12	6	438	86	..	..
13	..	34	3	436	15	197	4	31	1	2	..
23	..	14	6	256	8	354	20	83	18	3	..
11,052	1,386	231	27	272	42	41,517	4,889	204	..	10	1
295	..	1	..	..	..	435	..	2	..	..	..
12	..	3	..	242	42	27	8	..	..	..	..
61	15	35	1	13	..	1,633	95	2	..	..	..
742	6	..	..	..	..	489	13	..	..	..	..
583	155	..	..	..	..	1,689	322	..	..	..	..
38	69	..	2	..	..	617	1,770	..	..	..	..
26	7	..	1	..	..	222	11	4	..	..	..
111	4	1	..	1	..	1,699	35	72	..	..	..
8,739	1,044	153	21	14	..	33,280	2,268	95	..	..	..
9	..	6	..	2	..	93	10	6	..	..	..
93	19	..	..	..	..	422	249	..	..	..	..
343	67	32	2	..	..	911	108	23	..	10	1
11,794	1,461	11,739	1,137	15,581	1,003	47,791	5,596	2,346	170	1,387	41

² Including 1,240 cases against companies.

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, QUEENSLAND: CIVIL CASES

Particulars		1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
Actions Commenced						
Summons and Plaints Issued	No.	2,332	2,419	2,732	3,360	3,374
Petitions, Matrimonial						
Actions Lodged ¹ ..	No.	1,084	1,227	1,247	1,268	1,510
Actions Tried						
Summons and Plaints						
With Jury ..	No.	28	24	22	14	11
Without Jury ..	No.	254	329	309	352	388
Judgments by Default ² ..	No.	306	334	355	472	486
All Judgments						
Summons and Plaints						
For Plaintiff ..	No.	547	645	650	798	841
For Defendant ..	No.	41	42	36	40	44
Total Amount Awarded ..	\$	2,691,700	3,253,936	3,480,520	4,210,115	5,594,518
Matrimonial Actions ³ ..	No.	971	988	1,101	1,063	1,102

¹ Including cases of restitution of conjugal rights. ² Judgments by default of appearance, default of defence, and judgments signed under Order of Registrar or Judge in Chambers. ³ For dissolutions of marriage resulting from these judgments see page 115.

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 1967-68 the amounts had increased to \$3,363,000 and \$5,595,000 respectively.

MAGISTRATES COURTS, QUEENSLAND: CIVIL CASES

Particulars		1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
Cases Dealt With ..	No.	21,856	20,254	21,275	23,989	24,100
Amount Claimed ..	\$	3,285,896	3,444,330	3,667,042	4,332,066	4,401,126
Verdicts for Plaintiffs ..	No.	18,543	17,103	17,931	20,941	21,230
Amount Awarded ¹ ..	\$	2,847,888	2,889,928	2,900,765	3,817,980	3,363,390

¹ To plaintiffs, excluding costs and amounts paid into Court and accepted in settlement of cases not heard (\$266,975 and \$238,649 respectively in 1967-68).

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.

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 1967 and for the last pre-war year.

DIVORCES ETC. GRANTED, AUSTRALIA

State	1939	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
New South Wales ..	1,553	3,306	3,041	3,455	4,538	4,574
Victoria	805	1,626	2,151	2,103	2,144	2,054
Queensland	201 ¹	919	986	1,059	1,039	1,083
South Australia ..	243	770	890	855	1,080	941
Western Australia ..	244	554	545	606	640	727
Tasmania	80	261	230	280	319	248
Northern Territory ..	4	38	31	41	58	20
A. C. Territory ..	7	41	93	135	103	99
Australia	3,137	7,515	7,967	8,534	9,921	9,746

¹ Year ended 30 June.

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

DIVORCE RATE¹, AUSTRALIA

State	1901 to 1910	1911 to 1920	1921 to 1930	1931 to 1940	1941 to 1950	1951 to 1960	1961 to 1967
New South Wales	27.2	32.3	55.9	65.4	119.3	110.0	127.1
Victoria	16.4	28.5	38.5	50.0	102.4	81.4	92.3
Queensland	4.4	8.0	20.0	26.4	86.9	68.6	95.6
South Australia	3.1	6.8	24.5	50.7	112.0	89.0	134.3
Western Australia	13.8	20.8	52.9	70.9	153.1	113.7	114.1
Tasmania	6.0	5.4	26.1	40.8	82.3	88.0	105.2
Australia ²	17.1	23.9	41.9	54.2	110.5	94.3	113.0

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

² Including Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory.

In Queensland during 1968, 1,140 dissolutions of marriage were granted, comprising 1,135 divorce decrees made absolute, 4 decrees for nullity of marriage, and 1 judicial separation.

In 468 cases the petitioner was the husband and the petitions were on the grounds of adultery (111 cases), desertion (235), separation (111), and other grounds (11). In 672 cases the wife was the petitioner on the grounds of adultery (99), desertion (329), separation (144), and other grounds (100).

Separation, which was not a ground for divorce in Queensland before the uniform Commonwealth legislation came into force, maintained its position, held since 1962, ahead of adultery and second to desertion in frequency of ground for divorce. The grounds of cruelty and drunkenness have both increased over three-fold within the last five years. Further details of the grounds on which divorces etc. were granted in the last five years are given in the following table.

DIVORCES ETC., QUEENSLAND: GROUNDS ON WHICH GRANTED

Ground	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Single Grounds					
Adultery	165	192	206	186	198
Desertion	506	550	512	523	559
Separation	220	221	229	254	254
Cruelty	19	33	40	54	68
Drunkenness	8	9	14	16	25
Other	18	16	11	15	11
Dual Grounds					
Adultery and					
Desertion	8	15	12	9	10
Separation	2	..	2	..	..
Other	2	..	..	1	2
Desertion and					
Separation	21	6	6	10	4
Other	6	9	..	4	1
Drunkenness and Cruelty	7	6	7	10	7
Other	3	2	..	1	1
Three Grounds or More	1	..	..	..	..
Total	986	1,059	1,039	1,083	1,140

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 47 per cent of the cases. For wives, the age groups 25 to 39 included 48 per cent of all the cases.

DIVORCES ETC., QUEENSLAND: AGES OF PARTIES AT DISSOLUTION, 1968

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	34	9	1	..	..	1	..	46
25-29	1	61	86	10	1	..	..	..	159
30-34 .. .. .	..	18	82	71	9	1	..	1	182
35-39 .. .. .	..	3	24	60	68	10	2	1	168
40-44 .. .. .	..	2	7	25	60	69	18	3	184
45-49 .. .. .	..	..	2	6	14	54	56	10	142
50 and Over .. .. .	..	..	1	3	9	23	57	165	258
Total	2	118	211	176	161	157	134	181 ¹	1,140 ¹

¹ Including one action in which the age of the husband was 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 World War II, marriages of less than 10 years' duration started to provide the greatest proportion, rising from 27 per cent in 1942 to a peak of 46 per cent in 1946. In 1944, divorces of persons married less than 5 years rose to 18 per cent of all divorces, compared with about 5 per cent before 1943, but were low again at 8 per cent in 1968. The proportion from marriages of 5 to 10 years' duration, which rose in post-war years to a peak of 38 per cent in 1949, was 26 per cent in 1968, 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 1968 being 59 per cent.

The following table shows marriages dissolved in 1968 classified according to duration of marriage and origin of petition.

DURATION OF MARRIAGES DISSOLVED¹, QUEENSLAND

Duration of Marriage	Divorces, 1968			Proportion at Each Duration		Proportion where Husband Petitioner	
	Petition of		Total	1968	1967	1968	1967
	Hus-band	Wife					
Under 5 Years	35	59	94	%	%	%	%
5 Years and under 10 Years	131	167	298	34.4	30.8	37	39
10 " " " 15 "	87	123	210	33.1	37.4	44	46
15 " " " 20 "	59	108	167	23.7	23.6	41	40
20 " " " 30 "	103	167	270	7.2	7.1	35	40
30 " " " 40 "	41	42	83	1.6	1.1	38	37
Over 40 Years	12	6	18			49	47
Total	468	672	1,140	100.0	100.0	67	58
						41	41

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

6 LIQUOR LICENCES

The regulation and control of liquor licences 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 licences, provided that the total number of licensed victuallers' licences 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 licences. 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 licence 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 licences 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 licence 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 1967, the electors favouring a licence in both areas. Of 12,922 formal votes cast in these two polls, 52.5 per cent were in favour of the proposed licences 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 licences 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). Licences, not limited to any maximum number, may also be granted to bowling clubs and golf clubs.

In July 1967 the statutory maximum number of restaurant licences was increased from 36 to 38 and, at 30 June 1968, 37 of these licences had been granted. All winesellers' licences had been cancelled by 30 June 1963.

The following table shows licences in force for the last five years, excluding railway refreshment rooms which sell liquor, numbering 39 at 30 June 1968, of which 20 were leased bars at railway stations, the remaining 19 being controlled by the Railway Commissioner.

LIQUOR LICENCES IN FORCE, QUEENSLAND

At 30 June	Licensed Victuallers	Restaurants	Spirit Merchants	Registered Clubs ¹	Sporting Clubs	Packet	Ex-Service-men's Clubs	All Licences ²
1964 ..	1,125	28	134	56	373	10	49	1,775
1965 ..	1,116	31	131	56	380	9	50	1,773
1966 ..	1,106	34	128	62	387	9	52	1,778
1967 ..	1,101	36	128	63	397	10	53	1,788
1968 ..	1,094	37	125	64	405	10	52	1,787

¹ Including workers' club licences.
detailed in preceding paragraph.

² Excluding railway refreshment rooms

During 1967-68 eight licensed victuallers' licences were surrendered or cancelled and one (a resort licence) was granted.

During 1967-68 fees amounted to \$3,896,226 from licensed victuallers', restaurant, and booth licences, and \$454,249 from spirit merchants' licences. Revenue from club and packet licences amounted to \$377,856. The total revenue from all sources was \$4,847,632.

7 LAND TITLES

Almost all 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. This, except in certain excepted cases, is taken as 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 following table gives details of the numbers of transactions and further information is given on page 497.

LAND TITLES BUSINESS, QUEENSLAND

Transactions	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
Transfers	44,109	49,974	50,328	54,134	56,793
Mortgages	31,422	34,467	34,790	38,493	41,608
Releases from Mortgage	24,239	25,529	24,883	26,296	28,333

• 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 12 to 14 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 15 years.

The use of audio-visual aids in schools has become widespread 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 charged at non-State secondary schools, but, to assist parents in the payment of these, the Government has, since January 1967, paid to the principal of each approved school an allowance for each student enrolled. In 1969 the allowance was \$42 per year for each student enrolled for the first three years of secondary schooling and \$46 per year for each student enrolled for the last two (post-Junior) years. Further details are given on page 131. In addition to this assistance to students, the Government since 1967 has assisted such schools with payments for general school purposes. In 1969 these payments were at the rate of \$15 per student.

Government Schools—The following types of State schools were in operation during 1968.

At Primary level

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

At Secondary level

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

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 represent 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 1968 was 2,471 boys and 1,441 girls.

Other Private Schools—These schools, of which there were 334 in 1968, are not subject to State control. The Roman Catholic Church conducted 293 of these schools, the Church of England 17, and other religious denominations 23. There was one undenominational school. Enrolments for 1968 were Roman Catholic, 37,099 boys and 36,748 girls; Church of England, 2,965 boys and 2,585 girls; other schools, 2,126 boys and 2,772 girls.

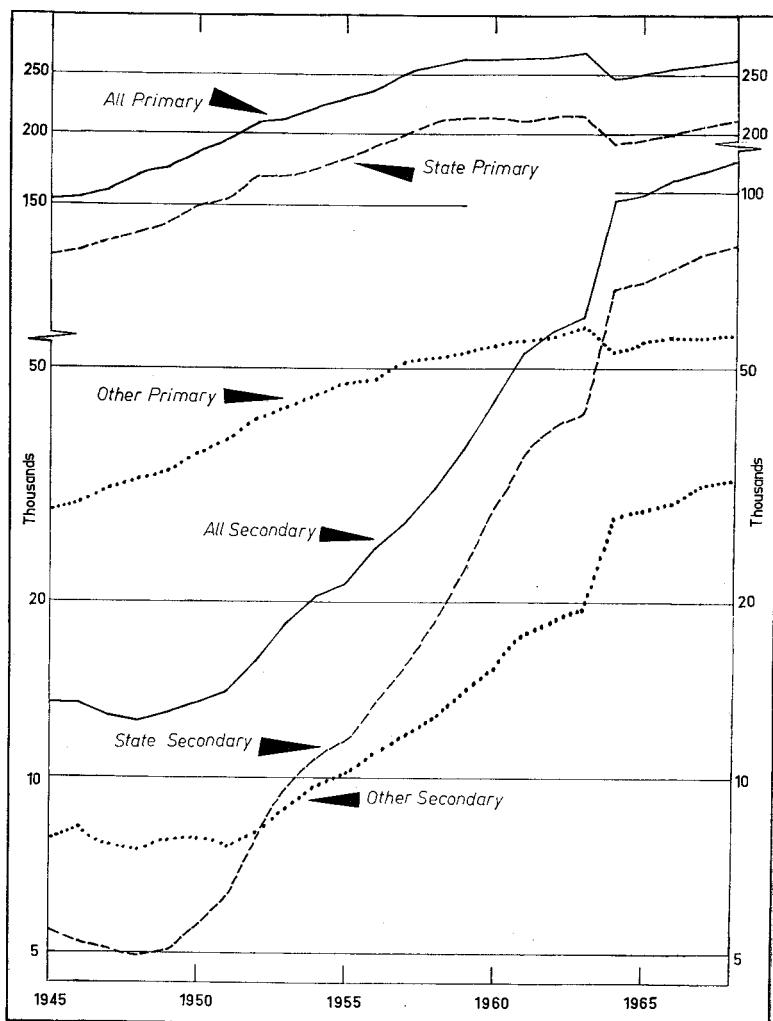
Aboriginal Schools—Details of the enrolment of aboriginal and Torres Strait Island children at schools in government and church community areas are shown on page 101, and are also included in the general table on page 123. Children of natives living outside such communities attend ordinary schools.

Government Expenditure on Education—Including scholarships, tuition fees, assistance to non-State schools, etc., the State Government spent \$67,486,536 on schools during 1967-68. This amounted to \$39.29 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. Including, in addition to schools, expenditure on the University, libraries, art galleries, cultural activities, etc., the amount was \$81,217,073 in 1967-68, or \$47.28 per head.

In 1860 there were 73 children receiving education per 1,000 of mean population; in 1900, 224; and in 1968, 219. 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 an increasing proportion of children proceed to a secondary education.

ENROLMENT at QUEENSLAND SCHOOLS

1945 - 1968



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.

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

State and Private Schools—Particulars of State and private schools for the year 1968 are given in the next table. Particulars for technical education are shown on page 126.

SCHOOLS, QUEENSLAND, 1 AUGUST 1968

Type	Schools	Teachers		Enrolment	
		Full-time	Part-time	Males	Females
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Government Primary					
State	1,124	6,660	493 ¹	104,640	96,657
Correspondence	1	70	..	1,336	1,282
Special	22	249	..	1,484	782
Native ²	17	65	..	502	513
<i>Total</i>	<i>1,164</i>	<i>7,044</i>	<i>493</i>	<i>107,962</i>	<i>99,234</i>
Other Primary					
Grammar	3 ³	3	..	57	18
Other	282	1,470	318	27,654	27,693
Mission	6	27	1	388	387
Special	1	3	2	31	34
<i>Total</i>	<i>289</i>	<i>1,503</i>	<i>321</i>	<i>28,130</i>	<i>28,132</i>
Total Primary	1,453	8,547	814	136,092	127,366
Government Secondary					
High	99	3,713	{ 76 24	37,025	33,081
Departments at Primary Schools ..	129 ⁴			3,603	3,650
Correspondence	1	51	..	1,677	1,219
Special	4 ³	.. ³	..	51	32
<i>Total</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>3,764</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>42,356</i>	<i>37,982</i>
Other Secondary					
Grammar	8	170	17	2,414	1,423
Other	120 ⁴	1,147	328	14,117	13,986
Mission	1 ³	..	..	..	5
<i>Total</i>	<i>53</i>	<i>1,317</i>	<i>345</i>	<i>16,531</i>	<i>15,414</i>
Total Secondary	153	5,081	445	58,887	53,396
Total All Schools	1,606	13,628	1,259	194,979	180,762

¹ Including 491 sewing mistresses. ² Administered by the Department of Aboriginal and Island Affairs and located in aboriginal communities. ³ Attached to other schools and excluded from the total. ⁴ Including 75 attached to primary schools and excluded from the total.

The following table includes all primary and secondary schools.

SCHOOLS, QUEENSLAND

Year ¹	Schools		Teachers ²		Enrolment			Govern- ment Ex- penditure on Schools ³
	State	Other	State	Other	State	Other	Total	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	\$1,000
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	52,173
1966 ..	1,321	346	10,314	3,217	272,055	85,521	357,576	58,260
1967 ..	1,307	342	10,737	3,308	281,457	86,928	368,385	67,487
1968 ..	1,264	342	11,401	3,486	287,534	88,207	375,741	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.

The next two tables show the numbers, by age, of full-time scholars attending all State and private schools.

SOCIAL SERVICES

ALL SCHOOLS, QUEENSLAND: AGES OF SCHOLARS

Age ¹	1967			1968		
	State	Other	Total	State	Other	Total

MALES

Under 6	8,110	2,208	10,318	8,097	2,302	10,399
6	14,743	3,868	18,611	14,677	3,820	18,497
7	14,543	3,843	18,386	14,909	3,893	18,802
8	14,275	3,653	17,928	14,772	3,854	18,626
9	14,149	3,658	17,807	14,493	3,727	18,220
10	13,894	3,704	17,598	14,214	3,627	17,841
11	13,705	3,438	17,143	13,904	3,646	17,550
12	13,191	4,028	17,219	13,601	3,834	17,435
13	12,559	3,996	16,555	12,874	4,366	17,240
14	12,238	3,797	16,035	12,388	3,872	16,260
15	8,340	3,308	11,648	8,591	3,467	12,058
16	3,834	2,397	6,231	4,118	2,438	6,556
17	1,822	1,409	3,231	1,854	1,388	3,242
18	559	379	938	523	357	880
19 and Over	1,390	102	1,492	1,303	70	1,373
Total	147,352	43,788	191,140	150,318	44,661	194,979

FEMALES

Under 6	7,798	2,233	10,031	7,788	2,326	10,114
6	13,725	3,746	17,471	13,985	3,682	17,667
7	13,528	3,740	17,268	13,741	3,928	17,669
8	13,372	3,649	17,021	13,730	3,810	17,540
9	13,252	3,672	16,924	13,512	3,807	17,319
10	12,851	3,655	16,506	13,336	3,654	16,990
11	12,568	3,624	16,192	12,902	3,689	16,591
12	12,139	4,041	16,180	12,138	4,054	16,192
13	11,698	4,267	15,965	11,808	4,222	16,030
14	10,873	4,036	14,909	11,374	4,041	15,415
15	7,118	3,304	10,422	7,350	3,333	10,683
16	2,818	2,055	4,873	3,138	1,923	5,061
17	1,265	975	2,240	1,216	913	2,129
18	251	130	381	290	146	436
19 and Over	849	13	862	908	18	926
Total	134,105	43,140	177,245	137,216	43,546	180,762

TOTAL

Under 6	15,908	4,441	20,349	15,885	4,628	20,513
6	28,468	7,614	36,082	28,662	7,502	36,164
7	28,071	7,583	35,654	28,650	7,821	36,471
8	27,647	7,302	34,949	28,502	7,664	36,166
9	27,401	7,330	34,731	28,005	7,534	35,539
10	26,745	7,359	34,104	27,550	7,281	34,831
11	26,273	7,062	33,335	26,806	7,335	34,141
12	25,330	8,069	33,399	25,739	7,888	33,627
13	24,257	8,263	32,520	24,682	8,588	33,270
14	23,111	7,833	30,944	23,762	7,913	31,675
15	15,458	6,612	22,070	15,941	6,800	22,741
16	6,652	4,452	11,104	7,256	4,361	11,617
17	3,087	2,384	5,471	3,070	2,301	5,371
18	810	509	1,319	813	503	1,316
19 and Over	2,239	115	2,354	2,211	88	2,299
Total	281,457	86,928	368,385	287,534	88,207	375,741

¹ Age last birthday at 1 August of years shown.

Ages of primary and secondary scholars in 1968 are given below.

AGES OF SCHOLARS, PRIMARY AND SECONDARY, QUEENSLAND, 1968

Age, at 1 August	Primary Schools			Secondary Schools		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Under 6	10,399	10,114	20,513	..	..	..
6	18,497	17,667	36,164	..	..	..
7	18,802	17,669	36,471	..	..	..
8	18,626	17,540	36,166	..	..	..
9	18,220	17,319	35,539	..	..	..
10	17,841	16,990	34,831	..	..	..
11	17,515	16,571	34,086	35	20	55
12	11,938	10,428	22,366	5,497	5,764	11,261
13	3,115	2,266	5,381	14,125	13,764	27,889
14	851	534	1,385	15,409	14,881	30,290
15	180	154	334	11,878	10,529	22,407
16	27	34	61	6,529	5,027	11,556
17	7	7	14	3,235	2,122	5,357
18	3	1	4	877	435	1,312
19 and Over	71	72	143	1,302	854	2,156
Total	136,092	127,366	263,458	58,887	53,396	112,283

Practically all children from the age of 6 to 13 years were receiving full-time education. At older ages, the approximate proportions of all children receiving full-time education in 1968 (with 1958 figures in brackets) were as follows: 14 years, 98 per cent (74); 15 years, 70 per cent (53); 16 years, 36 per cent (28); and 17 years, 17 per cent (14).

School Examinations—At the end of three years of secondary schooling (Grade 10) pupils may sit for the Junior Public Examination, which qualifies them for the State Public Service and for assistance for a further two years when they may sit for the Senior Public Examination. This is accepted as an entrance standard for the Commonwealth Public Service and for University matriculation. In 1968 a total of 28,024 candidates sat for the Junior Examination and 10,233 for the Senior (including part-time students). The next table shows full-time students only.

STUDENT ENROLMENTS, QUEENSLAND

Year	School Enrolments at 1 August		New Undergraduate Students at University		
	Grade 10	Grade 12	Full-time	Other	Total
1958	9,862	3,171	n	n	1,775
1959	11,950	3,880	899	946	1,845
1960	14,277	3,753	1,118	1,225	2,343
1961	18,550	4,709	1,278	1,300	2,578
1962	22,222	4,930	1,497	1,200	2,697
1963	20,524	6,397	1,684	1,261	2,945
1964	21,811	7,992	1,976	1,323	3,299
1965	23,367	7,023	1,964	1,399	3,363
1966	24,418	7,324	2,089	1,443	3,532
1967	26,776	8,710	2,059	1,336	3,395
1968	28,224	9,013	2,026	1,036	3,062

n Not available.

It will be seen that enrolment in Grade 10 (the level at which students sit for the Junior Examination) has increased almost three-fold since 1958,

due to the increasing size of the relevant age group, the lifting of the school-leaving age to 15, and the revision of the secondary system.

Enrolment in Grade 12 has shown a corresponding increase and it appears that Grade 12 enrolments have been a consistent proportion of the Grade 10 enrolments of two years earlier. Of the 7,567 Grade 10 (Junior) enrolments in 1955, 2,856 (37.7 per cent) were enrolled for Grade 12 (Senior) in 1957 and 1,775 (23.5 per cent) entered the University in 1958 as new students in undergraduate courses. Ten years later, of the 23,367 enrolments in Grade 10 in 1965, 8,710 (37.3 per cent) were enrolled in Grade 12 in 1967 and 3,062 (13.1 per cent) entered the University in 1968.

The number of University entrants has risen at a slower rate and represents a fairly uniform 11 per cent of the relevant age group in each year. As a result, they show a declining proportion of Grade 10 enrolments which have risen, in ten years, from about 40 to about 80 per cent of students aged 15 years. A slight decline in University enrolments in the last two years may possibly be attributed to more stringent matriculation requirements and the development of alternative tertiary education in the Colleges of Advanced Education.

2 TECHNICAL EDUCATION

Technical education, as reorganised in Queensland in 1965, offers a wide range of full-time and part-time courses, and provides training for the furtherance of careers at the management, technologist, technician, and tradesman levels. In general, technical education is provided only by the Government at the following types of institutions.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| (i) Colleges of Advanced Education | (ii) Technical Colleges |
| (a) Institutes of Technology | (iii) Rural Training School |
| (b) Queensland Agricultural College | (iv) Evening Tutorial Classes |
| (c) Conservatorium of Music | (v) Teachers' Colleges |

Queensland Institutes of Technology—The first institute was established in Brisbane in 1965, and in 1967 institutes were opened at Rockhampton and Toowoomba. Courses cover a wide variety of fields in Architecture, Commerce, Engineering, and Science, and are orientated towards specific training for industry. There were 1,097 full-time and 3,348 part-time students during 1968, and 163 full-time and 492 part-time teachers and instructors.

Queensland Agricultural College—At 1 August 1968 there were 430 full-time students, of whom 65 were undertaking tertiary level diploma courses in rural, horticultural, poultry, and food technology. The other students were undertaking sub-tertiary diploma and certificate courses in fields similar to those outlined above. There were 53 full-time and 3 part-time staff including instructors.

The Queensland Conservatorium of Music—This institution was opened in February 1957 and, in 1968, had a director, 6 full-time and 25 part-time teachers, and an enrolment of 32 full-time students undertaking tertiary level courses.

Technical Colleges—There were 14 technical colleges and one technical correspondence school in operation during 1968, with a total enrolment of 5,606, of whom 599 were full-time, 4,222 part-time, and

785 correspondence students. Apprentices, who numbered 15,531 males and 1,080 females at August 1968, and hobby course students, mainly adults, are not included in the foregoing figures. The colleges provide technical education to certificate level and apprenticeship tuition. Details of apprentices in training are shown on page 420.

Rural Training School, Longreach—This school was established by *The Rural Training School Act of 1965* and commenced operations at the beginning of 1967. It is controlled by a local board of trustees and financed by government funds. Designed to help train Queensland's future sheep pastoralists, it offers a two-year residential course in animal and field husbandry, station management and station engineering, and general studies. The enrolment in 1968 numbered 91.

The following table gives particulars of students and staff in the field of technical education in Queensland in 1967.

QUEENSLAND COLLEGES OF ADVANCED EDUCATION AND TECHNICAL
COLLEGES: STUDENTS AND STAFF, 1 AUGUST 1967

Particulars	Institutes of Technology	Agricul- tural College	Conserv- atorium of Music	Technical Colleges	Rural Training School	Total
Number of Colleges ..	3	1	1	15	1	21
Enrolments						
Tertiary						
Males	997	29	10	16	..	1,052
Females	69	..	27	..	..	96
Sub-tertiary						
Males	2,315	368	..	1,219	43	3,945
Females	144	..	..	254	..	398
Secondary						
Males .. ..	..	..	..	651	..	651
Females .. ..	..	..	..	311	..	311
Apprenticeship						
Males .. ..	..	..	..	15,247	..	15,247
Females .. ..	..	..	..	1,072	..	1,072
Other						
Males	8	..	103	1,376	..	1,487
Females .. ..	..	..	194	241	..	435
Total	3,533	397	334	20,387	43	24,694
Full-time	648	397	37	387	43	1,512
Part-time	2,885	..	297	14,688	..	17,870
Correspondence ..	..	..	..	5,312	..	5,312
Staff						
Full-time	93	47	7	388	7	542
Part-time	463	4	25	426	2	920
Total	556	51	32	814	9	1,462

Evening Tutorial Classes—Special State institutions are available in Brisbane to tutor at evening classes persons who wish to prepare for Junior, Senior, Adult Matriculation, and other examinations. Enrolments at 1 August 1968 totalled 2,939, including 29 matriculation full-time day students, compared with 2,895 a year earlier.

Teachers' Colleges—Training at Government Teachers' Colleges commences after the Senior Examination at the end of secondary education. At 1 August 1968 the number of teachers in training was

3,191, including 221 teaching fellowship holders and 285 special teacher scholarship holders attending the Queensland University, and 72 teaching fellowship holders attending Institutes of Technology. Including the two principals, there were 138 full-time and 3 part-time teachers. New colleges were opened in January 1969 at Mount Gravatt (Brisbane) and Townsville, bringing the total number of colleges to four.

Particulars of students at the two government Teachers' Colleges in 1967 are given in the following table.

GOVERNMENT TEACHERS' COLLEGES, QUEENSLAND: STUDENTS,
1 AUGUST 1967

Particulars	Attending Teachers' Colleges ¹		Attending University ²		Attending Institutes of Technology ³	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Students						
Primary						
Senior Teacher Scholars	483	1,251	..	..	..	..
Adults	17	10	..	..	..	..
Secondary						
Senior Teacher Scholars	16	308	..	..	..	..
Scholarship Holders ³	57	129	52	205	..	..
Fellowship Holders .. ..	..	..	137	63	31	..
Total Students	573	1,698	189	268	31	..

¹ Including non-departmental students. ² These students are included also with enrolments at the University (see page 129) and Institutes of Technology (see page 127) respectively. ³ Including one-year graduate scholarship holders doing the Dip. Ed. course at the University.

The staff at government Teachers' Colleges at 1 August 1967 comprised 75 full-time teachers, 74 of whom were males, and 50 part-time, 47 of whom were males.

3 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 Agriculture, Architecture, Arts, Commerce and Economics, Dentistry, Education, Engineering, Law, Medicine, Music, Science, and Veterinary Science.

Degree courses are offered in Agricultural Science, Applied Science, Architecture, Arts, Commerce, Dental Science, Divinity, Economics, Education, Engineering (Chemical, Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Metallurgical, Mining), Forestry Science, Law, Medical Science, Medicine/Surgery, Music, Occupational Therapy, Pharmacy, Physiotherapy, Science, Social Studies, Speech Therapy, Surveying, and Veterinary Science.

In recent years there has been a substantial increase in the number of students seeking post-graduate qualifications in such fields as Agricultural Extension, Automatic Computing, Education, Information Processing, Tropical Agronomy, and Tropical Veterinary Science.

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 three appointed *ex officio*.



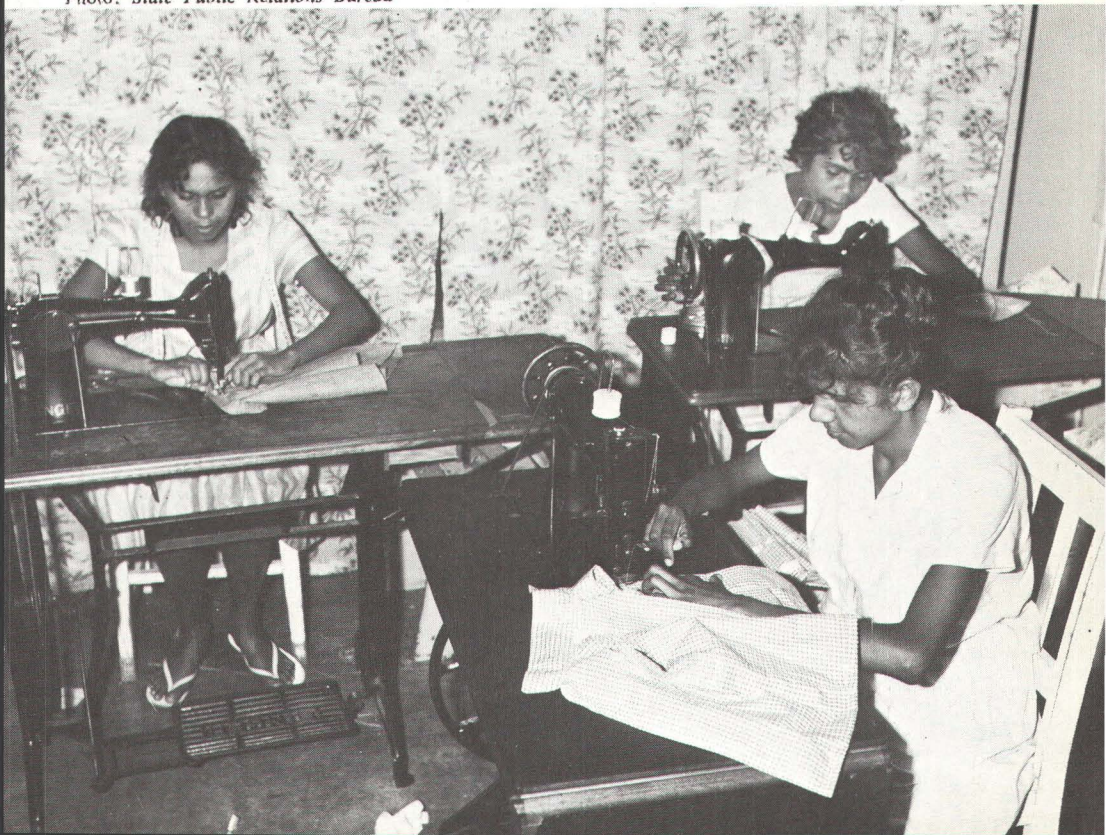
Housing, Weipa Aboriginal Community

Photo: *State Public Relations Bureau*

ABORIGINES—Chapter 3

Photo: *State Public Relations Bureau*

Home science sewing class, Palm Island





PUBLIC JUSTICE—Chapter 4
Gatton Court House and Police Station

Photo: *Department of Lands*

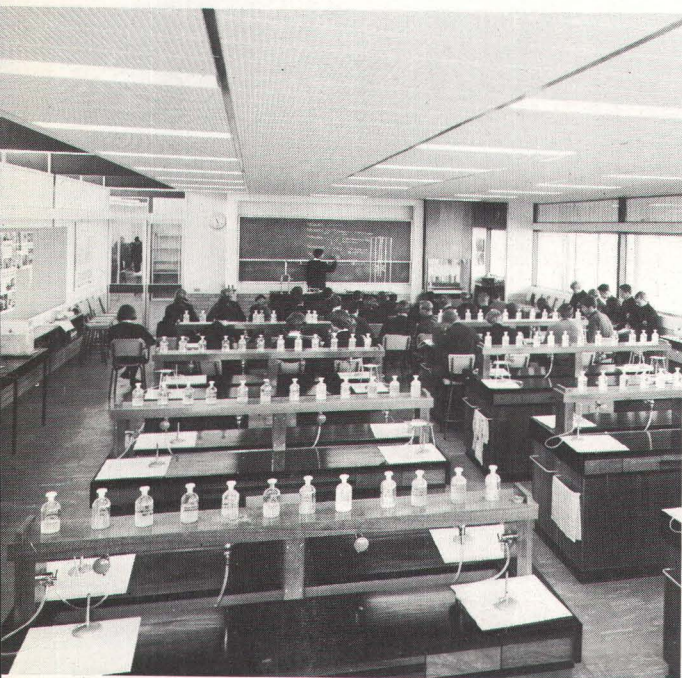


Photo: *Department of Lands*
EDUCATION—Chapter 5
Senior science block, Cavendish
Road State High School,
Brisbane

Photo: *Department of Lands*

SOCIAL SERVICES—Chapter 5
Maternal and Child Welfare Centre, Charleville

Photo: *Queensland Tourist Bureau*



From its inception until 1949, the University was housed in temporary premises in the central city area of Brisbane. Most departments 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 1967-1969, is in excess of \$6m.

Some of the principal field stations and facilities of the University include the Redland Bay Experimental Farm (vegetable crops, sugar cane, and tropical fibres, crops, and 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 Fred and Eleanor Schonell Educational Research Centre; the High Voltage Laboratory of the Department of Electrical Engineering; the Electron Microscope Unit; the Department of Computer Science (containing a P.D.P. 10 Computer); the Mobile Television Unit; the Radon Laboratory; the Hydraulics Research Laboratory; the Structures, Soils, and Concrete Laboratories; and the Anthropological Museum containing an excellent collection of material relating to Australian Aborigines and to the indigenous peoples of Papua and New Guinea. There is a comprehensive reference library containing over 500,000 volumes.

Staff members and post-graduate students carry out research as a normal part of their activities. The number of Ph.D. candidates rose from 39 in 1957 to 404 in 1968, and in the same period the number of Master's and Master's Qualifying candidates rose from 73 to 553 and the number of post-graduate Honours candidates from 44 to 171. The Engineering departments and certain other departments provide specialised testing services for industrial organisations and other sections of the community.

The progress of the University in recent years is shown below.

UNIVERSITY OF QUEENSLAND

Year	Full-time Teaching Staff ¹		Students ²			Receipts ³			
	Pro-fessors	Other	Full-time	Part-time	Ex-ternal	Govern-ment Aid ⁴	Students' Fees etc.	From Foundations and Bequests ⁵	From All Sources
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	\$	\$	\$	\$
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	8,426,636	2,423,992	1,632,588	12,747,746
1966	65	740	6,814	5,293	2,714	9,026,924	2,667,049	2,326,719	14,424,981
1967	69	807	7,299	5,245	2,709	11,463,781	3,095,362	1,946,544	16,984,746
1968	79	849	7,313	5,361	2,643	n	n	n	n

¹ Part-time staff provided 60,600 hours of tuition in 1968. ² Excluding students attending Extension Lectures at the University. ³ Excluding receipts for all capital purposes which amounted to \$2,462,397 in 1967. 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 yet available.

In 1968, 5,992 students (39 per cent of the total) had their fees fully or partially paid for them through some form of financial assistance. Of these, 3,551 (23 per cent of all students) held Commonwealth Scholarships and 121 (1 per cent) held State Open Scholarships. For full-time students, the respective percentages were 82, 49, and 2.

UNIVERSITY OF QUEENSLAND: ENROLMENTS AND DEGREES ETC., 1967

Course	New Enrolments ¹			Total Enrolments ¹			Degrees etc. Conferred ²	
	Males	Fe-males	Total	Males	Fe-males	Total	Males	Fe-males
Higher Degree								
Higher Doctorate ..	1	..	1	7	..	7	7	..
Ph.D.	30	4	34	309	39	348	37	..
Master Degree ..	13	6	19	283	67	350	54	12
Total	44	10	54	599	106	705	98	12
Master's Qualifying ..	13	4	17	161	33	194	..	..
Post-graduate Honours ..	..	..	..	82	27	109	78	14
Bachelor Degree								
Arts	370	687	1,057	1,548	2,173	3 721	137	200
Divinity	3	..	3	25	1	26	2	..
Social Studies ..	11	69	80	40	215	255	10	23
Education	123	135	258	1,217	448	1,665	65	7
Music	2	5	7	2	6	8	..	..
Law	95	10	105	314	32	346	29	1
Commerce	210	35	245	981	97	1,078	65	3
Economics	213	36	249	901	97	998	58	10
Medicine/Surgery ..	154	56	210	788	208	996	101	15
Pharmacy	48	49	97	194	121	315	33	17
Physiotherapy ..	..	28	28	3	67	70	..	3
Speech Therapy ..	..	12	12	..	23	23	..	..
Dental Science ..	29	3	32	212	16	228	26	..
Science	262	116	378	1,167	392	1,559	196	54
Applied Science ..	12	..	12	34	..	34	1	..
Engineering	251	2	253	790	5	795	128	..
Surveying	16	..	16	64	..	64	7	..
Architecture	50	..	50	243	10	253	26	1
Agricultural Science ..	31	6	37	172	15	187	30	2
Forestry Science ..	9	..	9	23	..	23	..	..
Veterinary Science ..	104	10	114	392	45	437	61	6
Total ³	1,993	1,259	3,252	9,110	3,971	13,081	975	342
Post-graduate Diploma ..	9	4	13	88	77	165	58	33
Sub-graduate Diploma ..	59	40	99	240	238	478	22	82
Certificate	28	16	44	88	36	124	208	55
Miscellaneous	64	17	81	326	71	397	..	..
All Courses	2,210	1,350	3,560	10,694	4,559	15,253	1,439	538

¹ Including Townsville College (new, 126 males and 63 females, and total, 372 males and 162 females). ² Year ended 31 July 1967. Excluding honorary degrees.

³ Degrees conferred included 148 with Honours.

The six residential colleges for men and the numbers of students accommodated in them in 1968 were as follows: Cromwell (Cong.), 107; Emmanuel (Pres.), 190; King's (Meth.), 171; St John's (C. of E.), 144; St Leo's (R.C.), 118; International House (non-denominational), 94. There were two residential colleges for women, Duchesne (R.C.), 78, and Women's (non-denominational), 147. The co-educational Union College (non-denominational) accommodated 178 men and 48 women.

In 1961 the University of Queensland opened an additional campus in Townsville to provide residents of the northern part of the State with an opportunity of undertaking full-time university studies in their own area. The University College at Townsville has grown steadily and in 1968 there was an enrolment of 381 full-time and 235 part-time students. Five colleges and a hall of residence accommodated 159 men and 53 women in 1968.

The College will become an autonomous university from 1 January 1970. Full bachelor degree courses are available in Arts, Commerce, Economics, Education, Civil Engineering, and Science. In addition, students can complete the first year of courses in Agricultural Science, Dental Science, Forestry Science, Law, Medicine, Pharmacy, and Veterinary Science before transferring to Brisbane.

A site of about 400 acres for a second university in Brisbane has been set aside at Mount Gravatt.

4 GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE AVAILABLE TO STUDENTS

Many forms of assistance are available to students in the form of awards, scholarships, and bursaries awarded by private persons, societies, or institutions; by the payment of fees for tuition as part of a training or recruitment programme in return for which the student is bonded to work for the employer or department; by the reimbursement of fees for courses approved by an employer; or by other assistance such as paid time-off for study purposes.

Details given here apply only to government assistance for general educational purposes and available to all students attaining specified standards without bonding or other conditions pertaining to employment.

Queensland students are entitled to free tuition at all stages in a government secondary school, including those repeating a year. Fees are charged by non-government secondary schools, but from January 1967 the Department of Education has paid these schools a *tuition fee* on behalf of each student enrolled provided that the parents are domiciled in Queensland and the student's conduct, attendance, and progress are satisfactory.

Grades 8, 9, and 10—In 1969 the *tuition fee* paid for each student in these grades was \$42.

From 1966 all students attending either government or approved non-government secondary schools have been entitled to a *text-book allowance*, free of any means test. In 1969 this payment was \$10 per annum.

Subject to a means test, *students' allowances* have been paid from 1966 to secondary school students, and those in receipt of such allowances are not required to pay Junior Examination fees. In 1969 the allowance was \$32 per annum for those living at home and \$130 per annum for those living away from home.

A further allowance has been payable from 1967, without any means test, to those students compelled to *live away from home* in order to attend any secondary school because their home is not within daily travelling distance. In 1969 the allowance was \$4 per week for 40 weeks per annum. Students may receive this allowance as well as the means test allowance.

Grades 11 and 12 and Sub-tertiary Technical Courses—In these grades *tuition fees* are dependent on the student undertaking an approved course

after having passed at least five subjects at one and the same Junior Examination. In 1969 the fee paid was \$46 per annum.

Grade 11 students, or those undertaking the first year of an approved full-time post-Junior technical course, with the exception of Commonwealth Secondary or Technical Scholarship holders, receive a *text-book allowance*, which was \$40 per annum in 1969 without a means test.

The holding of a Commonwealth Scholarship does not disqualify a student from receiving a *student's allowance*, subject to means test. The latter is also available to students doing approved full-time technical courses. In 1969 the allowance to those living at home was \$40 for both grade 11 and 12 students, and for those living away from home was \$164 at grade 11 and \$208 at grade 12.

Students in grades 11 and 12 may receive *Senior Remote Area Scholarships* on the same basis as Commonwealth Secondary Scholarships described in the next paragraph. These were first made available in 1967. In 1969, 300 were granted, valued at \$200 per year per student.

The Commonwealth Government has, since 1964, provided assistance in the form of secondary scholarships of two years' duration to students taking the final two years of secondary education or approved technical courses at Institutes of Technology, the Queensland Agricultural College, certain Technical Colleges, and the Rural Training School. The scholarships are awarded on the results of a special scholarship examination prepared by the Australian Council of Educational Research, together with school estimates of each candidate's potential. Benefits comprised, in 1969, a living allowance (without means test) of \$200 per annum, a text-book and equipment allowance of \$50 per annum, and an allowance of up to \$150 for tuition, examination, and service fees.

Matriculation or Other Tertiary Levels—Since the inception of the University in 1911, the State Government has awarded Open Scholarships to the University each year on the results in six subjects of the Matriculation Examination. These scholarships, which provide for free tuition, are tenable for the normal duration of the student's course. In 1969, 25 such scholarships were granted, giving an allowance of \$78 per annum to those living at home and \$156 to those living away from home.

Since 1951 the Commonwealth Government has offered scholarships to the Queensland University each year, more than 1,000 being available in 1969. All compulsory fees are paid on behalf of the student. Open Entrance Scholarships are awarded to students under 25 years of age on results of the Matriculation Examination. Mature Age Scholarships are awarded on the basis of the student's whole educational record to persons 25 years and over. Additional Later Year Scholarships are offered to students under 25 years of age who have completed one or more years of an approved course.

Open Entrance and Later Year Scholarships may be used for approved full-time or part-time courses, but Mature Age awards are for full-time study only. Scholarship holders may be paid a living allowance subject to a means test. The maximum annual allowance in 1969 was \$559 for a student living at home and \$852.80 for one living away from home.

Students taking approved tertiary courses at approved Colleges of Advanced Education are eligible for Commonwealth Advanced Education Scholarships with benefits and conditions similar to those for Open Entrance Scholarships.

Awards for post-graduate study and research at Australian universities have been offered since 1959. The benefits comprise a living allowance without means test and payment of university fees.

5 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. The Board consists of six 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. This 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 and to municipal libraries in areas of low population.

The holdings of the Public Library and extension services are as follows: Main Reference Collection, 201,350 volumes and 11,856 maps and pamphlets; Oxley Memorial Library, 25,758 volumes and 33,150 maps, pamphlets, and miscellaneous items; the Country Extension Service, 90,828 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. Seventeen candidates qualified in 1968.

The policy of the Library Board of Queensland is to encourage Local Authorities to operate library services. As a result, there are now 80 Local Authorities conducting 140 library services, of which 113 are free.

The Brisbane City Council operated 21 libraries at 30 June 1968, including the Brisbane Municipal Library, formerly known as the Brisbane School of Arts, which was established in 1849 and was transferred by agreement to the Council in 1965. At 30 June 1968, 37,432 adult and 66,418 child borrowers were registered at these libraries, and the book stock, which circulates among all the libraries, was 438,648. In the year ended 30 June 1968 the Council expended \$435,314, exclusive of the cost of new buildings, and received a government subsidy through the Library Board of \$57,442.

Various Local Authority 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, Barcaldine, Mount Isa, and Emerald respectively.

Provided local bodies comply with conditions laid down by the Library Board, they are eligible to receive from the State Government a

reimbursement of half their expenditure on books, accommodation, and equipment, with a maximum of \$8,000 to any library in any one year in respect of subsidy for accommodation.

For the year 1967-68 the State Government granted \$660,087 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 1967-68 was \$152,277. 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.

Cultural Activities—A Director of Cultural Activities was appointed by the Queensland Government in June 1968, and took up duty in October 1968, to plan for the development and extension of cultural activities throughout the State. A survey covering all the creative and performing arts has been undertaken.

In 1967-68, expenditure on grants to cultural organisations amounted to \$109,135, and is expected to reach \$260,000 for 1969-70.

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 \$41,000, government expenditure on the Gallery in 1967-68 amounted to \$58,625. Acquisitions during the year cost \$24,690.

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 and medical research.

6 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 138 and 139.

Special health projects promoted by the Commonwealth and carried out by the State are the national campaigns against tuberculosis and poliomyelitis, and 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 Sabin anti-polio vaccine to the State free of charge, while 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 13 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 free of charge 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, Air Pollution Control, Nursing, Social Work, and Dental Services have been set up 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.

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.

The Division of Geriatrics provides medical care for in-patients of the Geriatric Unit at the Princess Alexandra Hospital, Brisbane. In addition, medical services are provided by visits to Eventide Home, Sandgate, and the Chermside Hospital. A Day Hospital, situated at the Princess Alexandra Hospital, is provided for those requiring speech or occupational therapy, physiotherapy, and similar treatment, while home care services are carried out by public health nurses. A social worker assists with the problems of aged persons, a large proportion of which concern accommodation, either of a private nature or in an institution.

A comprehensive maternal and child welfare service is provided throughout the State, and details are given on pages 147 and 148.

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 two Alcohol Clinics, both in Brisbane, and a Flying Surgeon Service which provides a surgeon and an anaesthetist based at Longreach who fly to emergency cases and on a regular schedule to hospitals in north-western Queensland.

The Queensland Institute of Medical Research, established in 1947, has published 345 reports on investigations of problems in medicine and biology in Queensland. In 1969 it had units working on virus epidemiology, oncology, aboriginal child health, medical genetics, and allergy. The Institute's field stations at Innisfail and Mitchell River are used for periodic studies of fevers and insect-borne viruses in North 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 Leptospirosis 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.

A Division of Air Pollution Control has operated since 1965 for the purpose of preventing or minimising air pollution caused by impurities such as smoke, soot, dust, gases, fumes, offensive odours, etc. Although only Brisbane and Ipswich have been proclaimed under the Clean Air Act, it is expected that the Act will gradually be brought into force in other areas of the State.

The Queensland Radium Institute is situated at the Royal 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 and a cobalt unit, is employed. In 1968 a Department of Nuclear Medicine was established.

The Brisbane Industrial Institute for the Blind provided employment for 63 male and 9 female blind workers at 30 June 1968. Items such as cane furniture, coir matting and mats, mattresses, pillows, brushes, and brooms are produced at the Institute.

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 Sabin 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 Services—The Royal Flying Doctor Service of Australia, which originated in Queensland in 1928, provides medical and dental services 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 30 June 1968, consultations numbered 21,153, including 4,141 by radio. In addition, 402 flights were made, involving a total of 172,585 miles, and 319 patients were transported to hospital. Government subsidies in 1968 amounted to \$117,729.

The Red Cross Blood Transfusion Service collects more than 100,000 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. During 1967-68, Council films loaned to schools, youth groups, etc. were viewed by audiences numbering

approximately 300,000, while screenings by the Council itself reached a further 60,000. Almost two million pamphlets, on a wide range of topics, were distributed, in addition to the use of other forms of visual education such as posters, stickers, and bookmarks. Health education manuals prepared by the Council are provided for the use of teachers in both primary and secondary schools. An annual grant from the State Department of Health (\$132,579 in 1967-68) is the principal source of income for the Council.

The National Fitness Council is concerned with voluntary leader training, camping, and hostels, and assists the work of voluntary youth and amateur sports organisations. In the year ended 30 June 1968 the National Fitness Fund received \$53,575 from the Commonwealth and \$30,000 from the State Government; other receipts (principally camp fees) amounted to \$145,440. Expenditure on camps and hostels was \$68,919 and on physical education \$64,236.

7 MEDICAL AND HOSPITAL BENEFITS

Medical and Hospital Benefits Schemes—A Hospital Benefits 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 are authorised under the *National Health Act* 1953-1967, administered by the Commonwealth Department of Health.

The Commonwealth Hospital Benefits Scheme provides for a payment to be made to those hospital patients who are members of a registered hospital benefits organisation. From 1 January 1963, the previous distinction between "ordinary" and "additional" benefits was abolished, and benefits organisations now pay the combined benefits 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 benefits organisation pays the amount direct to the hospital. Benefits 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 \$5 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 benefits in cases of chronic or pre-existing ailments and long-term illnesses, but provision is now made for fund benefit of \$3 per day to be paid in these cases from special accounts guaranteed by the Commonwealth if treatment is in an approved hospital.

For all patients in approved nursing homes \$2 per day is payable direct to the homes. An additional \$3 a day is paid for patients needing and receiving intensive care. 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 schedule 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 Benefits Funds, taken from the Bulletin of Statistics issued by the Commonwealth Department of Health, are shown in the following table.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITAL BENEFITS SCHEMES, QUEENSLAND

Item	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
MEDICAL BENEFITS					
Number of Registered Organisations	6	6	6	6	6
Membership	302,723	308,868	314,450	323,863	316,022
Number of Professional Services ..	2,709,709	2,993,110	3,111,730	3,086,113	3,382,489
Amount of Commonwealth Benefits Paid	\$ 2,583,266	3,746,884	4,142,173	4,267,398	4,499,113
Amount of Fund Benefits Paid (incl. Ancillary Benefits) ..	\$ 4,093,168	4,364,962	4,581,412	4,871,996	5,150,978
HOSPITAL BENEFITS					
Number of Registered Organisations	3	3	3	3	4
Membership	304,801	308,928	312,743	321,940	317,365
Amount of Commonwealth Benefits Paid	\$ 5,735,604	5,777,236	5,945,652	6,625,298	7,313,733
Amount of Fund Benefits Paid ..	\$ 3,486,348	3,954,188	4,344,768	4,578,847	5,196,724

Since January 1969 a handicapped children's benefit of \$1.50 a day has been paid direct by the Commonwealth to approved handicapped persons homes for each mentally or physically handicapped child under 16 years of age residentially accommodated and cared for in the homes. Homes conducted by a State Government, or by a person or organisation for profit, are not eligible for this benefit.

Pharmaceutical Benefits—Under the provisions of the *National Health Act* 1953-1967, 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 50c 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, and their dependants,

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.

8 HOSPITALS

There is a system of public hospitals throughout the State. During 1967-68, 58 District Hospitals Boards administered 137 public hospitals (including seven tuberculosis hospitals or annexes, one being for the coloured population of the far north), and 10 ambulance brigades. Most of these public hospitals provide facilities for maternity cases.

Eight other hospitals, two of which admitted public maternity cases, received aid from the Government. At 30 June 1968 there were 44 private hospitals registered in the State, 14 of which were in the Brisbane Statistical Division.

A hospital for the treatment of Hansen's disease in coloured persons, controlled by the Department of Health, is situated at Fantome Island near Townsville. White persons suffering from this disease are treated at an annexe of the Princess Alexandra Hospital, Brisbane.

Hospitals specialising in the treatment of mental disorders are not included above, details for them being given on page 146.

The Royal Brisbane, the Princess Alexandra, the Chermside, the Royal Children's, and the Royal Women's hospitals provide public hospital accommodation in Brisbane. The Mater Misericordiae (R.C.) Hospital has general, maternity, and children's sections, and provides both private and public hospital accommodation. 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 services, to out-patients. In-patient treatment in the public wards is also free.

In conjunction with public hospitals, 45 dental clinics (excluding the Brisbane, South Brisbane, and Children's Dental Hospitals) and 63 branch clinics were in operation during 1967-68. A mobile dental caravan provides a regular dental service for nearly 30 centres, mainly welfare establishments, prisons, etc. in the Brisbane, Toowoomba, and south-eastern Queensland districts.

The 44 private hospitals and 84 convalescent homes in Queensland at 30 June 1968 were registered under the provisions of *The Health Acts, 1937 to 1964* (Division XI). Licences 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.

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. Queensland hospitals are grouped into eleven regions, each served by one base hospital except Moreton which has two, both in Brisbane. Particulars of these hospitals are given in the table below.

PUBLIC HOSPITALS, QUEENSLAND¹

Year	Hospitals	Staff ²		Patients Treated		Deaths during Year	Expenditure ³
		Medical	Other	General	Maternity		
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	\$
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
1965-66 ..	143	956	13,019	217,990	36,875	6,723	40,297,790
1966-67 ..	144	994	13,269	221,249	38,639	7,106	43,383,232 _r
1967-68 ..	145	1,066	13,489	228,101	39,530	7,129	46,908,572

¹ Including government sanatoria and lazarets, dental hospitals, radium institute, 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 (\$5,177,439 in 1967-68). _r Revised since last issue.

Particulars of public hospitals in the various States for the year 1966-67 are shown in the following table. For purposes of Commonwealth Hospital Benefits payments (see page 138), some of these hospitals are regarded as wholly or partly public nursing homes.

PUBLIC HOSPITALS, AUSTRALIA, 1966-67

State	Hospitals	In-patients				Receipts	
		Treated during Year	Treated per 1,000 of Popn	Deaths during Year	Remaining at End of Year	Government Contributions ¹	Total
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	\$1,000	\$1,000
New South Wales ..	269	580,504	136	17,629	21,298	79,922	137,736
Victoria	157	338,236	104	11,891	12,959	55,740	98,830
Queensland	144	259,888	154	7,106	8,548	31,636	48,040
South Australia ..	66	117,693	107	3,703	3,384	23,285	34,532
Western Australia ..	97	128,299	149	3,094	4,662	24,352	35,589
Tasmania	26	41,289	110	1,536	1,950	10,173	12,917
Northern Territory ..	4	12,475	215	232	418	3,286	3,711
Aust. Capital Territory ..	1	16,138	162	<i>n</i>	439	3,813	4,944
Total	764	1,494,522	128	<i>n</i>	53,658	232,207	376,299

¹ Including loan receipts, but excluding Commonwealth Hospital Benefits paid direct to public hospitals. _n Not available.

The table on pages 142-145 gives particulars for the year 1967-68 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 according to the location of the board's headquarters.

PUBLIC HOSPITALS,

Statistical Division and Hospitals Board	Hos- pitals	Staff at 30 June 1968			Patients Treated during Year			Average Daily Number Resident In- patients
		Medi- cal	Nursing	Other	In-patients		Out- patients	
					General	Mater- nity		
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
(i) Boards								
Brisbane	18	550	2,711	3,260	88,609	13,685	398,784	3,443
Chermside	1	29	457	419	5,630	..	2,221	845
Ipswich	5	19	226	167	7,938	1,887	30,415	243
North Brisbane ..	6	337	1,145	1,767	41,366	9,871	224,642	1,234
Redcliffe	1	6	63	55	2,740	931	18,487	77
South Brisbane ..	5	159	820	852	30,935	996	123,019	1,044
Moreton	4	15	168	120	7,740	1,917	30,977	174
Gold Coast	1	8	90	57	4,189	1,175	18,938	93
Maroochy	3	7	78	63	3,551	742	12,039	81
Maryborough ..	15	42	561	483	17,418	3,090	72,613	723
Bundaberg	3	16	133	118	3,581	1,053	18,912	153
Central Burnett ..	3	3	38	37	1,463	194	2,428	45
Gympie	1	5	98	77	2,864	511	12,522	104
Isis	1	1	12	11	677	66	1,222	17
Maryborough ..	2	13	160	139	4,957	693	20,478	201
South Burnett ..	5	4	120	101	3,876	573	17,051	202
Downs	16	45	600	514	20,709	3,379	72,635	953
Chinchilla	2	2	36	39	1,668	246	5,154	38
Dalby	3	2	91	90	2,707	534	7,365	222
Goondiwindi ..	1	3	24	21	1,470	245	3,894	32
Inglewood	2	2	26	21	1,309	94	1,927	30
Miles	2	2	25	27	1,402	160	4,034	27
Stanthorpe	1	1	41	33	1,728	217	3,075	37
Toowoomba	4	30	289	234	8,149	1,524	41,154	495
Warwick	1	3	68	49	2,276	359	6,032	72
Roma	9	7	102	113	5,446	636	16,475	143
Balonne	4	3	29	34	2,078	218	4,347	50
Roma	5	4	73	79	3,368	418	12,128	92
South Western ..	7	5	62	73	2,381	355	11,874	76
Charleville	3	3	45	42	1,381	235	6,770	51
Cunnamulla	2	1	12	20	691	99	3,878	17
Quilpie	2	1	5	11	309	21	1,226	8
Rockhampton ..	13	36	391	334	13,820	2,264	61,703	561
Banana	3	3	33	32	2,274	327	8,594	36
Gladstone	2	3	44	39	1,759	403	10,015	45
Mount Morgan ..	1	1	32	28	652	133	4,717	20
North Burnett ..	3	3	31	27	983	152	3,012	31
Rockhampton ..	4	26	251	208	8,152	1,249	35,365	429
Central Western ..	13	11	114	136	6,064	694	19,997	128
Barcaldine	3	5	25	32	756	103	5,155	19
Blackall	3	1	24	25	1,185	112	4,665	19
Clermont	2	1	15	19	791	97	2,354	21
Emerald	1	1	14	16	1,250	126	2,827	27
Longreach	3	2	29	35	1,596	183	3,380	31
Springsure	1	1	7	9	486	73	1,616	10

QUEENSLAND, 1967-68

Receipts					Expenditure			Average Cost per In- patient per Day
Government Aid	Patients' Pay- ments ¹	Dental Clinics	Other	Total ²	On In- patients	Other ³	Total ⁴	
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
17,106,056	3,988,234	213,209	50,766	21,358,265	16,812,560	4,505,050	21,317,610	13.34
2,049,588	712,788	..	3,088	2,765,464	2,707,094	58,370	2,765,464	8.76
914,760	360,905	5,383	4,622	1,285,670	1,058,054	227,671	1,285,725	11.90
8,651,187	1,366,876	139,762	27,390	10,185,215	7,173,330	2,971,841	10,145,171	15.88
370,084	86,330	5,487	258	462,159	333,587	128,572	462,159	11.84
5,120,437	1,461,335	62,577	15,408	6,659,757	5,540,495	1,118,596	6,659,091	14.50
764,155	251,835	7,326	3,180	1,026,496	926,254	139,618	1,065,872	14.55
393,213	154,492	4,252	1,968	553,925	481,653	74,800	556,453	14.16
370,942	97,343	3,074	1,212	472,571	444,601	64,818	509,419	15.01
2,247,184	1,146,049	14,927	11,680	3,419,840	2,957,858	460,965	3,418,823	11.18
576,489	243,640	3,790	334	824,253	676,296	147,631	823,927	12.07
204,827	50,217	..	1,503	256,547	240,172	15,709	255,881	14.46
342,955	210,571	4,860	1,309	559,695	495,895	63,800	559,695	13.01
57,088	21,622	..	261	78,971	74,544	4,422	78,966	11.65
637,258	343,833	6,277	4,612	991,980	808,481	183,480	991,961	10.99
428,567	276,166	..	3,661	708,394	662,470	45,923	708,393	8.97
2,391,199	1,348,172	11,572	65,713	3,816,656	3,372,323	442,793	3,815,116	9.67
217,667	43,153	1,237	1,433	263,490	240,503	22,296	262,799	17.42
326,559	314,732	1,444	36,402	679,137	630,816	48,314	679,130	7.75
89,481	62,754	..	14,599	166,834	144,944	21,890	166,834	12.45
141,784	34,909	487	1,288	178,468	162,753	14,959	177,712	14.83
171,281	33,989	..	607	205,877	187,515	18,329	205,844	18.84
159,745	83,651	1,508	1,100	246,004	218,175	27,778	245,953	15.95
1,054,518	640,073	5,206	8,544	1,708,341	1,459,444	248,897	1,708,341	8.06
230,164	134,911	1,690	1,740	368,505	328,173	40,330	368,503	12.52
556,290	259,303	7,572	20,293	843,458	711,325	132,129	843,454	13.62
145,508	80,203	2,894	17,800	246,405	208,370	38,031	246,401	11.31
410,782	179,100	4,678	2,493	597,053	502,955	94,098	597,053	14.88
399,002	115,547	5,273	2,415	522,237	429,541	91,596	521,137	15.49
216,398	83,491	74	506	300,469	262,391	37,339	299,730	14.19
100,958	22,569	3,174	1,350	128,051	95,607	32,440	128,047	15.20
81,646	9,487	2,025	559	93,717	71,543	21,817	93,360	24.23
1,776,308	687,810	15,632	12,012	2,491,762	2,075,293	414,552	2,489,845	10.11
192,500	41,528	4,338	451	238,817	196,730	42,081	238,811	15.11
189,930	71,061	1,113	1,192	263,296	213,057	50,238	263,295	12.94
148,784	23,294	536	473	173,087	148,339	23,012	171,351	20.33
183,110	35,804	264	1,535	220,713	203,101	17,476	220,577	17.65
1,061,984	516,123	9,381	8,361	1,595,849	1,314,066	281,745	1,595,811	8.37
948,234	150,033	8,816	8,522	1,115,605	935,756	176,087	1,111,843	20.05
230,902	20,226	4,148	3,971	259,247	196,905	62,341	259,246	28.27
184,748	22,278	..	1,730	208,756	184,384	21,834	206,218	26.19
165,612	951	..	397	166,960	146,777	20,182	166,959	18.77
115,497	27,530	..	232	143,259	134,347	8,912	143,259	13.66
189,103	63,101	4,668	1,981	258,853	205,713	52,539	258,252	18.22
62,372	15,947	..	211	78,530	67,630	10,279	77,909	18.13

PUBLIC HOSPITALS,

Statistical Division and Hospitals Board	Hos- pitals	Staff at 30 June 1968			Patients Treated during Year			Average Daily Number Resident In- patients
		Medi- cal	Nursing	Other	In-patients		Out- patients	
					General	Mater- nity		
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
(i) Boards—continued								
Far Western ..	2	1	13	21	649	87	2,916	15
Winton ..	2	1	13	21	649	87	2,916	15
Mackay ..	3	17	114	93	3,835	521	20,100	152
Mackay ..	2	16	93	71	2,804	374	16,711	131
Proserpine ..	1	1	21	22	1,031	147	3,389	21
Townsville ..	7	40	399	343	14,322	2,079	59,513	477
Ayr ..	2	3	57	56	2,173	478	12,347	69
Bowen ..	2	2	37	37	1,549	235	10,196	42
Charters Towers ..	1	1	25	42	1,310	190	5,207	33
Townsville ..	2	34	280	208	9,290	1,176	31,763	334
Cairns ..	16	30	498	404	20,160	2,705	89,973	617
Atherton ..	3	3	89	63	2,679	335	16,133	93
Cairns ..	5	20	195	172	6,809	1,009	35,752	255
Ingham ..	1	1	40	30	1,993	321	6,785	43
Innisfail ..	1	2	74	55	4,146	434	10,517	103
Mareeba ..	4	2	57	45	2,151	352	9,539	58
Mossman ..	1	1	19	18	822	98	6,368	27
Tully ..	1	1	24	21	1,560	156	4,879	37
Peninsula ..	3	4	58	70	1,721	270	11,114	80
Thursday Island ..	3	4	58	70	1,721	270	11,114	80
North Western ..	11	14	130	133	7,133	1,078	43,112	143
Cloncurry ..	1	1	15	20	985	99	3,108	20
Etheridge ..	2	..	3	7	120	..	2,021	1
Hughenden ..	1	1	14	12	561	114	1,994	12
Mount Isa ..	2	10	77	60	4,336	743	25,691	89
Normanton ..	3	..	8	15	453	38	7,735	6
Richmond ..	2	2	13	19	678	84	2,563	15
Total 58 Boards	137	817	5,921	6,097	210,007	32,760	911,786	7,684
(ii) Other Hospitals								
Brisbane ..	4	236	643	566	13,661	6,152	58,941	696
Moreton ..	1	12	24	15	63	..	..	48
Downs ..	2	..	137	66	4,355	618	102	121
Townsville* ..	1	1	4	16	13	..	..	13
Total Other	8	249	808	663	18,094	6,770	59,043	877
All Hospitals	145	1,066	6,729	6,760	228,101	39,530	970,829	8,561

¹ See notes 5 and 7. ² Excluding loan receipts, \$4,709,889. ³ Including expenditure on out-patients, dental clinics, ambulances, etc. ⁴ Excluding loan expenditure, \$5,177,439. ⁵ Including Commonwealth Hospital Benefits (\$5,669,661).

QUEENSLAND, 1967-68—continued

Receipts					Expenditure			Average Cost per In- patient per Day
Government Aid	Patients' Pay- ments ¹	Dental Clinics	Other	Total ²	On In- patients	Other ³	Total ⁴	
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
125,186	14,927	3,591	345	144,049	111,333	32,377	143,710	19.85
125,186	14,927	3,591	345	144,049	111,333	32,377	143,710	19.85
588,694	189,162	10,053	2,081	789,990	604,446	174,141	778,587	10.88
455,757	153,945	6,404	660	616,766	464,014	141,346	605,360	9.68
132,937	35,217	3,649	1,421	173,224	140,432	32,795	173,227	18.42
2,269,731	611,206	14,966	7,792	2,903,695	2,412,159	491,254	2,903,413	13.82
284,275	111,232	644	569	396,720	335,755	60,946	396,701	13.32
247,845	52,853	6,797	2,113	309,608	229,840	79,752	309,592	15.04
218,716	57,725	905	1,296	278,642	236,001	42,598	278,599	19.76
1,518,895	389,396	6,620	3,814	1,918,725	1,610,563	307,958	1,918,521	13.19
2,347,672	865,153	21,311	7,614	3,241,750	2,624,905	611,370	3,236,275	11.62
309,167	127,838	..	467	437,472	357,184	79,968	437,152	10.48
1,200,380	287,927	5,322	3,503	1,497,132	1,207,479	285,071	1,492,550	12.91
174,688	76,579	3,107	892	255,266	191,489	63,774	255,263	11.94
260,988	168,185	4,138	1,119	434,430	374,374	60,045	434,419	9.92
203,247	117,450	3,798	1,268	325,763	259,336	66,100	325,436	12.14
103,095	31,456	4,946	4	139,501	105,053	34,216	139,269	10.80
96,107	55,718	..	361	152,186	129,990	22,196	152,186	9.67
405,483	37,648	1,798	..	444,929	372,018	72,895	444,913	12.74
405,483	37,648	1,798	..	444,929	372,018	72,895	444,913	12.74
1,108,192	142,845	5,021	5,138	1,261,196	1,018,646	239,152	1,257,798	19.50
151,358	15,953	2,443	913	170,667	139,488	28,669	168,157	19.53
29,055	486	294	405	30,240	20,018	9,661	29,679	66.73
130,272	12,982	206	294	143,754	119,732	24,022	143,754	28.15
574,326	94,363	..	1,582	670,271	557,417	112,536	669,953	17.07
75,740	3,068	615	538	79,961	51,699	28,253	79,952	22.23
147,441	15,993	1,463	1,406	166,303	130,292	36,011	166,303	23.39
33,033,386	9,807,924 ⁵	341,067	197,551	43,379,928	35,364,417	7,983,979	43,348,396	12.58
2,052,002	987,436	..	185,153	3,224,591	2,497,681	539,540	3,037,221	9.81
26,447	35,168	..	30,254	91,869	94,601	..	94,601	5.37
31,711	369,747	..	7,626	409,084	403,091	612	403,703	9.14
24,651	..	..	..	24,651	24,651	..	24,651	5.18
2,134,811	1,392,351 ⁷	..	223,033	3,750,195	3,020,024	540,152	3,560,176	9.40
35,168,197	11,200,275 ¹	341,067	420,584	47,130,123	38,384,441	8,524,131	46,908,572	12.25

Pharmaceutical Benefits (\$1,895,338) and Tuberculosis Benefits (\$1,513,329) are included in the preceding column. ⁶ Hospital for treatment of Hansen's disease (leprosy).

⁷ Including Commonwealth Hospital and Pharmaceutical Benefits (\$982,115).

Mental Hospitals—A general discussion on the incidence of mental sickness in the State will be found in section 8 of Chapter 3. At 30 June 1968 there were four mental hospitals and one hospital for epileptic patients. The hospitals are under the control of the Department of Health through the Director of Psychiatric Services.

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 it increased to nearly half the total, and remained at about that level until recent years when the proportion again showed a downward trend, the 1967-68 figure being 40 per cent.

MENTAL HOSPITALS¹, QUEENSLAND

Year	Hos- pitals	Staff		Patients					Expendi- ture ²
		Medi- cal	Nursing	Admitted during Year ²	Dis- charged during Year ²	Died during Year	At End of Year		
							Males	Females	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	\$
1963-64	5	29	1,218	1,754	1,725	223	2,349	1,656	5,545,876
1964-65	5	28	1,198	1,785	1,517	251	2,318	1,704	5,911,858
1965-66	5	29	1,204	1,586	1,375	255	2,384	1,594	6,327,620
1966-67	5	32	1,208	1,680	1,524	224	2,387	1,523	6,902,781 ^r
1967-68	5	31	1,232	1,541	1,465	250	2,259	1,477	7,563,626

¹ Including the Repatriation Pavilion at Wolston Park, Goodna, but excluding the Rehabilitation Clinic (formerly the Inebriates Institution). ² Excluding transfers between institutions. ³ Including expenditure from loans. ^r Revised since last issue.

9 CREMATIONS

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. A new crematorium commenced operations in Townsville in December 1966. All crematoria are operated by private companies.

CREMATIONS AND DEATHS, QUEENSLAND

Year				Cremations			Total Deaths in Queensland	Proportion of Cremations to Deaths in Queensland
				Metropolitan	Other	Queensland		
				No.	No.	No.	No.	Per Cent
1935	..	..	..	332	..	332	8,851	3.3
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
1964	..	..	..	4,439	306	4,745	14,523	32.7
1965	..	..	..	4,625	280	4,905	14,114	34.8
1966	..	..	..	4,796	301	5,097	14,861	34.3
1967	..	..	..	4,704	452	5,156	14,736	35.0
1968	..	..	..	5,143	543	5,686	16,078	35.4

The comparison between cremations and deaths in Queensland needs some qualification. Cremations include a number of still-births 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 number of crematoria and the percentage of cremations to deaths in each State for the year ended 31 December 1967 were as follows: New South Wales, 8 and 44.1; Victoria, 4 and 35.9; Queensland, 4 and 35.0; South Australia, 1 and 22.9; Western Australia, 2 and 36.1; Tasmania, 2 and 31.6; Australian Capital Territory, 1 and 47.9.

10 AMBULANCES

Ambulance services were established in 111 districts of the State at 30 June 1968. 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. Overall co-ordination of ambulance services throughout the State is vested in the State Council of the Queensland Ambulance Transport Brigade.

The local committees are responsible for the raising and disbursement of funds, the Government endowing subscriptions etc. 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.	No.	\$
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
1965-66 ..	111	633	592	59,915	226,693	290,238	2,677,596
1966-67 ..	111	645	585	59,075	221,842	286,028	2,878,247
1967-68 ..	111	668	595	60,853	227,284	283,795	3,251,205

11 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 1968 there were 280 Maternal and Child Welfare Centres in the State, comprising 49 parent centres and 231 sub-centres, and 6 Ante-natal Clinics. Sixteen of the parent centres and the 6 Ante-natal Clinics were in the Brisbane Statistical Division. A specially equipped van provided mobile clinic services in newer Brisbane suburbs where suitable accommodation was not available. An Infant Welfare Railway Car visits six centres in the Winton-Hughenden-Cloncurry area, at which attendances in 1967-68 totalled 2,505. These are included in the total attendances shown in the next table.

MATERNAL AND CHILD WELFARE SERVICE, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
Maternal and Child Welfare Centres					
Parent Centres No.	48	48	49 ^r	49 ^r	49
Sub-centres No.	217	216	221 ^r	224 ^r	231
New Cases Seen					
Infants ¹ No.	22,856	22,765	23,060	23,890	24,291
Expectant Mothers .. No.	1,568	1,894	2,464	2,362	2,690
Total Attendances at Clinics No.	444,372	451,951	457,956	457,787	459,430
New Cases Seen by Clinic					
Doctors No.	2,145	2,576	2,141	1,945	2,188
Attendances to See Clinic					
Doctors No.	3,817	3,911	3,533	3,193	3,576
New-born Babies Visited .. No.	29,444	28,803	28,757	29,087	29,194
Subsequent Visits No.	1,935	1,828	1,265	1,425	1,059
Children Seen by Doctor at					
Toddlers' Clinic No.	6,014	6,320	6,842	6,666	7,953
Ante-natal Clinics					
Resident Centres No.	4	5	6	6	6
New Cases Seen No.	958	999	1,125	1,306	1,360
Total Attendances at Clinics No.	9,028	10,046	10,829	11,384	12,225
Total Expenditure \$	913,736	955,246	1,000,100	1,102,309	1,167,023

¹ Infants under 12 months only. ^r Revised since last issue.

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 post-natal advice.

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

A Maternal and Child Welfare Home is in operation at Sandgate for the care of children whose mothers have been admitted to hospital for confinement, or whose mothers have been taken ill and for whose care no suitable arrangements can be made.

There are 21 Pre-school Centres in the Brisbane Statistical Division for the examination of children under school age, and centres are also located at Cairns, Rockhampton, and Townsville. Mothercraft lessons are given to girls in grade 9 at secondary schools by specially appointed sisters of the Maternal and Child Welfare Service. During 1967-68, lessons in mothercraft were given to 13,200 students in 161 schools, including 63 private schools.

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, 81 kindergartens, 46 in Brisbane and 35 in other centres, are affiliated with

the Association. In 1967-68 total receipts were \$619,851, including \$191,129 State Government aid. The average daily attendance was 3,830.

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.

12 CHILDREN'S SERVICES

The Children's Services Act of 1965 came into operation on 1 August 1966, repealing all former Acts dealing with the care and protection of children. The Act is administered by the Department of Children's Services and provides for such matters as infant life protection, adoption of children, licensing and supervision of homes for children, financial assistance to mothers, employment of children, and the care and supervision of children committed by the courts or admitted to care by voluntary application.

Financial Assistance for Children—The Department renders financial help to widows, deserted wives, unmarried mothers, and other needy relatives to assist in the care and maintenance of their children in their own homes. At 30 June 1968, 6,258 children in 2,851 families were being assisted in this way.

Adoption of Children—All adoptions must be approved by the Director 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 12 years of age must consent to their adoption. From 1967 the adoption of single persons aged 21 years and over has been permitted under certain conditions.

Details of adoptions for five years to 30 June 1968 are given below.

ADOPTION OF CHILDREN, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
Applications Received	1,194	1,295	1,401	1,646	1,735
Children Adopted					
Boys	555	645	713	710	685
Girls	529	621	685	676	686
Total	1,084	1,266	1,398	1,386	1,371
Adopters					
Non-relatives	818	918	1,077	1,054	1,042
Relatives	56	81	74	61	68
Spouse of Natural Parent	210	267	247	271	261
Ages of Children Adopted					
Under 1 Year	750	859	993	980	983
1 Year and under 6 Years	152	183	193	208	209
6 Years and under 12 Years	101	116	119	109	112
12 Years and under 21 Years	81	108	93	77	60
21 Years and over .. .. .	..	..	..	12	7

Children in Care—The next table shows the numbers of children in the care of the Department for five years to 1968, and also gives particulars as to the type of care, protection, or control provided.

CHILDREN IN CARE AT 30 JUNE, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Inmates of Institutions	1,016	1,151	1,284	1,338	1,464
In Hospitals	57	66	125	127	135
Boarded Out					
With Foster Mothers	733	809	903	1,042	1,145
With Relatives	3,918	4,520	5,314	6,303	6,575
Sent to Employers	241	231	206	237	282
Placed under Supervision	414	396	483	534	482
Miscellaneous	143	123	224	51	38
Included in Two Categories .. ..	..	..	..	-25	-53
Total	6,522	7,296	8,539	9,607	10,068

Details with regard to Children's Courts are given on page 104, and the numbers of children in homes in the next section.

13 WELFARE SERVICES

Care of the aged, destitute, and orphans is provided by a large number of public and private institutions. Statistics of 116 institutions were available for the year 1967-68, and the next table shows these particulars grouped according to the nature of the institutions.

WELFARE INSTITUTIONS, QUEENSLAND, 1967-68

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	608	317	851	632	1,295,179	2,181,245
Other	53	1,443	395	1,156	1,994	637,943	2,851,801
Homes for Handicapped Adults							
Government	1	122	..	38	6	73,391	74,539
Other	14	1,114 ³	1	109 ³	134 ³	6,101	275,005
Children's Homes							
Government	6	1,106	..	197	61	791,943	909,162
Other	34	1,179	2	735	656	289,577	1,223,045
Homes for Handicapped Children (Non-Government) ..	5	45	..	87	67	1,000	181,358
Total	116	5,617	715	3,173	3,550	3,095,134	7,696,155

¹ An institution providing for more than one type of inmate is counted once only and classified according to the type of the majority of its inmates. ² Including subsidies, but excluding child endowment, State children maintenance allowances, age and invalid pensions, and Commonwealth hospital and pharmaceutical benefits, which, however, are included in the total column. ³ Not including figures for two of these institutions which have no regular inmates but supply beds for the night only. In 1967-68 they supplied 29,768 beds for men and 6,570 for women and children.

Homes for handicapped adults included three homes for discharged prisoners, six for women in distress, and five for the physically handicapped operated by religious or private organisations, and the State Government Rehabilitation Clinic. Homes for handicapped children comprised two for sub-normal children and three for crippled children, all operated privately.

The children's homes varied from large orphanages and cottage homes to reformatory schools. The Department of Children's Services operated six of these. Of the children in the 34 other institutions at 30 June 1968, 679 boys and 481 girls were State children.

14 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. Legislation fixed the rate at \$109.20 per annum from 26 December 1940, subject to quarterly variation of five cents or multiples thereof in accordance with changes in the Retail Price Index Numbers. In 1943 automatic adjustments were 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 are shown below. A married pensioner whose spouse does not receive a pension or allowance is paid at the single rate.

	\$		\$
Oct. 1960	10.00	Oct. 1966: Married	11.75
Oct. 1961	10.50	Single	13.00
Nov. 1963: Married	10.50	Oct. 1968: Married	12.50
Single	11.50	Single	14.00
Oct. 1964: Married	11.00	Oct. 1969: Married	13.25
Single	12.00	Single	15.00

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 who became permanently incapacitated or blind in Australia. Those permanently incapacitated or blind on arrival in Australia require ten years' continuous residence. 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. An age or invalid pensioner cannot receive as well a widow's pension, a tuberculosis allowance, or a service pension except one granted for tuberculosis.

The actual rate of pension payable is subject to a means test. *Means* are determined by adding to the annual rate of income one-tenth of the value of assets in excess of \$400. The annual rate of pension is determined by deducting from the maximum rate half the amount (the full amount prior to October 1969) by which the *means* exceed exempt income (or the equivalent in assets), i.e. \$520 per annum for a single person or \$442 for each of a married couple. In the latter case, the income and assets of each are taken to be half the combined total, even if only one is a pensioner. Special conditions apply to blind persons.

Thus, where the value of assets does not exceed \$400, a full pension is payable if the rate of income does not exceed \$520 per year (\$10 a week) for a single person or a combined \$884 (\$17 a week) for a married couple. If there is no income a full pension is payable if property does not exceed \$5,600 for a single person or \$9,640 for a married couple. No pension is payable if the value of property is \$21,200 or more where the single rate applies, or, where the married rate applies, a combined total of \$37,200; or if the annual income is \$2,080 or \$3,640 respectively.

Certain types of income are excepted, e.g. income from property; gifts or allowances from close relatives; friendly society benefits; child endowment; and health benefits (Commonwealth and other).

Property exceptions include the pensioner's home, furniture, and personal effects; vehicles for private use; 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, \$5.10 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.

Single pensioners (or married pensioners whose spouses do not receive any pension or benefit) are eligible for supplementary assistance of \$2 per week provided that they are substantially dependent on the pension and they pay rent or board and lodging.

For invalid pensioners, and age pensioners who are permanently incapacitated for work or permanently blind or who have children, there are wives' allowances and special provisions for dependent children. A wife's allowance of \$7 per week, and an allowance of \$2.50 per week for the first child and \$3.50 for each other dependent child under 16 years of age, may be paid. These payments are subject to means test. For student children the payment is extended to the date they reach 21 years. Special provisions apply to permanently blind persons. No means test is used in determining the eligibility of a blind person to receive a pension.

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.	No.	No.	No.	\$1,000	No.	No.
1963-64	32,432	65,976	9,538	7,355	115,301	63,550	61.1	10.5
1964-65	32,763	67,291	9,767	7,635	117,456	68,119	60.8	10.6
1965-66	33,180	68,428	9,816	8,002	119,426	70,859	60.7	10.6
1966-67	33,980	70,001	10,088	8,320	122,389	77,097	61.1	10.8
1967-68	34,882	73,188	10,686	8,935	127,691	82,210	62.4	11.3

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

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

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

AGE AND INVALID PENSIONS, AUSTRALIA, 1967-68

State or Territory	Pensioners ¹					Total Payments ²	Pensioners per 1,000 Population	
	Age		Invalid		Total		Age	Invalid
	Male	Female	Male	Female				
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	\$1,000	No.	No.
New South Wales	76,066	186,625	25,025	21,184	308,900	200,962	59.9	10.5
Victoria	49,402	125,375	14,910	11,808	201,495	129,334	52.6	8.0
Queensland .. .	34,882	73,188	10,686	8,935	127,691	82,210	62.4	11.3
South Australia ..	18,810	45,622	5,243	4,341	74,016	46,711	57.3	8.5
Western Australia	14,724	34,126	4,682	3,628	57,160	36,418	53.7	9.1
Tasmania	6,178	14,233	2,065	1,483	23,959	15,414	53.4	9.3
Northern Territory	620	707	278	188	1,793	1,336	21.2	7.5
A. C. Territory ..	488	1,219	130	159	1,996	1,111	15.1	2.6
Total	201,170	481,095	63,019	51,726	797,010	513,984 ³	56.7	9.5

¹ At 30 June 1968, including pensioners in benevolent homes.

² See note ² to previous table.

³ Including \$488(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 1966 represented the following percentages of all males over 65 years recorded at the Census of that date: Queensland, 50.5; New South Wales, 48.8; Western Australia, 48.7; Tasmania, 48.2; South Australia, 47.3; and Victoria, 41.8. 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, 61.9; Queensland, 61.3; New South Wales, 59.2; Tasmania, 58.7; South Australia, 58.4; and Victoria, 52.5.

15 WIDOWS' PENSIONS

Pensions for widows have been paid by the Commonwealth Government from 30 June 1942. "Widows" include deserted wives, divorced women, dependent females, and women whose husbands are in mental hospitals or in prison. From October 1969, for a widow who has dependent children under 16 years of age or student children under 21, the weekly rate has been \$15, plus a mother's allowance of \$4 (\$6 if there is a child under 6 years or an invalid child), plus \$2.50 for the first child and \$3.50 for each other child. Widows who are over 50 years of age, and have no children, receive \$13.25. A widow under 50 years of age who has no child is eligible, if she is in necessitous circumstances, for a pension of \$13.25 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 substantially dependent on the pension and paying rent or board and lodging may receive supplementary assistance of \$2 per week. There is a means test on income and assets similar to that for age and invalid pensions.

WIDOWS' PENSIONS AT 30 JUNE 1968

State or Territory	Pensions Current			Average Fort-nightly Pension	Pensions Paid, 1967-68	
	Class "A" ¹	All Classes	Total per 10,000 Population		Amount	Per Head of Population
	No.	No.	No.	\$	\$1,000	\$
New South Wales ..	13,163	27,915	64	31.56	22,745	5.23
Victoria ..	9,293	19,372	58	31.70	15,807	4.79
Queensland ..	5,782	11,732	68	31.74	9,564	5.57
South Australia ..	3,480	7,411	66	31.38	5,937	5.31
Western Australia ..	2,520	5,482	60	30.66	4,346	4.87
Tasmania ..	1,379	2,588	68	32.42	2,125	5.60
Northern Territory ..	130	239	38	32.92	217	3.56
A. C. Territory ..	152	330	29	31.34	249	2.30
Total ..	35,899	75,069	62	31.58	61,061 ²	5.12

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 \$71(000) paid to persons temporarily abroad.

16 WAR PENSIONS

War pensions are a responsibility of the Commonwealth Government, and are paid to disabled ex-servicemen and their dependants. For members of the Forces who served outside Australia or in combat against the enemy within Australia, pensions are payable on account of death or incapacity which occurred at any time during the whole period of service. For others, incapacity or death must have been attributable to service.

For all members of the Forces with at least six months' camp service, a condition which existed before enlistment is pensionable if it is considered to have been aggravated by war service.

The rate of pension varies according to the pensioner's previous service rank and the extent of his ailment. 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 five years ended 30 June 1968 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.	\$
1963-64 ..	31,899	66,428	23,084	61.0	14,473
1964-65 ..	32,541	65,905	23,337	59.9	14,344
1965-66 ..	32,787	64,170	25,973	57.9	15,646
1966-67 ..	33,106	62,307	25,036	56.1	14,831
1967-68 ..	33,248	60,458	25,569	54.1	14,760

¹ At 30 June each year.

² Including payments for widows' allowances and miscellaneous war pensions.

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

WAR PENSIONS, AUSTRALIA, 1967-68

Where Payable	Pensions Current at 30 June					Expenditure during Year ³
	Incapacitated Ex-servicemen ¹	Dependants of Incapacitated Ex-servicemen ¹	Dependants of Deceased Ex-servicemen ¹	Miscellaneous ²	Total	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	\$1,000
New South Wales ⁴	78,527	114,158	21,484	317	214,486	57,583
Victoria	61,323	92,107	16,939	151	170,520	47,216
Queensland ..	33,248	52,599	7,859	92	93,798	25,569
South Australia ⁵	20,730	32,024	5,094	61	57,909	13,836
Western Australia	18,849	28,008	4,300	36	51,193	11,934
Tasmania	8,610	14,324	2,073	8	25,015	6,790
Abroad	1,192	1,603	925	5	3,725	1,520
Total	222,479	334,823	58,674	670	616,646	164,449

¹ Including pensions payable under the *Interim Forces Benefits Act* 1947-1966 and the *Native Members of the Forces Benefits Act* 1957-1966. ² Including pensions payable under the *Seamen's War Pensions and Allowances Act* 1940-1966, and various Cabinet decisions. ³ Including widows' allowances. ⁴ Including Australian Capital Territory. ⁵ Including Northern Territory.

17 SERVICE PENSIONS

The *Repatriation Act* 1920-1965, 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 1967-68.

SERVICE PENSIONS, 1967-68

State of Payment	Service Pensions Current at 30 June					Expenditure during Year
	Ex-servicemen ¹	Dependants of		Act of Grace	Total	
		Living Service Pensioners	Deceased Service Pensioners			
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	\$1,000
New South Wales ²	16,637	4,012	1,006	..	21,655	10,844
Victoria	12,961	3,414	556	11	16,942	7,420
Queensland ..	8,470	3,452	556	3	12,481	5,292
South Australia ³	5,379	1,395	391	4	7,169	3,416
Western Australia	6,041	1,069	472	4	7,586	3,777
Tasmania ..	1,689	898	107	..	2,694	1,014
Total ..	51,177	14,240	3,088	22	68,527	31,771 ⁴

¹ Including pensions payable under the *Native Members of the Forces Act 1957-1966*. ² Including Australian Capital Territory. ³ Including Northern Territory. ⁴ Including \$8(000) for service pensions paid overseas.

18 MATERNITY ALLOWANCES

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

The amount of allowance payable since 1 July 1947 has been as follows: No other children, \$30; one or two other children under 16 years, \$32; three or more other children under 16 years, \$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
1963-64	35,468	34,966	1,128
1964-65	33,973	33,963	1,093
1965-66	33,383	33,488	1,075
1966-67	34,024	33,489	1,077
1967-68	34,710	34,465	1,103

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

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 1967-68.

MATERNITY ALLOWANCES, AUSTRALIA, 1967-68

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	29,965	35,368	12,082	77,415	78,173	2,462
Victoria	24,772	30,214	11,097	66,083	66,872	2,102
Queensland	12,414	15,154	6,897	34,465	34,839	1,103
South Australia	7,940	9,972	3,195	21,107	21,330	670
Western Australia	6,974	8,798	3,197	18,969	19,159	605
Tasmania	2,878	3,604	1,457	7,939	8,024	254
Northern Territory	653	822	510	1,985	2,020	64
A. C. Territory	1,054	1,259	404	2,717	2,747	87
Abroad	58	31	7	96	97	3
Total	86,708	105,222	38,846	230,776	233,261	7,349

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.

19 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. From 19 September 1967 the endowment was increased by a further 25c for each child additional to the third, being \$1.75 for a fourth child and \$2.00 for a fifth child and so on. 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 1968

State or Territory	Endowed Children under 16 Years ¹			Student Children 16 Years and Over ²			Amount Paid 1967-68 ³
	Claims	Endowed Children	Per 1,000 Population	Claims	Endowed Children	Per 1,000 Population	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	\$1,000
New South Wales	604,456	1,294,661	295.4	60,978	66,456	15.2	64,684
Victoria ..	462,300	1,015,234	305.4	49,574	54,834	16.5	52,675
Queensland ..	234,989	545,691	315.0	14,046	15,144	8.7	28,177
South Australia	159,723	352,366	313.2	17,447	18,801	16.7	17,835
Western Australia	130,389	302,516	332.7	10,106	10,870	12.0	14,845
Tasmania ..	54,912	127,849	334.7	3,824	4,163	10.9	6,612
N. Territory ..	8,236	18,958	303.3	340	367	5.9	1,209
A. C. Territory ..	14,339	31,920	283.0	2,147	2,410	21.4	1,810
Abroad	285	644	..	26	31	..	74
Total	1,669,629	3,689,839	306.7	158,488	173,076	14.4	187,920

¹ Excluding claims covering 27,239 endowed children in 491 approved institutions.

² Excluding 699 student children in 106 institutions.

³ Including amounts paid to approved institutions for endowed children.

20 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 widows' 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.

Details for five years of the numbers of persons referred to the Commonwealth Rehabilitation Service, of those accepted for rehabilitation, and of those subsequently placed in employment, are shown in the table below.

Cases referred include many who are not eligible for either treatment or training, due mainly to gross disabilities, and others who find suitable employment before training can be commenced.

COMMONWEALTH REHABILITATION SERVICE, QUEENSLAND

Year				Cases Referred	Accepted for Rehabilitation	Placed in Employment	Expenditure ¹
				No.	No.	No.	\$
1963-64	..	..	..	3,736	378	316	217,882
1964-65	..	..	..	3,204	305	251	231,134
1965-66	..	..	..	3,202	228	193	251,361
1966-67	..	..	..	3,220	220	162	273,154
1967-68	..	..	..	3,420	249	191	284,329

¹ Excluding capital expenditure by the Department of Works and administrative costs of the Rehabilitation Service.

21 COMMONWEALTH PENSIONS AND SOCIAL AND HEALTH SERVICES EXPENDITURE

The following table shows the total expenditure in each State from the National Welfare Fund on social and health services, excluding cost of administration, for 1967-68.

COMMONWEALTH EXPENDITURE FROM NATIONAL WELFARE FUND ON SOCIAL AND HEALTH SERVICES, AUSTRALIA, 1967-68

Item	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Total ¹
<i>Social Services</i>	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
Age and Invalid Pensions ..	200,962	129,334	82,210	46,711	36,418	15,414	513,984
Funeral Benefits ..	500	362	210	134	90	39	1,338
Child Endowment ..	64,684	52,675	28,177	17,835	14,845	6,612	187,920
Widows' Pensions ..	22,745	15,807	9,564	5,937	4,346	2,125	61,061
Maternity Allowances ..	2,462	2,102	1,103	670	605	254	7,349
Unemployment Benefits ..	3,665	2,425	2,913	1,637	304	264	11,242
Sickness Benefits ..	2,502	1,646	941	563	420	165	6,290
Special Benefits ² ..	351	664	149	58	33	42	1,300
Commonwealth Rehabilitation ..	645	493	284	267	193	58	1,944
Other ³ ..	151	..	..	113	40	..	305
Total ..	298,666	205,508	125,553	73,926	57,295	24,973	792,734
<i>National Health Services</i>							
Hospital Benefits ..	11,697	6,279	3,268	2,467	2,060	735	26,598
„ „ Pensioners ..	8,871	5,272	4,259	1,969	2,316	783	23,665
Nursing Home Benefits ..	10,386	5,121	3,752	2,202	2,222	800	24,486
Medical Benefits ..	18,314	12,301	4,499	5,774	4,093	1,450	46,431
„ „ Pensioners ..	6,217	4,242	2,364	1,607	1,172	460	16,116
Pharmaceutical Benefits ..	28,989 ⁴	20,031	10,036	6,685 ⁵	4,974	2,049	73,019 ⁶
„ „ Pensioners ..	13,563	7,505	5,016	3,038	2,143	850	32,115
Milk for School Children ..	3,350	2,623	1,372	952	850	503	9,831
Tuberculosis Campaign Allowances ..	363	251	285	80	55	38	1,091
Maintenance and Surveys ..	3,813	3,306	2,415	620	807	304	11,269
Miscellaneous ..	544	391	661	54	168	111	4,349 ⁷
Total ..	106,108	67,322	37,928	25,447	20,860	8,083	268,972
Home Savings Grants ⁸ ..	4,597	4,470	1,864	1,235	740	305	13,343
Total Expenditure ..	409,371	277,301	165,345	100,609	78,894	33,360	1,075,049
Total per Head of Population ..	\$ 94.2	\$ 84.0	\$ 96.3	\$ 90.0	\$ 88.4	\$ 87.9	\$ 90.1

¹ Including, except for Pharmaceutical Benefits, Australian Capital Territory and Northern Territory and amounts paid abroad. ² Including payments to migrants in accommodation centres. ³ Sheltered Employment Allowances, \$104(000) since 6 July 1967, and States Grants (Deserted Wives), \$201(000) since 1 January 1968. ⁴ Including Australian Capital Territory. ⁵ Including Northern Territory. ⁶ Including Royal Flying Doctor Service and Bush Nursing Services, \$138(000), Immigration Medical Services, \$12(000), and Australian Capital Territory Public Hospitals, \$105(000). ⁷ Including amounts not allocated to States, e.g. part cost of Commonwealth Health Laboratories, \$1,307(000), and purchase of poliomyelitis vaccine, \$908(000), and blood products (Commonwealth Serum Laboratories), \$863(000). ⁸ Including rental losses, \$44(000) in Queensland only.

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

Friendly Societies—See Chapter 14.

• Chapter 6

LAND 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 licences 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 permitted 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 (83 per cent) of the land in Queensland remains as Crown land and is leased to the occupiers. Eleven 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 less than 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	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Freehold	1,000 Ac	1,000 Ac	1,000 Ac	1,000 Ac	1,000 Ac
Alienated by Purchase	26,276	26,384	26,442	26,553	26,700
Alienated without Payment	92	93	93	93	93
In Process of Alienation	3,817	5,120	7,841	11,027	19,620
Total Freehold	30,185	31,597	34,375	37,672	46,413
Leasehold					
Pastoral Tenures	261,128	259,856	259,397	257,443	257,814
Selection Tenures	101,857	100,959	98,490	96,222	89,627
Special Leases	4,170	4,448	4,923	5,432	5,664
Development Leases	7	7	7	7	7
Country, Suburban, and Town Lands Perpetual Leases	46	49	49	48	50
Leases, Claims, and Licences under Mining Acts	2,102	2,499	2,571	2,304 ^r	2,618
Total Leasehold	369,310	367,817	365,437	361,456^r	355,780
Reserves (excluding Leased Area ¹) ..	17,458	17,150	16,990	18,424 ^r	18,453
Roads and Stock Routes	3,958	3,978	4,025	4,085	4,195
Unoccupied and Unreserved	5,968	6,338	6,053	5,243 ^r	2,039
Total Area of State	426,880	426,880	426,880	426,880	426,880

¹ See second table on page 167. ^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 1967

State	Private Lands		Crown Lands		Total Area	Pro-portion Private Lands
	Alienated	In Process of Alienation	Leased	Other		
New South Wales ¹ ..	1,000 Ac 61,525	1,000 Ac 5,385	1,000 Ac 113,108	1,000 Ac 18,019	1,000 Ac 198,037	% 33.8
Victoria	32,249	2,100	5,917	15,981	56,246	61.1
Queensland	26,645	11,027	361,456	27,751	426,880	8.8
South Australia ..	16,210	321	149,205	77,509	243,245	6.8
Western Australia ² ..	32,608	15,435	249,133	327,413	624,589	7.7
Tasmania ³	6,651	229	826	9,179	16,885	40.7
Northern Territory ³ ..	319	..	194,543	138,117	332,979	0.1
Aust. Capital Territory ³	89	9	254	249	601 ³	16.2
Australia	176,296	34,506	1,074,442	614,218	1,899,462	11.1

¹ At 30 June 1967.

² At 30 June 1968.

³ Including Jervis Bay area, 18(000) acres.



EDUCATION—Chapter 5

Main teaching block, Mount Gravatt
Teachers' College

Photo: Department of Works

LAND SETTLEMENT—Chapter 6

Photo: State Public Relations Bureau

Fitzroy River Barrage, Rockhampton





AGRICULTURE—Chapter 7

Queensland's first commercial tea
plantation, near Innisfail

Photo: *Department of Primary Industries*

TIMBER—Chapter 7

Snigging kauri log, Freshwater, North
Queensland

Photo: *Department of Forestry*



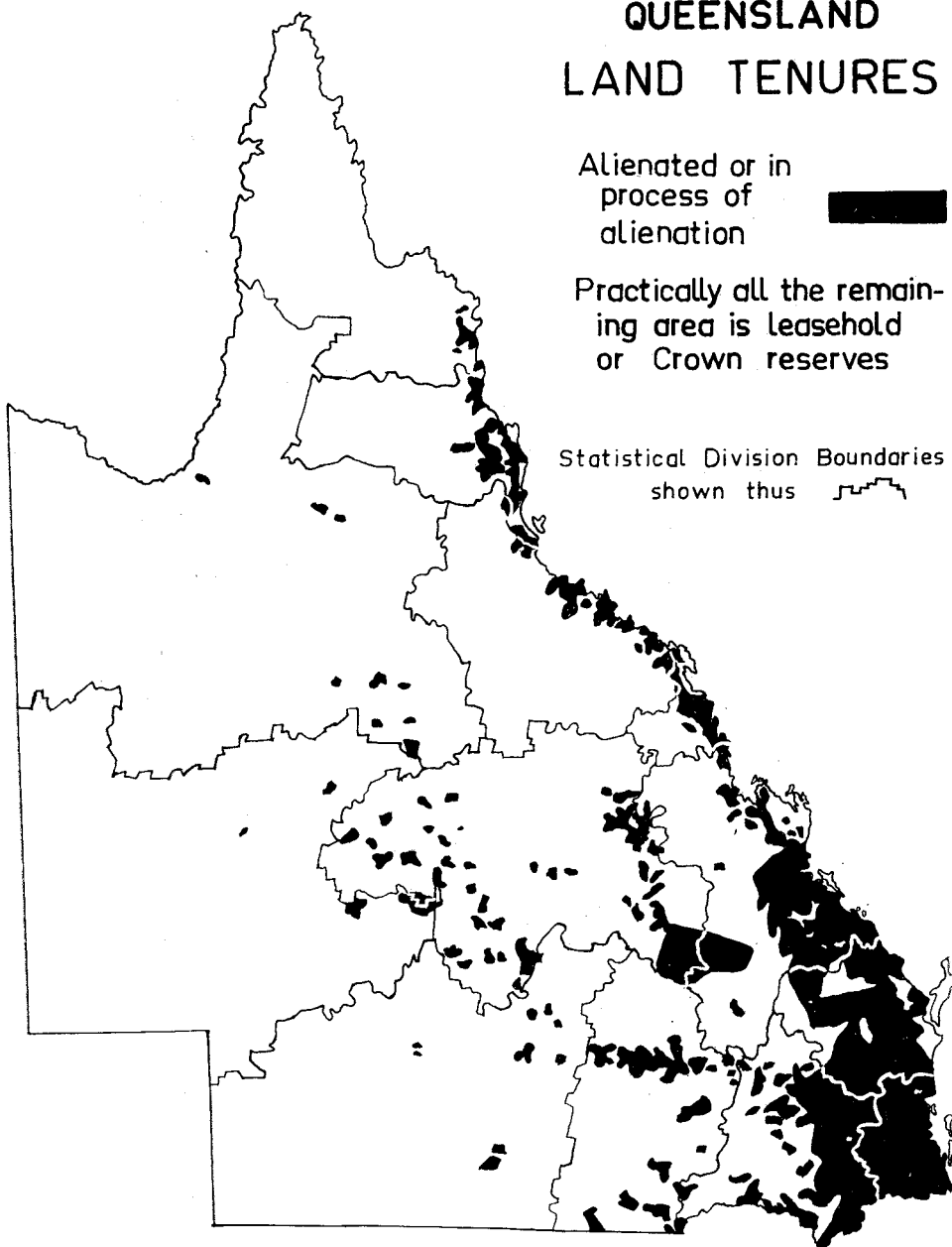
QUEENSLAND LAND TENURES

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 1967, 54,568 allotments of town land comprising 27,297 acres had been alienated from the Crown for a total purchase price of \$6,446,279, as well as 26,525,226 acres of mainly farm land in 103,540 lots for a total purchase price of \$33,477,357. Further details are set out below.

FREEHOLD LAND, QUEENSLAND, 31 DECEMBER 1967

Particulars	Area
	Acres
Alienated by Deed of Grant in Fee-simple	
Town Lands Purchased	27,297
Country and Suburban Lands Purchased	26,525,226
Granted without Payment	92,601
Total Alienated	26,645,124
In Process of Alienation	
Freeholds Auctioned, not yet paid for	356,780
Country, Suburban, and Town Leases being converted to Freehold	12,453
Selections ¹	10,657,982
Total in Process of Alienation	11,027,215

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

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 shown on pages 119 and 526.

Leasehold Land—The leasing of Crown lands is the primary function of the Land Administration Commission which is also charged with surveying, redesigning or subdividing, 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 Licence. 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 while retaining the land for timber. This type of lease is now replaced by the longer term Special Lease of Forest Reserves (see page 164).

The extent and nature of Pastoral Leases at 31 December 1967 are summarised below.

PASTORAL LEASES, 31 DECEMBER 1967

Type of Tenure	Leases	Area	Annual Rental	Average Area	Average Rent per 1,000 Acres
	No.	1,000 Ac	\$	1,000 Ac	\$
Pastoral Holdings (All Classes) ..	1,985	241,781	1,638,416	121.8	6.78
Occupation Licences	849	15,496	132,911	18.3	8.58
Forest Grazing Leases (on Reserves)	34	166	2,375	4.9	14.28
Total	2,868	257,443	1,773,701	89.8	6.89

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 1967 are summarised below.

SELECTION TENURES, 31 DECEMBER 1967

Tenure	Leases	Area	Annual Rental	Average Area	Average Rent per Acre
	No.	1,000 Ac	\$	Acres	Cents
Grazing Homesteads	3,961	66,681	2,569,280	16,834	3.9
Grazing Farms	2,673	22,880	804,604	8,560	3.4
Settlement Farm Leases	228	845		3,708	
Agricultural Selections					
Perpetual Lease	7,754	5,815	585,063	750	10.1
In Process of Alienation	4,862	10,658	1,123,054	2,192	10.5
Total	19,478	106,880	5,082,001	5,487	4.8

Brigalow Lands Development Scheme—Development and closer settlement of the brigalow lands in the Fitzroy 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 Acts, 1962 to 1967*. Under the agreement, the Commonwealth will provide a loan of \$23m for the development of approximately 11.2m acres. To 30 June 1968, \$9.8m had been advanced by the Commonwealth while receipts from other sources totalled \$2.5m. Expenditure, excluding debt payments to the Commonwealth, amounted to \$10.7m.

The scheme involves the acquisition of existing leasehold holdings (by negotiation rather than by resumption) and clearing and improving them before making them available as smaller holdings. 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 1968, 5,232,000 acres had been acquired. Of this area acquired, 88 retention areas (2,069,665 acres) had been granted to former lessees and compensation moneys paid, and 136 blocks (1,502,025 acres) had been made available for ballot or auctioned as freehold.

Special Leases—These are conditional leases of Crown land for specific manufacturing, industrial, residential, or business purposes; or of public reserves for public purposes. Special leases over Forest Reserves are granted for grazing purposes and are more common in western areas of the State. The leases are for periods up to 30 years. They are offered by public auction to the bidder of the highest annual rent, and may be converted to perpetual lease tenure or to freehold. Details of such leases are shown in the next table.

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 1967

Type	Leases	Area	Annual Rental	Average Area	Average Rent per Acre
	No.	1,000 Acres	\$	Acres	Cents
Reserves	2,213	4,469	105,607	2,020	2.4
Special Purposes	7,121	963	519,666	135	54.0
Development Leases	8	7	4,995	862	72.5

Country, Suburban, and Town Lands—These are leased under Auction Perpetual Lease tenure at an annual rental equal to 3 per cent of the amount bid at auction by competitors for the land. Town Leases cover residential allotments not exceeding $\frac{1}{4}$ 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 31 December 1967 there were 11,993 such leases covering 47,611 acres, of an annual rental value of \$330,040. They had an average size of 4.0 acres and an average rent of \$6.93 per acre.

The 18 town lots auctioned during 1967 averaged 36 perches in area and had an average capital value of \$1,352 (annual rental \$40.56).

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 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 three men for every 100 acres. Annual rental is \$1 per acre for a maximum of 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 one 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 1967, 7,144 miner's 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 licences 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 Licence for an area of Crown land not exceeding 2,560 acres. The licence, for which $\frac{1}{2}$ c per acre is payable, permits prospecting for one year and is renewable. At 31 December 1967, 65,090 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.

The Petroleum (Submerged Lands) Act of 1967 provides for the exploration for, and the exploitation of, petroleum resources on the continental shelf and sea-bed in territorial waters adjacent to the coast.

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 1967 there were 120 Authorities to Prospect for Minerals covering 36,543 square miles, 26 Authorities to Prospect for Coal covering 13,303 square miles, and 25 Authorities to Prospect for Petroleum covering 394,083 square miles.

LAND HELD UNDER MINING ACTS, 31 DECEMBER 1967

Type of Tenure	Leases	Total Area	Average Area
	No.	Acres	Acres
Gold Mining Lease	215	4,232	20
Mineral Lease	2,587	306,069	118
Special Bauxite Lease	3	1,457,920	485,973
Dredging Lease	333	36,954	111
Miner's Homestead Lease	18,757	429,028	23
Coal Prospecting Permit	30	65,090	2,169
Claims etc.	<i>n</i>	5,000 ¹	<i>n</i>
Total	<i>n</i>	2,304,293	<i>n</i>

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 1967

Type of Reserve	Leases	Area
	No.	Acres
Permanent State Forests	397	6,847,594
Temporary Timber Reserves	250	1,912,799
National Parks and Scenic Areas	255	2,323,617
Aboriginal Reserves	<i>n</i>	6,970,953
General Reserves	<i>n</i>	5,427,928
Gross Total		23,482,891
Less Forest Grazing Leases		166,360
Less Special Leases		4,469,156
Less Mining Leases		423,680
Net Total (excluding leased area)		18,423,695

n Not available.

3 SOIL CONSERVATION

The high-intensity falls of rain experienced in Queensland make many of the agricultural soils, particularly those on sloping land, susceptible to erosion. As soil conservation practices were not applied to any great extent until the late 1940s, considerable damage was caused to cultivation lands.

It is estimated that 2 million acres of the State's agricultural lands are moderately to seriously eroded and a further 1 million acres slightly affected. The chief areas affected are the Darling Downs, Maranoa, Isis, Burnett, and Atherton districts. New areas being developed have also proved to be vulnerable to erosion. These include Wandoan, the Fitzroy River Basin, the Central Highlands, and the Mareeba-Dimbulah area.

Wind erosion has affected a smaller area of the cultivated lands than water erosion, but it has had serious effects in many of the pastoral districts of the south-west, where "scalded" areas are quite common.

The soil conservation needs of the State at 30 June 1968 were estimated as follows.

Region	Area of Cultivated Land Requiring Contour Measures		Area Protected by Contour Measures
	Acres		Acres
East Darling Downs	994,000		177,140
West Darling Downs	1,025,000		179,490
Burnett	580,000		176,643
East Central Queensland ..	535,000		71,324
West Central Queensland ..	290,000		122,168
North Queensland	90,700		19,790
South-east Coastal	174,916		14,987
Total	3,689,616		761,542

The Department of Primary Industries provides a special advisory service in soil conservation, and some 6,020 landholders are applying soil conservation measures based on departmental advice. The total area for which conservation plans had been prepared by the Department up to 1968 was 1,616,260 acres. Two and a half million acres have been covered by topographic mapping work in affected areas, and contour maps with 10 ft contours are now available for well over one million acres in south-eastern Queensland.

The Soil Conservation Act of 1965 provides the statutory facilities for landholders to undertake joint soil conservation activity, either under government guidance or through local sponsorship and leadership. Provision is made for financial assistance by way of loans through the Agricultural Bank for the implementation of soil conservation programmes.

There is provision for the establishment of Soil Conservation Districts to be administered by Soil Conservation Trusts, most members of which will be landholders. Soil conservation measures include stubble retention, contour cultivation, erosion-reducing tillage practices, and rotation of crops or crops and pastures on a contour strip-cropping pattern. Contour measures frequently involve a run-off control scheme comprising protective earthworks such as contour and diversion banks and waterways.

4 IRRIGATION AND WATER CONSERVATION

The important primary industries of Queensland are subject to relatively frequent and serious losses by drought and also to 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 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.

Water Resources Investigation—The Commissioner of Irrigation and Water Supply is required, under *The Land and Water Resources Development Acts, 1943 to 1962*, to (a) prepare a complete description of the natural water resources of the State, both surface and underground,

(b) undertake and carry on a survey of such resources, and (c) keep a record of all such natural water resources, surface and underground.

The Australian Water Resources Council, formed in 1962, comprises Commonwealth and State Ministers responsible for water supply. The initial objectives of the Council are to prepare an assessment of the location and volume of Australia's surface and underground water supplies, to examine the adequacy of arrangements for measurement and assessment of these resources, and to achieve closer co-operation between the various States and the Commonwealth in this work.

The passage by the Commonwealth Government of the *States' Grants (Water Resources) Act* 1964 provided for financial assistance from the Commonwealth to the States in connection with their programmes of assessment of surface and underground water resources. This Act expired in June 1967 but similar legislation to cover financial assistance for a further period of three years has been enacted.

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 1968, the Irrigation and Water Supply Department controlled and operated storages amounting to 572,271 acre-feet. This total included Callide Dam, nine miles from Biloela, capacity 37,800 acre-feet, which provides water for the Callide power station on the Callide opencut coal-field. Six dams (Coolmunda, Wuruma, Eungella, Fairbairn, Atkinson's Lagoon, and E. J. Beardmore) and three weirs, under construction at 30 June 1968, will provide additional storage of 1,613,800 acre-feet. Preliminary work had commenced on Maroon Dam (31,000 acre-feet).

The total area under agriculture in Queensland in 1967-68 was 4.9 million acres from which the value of production was approximately \$308,901,000. Of this area some 311,000 acres were irrigated, from which the value of crops produced was estimated at \$84,917,000.

The bulk of the irrigated area is supplied with water from privately owned pumps operating from streams under licence or from underground water resources. Diversions from streams have been materially assisted by the Government's policy of providing dams and weirs on streams throughout the State. These provide improved or complete regulation of stream flow and augment supplies available for use by private irrigators who pump from the streams.

The total water storage capacity available for irrigation at 30 June 1968 was 534,471 acre-feet, comprising four dams with a total capacity of 477,700 acre-feet and 45 weirs of 56,771 acre-feet. The largest dam (Tinaroo Falls) is located in North Queensland; the other three (Moogerah, Leslie, and Borumba) in South Queensland. Of the weirs, 25 are in South, 9 in Central, and 11 in North Queensland. Weir capacity ranges from 8,000 to less than 50 acre-feet; 10 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, covering construction of farm dams, irrigation bores and stock bores, and pumping and distribution systems.

In addition, the Government has provided finance to farmers by way of special Agricultural Bank loans, and technical advice on 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 1967-68, 657 applications were received for assistance under these Acts, and \$838,381 paid in advances by the bank.

Details of the major current government irrigation areas and projects are set out below. About 9 per cent of the area under irrigation in the State is concentrated in the four established Irrigation Areas listed.

(a) *Dawson Valley Irrigation Area*—Sixty-one farms with a total area of 4,894 acres have been established at Theodore and Gibber Gunyah, and 4,250 acres of these are capable of being irrigated. Water for irrigation is provided by three weirs, storing 10,280 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. Cotton, grain crops, and lucerne hay account for the major part of production from irrigated farms.

The Irrigation and Water Supply Department has made investigations of proposals for further water conservation and irrigation works along the Dawson River Valley. Much more investigation work remains to be completed.

(b) *Burdekin River Irrigation Area*—This area, comprising the three sections of Clare, Millaroo, and Dalbeg, is controlled by the Irrigation and Water Supply Department and represents the first stage of the overall project investigated by the Burdekin River Authority in 1952. The present works were completed during 1957 and serve 149 farms with a total area of 19,448 acres, of which 9,775 acres were irrigated in 1967-68. Sugar cane, tobacco, beans, rice, and maize are the main crops produced in the area, 135 of the 149 farms having cane assignments.

The existing irrigation area settlement is dependent upon natural flow in the Burdekin River supplemented by Gorge Weir (capacity 7,670 acre-feet) and Blue Valley Weir (capacity 2,550 acre-feet) on the Burdekin River. With the completion in 1968 of Eungella Dam on the Broken River, an additional supply of water has become available for the area.

(c) *Mareeba-Dimbulah Irrigation Area*—Completed works include a mass concrete gravity dam on the Barron River in the vicinity of Tinaroo Falls, about 12 miles from Atherton, a weir known as Collins Weir on the Walsh River west of the Great Dividing Range, and some 200 miles of main and distribution channels. The completed scheme envisages the development of 1,100 irrigation farms, on which 49,000 acres could be irrigated to produce tobacco, mixed agricultural crops, and pastures. The net cost of capital works and investigations on this area to 30 June 1968 was \$32.1m, comprising \$12.6m on the Tinaroo Falls Dam and \$19.6m on irrigation and other works.

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 rises 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, 8,986 acres being planted on 538 farms in 1967-68. Of these plantings, 4,461 acres were irrigated from the channel system, 4,462 acres by private

pumping from regulated streams, and 63 acres from unregulated streams. During the year an additional 2,926 acres were irrigated, mainly for the production of seed crops, vegetables, and pastures.

(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 were completed in 1958, and during 1967-68 a total of 7,100 acres on the 20 farms in the area was irrigated. Cotton, grain crops, fodder growing, and fat lamb raising are the main forms of production.

The construction of works, estimated to cost \$8.6m, to extend the area and also provide an improved water supply to the existing area has commenced. The main work is the construction of the E. J. Beardmore Dam on the Balonne River, 13 miles upstream from St George. The dam will store 81,000 acre-feet of water and, with two storage weirs of a total capacity of 7,200 acre-feet, will enable the area irrigated to be increased from the present level of 7,100 acres to about 27,000 acres.

(e) *Emerald Irrigation Area*—This project, estimated to cost \$26.7m, provides for the construction of Fairbairn Dam on the Nogoa River, some 12 miles upstream from Emerald, to store 1,170,000 acre-feet, and irrigation, drainage, and roadworks to serve an area of some 60,000 acres. The completed dam will more than double the storage capacity of all dams built, or under construction, by the Department to 30 June 1968. Construction of the dam will be financed by a non-reimbursable grant of up to \$20m by the Commonwealth Government from the National Water Resources Development Fund, while the cost of the irrigation works etc. will be met from State funds.

The Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Authority, on behalf of the Department, has undertaken investigational work and the detailed design and preparation of specifications, and will be responsible for tenders and the supervision of construction of the dam. Irrigation and ancillary works will be the responsibility of the Department. Work on a township for construction personnel commenced during 1967-68.

(f) *Warrill Valley Irrigation Project*—Moogerah Dam, a double curvature 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 streams by licensed irrigators.

Diversion works have been constructed throughout the valley enabling the number of streams benefiting by regulation of flows to be increased considerably. Some 256 landholders hold licences to divert water from regulated streams for irrigation of vegetables and fodder crops. The dam also supplies water to the Swanbank power station, the water being released down Warrill Creek into the Bremer River from where it is pumped to a large storage lake adjacent to the power station. In the year ended 30 June 1968, 5,127 acre-feet of water were diverted to the power station in addition to the 6,051 acre-feet diverted for irrigation.

(g) *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. It supplies Gympie with water in addition to providing sufficient for the irrigation of some 18,000 acres. During 1967-68, 1,335 acre-feet of water were diverted for irrigation and 1,565 acre-feet to the city of Gympie. Fodder, vegetables, fruit, and maize are the main crops irrigated.

(h) *Upper Condamine Irrigation Project*—Leslie Dam, a mass concrete dam on Sandy Creek, a tributary of the Condamine River, near Warwick, with a capacity of 38,200 acre-feet, was completed in 1965. It serves to augment the Warwick water supply and to allow the irrigation of some 6,000 acres by individual diversions from the Condamine River between Sandy Creek and Cecil Plains. Provision has been made to increase the capacity of the dam to 87,000 acre-feet by the addition of crest gates. During 1967-68, 6,155 acre-feet of water were diverted for irrigation.

(i) *Macintyre Brook Irrigation Project*—Coolmunda Dam, on Macintyre Brook near Inglewood, was completed during 1968. It is an earthfill structure with a maximum height above creek bed of 61 feet, and will store 61,000 acre-feet for irrigation of some 8,500 acres. Expenditure to 30 June 1968 was \$6.75m.

(j) *Upper 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 170 miles. Expenditure to 30 June 1968 was \$5.0m.

(k) *Broken River Irrigation Project*—Construction was completed in 1968 of Eungella Dam, a rock and earthfill structure to store 103,000 acre-feet, on the Broken River 70 miles from Mackay. The primary purpose is to provide water for the Collinsville power station and Collinsville town, but 23,000 acre-feet will be available annually for irrigation along the lower Bowen River and to supplement supplies in the existing Burdekin River Irrigation Area.

(l) *Lower Lockyer Irrigation Project*—Work has commenced on this project which involves an off-stream storage formed by the construction of an embankment across the outlet of Atkinson's Lagoon. Water supply for storage will be obtained mainly by diverting water from Buaraba Creek and the catchments of Seven Mile Lagoon and Lake Clarendon. The 25,400 acre-foot storage will provide water for irrigation of up to 3,000 acres along the lower 6 miles of Buaraba Creek and the lower 26 miles of Lockyer Creek.

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 equally. Amendments to the agreement provide for the construction of storages, initially on Pike Creek in Queensland and later, if required, on the Mole River in New South Wales, as alternatives to the Dumaresq storage site at Mingoola as proposed in the original agreement.

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.

Proposal under Investigation—Preliminary investigations have been completed for the Bundaberg Region Irrigation Project. This is based on the construction of Monduran Dam (450,000 acre-feet) and two weirs on the Kolan River, Kallliwa Dam (440,000 acre-feet) and two weirs on the Burnett River, and irrigation works to supply irrigation to 1,181 cane

assignments of 93,433 acres and suitable unassigned land of 33,000 acres. In addition, underground sources at present seriously overdrawn can be reserved to supply safely 277 assignments of 25,000 acres, as well as to augment the Bundaberg City water supply.

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 174) 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 hydro-geological 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.

Burdekin Delta Recharge—For the first time in Australia, the artificial replenishment of underground water supplies has been implemented in the Burdekin Delta. While the cost of this work by the North and the South Burdekin Water Boards is being financed by the landholders and sugar mills in the area, the State Government contributed more than \$200,000 to finance the investigations and designs of works which are now ensuring supplies for irrigated sugar cane producers in the area. During 1967-68, 39,300 acre-feet of water were diverted from the river.

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. An artesian bore is defined by the Water Acts as one from which water flows naturally to the surface at some time during its life, while a sub-artesian bore is one from which water is raised by pumping or other artificial means.

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 434,000 square miles, or about two-thirds of the total State area.

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.

The first artesian bore completed in Queensland flowed in February 1887 at Thurulgoona Station, in the Cunnamulla district, and is still flowing. Its depth is 1,290 feet. By June 1968, 3,060 artesian bores had been drilled to an average depth of 1,397 feet. In addition, 12,331 sub-artesian bores, within the Great Artesian Basin, had been registered.

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 1968, 61 areas were operating, of which 55 were administered by

the Irrigation and Water Supply Department and 6 by local boards. A total daily flow of 24,755,000 gallons was distributed in 2,529 miles of drains over a benefited area of 4.8 million acres.

Small areas of artesian water are known outside the Great Artesian Basin. These are in the Lockyer Valley and Bauhinia Shire, where 38 bores had been completed to 30 June 1968, and are excluded from the table below.

ARTESIAN BORES, GREAT ARTESIAN BASIN, 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 1968 ..	2,022	1,038	3,060	192,000	4,274	1,305

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

Stock Route Watering—In 1935 the Trunk Stock Route System was inaugurated and from then on the construction of watering facilities on stock routes was greatly expanded. The Irrigation and Water Supply Department acts as a constructing authority for the Stock Routes Co-ordinating Board in these matters, and had completed 599 facilities to 30 June 1968.

Irrigation on Rural Holdings—According to returns received from primary producers for 1967-68, crops or pastures were irrigated on 9,600 holdings, or 22.0 per cent of all rural holdings in the State. The total area of crops irrigated was 311,305 acres, or 6.4 per cent of the total area under crop, and 29,910 acres of introduced pasture and 11,244 acres of native pasture were irrigated. The average area irrigated per holding using irrigation was 37 acres.

Although a greater number of irrigators use surface water from streams, weirs, lagoons, etc. to irrigate their crops, more land is actually irrigated from underground water sources such as bores, spears, and wells. During 1967-68, water from underground sources was used to irrigate 181,245 acres on 3,569 holdings, while surface water was used to irrigate 140,114 acres on 5,328 holdings. On 84 holdings, chiefly market gardens in Brisbane, 635 acres were irrigated from town water supplies. A combination of sources of water was used by 629 irrigators on 30,464 acres. These figures include pastures as well as crops.

A total of 21,955 acres on 250 holdings was irrigated by gravity flow without the aid of pumping plant, compared with 15,020 acres on 201 holdings in 1966-67. Where power-plants were used, oil engines pumped water for 101,213 acres on 4,198 holdings and electric motors for 170,151 acres on 4,360 holdings. Electricity and oil engines were used in combination on 725 holdings to irrigate 57,940 acres.

CROPS IRRIGATED, QUEENSLAND

Crop	1966-67			1967-68		
	Total Area	Area Irrigated	Proportion Irrigated	Total Area	Area Irrigated	Proportion Irrigated
	Acres	Acres	%	Acres	Acres	%
Sugar Cane	626,872	142,620	22.8	633,516	141,087	22.3
Vegetables	60,144	39,198	65.2	60,124	40,576	67.5
Fruit	53,361	9,040	16.9	54,790	9,537	17.4
Tobacco	12,134	11,781	97.1	12,472	11,833	94.9
Cotton ¹	11,629 ^r	7,997	68.8 ^r	12,000	8,502	70.8
Cereals (all purposes) ..	3,230,944	33,846	1.0	3,514,770	45,351	1.3
Fodder, n.e.i.	362,292	50,176	13.8	361,749	48,251	13.3
Other Crops	212,570	4,486	2.1	226,727	6,169	2.7
All Crops ¹	4,569,946 ^r	299,144	6.5	4,876,149	311,305	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.
^r Revised since last issue.

The next table shows the distribution of irrigated crops in 1967-68.

DISTRIBUTION OF IRRIGATED CROPS, QUEENSLAND, 1967-68

Statistical Division	Sugar Cane	Vegetables	Fruit	Tobacco	Cotton	Other	Total
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Moreton ¹	269	26,519	3,175	1,142	1,160	33,179	65,444
Maryborough	44,662	5,588	2,895	811	120	10,665	64,739
Downs .. ..	..	1,032	1,610	443	3,625	26,218	32,928
Roma .. ..	..	12	20	..	635	7,521	8,188
South Western .. ..	..	3	44	..	..	139	186
Rockhampton	213	1,055	690	46	2,855	16,351	21,209
Central Western .. ..	..	16	8	..	80	578	682
Far Western .. ..	..	1	..	..	..	104	105
Mackay	19,915	139	34	..	2	232	20,321
Townsville	74,670	4,421	580	87	23	3,338	83,119
Cairns	1,359	1,782	476	9,305	..	1,196	14,117
Peninsula and North Western	..	10	8	..	2	250	269
Total Queensland ..	141,087	40,576	9,537	11,833	8,502	99,771	311,305

¹ Including Brisbane Statistical Division.

5 FORESTRY

The Department of Forestry—This Department controls the disposal of timber resources on Crown lands, the reserved forest areas, and selection tenures which reserve timber to the Crown. It regulates the conversion of log timber, as all sawmills in Queensland are required to be licensed under *The Sawmills Licensing Acts, 1936 to 1965*, which the Department administers. A maximum productive capacity is fixed in each licence issued. The State Forests are the only areas of Crown lands which are reserved for the production of timber in perpetuity.

Forestry Operations—In 1967-68, 11 per cent of the logs cut by all mills in the State were from Crown plantations and a further 43 per cent were cut from Crown forests. The cut from Crown forests included 90 per cent of the total of hoop, bunya, and kauri pine, 51 per cent of the cypress pine, 39 per cent of the hardwood, and 84 per cent of the cabinet woods. Milling timber cut from Crown lands in 1967-68 amounted to 227 million super feet, compared with 212 million super feet in 1966-67.

The sale of timber yielded \$4.2m in 1967-68. The costs of harvesting and marketing this timber amounted to \$1.7m, with a further \$0.5m being spent on access roads. Silvicultural operations to replace forests cut for use are being actively pursued, the expenditure on reforestation in 1967-68 being \$4.7m. In all these activities of the Forestry Department, 2,336 persons were employed at 30 June 1968.

The following table gives details of the operations of the Forestry Department for five years.

OPERATIONS OF FORESTRY DEPARTMENT, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
Forest Reservations¹					
State Forests, Permanent .. 1,000 Ac	5,528	6,203	6,553	6,719	6,973
Timber Forests, Temporary 1,000 Ac	2,527	2,043	1,996	1,944	1,882
National Parks and Scenic Areas 1,000 Ac	1,041	1,046	1,049	2,306	2,324
Reforestation					
Area of Plantations ² .. 1,000 Ac	112	115	121	129	138
Area Treated for Natural Regeneration to Date ¹ .. 1,000 Ac	742	773	797	815	829
Nurseries ¹ Number	21	21	24	24	24
Harvesting and Marketing					
Milling Timber					
Native Forest .. 1,000 Sup Ft	178,554	188,286	198,589	169,291	182,982
Plantation .. 1,000 Sup Ft	33,243	37,757	38,116	37,450	39,000
Pulp Wood .. 1,000 Sup Ft	416	3,637	3,918	4,889	4,938
Sleepers .. 1,000 Sup Ft	34,939	29,674	21,436	24,164	22,648
Railway Timbers .. 1,000 Sup Ft	1,626	1,430	1,461	1,993	2,385
House Blocks and Poles 1,000 Sup Ft	2,020	2,458	2,121	1,580	1,471
Fencing Timber .. 1,000 Sup Ft	2,109	2,202	1,747	1,508	4,353
Mining Timber .. 1,000 Sup Ft	922	1,039	1,141	916	472
Fuel Tons	34,035	33,163	24,453	22,896	17,531

¹ At 30 June.

² At 31 March.

The areas under the control of the Department are set out in the next table. While the care of forests and reserves predominates, the work of developing national parks to cater for tourists, while preserving the natural beauty and scientific interest, is also important. Reservations of less than 1,000 acres, previously known as scenic areas, were reclassified as national parks from December 1968.

FORESTS, RESERVES, AND PARKS, IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS¹, 30 JUNE 1968

Statistical Division	State Forests		Timber Reserves		National Parks		Scenic Areas	
	No.	Acres	No.	Acres	No.	Acres	No.	Acres
Moreton ²	78	467,826	35	36,208	12	87,668	33	8,805
Maryborough	131	1,628,916	61	182,239	3	21,625	9	3,051
Downs	75	1,830,881	16	37,009	4	50,470	4	495
Roma	15	416,880	4	103,602	..	..	..	..
Rockhampton	54	983,966	61	351,783	3	15,934	18	2,122
Central Western	3	132,359	9	193,872	3	1,379,400	..	..
Mackay	8	166,200	19	100,492	25	258,429	64	15,538
Cairns	47	1,345,489	39	876,471	31	471,411	45	8,669
Total	411	6,972,517	244	1,881,676	81	2,284,937	173	38,680

¹ Allocated to statistical divisions according to location of Forestry sub-district centres, except that Yarraman Sub-district is allocated to Maryborough Division.

² Including Brisbane Statistical Division.

Reforestation—The work of the Department of Forestry in 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 1968, effective plantation areas totalling 138,398 acres had been established.

A minimum of 375,000 acres of good quality softwood plantations is considered necessary. By the end of March 1968, approximately 133,234 acres of plantations of native and exotic conifers had been established. The Department is endeavouring to reach an annual objective of 10,000 acres for new softwood plantations. No new nurseries were sown during 1967-68, at the end of which 24 were operated by the Department.

Principal species planted is hoop pine, which grows naturally in the rainforests 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 rainforests 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 the New South Wales border to Bundaberg; within the tropics, it is replaced by Caribbean pine. Other species planted to a lesser degree include Mexican, loblolly, and Monterey pines. Centres of exotic plantings are Passchendaele, Pechey, Beerburum, Toolara, Tuan, Bingera-Gregory, Bowenia, Cathu, and Kennedy.

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 1967-68, 43.9m 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 next table shows the distribution of reforestation work throughout the State and the main species within each area.

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.

The Department conducts an advisory service for engineers, architects, builders, and the public in general on the appropriate uses and identification

of timbers. It also administers *The Timber Users' Protection Acts, 1949 to 1965*, which regulate the sale and use of certain timbers and the preservative treatment of timber.

REFORESTATION, IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS¹, 1967-68

Particulars	Statistical Division						
	Moreton ²	Maryborough	Downs	Rockhampton	Mackay	Cairns	Total
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Area of Plantations Established ³							
Hoop Pine	241	2,622	..	377	..	109	3,350
Other Native Conifers .. ..	..	10	..	..	..	..	10
Slash Pine	895	3,632	..	..	..	..	4,527
Other Exotic Conifers	21	374	280	..	711	147	1,533
Native Forest Hardwoods .. ..	..	1	..	..	..	1	2
Other Broadleaved Species ⁴	1	3	..	..	23	..	27
Total	1,158	6,641	280	377	735	258	9,449
Net Area of Effective Plantations ⁵							
Hoop Pine	1,234	56,203	4	4,591	62	1,547	63,641
Other Native Conifers	8	1,362	1	5	3	285	1,664
Slash Pine	14,987	29,902	767	52	2,473	11	48,193
Other Exotic Conifers	4,037	5,660	3,447	37	6,030	524	19,735
Native Forest Hardwoods	833	2,789	..	..	..	78	3,701
Other Broadleaved Species ⁴	57	996	15	1	45	350	1,463
Total	21,157	96,912	4,233	4,686	8,614	2,795	138,398
Natural Forests Treated 1967-68							
Natural Hoop Pine .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Natural Rainforest .. ..	..	..	21	..	..	719	740
Cypress Pine .. ..	..	..	13,932	..	..	..	13,932
Eucalypts	985	7,501	279	784	1,577	23	11,149
Total	985	7,501	14,232	784	1,577	742	25,821

¹ Allocated to statistical divisions by location of Forestry district centres, except that Yarraman District is allocated to Maryborough Division. ² Including Brisbane Statistical Division. ³ Year ended 31 March 1968. ⁴ Including silky oak, maple, red cedar, experimental, etc. ⁵ At 31 March 1968.

National Parks—The first national park in Queensland was proclaimed over an area of 224 acres at Tamborine Mountain in 1908. As shown in the table on page 176, the area reserved as national parks has grown to more than two million acres. This total includes an area of 1,248,000 acres of the Simpson Desert in western Queensland which was proclaimed a national park on 20 May 1967. In these parks the Department has provided 268 miles of walking tracks.

The Department aims to preserve, within the national park system, as complete a range as possible of the major natural environments which occur in Queensland, and new parks are being sought with this in mind. Many of the more attractive islands off the coast of Queensland, and particularly those within the waters of the Great Barrier Reef, have been preserved as national parks. A survey of the native fauna in the parks has been commenced.

• Chapter 7

PRODUCTION

1 INTRODUCTION

In the production of Queensland, primary industry, which includes rural, mining, and forestry production, has predominated. However, factory production has increased in recent years to approximately the same value as primary production. Activity in building construction and maintenance is also substantial, requiring a considerable share of manpower. This chapter deals with these economic activities, and also with retail trade. It concludes with 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 approximately the same as that of secondary production. In primary industry, four main products provide two-thirds of the total value; they are beef cattle, sugar cane, minerals (including coal), and wool. The remainder is made up of dairy products, timber, pigs, sheep and lambs, fisheries, poultry, and agricultural products other than sugar cane, 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 World War II, 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 1967-68, on 43,694 holdings, which had a total area of 380,993,000 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, 1967-68

Statistical Division	Total Holdings	Total Area of Holdings	Number of Holdings Carrying			
			Dairy Cattle ¹	Beef Cattle ²	Sheep	Pigs
	No.	Acres	No.	No.	No.	No.
Moreton ^a	9,358	3,325,014	3,917	3,633	146	2,697
Maryborough	7,607	8,424,292	2,948	3,579	108	2,174
Downs	9,323	15,470,492	2,337	5,466	2,281	2,637
Roma	1,513	20,361,759	34	1,244	1,004	150
South Western	654	55,501,678	3	568	581	27
<i>Total South</i>	<i>28,455</i>	<i>103,083,235</i>	<i>9,239</i>	<i>14,490</i>	<i>4,120</i>	<i>7,685</i>
Rockhampton	4,271	21,636,359	968	3,121	225	1,142
Central Western	1,374	41,909,877	8	1,190	678	59
Far Western	365	63,140,441	2	274	298	14
<i>Total Central</i>	<i>6,010</i>	<i>126,686,677</i>	<i>978</i>	<i>4,585</i>	<i>1,201</i>	<i>1,215</i>
Mackay	2,207	4,007,989	114	732	1	93
Townsville	1,757	20,879,549	10	602	10	107
Cairns	4,486	14,271,168	454	802	7	248
Peninsula	89	25,734,269	..	84	..	3
North Western	690	86,330,540	2	588	368	22
<i>Total North</i>	<i>9,229</i>	<i>151,223,515</i>	<i>580</i>	<i>2,808</i>	<i>386</i>	<i>473</i>
Total Queensland	43,694	380,993,427	10,797	21,883	5,707	9,373

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

Sizes of Flocks and Herds—Special classifications of the size of sheep flocks and cattle and pig herds on rural holdings are made at irregular intervals. Details of the 1965-66 classification appear in the following table. However, when making a comparison with the earlier tabulation for 1959-60, it should be borne in mind that cattle items on the annual rural census form were altered in 1963-64. Whereas cattle kept for meat production on dairy farms were previously included with dairy herds, they are now counted separately as beef cattle herds, and small herds of house cows only, previously included with dairy herds, are now excluded.

FLOCKS AND HERDS CLASSIFIED BY SIZE, QUEENSLAND, 31 MARCH 1966

Size of Flock or Herd	Sheep Flocks	Dairy Cattle ¹ Herds	Beef Cattle Herds	Pig Herds
Under 5	546	312	4,485	975
5 to 19		1,094		2,717
20 to 49		3,478		3,378
50 to 99		5,825		1,920
100 to 199		2,252		625
200 to 499	474	153	2,749	165
500 to 999	559	..	1,431	..
1,000 to 1,999	929	..	686	..
2,000 to 4,999	1,719	..	327	..
5,000 to 9,999	926	..	74	..
10,000 and Over	281	..	45	..
Total	5,852	13,114	19,676	9,780

¹ Excluding herds of house cows only.

Growers of Crops—The next table shows the numbers of growers of some of the main crops during 1967-68. The numbers for sugar cane are of growers of five or more acres, those for wheat, maize, and sorghum

represent growers of twenty or more acres, those for tobacco are growers of any area, while those for the other four crops are of growers of one or more acres.

GROWERS OF MAIN CROPS, QUEENSLAND, 1967-68

Statistical Division	Sugar Cane	Wheat	Maize	Sorghum	Tobacco	Pine-apples	Bananas	Potatoes	Tomatoes
Moreton ¹	362	179	180	215	63	649	411	731	463
Maryborough	1,735	396	496	705	72	305	90	86	94
Downs .. ..	..	3,898	836	1,562	28	..	..	38	295
Roma .. ..	..	333	1	41	..	..	..	..	1
South Western .. ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total South</i>	<i>2,097</i>	<i>4,806</i>	<i>1,513</i>	<i>2,524</i>	<i>163</i>	<i>954</i>	<i>501</i>	<i>855</i>	<i>853</i>
Rockhampton	66	906	84	813	13	138	31	26	89
Central Western .. ..	..	155	..	168	..	..	..	1	1
Far Western .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
<i>Total Central</i>	<i>66</i>	<i>1,061</i>	<i>84</i>	<i>981</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>138</i>	<i>31</i>	<i>27</i>	<i>91</i>
Mackay	1,822	..	..	11	..	8	3	3	12
Townsville	899	..	24	57	13	24	9	23	180
Cairns	2,624	..	275	10	552	28	90	94	28
Peninsula .. ..	..	..	3	..	2	1	1	..	1
North Western .. ..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Total North</i>	<i>5,345</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>302</i>	<i>80</i>	<i>567</i>	<i>61</i>	<i>103</i>	<i>120</i>	<i>221</i>
Total Queensland	7,508	5,867	1,899	3,585	743	1,153	635	1,002	1,165

¹ Including Brisbane Statistical Division.

Movements in the numbers of growers of the various crops reflect changes in the pattern of the State's agriculture. Figures for single years are not reliable indicators of trends because of variations in seasonal conditions, but averages for the three years ended 1967-68, compared with those ten years earlier, show significant increases in the numbers of grain growers. For wheat the figures rose from 3,661 to 5,494, while sorghum growers increased from 2,330 to 3,420 and maize growers from 1,742 to 1,976. On the other hand, growers of pineapples decreased from 1,924 to 1,124, banana growers from 1,250 to 633, potato growers from 1,774 to 1,064, and tomato growers from 1,683 to 1,193. The decreases in the numbers of growers of those four crops were due to many with small areas ceasing to cultivate them, while the remaining growers concentrated on larger areas. Thus the total areas under pineapples, bananas, and tomatoes have been maintained, while the acreage under potatoes has shown a marked increase.

Rural Holdings Classified by Farm Type—For the season 1965-66, 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.

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 1,944 rural holdings classified to Fruit including Grapes, 70 were principally vineyards, 57 of which were in the Downs Statistical Division. The 5,381 rural holdings classified to the residual Other and

Multi-purpose class consisted of 652 producing principally tobacco, 375 potatoes, 1,349 other and mixed vegetables, 480 poultry, 781 other farm produce, and 1,744 which were classified as multi-purpose. Most of the tobacco holdings were in North Queensland, 529 of them being in the Cairns Statistical Division. Of the other holdings in this residual class, most were in South Queensland, the Moreton Statistical Division having 328 of those producing principally potatoes, 768 of those growing other and mixed vegetables, and 276 of those producing poultry. Maryborough and Moreton Statistical Divisions had 348 and 176 respectively of the holdings producing principally other farm produce, while 726 holdings classed as multi-purpose type were in the Downs Statistical Division.

The following table gives details of the number of rural holdings classified by farm type in each statistical division in 1965-66.

RURAL HOLDINGS CLASSIFIED BY FARM TYPE, 1965-66

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	609	6	1	8	3,653	327	813	1,917	2,233	9,567
Maryborough	994	1	1	109	2,783	1,540	262	990	957	7,637
Downs	796	1,075	411	2,371	2,081	..	586	995	1,109	9,424
Roma	371	826	56	41	34	..	9	40	131	1,508
South Western	64	565	..	..	3	..	3	2	17	654
<i>Total South</i>	<i>2,834</i>	<i>2,473</i>	<i>469</i>	<i>2,529</i>	<i>8,554</i>	<i>1,867</i>	<i>1,673</i>	<i>3,944</i>	<i>4,447</i>	<i>28,790</i>
Rockhampton	1,569	62	50	223	1,135	70	178	434	628	4,349
Central Western	537	553	39	55	15	..	3	62	99	1,363
Far Western	65	275	..	..	2	..	..	..	15	357
<i>Total Central</i>	<i>2,171</i>	<i>890</i>	<i>89</i>	<i>278</i>	<i>1,152</i>	<i>70</i>	<i>181</i>	<i>496</i>	<i>742</i>	<i>6,069</i>
Mackay	153	..	..	..	101	1,788	5	19	130	2,196
Townsville	387	..	..	5	32	830	19	215	207	1,695
Cairns	182	..	..	86	451	2,479	66	698	428	4,390
Peninsula	63	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	18	85
North Western	294	361	..	..	2	..	..	6	26	689
<i>Total North</i>	<i>1,079</i>	<i>361</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>91</i>	<i>587</i>	<i>5,097</i>	<i>90</i>	<i>941</i>	<i>809</i>	<i>9,055</i>
Total Queensland	6,084	3,724	558	2,898	10,293	7,034	1,944	5,381	5,998	43,914

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 having an ascribed production value of less than \$1,600. ³ Including Metropolitan Statistical Division.

Rural Holdings Classified by Size of Holding—A classification has been made of rural holdings according to area of holding at 31 March 1966. The following table gives details of the number of rural holdings classified by area of holding in each statistical division at 31 March 1966.

Of the 1,765 holdings of under 20 acres, 870 were under 9 acres and 895, 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 566 holdings of 100,000 acres and over. Most of these holdings were in western areas, in the Statistical Divisions of North Western (165), Far Western (96), South Western (80), and Central Western (55), and in the northern Statistical Divisions of Townsville (52) and Peninsula (45).

The average areas of holdings in 1965-66 ranged from 349 acres in the Moreton Statistical Division to 289,059 acres in the Peninsula Division.

The second smallest average area was 1,086 acres in the Maryborough Division, and in only three other divisions (Downs, Mackay, and Cairns) were the average areas less than 5,000 acres. In addition to Peninsula, the Far Western and North Western Divisions had average areas of holdings of over 100,000 acres, and the South Western Division's average was 83,838 acres.

**RURAL HOLDINGS CLASSIFIED BY SIZE OF HOLDING IN ACRES,
31 MARCH 1966**

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	1,172	1,083	1,379	2,073	2,361	884	562	53	..	9,567
Maryborough	134	335	739	1,572	2,313	1,179	1,033	322	10	7,637
Downs	180	278	440	943	2,656	2,071	2,132	711	13	9,424
Roma	7	10	8	15	25	79	441	862	61	1,508
South Western	5	1	3	..	1	4	10	356	274	654
<i>Total South</i>	<i>1,498</i>	<i>1,707</i>	<i>2,569</i>	<i>4,603</i>	<i>7,356</i>	<i>4,217</i>	<i>4,178</i>	<i>2,304</i>	<i>358</i>	<i>28,790</i>
Rockhampton	80	99	126	251	746	764	1,381	834	68	4,349
Central Western	5	6	5	7	12	29	140	953	206	1,363
Far Western	1	..	..	1	1	3	6	178	167	357
<i>Total Central</i>	<i>86</i>	<i>105</i>	<i>131</i>	<i>259</i>	<i>759</i>	<i>796</i>	<i>1,527</i>	<i>1,965</i>	<i>441</i>	<i>6,069</i>
Mackay	22	30	187	714	757	269	129	66	22	2,196
Townsville	73	128	350	457	193	74	119	179	122	1,695
Cairns	78	194	944	1,734	1,083	209	70	33	45	4,390
Peninsula	1	1	..	5	4	4	9	13	48	85
North Western	7	2	..	1	2	5	8	375	289	689
<i>Total North</i>	<i>181</i>	<i>355</i>	<i>1,481</i>	<i>2,911</i>	<i>2,039</i>	<i>561</i>	<i>335</i>	<i>666</i>	<i>526</i>	<i>9,055</i>
<i>Total Queensland</i>	<i>1,765</i>	<i>2,167</i>	<i>4,181</i>	<i>7,773</i>	<i>10,154</i>	<i>5,574</i>	<i>6,040</i>	<i>4,935</i>	<i>1,325</i>	<i>43,914</i>

¹ Including Metropolitan Statistical Division.

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	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
Proprietors ¹ No.	44,353	44,546	44,291	45,364	44,909
Unpaid Relatives No.	2,987	2,958	2,667	2,588	2,567
Employees No.	18,870	18,619	17,878	16,880	17,266
<i>Total</i> No.	<i>66,210</i>	<i>66,123</i>	<i>64,836</i>	<i>64,832</i>	<i>64,742</i>
Wages Paid ² during Year .. \$1,000	31,538	33,152	33,479	35,782 ³	37,725 ³

¹ Including share-farmers.

² Including value of keep.

³ Including wages paid to permanent female 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, considerable numbers of seasonal and casual workers are employed but these 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 174 for irrigation.

MACHINERY USED ON RURAL HOLDINGS, QUEENSLAND

Description	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
<i>Cultivating</i>					
Rotary Hoes					
Self Contained Power Unit	3,630	3,479	3,534	3,456	3,153
Tractor Drawn	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	3,879	3,456	3,940
Fertiliser Distributors	11,670	12,758	12,842	14,458	15,454
<i>Planting</i>					
Grain Drills : Combine	11,640	12,468	12,756	13,255	13,937
Other	2,009	2,282	2,431	2,369	2,423
Maize or Cotton Planters	6,861	6,736	6,519	6,041	5,676
Sugar Cane Planters	6,097	6,639	6,586	6,701	6,756
<i>Harvesting</i>					
Headers and Other Grain and Seed					
Harvesters	6,963	7,220	7,207	7,392 ^r	7,899
Corn Pickers	890	904	949	851	832
Forage Harvesters	874	961	1,143	1,291	1,330
Mowers, Agricultural, Reciprocating					
(Cutter-bar) Type ¹ : Power Driven ..	8,884	9,494	8,061	8,337	8,036
Ground Driven	5,073	4,804	3,406	3,089	2,779
Hay Rakes	12,279	12,528	12,358	12,922	13,715
Hay Balers, Pick-up Type	1,975	2,112	2,563	2,801	2,978
Potato Digging Machines	1,125	1,123	1,137	1,154	1,167
Peanut Pickers	266	310	355	380	428
<i>Dairying</i>					
Holdings with Milking Machines ..	13,409	12,928	12,366	11,896	11,011
Milking Machines (Units)	45,072	44,074	42,199	40,878	38,208
<i>Grazing</i>					
Holdings with Shearing Machines ..	5,018	5,099	5,073	5,042	4,878
Shearing Machines (Stands)	18,950	19,359	19,139	19,197	18,791
<i>Traction</i>					
Tractors : Wheeled	60,749	64,440	{ 57,682 7,274 }	67,553	70,249
Crawler					
<i>Other</i>					
Hammermills (incl. Roughage Mills) ..	6,477	7,027	7,408	7,656	8,035
Windmills	43,964	45,496	45,668	47,826 ^r	48,673

¹ Prior to 1965-66, the figures shown include some rotary type mowers.
n Not available. ^r Revised since last issue.

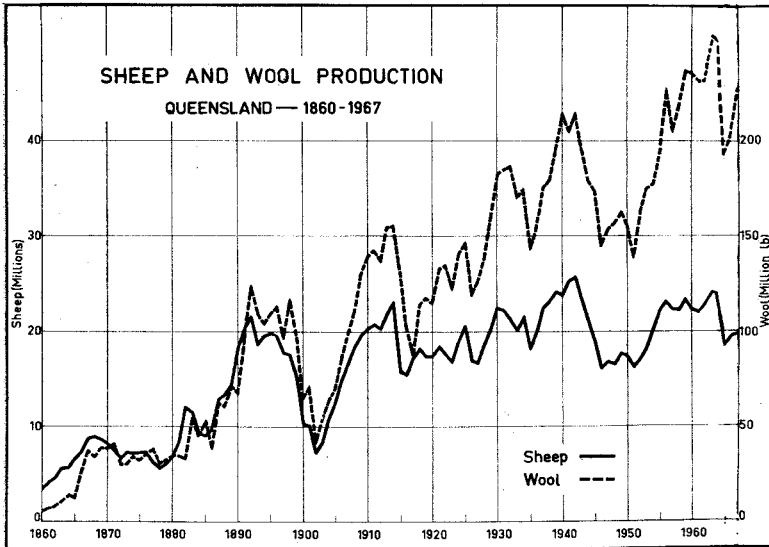
3 LIVESTOCK

More than half the total value of rural production in Queensland comes from sheep, beef and dairy cattle, and pigs. Beef cattle, which are increasing in number, are widely spread throughout the State, but dairy cattle, which are decreasing in number, are mostly distributed along the wet eastern coastline 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.

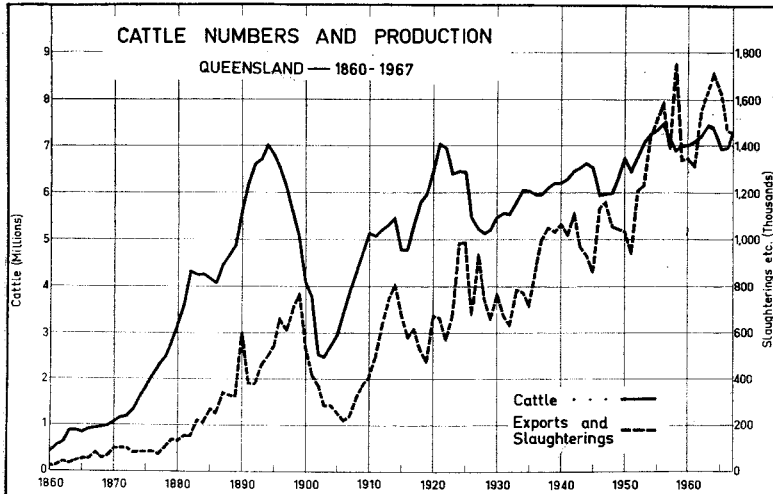
Pig breeding, generally associated with dairy farming, is confined mostly to the Moreton, Maryborough, Downs, and Rockhampton divisions.

Types of Livestock—Since March 1943, livestock have been classified according to their principal types. The table on page 186 shows the results of such classification for 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	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
<i>Horses</i>					
Draught over One Year	8,917	7,055	5,491	4,300	3,286
Other over One Year	184,602	181,474	172,670	166,362 ^r	166,064
Foals under One Year	13,046	12,900	11,379	11,821	11,678
Total Horses	206,565	201,429	189,540	182,483 ^r	181,028
<i>Beef Cattle</i>					
Bulls	105,543	108,547	105,049	110,374	120,165
Bull Calves for Service	19,440	16,109	16,337	19,477	21,932
Cows and Heifers	3,033,648	3,124,718	2,924,594	2,934,713	3,220,239
Calves and Vealers	1,308,540	1,274,536	1,111,266	1,253,866	1,467,607
Other (Spayed Cows, Bullocks, etc.)	1,815,087	1,810,430	1,772,752	1,701,440	1,696,001
Total for Meat Production ..	6,282,258	6,334,340	5,929,998	6,019,870	6,525,944
<i>Dairy Cattle</i>					
Bulls	20,971	18,789	16,887	15,354	13,712
Bull Calves for Service	6,806	4,021	3,664	3,985	3,507
Dairy Cows: In Milk	544,774	477,727	468,871	450,477	401,527
Dry	184,984	211,656	157,792	148,318	154,652
House Cows and Heifers (on Non-dairy Holdings)	42,844	43,659	39,291	37,351	34,743
Heifers (One Year and Over) ..	183,075	181,019	167,686	138,847	127,754
Heifer Calves	136,599	121,293	103,754	104,956	99,187
Total for Milk Production ..	1,120,053	1,058,164	957,945	899,288	835,082
Total All Cattle	7,402,311	7,392,504	6,887,943	6,919,158	7,361,026
<i>Sheep</i>					
Rams	269,587	268,221	250,323	245,355	246,283
Breeding Ewes	9,436,104	9,372,008	8,405,469	8,342,082	8,377,906
Other Ewes	1,454,170	1,616,696	976,819	814,650	1,102,509
Lambs and Hoggets	4,655,814	3,861,464	1,433,571	3,434,616	3,778,116
Wethers	8,521,565	8,898,063	7,318,302	6,468,613	6,442,930
Total Sheep	24,337,240	24,016,452	18,384,484	19,305,316	19,947,744
<i>Pigs</i>					
Boars	9,258	9,233	8,947	9,250	9,515
Breeding Sows	56,227	60,564	60,743	68,429	76,661
Other	322,659	336,231	347,545	389,893	433,965
Total Pigs	388,144	406,028	417,235	467,572	520,141

^r Revised since last issue.

The number of beef cattle at 31 March 1968 was the highest ever recorded. It was 8.4 per cent above the total twelve months earlier and 3.0 per cent greater than the previous highest number recorded in 1965. On the other hand, dairy cattle decreased for the twelfth successive year, their latest fall of 7.1 per cent reducing their number to its lowest level since December 1926. The figure for pigs reached a new peak, surpassing the 1967 total by 11.2 per cent.

Although the number of sheep at 31 March 1968 showed a 3.3 per cent increase on the total recorded a year earlier, flocks were still 18.0 per cent below the level reached before the 1965 drought.

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

LIVESTOCK, AUSTRALIA, AT 31 MARCH 1968

State or Territory	Cattle	Sheep	Pigs
New South Wales	1,000	1,000	1,000
Victoria	4,555	67,786	645
Queensland	3,474	27,909	377
South Australia	7,361	19,948	520
Western Australia	695	16,405	242
Tasmania	1,427	30,161	183
Northern Territory ¹	564	4,428	87
Australian Capital Territory	1,130	9	2
	13	267	..
Total Australia	19,218	166,912	2,056
Queensland as % of Australia	38.3	12.0	25.3

¹ At 30 June 1968.

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 190 to 193.

LIVESTOCK, QUEENSLAND, AT 31 MARCH 1968

Statistical Division	Horses	Beef Cattle	Dairy Cattle	Sheep	Pigs
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Moreton ¹	13,412	313,485	297,835	15,744	122,472
Maryborough	15,761	575,215	227,738	5,290	128,142
Downs	19,703	582,522	156,077	3,662,667	166,210
Roma	10,230	344,788	4,867	3,482,425	6,270
South Western	10,171	235,167	1,186	3,735,067	599
Total South	69,277	2,051,177	687,703	10,901,193	423,693
Rockhampton	23,293	1,263,042	93,945	233,185	76,132
Central Western	19,746	739,067	3,571	4,168,373	1,516
Far Western	9,119	209,489	710	1,876,495	304
Total Central	52,158	2,211,598	98,226	6,278,053	77,952
Mackay	4,068	194,521	12,460	94	2,195
Townsville	13,126	594,076	1,591	541	6,699
Cairns	7,006	221,744	34,003	568	8,619
Peninsula	5,394	107,222	155	..	77
North Western	29,999	1,145,606	944	2,767,295	906
Total North	59,593	2,263,169	49,153	2,768,498	18,496
Total Queensland	181,028	6,525,944	835,082	19,947,744	520,141

¹ Including Brisbane Statistical Division.

Beef Cattle Breeds—About half of the beef cattle in Queensland are Herefords, about 40 per cent Shorthorns, and about 10 per cent tropical crossbreeds. The Herefords predominate in the south-eastern divisions of the State and the Shorthorns in the western divisions, except in the central west where Herefords and Shorthorns are each about half of the herds. Tropical crossbreeds (Brahman cross cattle, including all types such as Santa Gertrudis) predominate in the Peninsula, Mackay, Townsville, and Cairns Divisions.

Dairy Cattle Breeds—Australian Illawarra Shorthorns are more than half of the State's dairy herds and Jerseys about 40 per cent. The Shorthorns are the main breed on the Atherton Tableland and in the

south-eastern divisions. Jerseys are in all the cream supplying areas. Friesians, Guernseys, and Ayrshires are a small percentage of the dairy herds. The Friesians and Ayrshires are in the milk supplying areas, particularly the Darling Downs, and the Guernseys in the cream supplying areas.

Sheep Breeds—See the first paragraph on page 194.

Pig Breeds—The two main breeds are Large White, about 40 per cent, and Landrace, about 30 per cent, with Berkshire next. Tamworth and Wessex Saddleback are other breeds but are in much smaller numbers.

Livestock Slaughterings and Lambing—The next table shows livestock slaughterings, including those on stations and farms, and the addition to sheep numbers by lambing, for ten years.

LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTERINGS AND LAMBING, QUEENSLAND

Year	Slaughterings			Lambing		
	Cattle ¹	Sheep ²	Pigs	Ewes Mated	Lambs Marked	Proportion ³
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	%
1958-59	1,898,601	1,639,007	522,060	7,254,543	3,433,530	47.3
1959-60	1,537,506	2,123,731	531,218	8,515,912	4,612,423	54.2
1960-61	1,478,718	2,943,354	555,352	7,426,735	3,865,164	52.0
1961-62	1,593,963	2,425,645	597,635	7,916,219	4,354,434	55.0
1962-63	1,816,629	2,134,493	604,948	8,307,336	4,606,764	55.5
1963-64	1,868,080	2,421,152	607,782	8,819,241	5,160,814	58.5
1964-65	1,972,622	2,955,211	624,724	7,942,096	4,457,184	56.1
1965-66	1,899,955	2,786,065	642,413	5,487,043	1,796,001	32.7
1966-67	1,684,456	2,160,074	668,133	7,402,088	4,033,910	54.5
1967-68	1,671,389	2,495,901	760,361	7,146,129	4,128,178	57.8

¹ Including calves.

² Including lambs.

³ Lambs marked to ewes mated.

Stock Losses—About normal losses of cattle and sheep from drought and other natural causes were reported in 1967-68. Cattle losses, totalling 240,825, were 25 per cent below the number for 1966-67. Sheep losses were 1,414,904, compared with 1,266,290 in 1966-67, representing a loss of 7.3 per cent of the total sheep and lambs at the beginning of the year, compared with a loss of 6.9 per cent in 1966-67.

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 five 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 World War II the industry reached a new record of over 6,000 employees and a corresponding increase in output.

In 1967-68 there were 36 meatworks and 9 bacon factories in operation in the State, including several large establishments producing meat and canned products for export at various ports along the coast from Brisbane to Cairns. Reference to the Queensland Meat Industry Authority is made in section 11 of Chapter 10.

The following table shows the operations of these establishments during the five years ended 30 June 1968. Other particulars will be found in section 10 of this chapter.

MEATWORKS AND BACON FACTORIES

Particulars	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
Establishments No.	45	44	46	47	45
Workers ¹ No.	8,824	8,649	8,941	8,486	8,611
Salaries and Wages Paid .. \$1,000	18,490	21,028	22,243	22,447	23,369
Stock Killed					
Cattle and Calves No.	1,614,108	1,708,170	1,655,379	1,466,192	1,461,522
Sheep No.	1,316,014	1,783,261	1,738,216	1,169,269	1,337,511
Lambs No.	315,681	385,657	311,734	338,704	462,160
Pigs No.	527,343	547,569	568,204	591,385	655,950
Fresh Meat Produced					
Beef and Veal .. 1,000 Lb	493,081	475,674	528,512	479,097	510,142
Mutton 1,000 Lb	43,927	57,630	53,620	37,078	42,715
Lamb 1,000 Lb	10,079	12,051	9,586	10,093	14,887
Bacon and Ham .. 1,000 Lb	15,287	15,610	16,150	15,932	17,899
Pork 1,000 Lb	22,155	21,358	24,142	23,579	28,621
Canned Products .. 1,000 Lb ²	26,667	31,653	27,114	30,009	27,526
Value of All Products .. \$1,000	183,002	201,593	235,851	236,576	255,482

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 overseas and interstate markets.

EXPORTS OF MEAT AND ALLIED PRODUCTS, QUEENSLAND, 1967-68

Country to which Exported	Meat	Hides, Skins, and Fur Skins, Undressed	Leather	Animal Oils and Fats ¹
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Overseas				
United Kingdom	13,442,649	160,301	554,174	100,562
Canada	4,182,224	..	..	..
France	192,566	2,133,747	..	28,340
Germany, Federal Republic	13,844	923,086	..	43,130
Hong Kong	325,854	246,930	243,654	19,459
Italy	107,826	4,103,412	..	8,624
Japan	8,933,042	1,987,072	180	511,146
Papua and New Guinea ..	3,857,193	..	600	218,524
U.S.A.	82,103,313	453,810	..	7,278
Other Countries	4,691,809	1,760,349	236,216	1,782,551
Total Overseas	117,850,320	11,768,707	1,034,824	2,719,614
Interstate	20,496,471	773,080	4,803,074 ²	1,414,210
Total	138,346,791	12,541,787	5,837,898	4,133,824

¹ Not processed. ² Including leather manufactures and substitutes and dressed fur skins (not apparel).

Included in the figures above for export to other Australian States during 1967-68 were fresh beef and mutton, \$7,012,974, fresh pork, \$3,224,734, bacon and hams, \$5,041,776, canned meats etc., \$2,980,541, and inedible tallow, \$23,871.

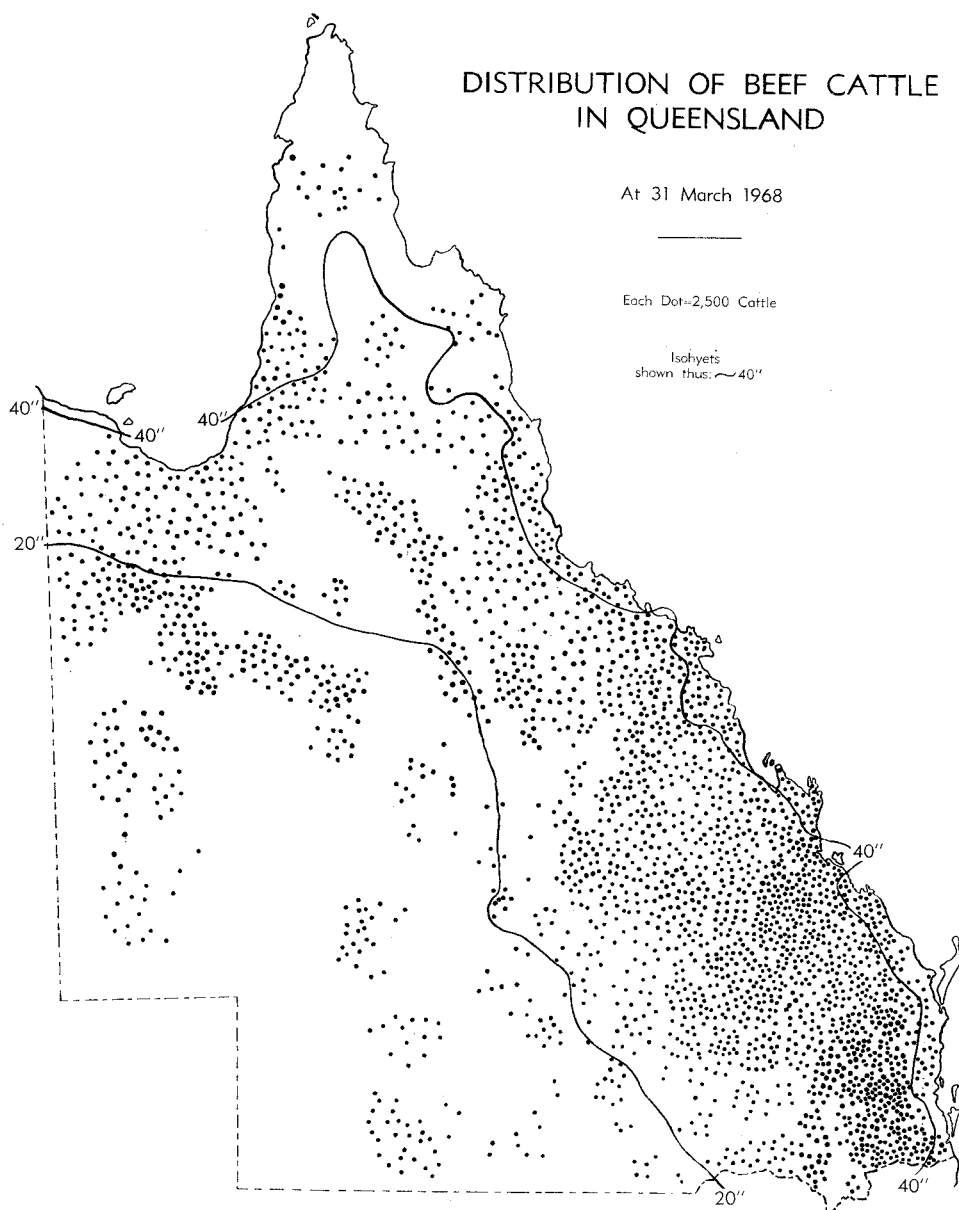
In addition, the movement of live animals across interstate borders accounted for net exports to the value of \$12,050,081 for cattle and \$1,857,977 for pigs, and a net import value of \$3,272,469 for sheep. In 1967-68, 1,479 cattle, valued at \$221,307, were exported overseas, 1,018 of them to New Guinea.

DISTRIBUTION OF BEEF CATTLE IN QUEENSLAND

At 31 March 1968

Each Dot=2,500 Cattle

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shown thus: ~ 40''

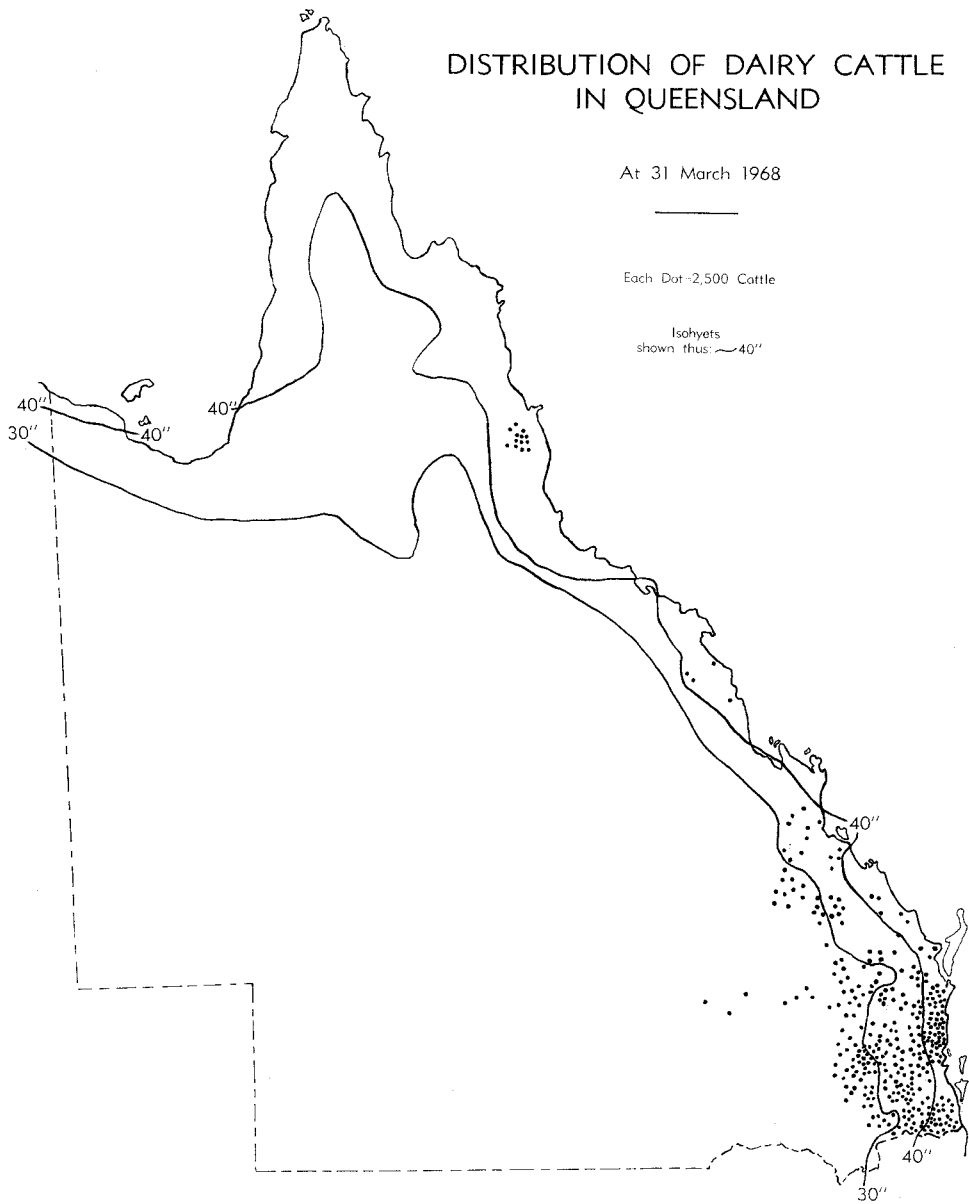


DISTRIBUTION OF DAIRY CATTLE
IN QUEENSLAND

At 31 March 1968

Each Dot = 2,500 Cattle

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shown thus: — 40" —

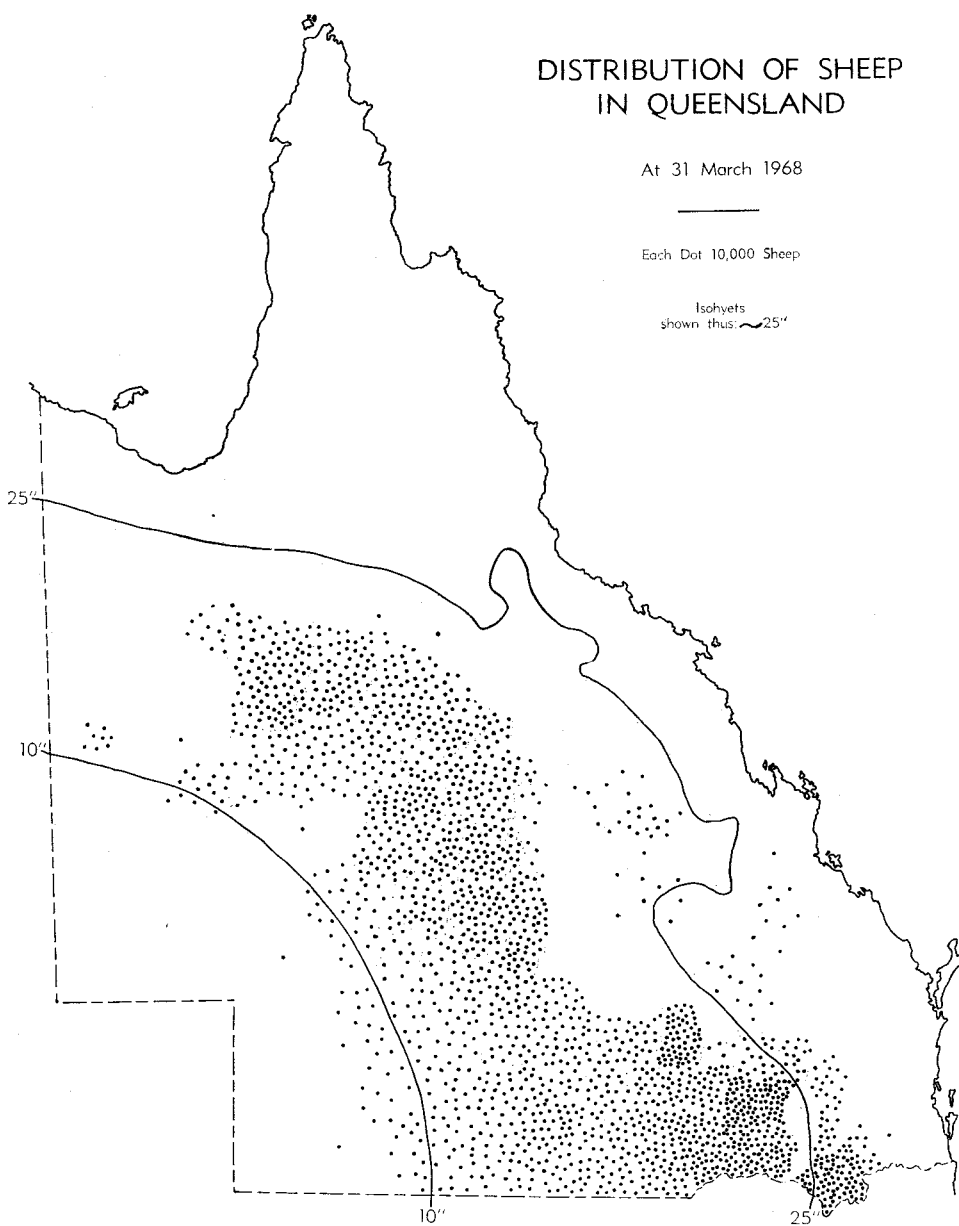


DISTRIBUTION OF SHEEP IN QUEENSLAND

At 31 March 1968

Each Dot 10,000 Sheep

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shown thus: ~25"

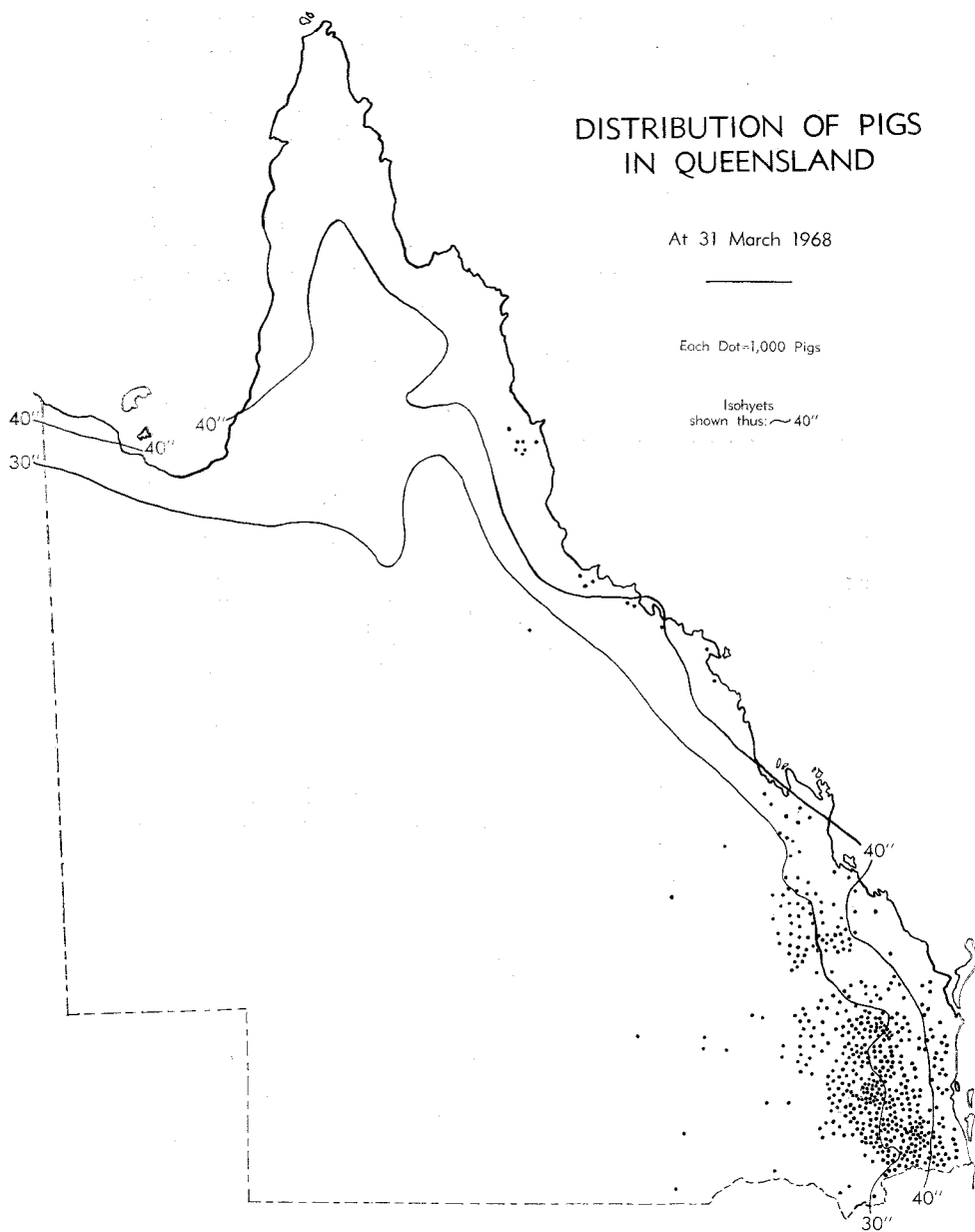


DISTRIBUTION OF PIGS IN QUEENSLAND

At 31 March 1968

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 1968, pure-bred merinos numbered 19,413,502 and merino-comebacks, 52,113. At the same date there were 279,101 crossbreds. Among other recognised breeds, Polwarth (62,161), Corriedale (52,624), Border Leicester (51,663), Dorset Horn (5,888), and Suffolk (4,909) 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	\$
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	23,685,749	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
1965-66	20,711,627	192,773,000	90,961,000
1966-67	20,229,350	203,664,000	93,190,000
1967-68	21,040,652	226,822,000	94,874,000

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. ³ Valued at average price of greasy wool on Brisbane market.

The number of sheep and lambs shorn in 1967-68 showed an increase of 4.0 per cent on the number for the previous year. This increase in shearings, combined with improved fleece weights, resulted in an increase in total wool production of 23 million lb. However, the production of 226,822,000 lb was still well below the level reached prior to the 1965 drought. Total sheep shorn included 3,246,430 lambs.

Over the whole State, fleece weights averaged 0.3 lb heavier than in the previous season, increases being recorded in all main wool-producing divisions except North Western, where the average weight was unchanged. The greatest increase was in the South Western Division where the fleece weight averaged 0.9 lb heavier, and the wool clip increased by 36.1 per cent.

The greatest shearing activity during 1967-68 was in July, August, and September, when 38 per cent of the State's shearing took place. The numbers shorn tapered off during October and November, and relatively few sheep were shorn during December. Slightly increased shearing activity occurred again during January and February to reach a peak in March, when about 11 per cent of the year's shearing was done,

followed by a reduced rate through April and May with very little in June. This seasonal pattern was similar to that of recent seasons.

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

Partly because of poor seasons, Queensland production was at a low level during the first seven post-war years, while production in other States increased, and Victoria replaced Queensland as the second largest wool-producing State. Although Queensland's production rose from 1953-54 to exceed the level of the late war-time years, it was seriously affected by the severe drought in 1965-66. In this season, for the first time, wool production in both Western Australia and South Australia exceeded the Queensland production. In 1967-68 New South Wales provided approximately one-third, Victoria one-fifth, Western Australia one-sixth, and Queensland and South 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, 650,400,000 lb; Victoria, 332,400,000 lb; Queensland, 226,800,000 lb; South Australia, 219,000,000 lb; Western Australia, 300,400,000 lb; and Tasmania, 38,300,000 lb, making an Australian total (with Territories) of 1,769,700,000 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, 1967-68

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	11,883	89,647	7.54	0.1	0.1
Maryborough	4,165	29,572	7.10	0.0	0.0
Downs	3,629,082	35,985,265	9.92	18.9	18.4
Roma	3,547,664	32,891,002	9.27	17.3	17.4
South Western	3,897,172	37,471,879	9.62	19.7	18.7
<i>Total South</i>	<i>11,089,966</i>	<i>106,467,365</i>	<i>9.60</i>	<i>56.0</i>	<i>54.6</i>
Rockhampton	236,070	2,132,592	9.03	1.1	1.2
Central Western	4,567,579	38,556,780	8.44	20.3	20.9
Far Western	2,057,500	18,374,897	8.93	9.7	9.4
<i>Total Central</i>	<i>6,861,149</i>	<i>59,064,269</i>	<i>8.61</i>	<i>31.1</i>	<i>31.5</i>
Mackay	85	550	6.47	0.0	0.0
Townsville	390	2,746	7.04	0.0	0.0
Cairns	488	3,512	7.20	0.0	0.0
Peninsula .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
North Western	3,088,574	24,611,101	7.97	12.9	13.9
<i>Total North</i>	<i>3,089,537</i>	<i>24,617,909</i>	<i>7.97</i>	<i>12.9</i>	<i>13.9</i>
<i>Total Queensland</i>	<i>21,040,652</i>	<i>190,149,543</i>	<i>9.04</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>100.0</i>

¹ At 31 March 1968.

² Including Brisbane Statistical Division.

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 1968.

OVERSEAS EXPORTS OF WOOL FROM QUEENSLAND

Country to Which Exported	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
QUANTITY (1,000 LB GREASY)					
Austria	1,850	3,088	2,582	1,192	905
Belgium-Luxembourg	15,862	14,157	10,808	12,156	13,487
China (Mainland)	7,935	4,966	712	2,504	1,782
Czechoslovakia	3,859	2,010	2,362	1,500	1,504
France	20,218	16,894	14,512	11,433	14,800
Germany, Federal Republic of	21,161	23,761	22,998	13,715	18,761
Italy	22,819	17,626	24,822	27,165	20,009
Japan	72,692	71,504	63,847	49,425	69,416
Mexico	2,694	3,881	2,196	1,793	1,661
Poland	4,758	4,573	4,497	2,213	5,721
Turkey	3,451	3,353	3,489	4,553	4,693
United Kingdom	45,429	32,914	21,189	25,898	24,846
U.S.A.	12,485	20,982	20,982	11,109	12,810
U.S.S.R.	5,875	8,906	4,760	3,121	6,795
Other Countries	11,981	16,407	13,313	18,501	19,173
Total	253,069	245,022	213,069	186,278	216,363
VALUE (\$1,000)					
Austria	1,206	1,813	1,517	713	480
Belgium-Luxembourg	7,634	5,560	4,438	4,761	4,382
China (Mainland)	5,378	3,136	453	1,542	790
Czechoslovakia	2,556	1,208	1,376	901	799
France	10,766	8,029	6,420	5,491	5,677
Germany, Federal Republic of	11,810	11,755	10,883	6,672	7,556
Italy	12,827	8,900	12,159	12,650	8,731
Japan	45,998	39,644	33,821	26,860	35,883
Mexico	1,756	2,330	1,291	1,069	1,023
Poland	3,104	2,566	2,277	1,230	2,942
Turkey	2,422	2,133	1,918	2,563	2,508
United Kingdom	25,117	16,271	9,658	11,437	9,524
U.S.A.	5,851	9,848	10,042	6,040	6,031
U.S.S.R.	4,438	5,697	3,213	1,933	3,504
Other Countries	6,926	8,589	6,742	9,291	8,998
Total	147,789	127,479	106,208	93,153	98,828

During 1967-68 Japan maintained its dominance among the markets for Queensland wool, taking 32 per cent of the quantity exported compared with 19 per cent ten years earlier. The table also shows the continuation of the decline in the importance of the United Kingdom market, its share of the State's exports of wool having fallen from 22 to 11 per cent in ten years.

Included above is the greasy equivalent of wool which was scoured or carbonised in Queensland and exported clean. In 1967-68 exports of scoured and carbonised wool were 9,751,483 lb, the principal importing

countries being United Kingdom (3,613,737 lb), U.S.A. (1,642,411 lb), Federal Republic of Germany (769,979 lb), Hong Kong (748,976 lb), U.S.S.R. (721,717 lb), Republic of Korea (577,825 lb), and France (345,084 lb).

Wool Sales—Particulars of wool sold in the Brisbane market during the ten years ended 30 June 1968 are shown in the next table, and further details of the marketing of wool are given on page 358.

BRISBANE WOOL MARKET¹

Year	Sales	Bales Sold	Wool Sold ²	Amount Realised	Average Price per Lb for Greasy Wool
	No.	No.	Lb Greasy	\$	Cents
1958-59	11	725,198	227,034,764	94,565,920	41.97
1959-60	12	793,696	250,319,205	118,751,982	47.68
1960-61	11	776,463	243,412,583	107,692,990	44.51
1961-62	11	772,997	245,787,665	110,804,178	45.35
1962-63	11	780,211	246,406,725	123,747,906	50.43
1963-64	12	845,714	266,047,398	149,406,402	56.28
1964-65	12	829,598	257,897,662	123,060,501	47.82
1965-66	10	630,688	198,507,545	95,919,893	48.50
1966-67	10	636,883	203,522,350	95,280,680	46.93
1967-68	11	705,823	224,387,161	97,391,599	43.50

¹ Including wool received from New South Wales, amounting to 71,046 bales (22,084,171 lb) in 1967-68. ² Including greasy equivalent of scoured wool sold.

Wool Processing—In 1967-68 there were seven wool scourers and fellmongeries in the State, and three woollen mills. The mills used 7,082,898 lb of greasy wool. Particulars are as follows.

WOOL SCOURERS, FELLMONGERIES, AND WOOLLEN MILLS, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
Establishments	No. 11	12	11	11	10
Workers ¹	No. 1,293	1,403	1,392	1,286	1,291
Salaries and Wages	\$ 2,026,002	2,387,100	2,459,152	2,454,940	2,563,298
Greasy Wool Used	1,000 Lb 23,370	22,975	21,675	20,917	21,753
Production					
Scoured Wool ²	1,000 Lb 12,018	13,979	12,716	11,706	12,776
Woollen Cloth	Sq Yd 1,731,655	2,001,215	2,209,782	1,610,187	2,395,005
Blankets	Pairs 11,500	25,485	21,978	16,516	12,923

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

5 DAIRYING

The dairying industry is situated mainly on a strip of moist pastures stretching along the east coast from the border of New South Wales northwards to Rockhampton, on the Darling Downs, and on the Atherton Tableland west of Cairns. Butter, cheese, milk, and milk products in 1967-68 were worth \$58,815,000 (including bounty), while the value of pig products in the related industry of pig-raising was \$41,918,000. The following table gives particulars for ten years.

DAIRYING, QUEENSLAND

Year	Total Dairy Cattle ¹	Dairy Cows ¹		Production		Overseas Exports	
		In Milk	Dry	Butter	Cheese	Butter	Cheese
	No.	No.	No.	1,000 Lb	1,000 Lb	1,000 Lb	1,000 Lb
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
1965-66 ..	957,945	468,871 ²	157,792 ²	70,189	17,773	21,746	4,501
1966-67 ..	899,288	450,477 ²	148,318 ²	74,375	23,071	26,784	5,943
1967-68 ..	835,082	401,527 ²	154,652 ²	63,546	22,181	19,044	10,860

¹ 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, 1967-68

Statistical Division	Dairy Cows ¹	Milk Produced ²	Milk per Cow ²	Butter Made in Factories ³	Cheese Made in Factories ³
	No.	1,000 Gal	Gal	1,000 Lb	1,000 Lb
Moreton ⁴	206,642	76,333	369	22,734	5,981
Maryborough	157,533	52,974	336	19,357	2,131
Downs	99,575	47,013	472	12,293	13,044
Roma	1,305	413	316	..	..
South Western	116	7	57	..	..
<i>Total South</i>	<i>465,171</i>	<i>176,739</i>	<i>380</i>	<i>54,384</i>	<i>21,156</i>
Rockhampton	60,500	18,946	313	7,521	..
Central Western	337	53	157	..	..
Far Western	115	14	122	..	..
<i>Total Central</i>	<i>60,952</i>	<i>19,013</i>	<i>312</i>	<i>7,521</i>	..
Mackay	7,058	1,948	276	234	..
Townsville	436	104	238	..	..
Cairns	22,472	8,776	391	1,407	1,025
Peninsula .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
North Western	90	4	39	..	..
<i>Total North</i>	<i>30,056</i>	<i>10,830</i>	<i>360</i>	<i>1,641</i>	<i>1,025</i>
<i>Total Queensland</i>	<i>556,179</i>	<i>206,582</i>	<i>371</i>	<i>63,546</i>	<i>22,181</i>

¹ At 31 March 1968, excluding house cows. ² Year ended 31 March 1968, as derived from farmers' statistical returns. Excluding production from house cows. ³ Year ended 30 June 1968. ⁴ Including Brisbane Statistical Division.

Most of the butter production is from the southern part of the coastal strip. In 1967-68 Moreton and Maryborough Statistical Divisions each produced about one-third of the State's total production. Downs Division produced about one-fifth, and most of the remainder came from Rockhampton and Cairns Divisions. Most of the cheese production came from the Downs.

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

DAIRYING, AUSTRALIA, 1967-68

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	731,358	312,801	419	71,246	11,868	33,873
Victoria	1,226,480	739,008	599	241,245	73,924	20,767
Queensland	590,922	215,237	351	63,546	22,181	31,591
South Australia	145,748	88,060	585	12,130	32,543	8,808
Western Australia	108,450	54,420	493	13,253	4,310	11,556
Tasmania	157,708	90,793	581	30,865	10,416	2,869
Northern Territory	488	97	232	..	..	..
Aust. Capital Territory ..	1,880	998	516	..	..	..
Australia	2,963,034	1,501,414	499	432,284	155,242	109,464

¹ At 31 March 1968. Including house cows.² Year ended 30 June 1968.³ Milk produced throughout the year July 1967 to June 1968, divided by the average of the numbers of cows at 31 March 1967 and 31 March 1968.⁴ 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	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
Dairy Holdings ¹ No.	14,839	13,735	13,114	11,985	10,797
Dairy Factories No.	69	69	63	61	60
Value of					
Land and Buildings \$	3,922,752	4,405,788	5,418,373	5,573,375	5,597,755
Plant \$	5,320,688	5,495,242	6,058,833	6,720,323	6,609,624
Workers ² No.	1,703	1,698	1,651	1,646	1,637
Salaries and Wages \$	3,466,366	3,613,382	3,680,824	3,930,091	4,120,679
Butter ³ { 1,000 Lb	79,220	73,546	70,189	74,375	63,546
	\$ 33,853,030	32,149,680	29,207,813	30,277,535	25,385,298
Cheese ³ { 1,000 Lb	21,263	19,095	17,773	23,071	22,181
	\$ 5,339,814	5,152,798	4,666,701	5,816,653	5,669,031

¹ Excluding holdings with house cows only.² Average for whole year.³ Values include bounty (see page 347).

For the marketing of butter and cheese, see Chapter 10. Exports for the last ten years are shown in the table on page 198.

Poultry Farming—The raising of poultry for commercial purposes is now an important industry. In 1968, 488 rural holdings were dependent on poultry production for at least half of their income.

At 31 March 1968, fowls kept on all rural holdings numbered 4,194,732, of which 2,016,936 were hens and pullets, compared with 4,043,091 and 2,043,278 respectively at 31 March 1967. The total recorded egg production of 21,913,008 dozen during 1967-68 amounted to about 150 eggs per year per head of the Queensland population. There is also considerable unrecorded production from small flocks kept by householders in towns and townships. The consumption of eggs in 1967-68 was estimated for Australia at 223 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 1968 exceeded 68,000.

The most significant development in the poultry industry during recent years has been the rapid increase in the number of table chickens slaughtered. The next table shows the number and estimated dressed weight of poultry slaughtered in licensed poultry slaughterhouses.

**POULTRY SLAUGHTERED IN LICENSED POULTRY SLAUGHTERHOUSES,
QUEENSLAND**

Year	Chickens	Hens	Stags	Turkeys	Ducks and Drakes	Geese
NUMBER OF BIRDS						
1963-64	7,180,893	754,435	9,006	20,236	56,641	139
1964-65	8,075,899	811,656	8,595	23,776	67,131	143
1965-66	9,271,703	853,550	6,949	27,575	73,127	534
1966-67	10,634,946	907,467	14,925	30,687	72,859	296
1967-68	12,189,891	1,141,592	12,489	30,641	78,410	186
ESTIMATED DRESSED WEIGHT (1,000 LB)						
1963-64	18,096	2,946	38	182	255	1
1964-65	20,351	3,170	37	214	302	1
1965-66	23,365	3,333	30	248	329	4
1966-67	26,236	3,544	64	276	328	2
1967-68	29,841	4,458	53	252	353	2

During 1967-68, 26,792,000 hen eggs were set and 17,872,000 chickens were hatched in hatcheries registered under *The Poultry Industry Acts, 1946 to 1965*. Of the eggs set, 17,969,000 were meat strain and 8,823,000 were egg strain. From meat strain eggs, 13,456,000 chickens for meat production were hatched, while from the egg strain eggs, 2,862,000 chickens intended for egg production, 759,000 for meat production, and 443,000 for sale as unsexed were hatched. Breeding chickens produced in 1967-68 totalled 353,000.

Bee Keeping—For the year ended 30 June 1968, returns were received from 1,086 bee keepers with five or more hives. A total of 4,116,228 lb of honey was taken from 43,581 hives, averaging 94 lb per hive. In addition, 65,866 lb of beeswax was produced. The value of the products of the industry in 1967-68 was estimated at \$408,000.

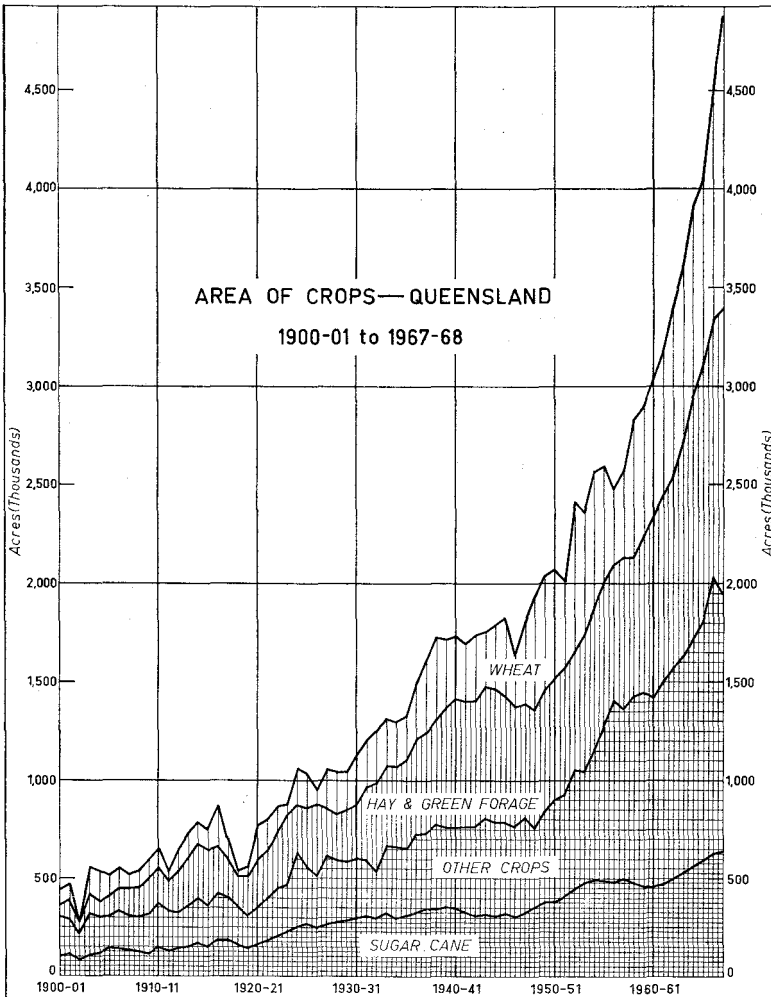
6 AGRICULTURE

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 202 provides a comparison between the season 1900-01, the situation at the beginning of World War II, 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 1967-68 the area was over ten times the 1900-01 level. In the rest of Australia the area under crop doubled by 1945-46 and by 1967-68 was still less than five times the 1900-01 level.

However, due to the predominance of cereal crops in the other States, the area under crop in Queensland in 1967-68 was still only 12 per cent of the Australian total, and represented 2.9 acres per head of population compared with 3.5 acres for the rest of Australia.



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.

PRINCIPAL AGRICULTURAL CROPS, QUEENSLAND

Crop				1900-01	1939-40	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
<i>Area</i>								
Sugar Cane ¹	..	..	.. Acres	72,651	262,181	487,375	534,998	530,828
Barley ..	..	..	.. Acres	7,533	13,208	338,187	383,735	342,468
Maize ..	..	..	.. Acres	127,974	176,844	153,081	151,010	147,732
Sorghum ..	..	..	.. Acres	.. ²	4,397	332,768	403,500	382,192
Wheat ..	..	..	.. Acres	79,304	362,044	953,756	1,227,377	1,476,589
Green Forage ..	..	..	.. Acres	41,445	550,716	1,143,462	1,179,061	1,336,857
Hay ..	..	..	.. Acres	42,497	59,970	147,865	121,766	111,226
Cotton ..	..	..	.. Acres	..	41,212	13,455	11,167	11,629
Peanuts ..	..	..	.. Acres	.. ²	12,337	57,298	69,330	61,373
Potatoes ..	..	..	.. Acres	11,060	12,446	16,080	16,227	17,348
Pumpkins ³ ..	..	..	.. Acres	.. ²	.. ²	13,154	12,798	11,962
Tobacco ..	..	..	.. Acres	665	3,653	12,509	12,134	12,472
Apples ..	..	..	.. Acres	.. ²	3,415 ⁴	9,158 ⁴	9,640 ⁴	9,735 ⁴
Bananas ..	..	..	.. Acres	6,215	6,345 ⁴	4,243 ⁴	4,257 ⁴	4,711 ⁴
Pineapples ..	..	..	.. Acres	939	5,451 ⁴	8,481 ⁴	9,480 ⁴	10,267 ⁴
<i>Production</i>								
Sugar Cane	..	..	1,000 Tons	848	6,039	13,546	15,513	15,718
Barley ..	..	..	1,000 Bush	127	270	9,137	13,194	8,965
Maize ..	..	..	1,000 Bush	2,457	3,345	3,209	4,948	4,778
Sorghum ..	..	..	1,000 Bush	.. ²	62	6,533	10,172	8,939
Wheat ..	..	..	1,000 Bush	1,194	6,795	17,429	35,730	27,417
Hay ..	..	..	.. Tons	78,758	102,750	274,798 ⁵	302,234 ⁵	283,776 ⁵
Cotton (Raw) ..	..	..	1,000 Lb	..	6,260	3,621	4,214	6,685
Peanuts ..	..	..	1,000 Lb	.. ²	13,020	60,898	92,059	67,447
Potatoes ..	..	..	.. Tons	20,014	28,306	97,744	93,738	106,429
Pumpkins ³ ..	..	..	.. Tons	.. ²	.. ²	37,847	40,093	38,158
Tobacco ..	..	..	1,000 Lb	452	2,094	14,580	14,819	15,021
Apples ..	..	..	1,000 Bush	.. ²	247	1,375	1,496	1,071
Bananas ..	..	..	1,000 Bush	1,161	844	751	809	883
Pineapples ..	..	..	1,000 Doz	425	2,382	4,588	5,643	6,344
<i>Yield per Acre</i>								
Sugar Cane	..	..	.. Tons	11.68	23.03	27.79	29.00	29.61
Barley ..	..	..	.. Bush	16.86	20.42	27.02	34.38	26.18
Maize ..	..	..	.. Bush	19.20	18.91	20.96	32.76	32.34
Sorghum ..	..	..	.. Bush	.. ²	14.12	19.63	25.21	23.39
Wheat ..	..	..	.. Bush	15.06	18.77	18.27	29.11	18.57
Hay ..	..	..	.. Tons	1.85	1.71	1.86	2.48	2.55
Cotton (Raw) ..	..	..	.. Lb	..	152	269	377	575
Peanuts ..	..	..	.. Lb	.. ²	1,055	1,063	1,328	1,099
Potatoes ..	..	..	.. Tons	1.81	2.27	6.08	5.78	6.14
Pumpkins ³ ..	..	..	.. Tons	.. ²	.. ²	2.88	3.13	3.19
Tobacco ..	..	..	.. Lb	679	573	1,166	1,221	1,204
Apples ..	..	..	.. Bush	.. ²	72	150	155	110
Bananas ..	..	..	.. Bush	187	133	177	190	187
Pineapples ..	..	..	.. Doz	452	437	541	595	618

¹ Area cut for crushing each year.
consumption. ⁴ Area bearing only.
(12,407 tons in 1967-68).

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, 1967-68

Crop	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Australia ¹
<i>Area</i>							
Sugar Cane ² 1,000 Acres	22	..	531	..	..	..	553
Barley .. 1,000 Acres	367	305	342	1,157	445	24	2,641
Maize .. 1,000 Acres	52	1	148	..	..³	..	200
Sorghum .. 1,000 Acres	78	..	382	..	..	..	460
Wheat .. 1,000 Acres	8,215	3,224	1,477	2,864	6,647	12	22,441
Green Forage 1,000 Acres	2,326	545	1,337	1,217	414	75	5,916
Hay ⁴ .. 1,000 Acres	585	1,165	119	429	318	179	2,799
Cotton .. 1,000 Acres	53	..	12	..	12	..	77
Peanuts .. 1,000 Acres	.. ³	..	61	..	..	..	62
Potatoes .. 1,000 Acres	24	40	17	7	6	11	106
Tobacco .. 1,000 Acres	2	9	12	..	..	..	23
<i>Production</i>							
Sugar Cane 1,000 Tons	1,039	..	15,718	..	..	..	16,756
Barley .. 1,000 Bush	4,834	2,709	8,965	12,380	7,027	884	36,798
Maize .. 1,000 Bush	2,320	32	4,778	..	2	..	7,132
Sorghum .. 1,000 Bush	1,580	..	8,939	..	..	..	10,519
Wheat .. 1,000 Bush	87,323	28,317	27,417	26,899	106,975	316	277,289
Hay ⁴ .. 1,000 Tons	806	1,556	296	418	421	309	3,811
Seed Cotton 1,000 Lb	170,064	..	18,718	..	25,954	..	214,736
Peanuts .. 1,000 Lb	439	..	67,447	..	..	..	67,890
Potatoes .. 1,000 Tons	123	216	106	63	70	74	653
Tobacco .. 1,000 Lb	2,075	7,625	15,021	..	..	..	24,721
<i>Yield per Acre</i>							
Sugar Cane .. Tons	46.8	..	29.6	..	..	..	30.3
Barley Bush	13.2	8.9	26.2	10.7	16.9	36.8	13.9
Maize Bush	45.0	34.9	32.3	..	11.4	..	35.6
Sorghum Bush	20.2	..	23.4	..	..	..	22.9
Wheat Bush	10.6	8.8	18.6	9.4	16.1	26.3	12.4
Hay ⁴ Tons	1.38	1.34	2.49	0.97	1.32	1.73	1.36
Seed Cotton .. Lb	3,180	..	1,610	..	2,203	..	2,793
Peanuts Lb	1,244	..	1,099	..	..	..	1,100
Potatoes Tons	5.1	5.4	6.1	9.7	11.5	6.7	6.2
Tobacco Lb	1,133	880	1,204	..	..	..	1,076

¹ Including A.C.T. and N.T.

² Area cut for crushing.

³ Less than 500 acres.

⁴ Including hay cut from permanent pasture.

Although Queensland's proportion (12 per cent) of the area of Australia's agricultural crops was lower in 1967-68 than the State's proportion of the Australian population (14 per cent), the value of its crops was 24 per cent of the Australian total. Queensland's wheat acreage more than kept pace with the steeply rising Australian total, this State's share having grown from 5.6 to 6.6 per cent during the five years to 1967-68.

Among other crops for which Queensland possesses no climatic advantage over other States, hay and potatoes are expanding in this State faster than for Australia as a whole. In the ten years to 1967-68, the area under Queensland hay crops almost doubled, and this State's proportion of the Australian total acreage under hay increased from 3.1 to 4.3 per cent. Following the boost given to their production in this State by the special demands of World War II, potatoes have maintained their greater importance among Queensland crops, their acreage, as a proportion of the Australian total, having grown from 12.2 to 16.4 per cent in the ten years to 1967-68.

Value of Agricultural Production—The gross value of all agricultural production in Queensland for the season 1967-68 has been estimated at \$308,922,428. 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 1967-68 was approximately \$271,433,208.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND, 1967-68

Crop	Area Under Crop	Production	Gross Value
	Acres		\$
<i>Sugar Cane</i>	633,516	..	131,599,554
Cut for Crushing	530,828	15,717,789 tons	128,904,122
Cut for Plants	13,194	339,048 tons	2,695,432
Standover etc.	89,494	..	..
<i>Grain</i>	2,435,573	..	70,213,255
Barley (2-row)	309,470	8,207,592 bush	9,925,711
Barley (6-row)	32,998	756,952 bush	756,808
Canary Seed	7,138	60,274 bush	271,260
Maize	147,732	4,777,848 bush	6,071,320
Millet, Panicum, etc.	48,594	730,148 bush	1,019,346
Oats	30,772	450,086 bush	427,581
Sorghum	382,192	8,938,816 bush	9,395,545
Wheat	1,476,589	27,416,757 bush	42,339,042
Other	88	4,408 bush	6,642
<i>Seed</i>	2,180	..	1,384,022
Lucerne	679	57,580 lb	20,153
Sudan Grass	1,501	543,424 lb	54,342
Permanent Pasture .. .. .	..¹	2,049,159 lb	1,309,527
<i>Hay</i>	111,226	..	9,129,858
Lucerne	86,654	251,844 tons	7,807,164
Oaten	7,344	10,873 tons	489,285
Wheaten	10,946	13,233 tons	428,749
Permanent Pasture .. .. .	..²	12,407 tons	248,140
Other	6,283	7,826 tons	156,520
<i>Other Fodder</i>	1,339,483	..	14,290,211
Lucerne	133,430	..	1,334,300
Oats	716,007	..	7,160,070
Sorghum	190,463	..	3,428,334
Sugar and Cow Cane	1,070	..	16,050
Other Green Forage	295,889	..	2,305,443
Vegetables	2,626	..	46,014
<i>Other Field Crops</i>	241,520	..	31,971,352
Arrowroot	172	2,515 tons	37,851
Cotton ³	11,629	6,684,876 lb ⁴	2,048,848
Ginger	265	3,921,529 lb ⁵	262,918
Linseed	27,764	131,423 cwt	834,536

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND, 1967-68—continued

Crop	Area Under Crop	Production	Gross Value
	Acres		\$
<i>Other Field Crops (continued)</i>			
Navy Beans	6,045	3,237,641 lb	299,484
Peanuts ¹	61,373	67,447,221 lb	6,070,250
Safflower	95,351	815,354 bush	1,408,474
Soybeans	2,369	31,667 bush	104,304
Sunflower Seed	8,185	107,742 bush	251,398
Tobacco ²	12,472	15,021,456 lb	17,659,668
Other (including Nurseries etc.) ..	15,895	..	2,993,621
<i>Citrus Fruit</i>			
Lemons	4,958	..	3,557,354
Mandarins	287	129,786 bush	346,563
Oranges	1,745	401,667 bush	1,313,451
Other	2,862	832,841 bush	1,820,606
Other	64	29,922 bush	76,734
<i>Other Orchard Fruit</i>			
Apples	15,033	..	5,680,935
Apricots	9,735	1,070,950 bush	3,072,613
Avocados	394	39,732 bush	239,383
Custard Apples	251	25,040 bush	254,376
Mangoes	188	26,483 bush	89,749
Nectarines	818	63,224 bush	293,197
Nuts	102	8,796 bush	69,664
Peaches	134	89,166 lb	16,942
Pears	1,475	176,413 bush	678,757
Plums	666	124,556 bush	339,518
Other	1,252	105,430 bush	614,519
Other	18	2,958 bush	12,217
<i>Grapes</i>			
	3,071	11,658,067 lb	1,076,828
<i>Plantation Fruit</i>			
Bananas	16,512	..	11,015,302
Papaws	4,711	883,236 bush	2,839,651
Passion Fruit	1,122	568,358 bush	930,651
Pineapples	201	36,882 bush	240,621
Strawberries	10,267	6,344,353 doz	6,386,649
Other	191	1,147,152 lb	607,337
Other	20	1,558 bush	10,393
<i>Fruit Areas Not Yet Bearing</i>			
	15,217	..	..
<i>Vegetables for Human Consumption</i>			
Beans, Green	57,498	..	29,003,757
Cabbages and Cauliflowers	6,474	10,780 tons	3,212,883
Carrots	1,415	491,548 doz	1,192,542
Cucumbers	615	3,966 tons	710,707
Lettuces	1,217	250,715 bush	685,957
Onions	492	533,480 bush	672,185
Peas, Green	2,951	14,882 tons	2,324,568
Potatoes	855	1,324 tons ³	108,398
Pumpkins	17,348	106,429 tons	9,443,630
Sweet Potatoes	11,962	38,158 tons	2,421,430
Tomatoes	358	1,223 tons	116,389
Turnips	5,757	1,219,495 bush	5,472,209
Watermelons and Rock Melons ..	117	476 tons	44,744
Other	5,512	18,451 tons	1,227,975
Other	2,425	..	1,370,140
Total	4,875,778	..	308,922,428

¹ Harvested from 44,851 acres of permanent pasture. ² Harvested from 7,829 acres of permanent pasture. ³ 1967 crop. ⁴ Weight of raw cotton. ⁵ Including 886,305 lb retained on farms as seed. ⁶ 1968 crop. ⁷ Including 273 tons in pod and the equivalent in the pod of 473 tons shelled.

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	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
Sugar Cane ¹	156,911	127,234	114,840	130,202	131,600
Barley	5,675	7,687	10,521	15,789	10,683
Canary Seed	1,102	318	402	166	271
Maize	6,504	6,837	6,037	6,425	6,071
Sorghum	7,602	6,670	8,596	10,513	9,396
Wheat	31,948	32,157	25,231	52,759	42,339
Other Grain	1,900	2,226	2,259	2,346	1,454
Hay	6,629	7,267	13,791	9,738	9,130
Other Fodder ²	10,922	12,880	14,331	12,650	14,290
Cotton	958	678	1,320	1,308	2,049
Onions	1,353	2,014	2,588	1,771	2,325
Peanuts	4,460	2,119	5,213	7,917	6,070
Potatoes	3,265	8,153	12,704	5,423	9,444
Pumpkins	1,330	2,530	1,981	1,351	2,421
Tobacco	16,833	11,027	16,278	15,627	17,660
Tomatoes	5,664	4,467	4,774	4,837	5,472
Apples	3,665	3,752	3,968	4,035	3,073
Bananas	1,813	2,687	3,105	3,032	2,840
Citrus Fruits	2,524	3,034	2,797	3,530	3,557
Grapes	912	1,019	959	1,054	1,077
Pineapples	5,087	5,363	6,118	7,036	6,387
Other Fruits	3,286	3,787	3,653	4,492	4,397
Other Agriculture	14,090	16,735	12,755	16,952	16,919
Total	294,434	270,639	274,221	318,954	308,922

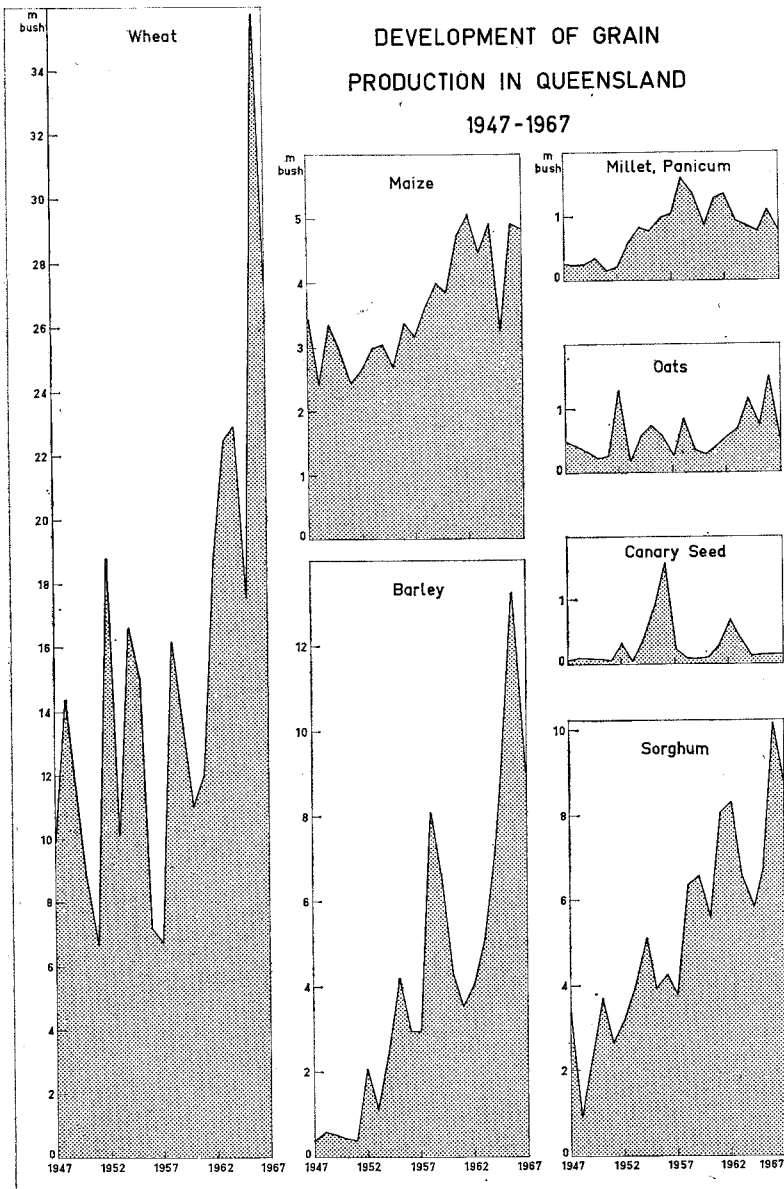
¹ Including cane cut for plants.² Including vegetables for stock fodder.

Agricultural Districts—The distribution in statistical divisions of some crops is shown in the next table (for sugar districts, see page 209).

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND, 1967-68

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	218	448	537	3,171	953	1,387	391
Maryborough	562	1,225	57	1,782	454	959	79
Downs	20,419	2,242	..	..	1,835	595	147
Roma	973	1	..	..	531	..	1
South Western .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total South	22,173	3,915	594	4,953	3,774	2,941	618
Rockhampton	4,120	105	19	1,285	2,666	81	56
Central Western	1,123	1	..	..	204	..	..
Far Western .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Central	5,243	106	19	1,285	2,869	81	56
Mackay .. .. .	..	2	..	13	13	..	21
Townsville .. .. .	..	66	4	44	27	72	513
Cairns	1	687	267	49	1	11,921	11
Peninsula .. .. .	..	2	..	..	..	6	..
North Western .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total North	1	756	270	106	41	11,999	546
Total Queensland	27,417	4,778	883	6,344	6,685	15,021	1,219

¹ Including Brisbane Statistical Division.



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 World War I stimulated production and the development of a growing export trade. The industry grew steadily until the outbreak of World War II, when the fall in exports from 522,000 tons to 60,000 tons in three years caused a decline, and it was not until

1953-54 that the industry regained its former position in the world sugar market. Improved outlets for sugar exports encouraged expansion which resulted in record crops in recent years. However, world prices fell to uneconomic levels and the industry received financial assistance by way of loan from the Commonwealth Government. A new International Sugar Agreement between producer and consumer countries was negotiated in 1968 and became operative provisionally from 1 January 1969. It is expected that an economic price to producers will result from the agreement.

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. Mechanical harvesting is well established, almost 60 per cent of the cutting and 98 per cent of the loading being done mechanically in 1968.

Queensland sugar growing is based on Central Mills, of which 31 operated during the 1967 season. Twelve 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.

Sugar cane is grown in two States of Australia—Queensland and New South Wales. Of the 2,334,347 tons of raw cane sugar produced in Australia in 1967-68, 94.8 per cent was produced in Queensland and 5.2 per cent in New South Wales.

By 1967-68 the area under sugar cane in Queensland had increased to twelve times the 1890-91 acreage. In the years 1919-20 to 1925-26 the area expanded rapidly from 148,000 acres to 270,000 acres, and by 1940-41 had reached 351,000 acres. Following a slight decline in the 1940s, further expansion took place to a peak of 486,800 acres in 1958-59. Uncertain marketing prospects resulted in a drop to 449,500 acres by 1960-61, but since then the acreage has increased yearly and in 1967-68 an area of 633,516 acres was under sugar cane.

On the other hand, over the same period the area under sugar cane in New South Wales has increased by little more than one-quarter. From a peak of 32,927 acres in 1895-96, the area declined to 10,490 acres in 1918-19. Stimulated by a guaranteed price the area expanded to about 20,000 acres in 1924-25, but fell back to 15,500 acres in the late 1920s. In 1940-41 the area under cane was about the same as in 1924-25 (20,000 acres). Expansion in recent years has resulted in the area exceeding that of the 1895-96 peak year for the first time in 1964-65. It was 41,430 acres in 1967-68.

The Queensland 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 except that Broadsound Shire, being part of the Mackay sugar area, has been included in Mackay Statistical Division instead of Rockhampton Division. There is some interchange of cane grown and crushed in the Cairns and Townsville Divisions. Consequently 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, 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
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
1965	606,979	487,375	13,545,719	1,883,364	27.79	3.86	7.19
1966	626,872	534,998	15,513,449	2,202,809	29.00	4.12	7.04
1967	633,516	530,828	15,717,789	2,213,810	29.61	4.17	7.10

CULTIVATION AND PRODUCTION IN DIVISIONS, 1967

Cairns ..	215,305	194,280	5,583,003 ³	792,861	28.74	} 4.58	{ 7.08
Townsville ..	79,240	60,575	2,514,518 ³	375,600	41.51		
Mackay ..	195,179	160,057	4,273,141	597,422	26.70	} 3.73	{ 7.15
Maryborough ..	126,518	100,931	2,915,627	388,444	28.89		
Moreton ⁴ ..	17,274	14,985	431,500	59,483	28.80	3.97	7.25

¹ Excluding fodder crops. ² 94 per cent net titre. ³ Cane crushed in mills in these divisions was: Cairns, 5,614,492 tons; and Townsville, 2,483,029 tons.

⁴ Including Brisbane Statistical Division. n Not available.

Sugar production for 1968 was 2,604,000 tons produced from 17,415,000 tons of cane cut from 546,000 acres.

Cane fields in Queensland in 1967-68 yielded, per acre harvested, 29.61 tons of cane or 4.17 tons of sugar, while in New South Wales the return was 46.82 tons of cane or 5.43 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 1967-68 the yield of sugar per acre *harvested* in New South Wales was 30 per cent higher than in Queensland, while the yield per acre *cultivated* was 17 per cent lower. Average yields per acre cultivated in 1967-68 were Queensland, 3.49 tons, and New South Wales, 2.91 tons, compared with 3.51 and 3.36 tons respectively in 1966-67.

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.

The Bureau of Sugar Experiment Stations, established under *The Sugar Experiment Stations Acts, 1900 to 1965*, provides technical service to the sugar industry. All branches of science in cane culture and raw sugar manufacture are studied. The Bureau is administered by a Board composed of the Minister for Primary Industries, the Director of the Bureau, and two representatives each of cane growers and of manufacturers of raw sugar.

The Board is empowered to exercise controls in the sugar industry, e.g. regarding cane varieties to be grown and disease measures to be applied. Revenue, which is derived mainly from a levy payable by growers and mills on cane received at sugar mills, was \$707,306 for the year ended 30 June 1968.

In 1948 the Australian Sugar Producers' Association decided to establish a Sugar Research Institute which is now operating at Mackay. This organisation is financed by Queensland mill companies. Broadly the work of the Institute covers engineering and chemical research in the sugar industry. An experimental milling plant is located at Pleystowe.

For operations of sugar mills, see section 10 of this chapter.

Fruit Crops—The value of the Queensland fruit crop in 1967-68 was \$21,330,000. Queensland is practically the sole Australian source of pineapples and most other tropical fruits, but in 1967-68 supplied only about one-fifth of the Australian banana crop. The following table compares the Queensland fruit production with that of other States.

FRUIT CROPS, AUSTRALIA, 1967-68

Particulars	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Australia ¹
Bearing Area							
Apples Acres	13,530	16,083	9,735	4,609	11,269	14,945	70,197
Bananas Acres	18,023	..	4,711	..	380	..	23,114
Citrus Acres	27,010	6,462	4,958	12,256	4,501	..	55,224
Grapes Acres	19,511	44,802	3,071	53,392	7,064	..	127,840
Pineapples Acres	100	..	10,267	..	..	..	10,367
Production							
Apples .. 1,000 Bush	3,287	3,875	1,071	1,378	2,060	7,943	19,615
Bananas .. 1,000 Bush	4,135	..	883	..	127	..	5,145
Citrus .. 1,000 Bush	6,210	1,458	1,394	2,588	685	..	12,338
Grapes Tons	109,515	298,756	5,205	201,228	13,819	..	628,523
Pineapples .. 1,000 Bush	37	..	6,767	..	..	..	6,804
Total Area Under Fruit							
Bearing Acres	96,202	100,742	39,574	84,702	26,277	17,758	365,342
Non-bearing .. Acres	21,751	19,141	15,217	18,540	6,986	4,004	85,687
Gross Value of Fruit							
Production \$1,000	62,197	57,258	21,330	32,422	12,193	18,615	204,018

¹ Including Australian Capital Territory and Northern Territory.

Pineapples, citrus, apples, and bananas are the most important Queensland fruit crops. They were worth \$6,387,000, \$3,557,000, \$3,073,000, and \$2,840,000 respectively in 1967-68. 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 (568,358 bushels in 1967-68) are grown chiefly in the rural areas around Brisbane and in the Gladstone district, custard apples (26,483 bushels in 1967-68) 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 \$1,076,828. Stanthorpe (south of the Darling Downs) is the main producer of grapes, and smaller quantities are grown at Roma and in the Moreton and Brisbane districts. In 1967-68, 30,724 gallons of wine were made.

The high country around Stanthorpe enables fruits of the cool temperate zone to be grown. In 1967-68 the State produced 1,070,950 bushels of apples, 176,413 bushels of peaches, 124,556 bushels of pears, 105,430 bushels of plums, and 39,732 bushels of apricots. The total value of these five fruits was \$4,945,000 and the quantity was 1,517,081 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 has since declined. The total area planted in 1967-68 was 11,629 acres.

The Dawson-Callide Valleys in Central Queensland produce about two-fifths of the State's cotton crop. Other important cotton-growing districts are the Central Downs, Lockyer Valley, and Upper Burnett. Until recent years, the crop was grown mainly by dry farming methods. However, irrigation had increased by the 1967 season to 69 per cent of the total area, resulting in considerably higher yields per acre.

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 403,500 acres in 1966-67. The 1967-68 crop of 382,192 acres produced 8,938,816 bushels, worth \$9,396,000. 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 39 per cent of the sorghum acreage is now in the Downs Division, 20 per cent in the Rockhampton Division, and 22 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 190,463 acres were planted in 1967-68, from which fodder valued at \$3,428,000 was obtained.

Tobacco—Small amounts of tobacco were grown in Queensland from the earliest days. A peak production was reached in 1894 with 915 acres yielding 1,072,000 lb of cured leaf. At that 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 1967-68 Queensland produced 61 per cent of the Australian crop, the remainder coming from Victoria and New South Wales. The area under tobacco in Queensland in 1967-68 was 12,472 acres, producing 15,021,456 lb of dried leaf valued at \$17,660,000. Approximately 78 per cent of this production was from the Mareeba district (Atherton Tableland), 9 per cent from the Glasshouse Mountains district, and 6 per cent from the Bundaberg district. Small quantities were produced in the Inglewood-Texas district and near Ayr, Ingham, and Miriam Vale.

Peanuts—Under tariff protection, the area under peanuts in Queensland rose from 210 acres in 1923 to a pre-war peak of 21,220 acres in 1938. The area increased after the war to 59,279 acres in the 1959 season, yielding 69,628,895 lb. Production did not reach this level again until the 1967 season when 69,330 acres yielded a record production of 92,059,161 lb. In the 1968 season, 61,373 acres of peanuts were grown for a production of 67,447,221 lb valued at \$6,070,000. 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, Rockhampton, 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 683,498 cwt from 97,092 acres was reached in 1964-65. Since 1965-66 the application by oil-seed crushers of quotas to contract growers has resulted in reduced production, which in 1967-68 was 131,423 cwt from 27,764 acres. Safflower growing has increased steadily and a harvest of 815,354 bushels was obtained from 95,351 acres in 1967-68. This crop has increased rapidly in the Central Western Division where 73,089 acres were harvested in 1967-68 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 1967-68, 7,138 acres produced 60,274 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 1967-68, the area was 172 acres and the production 2,515 tons, worth \$38,000. 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 3,921,529 lb in 1967-68.

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 \$42,318,000 in 1967-68. Maize was worth \$6,071,000 in 1967-68 for the grain crop, and large amounts were grown as green forage. It is grown mainly in Downs, Maryborough, Moreton, 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)						
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
1965-66	519,483	35,370	35,288	292,845	131,300	1,014,286
1966-67	536,285	36,603	39,533	417,053	180,272	1,209,746
1967-68	543,938	37,920	39,927	620,509	259,706	1,502,000
SUPERPHOSPHATE USED (CWT)						
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
1965-66	177,813	15,163	13,380	252,816	206,002	665,174
1966-67	242,227	22,862	15,008	337,611	316,471	934,179
1967-68	265,079	17,704	13,546	396,386	486,489	1,179,204
OTHER ARTIFICIAL FERTILISERS USED (CWT)						
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
1965-66	2,803,725	223,558	281,605	256,346	59,338	3,624,572
1966-67	2,974,140	228,798	324,369	315,825	74,994	3,918,126
1967-68	3,016,834	217,238	305,439	435,809	114,689	4,090,009
TOTAL ARTIFICIAL FERTILISERS PER ACRE FERTILISED (CWT)						
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
1965-66	5.7	6.7	8.4	1.7	2.0	4.2
1966-67	6.0	6.9	8.6	1.6	2.2	4.0
1967-68	6.0	6.2	8.0	1.3	2.3	3.5

¹ Year ended 31 March.

7 FISHERIES

Fisheries production in Queensland was worth \$7,308,000 in 1967-68, 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, were valued in 1967-68 at \$1,847,000, only 25 per cent of the total. About 40 per cent of the catch in 1967-68 was mullet, with mackerel, tailor, whiting, and bream next in order of importance.

The quantity of prawns caught rose from 176,000 lb, valued at \$28,000, in 1945-46 to 5,934,000 lb in 1966-67 and 10,572,000 lb in 1967-68, valued at \$2,492,000 and \$3,782,000 respectively. The rapid expansion of trawling operations in northern waters, particularly in the Gulf of Carpentaria, together with the recovery of the south-east Queensland prawning industry, caused the large increase of 78 per cent in production in 1967-68 compared with that of the previous year.

The production of pearl-shell and trochus-shell which rose to a peak of 1,975 tons in 1950-51 has since declined, largely due to the competition from plastics.

At the present level of production Australian pearl-shell has a ready overseas market at satisfactory prices, but the demand for trochus-shell is very small. The establishment of a pearl culture industry 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.

The next table gives details of production for five years. The operations of the Fish Board are given in Chapter 10.

FISHERIES PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND

Product	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
QUANTITY					
Fish ¹ Tons	3,982	3,641	4,563	4,175	4,301
Crabs 1,000 Lb	571	638	586	584	565
Crayfish, Lobsters, etc. .. Cwt	420	267	264	238	499
Prawns 1,000 Lb	5,118	5,737	6,034	5,934	10,572
Oysters 150 Lb Sacks	1,133	2,030	2,537	1,909	5,284
Scallops 1,000 Lb	170	113	700 ²	444 ²	311 ²
Squid 1,000 Lb	114	95	101	73	82
Pearl-shell ³ Tons	448	444	447	425	490
Trochus-shell Tons	64	31	11	3	1
VALUE					
Fish ¹ \$	1,474,776	1,484,628	1,776,398	1,875,624	1,847,207
Crabs \$	120,340	144,588	140,007	164,792	177,787
Crayfish, Lobsters, etc. .. \$	9,264	5,524	7,118	5,134	12,911
Prawns \$	1,775,832	2,141,982	2,184,546	2,492,214	3,782,217
Oysters \$	19,840	35,716	56,268	37,829	101,269
Scallops \$	52,000	28,558	34,148	21,261	20,549
Squid \$	19,062	20,002	15,433	13,193	14,054
Pearls and Pearl-shell .. \$	1,245,426	1,870,270	1,869,793	2,348,931	1,352,289
Trochus-shell \$	9,800	5,394	1,902	317	108
Total \$	4,726,340	5,736,662	6,085,613	6,959,295	7,308,391

¹ Excluding fresh water fish for which no reliable information is available.

² In-shell weight.

³ Including live mother of pearl used in the production of artificial pearls.

The public revenue received from fisheries of all kinds for licences, leases, fines, forfeitures, etc. amounted in 1967-68 to \$105,225.

Labour and capital engaged in the fishing industry in Queensland in 1967-68 are shown in the next table.

LABOUR AND CAPITAL ENGAGED IN FISHERIES, QUEENSLAND, 1967-68

Particulars	General Fisheries ¹	Oyster Fisheries	Tropical Fisheries ²	Total
Boats Engaged No.	1,751	94	31	1,876
Value of Boats and Equipment \$	8,072,828	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	8,072,828 ³
Men Employed No.	2,153	223	371	2,747

¹ Including only those licensed to take fish for sale.
fishing. ³ Incomplete. *n* Not available.

² Excluding cultured pearl

8 MINES AND QUARRIES

Prior to 1952, mining statistics in Queensland were based on the figures published by the Queensland Department of Mines. For 1952 and subsequent years, annual industrial censuses of this industry (covering employment, salaries and wages paid, value of output, cost of materials used, etc.) 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 218.

Mineral production has always been important to the State. By 1873 its annual value exceeded \$2m. From 1905 to 1918 the value was always at least \$6m. It then fell to a lower 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 prices of metals and generally increased production raised the value (at the mine) of mineral output to \$138m in 1966 and \$136m in 1967.

Royalties—Revenue received by the Queensland Department of Mines from royalties for the five years ended 31 December 1967 is shown below.

ROYALTIES COLLECTED, QUEENSLAND

Year	Coal	Other Minerals	Petroleum	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$
1963	69,270	659,620	3,332	732,222
1964	99,260	775,536	135,612	1,010,408
1965	96,758	445,936	444,330	987,024
1966	139,130	1,293,876	939,053	2,372,059
1967	144,745	740,689	696,587	1,582,021

Gold—Production reached its peak in 1900, when 676,000 fine oz were produced, valued at \$5,744,000. At that 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 96,000 oz produced in 1967 was 31 per cent below the 139,000 oz produced in 1966, the highest production year since 1940.

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 a peak production of 6,202,000 oz was recorded, but this was surpassed with 6,832,000 oz in 1967.

Copper—Copper has been produced in Queensland since the 1860s. Production reached a peak of 24,000 tons in 1913, and fell abruptly after the end of World War I. 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 1967 figure was 51,457 tons, with Mount Isa and Mount Morgan the only large producers. Copper is refined at Stuart near Townsville.

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 World War II copper supplanted them. Subsequent to the outbreak of war their combined value exceeded the value of the gold output. Early in 1943, however, their production was suspended in favour of copper, and in 1944 and 1945 there was no production at all. Pre-war production levels were surpassed for lead by the mid-1950s and for zinc in the early 1960s. In 1967 all the zinc and lead recovered was contained in concentrates produced at Mount Isa.

Bauxite—Large quantities of bauxite are mined at Weipa in North Queensland. An alumina plant, which commenced production at Gladstone in March 1967, processes bauxite from Weipa. About 90 per cent of the alumina produced by the Gladstone plant, the annual capacity of which has been increased from 600,000 to 900,000 tons and is to be further increased to 1,275,000 tons, is exported overseas. By 11 March 1969, after two years' operations, the plant had produced 1,360,000 tons of alumina.

Coal—Production showed a steady growth until it reached over 1m tons in 1913. From 1913 to 1940, annual production was usually about 1m tons, but during World War II it rose sharply, reaching 1.7m tons in 1943. Following slight declines in the immediate post-war years, production began to increase steadily, and in 1967 it was 4,679,000 tons. In 1967 Ipswich was the main coal-field, followed by Moura, Bowen, Callide, and Maryborough (Howard), but in 1968 Moura production exceeded that of the Ipswich field. Smaller amounts are mined in the Blair Athol, Rockhampton, Toowoomba, and other districts. Over a third of the State's output of coal is now mined by opencut methods at Moura, Blackwater, Callide, and Blair Athol. The Moura field has been developed for large-scale overseas export of coal, principally to Japan. A railway line directly linking Moura and the port of Gladstone was opened in 1968. An agreement has been signed for the development of the Goonyella coal-field, north of Blackwater. The project involves the construction of a railway to Hay Point, near Mackay. It is initially planned to export 50 million tons of coal over a period of 12½ years.

Mineral Sands Concentrates—These minerals are obtained from beach deposits on the south-east coast of Queensland, and the 1967 production was 159,447 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 for refining and use in pigments, munitions, welding rods, etc.

Oil and Natural Gas—Flow oil has been found at several locations in southern Queensland. 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 Brisbane. Substantial reserves of natural gas have been proved in the Roma district. First use of the gas was in the Roma hospital and power-house. A pipeline to carry the natural gas to Brisbane was completed in March 1969, and reticulation to users of domestic gas commenced soon after. The first large-scale commercial use of natural gas was as a feedstock for a large fertiliser producing complex on Gibson Island, near the mouth of the Brisbane River.

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.

Salt—Salt is produced, by solar evaporation, from sea water pans at Bowen and from underground brines at Bajool, near Port Alma.

State Batteries etc.—The only ore treatment plant operated by the State is the State Treatment Works at Irvinebank which processes tin ore. During 1967 this plant treated 11,123 tons of ore for a production of 135 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 of ore. There is a government assay office at Cloncurry, to which 5,704 samples were submitted during 1967.

Annual Mining Census—As mentioned on page 215, 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 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 Department of Mines. 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 Department of Mines for metallic minerals are the approximate values of the metal contents. Furthermore, Department of Mines 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 those smelters.

The following table shows details from the 1967 mining census and a comparison of totals for 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 gold subsidy payments of \$37,527. The Copper Bounty Act did not operate after 1966, and no pyrites bounty was paid in 1967.

MINING AND QUARRYING¹ OPERATIONS, QUEENSLAND, 1967

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						
Silver-Lead-Zinc ..	5,285	5,205	23,505	64,064	13,594	50,469
Copper-Gold ..						
Tin ..						
Mineral Sands ..	600	593	2,259	8,792	2,704	6,088
Gold ..	466	442	1,977	16,815	740	16,075
Other Metal ..						
Non-metal Mining						
Coal Mining ..	2,286	2,251	9,088	25,195	7,559	17,636
Clay ⁶ ..	71	47	n	259	40	219
Other Non-metal ..	453	374	1,053	10,559	1,218	9,342
Total Mining ..	9,882	9,442	38,788	129,807	26,704	103,103
Quarrying ⁶ ..	532	479	1,357	5,703	1,366	4,336
Total ..	10,414	9,921	40,145	135,510	28,070	107,440

SUMMARY FOR FIVE YEARS

1963 ⁷	8,609	8,174	22,228	84,084	22,135	61,949
1964	8,431	8,016	23,826	97,287	22,880	74,406
1965	8,318	7,205	25,095	98,964	19,222	79,742
1966	9,126	8,681	37,314	138,483	23,113	115,370
1967	10,414	9,921	40,145	135,510	28,070	107,440

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 1967. The explanations preceding the Queensland table also apply to the other States.

MINING¹ AND QUARRYING OPERATIONS, AUSTRALIA, 1967

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. ..	1,209	23,172	22,029	82,360	275,929	53,113	222,817
Victoria ..	558	4,595	4,226	13,052	57,339	9,957	47,382
Queensland	727	10,414	9,921	40,145	135,510	28,070	107,440
South Aust.	375	2,372	1,962	5,522	40,449	5,854	34,595
West. Aust.	280	7,532	7,172	25,597	133,758	24,052	109,706
Tasmania ..	176	3,278	3,068	11,849	34,688	9,490	25,197
N. Territory ²	88	1,105	1,089	4,887	20,425	3,150	17,275
Total ..	3,413	52,468	49,467	183,411	698,098	133,685	564,412

¹ Excluding mining of uranium.

² Including A.C.T. (13 quarries).

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 etc. 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, 1967

Mineral ¹	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	North-eastern Territory	Australia
Gold 1,000 Oz	11	11	96	.. ²	574	38	77	805
Silver 1,000 Oz	10,714	.. ²	6,832	..	224	1,798	274	19,842
Copper .. Tons	11,393	5	51,457	85	1,027	17,468	8,926	90,361
Tin .. Tons	1,569	33	1,649	..	747	1,528	60	5,586
Lead 1,000 Tons	282	..	76	..	1	15	1	376
Zinc 1,000 Tons	299	..	51	.. ²	..	49	2	401
Rutile ³ 1,000 Tons	177	..	77	..	..	..	..	255
Zircon ⁴ 1,000 Tons	175	..	74	..	31	..	..	280
Tungsten ⁵ Units	349	..	195	..	143	118,253	270	119,210
Coal ⁶ 1,000 Tons	26,813	23,416	4,679	2,045	1,062	77	..	58,092
Iron ⁷ 1,000 Tons	..	..	..	2,906	7,725	..	201	10,831

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 units of 22.4 lb. ⁶ Including 23,384,000 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 ETC., QUEENSLAND

Year	Mines		Mills, Smelters, etc.		Quarries		Total	
	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured
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
1965	6	262	..	41	3	2	9	305
1966	12	309	1	21	..	1	13	331
1967	6	262	..	44	..	5	6	311

The Queensland Mines Rescue Stations, which operate from Booval on the Ipswich coal-field and Collinsville on the Bowen field, are voluntary organisations equipped to apply precautionary measures and to perform rescue work in Queensland mines. The Mines Rescue Committee, the Department of Mines, the State Government Insurance Office, the Coal

Owners' Association, the Mine Managers' Association, and trainees' representatives control the stations. Expenses are shared equally by the Department of Mines, the State Government Insurance Office, and the Coal Owners' Association.

Quarries—The following table gives details of production, workers, and wages and salaries paid, according to class of stone, for the year 1967.

CONSTRUCTION MATERIAL QUARRIES, QUEENSLAND, 1967

Class of Stone	Quarries	Output			Workers ¹ (incl. Working Proprietors)	Salaries and Wages
		Dimension and Crushed Stone	Gravel etc.	Value		
	No.	Tons	Tons	\$	No.	\$
Felstone, Porphyry ..	4	55,228	19,747	180,103	35	73,324
Blue Metal	26	1,060,343	506,519	2,224,000	273	664,723
Granite	15	469,485	834,617	1,897,015	115	366,429
Freestone, Sandstone ..	2	236,503	2,048,304	1,401,619	109	252,547
Other	17					
Total	64	1,821,559	3,409,187	5,702,737	532	1,357,023

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, 1967

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 ²
	No.	No.	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
<i>Census Mines</i> ³	104	9,022	38,788	127,903	26,507	101,396
Brisbane	19	882	3,257	7,073	1,636	5,437
Moreton	23	1,034	4,028	12,794	3,936	8,858
Maryborough	10	295	969	2,681	464	2,217
Downs and Roma ..	9	105	314	7,792	286	7,506
Rockhampton	13	1,621	5,780	19,025	8,154	10,871
Townsville and Mackay	8	239	858	2,776	532	2,245
Cairns and Peninsula	14	639	2,477	19,290	1,334	17,956
North Western and Central Western ..	8	4,207	21,106	56,472	10,165	46,307
<i>Small Mines</i> ⁴	559	860	n	1,904	197	1,707
<i>Quarries</i>	64	532	1,357	5,703	1,366	4,336
Brisbane	12	120	292	1,276	386	890
Moreton	10	94	184	467	72	395
Maryborough	5	27	62	145	51	95
Downs	8	74	174	614	132	482
Rockhampton	9	87	296	1,826	333	1,494
Townsville and Mackay	9	79	255	957	269	688
Cairns	11	51	94	416	124	293
Total	727	10,414	40,145	135,510	28,070	107,440

¹ Persons employed during period worked. ² See note to this item in first table on page 218. ³ Mines employing four or more persons. ⁴ Mines employing less than four persons.

n Not available.

Forty-two per cent of the total value of mining output for 1967 came from the North Western and Central Western Divisions where the production of highly priced metals predominates. The other major mineral producing divisions, with the main minerals they produced, were Brisbane and Moreton (coal), Rockhampton (coal), and Peninsula (bauxite).

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 timbers imported into Queensland are softwoods, and are composed mainly of klinki pine from Papua and New Guinea, Douglas fir from the United States, and kauri pine from Brazil.

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 "rainforest" 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, 459m super feet having been milled to 30 June 1968. 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 Settlement includes an outline of the operations of the Forestry Department and details of timber taken 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 processing of log timber generally, and in particular hoop, bunya, and kauri pine from native forests, and the increase in the use of plantation timbers, are important features of recent years. Because of seasonal logging difficulties, single year comparisons may be misleading, but, when figures are averaged over the five years 1963-64 to 1967-68 and compared with averages for the five years 1958-59 to 1962-63, it is seen that the total quantity of log timber processed has declined by 5 per cent. Over the same periods, the processing of native pines, other than cypress, has decreased by 24 per cent while processing from plantations has increased by 49 per cent.

PRODUCTION

LOG TIMBER PROCESSED¹, QUEENSLAND, 1958-59 TO 1967-68
(1,000 Super Feet)

Year	Australian Grown							Im-ported	Total
	Native Forests					Plantations			
	Pine		Hard-woods	Cabinet Woods	Miscel-laneous	Hoop, Bunya, and Kauri Pine	Other		
	Hoop, Bunya, and Kauri	Cypress							
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
1965-66	27,776	50,402	217,418	23,167	45,579	30,293	5,978	8,024	408,638
1966-67 ¹	25,636	49,261	224,073	19,550	40,176	32,899	8,658	8,962	409,215
1967-68	23,517	56,803	216,680	20,743	42,770	35,732	9,552	11,723	417,520

¹ Including logs processed for hardboard, pulpwood, and particle board from 1966-67.

The next table shows details of the 1967-68 output of each of the main species of timber by sawmills (according to capacity) and by plywood mills, veneer mills, etc.

LOG TIMBER PROCESSED BY TYPE OF MILL, QUEENSLAND, 1967-68
(1,000 Super Feet)

Species	By Sawmills (according to Mill Capacities)			By Plywood and Veneer Mills etc. ¹	Total
	Under 300,000 Sup Ft per Qtr	300,000 and Under 900,000 Sup Ft per Qtr	900,000 Sup Ft and Over per Quarter		
Australian Grown					
Native Forests					
Pine: Hoop, Bunya, and Kauri	3,185	7,218	8,432	4,682	23,517
Cypress	22,564	31,184	3,055	..	56,803
Hardwoods	60,073	89,846	46,393	20,368	216,680
Cabinet Woods	1,295	3,914	10,232	5,301	20,743
Miscellaneous	5,111	7,779	16,101	13,779	42,770
Plantations					
Hoop, Bunya, and Kauri Pine	995	11,416	19,164	4,158	35,732
Other	1,717	2,722	842	4,270	9,552
Imported	132	37	100	11,453	11,723
Total	95,073	154,116	104,319	64,012	417,520

¹ Including logs processed for hardboard, pulpwood, and particle board.

Mills making annual factory returns in 1967-68 included 478 sawmills, 33 plywood mills, and 42 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 1967-68 these items together amounted to 5,540,000 super feet.

SAWMILLS, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
Mills No.	538	520	504	481	478
Workers ¹ No.	5,723	5,698	5,848	5,525	5,357
Salaries and Wages ² .. \$1,000	10,160	10,772	11,601	11,556	11,625
Land, Buildings, and Plant \$1,000	10,185	10,945	11,154	10,868	10,974
Sawn Timber Produced ³					
Quantity .. 1,000 Sup Ft	222,786	222,395	211,005	195,802	193,138
Value \$1,000	27,033	28,873	31,590	30,483	29,097

¹ Average number of workers during whole year, including working proprietors.

² Excluding working proprietors' drawings. ³ Only Australian grown timber included.

The sawmills were distributed in 1967-68 among the three main divisions of the State as follows: Southern, 349; Central, 54; Northern, 75. The Southern division accounted for 135,912,000 super feet of sawn native timber, the Central division for 17,081,000 super feet, and the Northern division for 40,146,000 super feet.

Operations of plywood mills are shown in the following table.

PLYWOOD MILLS, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
Mills No.	39	35	36	34	33
Workers ¹ No.	1,562	1,566	1,414	1,326	1,427
Salaries and Wages ² .. \$1,000	2,759	2,981	2,825	2,846	3,239
Land, Buildings, and Plant \$1,000	3,604	3,859	4,344	4,247	4,673
Plywood ³ 1,000 Sq Ft	97,253	94,766	80,761	81,313	93,185
Veneers ³ 1,000 Sq Ft	177,551	186,967	175,109	170,819	212,943
Value of Plywood .. \$1,000	8,804	9,050	7,384	7,275	8,877
Value of Veneers .. \$1,000	2,563	2,892	2,790	2,879	3,868

¹ Average number of workers during whole year, 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 figures in the next table, compiled in accordance with the above definition, include practically all manufacturing operations.

The chief manufacturing States of Australia are New South Wales and Victoria. They have been favoured by their central position to serve an Australia-wide market, by the advantages of large populations, and, in New South Wales, by 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 1967-68 for \$5,310.7m out of a total value of production of \$7,104.7m for the six Australian States. In 1967-68 Queensland was third among the States in value of manufacturing production but was the lowest State in production per head of population. For 1967-68, production per head was as follows: Victoria, \$698; New South Wales, \$691; South Australia, \$550; Tasmania, \$481; Western Australia, \$413; Queensland, \$365.

FACTORIES, AUSTRALIA, 1967-68

State or Territory	Establishments	Workers ¹		Salaries and Wages ²	Capital Values ³		Output	Production ⁴
		Males	Females		Machinery and Plant	Land and Buildings		
	No.	No.	No.	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
N.S. Wales	24,801	390,807	135,275	1,481.3	1,626.6	1,486.2	6,916.5	3,005.8
Victoria ..	17,985	311,272	133,786	1,226.6	1,110.5	1,266.6	5,220.9	2,304.9
Queensland	6,099	95,952	22,809	299.8	481.6	277.6	1,722.2	626.7
South Aust.	6,223	97,129	22,464	323.7	416.4	288.5	1,445.2	615.7
Westn Aust.	5,312	55,491	10,480	170.6	226.4	183.0	854.2	369.0
Tasmania	1,774	28,122	6,626	94.6	133.3	97.1	428.1	182.6
N. T. ..	183	1,277	137	4.7	3.8	7.1	16.3	8.4
A.C.T. ..	241	3,002	708	11.3	10.0	23.4	36.2	19.3
Australia	62,618	983,052	332,285	3,612.5	4,008.7	3,629.7	16,639.7	7,132.4

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.

Queensland has long been a major primary producing State but secondary industry is expanding. While the main development has been in secondary industries based on minerals, there has also been an expansion in the fertiliser, chemical, oil refining, cement, motor vehicle assembly, and shipbuilding industries.

Department of Industrial Development—This Department, which was established in 1963, offers a comprehensive and detailed advisory service to prospective investors and to proprietors of existing industry within the State.

Information is supplied on manufacturing opportunities, on the availability of manpower and raw materials, and on heat, light, power, water, and transport facilities.

Surveys of a number of industries based on raw materials available in Queensland have been completed, and studies are made into the market and supply situation of products in response to specific requests. The Department arranges leases of Crown land for industrial purposes which, on completion of prescribed conditions, may be converted to freehold or perpetual lease tenure.

The Department is administered by the Minister for Industrial Development. It absorbed the Secondary Industries Division of the Department of Labour and Industry which had been set up in 1947. Details of financial assistance to industries by the Government through the Department of Industrial Development are shown on page 477.

Manufacturing in Queensland—The following table summarises the operations of Queensland factories for ten years, with separate figures shown for the Brisbane area, as defined in a footnote.

DAIRYING
Chapter 7

Dairy cattle at
feed bins, Oxenford



Photo: State Public Relations Bureau

AGRICULTURE—Chapter 7

Sugar cane harvesting, Mossman





AGRICULTURE—Chapter 7

Pineapple processing, C.O.D. Cannery, Brisbane

Photo: State Public Relations Bureau

Photo: State Public Relations Bureau



BUILDING Chapter 7

Queensland Housing
Commission flats,
Townsville

FACTORIES, QUEENSLAND AND BRISBANE, 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>							
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	201,675	1,293,466	455,351
1965-66 ..	5,948	115,950	262,437	364,490	238,249	1,460,031	518,688
1966-67 ..	5,956	116,721	276,093	477,149	257,619	1,568,173	566,488
1967-68 ..	6,099	119,310	299,768	481,555	277,643	1,722,249	626,696
<i>Brisbane³</i>							
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
1965-66 ..	2,551	70,909	158,831	165,155	149,089	772,753	311,606
1966-67 ..	2,563	71,579	169,245	177,107	158,219	835,729	349,718
1967-68 ..	2,664	73,773	184,933	178,362	168,461	912,544	377,889
<i>Rest of State</i>							
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	84,185	675,627	205,495
1965-66 ..	3,397	45,041	103,606	199,336	89,160	687,278	207,082
1966-67 ..	3,393	45,142	106,848	300,041	99,400	732,444	216,770
1967-68 ..	3,435	45,537	114,835	303,193	109,181	809,705	248,807

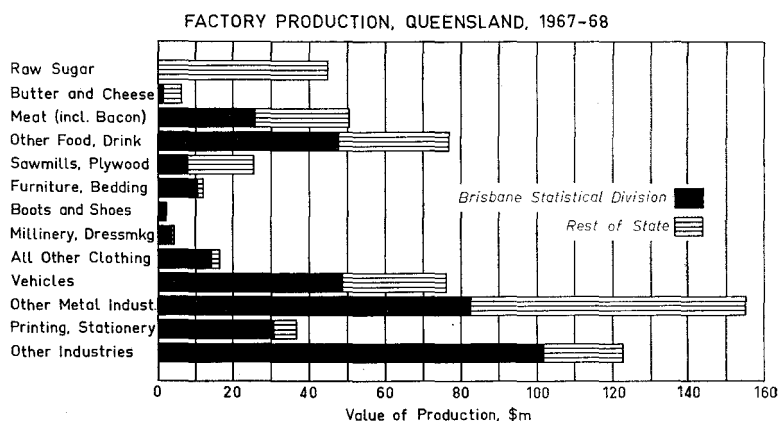
¹ Aggregate of average number of workers employed during period each factory was operating. ² Excluding drawings of working proprietors. ³ For years prior to 1960-61, details relate only to the City of Brisbane. From 1960-61 to 1964-65, the area includes the City of Redcliffe and part of Pine Rivers Shire. From 1965-66, the area is the Brisbane Statistical Division, as defined for the 1966 Census, which includes the Cities of Brisbane, Ipswich, and Redcliffe, and parts of the Shires of Albert, Beaudesert, Caboolture, Moreton, Pine Rivers, and Redland.

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 cost of materials, fuel, repairs, etc. used in making the 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 1967-68, production of factories (\$626,696,000) was practically the same as the value of the net production of primary industries.

Further particulars to those in the following pages are given for meatworks on page 188; butter and cheese factories, pages 198 and 199; sugar mills, page 209; and sawmills and plywood mills, pages 222 and 223.

The relative importance of the various types of factories throughout Queensland, and the proportion of factories of each type in the Brisbane Statistical Division, 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.

South Queensland factories in 1967-68 accounted for 74 per cent of the State's total factory production. Of this, factories in the Brisbane Statistical Division accounted for \$377,889,000, or 60 per cent of the total factory production of the State, and provided 62 per cent of the total salaries and wages. Nineteen per cent of the State's factory production in 1967-68 was from North Queensland. The remaining 7 per cent was from Central Queensland. Ten years earlier, North Queensland's share was the same (19 per cent), while Central Queensland's was only 5 per cent.

The heavy investment in plant and machinery in North and Central Queensland, due mainly to sugar mills and the metal extraction and refining industries, is shown in the next table. With slightly more than one-seventh of the State's factory workers, North Queensland has one-quarter of the total value of land, buildings, and plant, and Central Queensland with just over one-twentieth of the workers has one-sixth of the value of land, plant, etc. This feature is reflected in the figures of value of production per worker which, in 1967-68, averaged \$6,475 in North Queensland, \$7,014 in Central Queensland, \$5,136 in the Brisbane Statistical Division, and \$4,198 in the balance of South Queensland.

FACTORIES, STATISTICAL DIVISIONS AND CITIES, 1967-68

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
Brisbane	2,664	73,575	184,933	912,544	377,889	346,824
<i>Brisbane</i>	2,340	64,817	164,109	819,664	340,293	314,535
<i>Ipswich</i>	148	6,421	15,007	54,425	25,210	16,255
<i>Redcliffe</i>	55	426	745	2,794	1,370	1,113
Moreton	492	3,959	8,485	54,202	16,663	17,349
<i>Gold Coast</i>	147	1,040	2,240	8,434	4,511	4,353
Maryborough	571	8,256	20,127	110,445	37,328	41,655
<i>Bundaberg</i>	125	2,144	5,492	27,128	11,741	8,739
<i>Gympie</i>	68	653	1,394	8,443	2,866	2,435
<i>Maryborough</i>	91	2,181	5,349	20,304	8,099	6,236
Downs	684	7,839	17,670	90,370	30,719	24,071
<i>Toowoomba</i>	253	4,569	10,556	47,089	17,413	14,273
<i>Warwick</i>	46	473	1,083	8,260	2,177	1,844
Roma	97	479	903	4,172	1,711	2,166
South Western	46	203	337	1,175	626	528
Total South	4,554	94,311	232,455	1,172,908	464,936	432,593
Rockhampton	388	5,882	16,175	122,698	43,020	130,247
<i>Rockhampton</i>	174	3,373	8,813	45,256	15,140	10,416
Central Western	94	460	919	2,995	1,604	1,306
Far Western	14	42	70	279	155	147
Total Central	496	6,384	17,165	125,971	44,779	131,699
Mackay	222	3,647	10,048	67,001	18,655	47,719
<i>Mackay</i>	121	1,127	2,498	9,341	4,296	5,662
Townsville	299	6,347	17,719	162,019	48,666	50,444
<i>Charters Towers</i>	24	126	242	784	433	232
<i>Townsville</i>	175	3,881	10,302	105,452	34,746	23,343
Cairns	453	7,036	19,102	115,024	39,734	76,751
<i>Cairns</i>	117	2,012	5,129	21,754	10,567	9,480
Peninsula	9	51	107	327	183	109
North Western	66	985	3,172	78,999	9,743	19,882
Total North	1,049	18,066	50,148	423,370	116,980	194,906
Total Queensland	6,099	118,761	299,768	1,722,249	626,696	759,198

¹ Average number of workers employed during whole year. ² Excluding drawings of working proprietors.

Of the cities other than Brisbane, factory production per head of population was highest in Townsville, which has meatworks, railway workshops, a copper refinery, and cement works.

Other important manufacturing cities are Maryborough, with engineering works and sawmills; Ipswich, railway workshops and woollen mills; Bundaberg, sugar milling and refining, and engineering; Cairns, sawmills and plywood and veneer mills; Rockhampton, meatworks and railway workshops; and Toowoomba, engineering, agricultural implements, bacon, flour, and butter.

Industry Groups in Statistical Divisions—The following table shows particulars of factory activity by the main industry groups in each suburban division of the Brisbane Statistical Division (see page 49) and in each other statistical division of the State.

FACTORIES: INDUSTRY GROUPS AND STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, 1967-68

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>Brisbane Division: Central City Areas</i>						
Meat (including Bacon)	3	162	339	3,773	1,013	869
Other Food and Drink ..	57	2,134	5,157	47,855	14,510	16,170
Furniture, Bedding ..	32	345	741	2,828	1,219	973
Boots and Shoes ..	8	377	766	2,551	1,290	809
Millinery, Dressmaking ..	52	1,198	1,743	5,267	3,312	1,602
All Other Clothing ..	89	3,793	6,328	18,328	11,238	4,443
Vehicles ..	176	2,704	6,362	16,911	9,517	8,471
Other Metal Industries ..	183	5,531	15,337	41,461	21,902	14,015
Printing, Stationery ..	77	3,756	10,500	32,030	18,151	14,163
Other Industries ..	147	3,318	8,255	34,607	17,383	12,913
<i>Total</i>	<i>824</i>	<i>23,318</i>	<i>55,526</i>	<i>205,611</i>	<i>99,535</i>	<i>74,427</i>
<i>Brisbane Division: North Side Inner Suburbs</i>						
Food and Drink ..	25	965	2,717	24,139	8,719	9,626
Sawmills, Plywood ..	5	208	553	2,523	746	506
Furniture, Bedding ..	30	460	983	4,626	1,875	942
Clothing ..	25	286	444	1,178	679	806
Vehicles ..	83	1,621	4,753	16,288	7,171	6,361
Other Metal Industries ..	86	2,010	5,255	20,504	9,961	6,651
Printing, Stationery ..	14	438	1,154	3,847	2,004	1,981
Other Industries ..	68	1,873	5,486	37,292	16,843	15,848
<i>Total</i>	<i>336</i>	<i>7,861</i>	<i>21,345</i>	<i>110,397</i>	<i>47,999</i>	<i>42,721</i>
<i>Brisbane Division: North Side Outer Suburbs</i>						
Food and Drink ..	36	2,072	5,145	31,755	9,880	10,636
Sawmills, Plywood ..	12	157	377	2,196	831	368
Furniture, Bedding ..	21	270	603	2,177	924	875
Clothing ..	23	215	326	1,018	653	558
Vehicles ..	72	999	2,497	5,979	3,305	2,974
Other Metal Industries ..	67	2,347	6,428	28,521	11,617	8,224
Printing, Stationery ..	9	170	423	3,192	925	1,066
Other Industries ..	64	1,868	5,108	24,957	10,206	6,238
<i>Total</i>	<i>304</i>	<i>8,098</i>	<i>20,907</i>	<i>99,795</i>	<i>38,342</i>	<i>30,940</i>
<i>Brisbane Division: Western Suburbs</i>						
Food and Drink ..	9	195	459	3,564	1,989	1,307
Sawmills, Plywood ..	5	242	537	2,315	918	543
Furniture, Bedding ..	8	314	702	2,450	1,138	1,457
Clothing ..	12	71	130	367	242	293
Vehicles ..	30	116	161	612	342	382
Other Metal Industries ..	23	984	2,582	7,835	3,934	3,754
Other Industries ..	32	1,081	3,329	16,919	8,676	9,733
<i>Total</i>	<i>119</i>	<i>3,003</i>	<i>7,898</i>	<i>34,062</i>	<i>17,240</i>	<i>17,467</i>
<i>Brisbane Division: South Side Inner Suburbs</i>						
Food and Drink ..	16	377	789	5,023	1,994	1,382
Furniture, Bedding ..	20	417	937	3,081	1,470	913
Clothing ..	10	215	277	912	392	334
Vehicles ..	31	180	405	1,223	729	644
Other Metal Industries ..	37	2,005	5,813	17,251	7,919	9,210
Printing, Stationery ..	6	68	95	430	208	187
Other Industries ..	22	322	700	5,692	2,154	1,395
<i>Total</i>	<i>142</i>	<i>3,584</i>	<i>9,016</i>	<i>33,611</i>	<i>14,865</i>	<i>14,065</i>

FACTORIES: INDUSTRY GROUPS AND STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, 1967-68—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

Brisbane Division: South Side Outer Suburbs

Meat (including Bacon)	8	3,520	8,896	90,086	21,994	9,939
Other Food and Drink ..	51	1,098	2,524	22,451	7,481	7,274
Sawmills, Plywood ..	14	407	890	4,211	1,365	959
Furniture, Bedding ..	42	713	1,667	6,694	2,911	1,905
Boots and Shoes ..	4	250	467	1,216	654	335
All Other Clothing ..	27	379	522	1,841	938	635
Vehicles ..	85	1,671	4,595	20,487	7,675	5,639
Other Metal Industries ..	119	4,213	11,619	42,694	18,850	15,040
Printing, Stationery ..	14	873	1,941	12,075	4,517	5,667
Other Industries ..	79	1,886	4,431	22,278	10,162	9,282
<i>Total</i>	<i>443</i>	<i>15,010</i>	<i>37,551</i>	<i>224,032</i>	<i>76,547</i>	<i>56,677</i>

Brisbane Division: Bayside

Food and Drink ..	15	298	695	4,024	1,374	1,447
Sawmills, Plywood ..	4	45	110	593	238	225
Furniture, Bedding ..	5	44	62	366	227	91
Clothing ..	11	150	196	500	316	234
Vehicles ..	25	139	303	761	488	515
Other Metal Industries ..	26	363	957	4,322	2,216	1,422
Other Industries ..	21	668	2,654	69,596	22,901	50,525
<i>Total</i>	<i>107</i>	<i>1,707</i>	<i>4,978</i>	<i>80,161</i>	<i>27,759</i>	<i>54,459</i>

Brisbane Division: Other Brisbane City

Food and Drink ..	5	125	438	6,114	1,483	1,092
Sawmills, Plywood ..	7	81	148	868	299	254
Furniture, Bedding ..	6	27	50	174	86	80
Vehicles ..	10	1,011	3,435	11,466	9,375	15,679
Other Metal Industries ..	20	479	1,314	7,488	3,463	3,241
Other Industries ..	17	513	1,501	5,885	3,300	3,434
<i>Total</i>	<i>65</i>	<i>2,236</i>	<i>6,886</i>	<i>31,996</i>	<i>18,007</i>	<i>23,780</i>

Brisbane Division: Cities other than Brisbane City

Meat (including Bacon)	3	233	608	12,286	1,436	1,201
Other Food and Drink ..	21	204	468	3,599	1,323	4,746
Sawmills, Plywood ..	15	415	925	3,958	1,671	724
Furniture, Bedding ..	16	123	263	1,117	423	245
Clothing ..	21	252	311	1,129	712	300
Vehicles ..	57	3,052	7,196	13,657	8,639	2,851
Other Metal Industries ..	21	443	1,272	3,599	1,618	960
Printing, Stationery ..	8	114	288	626	441	526
Other Industries ..	41	2,006	4,422	17,246	10,316	5,814
<i>Total</i>	<i>203</i>	<i>6,847</i>	<i>15,752</i>	<i>57,219</i>	<i>26,580</i>	<i>17,368</i>

Brisbane Division: Shires

Meat (including Bacon)	4	248	563	6,945	1,281	864
Other Food and Drink ..	21	216	425	5,514	868	1,264
Sawmills, Plywood ..	21	96	175	661	344	199
Furniture, Bedding ..	6	48	88	336	167	65
Clothing ..	10	133	175	473	278	109
Metal Industries ..	45	523	1,304	8,229	2,233	1,411
Printing Stationery ..	4	426	1,797	11,120	4,336	9,419
Other Industries ..	10	221	547	2,383	1,510	1,588
<i>Total</i>	<i>121</i>	<i>1,911</i>	<i>5,073</i>	<i>35,661</i>	<i>11,017</i>	<i>14,920</i>

FACTORIES: INDUSTRY GROUPS AND STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, 1967-68—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>Total Brisbane Division</i>						
Butter and Cheese ..	6	311	817	10,275	1,628	2,750
Meat (including Bacon) ..	20	4,185	10,520	113,579	25,872	12,994
Other Food and Drink ..	248	7,351	17,884	143,274	47,846	52,074
Sawmills, Plywood ..	88	1,941	4,414	21,518	7,946	5,083
Furniture, Bedding ..	186	2,766	6,095	23,849	10,441	7,544
Wool Scours etc. ..	6	140	398	945	627	310
Boots and Shoes ..	19	813	1,570	4,778	2,435	1,614
Millinery, Dressmaking ..	68	1,535	2,194	6,884	4,043	2,013
All Other Clothing ..	205	4,971	7,921	23,116	14,228	6,831
Vehicles ..	596	11,891	30,711	90,920	48,405	44,192
Other Metal Industries ..	600	18,500	50,877	178,368	82,548	63,250
Printing, Stationery ..	143	5,917	16,319	63,715	30,813	33,234
Other Industries ..	479	13,254	35,213	231,323	101,056	114,934
<i>Total</i>	<i>2,664</i>	<i>73,575</i>	<i>184,933</i>	<i>912,544</i>	<i>377,889</i>	<i>346,824</i>
<i>Moreton Division</i>						
Butter and Cheese ..	10	196	505	7,944	797	1,871
Other Food and Drink ..	69	988	2,438	27,060	5,698	7,694
Sawmills, Plywood ..	85	673	1,409	4,901	2,445	1,246
Furniture, Bedding ..	19	68	125	431	246	294
Clothing ..	31	250	311	721	528	447
Vehicles ..	150	726	1,343	4,030	2,230	1,765
Other Metal Industries ..	54	470	1,051	3,568	1,790	1,683
Printing, Stationery ..	7	112	269	489	384	361
Other Industries ..	67	476	1,035	5,059	2,543	1,988
<i>Total</i>	<i>492</i>	<i>3,959</i>	<i>8,485</i>	<i>54,202</i>	<i>16,663</i>	<i>17,349</i>
<i>Maryborough Division</i>						
Raw Sugar ..	7	1,432	4,725	32,986	8,235	22,294
Butter and Cheese ..	14	237	615	8,709	1,097	1,787
Other Food and Drink ..	92	1,335	2,889	32,574	9,675	6,571
Sawmills, Plywood ..	83	1,342	2,909	8,256	4,492	2,014
Furniture, Bedding ..	20	106	187	594	288	126
Clothing ..	32	120	108	351	280	357
Vehicles ..	185	1,147	2,173	5,812	3,370	2,284
Other Metal Industries ..	74	1,864	4,934	16,646	7,092	3,978
Printing, Stationery ..	15	242	615	1,207	929	794
Other Industries ..	49	431	972	3,310	1,870	1,451
<i>Total</i>	<i>571</i>	<i>8,256</i>	<i>20,127</i>	<i>110,445</i>	<i>37,328</i>	<i>41,655</i>
<i>Downs Division</i>						
Butter and Cheese ..	19	418	1,054	10,413	1,794	2,165
Meat (including Bacon) ..	4	1,058	2,716	29,788	5,020	3,089
Other Food and Drink ..	97	811	1,710	12,976	4,151	4,857
Sawmills, Plywood ..	83	640	1,308	5,442	2,469	1,144
Furniture, Bedding ..	19	62	80	316	169	200
Clothing ..	53	326	381	886	692	729
Vehicles ..	228	1,743	3,491	9,428	5,448	4,315
Other Metal Industries ..	93	1,729	4,425	11,949	6,217	3,772
Printing, Stationery ..	23	392	913	2,048	1,437	906
Other Industries ..	65	660	1,593	7,125	3,321	2,895
<i>Total</i>	<i>684</i>	<i>7,839</i>	<i>17,670</i>	<i>90,370</i>	<i>30,719</i>	<i>24,071</i>

FACTORIES: INDUSTRY GROUPS AND STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, 1967-68—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

Roma Division

Food and Drink ..	18	91	177	1,965	453	976
Sawmills, Plywood ..	20	103	199	850	427	303
Metal Industries ..	46	257	495	1,244	743	698
Other Industries ..	13	28	31	113	88	189
<i>Total</i>	<i>97</i>	<i>479</i>	<i>903</i>	<i>4,172</i>	<i>1,711</i>	<i>2,166</i>

South Western Division

Food and Drink ..	9	40	48	290	145	155
Metal Industries ..	29	130	234	738	395	265
Other Industries ..	8	33	54	147	86	108
<i>Total</i>	<i>46</i>	<i>203</i>	<i>337</i>	<i>1,175</i>	<i>626</i>	<i>528</i>

Rockhampton Division

Butter and Cheese ..	5	143	287	3,441	688	984
Meat (including Bacon)	4	1,169	3,866	40,724	7,106	6,481
Other Food and Drink ..	52	535	1,107	7,268	2,989	3,386
Sawmills, Plywood ..	49	324	688	2,557	1,335	1,061
Furniture, Bedding ..	13	58	90	411	208	123
Clothing	31	97	99	295	233	288
Vehicles	113	1,612	3,791	7,772	5,036	2,724
Other Metal Industries ..	66	1,376	4,865	52,468	22,300	109,409
Printing, Stationery ..	10	185	439	1,786	700	466
Other Industries ..	45	383	942	5,976	2,424	5,326
<i>Total</i>	<i>388</i>	<i>5,882</i>	<i>16,175</i>	<i>122,698</i>	<i>43,020</i>	<i>130,247</i>

Central Western Division

Food and Drink ..	15	59	98	553	287	207
Sawmills, Plywood ..	5	30	56	195	92	82
Clothing	12	31	26	89	69	87
Metal Industries ..	50	291	647	1,875	1,014	729
Other Industries ..	12	49	92	283	142	201
<i>Total</i>	<i>94</i>	<i>460</i>	<i>919</i>	<i>2,995</i>	<i>1,604</i>	<i>1,306</i>

Far Western Division

Food and Drink ..	5	10	11	84	44	38
Other Industries ..	9	32	60	195	111	109
<i>Total</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>42</i>	<i>70</i>	<i>279</i>	<i>155</i>	<i>147</i>

Mackay Division

Raw Sugar	8	1,817	5,994	48,561	10,423	38,357
Other Food and Drink ..	25	389	972	6,774	2,217	4,467
Sawmills, Plywood ..	20	148	308	894	434	340
Furniture, Bedding ..	13	50	75	251	139	76
Clothing	15	95	106	295	185	176
Vehicles	77	483	972	2,708	1,583	1,356
Other Metal Industries ..	39	347	791	2,485	1,216	1,096
Printing, Stationery ..	5	139	362	649	504	327
Other Industries ..	20	179	468	4,385	1,954	1,523
<i>Total</i>	<i>222</i>	<i>3,647</i>	<i>10,048</i>	<i>67,001</i>	<i>18,655</i>	<i>47,719</i>

FACTORIES: INDUSTRY GROUPS AND STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, 1967-68—*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>Townsville Division</i>						
Raw Sugar	4	960	3,569	29,578	7,398	23,282
Meat (including Bacon)	6	1,183	3,542	31,360	5,963	3,829
Other Food and Drink ..	47	358	750	3,930	1,948	2,336
Sawmills, Plywood ..	8	167	357	1,242	501	438
Furniture, Bedding ..	15	61	107	463	198	145
Clothing	21	111	121	423	336	296
Vehicles	80	1,346	3,004	5,717	3,878	2,078
Other Metal Industries ..	60	1,240	3,705	77,503	22,440	11,682
Printing, Stationery ..	13	273	650	2,424	1,271	2,133
Other Industries ..	45	648	1,912	9,379	4,734	4,226
<i>Total</i>	299	6,347	17,719	162,019	48,666	50,444
<i>Cairns Division</i>						
Raw Sugar	10	2,372	8,344	67,618	17,731	56,859
Other Food and Drink ..	73	858	2,049	15,730	5,993	7,036
Sawmills, Plywood ..	68	1,407	3,196	10,638	5,480	3,920
Furniture, Bedding ..	15	74	132	347	192	174
Clothing	26	84	87	330	238	408
Vehicles	132	891	1,772	5,160	3,069	2,294
Other Metal Industries ..	78	795	2,029	6,331	3,419	2,322
Printing, Stationery ..	13	162	415	942	653	645
Other Industries ..	38	393	1,077	7,929	2,960	3,094
<i>Total</i>	453	7,036	19,102	115,024	39,734	76,751
<i>Peninsula Division</i>						
Metal Industries ..	4	40	94	268	158	74
Other Industries ..	5	11	13	59	26	35
<i>Total</i>	9	51	107	327	183	109
<i>North Western Division</i>						
Food and Drink ..	17	103	218	950	466	460
Metal Industries ..	31	795	2,747	77,150	8,798	18,652
Clothing	7	26	25	108	90	97
Other Industries ..	11	61	182	791	390	673
<i>Total</i>	66	985	3,172	78,999	9,743	19,882
<i>Total Queensland</i> ..	6,099	118,761	299,768	1,722,249	626,696	759,198

¹ Average number of workers employed during whole year.
of working proprietors.

² Excluding drawings

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 the three groups of processing, sheltered, and competitive, in which they are shown for each statistical division, the figures for Brisbane Statistical Division being dissected into groups of statistical areas.

FACTORIES: TYPES AND STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, 1967-68

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
Brisbane						
Central City Areas	760	4,248	8,970	38,199	13,661	57,088
North Side Inner ..	532	2,655	2,027	9,355	5,329	35,988
North Side Outer	2,154	10,709	1,614	6,348	4,346	21,285
Western	242	918	1,063	5,445	1,701	10,877
South Side Inner ..	373	1,803	1,177	5,696	2,045	7,365
South Side Outer ..	4,625	29,225	3,313	13,811	7,120	33,511
Bayside	273	1,301	372	1,720	1,063	24,738
Other Brisbane City	358	2,658	260	2,007	1,619	13,341
Outside Brisbane City	1,196	5,804	3,911	13,157	3,669	18,636
Total Brisbane ..	10,513	59,322	22,707	95,738	40,553	222,830
Moreton	1,625	7,507	1,296	4,557	1,074	4,598
Maryborough ..	3,790	18,533	2,013	6,764	2,523	12,031
Downs	2,507	11,605	2,677	8,655	2,672	10,459
Roma	215	723	303	891	33	113
South Western ..			169	519	28	91
Total South ² ..	8,137	38,370	6,458	21,386	6,330	27,291
Rockhampton ..	2,519	29,693	2,217	7,704	1,175	5,623
Central Western ..	32	101	359	1,230	82	295
Far Western ..	..	..	36	133		
Total Central ..	2,551	29,794	2,612	9,067	1,257	5,919
Mackay	2,168	12,156	852	2,953	651	3,546
Townsville	2,881	32,970	2,018	7,044	1,523	8,652
Cairns	4,642	33,536	1,454	5,272	1,457	8,403
Peninsula			47	153	130	711
North Western ..			369	1,586		
Total North ..	9,691	78,661	4,740	17,007	3,761	21,312
Total Queensland ..	30,892	206,146	36,517	143,198	51,901	277,351

¹ Aggregate of average number of workers employed during period each factory was operating.

² Excluding the Brisbane Statistical Division.

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, etc.

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, and show the tendency of factories to localise themselves when not bound by some fact of raw materials or markets.

In the last ten years the number of workers in processing industries has increased by 5 per cent, while those in sheltered and competitive industries have increased by 10 and 35 per cent respectively. In 1967-68, 78 per cent of the workers in competitive industries, 62 per cent of those in sheltered industries, and 34 per cent of those in processing industries worked in the Brisbane Statistical Division. While the general pattern has not changed much since 1957-58, some of the individual statistical divisions have shown considerable development in competitive manufacture.

Among these divisions, Townsville has shown the greatest rate of increase in employment in competitive industries, the number employed in them having doubled during the last ten years, but, outside Brisbane, the Maryborough and Downs Divisions have the greatest numbers of workers in this type of industry. While the value of production for competitive industries has increased about two and a half times since 1957-58 for the State as a whole, it has tripled in the Rockhampton and Townsville Divisions.

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 during World War II 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 19 per cent in 1967-68. 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 26 per cent.

In the ten years from 1957-58, the meat industry showed the greatest rate of increase in female employment, the number of workers rising from 492 to 1,587, or by 223 per cent. Other steep increases occurred in the vehicle industry in which females employed rose from 1,015 to 1,506 during the ten years, and in other metal industries where female workers doubled by increasing from 1,233 to 2,468. On the other hand, female employment in the footwear industry decreased substantially during the ten years.

Juvenile Employment—The number of workers under 21 years of age employed in Queensland factories in June 1968 was 21,575, compared with 21,583 a year earlier and 16,717 in 1958. This represented 18.2 per cent of the average total employment throughout 1967-68, compared with 16.7 per cent in 1958.

Employees under 16 years of age, both boys and girls, now number 840 less than ten years ago, and all employees from 16 to 20 inclusive 5,698 more, their proportions of average total factory employment throughout 1967-68 being 1.6 per cent and 16.6 per cent respectively.

Considering each sex separately, juvenile employment as a percentage of all employment in June 1968, compared with June 1958, in brackets, was as follows: Under 16 years, males 1.1 (1.9), females 3.8 (6.8); 16 years and under 21 years, males 13.9 (11.2), females 27.6 (27.8).

General Employment—The following table shows details of employment in factories of each of the main groups of industry for 1967-68 and totals for each of the last ten years.

FACTORY EMPLOYMENT IN INDUSTRY GROUPS, QUEENSLAND, 1967-68

Industry	Estab- lish- ments	All Workers ¹			Juveniles ²			
					Under 16 Years		Aged 16 and under 21	
		M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	M.	F.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Raw Sugar	31	6,592	242	6,834	31	9	753	136
Butter and Cheese ..	57	1,221	193	1,414	11	5	116	72
Meat (including Bacon) ..	45	6,964	1,587	8,551	111	33	851	394
Other Food and Drink ..	756	7,730	3,891	11,621	67	88	861	805
Sawmills, Plywood ..	511	6,106	678	6,784	63	12	576	149
Furniture, Bedding ..	303	2,638	611	3,249	62	13	556	126
Wool Scours etc. ..	7	129	12	141	..	..	6	1
Boots and Shoes ..	21	356	464	820	3	22	57	87
Millinery, Dressmaking ..	75	106	1,530	1,636	3	124	8	520
All Other Clothing ..	436	1,508	4,525	6,033	24	340	201	1,576
Vehicles	1,693	19,223	1,506	20,729	201	36	3,178	432
Other Metal Industries ..	1,100	24,506	2,468	26,974	236	39	3,761	592
Printing, Stationery ..	238	5,442	2,035	7,477	55	70	841	647
Other Industries ..	826	13,431	3,067	16,498	155	86	1,612	762
Total	6,099	95,952	22,809	118,761	1,022	877	13,377	6,299

SUMMARY FOR TEN YEARS

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
1965-66	5,948	94,204	21,419	115,623	1,366	1,132	13,237	6,300
1966-67	5,956	93,945	21,839	115,784	1,091	1,074	13,162	6,256
1967-68	6,099	95,952	22,809	118,761	1,022	877	13,377	6,299

¹ Average number of workers employed during whole year.
pay-roll on last pay-day in June.

² Number on

Compared with 99,880 workers in 1957-58, the total of 118,761 shown above represented an increase of 18,881 in ten years. Almost two-thirds of this gain was made by the vehicles and other metal industries which together employed 31 per cent more workers. Other industry groups in which employment substantially increased were printing and stationery, meat, and other food and drink. Five of the industry groups shown in the table, notably boots and shoes, sawmills and plywood mills, and wool scours etc., employed fewer workers in 1967-68 than in 1957-58.

Size of Establishment—In the ten years ended 1967-68, the number of large factories employing more than 100 persons increased by 31, while the employment therein increased by 9,324. They had 47.2 per cent of all workers in 1967-68, compared with 46.7 per cent ten years earlier. The proportion in factories with up to 10 workers decreased from 16.6 to 14.8 per cent. The number of workers in factories with from 11 to 100 workers increased during the ten years by 8,337, and the proportion of total employment in these factories increased from 36.7 to 38.0 per

cent. The number of factories with fewer than four workers increased from 1,840 to 2,086, with an increase in employment from 3,869 to 4,244, but with a decrease from 3.8 to 3.6 per cent of the total workers.

Of the industry groups shown below, production was concentrated most heavily in large establishments in raw sugar, where practically 100 per cent of employment was provided in works with more than 100 workers; in meat (including bacon), 90 per cent; other metal industries, 50 per cent; boots and shoes, 47 per cent; printing and stationery, 46 per cent; and vehicles, 41 per cent.

Small-scale organisation was most apparent in furniture etc. and in vehicles (which include motor repair workshops), each of which had 26 per cent of workers in establishments with less than 11 workers, and in sawmills, where 23 per cent of workers were employed in such smaller establishments.

FACTORY EMPLOYMENT¹ ACCORDING TO SIZE OF ESTABLISHMENT, BY
INDUSTRY GROUP, QUEENSLAND, 1967-68

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	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Raw Sugar .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	91	6,743	6,834
Butter and Cheese ..	3	..	115	263	612	115	313	1,421
Meat (including Bacon) ..	1	..	25	45	183	643	7,714	8,611
Other Food and Drink ..	571	388	1,352	1,199	1,689	1,892	4,662	11,753
Sawmills, Plywood ..	304	168	1,075	1,319	1,395	1,588	1,008	6,857
Furniture, Bedding ..	192	128	543	658	1,007	79	659	3,266
Wool Scours etc. ..	3	..	14	12	34	78	..	141
Boots and Shoes ..	8	4	25	48	89	259	387	820
Millinery, Dressmaking ..	15	20	156	246	655	290	259	1,641
All Other Clothing ..	377	188	595	514	942	1,484	1,960	6,060
Vehicles	1,538	816	3,026	2,473	2,717	1,706	8,526	20,802
Other Metal Industries ..	667	336	1,935	2,799	4,041	3,645	13,661	27,084
Printing, Stationery ..	86	76	373	779	1,192	1,512	3,472	7,490
Other Industries ..	479	340	1,721	1,783	3,016	2,229	6,962	16,530
Total	4,244	2,464	10,955	12,138	17,572	15,611	56,326	119,310
Number of Factories ..	2,086	616	1,575	826	565	224	207	6,099

SUMMARY FOR TEN YEARS

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
1965-66	4,157	2,184	10,850	11,749	18,053	14,559	54,398	115,950
1966-67	4,141	2,348	10,826	11,809	18,088	15,094	54,415	116,721
1967-68	4,244	2,464	10,955	12,138	17,572	15,611	56,326	119,310

¹ Aggregate of average number of workers employed during period each establishment was operating.

Relatively greatest increases in production have been occurring among the large factories during recent years. For example, while the value of production of the factories with four workers and under has increased in the last three years from \$19,645,000 to \$23,068,000, the production of the factories with 501 workers or more has risen from \$58,311,000 to \$88,649,000, and in the size group 401 to 500 workers the increase has been from \$26,731,000 to \$56,793,000.

Output and Costs—Values of output, power, fuel and materials used, production, and salaries and wages paid in the factory industries of Queensland are given hereunder. A detailed explanation of the term "Production" is to be found on page 225.

FACTORY OUTPUT AND COSTS, QUEENSLAND, 1967-68

Industry	Output	Power, Fuel, Light, etc. Used	Other Materials Used	Production (Value Added)	Salaries and Wages ¹
	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
Raw Sugar	183,697	1,585	137,074	45,037	23,374
Butter and Cheese ..	42,259	721	35,071	6,466	3,553
Meat (including Bacon)	255,482	2,777	201,132	51,573	23,369
Other Food and Drink ..	207,024	3,879	130,530	72,615	26,623
Sawmills, Plywood ..	56,572	962	29,963	25,647	14,865
Furniture, Bedding ..	26,668	136	14,646	11,886	6,891
Wool Scours etc. ..	954	81	237	636	401
Boots and Shoes ..	4,804	25	2,328	2,450	1,577
Millinery, Dressmaking	7,224	36	2,947	4,241	2,330
All Other Clothing ..	26,348	367	9,236	16,745	9,073
Vehicles	136,977	1,522	59,406	76,050	49,243
Other Metal Industries ..	425,347	9,722	260,423	155,202	74,967
Printing, Stationery ..	73,546	1,341	35,322	36,884	20,102
Other Industries ..	275,348	9,932	144,153	121,264	43,399
Total	1,722,249	33,086	1,062,468	626,696	299,768

SUMMARY FOR TEN YEARS

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
1965-66	1,460,031	26,154	915,189	518,688	262,437
1966-67	1,568,173	27,894	973,791	566,488	276,093
1967-68	1,722,249	33,086	1,062,468	626,696	299,768

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 population, and the change in total factory production per 1,000

population over the last ten years. During this period the net value of production per 1,000 mean population increased by 88 per cent.

FACTORY CAPITAL EMPLOYED, PRODUCTION, ETC., QUEENSLAND, 1967-68

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	
	H.P.	\$1,000	\$	\$	\$	\$
Raw Sugar	239,447	144,839	6,590	3,420	21,194	26,217
Butter and Cheese ..	21,736	10,270	4,573	2,513	7,263	3,764
Meat (including Bacon) ..	50,654	34,899	6,031	2,733	4,081	30,022
Other Food and Drink ..	74,603	77,024	6,249	2,453	6,628	42,271
Sawmills, Plywood	102,744	15,647	3,781	2,320	2,307	14,930
Furniture, Bedding	10,257	8,689	3,658	2,301	2,674	6,919
Wool Scours etc.	1,635	311	4,509	2,843	2,208	370
Boots and Shoes	776	1,644	2,988	1,947	2,005	1,426
Millinery, Dressmaking ..	493	2,058	2,592	1,474	1,258	2,469
All Other Clothing	4,811	9,760	2,776	1,633	1,618	9,748
Vehicles	55,293	62,966	3,669	2,564	3,038	44,270
Other Metal Industries ..	152,006	215,747	5,754	2,850	7,998	90,347
Printing, Stationery	32,798	39,265	4,933	2,742	5,251	21,471
Other Industries	180,440	136,078	7,350	2,697	8,248	70,591
Total	927,693	759,198	5,277	2,628	6,393	364,816

SUMMARY FOR TEN YEARS

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	456,153	3,983	2,253	3,990	285,266
1965-66	795,479	602,739	4,486	2,367	5,213	314,929
1966-67	888,079	734,767	4,893	2,484	6,346	335,582
1967-68	927,693	759,198	5,277	2,628	6,393	364,816

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 \$2,892 to \$5,277, or by 82 per cent. However, this is not a measure of the increase in physical terms, or of the real 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.

In the ten years to 1967-68, the horse-power of engines used in Queensland factories rose by 81 per cent, compared with an increase of

90 per cent in the preceding ten years. Among the industry groups shown in the table, those contributing most notably to the slower, though still rapid, rate of mechanisation during the last ten years were vehicles, raw sugar, and meat, for each of which the increase in the horse-power of engines used was two-fold.

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

Product	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
Aerated Waters .. 1,000 Gal	13,239	14,581	14,952	15,421	17,483
Arrowroot Tons	337	369	187	180	245
Biscuits 1,000 Lb	23,919	25,040	25,929	26,002	25,821
Blankets 100 Pairs	115	255	220	165	129
Bran and Pollard .. 1,000 Bush	6,461	6,531	6,809	6,245	6,399
Bread 1,000 Lb	233,809	234,470	236,051	236,004	236,065
Bricks, Clay 1,000	83,765	89,910	104,328	109,494	118,384
Butter 1,000 Lb	79,220	73,546	70,189	74,375	63,546
Cheese 1,000 Lb	21,263	19,095	17,773	23,071	22,181
Cloth, Woollen .. 1,000 Sq Yd	1,732	2,001	2,210	1,610	2,395
Confectionery 1,000 Lb	3,512	2,829	2,240	2,477	2,171
Cordials and Syrups ¹ .. 100 Gal	10,321	11,953	13,868	15,888	16,429
Cotton Lint 1,000 Lb	3,211	2,239	3,625	4,211	6,571
Detergents Tons	3,207	3,396	3,823	4,246	4,272
Flour, Wheaten ² Tons	172,617	174,804	181,127	163,556	162,550
Footwear					
Boots, Shoes, Sandals .. 100 Pairs	15,990	18,161	19,104	19,791	20,265
Slippers 100 Pairs	5,229	5,028	3,522	3,269	3,521
Fruit, Preserved ³ 1,000 Lb	78,196	84,033	89,773	99,167	98,201
Hides and Skins 1,000	3,246	3,884	4,016	2,943	3,237
Jam 1,000 Lb	12,932	11,149	11,583	11,513	10,506
Leather: Dressed ⁴ .. 1,000 Sq Ft	18,030	18,100	16,705	12,769	14,227
Sole 1,000 Lb	5,970	5,673	3,780	3,016	2,584
Lime, Quick Tons	16,447	17,033	18,441	19,539	25,583
Meat					
Beef and Veal 1,000 Lb	493,081	475,674	528,512	479,097	510,142
Mutton and Lamb .. 1,000 Lb	54,006	69,681	63,207	47,170	57,602
Pork 1,000 Lb	22,155	21,358	24,142	23,579	28,621
Bacon and Ham 1,000 Lb	15,287	15,610	16,150	18,162 ^r	17,899
Canned Products .. 1,000 Lb	26,667	31,653	27,114	30,009	27,526
Paints and Enamels					
Liquid 1,000 Gal	1,580	1,653	1,765	2,001	2,192
Paste and Powder .. 1,000 Lb	1,832	1,560	1,433	1,453	1,502
Pickles, Sauces, etc. .. 1,000 Pt	2,765	3,033	2,855	2,776	2,373
Plywood 1,000 Sq Ft	97,253	94,766	80,761	81,313	93,185
Soap and Soap Based Products Tons	3,789	2,999	3,440	3,360	3,526
Stoves, Ovens, and Ranges .. No.	31,898	42,692	43,461	47,840	52,644
Sugar, Raw Tons	1,648,273	1,854,883	1,883,364	2,202,809	2,213,810
Tallow ⁵ Tons	48,496	44,655	39,513	43,860	50,937
Timber, Sawn ⁶					
Hardwoods 1,000 S. Ft	134,522	136,936	135,522	121,693	115,724
Softwoods: Natural .. 1,000 S. Ft	46,330	47,268	41,709	40,571	40,738
Plantation 1,000 S. Ft	16,421	18,214	16,257	16,101	17,806
Sleepers 1,000 S. Ft	26,287	20,486	18,579	18,022	19,320
Veneers 1,000 Sq Ft	177,551	186,967	175,109	170,819	212,943
Water Heating Systems .. No.	18,542	20,811	19,603	22,416	24,891
Wheatmeal Tons	9,334	9,083	9,048	7,819	7,509
Wool, Scoured 1,000 Lb	12,018	13,979	12,716	11,706	12,776

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 1967-68 quantities (in 1,000 super feet) were as follows: Hardwoods, 2,347; natural and plantation softwoods, 2,743. Sawn timber produced for sale as such by these mills is included. ^r Revised since last issue.

Values of the products 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

Product	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
Aerated Waters	8,538	9,873	10,049	11,139	13,093
Arrowroot	89	87	44	42	63
Biscuits	5,908	6,361	6,799	7,021	7,455
Blankets	71	200	169	149	125
Bran and Pollard	2,604	2,843	2,994	2,655	2,676
Bread	17,490	18,231	21,270	21,232	21,917
Bricks, Clay	3,300	3,830	4,523	5,021	5,777
Butter ⁷	33,853	32,150	29,208	30,278	25,385
Cheese ⁷	5,340	5,153	4,667	5,817	5,669
Cloth, Woollen	2,512	2,955	2,461	2,072	3,055
Confectionery	919	833	803	865	717
Cordials and Syrups ¹	1,712	1,756	1,927	2,184	2,474
Cotton Lint	1,235	858	1,365	1,338	2,115
Detergents	800	933	1,063	1,166	1,159
Flour, Wheatens ²	12,949	13,000	14,135	13,599	14,106
Footwear					
Boots, Shoes, Sandals	4,861	5,091	5,297	6,000	5,949
Slippers	784	730	582	553	573
Fruit, Preserved ³	11,049	11,866	13,252	14,424	13,379
Hides and Skins	7,578	8,464	10,525	9,956	9,012
Jam	2,002	1,801	1,942	1,975	1,800
Leather: Dressed ⁴	5,377	5,258	5,537	4,804	5,059
Sole	1,914	1,732	1,363	1,279	1,092
Lime, Quick	291	250	285	318	341
Meat					
Beef and Veal	114,151	116,652	146,644	147,379	156,268
Mutton and Lamb	9,072	13,373	13,095	9,369	11,845
Pork	7,105	7,597	7,373	7,426	9,667
Bacon and Ham	8,535	9,910	10,221	12,035 ^r	12,904
Canned Products	9,319	11,158	10,607	12,733	13,556
Paints and Enamels					
Liquid	6,299	6,886	7,385	7,636	8,568
Paste and Powder	295	259	254	246	266
Pickles, Sauces, etc.	644	742	715	657	606
Plywood	8,804	9,050	7,384	7,275	8,877
Soap and Soap Based Products	662	507	619	659	711
Stoves, Ovens, and Ranges	2,764	4,288	3,538	3,490	3,668
Sugar, Raw	207,975	173,287	155,549	178,616 ⁸	179,991 ⁸
Tallow ⁵	6,212	7,776	7,161	6,639	6,428
Timber, Sawn ⁶					
Hardwoods	18,022	19,741	22,724	21,746	19,779
Softwoods: Natural	5,961	6,198	7,733	7,731	8,090
Plantation	1,660	1,827			
Sleepers	1,486	1,173	1,283	1,174	1,283
Veneers	2,563	2,892	2,790	2,879	3,868
Water Heating Systems	1,096	1,234	1,180	1,296	1,473
Wheatmeal	810	774	766	704	719
Wool, Scoured	8,892	11,238	9,008	7,943	7,941

¹ to ⁶ See notes ¹ to ⁶ to table on previous page. ⁷ Including bounty.
⁸ Including \$17,841(000) and \$3,780(000) in 1966-67 and 1967-68 respectively from loans made available by Commonwealth Government. ^r Revised since last issue.

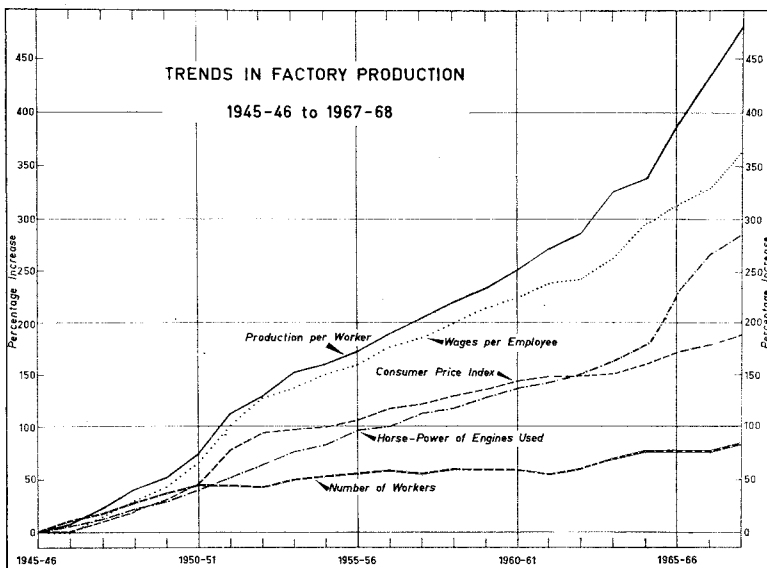
The list of items in the preceding tables is by no means a complete list of the important products of Queensland's factories. It is restricted by the necessity of having purely homogeneous and uniform items, and, further, by the necessity to preserve, in both Queensland and Australian statistics, the confidential information in individual returns when a commodity is produced by less than three factories, or where one or two producers predominate in the production of a commodity.

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.

FACTORY STOCKS, QUEENSLAND, 1967-68

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	183.7	6.1	.. ¹	5.9	.. ¹
Butter and Cheese ..	57	42.3	1.6	2.6	1.5	1.9
Meat (including Bacon)	45	255.5	4.2	13.0	5.7	12.9
Other Food and Drink	329	177.1	17.1	13.3	18.7	12.3
Sawmills, Plywood ..	511	56.6	5.0	4.6	5.2	4.8
Furniture, Bedding ..	303	26.7	2.9	0.9	3.1	1.0
Wool Scours etc. ..	7	1.0	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹
Boots and Shoes ..	21	4.8	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5
Millinery, Dressmaking	75	7.2	0.8	0.4	0.9	0.5
All Other Clothing ..	121	20.7	2.8	1.4	2.6	1.9
Vehicles	413	84.4	11.5	2.1	14.2	3.5
Other Metal Industries	1,100	425.3	63.6	10.6	71.2	10.5
Printing, Stationery ..	238	73.5	9.9	1.8	10.0	2.1
Other Industries	826	275.3	27.3	14.1	27.8	16.5
Total	4,077	1,634.0	153.2	65.3	167.3	68.3

¹ Less than \$50,000.



Factory Efficiency—The foregoing graph illustrates how increasing mechanisation has allowed factories to increase production rapidly, with only a moderate increase in the number of workers. Recent years have seen the development of some industries which are heavy users of capital equipment. This has steeply lifted the production per worker. At the same time, wages per employee have risen sufficiently to provide substantially increased purchasing power, after allowing for retail price increases.

11 HEAT, LIGHT, AND POWER

Electricity—Forty-three generating stations were operated by electricity suppliers in 1967-68. Of these, 14 were operated by 12 Local Authorities (including the hydro-electric station at Somerset Dam operated by the Brisbane City Council), 16 by Regional Electricity Boards, five by the Northern Electric Authority of Queensland, seven by the Southern Electric Authority of Queensland, and one by Mount Isa Mines. Although not classified as generating stations in this section, power was also generated by 16 sugar mills and three factories principally for their own use, while a number of other factories generated for their own use entirely.

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
1963-64 ..	52	1,682	4,181	1,135,133	3,330,468	457,427	123,605
1964-65 ..	48	1,637	4,625	1,084,890	3,517,572	475,972	121,889
1965-66 ..	48	1,709	4,994	1,199,377	3,950,260	493,988	142,741
1966-67 ..	43	1,918	5,498	1,443,321	4,378,702	514,585 ^r	155,023
1967-68 ..	43	1,893	5,610	1,585,848	4,920,051 ⁴	528,000	182,856

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, 269,138(000) kWh were produced by factories which generate for their own use, and 13,243(000) kWh were sold by these factories. ^r Revised since last issue.

The next table shows details of electricity stations in all States and the Northern Territory.

ELECTRICITY GENERATING STATIONS, AUSTRALIA, 1967-68

State or Territory	Establishments	Workers ¹	Salaries and Wages	Fuel, Lubricants, etc. Used	Electricity Generated ²	Value of Output ³	Value of Generating Stations ⁴
	No.	No.	\$1,000	\$1,000	Million kWh	\$1,000	\$1,000
New South Wales	50	4,141	13,580	34,012	17,631	153,078	693,732
Victoria	16	3,654	13,094	26,028	10,984	101,380	269,756
Queensland	43	1,893	5,610	18,689	4,920	55,347	182,856
South Australia	28	.. ⁵	.. ⁵	.. ⁵	.. ⁵	.. ⁵	.. ⁵
Western Australia	89	1,255	4,188	11,155	2,200	31,040	82,236
Tasmania	21	.. ⁵	.. ⁵	.. ⁵	.. ⁵	.. ⁵	.. ⁵
Northern Territory	5	105	310	798	122	2,531	3,944
Total	252	12,999	43,713	101,965	43,189	386,132	1,549,035

¹ Average for whole year. ² Excluding electricity generated in some other factories (see text above). ³ Valued at the generating station. The Queensland value of output at prices paid by consumers was \$81,491(000). ⁴ Values of land, buildings, and equipment of generating stations only. ⁵ Not available for separate publication, but included in total.

State Electricity Commission—The Commission was constituted in 1938 and was set up following the report of a Royal Commission which had been appointed to investigate the industry in 1935. The Commission's main functions are to plan and ensure the proper development and co-ordination of the electricity supply industry throughout the State, to enforce safety regulations, to control electricity charges, to raise capital for development, to administer all electricity supply legislation, and, as and when deemed necessary, to own and operate power stations and sell electricity in bulk. Up to the present it has not been found necessary to exercise this last function.

Regional electrification, with centralised generation and main transmission, is the predominant feature of the organisation of the electricity supply industry in Queensland. The more populous eastern part of the State is served by three major networks. The economics of interconnecting these networks have been investigated by the Commission.

The southern network embraces the areas of supply of the Southern Electric Authority, the Brisbane City Council, the Wide Bay-Burnett Regional Electricity Board, and the Dalby Town Council. Generation and main transmission in this area are the responsibility of the Southern Electric Authority, which sells energy in bulk to the other three authorities. The Wide Bay-Burnett Board also operates its own base load power station at Howard. The Southern Electric Authority is also responsible for the distribution of electricity to a large rural area outside metropolitan Brisbane.

The central network is within the area of supply of the Capricornia Regional Electricity Board, which is responsible for the generation, main transmission, and distribution of electricity.

The northern network covers the areas of supply of the Cairns, Townsville, and Mackay Regional Electricity Boards. Generation and main transmission are the responsibility of the Northern Electric Authority, and electricity is purchased in bulk for distribution by the three Regional Electricity Boards. In addition, the Cairns Regional Electricity Board operates small internal combustion generating stations at certain isolated centres in its area, including one at Thursday Island, and the Townsville Regional Electricity Board supplies the western area of its region by means of a distribution system based on an internal combustion station at Hughenden.

West of the three main networks the form of organisation which has been adopted is determined by the stage of electrical development which has been reached. Immediately west of the Capricornia region the Central Western Regional Electricity Board operates, with generation centralised at internal combustion stations at Longreach and Barcaldine. Other smaller regions of electricity supply are centred on Roma and Mount Isa. In addition, parts of South Queensland are supplied by the Tenterfield Municipal Council and the North-West County Council of New South Wales. In the remaining parts of western Queensland a number of isolated electricity undertakings are operated by Shire Councils.

The organisation of the industry in Queensland is moving progressively towards a greater integration of generating authorities, so that the production of electricity can be centred to an increasing extent on larger and more efficient power stations.

Electricity generated in Queensland is based primarily on black coal, 84.1 per cent of the total production during 1967-68 being derived from

this fuel. Hydro-electric stations, located mainly in North Queensland (Kareeya and Barron Gorge), provided 14.5 per cent, and the balance was provided from internal combustion stations and a gas turbine station, commissioned at Rockhampton in December 1967. The comparable figures in 1966-67 were as follows: Coal, 87.7 per cent; hydro, 10.7 per cent; and internal combustion, 1.6 per cent. Most of the internal combustion stations use oil as fuel, but the power station at Roma uses a combination of locally produced natural gas and crude oil. The gas turbine station at Rockhampton uses fuel oil as its primary energy source.

Electricity generated by public electricity undertakings in Queensland during 1967-68 totalled 4,562 million units. A further 55 million units were purchased in bulk from other producers of electricity for redistribution to consumers. During 1966-67 production totalled 4,033 million units and a further 57 million units were purchased for redistribution.

Details of generating plant installed in Queensland at 30 June of each of the five years to 1968 are given in the following table.

**INSTALLED GENERATING PLANT, PUBLIC ELECTRICITY UNDERTAKINGS,
QUEENSLAND**

Type of Plant	At 30 June				
	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
	kW	kW	kW	kW	kW
Steam	747,250	777,250	843,250	1,005,250	1,131,250
Hydro	135,805	132,013	132,008	132,013	132,013
Internal Combustion	32,492	33,539	36,514	35,922	36,745
Gas Turbine .. .. .	..	..	..	..	25,000
Total	915,547	942,802	1,011,772	1,173,185	1,325,008

In the southern electricity network, major power stations and their capacities at 30 June 1968 were as follows: Bulimba "A" (92,500 kW), Bulimba "B" (180,000 kW), New Farm (75,000 kW), Tennyson "A" (120,000 kW), Tennyson "B" (120,000 kW), Swanbank "A" (264,000 kW), and Howard (37,500 kW). In the central network, major power stations were at Rockhampton, steam (52,500 kW) and gas turbine (25,000 kW), and Callide (90,000 kW), while in the northern network the principal power stations were at Townsville (37,500 kW), Kareeya (72,000 kW), Barron Gorge (60,000 kW), and Collinsville (30,000 kW).

The electrical transmission and distribution systems within the State comprised 42,600 circuit miles of electric lines at 30 June 1968, which represented an increase of 3,100 miles over the figure at 30 June 1967. The main transmission voltages are 132 kV, 110 kV, and 66 kV, and, in certain areas, 33 kV. Extensive rural electrification has been undertaken using the single wire earth return (S.W.E.R.) system. At 30 June 1967 the total number of electricity consumers in Queensland was 514,600, and during 1967-68 a further 13,400 consumers were connected, making a total of 528,000 at 30 June 1968.

Major new construction is at present concentrated on the development of four new power stations sited on coal-fields. These are at Swanbank (396,000 kW and 480,000 kW) on the West Moreton coal-field near Ipswich, Callide (120,000 kW) on the Callide opencut coal-field near Biloela, and at Collinsville (120,000 kW) on the Collinsville coal-field.

These stations will supply the southern, central, and northern networks respectively. The water requirements of the Swanbank power stations are being supplied from the Moogerah Dam, while cooling water for the Callide station is provided from a dam on Callide Creek. Collinsville power station receives its water supplies from Eungella Dam on the Broken River.

The Swanbank "A" power station consists of six 66,000 kW generating sets which are already in service, the final set being commissioned in May 1969. A 30,000 kW gas turbine plant, known as Swanbank "C", was commissioned in April 1969, and another gas turbine station with a generating capacity of 60,000 kW is under construction at Middle Ridge, near Toowoomba, and is scheduled for commissioning in March 1970.

Callide power station consists of four 30,000 kW generating sets which are already in service, the final set being commissioned in May 1969. Collinsville power station will consist of four 30,000 kW generating sets, two of which have been commissioned. The remaining units are scheduled for commissioning in 1970 and 1971 respectively.

Investigations into the next major development in power generation to follow the works currently in progress are now practically complete. The new plan of development will be prepared to meet the needs of North, Central, and South Queensland until at least 1978.

During the financial year 1967-68, revenue received by the electricity industry totalled \$82.6m, an increase of \$8.9m, or 12.1 per cent, over the amount received for the previous year. This represented a revenue per unit sold of 2.16c and an average revenue per consumer of \$156. In 1966-67 the revenue per unit sold was 2.15c and the average revenue per consumer was \$143.

Capital expenditure in the five years to 1967-68 is shown below.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE, PUBLIC ELECTRICITY UNDERTAKINGS, QUEENSLAND

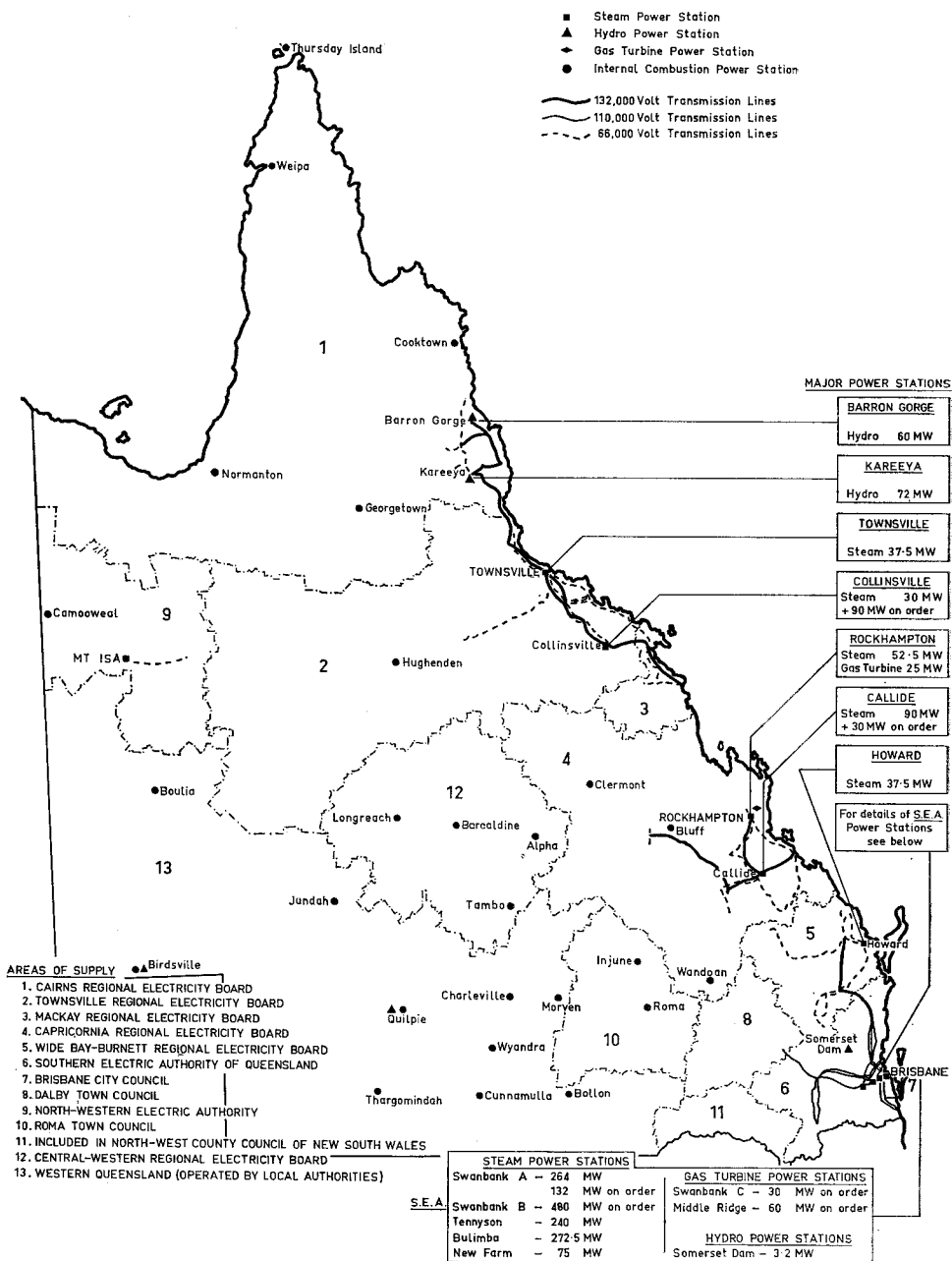
Particulars	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
Generation	15,590	17,484	21,235	27,501	28,916
Transmission	17,290	3,064	7,586	9,405	5,990
Distribution		15,586	15,473	14,533	15,961
Other	1,314	1,218	2,876	1,632	4,477
Total	34,194	37,352	47,170	53,072	55,344

The principal source of funds to finance capital expenditure for electricity works in Queensland is debenture loans. In 1966-67, \$27.6m was provided from this source and \$31.9m was provided in 1967-68. State loan funds provided \$3.7m and \$4.4m, and variable interest stock \$6.4m and \$7.1m, respectively, in 1966-67 and 1967-68. The balance was provided from internal funds, Treasury subsidy, rural extension deposits, and various other sources.

The overall total investment in electricity facilities in Queensland to 30 June 1968 was \$586m, of which \$227m has been spent during the last five years.

The proportion of the State population supplied with electricity from public electricity undertakings was approximately 97 per cent in 1967-68, compared with approximately 83 per cent ten years earlier.

QUEENSLAND ELECTRICITY SUPPLY SYSTEM - 1968 GENERATION AND MAIN TRANSMISSION LINES



Electrical accidents in industry or elsewhere must be notified to the Commissioner for Electricity Supply. Those reported over the three years to 30 June 1968 are shown in the following table.

ELECTRICAL ACCIDENTS, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1965-66			1966-67			1967-68		
	Em- ploy- ees ¹	Others	Total	Em- ploy- ees ¹	Others	Total	Em- ploy- ees ¹	Others	Total
Fatal	3	10	13	..	13	13	2	11	13
Non-fatal	42	223	265	35	227	262	34	241	275
Total	45	233	278	35	240	275	36	252	288

¹ Within the electrical industry.

Gas—Gas was generated at 12 gasworks in Queensland in 1967-68, three of the works being situated in the Brisbane area. All Queensland gasworks are privately owned and operated. Increasing use in recent years of purchased petroleum gas in reticulation systems has resulted in fewer workers employed and less coal carbonised in gasworks.

GASWORKS, QUEENSLAND

Year	Establish- ments	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
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
1965-66 ..	14	249	615	149,810	2,953	138,771	5,537
1966-67 ..	14	235	618	135,467	2,907	137,520	6,264
1967-68 ..	12	198	577	99,707	2,895	138,417	4,674

¹ Average for whole year.

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

Coke sold during 1967-68 amounted to 14,858 tons, valued at \$173,001, and 1,472,178 gallons of tar were sold for \$99,081. In the Brisbane area the three gasworks sold 2,265 million cubic feet of gas during 1967-68.

Details of gasworks in the various States are in the table below.

GASWORKS, AUSTRALIA, 1967-68

State	Establish- ments	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 ..	33	962	3,221	633	19,971	26,973	21,619
Victoria	29	1,233	4,494	213	21,426	29,042	38,406
Queensland	12	198	577	100	2,895	4,671	4,674
South Australia ..	4	.. ⁴	.. ⁴	.. ⁴	.. ⁴	.. ⁴	.. ⁴
Western Australia ..	3	109	346	23	1,452	2,085	3,596
Tasmania	2	.. ⁴	.. ⁴	.. ⁴	.. ⁴	.. ⁴	.. ⁴
Total	83	2,805	9,644	1,086	51,279	67,863	77,959

¹ Average for whole year. ² Value at gasworks. The Queensland value of output at prices paid by consumers was \$6,874(000). ³ Recorded book values of land, buildings, and plant of works only, excluding all distribution plant. ⁴ Not available for separate publication, but included in total.

12 VALUE OF RECORDED PRODUCTION

The following table shows the net value of recorded production for each State and Australia as averages for groups of three years covering the period 1950-51 to 1967-68, and for the year 1967-68.

NET VALUE¹ OF PRIMARY AND MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION, AUSTRALIA²

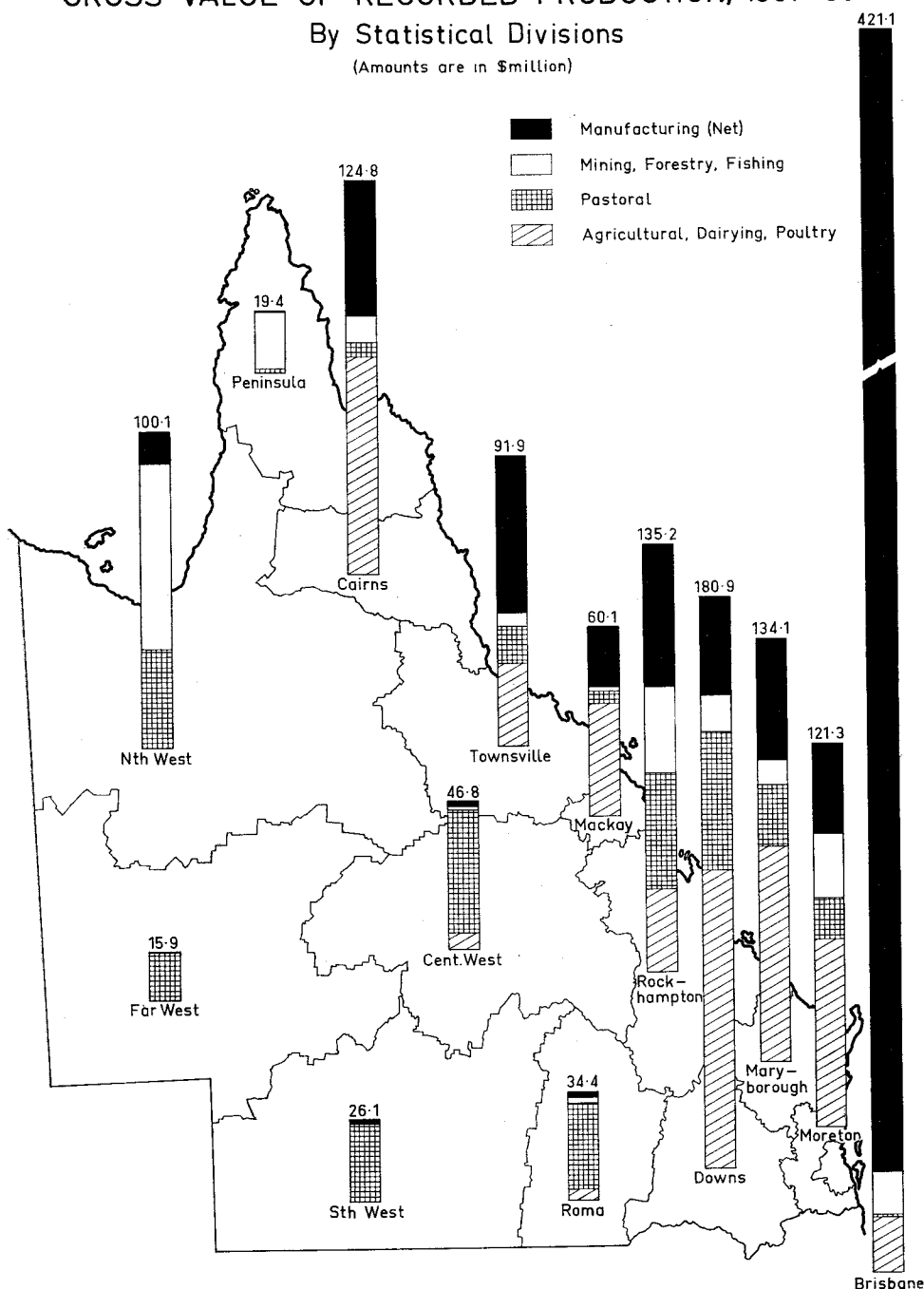
State	Average 3 Years Ended 30 June 1953 ³	Average 3 Years Ended 30 June 1956 ³	Average 3 Years Ended 30 June 1959	Average 3 Years Ended 30 June 1962	Average 3 Years Ended 30 June 1965	Average 3 Years Ended 30 June 1968	Year Ended 30 June 1968 <i>s</i>
PRIMARY⁴							
	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
N.S. Wales	792,378	765,994	774,346	830,272	1,037,182	1,022,569	972,086
Victoria ..	501,164	514,292	547,342	609,346	736,884	766,945	675,833
Queensland	331,062	389,878	427,698	448,282	558,278	607,165	626,016
South Aust.	231,700	225,396	239,292	228,948	297,701	307,369	264,010
Westn Aust.	191,680	188,618	193,772	235,616	263,999	398,342	442,465
Tasmania ..	68,488	75,912	75,492	74,406	91,431	108,645	106,992
Total ..	2,116,472	2,160,090	2,257,942	2,426,870	2,985,475	3,211,035	3,087,402
Queensland Proportion	% 15.64	% 18.05	% 18.94	% 18.47	% 18.70	% 18.91	% 20.28
MANUFACTURING							
	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
N.S. Wales	844,828	1,164,838	1,513,318	1,899,088	2,288,093	2,907,993	3,130,982
Victoria ..	645,368	901,658	1,135,636	1,414,174	1,767,077	2,219,274	2,394,801
Queensland	176,666	238,930	291,882	338,878	433,754	597,819	657,853
South Aust.	159,426	221,456	266,574	337,966	435,029	574,377	631,890
Westn Aust.	84,070	123,890	151,678	187,364	235,857	337,616	388,257
Tasmania ..	56,604	78,074	103,208	124,386	153,951	189,399	198,019
Total ..	1,966,962	2,728,846	3,462,296	4,301,856	5,313,761	6,826,478	7,401,802
Queensland Proportion	% 8.98	% 8.76	% 8.43	% 7.88	% 8.16	% 8.76	% 8.89
ALL PRODUCTION							
	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
N.S. Wales	1,637,206	1,930,832	2,287,664	2,729,360	3,325,275	3,930,562	4,103,068
Victoria ..	1,146,532	1,415,950	1,682,978	2,023,520	2,503,961	2,986,219	3,070,634
Queensland	507,728	628,808	719,580	787,160	992,032	1,204,984	1,283,869
South Aust.	391,126	446,852	505,866	566,914	732,730	881,746	895,900
Westn Aust.	275,750	312,508	345,450	422,980	499,856	735,958	830,722
Tasmania ..	125,092	153,986	178,700	198,792	245,382	298,044	305,011
Total ..	4,083,434	4,888,936	5,720,238	6,728,726	8,299,236	10,037,513	10,489,204
Queensland Proportion	% 12.43	% 12.86	% 12.58	% 11.70	% 11.95	% 12.00	% 12.24

¹ The relation between "gross" and "net" values of primary production is shown in the table at the foot of page 251 and the concept of "net value" (value added) of manufacturing production is explained on page 225. 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 252. ⁴ Including local value, i.e. gross value at place of production, for forestry, fisheries, and trapping; excluding uranium production. *s* Subject to revision.

GROSS VALUE OF RECORDED PRODUCTION, 1967-68

By Statistical Divisions

(Amounts are in \$million)



Full details of value of production by statistical divisions are given in the table on pages 254 and 255.

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. Estimates of these costs, and of the resulting net values of production when they are deducted from the gross values, are shown in the table on the next page for 1967-68.

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

Industry	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
Agricultural					
Grain Crops	54,732	55,895	53,047	87,998	70,213
Hay	6,629	7,267	13,791	9,738	9,130
Other Fodder ¹	10,922	12,880	14,331	12,650	14,290
Sugar Cane	156,911	127,234	114,840	130,202 ²	131,600 ²
Fruit	17,286	19,642	20,599	23,179	21,330
Tobacco	16,833	11,027	16,278	15,627	17,660
All Other	31,121	36,696	41,334	39,559	44,699
Total	294,434	270,639	274,221	318,954	308,922
Pastoral					
Wool (less Fellmongered etc.) ..	133,892	110,436	84,154	86,016	88,059
Sheep Killed in Factories ..	9,409	10,676	11,464	10,111	10,418
Sheep Killed Elsewhere ³ ..	4,296	3,640	4,047	4,388	3,743
Net Exports of Live Sheep ..	-130	1,431	-4,284	1,862	-3,272
<i>Total Sheep-raising ..</i>	<i>147,467</i>	<i>126,183</i>	<i>95,381</i>	<i>102,378</i>	<i>98,947</i>
Cattle Killed in Factories ..	104,510	112,456	133,704	135,140	141,522
Cattle Killed Elsewhere ³ ..	17,874	18,757	20,035	21,312	20,343
Net Exports of Live Cattle ..	10,432	13,308	6,632	17,309	12,271
<i>Total Cattle-raising ..</i>	<i>132,816</i>	<i>144,521</i>	<i>160,371</i>	<i>173,761</i>	<i>174,136</i>
Horses	397	236	275	264	355
Total	280,680	270,939	256,027	276,402	273,438
Dairying and Pig-raising					
Cream for Butter Factories ⁴ ..	28,940	27,356	24,652	25,450	22,559
Milk for Factories ⁵	7,246	6,821	6,946	8,392	7,766
Milk other than for Factories ..	17,414	18,599	20,415	20,287	21,450
Farmers' Butter and Cheese ..	112	105	109	84	68
<i>Total Dairying</i>	<i>53,712</i>	<i>52,882</i>	<i>52,123</i>	<i>54,213</i>	<i>51,843</i>
Pigs Killed in Factories	14,409	15,917	16,701	17,511	20,350
Pigs Killed Elsewhere ³	1,680	1,623	1,519	1,786	1,943
Net Exports of Live Pigs	423	773	1,066	1,057	1,861
<i>Total Pig-raising</i>	<i>16,512</i>	<i>18,313</i>	<i>19,286</i>	<i>20,355</i>	<i>24,153</i>
Total	70,224	71,195	71,409	74,568	75,996
Poultry					
Poultry Slaughtered etc.	5,950	6,644	7,378	8,709	9,066
Eggs Produced	8,088	7,885	8,935	10,382	11,389
Total	14,038	14,528	16,313	19,091	20,455
Bee-keeping					
Honey and Wax	272	404	155	369	409
Total Rural Production ..	659,648	627,706	618,125	689,383	679,221
Trapping					
Furred Skins etc.	1,366	1,509	1,560	1,647	1,132

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

Industry	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
Mining					
Gold, Silver, Copper, Lead, Tin, Zinc ⁶	54,620	61,648	56,018	85,513	69,040
Fuel ⁷	21,227	29,381	35,482	40,916	39,244
Gems, Ores, Other Minerals ..	22,474 ⁸	9,799	12,501	16,176	29,691
Construction Material Quarrying ⁹	2,649	2,955	2,900	3,475	10,900
Total	100,970 ⁸	103,783	106,901	146,080	148,876
Forestry					
Logs for Milling and Export ..	14,378	14,645	14,973	14,230	14,784
Firewood, Railway Timber, etc. ..	3,030	3,131	3,070	2,969	2,899
Total	17,408	17,777	18,043	17,199	17,683
Fisheries					
Edible Fish	3,471	3,861	4,214	4,610	5,956
Other Fisheries	1,255	1,876	1,872	2,349	1,352
Total	4,726	5,737	6,086	6,959	7,308
Total Primary Production ..	784,118 ⁸	756,511	750,715	861,269	854,220

¹ Including vegetables for stock fodder. ² Including payments from loan moneys made available by the Commonwealth Government. ³ In slaughterhouses and on holdings. ⁴ Including bounty: 1963-64, \$4,278(000); 1964-65, \$3,972(000); 1965-66, \$3,743(000); 1966-67, \$3,726(000); 1967-68, \$3,547(000). ⁵ Including bounty: 1963-64, \$396(000); 1964-65, \$344(000); 1965-66, \$342(000); 1966-67, \$376(000); 1967-68, \$428(000). ⁶ Gross value of ores before treatment. ⁷ Including coal, crude oil, and natural gas. ⁸ Including uranium production. ⁹ Including sand and gravel in 1967-68.

Net Value of Primary Production—Details of the net values of recorded primary production in 1967-68 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, 1967-68

Particulars	Agricultural	Pastoral	Dairying, Poultry, and Bees	Mining	Forestry, Fisheries, etc.	Total
	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
Gross Production Valued at						
Principal Markets	308,922	273,438	96,860	148,876	26,123	854,220
Costs of Marketing	37,489	21,215	7,989	8,168	5,251	80,113
Gross Production Valued at						
Place of Production	271,433	252,223	88,871	140,707	20,872	774,107
Costs of Production						
Seeds and Fodder	7,369	29,533	26,999	¹	²	63,901 ³
Other Materials etc. ..	44,633	6,856	2,552	30,149	¹	84,190
Net Value of Production ..	219,431	215,834	59,320	110,558	20,872 ⁴	626,016 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, fisheries, 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, Fisheries, etc.	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	25,839
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
1951-52 ..	94,424	165,714 ²	48,334	22,224	19,440	350,136	182,659
1952-53 ..	142,248	198,208 ²	77,114	36,974	19,100	473,644	196,419
1953-54 ..	146,982	198,628 ²	73,276	36,802	21,358	477,046	220,509
1954-55 ..	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

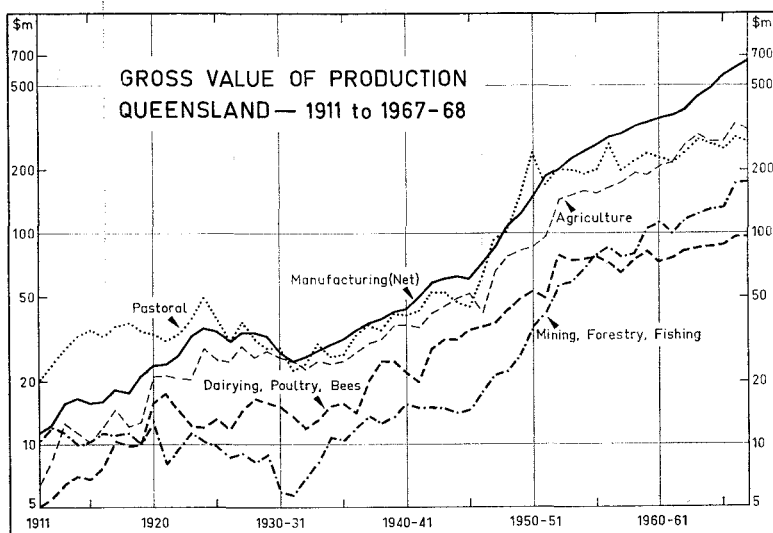
GROSS VALUE OF RECORDED PRODUCTION, QUEENSLAND—*continued*

Year	Agricultural	Pastoral	Dairying, Poultry, and Bees	Mining	Forestry, Fisheries, etc.	Total Primary	Manufacturing (Net) ¹
	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
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	22,900	601,980	324,783
1960-61	203,442	228,014	72,756	89,120	23,190	616,522	341,255
1961-62	210,550	212,396	75,484	83,100	20,054	601,584	350,595
1962-63	252,478	241,216	81,586	93,482	21,094	689,856	380,966
1963-64	294,434	280,680	84,534	100,970	23,500	784,118	441,873
1964-65	270,639	270,939	86,127	103,783	25,022	756,511	478,423
1965-66	274,221	256,027	87,877	106,901	25,689	750,715	542,996
1966-67	318,954	276,402	94,028	146,080	25,806	861,269	592,607
1967-68	308,922	273,438	96,860	148,876	26,123	854,220	657,853

¹ Including Heat, Light, and Power.

² Including amounts distributed from

realisation of post-war wool stocks.



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 1967-68.

It is important to remember, particularly when considering the geographical distribution of the value of *recorded* production, that the figures are very incomplete as a measure of the productivity of Queensland's economy as a whole, only about one-third of the total work force being employed in the State's primary and secondary production industries. No figures are available for the value of production in such important and growing sections of the economy as building and construction, trade, transport, and commerce, nor for public administration, the professions, entertainment, and the many service industries.

GROSS VALUE OF RECORDED PRODUCTION

Item	Brisbane and Moreton	Mary- borough	Downs	Roma	South Western	Rock- hampton
	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
Agricultural						
Grain Crops	1,843	4,679	50,290	1,616	..	8,084
Hay	3,817	1,268	2,052	202	8	1,598
Other Fodder ² ..	917	1,564	7,002	1,055	92	2,456
Sugar Cane	3,594	24,269	..	..	..	1,249
Fruit	7,812	4,243	5,915	34	14	1,898
Tobacco	1,667	1,128	590	..	..	102
All Other	20,398	10,250	4,258	234	23	2,397
Total	40,047	47,401	70,107	3,141	138	17,785
Pastoral						
Wool	42	14	16,668	15,233	17,351	987
Sheep	9	3	1,999	1,901	2,039	127
Beef Cattle	13,944	19,270	24,308	9,741	5,428	35,359
Horses	17	2	327	9	..	..
Total	14,012	19,288	43,302	26,884	24,817	36,474
Dairying and Pig-raising						
Dairying	19,332	12,623	12,258	130	16	4,248
Pigs	5,687	5,950	7,718	291	28	3,535
Total	25,019	18,573	19,976	421	44	7,783
Poultry	11,701	2,445	4,394	27	6	833
Bee-keeping	218	57	107	.. ¹	.. ¹	11
Trapping	8	13	145	445	229	22
Mining						
Gold, Silver, Copper, Lead, Tin, Zinc ..	..	39	143	..	..	8,270
Fuel ³	11,072	1,053	8,129	1,002	..	15,234
Other Minerals, includ- ing Gems etc. ..	9,804	2,030	105	..	..	739
Construction Material Quarrying	5,035	309	736	3	9	2,272
Total	25,911	3,431	9,114	1,005	9	26,515
Forestry	5,144	3,405	2,982	554	37	1,044
Fisheries	2,994	1,020	..	..	..	177
Total Primary	125,054	95,633	150,127	32,477	25,280	90,644
Manufacturing (net) ..	417,361	38,444	30,799	1,864	829	44,497
Total Primary (gross) and Manufacturing (net)	542,415	134,077	180,926	34,341	26,109	135,141

¹ Less than \$500.² Including vegetables for stock fodder.³ Including

The statistics compiled are further incomplete in that they measure value of production for rural holdings and for factories only as these are statistically defined. Consequently, rural holdings of less than one acre (except commercial poultry farms, all of which are included) or holdings not used for commercial production, and factories with less than four employees (unless power-driven machinery is used), are omitted. With some exceptions, the method used is to value the production recorded in each division at the average unit price for the whole State.

IN STATISTICAL DIVISIONS, 1967-68

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
2,560	..	14	210	912	3	2	70,213
48	4	19	61	38	4	11	9,130
1,048	1	37	59	55	.. ¹	3	14,290
..	..	34,538	21,063	46,887	..	..	131,600
4	.. ¹	39	362	1,006	3	.. ¹	21,330
..	..	..	82	14,082	8	..	17,660
1,257	.. ¹	155	3,477	2,181	63	5	44,699
4,917	5	34,803	25,313	65,162	80	23	308,922
17,855	8,511	.. ¹	1	2	..	11,395	88,059
2,275	1,024	.. ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	..	1,511	10,888
18,872	6,176	4,334	11,993	4,632	1,257	18,823	174,136
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	355
39,002	15,711	4,334	11,994	4,634	1,257	31,729	273,438
56	10	580	48	2,530	1	11	51,843
70	14	102	311	400	4	42	24,153
126	24	682	359	2,931	5	53	75,996
20	2	93	242	669	2	21	20,455
1	..	1	1	12	.. ¹	..	409
210	21	.. ¹	2	.. ¹	..	36	1,132
1	..	10	101	3,973	32	56,471	69,040
259	..	..	2,494	..	..	..	39,244
132	..	6	351	65	15,996	463	29,691
252	..	571	683	691	.. ¹	339	10,900
644	..	587	3,629	4,729	16,028	57,274	148,876
164	..	503	429	3,234	..	187	17,683
..	..	99	340	255	1,785	639	7,308
45,084	15,763	41,102	42,309	81,626	19,157	89,962	854,220
1,745	197	18,997	49,563	43,150	205	10,203	657,853
46,829	15,960	60,099	91,872	124,776	19,362	100,165	1,512,073

coal, crude oil, and natural gas.

In comparing the relative importance of the various primary industries and manufacturing in the different statistical divisions, the table 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 Western and Rockhampton Divisions.

13 BUILDING

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 a very low proportion of all building operations.

The table of building approvals on the next page shows particulars of all building work (including all governmental operations) proposed to be undertaken over a ten-year period. Small jobs of very low value, mostly minor alterations and repairs and maintenance, are excluded from the figures due to difficulties in coverage and collection etc. These, however, represent only an insignificant proportion of total approvals.

It may be noted, however, that some 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 generally be lower than the number of approvals issued, but the discrepancy will vary with economic conditions.

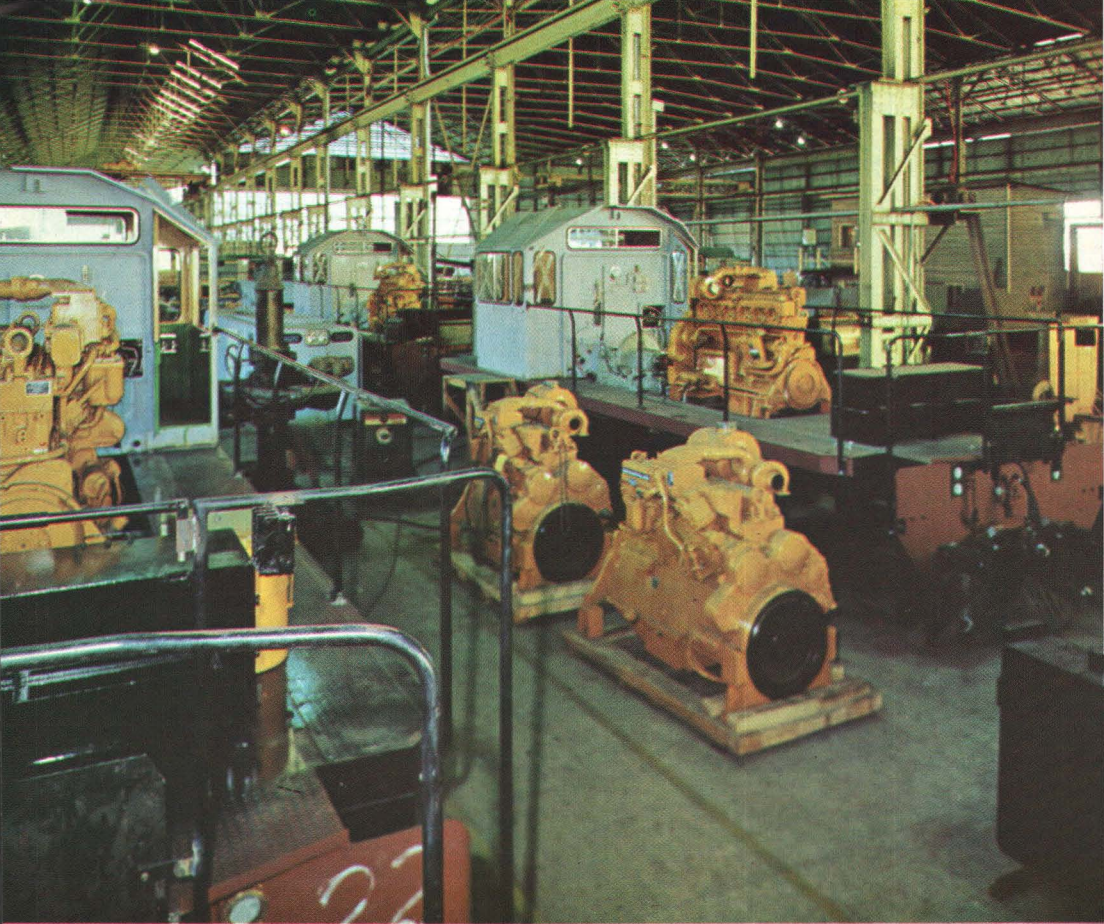
To measure the extent of building work undertaken, rather than the extent of intentions to build, a regular statistical collection has, since 1946, been made from builders, including persons building their own houses (see page 258), and this has provided details of actual work commenced, completed, and under construction. In 1968 commencements of new dwelling units were 16,963, while 17,000 new dwelling units were approved.

During the period from 1951 to 1968 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 etc.) was for new houses and 12.9 per cent for other new buildings, but in 1968 these proportions had changed to 45.7 and 49.1 per cent respectively. While the value of houses approved in 1968 was 161 per cent more than in 1951, the value of other new buildings was fifteen times as great.

In the immediate post-war period the proportion of approvals for fibro-cement walled houses was high, accounting for one-third of total houses for 1946.

A notable feature of recent years has been a sharp increase in the proportion of houses of brick etc. at the expense of both timber and fibro-cement. The proportions of different types of houses approved for private ownership in 1963 and 1968 respectively were as follows: Brick etc., 22.2 and 43.7 per cent; timber, 58.2 and 40.8 per cent; and fibro-cement, 19.6 and 15.5 per cent.

Approvals for the construction of houses reached their lowest post-war level in 1955 when 9,007 were issued. In 1968 the number recorded was 14,162, the highest in seventeen years and 7.6 per cent above the total for 1967.



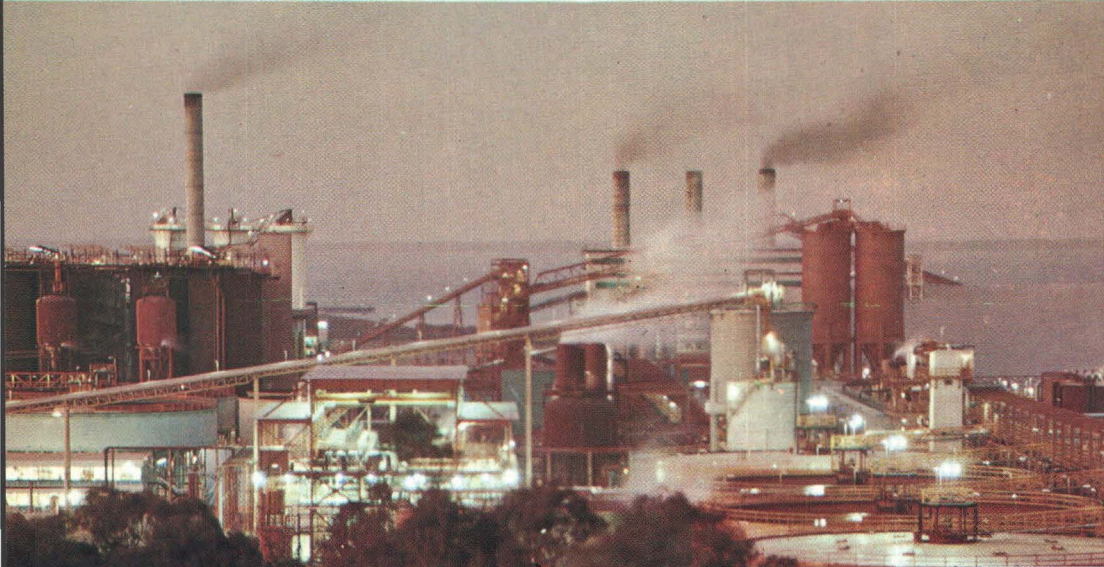
Diesel locomotive production, Maryborough

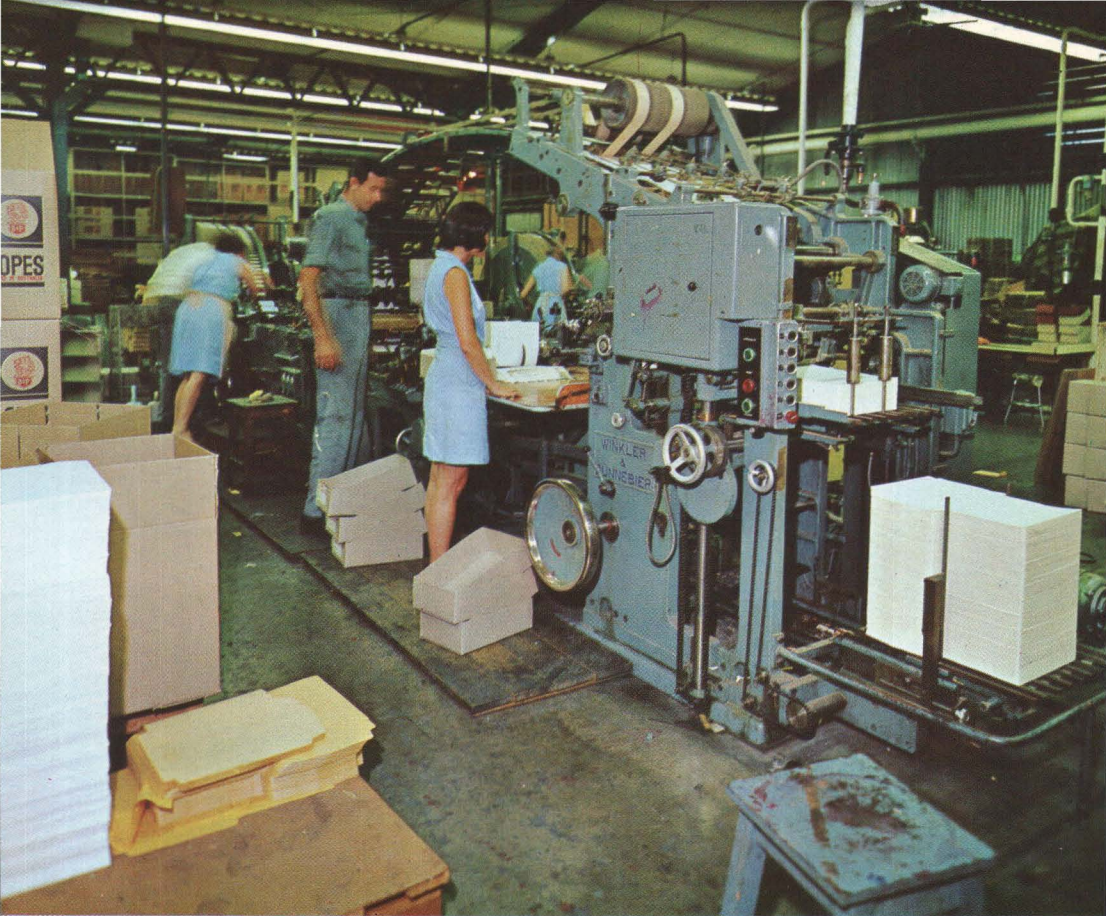
Photo: *State Public Relations Bureau*

MANUFACTURING—Chapter 7

Photo: *State Public Relations Bureau*

Gladstone alumina plant





Envelope manufacturing, Brisbane

Photo: State Public Relations Bureau

MANUFACTURING—Chapter 7

Photo: State Public Relations Bureau

Industrial development at the mouth of the Brisbane River



BUILDING APPROVALS, QUEENSLAND

Year	New Dwellings			New Buildings other than Dwellings	Total Additions and Alterations	Total Approvals	New Dwelling Units ¹
	Houses		Flats, Hotels, etc.				
	No.	\$1,000						$1,000
	No.	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	No.

BRISBANE STATISTICAL DIVISION²

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
1966	..	6,120	50,544	11,715	38,163	10,059	110,482	7,723
1967	..	6,887	59,488	8,608	63,391	7,551	139,039	8,163
1968	..	7,418	68,549	12,695	67,163	7,048	155,455	8,635

OTHER CITIES AND TOWNS³

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
1966	..	3,455	27,934	15,740	32,802	4,341	80,817	5,379
1967	..	3,426	30,070	14,624	25,800	3,862	74,356	5,040
1968	..	3,724	33,767	10,284	26,378	3,574	74,004	4,772

ALL SHIRES

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
1966	..	2,682	19,972	4,818	14,314	4,120	43,224	3,123
1967	..	2,845	22,992	5,493	13,023	3,561	45,068	3,404
1968	..	3,020	25,629	5,070	15,757	3,866	50,323	3,593

TOTAL QUEENSLAND

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
1966	..	12,257	98,450	32,273	85,280	18,520	234,523	16,225
1967	..	13,158	112,550	28,725	102,213	14,974	258,462	16,607
1968	..	14,162	127,945	28,050	109,298	14,488	279,781	17,000

¹ New houses and individual private dwelling units incorporated in new blocks of flats and other new buildings. ² For the purpose of this table, the Brisbane Division, which was originally only the City of Brisbane, has been expanded by the following additions: From January 1961, City of Redcliffe and part of Pine Rivers Shire; from July 1965, City of Ipswich; from January 1966, parts of the Shires of Albert, Beaudesert, Caboolture, Moreton, Pine Rivers, and Redland. ³ Twenty provincial Cities and Towns until April 1960; 19 until December 1960; 17 until June 1965; 16 until June 1968; and 17 thereafter.

Details of the number of jobs and the value of work approved for each type of work in each city and town during 1968 are shown below. All governmental and semi-governmental approvals are included.

BUILDING APPROVALS, QUEENSLAND, 1968

Local Authority Area	New Houses		Other New Buildings ¹	Additions and Alterations	All Approvals	New Dwelling Units ²
	No.	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	No.
<i>Brisbane Stat. Div.³</i>	7,418	68,549	79,859	7,048	155,455	8,635
<i>Other Cities</i> ..	3,474	31,654	34,539	3,410	69,603	4,497
Bundaberg ..	211	1,923	1,164	224	3,310	232
Cairns ..	175	1,651	3,004	218	4,873	247
Charters Towers	14	135	442	32	608	14
Gold Coast ..	924	8,800	9,748	861	19,409	1,519
Gympie ..	48	437	511	87	1,035	51
Mackay ..	123	1,064	1,297	192	2,553	132
Maryborough ..	64	558	716	161	1,435	70
Mount Isa ..	121	1,131	1,970	115	3,216	182
Rockhampton ..	317	2,761	3,730	394	6,886	380
Toowoomba ..	440	4,082	3,116	446	7,644	523
Townsville ..	996	8,778	8,347	569	17,695	1,106
Warwick ..	41	335	494	111	940	41
<i>Towns</i> ..	305	2,628	3,344	211	6,184	361
Dalby ..	76	666	1,081	92	1,839	78
Gladstone ..	200	1,712	1,252	50	3,014	246
Goondiwindi ..	15	132	443	37	612	23
Roma ..	10	95	178	30	304	10
Thursday Island	4	23	391	2	415	4
<i>Shires</i> ..	2,965	25,114	19,607	3,819	48,540	3,507
Total Queensland	14,162	127,945	137,348	14,488	279,781	17,000

¹ New flats, hotels, etc., and other new buildings. ² New houses and individual private dwelling units incorporated in new blocks of flats and other new buildings.
³ Cities of Brisbane, Ipswich, and Redcliffe, and parts of the Shires of Albert, Beaudesert, Caboolture, Moreton, Pine Rivers, and Redland.

The value of completions for the last five years is shown below.

VALUE OF COMPLETED BUILDING OPERATIONS, QUEENSLAND

Type of Work	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
New Dwellings	83,194	103,771	121,492	129,276	146,283
Other New Buildings	70,432	84,390	108,045	103,743	117,408
Additions, Alterations, Repairs, etc.	16,064	17,857	15,794	13,914	11,253
Total	169,690	206,018	245,331	246,933	274,945

At 31 December 1968, the total value of building work under construction was \$164,997,000. Of this total, dwelling units accounted for \$39,125,000 and other new buildings for \$125,873,000.

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. 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 ^a		Private Ownership		
	Houses	Flats	Other Dwelling Units	By Govt Authorities ^b	By Private Contractors	By Private Contractors	By Owner-builders	

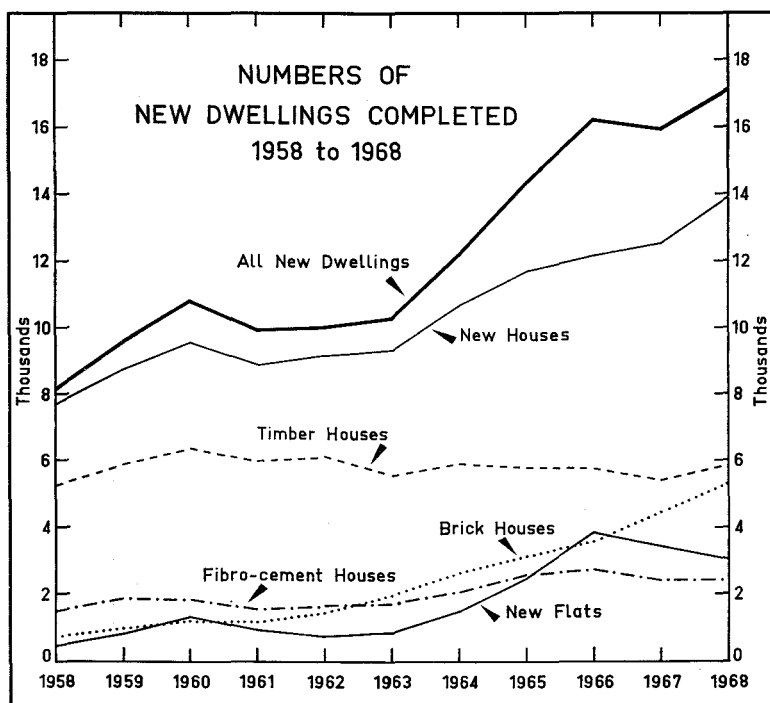
COMMENCED

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
1966	..	..	12,109	3,579	85	111	1,425	12,728	1,509	15,773
1967	..	..	12,861	3,314	50	110	1,624	13,090	1,401	16,225
1968	..	..	13,931	2,974	58	83	1,618	13,888	1,374	16,963

COMPLETED

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
1966	..	..	12,139	3,896	74	119	1,610	12,860	1,520	16,109
1967	..	..	12,489	3,404	54	108	1,411	13,016	1,412	15,947
1968	..	..	13,905	3,048	61	102	1,555	13,797	1,560	17,014

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 details of all Workers' Dwellings completed during the last ten years.

WORKERS' DWELLINGS, QUEENSLAND

Year	All Dwellings ¹ Completed during Year								Total Completed	Average Cost
	Completed at Cost of									
	Under \$4,801	\$4,801–\$5,600	\$5,601–\$6,400	\$6,401–\$7,200	\$7,201–\$8,000	\$8,001–\$8,800	\$8,801 and Over			
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	\$	
1958–59	121	287	103	43	13	9	1	577	5,408	
1959–60	47	247	176	32	13	2	4	521	5,592	
1960–61	20	153	269	90	41	8	12	593	6,086	
1961–62	6	75	390	143	38	15	15	682	6,248	
1962–63	3	69	361	140	35	12	12	632	6,290	
1963–64	1	17	107	179	83	25	10	422	6,846	
1964–65	1	2	27	190	141	41	20	422	7,276	
1965–66	..	1	13	139	121	43	22	339	7,467	
1966–67	..	1	6	93	110	49	35	294	7,748	
1967–68	1	1	..	24	102	83	76	287	8,360	

¹ 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 estimated building costs, as well as changes in the average sizes of houses constructed.

It should be noted that the average costs shown are based on estimated figures at the time when the approval was issued, and may vary from those at the actual building stage. The table includes, in addition, houses to be constructed by owner-builders and in such cases average estimated costs tend to be lower than for other proposed house constructions.

FLOOR AREAS AND COSTS OF HOUSES APPROVED, QUEENSLAND

Year				Average Floor Area			Average Estimated Cost per 100 Sq Ft		
				Brick ¹	Timber	Fibro-cement	Brick ¹	Timber	Fibro-cement
				Sq Ft	Sq Ft	Sq Ft	\$	\$	\$
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
1966	..	..	..	1,672	1,204	1,100	620	612	573
1967	..	..	..	1,737	1,182	1,127	612	640	605
1968	..	..	..	1,780	1,190	1,167	617	665	631

¹ Including brick-veneer, stone, and concrete.

In the ten years from 1958 to 1968, the average floor area of brick houses approved increased by 28 per cent, compared with increases of 8 and 22 per cent for timber and fibro-cement houses respectively.

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 censuses 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 subdivisions within each State, a classification of total retail sales by type of store, by commodity group, 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 large 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, 1961-62, and from 1964-65 to 1967-68. The 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 the total—and their omission does not affect the validity of the comparisons shown.

TOTAL RETAIL SALES CLASSIFIED BY COMMODITY GROUPS, QUEENSLAND

Commodity Group	1952-53 ¹	1956-57 ¹	1961-62 ¹	1964-65 ^{2r}	1965-66 ^{2r}	1966-67 ^{2r}	1967-68 ²
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Groceries	84.8	107.5	124.8	145.7	154.3	168.0	176.5
Butchers' Meat	33.6	42.6	57.4	69.4	74.4	81.2	85.8
Other Food ³	52.0	71.3	96.4	117.6	125.8	129.1	135.0
Total Food and Groceries	170.4	221.4	278.6	332.7	354.5	378.3	397.3
Beer, Wine, and Spirits ..	44.5	63.7	74.6	93.0	100.1	108.6	115.3
Clothing and Drapery ..	78.0	98.6	113.2	133.4	137.6	148.8	155.6
Footwear	11.8	14.1	18.3	21.1	21.8	23.6	25.6
Hardware, China, and Glassware ⁴	12.0	16.2	21.8	25.6	25.4	27.3	27.8
Electrical Goods and Radios ⁵	21.6	31.5	48.2	62.5	59.7	60.4	67.2
Furniture and Floor Coverings	16.1	21.9	26.3	35.9	37.2	38.2	41.5
Chemists' Goods	12.8	21.0	37.0	47.6	51.6	55.8	59.5
Newspapers, Books, and Stationery	12.6	17.4	21.5	27.0	29.5	30.3	31.8
Other Goods ⁶	37.2	52.3	62.1	76.3	80.5	89.3	94.1
Total (excluding Motor Vehicles etc.)	417.0	558.1	701.6	855.1	897.9	960.6	1,015.7
Motor Vehicles, Parts, Petrol, etc. ⁷	112.6	178.9	218.0	353.0	345.9	352.2	393.7
Total	529.6	737.0	919.6	1,208.1	1,243.8	1,312.8	1,409.4

¹ Census figures. The 1952-53 and 1956-57 censuses have been adjusted on a basis comparable with the 1961-62 census. ² Survey figures. ³ Including fresh fruit and vegetables, confectionery, soft drinks, ice cream, cakes, pastry, cooked provisions, fish, etc., 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 television and accessories, musical instruments, domestic refrigerators, etc. ⁶ Including tobacco, cigarettes, etc., jewellery, sporting requisites, etc. ⁷ Excluding tractors, farm machinery and implements, earthmoving equipment, etc. ^r Revised since last issue.

Retail sales of motor vehicles, parts, petrol, etc. showed the greatest increase (11.8 per cent) of all the commodity groups in 1967-68. Total retail sales of all other groups combined rose by 5.7 per cent. The highest rates of increase among these groups were 11.3 per cent for electrical goods and radios, 8.6 per cent for furniture and floor coverings, 8.5 per cent for footwear, and 6.6 per cent for chemists' goods. With the exception of hardware, china, and glassware, which increased by only 1.8 per cent, the remaining groups showed increases within the range of approximately 4 to 6 per cent.

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 the 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

Statistical Divisions

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>
<i>Total Queensland</i>	<i>16,307</i>	<i>17,065</i>	<i>736,956</i>	<i>919,652</i>	<i>95,548</i>	<i>114,284</i>

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	82	3,002	3,002	164	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

¹ The comparability of figures for the Outer Suburban, Bayside, and Rural Divisions has been slightly affected by regroupings following the delineation for the 1961 Population Census of new Statistical Areas from former Rural areas. ² City of Redcliffe and part of Pine Rivers Shire.

Types of Business—Details of the number of stores of each type and the retail business transacted by them are given in the table below. Businesses have been classified according to their major functions, but figures for each type refer to their sales or stocks of commodities of all kinds.

RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS, SALES, AND STOCKS BY TYPE OF BUSINESS,
QUEENSLAND, 1956-57 AND 1961-62

Type of Business	Establishments		Total Value of Retail Sales		Total Value of Retail Stocks at 30 June	
	1956-57	1961-62	1956-57	1961-62	1957	1962
	No.	No.	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
<i>Food Stores etc.</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, etc.</i>						
Hotels etc.	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, etc.</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, etc.</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	2,082	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 etc.) ..	14,307	14,621	558,384	701,278	76,456	91,664
Motor Vehicle Dealers, Garages, Service Stations, etc. ..	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

While the total number of retail establishments increased by 758, or 4.6 per cent, between 1956-57 and 1961-62, there was considerable divergence in the trends shown by the numbers for the various types of business. Whereas there were 152 (29.1 per cent) more chemists, 83 (15.9 per cent) more fruiterers, and 92 (7.2 per cent) more butchers, there were 107 (6.7 per cent) fewer clothiers and drapers, 47 (6.6 per cent) fewer bakers, and 152 (4.0 per cent) fewer grocers.

Based on sales during 1961-62 and stocks held at the end of that year, grocers turn their stocks over eleven times a year, compared with

five and a half times by chemists, five times by department stores, four times by clothiers and drapers, three times by footwear stores, and only two and a third times by watchmakers and jewellers.

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. 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 1966-67 and 1967-68 are given in the next table.

RETAIL SALES BY COMMODITY GROUP, EACH QUARTER, QUEENSLAND

Commodity Group				September Quarter	December Quarter	March Quarter	June Quarter	Year
				\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Groceries	1966-67	40.3	44.4	41.3	42.0	168.0		
	1967-68	43.6	46.1	43.4	43.4	176.5		
Butchers' Meat ..	1966-67	20.2	20.3	19.8	20.9	81.2		
	1967-68	21.3	21.5	21.5	21.5	85.8		
Other Food ¹	1966-67	30.9	33.8	32.4	32.0	129.1		
	1967-68	32.8	35.3	34.3	32.6	135.0		
Beer, Wine, and Spirits	1966-67	25.6	29.7	27.4	25.9	108.6		
	1967-68	26.9	31.7	29.2	27.5	115.3		
Clothing and Drapery	1966-67	35.0	42.4	31.8	39.6	148.8		
	1967-68	36.9	44.3	32.7	41.7	155.6		
Footwear	1966-67	5.8	6.4	5.0	6.4	23.6		
	1967-68	6.5	6.9	5.5	6.7	25.6		
Hardware, China, and Glassware ²	1966-67	6.5	8.2	6.3	6.3	27.3		
	1967-68	6.5	8.7	6.4	6.2	27.8		
Electrical Goods and Radios ³	1966-67	15.2	16.8	14.1	14.3	60.4		
	1967-68	15.9	19.9	16.4	15.0	67.2		
Furniture and Floor Coverings	1966-67	10.0	10.9	8.3	9.0	38.2		
	1967-68	10.5	11.9	9.3	9.8	41.5		
Chemists' Goods ..	1966-67	14.0	15.1	12.9	13.8	55.8		
	1967-68	14.7	16.0	13.8	15.0	59.5		
Newspapers, Books, and Stationery	1966-67	6.9	8.2	8.1	7.1	30.3		
	1967-68	7.2	8.6	8.7	7.3	31.8		
Other Goods ⁴	1966-67	21.2	26.6	20.5	21.0	89.3		
	1967-68	22.2	27.4	21.5	23.0	94.1		
Total (excluding Motor Vehicles etc.) ..	1966-67	231.6	262.8	227.9	238.3	960.6		
	1967-68	245.0	278.3	242.7	249.7	1,015.7		
Motor Vehicles, Parts, Petrol, etc. ⁵	1966-67	89.3	94.9	81.4	86.6	352.2		
	1967-68	94.5	99.6	91.6	108.0	393.7		
Total	1966-67	320.9	357.7	309.3	324.9	1,312.8		
	1967-68	339.5	377.9	334.3	357.7	1,409.4		

¹ to ⁵ See notes ³ to ⁷ to table on page 262.

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*. The relationship of the main aggregates is shown in the next table, which is followed by definitions of the principal items.

RELATIONSHIP OF MAIN AGGREGATES, AUSTRALIA

Item	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Net Current Expenditure on Goods and Services	13,098	14,262	15,315	16,574	18,052
Gross Fixed Capital Expenditure	4,506	5,216	5,681	5,890	6,404
Increase in Value of Stocks	176	684	238	512	308
Statistical Discrepancy ¹	-75	115	80	-7	-31
Gross National Expenditure	17,705	20,277	21,314	22,969	24,733
Plus Exports of Goods and Services ..	3,162	3,048	3,137	3,469	3,550
National Turnover of Goods and Services	20,867	23,325	24,451	26,438	28,283
Less Imports of Goods and Services ..	2,866	3,480	3,629	3,701	4,131
Gross National Product	18,001	19,845	20,822	22,737	24,152
Less Net Indirect Taxes	1,832	2,062	2,236	2,381	2,616
Gross National Product at Factor Cost ..	16,169	17,783	18,586	20,356	21,536
Less Depreciation Allowances of Trading Enterprises	1,481	1,635	1,780	1,933	2,091
Net National Product	14,688	16,148	16,806	18,423	19,445
Less Net Income Payable Overseas ..	299	286	316	329	389
National Income	14,389	15,862	16,490	18,094	19,056
Plus Net Income Payable Overseas ..	299	286	316	329	389
Net National Product	14,688	16,148	16,806	18,423	19,445
Less Net Operating Surplus of Companies and Public Enterprises	2,327	2,655	2,634	2,845	3,165
Less Interest etc. Paid by Unincorporated Enterprises and Dwellings Owned by Persons	427	477	533	593	664
Plus Interest Received by Persons ..	435	498	564	593	666
Dividends Received by Persons ..	379	372	351	442	459
Cash Benefits to Persons	1,046	1,098	1,179	1,271	1,324
Remittances from Overseas	104	115	121	134	154
Personal Income	13,898	15,099	15,854	17,425	18,219

¹ See note 1 to first table on page 269.

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 up 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, and 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, and 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, and 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 of goods and services 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, etc.) and transfer incomes (such as cash social service benefits, interest, etc.). Personal income also includes any property income received by non-taxable organisations such as private schools, churches, charitable organisations, etc. 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 etc. funds.

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 49 per cent in 1963-64 and 52 per cent in 1967-68. This item has increased by \$3,696m, or 42 per cent, since 1963-64.

In the same period, the gross operating surplus of trading enterprises increased by \$1,671m, or 23 per cent. This figure is made up of increases in the surpluses of companies (\$1,035m), unincorporated enterprises (\$94m), dwellings owned by persons (\$317m), and public enterprises (\$225m).

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 etc. 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, etc. It also includes expenditure on second-hand assets (other than houses purchased from public authorities), 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, etc. 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, etc. Expenditure on ordinary repair and maintenance of fixed assets is excluded as being chargeable to current account. However, because it has been impossible to make a satisfactory dissection, 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 three-fifths of the total. This is dealt with more fully on pages 270 to 272. Consumption expenditure by public authorities and financial enterprises together is less than one-quarter 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 about 2 per cent of the total.

NATIONAL PRODUCTION ACCOUNT, AUSTRALIA

Item	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Wages, Salaries, and Supplements ..	8,798	9,818	10,584	11,512	12,494
Gross Operating Surplus of Trading Enterprises					
Companies	2,543	2,914	2,966	3,235	3,578
Unincorporated Enterprises	3,436	3,523	3,395	3,855	3,530
Dwellings Owned by Persons	817	890	957	1,039	1,134
Public Enterprises	575	638	684	715	800
Gross National Product at Factor Cost	16,169	17,783	18,586	20,356	21,536
Indirect Taxes less Subsidies	1,832	2,062	2,236	2,381	2,616
Gross National Product	18,001	19,845	20,822	22,737	24,152
Imports of Goods and Services	2,866	3,480	3,629	3,701	4,131
National Turnover of Goods and Services	20,867	23,325	24,451	26,438	28,283
Net Current Expenditure on Goods and Services					
Personal Consumption	11,084	11,964	12,651	13,576	14,685
Financial Enterprises	236	258	281	308	335
Public Authorities	1,778	2,040	2,383	2,690	3,032
Gross Fixed Capital Expenditure					
Private	2,898	3,369	3,639	3,725	4,046
Public Enterprises	863	1,009	1,122	1,191	1,328
Public Authorities	745	838	920	974	1,030
Increase in Value of Stocks	176	684	238	512	308
Statistical Discrepancy ¹	-75	115	80	-7	-31
Gross National Expenditure	17,705	20,277	21,314	22,969	24,733
Exports of Goods and Services	3,162	3,048	3,137	3,469	3,550
National Turnover of Goods and Services	20,867	23,325	24,451	26,438	28,283

¹ Difference between the totals of the items in the two parts of the table, which conceptually should be the same.

The next two tables deal with the personal current account, covering the income and outlay of persons, as distinct from companies or public authorities. Personal income is defined on page 267.

The figures show that about a fifth of all personal income is spent on food, while income tax now absorbs more than 11 per cent. Consumption expenditure on cigarettes, tobacco, and alcoholic drinks together (over 8 per cent of personal income) is about the same as expenditure on clothing, footwear, and drapery, and of the same order as the personal expenditure on the purchase and operation of motor vehicles.

PERSONAL CURRENT ACCOUNT, INCOME, AUSTRALIA

Item	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Wages, Salaries, and Supplements ..	8,798	9,818	10,584	11,512	12,494
Interest etc. Received	435	498	564	593	666
Dividends	379	372	351	442	459
Unincorporated Enterprises Income					
Farm	1,373	1,272	1,044	1,342	827
Other	1,303	1,430	1,489	1,575	1,693
Income from Dwelling Rent	460	496	522	556	602
Remittances from Overseas	104	115	121	134	154
Cash Benefits from Public Authorities ..	1,046	1,098	1,179	1,271	1,324
Total Receipts	13,898	15,099	15,854	17,425	18,219

PERSONAL CURRENT ACCOUNT, OUTLAY, AUSTRALIA

Item	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Personal Consumption Expenditure					
Food	2,510	2,695	2,870	3,070	3,245
Cigarettes and Tobacco	358	392	428	444	464
Alcoholic Drinks	699	751	835	904	999
Clothing, Footwear, Drapery ..	1,198	1,268	1,312	1,381	1,472
Dwelling Rent	1,225	1,329	1,441	1,568	1,699
Household Durables	873	951	951	999	1,080
Chemists' Goods	309	338	366	392	422
Gas, Electricity, Fuel	306	323	348	374	397
Newspapers, Books, etc.	193	205	216	235	250
All Other Goods	322	349	371	397	413
Purchase of Motor Vehicles	680	730	660	678	790
Operation of Motor Vehicles	438	489	557	622	692
Other Travel and Communication ..	457	509	539	582	635
Hospital, Medical, and Funeral Expenses	387	423	457	512	562
All Other Services	1,129	1,212	1,302	1,418	1,566
Total Consumption	11,084	11,964	12,651	13,576	14,685
Interest Paid	166	176	180	182	195
Income Tax Payable	1,272	1,496	1,655	1,885	2,038
Estate and Gift Duties	137	140	137	155	182
Remittances Overseas	62	66	74	79	84
Saving	1,177	1,257	1,157	1,548	1,035
Total Outlay	13,898	15,099	15,854	17,425	18,219

A dissection of personal income by States for the years 1963-64 to 1967-68 is shown in the next table. In 1967-68, personal income in Queensland increased by 7.3 per cent, compared with a rise of 8.5 per cent for Australia as a whole.

ITEMS OF PERSONAL INCOME BY STATES

State	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
<i>Wages, Salaries, and Supplements (\$m)</i>					
New South Wales ¹	3,586	4,005	4,282	4,656	5,036
Victoria	2,578	2,884	3,101	3,376	3,654
Queensland	1,063	1,187	1,279	1,383	1,484
South Australia ²	776	879	945	1,011	1,109
Western Australia	541	589	678	756	855
Tasmania	254	275	299	330	356
Australia	8,798	9,819	10,584	11,512	12,494

*Income from Property and Unincorporated Businesses,
including Farmers (\$m)*

New South Wales ¹	1,450	1,507	1,351	1,669	1,539
Victoria	1,259	1,332	1,341	1,431	1,377
Queensland	619	590	592	671	683
South Australia ²	386	394	387	424	348
Western Australia	241	248	312	326	341
Tasmania	99	112	108	121	113
Australia	4,054	4,183	4,091	4,642	4,401

ITEMS OF PERSONAL INCOME BY STATES—*continued*

State	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
<i>Cash Benefits from Public Authorities (\$m)</i>					
New South Wales ¹	401	419	455	487	507
Victoria	270	288	306	333	344
Queensland	164	170	183	196	206
South Australia ²	97	102	109	119	125
Western Australia	79	82	87	95	99
Tasmania	35	37	39	41	43
Australia	1,045	1,099	1,179	1,272	1,324

Total Personal Income (\$m)

New South Wales ¹	5,437	5,931	6,088	6,812	7,082
Victoria	4,107	4,504	4,748	5,140	5,375
Queensland	1,846	1,947	2,054	2,250	2,373
South Australia ²	1,259	1,375	1,441	1,554	1,582
Western Australia	861	918	1,077	1,177	1,295
Tasmania	388	424	446	492	512
Australia	13,898	15,099	15,854	17,425	18,219

Total Personal Income per Head of Population (\$)

New South Wales ¹	1,308	1,403	1,415	1,558	1,589
Victoria	1,336	1,436	1,487	1,582	1,628
Queensland	1,157	1,197	1,237	1,333	1,381
South Australia ²	1,173	1,244	1,267	1,337	1,342
Western Australia	1,078	1,124	1,287	1,365	1,450
Tasmania	1,069	1,158	1,205	1,316	1,351
Australia	1,257	1,339	1,378	1,488	1,528

¹ Including Australian Capital Territory.² Including Northern Territory.

Personal consumption expenditure by States is set out below.

PERSONAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE BY STATES, 1967-68

Item	N.S.W. ¹	Vic.	Qld	S.A. ²	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Food	1,222	942	441	297	249	94	3,245
Cigarettes and Tobacco	186	131	60	41	31	15	464
Alcoholic Drinks	407	267	130	85	81	29	999
Clothing etc.	584	420	180	135	104	49	1,472
Rent	728	476	218	137	98	41	1,699
Household Durables	417	297	146	100	88	32	1,080
Chemists' Goods	178	107	59	38	29	11	422
Gas, Electricity, Fuel	149	138	41	35	20	13	397
Newspapers, Books, etc.	99	77	32	18	16	8	250
All Other Goods	155	120	54	37	35	13	413
Travel and Communication ³	827	591	281	194	163	62	2,117
Medical, Hospital, and Funeral Expenses	233	161	60	54	39	16	562
All Other Services	642	445	199	129	110	41	1,566
Total	5,828	4,170	1,902	1,300	1,061	424	14,685

¹ Including Australian Capital Territory.² Including Northern Territory.³ Including the purchase and operation of motor vehicles.

PERSONAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE PER CAPITA BY STATES, 1967-68

Item	N.S.W. ¹	Vic.	Qld	S.A. ²	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Food	274	285	257	252	279	248	272
Cigarettes and Tobacco ..	42	40	35	35	35	40	39
Alcoholic Drinks	91	81	76	72	91	76	84
Clothing etc.	131	127	105	114	117	129	123
Rent	163	144	127	116	110	108	142
Household Durables ..	94	90	85	85	99	84	91
Chemists' Goods	40	32	34	32	32	29	35
Gas, Electricity, Fuel ..	33	42	24	30	22	34	33
Newspapers, Books, etc. ..	22	23	19	15	18	21	21
All Other Goods	35	36	31	31	39	34	35
Travel and Communication ³	186	179	164	165	183	163	178
Medical, Hospital, and							
Funeral Expenses ..	52	49	35	46	44	42	47
All Other Services	144	135	116	109	123	108	131
Total	1,308	1,263	1,107	1,103	1,189	1,118	1,231

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 AUTHORITIES CURRENT ACCOUNT, AUSTRALIA

Income or Outlay	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Indirect Taxes	1,942	2,158	2,375	2,540	2,783
Direct Taxes	2,009	2,431	2,681	2,881	3,213
Interest etc. Received ..	81	104	113	115	100
Public Enterprises Income ..	477	525	547	572	650
Total Receipts	4,509	5,218	5,716	6,108	6,746
Net Current Expenditure on Goods and Services	1,778	2,040	2,383	2,690	3,032
Subsidies	110	96	139	159	167
Interest etc. Paid	470	505	542	571	629
Overseas Grants	87	107	127	151	158
Cash Benefits to Persons ..	1,046	1,098	1,179	1,271	1,324
Grants towards Private Capital Expenditure ..	11	30	56	55	49
Devaluation Compensation ..	..	..	..	..	21
Surplus on Current Account ..	1,007	1,342	1,290	1,211	1,366
Total Outlay	4,509	5,218	5,716	6,108	6,746

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 etc. 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) as defined in the first paragraph on page 268.

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	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
CURRENT ACCOUNT					
Exports f.o.b.	2,730	2,574	2,626	2,926	2,941
Imports f.o.b.	2,237	2,739	2,822	2,837	3,159
Balance of Trade	493	-165	-196	89	-218
Invisible Credits					
Transportation	254	279	295	312	360
Travel	43	54	58	70	88
Property Income	94	119	113	122	127
Government	63	59	77	83	75
Other	176	197	203	213	245
Invisible Debits					
Transportation	417	488	520	548	634
Travel	102	114	122	133	140
Property Income	393	405	434	454	597
Government	44	53	62	80	95
Other	215	259	298	328	338
Balance on Current Account ..	-48	-776	-886	-654	-1,127
CAPITAL ITEMS					
Government Securities					
Domiciled Overseas	22	-20	-25	24	134
Domiciled in Australia	-3	-5	-1	-2	15
Other Official Capital Movements ..	-64	-23	40	-52	-60
Private					
Marketing Authorities	30	-61	34	-74	33
Companies: Inflow of Investment ..	446	576	682	493	857
Outflow of Investment	-10	-17	-33	-24	-26
Other Private Capital Movements (including Balancing Item)	74	30	250	169	252
Monetary Movements					
Change in Net I.M.F. Position .. ..	..	22	40	26	71
Change in International Reserves ..	447	-318	21	-177	7
Other .. .. .	..	..	..	31	..
Net Monetary Movements	447	-296	61	-120	78

• 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 1966, 42,459 persons, or 6.4 per cent of the entire work force, were engaged in transport and storage services in Queensland. Of these, 13,601 were employed on the railways, 1,445 on tramways or trolley buses, 6,982 in shipping or cargo handling, 2,662 on air services, 492 in storage firms, and the remaining 17,277 in car, bus, taxi, or carrying services requiring motor transport.

In addition to these persons engaged in operating the services, there were 20,623 employed in the wholesale and retail trade in motor vehicles, accessories, petrol, and oils. A further 18,830 persons were engaged in the manufacture, assembly, and repair of vehicles (railway and tramway, 6,883; motor vehicles etc., 9,554; ships, 2,285; and aircraft, 108). The construction and repair of transport facilities engaged another 16,755 (10,181 on roads and bridges, 5,588 on railway or tramway permanent way, 855 on harbours, wharves, and river works, and 131 on aerodromes).

These figures gave a total of 98,667 for all recorded aspects of the transport industry, accounting for 15 per cent of the State's work force. Roads and road transport absorbed 58 per cent of this total.

With 14,437 persons engaged in communication services, the total employment in transport and communication amounted to 113,104, or 17.0 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 would have approached \$600m in 1967-68.

2 SEA TRANSPORT AND PORTS

Sea transport takes precedence historically in Queensland transport, and the location of ports (see map on page 282) 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.

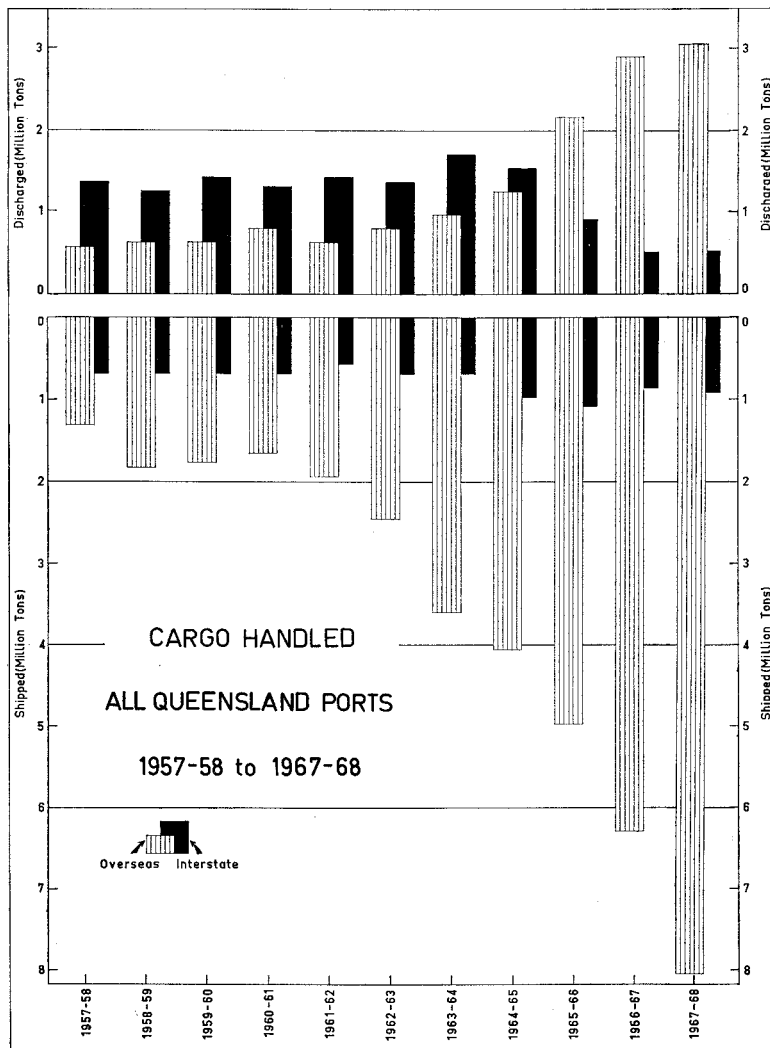
The Port of Brisbane, Queensland's chief port, includes the waters of Moreton Bay and rivers affluent to it. The Brisbane River is the principal stream, and constant dredging has made it navigable for most vessels in the Australian trade for 14 miles from its mouth. The main centres for shipping are within easy access of the city. Two oil refineries have been established at the mouth of the river and berths have been provided to accommodate large tankers. Dry docking facilities are available in a modern graving dock for vessels of tonnages up to 34,000

tons gross. Other facilities include wheat and mineral sands bulk handling and wool dumping installations. The first roll-on roll-off wharf terminal in Brisbane was completed in March 1969 and the main overseas container terminal in May 1969 (see photograph facing page 384).

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. Urangan and Bundaberg have oil bulk storage installations.

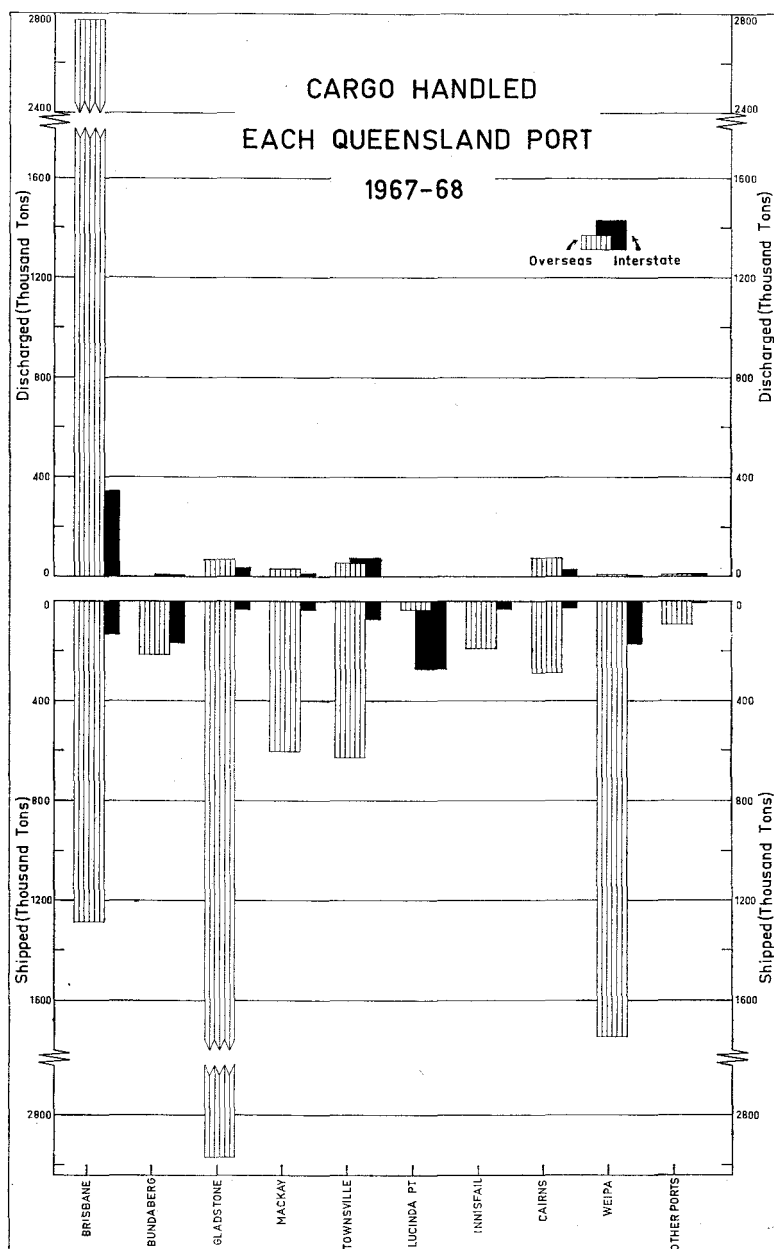
Gladstone, which has a good natural harbour, has been developed as a major coal loading port. Facilities have been constructed for the bulk handling of inward shipments of bauxite ore and outward shipments of alumina. The port is also equipped to handle grain, oil, ore, etc. in bulk.

Port Alma, near the mouth of the Fitzroy River, is the overseas port and bulk oil storage terminal for Rockhampton, which is 36 miles distant. It also exports meat and blister copper. Establishment of a container



terminal at this port has been commenced, and work is continuing on berth extensions for the export of salt. Rockhampton city wharves are now used only to a limited extent.

Mackay, an artificial deep-water port, has sugar bulk handling installations and bulk oil storage facilities. Construction of a containerised general cargo terminal has been commenced. Bowen, a landlocked harbour on the shores of Port Denison, exports meat and coal. Townsville has bulk handling installations for sugar, zinc concentrates, and oil, and construction



of a roll-on roll-off wharf terminal is under way. Lucinda Point, north of Townsville, and Innisfail (Mourilyan Harbour) are equipped with bulk sugar handling plants. Cairns, on Trinity Bay, has sugar bulk handling facilities and a containerised general cargo terminal is under construction. Weipa, on the Gulf of Carpentaria, is the port for locally-mined bauxite.

Smaller ports include Thursday Island, the headquarters of the pearl-shell industry, the Gulf ports of Normanton and Burketown, and Cooktown, Portland Roads, and Cape Flattery on the north-east coast.

The State Government subsidises a general cargo service between Cairns and Thursday Island and a cattle shipping service from the Gulf of Carpentaria to ports on the eastern coast of Queensland.

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 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 1968 was \$4,503,785, and the Working Account had a credit balance of \$2,136,485.

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
1963-64	1,858	2,501	3,346	3,837	840
1964-65	2,125	2,795	2,305	2,646	989
1965-66	2,094	3,121	2,157	2,498	1,611
1966-67	2,044	2,987	2,229	2,561	2,037
1967-68	2,019	3,475	3,039	3,376	2,136

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 1968 accumulated balances for these sections of the Department's activities were *Dr* \$110,066 and *Dr* \$737,460, respectively.

Finances of other Harbours not under Boards—Details of the operating accounts of the larger of the other harbours controlled by the Department of Harbours and Marine are shown below.

Harbour	Receipts 1967-68	Expenditure 1967-68	Balance 30 June 1968
	\$	\$	\$
Weipa	1,876,867	1,638,364	<i>Cr</i> 522,779
Innisfail (Mourilyan)	151,282	323,694	<i>Dr</i> 581,671
Maryborough-Urangan	30,964	38,914	<i>Cr</i> 122,614

Six other smaller harbours had credit balances aggregating \$30,104 and two had debit balances amounting to \$31,268.

Harbour Boards' Finances—Harbour Boards control the ports of Bundaberg, Gladstone, Rockhampton, Mackay, Bowen, Townsville, and

Cairns. Practically all the capital expenditures of the Harbour Boards have been provided from loans and State Government subsidies.

HARBOUR BOARDS, 1967-68

Harbour Board	Wharfage and Harbour Dues	Total Receipts (excluding Loan) ¹	Working Expenses	Total Expenditure (excluding Loan) ²	Loan Indebtedness, 30 June 1968 ³
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Bowen	23,415	33,528	19,920	24,419	545,226
Bundaberg	705,945	1,076,214	431,145	1,148,076	6,131,446
Cairns	552,808	1,204,611	455,270	1,151,887	6,858,172
Gladstone	623,533	1,242,434	148,943	1,730,209	7,442,290
Mackay	475,435	1,242,022	314,263	898,755	4,140,150
Rockhampton	112,010	204,555	50,799	215,381	3,297,064
Townsville	858,268	1,443,143	586,931	1,744,018	8,758,447
Total	3,351,414	6,446,507	2,007,271	6,912,745	37,172,795

¹ Including government subsidy.

² Including construction and debt charges.

³ Excluding temporary loans. Relief from liability for certain indebtedness has been granted to Bowen, \$366,748; Bundaberg, \$31,068; and Rockhampton, \$1,478,296.

Small Boat Facilities—Financed by the Commonwealth Aid Marine Works Fund and the State Harbour Dues Trust Fund, the State provides waterfront facilities for small craft, including boat havens, launching ramps, and fish landing facilities. In 1967-68, \$365,827 and \$112,319 was spent on such projects from these funds respectively.

Cargo Discharged and Shipped—The following table shows cargo movements, other than purely intrastate movements, at Queensland ports during the year ended 30 June 1968. 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 overseas or interstate, whereas overseas imports include only imports cleared at the port.

QUEENSLAND PORTS: OVERSEAS AND INTERSTATE CARGO¹, 1967-68

Port	Cargo Discharged			Cargo Shipped		
	Overseas	Interstate	Total	Overseas	Interstate	Total
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Brisbane	2,771,018	342,237	3,113,255	1,285,208	127,405	1,412,613
Maryborough	178	3,100	3,278	..	..	..
Bundaberg .. ..	..	1,950	1,950	214,606	160,300	374,906
Gladstone	69,289	36,729	106,018	2,967,158	30,441	2,997,599
Rockhampton	3,269	3,388	6,657	49,502	2,479	51,981
Mackay	30,808	13,974	44,782	605,713	33,373	639,086
Bowen .. ..	..	..	..	28,039	..	28,039
Townsville	51,454	74,569	126,023	626,959	73,150	700,109
Lucinda Point .. ..	..	..	..	34,938	274,201	309,139
Innisfail .. ..	..	..	..	185,097	35,375	220,472
Cairns	78,333	22,935	101,268	295,989	26,179	322,168
Thursday Island .. ..	..	..	..	..	5	5
Weipa	5,949	1,241	7,190	1,745,123	168,647	1,913,770
Other ² .. ..	..	..	..	16,940	..	16,940
Total	3,010,298	500,123	3,510,421	8,055,272	931,555	8,986,827

¹ Expressed in terms of tons weight or tons measurement of 40 cubic feet according to the type of cargo.

² Cape Flattery and Portland Roads.

The next table gives the tonnage of cargo passing through Queensland ports, excluding intrastate movements, during the five years ended 30 June 1968. Comparing 1967-68 with 1957-58, 77 per cent more cargo was discharged (379 per cent more from overseas and 63 per cent

less interstate) and 339 per cent more was shipped (514 per cent more overseas and 27 per cent more interstate).

QUEENSLAND PORTS: CARGO¹ DISCHARGED AND SHIPPED

Year	Cargo Discharged			Cargo Shipped		
	Overseas	Interstate	Total	Overseas	Interstate	Total
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
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
1965-66	2,182,074	899,644	3,081,718	4,959,421	1,092,079	6,051,500
1966-67	2,935,535	536,299	3,471,834	6,303,037	850,218	7,153,255
1967-68	3,010,298	500,123	3,510,421	8,055,272	931,555	8,986,827

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 1967-68. "Net tonnage" is the volume of enclosed space which can be utilised for cargo or passengers.

TOTAL SHIPPING ENTERING QUEENSLAND PORTS, 1967-68

Port	On Voyages beyond Queensland				On Coastwise Voyages	Total Entries
	From Overseas Direct	From Overseas via States	From Other States	Total		

NUMBER OF VESSELS

Brisbane	536	265	522	1,323	162	1,485
Maryborough .. .. .	..	..	..	..	13	13
Bundaberg	26	..	25	51	36	87
Gladstone	100	..	37	137	87	224
Rockhampton	10	1	39	50	71	121
Mackay	48	..	23	71	101	172
Bowen	3	..	7	10	15	25
Townsville	62	1	55	118	218	336
Lucinda Point	5	..	58	63	11	74
Innisfail	16	..	6	22	17	39
Cairns	42	..	34	76	134	210
Thursday Island .. .. .	..	..	..	..	38	38
Weipa	82	..	14	96	51	147
Other	2	..	..	2	12	14
Total	932	267	820	2,019	966	2,985

NET TONNAGE OF VESSELS (1,000 TONS)

Brisbane	2,919	1,119	1,943	5,981	657	6,638
Maryborough .. .. .	..	..	..	..	74	74
Bundaberg	89	..	90	179	134	313
Gladstone	1,177	..	207	1,384	994	2,378
Rockhampton	40	4	125	169	348	517
Mackay	215	..	54	269	356	625
Bowen	10	..	31	41	63	104
Townsville	278	3	163	444	820	1,264
Lucinda Point	14	..	137	151	14	165
Innisfail	70	..	25	95	62	157
Cairns	169	..	83	252	367	619
Thursday Island .. .. .	..	..	..	..	12	12
Weipa	734	..	63	797	694	1,491
Other	7	..	..	7	3	10
Total	5,722	1,126	2,921	9,769	4,598	14,367

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

TOTAL SHIPPING CLEARING QUEENSLAND PORTS, 1967-68

Port	On Voyages beyond Queensland				On Coastwise Voyages	Total Clearances
	To Overseas Direct	To Overseas via States	To Other States	Total		
NUMBER OF VESSELS						
Brisbane	559	240	474	1,273	204	1,477
Maryborough	1	..	..	1	12	13
Bundaberg	13	..	38	51	36	87
Gladstone	113	9	14	136	89	225
Rockhampton	13	8	4	25	97	122
Mackay	75	1	15	91	82	173
Bowen	8	2	..	10	15	25
Townsville	93	21	82	196	141	337
Lucinda Point	1	..	29	30	44	74
Innisfail	22	..	9	31	6	37
Cairns	40	4	24	68	140	208
Thursday Island	1	..	1	2	36	38
Weipa	82	1	18	101	47	148
Other	2	..	..	2	12	14
Total	1,023	286	708	2,017	961	2,978

NET TONNAGE OF VESSELS (1,000 TONS)

Brisbane	2,803	1,058	1,844	5,705	908	6,613
Maryborough	7	..	..	7	67	74
Bundaberg	33	..	93	126	193	319
Gladstone	1,234	120	62	1,416	978	2,394
Rockhampton	54	37	11	102	419	521
Mackay	343	5	30	378	253	631
Bowen	28	8	..	36	68	104
Townsville	433	96	210	739	528	1,267
Lucinda Point	3	..	63	66	99	165
Innisfail	93	..	23	116	36	152
Cairns	133	10	122	265	353	618
Thursday Island	1	..	..	1	11	12
Weipa	725	29	75	829	668	1,497
Other	7	..	..	7	3	10
Total	5,897	1,363	2,533	9,793	4,584	14,377

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.

Over the period covered by this table, the number of vessels entering (or clearing) Queensland ports increased by 5 per cent, while the net tonnage of vessels increased by 94 per cent due to an increase in the average size of ships. Cargo discharged increased in quantity by 86 per cent, while cargo shipped increased by 259 per cent.

TOTAL SHIPPING AT QUEENSLAND PORTS

Year	On Voyages beyond Queensland				On Coastwise Voyages	Grand Total
	Overseas Direct	Overseas via States	Other States	Total		

NUMBER OF VESSELS ENTERED

1958-59	412	371	701	1,484	1,350	2,834
1959-60	456	388	747	1,591	1,168	2,759
1960-61	474	453	799	1,726	1,054	2,780
1961-62	472	472	748	1,692	1,163	2,855
1962-63	626	431	772	1,829	1,134	2,963
1963-64	732	491	789	2,012	1,069	3,081
1964-65	751	414	879	2,044	910	2,954
1965-66	872	434	806	2,112	955	3,067
1966-67	833	320	803	1,956	814	2,770
1967-68	932	267	820	2,019	966	2,985

NUMBER OF VESSELS CLEARED

1958-59	587	266	667	1,520	1,330	2,850
1959-60	586	269	743	1,598	1,170	2,768
1960-61	679	262	807	1,748	1,047	2,795
1961-62	698	284	722	1,704	1,161	2,865
1962-63	775	249	805	1,829	1,130	2,959
1963-64	943	262	835	2,040	1,027	3,067
1964-65	886	272	922	2,080	890	2,970
1965-66	1,059	320	721	2,100	950	3,050
1966-67	1,018	273	689	1,980	795	2,775
1967-68	1,023	286	708	2,017	961	2,978

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.

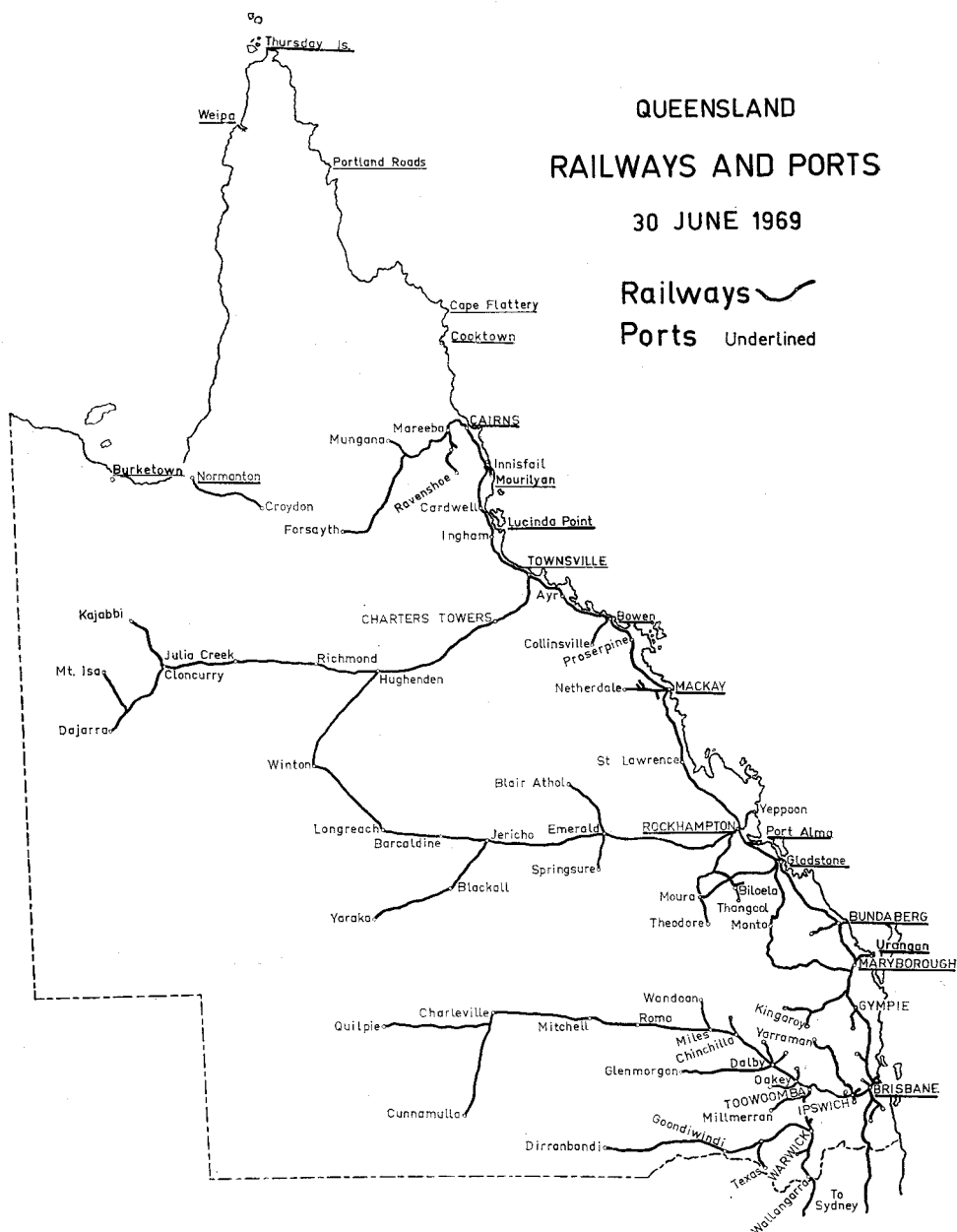
The railway mileage required to connect the interior with ports and markets is therefore abnormally large in relation to population and production, even for Australia. There are three main lines terminating in the distant interior. None of the other States has so large a proportion of distant terminals.

The mileages of the railways shown on the map on page 282 are as follows: Coastal line: Brisbane to Cairns, 1,043; Western line: Brisbane to Quilpie, 621; to Cunnamulla, 604; South-Western line: Brisbane to Dirranbandi, 416; Central line: Rockhampton to Longreach, 427; to

QUEENSLAND RAILWAYS AND PORTS

30 JUNE 1969

Railways 
Ports  Underlined



Yaraka, 475; to Winton, 537; Northern line: Townsville to Mount Isa, 603; to Kajibbi, 540. Considering its sparsely populated area, Queensland is well 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 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 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 1968 was 5,825.

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.

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, which cost \$53m, was completed in 1965. The work involved installation of 300 miles of heavier rails, 110 miles of new or reggraded 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.

A direct line from Gladstone to Moura has been constructed to assist in the development of the coal export trade. Completed at a cost of \$27.5m, the new line commenced operating in April 1968.

With the opening of new export coal-fields at Blackwater, the rehabilitation of the line between that point and Gladstone has been commenced. Total expenditure, including additional rolling stock, has been estimated at \$10m. To 30 June 1968, \$3,151,390 had been spent, \$1,454,654 of which was used to purchase rolling stock.

During the year 1967-68, 49 diesel-electric locomotives and one diesel-hydraulic were delivered, bringing the numbers in service to 262 diesel-electric, one diesel-hydraulic, and 11 diesel-mechanical. At 30 June 1968 a further 53 40-ton diesel-hydraulic locomotives, to be used for shunting and light branch line requirements, were on order for delivery over the three years 1968-69 to 1970-71.

At 30 June 1968, all passenger services throughout the State, both suburban and country, and the majority of freight services were being operated by diesel-electric traction.

This increased use of diesel-electric locomotives, which haul heavier loads at faster speeds, has resulted in substantial economies. In the year 1967-68, diesel-electrics represented 40 per cent of locomotive stock but they were responsible for 95 per cent of the gross ton-mileage.

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 have been improved by the use of diesel-electric locomotives.

Changes in rolling stock during the five years ended 30 June 1968 are shown in the following table.

QUEENSLAND RAILWAYS: ROLLING STOCK

At 30 June	Locomotives					Cars	Rail Motors, Trailers, etc.	Brake Vans	Wagons
	Diesel			Steam	Total				
	Electric	Hydraulic	Mechanical						
1964 ..	109	..	11	661	781	1,152	174	134	26,013
1965 ..	139	..	11	613	763	1,123	153	131	25,714
1966 ..	170	..	11	576	757	1,076	151	150	25,024
1967 ..	213	..	11	500	724	1,058	148	140	23,773
1968 ..	262	1	11	386	660	1,055	139	133	23,142

*Coaching Traffic**—Coaching traffic, which includes passenger, parcel, mail, and miscellaneous traffic, provided 10 per cent of the total earnings in 1967-68, compared with 11 per cent in 1963-64. Passenger traffic earnings alone provided 7 per cent for both periods. Average earnings per suburban passenger train-mile in 1967-68 were \$1.30, compared with \$1.20 in 1966-67. Similar figures for country services were \$1.05 in 1967-68 and \$1.03 in 1966-67. Passengers on season and workers' weekly tickets represented 62 per cent of metropolitan and 52 per cent of non-metropolitan travellers in 1967-68.

After World War II country passenger journeys remained fairly steady until 1952-53, but since then they have decreased, and in 1967-68 comprised only 36 per cent of the 1952-53 figure. Suburban journeys were at their peak in 1955-56, but by 1965-66 had fallen to 78 per cent of that level. In the next two years, however, suburban journeys increased by 4 per cent while country journeys continued to fall.

*Goods Traffic**—Goods traffic provided 87 per cent of total earnings in 1967-68, compared with 86 per cent in 1963-64. Average earnings per ton of goods per mile fell in that period from 3.8c to 3.7c and earnings per ton of goods fell from \$7.69 to \$7.68. Since the introduction of diesel-electric locomotives, the average gross load of goods and livestock trains on the 3 ft 6 in gauge lines has risen from 312 tons in 1953-54 to 529 tons in 1967-68 (diesel-electric 566 tons, steam 249 tons).

In 1967-68 earnings from livestock traffic increased by \$397,051, due principally to the carriage of 9,870 more cattle and 19,181 more sheep than in 1966-67.

The next table shows, for the five years ended 30 June 1968, details of the finances and working operations of the Queensland railways.

As in other Australian States, the earnings of the railways in Queensland fail 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.

* Analysis in these paragraphs excludes the South Brisbane-Border Railway.

RAILWAY OPERATIONS, QUEENSLAND, FIVE YEARS

Particulars	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
Lines Open Miles	5,954	5,785	5,785	5,730	5,825
Traffic Train-Mileage 1,000 Miles	19,161	17,605	17,640	16,875	16,831
Train-Mileage per Mile Open Miles	3,218	3,043	3,049	2,945	2,889
Total Earnings \$1,000	84,260	81,321	84,178	87,864	94,019
Earnings per Train-Mile \$	4.40	4.62	4.77	5.21	5.59
Total Working Expenses ¹ \$1,000	78,468	80,758	84,370	84,561	87,717
Expenses per Train-Mile \$	4.10	4.59	4.78	5.01	5.21
Net Revenue \$1,000	5,792	563	-192	3,303	6,302
Working Expenses as % of Earnings .. %	93.1	99.3	100.2	96.2	93.3
<i>Coaching Traffic</i>					
Train-Mileage 1,000 Miles	6,350	5,871	5,873	5,828	5,695
Country 1,000 Miles	4,608	4,093	4,053	3,964	3,810
Suburban ² 1,000 Miles	1,742	1,778	1,820	1,864	1,885
Passengers Carried ³ 1,000	25,903	25,215	25,979	26,371	26,591
Country 1,000	3,391	2,961	2,752	2,668	2,526
Suburban ² 1,000	22,512	22,254	23,227	23,703	24,065
Earnings Collected \$1,000	9,516	9,086	9,052	9,785	9,780
Passengers \$1,000	6,376	6,036	5,958	6,632	6,720
Country \$1,000	4,450	4,140	3,988	4,388	4,260
Suburban ² \$1,000	1,926	1,896	1,970	2,244	2,460
Parcels, Mails, etc. \$1,000	3,140	3,050	3,094	3,153	3,060
<i>Goods Traffic⁴</i>					
Train-Mileage 1,000 Miles	12,811	11,734	11,767	11,047	11,136
Tonnage ⁵ 1,000 Tons	9,796	10,031	10,050	10,185	11,133
Minerals (including Coal) .. 1,000 Tons	3,977	4,049	4,234	4,132	4,810
Agricultural Produce .. 1,000 Tons	3,131	3,368	3,120	3,469	3,610
Other Goods 1,000 Tons	1,971	1,949	1,950	2,014	2,139
Livestock 1,000 Tons	717	665	746	570	574
Earnings Collected \$1,000	72,370	69,696	72,535	75,461	81,313
Minerals (including Coal) \$1,000	17,700	16,099	18,702	19,139	22,073
Agricultural Produce \$1,000	15,386	15,337	15,094	17,782	19,193
Other Goods \$1,000	30,554	29,907	29,281	31,414	32,524
Livestock \$1,000	8,730	8,353	9,458	7,126	7,523
Average Length of Haul ⁵ Miles	205	192	214	212	213
Average Gross Load of Goods Trains ⁵ Tons	403	429	471	496	529
Rents, Refreshment Rooms, etc. \$1,000	2,374	2,539	2,590	2,618	2,925

¹ Including interest, redemption, and sinking fund charges on Uniform Gauge Railway. ² Metropolitan District only. ³ Excluding duplications where transfers have occurred between the uniform gauge and the 3 ft 6 in systems. ⁴ Excluding departmental traffic. ⁵ Excluding Uniform Gauge Railway, the Normanton Railway, and the Innisfail and Mourilyan Tramways.

The tonnage of coal and coke carried in the last three years was as follows: 1965-66, 3,317,000; 1966-67, 3,101,000; 1967-68, 3,784,000. The establishment of a power station on the West Moreton coal-field has reduced the amount of coal railed to Brisbane. Wool carried in the last three years was 37,086, 37,484, and 43,050 tons.

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 Railways Commissioner under a special agreement. Details of divisional operations are given in the next table.

QUEENSLAND RAILWAYS: DIVISIONAL OPERATIONS, 1967-68

Particulars	Southern Division	Central Division	Northern Division ¹	South Brisbane—Border ²	Total
Lines Open Miles	2,268	1,742	1,746	69	5,825
Traffic Train-Mileage .. 1,000 Miles	8,073	4,776	3,637	345	16,831
Train-Mileage per Mile Open .. Miles	3,560	2,742	2,083	4,997	2,889
<i>Total Earnings Allotted</i> \$1,000	35,285	29,133	27,235	2,366	94,019
Coaching ³ \$1,000	7,182	2,792	2,175	556	12,705
Goods and Livestock \$1,000	28,103	26,341	25,059	1,811	81,313
Earnings per Train-Mile \$	4.37	6.10	7.49	6.86	5.59
Total Working Expenses \$1,000	41,474	23,030	20,146	3,067	87,717 ⁴
Expenses per Train-Mile \$	5.14	4.82	5.54	7.67	5.21
Net Revenue \$1,000	-6,189	6,103	7,089	-701	6,302
Working Expenses as % of Earnings %	117.5	79.1	74.0	129.6	93.3
<i>Coaching Traffic⁵</i>					
Passengers Carried ⁶ 1,000	25,428	285	653	225	26,591
Earnings Collected \$1,000	6,623	1,116	1,520	521	9,780
Passengers \$1,000	4,634	662	1,037	387	6,720
Parcels, Mails, etc. \$1,000	1,989	454	483	134	3,060
<i>Goods Traffic⁵</i>					
Tonnage ⁶ 1,000 Tons	3,234	4,414	2,669	816	11,133
Minerals (including Coal) 1,000 Tons	994	2,863	931	22	4,810
Agricultural Produce 1,000 Tons	1,174	1,125	1,260	51	3,610
Other Goods 1,000 Tons	872	258	266	743	2,139
Livestock 1,000 Tons	194	168	212	..	574
Earnings Collected \$1,000	36,597	18,908	23,997	1,811	81,313
Minerals (including Coal) .. \$1,000	4,170	8,413	9,422	68	22,073
Agricultural Produce \$1,000	9,614	4,398	4,818	363	19,193
Other Goods \$1,000	20,396	4,067	6,682	1,379	32,524
Livestock \$1,000	2,417	2,030	3,075	1	7,523
Rents, Refreshment Rooms, etc. .. \$1,000	1,862	536	492	35	2,925

¹ Including Innisfail and Mourilyan Tramways (30 miles of 2 ft gauge).
² Uniform gauge (4 ft 8½ in) operated by New South Wales Railways. ³ Including Rents, Refreshment Rooms, etc. ⁴ Including interest, redemption, and sinking fund charges on Uniform Gauge Railway. ⁵ Dissected into Divisions according to the stations at which carriage was originated. Departmental traffic is excluded. ⁶ See note ³ to preceding table.

During 1967-68 net expenditure on loan account (exclusive of South Brisbane-Border Railway) totalled \$12,479,699. Of this, \$8,213,590 was general expenditure on surveys, rolling stock, and depreciation. Of the remaining \$4,266,109, \$1,103,328, or 25.9 per cent, was expended in the Southern Division, \$1,507,381 (35.3 per cent) in the Central Division, and \$1,655,400 (38.8 per cent) in the Northern Division. In addition, during 1967-68, \$7,304,684 was expended on the Moura to Gladstone railway project and \$3,151,390 on the Blackwater to Gladstone project.

Local Authority and Private Railways—At 30 June 1968, there were 49 route 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 other 4 miles were operated by Bowen Consolidated Mines.

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, South Australia, to Kalgoorlie, Western Australia, 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, AT 30 JUNE 1968

Government	Route Mileage Open by Gauge				Rolling Stock				Staff ¹
	5' 3"	4' 8½"	3' 6"	All	Locomotives		Coach- ing	Goods and Service	
					Diesel- electric	Other			
	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
N. S. Wales ..	..	6,061	..	6,061	336	334	3,474	22,110	45,251
Victoria ..	4,005 ²	202	..	4,216 ³	220	205	2,423	22,344	27,520
Queensland ..	..	69	5,726	5,825 ⁴	262	398	1,327	23,142	23,925
South Australia ..	1,652	..	829	2,481	126	98	539	8,012	8,011
W. Australia ..	..	313	3,502 ⁵	3,815	133	235	496	12,925	11,164
Tasmania ..	..	..	500	500	37	40	131	2,517	2,249
Commonwealth ..	..	1,330	918	2,248	72	11	121	2,389	3,419
Total ..	5,657	7,975	11,475	25,146	1,186	1,321	8,619 ⁶	93,456 ⁷	121,539

¹ Excluding staff engaged on construction. ² Excluding 202 miles of 5 ft 3 in gauge line which almost parallels the 4 ft 8½ in gauge line between Melbourne and the Murray River. ³ Including 9 miles of 2 ft 6 in gauge line. ⁴ Including 30 miles of 2 ft 0 in gauge line. ⁵ Excluding 192 miles of 3 ft 6 in gauge line which parallels the 4 ft 8½ in gauge line; and 66 miles of 4 ft 8½ in/3 ft 6 in dual gauge line. ⁶ Including 67 vehicles jointly owned by Victoria and South Australia and 41 vehicles jointly owned by New South Wales and Victoria. ⁷ 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, 1967-68

Government	Train-Miles	Passenger Journeys ¹	Goods etc. Carried ¹	Gross Earnings ²	Working Expenses	Net Earnings
	1,000	1,000	1,000 Tons	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
New South Wales ..	38,535	253,313	30,745	224,966	194,939	30,027
Victoria ..	19,885	146,268	11,116	99,301	105,084	-5,784
Queensland ..	16,831	26,591	11,133	94,019	87,435 ³	6,583
South Australia ..	6,418	15,242	4,368	28,046	34,610 ⁴	-6,564
Western Australia ..	8,372	9,970	8,910	51,628	47,745 ⁴	3,883
Tasmania ..	1,247	1,087	1,162	6,587	8,751 ⁴	-2,164
Commonwealth ..	3,206	347	3,627	22,233	21,308 ⁴	925
Total ..	94,494	452,818	71,061	526,779	499,872	26,906

¹ Intersystem traffic is included in the total for each system over which it passes. ² Excluding government grants. ³ Excluding interest, redemption, and sinking fund charges on Uniform Gauge Railway. ⁴ Including provision of reserves for depreciation.

4 STREET TRAMWAYS AND BUSES

Brisbane—Public transport in Brisbane is provided by the Brisbane City Council, private bus operators, and, as covered in section 3 of this chapter, the government railways.

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 company 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, with a route 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.

In a reorganisation of transport services following a depot fire in September 1962 in which 65 trams were destroyed, the Brisbane City Council substituted motor buses for trams on several routes in December of the same year. A government sponsored transportation study report (see page 291), submitted in November 1965, recommended that trams and trolley buses be replaced with motor buses. The Council accepted this recommendation and the replacement was commenced in August 1968 and completed in April 1969.

The trams of Brisbane provided the backbone of public transportation for more than 80 years (see photographs facing page 353). Passengers carried reached a peak of almost 160m in the war-time year 1944-45, but declined annually thereafter as the result of a rapid increase in the use of private motor vehicles. The fleet of trams reached its greatest number of 428 in 1949-50, operating over 66 miles of track. Maximum employment was 2,759 in 1947-48. At 30 June 1968 the City Council was operating 224 trams over 59 route miles with a staff of 1,451. Also at that date the Council had in service 364 motor buses and 36 trolley buses, compared with a total of 252 buses of both types ten years earlier.

An approximate measure of the relative importance of the various forms of public transport in Brisbane may be gained from a comparison of passengers carried by road transport in the Brisbane Statistical Division and by rail in the railways suburban area. Of a total of 117.6m passengers in 1967-68, City Council trams carried 39.4 per cent, motor buses, 21.9 per cent, trolley buses, 3.6 per cent, private motor buses, 14.7 per cent, and the railways, 20.5 per cent.

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, 1967-68

Service	Route Open	Vehicles	Staff	Vehicle Mileage	Passengers Carried	Earnings	Salaries & Wages	Capital Value ¹
	Miles	No.	No.	1,000	1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
<i>Brisbane Statistical Division</i> ² ..	1,389	921	2,650	18,549	93,569	10,760	7,445	10,751
Municipal								
Tramways ..	59	224	1,451	5,080	46,290	4,675	4,067	4,164
Trolley Buses	20	36	.. ³	663	4,224	.. ³	.. ³	.. ³
Motor Buses	260	364	794	6,864	25,749	3,631	2,294	5,495
Private								
Motor Buses	1,050	297	405	5,942	17,306	2,454	1,084	1,092
<i>Other Cities</i> ..	902	226	275	4,150	12,491	1,289	561	697
Cairns ⁴ ..	96	22	26	451	1,124	129	47	59
Maryborough ⁵	58	5	7	78	352	24	15	8
Rockhampton ⁵	40	30	51	509	2,204	203	129	124
Toowoomba ⁴	97	43	40	541	2,477	193	53	161
Other ⁴ ..	611	126	151	2,571	6,334	740	317	345
All Cities ..	2,291	1,147	2,925	22,699	106,060	12,049	8,006	11,448

¹ At 30 June. ² Including Brisbane, Ipswich, and Redcliffe, and parts of the Shires of Albert, Beaudesert, Caboolture, Moreton, Pine Rivers, and Redland. ³ Included with municipal motor buses. ⁴ Private motor bus service. ⁵ Municipal motor bus service. ⁶ Private motor bus services in Bundaberg, Gladstone, Gold Coast, Gympie, Mackay, Mount Isa, Townsville, 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 1968 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 1968

Local Authority	Formed Roads					Unformed Roads	All Roads
	Concrete or Other High Standard	Sealed Pavement	Unsealed Pavement	Not Paved	Total		
	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles
Brisbane ..	133	1,767	13	325	2,238	276	2,514
Other Cities	95	1,679	156	143	2,073	342	2,415
Towns ..	2	140	21	33	196	31	227
Shires ..	142	14,203	18,211	40,536	73,092	40,109	113,201
Total ..	372	17,789	18,401	41,037	77,599 ¹	40,758 ¹	118,357 ¹

¹ The decrease in the mileage compared with that at 30 June 1967, as shown in the 1968 *Year Book*, was due to re-surveys.

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.

Since 1923 Commonwealth funds have been made available to the States for roads, firstly by the provision of a fixed annual amount, then from 1931 on a basis associated with the yield from the tax on petrol, and from 1959 by way of basic grants plus additional amounts on a \$1 for \$1 basis subject to certain conditions.

The *Commonwealth Aid Roads Act* 1964 made available a total of \$750m for all States over five years, including a basic grant of \$660m. Not less than 40 per cent of the funds had to be spent on rural roads.

In 1967-68 Queensland received a total of \$29.3m, of which \$2.9m was allocated to the Commonwealth Aid, Local Authority Roads, Fund for reimbursement of Local Authorities' expenditure on approved works.

Local Authorities also receive a proportion of the State's collections under *The Roads (Contribution to Maintenance) Acts, 1957 to 1958* (see page 298), whereby owners of commercial goods vehicles contribute towards wear and tear of public highways in Queensland. Of \$3.9m collected by the Department of Transport in 1967-68, \$2.4m was allocated to the Main Roads Department and \$1.5m to Local Authorities.

In certain instances, special Commonwealth grants have been made available for the improvement of roads regarded as of national importance, such as the Beef Cattle and Channel Country Roads which are suitable for the transport of cattle between breeding and fattening areas, and from fattening areas to various railheads. During 1967-68 a Commonwealth grant of \$4,000,000 was received for Beef Cattle Roads, while expenditure was \$3,745,374. The Quilpie-Windorah, Julia Creek-Normanton, and Boulia-Dajarra Beef Cattle Roads have been completed, while those under construction are Georgetown-Mount Surprise, Mount Isa-Dajarra, Winton-Boulia, The Battery-Townsville, Mareeba-Laura, Charters Towers-The Lynd, and Dingo-Mount Flora.

A major road building programme is being implemented in Brisbane in accordance with the Brisbane Transportation Study plan, submitted to the Government in November 1965 by Wilbur Smith and Associates. Implementation of the plan is being supervised by a committee comprised of representatives of various government departments and the Brisbane City Council. The plan included the following recommendations.

- (i) The replacement of trams and trolley buses with motor buses.
- (ii) A rapid transit rail service, traversing the city in a north-south direction on 17 miles of existing line, with planned freeways intersecting the line at the northern and southern termini, and with off-street parking provided at the rail terminals.
- (iii) Construction of 80 miles of controlled access freeways and 16 miles of limited access expressways, and improvement to 295 miles of existing streets.
- (iv) Five new bridges across the Brisbane River.
- (v) A Transportation Centre over the existing Central Railway Station to serve sightseeing tours, intercity buses, airport limousines, and perhaps future helicopter services.
- (vi) Short-term and long-term car parking facilities at off-street locations in the central city area.

Estimated cost, in 1965, of the complete plan, excluding modernisation of railway facilities, was \$357m, including \$238m for roadway construction. Four five-year construction stages were recommended.

The design of major roadworks is being carried out by the Main Roads and Co-ordinator-General's Departments, and construction is being financed through the Urban Roads Fund controlled by the Commissioner of Main Roads. Finance has been provided by way of Treasury loans and allocations from Main Roads funds. Expenditure to 30 June 1968 was \$5.8m, of which \$4.8m was incurred in 1967-68, including \$1.0m contributed by the Brisbane City Council as its half share of the construction cost of the new Victoria Bridge. The Council is also responsible for the construction of some of the roadworks included in the plan recommendations.

The Main Roads Department recorded a direct expenditure of \$49.5m on the construction and maintenance of roads during 1967-68, and other government departments spent \$0.3m on various road and bridge projects, while Local Authorities spent a further \$36.1m, making a gross total expenditure on roads, streets, and bridges of \$85.9m. However, allowance must be made for the duplication of \$2.2m (principally due to works performed by the Main Roads Department and charged proportionately to Local Authorities), so that the net recorded public authority expenditure on roads in Queensland during 1967-68 was \$83.7m.

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					All Formed Roads
				State Highways	Developmental	Main	Secondary	Total	
				Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles	Miles
1959	..	..	..	8,252	235	10,434	1,860	20,781	65,031
1960	..	..	..	8,252	230	10,460	1,800	20,742	67,316
1961	..	..	..	8,247	230	10,273	1,900	20,650	71,424
1962	..	..	..	8,251	230	10,110	2,057	20,648	72,131
1963	..	..	..	6,262	4,263	5,130	8,465	24,120	71,665 ¹
1964	..	..	..	6,323	4,374	5,199	8,558	24,454	73,796
1965	..	..	..	6,323	4,373	5,199	8,557	24,452	76,688
1966	..	..	..	6,331	4,377	5,176	8,554	24,438	78,212
1967	..	..	..	6,254	4,391	5,151	8,833	24,629	77,867 ¹
1968	..	..	..	6,242	4,377	5,150	8,893	24,662	77,599 ¹

¹ Decrease due to re-surveys.

The surfaces of the 24,662 miles of roads gazetted at 30 June 1968 were as follows: Bitumen surfaced or concrete pavement, 10,446 miles; gravelled pavement, 5,544 miles; formed only, 7,602 miles; and unformed, 1,070 miles. Actual length of roads completed by the Department during the year ended 30 June 1968, including upgrading of surfaces, was 446 miles of bitumen surfaced or concrete pavement.

Local Authorities are required to contribute towards the costs of construction and maintenance of gazetted roads. The following rates have applied from 1 July 1963.

		<i>For Permanent Works</i>	<i>For Maintenance</i>
State Highways	.. .. Nil		10 per cent
Developmental Roads	.. 5 per cent of capital cost and interest repayable over 30 years		10 per cent
Main Roads	.. .. 10 per cent of capital cost and interest repayable over 30 years		20 per cent
Secondary Roads	.. .. 25 per cent of capital cost and interest repayable over 30 years		30 per cent

Not only do the Department and the Local Authorities jointly contribute to the costs of work, but as far as possible they co-operate to their mutual benefit in matters pertaining to roadworks, including design, construction, and 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 1968, limited access had been applied to several sections of the highways between Brisbane, Gold Coast, Ipswich, and Toowoomba, and between Brisbane and Gympie, and to other highways running through towns.

From 19 July 1965 the Commissioner of Main Roads has been the traffic engineering authority, has advised the Minister on traffic engineering matters, and has been responsible for uniformity in signs, standards, and methods. Local Authorities are responsible for implementing 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 the Commonwealth Government. Receipts and expenditure of the Main Roads Department during the five years ended 1967-68 are shown in the next table.

MAIN ROADS DEPARTMENT

Particulars	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
RECEIPTS	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
<i>(i) Main Roads Fund</i>					
State Government Loan	500,000	400,000	..	260,000	400,000
State Government Grant	260,000	..	86,000	50,000	120,000
Roads (Contribution to Maintenance) Act	1,290,052	1,961,787	1,741,758	2,092,197	2,408,420
Motor Vehicle Registration Fees ..	13,664,334	15,530,980	15,704,051	18,644,730	20,664,404
Maintenance Repayments by Local Authorities	1,586,372	1,124,936	1,124,785	1,191,764	1,400,269
Commonwealth Grants					
Commonwealth Aid Roads ..	17,900,076	20,516,435	22,327,989	24,061,489	25,957,571
Other	76,574	14,000	14,000	152,666	174,491
Plant Hire, Plans, Survey Charges	4,790,258	4,910,112	4,634,476	5,491,890	5,419,364
Other	657,056	836,739	622,855	828,463	955,485
Total	40,724,722	45,294,989	46,255,914	52,773,199	57,500,004
<i>(ii) Other Funds</i>					
Beef Cattle Roads ¹	4,094,514	4,600,000	4,000,000	4,505,017	4,000,000
Fitzroy Brigalow Land Development Roads	545,500	638,922	730,219	909,718	272,387
Commonwealth Aid, L. Auth. Roads	2,805,820	2,788,585	2,845,569	2,988,123	2,942,754
Road Maintenance Account, Local Authority Roads ²	1,268,186	1,065,462	1,400,000	1,500,000	1,510,000
Traffic Engineering ³ .. ..	..	..	238,404	305,682	372,847
Urban Roads ⁴ .. ..	..	..	1,100,034	1,952,000	2,700,000
All Receipts	49,438,742	54,387,958	56,570,140	64,933,739	69,297,992
EXPENDITURE					
<i>(i) Main Roads Fund</i>					
Declared Roads: Construction ..	25,205,506	29,065,406	25,396,761	29,350,599	32,426,280
Maintenance	6,506,948	6,465,673	6,875,876	8,310,128	9,094,864
Other Roads	110,562	114,494	116,348	46,299	82,532
Buildings	602,590	384,288	727,464	265,910	250,088
Interest and Redemption	798,150	900,180	708,353	697,186	1,291,711
Purchase of Plant	1,023,788	1,499,596	1,215,103	1,170,521	1,423,828
Maintenance of Plant	1,635,690	1,780,322	1,761,895	1,930,177	1,982,193
Administrative ⁵	5,611,466	6,619,586	7,942,667	8,255,279	9,673,948
Total	41,494,700	46,829,545	44,744,467	50,026,099	56,225,444
<i>(ii) Other Funds</i>					
Beef Cattle Roads	3,444,868	5,148,042	4,005,015	4,502,074	3,745,374
Fitzroy Brigalow Land Development Roads	545,500	638,922	730,219	909,718	272,387
Commonwealth Aid, L. Auth. Roads	3,143,960	2,788,585	2,845,569	2,988,123	2,942,754
Road Maintenance Account, Payments to Local Authorities ..	1,200,230	1,306,642	1,400,000	1,500,000	1,510,000
Traffic Engineering .. ..	..	..	217,992	185,637	379,862
Urban Roads .. ..	..	..	116,376	732,237	3,812,292
All Expenditure	49,829,258	56,711,736	54,059,638	60,843,888	68,888,113

¹ Including Commonwealth grants of \$2,097,022 in 1963-64, \$2,300,000 in 1964-65, \$2,000,000 in 1965-66, \$2,252,508 in 1966-67, and \$4,000,000 in 1967-68. ² That portion of collections under the Roads (Contribution to Maintenance) Act applied to Local Authority roads. ³ See page 297. ⁴ Established for the implementation of urban road traffic planning. For 1967-68, allocations were \$400,000 from Treasury Loan Fund and \$2,300,000 from Main Roads Fund. ⁵ 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, licences, etc. collected each year are shown below for ten years.

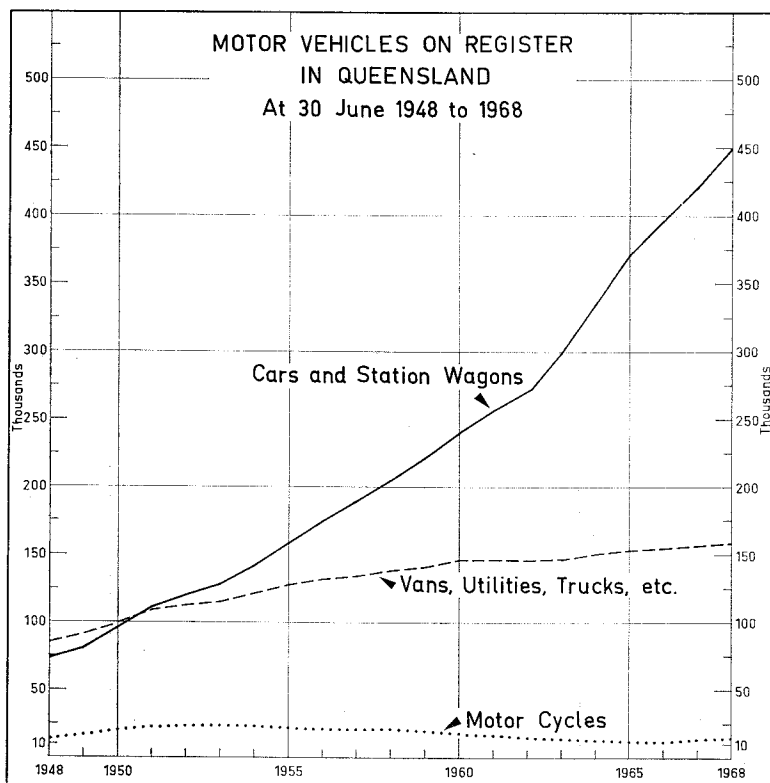
MOTOR VEHICLES IN QUEENSLAND¹

At 30 June	Cars and Station Wagons ²	Buses	Trucks and Lorries	Utilities and Panel Vans	Motor Cycles	All Motor Vehicles	Revenue Collected
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	\$
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	2,373	47,091	103,791	12,432	536,907	24,871,864
1966 ..	396,640	2,603	49,829	102,987	12,483	564,542	25,015,319
1967 ..	420,401	2,763	52,063	101,719	13,096	590,042	30,123,456
1968 ..	449,106 ³	2,909	55,112	100,720	14,855	622,702	35,435,584

¹ Including vehicles registered at the Main Roads Department and Commonwealth-owned vehicles, but excluding all defence service vehicles.

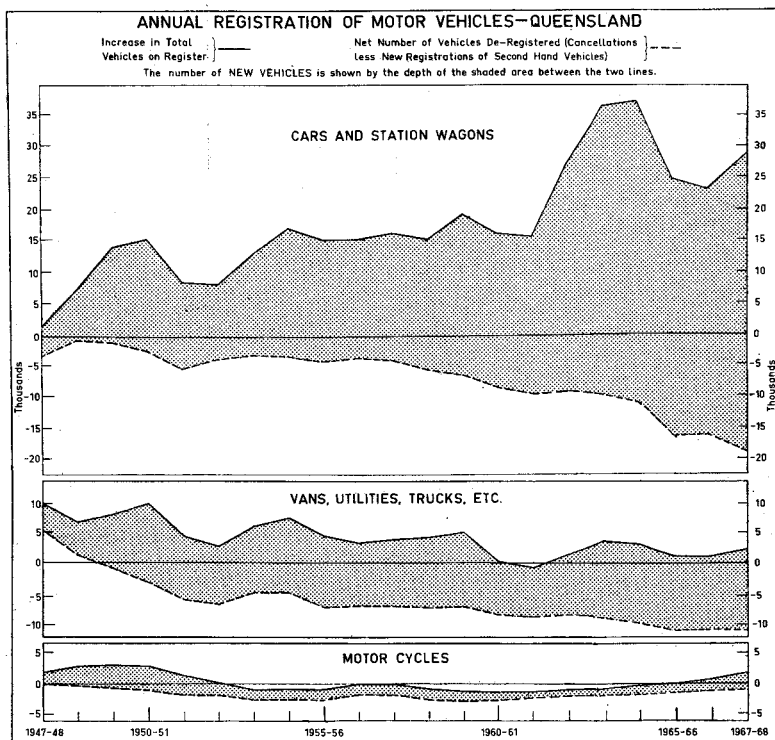
² Including ambulances.

³ Including 2,212 licensed as taxicabs.



During the year 1967-68, new vehicles registered were as follows: Cars and station wagons, 47,744; trucks and lorries, 5,781; utilities and panel vans, 7,463; motor cycles, 3,005; and buses, 247.

The registrations of new motor vehicles in the last five years have been as follows: 1963-64, 60,153; 1964-65, 62,420; 1965-66, 56,031; 1966-67, 54,390; and 1967-68, 64,240.



The numbers of motor vehicles on the register in the various Australian States and Territories in each of the five years ended 30 June 1968 are shown in the following table.

MOTOR VEHICLES REGISTERED¹, AUSTRALIA

State or Territory	Motor Vehicles ² Registered at 30 June					Revenue 1967-68 ³
	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	\$1,000
New South Wales ..	1,230,652	1,312,582	1,369,038	1,437,301	1,527,404	69,018
Victoria	989,985	1,049,814	1,092,980	1,136,548	1,193,536	59,799
Queensland	497,889	536,907	564,542	590,042	622,702	35,146
South Australia ..	363,248	382,736	395,427	413,117	426,806	17,051
Western Australia ..	277,939	291,474	313,016	337,061	365,747	18,076
Tasmania	114,617	122,507	129,223	135,126	142,866	5,986
Northern Territory ..	13,274	14,076	15,549	17,046	20,115	321
A. C. Territory	28,117	32,149	36,038	40,391	45,570	759
Total	3,515,721	3,742,245	3,915,813	4,106,632	4,344,746	206,156

¹ Subject to revision.

² Including motor cycles.

³ Including refunds. Not comparable with figures published in earlier issues due to a change in concept.

At 30 June 1968 the numbers of motor vehicles per 1,000 population were as follows: Australian Capital Territory, 404; Western Australia, 402; South Australia, 379; Tasmania, 374; Queensland, 359; Victoria, 359; New South Wales, 349; Northern Territory, 322. Five years earlier, at 30 June 1963, the number for Queensland was 291.

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 licence 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 are based on a rate per unit, the number of units being determined by the addition of the horse-power and the weight (in cwt) of the vehicle ready for use. The rates from 1 January 1967 were as follows: Vehicle less than two tons, \$0.65 per unit; vehicle two tons or more but less than three tons, \$0.95 per unit; vehicle three tons or more, \$1.30 per unit. Where the weight of the vehicle is three tons or more but the load capacity is four tons or less, the rate charged is \$0.95 per unit. For omnibuses, the rate is \$0.60 per unit; for trailers, \$0.65 per cwt or part thereof; for caravan trailers, \$0.90 per cwt; for tractors, \$6.30 per year; and for vehicles with a load capacity over four tons, owned and used by a primary producer solely in connection with his business, \$2.00 per year.

From 3 January 1967 a stamp duty at the rate of \$1.00 per \$100 or part thereof became payable on the market value of new vehicle registrations and transfers of registrations of second-hand vehicles (trailers, caravan trailers, and tractors excepted).

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. Of this fee, \$1.60 is paid into Consolidated Revenue while the remainder is allocated to the Traffic Engineering Trust Fund (see page 294) for the purpose of improving traffic conditions. A person not owning a vehicle must pay a fee of \$4 for the initial issue of a driver's licence. No such fees are payable in respect of a tractor or trailer.

Actual annual fees (excluding driving fees) paid during 1967-68 on *motor cars* ranged from \$9.75 to \$92.15. On *trucks and utilities*, the fees ranged from \$14.30 to over \$38 for a truck with a capacity of one ton, and up to \$159.90 for five-ton trucks. *Motor cycles* were charged \$4.50, or \$6.80 with a side car. Average fees during 1967-68 were as follows: Cars, \$28.45; utilities, \$29.32; trucks, \$95.58; buses, \$70.00.

Drivers—Under the provisions of *The Traffic Acts, 1949 to 1967*, every driver of a motor vehicle or motor cycle must obtain a driver's licence. Every driver applying for his first licence must pass a test to prove his proficiency in driving the type or types of motor vehicles for which he requires the licence. Since 1 October 1952 licences have been issued for periods of ten years, five years, or one year, according to age.

The Motor Vehicles Insurance Acts, 1936 to 1968, 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 January 1967 the owners of all vehicles have been required to pay a Motor Vehicle Insurance Nominal Defendant Fund fee of \$0.30 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 licence, 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 3c a ton-mile calculated on the total load capacity of the vehicle.

The permit or licence 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 is exempt from permit fees in an area west of a line from Morven due north to the Tropic of Capricorn in South Queensland and west of a line from Jericho to Prairie to Cape Melville in North Queensland.

Any vehicle owned by a primary producer with a load capacity not exceeding four tons 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 1968, 14,634 such vehicles were licensed.

The Roads (Contribution to Maintenance) Acts, 1957 to 1958, require a charge to be paid in respect of the running of vehicles of a load capacity greater than four tons at the rate of $\frac{1}{8}$ c per ton-mile, calculated by adding together 40 per cent of the load capacity and the tare. The whole of these moneys, which in 1967-68 amounted to \$3,918,420, 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 in Queensland for the ten years 1958-59 to 1967-68.

Accidents included in these tables are those reported to the Police under the legal requirement that all accidents occurring on a public road and causing human death or injury, or property damage valued at more than \$50, shall be so reported. (The requirement with respect to property damage was raised to \$100 as from 10 April 1969.) Injury statistics are of persons seriously injured, i.e. requiring medical or hospital treatment.

Although the number of traffic accidents reported continued to increase during 1967-68, the number of persons killed decreased for the first time since 1961-62. However, cases of serious injury showed a reverse trend and increased for the first time since 1964-65. When related to vehicles registered and the State's population, the death rates have remained fairly constant during recent years, but the injury rates, which had been declining noticeably, showed only slight movements in 1967-68.

ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS, QUEENSLAND, TEN YEARS

Year	Motor Vehicles ¹	Persons Killed	Persons Seriously Injured	Per 1,000 Vehicles ¹		Per 10,000 Population	
				Persons Killed	Persons Seriously Injured	Persons Killed	Persons Seriously Injured
1958-59 ..	374,276	333	7,700	0.9	20.6	2.3	53.1
1959-60 ..	393,743	359	8,054	0.9	20.5	2.4	54.5
1960-61 ..	414,554	353	7,607	0.9	18.3	2.3	50.6
1961-62 ..	424,724	341	8,137	0.8	19.1	2.2	52.9 ^r
1962-63 ..	446,771	420	8,779	0.9	19.6	2.7	56.2
1963-64 ..	480,803	441	10,089	0.9	21.0	2.8	63.3
1964-65 ..	520,434	461	10,343	0.9	19.9	2.8	63.6 ^r
1965-66 ..	553,118	475	10,099	0.9	18.3	2.9	60.8
1966-67 ..	579,211	481	9,801	0.8	16.9	2.8	58.1 ^r
1967-68 ..	607,551	476	10,015	0.8	16.5	2.8	58.3

¹ Average monthly number on register, excluding all defence service vehicles.
^r Revised since last issue.

The following table shows the total numbers of road accidents reported, distinguishing those causing casualties, and also classifies persons killed or seriously injured according to the capacities in which they were involved.

ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS, QUEENSLAND, TEN YEARS

Year	Accidents Reported		Persons Killed or Seriously Injured									
	Total	Casualty ¹	Pedestrians		Motor Drivers		Motor Cyclists		Pedal Cyclists		Others ²	
			K.	Inj.	K.	Inj.	K.	Inj.	K.	Inj.	K.	Inj.
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
1965-66 ..	29,885	7,037	114	898	175	3,985	19	460	17	506	150	4,250
1966-67 ..	29,961	6,909	113	865	189	3,898	18	489	18	459	143	4,090
1967-68 ..	31,397	7,125	86	946	200	3,923	14	532	16	494	160	4,120

¹ Accidents causing human death or serious injury. ² Passengers in vehicles, crews of trams, drivers of animal-drawn vehicles, riders of horses, etc.

Day and Time of Occurrence—In 1967-68, accidents were most frequent on Saturdays. These days had an average of 121 accidents, followed by Fridays with an average of 112, and days before and after public holidays with 97. Public holidays averaged 84, Sundays 80, and other week days were lowest with 71.

According to time of day, the greatest number of accidents happened between 4 and 6 p.m., 32 per cent being between 4 and 8 p.m.

Causes and Types of Accidents—The following tables show accidents classified according to main causes, and types of vehicles etc. involved, for the Brisbane Statistical Division and the whole State.

ROAD TRAFFIC

Cause	Brisbane Statistical				
	Accidents Reported		Killed		
	Total	Cas-ualty ²	Pedes-trians	Others	Total
<i>Drivers of Motor Vehicles, excluding Motor Cyclists</i>	13,348	1,908	21	77	98
Excessive Speed	699	269	7	23	30
Not Keeping to the Left	893	118	..	5	5
Not Giving Right of Way at Intersection	2,973	425	..	10	10
Careless Right Turn at Intersection	894	159	..	5	5
Intoxicated	379	103	3	20	23
Inexperience	151	31	..	..	..
Inattentive	2,475	397	10	2	12
Reversing Without Care	394	12	..	..	..
Overtaking Improperly	413	35	..	2	2
Following Too Closely	2,527	93	..	..	..
Infirmary	78	27	..	4	4
Driver Asleep or Drowsy	185	82	..	1	1
Dazzled by Approaching Lights	58	16	..	..	..
Not Giving or Disregarding Signal	1,075	115	1	2	3
Careless at Railway Level Crossing	19	9	..	2	2
Other	135	17	..	1	1
<i>Motor Cyclists</i>	156	110	..	5	5
Excessive Speed	10	9	..	..	..
Not Keeping to the Left	7	6	..	..	..
Not Giving Right of Way at Intersection	22	13	..	1	1
Careless Right Turn at Intersection	6	4	..	..	..
Intoxicated	7	4	..	3	3
Inexperience	10	7	..	..	..
Inattentive	45	37	..	..	..
Overtaking Improperly	9	5	..	..	..
Following Too Closely	21	10	..	..	..
Dazzled by Approaching Lights .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Not Giving or Disregarding Signal	17	13	..	1	1
Careless at Railway Level Crossing .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Other	2	2	..	..	..
<i>Pedal Cyclists</i>	147	117	..	3	3
Not Keeping to the Left	20	14	..	2	2
Not Giving Right of Way at Intersection	22	18	..	..	..
Careless Right Turn at Intersection	7	5	..	..	..
Intoxicated	1	1	..	..	..
Inattentive	40	35	..	..	..
Not Giving or Disregarding Signal	14	9	..	..	..
Other	43	35	..	1	1
<i>Tram Crews</i>	126	12	..	..	..
Error of Judgment by Driver	26	4	..	..	..
Inattentive Driving	89	2	..	..	..
Other	11	6	..	..	..
<i>Drivers of Animal-drawn Vehicles and Riders of Animals</i>	1	1	..	..	..
<i>Pedestrians</i>	523	450	38	..	38
Careless in Crossing or Walking on Roadway	341	284	20	..	20
Intoxicated	76	68	10	..	10
Child Playing on Roadway	2	2	..	..	..
Children under Seven Years Acting in Irresponsible Manner	74	69	4	..	4
Incorrectly Boarding Vehicle	3	3
Other	27	24	4	..	4

ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS

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ACCIDENTS, 1967-68

Division ¹			Queensland								
Seriously Injured			Accidents Reported		Killed			Seriously Injured			
Pedes- trians	Others	Total	Total	Cas- ualty ²	Pedes- trians	Others	Total	Pedes- trians	Others	Total	
167	2,514	2,681	24,389	4,707	30	328	358	265	6,827	7,092	
5	413	418	2,451	975	8	84	92	9	1,558	1,567	
2	187	189	1,925	330	1	28	29	2	606	608	
1	643	644	5,046	905	..	32	32	1	1,441	1,442	
..	226	226	1,250	256	..	7	7	..	371	371	
3	148	151	905	320	6	104	110	13	425	438	
2	50	52	420	110	..	4	4	4	182	186	
117	361	478	4,086	775	14	13	27	188	814	1,002	
9	4	13	743	26	..	..	..	11	16	27
4	42	46	739	106	..	11	11	5	169	174	
1	112	113	3,547	179	..	..	..	1	248	249
..	29	29	156	54	..	6	6	1	62	63	
..	109	109	625	280	..	20	20	..	375	375	
1	21	22	212	61	..	3	3	3	84	87	
19	137	156	1,933	244	1	7	8	22	365	387	
1	11	12	110	43	..	7	7	1	57	58	
2	21	23	241	43	..	2	2	4	54	58	
2	111	113	329	243	..	8	8	4	254	258	
..	9	9	30	27	..	2	2	..	28	28	
..	7	7	21	18	..	1	1	1	20	21	
..	13	13	50	32	..	1	1	..	33	33	
..	4	4	10	7	..	..	..	..	7	7
..	3	3	8	5	..	3	3	..	4	4	
..	8	8	29	22	..	..	..	..	24	24
1	38	39	87	72	..	..	..	2	75	77
..	5	5	16	12	..	..	..	..	13	13
..	10	10	33	17	..	..	..	..	18	18
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	12	13	38	26	..	1	1	1	27	28	
..	
..	2	2	6	5	..	..	..	..	5	5
2	116	118	336	282	..	8	8	5	278	283	
..	13	13	64	51	..	4	4	..	51	51	
..	18	18	52	45	..	..	..	..	45	45
..	5	5	25	20	..	..	..	..	21	21
..	1	1	10	9	..	..	..	..	9	9
1	36	37	76	68	..	1	1	4	66	70	
..	9	9	38	33	..	2	2	..	31	31	
1	34	35	71	56	..	1	1	1	55	56	
1	22	23	126	12	..	..	..	1	22	23
1	14	15	26	4	..	..	..	1	14	15
..	2	2	89	2	..	..	..	..	2	2
..	6	6	11	6	..	..	..	..	6	6
..	1	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	4	4
415	11	426	789	691	55	..	55	642	18	660	
265	7	272	461	391	28	..	28	366	11	377	
60	3	63	124	113	13	..	13	102	4	106	
2	..	2	4	4	..	..	..	4	..	4
65	1	66	147	133	7	..	7	126	3	129	
3	..	3	3	3	..	..	..	3	..	3
20	..	20	50	47	7	..	7	41	..	41	

ROAD TRAFFIC

Cause	Brisbane Statistical				
	Accidents Reported		Killed		
	Total	Cas-ualty ²	Pedes-trians	Others	Total
<i>Passengers</i>	39	30	..	..	..
Alighting Improperly from Vehicle	11	8	..	..	..
Riding Improperly or Falling	13	13	..	..	..
Intoxicated	5	3	..	..	..
Interfering with Driver's Control	3	2	..	..	..
Other	7	4	..	..	..
<i>Parties Not Involved</i>	398	77	..	3	3
Swerving to Avoid Vehicle etc.	282	47	..	3	3
Swerving to Avoid Pedestrian	9	2	..	..	..
Swerving to Avoid Straying Animal	75	17	..	..	..
Other	32	11	..	..	..
<i>Motor Vehicle Defects, excluding Motor Cycles</i>	515	83	..	3	3
Brakes	259	28	..	1	1
Steering	47	18	..	1	1
Tyres	87	16	..	..	..
Head or Rear Lights	8	3	..	..	..
Loading	35	3	..	1	1
Other	79	15	..	..	..
<i>Motor Cycle Defects</i>	9	7	..	..	..
Brakes	4	3	..	..	..
Steering .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Tyres	1	1	..	..	..
Head or Rear Lights	1	1	..	..	..
Other	3	2	..	..	..
<i>Pedal Cycle Defects</i>	22	20	..	1	1
Brakes	7	6	..	..	..
Head or Rear Lights	8	8	..	1	1
Other	7	6	..	..	..
<i>Tramway Faults</i>	6	1	..	..	..
<i>Animal-drawn Vehicle Defects</i>	1	..	..	..	..
<i>Animals</i>	96	14	..	1	1
Animal Ridden or in Vehicle	3	2	..	..	..
Animals Straying in Roadway	91	11	..	1	1
Other	2	1	..	..	..
<i>Road Conditions</i>	222	55	1	1	2
Loosely Gravelled	34	12	..	1	1
Wet and Slippery	106	16	1	..	1
Obstructed	12	4	..	..	..
Other	70	23	..	..	..
<i>Weather</i>	56	13	..	..	..
Vision Obscured by Rain, Dust, etc.	20	7	..	..	..
Glaring Sun	35	6	..	..	..
Other	1	..	..	..	..
<i>Other Causes</i>	1	..	..	..	..
Total	15,666	2,898	60	94	154

¹ Including the Cities of Brisbane, Ipswich, and Redcliffe, and parts of the Shires of Albert, Beaudesert, Caboolture, Moreton, Pine Rivers, and Redland. ² Accidents

ACCIDENTS, 1967-68—continued

Division ¹			Queensland								
Seriously Injured			Accidents Reported		Killed			Seriously Injured			
Pedestrians	Others	Total	Total	Casualty ²	Pedestrians	Others	Total	Pedestrians	Others	Total	
..	31	31	77	53	..	4	4	..	50	50	
..	8	8	12	9	..	..	..	..	9	9
..	13	13	29	29	..	3	3	..	26	26	
..	3	3	8	6	..	1	1	..	5	5	
..	3	3	16	5	..	..	..	..	6	6
..	4	4	12	4	..	..	..	..	4	4
1	95	96	1,170	231	..	4	4	4	329	333	
1	58	59	546	112	..	3	3	4	152	156	
..	2	2	14	3	..	..	..	..	4	4
..	21	21	447	85	..	1	1	..	119	119	
..	14	14	163	31	..	..	..	..	54	54
5	116	121	1,637	394	..	16	16	9	584	593	
4	42	46	557	88	..	1	1	5	125	130	
..	28	28	185	69	..	3	3	..	102	102	
..	22	22	503	141	..	2	2	..	214	214	
..	3	3	38	13	..	..	..	2	20	22
1	1	2	83	14	..	2	2	1	17	18	
..	20	20	271	69	..	8	8	1	106	107	
..	7	7	16	13	..	..	..	..	15	15
..	3	3	6	5	..	..	..	..	5	5
..	
..	1	1	4	3	..	..	..	..	4	4
..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1
..	2	2	5	4	..	..	..	..	5	5
..	20	20	49	47	..	2	2	..	47	47	
..	6	6	10	9	..	..	..	..	10	10
..	8	8	24	24	..	2	2	..	23	23	
..	6	6	15	14	..	..	..	..	14	14
..	1	1	6	1	..	..	..	..	1	1
..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	18	18	1,060	103	..	6	6	..	141	141	
..	2	2	10	6	..	1	1	..	5	5	
..	15	15	895	87	..	5	5	..	125	125	
..	1	1	155	10	..	..	..	..	11	11
1	67	68	1,141	258	1	6	7	3	370	373	
..	14	14	265	76	..	4	4	..	119	119	
..	20	20	421	74	1	1	2	2	100	102	
..	5	5	71	11	..	..	..	..	12	12
1	28	29	384	97	..	1	1	1	139	140	
1	22	23	262	85	..	7	7	13	127	140	
1	10	11	142	45	..	3	3	6	69	75	
..	12	12	103	37	..	2	2	7	56	63	
..	..	..	17	3	..	2	2	..	2	2
..	..	..	7	3	..	1	1	..	2	2
595	3,152	3,747	31,397	7,125	86	390	476	946	9,069	10,015	

causing human death or serious injury.

ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS, QUEENSLAND, 1967-68

Type of Accident	Accidents Reported		Persons Killed		Persons Seriously Injured	
	Total	Casualty ¹	Brisbane Stat. Divn ²	Total Queensland	Brisbane Stat. Divn ²	Total Queensland
Pedestrian and						
Car	875	750	46	64	479	750
Van or Utility	157	134	5	10	64	132
Truck etc.	48	43	5	8	25	36
Motor Cycle	30	25	..	..	17	30
Pedal Cycle	14	12	..	..	7	13
Tram, Bus, etc.	31	28	2	2	24	26
Other	5	5	2	2	..	3
Car and						
Car	12,037	1,416	21	61	1,123	2,529
Van or Utility	3,729	455	4	29	291	758
Truck etc.	1,639	222	4	33	93	333
Motor Cycle	436	305	1	4	171	329
Pedal Cycle	403	325	4	10	120	325
Tram, Bus, etc.	449	48	3	4	61	74
Other	976	118	3	15	23	170
Van or Utility and						
Van or Utility	352	47	..	3	12	70
Truck etc.	351	71	..	5	21	93
Motor Cycle	69	51	1	2	22	54
Pedal Cycle	64	55	..	2	21	54
Tram, Bus, etc.	68	2	..	..	..	3
Other	209	27	..	2	7	38
Truck etc. and						
Truck etc.	146	18	1	3	9	20
Motor Cycle	24	20	1	2	7	18
Pedal Cycle	22	18	1	3	8	15
Tram, Bus, etc.	48	7	..	..	5	9
Other	83	11	..	3	1	14
Motor Cycle and						
Motor Cycle	8	6	..	..	1	8
Pedal Cycle	10	10	..	..	1	13
Tram, Bus, etc.	3	2	1	1	..	1
Other	30	20	..	..	8	21
Pedal Cycle and						
Pedal Cycle	9	7	..	..	5	8
Tram, Bus, etc.	2	1	..	..	1	1
Other	3	3	..	..	1	3
Tram, Bus, etc. and						
Tram, Bus, etc.	4	2	..	..	13	13
Other	5	2	..	..	..	25
Other Vehicle and						
Other .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Moving Vehicle and Obstruction³						
Car	1,251	140	3	5	97	180
Van or Utility	252	34	..	..	20	43
Truck etc.	166	4	..	..	1	4
Motor Cycle	11	7	..	..	5	8
Pedal Cycle	25	20	..	..	11	20
Tram, Bus, etc.	22	..	..	..	..	..
Other	12	1	..	..	..	1
Other Types (Sole Vehicle etc.)						
Car	5,471	1,857	38	143	726	2,761
Van or Utility	1,051	431	3	37	94	610
Truck etc.	482	115	..	12	24	129
Motor Cycle	169	136	3	5	56	145
Pedal Cycle	76	68	1	1	35	69
Tram, Bus, etc.	52	35	1	1	35	48
Other	18	11	..	4	2	8
Total	31,397	7,125	154	476	3,747	10,015

¹ Accidents causing human death or serious injury. ² Including the Cities of Brisbane, Ipswich, and Redcliffe, and parts of the Shires of Albert, Beaudesert, Caboolture, Moreton, Pine Rivers, and Redland. ³ Including stationary vehicle.

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 1967-68 was used. The casualty rate for persons aged 17 to 20 was twice that for the 21 to 29 years group and about four times the rate for most other adult groups.

AGES OF PERSONS KILLED OR SERIOUSLY INJURED IN ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS, QUEENSLAND, 1967-68

Age Group	Pedestrians	Motor Drivers	Motor Cyclists	Pedal Cyclists	Passengers	Others ¹	Total	Rate per 10,000 Persons
Under 5	80	..	..	..	274	..	354	20.8
5-6	74	..	..	3	91	..	168	23.2
7-16	221	25	7	343	783	6	1,385	41.1
17-20	84	1,021	237	31	1,075	1	2,449	199.4
21-29	75	1,204	167	15	730	4	2,195	100.2
30-39	55	641	54	15	291	4	1,060	53.8
40-49	84	539	43	22	349	..	1,037	50.7
50-59	136	348	13	36	284	1	818	47.0
60 and Over ..	207	267	12	42	312	..	840	38.0
Not Known ..	16	78	13	3	75	..	185	..
Total ..	1,032	4,123	546	510	4,264	16	10,491	61.1

¹ Tram crews, drivers of animal-drawn vehicles, riders of horses, etc.

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, 1967-68

Age Group	Drivers of Motor Cars	Drivers of Utilities, Trucks, etc.	Motor Cyclists	Pedal Cyclists	Pedestrians	Passengers	Others ³	Total
Under 5 .. ..	..	..	..	..	71	13	..	84
5-6 .. ..	..	..	..	3	81	..	..	84
7-16	69	17	5	306	182	11	8	598
17-20	5,657	915	210	16	51	13	3	6,865
21-29	6,015	1,804	124	10	42	11	32	8,038
30-39	3,252	1,357	44	9	38	6	24	4,730
40-49	2,908	990	26	13	67	7	31	4,042
50-59	1,976	650	13	15	96	6	22	2,778
60 and Over ..	1,533	373	8	34	145	7	7	2,107
Not Known ..	1,576	423	15	5	16	3	33	2,071
Total ..	22,986	6,529	445	411	789	77	160	31,397

¹ Refer to preceding paragraph for explanation of this word. ² Including 1,050 where a straying animal was responsible. ³ Tram crews, drivers of animal-drawn vehicles, riders of horses, etc.

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 during the five years ended 30 June 1968. Significant features are the high rates for drivers aged 17 to 29 and pedestrians up to age 16 and 60 and over.

ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENT CASUALTIES¹, 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												
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
1965-66	..	7.5	8.7	23.1	5.6	7.1	6.4	10.4	9.4	19.5	2.3	100.0
1966-67	..	9.0	7.5	19.5	7.5	7.1	6.1	10.7	9.5	20.0	3.1	100.0
1967-68	..	7.7	7.2	21.4	8.1	7.3	5.3	8.1	13.2	20.1	1.6	100.0
MOTOR DRIVERS												
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
1965-66	0.6	23.6	29.0	17.2	12.7	8.3	6.1	2.5	100.0
1966-67	0.4	23.1	29.7	17.0	12.3	8.9	6.5	2.1	100.0
1967-68	0.6	24.8	29.2	15.5	13.1	8.4	6.5	1.9	100.0
MOTOR CYCLISTS												
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
1965-66	0.4	47.0	26.5	11.9	5.6	3.4	2.9	2.3	100.0
1966-67	1.9	52.3	21.9	9.3	5.1	3.5	3.0	3.0	100.0
1967-68	1.3	43.4	30.6	9.8	7.9	2.4	2.2	2.4	100.0
PEDAL CYCLISTS												
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
1965-66	1.0	66.9	8.2	3.3	4.0	4.2	5.5	5.4	1.5	100.0
1966-67	0.8	62.1	7.3	2.5	4.4	5.5	7.0	9.4	1.0	100.0
1967-68	0.6	67.3	6.1	2.9	2.9	4.3	7.1	8.2	0.6	100.0
OTHERS ²												
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
1965-66	..	6.5	2.6	18.6	24.5	15.5	7.9	8.0	6.6	7.4	2.4	100.0
1966-67	..	6.2	2.3	17.5	25.8	16.5	7.9	8.0	6.4	6.9	2.5	100.0
1967-68	..	6.4	2.1	18.4	25.1	17.2	6.9	8.1	6.7	7.3	1.8	100.0
ALL PERSONS												
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
1965-66	..	3.4	2.0	13.5	22.5	19.9	11.4	9.8	7.4	7.7	2.4	100.0
1966-67	..	3.4	1.7	12.2	23.4	20.5	11.2	9.7	7.6	7.9	2.4	100.0
1967-68	..	3.4	1.6	13.2	23.3	20.9	10.1	9.9	7.8	8.0	1.8	100.0

¹ Deaths or cases of serious injury.² Passengers in vehicles, crews of trams, drivers of animal-drawn vehicles, riders of horses, etc.

In 1967-68 persons under 21 years of age represented 41.5 per cent of all road traffic accident casualties, having increased from 38.2

per cent since 1963-64 as shown in the table. The 21 to 29 years age group recorded 20.9 per cent for both years, while all higher age groups recorded decreased proportions. Most types of road users shared in the increased proportion of juvenile casualties. For motor vehicle drivers the proportion of casualties under 21 years of age rose from 20.9 to 25.4 per cent, for passengers etc. from 46.5 to 52.0 per cent, for pedal cyclists from 70.3 to 74.0 per cent, and for pedestrians from 42.8 to 44.4 per cent, but for motor cyclists the proportion decreased from 47.8 to 44.7 per cent.

Persons under 17 years comprised 36.3 per cent, and persons aged 60 and over 20.1 per cent, of all pedestrian casualties; persons from 21 to 39 years, 44.7 per cent of all motor driver casualties; persons from 17 to 29 years, 74.0 per cent of all motor cyclist casualties; and persons from 7 to 16 years, 67.3 per cent of all pedal cyclist casualties.

In 1967-68 one motor cyclist was killed or seriously injured for every 25 motor cycles on the register, compared with one driver for every 144 of all other types of motor vehicles.

Road Conditions—In 1967-68, 1,141 accidents, 258 of which caused casualties, were attributed to road conditions, loosely gravelled roads accounting for 265 and wet slippery roads for 421.

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, calling at Brisbane.

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, providing, with the Government's Trans-Australia Airlines, interstate services in accordance with the two-line policy of the Commonwealth Government. There is also a network of intrastate services connecting the major Queensland towns and linking them with the southern capitals and with

New Guinea. Brisbane is a port of call on the regular schedules of the international services of Qantas, B.O.A.C., and Air New Zealand.

Airline companies also provide planes for taxi and charter work, and the Flying Doctor Service operates throughout western Queensland, often after communication through wireless transmitting and receiving sets. The map on page 309 shows the air routes operating in Queensland.

Civil aviation details for Australia are given in the following table. The figures relate to companies with head offices in Australia, but exclude operations of aircraft chartered for defence purposes.

CIVIL AVIATION, AUSTRALIA

Particulars	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
Registered Aircraft Owners ¹ .. No.	1,167	1,293	1,481	1,685	1,845
Registered Aircraft ¹ No.	1,936	2,207	2,605	2,970	3,355
Licensed Pilots ²					
Private No.	4,726	5,388	6,372	7,838	9,292 ³
Commercial No.	1,505	1,667	1,897	2,298	2,734 ³
Airline Transport No.	1,273	1,475	1,629	1,657	1,713
Licensed Ground Engineers ¹ .. No.	2,553	2,779	2,879	2,954	3,278
Aerodromes ⁴					
Government No.	113	110	110	107	107
Licensed ⁴ No.	381	386	385	377	381
Flying Boat Bases ⁵ No.	13	13	13	13	13
Accidents					
Persons Killed No.	24	21	32	76	54
Persons Injured No.	26	7	28	27	29
<i>Internal Services Only</i>					
Hours Flown No.	244,517	256,231	261,535	255,510	240,801
Miles Flown 1,000	48,971	52,323	55,020	56,759	56,724
Paying Passengers 1,000	3,257	3,764	4,158	4,425	4,668
Paying Passenger-Miles 1,000	1,408,317	1,639,087	1,831,360	1,972,469	2,125,314
Freight Short Tons	63,161	69,959	76,079	82,056	85,063
Mails ⁶ Short Tons	7,082	7,736	8,633	9,587	9,410

¹ At 30 June. ² Including 10 private helicopter licences. ³ Including 244 senior commercial licences, 152 commercial helicopter licences, and 12 senior commercial helicopter licences. 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.

The volume of business in passengers and freight at the principal airports in Queensland in 1967 is shown below.

PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT AT QUEENSLAND AIRPORTS¹, 1967

Airport	Passengers	Freight	Airport	Passengers	Freight
	No.	Short Tons		No.	Short Tons
Brisbane	916,600 ²	17,046	Mackay	74,854	719
Bundaberg	21,949	160	Maryborough	19,946	165
Cairns	86,961	1,606	Mount Isa	33,768	148
Charleville	7,909	257	Proserpine	26,661	97
Cloncurry	4,397	130	Rockhampton	63,260	1,289
Coolangatta	89,813	181	Roma	5,509	30
Gladstone	21,662	162	Thangool	4,724	106
Hayman Island	10,088	20	Thursday Island	4,632	88
Innisfail	4,651	133	Townsville	150,850	2,751
Longreach	7,438	160	Weipa	5,059	187

¹ Airports handling less than 4,000 passengers are not included. ² Including 37,653 passengers on international services.

AIR ROUTES AND BROADCASTING STATIONS IN QUEENSLAND

30 JUNE 1969

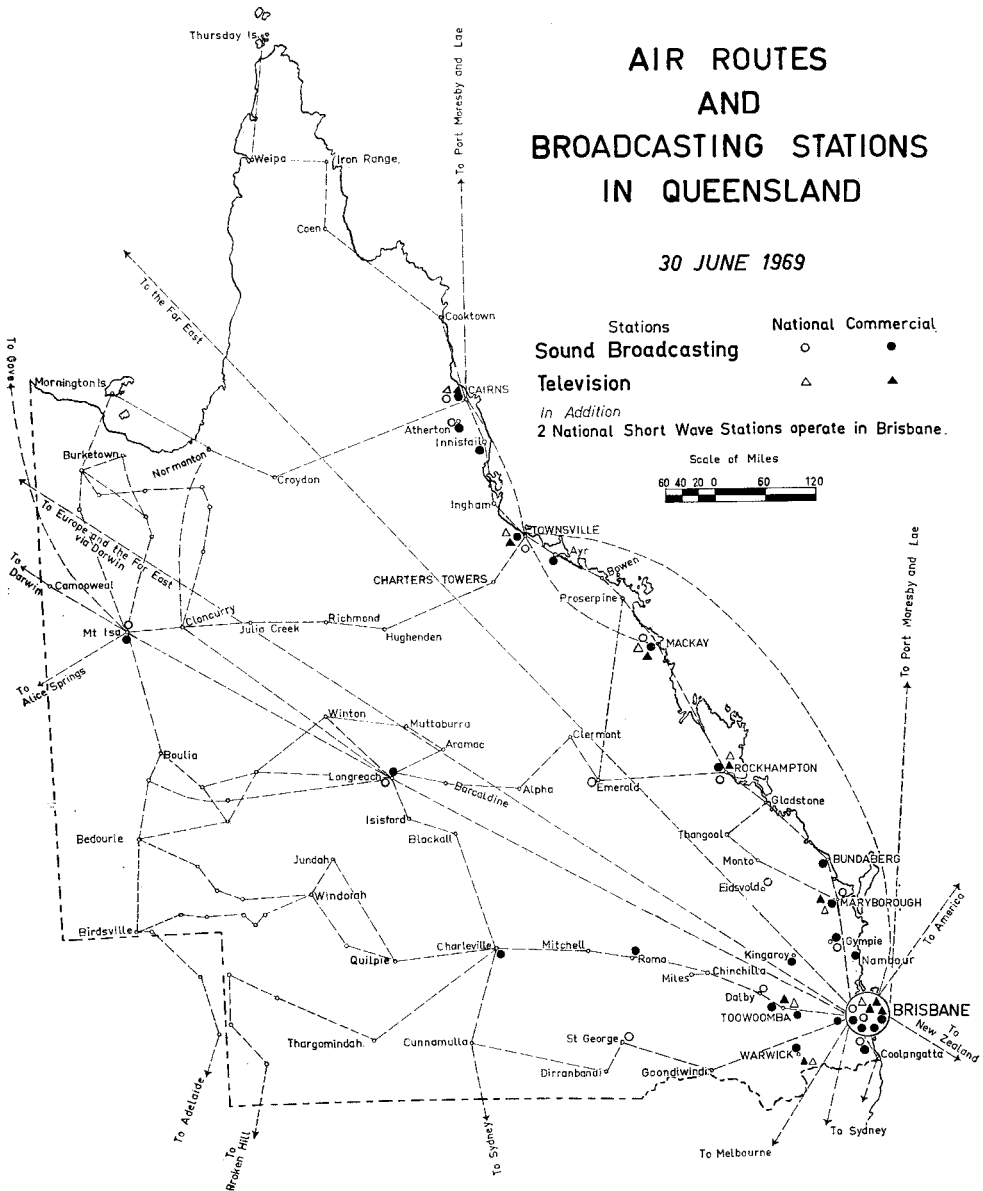
Stations
Sound Broadcasting
Television

National Commercial
○ ●
△ ▲

In Addition
2 National Short Wave Stations operate in Brisbane.

Scale of Miles

60 40 20 0 60 120



The number of aircraft registered in Queensland at 30 June 1968 was 551. This total included 285 for private use.

Under the provisions of *The State Transport Act of 1960*, licences are issued for the carriage of passengers and goods by air within the State. From 1 January 1964, licence fees were substantially reduced and fees collected in 1967-68 amounted to only \$222.

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, 1967-68

State	Revenue ¹				Total Expenditure
	Postal	Telegraph	Telephone	Total ²	
New South Wales ³	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
Victoria	52,274	8,022	128,835	189,192	214,478
Queensland	37,161	5,009	92,507	134,750	147,850
South Australia ⁴	16,353	3,585	42,348	62,308	70,561
Western Australia	11,351	2,688	30,124	44,190	50,903
Tasmania	8,938	2,159	22,057	33,154	47,107
Central Office	3,173	568	8,939	12,858	17,941
	7,636	2,279	331	10,245	30,929
Australia	136,886	24,310	325,141	486,697	579,769

¹ Revenue collected in each State. ² Excluding all transactions of Wireless Branch but including other miscellaneous revenue. 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 etc. ³	Registered Articles ⁴	Parcels	Telegrams and Cablegrams
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1870	1,438,007	767,398	.. ⁵	n	81,483
1880	4,252,342	3,464,046	.. ⁵	n	523,073
1890	14,663,582	8,936,130	.. ⁵	n	1,197,620
1900	25,347,534	9,355,721	.. ⁵	246,405	1,364,147
1910	51,555,247	15,989,363	.. ⁵	589,112	2,073,318
1920-21	72,809,041	18,810,525	921,252	1,216,912	2,884,547
1930-31	94,769,000	22,741,500	981,779	2,104,300	2,400,014
1940-41	108,965,100	25,830,000	1,308,257	2,155,800	3,559,062
1950-51	150,553,600	30,452,600	2,290,000	3,207,200	5,761,784
1960-61	202,169,800	29,374,000	1,638,200	2,200,000	3,824,826
1965-66	259,118,700	33,227,400	1,483,400	2,469,300	4,552,491
1966-67	282,071,000	33,504,000	1,498,200	2,382,200	4,677,292
1967-68	286,279,000	32,858,000	1,498,000	2,657,400	4,682,280

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 7,516 Post Offices throughout Australia in 1967-68 included 2,059,531,000 letters and postcards, 345,311,000 newspapers etc., 10,862,000 registered articles, and 19,212,300 parcels. Telegrams and cablegrams sent numbered 23,406,733.

The postal order and money order operations of the Post Office in Queensland are shown for five years in the following table.

POSTAL AND MONEY ORDERS, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
Postal Orders ¹					
Issued					
Number	1,702,109	1,632,464	1,583,638	1,465,378	1,519,198
Value \$	1,841,700	1,789,554	1,630,853	2,044,206	2,740,608
Commission \$	65,916	64,502	52,656	68,095	79,667
Paid					
Number	1,989,506	1,984,485	2,242,967	1,757,919	1,725,865
Value \$	2,208,324	2,198,420	2,469,209	2,369,075	2,802,518
Money Orders					
Issued					
Number	1,515,882	1,581,475	1,638,839	1,723,762	1,582,460
Value \$	42,735,300	48,202,568	53,862,124	60,453,852	64,225,379
Commission \$	252,974	271,358	287,778	307,179	351,475
Paid					
Number	1,372,182	1,426,376	1,485,277	1,543,090	1,429,908
Value \$	41,703,636	47,172,848	52,982,483	59,314,153	63,541,447

¹ Postal notes prior to 1 June 1966.

Telegraph and telephone business in Queensland during the last five years is shown below. The revenue collected by the Telegraph Branch in Queensland in 1967-68 was \$3,584,697, out of \$24,309,847 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 1967-68 in Queensland was \$42,348,190, out of an Australian total of \$325,141,249.

Expenditure on postal, telephone, and telegraph services, apportioned to Queensland in 1967-68, was \$70,561,204, of which \$44,526,615 was charged to non-capital works and \$26,034,589 to capital works.

TELEGRAMS AND TELEPHONES, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
Telegrams					
Sent Within Australia					
Number	4,109,683	4,298,430	4,405,381	4,518,231	4,510,266
Value \$	1,947,040	1,915,002	1,983,799	1,974,386	2,192,505
Sent Overseas					
Number	123,351	137,776	147,110	159,061	172,014
Value \$	287,084	326,260	347,037	358,129	400,266
Received from Overseas	No. 118,014	133,884	146,482	160,819	n
Telephones					
Exchanges at End of Year	No. 1,426	n	n	n	n
New Services ..	No. 25,100	25,900	27,173	26,864	29,920
Telephone Services ¹ ..	No. 239,993	250,486	262,810	275,674	290,346
Instruments Connected ¹ ..	No. 324,326	340,891	356,537	377,456	397,621
Instruments per 100					
Population ¹	No. 20.41	21.16	21.46	22.35	22.95
Revenue \$1,000	26,280	31,205	34,054	37,372	42,348

¹ At 30 June. Telephone services include each duplex subscriber separately.
n Not available.

10 RADIO AND TELEVISION SERVICES

Wireless telegraphy and telephony are controlled by the Commonwealth Government, and various types of licences are issued by the Postmaster-General's Department for transmitting and receiving wireless messages. The following table shows the number of licences to operate wireless equipment in Queensland at 30 June of each of the last five years.

RADIO LICENCES, QUEENSLAND, AT 30 JUNE

Type of Licence	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Sound Broadcasting Stations					
National ¹	15	15	18	18	18
Commercial	21	22	22	22	25
Broadcast Listeners	342,321	343,401	340,687	340,477	371,637
Coast ²	16	20	24	27	29
Amateur	518	550	583	628	652
Other Transmitting and Receiving ..	8,946	10,297	12,006	13,852	15,733
Other Receiving Only	131	86	88	88	89

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 29 coastal wireless stations were used for transmitting commercial messages during 1967-68. 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 licence 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 1969 there were 43 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 1969 there were 18 television stations: four in Brisbane, and two each in Toowoomba, Maryborough, Rockhampton, Townsville, Cairns, Warwick, and Mackay. Eight of them were national stations.

Since 1 October 1968 the broadcast listener's licence fee has been \$6.50 per annum for persons living within 250 miles of a national station, and \$3.30 in other areas, for one or more receivers ordinarily held at the address shown in the licence by the licensee or any member of his family. Licences are issued to age and other specified pensioners in these zones at \$1 and \$0.70 respectively, but are free to blind persons over 16 years of age and schools. There were 371,637 licences current in Queensland at 30 June 1968. Amateur station licences cost \$2 per annum.

Television licences are issued at Post Offices for a fee of \$14 per year. Licences 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. At 30 June 1968, 335,913 television licences were current in Queensland.

Since 1 April 1965, combined broadcast listeners' and television viewers' licences have been issued, the fee since 1 October 1968 being \$20 per year (\$4 to pensioners). There were 268,043 combined licences on issue in Queensland at 30 June 1968. (This figure is included in the separate licence numbers shown in the preceding paragraphs.)

From a special examination of the financial aspects of television, it was concluded that the revenue to be received from viewers' licence 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 1968

Particulars	New South Wales ¹	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia ²	Western Australia	Tasmania	Australia
<i>Sound Broadcasting</i>							
National Stations							
Medium Wave	21	5	16	12	13	4	71
Short Wave	1	3 ³	2	..	2	..	8
Commercial Stations ..	38	20	25	9	14	8	114
Total Stations	60	28	43	21	29	12	193
Listeners' Licences ..	934,877	724,711	371,637	290,051	181,356	77,228	2,579,860
Licences per 1,000 Population	208.0	218.0	214.5	244.3	199.4	202.2	214.4
<i>Television</i>							
National Stations ..	14	8	8	3	4	2	39
Commercial Stations ..	14	9	9	5	3	2	42
Total Stations	28	17	17	8	7	4	81
Viewers' Licences ..	948,153	726,518	335,913	268,595	165,632	74,581	2,519,392
Licences per 1,000 Population	210.9	218.6	193.9	226.2	182.1	195.2	209.4

¹ Including Australian Capital Territory.² Including Northern Territory.³ Two of these stations are used for overseas broadcasts.

• Chapter 9

TRADE

1 INTRODUCTION

Queensland has a greater proportion of its working population engaged in primary production than have the other States. Consequently, while its exports consist predominantly of primary produce, Queensland provides an important market for the manufactured products of the southern States.

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 exports, and from about two-thirds to about four-fifths of 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 and cultured pearl industry off the Queensland coast, and exports cultured pearls and pearl-shell. Weipa, on the Gulf of Carpentaria, exports bauxite. Cairns is the port of the Atherton Tableland and the 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 Rivers sugar areas. Mackay is a sugar port, and Rockhampton and Gladstone serve the mines of the Moura, Mount Morgan, and Callide areas and the pastoral and grain lands of Central Queensland. Gladstone also exports alumina, manufactured from Weipa bauxite. Brisbane is the outlet for the South and the main port for overseas imports into Queensland. Between these ports there are others (Lucinda Point, Innisfail, Bowen, Bundaberg, and Maryborough) 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. Records of direct overseas trade are complete, and have been kept since 1901 by the Commonwealth.

From July 1965 for imports and July 1966 for exports, overseas and interstate trade statistics have been classified in accordance with the Australian Import and Export Commodity Classifications which are based on the Standard International Trade Classification (Revised), which in turn is closely related to the Brussels Tariff Nomenclature used in the new Australian Customs Tariff introduced in July 1965.

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 1967-68 exports amounted to \$968.7m and imports to \$1,001.3m. 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 \$563.91 in 1967-68.

It is not possible to measure with precise accuracy variations in the volume of trade. However, an approximate index of the volume of overseas exports has been calculated to show the fluctuations in the volume of exports in the post-war years. It is weighted according to the values of the principal items exported in 1938-39, and is shown on page 521.

World War II ended with the volume of overseas exports only three-fifths as great as in 1938-39 and complete recovery was not attained until 1948-49. Then followed three years with successive decreases ending in 1951-52 with overseas exports again almost down to half their pre-war level. A marked recovery commencing in 1952-53 restored their volume, which, despite fluctuations, increased at an average annual rate of 3 per cent until 1961-62, and then at an average rate of 11 per cent until 1966-67. In 1967-68 the index reached a record level of 206, and, after allowing for the increase in population, the volume of overseas exports per head was then 22 per cent higher than in the years immediately preceding World War II.

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 World War II normally approximated \$2m annually. During and after that war, border crossings of stock became large, interstate exports of cattle having exceeded \$18m per annum since 1962-63. In recent years, minerals (principally copper, silver-lead, coal, and mineral sands) have become of major importance in the export trade. Exports of coal to Japan exceeded \$21m in 1967-68.

The Commonwealth Constitution gave the Commonwealth Parliament power to legislate with respect to trade and commerce with other countries, and among the States; and provided that the collection and control of duties of customs and excise, and the control of payment of bounties, should pass to the Commonwealth Government. It was further provided that trade, commerce, and intercourse among the States should be absolutely free. Prior to Federation, these matters were dealt with by the individual States; different tariffs operated, and interstate trade was subject to the same customs duties as overseas. The Constitution required

the Commonwealth to impose uniform duties of customs within two years after the establishment of the Commonwealth, and the first Commonwealth *Customs Act* was proclaimed in October 1901. From that date a uniform tariff for all States came into force, and interstate trade became free, except that Western Australia, as provided by the Constitution, was given the right to levy duty on goods from other States for a period of five years.

Details of the customs tariffs, primage duty, trade agreements, import licensing regulations, export control, etc. will be found in the *Commonwealth Year Book* (No. 55, 1969, pages 303 to 310). 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.

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, etc. 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 518) imports for all years have been converted to their equivalent values in Australian currency.

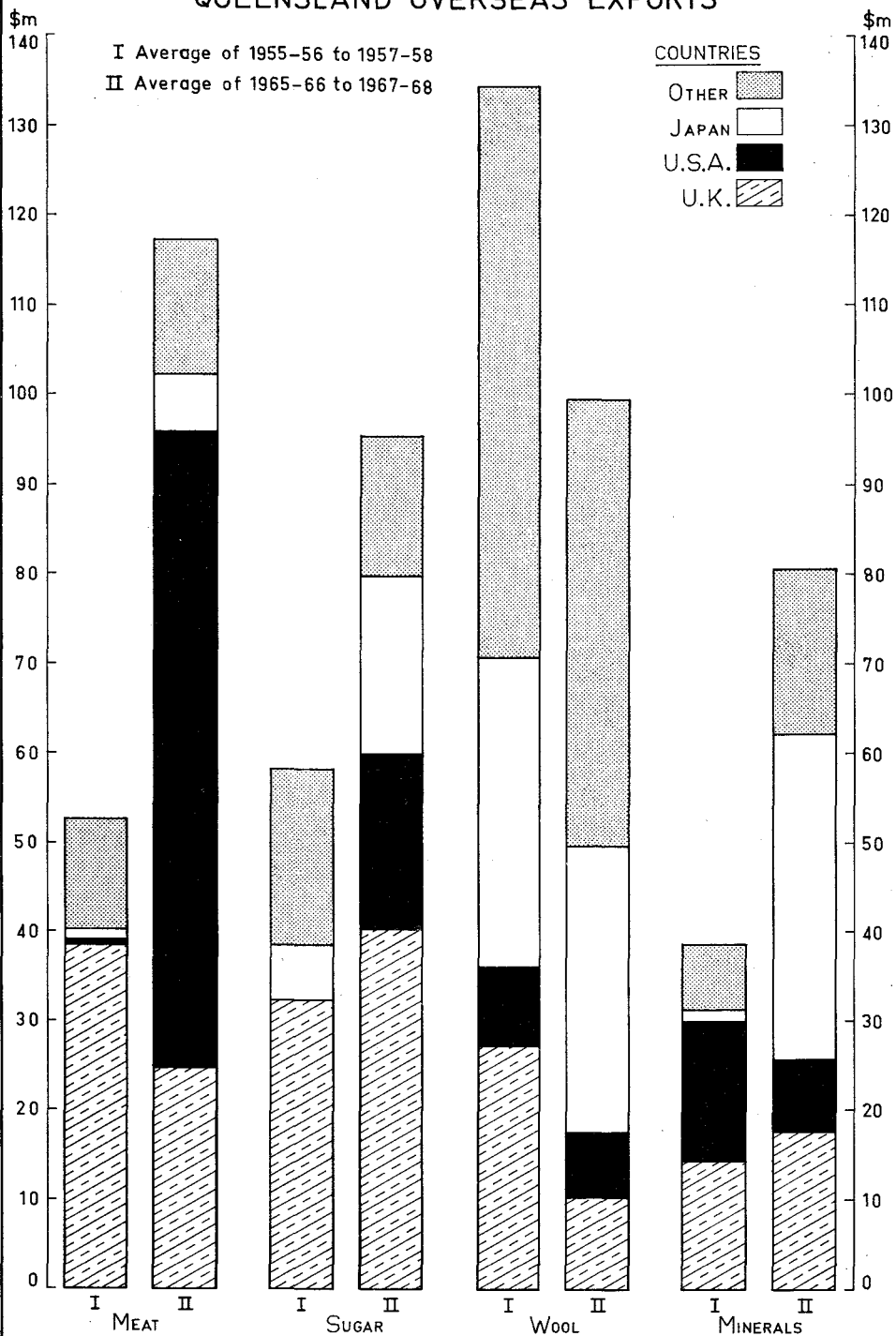
2 EXPORTS

Overseas—Queensland's overseas exports in 1967-68 were worth \$562.9m, compared with \$96.6m in the first normal post-war year, 1947-48. Until recently, wool has usually been the most valuable single item of the State's overseas exports, followed by meat and sugar. However, for the last three years, meat has been the major export item due to increases in its price, while both sugar and wool have experienced declining prices. In 1967-68, overseas export earnings from meat were \$117.9m, compared with \$98.9m for wool and \$95.6m for sugar. In recent years, overseas exports of alumina, wheat, lead and lead alloys, coal, copper, and mineral sands have risen to high values.

The proportion of Queensland's overseas exports going to the United Kingdom has decreased during recent years and is now substantially less than in the years immediately before and after World War II. At the same time, the proportions of exports going to the U.S.A. and Japan have increased considerably. The proportion of exports to the European Economic Community (Common Market) countries immediately before they were so combined was about twice what it was in 1967-68. From 1947-48 to 1967-68, the United Kingdom's proportion fell from 54.1 to 18.1 per cent, U.S.A.'s increased from 9.4 to 26.3 per cent, Japan's increased from 0.3 to 22.5 per cent, and the Common Market countries' fell from 23.7 to 7.8 per cent.

The next table shows the principal items of exports from Queensland during 1967-68 to several major countries, the European Economic Community, other States of Australia, and in total to all destinations. See also the diagram opposite and the one on page 329.

CHANGES IN THE DESTINATIONS OF MAIN QUEENSLAND OVERSEAS EXPORTS



OVERSEAS AND INTERSTATE EXPORTS,

Commodity	United Kingdom	European Economic Community	Japan
	\$	\$	\$
<i>Food and Live Animals</i>	58,141,231	1,167,153	41,238,426
Animals, Live .. .. .	..	..	178
Beef and Veal: Fresh, Chilled, or Frozen ..	9,401,691	50,729	7,076,431
Lamb, Mutton, and Goat Meat: Fresh, Chilled, or Frozen	75,996	16,003	1,422,812
Other Meat, Poultry, etc.: Fresh, Chilled, or Frozen ..	1,992,130	276,726	423,266
Other Meat, Meat Preparations: Prepared or Preserved	1,972,832	4,286	10,533
Milk and Cream: Fresh, Evaporated, Condensed, or Dried	46,828	..	40,622
Butter, including Ghee	3,787,901	1,025	63,819
Cheese	1,265,541	..	524,444
Eggs and Egg Yolks, Liquid or Dried	27,862	89,865	737,411
Fish, Crustaceans, and Molluscs, Fresh or Prepared ..	2,573	8,946	616,784
Wheat, Unmilled .. .. .	..	..	4,328,623
Barley, Unmilled .. .. .	..	176,571	750,741
Millet and Panicum, Unmilled	325,117	213,131	122,222
Sorghum, Unmilled .. .. .	..	..	892,793
Meal and Flour of Wheat .. .. .	..	..	..
Fruit and Nuts, Fresh or Dried	34,986	122,281	..
Cereal Preparations and Preparations of Flour and Starch of Fruits and Vegetables .. .. .	..	544	..
Fruit, Preserved, and Fruit Preparations	2,382,306	114,561	814
Vegetables, Fresh or Prepared .. .. .	..	90,223	..
Sugar, Raw or Refined	36,372,396	..	20,998,872
Molasses	1,173	..	522,938
Coffee, Cocoa, Tea, Spices, Chocolate, and Chocolate Confectionery .. .. .	..	..	..
Feeding Stuff for Animals, except Unmilled Cereals ..	32,659	..	285,986
Margarine, Lard, and Other Rendered Pig Fat .. .. .	..	..	..
Food Preparations, n.e.s.	419,240	2,262	2,419,137
<i>Beverages and Tobacco</i>	110	18	13
Non-alcoholic Beverages, excluding Fruit Juices etc. ..	..	..	..
Alcoholic Beverages	89	18	8
Tobacco, Unmanufactured, and Tobacco Refuse .. .. .	..	..	..
Tobacco Manufactures	21	..	5
<i>Crude Materials, Inedible, except Fuels</i>	12,127,482	41,225,452	49,559,978
Bovine and Equine Hides and Calf Skins, Undressed ..	75,437	1,281,738	1,974,512
Sheep and Lamb Skins, Undressed	72,049	6,052,459	..
Other Hides and Skins and Fur Skins, Undressed	12,815	100,762	12,560
Peanuts	9,276	..	..
Other Oil Seeds and Nuts, and Flour and Meal thereof .. .. .	..	3,012	595
Timber in the Rough, or Sawn, Dressed, etc.	19,262	24,743	156,165
Wool Fibres and Other Animal Hair	9,524,180	26,895,605	35,886,929
Iron Ore and Concentrates, and Iron and Steel Scrap ..	34	61,481	840,134
Zinc Ore and Concentrates .. .. .	..	299,714	2,957,444
Tin Ore and Concentrates	30,690	..	24,750
Mineral Sands	2,058,158	3,060,147	3,593,601
Non-ferrous Metal Waste and Scrap, n.e.s.	37,317	581,220	363,595
Crude Animal and Vegetable Materials, n.e.s.	288,264	2,864,571	3,749,693
<i>Mineral Fuels, Lubricants, and Related Materials</i>	840	72,619	22,422,241
Coal, Coke, and Briquettes .. .. .	..	250	21,334,404
Petroleum, Petroleum Products, and Petroleum Gases ..	840	72,369	1,087,837
<i>Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats</i>	141,403	159,934	515,828
Tallow, Edible .. .. .	..	..	297,229
Tallow, Inedible	5,164	104,974	213,917
Other Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	136,239	54,960	4,682

PRINCIPAL ITEMS, QUEENSLAND, 1967-68

Papua and New Guinea	U.S.A.	Canada	Other Countries ¹	Total to Overseas	To Other States	Total
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
6,407,214	105,959,431	10,209,001	51,222,476	274,344,932	180,949,090	455,294,022
148,594	79,542	..	105,423	333,737	33,809,769	34,143,506
731,058	81,360,717	3,256,932	3,959,936	105,837,494	6,983,511	112,821,005
53,804	659,997	528,858	68,419	2,825,889	29,463	2,855,352
347,016	57,363	232,094	449,328	3,777,923	5,461,180	9,239,103
2,725,315	25,236	164,340	506,472	5,409,014	8,022,317	13,431,331
34,477	..	..	1,592,334	1,714,261	27,568	1,741,829
334,129	..	..	2,684,752	6,871,626	2,740,078	9,611,704
6,284	..	..	485,141	2,281,410	1,459,458	3,740,868
58,145	..	..	56,596	969,879	186,862	1,156,741
279,223	195,652	20,212	395,926	1,519,316	1,606,346	3,125,662
2	..	..	22,815,420	27,144,045	400,454	27,544,499
..	..	..	191,506	1,118,818	4,668,118	5,786,936
..	..	1,683	122,064	784,217	320,165	1,104,382
1,568	..	..	27,289	921,650	835,918	1,757,568
601,857	..	..	2,236,048	2,837,905	976,625	3,814,530
79,406	..	41,160	490,763	768,596	3,662,416	4,431,012
252,560	..	..	360,449	613,553	3,771,952	4,385,505
93,978	442,817	1,380,393	330,338	4,745,207	12,663,144	17,408,351
233,546	623	12	29,167	353,571	8,901,996	9,255,567
49,729	20,628,575	4,582,847	12,983,222	95,615,641	71,691,394	167,307,035
1,884	2,216,579	..	288,171	3,030,745	207,644	3,238,389
4,224	70	..	5,147	9,441	1,017,442	1,026,883
194,125	..	..	536,160	1,048,930	997,562	2,046,492
18,948	..	..	9,085	28,033	3,595,112	3,623,145
157,342	292,260	470	493,320	3,784,031	6,912,596	10,696,627
274,943	922	2	134,870	410,878	17,285,276	17,696,154
151,643	3	..	15,896	167,542	287,859	455,401
122,619	64	2	112,806	235,606	636,948	872,554
..	840	..	5,000	5,840	15,528,613	15,534,453
681	15	..	1,168	1,890	831,856	833,746
235,912	12,960,783	545,756	28,401,728	145,057,091	20,145,525	165,202,616
..	..	..	978,896	4,310,583	336,462	4,647,045
..	..	..	539,136	6,663,644	29,564	6,693,208
..	453,810	..	214,533	794,480	407,054	1,201,534
700	..	..	130,687	140,663	4,766,923	4,907,586
38	..	..	19,508	23,153	703,489	726,642
26,631	53,399	2,448	104,997	387,645	2,663,055	3,050,700
..	6,030,525	65,686	20,470,446	98,873,371	1,197,621	100,070,992
946	..	..	443,120	1,345,715	6	1,345,721
..	..	..	1,432,554	4,689,712	..	4,689,712
6,400	23,510	..	273,625	358,975	6,005,070	6,364,045
..	5,570,526	406,577	1,946,348	16,635,357	72,716	16,708,073
29	532,556	..	71,473	1,586,190	1,335,261	2,921,451
201,168	296,457	71,045	1,776,405	9,247,603	2,628,304	11,875,907
234,597	7,323	..	576,629	23,314,249	3,619,117	26,933,366
1,048	..	..	..	21,335,702	..	21,335,702
233,549	7,323	..	576,629	1,978,547	3,619,117	5,597,664
223,188	7,278	..	1,730,104	2,777,735	2,254,450	5,032,185
208,762	1,406	..	48,439	555,836	1,029,237	1,585,073
4,198	3,186	..	1,658,672	1,990,111	23,871	2,013,982
10,228	2,686	..	22,993	231,788	1,201,342	1,433,130

OVERSEAS AND INTERSTATE EXPORTS,

Commodity	United Kingdom	European Economic Community	Japan
	\$	\$	\$
<i>Chemicals</i>	8,440	154,336	433,524
Chemical Elements and Compounds (incl. Alumina) ..	..	70,003	312,610
Dyeing, Tanning, and Colouring Materials ..	..	1,863	10,435
Medicinal and Pharmaceutical Products etc. ..	5,110	82,450	1,965
Fertilisers, Manufactured	12	..	3,896
Chemical Materials and Products, n.e.s. ..	3,318	20	104,618
<i>Manufactured Goods Classified Chiefly by Material</i> ..	31,373,060	557,165	12,443,146
Leather and Manufactures thereof and Fur Skins (not Apparel, Travel or Sporting Goods) ..	554,174	18,924	207
Materials of Rubber and Articles of Rubber ..	212	4,298	..
Plywood and Veneers	69,642	5,335	17,152
Other Wood and Cork Manufactures, excl. Furniture	3,014	60	1,300
Paper and Paperboard	10,846	25	18,365
Articles Made of Paper Pulp, Paper, or Paperboard	1,047	..	24
Textile Yarn and Thread and Textile Fabrics ..	5,374	1,480	7,071
Made-up Articles of Textile Material (not Clothing) and Floor Coverings	736	..	..
Non-metallic Mineral Manufactures, n.e.s. ..	56,093	72,488	37,142
Iron and Steel .. .. .	..	3,270	178
Copper and Copper-base Alloys	2,434,326	219,519	12,355,117
Lead and Lead-base Alloys	27,491,292	..	..
Fabricated Structural Parts and Structures, n.e.s., of Iron and Steel, Aluminium, or Zinc	664,925	193,487	..
Metal Containers for Storage and Transport ..	11,488	12,671	718
Household Equipment of Base Metals (Non-electric)	..	..	..
Wire Products; Nails, Screws, Bolts, etc.; Tools ..	693	4,723	..
Manufactures of Metal, n.e.s.	69,198	20,885	5,872
<i>Machinery and Transport Equipment</i>	64,644	111,506	21,139
Agricultural and Horticultural Machinery	857	3,192	2,157
Other Non-electric Machines, Appliances, and Parts	56,919	5,679	5,795
Electric Power Machinery and Switchgear	1,316	3,016	11,439
Domestic Electrical Equipment .. .. .	..	..	57
Other Electrical Machinery and Apparatus	427	2,000	..
Railway and Tramway Vehicles .. .. .	..	..	..
Road Motor Vehicles and Parts	4,806	33	1,691
Road Vehicles other than Motor Vehicles; Aircraft, Ships, Boats, and Floating Structures	319	97,586	..
<i>Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles</i>	69,122	29,509	9,854
Sanitary, Plumbing, Heating, and Lighting Fixtures	..	20	71
Furniture	66	..	150
Clothing and Accessories (not Plastic) and Articles of Knitted or Crocheted Fabric	6,881	..	2,195
Footwear, Gaiters, and Similar Articles	476	..	..
Printed Matter	19,117	197	2,422
Articles Made of Plastic Materials, Artificial Resins, Cellulose Esters and Ethers, n.e.s.	20,307	8,850	53
Office and Stationery Supplies (not Paper or Printed Matter) .. .. .	..	..	..
Miscellaneous Manufactured Goods, n.e.s. ..	22,275	20,442	4,963
<i>Commodities Not Elsewhere Classified</i>	7,646	304,110	1,437
Total Merchandise Trade	101,933,978	43,781,802	126,645,586
<i>Non-merchandise Trade</i>	206,527	131,233	39,409
Total Recorded Trade	102,140,505	43,913,035	126,684,995

¹ Including "Country Unknown", totalling \$150,018.

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PRINCIPAL ITEMS, QUEENSLAND, 1967-68—continued

Papua and New Guinea	U.S.A.	Canada	Other Countries ¹	Total to Overseas	To Other States	Total
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
783,207	22,162,598	3,479,010	5,628,791	32,649,906	5,757,001	38,406,907
114,813	22,108,220	3,477,813	5,470,086	31,553,545	272,322	31,825,867
95,218	..	528	6,497	114,541	1,018,329	1,132,870
214,736	6,706	..	82,378	393,345	832,972	1,226,317
3,607	11	..	48	7,574	2,376,887	2,384,461
354,833	47,661	669	69,782	580,901	1,256,491	1,837,392
3,887,199	5,354,859	8,262	3,322,431	56,946,122	105,964,813	162,910,935
6,028	1,237	..	484,820	1,065,390	4,805,113	5,870,503
378,245	16,719	..	862	400,336	6,726,896	7,127,232
5,297	2,513	..	89,529	189,468	7,978,764	8,168,232
151,744	1,740	..	6,913	164,771	1,898,920	2,063,691
219,650	165,863	..	248,436	663,185	9,984,936	10,648,121
184,222	17	..	67,018	252,328	922,507	1,174,835
73,694	11,005	..	65,576	164,200	8,984,507	9,148,707
81,528	50	2,512	2,193	87,019	2,599,417	2,686,436
696,081	695	110	107,456	970,065	2,634,553	3,604,618
564,846	5,903	..	195,271	769,468	1,569,675	2,339,143
89,445	5,108,605	..	26,287	20,233,299	42,426,181	62,659,480
5,315	..	..	..	27,496,607	347,207	27,843,814
584,920	6,585	..	1,309,520	2,759,437	3,350,535	6,109,972
133,824	23,848	..	19,755	202,304	1,300,766	1,503,070
74,495	..	..	14,707	89,202	1,718,154	1,807,356
257,167	8,725	3,431	66,609	341,348	725,967	1,067,315
380,698	1,354	2,209	617,479	1,097,695	7,990,715	9,088,410
8,378,306	313,285	41,197	5,987,659	14,917,736	47,347,924	62,265,660
696,737	72,195	..	1,269,991	2,045,129	7,723,110	9,768,239
3,001,145	135,117	24,660	1,475,272	4,704,587	5,581,956	10,286,543
748,479	8,127	8,554	189,100	970,031	5,904,024	6,874,055
113,492	..	..	8,018	121,567	2,663,176	2,784,743
236,475	63,534	4,983	42,826	350,245	1,233,971	1,584,216
560	200	..	24,292	25,052	1,586,839	1,611,891
536,557	8,436	..	322,595	874,118	22,257,218	23,131,336
3,044,861	25,676	3,000	2,655,565	5,827,007	397,630	6,224,637
1,337,678	152,413	123,124	226,409	1,948,109	22,099,428	24,047,537
122,890	..	..	6,097	129,078	1,965,699	2,094,777
96,509	50	50	1,205	98,030	1,103,644	1,201,674
348,491	1,838	483	76,287	436,175	9,404,774	9,840,949
182,866	1,418	..	39,378	224,138	2,472,215	2,696,353
97,773	5,713	496	28,130	153,848	1,594,565	1,748,413
54,190	..	..	4,523	87,923	2,065,814	2,153,737
27,625	..	..	301	27,926	1,388,544	1,416,470
407,334	143,394	122,095	70,488	790,991	2,104,173	2,895,164
3,241,938	49,077	19,013	219,425	3,842,646	..	3,842,646
25,004,182	146,967,969	14,425,365	97,450,522	556,209,404	405,422,624	961,632,028
2,519,181	1,114,855	98,800	2,619,051	6,729,056	327,046	7,056,102
27,523,363	148,082,824	14,524,165	100,069,573	562,938,460	405,749,670	968,688,130

The decline in the proportion of exports taken by the United Kingdom has been more marked in some commodities than in others. In 1947-48 the United Kingdom took about 82 per cent of total meat exports. The proportion had fallen to 11 per cent by 1962-63, recovered to 36 per cent in 1964-65, but was back to 11 per cent in 1967-68. Wool shows a fluctuating, but generally declining, trend from 27 per cent in 1947-48 to 10 per cent in 1967-68, and butter from 98 per cent to 76 per cent. The proportion of sugar going to the United Kingdom rose from 62 per cent in 1947-48 to 79 per cent in 1952-53, but then declined to 32 per cent in 1963-64, recovering to 38 per cent in 1967-68. The United Kingdom has always taken practically all of Queensland's overseas exports of lead and silver-lead, but takes little of the copper and mineral sands and no alumina or coal.

The decline in the United Kingdom's proportion of Queensland's exports is reflected in the increased proportions exported to the U.S.A. and Japan. The U.S.A., in 1967-68, took 70 per cent of all meat exported, 22 per cent of the sugar, 70 per cent of the alumina, and 33 per cent of the mineral sands. Japan takes practically all Queensland's overseas exports of coal and more than half of the copper, and in 1967-68 took 22 per cent of overseas sugar exports and 36 per cent of the wool. In 1967-68 the Common Market countries took 27 per cent of overseas wool exports, and this commodity represented 61 per cent of total exports from Queensland to the Common Market group. (See page 318.)

The next table shows, for five years, the quantities of overseas exports for the main items for which this information is available.

QUANTITIES OF OVERSEAS EXPORTS, QUEENSLAND

Commodity	Unit	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
Beef and Veal, Frozen etc.	Cwt	2,942,157	3,198,765	2,755,090	2,711,545	2,623,329
Mutton & Lamb, Frozen etc.	Cwt	102,001	165,253	159,390	101,443	117,137
Other Meat, Frozen etc. . .	Cwt	173,977	237,708	218,719	208,090	163,438
Bacon and Hams	Cwt	926	2,016	2,437	2,856	2,346
Meat Preserved	Cwt	127,140	186,152	172,397	136,996	141,782
Butter	Cwt	314,632	272,142	194,157	239,139	170,040
Milk and Cream	Cwt	13,715	15,305	19,593	59,814	79,551
Cheese	Cwt	81,507	78,560	40,188	53,063	96,961
Eggs in Shell	Doz	261,492	318,040	849,878	643,570	732,545
Eggs not in Shell . . .	Cwt	17,276	34,201	26,900	45,545	57,858
Wheat	Ton	352,207	221,047	110,386	490,976	480,531
Barley	Ton	12,401	13,799	..	50,630	21,729
Flour, Wheaten	Ton ¹	52,079	52,018	53,716	40,755	44,156
Pineapples, Canned etc. .	Cwt	119,477	91,317	151,349	169,419	300,654
Fruit Juices	Gal	138,810	88,915	90,696	114,855	263,285
Sugar	Ton	1,106,963	1,259,407	1,238,836	1,619,759	1,576,334
Molasses	Ton	115,377	88,622	88,567	194,293	175,069
Hides, Horse and Cattle .	Ton	20,172	20,549	21,370	21,849	20,738
Skins, Sheep and Lamb .	Ton	8,271	9,510	9,701	9,557	12,037
Animal Fats	Cwt	611,866	526,335	245,317	480,186	473,498
Coal	Ton	800,706	1,188,180	1,647,981	1,702,570	2,307,239
Copper	Ton	41,549	6,355	12,339	11,481	21,223
Lead	Ton	61,453	37,544	67,339	58,936	90,759
Zinc	Ton	47,445	38,569	48,347	55,854	78,740
Mineral Sands	Ton	228,522	282,596	269,538	225,551	267,599
Plywood and Veneers . .	Sq Ft	1,945,778	1,261,224	3,443,095	4,138,995	3,442,572
Wool, Greasy	1,000 Lb	228,538	221,819	192,851	166,865	196,583
Wool, Scoured or Other .	1,000 Lb	12,000	11,387	10,484	9,414	9,734

¹ Short ton of 2,000 lb.

Interstate Exports—The table on pages 318 to 321 gives details of Queensland's exports to other States of Australia for the year 1967-68.

As with overseas exports, Queensland's interstate exports consist predominantly of unprocessed or partly processed primary products. As a group, the food items contribute most to export income from other States and in 1967-68 were valued at \$147.1m. The major items in this group were sugar, meat, fruit and vegetables, grain, and dairy produce.

In 1967-68, sugar was by far the most valuable single item of interstate export, exceeding the value of copper, the next major item, by \$29.3m. Compared with 1966-67 figures, interstate exports of sugar rose by \$16.4m but interstate exports of copper fell by \$10.0m.

Other major products of the primary industries sent interstate were livestock, tobacco, timber (including plywood and veneers), and tin.

However, products of the secondary industries also contribute significantly to Queensland's interstate export income. Machines and machinery, motor vehicles, clothing, paper and paperboard, manufactured articles of rubber, and textiles are well represented, although, in part, exports of some of these items would represent sales in other States of non-Queensland products distributed from Brisbane.

3 IMPORTS

The table commencing on the next page shows the principal items imported into Queensland during 1967-68 from several major countries, the European Economic Community, other States of Australia, and in total from all sources.

Of the very large and increasing proportion of imports which come from other States, a significant amount is of overseas origin. The following paragraphs deal with direct overseas imports only. Further comment on indirect overseas imports appears on page 333.

Overseas—Queensland's direct imports from overseas in 1967-68 were valued at \$227.0m, compared with \$45.1m in 1947-48. Compared with the average for the 1950s, direct overseas imports have doubled, and in 1967-68 they were 17 per cent higher than in 1966-67.

Imports from the United States and the United Kingdom combined used to comprise over 50 per cent of Queensland's direct overseas imports. However their proportion over the last five years has on the average declined as Japan's proportion has increased. Individually, the United States' share has increased steadily from 6.0 per cent in 1950-51 to 27.5 per cent in 1967-68. Over the same period the share coming from the United Kingdom has fallen from 55.9 per cent to 17.1 per cent.

Queensland's direct imports from overseas are composed of a great variety of different commodities. In 1967-68, machinery and transport equipment was the group with the highest value and totalled \$96.4m, of which \$76.9m came from the United States, United Kingdom, and Japan. Petroleum, crude or partly refined, was valued at \$21.3m, the quantity which came from Indonesia being valued at \$14.5m and representing practically all the direct imports from that country. Thus a half of all Queensland's direct imports from overseas was made up of machinery, tractors, motor vehicles, and their fuels.

Other important items of direct overseas imports during 1967-68 were chemicals, \$16.9m, textile fabrics, \$11.0m, and paper and paperboard, \$6.7m.

OVERSEAS AND INTERSTATE IMPORTS,

Commodity	United Kingdom	European Economic Community	Japan
	\$	\$	\$
<i>Food and Live Animals</i>	856,813	306,336	964,257
Cattle, Live .. .. .	..	..	..
Sheep, Live .. .. .	..	..	..
Other Live Animals	4,518	..	..
Meat: Fresh, Chilled, or Frozen .. .. .	..	..	329
Meat, Preserved, and Meat Preparations	6,889	5,975	5
Milk and Cream, Fresh or Processed	4	..	..
Butter, Cheese, and Eggs	1,824	58,603	..
Fish and Fish Preparations	581,922	56,569	905,806
Cereals and Flour and Meal thereof .. .. .	..	760	..
Breakfast Foods, Prepared	2,986	573	..
Other Cereal Preparations, including Biscuits	115,758	33,663	11,546
Fruit, Fresh .. .. .	..	455	..
Fruit, Dried	38	..	..
Fruit, Preserved, and Fruit Preparations	19,446	8,302	706
Nuts, Edible: Fresh, Dried, or Prepared	563	5,906	..
Vegetables, Fresh or Frozen .. .. .	..	42,776	..
Vegetables, Roots, and Tubers: Preserved or Prepared	13,373	21,614	22,957
Honey, Sugar, Sugar Confectionery	64,379	7,759	2,892
Coffee .. .. .	..	4,284	..
Chocolate Confectionery, Cocoa, and Preparations	8,848	7,657	..
Tea	7,966	..	31
Feeding Stuff for Animals	95	..	7,044
Margarine and Other Prepared Edible Fats	4	..	..
Other Food and Food Preparations	28,200	51,440	12,941
<i>Beverages and Tobacco</i>	201,118	281,564	3,939
Non-alcoholic Beverages (excluding Fruit Juices) .. .. .	..	323	..
Wine, Grape Must, Cider, and Perry	339	48,811	472
Alcoholic Beverages, n.e.s.	157,484	28,994	3,467
Tobacco .. .. .	..	..	..
Tobacco Manufactures	43,295	203,436	..
<i>Crude Materials, Inedible, except Fuels</i>	156,061	87,597	55,109
Hides and Skins, Undressed .. .. .	..	..	..
Rubber, Crude (including Synthetic or Reclaimed)	4,778	45,568	2,923
Timber	1,568	2	5,475
Wood and Other Pulp, Waste Paper, and Cork .. .. .	..	..	..
Wool	9,740	59	..
Fertilisers, Crude	10,083	..	..
Crude Minerals, Metalliferous Ores, and Scrap	87,842	34,482	..
Mineral Sands .. .. .	..	..	..
Other	42,050	7,486	46,711
<i>Mineral Fuels, Lubricants, and Related Materials</i>	115,275	42,827	..
Petroleum, Crude and Partly Refined .. .. .	..	..	..
Motor Spirit, Automotive and Aviation	6	..	..
Kerosene, Jet Fuel, Mineral Turpentine .. .. .	..	912	..
Distillate Fuels .. .. .	..	86	..
Residual Fuel Oils (except Enriched) .. .. .	..	..	..
Lubricating Preparations Containing Petroleum Products	38,112	14,914	..
Other Petroleum Products and Gases	77,157	26,915	..
<i>Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats</i>	23,103	101,972	42
Fixed Vegetable Oils and Fats	11,120	92,355	42
Other Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	11,983	9,617	..
<i>Chemicals</i>	3,114,483	2,834,975	3,375,047
Chemical Elements and Compounds	790,835	1,182,155	1,346,980
Paints, Dyeing, Tanning, and Colouring Materials	171,791	108,460	10,281

IMPORTS

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PRINCIPAL ITEMS, QUEENSLAND, 1967-68

Indonesia	Canada	U.S.A.	Other Countries ¹	Total from Overseas	From Other States	Total
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
145,592	284,006	1,232,503	6,443,120	10,232,627	91,759,506	101,992,133
..	..	..	..	..	14,694,093	14,694,093
..	..	..	..	..	7,314,509	7,314,509
..	..	17,000	16,056	37,574	1,167,095	1,204,669
..	..	..	2,935	3,264	3,259,252	3,262,516
..	22,798	3,464	2,244	41,375	2,155,782	2,197,157
..	..	5,655	6,370	12,029	3,685,039	3,697,068
..	..	..	47,637	108,064	1,685,623	1,793,687
..	203,446	88,904	1,138,234	2,974,881	1,360,243	4,335,124
..	..	27,536	6,232	34,528	3,005,906	3,040,434
..	..	1,129	26	4,714	1,329,135	1,333,849
..	19,904	2,910	161,520	345,301	5,010,776	5,356,077
..	..	..	2,421	2,876	4,969,481	4,972,357
..	..	9,322	128,732	138,092	1,111,130	1,249,222
..	1,093	4,170	24,211	57,928	2,840,221	2,898,149
..	..	68,886	313,904	389,259	364,493	753,752
..	9,099	18,595	147,466	217,936	5,195,506	5,413,442
..	20,115	8,807	137,800	224,666	3,690,474	3,915,140
..	507	3,005	114,403	192,945	6,064,108	6,257,053
..	..	35,880	207,915	248,079	2,921,415	3,169,494
..	..	429	1,152	18,086	7,950,693	7,968,779
145,592	..	16	2,655,631	2,809,236	944,082	3,753,318
..	..	904,607	1,217,959	2,129,705	860,913	2,990,618
..	..	379	..	383	810,951	811,334
..	7,044	31,809	110,272	241,706	9,368,586	9,610,292
..	..	30,517	197,162	714,300	41,342,038	42,056,338
..	..	..	7	330	1,778,425	1,778,755
..	..	..	8,161	57,783	2,759,236	2,817,019
..	..	3,227	26,563	219,735	2,943,040	3,162,775
..	..	..	154,203	154,203	2,399,723	2,553,926
..	..	27,290	8,228	282,249	31,461,614	31,743,863
929	2,798,917	1,713,213	7,014,636	11,826,462	25,493,965	37,320,427
..	..	8,619	2,905	11,524	1,666,037	1,677,561
..	19,550	161,864	819,399	1,054,082	978,023	2,032,105
1	40,998	293,990	2,416,866	2,758,900	5,016,602	7,775,502
..	392,996	16,696	1,078,552	1,488,244	1,333,611	2,821,855
..	..	41	116,616	126,456	9,781,989	9,908,445
..	..	359,263	1,207,535	1,576,881	3,047	1,579,928
..	2,335,846	718,382	516,150	3,692,702	1,196,536	4,889,238
..	..	..	..	..	4,112,228	4,112,228
928	9,527	154,358	856,613	1,117,673	1,405,892	2,523,565
14,514,409	1,375	243,036	7,738,167	22,655,089	7,969,239	30,624,328
14,475,746	..	..	6,832,690	21,308,436	2,524	21,310,960
..	..	2,046	641,864	643,916	1,201,128	1,845,044
..	..	877	49,027	50,816	841,749	892,565
..	..	541	118,954	119,581	513,416	632,997
..	..	..	..	..	113,732	113,732
..	1,375	175,639	80,462	310,502	4,318,063	4,628,565
38,663	..	63,933	15,170	221,838	978,627	1,200,465
..	4,702	230,543	288,136	648,498	3,308,934	3,957,432
..	..	216,403	176,673	496,593	1,868,433	2,365,026
..	4,702	14,140	111,463	151,905	1,440,501	1,592,406
15,802	482,467	5,513,870	1,522,355	16,858,999	63,229,563	80,088,562
..	40,202	1,879,215	518,914	5,758,301	3,055,503	8,813,804
..	15,412	46,936	170,253	523,133	7,731,623	8,254,756

OVERSEAS AND INTERSTATE IMPORTS,

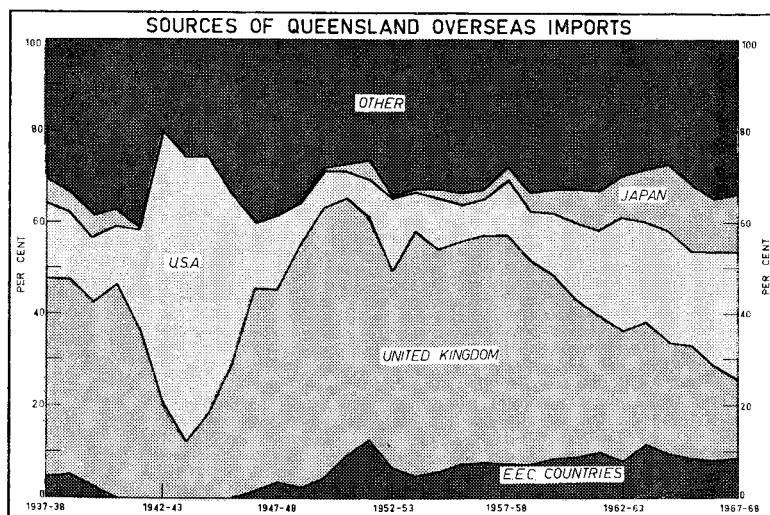
Commodity	United Kingdom	European Economic Community	Japan
	\$	\$	\$
<i>Chemicals—continued</i>			
Medical and Pharmaceutical Products	291,886	65,748	8,528
Essential Oils, Perfumery, Cosmetics, Toilet Preparations	31,978	25,121	3
Soaps, Cleansing and Polishing Preparations ..	65,618	8,849	490
Fertilisers, Manufactured	289,935	781,589	1,448,070
Explosives and Pyrotechnic Products	7,453	1,282	2,298
Plastic Materials, Regenerated Cellulose, Artificial Resins	463,780	347,801	411,474
Chemical Materials and Products, n.e.s.	1,001,207	313,970	146,923
<i>Goods Classified Chiefly by Material</i>	8,145,825	3,880,315	9,228,373
Leather and Manufactures of Leather or Artificial Leather, n.e.s.	30,937	10,682	17,712
Materials of Rubber	120,759	39,345	10,291
Tyres and Tubes and Other Articles of Rubber ..	984,096	637,443	682,209
Veneers, Plywood, etc.	37,450	12,974	154,864
Paper and Paperboard	373,317	187,992	316,985
Articles Made of Paper, Pulp, or Paperboard ..	186,003	16,762	54,538
Textile Yarn and Thread	439,880	249,382	49,134
Textile Fabrics	1,311,783	908,773	4,080,524
Sacks and Bags Used for Packing of Goods	3	218	234,999
Made-up Articles of Textiles (not Clothing) ..	225,055	118,923	396,967
Floor Coverings, Tapestries, etc.	301,243	200,169	329,679
Glass and Glassware	435,103	460,545	278,600
Tableware, Domestic Ware of China or Pottery ..	236,699	24,747	414,486
Non-metallic Mineral Manufactures, n.e.s.	383,369	120,880	348,637
Iron and Steel			
Pig, Ingots, and Other Primary Forms	8,191	9,050	7,722
Bars, Rods, Angles, Shapes, and Sections	243,885	19,846	31,243
Universal Plates and Sheets	112,490	15,377	291,073
Hoop and Strip	630,657	7,170	5,881
Railway and Tramway Track Materials (incl. Rails)	6,865	..	..
Wire (excluding Wire Rod)	30,742	15,694	97,228
Wire Netting	10,575	4,625	49,631
Barbed Wire .. .. .	..	323,638	..
Tubes, Pipes, and Fittings	316,178	41,125	464,095
Castings and Forgings, Unworked, n.e.s.	54	..	..
Non-ferrous Metals and Alloys	137,849	5,192	1,571
Finished Structural Parts and Structures of Metal, n.e.s.	70,601	..	2,971
Other Wire Products of Any Metal	150,642	28,630	192,742
Nails, Screws, Nuts, Bolts, etc. of Iron, Steel, or Copper	44,643	19,128	39,043
Tools for Use in the Hand or in Machines	474,287	144,578	149,179
Cutlery	101,466	73,604	242,120
Household Equipment of Base Metals, Non-electric	79,837	20,628	101,847
Manufactures of Metal, n.e.s.	627,291	123,866	117,318
Other	33,875	39,329	65,084
<i>Machinery and Transport Equipment</i>	21,025,977	10,452,725	11,938,605
Power Generating Machinery other than Electric Motors and Generators	2,851,962	2,576,479	120,118
Agricultural and Horticultural Machinery	324,923	587,780	19,755
Tractors	4,264,551	1,757,057	340,102
Office Machines, Electric and Non-electric	390,219	161,515	68,429
Metal Working, Textile, and Leather Machinery ..	711,175	893,635	335,065
Other Non-electric Machines and Appliances	3,782,358	1,481,745	1,012,972
Electric Power Machinery and Switchgear	2,524,015	212,615	50,778
Equipment for Distributing Electricity	284,001	4,518	103,625
Telecommunications Apparatus	487,253	514,872	345,733
Domestic Electric Equipment	161,710	134,181	111,797

PRINCIPAL ITEMS, QUEENSLAND, 1967-68—continued

Indonesia	Canada	U.S.A.	Other Countries ¹	Total from Overseas	From Other States	Total
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
..	331	46,651	370,292	783,436	17,052,059	17,835,495
..	..	3,841	19,871	80,814	9,119,398	9,200,212
..	..	64,610	2,881	142,448	8,615,774	8,758,222
..	..	1,473,611	159,157	4,152,362	846,682	4,999,044
..	..	271,204	55,514	337,751	3,132,272	3,470,023
..	416,662	446,492	36,034	2,122,243	3,182,506	5,304,749
15,802	9,860	1,281,310	189,439	2,958,511	10,493,746	13,452,257
1,016	3,253,133	4,914,200	17,519,847	46,942,709	180,361,850	227,304,559
..	..	5,269	12,929	77,529	2,057,936	2,135,465
..	11,529	126,895	47,802	356,621	682,744	1,039,365
..	7,649	1,056,225	55,357	3,422,979	16,654,237	20,077,216
..	..	..	223,553	428,841	2,055,154	2,483,995
..	2,348,103	451,183	3,053,450	6,731,030	8,312,206	15,043,236
..	3,814	32,955	90,032	384,104	7,154,040	7,538,144
..	382,732	22,471	85,886	1,229,485	2,867,379	4,096,864
1,011	41,622	337,041	4,364,934	11,045,688	17,597,484	28,643,172
..	..	851	2,137,193	2,373,264	503,315	2,876,579
..	65,104	51,777	342,652	1,200,478	7,264,153	8,464,641
..	193,508	981,064	221,231	2,226,894	5,278,853	7,505,737
..	8,123	208,323	337,318	1,728,012	3,164,537	4,892,549
..	..	3,064	102,426	781,422	1,023,656	1,805,078
..	..	259,622	154,608	1,267,116	3,787,271	5,054,387
..	..	458	25,200	50,621	620,603	671,224
..	..	57,788	255,664	608,426	12,510,184	13,118,610
..	22,170	33,147	24,194	498,451	25,944,484	26,442,935
..	..	12,231	17,478	673,417	1,548,162	2,221,579
..	..	..	..	6,865	1,948,244	1,955,109
..	1,476	975	2,020	148,135	7,246,687	7,394,822
..	3,434	554	..	68,819	623,216	692,035
..	..	..	..	323,638	1,805,828	2,129,466
..	139	351,205	181,207	1,353,949	7,801,240	9,155,189
..	..	598	331	983	721,381	722,364
..	82,782	23,695	5,245,984	5,497,073	10,379,623	15,876,696
..	135	59,175	11,915	144,797	2,016,686	2,161,483
..	..	39,268	..	411,282	1,712,604	2,123,886
..	847	30,749	31,052	165,462	2,604,514	2,769,976
..	32,388	504,972	130,583	1,435,987	4,263,287	5,699,274
..	3,791	9,162	19,257	449,400	1,317,390	1,766,790
..	3,975	6,623	61,450	274,360	3,579,607	3,853,967
..	18,704	240,533	96,292	1,224,004	14,210,843	15,434,847
5	21,108	6,327	187,849	353,577	1,104,302	1,457,879
..	4,120,661	43,923,509	4,938,504	96,399,981	244,179,031	340,579,012
..	280,415	3,155,697	2,105,868	11,090,539	6,944,893	18,035,432
..	712,788	1,970,036	89,754	3,705,036	20,758,184	24,463,220
..	53,095	4,983,495	9,509	11,407,809	13,106,534	24,514,343
..	12,027	73,814	139,426	845,430	2,051,616	2,897,046
..	15,779	855,610	299,689	3,110,953	3,026,739	6,137,692
..	357,892	6,739,464	754,807	14,129,238	25,878,949	40,008,187
..	58,465	793,073	322,072	3,961,018	6,440,875	10,401,893
..	756	110,232	16,559	519,691	10,567,519	11,087,210
..	904	2,077,527	99,044	3,525,333	7,980,647	11,505,980
..	..	2,232	280,372	690,292	27,370,024	28,060,316

OVERSEAS AND INTERSTATE IMPORTS,

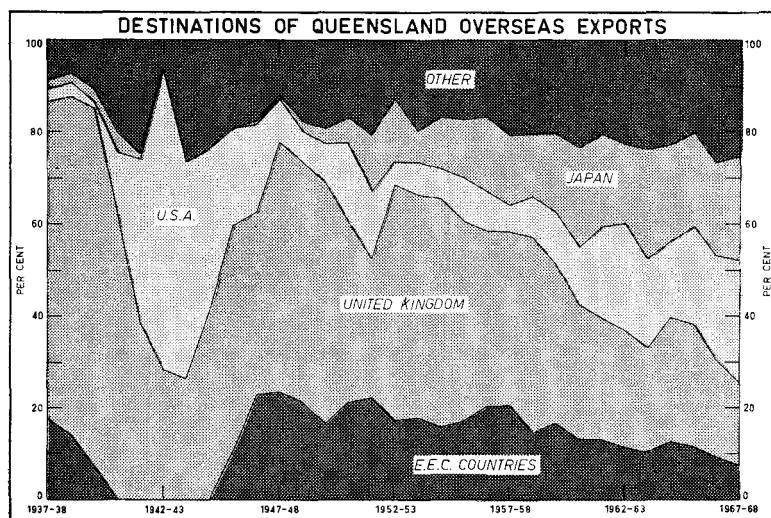
Commodity	United Kingdom	European Economic Community	Japan
	\$	\$	\$
<i>Machinery and Transport Equipment—continued</i>			
Other Electric Machinery and Apparatus	504,394	386,767	407,799
Railway and Tramway Vehicles	158,839	105,617	195
Passenger Motor Cars	223,668	1,171,594	5,337,335
Trucks, Vans, Buses, Prime Movers	48,118	41,506	2,751,390
Motor Vehicle and Tractor Chassis, Bodies, and Parts	3,622,732	311,722	187,705
Other Road Vehicles	210,230	82,466	745,705
Aircraft, Ships, and Boats	475,829	28,656	102
<i>Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles</i>			
Sanitary, Plumbing, Heating, and Lighting Fixtures and Fittings	3,843,625	1,248,257	2,259,201
Furniture	61,889	20,434	25,178
Clothing and Accessories (not Plastic)	24,283	4,639	100,579
Footwear, Gaiters, and Parts	200,543	98,638	160,002
Scientific, Medical, etc. Measuring and Controlling Apparatus	82,086	261,925	25,041
Photographic and Cinematographic Supplies	690,031	214,896	297,736
Watches, Clocks, Musical Instruments, etc.	79,070	5,197	19,862
Printed Matter	178,874	244,608	579,581
Articles of Plastic or Artificial Resins, Cellulose Resins, etc.	1,850,459	88,442	43,157
Perambulators, Toys, Games, Sporting and Travel Goods	37,972	47,253	77,868
Office and Stationery Supplies, n.e.s.	429,589	61,879	599,336
Miscellaneous Manufactured Goods, n.e.s.	37,212	67,248	98,188
Commodities Not Elsewhere Classified	171,617	133,098	232,673
Total Merchandise Trade	702,340	453,559	552,156
Non-merchandise Trade	38,184,620	19,690,127	28,376,729
Total Recorded Trade	590,358	338,391	60,338
	38,774,978 ¹	20,028,518	28,437,067

¹ Including "Country Unknown", totalling \$826,764.² Excluding import of

PRINCIPAL ITEMS, QUEENSLAND, 1967-68—continued

Indonesia	Canada	U.S.A.	Other Countries ¹	Total from Overseas	From Other States	Total
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
..	31,812	1,314,250	186,254	2,831,276	10,499,691	13,330,967
..	..	180,786	5,053	450,490	5,270,389	5,720,879
..	23,310	100,533	2,785	6,859,225	40,992,126	47,851,351
..	..	5,890,540	..	8,731,554	13,386,134	22,117,688
..	1,203,939	2,160,247	25,012	7,511,357	45,526,586	53,037,943
..	..	62,188	46,530	1,147,119	2,440,141	3,587,260
..	1,369,479	13,453,785	555,770	15,883,621	1,937,984	17,821,605
312	176,601	1,867,564	2,457,523	11,853,083	116,610,744	128,463,827
..	1,455	15,682	27,565	152,203	6,232,508	6,384,711
..	480	17,750	90,840	238,571	3,624,491	3,863,062
..	9,635	29,750	388,310	886,878	48,732,968	49,619,846
..	..	9,871	150,427	529,350	12,788,331	13,317,681
..	47,490	468,463	148,372	1,866,988	3,538,079	5,405,067
..	6,372	39,330	5,723	155,554	3,817,292	3,972,846
..	18,187	218,434	216,369	1,456,053	2,805,391	4,261,444
..	39,193	834,818	169,970	3,026,039	6,827,477	9,853,516
..	16,787	80,548	149,181	409,609	7,951,007	8,360,616
..	36,324	98,017	688,096	1,913,241	7,564,761	9,478,002
..	602	8,847	3,928	216,025	3,823,993	4,040,018
312	76	46,054	418,742	1,002,572	8,904,446	9,907,018
11,076	239,493	1,495,789	1,592,824	5,047,237	..	5,047,237
14,689,136	11,361,355	61,164,744	49,712,274	223,178,985	774,254,870	997,433,855
1,500	23,661	1,308,185	1,520,485	3,842,918	14,086	3,857,004
14,690,636	11,385,016	62,472,929	51,232,759	227,021,903 ^a	774,268,956	1,001,290,859 ^a

a naval vessel cleared through a Queensland port.



Interstate—Imports from other States of Australia are shown in the preceding table. The great predominance of these imports in the total import trade of Queensland (77 per cent in 1967-68) is an important but frequently overlooked feature of Queensland's external trade picture. However, many of the commodities comprising this trade come through, rather than from, other States. Interstate imports during 1967-68 were valued at \$774.3m, compared with \$96.4m in 1947-48. Compared with the average for the 1950s, interstate imports have increased by 149 per cent, or by over one and a half times the percentage increase of direct overseas imports during this period.

As with overseas imports, the most important group was machinery and transport equipment which, in 1967-68, was valued at \$244.2m, of which motor vehicles comprised \$100.1m. Other important items imported from other States were chemical materials and products, \$63.2m, clothing and footwear, \$61.5m, iron and steel, \$60.8m, and tobacco manufactures, \$31.5m.

4 OVERSEAS TRADE

Total Overseas 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. This has been done in the table on page 335.

OVERSEAS IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, QUEENSLAND

Year				Total Overseas Trade	Imports	Exports	Excess of Exports
				\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
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
1965-66 ¹	..	..	..	664,080	201,483	462,597	261,114
1966-67	..	..	..	693,645	193,677	499,968	306,291
1967-68 ¹	..	..	..	789,960	227,022	562,938	335,916

¹ Excluding import of a naval vessel which was cleared through a Queensland port.

Overseas Trade at Ports—The next table shows the value of overseas trade at each of the ports of the State during the last five years. Queensland's overseas trade is mostly through Brisbane, which has handled on the average over the last five years about 89 per cent of the imports and about 56 per cent of the exports. Townsville has handled about 4 per cent of the import trade and about 13 per cent of the export trade. Some ports engage in specialised overseas export trades. Gladstone exports coal, meat, alumina, grain, and butter; Rockhampton, meat and copper alloys; Mackay, sugar; Bowen, meat; Townsville, minerals, meat, and sugar; Innisfail, sugar; Cairns, sugar, meat, timber, and minerals; and Weipa, bauxite.

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. As the figures in the table show only the value of the overseas trade handled by each port, 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.

OVERSEAS TRADE AT QUEENSLAND PORTS

Port	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
Brisbane					
Imports	147,862	178,909	181,174 ¹	167,631	201,468 ¹
Exports	298,954	302,672	273,046	280,377	276,772
Maryborough					
Imports	187	337	156	105	171
Exports .. ..	..	..	4	41	..
Bundaberg					
Imports	6	11	15	58	148
Exports	9,368	2,762	2,192	11,610	14,657
Gladstone					
Imports	366	3,524	7,732	15,503	9,783
Exports	15,911	16,212	20,508	26,351	61,209
Rockhampton					
Imports	673	861	1,229	742	1,802
Exports	11,839	8,953	17,712	34,194	34,196
Mackay					
Imports	1,528	2,244	2,185	1,358	1,142
Exports	55,241	50,301	45,472	43,679	36,329
Bowen					
Imports	2	82	3	6	3
Exports	5,544	5,238	5,152	5,014	6,440
Townsville ²					
Imports	6,032	9,665	6,529	5,015	9,666
Exports	87,044	56,437	61,139	51,832	88,931
Innisfail					
Imports	1,267	2	2	2	3
Exports	41,214	29,437	12,446	21,487	18,923
Cairns					
Imports	3,576	3,760	2,204	2,589	2,453
Exports	19,300	13,862	21,074	19,083	16,594
Thursday Island					
Imports	183	119	54	152	206
Exports	318	51	468	980	1,309
Weipa					
Imports .. ..	..	2	200	516	177
Exports	306	2,297	3,384	5,320	7,578
Total					
Imports	161,682	199,516	201,483 ¹	193,677	227,022 ¹
Exports	545,039	488,222	462,597	499,968	562,938

¹ Excluding import of a naval vessel which was cleared through the port of Brisbane.

² Including Lucinda Point.

Australian Overseas 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 \$29.9m, \$30.4m, \$34.2m, \$38.2m, and \$48.8m.

From 1 July 1965 items of merchandise trade have been distinguished from non-merchandise trade. The latter classification includes gold bullion, specie of gold, silver, copper, and cupro-nickel, military equipment exported for use by Australian forces abroad, goods re-imported into, and certain goods re-exported from, Australia, imports by diplomatic and consular representatives, passengers' personal effects as prescribed by Customs by-law, etc. Thus silver and silver-base bullion is included in merchandise trade and in 1967-68 was valued at \$132,000 for imports and \$21,843,000 for exports. Gold bullion and all specie, included in non-merchandise trade, were valued in 1967-68 at \$6,077,000 for imports and \$17,088,000 for exports. The value of specie imported was \$1,753,000 and the value exported was \$1,745,000.

Most of the imports of bullion represent unrefined bullion from Fiji and Papua and New Guinea 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.

OVERSEAS 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
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
	Merchandise ¹		Non-merchandise ¹			
1965-66 ..	2,898,280	2,633,532	41,212	87,421	-264,748	-218,539
1966-67 ..	3,003,973	2,934,600	41,368	89,325	-69,373	-21,416
1967-68 ..	3,215,003	2,935,200	49,470	109,476	-279,803	-219,797

¹ See paragraphs preceding table.

5 OVERSEAS AND INTERSTATE TRADE

From July 1953 a detailed classification of the interstate trade of Queensland was instituted on a basis which permitted direct combination with statistics of overseas trade. This classification was further varied in July 1965 (see top of page 315). Details of the values of the main commodities of Queensland's external trade are shown in earlier tables.

While exports overseas from Queensland in 1967-68 were worth about one and a third times as much as exports to other States—due principally to four very valuable items of overseas export, namely, meat,

minerals, wool, and sugar—imports from overseas were worth less than one-third of imports from other States.

The imports recorded as coming to Queensland from other States include indirect imports of goods which originated in overseas countries but were landed and cleared through the Customs in southern States. No recent figures are available as a measure of such indirect overseas imports, but it is reasonable to assume that they comprise a substantial proportion of interstate imports. Indirect exports of goods overseas via other States, on the other hand, appear to be relatively unimportant.

Quantities of Exports and Imports—For some major items of trade of which the quantity can be measured in reasonably homogeneous units, quantities of exports and imports are given in the following table. The amounts shown are totals of both overseas and interstate trade.

QUANTITIES OF CERTAIN COMMODITIES EXPORTED AND IMPORTED,
QUEENSLAND, 1967-68

Commodity	Unit	Total Exports	Total Imports
Cattle and Sheep, Live	No.	913,652	1,148,301
Meat, Fresh, Chilled, or Frozen	Lb	362,147,600	11,258,570
Meat, Preserved or Canned, and Meat Preparations ..	Lb	28,547,858	9,001,059
Milk and Cream, Fresh or Processed	Lb	9,001,237	17,658,501
Butter and Cheese	Lb	44,548,229	3,895,459
Fish, Fresh and Preserved, and Fish Preparations ..	Lb	4,502,327	12,532,446
Wheat	Ton	497,498	5,229
Other Unmilled Cereals	Ton	183,229	23,434
Flour, Wheaten	Cental	1,092,912	142,095
Cereal Preparations	Lb	35,237,269	54,272,727
Fruit, Dried	Lb	379,529	8,461,694
Pineapple, Preserved in Liquid or Pulped	Lb	40,390,874	n
Sugar	Ton	2,075,379	150
Honey, Sugar Confectionery	Lb	2,117,583 ¹	28,146,984
Coffee	Lb	1,987 ¹	6,880,588
Tea	Lb	1,437 ¹	9,155,255
Margarine, Lard, and Other Rendered Pig Fat	Lb	22,647,465	4,135,264
Alcoholic Beverages	Gal	485,586	2,848,090
Tobacco and Tobacco Manufactures	Lb	12,892,426	11,733,490
Hides and Skins of Cattle, Horses, and Sheep	Lb	76,357,440	47,038 ¹
Rubber, Crude	Lb	n	11,058,849
Timber	Sup Ft	19,334,140	66,931,085
Wool and Other Animal Hair	Lb	209,236,700	22,356,395
Cotton Fibres	Lb	4,408,803	692,895 ¹
Fertilisers, Crude	Cwt	1,030 ¹	3,148,846
Salt	Lb	86,331 ¹	9,933,197
Tin Ore and Concentrates	Cwt	79,838	n
Petroleum, Crude and Partly Refined	Gal	11,525	495,849,636
Motor Spirit, Automotive and Aviation	Gal	216,087 ¹	10,441,138
Kerosene, Jet Fuel, Mineral Turpentine	Gal	309,890 ¹	5,189,925
Distillate Fuels	Gal	6,057,781 ¹	5,011,083
Residual Fuel Oils (except Enriched Residuals)	Gal	15,479,273 ¹	1,525,677
Fertilisers, Manufactured	Cwt	1,058,029	2,765,004
Wood, Peeled, Veneer Sheets and Plywood	Sq Ft	109,952,019	15,211,249 ¹
Copper and Copper Based Alloys	Cwt	1,082,143	91,351 ¹

¹ Overseas figures only. Interstate figures not recorded separately, but nil or only a small quantity. n Not recorded separately, but nil or only a small quantity.

6 TOTAL TRADE

Commodity Groups—The general pattern of Queensland's external trade during 1967-68 is summarised by commodity groups in the following statement.

	Total Exports \$m	Total Imports \$m	Total Trade \$m	Excess of Exports \$m
Food and Live Animals	455.3	102.0	557.3	353.3
Beverages and Tobacco	17.7	42.1	59.7	-24.4
Crude Materials, Inedible (except Fuels)	165.2	37.3	202.5	127.9
Mineral Fuels, Lubricants, and Related Materials	26.9	30.6	57.5	-3.7
Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats ..	5.0	4.0	9.0	1.1
Chemicals	38.4	80.1	118.5	-41.7
Manufactured Goods Classified Chiefly by Material	162.9	227.3	390.2	-64.4
Machinery and Transport Equipment ..	62.3	340.6 ¹	402.9 ¹	-278.3 ¹
Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles ..	24.0	128.5	152.6	-104.4
Commodities and Transactions of Merchandise Trade, n.e.s.	3.8	5.0	8.9	-1.2
Total Merchandise Trade	961.6	997.4¹	1,959.1¹	-35.8¹
Non-merchandise Trade	7.1	3.9	10.9	3.2
Total Recorded Trade	968.7	1,001.3¹	1,970.0¹	-32.6¹

¹ Excluding import of a naval vessel which was cleared through a Queensland port.

Exports exceeded imports in three groups which consist mainly of unprocessed or partly processed products of primary industry in the nature of foodstuffs and inedible crude materials, e.g. wool, minerals, and timber.

The comparatively small, but still significant, value of food imported into Queensland was mainly made up of confectionery, fruit and vegetables of kinds not generally produced in Queensland or in seasonally short supply (such as potatoes and apples), cereal preparations, meat, processed milk and cream, and tea.

Wool and minerals, mainly mineral sands, bauxite, tin, and zinc, contributed most to the export surplus in the crude materials, inedible, group. Unmanufactured tobacco exports were about half of the imports of manufactured tobacco products.

Although exports of manufactured goods classified chiefly by material were substantial, imports were even higher. Unworked and worked shapes and sections of copper, lead, and alloys based thereon were predominant items in exports of this group. Textile fabrics and made-up articles, paper and paperboard, manufactures of metal, plywood and veneer, materials and articles of rubber, and structural parts of iron and steel were also important export items. Structural parts and sections of iron and steel and a variety of metal manufactures comprised about a half of the imports in this group. Other major import items were textile fabrics and made-up articles of textiles, tyres and tubes, other articles of rubber, and paper and paperboard.

The major import surplus occurred, however, in the machinery and transport equipment group due to highly processed manufactures such as motor vehicles, tractors, and machines and machinery of all kinds. About three-quarters of the import surplus can be attributed to trade with other States of Australia and this demonstrates how greatly Queensland depends on other States for commodities of this nature.

There was also a large import surplus of miscellaneous manufactured articles, the main items of which were clothing, printed matter, toys and sporting goods, articles of plastic materials, and scientific instruments and apparatus. The chemicals group also showed a preponderance of imports contributed to by medicinal and pharmaceutical products, perfumery and cosmetics, soaps, and paints. In the mineral fuels group, the large exports of coal were more than offset by imports of crude and partly refined petroleum entering Queensland for further refining.

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
	Overseas	Inter-state	Total	Overseas	Inter-state	Total		
	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
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
1965-66	201,483 ¹	700,526	902,009 ¹	462,597	382,732 ^r	845,329 ^r	1,747,338 ^r	-56,680 ^r
1966-67	193,677	710,084	903,761	499,968	385,436 ^r	885,405 ^r	1,789,166 ^r	-18,357 ^r
1967-68	227,022 ¹	774,269	1,001,291 ¹	562,938	405,750	968,688	1,969,979	-32,603

¹ Excluding import of a naval vessel which was cleared through a Queensland port.

^r Revised since last issue.

The positive visible balances shown in the foregoing table are absorbed by so-called "invisible" items, such as freight, insurances, interest, profits, commissions, tourists' remittances, etc. In 1960-61 the first negative visible trade balance for nine years occurred, due to a 20 per cent increase in overseas imports and substantial decreases in the overseas 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 much greater negative visible trade balances of the last four years have resulted from higher levels of imports (up 12 per cent in 1964-65 and 11 per cent in 1967-68) which have not been matched by equivalent increases in exports. During these years, exports of sugar and wool decreased sharply initially, and have since maintained their lower levels, but noteworthy increases have occurred in the exports of meat, coal and other minerals, grains, and, more recently, alumina.

Except in abnormal times Queensland, as a young country, has a net import (investment) balance after allowing for all payments due.

7 EXPORT PRICES

Price index numbers for Australian overseas exports are shown in the next table. These index numbers are calculated from weighted aggregates

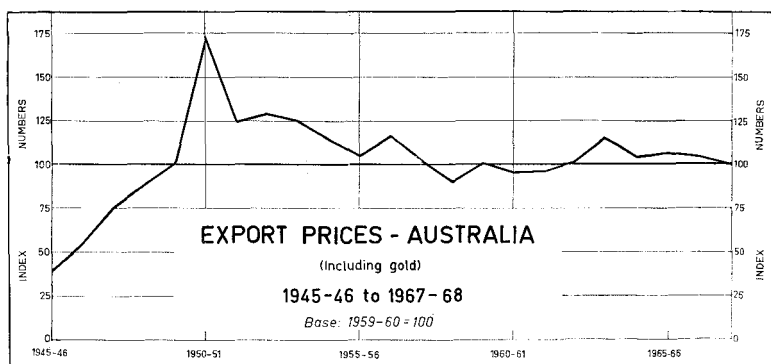
of prices of 29 items which have constituted about 83 per cent of the total value of exports in recent years. Prices used are those in the predominant market or averages for all export markets. Weights are based on the annual average value of exports from 1956-57 to 1960-61. The current index is a revised series, available from 1959-60, which replaced the series published in the 1963 and earlier issues of the *Year Book*.

OVERSEAS 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 including 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
1965-66 ..	107	120	86	107	84	122	107
1966-67 ..	103	124	84	114	67	117	105
1967-68 ..	95	125	79	109	67	120	100

In order to show, in the diagram below, 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 30 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 overseas 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 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 organised selling facilitates incidental co-operative operations such as advertising and sales promotion generally, special dealings with large buyers or organisations, transport economies, crop insurance against hail etc., 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 of 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, quotas were imposed to discourage any excess in production. 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. By means of a quota system, deliveries of peanuts for the edible market were regulated during the years 1960 to 1965 to restrain production. Details are given on page 363.

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 1972-73 season (see page 355). 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 voluntary agreement between the Commonwealth, States, and individual producers. With the passing of the Commonwealth *Dairying Industry Act 1952*, which provided for the payment of bounties on production of butter and cheese, the States agreed to fix maximum prices under State laws for butter and cheese on a basis determined from time to time by the Commonwealth Government. Since 1962, price determinations have been in the hands of the Australian Dairy Industry Council.

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 overseas 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, recommendations on mill peaks, control of analyses of cane for payment purposes, and distribution of sugar moneys between mills and growers.

By authority of the same Act, a Local Cane Prices Board is constituted in each mill area to draw up, each year, an award or contract between the miller and the growers setting out the conditions relating to the supply of cane and the payment therefor. Either party, if not satisfied with the award, may appeal to the Central Board for amendment of the award which then, whether amended or not, becomes an award of the Central Board.

Of the 31 sugar mills operating in Queensland, eight are owned by companies registered as co-operative societies. They are South Johnstone, Tully, Racecourse, Farleigh, Cattle Creek, North Eton, Proserpine, and Marian. Four others—Babinda, Mossman, Mulgrave, 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 to shareholders only.

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:

1960	1,214,600 tons	1965	2,111,000 tons
1961	1,220,100 tons	1966	2,164,500 tons
1962	1,220,100 tons	1967	2,165,900 tons
1963	1,235,600 tons	1968	2,166,700 tons
1964	1,689,000 tons	1969	2,166,900 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 could be harvested. From 1966 the net harvestable area is 85 per cent of the gross assigned area.

At 30 June 1968 there were 8,191 assignments having an area of 747,420 acres. Until the end of World War II 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 had assigned, at 30 June 1968, 72,673 acres to 1,251 new growers and 84,941 acres to existing assignees.

Commonwealth-State Control—In 1962 the Commonwealth Parliament passed a Sugar Agreement Act, extending, to 31 August 1967, legislation which had been in force since 1923 and which provided for an embargo on sugar imports. This was subsequently extended to 1969 when a new agreement to 30 June 1974 was negotiated. The wholesale price of refined sugar in Australian capital cities is determined under an agreement made in 1946 between the Commonwealth and Queensland Governments. The current price, from 19 June 1967, is \$206.72 per ton.

In accordance with *The Sugar Acquisition Act of 1915*, ownership of all sugar output is vested in the Queensland Government. Each season the aggregate of the mill peak quotas (see page 339) is acquired under a Proclamation issued by the State Government, which engages the Colonial Sugar Refining (C.S.R.) Co. Ltd and the Millaquin Sugar Co. Ltd as agents for the refining and selling of sugar in Australia. The C.S.R. Co. Ltd also handles, as agent, the freighting and financing arrangements for domestic requirements and, in addition, the sea transport, financing, and selling of sugar abroad.

International Sugar Agreement—An International Sugar Conference in December 1961 failed to reach agreement on export quotas in terms of the International Sugar Agreement of 1958, and quota provisions therefore became inoperative from 1 January 1962. A new International Sugar Agreement became effective from 1 January 1969 after a series of United Nations Sugar Conferences in 1968. Features of the current Agreement are as follows:

- (i) A quota, or basic export tonnage, has been established for each member country according to anticipated total demand. Australia's basic quota is 1.1 million metric tons, approximately 14.3 per cent of the aggregate tonnage.
- (ii) The Agreement applies only to the world "free market" sugar. Sales made under special arrangements, such as Australia's negotiated price quota sales to the United Kingdom, and sales to the United States, have been excluded from the provisions of the Agreement.
- (iii) The price of sugar is deemed to be the arithmetical average of the spot price under the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange Sugar Contract No. 8 and the London Sugar Market daily price after conversion of both of these prices to US cents per lb, f.o.b. and stowed Caribbean port in bulk.
- (iv) Individual export quotas have been set by ordinary International Sugar Council vote at 90 per cent of the basic export tonnage if the prevailing price is at, or below, US3.50c per lb (about £stg37 per ton). Quotas may be reduced to 85 per cent by special Council vote.

- (v) Australia is obliged to build up minimum stocks of 165,000 metric tons. If the world price rises above US\$4.00c per lb, export quotas will be increased to 100 per cent of the basic export tonnage, and to 110 per cent if the price reaches US\$4.50c. Fifty per cent of minimum stocks will be released 10 days after the prevailing price rises above US\$4.75c per lb and the remainder 10 days after the price rises above US\$5.00c per lb. All export quota restrictions will be lifted if the prevailing price exceeds US\$5.25c per lb.

British Commonwealth Sugar Agreement—The triennial review of the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement undertaken in London in 1968 resulted in a significant change with respect to the duration of the Agreement.

Up to 1966 the Agreement had been traditionally extended by one year at each annual review so that the original eight-year Agreement retained an assured duration of eight years. This annual extension was suspended in 1967 because of the British Government's application to join the European Economic Community (Common Market), and so at the 1968 review the Agreement had a life of six years. It was decided that from 1 January 1969 the Agreement should be of indefinite duration, but subject to review every third year. The first review would be in 1971 and any change not mutually agreed upon should, in the case of Australia, come into operation only after a further period of three years. Provision was also made for consultation between all parties with a view to seeking means of fulfilling the objectives of the Agreement if Britain joined the Common Market and was thereby unable to continue its contractual obligations after 1974.

Australia's negotiated price quota to the United Kingdom remained unchanged at 335,000 tons for each of the years 1969, 1970, and 1971. Similarly, the negotiated price of £stg43.5 per ton bulk f.o.b. and stowed remained unchanged. Australia's basic export quota of 600,000 tons had been increased to 630,000 tons for the years 1966, 1967, 1968, and 1969, with the excess over the United Kingdom's quota being sold partly on Commonwealth markets at world price plus preference and partly to other countries at world price.

Other Sugar Exports—Australia has exported sugar to the United States under a quota system since 1962. Under the current United States Sugar Act operative until the end of 1971, Australia has a basic quota of 162,152 short tons which attracts the full United States domestic sugar price. Consequent upon adjustments in the United States domestic consumption requirements, and deficits declared by some countries, the Australian quota for 1968 was increased to 203,276 short tons raw value. Similarly, the quota for 1969 was increased to 192,937 tons.

A Sugar Agreement with Japan, concluded in May 1963, for the three years up to June 1967 and since extended to June 1970, provides that Australia will supply a minimum of 450,000 tons each year. Exports during 1968 were 654,376 tons, including 65,000 tons of cane invert (equivalent to 48,000 tons of raw sugar). Japan is now our largest individual customer. Comparatively new markets in Malaya and Singapore took 302,302 tons during 1968, compared with 113,874 tons in 1967.

Raw sugar which enters into international trade varies in quality or sugar content (generally ranging between 94 and 97 net titre). The tonnages referred to in the next table 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 other tables which follow, about 3 per cent should be added.

AUSTRALIAN SUGAR EXPORTS¹

Year	Basic Export Quota ²			Other ³	Total Exports
	Negotiated Price	Balance	Total		
	Tons ⁴	Tons ⁴	Tons ⁴	Tons ⁴	Tons ⁴
1964	330,000	270,000	600,000	614,303	1,214,303
1965	335,000	265,000	600,000	524,089	1,124,089
1966	335,000	295,000 ^r	630,000 ^r	772,685 ^r	1,402,685
1967	335,000	295,000 ^r	630,000 ^r	1,138,051 ^r	1,768,051
1968	335,000	295,000	630,000	1,450,065	2,080,065

¹ Not including small quantities of "excluded exports", such as ships' stores and customary local movements between adjoining Commonwealth territories.

² Under British Commonwealth Sugar Agreement only. No International Sugar Agreement quotas allotted.

³ Including statutory quotas to United States at the premium price.

⁴ Tons *tel quel*—see preceding paragraph.

^r Revised since last issue.

Sterling Devaluation Compensation—The announcement by the United Kingdom Government in November 1967 that the pound sterling was devalued by 14.3 per cent, and the decision by the Australian Government not to devalue, caused considerable concern to the sugar industry. Much of the loss from devaluation was avoided on 1967 production because sugar authorities had taken out forward exchange cover with the Reserve Bank to the fullest extent available. Substantial losses to the industry seemed inevitable on export sales from the 1968 and ensuing seasons, and the Commonwealth Government subsequently decided that it would make devaluation compensation payments to the industry.

The amounts of compensation for the 1967 and 1968 seasons' exports were \$0.5m and \$5.9m respectively on account of sales under the British Commonwealth Sugar Agreement as well as free market sales. No loss is anticipated on free market sales from 1969 production, but an appropriate rate of compensation will be determined should losses be incurred. It is estimated that compensation of \$5.5m will be required to cover losses on 1969 exports of negotiated price quota sugar to the United Kingdom and erosion of preference on exports to the United Kingdom and New Zealand markets.

Sugar Pools—Raw sugar up to the quantity provided for in the mill peaks is delivered to No. 1 Pool, which covers Australian home consumption requirements ("first quota") and the quantity, within mill peaks, sold on the export market ("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.

Because of the decline in proceeds from export sugar sales, arrangements were made between the Commonwealth and State Governments to support the proceeds of the 1966 and 1967 seasons with loans of \$19m and \$4m respectively, repayable to the Commonwealth by the State Government. The loans are interest-free up to 30 June 1970, and are repayable in ten equal yearly instalments from 1970-71, with interest at 5 per cent per annum on the outstanding amounts.

Details of the quantities and prices involved in these arrangements are set out below. The table does not include small amounts of sugar sold locally by mills (696 tons in the 1968 season).

RAW SUGAR: DISPOSAL AND RETURN TO PRODUCERS, 1967 AND 1968 SEASONS

Particulars	Queensland	N.S.W.	Total	Value of Sales ¹	Average Price per Ton ¹
	Tons	Tons	Tons	\$1,000	\$
1967 SEASON					
No. 1 Pool					
Home Consumption	591,614	41,128	632,741	90,355	142.80
Surplus for Export	1,498,362	79,409	1,577,772	96,323	61.05
Total	2,089,976	120,537	2,210,513	186,678	84.45 ²
No. 2 Pool ("Excess" Sugar for Export)					
Third Quota	123,049	..	123,049	4,744	38.55
Other	18	..	18	.. ³	1.00
Total	123,067	..	123,067	4,744	38.55
Total Pooled Sugar	2,213,043	120,537	2,333,580	195,420 ¹	83.74
Total Export	1,621,430	79,409	1,700,839	101,067	59.42
1968 SEASON					
No. 1 Pool					
Home Consumption	605,535	42,096	647,631	92,741	143.20
Surplus for Export	1,555,214	78,285	1,633,499	111,568	68.30
Total	2,160,749	120,381	2,281,130	204,309	89.56 ²
No. 2 Pool ("Excess" Sugar for Export)					
Third Quota	442,830	..	442,830	19,330	43.65
Other	44	..	44	.. ³	1.00
Total	442,874	..	442,874	19,330	43.65
Total Pooled Sugar	2,603,623	120,381	2,724,004	223,639	82.10
Total Export	1,998,088	78,285	2,076,373	130,898	63.04

¹ Net return to raw sugar producers (i.e. the milling and growing sections of the industry). ² Queensland sugar only: \$86.00 per ton in 1967, and \$89.29 in 1968, including \$1.81 per ton as distribution of loan in 1967. ³ Less than \$500.

⁴ Including distribution from loan of \$3,999,000 in 1967, of which Queensland's share was \$3,780,000).

Bulk Handling—To meet the requirements of refineries in other States and overseas, 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. 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 at Mackay in June 1957 and by 1966 facilities had also been provided at Lucinda Point, Bundaberg, Townsville, Innisfail (Mourilyan), and Cairns.

The storage capacity of the six ports is 1,300,000 tons, and the total expenditure on bulk handling terminals and facilities (all to be met ultimately by the sugar industry) amounts to \$39.6m.

While almost all of Queensland production is now handled in bulk, exports of bagged sugar for those overseas customers who still require it are handled through a special section at Townsville, which came into operation in 1964. 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 the last ten years and earlier 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
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
1966	644	1,698	2,342	72	124	7
1967	633	1,701	2,334	73	123	7
1968	648	2,076	2,724	76	443	21

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 1968.

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
1964 ..	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$	\$	\$	\$
1965 ..	75,900	110,829	186,729	120.75	83.83	98.20	95.53
1966 ..	77,839	88,431	166,270	121.95	67.23	86.58	84.58
1967 ..	78,105	116,579	194,684	121.25	57.45	85.69	83.00
1968 ..	90,355	101,067	191,422	142.80	59.37	86.00	83.38
1968 ..	92,741	130,898	223,639	143.20	62.83	89.29	81.53

¹ Total pooled sugar, Queensland and New South Wales. ² Queensland sugar only.

Sugar Board Accounts—The following table shows receipts and expenditure for each of the three years to 30 June 1968.

SUGAR BOARD RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

Particulars	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
Sales in Australia	104,932	106,647	117,825
Sales Overseas	101,707	114,021	114,904
Total Sales	206,639	220,668	232,729
Stocks at End of Year	11,186	10,180	10,571
Charges on Australian Sales¹			
Raw Sugar Sea Freights etc.	5,224	5,768	5,564
Refining	10,793	11,373	11,048
Managing and Financing	3,667	4,040	4,120
Selling	678	692	665
Publicity	69	10	16
Trade Discounts etc.	3	5	6
Syrup and Treacle Packages	260	274	250
Refined Sugar Freights	676	710	701
Charges on Overseas Sales			
Quality Incentive	210	30	131
Freights, Port Handling, etc.	9,337	10,695	9,849
Sacks and Exchange	36	62	132
Insurance, Commission, etc.	1,748	2,073	1,941
Bulk Handling			
Terminals Costs	4,964	5,070	4,408
Mills' Contributions	Cr 1,085	Cr 1,275	Cr 1,284
Weighing and Sampling	93	131	106
Townsville Bagging Station	157	46	104
Contribution to Fruit Industries	2,151	2,799	2,963
Rebates on Sugar Content of Exported Manufactures	1,275	1,094	857
Administration and Sundries (Net)	39	41	43
Interest	Cr 108	Cr 106	Cr 108
Total Expenses	40,187	43,532	41,512
Raw Sugar Purchases	166,279	175,706	191,475
	Per Cent	Per Cent	Per Cent
<i>Proportion of Expenses to Sales</i>	<i>19.4</i>	<i>19.7</i>	<i>17.8</i>
<i>Proportion of Expenses to Purchases</i>	<i>24.2</i>	<i>24.8</i>	<i>21.7</i>

¹ Including managing and financing overseas sugar.

A credit balance on the year's operations, including changes in stocks, of \$131,699 was carried forward at 30 June 1968, bringing the total of accumulated funds to \$1,902,286.

Under the Commonwealth-State Sugar Agreement (see page 340) funds are provided for a rebate on the price of refined sugar to manufacturers of approved fruit products and for a rebate to exporters of products in which sugar has been used. The domestic sugar rebate to the fruit processing industry, which had been \$10 per ton, was increased to \$15 per ton under the 1969 Agreement. As a result of this variation the annual contribution to the Fruit Industry Sugar Concession Committee, which administers the fund, has been increased from \$528,000 to \$924,000 per annum for the five years from 1 July 1969. Export sugar rebates were not varied under the 1969 Agreement. For 1967-68, export rebates on fruit products amounted to \$2.4m and on other products to \$0.9m.

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 and \$1,000,000 in 1963-64 were provided by the Commonwealth Government as bounties on exports of processed milk products. Present legislation provides for a maximum bounty of \$800,000 for each of the years 1964-65 to 1971-72.

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 third five-year stabilisation plan, which applied from 1 July 1962, introduced several new features. A fixed bounty of \$27,000,000 was provided for each year of the plan. Australian prices for butter and cheese were 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 were eligible for bounty payment provided they were taken into the equalisation pool.

The current stabilisation plan came into operation on 1 July 1967. It incorporates the main features of the previous plan, and covers the five-year period to 30 June 1972.

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
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	42.2500	6.0800	48.3300	3,972
1965-66	40.2700	6.0100	46.2800	3,742
1966-67	39.3800	5.6600	45.0400	3,726
1967-68	38.1000 ²	6.3100	44.4100 ²	3,547

CHEESE				
	\$	\$	\$	\$1,000
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	26.0000	2.2300	28.2300	345
1965-66	25.9800	2.3600	28.3400	342
1966-67	27.0100	2.0400	29.0500	376
1967-68	24.0000 ²	2.3800	26.3800 ²	428

¹ Referred to as subsidy until 1961-62.² Incomplete.

During World War II, 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

72,200 tons for 1967-68 and 1968-69, which was 5,500 tons more than for the previous three years. Following sterling devaluation, compensation paid to the Board by the Commonwealth Government amounted to \$0.9m for 1967-68 and \$12.9m for 1968-69.

For other export markets 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 other purposes as approved by the Minister for Primary Industry.

A levy on production of butter and cheese for research and sales promotion, and a levy on exports of butter and cheese which provided the Dairy Produce Board with funds for overseas market development, were combined in 1965 into one levy to cover all the Board's requirements.

The *Butterfat Levy Act* 1965-1966 provided a maximum rate of levy of 60c per cwt for butterfat used in the manufacture of butter, butterfat products, and cheese, to be apportioned between the three primary functions of the Board in the ratio of overseas marketing (two parts) 24c, local promotion (two parts) 24c, and research (one part) 12c. The operative rate of levy from 1 July 1967 was fixed at 53c per cwt of butterfat, divided into overseas marketing 21c, local promotion 22c, and research 10c.

The Commonwealth Government contributes one-half of the cost incurred on approved projects included in the research programme, with a maximum contribution of \$1 for \$1 against funds raised by way of levy and allocated to research. The sales promotion programme is financed solely by the levy.

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 1966-67 showed butter sales worth \$26.2m, excluding Commonwealth bounty of \$3.7m paid through factories, giving an average net price returned to factories of about 35c per lb. Preliminary figures for 1967-68 show a return of \$21.6m excluding bounty of \$3.5m, giving an average net price of about 34c returned to factories.

The next table shows sales of Queensland butter in Australia and overseas, according to the records of the Butter Marketing Board.

SALES OF QUEENSLAND BUTTER TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT FOR EQUALISATION

Year	Australian Sales		Overseas Sales		Total Sales	Pro-portion Sold Overseas
	Queens-land ¹	Other	United Kingdom	Other ²		
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	%
1958-59	15,078	3,832	19,305	2,801	41,016	53.9
1959-60	15,757	546	18,369	4,260	38,932	58.1
1960-61	15,639	3,591	8,729	3,121	31,080	38.1
1961-62	15,004	2,433	14,563	3,642	35,642	51.1
1962-63	15,574	4,269	10,903	5,709	36,455	45.6
1963-64	16,519	2,929	12,151	3,768	35,367	45.0
1964-65	15,728	2,392	10,782	3,931	32,833	44.8
1965-66	14,660	2,448	7,563	6,663	31,334	45.4
1966-67	15,934	980	9,350	6,939	33,203	49.1
1967-68 ^s	16,603	1,144	6,243	4,378	28,369	37.4

¹ Including butter below first grade quality released in the form of butterfat to manufacturers of ice cream and for household cooking purposes: 3,518 tons in 1967-68, of which only 39 per cent was sold in Queensland. ² Including butter sold to tinnners for export, and butter for ships' stores. ^s Subject to revision.

The next table shows, for ten years, the average prices of butter, as quoted in London and Brisbane, and Australian equalisation values, i.e. net return to manufacturers at agents' floors, Queensland ports of shipment or other recognised centres of distribution.

BUTTER PRICES

Year	London ¹		Brisbane	Australian Equalisation Value
	Sterling	Australian Currency	Australian Currency	Australian Currency
	d per Lb	c per Lb	c per Lb	c per Lb
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	37.72
1965-66	33.08	34.46	46.35	35.96
1966-67	32.14	33.47	46.50	35.16
1967-68	32.14	28.70	46.50	34.85 ^s

¹ The price shown represents the approximate net pool return for choicest butter. ^s Subject to revision.

As compensation for losses to producers because of sterling devaluation, the Commonwealth Government made a payment of \$5,189 to the Butter Marketing Board during 1968-69. Payments to the Australian Dairy Produce Board are shown on page 348.

Queensland's apparent consumption, which includes a certain quantity 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 approximately 14,800 tons in 1967-68, 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 by 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 to a level of less than 20 lb per head.

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 346). Details of equalisation and bounty rates and manufacturers' returns are shown on page 347.

The Cheese Marketing Board fixes minimum intrastate wholesale prices, licenses manufacturers, agents, and wholesale dealers, and determines rates of commission, terms, etc.

Particulars of the disposal of Queensland cheese on the various markets during the last five years are set out in the next table. After declining steeply during the previous three years, sales of cheese to the United Kingdom in 1967-68 more than regained their 1963-64 level.

DISPOSAL OF QUEENSLAND CHEESE, FIVE YEARS

Market	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
	1,000 Lb	1,000 Lb	1,000 Lb	1,000 Lb	1,000 Lb
Local	6,797	7,330	7,952	7,647	7,634
Interstate	1,013	1,425	1,316	3,071	1,713
Processors for Australian Market ..	5,011	1,998	2,779	3,468	2,697
Processors for Overseas	906	387	554	478	350
Exported to United Kingdom	5,964	4,976	1,432	386	6,417
Exported to Japan	2,270	1,974	1,711	3,263	2,391
Other Exports	589	629	549	1,769	1,748
Total	22,550	18,719	16,293	20,083	22,950

Eggs—The Egg Marketing Board was constituted in 1923 as a grower-controlled organisation under the provisions of *The Primary Products Pools Act*, which was, in 1926, incorporated in *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. The Board determines the gross prices at which suppliers are paid for the

various grades of eggs, termed the advance prices to growers. To determine the wholesale selling prices, certain differentials are applied over these advance prices.

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 Boards. 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 1967-68 permit sales amounted to a record 4,098,793 dozen.

Through the Council of Egg Marketing Authorities of Australia, all State Egg Marketing Boards in Australia formulated proposals (generally known as the "C.E.M.A.A." plan) with the object of providing some measure of stabilisation for the egg industry throughout Australia, by means of a levy, on a Commonwealth basis, on hens. The levy and the operation of the C.E.M.A.A. plan were authorised by Commonwealth legislation which is contained in three Acts of Parliament, namely, the *Poultry Industry Levy Act*, the *Poultry Industry Levy Collection Act*, and the *Poultry Industry Assistance Act*, all of which became operative as from 1 July 1965. This legislation provides for a levy on hens, six months old and over (excluding the first 20 hens of any flock) which are kept for commercial purposes. The levy is payable fortnightly by all producers, and the South Queensland Egg Marketing Board is the Commonwealth Government agent for the whole of Queensland for collection and administration of the levy. Funds obtained from the levy are used mainly to supplement returns from export sales.

During 1967-68 a reduction in returns to growers became unavoidable because of the expansion of egg production and a weakened overseas market for exports. The net average return to growers was 7 cents per dozen below that for 1966-67 and was the lowest since the introduction of the C.E.M.A.A. plan.

The United Kingdom, once Australia's most important outlet for the export of eggs in shell, was almost fully supplied from home production during the years 1961-62 to 1964-65. However, limited quantities of Australian eggs have been exported there in each of the last three years. Exports to all destinations from the South Queensland Egg Marketing Board rose from 91,980 dozen in 1962-63 to 1,051,000 dozen in 1966-67, but dropped to 736,180 dozen in 1967-68. Sales promotion efforts have been focussed in recent years on the Middle East for eggs in shell and on Japan for egg pulp. During 1967-68 the loss of regular shipping services caused a significant drop in exports to Aden, but shipments to the Arabian Gulf were maintained at a satisfactory level. Japan has become Australia's main market for egg pulp.

The rapid expansion which has taken place in this industry over recent years is illustrated by the fact that the South Queensland Egg Marketing Board's receivables plus permit sales in 1967-68 (20,428,157 dozen) were more than double those for 1961-62 (9,646,000 dozen) and increased by 5 per cent above the previous year's then record figure. The next table shows the operations of the Boards for five years.

EGG MARKETING BOARDS, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
<i>South Queensland Board</i>					
Receivals					
Quantity Doz	10,676,965	11,997,853	14,112,838	15,664,054	16,329,364
Gross Return to Producers ¹ \$	4,983,446	4,926,596	6,460,797	7,389,844	6,605,358
Average Net Return per Doz ¹ c	35.80	30.10	37.98 ²	36.32 ²	29.28 ²
Permit Sales					
Quantity Doz	1,023,141	1,066,232	2,325,733	3,873,558	4,098,793
Gross Return to Producers ² \$	477,551	437,777	1,064,721	1,828,001	1,658,782
<i>Central Queensland Board</i>					
Receivals					
Quantity ⁴ Doz	759,478	876,301	847,863	936,688	964,951
Gross Return to Producers \$	337,278	364,599	424,682	486,021	499,243
Average Net Return per Doz c	32.85	32.35	39.54 ²	40.11 ²	33.03 ²
Permit Sales					
Quantity Doz	51,516	59,254	145,396	220,235	274,360
Gross Return to Producers ³ \$	23,200	24,594	71,631	114,220	120,718

¹ Excluding distribution surpluses: 1963-64, \$24,316, 0.21c per doz; 1964-65, \$27,154, 0.25c per doz; 1965-66, \$164,300, 1.00c per doz; 1966-67, nil; 1967-68, nil. ² After hen levy. ³ Estimated. ⁴ Excluding purchases from South Queensland Board: 1963-64, 5,250 doz; 1964-65, 2,250 doz; 1965-66, 56,610 doz; 1966-67, 72,975 doz; 1967-68, 59,925 doz.

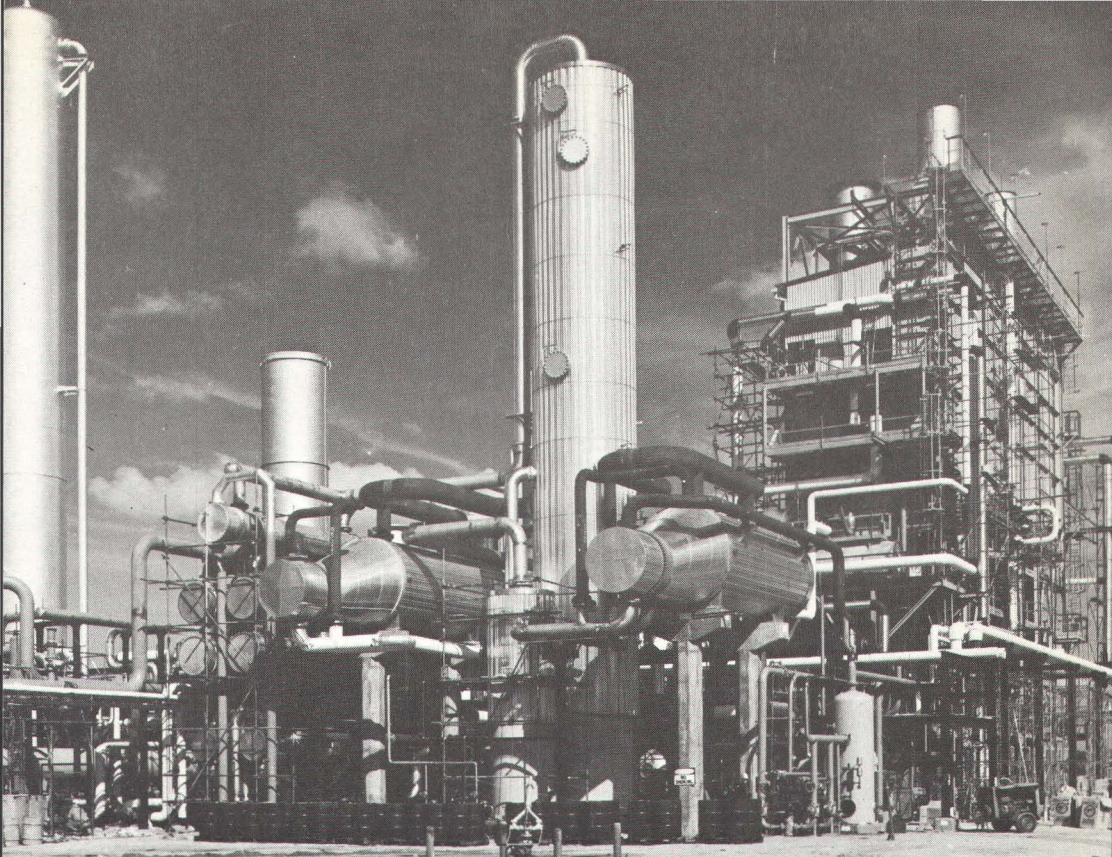
In 1954-55 an Australian Egg Board was reconstituted. By an amendment to the Commonwealth Egg Export Control Act in 1954, the Australian Board was empowered to operate "pools" for exports, and from 1966-67 each State Board has exported through the pools. The Australian Board purchases stocks from the State Boards, while the latter are responsible for packing, processing, and shipping on behalf of the Australian Board. Sterling devaluation compensation amounting to \$188,908 was paid by the Commonwealth Government in 1968-69.

Milk—The Brisbane Milk Board operates 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 Brisbane Milk District, excluding usage by factories for the manufacture of butter, cheese, ice cream, etc. The chairman may also fix prices in other parts of Queensland.

The control and inspection of milk supply is achieved through the registration of all suppliers and distributors. In 1967-68 registrations included 458 producers, 16 wholesale vendors, 477 retail vendors operating from delivery vehicles, and 1,894 retail vendors selling from fixed premises (shops, cafes, milk bars, etc.). The Board regulates supplies to wholesale vendors by means of quotas. Of the 1967-68 aggregate weekly quota of 462,000 gallons, composite quotas of 249,900 gallons were allotted to 13 country factories and the rest to producers supplying direct to wholesalers.

Total quantities handled in 1967-68 included 21,529,935 gallons of pasteurised milk, 73,000 gallons of raw milk, and 152,966 gallons of pasteurised cream. This was equivalent to 34.0 gallons of milk per head.

The principal source of the Board's revenue is from a levy assessment. This amounted to \$123,569 in 1967-68. 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 $\frac{1}{4}$ c 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 \$45,026 to a fund to promote the State-wide sale of milk.



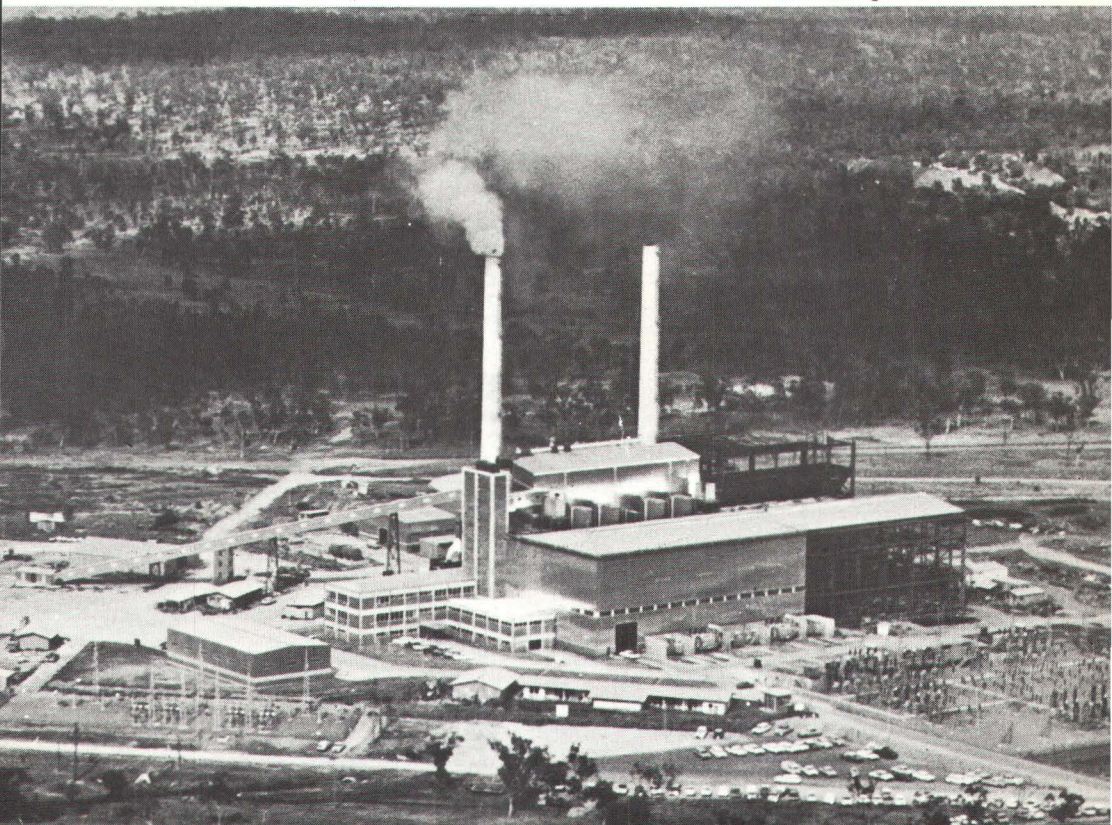
Fertiliser plant, Gibson Island, Brisbane

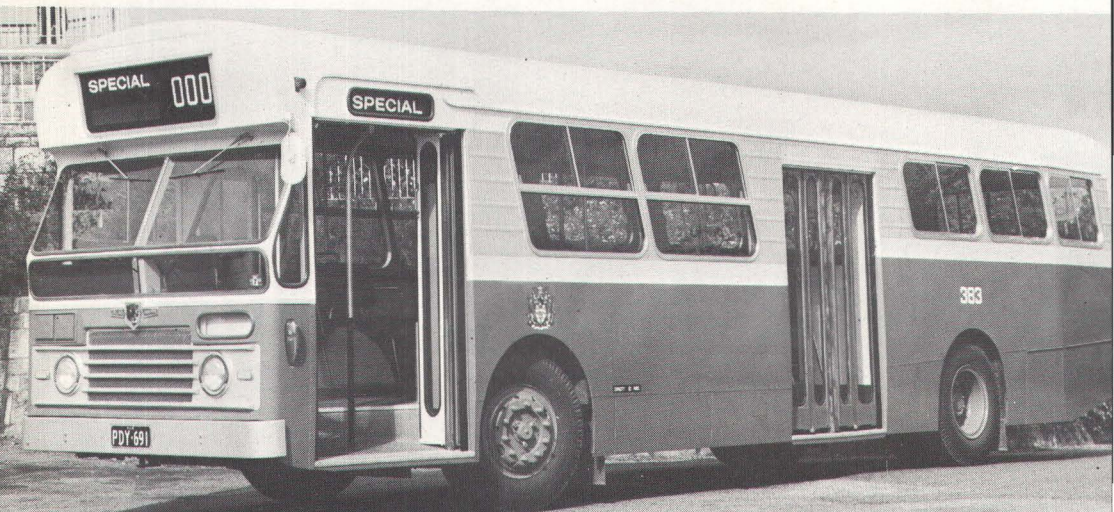
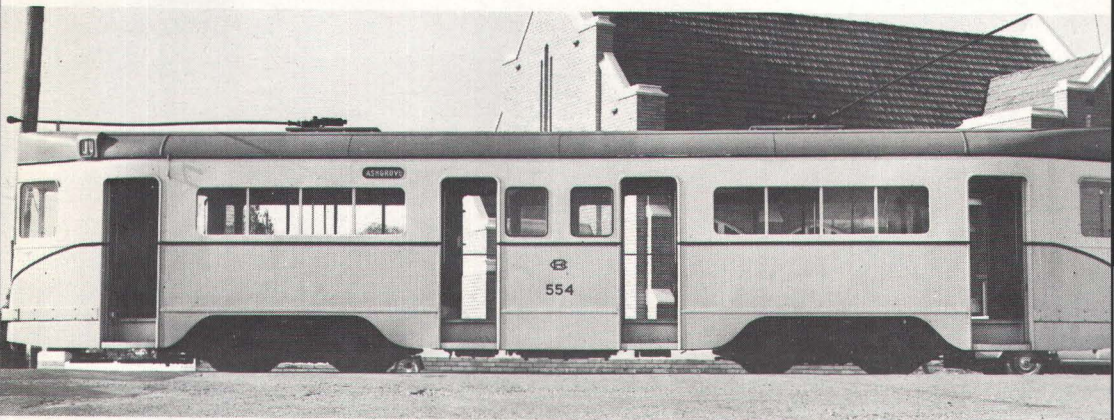
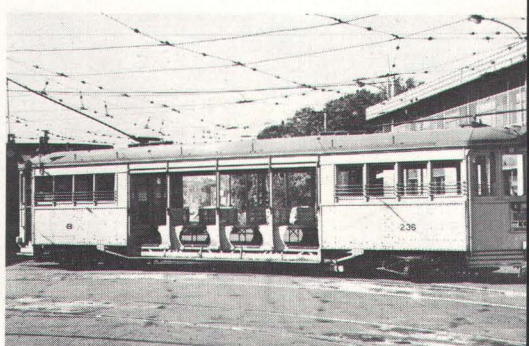
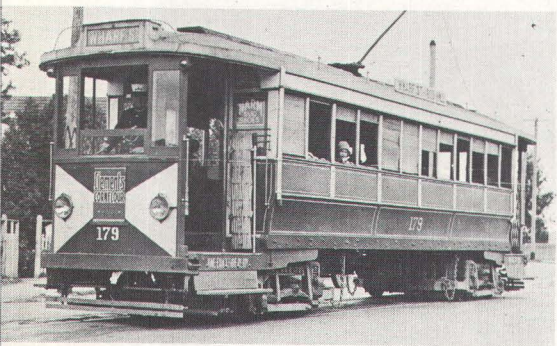
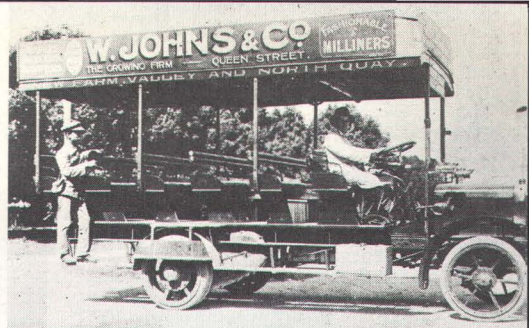
Photo: *State Public Relations Bureau*

MANUFACTURING—Chapter 7

Photo: *State Public Relations Bureau*

Collinsville power station





TRANSPORT—Chapter 8

Photos: Brisbane City Council and "Courier-Mail"

A selection of Brisbane trams and buses from the early horse-drawn tram through to the latest bus

While no Milk Boards with declared districts had been set up outside the metropolitan area by 30 June 1968, 14 pasteurisation plants serving prescribed areas had been established in country centres under Part VI of *The Milk Supply Acts, 1952 to 1961*.

5 WHEAT

State Wheat Board—The State Wheat Board was constituted by *The Wheat Pool Act of 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 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 37 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 1968, 37 silos and 60 bulkheads with capacities of 9.9 million and 8.3 million bushels respectively were available outside Brisbane. Twenty more silos and four bulkheads were under construction. The installation at Brisbane was a 1.7 million bushel bulk terminal, with a loading rate to ships of approximately 30,000 bushels per hour. Shed storages could take 8.5 million bushels and the total capacity of all Board storages was 28 million bushels.

The table hereunder shows deliveries of Queensland wheat to the pools and net returns per bushel to growers over the last five 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	\$	\$
1964-65	28	14,230,413	6,482,069	20,712,482	1.2514	1.3314
1965-66	29	11,925,891	1,774,733	13,700,624	1.3172 ²	1.3955 ²
1966-67	30	27,136,657	5,747,353	32,884,010	1.1930 ²	1.2630 ²
1967-68	31	22,813,895	1,553,227	24,367,122	0.8350 ²	0.8750 ²
1968-69	32	31,255,002 ³	3,124,346 ³	34,379,348 ³	1.1000 ²	1.1000 ²

¹ Up to 1967-68, return equals total advances by the Australian Wheat Board, plus premium payments by the State Wheat Board on Q1 milling wheat (prime hard from 1967-68) and any payments from the Wheat Price Stabilisation Fund, less railage deduction, less hail insurance levy, building fund levy, and wheat research tax. For 1968-69, gross returns are shown. Deductions from these amounts include individual freight to port, and hail and building levy, each 1c per bushel. ² Incomplete.

³ Deliveries to 31 December only.

From the 1967-68 season, wheat receivals in Queensland, other than off-grade deliveries, have been classified as either prime hard or fair average quality (f.a.q.) wheat, as in all other States. 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 milling qualities according to weight per actual bushel. All other grain is graded as feed quality. The figures for bushels shown in the table are therefore on a different basis from those given 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 4 July 1960 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	\$	\$
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 December 1966	1.57	1.68	.. ⁴	1.60	1.71
1 December 1967	1.66	1.76	.. ⁴	1.69	1.79
1 December 1968	1.71	1.79	.. ⁴	1.74	1.82

¹ In truck load lots. ² Varied because of changes in cost of bags as well as in wheat prices. ³ Prices charged to customers purchasing large quantities each month are 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:

1963-64 pool ..	Q1 ..	10.83c	Q2 ..	9.58c
1964-65 pool ..	Q1 ..	13.00c	Q2 ..	11.60c
1965-66 pool ..	Q1 ..	13.30c	Q2 ..	12.00c
1966-67 pool ..	Q1 ..	12.80c	Q2 ..	11.79c
1967-68 pool ..	Prime hard	12.89c		

From the 1967-68 season, premiums apply only to prime hard wheat (protein content at least 13 per cent) with a maximum of 20c per bushel (over 15 per cent protein content). In addition, during 1967-68 a number of growers were paid special premiums of 25c (bulk) and 35c (bagged) per bushel for grain for seed purposes, and 50c (bulk) and 60c (bagged) per bushel for specially selected seed for multiplication purposes.

The following table shows the sales of Queensland wheat during the last five years. The figures cover sales made by the Board for the purposes

mentioned, 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				Overseas Exports as		Total
	Flour	Stock Feed	Seed	Break-fast Foods etc.	Grain	Wheat Products	
	1,000 Bush	1,000 Bush	1,000 Bush	1,000 Bush	1,000 Bush	1,000 Bush	1,000 Bush
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
1966 ..	6,047	652	301	156	7,079	3,070	17,305
1967 ..	6,004	592	313	147	23,317	2,259	32,632
1968 ..	6,085	357	313	155	14,724	1,865	23,499

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 1957-58, in terms of the amounts paid per bushel for bagged f.a.q. wheat, f.o.r. ports, are as follows:

1957-58 ..	\$1.37	1961-62 ..	\$1.53	1965-66 (incomplete)	\$1.49
1958-59 ..	\$1.38	1962-63 ..	\$1.48	1966-67 (incomplete)	\$1.37
1959-60 ..	\$1.41	1963-64 ..	\$1.44	1967-68 (incomplete)	\$1.14
1960-61 ..	\$1.43	1964-65 ..	\$1.43	1968-69 (incomplete)	\$1.10

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, 1958-59 to 1962-63, and from 1963-64 to 1967-68. Details were given in earlier *Year Books*.

A stabilisation plan to cover the seasons 1968-69 to 1972-73 was enacted by the Commonwealth and the States towards the end of 1968. Its main features are as follows:

- (i) A guaranteed return, on a maximum of 200 million bushels in any one season, will be fixed annually in accordance with a cost index produced by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. For the 1968-69 season it was fixed at \$1.45 per bushel (f.o.b.) for f.a.q. bulk wheat.
- (ii) The Australian Wheat Board is 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.

- (iii) A stabilisation fund will continue to operate. A tax will be collected on wheat exported, equivalent to the excess of the returns from export sales over the guaranteed return plus 5c per bushel. However, the maximum rate of export tax is fixed at 15c per bushel. The ceiling of the stabilisation fund is established at \$80m; any excess beyond this figure is to be returned to growers on the "first-in-first-out" principle. When the average export realisations fall below the guaranteed return, the deficiency will be made up, first by drawing upon the stabilisation fund, in respect of up to 200 million bushels of wheat from each crop. When the fund is exhausted, the Commonwealth will meet its obligations under the guarantee.
- (iv) The home consumption base price for 1968-69 was established at \$1.70 per bushel, bulk basis, f.o.r. ports, plus 1c per bushel loading to cover the cost of transporting wheat to Tasmania as outlined in (v). This price was determined by reference to a cost-of-production structure, and applied to all domestic sales of wheat whether as stockfeed or for products for human consumption or industrial use. There is provision in the plan for annual adjustments in the following years in accordance with the guaranteed price as outlined in (i).
- (v) 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.
- (vi) A premium is to be paid from export realisations on wheat grown in Western Australia and exported from that State in recognition of the natural freight advantage enjoyed by Western Australia owing to its proximity to the principal overseas markets for wheat. In accordance with the terms of the previous plan, the premium is equivalent to the amount of the actual freight advantage up to a maximum of 2.5c per bushel.

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 fourth 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, \$22,635,000, \$1,893,000, \$18,069,000, \$16,154,000, \$15,508,000, and \$42,870,000 were made to meet the export guarantee on the 1961-62, 1962-63, 1963-64, 1964-65, 1965-66, 1966-67, and 1967-68 pools respectively. In addition, sterling devaluation compensation paid to the Australian Wheat Board totalled \$18.1m in 1967-68 and \$10.5m in 1968-69.

The selling price of wheat for home consumption (bulk basis, f.o.r. ports) was fixed at \$1.66 for 1967-68 and \$1.71 for 1968-69. In Queensland these prices apply but millers pay, in addition, quality premiums of up to 20c per bushel according to protein content.

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 Barley 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 1967-68 season totalled 85,998 tons, compared with 160,121 tons in 1966-67. Barley production in 1967-68 totalled 200,000 tons, of which more than 85 per cent was grown on the Darling Downs. This was 95,000 tons below the record 1966-67 crop. The method of disposal varies substantially from year to year with the volume of production. From the 1966-67 crop 65,723 tons were exported but all the 1967-68 crop was sold within Australia.

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 1968 season pool totalled 89,562 tons, delivered to Gladstone. This was 37 per cent of the Queensland crop. The local market absorbed 3,107 tons and 64,028 tons were exported overseas, the average selling price being \$43.91 per ton, compared with the final 1967 season figure of \$48.14. Total realisations for the season were \$3,963,152, with a net payment to growers of \$24.50 per ton.

Maize—The Atherton Tableland Maize Marketing Board controls the marketing of all maize produced on the Tableland. There is no control in other areas of the State. The 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 1967-68 the Tableland produced one-seventh of Queensland's output of maize, the balance of the crop being grown over a wide area.

ATHERTON TABLELAND MAIZE MARKETING BOARD

Particulars	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Maize Received at Silos ..	8,234	14,020	10,345	17,412	13,019
Northern Sales	8,479	12,694	14,144	10,271	12,949
Average Net Payments to	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Growers per Ton	50.84	51.29	56.60	45.41	38.20
Expenses per Ton ¹	14.81	11.73	16.15	11.83	17.29
Loan Liability at End of Season	49,914	41,914	33,913	25,913	158,377

¹ Expenses cover all costs, including carting, shelling, sacks, freights, insurance, etc.

The tonnage received for treatment and the expenses involved in handling vary with the season. Average Board receipts over the last five years approximated 12,600 tons, and most of this was absorbed by the North Queensland market. The balance above the northern requirements is sold either interstate or overseas. After satisfying the requirements of the North Queensland market, 1,436 tons of the 1967-68 crop were exported to New Zealand. The Board's trade in poultry mashes and stock foods compounded from maize continued, and 2,617 tons of maize were used in this manufacture in 1967-68. Total realisations were \$966,346.

7 WOOL

Wool is normally sold at public auctions organised by the National Council of Wool Selling Brokers, but during World War II, 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 1966-67 and 1967-68 the prices were 47.38c and 41.75c 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 1967-68, there were eleven such sales, the total amounts of wool sold being 223.4m lb of greasy and 0.5m lb of scoured, which realised \$97.4m. Although the average price was lower, proceeds from the sale of wool by auction were \$2.2m above those for 1966-67, due to the greater quantity sold. Some New South Wales wool is sold at Brisbane sales, and a certain amount of Queensland wool is taken to New South Wales to the sales held at Sydney and Newcastle. Buyers from overseas countries attend the wool sales. Further particulars of Brisbane wool sales are given on page 197, while details of wool exports to overseas countries are given on page 196.

The following table gives details of the proportion of wool in each spinning quality group sold at auction in Brisbane for five years.

GREASY WOOL: SPINNING QUALITY GROUPS, BRISBANE SALES
(Percentages of Total Numbers of Bales)

Spinning Quality Group	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
	%	%	%	%	%
70's and finer	1.2	2.0	2.6	1.4	0.9
64/70's	9.8	12.3	13.5	9.4	6.4
64's	18.0	21.7	22.7	20.2	17.9
64/60's	12.4	12.8	10.7	12.6	13.2
60/64's	38.4	34.8	31.2	36.0	36.7
60's	16.1	12.9	14.6	16.7	19.9
58's and below	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.9	2.4
Oddments	2.2	1.8	3.1	1.8	2.6
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 promotion and research during 1968-69 was fixed at the maximum rate of 2 per cent of the gross value of shorn wool sold, the same as for the previous three years. As a result of negotiations between the Australian Wool Industry Conference and the Commonwealth Government, the latter contributes towards wool research and promotion on a dollar-for-dollar basis, matching the contributions of woolgrowers from the levy to a maximum of \$14m in any one year. These arrangements are financing wool research during the years 1967-68 to 1969-70. The Government proposes to increase its contribution from 1 July 1970.

8 COTTON

Cotton Marketing Board—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, etc., advises on varieties, and assists in combating pests and promoting research and improved methods. The Board operates ginneries at Brisbane, Rockhampton, and Cecil Plains, and processes by-products, producing cotton-seed oil, meal, and cake, and linters at Brisbane. In 1968 its oil mill treated 6,572 short tons of cotton-seed.

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

COTTON MARKETING BOARD

Season	Raw Cotton Produced		Average Payments to Growers for Raw Cotton	Common- wealth Bounty ¹ Paid	Total Payments to Growers
	1,000 Lb	Bales	c per Lb	\$	\$
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
1966	4,211	8,765	30.5	364,618	1,284,108
1967	6,571	13,677	30.7	642,396	2,014,128
1968	8,307	16,727	24.5	450,179	2,052,521

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

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 1968 season Queensland produced less than 10 per cent of the Australian total. Queensland average production over recent years has been equivalent to about 6 per cent of consumption by Australian spinners.

Consumption of raw cotton in Australian factories in 1967-68 was about 73m lb. It 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. Thus, while total production of raw cotton in Australia for 1967-68 was 70.4m lb, 27m lb of this longer staple variety had to be imported during the year. 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 Queensland crop is harvested between February and July and ginning reaches its peak in April or May, while the spinners' purchases extend evenly over the year.

Earlier legislation was replaced by the *Raw Cotton Bounty Act* 1963-1966 which guaranteed 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 maximum bounty was fixed at \$4m in any one year for the five years from 1 January 1964. Further legislation in 1968 extended bounty payments to all Australian production of a grade higher than "strict good ordinary", provided staple length is $\frac{3}{8}$ " or greater. Bounty assistance will be a maximum of \$4m in 1969, \$3m in 1970, and \$2m in 1971, after which it will cease.

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, Gympie, Sydney, Newcastle, Albury, and Melbourne.

Various fruits are handled by the C.O.D. for factories, direct and ex markets. Particulars for the years 1966-67 and 1967-68 are shown in the next table.

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

Item	1966-67	1967-68		Item	1966-67	1967-68	
	Tons	Tons	\$		Tons	Tons	\$
Pineapples ..	89,436	101,104	4,325,221	Apples ..	4,167	1,700	66,528
Strawberries ..	86	116	57,648	Passion Fruit	50	49	9,655
Papaws ..	6,678	4,130	297,382	Pie Melons ..	123	65	1,282
Citrus ..	3,419	5,190	350,973	Pears ..	390	467	45,884
Figs ..	52	57	7,924	Tomatoes ..	848	771	45,108
Plums ..	376	242	14,469	Peaches ..	24	132	9,466
Apricots ..	..	74	6,166				
				Total ..	105,649	114,097	5,237,706 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 1966-67 and 1967-68.

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

Item	1966-67	1967-68	Item	1966-67	1967-68
	Tons	Tons		Tons	Tons
Apples	24	9	Beans	8,459	7,078
Avocados	331	230	Beetroot	389	366
Bananas	7,190	7,905	Capsicums	972	1,157
Citrus	5,703	6,733	Carrots	188	7
Custard Apples ..	196	158	Chokos	873	135
Grapes	447	408	Cucumbers	3,390	4,697
Mangoes	978	1,556	Egg Fruit	647	698
Papaws	1,963	1,735	Marrows	573	634
Passion Fruit ..	505	568	Onions	78	12
Pineapples	8,087	6,522	Peanuts	1	..
Rockmelons	1,152	1,225	Peas	2	10
Strawberries	95	84	Potatoes	221	261
Tomatoes	14,330	13,890	Pumpkins	833	760
Watermelons	1,956	2,898	Sweet Potatoes ..	319	308
Other Fruit ¹	296	200	Other Vegetables ..	288	174
			Total	60,486	60,418

¹ Including canned.

In addition, the following quantities were consigned by air in 1967-68 (1966-67 quantities are shown in brackets): Strawberries, 392 (460) tons; beans, 8 (31) tons; passion fruit, 1 (nil) ton; and peas, 2 (nil) tons.

Wholesale turnover of the C.O.D. during 1967-68 amounted to \$16,972,879 (Brisbane, \$6,715,954; other Queensland, \$3,120,339; New South Wales, \$5,550,963; and Victoria, \$1,585,623), compared with \$16,113,317 in 1966-67. Turnover of other departments in 1967-68 (1966-67 figures in brackets) included merchandise, \$1,185,697 (\$1,296,670);

retail, \$1,044,656 (\$1,001,021); road distribution service, \$495,292 (\$450,565); and second-hand cases, \$39,148 (\$40,352).

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.

Under the Canners' Export Compensation Scheme, claims from canners to compensate them for supplying the export markets totalled \$1,795,488 for the twelve months ended 30 November 1967, the rebate being paid on canned pineapple products exported, according to the size and variety of the products, at a rate up to a maximum of \$22.79 a ton of fresh pineapples delivered to the canneries.

Australian Canned Fruits Board—Overseas marketing of canned fruits is organised by the Australian Canned Fruits Board which establishes terms and conditions of sales overseas and contributes to overseas publicity. It is financed by a levy on exports, 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 United States, 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. The expense of maintaining the market is financed from lease rentals and other charges and interest on investments. Since the market commenced operations, annual surpluses have been sufficient to create reserves for deferred maintenance and works. Consequently, wholesalers' rentals were reduced from 1 July 1967.

Navy Beans—The Navy Bean Marketing Board was constituted on 7 November 1946. Production is mainly concentrated in the Kingaroy-Wondai district and the eastern Darling Downs. In 1968 the intake totalled 4,773 tons gross, from which an estimated 3,876 tons of merchantable beans were received, compared with an intake of 1,603 tons gross and 1,396 tons of merchantable beans in 1967. The selling price for canning grade beans in both 1967 and 1968 was \$5.52 per bushel. The average net return to growers for first grade beans delivered to the Board was estimated at \$4.91 per bushel in 1967-68, compared with \$4.22 in 1966-67.

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, 1955, and 1964 have assisted the industry to withstand overseas competition. The Association received 1,398 tons from the 1968 harvest, compared with 1,294 tons in 1967.

10 OTHER FARM PRODUCTS

Peanuts—The Peanut Marketing 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, and smaller quantities are produced on the Atherton Tableland and the Darling Downs and in the Dawson-Callide area.

The Board is associated with a co-operative organisation for the holding of assets at Kingaroy and Atherton, chiefly silos for storage and machinery for shelling, grading, and other treatment.

The Board's activities are financed by a revolving levy scheme. The amount collected from each grower is repayable in full at a later date as new levies are received. In return for his levy contribution, each grower is entitled to a corresponding issue of shares. As the levy falls due for repayment the amount is refunded to the grower in full on the surrender of relevant share certificates or claims thereto.

The Peanut Industry Protection and Preservation Acts, 1939 to 1965, provide for the control of diseases in peanuts and 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 were suspended. The next table shows Board operations 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
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
1965 ..	8,670	..	12.38	..	8.93	..	3.35	..
1966 ..	21,326	..	9.84	..	7.86	..	1.98	..
1967 ..	36,192	..	8.99	..	7.39	..	1.60	..

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 generally satisfied by local production with the exception of about 2,000 tons annually from Papua and New Guinea. However, because of drought, imports rose to 7,800 tons in 1965-66, including 4,738 tons from the United States, but fell again in 1967-68 to 1,500 tons. On the other hand, exports to New Zealand, where import restrictions were removed in July 1968, rose from 39 tons in 1966-67 to 466 tons in 1967-68.

Tobacco—The Tobacco Leaf Marketing Board began marketing functions on 24 September 1948. Its operations for the last five years are shown in the following table.

TOBACCO LEAF MARKETING BOARD

Particulars	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
Receivals					
From Queensland .. Lb	17,479,082	10,893,341	14,740,990	14,635,265	15,203,516
From New South Wales Lb	2,572,282	2,282,657	1,680,162 ¹	2,163,474	2,080,443
Total Lb	20,051,364	13,175,998	16,421,152	16,798,739	17,283,959
Quantity Sold Lb	18,370,765	12,655,987	16,011,478	16,374,984	17,241,440
Total Realisations .. \$	19,328,592	12,927,408	18,020,825	17,838,689	20,038,743
Average Price per Lb .. c	105.17	102.14	112.55	108.94	116.22

¹ Including 15,866 lb of 1963-64 crop.

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. In addition to the administration levy, which was reduced from 1.0c to 0.9c per lb from 1969, there is a research levy of 0.5c per lb.

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 was 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. Initially, the plan provided for an annual Australian marketing quota of 26m lb (green weight) of leaf which would be sold under an agreed grade and price schedule designed to yield a basic average minimum price of \$1.04 per lb. The quota was increased to 28.5m lb for 1968-69 and to 32m lb for the 1969-70 season. Queensland's share of the overall quota for the 1969-70 season is 17.2m lb. Growers' basic quotas are allocated by the Tobacco Quota Committee, appointed on 18 January 1966, and constituted under the *Tobacco Industry Stabilisation Act (Queensland)* 1965. Legislation also provides for the Tobacco Quota Appeals Tribunal to hear appeals against decisions by the Committee. The first Tribunal was appointed on 14 July 1966 to hear appeals against the initial allocation of quotas.

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—The Broom Millet Marketing 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 1967-68, 52 tons were sold for \$23,453, compared with 40 tons for \$16,474 in 1966-67 and 49 tons for \$20,598 in 1965-66.

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 licences 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. The Board may also act 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 World War II, 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, was 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 was to make a payment to the Australian Government to make good the deficiency. These payments were passed on to the Australian Meat Board for distribution in the form of bounties.

No deficiency payments for beef were received after 1958, but a deficiency payment was earned on lamb during the 1960-61 and 1961-62 seasons and again during the 1966-67 and 1967-68 seasons.

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. Due to falls in meat exports from Argentina, this figure recovered to 33 per cent in 1964-65

and was 28 per cent in 1965-66, but declined again to 10 per cent in 1967-68. 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 reach 110 per cent of a base quantity. It has not been necessary to invoke quotas because of voluntary limitation of exports.

Japan is an increasingly important market. Mutton has unrestricted entry, but beef is subject to quotas. In 1967-68 Japan was Australia's third largest customer, with imports of chilled and frozen meat reaching 55,054 tons, compared with 35,401 tons in 1966-67.

Queensland Meat Industry Authority—The *Meat Industry Act of 1965* implemented the recommendations of a committee appointed by the Government to report on livestock and the meat industry, and provided 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 not to 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 earlier legislation were preserved. The Act also provided that poultry which is to be sold for human consumption shall be slaughtered at licensed poultry slaughterhouses.

The Metropolitan Public Abattoir Board—From 1931 to 1965, the Queensland Meat Industry 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 overseas export trades.

Control of the Brisbane Abattoir and its associated saleyards and public meat market passed in 1965 from the Queensland Meat Industry Board to a new Metropolitan Public Abattoir Board.

The Abattoir's functions of processing meat for the canning, interstate, and overseas 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 are officially inspected.

The following table gives particulars for five years of operations at the Brisbane Abattoir.

BRISBANE ABATTOIR OPERATIONS

Item	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
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LIVESTOCK SOLD THROUGH ABATTOIR STOCKYARDS

	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Cattle	134,862	155,874	151,168	109,885	100,323
Calves	64,766	68,048	58,808	67,366	68,117
Sheep	525,911	677,908	743,995	507,759	621,185
Lambs	155,377	163,533	171,366	165,827	229,199
Pigs	68,740	70,991	79,800	103,435	113,883

LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTERED AT BRISBANE ABATTOIR

	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Cattle	172,815	240,868	249,721	152,884	133,361
Calves	96,993	139,034	100,216	66,282	61,923
Sheep	479,967	805,016	672,317	404,289	458,495
Lambs	223,013	307,952	250,492	250,777	324,100
Pigs	98,342	106,997	134,014	144,237	143,082

FRESH MEAT PREPARED FOR METROPOLITAN MARKET

	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Beef	19,613	22,953	19,190	16,627	15,010
Veal	2,009	2,557	2,239	1,885	1,849
Mutton	7,018	13,149	7,865	5,842	6,118
Lamb	3,192	675	3,429	3,713	4,783
Pork	1,152	1,316	1,512	1,536	1,826

MEAT PREPARED FOR OTHER PURPOSES¹

	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Beef	14,635	21,474	25,244	12,901	10,836
Veal	805	1,836	710	214	215
Mutton and Lamb	1,245	3,985	3,487	1,731	2,768
Pork	3,413	3,745	4,795	5,265	5,076

¹ For export, interstate, and processing trades.

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.

Pigs—The only pig marketing organisation at present is the Northern Pig Marketing Board. It 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.

NORTHERN PIG MARKETING BOARD

Particulars	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Pigs Sold to Bacon Factory .. No.	5,978	5,147	3,449	2,891	2,832
Pigs Sold to Butchers .. No.	4,600	5,118	3,614	2,664	2,657
Average Weight of First Grade Pigs Lb	106	104	109	109	107
Average Price of First Grade Pigs c per Lb	25.1	25.8	28.0	29.4	29.0
Amount Paid to Growers .. \$	270,442	268,146	207,999	177,897	169,115

Fish—The Fish Board controls assets taken over from the former State Enterprise in Brisbane, and conducts the Brisbane Fish Market and activities incidental to cold storage. With the completion of construction work on the new Metropolitan Fish Market and Processing Division at Colmslie, the first auction sale of fish was conducted at these premises on 12 August 1968, and the transfer of the whole of the Board's operations from South Brisbane to Colmslie was completed on 25 August 1968. In 1967-68 the Board also controlled the receipt and marketing of fish etc. through 16 markets, extending along the coast from Southport to Yeppoon. A net profit of \$148,983 resulted from operations during 1967-68. The Board's loan indebtedness to the Treasury at 30 June 1968 was \$309,853.

The Fish Board's operations in the year ended 30 June 1968 included the following: Quantity of fish received, 7,308,945 lb; prawns received, 3,353,156 lb; payments to suppliers of marine products of all kinds (fish, crabs, lobsters, oysters, etc.) marketed through the Board, \$2,701,160; fish marketed, \$1,104,084; revenue from commission and market dues, \$222,791; sales by processing department, \$1,034,205.

The overseas export of Queensland prawns commenced in 1955-56, and during 1967-68 the Board exported 142,150 lb. Total exports (including ex-board operations) were 1,134,613 lb, an increase of 495,549 lb on the 1966-67 total, due to large hauls in the Gulf of Carpentaria. The major markets were Japan (525,925 lb), South Africa (281,400 lb), United States (187,640 lb), and Papua-New Guinea (101,453 lb). Most of the processing of board prawns was done at the Brisbane market because the intake of prawns at the Bundaberg market had fallen off considerably. A section is provided at the Brisbane market for the heading, grading, peeling, and packing of prawns for interstate and overseas markets, for the weighing and packing of scallops, and the processing of fish fillets.

In January 1966 a separate North Queensland Fish Board was established to control the supply and marketing of fish from its six agencies throughout that part of the State lying north of latitude 22°S (Broad Sound). The Fish Board retains control in the southern part of the State.

Details of operations of the North Queensland Fish Board for 1967-68 included the following: Quantity of fish received, 1,821,975 lb; payments to suppliers for fish and other seafoods marketed through the Board, \$762,426; revenue from commission and market dues, \$78,488.

12 COAL

Central Coal Board—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.

Queensland Coal Board—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. From 1958-59 to 1965-66, the State Government made an annual grant of \$10,000 to the Board, and this was increased to \$20,000 for 1966-67 and \$28,000 for 1967-68. The balance of the Board's income is from contributions from owners based on the numbers employed during the previous year. In 1967-68 these amounted to \$220,000.

The Board has continued to pay close attention to the matter of coal quality by making frequent visits to consumers' premises and collieries to obtain samples of coal which are subsequently submitted to the Government Analyst for determination of ash and moisture content. It also participates in the activities of the National Coal Research Advisory Committee, contributing \$20,000 in 1967-68. This Committee is now concentrating its resources on the problems associated with the winning and beneficiation of the product. Eighty-nine per cent 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 the West Moreton 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.

The coal industry has expanded dramatically during recent years, principally because of increasing exports to Japan. In 1968, production rose by 40 per cent to 6,551,799 tons and exports to Japan, mainly from Moura and Blackwater in Central Queensland, approximately doubled to reach 3,357,473 tons. Requirements of the electricity generating industry have also increased substantially and in 1968 amounted to 2,119,152 tons. Consumption figures for other large domestic industries in 1968 included metalliferous mining, 221,875 tons; cement works, 178,450 tons; alumina works, 175,001 tons; gasworks, 69,025 tons; and the Railways Department, 68,227 tons.

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 372 a wholesale price index for Australia is shown.

The next table shows the average prices in Brisbane for the main items of livestock. Prices have been calculated from agents' records of sales held at Cannon Hill saleyards.

AVERAGE WHOLESALE PRICES OF FAT STOCK, BRISBANE

Particulars	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
<i>Cattle</i>					
Bullocks	111.62	116.07	133.11	141.68	149.65
Cows	69.02	64.85	78.72	90.75	94.95
Steers	88.35	90.82	103.51	119.72	122.73
Heifers	62.92	64.37	77.03	85.53	89.37
Vealers and Yearlings	51.19	49.62	60.47	75.18	73.58
Calves	10.83	11.52	14.17	17.14	17.46
<i>Sheep</i>					
Wethers	6.06	5.10	6.06	7.28	5.90
Ewes	4.76	3.98	4.65	5.15	4.20
Hoggets	5.66	4.79	6.19	7.51	5.80
Lambs, Crossbred	7.83	8.06	8.76	8.68	7.74
Lambs, Other	6.68	6.50	7.39	8.41	7.20
Rams	7.34	6.24	5.91	8.12	6.72
<i>Pigs</i>					
Baconers	33.25	33.87	33.55	36.54	39.27
Porkers	20.91	21.02	20.55	23.24	24.02

Average wholesale prices of carcass meat in Brisbane, based on returns from wholesale butchers, are shown in the next table.

AVERAGE WHOLESALE PRICES OF MEAT, BRISBANE

Particulars	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
	c per Lb	c per Lb	c per Lb	c per Lb	c per Lb
Ox Beef	19.39	20.57	24.58	25.72	26.52
Veal	21.66	21.99	26.77	29.49	30.17
Mutton (Wethers)	11.71	12.08	14.48	15.44	13.21
Lamb	20.51	23.90	26.38	24.02	23.75
Pork	32.46	32.88	33.61	35.19	35.57

The table below shows average wholesale prices for Queensland produce in the metropolitan markets during each of the five years to 1967-68. 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	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
<i>Agricultural Produce</i>						
Chaff, Lucerne	Cwt	2.53	3.20	4.00	2.75	2.90
Hay, Lucerne	Cwt	1.45	1.94	2.46	1.57	1.46
Maize	Bushel	1.54	1.65	1.70	1.44	1.43
<i>Vegetables</i>						
Beans, Green	Lb	0.10	0.12	0.11	0.09	0.10
Cabbages	Dozen	1.28	2.05	1.62	1.34	2.08
Cauliflowers	Dozen	2.84	2.64	2.58	2.20	3.04
Cucumbers	$\frac{1}{2}$ -Bushel	1.23	1.54	1.31	1.06	1.03
Lettuces	Bushel	0.97	1.04	1.03	1.09	1.26
Onions	Cwt	4.77	4.90	8.86	4.73	7.12
Peas, Green	Lb	0.12	0.13	0.10	0.11	0.12
Potatoes	Cwt	2.58	6.40	5.00	3.27	4.21
Pumpkins	Cwt	1.66	2.91	2.80	1.67	3.12
Sweet Potatoes	Cwt	4.89	4.68	7.93	4.49	5.41
Tomatoes	$\frac{1}{2}$ -Bushel	1.90	2.32	2.26	2.05	2.36
<i>Fruit</i>						
Apples	Bushel	2.58	3.42	3.16	3.45	3.45
Bananas ¹	Bushel	2.67	3.57	4.07	4.13	2.79
Grapes	Bushel	5.01	6.10	4.72	5.77	5.31
Lemons	Bushel	3.44	2.82	3.59	3.63	3.44
Mandarins	Bushel	3.66	3.26	3.68	3.64	3.22
Mangoes	Bushel	3.46	4.33	4.24	4.56	4.18
Oranges	Bushel	2.40	2.37	2.61	2.54	2.55
Papaws	Bushel	2.00	2.16	2.45	1.82	2.06
Passion Fruit	$\frac{1}{2}$ -Bushel	3.93	3.59	3.96	3.26	3.58
Peaches	$\frac{1}{2}$ -Bushel	1.36	2.00	1.52	1.82	1.97
Pears	Bushel	2.17	2.78	2.85	2.78	2.87
Pineapples	Dozen	1.90	2.06	2.27	2.14	1.85
Plums	$\frac{1}{2}$ -Bushel	1.89	2.89	2.39	2.48	3.17
Strawberries	Doz Boxes	3.05	2.85	3.61	2.73	2.94
<i>Mill Produce</i>						
Bran ²	Ton	40.75	41.25	43.17	42.67	40.00
Flour	Ton	80.04	78.58	81.51	85.03	90.33
Pollard ²	Ton	41.92	43.25	45.17	44.67	42.00
<i>Dairy Produce</i>						
Bacon	Lb	0.65	0.68	0.71	0.69	0.74
Butter	Lb	0.46	0.48	0.48	0.48	0.48
Cheese	Lb	0.29	0.30	0.30	0.32	0.33
Eggs, Large	Dozen	0.52	0.49 ³	0.55 ³	0.55 ³	0.50 ³
Ham	Lb	0.85	0.86	0.91	0.88	0.97
Honey	Lb	0.13	0.12	0.10	0.11	0.10
Milk, Bottled ⁴	Gallon	0.49	0.52	0.55	0.55	0.55
<i>Live Poultry</i>						
Ducks	Lb	0.15	0.16	0.19	0.19	0.24
Fowls	Lb	0.17	0.14	0.13	0.12	0.10

¹ Ripe Cavendish. ² In lots of over two tons. ³ In cartons of one dozen 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
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
1966-67	.. ..	396	219	419	381	281	511	401	283	425	383
1967-68	.. ..	397	225	392	397	222	514	411	287	431	388

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 1967-68, the wholesale price index number for all groups increased by 288 per cent. In the post-war period, from 1948-49 to 1967-68, the wholesale price index number for all groups increased by 116 per cent, compared with an increase over the same period in the consumer retail price index for Brisbane of 140 per cent (see page 379).

2 FOOD PRICES

The following table shows the average retail price in Brisbane during each of the five years to 1968 of certain food and grocery items as recorded for retail price index numbers.

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD AND GROCERIES, BRISBANE

Item	Unit	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
		Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
<i>Groceries</i>						
Bread	2 Lb	14.62	15.07	15.99	16.67	18.08
Flour	2 Lb	12.62	12.45	12.74	13.46	14.26
Flour, Self-raising ..	2 Lb	16.29	15.67	15.57	16.17	17.08
Tea	$\frac{1}{2}$ Lb	30.95	30.96	30.92	30.93	30.76
Coffee, Pure	8 Oz	46.89	48.57	49.96	50.66	50.91
Sugar ¹	1 Lb	9.19	9.19	9.32	10.10	10.67
Biscuits, Milk Arrowroot	$\frac{1}{2}$ Lb	14.73	15.37	15.91	16.98	17.58
Rice ¹	1 Lb	12.81	12.96	13.12	13.43	14.04
Jam, Plum	$1\frac{1}{2}$ Lb	24.58	24.01	24.16	24.38	24.52
Honey	16 Oz	26.09	26.06	26.96	27.44	26.73
Cornflakes	16 Oz	31.98	33.08	34.75	34.79	35.34
Oats, Rolled	2 Lb	33.67	35.16	38.23	38.32	41.41
Sultanas ¹	1 Lb	31.43	33.00	34.28	34.91	35.99
Baked Beans, Canned ..	16 Oz	17.76	16.80	17.24	16.81	15.96
Peas, Green, Canned ..	$15\frac{1}{2}$ Oz	23.08	22.77	23.04	22.31	20.69
Soup, Tomato, Canned	16 Oz	19.40	18.79	18.46	18.46	18.41
Peaches, Canned	29 Oz	29.46	30.26	30.76	30.59	31.08
Pears, Canned	29 Oz	29.55	30.28	30.70	30.78	31.41
Peanut Paste	4 Oz	18.60	18.01	18.32	18.29	18.63
Margarine, Table	1 Lb	32.31	35.98	37.67	37.86	38.83
Potatoes	7 Lb	46.00	67.66	38.64	44.38	51.67
Onions, Brown	1 Lb	7.60	9.06	9.62	8.54	11.09
Soap	1 Lb	23.10	24.30	27.07	26.57	27.14
<i>Dairy Produce</i>						
Butter, Factory	1 Lb	49.22	50.38	50.94	51.01	50.60
Cheese, Cheddar ¹	$\frac{1}{2}$ Lb	23.66	23.64	23.76	25.14	24.32
Eggs, Large	1 Dozen	56.96	59.58	63.79	61.12	58.37
Bacon, Rashers	1 Lb	85.83	89.98	92.99	95.76	95.93
Milk, Condensed	14 Oz	20.94	20.64	20.92	21.00	22.31
Milk, Fresh, Bottled ..	1 Quart	16.46	17.15	17.96	18.00	18.00
Milk, Powdered	12 Oz	37.36	36.94	37.02	38.39	39.16
<i>Meat</i>						
<i>Beef</i>						
Sirloin	1 Lb	45.54	50.85	56.30	57.83	59.58
Rib (bone out)	1 Lb	37.75	43.40	48.08	50.41	51.58
Steak, Rump	1 Lb	60.29	67.51	74.32	77.10	78.27
Steak, Chuck	1 Lb	35.12	40.36	45.30	47.91	48.43
Sausages	1 Lb	23.95	24.91	25.55	26.64	26.61
<i>Beef, Corned</i>						
Silverside	1 Lb	43.08	47.28	51.16	53.58	55.27
Brisket	1 Lb	31.87	35.06	38.76	40.65	41.24
<i>Mutton</i>						
Leg	1 Lb	26.66	30.15	34.00	34.58	34.18
Shoulder	1 Lb	14.92	17.71	20.72	21.31	20.90
Chops, Loin	1 Lb	25.92	29.47	33.40	34.27	33.11
<i>Lamb</i>						
Leg	1 Lb	39.67	48.02	49.35	50.63	49.31
Shoulder	1 Lb	24.51	30.05	30.10	31.16	30.38
Chops, Loin	1 Lb	40.17	49.74	51.35	53.00	52.71
<i>Pork</i>						
Leg	1 Lb	54.26	56.94	58.85	60.96	61.67
Loin	1 Lb	53.08	55.92	58.02	60.83	60.73
Chops	1 Lb	53.17	56.21	58.34	61.23	61.00

¹ Packet prices.

Prices in Queensland Towns—A special collection of prices of food has been made each year since 1955 in a number of Queensland towns.

In the table shown below 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 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, FOOD¹ ONLY

QUEENSLAND TOWNS

(Base of Indexes: Brisbane, 1952-53 = 100)

Statistical Division and Town					1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
<i>Brisbane</i>	..	..	Brisbane	..	139	152	152	159	160
			Ipswich	..	139	149	151	157	158
<i>Moreton</i>	..	..	Nambour	..	141	152	152	161	162
<i>Maryborough</i>	..	..	Bundaberg	..	142 ^r	151	153	159	162
			Gayndah	..	140	150	154	163	163
			Gympie	..	139	146	152	159	160
			Kingaroy	..	141	154	155	162	164
			Maryborough	..	142	153	154	160	163
<i>Downs</i>	..	..	Dalby	..	137	149	151	159	162
			Goondiwindi	..	144	161	160	164	165
			Stanthorpe	..	142 ^r	155	156	165	165
			Toowoomba	..	135	150	149	154	156
			Warwick	..	138	151	152	158	158
<i>Roma</i>	..	..	Roma	..	142	152	154	162	166
			St George	..	150	163	166	173	175
<i>South Western</i>	..	..	Charleville	..	143	159	159	164	170
			Cunnamulla	..	145	157	160	171	173
			Quilpie ^a	..	147	164	167	166	171
<i>Rockhampton</i>	..	..	Biloela	..	145	152	156	164	167
			Gladstone	..	141 ^r	154	156	162	167

RETAIL PRICE INDEX NUMBERS, FOOD¹ ONLYQUEENSLAND TOWNS—*continued*

(Base of Indexes: Brisbane, 1952-53 = 100)

Statistical Division and Town				1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
<i>Rockhampton—continued</i>	Monto .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	143	155	157	164	167
				143	154	156	163	167
				138	150	152	160	161
<i>Central Western</i>	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	144	156	162	171	176
				147 ^r	157	160	172	172
				149	157	165	174	173
				146	158	164	172	169
<i>Far Western</i>	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	166	169	176	183	184
				152	158	166	174	177
<i>Mackay</i>	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	143	155	159	166	166
				144	153	159	166	167
<i>Townsville</i>	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	148	154	160	168	167
				145	150	156	165	168
				145	156	159	169	170
				149	155	164	173	175
				143	152	157	162	162
<i>Cairns</i>	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	148	154	158	167	165
				148	156	161	169	167
				150	157	161	168	166
				147	150	157	165	165
<i>Peninsula</i>	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	156	160	169	178	178
				168	174	181	190	189
<i>North Western</i>	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	163	168	174	182	181
				156	163	167	175	175
				158	166	170	181	180
				159	167	168	179	180
				159	165	167	182	192

¹ Based on the food regimen of the Consumer Price Index (see text above) for prices in September. ² Index numbers for these centres are less reliable than those for the larger towns. See paragraph preceding table. ^r Revised since last issue.

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 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.

Although changes in the consumption pattern occur continually, it is not possible to change weights applicable to items in an index frequently. While short-term fluctuations in consumption due to temporary imbalances between supply and demand have little effect on index weights, long-term consumption variations attributable to factors such as continued steady economic growth, development of significant new natural resources, technological advances, industrialisation, development or contraction of foreign markets, changes in the composition of the population, and so on, must lead to changes in weights, the introduction of new items, and perhaps the deletion of old items, if the index is to continue to be an accurate measure of variations in price levels. For these reasons 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 items and weights are 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.

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. 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, and also for Canberra, 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. The index 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 and private flat rents (government flat rents in Canberra); 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, services by dentists, doctors, and hospitals, and health insurance funds, 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 are 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); December 1963 to December 1968 (introduction of furniture and new food and magazine items, with a general review of weighting); and from December 1968 (introduction of poultry, health service charges, and rents of flats, with a general review of weighting). During each period between links the items and weighting remained unchanged.

Apart from the considerably extended list of general items priced, the main feature of this index is the inclusion of the following new commodities and services: (i) Home ownership, involving price of a new house, rates and charges payable to local government authorities, and repairs and maintenance of houses; (ii) weekly payments for houses let by State housing authorities; (iii) flat rents; (iv) household appliances such as refrigerators, washing machines, and television sets; (v) private motoring; (vi) services by dentists, doctors, hospitals, and health insurance funds; (vii) beer and sundry additional items.

The original base year of the index, 1952-53, was changed to 1966-67 from March quarter 1969. This necessitated arithmetical conversion to the new base of index numbers for earlier periods, but, apart from slight rounding differences, did not affect percentage movements between periods.

Consumer Price Index, Brisbane—Individual index numbers for Brisbane, showing each group for each year since 1948-49 and for each quarter of 1968-69, appear in the next table.

The earlier years shown in the table fell into a period of steeply rising prices which ended in 1952-53. In this period, prices of food rose by an average of 16 per cent per annum, the prices of clothing and drapery by 14 per cent per annum, the cost of housing by 11 per cent per annum, and the prices for the items in both the household supplies and equipment and miscellaneous groups by 10 per cent per annum. For all groups the rise averaged 13 per cent per annum.

In the period 1952-53 to 1960-61, prices in all groups continued to rise but at a much slower rate. The average annual rate of increase in these eight years was 4 per cent for housing, 3 per cent for the food and miscellaneous groups, and about 1½ per cent for clothing and drapery and household supplies and equipment.

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 and drapery groups increased by less than 1 per cent per annum. The net rise in the household supplies and equipment group was negligible. However, since 1963-64, prices have risen much more steeply, the average annual rate of increase being 4 per cent for the food, housing, and miscellaneous groups and 2 per cent for the clothing and drapery and household supplies and equipment groups.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS: GROUP INDEXES, BRISBANE

(Base of Each Group Index: 1966-67 = 100.0)¹

Year or Quarter	Food	Clothing and Drapery	Housing	Household Supplies and Equipment	Miscellaneous	All Groups
1948-49	36.8	47.8	41.3	58.9	44.4	43.1
1949-50	39.7	54.9	45.1	62.3	45.2	46.6
1950-51	44.7	63.3	49.1	68.7	49.7	52.2
1951-52	58.7	76.1	54.5	79.9	60.0	63.8
1952-53	65.2	80.9	61.5	85.9	64.2	69.5
1953-54	67.4	81.6	62.4	87.3	65.3	70.9
1954-55	67.8	81.9	64.3	88.0	65.5	71.4
1955-56	70.1	82.7	67.9	88.1	69.4	73.8
1956-57	72.7	84.7	72.8	91.5	76.4	77.8
1957-58	73.7	87.2	76.1	92.9	77.4	79.4
1958-59	78.1	88.5	78.9	93.6	79.4	82.1
1959-60	80.9	90.5	81.5	95.0	80.6	84.2
1960-61	84.9	93.1	84.6	95.5	83.1	87.1
1961-62	85.2	94.4	86.3	97.0	85.6	88.4
1962-63	84.6	94.6	88.5	96.9	86.3	88.7
1963-64	86.7	95.3	89.2	95.9	86.8	89.6
1964-65	92.2	96.6	91.5	96.8	90.4	93.0
1965-66	98.4	97.8	97.3	98.8	95.5	97.5
1966-67	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1967-68	103.7	102.4	105.8	101.2	103.2	103.3
1968-69	104.7	104.3	109.6	104.3	106.0	105.5
<i>Quarter Ended</i>						
September 1968 ..	103.9	103.6	108.6	103.5	105.0	104.7
December 1968 ..	104.1	104.1	109.2	104.2	106.1	105.3
March 1969	105.1	104.4	110.0	104.7	106.3	105.8
June 1969	105.5	105.2	110.7	104.8	106.6	106.3

¹ Figures appearing after the decimal point possess little significance. They are inserted mainly to avoid the minor distortions that would occur in rounding off the figures to the nearest whole number.

Consumer Price Index, State Capital Cities—The Consumer Price Index numbers for each State capital city are shown in the next table. 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 four sections of the housing group according to mode of occupancy of houses and flats 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. As the base of the index for each city is 1966-67 = 100.0, the indexes may be used to draw comparisons between cities as to differences in the degree of price movement from period to period, but not as to differences in price levels.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, STATE CAPITAL CITIES

(Base of Index for Each City and Six State Capitals: 1966-67 = 100.0)¹

Year or Quarter	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart	Six State Capital Cities ²
1948-49 ..	44.4	43.3	43.1	45.0	44.0	43.0	43.9
1949-50 ..	48.1	47.1	46.6	48.4	48.0	45.8	47.6
1950-51 ..	54.6	53.1	52.2	54.6	53.9	51.9	53.8
1951-52 ..	67.4	64.7	63.8	66.8	65.6	64.0	65.9
1952-53 ..	73.4	71.1	69.5	73.1	72.5	70.9	72.1
1953-54 ..	74.5	72.5	70.9	74.7	74.6	74.4	73.5
1954-55 ..	75.0	72.5	71.4	75.6	76.3	74.3	74.0
1955-56 ..	77.5	76.8	73.8	78.1	78.3	78.1	77.0
1956-57 ..	82.8	81.0	77.8	81.2	81.8	82.8	81.5
1957-58 ..	84.0	81.3	79.4	81.8	82.4	82.9	82.3
1958-59 ..	84.6	82.9	82.1	83.6	83.2	84.1	83.6
1959-60 ..	86.5	85.3	84.2	86.2	84.8	85.6	85.7
1960-61 ..	89.6	89.5	87.1	89.8	87.9	90.3	89.2
1961-62 ..	89.9	89.8	88.4	89.5	88.2	90.7	89.6
1962-63 ..	90.4	89.7	88.7	89.1	88.7	90.7	89.8
1963-64 ..	91.4	90.4	89.6	90.2	89.8	91.7	90.6
1964-65 ..	94.5	94.0	93.0	93.9	92.6	94.6	94.0
1965-66 ..	97.7	97.5	97.5	97.0	96.1	98.0	97.4
1966-67 ..	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1967-68 ..	103.2	103.7	103.3	102.9	102.9	104.6	103.3
1968-69 ..	106.2	106.2	105.5	105.3	105.5	106.1	106.0
<i>Quarter Ended</i>							
Sept. 1968 ..	104.4	105.1	104.7	104.2	104.3	105.0	104.6
Dec. 1968 ..	105.9	106.0	105.3	105.2	104.9	105.8	105.7
March 1969 ..	106.7	106.6	105.8	105.5	105.6	106.5	106.4
June 1969 ..	107.6	107.2	106.3	106.4	107.0	107.0	107.2

¹ Figures appearing after the decimal point possess little significance. 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 State capitals, the percentage changes as indicated by the Consumer Price Index have followed similar patterns in each of the six State capitals.

The period from 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 year 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 State capitals was only 24 per cent. In that period Perth showed the smallest increase (21 per cent) while the steepest increase (27 per cent) was recorded in Hobart. The increase in Brisbane was 25 per cent.

In the period 1960-61 to 1966-67, Brisbane prices rose by 14.8 per cent, compared with 12.1 per cent for the six State capitals. However, during 1967-68 Brisbane prices rose by 3.3 per cent, the same as the average rise for the six State capitals, but in 1968-69 the rise in Brisbane was 2.1 per cent compared with 2.6 per cent for the six capitals.

Long-term Price Movements—The Consumer Price Index numbers shown in the preceding table are available only since 1948-49. An attempt has therefore been made to compile, as shown in the next table, a long-term retail price index by linking a number of indexes, but as these differ greatly in scope they give only a broad indication of long-term trends in retail price levels.

The successive indexes used are as follows: 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 the Consumer Price Index Housing Group (partly estimated) and the "C" Series Index excluding rent; and, from 1948-49, the Consumer Price Index.

RETAIL PRICE INDEX NUMBERS, STATE CAPITAL CITIES, 1901 TO 1968
(Base: 1911 = 100)

Year	Six State Capital Cities ¹	Year	Six State Capital Cities ¹	Year	Six State Capital Cities ¹
1901	88	1924	164	1947	198
1902	93	1925	165	1948	218
1903	91	1926	168	1949	240
1904	86	1927	166	1950	262
1905	90	1928	167	1951	313
1906	90	1929	171	1952	367
1907	90	1930	162	1953	383
1908	95	1931	145	1954	386
1909	95	1932	138	1955	394
1910	97	1933	133	1956	419
1911	100	1934	136	1957	429
1912	110	1935	138	1958	435
1913	110	1936	141	1959	443
1914 ^a	114	1937	145	1960	459
1915 ^a	130	1938	149	1961	471
1916 ^a	132	1939	153	1962	469
1917 ^a	141	1940	159	1963	472
1918 ^a	150	1941	167	1964	483
1919 ^a	170	1942	181	1965	502
1920 ^a	193	1943	188	1966	517
1921 ^a	168	1944	187	1967	534
1922 ^a	162	1945	187	1968	548
1923	166	1946	190		

¹ Weighted average.

² Month of November only.

While a similar index has not been compiled for each State 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 State capitals were over six times as great in 1968 as they were in 1901. Prices were just over twice the 1901 level by the end of World War II.

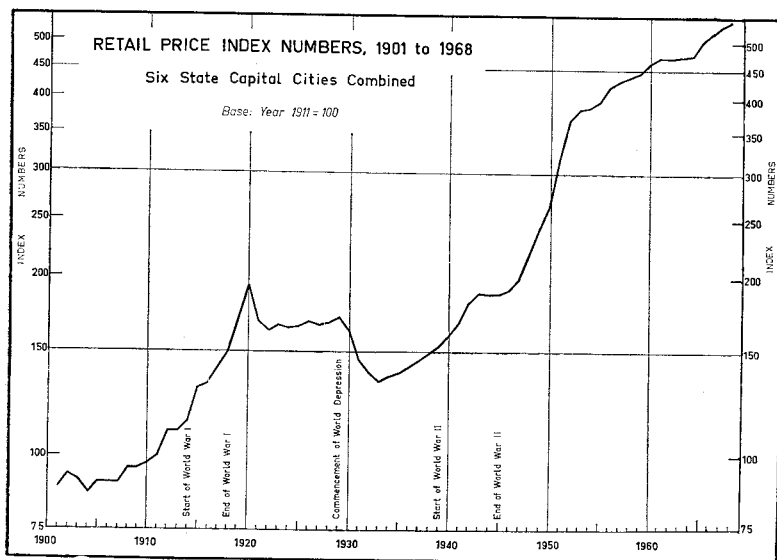
In the period from 1901 to 1914 prices showed a slow, generally upward, movement but then there was a fairly rapid increase from 1914 until a peak was reached in 1920.

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 1916. 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 the next four years.

The movements in the long-term retail price index are shown graphically below, with historical landmarks noted to facilitate illustration of the effects of those events.

The diagram has been drawn on a logarithmic scale, so that a given proportionate increase is represented by the same distance on all parts of the vertical scale.



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, etc. 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, 1961 CENSUS**

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
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 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 World War II, 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 to become *The Profiteering Prevention Acts, 1948 to 1959*, administered by the Commissioner of Prices.

From 1948 the prices of most goods and services were released from control, the principal items remaining being 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 352) which operates under the authority of *The Milk Supply Acts, 1952 to 1961*.

On 1 February 1967, flour, bread, and petrol were removed from control. Although no items are now controlled by the Commissioner of Prices, the Acts have not been repealed and controls could be again imposed at any time.

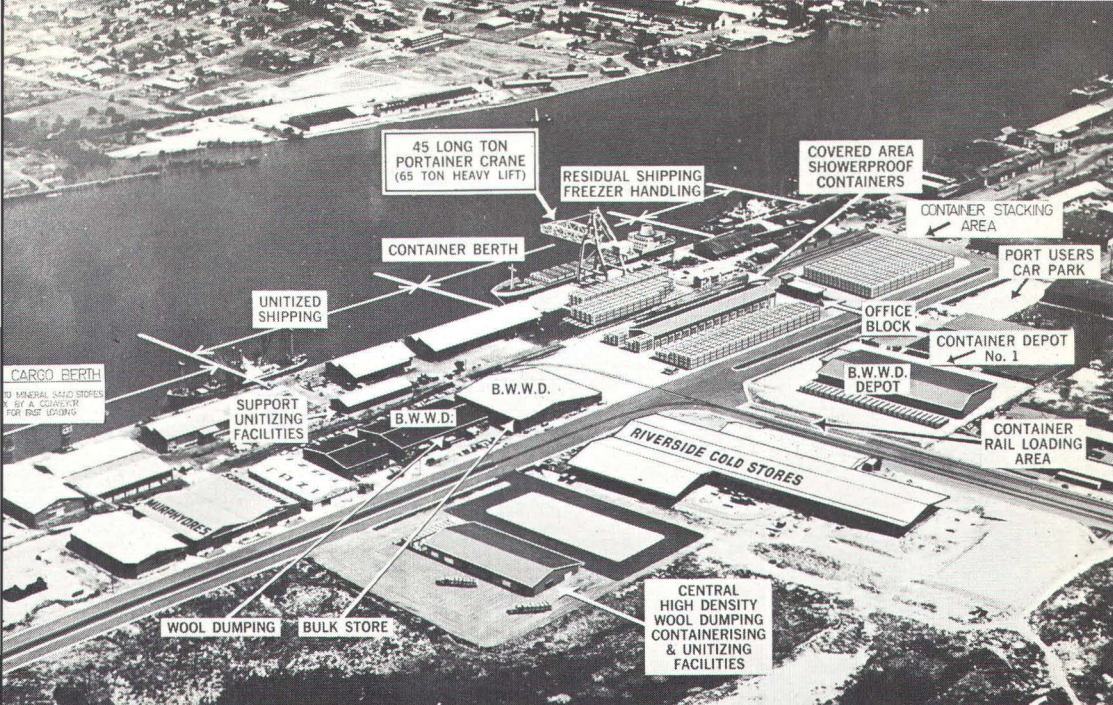
Rent control under *The Landlord and Tenant Acts, 1948 to 1961*, is now operating only over dwelling houses which were let or leased at any time during the three years ended 1 December 1957. Dwellings owned by the Queensland Housing Commission and the Commonwealth, State, or Local Governments are excluded from control.

Either the landlord or the tenant may apply to the Fair Rents Court to have the rental of the dwelling house determined by a Stipendiary Magistrate. The annual rental is assessed by the Court so as not to exceed 6 per cent of the capital value of the premises after allowing for any services provided by the lessor, annual rates and insurance premiums, estimated annual cost of repairs and depreciation, and for the estimated time per annum during which the premises may be vacant.

Under the earlier legislation, *The Fair Rents Acts, 1920 to 1938*, control was much wider. Rents were pegged during World War II under the *Commonwealth National Security Act 1939*.

Under *The Gas Acts, 1965 to 1966*, a government appointed gas referee fixes the price of gas payable by consumers. If dissatisfied with the referee's determination, the Minister administering the Acts, a gas supply company, or 50 consumers may appeal to the Industrial Court.

Electricity tariffs are declared by electric supply authorities subject to approval by the Minister. Under *The State Electricity Commission Acts, 1937 to 1965*, the Commission is empowered to control tariffs to ensure that they are fair and reasonable and to review them at its discretion. An electric authority may appeal against a Commission tariff determination to the Industrial Court.



SHIPPING—Chapter 8
New \$5m container terminal, Brisbane

Photo: Brisbane Wharves and Wool Dumping Pty Ltd

Photo: Postmaster-General's Department

COMMUNICATION—Chapter 8
Post Office linemen laying four tube co-axial cable





LOCAL GOVERNMENT—Chapter 13
Aramac Shire Hall

Photo: Queensland Tourist Bureau

PUBLIC FINANCE—Chapter 13

Photo: State Public Relations Bureau

Road construction, Bruce Highway, near Woombye



• Chapter 12

EMPLOYMENT

1 INTRODUCTION

The statistics of employment given in this chapter are based on data derived from the various Censuses 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 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. Such detailed information about the working population (work force) is available only from the periodic Censuses of population.

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 therefore possible to make some comparisons of industrial classification for all Commonwealth Censuses. However, in the earlier years the word "occupation" was used to designate what is now described 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 working population of Queensland at the Censuses of 30 June 1961 and 30 June 1966, and the increases in the groups during the intercensal period of five years.

The numerically largest industry group at the 1966 Census was manufacturing, which absorbed 128,603 persons (104,303 males and 24,300 females) and represented 19.3 per cent of the total work force (19.1 per cent in 1961). This was followed by commerce, 17.0 per cent of the work force (16.5 per cent in 1961); primary production, 14.7 per cent (17.4 per cent in 1961); community and business services (including professional), 10.9 per cent (9.5 per cent in 1961); building and construction, 10.3 per cent (9.7 per cent in 1961); and transport and storage, 6.4 per cent (7.0 per cent in 1961).

Compared with an overall increase of 13.7 per cent in the total work force, there were significant increases since 1961 in the numbers of persons engaged in community and business services (including professional) (30.4 per cent), finance and property (29.7 per cent), public authority (n.e.i.) and defence services (23.1 per cent), building and construction (20.8 per cent), commerce (17.2 per cent), amusement, hotels, cafes, personal services, etc. (15.8 per cent), and manufacturing (15.0 per cent). The number of persons engaged in primary production showed a decrease of 4.1 per cent, following a drop of 6.1 per cent between the Censuses of 1954 and 1961.

INDUSTRY OF THE POPULATION, QUEENSLAND

Industry Group	Census 30 June 1961			Census 30 June 1966			Increase 1961- 1966
	Males	Fe- males	Total	Males	Fe- males	Total	
Primary Production ..	92,553	9,114	101,667	81,482	16,004	97,486	-4,181
Mining and Quarrying ..	10,179	350	10,529	10,981	534	11,515	986
Manufacturing	93,202	18,673	111,875	104,303	24,300	128,603	16,728
Electricity, Gas, Water, and Sanitary Services ¹	9,180	555	9,735	10,393	745	11,138	1,403
Building and Construction	55,561	905	56,466	66,092	2,109	68,201	11,735
Transport and Storage ..	38,268	2,557	40,825	38,941	3,518	42,459	1,634
Communication	10,370	2,809	13,179	11,095	3,342	14,437	1,258
Finance and Property ..	11,235	6,329	17,564	14,075	8,709	22,784	5,220
Commerce	63,470	32,942	96,412	70,062	42,897	112,959	16,547
Public Authority (n.e.i.) and Defence Services	18,992	4,465	23,457	22,599	6,269	28,868	5,411
Community, Business Ser- vices (incl. Professional) ²	25,570	29,931	55,501	31,849	40,500	72,349	16,848
Amusement, Hotels, Cafes, Personal Service, etc.	14,718	21,200	35,918	15,771	25,832	41,603	5,685
Other Industries and Industries Inadequately Described or Not Stated	7,780	4,088	11,868	5,588	6,879	12,467	599
Total in Work Force ..	451,078	133,918	584,996	483,231	181,638	664,869	79,873
Persons Not in Work Force	323,501	610,331	933,832	360,666	638,150	998,816	64,984
Grand Total ..	774,579	744,249	1,518,828	843,897	819,788	1,663,685	144,857

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, etc.

The following table shows, in detail, 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 1966 Census.

INDUSTRY OF THE POPULATION, QUEENSLAND, CENSUS 30 JUNE 1966

Industry	Males	Females	Total
Primary Production			
<i>Fishing</i>	1,446	58	1,504
<i>Hunting and Trapping</i>	277	6	283
<i>Rural Industries</i>	76,729	15,896	92,625
Sugar Growing	16,139	1,255	17,394
Grazing	20,955	4,219	25,174
Dairying	16,194	5,562	21,756
Other	23,441	4,860	28,301
<i>Forestry</i>	3,030	44	3,074
Mining and Quarrying			
<i>Mining (including Opencut Mining)</i>	10,394	517	10,911
Silver, Lead, and Zinc Mining	584	35	619
Coal Mining	2,577	47	2,624
Other	7,233	435	7,668
<i>Quarrying</i>	587	17	604
Manufacturing			
<i>Cement, Bricks, Glass, and Stone</i>	4,801	301	5,102
Concrete and Cement Products	1,386	100	1,486
Bricks, Tiles, Pottery, and Other Clay Products	1,237	56	1,293
Other	2,178	145	2,323
<i>Products of Petroleum and Coal (excl. Chemical and Gasworks)</i>	668	55	723
Petrol and Other Petroleum Products	556	40	596
Other	112	15	127
<i>Founding, Engineering, and Metal Working</i>	24,363	3,314	27,677
Iron and Steel Founding	1,154	47	1,201
Builders' Hardware	876	208	1,084
Agricultural and Earthmoving Machines (including Tractors)	2,267	247	2,514
Refrigerators, Air Conditioning and Space Heating Equipment	1,218	158	1,376
General Engineering	3,084	265	3,349
Radio, TV, and Electronic Apparatus (including Valves, excluding Cabinets)	828	177	1,005
Other	14,936	2,212	17,148
<i>Manufacture, Assembly, and Repair of Ships, Vehicles, Parts, and Accessories</i>	17,872	958	18,830
Railway Locomotives, Rolling Stock, and Tram Cars (including Railway Workshops)	6,845	38	6,883
Motor Engineering	3,366	300	3,666
Motor Bodies, Caravans, and Trailers	2,807	204	3,011
Other	4,854	416	5,270
<i>Yarns, Textiles, and Articles Thereof (excluding Clothing and Furnishing Drapery)</i>	1,282	1,285	2,567
Wool, Cotton, Silk, and Synthetic Fibre	746	892	1,638
Other	536	393	929
<i>Clothing and Knitted Goods (including Needle Working)</i>	902	5,257	6,159
Clothing (undefined)	90	771	861
Outer Clothing, Waterproof and Oilskin Clothing	548	2,985	3,533
Other	264	1,501	1,765
<i>Boots, Shoes, and Accessories (other than Rubber or Plastic)</i>	762	554	1,316
<i>Food, Drink, and Tobacco</i>	27,720	6,371	34,091
Slaughtering and Carcass Butchering	2,699	216	2,915
Meat Freezing, Preserving, and Canning	4,313	802	5,115
Bread, Cakes, and Pastry	2,696	1,169	3,865
Sugar Milling and Refining	8,014	311	8,325
Other	9,998	3,873	13,871
<i>Sawmilling & Manufacture of Wood Products (other than Furniture)</i>	8,492	773	9,265
Sawmilling	5,834	403	6,237
Joinery, Sashes, and Doors	1,202	98	1,300
Other	1,456	272	1,728

INDUSTRY OF THE POPULATION, QUEENSLAND, CENSUS 30 JUNE 1966—*contd*

Industry	Males	Females	Total
Manufacturing—continued			
<i>Furniture and Fittings (other than Metal), Bedding, and Furnishing</i>			
<i>Drapery</i>	3,249	600	3,849
Cabinets and Furniture (other than Metal)	2,453	264	2,717
Other	796	336	1,132
<i>Paper and Paper Products, Printing, Packaging, Bookbinding, and</i>			
<i>Photography</i>	6,833	2,813	9,646
Newspapers and Periodicals	2,748	753	3,501
Job and General Printing	1,984	851	2,835
Other	2,101	1,209	3,310
<i>Chemicals, Dyes, Explosives, Paints, and Non-mineral Oils</i> ..	2,512	646	3,158
<i>Jewellery, Watchmaking, Electroplating, and Minting</i>	588	97	685
<i>Preparations of Skins and Leather; Goods of Leather and Leather</i>			
<i>Substitutes (other than Clothing and Footwear)</i>	900	198	1,098
<i>Rubber Goods</i>	1,859	537	2,396
Rubber Goods (other than Clothing)	1,280	482	1,762
Vulcanising and Tyre Retreading	579	55	634
<i>Musical, Surgical, and Scientific Instruments and Apparatus</i> ..	400	90	490
<i>Plastic Products (n.e.i.)</i>	473	166	639
<i>Other Manufacturing</i>	503	206	709
<i>Manufacturing Undefined</i>	124	79	203
Electricity, Gas, Water, and Sanitary Services (Production, Supply, and Maintenance)			
<i>Gas and Electricity</i>	7,560	701	8,261
<i>Water Supply, Sewerage, etc.</i>	2,833	44	2,877
Building and Construction			
<i>Construction and Repair of Buildings</i>	39,059	1,728	40,787
<i>Construction Works (other than Buildings)</i>	27,033	381	27,414
Roads and Bridges (including Maintenance)	10,061	120	10,181
Railway & Tramway Permanent Way (including Maintenance)	5,576	12	5,588
Other	11,396	249	11,645
Transport and Storage			
<i>Road Transport</i>	17,025	1,688	18,713
Taxi and Hire-car Services	2,562	229	2,791
Carrying and Cartage Services (including Mail Contracting) ..	10,220	1,093	11,313
Other	4,243	366	4,609
<i>Shipping</i>	2,773	293	3,066
Coastal and Overseas Shipping	2,152	241	2,393
Other	621	52	673
<i>Loading and Discharging Vessels</i>	3,855	61	3,916
<i>Rail and Air Transport</i>	14,835	1,428	16,263
Rail Services	12,657	944	13,601
Air Transport (including Maintenance of Vehicles and Aircraft)	2,178	484	2,662
<i>Other Transport and Storage</i>	453	48	501
Communication			
<i>Post, Telegraph, and Telephone Services (including Construction and</i>			
<i>Maintenance of Telegraph and Telephone Lines)</i>	11,047	3,339	14,386
Other	48	3	51
Finance and Property			
<i>Banking</i>	6,362	3,317	9,679
<i>Insurance</i>	4,087	2,752	6,839

INDUSTRY OF THE POPULATION, QUEENSLAND, CENSUS 30 JUNE 1966—*contd*

Industry	Males	Females	Total
Finance and Property—continued			
<i>Other Finance and Property</i>	3,626	2,640	6,266
Real Estate, Valuing, and Auctioneering	2,604	1,455	4,059
Building and Investment Companies	78	81	159
Moneylending and Hire Purchase	641	788	1,429
Stock and Share Broking	120	168	288
Trustee Companies	144	123	267
Other	39	25	64
Commerce			
<i>Wholesale Trade</i>	24,924	8,450	33,374
Food Dealing	5,126	1,783	6,909
Timber and Other Building Materials Dealing	2,064	502	2,566
Petroleum Products Dealing	2,681	484	3,165
Motor Vehicles and Accessories Distributors	1,631	497	2,128
Other	13,422	5,184	18,606
<i>Livestock and Primary Produce Dealing etc.</i>	3,826	1,135	4,961
<i>Retail Trade</i>	41,312	33,312	74,624
Department and General Stores	2,272	4,350	6,622
Drapery, Clothing, and Footwear Dealing	2,308	4,733	7,041
Crockery, Hardware, and Electrical Appliances Dealing	3,678	1,577	5,255
Food Dealing	12,835	9,282	22,117
Drugs and Chemicals (including Cosmetics) Dealing	1,231	2,377	3,608
Motor Vehicles and Accessories Dealing (including Petrol Selling, Garages, and Service Stations)	12,530	2,800	15,330
Other	6,458	8,193	14,651
Public Authority (n.e.i.) and Defence Services			
<i>Public Authority Activities (n.e.i.)</i>	14,528	5,745	20,273
Commonwealth, State, & Semi-governmental Activities (n.e.i.)	12,252	4,697	16,949
Local Government Activities (n.e.i.)	2,267	1,024	3,291
Other	9	24	33
<i>Defence: Enlisted Personnel</i>	7,162	291	7,453
Army	4,426	133	4,559
Navy	545	48	593
Air Force	2,130	107	2,237
Other	61	3	64
<i>Defence: Civilian Employees</i>	909	233	1,142
Community and Business Services (including Professional)			
<i>Law, Order, and Public Safety</i>	5,862	1,829	7,691
Police	3,150	137	3,287
Legal Profession (Private Practice)	1,168	1,631	2,799
Fire Brigades	950	13	963
Other	594	48	642
<i>Religion and Social Welfare</i>	2,765	2,665	5,430
Religion	1,929	737	2,666
Benevolent Institutions (other than Hospitals) excl. Inmates	376	1,287	1,663
Other	460	641	1,101
<i>Health, Hospitals, etc.</i>	7,793	19,334	27,127
Hospitals (other than Mental)	3,666	13,505	17,171
Mental Hospitals	997	654	1,651
Medicine (Private Practice)	1,088	1,904	2,992
Dentistry (Private Practice)	664	771	1,435
Other	1,378	2,500	3,878
<i>Education</i>	10,546	13,256	23,802
Kindergarten, Primary and Secondary Schools, and Teachers'			
Colleges	6,798	9,518	16,316
Universities	1,612	1,117	2,729
Other	2,136	2,621	4,757

INDUSTRY OF THE POPULATION, QUEENSLAND, CENSUS 30 JUNE 1966—*contd*

Industry	Males	Females	Total
Community and Business Services (incl. Professional)—<i>continued</i>			
<i>Other</i>	4,883	3,416	8,299
Accountancy and Auditing	1,618	1,433	3,051
Other	3,265	1,983	5,248
Amusement, Hotels and Other Accommodation, Cafes, Personal Services, etc.			
<i>Amusement, Sport, and Recreation</i>	5,051	2,851	7,902
Motion Picture Production and Picture Theatres	564	492	1,056
Radio and TV Broadcasting (including Technical Service) ..	1,027	506	1,533
Racing and Other Professional Sport	1,368	931	2,299
Other	2,092	922	3,014
<i>Private Domestic Service</i>	601	4,426	5,027
<i>Hotels, Boarding Houses, and Other Accommodation, and Restaurants</i>	6,637	14,188	20,825
Licensed Hotels	3,144	6,966	10,110
Motels	383	1,120	1,503
Boarding and Lodging Houses	509	1,418	1,927
Restaurants and Tea Rooms	1,598	3,784	5,382
Other	1,003	900	1,903
<i>Other Personal Services</i>	3,482	4,367	7,849
Laundries, Job Dyeing, and Dry Cleaning	864	1,267	2,131
Hairdressing, Manicure, and Beauty Parlours	1,106	2,263	3,369
Other	1,512	837	2,349
Other			
<i>Other Industries</i>	15	6	21
<i>Industry Inadequately Described or Not Stated</i>	5,573	6,873	12,446
Total in Work Force	483,231	181,638	664,869

Occupations—The next table shows occupations, according to the principles set out on page 385, of the working population of Queensland at the 1966 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 followed the principles and structure of the International Standard Classification of Occupations, adapted to fit, as far as practicable, the known occupational structure of the Australian work force. Basically the same system was adopted for the 1966 Census.

OCCUPATIONS OF THE POPULATION, QUEENSLAND, CENSUS 30 JUNE 1966

Occupation	Males	Females	Total
<i>Professional, Technical, and Related Workers</i>	31,023	23,873	54,896
Architects, Engineers, and Surveyors	3,113	11	3,124
Chemists, Physicists, Geologists, and Other Physical Scientists	920	74	994
Biologists, Veterinarians, Agronomists, and Related Scientists	827	63	890
Medical Practitioners and Dentists	2,143	188	2,331
Nurses, including Probationers and Trainees	713	10,382	11,095
Professional Medical Workers, n.e.c.	1,280	694	1,974
Teachers	7,761	9,078	16,839
Clergy and Related Members of Religious Orders	1,858	511	2,369
Law Professionals	909	19	928
Artists, Entertainers, Writers, and Related Workers	1,837	1,130	2,967
Draftsmen and Technicians, n.e.c.	6,639	1,103	7,742
Other Professional, Technical, and Related Workers	3,023	620	3,643

OCCUPATIONS OF THE POPULATION, QUEENSLAND, CENSUS 30 JUNE 1966—
continued

Occupation	Males	Females	Total
<i>Administrative, Executive, and Managerial Workers</i>	35,054	4,913	39,967
Administrators and Executive Officials, Government, n.e.c. ..	1,803	21	1,824
Employers, Workers on Own Account, Directors, and Managers, n.e.c.	33,251	4,892	38,143
<i>Clerical Workers</i>	37,140	53,859	90,999
Book-keepers and Cashiers	4,117	3,645	7,762
Stenographers and Typists .. .. .	..	14,817	14,817
Other Clerical Workers	33,023	35,397	68,420
<i>Sales Workers</i>	27,836	24,790	52,626
Insurance, Real Estate Salesmen, Saleswomen, Auctioneers and Valuers	3,038	183	3,221
Commercial Travellers and Manufacturers' Agents	6,295	200	6,495
Proprietors and Shop-keepers Working on Own Account, n.e.c., Retail and Wholesale Trade Salesmen, Saleswomen, Shop Assistants, and Related Workers	18,503	24,407	42,910
<i>Farmers, Fishermen, Hunters, Timber Getters, and Related Workers</i>	82,680	14,949	97,629
Farmers and Farm Managers	46,656	6,775	53,431
Farm Workers, including Farm Foremen, n.e.c.	31,379	8,128	39,507
Wool Classers	320	..	320
Hunters and Trappers	324	..	324
Fishermen and Related Workers	1,214	39	1,253
Timber Getters and Other Forestry Workers	2,787	7	2,794
<i>Miners, Quarrymen, and Related Workers</i>	6,142	10	6,152
Miners and Quarrymen	5,052	10	5,062
Well Drillers and Related Workers	611	..	611
Mineral Treaters	479	..	479
<i>Workers in Transport and Communication Occupations</i>	40,278	4,350	44,628
Deck Officers, Engineer Officers, and Pilots, Ship	710	3	713
Deck and Engine Room Hands, Ship; Barge Crews and Boatmen	1,289	4	1,293
Aircraft Pilots, Navigators, and Flight Engineers	366	5	371
Drivers and Firemen, Railway	3,459	..	3,459
Drivers, Road Transport	23,781	319	24,100
Guards and Conductors, Railway	929	..	929
Inspectors, Supervisors, Traffic Controllers, and Dispatchers, Transport	4,218	259	4,477
Telephone, Telegraph, and Related Telecommunication Operators	448	3,108	3,556
Postmasters, Postmistresses, Postmen, and Messengers ..	3,758	624	4,382
Workers in Transport and Communication Occupations, n.e.c.	1,320	28	1,348
<i>Craftsmen, Production-process Workers, and Labourers, n.e.c.</i> ..	193,812	16,584	210,396
Spinners, Weavers, Knitters, Dyers, and Related Workers ..	583	855	1,438
Tailors, Cutters, Furriers, and Related Workers	1,657	6,009	7,666
Leather Cutters, Lasters, and Sewers (except Gloves and Garments), and Related Workers	1,031	570	1,601
Furnacemen, Rollers, Drawers, Moulders, and Related Metal Making and Treating Workers	1,778	..	1,778
Precision Instrument Makers, Watchmakers, Jewellers, and Related Workers	1,813	61	1,874
Toolmakers, Machinists, Plumbers, Welders, Platers, and Related Workers	42,317	94	42,411
Electricians and Related Electric and Electronic Workers ..	14,375	46	14,421
Metal Makers, Metal Workers, and Electrical Production-process Workers, n.e.c.	6,629	837	7,466
Carpenters, Joiners, Cabinetmakers and Related Workers ..	21,996	359	22,355
Painters and Decorators	7,009	68	7,077
Bricklayers, Plasterers, and Construction Workers, n.e.c. ..	10,542	17	10,559

OCCUPATIONS OF THE POPULATION, QUEENSLAND, CENSUS 30 JUNE 1966—
continued

Occupation	Males	Females	Total
<i>Craftsmen, Production-process Workers, and Labourers, n.e.c.</i> <i>—continued</i>			
Compositors, Pressmen, Engravers, Bookbinders, and Related Workers	3,304	783	4,087
Potters, Kilnmen, Glass and Clay Formers, and Related Workers	765	42	807
Millers, Bakers, Brewmasters, and Related Food and Beverage Workers	15,979	2,808	18,787
Chemical and Related Process Workers	1,453	149	1,602
Tobacco Preparers and Tobacco Product Makers	55	19	74
Craftsmen and Production-process Workers, n.e.c.	2,841	1,113	3,954
Packers, Labellers, and Related Workers	1,088	2,202	3,290
Stationary Engine, Excavating, Lifting Equipment Operators, and Related Workers	10,444	27	10,471
Freight Handlers, including Waterside Workers	13,836	318	14,154
Labourers, n.e.c.	34,317	207	34,524
<i>Service, Sport, and Recreation Workers</i>	17,991	31,862	49,853
Fire Brigade Men, Policemen, Policewomen, Protective Service, and Related Workers	5,331	58	5,389
Housekeepers, Cooks, Maids, and Related Workers	2,183	15,886	18,069
Waiters, Waitresses, Bartenders	1,140	5,336	6,476
Building Caretakers, Cleaners	2,998	3,584	6,582
Barbers, Hairdressers, Beauticians, and Related Workers	1,097	2,330	3,427
Launders, Dry Cleaners, and Pressers	761	1,835	2,596
Athletes, Sportsmen, and Related Workers	588	50	638
Photographers and Related Camera Operators	373	138	511
Embalmers and Undertakers	120	5	125
Service, Sport, Recreation Workers, n.e.c.	3,400	2,640	6,040
<i>Members of Armed Services</i>	7,162	291	7,453
<i>Occupation Inadequately Described or Not Stated</i>	4,113	6,157	10,270
Total Persons in the Work Force	483,231	181,638	664,869
Persons Not in the Work Force	360,666	638,150	998,816
Grand Total	843,897	819,788	1,663,685

Occupational Status—The following table gives details of the occupational status of the population of Queensland at the Censuses of 1961 and 1966.

Of the total persons in the work force at 30 June 1966, 79.5 per cent were employees (75.0 per cent in 1961); 9.1 per cent self-employed (11.6 per cent in 1961); 8.2 per cent employers (7.4 per cent in 1961); 1.2 per cent unpaid helpers (0.8 per cent in 1961); and 1.9 per cent were unemployed (5.1 per cent in 1961).

There was a lower percentage of dependent population (i.e. persons not in the work force) to total population in 1966 (60.0 per cent) than in 1961 (61.5 per cent). The increase since 1961 in the number of persons not in the work force was 7.0 per cent compared with an increase of those in the work force of 13.7 per cent, but this comparison is affected by the change made for the 1966 Census in the basis of collection of the figures, as described in the first footnote to the table. The proportion of children attending school or full-time students to total population was greater in 1966 than in 1961 (21.7 per cent and 21.2 per cent respectively).

OCCUPATIONAL STATUS OF POPULATION, QUEENSLAND

Occupational Status	Census 30 June 1961			Census 30 June 1966			Increase 1961- 1966
	Males	Fe- males	Total	Males	Fe- males	Total	
In Work Force							
Employed							
Employer	36,214	7,255	43,469	44,111	10,518	54,629	11,160
Self Employed ..	57,994	9,812	67,806	49,463	11,306	60,769	-7,037
Employee	330,569	108,378	438,947	379,207	149,377	528,584	89,637 ¹
Helper, Unpaid ..	3,201	1,632	4,833	2,486	5,483	7,969	3,136
Total Employed ..	427,978	127,077	555,055	475,267	176,684	651,951	96,896 ¹
Unemployed							
Unable to Secure Employment ..	14,331	4,481	18,812	7,964	4,954	12,918	-17,023
Temporarily Laid Off	2,396	484	2,880				
Sickness or Accident	3,762	989	4,751				
Changing Jobs ..	1,865	659	2,524				
Other and Not Stated	746	228	974				
Total Unemployed ²	23,100	6,841	29,941	7,964	4,954	12,918	-17,023
Total in Work Force	451,078	133,918	584,996	483,231	181,638	664,869	79,873
Not in Work Force							
Child Not at School	92,715	87,801	180,516	94,825	90,204	185,029	4,513
Child Attending School or Full-time Student	167,552	154,858	322,410	187,472	173,526	360,998	38,588
Of Independent Means	9,804	8,592	18,396	8,948	7,951	16,899	-1,497
Home Duties .. ..	..	286,888	286,888	..	278,733	278,733	-8,155 ¹
Mainly Dependent on Pension or Super- annuation	44,232	64,921	109,153	50,551	72,683	123,234	14,081
Inmate of Institution	5,579	4,039	9,618	5,682	5,707	11,389	1,771
Other Not in Work Force	3,619	3,232	6,851	13,188	9,346	22,534 ³	15,683
Total Not in Work Force	323,501	610,331	933,832	360,666	638,150	998,816	64,984 ¹
Grand Total ..	774,579	744,249	1,518,828	843,897	819,788	1,663,685	144,857

¹ Additional questions asked at the 1966 Census had the net effect of adding 12,900 persons to the work force. These were mainly females working part-time (a few hours a week), some of whom, in 1961, did not consider themselves as "engaged in an industry, business, profession, trade, or service". ² Including casual and seasonal workers not actually in a job at the time of the Census. ³ Including young persons seeking work not previously employed, who, in 1961, were included with unemployed.

Distribution of Work Force—The next two tables show the numbers in the work force in each statistical division at the 1966 Census.

For males, the figures show that in south-eastern Queensland (i.e. the Brisbane, Moreton, and Maryborough Statistical Divisions) the percentage of the State total in the work force was lower than the percentage of total available population (15 years and over). This was largely due to the concentration there of students and of retired and invalid persons, which is emphasised by the percentage figures for the various age groups. While in all age groups there was a discernible tendency for the percentage of total population regarded as being in the work force to be higher in the sparsely settled western divisions than in the coastal divisions, which include the major cities, the tendency was most marked at the 15 to 19 and 65 and over age groups. At most adult ages, over 95 per cent of the male population was in the work force and little variation was shown until

the age of 55 years was passed. The percentage then fell to 89.5 for the age group 55 to 59 years, and to 75.8 for 60 to 64 years. Taking account of the relative uniformity of percentages, the limits of the major age groups were fixed as shown for the purposes of the table.

DISTRIBUTION OF MALE WORK FORCE, QUEENSLAND, CENSUS 1966

Statistical Division	Age Group					Proportion in Each Division	
	15-19	20-54	55-64	65 and Over	Total	State Male Work Force	State Male Population 15 & Over
Brisbane A	25,358	158,516	27,849	5,676	217,399	45.0	45.9
	B 66.4	95.2	84.6	18.5	56.8		
Moreton A	4,173	27,097	5,415	1,731	38,416	8.0	8.4
	B 69.9	95.3	75.4	22.3	54.8		
Maryborough .. A	4,539	26,207	5,224	1,316	37,286	7.7	7.8
	B 78.8	96.7	82.0	21.3	55.8		
Downs A	4,866	29,587	5,475	1,676	41,604	8.6	8.4
	B 71.1	96.3	85.3	31.2	56.0		
Roma A	759	4,800	744	311	6,614	1.4	1.2
	B 82.4	97.7	89.4	50.3	59.9		
South Western .. A	505	3,426	518	164	4,613	1.0	0.9
	B 85.3	97.5	90.1	41.8	62.1		
Rockhampton .. A	3,606	23,696	3,893	933	32,128	6.6	6.4
	B 76.7	97.5	87.5	23.3	58.6		
Central Western .. A	893	6,181	922	322	8,318	1.7	1.6
	B 85.7	97.7	90.6	38.5	61.7		
Far Western .. A	257	1,496	241	90	2,084	0.4	0.4
	B 95.5	98.0	94.9	54.5	66.7		
Mackay A	2,011	12,595	2,010	538	17,154	3.6	3.3
	B 81.9	97.3	86.4	27.9	59.1		
Townsville A	3,178	21,814	3,594	918	29,504	6.1	6.1
	B 68.8	95.1	85.0	22.8	57.3		
Cairns A	3,415	24,225	3,966	1,178	32,784	6.8	6.7
	B 73.2	96.5	82.6	26.8	58.6		
Peninsula A	229	1,700	171	34	2,134	0.4	0.5
	B 63.4	88.7	63.6	19.2	51.0		
North Western .. A	1,184	9,350	903	238	11,675	2.4	2.1
	B 86.0	98.2	92.0	41.2	65.8		
Migratory A	138	1,168	184	28	1,518	0.3	0.3
	B 95.8	96.8	93.9	36.8	92.7		
Total State .. A	55,111	351,858	61,109	15,153	483,231	100.0	100.0
	B 70.7	95.9	83.9	22.5	57.3		

A Number in work force.

B Work force as percentage of total population in age group.

For females, the availability of work, as well as the concentration of students and aged people, seems to be the determining factor in the percentage employed. The Brisbane Statistical Division, with only 50 per cent of the female population, had 53 per cent of the female work force, whereas in most other statistical divisions the proportion of total population was higher than the proportion of the work force.

In considering the percentage of females in the work force at each age, the effect of marriage is most marked. The proportions in the work force in the 20 to 24 and the 25 to 29 age groups, which for males were around 95 per cent for both groups, were 52.8 and 29.6 per cent respectively

for females. The withdrawal of females from the work force because of marriage was of course responsible for the lower figure in the last mentioned group.

The proportion of females remained fairly steady from 25 to 49 years of age, averaging 29.6 per cent with no marked variation in any one of the five quinquennial age groups in this bracket. From the age of 50 onwards, the proportion of females fell steadily, averaging 25.1 per cent from 50 to 59, and 7.4 per cent for 60 years and over. In contrast with males, of whom 22.5 per cent were still in the work force at age 65 and over, only 7.4 per cent of females were in the work force at age 60 and over, and 4.8 per cent at 65 and over.

DISTRIBUTION OF FEMALE WORK FORCE, QUEENSLAND, CENSUS 1966

Statistical Division	Age Group					Proportion in Each Division	
	15-24	25-49	50-59	60 and Over	Total	State Female Work Force	State Female Popn 15 & Over
Brisbane A	43,411	37,524	10,796	4,073	95,804	52.7	49.9
B	64.2	32.0	26.1	6.8	24.3		
Moreton A	5,561	6,082	1,936	920	14,499	8.0	8.3
B	58.3	31.8	25.1	8.0	21.5		
Maryborough .. A	5,659	4,635	1,478	576	12,348	6.8	7.8
B	58.2	24.9	21.5	6.1	18.9		
Downs A	6,488	5,847	1,832	880	15,047	8.3	8.5
B	56.7	27.7	25.5	9.7	20.8		
Roma A	789	788	240	101	1,918	1.1	1.1
B	51.2	26.8	32.3	11.9	19.7		
South Western .. A	576	625	208	79	1,488	0.8	0.7
B	55.7	31.9	37.4	17.0	23.4		
Rockhampton .. A	4,236	3,522	1,059	444	9,261	5.1	5.8
B	54.9	24.2	21.8	7.1	18.7		
Central Western .. A	993	1,066	274	123	2,456	1.4	1.3
B	56.0	30.0	31.4	12.5	21.8		
Far Western .. A	175	276	81	43	575	0.3	0.2
B	53.0	39.4	47.9	31.9	26.3		
Mackay A	2,454	1,988	489	228	5,159	2.8	3.0
B	54.8	25.3	20.7	8.2	19.6		
Townsville A	4,288	3,778	994	386	9,446	5.2	5.7
B	57.0	26.1	21.9	6.5	19.8		
Cairns A	4,271	4,220	1,085	502	10,078	5.5	5.8
B	53.7	27.6	23.2	8.9	20.3		
Peninsula A	216	269	34	15	534	0.3	0.4
B	33.8	22.6	14.0	7.5	14.2		
North Western .. A	1,143	1,352	297	93	2,885	1.6	1.4
B	50.7	31.8	36.4	16.1	22.5		
Migratory A	55	48	25	12	140	0.1	0.1
B	71.4	38.4	32.1	10.6	33.2		
Total State .. A	80,315	72,020	20,828	8,475	181,638	100.0	100.0
B	60.1	29.6	25.1	7.4	22.2		

A Number in work force. B Work force as percentage of total population in age group.

The next table shows, for each State and Australia, the sex distribution of the work force and the proportions of the total male and female populations in the work force.

WORK FORCE, AUSTRALIA, CENSUS 1966

State or Territory	Total Work Force		Proportion of Work Force		Work Force as Proportion of Total Population	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
	1,000	1,000	%	%	%	%
New South Wales ..	1,271.4	542.8	70.1	29.9	59.8	25.7
Victoria	950.2	426.8	69.0	31.0	58.9	26.6
Queensland	483.2	181.6	72.7	27.3	57.3	22.2
South Australia ..	319.6	130.8	71.0	29.0	58.3	24.1
Western Australia ..	246.2	93.4	72.5	27.5	57.7	22.8
Tasmania	106.6	40.8	72.3	27.7	56.9	22.1
Northern Territory ..	14.4	4.7	75.2	24.8	67.0	29.8
A.C. Territory	30.2	13.7	68.9	31.1	60.5	29.7
Australia	3,421.8	1,434.6	70.5	29.5	58.5	25.0

3 PERSONS AT WORK

Persons in Full-time Work in Industries—The next table shows the numbers of persons, including defence forces etc., in full-time employment at Census dates from 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 estimates of numbers in terms of full-time employment. Workers for no wages are assumed to be at work.

The comparability of the figures is affected by changed concepts and definitions, particularly the inclusion in 1966 of some categories of part-time workers previously excluded. In all cases, those in the "not stated" category have been distributed *pro rata*.

PERSONS AT WORK, QUEENSLAND

Industry Group	June 1933	June 1947	June 1954	June 1961	June 1966 <i>r</i>
Primary (excluding Mining) ..	106,900	102,700	107,300	97,200	96,800
Mining	7,400	7,800	9,200	10,200	11,500
Manufacturing ¹	49,900	91,800	113,700	114,200	136,800
Building and Construction ² ..	18,000	41,000	51,600	55,500	70,800
Transport and Communication ² ..	33,500	46,800	51,200	53,100	57,100
Property and Finance	6,400	10,000	12,800	17,500	22,900
Commerce	43,100	58,000	79,300	94,300	113,100
Public Administration, n.e.i., Professions, Entertainment	31,800	55,900	68,000	85,000	109,500
Personal and Domestic	29,900	28,800	26,700	28,100	33,500
Total at Work	326,900	442,800	519,800	555,100	652,000

¹ Including electricity and gas. ² In 1933 railway and tramway maintenance workers were included with Transport and Communication; in later Censuses they were included with Building and Construction which also includes water and sewerage construction and maintenance workers. *r* Revised since last issue.

Fluctuations in Volume of Employment—The figures in the next table are estimates of numbers of all persons in civilian work in Queensland. Estimates of numbers 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, and 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 numbers 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.

The population Censuses are also the main basis for estimates of the numbers of employers, self-employed persons, and unpaid helpers included in the civilian employment total.

Different definitions used for the 1961 and 1966 Censuses, principally the inclusion in 1966 of some categories of part-time workers, affect comparability in the table below.

PERSONS IN CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT¹, QUEENSLAND

Period	Wage and Salary Earners		Employers, Self-employed, and Helpers Not in Receipt of Wage or Salary	Total
	Excluding Rural Industry and Private Domestic Service	Total		
Year ²				
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
1965-66	455,900	493,200	118,100	611,300
1966-67 ¹	486,100	525,100	118,700	643,800
1967-68	499,300	538,100	119,100	657,200
Quarter ²				
1st 1968	498,300	535,500	119,300	654,800
2nd 1968	506,300	544,900	119,400	664,300
3rd 1968	511,800	552,000	119,600	671,600
4th 1968	512,900	551,600	119,700	671,300

¹ From 1966-67, the figures are not comparable with those for earlier periods (see text above).

² 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, the most noteworthy of these being sugar cane cutting and milling and cattle slaughtering and processing. The quarterly figures given above, which follow the normal pattern, show that the seasonal trough in employment is deepest in the first quarter of the year and that the year's employment peak occurs in the third quarter.

During 1967-68 the number of persons receiving Commonwealth unemployment benefit in Queensland ranged from 2,345 at the end of October 1967 to 8,620 at the end of January 1968. (For further particulars and statistics of unemployment benefits, see page 423.)

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 on page 398.

Detailed figures for all States are published by the Bureau of Census and Statistics, Canberra, 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 1966	June 1967	June 1968	June 1969
MALES (THOUSANDS)				
Forestry, Fishing, and Trapping	3.1	3.4	3.8	3.7
Mining and Quarrying	10.5	10.7	11.2	12.3
Manufacturing etc.	98.2	97.9	100.6	101.6
Electricity, Gas, Water, and Sanitary Services	10.1	10.4	10.4	10.9
Building and Construction	56.5	55.9	56.7	59.6
Transport and Storage	30.8	30.1	30.3	30.5
Communication	11.1	11.5	12.0	12.2
Retail Trade	27.8	28.5	29.2	29.6
Finance and Other Commerce	40.3	40.9	41.8	43.7
Public Authority, n.e.i.	15.7	16.3	17.1	18.0
Health, Hospitals, etc.	6.2	6.4	6.6	6.7
Education	10.3	11.0	11.7	12.8
Other Industries	21.6	22.1	23.2	25.0
All Industries	342.2	345.1	354.6	366.6
FEMALES (THOUSANDS)				
Manufacturing etc.	22.8	23.6	24.4	25.3
Transport and Storage	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.3
Communication	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.6
Retail Trade	26.9	28.0	29.0	29.4
Finance and Other Commerce	17.8	18.7	19.9	20.5
Public Authority, n.e.i.	6.0	6.1	6.4	6.6
Health, Hospitals, etc.	19.4	19.9	20.5	21.7
Education	12.8	13.8	15.2	16.4
Other Industries ¹	27.7	30.6	32.0	33.9
All Industries	139.8	147.3	154.0	160.7
TOTAL (THOUSANDS)				
Forestry, Fishing, and Trapping	3.2	3.5	3.9	3.8
Mining and Quarrying	11.1	11.4	11.9	13.1
Manufacturing etc.	121.0	121.5	125.0	126.9
Electricity, Gas, Water, and Sanitary Services	10.8	11.1	11.2	11.7
Building and Construction	58.0	57.5	58.5	61.5
Transport and Storage	33.8	33.2	33.4	33.8
Communication	14.5	15.0	15.5	15.8
Retail Trade	54.7	56.5	58.2	59.0
Finance and Other Commerce	58.1	59.6	61.7	64.2
Public Authority, n.e.i.	21.7	22.4	23.5	24.6
Health, Hospitals, etc.	25.6	26.3	27.1	28.4
Education	23.1	24.8	26.9	29.2
Other Industries	46.4	49.6	51.8	55.3
All Industries	482.0	492.4	508.6	527.3

¹ Including small numbers of females in the extra groups shown for males. These are included in their correct groups in the total figures.

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 1966	June 1967	June 1968	June 1969
MALES (THOUSANDS)				
New South Wales	989.5	1,002.7	1,025.4	1,052.2
Victoria	735.7	747.7	763.5	782.2
Queensland	342.2	345.1	354.6	366.6
South Australia	242.8	245.7	254.0	261.6
Western Australia	181.0	184.2	197.0	206.4
Tasmania	81.6	83.2	84.7	86.5
Australia ¹	2,612.2	2,650.6	2,725.3	2,804.9
FEMALES (THOUSANDS)				
New South Wales	456.1	480.4	497.2	518.4
Victoria	361.2	376.5	388.2	405.8
Queensland	139.8	147.3	154.0	160.7
South Australia	106.1	109.8	116.2	121.4
Western Australia	76.3	82.3	89.3	97.3
Tasmania	33.8	35.5	37.1	38.1
Australia ¹	1,191.3	1,251.7	1,304.5	1,366.8
TOTAL (THOUSANDS)				
New South Wales	1,445.6	1,483.1	1,522.6	1,570.6
Victoria	1,096.9	1,124.2	1,151.7	1,188.0
Queensland	482.0	492.4	508.6	527.3
South Australia	348.9	355.5	370.2	383.0
Western Australia	257.3	266.5	286.3	303.7
Tasmania	115.4	118.7	121.8	124.6
Australia ¹	3,803.5	3,902.3	4,029.8	4,171.7

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 of awards etc. in May 1968 covered approximately 393,000 Queensland employees, compared with 333,000 in a similar survey five years earlier. In 1968, 23.4 per cent worked under Commonwealth awards and 65.9 per cent under State awards, while 10.7 per cent were not under any award. The respective percentages in 1963 were 18.0, 72.8, and 9.2. Employees in rural industry and private domestic service were excluded from the surveys.

Of all employees, excluding workers in rural industry and private domestic service, at work in Queensland in May 1968, it is estimated that approximately 85,000 males and 32,000 females worked under Commonwealth awards etc., 227,000 males and 109,000 females worked under State awards etc., and 41,000 males and 13,000 females were not covered by any awards etc.

State Industrial Authorities—State industrial authorities exercise jurisdiction over about two-thirds of all workers employed in Queensland.

The Industrial Court of Queensland was established in 1917 and was the sole industrial tribunal in this State 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.

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	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Applications ¹ for										
New Awards, Variations, Recissions, Interpretations ..	501	719	567	295	845	589	605	506	672	907
Compulsory Conferences and References to Disputes ..	70	72	73	56	67	95	70	106	79	64
Exemptions from Long Service Leave Provisions ..	24	18	10	9	7	12	7	2	1	10
Injunctions and Restraint Orders	18	15	5	7	17	22	9	27	7	1
Miscellaneous, including Deregistrations, Apprentices, etc.	28	20	33	12	17	115	53	13	60	31
Appeals to Industrial Commission from Decisions of										
Industrial Commission ² ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Industrial Registrar ..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..
Industrial Magistrates ³ ..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	1	..
Appeals to Industrial Court from Decisions of										
Industrial Commission ..	..	..	..	2	5	9	5	10	15	14
Industrial Registrar ..	5	1	3	2	..	1	2	1	..	1
Industrial Magistrates under Workers' Compensation Acts ..	8	13	8	9	8	8	9	2	4	..
Other Acts ³ ..	14	17	14	15	25	11	12	5	5	20
Total Cases ..	668	875	714	409	993	863	772	672	845	1,048

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 1964*.

Particulars for five years of employees' unions registered under the Acts are shown in the following table.

EMPLOYEES' UNIONS REGISTERED IN QUEENSLAND

Name of Union	Membership in Queensland at 31 December				
	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Amalgamated Engineering	10,793	11,330	11,587	11,546	11,775
Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners	10,116	10,000	9,800	9,000	9,000
Association of Architects, Engineers, Surveyors, & Draughtsmen of Aust. (Q.)	1,260	1,300	1,269	1,371	1,418
Australasian Meat Industry (Q.) ..	8,913	8,931	9,012	8,617	8,243
Australian Bank Officers' (Q.) ..	5,339	5,784	5,929	5,601	5,536
Aust. Builders' Labourers' Federation (Q.)	2,525	3,018	2,415	2,124	2,085
Australian Federated Union of Locomotive Enginemen (Q.)	2,476	2,421	2,318	2,120	2,120
Australian Railways (Q.)	9,507	8,857	7,832	7,554	7,303
Australian Tramway and Motor Omnibus Employees' (Brisbane)	1,590	1,597	1,573	1,542	1,401
Australian Workers'	70,976	69,390	67,293	63,904	60,137
Bacon Factories	942	1,116	1,088	1,116	1,108
Boilermakers' (Q.)	3,280	3,280	3,800	3,300	3,967
Clothing and Allied Trades (Q.) ..	2,882	2,946	2,904	2,962	3,055
Commercial Travellers' (Q.)	1,344	1,401	1,178	1,093	1,024
Electrical Trades (Q.)	6,661	6,942	7,218	6,900	6,948
Federated Clerks' (C. and S.Q.) ..	23,187	26,051	24,199	22,485	19,274
Federated Clerks' (N.Q.)	4,631	4,687	4,655	4,160	4,165
Fed. Engine Drivers' and Firemen's (Q.)	6,894	7,083	7,279	6,736	6,848
Federated Furnishing Trade (Q.) ..	1,699	1,647	1,507	1,694	1,400
Federated Ironworkers' (Q.)	3,882	4,061	4,461	3,743	3,975
Federated Liquor and Allied Industries (Q.)	2,200	2,591	2,655	3,138	3,317
Federated Miscellaneous Workers' (Q.)	11,464	11,043	10,512	9,668	9,136
Federated Storemen and Packers' (Q.)	7,133	6,407	6,565	6,436	5,478
Foodstuffs and Allied Industries ..	7,324	7,505	7,903	6,718	5,674
Hospital Employees'	1,778	1,563	1,607	1,647	1,671
Municipal Officers' (Q.)	3,982	4,061	4,148	4,178	4,380
Operative Painters' and Decorators' (Q.)	3,587	4,003	4,242	4,161	4,052
Plumbers' and Gasfitters' (Q.) ..	2,299	2,380	2,565	2,533	2,558
Printing and Kindred Industries (Q.)	3,837	4,018	4,090	4,130	4,284
Professional Engineers of Australia (Q.)	..	901	970	1,037	1,085
Professional Musicians of Australia (Q.)	1,362	1,386	1,395	1,302	1,533
Queensland Colliery	2,275	2,273	2,275	2,310	2,310
Queensland Police	2,739	2,827	2,976	2,932	3,050
Queensland Professional Officers' ..	4,060	4,307	4,407	4,488	4,829
Queensland Railway Maintenance ..	3,103	3,100	3,081	3,072	2,924
Queensland Railway Traffic	1,457	1,514	1,469	1,379	1,317
Queensland Shop Assistants'	17,718	17,673	17,418	17,015	16,156
Queensland State Service	8,040	8,499	8,961	9,530	10,048
Queensland Teachers'	8,455	9,018	9,459	9,773	10,153
Railway Salaried Officers'	1,024	1,027	1,024	1,026	1,031
Royal Australian Nursing Federation (Q.)	5,839	5,769	4,094	5,662	5,059
Sheet Metal Working (Q.)	3,104	4,000	3,612	3,328	3,954
Theatrical and Amusement (Q.) ..	2,002	2,002	2,000	2,000	2,000
Transport Workers' (Q.)	10,500	10,411	10,514	10,754	11,329
Vehicle Builders' Federation (Q.) ..	2,626	2,232	3,003	3,106	3,043
Other Unions ¹	10,111	10,136	9,884	9,738	9,333
Total	306,916	312,488	308,146	298,629	290,486

¹ 34 in 1964, 33 in 1965 and 1966, 32 in 1967, and 30 in 1968.

Most unions of employees are 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 for five years of employers' unions registered under the Acts are shown in the following table.

EMPLOYERS' UNIONS REGISTERED IN QUEENSLAND

Name of Union	Membership in Queensland at 31 December				
	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Australian Sugar Producers' Association ..	5,680	5,913	5,890	5,758	5,712
Central Coastal Graziers' Assn of Qld ..	830	972	1,077	1,092	1,128
Graziers' Association of Central and Northern Queensland ..	1,493	1,552	1,581	1,640	1,457
Graziers' Assn of Sth Eastern Queensland	1,712	1,880	1,750	1,763	1,772
Queensland Automobile Chamber of Commerce ..	1,571	1,626	1,590	1,807	1,776
Queensland Branch, Australian Medical Association ..	1,553	1,643	1,700	1,754	1,810
Queensland Cane Growers' Association ..	7,709	7,905	8,028	7,881	7,739
Queensland Chamber of Manufactures ..	1,292	1,316	1,328	1,358	1,368
Queensland Retail Traders' Assn of Grocers, Drapers, and General Stores ..	2,809	2,804	2,745	2,570	2,525
Queensland Shopkeepers' Association ..	1,281	1,194	1,169	1,064	1,112
United Graziers' Association of Qld ..	5,625	5,779	5,906	5,966	5,779
Other Unions ¹ ..	7,534	7,570	8,456	7,832	7,648
Total ..	39,089	40,154	41,220	40,485	39,826

¹ 23 in 1964, and 24 in 1965, 1966, 1967, and 1968.

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 1968 was 135, compared with 140 at the end of 1967. 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 on page 402 as registered under *The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Acts*, 1961 to 1964.

TRADE UNIONS, QUEENSLAND¹

Industry Group	Membership ² at 31 December (Thousands)				
	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Engineering, Metals, Vehicles, etc. ..	28.4	29.9	31.3	30.7	31.9
Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc. ..	34.7	33.7	33.9	32.6	24.2
Other Manufacturing ..	22.5	22.6	22.7	21.8	21.5
Building and Construction ..	22.8	23.7	22.5	22.0	20.5
Railway and Tramway Services ..	24.6	23.9	23.4	21.8	20.5
Road and Air Transport ..	11.4	11.4	11.6	11.8	12.4
Shipping and Stevedoring ..	4.9	4.8	4.5	4.4	4.1
Banking, Insurance, and Clerical ..	39.6	42.5	40.7	38.8	35.8
Wholesale and Retail Trade ..	26.7	25.7	26.4	25.9	25.3
Public Administration ³ ..	56.4	57.8	59.5	61.0	62.1
Other Industries ..	78.4	77.3	75.1	73.1	76.1
Total ..	350.6	353.3	351.6	344.0	334.1

¹ Australian trade union membership at December 1968 was 2,190,700. The number of separate unions operating was 319. ² Comparability between years of membership figures for an industry group may be affected by an amalgamation of trade unions classified to different industry groups. ³ Including communication industries, local authority administration, etc.

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
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
1966	171	67,109	1,622	68,731	80,692	860.8
1967	159	45,616	635	46,251	88,186	886.7
1968	193	116,706	3,474	120,180	158,615	1,701.2

The next table shows a dissection according to main industry groups of industrial disputes which occurred in Queensland during 1968.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES: INDUSTRY GROUPS, QUEENSLAND, 1968

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, etc. .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coal Mining	23	6,252	..	6,252	11,431	154.6
Other Mining and Quarrying .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering, Metals, Vehicles, etc. ..	53	45,640	4	45,644	54,792	579.7
Food, Drink, and Tobacco	31	10,958	3,451	14,409	12,123	136.3
Other Manufacturing	11	5,703	..	5,703	4,623	54.6
Building and Construction	39	27,328	19	27,347	34,263	390.2
Railway and Tramway Services	14	11,965	..	11,965	33,137	300.5
Other Transport	3	254	..	254	281	2.6
Stevedoring	14	3,031	..	3,031	1,981	19.9
Other Industries ¹	5	5,575	..	5,575	5,984	62.8
Total	193	116,706	3,474	120,180	158,615	1,701.2

¹ Including Communication, Finance and Property, Wholesale and Retail Trade, Public Authority (n.e.i.), Community and Business Services, and Amusement, Hotels, Personal Service, etc.

The total number of working days lost on account of industrial disputes in Queensland during 1968 was markedly higher than for 1967. The industry groups of Engineering, Metals, Vehicles, etc., Building and Construction, and Railway and Tramway Services between them accounted for 78 per cent of all working days lost during 1968.

A comparison with the other States of industrial disputes during 1968 is shown in the following table.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES (INVOLVING STOPPAGE OF WORK), AUSTRALIA, 1968

State	Disputes	Workers Involved			Working Days Lost	Total Estimated Loss of Wages
		Directly	Indirectly	Total		
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	\$1,000
New South Wales	965	345,015	10,464	355,479	583,406	6,653.5
Victoria	327	169,272	3,531	172,803	243,924	2,731.3
Queensland ..	193	116,706	3,474	120,180	158,615	1,701.2
South Australia ..	83	38,011	1,407	39,418	51,082	514.6
Western Australia	70	18,323	361	18,684	21,762	281.8
Tasmania	28	7,507	260	7,767	13,037	149.0
Australia ¹ ..	1,713	700,824	19,497	720,321	1,079,464	12,115.2

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 in which 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 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".

Following the 1965 basic wage hearing, the Commission indicated in a majority judgment that it considered an increase in wages could be sustained but that this should be by way of an addition to margins rather than to the basic wage. However, following the 1966 hearing an increase of \$2 per week in the basic wage for adult males was granted.

A judgment of the Commission on 5 June 1967 adopted the concept of a "total" wage and the Commonwealth basic wage was abolished from that date.

The following table shows each change in the Commonwealth basic wage in Brisbane from 1 November 1949 to its abolition on 5 June 1967. Further details are given in the Appendix on page 523.

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 (to 5 June 1967) ..	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.

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 ²	33.50	32.70	31.00	32.30	32.80	33.40	32.80

¹ Rates were operative from the beginning of the first pay period commencing on or after the date shown. ² To 5 June 1967 when the Commonwealth basic wage was abolished.

Commonwealth Total Wage—The decision in June 1967 to abolish the basic wage resulted in a "total" wage concept for each award, in lieu of the concept of a basic wage plus a specific margin. Since then, uniform increases have been awarded at intervals to each "total" adult male and female award wage. Initially the increases were fixed amounts (\$1.00 per week from 1 July 1967 and \$1.35 per week from 25 October 1968), but, in a departure from previous practice, the Commission awarded an increase of 3 per cent from 19 December 1969. All increases were payable from the first pay period commencing on or after those dates.

Commonwealth Minimum Wage Rates—The Commission, in a decision of 8 July 1966, announced its intention to grant relief to low wage earners by inserting a provision in all awards prescribing a minimum wage for adult males. The weekly minimum wage rate prescribed was the then current basic wage plus \$3.75.

Subsequent adjustments followed those for the "total" wage as described above, except in 1969 when the increase was \$3.50 compared with 3 per cent for the "total" wage.

COMMONWEALTH MINIMUM WAGE: WEEKLY RATES, ADULT MALES

Date of Operation ¹	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
11 July 1966	37.25	36.45	34.75	36.05	36.55	37.15
1 July 1967	38.25	37.45	35.75	37.05	37.55	38.15
25 October 1968 ..	39.60	38.80	37.10	38.40	38.90	39.50
19 December 1969 ..	43.10	42.30	40.60	41.90	42.40	43.00

¹ Rates were operative from the beginning of the first pay period commencing on or after the date shown.

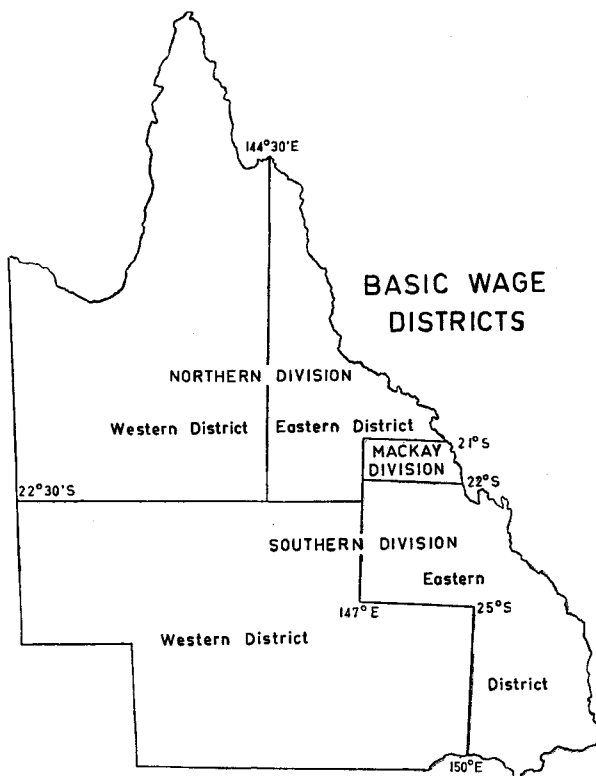
State Basic Wage—A State basic wage, to which margins are added for particular work or skill, was first declared in 1921. Subsequent variations to the wage have been applied to all State awards. The function of fixing the wage, which formerly lay with the Queensland Industrial Court, has been the responsibility of the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Commission since 2 May 1961. The Commission 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 was 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 405), 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 409.

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. A general award increase for adults of \$1 a week from 3 July 1967 was retrospectively declared to have been a basic wage adjustment.

Particulars of each basic wage declaration from the first declaration by the State Industrial Court are shown in the table below. The variation operative on 1 May 1961 was to give effect to the Court's decision to bring the female basic wage to not less than 75 per cent of the male rate.

STATE WEEKLY BASIC WAGE, BRISBANE

Date of Operation	Males	Females	Date of Operation	Males	Females
	\$	\$		\$	\$
1 March 1921 ..	8.50	4.30	28 April 1952 ..	20.70	13.85
1 March 1922 ..	8.00	4.10	28 July 1952 ..	21.30	14.25
28 September 1925 ¹ ..	8.50	4.30	3 November 1952 ..	21.60	14.45
1 August 1930 ..	8.00	4.10	4 May 1953 ..	21.80	14.60
1 December 1930 ..	7.70	3.95	3 August 1953 ..	21.90	14.70
1 July 1931 ..	7.40	3.90	2 November 1953 ..	22.20	14.90
1 April 1937 ..	7.80	4.10	1 February 1954 ..	22.50	15.10
1 April 1938 ..	8.10	4.30	1 August 1955 ..	22.70	15.25
7 August 1939 ..	8.40	4.50	24 October 1955 ..	22.90	15.40
31 March 1941 ..	8.90	4.80	23 April 1956 ..	23.30	15.70
4 May 1942 ..	9.10	4.95	23 July 1956 ..	23.70	16.00
3 August 1942 ..	9.20	5.00	29 October 1956 ..	24.10	16.25
2 November 1942 ..	9.40	5.15	29 April 1957 ..	23.90	16.25
3 May 1943 ..	9.50	5.25	29 July 1957 ..	24.10	16.25
2 August 1943 ..	9.70	5.45	27 January 1958 ..	24.40	16.45
5 August 1946 ..	9.80	5.55	28 April 1958 ..	24.80	16.75
23 December 1946 ..	10.50	6.05	28 July 1958 ..	25.40	17.20
10 February 1947 ..	10.70	6.25	27 October 1958 ..	25.60	17.35
28 April 1947 ..	10.80	6.35	2 February 1959 ..	26.00	17.65
27 October 1947 ..	10.90	6.45	27 April 1959 ..	26.30	17.90
2 February 1948 ..	11.10	6.65	26 October 1959 ..	26.70	18.20
26 April 1948 ..	11.40	6.85	1 February 1960 ..	26.90	18.40
2 August 1948 ..	11.70	7.05	2 May 1960 ..	27.10	18.60
1 November 1948 ..	11.90	7.25	1 August 1960 ..	27.30	18.80
31 January 1949 ..	12.20	7.45	31 October 1960 ..	27.60	19.10
2 May 1949 ..	12.30	7.55	30 January 1961 ..	28.00	19.40
1 August 1949 ..	12.60	7.75	1 May 1961 ..	28.00	21.00
31 October 1949 ..	12.90	7.95	29 May 1961 ..	28.40	21.30
30 January 1950 ..	13.10	8.15	6 May 1963 ..	28.60	21.45
1 May 1950 ..	13.30	8.35	13 July 1964 ..	30.00	22.50
31 July 1950 ..	13.60	8.55	7 December 1964 ..	30.60	22.95
30 October 1950 ..	13.90	8.75	29 March 1965 ..	30.90	23.20
7 December 1950 ..	15.40	10.25	20 September 1965 ..	31.40	23.55
5 February 1951 ..	15.90	10.55	23 May 1966 ..	32.70	24.55
30 April 1951 ..	16.60	11.00	10 April 1967 ..	33.20	24.90
30 July 1951 ..	17.50	11.60	3 July 1967 ² ..	34.20	25.90
29 October 1951 ..	18.50	12.30	28 October 1968 ..	35.55	27.25
4 February 1952 ..	19.90	13.30	22 December 1969 ..	36.65	28.05

¹ Fixed by Basic Wage Act. ² A fixed loading of \$1 a week added to award wages for adult males and females was operative from 3 July 1967 to 28 October 1968 when it was absorbed in the basic wage.

The basic wage as fixed, and shown in the above table, is applicable throughout the south-eastern part of the State. Additional amounts are payable throughout various other districts defined as in the map opposite, 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 only alteration since they were instituted in 1921. The increases, for adult males, were as follows: 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—The following table shows the State basic wage ruling in each capital city from 1957 to 1969. (For an account of the methods used in arriving at these rates, see page 385 of the 1966 issue of the *Year Book*.)

STATE BASIC WAGES: WEEKLY RATES, ADULT MALES

At End of Month	Sydney	Melbourne	Brisbane	Adelaide	Perth	Hobart
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1957 December	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 „ „ ..	31.50	30.70	30.60	30.30	31.12	31.40
1965 „ „ ..	31.50	30.70	31.40	30.30	31.96	31.40
1966 „ „ ..	33.50	32.70	32.70	32.30	33.50	33.40
1967: March	33.50	32.70	32.70	32.30	33.50	33.40
June	33.50	32.70	33.20	32.30	33.50	33.40
September ¹	.. ¹	.. ¹	34.20	33.30	.. ¹	34.40
December .. ..	..	..	34.20	33.30	..	34.40
1968: March	34.50	..	34.20	33.30	..	34.40
June	34.50	..	34.20	33.30	..	34.40
September	34.50	..	34.20	33.30	..	34.40
December	35.85	..	35.55	34.65 ³	35.45	35.75
1969: March	35.85	..	35.55	34.65	35.45	35.75
June	35.85	..	35.55	34.65	35.45	35.75
September	35.85	..	35.55	34.65	35.45	35.75
December	36.90 ⁴	..	36.65 ⁴	34.65 ⁵	36.45 ⁶	36.80 ³

¹ See text below. ² Payable from 28 October 1968. ³ Payable from 19 December 1969. ⁴ Payable from 22 December 1969. ⁵ An economic loading of 3 per cent was added to all award rates of pay from 22 December 1969. ⁶ Payable from 24 November 1969.

Following the judgment of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Commission on 5 June 1967 which applied the concept of a "total" wage and granted an increase of \$1 a week to adult males and adult females under Commonwealth awards, increases were also granted to employees under awards of the various State industrial authorities.

In New South Wales, award rates for adult males and females were increased by the addition of a fixed loading of \$1 a week, described as the "July 1967 economic loading", to take effect from the beginning of the first pay period commencing on or after 1 July 1967. Subsequently, legislation fixed the basic wage for adult males at \$34.50 per week, and for adult females at \$26.10 per week, to operate from 1 January 1968. The increase of \$1 per week in each basic wage absorbed the July 1967 loading which was then omitted from awards and agreements.

In Victoria, wage rates for adult males and females in most Wages Boards determinations were increased by \$1 a week from 1 July 1967. Basic wages and margins were deleted from determinations and wage rates were expressed as total wages. Since then variations in total wages have been the same as Commonwealth total wage movements (see page 407).

In Queensland a fixed loading of \$1 a week was added to award rates for adults from 3 July 1967 to 28 October 1968, when it was retrospectively

declared by the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Commission to have been part of the basic wage. In South Australia and Tasmania the increase was applied by way of variations to the "living" and basic wages respectively.

In Western Australia a special loading of 60 cents a week was added to award rates for adults from 1 July 1967. The loading was increased to \$1.95 from 28 October 1968 to 19 November 1968 when it was absorbed in the basic wage.

State Minimum Wage Rates—Awards of the industrial tribunals of several States now include provisions which prescribe minimum rates for adult males similar to the Commonwealth award provisions mentioned on page 407. Variations in the rates since they were first introduced in each of these States are shown below.

STATE MINIMUM WAGES: WEEKLY RATES, ADULT MALES

Operative Month						Victoria	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania
						\$	\$	\$	\$
1966: September	..	..	..	..	..	..	36.05	..	..
1967: April	..	..	..	..	..	..	36.05	36.55	..
July	..	..	..	..	..	..	37.05	37.55	38.15
1968: October	..	..	..	..	..	..	38.40	38.90	40.45
1969: December	..	..	..	..	..	42.30	41.90	42.40	43.00

Average Wage Rates—Actual wages are generally higher than the basic wage, because they include margins for particular occupations and skills and for shift work and work under extraordinary conditions, etc.

The next table shows weighted average minimum weekly wage rates as prescribed in awards etc. for a full week's work. They are weighted by the proportions of employees in the various industries and occupations.

WEEKLY WAGE RATES FOR ADULT MALES¹

Date	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Australia
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
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	39.47	39.22	38.69	38.82	39.69	39.65
31 Dec. 1965	.. 41.08	40.34	41.66	39.48	40.49	40.73	40.76
31 Dec. 1966	.. 43.27	42.78	43.56	41.75	43.38	43.27	43.05
31 Mar. 1967	.. 44.08	43.55	43.75	42.55	43.83r	43.95	43.73
30 June 1967	.. 44.14	43.58	44.38	42.60	44.03r	44.12	43.87r
30 Sept. 1967	.. 45.20r	44.56	45.54	43.77r	44.97r	45.24	44.92
31 Dec. 1967	.. 45.24r	44.59	45.55	43.79r	45.08r	45.31r	44.96r
31 Mar. 1968	.. 46.23	45.61	45.98	45.00	45.26	46.62	45.86
30 June 1968	.. 46.85	45.95	46.41	45.36	45.47	46.84	46.31
30 Sept. 1968	.. 47.76	46.92	47.01	46.20	46.05	47.35	47.15
31 Dec. 1968	.. 49.37	48.83	49.01	48.11	47.72	48.98	48.93

¹ Averages, weighted by industrial groups (excluding rural), for a full week's work (excluding overtime). r Revised since last issue.

Direct comparisons between States should 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 longer series, for Queensland only, is given in the Appendix on page 523.

The next table shows the weighted average minimum weekly rates payable for a full week's work (excluding overtime) within specific groups of industries.

The rates are based on the occupation structure within each industry and the weighting is in accordance with the number of employees in each occupation within selected awards, determinations, and agreements in the various industries.

WEEKLY WAGE RATES¹: INDUSTRY GROUPS, QUEENSLAND

Industry Group	At 31 December				
	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968

ADULT MALES

	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Mining and Quarrying	46.95	51.04	54.49	56.28	60.30
Engineering, Metals, Vehicles, etc. ..	39.12	41.82	43.43	45.10	49.59
All Manufacturing Groups	38.74	41.38	42.98	44.78 ^r	48.43
Building and Construction	37.66	40.38	42.74	44.54	47.37
Railway Services	39.61	42.24	43.55	45.36	48.52
Road and Air Transport	36.84	38.44	40.07	42.68	44.89
Shipping and Stevedoring	38.62	39.71	41.68	43.76 ^r	51.27
Communication	44.44	47.09	49.31	52.27	58.63
Wholesale and Retail Trade	39.49	41.26	43.37	45.50	48.31
Public Authority, n.e.i., and Community and Business Services, etc.	38.66	40.35	42.61	46.09	48.70
Amusement, Hotels, Personal Service, etc. ..	37.31	38.27	39.87	42.04	43.65
All Industry Groups	39.22	41.66	43.56	45.55	49.01

ADULT FEMALES

	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Textiles, Clothing, and Footwear ..	27.00	27.46	28.83	31.04	32.57
All Manufacturing Groups	27.51	28.18	29.47	31.57	33.38
Transport and Communication	29.54	31.67	33.11	35.47	38.03
Wholesale and Retail Trade	28.92	30.13	31.42	33.71	35.65
Public Authority, n.e.i., and Community and Business Services, etc.	28.22	29.26	31.04	33.22	35.19
Amusement, Hotels, Personal Service, etc. ..	26.92	27.62	28.80	30.85	32.98
All Industry Groups	28.15	29.17	30.53	32.71	34.70

¹ Weighted average of award rates for a full week's work (excluding overtime). Excluding rural. ^r Revised since last issue.

Wage Rates and Average Earnings—In the next table, minimum wage rates and average weekly earnings of adult males in Queensland are shown for selected years from 1911-12 and for each quarter of 1968.

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

variations in average wage rates in terms of money received, they do not indicate variations in purchasing power, which are largely determined by changes in retail prices of commodities which figure prominently in the expenditure of wage-earner households. However, a broad approximation to purchasing power variations may be obtained by adjusting the index of money wages for changes in retail prices as measured by the Brisbane Consumer Price Index ("C" Series Index for the pre-war period). The results of this arithmetical adjustment are shown in the third column.

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, etc. 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.

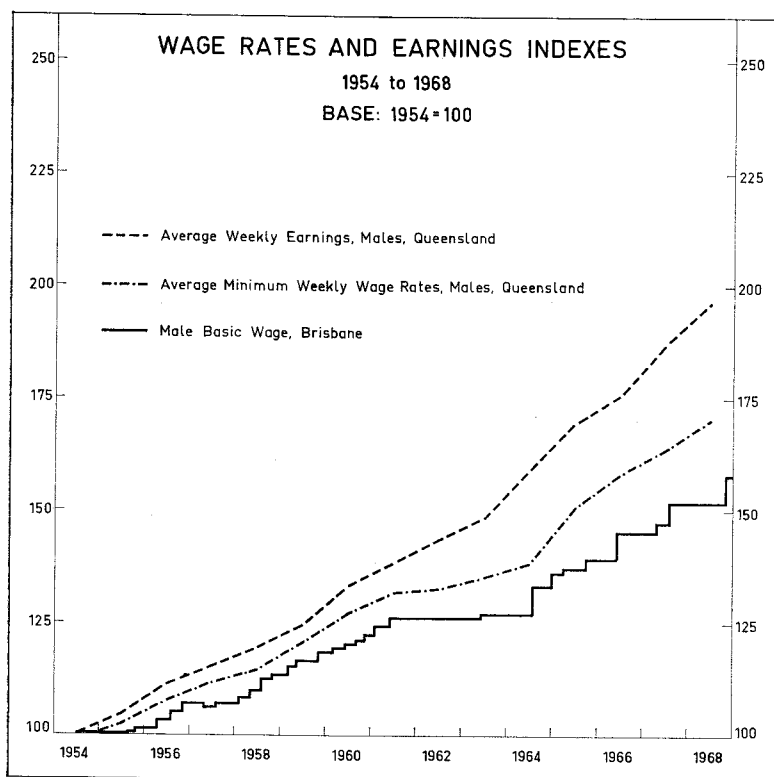
WEEKLY WAGE RATES AND AVERAGE EARNINGS, QUEENSLAND

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 Adjusted Money 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>
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
1964-65	39.22	144.7	110.9	50.40
1965-66	41.66	153.7	112.2	52.50
1966-67	43.56	160.7	114.4	55.60
1967-68	45.55	168.1	115.9	58.80
1968-69	49.01	180.8	121.9	62.60
Quarters, 1968				
March	45.98	169.6	116.0	55.70
June	46.41	171.2	117.1	59.80
September	47.01	173.4	117.6	60.50
December	49.01	180.8	121.9	64.70

¹ At the middle of the financial year or the end of the quarter shown. Excluding rural after 1938-39. ² Base: Weighted average wage for Queensland 1954 = 100.
³ See text above. 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.

On the next page movements in the basic wage, award rates, and weekly earnings are presented in diagrammatic form. For each series actual money rates have been converted to index numbers on the common base of 1954 = 100.

The series illustrated below are not strictly comparable. Care should therefore be taken in interpreting the diagram, which is intended to give only a general impression of relative wage movements. The basic wage is the minimum wage for any adult worker to which the Commission adds various margins for skill etc. to arrive at award wages. The minimum award rate series shown here relates to the non-rural sector, and includes minimum award rates of wages only, those awards which relate solely or mainly to salary earners being excluded. The average weekly earnings series relates to actual earnings of all wage earners and salaried employees, whether adult or junior, full-time or part-time, or casual.



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 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, etc. 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.

**WEEKLY AWARD WAGE RATES FOR ADULTS, SOUTH-EASTERN QUEENSLAND
1 JANUARY 1969**

Males

	\$		\$
<i>Pastoral Industry</i>		<i>Building</i>	
Station Hands (General)	37.30 ¹	Tradesmen	56.50
Shearing Shed Hands	53.78 ¹	Labourers	44.38
<i>Sugar Industry</i>		<i>Joinery Works</i>	
Field Workers	44.50	Joiners, Glaziers	55.10
Sugar Mill Workers	1.21792	<i>Engine Drivers</i>	
(Crushing Season)	per hour	Locomotive	50.80
Fugalmen	1.26792	Tractor (over 50 to 100 b.h.p.) ..	47.55
(Crushing Season)	per hour	Grader (over 50 to 100 b.h.p.) ..	52.55
<i>Sawmilling</i>		Fork Lift	47.75
Machinists, First Class	50.05	<i>Road Construction</i>	
Ordermen	44.20	Tool Sharpeners	43.05
Sawyers, No. 1, Hand Bench ..	50.05	Concrete Pavers	42.33
Tailers-out, No. 1, Hand Bench ..	42.15	Labourers	39.67
Labourers	39.85	<i>Carriers and Carters</i>	
<i>Electrical Engineering</i>		Motor Vehicle to 25 Cwt	44.15
Installation Electricians	56.18	Motor Vehicle 25 Cwt to 3 Tons ..	45.65
Electrical Fitters	55.63	Motor Vehicle 3 to 6 Tons ³ ..	47.25
Power-house Labourers	47.80	<i>Waterside Workers</i>	
Electrical Labourers	41.90	Casual	1.5298
Radio Mechanics	55.25		per hour ¹
<i>Mechanical Engineering</i>		Permanent	10.73
Boilermakers	55.25		per day ⁴
Fitters or Turners	55.25	<i>Distribution</i>	
Moulders	55.25	Shop Assistants	43.95
Patternmakers	60.20	Storemen and Packers	42.90
Toolmakers	60.20	<i>Clerical and Professional</i>	
Engineering Labourers	42.01	Clerks	46.95
Motor Mechanics	55.25	Draftsmen	} 1st Year 46.15 4th Year 54.95
<i>Butter and Cheese Factories</i>		Assistant Architects	
Butter Makers	46.75	Assistant Engineers	
Graders (Cream)	45.60	Assistant Quantity Sur- veyors	
Testers	44.30	Journalists ⁵	60.75 ⁴
Pasteurisers	44.30		to 134.05 ⁴
Cheese Makers	46.75	Pharmaceutical Chemists	49.95
<i>Baking</i>			to 76.65
Doughmakers	48.00 ²	<i>Hotels</i>	
Ovensmen	47.40 ²	Chief Cooks	44.80
<i>Furniture Making</i>		Cooks	42.50
Cabinet Makers, Upholsterers, etc.	54.60	Bar Attendants	41.35 ⁴
Mattress Makers	47.50	Yardmen	39.30
Storemen and Labourers	40.80	<i>Boarding Houses</i>	
Glass Bevellers and Silverers ..	56.08	Chief Cooks	44.55 ⁶
		Other Cooks	43.00 ⁶

Females

<i>Clothing Trade (ready-made dressmkg)</i>		<i>Public Hospital Employees (other than nurses)</i>	
Cutters	32.45	Laundresses	32.05
Machinists	29.75		to 32.30
	to 32.45	Cooks	35.10
Minimum Wage	27.95	Kitchenmaids and Housemaids ..	32.05
<i>Paper and Cardboard Mfg Trade</i>		<i>Amusement</i>	
Cardboard Box Machinists	31.60	Theatre Ushers	31.85
<i>Nursing</i>		<i>Distribution</i>	
Sisters, Grade I	38.65 ¹	Shop Assistants	33.70
	to 44.75 ¹		
Sisters, Grade II	36.00 ¹		
	to 37.45 ¹		

WEEKLY AWARD WAGE RATES FOR ADULTS, S.E. QUEENSLAND—*continued*
1 JANUARY 1969

Females—continued

	\$		\$
<i>Clerical and Professional</i>		<i>Hotels—continued</i>	
Clerks	37.05	Waitresses	30.90
Steno-typists	38.30	Generals	31.40
Dental Attendants	33.40		
		<i>Boarding Houses</i>	
<i>Cafes and Restaurants</i>		Chief Cooks	36.95 ⁶
Cooks	34.50	Other Cooks	34.60 ⁶
Others	30.35	Laundresses	31.05 ⁶
		Waitresses, Housemaids	30.45 ⁶
<i>Hotels</i>		<i>Personal Services</i>	
Cooks	34.95	Hairdressers	38.20
Bar Attendants	33.25 ⁴		

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, etc.), rest pauses, meal hours, etc.

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 employees in rural industry, 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.

Regular calculations are made of 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. These averages show

a steady decline for Australia as a whole from 47.1 hours in 1920 to 43.0 hours in September 1947, followed by a drop to 40.0 hours in March 1948 consequent on award variations. This level has been maintained consistently since then.

In earlier years there were differences between States. For instance, in 1920 the Queensland average was 1.9 hours below that for New South Wales. However, since 1948 all States have shown the same average of 40.0 hours per week.

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, compensating loadings are usually added to wage rates.

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.

Employers may be exempted from long service leave provisions by the State Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Commission if the terms of employment provide an entitlement to their employees which is not less favourable than those provided by legislation.

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 SURVEYS OF WEEKLY EARNINGS AND HOURS

Sample surveys in respect of most private employers subject to pay-roll tax (i.e. those paying more than \$400 per week in wages and salaries) have been conducted as at the last pay period in October during recent years. Results of the 1968 survey and comparisons with some of the earlier surveys are shown in the following tables. The object of the surveys has been to obtain data for the calculation of average weekly

earnings and hours worked, and information on overtime etc., for adult and junior workers of both sexes. The surveys cover full-time employees, other than managerial etc., in private employment.

Employees in rural industry and in private domestic service are excluded because most employers in these industries are not subject to pay-roll tax. Also excluded from the surveys are employees of government and semi-government authorities; employees of religious, benevolent, and similar organisations exempt from pay-roll tax; and all employees in the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory. Earnings and hours of waterside workers employed on a casual basis are excluded because of the wide fluctuations within the short survey period.

WEEKLY EARNINGS AND HOURS, OCTOBER 1968, AUSTRALIA

Particulars	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
<i>Average Weekly Ordinary Time Earnings</i>							
Adult Males							
Founding, Engineering, Vehicles, etc.	59.70	59.10	55.80	58.50	59.00	65.60	59.20
Other Manufacturing	57.20	57.10	52.80	54.50	52.90	55.80	56.20
Total Manufacturing	58.50	58.00	53.80	57.20	55.40	58.60	57.60
Non-manufacturing	61.90	60.80	59.50	56.00	59.50	58.70	60.40
All Industry Groups	59.90	59.10	56.70	56.70	57.80	58.70	58.80
Junior Males	31.60	32.00	30.80	29.40	28.30	30.30	31.10
Adult Females	38.50	37.30	36.40	35.50	37.30	36.80	37.60
Junior Females	25.80	26.40	22.80	23.20	23.30	24.00	25.00
<i>Average Weekly Overtime Earnings</i>							
Adult Males							
Founding, Engineering, Vehicles, etc.	13.10	11.50	10.10	9.40	15.20	6.50	11.90
Other Manufacturing	10.90	10.40	8.40	8.00	11.60	6.80	10.10
Total Manufacturing	12.10	10.90	8.90	8.90	13.10	6.70	11.00
Non-manufacturing	9.00	8.20	7.10	6.20	16.60	6.90	9.00
All Industry Groups	10.80	9.90	8.00	7.80	15.20	6.80	10.10
Junior Males	2.90	2.60	2.70	2.40	2.90	2.10	2.70
Adult Females	1.70	1.90	0.90	1.70	1.30	1.10	1.70
Junior Females	0.60	0.60	0.40	0.70	0.60	0.50	0.60
<i>Average Weekly Total Earnings</i>							
Adult Males							
Founding, Engineering, Vehicles, etc.	72.90	70.60	65.90	67.90	74.30	72.10	71.10
Other Manufacturing	68.10	67.60	61.20	62.50	64.50	62.60	66.30
Total Manufacturing	70.60	68.90	62.70	66.10	68.40	65.30	68.60
Non-manufacturing	71.00	69.00	66.60	62.30	76.00	65.60	69.40
All Industry Groups	70.80	69.00	64.70	64.60	73.00	65.50	69.00
Junior Males	34.50	34.60	33.50	31.70	31.20	32.40	33.80
Adult Females	40.20	39.20	37.30	37.20	38.60	37.90	39.30
Junior Females	26.50	26.90	23.20	23.90	23.90	24.50	25.60
<i>Average Weekly Total Hours Paid For</i>	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Adult Males							
Founding, Engineering, Vehicles, etc.	44.4	43.7	43.7	43.3	47.0	42.9	44.1
Other Manufacturing	43.6	43.6	42.6	43.2	44.5	41.9	43.4
Total Manufacturing	44.0	43.6	42.9	43.2	45.6	42.2	43.7
Non-manufacturing	42.4	42.3	42.1	42.3	46.0	41.7	42.7
All Industry Groups	43.3	43.1	42.5	42.8	45.8	42.0	43.3
Junior Males	40.7	40.9	40.9	41.2	41.5	40.7	40.9
Adult Females	38.9	39.2	39.1	39.9	39.5	38.9	39.1
Junior Females	38.8	38.8	39.4	39.2	39.4	39.2	39.0

WEEKLY EARNINGS AND HOURS, OCTOBER 1968, AUSTRALIA—*continued*

Particulars	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
<i>Average Weekly Overtime Hours Paid For</i>							
Adult Males							
Founding, Engineering, Vehicles, etc.	5.7	5.2	4.9	4.4	7.3	3.3	5.4
Other Manufacturing	5.0	4.9	3.9	3.9	5.6	3.1	4.7
Total Manufacturing	5.4	5.0	4.2	4.2	6.3	3.1	5.0
Non-manufacturing	3.9	3.6	3.3	3.0	7.3	3.0	4.0
All Industry Groups	4.8	4.5	3.8	3.7	6.9	3.1	4.6
Junior Males	2.3	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.6	1.6	2.1
Adult Females	1.2	1.4	0.7	1.3	0.9	0.8	1.2
Junior Females	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.6
<i>Average Total Hourly Earnings</i>	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Adult Males							
Manufacturing	1.61	1.58	1.46	1.53	1.50	1.55	1.57
Non-manufacturing	1.67	1.63	1.58	1.47	1.65	1.57	1.63
All Industry Groups	1.63	1.60	1.52	1.51	1.59	1.56	1.59
Junior Males	0.85	0.85	0.82	0.77	0.75	0.80	0.83
Adult Females	1.03	1.00	0.96	0.93	0.98	0.97	1.00
Junior Females	0.68	0.69	0.59	0.61	0.61	0.62	0.66

Comparisons with earlier surveys are made in the next table. The October 1965 Survey of Weekly Earnings was a special purpose survey on a different basis and therefore its results are not included in the table. Comparison from year to year is affected by sampling variability and also by the employers' varying interpretations of the definitions as regards the allocation of employees between the classes "Managerial, executive, professional, and higher supervisory staff" and "All other full-time employees".

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS: PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT, QUEENSLAND

Type of Full-time Employee	October 1963	October 1964	October 1966	October 1967	October 1968
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Managerial etc. Staff (Males)					
Manufacturing Groups	74.50	79.50	88.00	90.50	98.70
Non-manufacturing Groups	76.50	79.90	88.30	94.80	98.50
All Groups	75.90	79.70	88.20	93.20	98.60
Other Employees					
Adult Males	48.50	52.30	59.50	62.10	64.70
Junior Males	22.50	24.40	28.70	31.50	33.50
Adult Females	29.30	30.90	33.90	36.10	37.30
Junior Females	17.90	19.10	21.70	23.20	23.20

8 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 28 group committees in Brisbane, including a special group committee for all railway apprentices, while there are 14 advisory committees in country centres.

APPRENTICES BY TRADES, QUEENSLAND

Trade	Intake of New Apprentices during Year					Inden- tures Com- pleted during 1967-68	Number Inden- tured at 30 June 1968
	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68		
<i>Building Trades</i>	1,011	1,320	1,233	816	1,078	818	4,173
Carpentry and Joinery ..	530	681	572	379	493	379	2,065
Painting	153	178	159	106	152	126	515
Plumbing	180	246	280	167	264	193	914
Other Building Trades ..	148	215	222	164	169	120	679
<i>Electrical Trades</i>	492	556	701	359	644	342	2,100
<i>Engineering</i>	1,288	1,894	1,644	950	1,434	1,076	5,644
Boilermaking	263	463	366	220	324	194	1,318
Fitting and Turning ..	391	660	512	308	480	374	1,869
Motor Mechanics	518	604	590	333	500	428	1,934
Other Engineering ..	116	167	176	89	130	80	523
<i>Hairdressing: Males</i> ..	16	26	13	10	19	10	67
<i>Females</i>	238	218	343	289	382	165	1,102
<i>Other Trades</i>	816	1,084	996	635	984	610	3,428
Total	3,861	5,098	4,930	3,059	4,541	3,021	16,514

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.

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. Apprentices who have undertaken courses of instruction by correspondence are allowed one half-day study leave per week.

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.

During the year ended 31 December 1967 there were 7,397 apprentices attending technical colleges in Brisbane, 3,665 attending technical classes at 11 centres outside Brisbane, and 4,727 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 1966 the numbers were 7,068, 3,916, and 4,809 respectively. The proportion of passes at the annual examinations is usually high, 90 per cent of the apprentices attending technical colleges and 77 per cent of those taking correspondence courses being successful at the 1967 examinations.

There are a number of apprentices, indentured under certain Commonwealth awards, who do not come within the scope of the State apprenticeship training system. These apprentices, mainly in the graphic arts and meat industry trades, are comparatively few in number. During 1968, new indentures taken out under the relevant Commonwealth awards numbered 211. 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 1958-59 to 1967-68.

APPRENTICES, QUEENSLAND

Year	New Indentures	Indentures Completed	Indentures Cancelled	Indentured Apprentices at End of Year ¹
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
1965-66	4,930	2,795	973	15,762
1966-67	3,059	2,076	811	15,934
1967-68	4,541	3,021	940	16,514

¹ Excluding apprentices on probation (2,188 at end of 1967-68).

9 GENERAL EMPLOYMENT FACILITIES

The Commonwealth Employment Service provides facilities, free of charge, for persons seeking employment or vocational counselling and for employers requiring labour. It maintains 26 offices throughout the State. In smaller towns, where there is no full-time office, Clerks of the Court or Officers-in-Charge of Police are agents of the Commonwealth Employment Service.

In addition to a general placement service, the Commonwealth Employment Service provides special facilities for young people seeking employment for the first time, for persons with physical or other handicaps,

for migrants, for professional and executive personnel, and for other special categories of workers. When it is necessary to assist in effective placement, vocational guidance by qualified psychologists is provided.

In association with its placement functions, the Commonwealth Employment Service makes regular surveys of the labour market and provides detailed information to government departments, instrumentalities, and the public. It provides advice to employers, employees, and other interested persons about labour availability, employment in various occupations, industries, and areas, and on other matters concerning employment.

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.

10 WORKERS' COMPENSATION INSURANCE

In Queensland employers are required 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 the Commonwealth Public Service are separately provided for under other legislation.

The following table gives details of operations for five years.

WORKERS' COMPENSATION (STATE GOVERNMENT INSURANCE OFFICE)

Particulars	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
<i>Ordinary and Domestic Department¹</i>					
Claims Settled					
Fatal No.	181	186	121	171	229
Non-fatal No.	61,856	62,481	55,256	52,867	50,307
Compensation Paid \$	8,749,144	8,794,633	9,029,474	9,456,830	9,850,425
Premiums Received \$	13,751,198	15,668,105	17,303,954	16,825,565	17,902,040
<i>Miners' Phthisis Department²</i>					
Claims Admitted No.	13	11	7	8	10
Recipients ³					
Incapacitated No.	182	178	168	162	142
Dependent No.	238	232	239	253	200
Compensation Paid \$	202,556	190,121	184,597	174,717	162,303
Premiums Received \$	228,716	270,073	230,749	300,475	347,810

¹ Including industrial diseases.
or cutting industries.

² Comprising mining, quarrying, stone-crushing
³ Recipients of compensation at 30 June.

Compensation is paid for injuries sustained at the place of employment, on the journey to or from work, or when working under the employer's instructions away from the place of employment. The following rates became payable from 28 October 1968.

In the case of fatal injuries to a breadwinner with persons totally dependent on him, \$8,380 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 \$1,640), plus \$290 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 \$1,380.

For non-fatal injuries the maximum payment is \$9,130. 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 $23\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the basic wage for his wife and $7\frac{1}{2}$ 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.

11 UNEMPLOYMENT, SICKNESS, AND SPECIAL 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. In 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.

The Commonwealth scheme, which commenced to operate on 1 July 1945, provides for payments to persons whose normal earnings are interrupted through unemployment, sickness, or special circumstances. These are financed from taxation revenue and not from any system of special contributions.

Unemployment and sickness benefits are available to persons over 16 and under 65 years (under 60 for females) who have been living in Australia for the preceding twelve months, or who are likely to remain permanently in Australia.

An unemployed person, in order to obtain benefit, must register with the local Commonwealth District Employment Office. He must be willing

and able to undertake suitable work and must have taken reasonable steps to have obtained such work. A direct participant in a strike is ineligible for benefit.

In order to qualify for sickness benefit a person must be unfit for work through sickness or accident, as a result of which he has suffered loss of salary, wages, or other income. Generally, a married woman is ineligible for either sickness or unemployment benefit if it is reasonably possible for her husband to maintain her. However, benefit may be paid in special circumstances.

A special benefit is available to persons ineligible for unemployment or sickness benefits, but a person already in receipt of an age, invalid, widows', or service pension is excluded. Those eligible for special benefit include persons caring for invalid parents and persons ineligible for age, invalid, or widows' pensions because of lack of residential qualifications. Newly arrived migrants in Commonwealth centres or hostels awaiting placement in employment are also eligible.

Weekly rates payable were amended from 29 September 1969 as follows: For unmarried persons, \$4.50 a week at 16 and 17 years of age, \$6 at ages 18 to 20, and \$10 in all other cases; for married persons, \$10 and an additional \$7 for a dependent wife or husband, and \$2.50 for the first child and \$3.50 for each other child.

Incomes are permitted, without affecting the benefit, of up to \$3 for unmarried persons under 21, and \$6 in all other cases. Income does not include child endowment or other payments for children, Commonwealth hospital and pharmaceutical benefits, a tuberculosis allowance, or amounts paid in reimbursement of medical, dental, or similar expenses. Sick pay from approved friendly societies also 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 each class of benefit paid under the scheme in Queensland for 1967-68.

COMMONWEALTH UNEMPLOYMENT, SICKNESS, AND SPECIAL BENEFITS,
QUEENSLAND, 1967-68

Class of Benefit	Claims Admitted			Amount of Benefit Paid	Persons Receiving Benefit at 30 June 1968		
	Males	Females	Total		Males	Females	Total
	No.	No.	No.	\$	No.	No.	No.
Unemployment	31,909	12,245	44,154	2,913,408	2,200	1,615	3,815
Sickness	9,275	3,248	12,523	941,390	982	274	1,256
Special ¹	364	303	667	149,447	78	470	548
Total	41,548	15,796	57,344	4,004,245	3,260	2,359	5,619

¹ Excluding special benefit 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 five years to 30 June 1968. The high but decreasing 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	Queens-land	South Australia ²	Western Australia	Tasmania	Australia
PERSONS ADMITTED TO BENEFIT EACH MONTH							
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
1965-66 ..	3,418	1,319	2,946	1,140	490	229	9,541
1966-67 ..	4,256	1,948	3,640	1,929	548	264	12,585
1967-68 ..	4,067	2,721	3,680	1,841	557	312	13,178
PERSONS ON BENEFIT AT END OF EACH MONTH							
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
1965-66 ..	5,714	2,385	4,255	1,374	748	493	14,968
1966-67 ..	7,508	3,541	5,429	3,158	711	433	20,780
1967-68 ..	7,076	4,604	5,130	3,286	592	499	21,187
PAYMENTS DURING EACH MONTH							
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
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
1965-66 ..	232,025	101,372	204,839	59,318	30,657	22,890	651,100
1966-67 ..	330,531	156,870	255,694	138,910	31,171	18,993	932,169
1967-68 ..	306,603	202,046	242,784	138,070	25,370	21,975	936,848

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 were made, on the recommendation of the Commonwealth Grants Commission, to two of the States (Western Australia and Tasmania) in 1967-68, but from 1968-69 Western Australia ceased to be a claimant State for special grants. Other grants are made from time to time to all States for particular purposes, the chief being for roads. Details are given in the table on page 429.

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 World War II 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 receive from such collections an annual reimbursement to compensate them for their loss of income tax (see page 431).

Payments from the Commonwealth to the State Governments fall into four categories:

- (a) Constitutional contributions towards public debt charges.
- (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, annual sinking fund contributions of (a) \$0.125 per \$100 on State debts as at 30 June 1927 for 58 years, and (b) \$0.25 per \$100 on State debts incurred for 53 years 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. Another provision required special contributions by the States of 4 per cent per annum for the redemption of funded debt incurred for revenue deficits.

From 1 July 1929 the Commonwealth also assumed liability for so much of the public debt of the States maturing in London at 5 per cent as was equivalent to the value of certain properties transferred to the Commonwealth at the time of Federation. As the Commonwealth had previously paid the States interest at 3½ per cent on the value of the properties, the States benefited annually to the extent of \$328,000.

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 1966-67 and 1967-68.

FINANCIAL AGREEMENT: COMMONWEALTH CONTRIBUTIONS TO
SINKING FUND AND INTEREST ON STATE DEBTS

State	Pay- ments 1926-27 under the Surplus Revenue Act	Payments by Commonwealth under the Agreement					
		1927-28	1937-38	1947-48	1957-58	1966-67	1967-68
	\$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	12,202	12,660
Victoria	4,254	4,613	4,829	4,925	6,564	8,778	9,139
Queensland ..	2,192	2,457	2,578	2,662	3,454	4,631	4,811
South Australia ..	1,408	1,623	1,749	1,833	2,743	3,890	4,081
Western Australia ..	1,121 ¹	1,104	1,272	1,341	1,942	2,792	2,934
Tasmania	534	591	610	652	1,188	1,827	1,932
Total	15,344	16,816	18,079	18,634	25,299	34,121	35,557

¹ Including a special payment of \$180,000).

The Australian Loan Council—The Financial Agreement also provided for a Loan Council, which consists of the Prime Minister, or his nominee, as chairman, and the State Premiers, or their nominees. 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 "N", "O", and "P") in 1967-68 were \$24,287,000. In addition, \$79,713,000 was raised by Special Bonds for conversion and redemption of maturing debt. Between 1952 and 1968, Special Loans were raised in June of each year, when necessary, to fulfil 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. Special Loans of \$90,000,000 and \$193,000,000 were raised in 1966-67 and 1967-68 respectively. 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	Defence	
1963-64	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
1963-64 ..	580,268	..	455,822	21,490	64,431	..	1,136,364 ¹
1964-65 ..	466,120	134,000	540,645	20,875	78,116	..	1,239,756
1965-66 ..	489,722	169,000	705,840	6,348	67,733	..	1,438,643
1966-67 ..	583,696	90,000	578,393 ^r	19,978	85,179	90,553	1,447,799 ^r
1967-68 ..	510,484	193,000	576,526	17,985	141,575	132,138	1,571,708

¹ Including conversion loans raised overseas, \$14,353(000). ^r Revised since last issue.

On loans raised in Australia during 1967-68, the short- and medium-term securities bore interest rates of 4½ to 5½ per cent and the long-term 5½ per cent.

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 1968 the outstanding balance of such guaranteed loans was \$697,312,593.

International Loans—During 1967-68 the following public loans were raised overseas: £stg14m in London, \$US25m raised from the Export-Import Bank, and DM100m in Germany. In addition, private loans were raised by Qantas Airways (\$US64.5m) and Australian National Airlines Commission (\$US6.1m and \$Can2.1m) while defence loans totalled \$US148.2m.

Commonwealth Payments to States—The next two tables show payments of all descriptions made by the Commonwealth Government from Consolidated Revenue Fund to or for the States. It should be noted that some of these payments are repayable advances.

COMMONWEALTH PAYMENTS TO OR FOR THE STATES, 1967-68

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	302,827	228,254	139,601	102,738	96,152	37,968	907,539
Other General Revenue ¹ ..	5,090	4,837	2,347	1,727	..	..	14,000
Financial Agreement							
Interest on State Debts ..	5,834	4,254	2,192	1,408	948	534	15,170
Sinking Fund ²	6,826	4,885	2,619	2,673	1,986	1,398	20,387
Universities	21,288	17,164	6,972	5,771	3,219	1,827	56,241
Science Laboratories	4,708	3,553	1,821	1,173	912	420	12,587
Technical Training	3,980	5,091	1,449	1,700	1,323	334	13,877
Natural Disaster Payments ³	7,698	8,000	3,606	1,000	..	7,650	27,954
Softwood Forestry ⁴	1,500	300	481	205	450	520	3,456
Coal Mining Industry, Long Service Leave	478	..	99	..	40	3	620
Agricultural Research and Advisory Services	767	667	687	368	294	147	2,930
Cattle Tick Control	288	..	..	..	..	..	288
Tuberculosis Act, 1948							
Capital Reimbursement ..	591	10	135	31	10	3	780
Maintenance Grants	3,813	3,306	2,416	620	807	304	11,266
Disposal of Ships' Garbage ..	..	..	..	38	..	1	39
Commonwealth Aid Roads	44,467	31,288	29,266	18,384	28,597	8,000	160,000
Cattle and Other Roads .. ..	..	..	4,014	25	1,425	200	5,664
Road Safety	29	23	21	15	19	9	116
Railway Projects ⁵	8,250	..	578	6,628	19,458	..	34,914
Exmouth Township .. .. .	..	..	..	..	417	..	417
Migrant Centres	67	..	..	2	357	..	426
Brigalow Lands Development ⁴	..	..	1,800	..	..	..	1,800
Mental Institutions, Capital	2,095	1,382	196	64	148	358	4,243
Blood Transfusion Services	168	176	119	76	80	13	632
Flood Mitigation	1,309	..	..	..	..	..	1,309
Housekeeper Services	12	8	..	..	2	1	23
Reservoirs ⁴	4,021	..	..	..	..	..	4,021
Water Resources Investigations	359	131	414	125	260	20	1,309
Research Grants	1,044	770	365	560	257	158	3,154
Colleges, Advanced Education	1,943	5,465	975	1,267	2,080	190	11,920
Comprehensive Water Supply ⁴	..	..	..	..	1,500	..	1,500
Assistance, Deserted Wives ..	140	..	..	25	36	..	201
Teachers' Colleges	253	500	1,086	502	1,817	360	4,518
Ord Project .. .. .	..	..	..	..	100	..	100
Fairbairn Dam .. .. .	..	..	700	..	..	..	700
Salinity Reduction .. .. .	..	600	..	..	..	..	600
Hydro-electricity ⁴ .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	5,300	5,300
Total	429,845	320,662	203,959	147,125	178,212	85,607	1,365,408

¹ Special revenue assistance to drought affected States. ² Paid to National Debt Sinking Fund. ³ Including repayable advances: New South Wales, \$3,300(000); Victoria, \$2,709(000); Queensland, \$568(000); South Australia, \$275(000); Tasmania, \$3,600(000). ⁴ Repayable advances. ⁵ Including repayable advances: Queensland, \$578(000); South Australia, \$1,965(000); Western Australia, \$11,446(000).

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 427. 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, e.g. bounties to producers, or to purposes which the State, if left to its own decision, might not carry out, e.g. research.

COMMONWEALTH PAYMENTS TO OR FOR THE STATES, FIVE YEARS

State	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE GRANTS					
	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
New South Wales	215,712	230,536	255,001	276,794	302,827
Victoria	159,482	171,750	191,922	208,790	228,254
Queensland	94,820	101,111	113,356	125,514	139,601
South Australia	72,730	78,156	86,467	94,346	102,738
Western Australia	65,598	70,498	78,474	86,396	96,152
Tasmania	27,626	29,298	32,131	34,773	37,968
Total	635,968	681,349	757,351	826,613	907,539

OTHER PAYMENTS

	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
New South Wales	77,066	83,232	110,617	120,292	127,018
Victoria	54,270	54,088	57,294	66,838	92,408
Queensland	42,690	45,640	57,690	61,882	64,358
South Australia	30,070	31,112	34,820	37,487	44,387
Western Australia	54,890	63,676	80,715	78,898	82,060
Tasmania	22,794	26,530	31,226	37,698	47,639
Total	281,780	304,278	372,363	403,095	457,870

TOTAL

	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
New South Wales	292,778	313,768	365,618	397,086	429,845
Victoria	213,752	225,838	249,216	275,628	320,662
Queensland	137,510	146,751	171,046	187,396	203,959
South Australia	102,800	109,268	121,287	131,833	147,125
Western Australia	120,488	134,174	159,189	165,294	178,212
Tasmania	50,420	55,828	63,357	72,471	85,607
Total	917,748	985,627	1,129,715	1,229,708	1,365,408

The foregoing tables include 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 at the foot of page 434 includes amounts paid from funds other than the Commonwealth Consolidated Revenue Fund. In addition to the amount of \$76,301,337 shown as "Commonwealth Payments", \$139,600,944 was paid by the Commonwealth as State Grants in lieu of taxation reimbursement. The amount is shown in the table on page 434 under "Taxation".

The total payments of \$5,628,206,000 during the five years ended June 1968 included in the preceding table came from revenue. Of the total, \$165,286,000 was paid under the Financial Agreement, \$3,808,820,000 as financial assistance grants in lieu of income tax, \$696,000,000 under Commonwealth Aid Roads Acts, and \$958,100,000 for various other purposes. The terms of the roads grants are now arranged at special Premiers' Conferences every five years. From 1959 the grants have been determined without reference to the amount of duty 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, etc. 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 that for 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 the percentage increase in average wages in the Commonwealth as a whole adjusted by a "betterment factor" equal to 10 per cent of the increase for the year in average wages; thus an increase of 4 per cent in average wages would be raised to 4.4 per cent. (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.

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, and subsequently incorporated in the *States Grants Act* 1965. This sets the pattern of assistance to the States for the 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 plan, which aimed at overcoming this disadvantage, were as follows:

- (a) The increase in population was to 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, was fixed at 1.2 per cent per annum regardless of the size of the increase in average wages.

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 calculated each year. Similarly, Victoria's grant for the first year, 1965-66, was increased by \$1.2m, which had 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.

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.

An amendment to the 1965 financial assistance grants arrangements was agreed to at a Premiers' Conference in February 1967. The increase in average wages used in calculating each year's grant is now the increase for the twelve months ended 31 March in the year of payment instead of the increase for the previous financial year. Other elements in the formula, namely, the population and the betterment factors, were not changed.

At the Premiers' Conference in June 1967 it was agreed that a special assistance payment of \$5m, shared by the States in 1966-67, be treated as part of the formula grant for that year in determining the formula grant for 1967-68 and future years.

The conference of June 1968 made no alteration to the financial assistance grants arrangement. However, it was agreed that Western Australia should withdraw as a claimant State for Special Grants as from 1968-69, and that in lieu of the Special Grant the Commonwealth would pay Western Australia the sum of \$15.5m in each of the years 1968-69 and 1969-70 in addition to the State's formula grant.

The current arrangement is that the grant for each State is determined by taking the previous year's grant (with the addition of \$2m each year up to 1969-70 for Queensland) 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 year ended 31 March of the year of payment; and the result is further increased by the betterment factor of 1.2 per cent.

The grants paid to the various States during the last two years of the 1959 Act, the first three years of the 1965 Act, and estimates for the year 1968-69 are as follows:

	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
New South Wales	215,712	230,536	255,001	276,794	302,827	328,900
Victoria	159,482	171,750	191,922	208,790	228,254	247,700
Queensland	94,820	101,111	113,356	125,514	139,601	153,900
South Australia	72,730	78,156	86,467	94,346	102,738	111,100
Western Australia	65,598	70,498	78,474	86,396	96,152	121,700 ¹
Tasmania	27,626	29,298	32,131	34,773	37,968	41,200
Total	635,968	681,349	757,351	826,613	907,539	1,004,500 ¹

¹ Including \$15,500(000) paid in lieu of a Special Grant.

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. 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, 1967-68

Particulars	Consolidated Revenue Fund	Trust Funds	Total
	\$	\$	\$
Taxation ¹			
Income (States Grants Act)	139,600,944	..	139,600,944
Probate and Succession	16,987,347	..	16,987,347
Motor	7,429,717	24,990,880	32,420,597
Other	36,222,772	7,453,331	43,676,103
Business Undertakings			
Railways	91,171,330	..	91,171,330
State Insurance .. ..	..	56,061,599	56,061,599
Other .. ..	..	7,890,072	7,890,072
Land Revenue	13,278,689	6,305,031	19,583,720
Interest on Loans and Public Balances ..	8,879,302	11,669,759	20,549,061
Commonwealth Payments	14,018,866	62,282,471	76,301,337
Other	38,452,714 ²	125,236,192	163,688,906 ³
Net Total Receipts ³	366,041,681	301,889,335	667,931,016
Gross Total Receipts ³	376,986,968	355,119,966	732,106,934

¹ For details see page 448. ² Including an advance of \$19,768,397 from the Commonwealth Government to the Sugar Board. ³ Net totals exclude, and gross totals include, transfers between funds.

QUEENSLAND REVENUE EXPENDITURE, 1967-68

Particulars	Consolidated Revenue Fund	Trust Funds	Total
	\$	\$	\$
Legislative and General Administration ..	18,072,247	7,339,647	25,411,894
Law, Order, and Public Safety	23,720,068	5,415,483	29,135,551
Regulation of Trade and Industry	2,299,637	7,275,279	9,574,916
Education, Science, and Art	75,536,013	10,153,868	85,689,881
Public Health and Recreation			
Hospitals	9,613,734	46,231,118	55,844,852
Other	4,586,164	3,271,808	7,857,972
Social Amelioration	9,143,774	2,647,154	11,790,928
Business Undertakings			
Railways	85,459,557	9,459,708	94,919,265
State Insurance .. .. .	..	39,796,242	39,796,242
Other .. .. .	..	7,710,509	7,710,509
Loans to Local Bodies	19,768,397 ¹	22,484,391	42,252,788
Subsidies to Local Bodies	2,965,005	..	2,965,005
Irrigation	1,339,175	8,637,128	9,976,303
Land Settlement	3,045,821	16,896,872	19,942,693
Agriculture	6,653,466	10,429,302	17,082,768
Forestry	1,748,481	8,147,941	9,896,422
Roads and Bridges	666,963	71,547,860	72,214,823
Shipping and Harbours	1,235,111	6,839,963	8,075,074
Housing .. .. .	..	24,132,447	24,132,447
Other Development	3,675,817	5,795,286	9,471,103
Debt Charges	63,892,007	12,649,691	76,541,698
Net Total Expenditure ²	333,421,437	326,861,697	660,283,134
Gross Total Expenditure ²	376,016,940	348,442,112	724,459,052

¹ Loan to the Sugar Board, repayable to the Commonwealth Government.

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 in the previous two tables.

QUEENSLAND REVENUE RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE

Year	Net Receipts			Net Expenditure		
	Consolida- ted Revenue Fund	Trust Funds	Total	Consolida- ted Revenue Fund	Trust Funds	Total
	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
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
1965-66	286,146	249,391	535,537	264,882	273,249	538,131
1966-67	314,121	274,797	588,918	286,166	296,630	582,797
1967-68	366,042	301,889	667,931	333,421	326,862	660,283

Receipts—The combined receipts of the Consolidated Revenue and Trust Funds during the last five years are detailed in the next table.

QUEENSLAND CONSOLIDATED REVENUE AND TRUST FUNDS, RECEIPTS

Particulars	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Taxation					
Income Tax ¹	94,820,940	101,111,256	113,356,516	125,514,206	139,600,944
Probate, Succession Duties	10,680,808	9,863,292	10,327,606	12,008,197	16,987,347
Land Tax	3,614,028	3,784,356	4,147,715	4,690,859	4,741,788
Motor Taxes	21,868,038	24,862,936	25,312,969	29,474,579	32,420,597
Stamp Duties on Lotteries	701,000	737,000	710,000	731,000	787,000
Racing Taxes	2,915,316	3,338,444	4,005,364	4,459,524	5,562,607
Other Stamp Duties	11,655,580	12,546,334	13,732,578	16,561,394	20,600,058
Liquor Taxes	3,411,532	3,718,012	4,048,382	4,462,165	4,735,963
Other	5,736,130	6,028,414	6,018,859	6,800,532	7,248,687
Total	155,403,372	165,990,044	181,659,989	204,702,456	232,684,991
Business Undertakings					
Railways	81,124,446	79,813,346	81,716,720	85,383,993	91,171,330
State Insurance	36,205,036	44,479,420	51,075,939	51,545,586	56,061,599
Tourist Bureau	4,422,846	4,935,612	5,016,187	5,162,804	4,919,758
Other	4,267,870	4,397,410	4,410,659	4,555,296	2,970,314
Total	126,020,198	133,625,788	142,219,505	146,647,679	155,123,001
Land Revenue					
Rents	7,205,008	7,419,522	6,884,243	8,450,238	8,018,617
Forestry	4,385,706	4,198,334	4,868,927	4,663,202	5,144,483
Other	3,228,528	3,807,696	4,471,058	5,894,928	6,420,620
Total	14,819,242	15,425,552	16,224,228	19,008,368	19,583,720
Interest on Loans	13,076,262	15,755,962	17,132,922	18,295,371	20,549,061
Commonwealth Payments²					
Financial Agreement Act	2,192,470	2,192,470	2,192,470	2,192,470	2,192,470
Additional Financial Assistance	4,800,000	..	..	3,375,000	2,995,784
Roads	25,240,246	25,983,160	29,552,393	29,820,322	33,440,642
Hospital Benefits	4,942,218	5,015,012	5,057,627	5,455,091	6,252,139
Pharmaceutical Benefits	2,099,176	2,001,102	1,489,176	1,865,336	2,023,257
Tuberculosis	2,135,158	2,096,442	2,083,720	2,208,188	2,407,610
Other	6,663,336	11,566,156	20,287,092	25,121,297	26,989,435
Total	48,072,604	48,854,342	60,662,478	70,037,704	76,301,337
Miscellaneous					
Fees for Services	9,216,602	9,626,708	10,458,619	11,647,617	12,649,384
Golden Casket Profit	3,000,450	3,209,042	3,001,441	3,042,859	3,199,281
Government Printer	1,890,786	1,881,780	2,131,207	2,214,736	2,345,412
Harbours and Marine	4,346,778	5,808,970	5,579,816	6,306,344	7,411,972
Repayable Advances	26,161,000	18,043,788	21,879,436	22,306,928	39,567,894 ³
Repayments of Principal	10,515,164	10,799,172	11,611,335	14,524,436	17,544,390
Transfer from Loan Fund	27,527,492	28,590,064	30,114,791	32,998,598	40,448,563
Other	30,285,802	32,016,428	32,861,237	37,185,261	40,522,010
Total	112,944,074	109,975,952	117,637,882	130,226,779	163,688,906³
Net Total Receipts⁴ ..	470,335,752	489,627,640	535,537,004	588,918,357	667,931,016
Gross Total Receipts⁴ ..	510,662,090	529,915,662	584,129,216	644,836,039	732,106,934

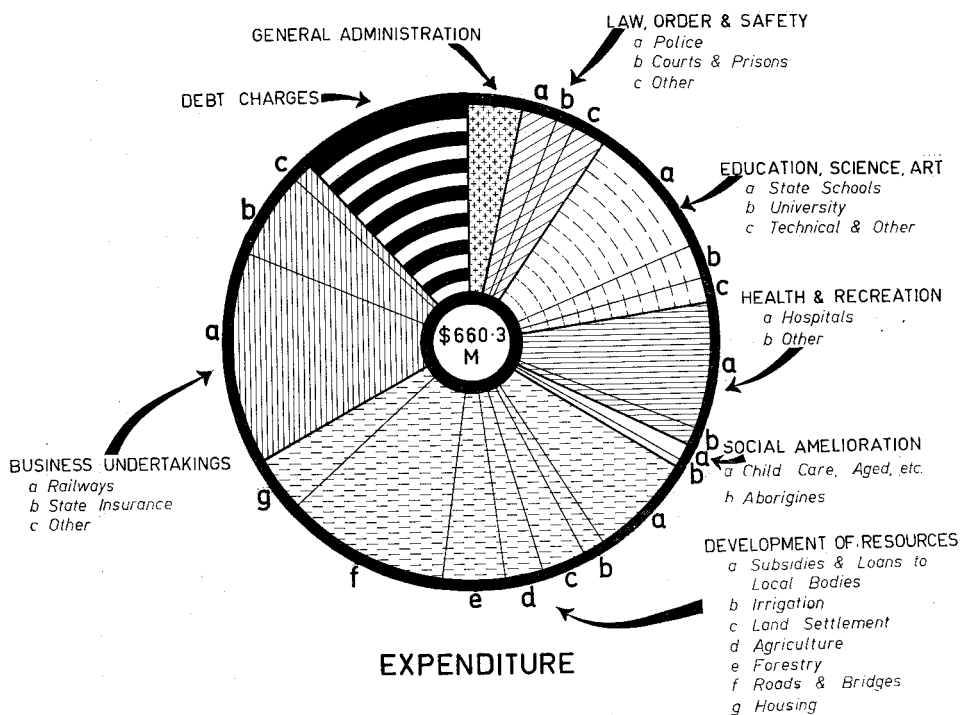
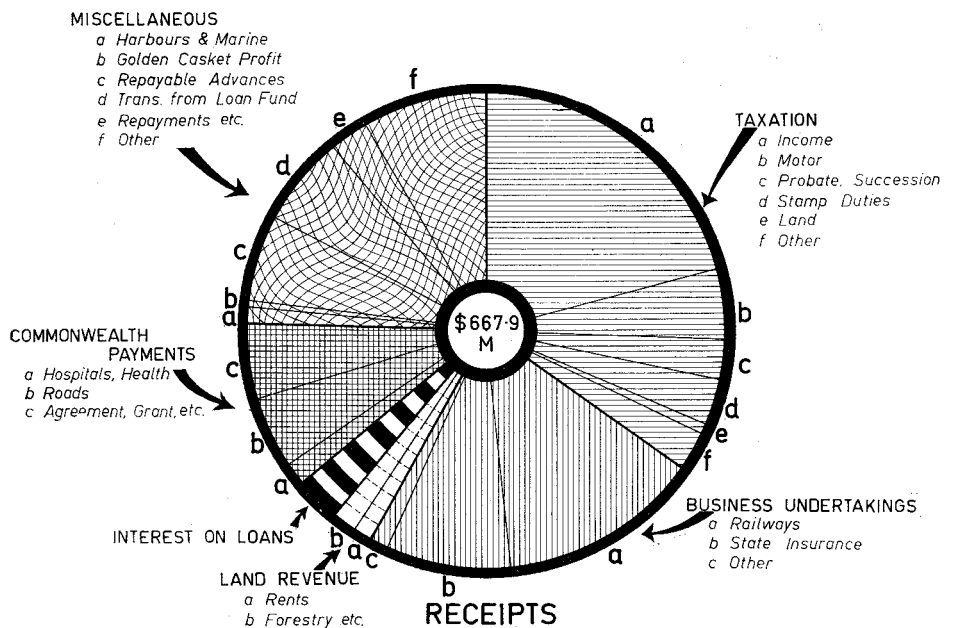
¹ Commonwealth Financial Assistance Grant. Grant included as Income Taxation.

² Excluding Financial Assistance Grant included as Income Taxation. ³ Including an advance of \$19,768,397 from the Commonwealth Government to the Sugar Board.

⁴ Net totals exclude, and gross totals include, transfers between funds.

Taxation is the most important source of revenue, providing \$232.7m, or 34.8 per cent, of the net total income of \$667.9m in 1967-68. Included under this heading is the Commonwealth Financial Assistance Grant of \$139.6m, which, for practical purposes, as well as retaining comparability

CONSOLIDATED REVENUE & TRUST FUNDS—1967-68



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 undertaking of this type with the State Insurance, Tourist Bureau, and Fish Board, etc. completing the group.

Apart from the Financial Assistance Grant, mentioned on page 436, 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 covers a wide range of items, and includes 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 etc.

Expenditure—The next table shows for five years the combined expenditure from the Consolidated Revenue and Trust Funds. The items are arranged according to a uniform classification adopted by the Statisticians of Australia with the object of making possible direct comparisons between States. Items are classified to function of expenditure without regard to the government department which spent the money.

Of the net total expenditure of \$660.3m in 1967-68, costs of operating the State Railways represented the largest single item, being \$94.9m out of the total expenditure of \$142.4m on Business Undertakings. Development of State Resources consumed \$216.0m, consisting mainly of expenditure on roads and bridges, housing, shipping and harbours, loans and subsidies to local bodies, land settlement, irrigation, forestry, and primary industries. In the sphere of social expenditure, Education, Science, and Art required \$85.7m, Public Health and Recreation, \$63.7m, and Other Social Services, \$11.8m. General Administration, including Law, Order, and Public Safety, and Regulation of Trade and Industry, amounted to \$64.1m, while Public Debt Charges required \$76.5m.

QUEENSLAND CONSOLIDATED REVENUE AND TRUST FUNDS, EXPENDITURE

Particulars	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Legislative and General Administration					
Parliament, incl. Governor ..	999,082	1,034,834	1,106,555	1,206,276	1,289,215
Electoral	124,356	111,156	311,430	142,569	133,190
Pensions and Superannuation	3,365,168	3,786,256	4,153,533	4,787,851	5,122,827
Government Printer ..	1,736,994	1,799,758	2,020,377	2,153,151	2,074,392
Other	9,170,164	9,424,826	10,748,191	13,763,004	16,792,270
Total	15,395,764	16,156,830	18,340,086	22,052,851	25,411,894
Law, Order, and Public Safety					
Police	10,403,850	11,774,332	12,544,073	13,989,619	15,383,861
Prisons	1,286,360	1,408,960	1,668,830	1,971,754	2,192,002
Justice Administration ..	3,743,716	3,903,152	3,944,507	4,845,995	5,293,687
Other	4,228,414	4,520,210	4,869,856	5,565,925	6,266,001
Total	19,662,340	21,606,654	23,027,266	26,373,293	29,135,551

QUEENSLAND CONSOLIDATED REVENUE AND TRUST FUNDS,
EXPENDITURE—*continued*

Particulars	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Regulation of Trade and Industry					
Factories, Shops, and Labour Legislation	821,242	861,624	896,587	1,047,731	1,111,570
Transport Control	660,674	718,868	754,721	796,296	868,170
Electricity	566,410	548,568	604,873	839,381	1,012,328
Petroleum Products Subsidy .. ..	..	..	3,267,544	5,402,499	5,796,281
Other	879,098	727,632	712,737	713,990	786,567
Total	2,927,424	2,856,692	6,236,462	8,799,897	9,574,916
Education					
Schools	38,011,156	41,426,146	46,408,528	50,490,542	59,484,465
Technical Colleges	2,605,478	2,658,168	6,024,218	7,184,065	7,758,528
University	9,395,926	11,671,342	13,869,638	15,153,319	14,419,933
Agricultural	643,796	956,446	736,951	1,380,505	1,530,404
Other	487,400	524,164	551,083	807,575	1,499,791
Total	51,143,756	57,236,266	67,590,418	75,016,006	84,693,121
Science, Art, and Research ..	686,270	736,636	776,775	889,614	996,760
Public Health and Recreation					
Hospitals Generally	37,048,890	38,863,740	41,465,345	45,081,815	48,761,558
Mental Hospitals	5,488,106	5,690,946	6,018,646	6,566,808	7,083,294
Maternal and Child Welfare Centres	932,924	980,212	1,020,398	1,126,948	1,175,607
Ambulance Brigades	689,262	734,096	790,297	816,727	956,490
Other	4,404,950	4,626,842	4,809,401	5,300,574	5,725,875
Total	48,564,132	50,895,836	54,104,087	58,892,872	63,702,824
Social Amelioration					
Provision for Aged etc.					
Homes	1,932,348	2,053,572	2,206,246	2,342,599	2,492,365
Other	321,524	297,160	259,429	282,777	324,341
Child Welfare					
Homes	518,528	656,592	735,781	987,869	1,112,273
Other	1,395,684	1,522,928	1,645,118	2,019,041	2,156,975
Aboriginal Welfare	2,247,300	2,572,302	2,831,882	2,896,600	3,913,888
Other	162,882	179,764	186,617	555,507	1,791,086
Total	6,578,266	7,282,318	7,865,073	9,084,393	11,790,928
Development of State Resources					
Loans to Local Bodies	16,853,200	25,903,284	28,291,205	24,298,864	42,252,788 ¹
Subsidies to Local Bodies	5,036,000	438,798	1,922,301	2,923,835	2,965,005
Irrigation	6,305,964	7,339,512	7,616,636	8,192,860	9,976,303
Land Settlement	14,408,252	16,470,308	15,444,399	18,229,387	19,942,693
Mining	1,169,904	1,220,140	2,781,110	1,446,534	1,985,442
Electricity	3,878,896	4,814,644	2,565,344	3,801,474	4,097,754
Agricultural, Pastoral, and Dairying	9,036,936	10,480,574	15,781,203	16,563,487	17,082,768
Forestry	3,687,288	3,628,508	3,883,057	4,116,768	9,896,422
Roads and Bridges	52,944,684	60,043,638	56,973,386	63,863,072	72,214,823
Shipping and Harbours	6,295,820	8,822,192	11,616,907	8,083,452	8,075,074
Tourist Activities	655,664	681,224	714,837	793,988	884,444
Housing	21,570,454	18,370,374	20,822,919	21,788,154	24,132,447
Other	1,611,282	1,994,164	1,372,004	1,560,641	2,503,463
Total	143,454,344	160,207,360	169,785,308	175,662,516	216,009,426¹

**QUEENSLAND CONSOLIDATED REVENUE AND TRUST FUNDS,
EXPENDITURE—continued**

Particulars	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Business Undertakings					
Railways	91,220,362	86,738,810	88,781,249	94,919,600	94,919,265
State Insurance	23,541,788	24,446,500	27,014,753	31,924,083	39,796,242
Tourist Bureau	4,116,664	4,602,716	4,673,511	4,869,266	4,555,841
Other	4,163,762	3,422,914	4,022,212	4,471,431	3,154,668
Total	123,042,576	119,210,940	124,491,725	136,184,380	142,426,016
Public Debt Charges					
Interest, Sinking Fund, etc.	48,770,426	54,165,876	61,846,045	65,630,483	70,492,960
Redemption to Loan Fund ..	3,592,044	5,499,358	4,067,875	4,210,385	6,048,738
Total	52,362,470	59,665,234	65,913,920	69,840,868	76,541,698
Net Total Expenditure¹ ..	463,817,342	495,854,766	538,131,120	582,796,690	660,283,134
Gross Total Expenditure² ..	504,143,680	536,142,788	586,723,233	638,714,372	724,459,052

¹ Including a loan of \$19,768,397 to the Sugar Board, repayable to the Commonwealth Government. ² Net totals exclude, and gross totals include, transfers between funds.

Trust Funds—The following table gives the receipts, expenditure, and balance of the principal Trust Funds.

TRUST FUNDS, QUEENSLAND, 1967-68

Fund	Receipts	Expenditure	Balance 30 June 1968
	\$	\$	\$
Aboriginal Welfare	938,802	904,493	193,166
Agricultural Bank	16,277,046	18,825,730	-11,878,145
Beef Cattle Roads Construction	4,000,000	3,745,374	259,643
Blackwater to Gladstone Railway Project	3,242,006	3,151,390	90,616
Commonwealth Aid Local Authority Roads	2,942,754	2,942,754	..
Commonwealth Education	7,277,685	6,319,969	975,365
Commonwealth Petroleum Products Subsidies	5,910,565	5,796,281	233,692
Commonwealth-State Housing	22,364,925	21,810,030	4,460,296
Co-ordinator-General of Public Works Construction	1,085,708	1,578,681	524,607
Education Special Standing	1,949,175	2,045,066	96,389
Electricity Development	4,215,350	4,376,481	9,298
Fire Brigades Precept	3,583,500	3,583,500	..
Fish Supply	1,968,916	2,751,240	..
Fitzroy Brigalow Land Development	2,661,081	2,236,813	1,093,277
Forestry and Lumbering	5,144,484	5,144,484	..
Harbour Dues	6,722,772	6,840,735	1,351,517
Home Builders' Account	5,097,361	5,120,387	547,725
Hospital Administration	46,361,023	46,095,414	265,609
Hospital, Motherhood, and Child Welfare	3,199,281	3,199,281	..
Irrigation and Water Supply Construction	7,032,850	7,125,604	9,391
Liquor Acts	165,900	164,782	601,471
Main Roads	59,822,418	60,766,552	335,607
Main Roads Special Standing	1,557,315	1,579,355	-333,848
Motor Vehicle Insurance Nominal Defendant	374,675	136,727	2,751,310
Moura Railway Project	8,178,442	7,559,126	1,236,406
Parliamentary Contributory Superannuation	160,959	56,079	1,269,521
Police Superannuation	2,553,298	1,022,596	10,775,173
Public Service Superannuation	5,205,557	1,563,484	37,596,930
Public Service Superannuation Additional Benefits	5,830,019	1,431,012	25,218,554
Queensland Housing Commission	8,853,446	9,035,236	17,973
Roads Maintenance	3,918,420	3,918,420	..
Sickness, Medical, and Funeral Benefits	159,219	87,682	1,437,984
State Insurance	51,856,686	41,103,442	161,551,395
Stock	3,222,058	2,745,047	501,940

TRUST FUNDS, QUEENSLAND, 1967-68—continued

Fund	Receipts	Expenditure	Balance 30 June 1968
	\$	\$	\$
Stock Routes and Pests Destruction	909,184	937,397	15,029
Sugar Cane Prices	431,244	364,472	460,524
Supreme Court	829,202	801,210	418,236
Tourist Bureau	4,919,758	4,848,433	395,054
University Capital Works	3,443,950	2,136,980	1,544,865
Water Resources Investigation	1,053,007	1,069,290	172
Other	34,581,954	31,036,691	13,217,677
Total	350,001,995 ¹	325,957,720 ²	257,244,419 ³

¹ Excluding repayments of advances to Local Authorities etc., \$5,117,972.
² Excluding advances to Local Authorities and Co-operative Housing Societies, and other investments, \$22,484,391. ³ Cash deficit, \$19,977,837, and securities, \$277,222,256.

4 STATE LOAN FUND

Loan Expenditure—The next table shows gross and net loan expenditure for 1967-68 and the aggregate net expenditure to date.

LOAN EXPENDITURE, QUEENSLAND, 1967-68

Head of Expenditure	Expenditure during 1967-68		Aggregate Net Expenditure to Date
	Gross	Net	
	\$	\$	\$
Railways	15,293,598	11,857,101	272,676,737
Reduction of Railway Capital .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	52,906,838 ¹
Mount Isa Railway	255,706	-312,599	15,705,059
Moura Railway	7,924,000	7,924,000	27,500,000
Blackwater-Gladstone Railway	1,243,000	1,243,000	1,243,000
Telegraphs .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	1,048,776
Industrial Undertakings	466,933	411,887	12,446,689
Public Buildings	25,598,243	24,809,853	240,213,755
Roads and Bridges	-616,180 ²	-987,991	7,495,564
Harbours and Marine	270,661	254,939	12,548,654
Mining	784,999	784,901	3,860,320
Forestry	5,100,000	4,916,300	64,866,311
Immigration .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	5,526,142
Agriculture	37,653	28,409	991,490
Land Resumption	21,660	21,660	9,067,133
Prickly Pear Lands	145,482	145,482	3,244,643
Water Supply, Irrigation	7,933,360	7,520,283	91,116,695
Electricity	4,215,000	4,125,497	21,885,454
Agricultural Bank	3,680,000	2,524,518	36,830,178
Advances to Settlers .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	111,567
Wire-netting .. .. .	.. .. .	-21,126	885,323
Queensland Housing Commission	1,434,000	-188,622	51,183,190
Building Societies .. .. .	.. .. .	-10,970	112,865
War Service Land Settlement .. .. .	.. .. .	-91,876	6,275,584
Loans to Local Bodies	2,203,513	-1,323,655	91,074,014
Subsidies to Local Bodies	11,511,247	11,481,842	148,173,326
Deficits Funded etc. .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	17,366,842
Miscellaneous	1,500,000	-22,818 ³	20,573,189
Total	89,002,875	75,090,015 ³	1,216,929,338
Add Discounts and Flotation Expenses .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	18,987,649
Credit Balance Loan Account .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	73,828
Less Redemptions from Revenue and Sinking Funds .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	158,335,218
Gross Public Debt .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	1,077,655,597

¹ Excluding discounts etc., \$3,093,162. ² Excluding \$1,516,180 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.

Net loan expenditure is gross expenditure less repayments and represents the increase in loan indebtedness during the year. In categories where repayments have exceeded advances, there has been a contribution to the Loan Fund. At the foot of the foregoing table it is shown how the public debt was accounted for by net loan expenditure.

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
	\$	\$	\$	\$
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
1965-66	79,094,944	66,465,873	1,067,818,193	936,525,133
1966-67	82,599,904	71,021,130	1,140,339,323	1,011,661,944
1967-68	89,002,875	75,090,015	1,216,929,338	1,077,655,597

¹ Excluding sinking fund contributions of \$1,500,000 each year, included in other columns.

State Government Debt—In the next table Queensland's public debt at 30 June 1968 has been classified according to the rate of interest payable, with the annual interest charge shown opposite each amount.

QUEENSLAND PUBLIC DEBT AT 30 JUNE 1968 AND INTEREST CHARGE

Rate of Interest Per Cent	Public Debt	Annual Interest Charge
\$	\$	\$
1.000	2,505,034	25,050
2.500	3,946,400	98,660
3.000	26,840,053	805,201
3.100	1,446,217	44,833
3.250	41,457,099	1,347,356
3.500	12,144,059	425,042
3.750	7,115,775	266,842
4.000	34,475,979	1,379,039
4.250	57,828,675	2,457,719
4.400	5,955,550	262,044
4.500	152,506,278	6,862,783
4.600	3,135,081	144,214
4.625	5,300,000	245,125
4.750	53,390,534	2,536,050
4.800	29,106,000	1,397,088
4.875	37,391,719	1,822,846
5.000	326,663,060	16,333,153
5.250	220,077,260	11,554,057
5.375	31,034,547	1,668,106
5.500	19,138,509	1,052,618
5.750	3,889,448	223,643
6.000	2,308,000	138,480
Treasury Bonds, 6½%	320	..
Gross Public Debt	1,077,655,597	51,089,949
Less Sinking Fund	436,670	Average Rate per \$100 \$4.74
Net Public Debt	1,077,218,927	

The State Government owed the Commonwealth \$141,065,402 under the Commonwealth and State Housing Agreement, \$31,381,362 under the Mount Isa Railway Agreement, \$10,465,891 under the Fitzroy Brigalow Land Development Scheme, \$7,980,000 under the Beef Cattle Roads

Scheme, \$152,167 under a scheme to improve coal loading facilities at Gladstone Harbour, \$3,340,583 under the Weipa Development Agreement, \$682,000 under the Softwood Forestry Agreement, \$23,766,915 under the Sugar Industry Assistance Agreement, and \$5,085,315 under the Drought Relief to Primary Producers Scheme, which amounts are excluded from the above table. These are supplementary to a number of State Acts which provide loan moneys for the same purposes.

The gross public debt of \$1,077,655,597, 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 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 446), Queensland's gross debt amounted to \$1,094,919,083 at 30 June 1968.

Details of the domestic and overseas borrowings are set out below.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES ON ISSUE, QUEENSLAND, 30 JUNE 1968

Currency in which Payable	Amount ¹	Interest ¹		Proportion of Total Debt
		Payable Annually	Average Rate	
	\$A	\$A	%	%
Australian	1,015,767,715	48,417,734	4.77	92.8
Sterling	51,781,344	2,095,406	4.05	4.7
United States	23,722,322	1,273,033	5.37	2.2
Canadian	1,364,387	78,452	5.75	0.1
Swiss	1,304,872	58,719	4.50	0.1
Netherlands	978,443	48,922	5.00	0.1
Total	1,094,919,083	51,972,266	4.75	100.0

¹ Converted to Australian currency at rates of exchange then current. In previous tables the mint par rate of exchange prevailing on 1 July 1927 as adopted by the State Treasury for sinking fund calculations has been used (see text above).

The proportions of public debt maturing overseas and in Australia respectively were 7 and 93 per cent, compared with 8 and 92 per cent for the public debts of the other States taken together and 26 and 74 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: PURPOSE

Period	Railways	Advances to Settlers etc. ¹	Loans and Subsidies to Local Bodies	Other	Total
	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
<i>Gross Loan Expenditure</i>					
1963-64	11,686	9,764	19,827	29,870	71,147
1964-65	15,234	9,400	15,868	38,603	79,105
1965-66	20,479	6,502	14,487	37,627	79,095
1966-67	23,703	2,500	15,089	41,308	82,600
1967-68	24,716	5,114	13,715	45,458	89,003
<i>Net Loan Expenditure</i>					
To 30 June 1968 ..	370,032	94,401	239,247	513,249	1,216,929

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 30.4 per cent of the net loan expenditure to date. Loans and subsidies to local bodies (largely for roads, water, and sewerage) have taken \$239.3m, or 19.7 per cent of the total. In the post-war years, advances to settlers etc. 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 85.3 per cent of total receipts of the Consolidated Revenue Fund in 1967-68. The largest single item of revenue is income taxation, which amounted to \$3,036,695,000 in 1967-68. Details of the receipts of the Consolidated Revenue Fund are shown below.

COMMONWEALTH CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND RECEIPTS

Source of Revenue	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
Taxation					
Customs	232,572	268,480	271,010	275,095	312,258
Excise	582,464	631,242	751,960	806,509	855,308
Sales Tax	325,189	362,857	370,044	380,673	416,621
Income Tax	1,874,483	2,295,607	2,549,696	2,729,832	3,036,695
Pay-roll Tax	136,443	150,078	161,943	172,232	184,416
Estate Duty	39,871	41,531	36,124	41,534	54,717
Gift Duty	6,488	7,308	6,195	7,658	8,543
Stevedoring Industry Charge ..	10,321	10,411	9,531	9,758	14,259
All Other	11,004	19,514	28,835	30,522	31,348
Total	3,218,838	3,787,030	4,185,338	4,453,815	4,914,165
Business Undertakings					
Postmaster-General's Department	330,864	372,648	401,510	430,690	486,697
Broadcasting and Television ..	29,253	33,941	37,909	39,876	41,686
Railways	15,660	17,359	18,319	19,594	21,993
Total	375,777	423,948	457,738	490,160	550,376
Territories	19,038	23,813	25,013	24,128	28,607
Other Revenue	195,726	183,387	211,112	259,618	267,332
Total Receipts	3,809,376	4,418,178	4,879,201	5,227,721	5,760,480

Details of the expenditure of the Consolidated Revenue Fund classified by economic type and function are shown in the next table, figures previously shown for some items having been revised because of more details becoming available. Special payments made to Loan Consolidation and Investment Reserve Trust Account were subsequently invested wholly or partly in special loans for State works requirements.

Expenditure from the Commonwealth Consolidated Revenue Fund is markedly different from that of the States, reflecting the particular responsibilities of the central government. A high proportion of revenue,

23.3 per cent in 1967-68, was expended on grants and advances 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, etc. Another large item of expenditure is the payment of social services, which amounted to \$1,075,049,000 in 1967-68, or 18.7 per cent of Commonwealth Consolidated Revenue.

COMMONWEALTH CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND EXPENDITURE

Item	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
Health and Welfare	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
Cash Benefits to Persons	831,327	877,037	926,616	1,016,934	1,059,292
Other	41,741	47,494	52,707	61,015	67,818
Defence ¹	441,248	598,110	652,310	652,637	638,647
Repatriation					
Cash Benefits to Persons	181,925	181,036	200,509	192,750	198,171
Other	56,722	62,736	70,529	77,334	82,680
Housing					
Advances	77,770	86,890	82,410	73,406	60,290
Other	14,246	29,134	34,287	31,334	38,615
Other Functions and Not Allocated					
Expenses of Business Undertakings	286,279	314,254	345,379	384,899	425,570
Other Current Expenditure on Goods and Services	274,988	327,082	363,853	421,222	474,290
Capital Expenditure on Goods and Services					
Business Undertakings	151,120	177,330	201,745	225,873	266,259
Other	61,885	73,965	81,053	98,566	116,242
Subsidies	115,658	99,808	149,174	171,322	184,378
Cash Benefits to Persons	14,357	21,526	27,755	36,007	35,117
Grants					
To the States					
General Revenue Purposes ..	729,730	744,884	832,052	900,805	978,503
Specific Purpose: Current ..	23,106	31,258	44,478	64,119	78,623
Capital	140,476	178,742	194,102	212,827	249,749
To Overseas Governments and Organisations	82,210	96,260	104,754	116,055	131,131
Other .. .. .	..	4,040	19,500	16,308	28,929
Advances					
To the States	10,754	13,788	34,231	27,870	34,514
To Snowy Mountains Hydro-electric Authority	23,658	26,100	26,520	44,096	40,882
To Overseas Governments and Organisations	8,074	24,946	46,281	39,008	70,271
Other	15,430	8,272	7,549	2,270	25,019
Debt Charges					
Interest	81,260	81,868	77,392	74,306	85,448
Payment to National Debt Sinking Fund	57,530	61,500	64,849	21,589	25,421
Loan Consolidation and Investment Reserve	29,750	222,744	210,464	227,655	312,762
Redemption of Treasury Bills ..	36,000	..	..	..	..
Redemption of International Bank Loans .. .. .	..	..	..	2,286	2,406
Redemption, Other Overseas Loans .. .. .	..	..	..	..	14,106
Other	22,132	27,374	28,702	35,230	35,347
Total Expenditure ..	3,809,376	4,418,178	4,879,201	5,227,721	5,760,480

¹ In addition, the following amounts were provided from Loan Fund: 1963-64, \$77,430(000); 1964-65, nil; 1965-66, \$89,545(000); 1966-67, \$198,426(000); 1967-68, \$329,263(000).

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 1968.

COMMONWEALTH TRUST FUNDS, 1967-68

Fund	Receipts	Expenditure	Balance 30 June 1968
	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
Canadian Loan	563	544	15,535
Coinage	50,202	50,660	7,412
Defence Forces Retirement Benefits	25,391	14,352	93,330
Loan Consolidation and Investment Reserve	347,602	173,560	1,089,387
National Debt Sinking Fund	141,016	195,272	143,027
National Welfare	1,079,376	1,075,049	435,433
Parliamentary Retiring Allowances	494	354	1,622
Post Office Stores and Services	221,264	221,306	11
Superannuation	78,329	40,499	325,814
Swiss Loan	1,116	..	38,093
War Service Homes	49,293	49,293	..
Wheat Prices Stabilisation	15,508	15,508	..
Other	273,961	266,721	76,708
Total	2,284,115	2,103,118	2,226,372

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 1967-68 net expenditure from Loan Fund on Advances to the States for Housing was \$122.8m, while loan expenditures were incurred for the purposes of Qantas Airways Ltd (\$34.7m), the Australian National Airlines Commission (\$4.5m), and the Mount Isa Railway (\$0.6m). Commonwealth net loan expenditure to 30 June 1968 totalled \$7,532m, including \$5,066m 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 1968 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 \$1,558,354,000, or 13.1 per cent of the debt, is repayable abroad. Places of maturity of Queensland debts are shown on page 443. 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 1968.

The figures in the following table are based on a compilation on uniform lines for all States, presented by the Commonwealth Treasurer in his 1968-69 Budget Papers. Figures for Queensland in section 4 of this chapter are Queensland Treasury figures.

GOVERNMENT DEBT, AUSTRALIA, 30 JUNE 1968

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	2,772,812	632.72	134,301	30.65
Victoria	1,998,614	601.23	98,070	29.50
Queensland	1,094,921	632.06	51,970	30.00
South Australia	1,077,035	957.19	51,889	46.12
Western Australia	804,866	876.19	38,165	41.97
Tasmania	568,296	1,487.69	27,776	72.71
Maturing Overseas	633,049	53.40 ²	29,114	2.46 ²
Maturing in Australia	7,683,494	648.10 ³	373,064	31.47 ²
Total States	8,316,544	701.49 ²	402,178	33.92 ²
On Account of Commonwealth				
Maturing Overseas	925,305	76.91 ³	48,256	4.01 ³
Maturing in Australia	2,674,987	222.34 ³	96,063	7.98 ³
Total Commonwealth	3,600,292	299.26 ³	144,319	12.00 ³
Total Commonwealth and States	11,916,836	990.53 ³	546,497	45.42 ³

¹ Including in the figures for the States the amounts payable by the Commonwealth under the Financial Agreement. ² Calculated on aggregate population of the six States. ³ Calculated on population of the whole Commonwealth.

Net Loan Expenditure—The next table shows the net loan expenditure during 1967-68 and the aggregate to date for Commonwealth and State Governments.

NET LOAN EXPENDITURE, AUSTRALIA, 1967-68

Government	During 1967-68			Aggregate to End of 1967-68
	Public Works	Other ¹	Total	
	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
New South Wales	170,055	1,821	171,875	3,152,061
Victoria	135,696	4,314	140,009	2,499,807 ²
Queensland	75,090	1,758	76,848	1,235,917
South Australia	65,223	..	65,223	1,226,316
Western Australia	53,177	67	53,244	936,039
Tasmania	41,030	1,098	42,128	634,192
Total States	540,270	9,057	549,328	9,684,332
Commonwealth	162,636	329,319	491,955	7,532,129
Total Australia	702,906	338,376	1,041,283	17,216,461

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 etc., and funding of deficits. ² Gross expenditure.

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. The position reached in practice before World War II was that, in addition to customs and excise duties, the Commonwealth had the sole right to 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, licences, and entertainment and gambling taxes.

From 1 July 1942 the Commonwealth became the sole collector of income and entertainment taxes, and reimbursements of taxation were made to all States (see page 431). Since July 1941 a pay-roll tax has been collected by the Commonwealth (see page 454).

For convenience of administration and to minimise duplication of returns, an arrangement existed before World War II whereby both Federal and State income taxes were collected together by State Commissioners, the taxpayer rendering one return only but receiving separate assessments for Federal and State income tax. 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 431 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, 1967-68

Tax	Total Amount			Amount per Head		
	State	Commonwealth	Total	State	Commonwealth	Total
	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$	\$	\$
<i>Consolidated Revenue</i>						
Income ¹	139,601	156,861	296,462	81.27	91.31	172.58
Probate, Succession, and Estate	16,987	8,402	25,389	9.89	4.89	14.78
Land	4,742	..	4,742	2.76	..	2.76
Motor Vehicle Operators Fees	1,121	..	1,121	0.65	..	0.65
Transport Licence and Permit Fees	6,309	..	6,309	3.67	..	3.67
Lottery	787	..	787	0.46	..	0.46
Racing	5,171	..	5,171	3.01	..	3.01
Other Stamp Duty ..	20,600	716	21,316	11.99	0.42	12.41
Liquor	4,631	..	4,631	2.70	..	2.70
Customs .. .. .	..	20,681	20,681	..	12.04	12.04
Excise .. .. .	..	104,640	104,640	..	60.91	60.91
Sales .. .. .	..	46,885	46,885	..	27.29	27.29
Pay-roll .. .. .	..	19,884	19,884	..	11.58	11.58
Wool .. .. .	..	2,015	2,015	..	1.17	1.17
Stevedoring Industry ..	..	1,982	1,982	..	1.16	1.16
Other	292	1,050	1,342	0.17	0.61	0.78

TAXATION COLLECTED IN QUEENSLAND, 1967-68—*continued*

Tax	Total Amount			Amount per Head		
	State	Commonwealth	Total	State	Commonwealth	Total
	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$	\$	\$
<i>Trust Funds</i>						
Motor Vehicle Registrn	20,600	..	20,600	11.99	..	11.99
Roads Maintenance ..	3,918	..	3,918	2.28	..	2.28
Motor Vehicle Insurance						
Nominal Defendant ..	227	..	227	0.13	..	0.13
Racing	392	..	392	0.23	..	0.23
Liquor	105	..	105	0.06	..	0.06
Diseases in Stock ..	889	..	889	0.52	..	0.52
Stock Routes and Pests						
Destruction	694	..	694	0.40	..	0.40
Sugar Cane Prices ..	430	..	430	0.25	..	0.25
Fire Brigade Precept ..	3,584	..	3,584	2.09	..	2.09
Other	1,605	..	1,605	0.93	..	0.93
Total	232,685	363,117	595,802	135.45	211.38	346.83

¹ State Grants Act formula grant of \$139,601(000) in lieu of taxation reimbursements has been deducted from Commonwealth and is shown as a 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 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 431.

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 1968-69 are shown below, and the tax assessed at these rates was subject to additional tax of 2½ per cent.

RATES OF TAX ON INCOME, 1968-69

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 1966-67 on the 1965-66 incomes of Queensland residents. The total includes central office assessments of 1,182 taxpayers who derived incomes in Queensland and elsewhere, their incomes from salaries and wages being \$1,217,346, and from other sources \$4,129,390. They were assessed \$1,618,640 as income tax.

INCOME TAXATION, QUEENSLAND RESIDENTS, 1966-67
(INCOME YEAR 1965-66)

Grade of Actual Income	Taxpayers	Taxable Income			Tax Payable
		Wages and Salaries	Other	Total	
\$	No.	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
417 to 599	17,804	7,000	1,709	8,709	187
600 to 999	60,502	37,008	7,399	44,407	1,713
1,000 to 1,999	179,630	185,214	42,564	227,778	16,950
2,000 to 3,999	288,789	495,669	107,569	603,238	71,558
4,000 to 5,999	51,283	115,432	66,882	182,315	32,150
6,000 to 9,999	18,431	40,282	69,170	109,453	26,799
10,000 and Over	7,098	14,330	78,099	92,429	36,766
Total	623,537	894,936	373,392	1,268,328	186,125

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 1968-69 was as follows: Dependent wife or husband, \$312; dependent parent or parent-in-law, \$312; children under 16 years, \$208 for one child, \$156 for each other child; dependent daughter housekeeping for widowed parent, or housekeeper caring for a taxpayer's children under 16 years of age, \$312; invalid relative (child, step-child, brother, or sister) aged 16 years or over, \$208; children between 16 and 21 years receiving full-time education, \$208; 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,

etc.; funeral expenses, \$100 for any dependant of the taxpayer; life insurance etc., \$1,200; 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, approved research institutes, etc., 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 of deductions for capital subscribed direct to oil exploration and mining companies.

Company Tax—For 1967-68, rates 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: 40 per cent up to \$10,000, 45 per cent on remainder. Non-resident Public Companies: 35 per cent on income consisting of dividends up to \$10,000, 40 per cent on other income up to the amount by which dividend income was below \$10,000, 45 per cent on remainder. Co-operative or Non-profit Companies (other than a friendly society dispensary): 35 per cent up to \$10,000, 45 per cent on remainder. Non-profit Company which is a friendly society dispensary: 35 per cent. Life Insurance Companies: Mutual income, 30 per cent up to \$10,000, 40 per cent on remainder. Other income of non-resident insurance companies, 35 per cent on income consisting of dividends up to the amount by which mutual income was below \$10,000. All other income of life insurance companies, 40 per cent up to an amount by which mutual income and (for non-resident companies) dividend income was below \$10,000, 45 per cent on remainder. Private Companies: 30 per cent up to \$10,000, 40 per cent on remainder; additional tax of 50 per cent of income less primary tax, dividends, and retention allowance.

Land Tax (State)—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 \$339,999, totalling the tax payable on the several parts. On taxable values of \$340,000 and over, a flat rate of 2.5c in the \$ is charged.

STATE LAND TAX RATES, 1968-69

Part of Taxable Value ¹			Part of Taxable Value ¹		
Rate		Tax Payable at Beginning of Class	Rate		Tax Payable at Beginning of Class
\$	c in \$	\$	\$	c in \$	\$
Under 2,000	0.4	..	50,000 to 99,999	2.2	916.00
2,000 to 3,999	0.8	8.00	100,000 to 159,999	2.4	2,016.00
4,000 to 5,999	1.2	24.00	160,000 to 219,999	2.6	3,456.00
6,000 to 7,999	1.6	48.00	220,000 to 279,999	2.8	5,016.00
8,000 to 9,999	1.8	80.00	280,000 to 339,999	3.0	6,696.00
10,000 to 49,999	2.0	116.00	340,000 and over	2.5	8,500.00

¹ On all taxable value in excess of the lower class limit, tax is assessed at the rate in \$ appropriate for the particular part, except in the final class where the rate applies to the whole taxable value.

Returns of freehold land are required from residents where the total unimproved value is \$6,500 or more, and from all absentees and companies owning land. Valuations are determined by the State Government Valuer-General (see page 461). Residential blocks of less than 48 perches are exempt irrespective of valuation.

In ascertaining taxable value for a resident individual, \$6,000 is deducted from the total unimproved value, but where land is used personally by the owner for primary production the exemption is \$18,000. No exemption is granted to absentees or companies. Mutual life insurance societies are taxed at 1.4583c per \$ of taxable value.

SUMMARY OF LAND TAXATION RATES, AUSTRALIA, 1968-69

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 1.8670c on \$130,000. 3.3333c on each \$1 over \$130,000 A rebate of 33½% where land used for primary production; however if the owner is a company, it must be either an exempt proprietary or trustee company to qualify. Otherwise a rebate of 10%	On primary producers' land: \$45,000, diminishing by \$3 for every \$1 in excess of \$45,000 Other: \$17,250, diminishing by \$3 for every \$1 in excess of \$17,250. Land owned by charitable, hospital, religious, recreational, and educational bodies, etc., provided not used for profit or gain of members
Victoria	0.42c up to \$17,500, thence graduated to reach 3.21c over \$170,000 Absentee owners: 20% extra where land is used for other than primary production or industrial purposes	Land used for primary production Other: \$6,000, diminishing by \$2 for every \$1 in excess of \$6,000
Queensland ..	0.4c up to \$1,999, thence graduated to reach 3.0c on portion from \$280,000 up to \$339,999. On taxable value from \$340,000, 2.5c on each \$1 (see page 451 for full detail)	On primary producers' land: \$18,000 Other: \$6,000 Absentees and companies: nil
South Australia ..	0.2c up to \$10,000, thence graduated to reach 0.3c on \$20,000, 0.5c on \$40,000, and 1.9c on \$180,000. 3.8c 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	Improved land: 0.3c up to \$5,000, thence graduated to reach 0.75c on \$50,000 and 1.296c on \$120,000. 2.4c on each \$1 over \$120,000 Unimproved land: 1.0c up to \$5,000, thence graduated to reach 1.9c on \$50,000 and 2.475c on \$100,000. 3.5c on each \$1 over \$100,000	Improved land used for rural purposes if situated outside a town or city. 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 1967-68, in respect of valuations at 30 June 1967. The rates at which these collections were made are on page 445 of the 1968 *Year Book*.

Allowing for arrears and accrued penalties etc., the total amount payable during 1967-68 was \$4,763,648.

The total amount received after allowing for refunds and adjustments was \$4,741,788, an increase of \$51,164 on the 1966-67 revenue. The cost of collecting the tax was \$6.37 for each \$100 collected, compared with \$6.70 ten years earlier.

STATE LAND TAX, QUEENSLAND, 1967-68

Type of Taxpayer	Taxable Value					
	\$1-\$3,999	\$4,000-\$9,999	\$10,000-\$49,999	\$50,000-\$219,999	\$220,000 and Over	Total
TAXPAYERS (NO.)						
Individuals ..	4,454	2,821	1,928	117	2	9,322
Companies ..	1,319	1,213	1,839	538	117	5,031 ¹
Total ..	5,773	4,034	3,767	655	119	14,353 ¹
TAXABLE VALUE (\$)						
Individuals ..	9,894,749	17,926,964	36,577,859	9,049,923	581,915	74,031,410
Companies ..	3,075,762	7,975,566	41,745,404	51,251,364	74,541,054	184,905,870 ¹
Total ..	12,970,511	25,902,530	78,323,263	60,301,287	75,122,969	258,937,280 ¹
TAX PAYABLE (\$)						
Individuals ..	48,115	158,475	569,605	179,192	14,092	969,479
Companies ..	15,217	72,169	680,432	1,048,299	1,847,423	3,758,291 ¹
Total ..	63,332	230,644	1,250,037	1,227,491	1,861,515	4,727,770 ¹

¹ Including 5 mutual life insurance companies not classified according to value; taxable value, \$6,316,720; tax payable, \$94,751.

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. Duty is levied on the total value of all gifts made by a donor within a period of 18 months, and the rates imposed are the same as those under Commonwealth Estate Duty on the value of an estate for duty purposes (see page 454).

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 lineal issue, \$3,000.

Where an estate does not exceed \$19,000, the following provisions apply to that portion succeeded to by wife or husband and children under 21: Estate not exceeding \$15,000—exempt; estate exceeding \$15,000—duty rebate of 1 per cent for every \$40 by which the value is less than \$19,000.

Succession Duty (State)—This duty is payable as a percentage of the succession at the rates shown in the next table.

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.

RATES¹ 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
\$	\$	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
1,000 to 2,000 ..	..	Nil	$\frac{1}{2}$	2	3	$3\frac{1}{2}$	4	5
Over 2,000 to 3,000 ..	..	Nil	$\frac{3}{4}$	3	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{3}{4}$	6	$7\frac{1}{2}$
„ 3,000 to 5,000 ..	..	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{3}{4}$	3	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{3}{4}$	6	$7\frac{1}{2}$
„ 5,000 to 8,000 ..	..	$2\frac{3}{4}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$	4	6	$7\frac{1}{2}$	8	10
„ 8,000 to 10,000 ..	..	3	$3\frac{3}{4}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{3}{4}$	$8\frac{7}{16}$	9	$11\frac{1}{4}$
„ 10,000 to 12,000 ..	..	5	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$9\frac{3}{8}$	10	$12\frac{1}{2}$
„ 12,000 to 14,000 ..	..	$5\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{7}{8}$	$6\frac{7}{8}$	$8\frac{1}{4}$	$10\frac{9}{16}$	11	$13\frac{1}{2}$
„ 14,000 to 16,000 ..	..	6	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{1}{2}$	9	$11\frac{1}{4}$	12	15
„ 16,000 to 18,000 ..	..	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$8\frac{1}{4}$	$8\frac{1}{4}$	$9\frac{3}{4}$	$12\frac{3}{16}$	13	$16\frac{1}{4}$
„ 18,000 to 20,000 ..	..	7	$8\frac{3}{4}$	$8\frac{3}{4}$	$10\frac{1}{2}$	$13\frac{3}{8}$	14	$17\frac{1}{2}$
„ 20,000 to 25,000 ..	..	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$9\frac{3}{8}$	$9\frac{3}{8}$	$11\frac{1}{4}$	$14\frac{1}{16}$	15	$18\frac{1}{2}$
„ 25,000 to 30,000 ..	..	8	10	10	12	15	16	20
„ 30,000 to 35,000 ..	..	$8\frac{1}{2}$	$10\frac{5}{8}$	$10\frac{5}{8}$	$12\frac{3}{4}$	$15\frac{5}{16}$	17	$21\frac{1}{4}$
„ 35,000 to 40,000 ..	..	9	$11\frac{1}{4}$	$11\frac{1}{4}$	$13\frac{1}{2}$	$16\frac{3}{4}$	18	$22\frac{1}{2}$
„ 40,000 to 45,000 ..	..	$9\frac{1}{2}$	$11\frac{3}{4}$	$11\frac{3}{4}$	$14\frac{1}{4}$	$17\frac{13}{16}$	19	$23\frac{3}{4}$
„ 45,000 to 50,000 ..	..	10	$12\frac{1}{2}$	$12\frac{1}{2}$	15	$18\frac{3}{4}$	20	25
„ 50,000 to 55,000 ..	..	$10\frac{1}{2}$	$13\frac{1}{4}$	$13\frac{1}{4}$	$15\frac{3}{4}$	$19\frac{11}{16}$	21	$26\frac{1}{2}$
„ 55,000 to 60,000 ..	..	11	$13\frac{3}{4}$	$13\frac{3}{4}$	$16\frac{1}{2}$	$20\frac{3}{8}$	22	$27\frac{1}{2}$
Maximum Rates ..	..	20	25	25	25	30	25	30

¹ Columns headed A show rates payable where the successor is domiciled within Australia, and those headed B where the successor is domiciled outside Australia.

Estate Duty (Commonwealth)—Estate duty is assessed on the net value of an estate less a statutory exemption as follows: (a) where the whole of the estate passes to the widow or widower, children (including adopted children, step-children, and ex-nuptial children), or grandchildren, \$20,000, decreasing by \$2 for every \$8 by which the value exceeds \$20,000 and ceasing to apply at \$100,000; (b) where no part of the estate passes as in (a), \$10,000, decreasing by \$2 for every \$8 by which the value exceeds \$10,000 and ceasing to apply at \$50,000; and (c) where only part of the estate passes as in (a), calculated proportionately under (a) and (b). Rebates of duty are provided on assets which become liable for duty on two or more occasions within a period of five years.

The rates of duty levied increase as the value of the estate for duty increases, as follows: \$2 to \$20,000, 3 per cent; \$20,001 to \$40,000, 3 to 6 per cent; \$40,001 to \$240,000, 6 to 26 per cent; \$240,001 to \$1,000,000, 26 to 27.9 per cent; \$1,000,001 and over, 27.9 per cent.

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 $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, and is payable on all wages paid or payable in excess of the statutory amount of general exemption (\$20,800 per annum from 1 September 1957). To encourage exports, rebates of pay-roll tax may be allowed to certain employers whose export sales of prescribed goods are increased above the average annual export sales in a base period. From 1 July 1968, the base period for established exporters is the first three years of the eight

financial years immediately preceding the rebate year. Special provisions operate for calculating the base period for new exporters.

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. From 14 August 1968 three rates have operated as follows: (i) a general rate of 15 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. 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 conduct research into wool production and wool textiles. From 1 July 1964 the tax has been levied on an *ad valorem* basis, and, since 1 July 1965, at 2 per cent of the sale value of shorn wool.

Stevedoring Industry Charge (Commonwealth)—This charge was introduced as from 22 December 1947 and the rate was fixed at 3.75c per man-hour of employment. The rate has been varied from time to time. As from 27 November 1967, the Act was amended to include three different classes of waterside workers with a different rate applicable to each class. For class A, regular waterside workers on weekly hire in a permanent or a non-permanent continuous port, the rate is \$16.85 per man-week; for class B, regular waterside workers not on weekly hire in non-permanent continuous ports, the rate is 80c per man-hour; and for class C, regular waterside workers at seasonal ports and irregular workers at any port, the rate is 55c 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 suppliers of apricots, peaches, and pears used by canneries. 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' licences, totalisator tax, race-course and coursing ground licence fees, and a tax on bookmakers' turnover of 1½ per cent. 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 \$626,116 in 1967-68. The total amount collected from taxation on racing during 1967-68 is shown in the table on pages 448 and 449.

Receipts from bookmakers' licences were \$13,064. Bookmakers' licences cost from \$10 to \$100 depending on the location and the type of

the course on which they operate. Stamp duty on betting tickets yielded \$215,192. Bookmakers' turnover tax amounted to \$1,967,179 on a total turnover of \$131,145,257. Racecourse and coursing ground licence fees amounted to \$3,660.

Totalisator operations are conducted on racecourses by the race clubs and off the course by the Totalisator Administration Board of Queensland (T.A.B.). At 30 June 1968 there were 261 T.A.B. branches and agencies (77 in the Brisbane area and 184 in other parts of the State).

TOTALISATOR OPERATIONS, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
Clubs with Totalisator Licences ¹ No.	139	125	121	125	117
Meetings Held with Totalisators No.	595	633	625	659	668
T.A.B. Branches and Agencies No.	177	214	239	257	261
Meetings Operated on by T.A.B. No.	414	465	478	511	522
Total Totalisator Turnover ..	\$ 24,584,698	33,707,247	40,026,212	47,424,592	55,442,362
Retained by Clubs and T.A.B. \$	2,338,328	3,183,172	3,838,701	4,528,311	5,169,896
Totalisator Tax \$	860,774	1,120,099	1,670,531	1,919,409	2,752,425 ²

¹ Number which operated during the year. ² Net tax paid to the Government after deducting amounts necessary to provide for minimum dividends. The total tax payable was \$2,772,118.

Lottery Tax (State)—A stamp duty of 5 per cent on the selling price of the ticket, with a minimum duty of 3c 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 1967-68 was \$787,000.

Stamp Duty (State)—This is payable under *The Stamp Acts, 1894 to 1968*, in executing instruments relating to the transfer of property, money transactions, and other agreements. Some of these instruments and the duties payable are as follows: Cheques—5c on each cheque. Receipts—For payment of money in excess of \$20 (including salaries or wages, only if the amount for the year would exceed \$3,000), 2c for every \$100 or part thereof. Conveyances—On the sale of any property, except stocks and marketable securities, \$1.25 for each \$100 or part thereof. Mortgages—Where the secured property is in Queensland, 25c for each \$100 or part thereof. Hire Purchase Agreements—Where the purchase price exceeds \$200, \$2.00, and, in addition, 50c for each \$50 or part thereof by which the purchase price exceeds \$200; where the purchase price is less than \$200, 20c for each \$20 in excess of \$20, with no duty if the purchase price is less than \$20. Life Insurance Policies—For the first \$2,000 of the sum insured, 5c for every \$100 or part thereof in excess of \$100; when the sum insured exceeds \$2,000, for the first \$2,000 as above and, in addition, 10c for every \$100 or part thereof by which the sum insured exceeds \$2,000. Motor Vehicles—On every application for registration or transfer of registration (apart from certain statutory exemptions), \$1 for every \$100, or part thereof, of the value of the vehicle.

Motor Taxation (State)—See pages 297 and 298.

8 LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Local Government Authorities in Queensland, usually known as "Local Authorities", are of three kinds, namely, 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 section on the historical and legal growth of Local Government in Queensland appears on pages 46 to 48.

Of the 131 Local Authorities in Queensland at 30 June 1967, 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 458 and 459, and populations on pages 64 to 69, while for complete financial details of each Authority reference should be made to Part E of *Statistics of Queensland*.

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.

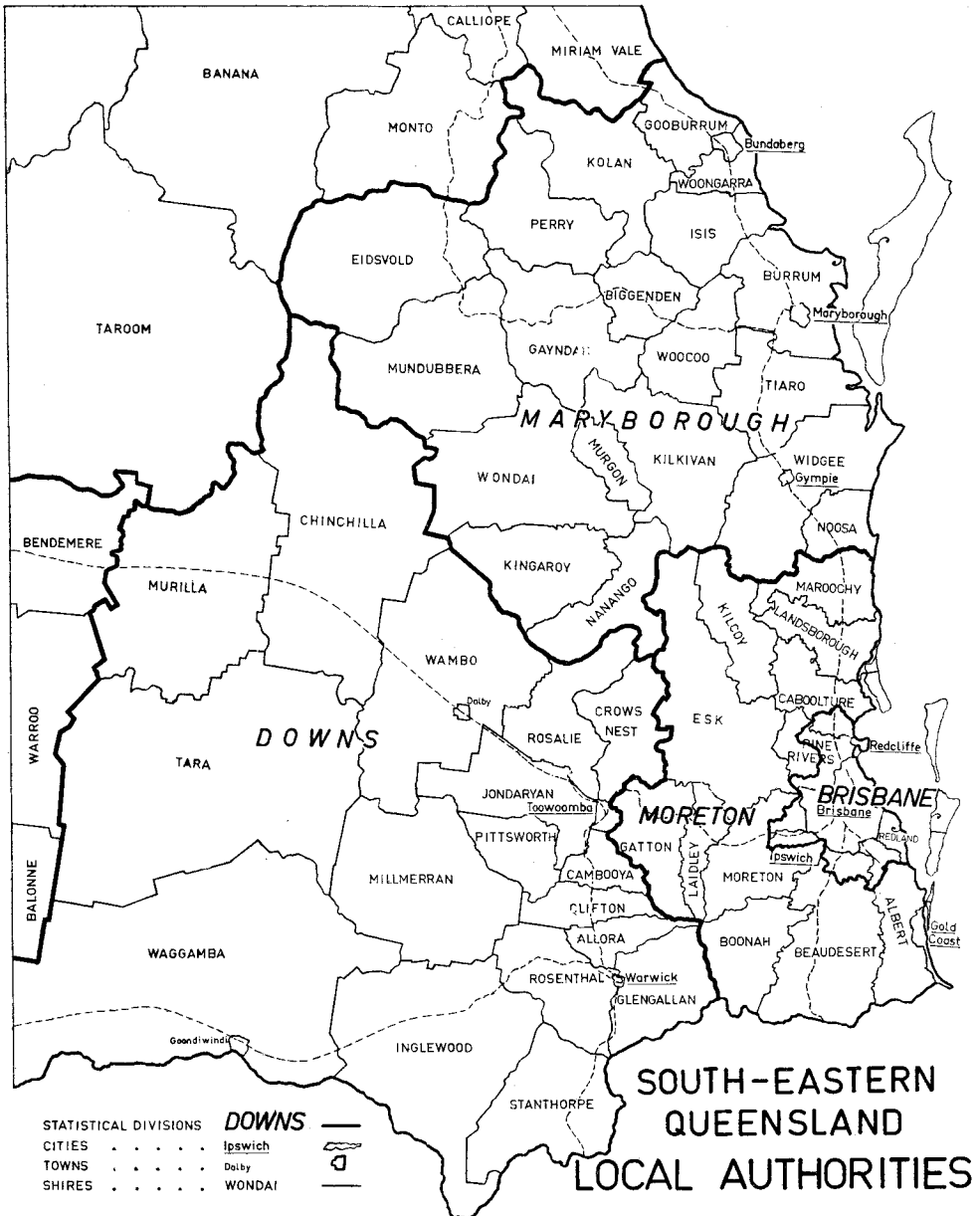
Apart from roads declared under the Main Roads Acts, Local Authorities are responsible for the construction and maintenance of all roads, streets, and footpaths, etc. within their areas. While declared roads are the responsibility of the State Government, through the Department of Main Roads, Local Authorities are required to contribute towards the cost of their construction and maintenance, as detailed on page 293.

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, etc., 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, swimming pools, public halls, libraries, etc. 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. In a few areas facilities such as hostels, picture theatres, hotels, milk supplies, etc. have been provided. Of recent years, metered and off-street car parking facilities have been provided in the major urban centres.



The map facing page 1 also shows the Statistical Divisions. The maps show the boundaries as they were at 30 June 1968.

Other functions of Local Authorities include the maintenance of cemeteries, ferries, and aerodromes, and control of noxious weeds and animals (in conjunction with the State Government), and of straying stock, street naming, land subdivisions, etc.

A brief summary of local government statistics for five years is contained in the following table.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
<i>General</i>					
Properties Rated	558,731	568,250	582,381	594,863	611,482
Premises Supplied with Water	348,099	357,879	370,633	385,348	399,610
Premises Sewered	149,197	158,716	175,296	191,145	213,044
Premises with Septic Installations	68,374	75,792	85,473	93,504	102,011
	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
Rateable Value of Property	659,817	940,023	987,085	1,110,145	1,209,436
<i>Receipts, All Funds</i>					
Rates	38,128	39,746	42,619	48,372	52,399
Sales and Charges	39,079	46,948	50,491	54,380	58,510
Government Grants and Subsidies	15,791	14,805	15,664	17,487	19,518
Loan Receipts	33,300	33,346	34,526	34,223	40,386
Reimbursement for Work Done	9,697	10,467	11,965	13,262	13,712
Other Receipts	10,165	12,000	13,828	14,087	15,460
Total Receipts	146,160	157,312	169,093	181,811	199,985
<i>Expenditure, All Funds</i>					
Administration	7,694	8,289	9,203	10,311	10,866
Debt Service	24,022	26,536	29,682	31,029	34,021
Roads	26,402	28,482	27,673	30,831	32,718
Other Works and Services	68,622	81,700	88,524	96,134	101,881
Work Done for Reimbursement	9,489	10,269	12,024	12,995	13,406
Other Expenditure	4,204	4,088	4,382	4,931	5,324
Total Expenditure	140,433	159,364	171,488	186,231	198,216

The following table gives a general summary of Local Government Authorities as at 30 June 1967.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT, QUEENSLAND, 30 JUNE 1967

Particulars	City of Brisbane	Other Cities	Towns	Shires	Total
Authorities No.	1	13	5	112	131
Estimated Population .. No.	668,230	422,640	33,380	570,320	1,694,570 ¹
Properties Rated No.	192,122	146,363	9,166	263,831	611,482
Dwellings No.	196,528	130,025	8,613	171,922	507,088 ²
Premises Supplied with Water No.	176,710	129,911	8,082	84,907	399,610
Premises Sewered No.	102,062	82,485	5,184	23,313	213,044
Premises with Septic Installations No.	39,622	24,571	836	36,982	102,011
Rateable Value of Property \$1,000	418,901	281,543	9,072	499,920	1,209,436
Urban \$1,000	412,939	278,860	8,437	92,054	792,290
Other \$1,000	5,962	2,683	635	407,866	417,146
Streets and Roads Miles	2,489	2,392	217	116,360	121,458
Formed Miles	2,208	2,046	187	73,426	77,867
Unformed Miles	281	346	30	42,934	43,591

¹ Excluding migratory population and residents of unincorporated areas. ² Excluding 846 in 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 intervals of not less than five or more than eight years. 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 Local Authorities revalued during the years 1959-60 to 1962-63 shall be calculated by adding half the increase to the former unimproved capital value. The derived valuations for the Authorities affected by this Act remain in force until after the next complete revaluation of their areas.

There are several types of rates, the chief of which is the general rate, raised to defray expenses of providing the Authorities' general services; rates for providing a specific service such as water and sewerage etc.; 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 1966-67 amounted to \$52.4m.

Sales and charges for services are made by Local Authorities for the provision of goods and services such as the supply of water and electricity, sewerage, cleansing and garbage services, transport services, parking facilities, etc. The charges are generally set on the understanding that they are sufficient only to defray expenses. Total sales and charges amounted to \$58.5m during 1966-67.

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 \$3.3m during 1966-67. The State Government made grants for revenue works of \$4.4m, and paid \$11.7m in loan subsidies during 1966-67, on 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, while 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 \$40.4m for capital works during 1966-67, \$4.0m was raised from the State Government, \$15.8m from banks, \$6.1m from insurance companies, and \$14.5m from other sources such as public issues and various superannuation funds.

The remaining income of Local Authorities is composed of reimbursement for work done, earnings of council properties, sale of assets, and other sundry receipts. Reimbursement for work done is quite considerable, \$13.7m in 1966-67, 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. The principal item of reimbursable expenditure is road works for the State Government.

The next table summarises the transactions of all funds operated by Local Authorities during 1966-67. 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, 1966-67

Particulars	City of Brisbane	Other Cities	Towns	Shires	Total
	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
<i>Receipts</i>					
Rates	21,531	10,658	623	19,587	52,399
Sales and Charges	42,931	6,578	1,902	7,099	58,510
State Government Grants (Revenue)	728	509	211	3,040	4,488
State Government Loan Subsidies	2,929	3,124	874	4,817	11,744
Commonwealth Government Grants	156	357	51	2,722	3,286
Council Properties	755	601	61	830	2,247
Reimbursement for Work Done	3,256	1,709	428	8,319	13,712
Other Revenue Items	5,783	1,331	210	5,889	13,213
Loans from State Government	164	1,151	554	2,086	3,955
Loans from Other Sources	15,490	7,907	1,815	11,219	36,431
Total Receipts	93,723	33,925	6,729	65,608	199,985
<i>Expenditure</i>					
Administration	4,742	1,854	312	3,958	10,866
Debt Service	15,314	6,785	1,158	10,764	34,021
Roads					
Revenue Fund	3,937	3,322	299	13,452	21,010
Loan and Subsidy Fund	4,628	1,714	219	5,147	11,708
Other Works and Services					
Revenue Fund	44,377	7,463	1,415	10,218	63,473
Loan and Subsidy Fund	12,031	10,086	3,049	13,242	38,408
Work Done for Reimbursement	3,334	1,672	419	7,981	13,406
Other	3,456	381	30	1,457	5,324
Total Expenditure	91,819	33,277	6,901	66,219	198,216

Of the total expenditure of \$198.2m from all sources, \$134.6m, or 67.9 per cent, was spent on works (\$101.9m for the provision, operation, and maintenance of existing services, and \$32.7m on roads), \$13.4m was recoverable expenditure on work done for other bodies and individuals, \$34.0m was required for payment of interest and redemption on loans, \$10.9m for general administration, and \$5.3m on other 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 1967.

General Services—Details of receipts and expenditure for the provision of general services appear in the next table.

LOCAL AUTHORITIES, QUEENSLAND: GENERAL SERVICES, 1966-67

Particulars	City of Brisbane	Other Cities	Towns	Shires	Total
	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
<i>Receipts from Revenue</i>	23,785	16,530	1,501	41,785	83,601
Rates	16,001	9,362	559	19,204	45,126
Licences	362	188	5	116	670
State Government Grants ..	657	483	166	2,999	4,305
Commonwealth Govt Grants ..	156	357	51	2,722	3,286
Sanitary, Sewerage, and Cleansing Charges	2,186	2,949	221	2,183	7,539
Council Properties	755	601	61	830	2,247
Reimbursement for Work Done					
State Government ¹	337	545	123	5,289	6,294
Other Bodies and Individuals ..	1,857	1,020	191	2,839	5,907
Other	1,474	1,025	124	5,603	8,226
<i>Receipts from Loan Fund</i>	11,410	8,056	620	12,730	32,816
Loans	9,074	5,842	567	9,690	25,173
State Government Loan Subsidies	2,336	2,214	53	3,040	7,643
All Receipts	35,195	24,586	2,121	54,515	116,417
<i>Expenditure from Revenue</i>	23,300	16,442	1,534	41,872	83,149
Administration	2,086	1,381	144	3,633	7,244
Debt Service ²	5,144	4,955	368	8,680	19,147
New Works					
Roads	811	1,092	137	5,635	7,675
Health, Sewerage, Cleansing ..	441	105	4	29	579
Council Properties	756	656	25	2,143	3,580
Other	57	11	..	7	75
Maintenance					
Roads					
Main Roads Department ..	24	43	2	1,075	1,144
Other	2,793	2,038	160	6,742	11,733
Health, Sewerage, Cleansing ..	4,355	2,454	233	2,165	9,207
Council Properties	1,714	1,302	96	2,054	5,166
Street Lighting	504	337	20	345	1,206
Other	480	244	5	141	870
Grants	1,337	260	18	1,303	2,918
Work Done for Reimbursement					
State Government ¹	334	543	127	5,236	6,240
Other Bodies and Individuals ..	1,997	986	184	2,555	5,722
Other	468	35	11	129	643
<i>Expenditure from Loans & Subsidies</i>	9,704	8,160	531	13,362	31,757
Roads					
Main Roads Department ..	36	14	..	1,164	1,214
Other	4,592	1,700	219	3,984	10,495
Sewerage	3,881	5,194	232	4,005	13,312
Council Properties (incl. Plant) ..	497	884	69	3,822	5,272
Other	698	368	11	387	1,464
All Expenditure	33,005	24,602	2,065	55,234	114,907

¹ Including Main Roads Department sinking fund payments.

² Including interest on overdraft and

Receipts include mainly general rates, sewerage and cleansing charges, government grants, reimbursement for work done, and loans for ordinary

works, while expenditure includes road, sewerage, 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 the following tables.)

Waterworks—Waterworks supplied 232 cities, towns, and townships with reticulated supplies during 1966-67. Each of the 14 City Councils and the 5 Town Councils controlled its own supply. The remaining 213 waterworks were controlled by 99 Shire Councils. A further 11 waterworks were under construction.

Comparison with the situation 20 years earlier shows a rapid increase in the number of reticulated water supplies provided by Shire Councils to country towns. In 1946-47, only 90 cities, towns, and townships possessed this amenity, and only 68 waterworks, or less than one-third of the number in 1966-67, were controlled by Shire Councils.

LOCAL AUTHORITY WATERWORKS, QUEENSLAND: RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1966-67

Particulars	City of Brisbane	Other Cities	Towns	Shires	Total
	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
<i>Receipts from Revenue</i>	8,977	4,524	437	3,472	17,410
Rates ¹	5,530	1,296	65	336	7,227
Sales of Water ¹	2,434	2,951	274	2,824	8,483
Government Grants	70	27	1	25	123
Reimbursement for Work Done ..	831	144	57	161	1,193
Other	112	106	41	126	384
<i>Receipts from Loan Fund</i>	2,796	4,101	1,982	4,723	13,602
Loans	2,206	3,191	1,250	3,036	9,683
Subsidies	590	910	732	1,687	3,920
All Receipts	11,773	8,625	2,419	8,195	31,012
<i>Expenditure from Revenue</i>	8,803	4,394	585	3,672	17,454
Administration	518	391	27	186	1,122
Debt Service	2,630	1,768	334	1,673	6,406
New Works	1,748	450	8	194	2,400
Operating Costs	3,028	1,567	154	1,449	6,198
Work Done for Reimbursement ..	781	142	62	159	1,144
Other	98	76	..	10	183
<i>Expenditure from Loans & Subsidies</i>	2,736	3,637	2,144	4,349	12,866
All Expenditure	11,539	8,031	2,729	8,021	30,320

¹ Water charges are classed as rates only when levied per \$ of unimproved capital value. All other charges (as on floor space, quantity consumed, etc.) are classed as sales.

Sewerage—At 30 June 1967, sewerage systems were in operation or under construction in 13 Cities and 4 Towns, and in 39 centres in 37 Shires. Twenty years earlier, at 30 June 1947, there were only 13 sewerage systems in operation in Queensland, and only four of these were located outside incorporated cities or towns.

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 has 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 463).

At 30 June 1967, 102,062 premises, including public and commercial buildings, were connected to the Brisbane sewerage system. It was estimated that out of Brisbane's population of 668,230 at 30 June 1967, 377,629 lived in sewered premises, and approximately another 146,600 were served by septic installations.

Electricity—During 1966-67 electricity was distributed by 21 Local Authorities, 12 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 244.) Financial operations of electricity undertakings of Local Authorities are shown in the following table.

LOCAL AUTHORITY ELECTRICITY UNDERTAKINGS, QUEENSLAND: RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1966-67

Particulars	City of Brisbane	Towns	Shires	Total
	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
<i>Receipts from Revenue</i>	33,027	1,543	1,841	36,411
Rates ¹ .. .. .	..	..	23	23
Sales of Electricity ¹	29,292	1,403	1,733	32,428
Government Grants .. .. .	..	44	16	60
Reimbursement for Work Done ..	231	57	29	317
Other	3,504	39	40	3,583
<i>Receipts from Loan Fund</i>	3,255	608	635	4,498
Loans	3,255	519	547	4,321
Subsidies .. .. .	..	89	88	177
All Receipts	36,282	2,151	2,476	40,909
<i>Expenditure from Revenue</i>	33,119	1,510	1,861	36,490
Administration	1,677	140	124	1,941
Debt Service ²	6,521	455	342	7,318
New Works	1,806	52	109	1,967
Operating Costs	21,561	816	1,244	23,621
Work Done for Reimbursement ..	222	47	30	299
Other	1,332	..	12	1,344
<i>Expenditure from Loans and Subsidies</i>	3,201	563	670	4,434
All Expenditure	36,320	2,073	2,531	40,924

¹ Electricity charges are classed as rates only when levied per \$ of unimproved capital value. Charges for quantities consumed are classed as sales. ² Including interest on overdrafts and sinking fund payments.

Transport—Electric tramways, electric trolley buses, and motor bus services were operated by the Brisbane City Council during 1966-67. Motor bus services were operated by the Rockhampton and Maryborough City Councils, and one Shire (Aramac) operated a light railway.

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 290.

LOCAL AUTHORITY TRANSPORT SERVICES, QUEENSLAND: RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1966-67

Particulars	City of Brisbane	Other Cities	Shires	Total
	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
<i>Receipts from Revenue</i>	8,484	218	53	8,755
Traffic	8,175	216	47	8,438
Other	309	2	6	317
<i>Receipts from Loan Fund</i>	1,124	..	..	1,124
Loans	1,120	..	..	1,120
Subsidies	4	..	..	4
All Receipts	9,608	218	53	9,879
<i>Expenditure from Revenue</i>	9,238	255	52	9,545
Administration	400	30	8	438
Debt Service	1,014	21	6	1,041
New Works	18	1	1	20
Maintenance	2,019	26	5	2,050
Operating Costs	5,570	176	30	5,776
Other	217	1	2	220
<i>Expenditure from Loans and Subsidies</i>	1,018	..	..	1,018
All Expenditure	10,256	255	52	10,563

Car Parking and Other Business Undertakings—During 1966-67 metered and off-street car parking facilities were operated in Brisbane, Cairns, Dalby, Gold Coast, Ipswich, Mackay, Maroochy (Shire), Maryborough, Rockhampton, Toowoomba, and Townsville, while miscellaneous business undertakings run by Local Authorities included hotels (Barcoo and Winton), hostels (Blackall, Longreach, and Paroo), a bakery (Isisford), milk supplies (Aramac, Blackall, and Paroo), picture theatres (Boulia, Bulloo, Croydon, Hinchinbrook, and Isisford), and saleyards (Crow's Nest and Widgee).

LOCAL AUTHORITY CAR PARKING AND OTHER BUSINESS UNDERTAKINGS, QUEENSLAND: RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1966-67

Particulars	City of Brisbane	Other Cities	Towns	Shires	Total
	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
<i>Receipts from Revenue</i>	865	472	3	336	1,676
Rates .. .. .	..	..	..	22	22
Parking and Meter Fees, Fines	704	460	3	10	1,177
Charges and Sales	140	3	..	301	444
Other	21	9	..	3	33
<i>Receipts from Loan Fund</i> .. .. .	..	25	34	32	91
Loans .. .. .	..	25	34	32	91
Subsidies .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
All Receipts	865	497	37	368	1,767
<i>Expenditure from Revenue</i>	700	385	2	372	1,459
Administration	61	52	..	6	119
Debt Service	5	41	..	63	109
New Works	315	170	1	3	489
Operating Costs and Maintenance	316	111	1	298	726
Other	3	11	..	2	16
<i>Expenditure from Loans & Subsidies</i> .. .. .	..	2	29	9	40
All Expenditure	700	388	31	381	1,500

Local Authorities' Loans etc.—Total loan liability of all Local Authorities at 30 June 1967 was \$353.3m. This is exclusive of bank overdrafts which decreased from \$3.4m to \$2.3m during the year. The total loan liability of \$353.3m consisted of loans from the State Government, \$36.4m, and from other sources, \$316.9m. Half of the latter, \$158.3m, 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, \$252; other Cities, \$164; Towns, \$401; and Shires, \$179.

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 1967

Particulars	City of Brisbane	Other Cities	Towns	Shires	Total
	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
Source of Loan					
Government	8,381	6,020	831	21,189	36,421
Banks	25,185	20,201	2,921	34,660	82,967
Insurance ¹	30,674	27,619	3,616	31,421	93,330
Other	104,334	15,662	6,008	14,620	140,624
Total	168,574	69,502	13,376	101,890	353,342
Purpose of Loan					
General Fund ² ..	64,951	46,827	4,086	73,708	189,572
Waterworks	31,695	22,466	4,656	23,955	82,772
Electricity	61,780	..	4,600	3,522	69,902
Transport	10,089	87	..	82	10,258
Other Undertakings ..	59	122	34	623	838
Total	168,574	69,502	13,376	101,890	353,342

¹ Including State Government Insurance Office.
health, sewerage, plant, etc.

² Roads, bridges, buildings,

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, etc., 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, etc.

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 434 and 435.

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, 11 river improvement trusts, 4 aerodrome boards, 7 harbour boards, 6 regional electricity boards and the Northern Electric Authority, 84 fire brigades, the University, 137 hospitals under 60 boards, 111 ambulance centres, and 40 marketing and industry improvement boards.

SEMI-GOVERNMENTAL BODIES, QUEENSLAND: RECEIPTS, 1966-67

Type of Body	Revenue Receipts			
	Grants from Public Funds	Charges	Other	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Water Supply	74,669	7,533	2,747	84,949
Irrigation and Drainage	129,928	12,256	3,291	145,475
Aerodromes ¹	80,905	22,204	38	103,147
Harbours	526	4,427,963	3,943,656	8,372,145
Electricity	150,376	33,456,494	319,868	33,926,738
Fire Brigades	4,399,180 ²	182,120	..	4,581,300
University ³	13,597,868	2,667,049	2,731,008	18,995,925
Hospitals and Ambulances	31,562,471	12,117,723	1,840,406	45,520,600
Marketing ⁴	20,160	67,090,612	3,148,110	70,258,882
Industry Improvement	103,103	76,171	1,272,654	1,451,928
Total	50,119,186	120,060,125	13,261,778	183,441,089

¹ Operated jointly by Local Government Authorities. ² Including insurance companies' contributions of \$3,298,664 paid from the Fire Brigades Precept Trust Account. ³ For the year 1966. Including University College, Townsville. ⁴ Operations of season ended during 1966-67.

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, 1966-67

Type of Body	Expenditure from Revenue				Revenue Surplus or Deficit	Loan Expenditure
	Debt Charges	Working Expenses	Other	Total		
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Water Supply	63,929	24,324	40	88,293	-3,344	..
Irrigation, Drainage	127,015	14,594	56,554	198,163	-52,688	67,965
Aerodromes	15,211	43,050	65,417	123,678	-20,531	22,033
Harbours	3,033,911	1,875,913	3,291,118	8,200,942	171,203	2,132,803
Electricity	11,824,509	22,905,793	122,020	34,852,322	-925,584	20,664,487
Fire Brigades	504,038	3,650,903	273,450	4,428,391	152,909	538,504
University ¹ .. .. .	..	13,855,217	4,343,347	18,198,564	797,361	..
Hospitals and Ambulances	4,611,786	40,198,464	473,724	45,283,974	236,626	4,572,571
Marketing ²	1,467,275	56,423,777	8,285,093	66,176,145	4,082,737	1,841,373
Industry Improvement	51,119	1,071,462	86,967	1,209,548	242,380	..
Total	21,698,793	140,063,497	16,997,730	178,760,020	4,681,069	29,839,736

¹ For the year 1966. Including University College, Townsville. ² Operations of season ended during 1966-67.

Loan liabilities of these bodies were \$257,872,910 at 30 June 1967. Of this amount, \$900,052 was for water supply authorities, \$910,648 for

irrigation and drainage, \$152,942 for aerodromes, \$36,384,003 for harbours, \$155,784,650 for electricity, \$4,115,454 for fire brigades, \$44,548,131 for hospitals and ambulances, and \$15,077,030 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 etc. (See tables in preceding section.)

STATE PUBLIC FINANCE, QUEENSLAND: SUMMARY, 1966-67

Public Authority	Revenue ¹				Gross Loan Expen- diture
	Receipts		Expen- diture	Surplus or Deficit	
	Taxation ²	Total			
	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
State Government					
Consolidated Revenue	174,799	323,781	323,523	258	..
Trust Funds	29,903	321,055	315,191	5,864	..
Loan Fund .. ..	..	..	..	..	81,100
Local Authorities					
Brisbane	21,892	78,068	78,090	—22	13,730
Other Cities	10,846	24,866	24,600	266	8,676
Towns	628	4,359	4,506	—147	2,394
Shires	19,703	52,305	52,647	—342	13,572
Semi-governmental Bodies	1,122	183,441	178,760	4,681	29,840
Gross Total	258,893	987,875	977,317	10,558	149,312
Net Total ³	258,066	831,780	849,146	—17,366	116,588

¹ Including loan subsidies. ² Including rates, licences, and permits. ³ 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 and commodity

boards 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 1965*, 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 (5½ per cent per annum during 1967-68) 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 1946-1967* 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. This legislation has now been repealed and replaced by *The Farmers' Assistance (Debts Adjustment) Act of 1967*, which has been in force since 7 April 1967 and provides for advances for similar purposes.

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 in certain cases. 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. However, during 1965-66, considerable drought relief loans for special purposes were made available with interest at the rate of 3 per cent. Interest accrued during the first two years was capitalised

and added to the loan. The total debt is repayable over a term of years as determined. Details of advances made in respect of relief schemes are as follows:

Drought Relief Scheme					Amount Advanced	Principal and Interest Owning at 30 June 1968
					\$	\$
1940	..	..	..	..	54,409	..
1946	..	..	..	..	755,413	130
1951	..	..	..	..	523,355	565
1957	..	..	..	..	736,025	22,123
1960	..	..	..	..	169,696	6,472
1964	..	..	..	..	85,601	33,593
1965	..	..	..	..	5,462,542	4,481,765
1967	..	..	..	..	199,650	194,385

The Farm Water Supplies Assistance Acts, 1958 to 1965, 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 Agricultural Bank is the lending authority and the Act is administered by the Irrigation and Water Supply Department.

The Soil Conservation Act of 1965, which came into operation on 1 July 1965, is administered by the Department of Primary Industries, the Agricultural Bank being the constituted lending authority. Loans may be made to owners of farm land to meet up to 90 per cent of the cost of any approved works necessary for the prevention or mitigation of erosion of soil, or for the conservation of soil and any entailed operations. All such works are carried out under the supervision of soil conservation officers of the Department of Primary Industries.

A summary of the operations of the Agricultural 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 1968	
	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68		Principal and Interest Owing	Bor- rowers
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	No.
Agricultural Bank (Loans)						
Act and Co-ordination of Rural Advances and Agricultural Bank Acts	10,787,973	12,680,000	13,624,895	148,733,271	65,314,478	7,000
War Service Land Settle- ment Act	154,073	127,945	133,402	10,535,950	1,478,272	153
Farmers' Assistance (Debts Adjustment) Acts ..	..	..	..	2,111,180	11,107	6
Drought Relief to Primary Producers Acts	3,047,697	2,029,871	584,624	7,986,691	4,739,033	1,036
Farm Water Supplies Assistance Acts ..	919,631	799,664	838,381	5,348,010	3,924,980	950
Soil Conservation Act ..	6,449	14,343	9,817	30,609	27,186	17

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 Housing Commission finances its operations through two Treasury Trust Funds, namely, 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.

QUEENSLAND HOUSING COMMISSION FUND

Particulars	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
Loans from State Treasury	3,196	2,900	1,700	2,000	400
Redemption Paid to Treasury	1,116	1,212	1,306	1,385	1,472
Indebtedness to Treasury, 30 June	40,074	41,762	42,156	42,771	41,699
Advances to Borrowers and Purchasers					
Workers' Dwellings and Other Mortgage Loans	2,952	3,554	2,127	2,212	2,404
Contract of Sale and Land Tenure	546	471	420	1,082	1,396
Total	3,498	4,025	2,547	3,294	3,800
Payments Received					
Workers' Dwellings and Other Mortgage Loans	1,318	1,507	1,632	1,968	2,362
Contract of Sale and Land Tenure	534	569	535	602	796
Total	1,852	2,076	2,167	2,570	3,158
Principal Outstanding at End of Year					
Workers' Dwellings and Other Mortgage Loans	31,112	33,159	33,654	33,898	33,940
Contract of Sale and Land Tenure	9,106	9,008	8,893	9,373	9,973
Total	40,218	42,167	42,547	43,271	43,913
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Borrowers at End of Year					
Mortgages	7,845	8,115	8,171	8,173	8,190
Contract of Sale	2,339	2,298	2,272	2,327	2,409
Homes and Freehold Land Title	420	389	369	330	300
Total	10,604	10,802	10,812	10,830	10,899
Dwelling Units					
Completed during Year	435	525	367	434	477
Completed to Date ¹	11,852	12,377	12,744	13,178	13,655
Under Construction at End of Year	154	98	85	141	112

¹ Since the establishment of the Queensland Housing Commission in 1945.

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 1966*, 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, 1961, and

1966. These Agreements made possible a large-scale home building programme, the houses so built being available originally mainly for rental under the 1945 Agreement, but under the later Agreements they are mostly available for sale in the first place and, if not sold, are rented.

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 is not eligible to participate in any of these schemes.

Under *The State Housing Acts, 1945 to 1966*, 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 June 1966, the maximum advance allowable was raised to \$8,000 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 rate of interest on such sales during 1967-68 was 5½ per cent, and repayments may be made over periods up to 45 years.

Under the 1956, 1961, and 1966 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.

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 \$2,600 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.

Under *The Commonwealth Savings Bank of Australia Agreement Act of 1966*, Commission borrowers and purchasers, on completion of construction of their houses, are encouraged to transfer their indebtedness to the Bank, subject to individual acceptance by the Bank and conformity with Bank requirements.

The Commission undertakes the necessary land development and provision of roads, kerbing, channelling and drainage, and land for civic amenities in its major projects.

Rentals of houses erected under the 1945 Agreement may be reduced below the economic rental where family income is low. During 1967-68

such rebates totalling \$228,697 were granted in 1,136 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 1968, the sale prices of land freeholded totalled \$1,880,090. Of this amount, \$324,170 was for Workers' Homes to 28 March 1961, \$731,830 for homes built from the Housing Commission Fund, and \$824,090 for homes under the Commonwealth-State Housing Fund.

During the year 1967-68, the Commission completed a total of 1,716 house units, bringing the total completions under all schemes since the revival of housing in 1944-45 to 36,605. Of this number, 21,824 houses, or 59.6 per cent, were owned or being purchased by the occupiers, and 14,781, or 40.4 per cent, were rented. The percentage of houses built for home-ownership has risen from 48.3 per cent in 1957-58 to 59.6 per cent in 1967-68. Of all the houses completed since 1944-45, 24,307, or 66.4 per cent, have been in the metropolitan area.

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 \$67,295,327 had been advanced to 30 June 1968. Of this sum, \$66,552,790 was for 30,384 completed dwellings, \$692,387 for 82 dwellings under construction and final payments in respect of completed dwellings at 30 June 1968, and \$50,150 for improvements to 63 dwellings not previously mortgaged to the Commission.

Advances during 1967-68 totalled \$2,404,266 and an amount of \$33,551,280 was owed by 8,126 borrowers at 30 June 1968. Up to 30 June 1968, \$96,571 had been advanced to borrowers for *Housing for Employees*.

The number of houses sold under contract of sale had totalled 10,575 by 30 June 1968. Of these, 1,478 contracts had been fully performed, leaving 9,097 still current. In addition, 602 agreements to sell had been entered into, making a total of 9,699 regarded as being acquired for home-ownership. Of this total, 2,409 were financed from the Housing Commission Fund and 7,290 from the Commonwealth-State Housing Fund. In addition, there were 84 Workers' Homes accounts still current.

During the operation of the *Workers' Homes* scheme from 1919 to 1961, 2,350 homes were erected, of which 2,239 had been paid off, leaving 84 still on the books and 27 reverted homes in the hands of the Commission. This fund was closed on 29 May 1961.

The Commission has 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 etc., and (b) flats where the attached land is shared by all tenants and is maintained by the Commission. In the first category, 365 dwellings have been provided in 162 structures, and, in the second category, 349 flats have been provided (253 in Brisbane and 96 in Townsville).

Details for five years of operations under the Commonwealth-State Housing Fund are given in the following table.

COMMONWEALTH-STATE HOUSING FUND

Particulars	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
Loans from Commonwealth ¹	7,440	6,251	6,211	11,022	9,909
Less Redemption Paid to Commonwealth ..	754	812	880	942	1,032
Less Sales of Dwellings for Cash	32	11	39	41	28
Indebtedness to Commonwealth at 30 June ..	86,498	91,926	97,218	107,257	116,106
Advances to Purchasers	6,058	4,556	2,971	4,218	3,616
Less Repayments Received	658	886	1,025	1,297	1,844
Purchase Money Outstanding at 30 June on Sales to Tenants and Purchasers	30,926	34,596	36,542	39,463	41,235
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Purchasers at 30 June	5,430	6,061	6,456	6,921	7,290
	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
Value of Renting Properties and Building Sites ²	65,848	69,555	77,994	83,717	92,233
Net Rents Received	4,372	4,733	5,459	6,093	6,707
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Average Weekly Economic Rental at 30 June ..	7.47	7.98	8.45	9.00	9.60
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Dwelling Units					
Completed during Year	1,441	1,219	1,335	1,209	1,239
Completed to Date ³	17,948	19,167	20,502	21,711	22,950
Under Construction at End of Year	707	409	520	404	491
Units Sold during Year	932	698	501	602	504

¹ Not including amounts allocated to Home Builders' Account, but including supplementary advances for service dwellings: 1963-64, \$1,420,000; 1964-65, \$1,631,000; 1965-66, \$453,000; 1966-67, \$4,680,000; and 1967-68, \$3,567,000. ² Including leasehold land and contract of sale houses in course of erection. ³ Since the establishment of the Queensland Housing Commission in 1945.

Under the Commonwealth and State Housing Agreements a total amount of \$127,477,466 has been allocated to the State. Allocations under the Agreements for building societies are not included. Indebtedness to the Commonwealth at 30 June 1968 had been reduced to \$116,106,285 by annual redemption payments totalling \$9,595,907, sales of dwellings for cash of \$1,557,006, and deposits on tenanted dwellings sold of \$218,268. In addition, to 1967-68, the State Treasury provided loans totalling \$9,984,000, and from other sources debenture loans totalling \$4,980,000 were raised, both amounts being paid into the Commonwealth-State Housing Fund. Total advances of \$48,512,663 had been made to 30 June 1968, and the principal outstanding at that date amounted to \$41,234,504.

The current Commonwealth and 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 of the balance 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.

From 1957-58 to 1967-68, funds made available for defence housing comprised \$3,712,800 set aside by the State from loan funds received under the Housing Agreements and \$14,853,566 additional loans provided by the Commonwealth. In this period, 1,499 houses were completed (161 of them in 1967-68).

Details for five years of the accounts allocating Agreement funds to building societies are shown in the next table.

HOME BUILDERS' ACCOUNT

Particulars	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
<i>Receipts</i>					
Advances from Commonwealth	2,580	1,980	2,739	2,718	2,718
Borrowers' Repayments					
Interest	598	711	780	960	1,012
Redemption	514	797	939	1,196	1,367
Total	3,692	3,488	4,458	4,873	5,097
<i>Expenditure</i>					
Advances to Building Societies ¹	3,088	2,705	3,263	3,693	3,979
Repayments to Commonwealth					
Interest	558	647	716	827	939
Redemption	84	102	119	138	158
Administration Expenses	28	29	43	37	45
Total	3,758	3,483	4,141	4,695	5,120
<i>Balance of Account</i>					
At End of Year	70	75	392	571	548

¹ Operations of building societies are shown on page 496.

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 1967-68 attracted interest at the rate of 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 1967-68, 536 houses were completed with this assistance.

Public Curator—The Public Curator engages in general trustee business, and administers intestate estates. Wills are prepared and also deposited in his office for safe custody, the number held being 195,699 at 30 June 1968. There are branch offices at Townsville, Rockhampton, and Cairns, and agencies at Toowoomba and Mackay. 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 \$2,268,008 were held at 30 June 1968. Interest on the Unclaimed Moneys Fund amounted to \$98,306. The Public Curator held \$668,653 in premises and fittings and \$1,118,986 in bank and cash balances in addition to the investments shown in the following table.

PUBLIC CURATOR, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
<i>Amounts Held at End of Year</i>					
For Insolvent Estates and Company Liquidations \$	27,060	39,492	47,965	44,902	46,477
For Intestate Estates \$	2,239,674	2,339,884	2,369,537	2,593,730	2,655,221
For Wills and Trusts \$	7,874,564	8,092,608	9,005,022	9,762,393	10,356,051
For Mentally Ill Persons \$	1,154,310	1,177,646	1,217,255	1,245,620	1,322,184
For Other Purposes \$	842,774	1,256,066	1,075,439	1,057,579	1,943,451
Total	12,138,382	12,905,696	13,715,218	14,704,224	16,323,384
<i>Investments at End of Year</i>					
Government Securities \$	13,227,054	15,256,095	15,820,461	17,086,807	17,841,102
Mortgages	166,540	143,246	141,578	137,512	106,592
Short Term Money Market \$	500,000	..	300,000	200,000	700,000
<i>Wills of New Clients Deposited during Year No.</i>					
	10,285	11,017	10,982	11,018	11,766

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 financial assistance to industries 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 1968 was \$19,041,289.

Liabilities under guarantee and advances outstanding totalled \$1,289,761 at 30 June 1968. This amount was made up as follows: Malting, \$500,000; coal extraction, \$233,333; engineering, \$134,940; cotton spinning, \$111,943; stock feed manufacturing, \$77,413; tourist industries, \$73,500; wool scours, \$50,344; earthenware pipes, bricks, concrete blocks, and tile making, \$44,430; airways, \$34,629; and various other purposes, \$29,229.

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. 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—Details of the operations of this lottery, inaugurated in 1916 to assist patriotic funds, are shown below.

GOLDEN CASKET ART UNION, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
<i>Receipts</i>					
Ticket Sales	\$ 14,180,000	14,460,000	14,360,000	14,620,000	15,900,000
Other	\$ 13,546	14,790	13,122	11,928	12,202
Total	\$ 14,193,546	14,474,790	14,373,122	14,631,928	15,912,202
<i>Expenditure</i>					
Prize Money	\$ 9,039,250	9,217,550	9,162,500	9,332,400	10,151,400
Commission	\$ 1,036,598	1,092,034	1,204,912	1,237,213	1,334,495
Salaries, Office Expenses, etc.	\$ 299,656	310,764	324,851	352,034	420,266
State Stamp Duty	\$ 709,000	723,000	718,000	731,000	795,000
Profit (Payable to Department of Health Trust Account) ..	\$ 3,109,042	3,131,442	2,962,859	2,979,281	3,211,041
Total	\$ 14,193,546	14,474,790	14,373,122	14,631,928	15,912,202
<i>Proportion of Expenditure</i>					
Prize Money %	63.69	63.68	63.75	63.78	63.79
Administration %	9.41	9.69	10.64	10.86	11.03
State Stamp Duty %	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Profit %	21.90	21.63	20.61	20.36	20.18

Since 30 June 1920 the net proceeds of the lottery have been distributed among hospitals, clinics, charitable institutions, and patriotic funds. Profits are paid into a Department of Health Trust Account (Hospital, Motherhood, and Child Welfare Fund), from which they are distributed. In 1967-68, \$2,985,630 was distributed to hospitals and \$213,651 to other charitable and health activities. From 1 July 1920 to 30 June 1968 distributions of profits have aggregated \$72,215,226 to hospitals and medical and dental institutions, and \$4,359,483 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 \$3.71 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 \$5,400, including government subsidy of \$3,510; assurance benefit (widow's pension) \$3,375, including government subsidy of \$2,194; assurance benefit (children's allowance) \$156 for each dependent child under 16 years of age, and \$312 for each orphan child, including government subsidy of \$101 and \$203 respectively.

The Government holds the accumulated balance of the Public Service Superannuation Fund on which is allowed interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum. The expenses of administration are paid by the Government.

STATE SUPERANNUATION FUNDS, QUEENSLAND, 1967-68

Particulars	Public Service		Police	Total
	Contributory	Additional Benefits		
<i>Receipts</i>				
Contributions \$	3,695,206	..	590,813	4,286,019
Interest \$	1,585,238	1,250,774	498,513	3,334,525
Government Subsidy .. .. . \$	..	4,578,249	1,463,238 ¹	6,041,487
Total \$	5,280,444	5,829,023	2,552,564	13,662,031
<i>Expenditure</i>				
Benefits \$	857,095	1,431,027	982,320	3,270,442
Refunds etc. \$	763,239	..	40,276	803,515
Total \$	1,620,334	1,431,027	1,022,596	4,073,957
Funds at End of Year \$	37,596,930	25,218,554	10,775,174	73,590,658
Contributors at End of Year				
Males No.	17,876	..	2,918	20,794
Females No.	7,175	..	18	7,193
Total No.	25,051	..	2,936	27,987

¹ Including \$16,000 from Police Reward Fund.

The Public Service Superannuation Scheme is based on retirement at age 65 years, but provision exists whereby 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. As from 31 December 1968, contribution for up to a maximum of 12 reserve units of benefit was introduced into the Public Service Superannuation Scheme.

A brief description of the Police Superannuation Fund appears on page 105.

A Railway Superannuation Scheme was commenced on 1 October 1930 but subsequently abandoned. Pensions due under this scheme (\$3,790 in 1967-68) are now a charge on Consolidated Revenue.

A Parliamentary Superannuation Scheme, details of which are given on page 42, has operated since 1 January 1949. During 1967-68, members' and government contributions totalled \$44,607 and \$51,194 respectively, while \$68,839 was received in interest. Expenditure on pensions was \$56,124, and the fund held a credit balance of \$1,281,245 at 30 June 1968.

• 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 and from 1959 through the Reserve Bank) has reserved to itself the right of note issue. The unit of currency in use in Australia is the Australian dollar, which is equal in value to ten shillings or half the old unit, the Australian pound. The decimal system of currency was introduced in February 1966, and at that date the exchange rate on sterling was approximately \$A250 to £stg100. The exchange rate on sterling, following the United Kingdom currency devaluation in November 1967, was approximately \$A215 to £stg100 and was still the same at 30 June 1969.

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 were 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 1945 legislation also provided that 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.

Trading 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 1968,

and there was one Queensland institution with its head office in Brisbane, the Brisbane Permanent Building and Banking Co. Limited.

TRADING BANKS, QUEENSLAND, JUNE 1968¹

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	60,450	54,117	43,142	97,259
Bank of Adelaide	904	1,191	376	1,566
Bank of New South Wales	128,134	103,753	82,931	186,683
Banque Nationale de Paris	259	678	801	1,479
Brisbane Permanent Building and Banking Co. Ltd	9,171	..	7,518	7,518
Commercial Bank of Australia Ltd ..	47,740	41,374	29,477	70,850
Commercial Banking Co. of Sydney Ltd	28,063	23,700	15,724	39,423
E.S. and A. Bank Ltd	26,293	21,881	15,851	37,732
National Bank of Australasia Ltd ..	114,698	104,033	93,269	197,301
All Private Banks	415,712	350,726	289,085	639,810
Commonwealth Trading Bank of Australia	84,109	76,503	89,214	165,717
All Banks	499,821	427,228	378,298	805,527

¹ Average of four Wednesdays: 5, 12, 19, and 26 June 1968.

Bank Debits to Customers' Accounts—Bank debits include the total value of cheques drawn throughout Queensland, and are a comprehensive short-term guide to the volume of business activity. In making long-term comparisons, allowance must be made for the effect of changes in prices.

Bank debits are a more complete measure of business activity than bank clearings, which do not include cheques drawn on and paid into accounts within the same bank.

BANK DEBITS TO CUSTOMERS' ACCOUNTS, QUEENSLAND

Year	Average Weekly Debits ¹	Year	Average Weekly Debits ¹
	\$1,000		\$1,000
1958-59	140,506	1963-64	213,200
1959-60	158,344	1964-65	232,886
1960-61	163,802	1965-66	232,458
1961-62	164,362	1966-67	256,850
1962-63	185,138	1967-68	289,184

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 \$63m, while the State Bank held about \$30m. At 30 June 1968 deposits were \$459.2m, and the Savings Bank had 153 branches and 1,595 agencies in the State.

During January 1956 private savings banks commenced business in Queensland. At 30 June 1968 deposits were \$297.8m, and there were 586 branches and 995 agencies in the State.

The next 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 Popula- tion
	No.	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$
1958-59	1,080,229	363,328	344,884	333,306	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	245.02
1961-62	1,250,343	473,906	449,136	411,704	265.44
1962-63	1,344,538	562,822	504,174	470,352	298.09
1963-64	1,447,600	661,802	589,802	542,352	336.72
1964-65	1,540,998	748,970	698,296	593,026	360.61
1965-66	1,626,501	769,191	744,509	637,652	380.85
1966-67	1,714,988	851,942	811,206	700,029	411.39
1967-68	1,808,269	959,718	926,514	757,032	437.07

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 Australia at 30 June 1968. All States had government savings banks when the Commonwealth Savings Bank was founded, but all were transferred to the Commonwealth Bank except those of Victoria and South Australia. A third State savings bank now operates in the Savings Bank Division of the Rural and Industries Bank of Western Australia. The table also includes trustee banks in Hobart and Launceston, Tasmania.

SAVINGS BANKS, AUSTRALIA, AT 30 JUNE 1968

State or Territory	Separate Accounts ¹	Amount to Credit				Amount to Credit per Head of Popula- tion
		Common- wealth Bank	State or Trustee Banks	Private Banks	Total	
	No.	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$
New South Wales ..	4,806,599	1,268,912	..	856,869	2,125,781	485.10
Victoria	4,234,132	474,238	1,033,644	577,647	2,085,529	627.42
Queensland	1,808,269	459,214	..	297,817	757,032	437.07
South Australia ..	1,418,369	142,246	377,523	123,921	643,690	572.21
Western Australia ..	970,120	191,639	50,339	131,624	373,602	410.86
Tasmania	432,112	55,203	88,843	33,781	177,827	465.48
Northern Territory ..	44,186	31,155	..	26,934	14,390	226.16
Aust. Capital Territory	109,068				43,699	387.48
Total	13,822,855	2,622,607	1,550,349	2,048,593	6,221,549	517.13

¹ Excluding inoperative and school bank accounts.

Resources Development Bank—The Australian Resources Development Bank Limited was incorporated in Victoria on 26 September 1967. Bank status was conferred on the company under Commonwealth legislation enacted on 8 November 1967, and the Bank opened to the public for business on 29 March 1968. The Bank is jointly owned by Australia's major trading banks, and is supported by the Reserve Bank of Australia and the State-owned trading banks in New South Wales and Western Australia. The consent of the Federal Treasurer is required for any change in the Bank's structure or ownership.

The general objective of the Bank is to provide, within Australia, a consolidated source of finance to augment the capacity of Australian enterprises to undertake, or participate to a greater degree in, the development of Australia's natural resources, especially in large-scale projects involving mineral ores, oil, and natural gas. The Bank does not finance exploration but lends for productive purposes, including the extraction of raw materials, their primary up-grading to market requirements, and their transportation to markets.

The Bank is required to formulate its lending policy in consultation with the Reserve Bank of Australia and to comply with the Reserve Bank's advances policy and interest rate requirements. The activities of the Bank in the provision of large-scale developmental loans therefore conform to official monetary policy. Within this framework, the Bank is empowered to lend or invest directly in undertakings being financed, or to re-finance loans made by the trading banks, individually or in consortium, for purposes approved by the Bank.

In a re-finance operation, the customer negotiates with and draws the loan from a trading bank; the Resources Bank, in turn, lends a corresponding amount to the trading bank concerned. A similar procedure is followed in a re-finance operation involving a consortium of banks, except that the customer may draw a part of the total loan from each member of the consortium. On such occasions the Resources Bank may participate as a direct lender in the consortium as well as re-financing loans made by other bank members. Direct investment in ventures by the Resources Bank can include the provision of equity or loan capital, a loan/equity combination, or loans coupled with the right to acquire equity participation. In any of these operations, or independently, the Bank may underwrite or sub-underwrite share capital or other issues.

Authorised share capital of the Bank is \$10m, with an initial paid-up capital of \$3m subscribed in equal parts by the major Australian trading banks, including the Commonwealth Trading Bank. Although not shareholders, the Reserve Bank of Australia and the two State banks have subscribed \$2.1m and \$150,000, respectively, in loan capital. Both shareholding and non-shareholding banks also provide capital in the form of long-term loans which are subordinate to depositors' funds. The required amounts of subordinated loan money are supplied progressively, and parallel with the growth of deposits, in order that the ratio of capital funds (share capital plus loan capital) is maintained as a sound and consistent proportion of deposits to afford suitable protection for depositors. In the early years of establishment, subordinated bank loans up to \$45m will be provided on the basis of 60 per cent by the trading banks and 40 per cent by the Reserve Bank. As the Bank grows, all Reserve Bank loan subscriptions will be fully retired.

So far, the prime source of funds for the Resources Bank has been deposits lodged in Australia. To 30 June 1969 the Bank had made three issues of Transferable Certificates of Deposit (T.C.D.s) with maturities within the range of six to ten years. These issues are listed on Australian stock exchanges. Interest rates are in accord with prevailing market rates at the time of issue. As transferable obligations, investors have the right to buy or sell T.C.D.s should they so desire. The Bank also accepts term deposits, currently for periods of four and five years. Trading banks act as agents for acceptance of term deposits, and both the trading banks and members of recognised stock exchanges in Australia accept subscriptions to T.C.D.s. The Bank also proposes to raise funds in overseas money markets as and when terms and conditions are suitable for the purposes of the Bank and its customers.

To ensure maximum protection to investors, deposits with the Bank rank in priority to subordinated bank loans and capital. There is also full and careful expert analysis of projects to ensure that the Bank's loans are made only for those development ventures which are feasible in terms of their costs and returns and their capacity to meet agreed repayment obligations. The Bank also holds a substantial amount of risk-free assets in the form of re-finance loans to the trading banks because the liability for the repayment of these loans to the Resources Bank rests with the trading banks and not with the end-borrowers.

To 30 June 1969 the Bank had raised funds totalling \$79m from capital subscriptions, subordinated loans, term deposits, and issues of T.C.D.s in the local capital market, and had approved loans amounting to \$166m. Of this amount, loans outstanding stood at \$61m at 30 June 1969.

Short-term Money Market—In its broad essentials this market represents a development of a system which had been evolved over a period of years by a few of the major stockbroking firms in an endeavour to meet the needs of clients who had temporary surplus funds and, although seeking the security of government bonds, did not expect to hold their funds long enough to justify an outright purchase. These funds were accepted by the brokers for terms of one month or more or even at several days call, and were covered by what is known as a "buy-back" arrangement. The government securities were in fact sold to the lender, and the difference between the agreed selling price and the agreed price paid by the broker on termination of the loan constituted the return to the lender.

With the increasing significance of "buy-back" transactions during the 1950s, the Central Bank and the broking firms engaged in those transactions saw advantages in the establishment of a close and formal relationship, so that both could ensure that any further development of the market would be soundly based and that it would operate in the national interest.

In February 1959 the Central Bank (now the Reserve Bank of Australia) announced that it had agreed to grant a line of credit to several dealer companies which had been established to operate in the short-term money market.

The market now includes nine authorised dealer companies which specialise in the business of borrowing money, investing borrowed funds in an approved range of assets, and buying and selling such assets. Five of these companies have head offices in Melbourne and four in Sydney, but there are representatives in all other State capitals, Canberra, Launceston, Darwin, and Port Moresby.

Accreditation by the Reserve Bank has significance both for the dealers and for their clients, the most important aspect being that by acting as "lender of last resort" the Bank provides liquidity to dealers, in that they can borrow from the Bank against the bulk of their assets. The Bank does not, however, accept responsibility for the repayment of a dealer's individual loans or for solvency generally.

The Reserve Bank also trades in Commonwealth Government securities with dealers and provides a range of other facilities which contribute to the efficient operation of the market. The Bank maintains special clearing accounts for dealers, by means of which funds can be quickly transferred from one point in Australia to another, and a safe custody system for dealers' holdings of Commonwealth Government

securities, which makes possible the safe and rapid movement of security for loans from one lender to another.

Each dealer company is required by the Reserve Bank to have capital paid up in cash of not less than \$400,000 and to limit the amount of loans it accepts to a specified multiple of its shareholders' funds.

Dealers accept loans overnight, at call, or for fixed periods, in minimum amounts of \$50,000. They must provide lenders with full security for loans, the onus being on each lender to satisfy himself that the security accepted by him is adequate. The determination of an appropriate margin of value of the security over the amount of any loan is a matter for negotiation solely between lender and dealer.

Lenders to the dealers include trading banks, savings banks, public authorities, and a wide variety of companies. There is a high degree of seasonality in the availability of funds from different groups, some of which is offsetting. The weekly average volume of loans accepted by the nine dealers is of the order of \$300m; such loans thus turn over very frequently.

Liabilities of dealers in the short-term money market are shown in the following table for the five years to 30 June 1969.

SHORT-TERM MONEY MARKET, AUSTRALIA: AUTHORISED DEALERS'
LIABILITIES BY TYPE OF CLIENT¹

Type of Client	At End of June				
	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Trading Banks	93.9	91.1	121.5	117.6	90.0
Savings Banks	32.1	35.6	56.2	26.5	36.0
Commonwealth and State Governments ..	33.6	30.4	57.4	78.1	62.3
Local and Semi-governmental Authorities ..	52.3	51.0	56.5	72.2	75.3
Insurance Offices	6.7	12.5	10.8	20.1	32.4
Superannuation, Pension, and Provident Funds	6.7	6.2	11.7	4.6	8.9
Hire Purchase and Other Instalment Credit					
Companies	4.7	6.3	5.9	2.8	2.4
Companies Not Elsewhere Included	56.5	95.1	120.2	156.8	140.3
All Other Lenders ²	15.7	18.4	33.6	20.6	45.9
Total	302.2	346.5	473.7	499.3	493.4

¹ Liabilities to Reserve Bank as lender of last resort are excluded.

² Including marketing boards and trustee companies.

The Reserve Bank closely supervises the range of assets which dealers may acquire. The great bulk of each dealer's assets must comprise Commonwealth Government securities (including Treasury Notes) maturing within five years. However, dealers may also deal in and hold bank endorsed or accepted commercial bills (without formal limit as to maturity) and banks' certificates of deposit maturing within five years. A very small part of a dealer's funds may be held in government securities with more than five years to maturity, non-bank bills maturing within 180 days, and such other assets as the Reserve Bank chooses.

Dealers stand ready to buy and sell securities. Aggregate figures of turnover of Commonwealth Government bonds and notes range between \$50m and \$100m per week over the year for the market as a whole.

The volume of dealers' transactions is illustrated in the next table which shows fluctuations in the levels of selected asset items.

**SHORT-TERM MONEY MARKET, AUSTRALIA: SELECTED ASSETS¹ OF
AUTHORISED DEALERS**

Month	Commonwealth Government Securities (Face Value)			Commercial Bills	Banks' Certificates of Deposit
	Treasury Notes	Other	Total		
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
1965: June	8.4	335.0	343.4	7.6	..
1966: June	10.7	362.6	373.3	25.2	..
1967: June	13.7	454.1	467.7	32.8	..
September ..	58.8	408.1	466.9	23.8	..
December ² ..	148.7	326.1	474.8	22.8	..
1968: March	257.4	278.6	536.0	18.8	..
June	116.2	375.1	491.3	35.7	..
September ..	148.6	389.9	538.5	29.6	..
December ² ..	132.1	412.2	544.3	23.0	..
1969: March	181.0	399.1	580.2	17.0	5.4
June	46.4	459.2	505.6	28.9	15.0

¹ Averages of weekly figures.² Excluding one Wednesday.

The rates of interest paid by dealers for funds of different maturities vary not only from dealer to dealer but also from day to day, and even during the day, depending on the general funds position and the judgment of individual dealers as to future trends in interest rates, the availability of funds, fluctuations in the value of their security portfolios, etc.

The margin between the interest outgoings on borrowed money and the income earned on investments, together with the income earned in the course of security dealing, needs to be sufficient to cover operating costs, profits, and the accumulation of reserves.

The following table shows dealers' interest rates for the month of June in each of the ten years to 1969.

**SHORT-TERM MONEY MARKET, AUSTRALIA: AUTHORISED DEALERS'
INTEREST RATES PER CENT PER ANNUM**

Month of June					Interest Rates on Loans Accepted during Month				Weighted Average Interest Rate on Loans Outstanding ¹
					At Call		For Fixed Periods		
					Minimum	Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	
1960	..	..	..	..	2.75	3.50	3.00	3.50	3.25
1961	..	..	..	..	2.50	4.88	3.50	4.83	4.17
1962	..	..	..	..	2.00	4.00	3.00	3.88	3.45
1963	..	..	..	..	2.00	4.25	3.13	4.25	3.75
1964	..	..	..	..	1.50	4.50	3.38	4.50	3.71
1965	..	..	..	..	1.50	6.00	2.00	5.53	4.16
1966	..	..	..	..	3.00	6.10	4.25	5.80	4.73
1967	..	..	..	..	2.00	6.50	3.00	5.50	4.46
1968	..	..	..	..	3.00	6.75	3.75	5.40	4.29
1969	..	..	..	..	2.00	7.50	4.00	6.75	4.59

¹ Average of weekly figures after 1963; previously as at last Wednesday.

2 BANKRUPTCY

Under Section 51 of the Constitution of the Commonwealth, power to legislate with respect to bankruptcy and insolvency is vested in the Commonwealth Parliament. In 1924 legislation was passed to deal with the matter. The Act provided for the establishment of Registries in the various districts. The Supreme Courts of the various States had original jurisdiction conferred on them under the Act.

The following table shows the sequestrations, deeds of assignment or arrangement, and compositions made under the Commonwealth Bankruptcy Acts 1924-1965 and 1966-1968 during the five years ended 1967-68.

BANKRUPTCY, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
Sequestrations					
Debtors' Petitions No.	38	60	65	87	109
Creditors' Petitions No.	212	178	176	151	179
Total No.	250	238	241	238	288
Liabilities \$	1,522,578	1,768,888	1,501,567	2,973,241	2,541,909
Assets \$	1,246,708	980,092	705,365	1,232,048	1,063,281
Administration of Deceased Debtors¹					
Estates No.	5	2	4	4	2 ¹
Liabilities \$	50,728	13,434	114,245	32,988	24,629
Assets \$	15,924	1,526	84,277	21,243	15,907
Deeds of Assignment or Arrangement and Compositions No.	16	15	17	20	19
Liabilities \$	226,342	258,298	499,190	470,382	585,660
Assets \$	346,218	183,772	385,366	229,508	380,927

¹ Including one for which values of liabilities and assets are not available.

A bankruptcy petition may be presented by either a creditor or the debtor himself. If the Court decides on sequestration, the bankrupt's affairs are administered by the Official Receiver or a trustee appointed by the bankrupt's creditors. The Court may make similar orders for the administration of the estates of persons dying insolvent. Provisions also exist for arrangements with creditors without sequestration, and these may be in the nature of deeds of assignment or arrangement, or compositions. The Act does not deal with the winding up of companies which is covered by the Companies Acts of the various States.

3 INSURANCE

Life Insurance—The Commonwealth Insurance Commissioner, under the *Life Insurance Act* 1945-1965, supervises the activities of life insurance companies, which must lodge deposits with the Commonwealth Treasurer and maintain statutory funds exclusively for life insurance business.

Life insurance statistics are compiled from returns furnished by companies registered under the Act and made available by the Commonwealth Insurance Commissioner. The statistics in this section include the activities of the State Government Insurance Office which, although not subject to the requirements of the Act, submits annual returns, thereby enabling complete coverage of life insurance business in Queensland. Due to non-uniformity of accounting periods, the statistics represent aggregations of data for varying financial years ending during the calendar year.

At 31 December 1967, 36 life insurance organisations were operating in Queensland. The following table shows the business transacted by them.

LIFE INSURANCE, QUEENSLAND¹, 1967

Particulars	Ordinary Business	Super-annuation Business	Industrial Business	Total
Discontinuances				
By Death and Maturity				
Policies No.	14,862	1,370	11,242	27,474
Sum Insured \$1,000	13,277	1,924	1,712	16,913
By Forfeiture and Surrender				
Policies No.	25,014	4,471	11,468	40,953
Proportion of Policies in Force at Beginning of Year .. %	3.4	5.5	3.3	3.5
Sum Insured \$1,000	79,166	23,878	7,341	110,385
Proportion of Sum Insured for All Policies at Beginning of Year %	4.2	8.6	6.3	4.9
New Business				
Policies No.	64,987	11,713	19,555	96,255
Sum Insured \$1,000	317,826	77,476	17,720	413,021
Business at End of Year				
Policies No.	762,345	84,707	340,943	1,187,995
Sum Insured \$1,000	2,089,061	319,930	124,787	2,533,778
Annual Premiums \$1,000	50,301	10,569	5,265	66,135

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 20 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, at 30 June 1968 there were 152 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 the 143 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 422.

In addition to the premium income shown in the following table, the insurance companies received \$4,900,165 from investments (interest, dividends, rents, etc.) held in Queensland. Commission and agents' charges amounted to \$5,545,951, while expenses of management and Queensland's proportion of Australian Control Office expenses were \$15,649,812.

GENERAL INSURANCE, QUEENSLAND, 1967-68¹

Class of Business	Premiums	Losses	Contributions to Fire Brigades	Taxation Paid	Management Expenses ²	Losses, as Proportion of Premiums
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	%
Fire	16,487,060	7,228,852	3,202,911	702,669	6,725,574	43.8
Loss of Profits	1,197,114	545,732				45.6
Householders' Comprehensive etc.	3,692,252	1,435,935				38.9
Marine	2,597,550	1,536,140	..	145,722	693,810	59.1
Motor Vehicles	24,919,614	15,616,213	..	1,113,781	8,700,982	62.7
Compulsory Third Party	11,839,039	11,161,469				94.3
Employers' Liability and Workers' Compensation	12,509,131	10,512,644	..	377,936	1,847,611	84.0
Other	8,393,091	4,232,331	..	279,105	3,227,786	50.4
Total	81,634,851	52,269,316	3,202,911	2,619,213	21,195,763	60.4 ³

¹ This table should not be construed as a Profit and Loss Account, as it contains selected items of statistics only. Figures for each company are for the accounting year ended during 1967-68. ² Including expenses of management, and commission and agents' charges. ³ Excluding Employers' Liability and Workers' Compensation.

4 FIRE BRIGADES

Two controlling bodies are responsible for fire fighting services in Queensland. The State Fire Services Council controls brigades set up under *The Fire Brigades Acts, 1964 to 1966*, and the Rural Fires Board administers bush fire brigades. In addition, a Local Authority may establish a fire fighting brigade, as do some major establishments, such as the Forestry Department and private companies with activities involving fire hazards.

The Fire Brigades Acts, 1964 to 1966, 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 which 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 seven members represent the Government (two, including a Civil Defence representative), fire brigade boards (two), contributing insurance companies (two), and Local Authorities (one).

During 1967-68 there were 84 fire brigade boards in Queensland controlling 173 fire stations. The five boards in the Brisbane Statistical Division maintained 33 fire stations, including 17 by the Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board. The remaining 79 boards maintained a total of 140 fire stations. Equipment included 284 motor fire engines, of which 59 were in the Brisbane Statistical Division. There were 2,237 fire alarms installed throughout the State at 30 June 1968.

Of the 9,297 calls during 1967-68, 2,657 were false alarms, the greatest number being in the Brisbane Statistical Division where 2,422 of the 5,463 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 which, for 1967-68, contributed three-quarters, one-eighth, and one-eighth of the total respectively. Details of financial transactions are on page 468.

FIRE BRIGADE BOARDS, QUEENSLAND

Year	Boards	Staff		Calls during Year	Expenditure ^a
		Permanent	Other ¹		
	No.	No.	No.	No.	\$
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
1965-66	84	984	1,311	7,562	4,056,339
1966-67	84	994	1,307	7,175	4,428,391
1967-68	84	1,071	1,324	9,297	4,988,924

¹ Including volunteers.² Excluding loan expenditure (\$531,879 in 1967-68).

At 30 June 1968 there were 165 rural fire districts maintained under the authority of *The Rural Fires Acts*, 1946 to 1964. Honorary fire wardens, numbering 1,250, were responsible for maintaining control of burning-off, the inspection and reporting of fire hazards, and education in fire protection. Paralleling them were 909 registered bush fire brigades. These services are manned and financed by the voluntary efforts of local landholders, their expenditure on equipment being subsidised by the Government on a \$ for \$ basis. They are, however, directed and co-ordinated by a Government Rural Fires Board at a cost, in 1967-68, of \$46,258. In 1967-68, 73 fires (excluding those dealt with by the Forestry Department) were reported. The Board has three inspectors who supervise the whole State by personal inspections.

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 Acts 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.

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
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
1966 ..	12,392	1,593,726	3,286	6,236,049	341	3,243,438	16,019	11,073,213
1967 ..	13,586	1,669,189	3,561	6,570,955	360	3,329,243	17,507	11,569,387
1968 ..	15,272	1,754,481	3,817	6,945,944	371	3,363,691	19,460	12,064,117

¹ Excluding companies in liquidation.

New companies incorporated in Queensland in 1967-68 numbered 1,833, their nominal capital being \$55,460,000. During 1967-68, 361 other Australian companies with a nominal capital of \$249,903,000 and 18 overseas companies with a nominal capital of \$29,642,000 were registered in Queensland.

Proprietary companies accounted for over 97 per cent of the new Queensland companies registered in the ten years to 1968. The following table shows details of the capital of Queensland incorporated companies at 30 June 1968, classified by major industry groups.

QUEENSLAND INCORPORATED COMPANIES ON REGISTER
AT 30 JUNE 1968, ACCORDING TO INDUSTRY¹

Industry	Companies	Nominal Capital	Subscribed Capital	Paid-up Capital
	No.	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
Primary Production	723	68,970	24,724	23,837
Mining and Quarrying	262	298,545	146,527	142,708
Manufacturing	2,383	374,680	174,887	172,031
Electricity, Gas, Water, and Sanitary Services ..	37	15,568	7,596	7,568
Building and Construction	1,446	56,399	11,889	11,586
Transport and Storage	664	97,766	53,716	53,633
Finance and Property	4,453	403,560	148,807	146,645
Commerce	3,791	324,031	119,015	117,662
Community, Business, and Professional Services	412	8,146	1,469	1,440
Amusement, Hotels, Accommodation	1,089	106,063	30,257	29,376
Other Industries, including Industries In- adequately Described	12	754	410	410
Total	15,272	1,754,481	719,297	706,895

¹ Excluding 355 companies in liquidation.

6 FRIENDLY SOCIETIES

The first friendly society was formed in 1878, and at 30 June 1967 the number of societies was 18, with 415 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 138.

Some members contribute only for benefits under the Commonwealth Medical and Hospital Benefits Schemes. Their numbers are not included in the figures given below, but the financial transactions arising from their membership are included.

The next table shows details of the societies for five years. The membership was 62,641, or 3.7 per cent of the population, at 30 June 1967 but, as members' families usually participate in medical benefits, the percentage benefiting is much higher.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES, QUEENSLAND

Particulars				1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
Branches	..	..	No.	435	435	428	422	415
Members								
Males	..	..	No.	42,081	43,082	44,187	44,472	44,591
Females	..	..	No.	12,321	14,089	15,825	16,988	18,050
Total	..	..	No.	54,402	57,171	60,012	61,460	62,641
Deaths of Members								
Males	..	..	No.	879	877	874	865	916
Females	..	..	No.	234	275	314	313	323
Total	..	..	No.	1,113	1,152	1,188	1,178	1,239
Sickness								
Males: Cases	..	..	No.	7,965	7,463	6,906	6,457	5,814
Duration	..	..	Weeks	124,307	121,869	115,693	110,725	104,535
Females: Cases	..	..	No.	435	452	410	402	375
Duration	..	..	Weeks	7,141	7,508	6,944	6,813	6,902
Receipts								
Members' Dues	..	..	\$	1,808,616	2,008,834	2,195,756	2,578,681	2,711,247
Investments	..	..	\$	553,762	409,996	506,698	440,266	560,208
Total	..	..	\$	2,362,378	2,418,830	2,702,454	3,018,947	3,271,455
Expenditure								
Sick Pay	..	..	\$	173,358	172,676	156,806	143,886	132,861
Death Benefits	..	..	\$	130,038	135,338	172,754	175,217	201,113
Medical and Hospital Benefits	\$			1,264,202	1,343,180	1,569,244	1,770,289	1,882,963
Management	..	..	\$	484,066	501,316	551,020	684,917	685,204
Total	..	..	\$	2,055,468 ¹	2,152,510	2,449,824	2,774,309	2,902,141
Investment of Funds								
Mortgages	..	..	\$1,000	3,560	3,561	3,688	3,630	3,629
Government Loans	..	..	\$1,000	1,660	1,719	1,648	1,621	1,636
Property	..	..	\$1,000	2,064	2,299	2,487	2,614	3,085
Cash at Bank etc.	..	..	\$1,000	1,254	1,248	1,310	1,593	1,482
Total	..	..	\$1,000	8,538	8,827	9,133	9,457	9,831

¹ Including \$3,804 distributed on dissolution of a society.

While there is considerable variation between individual societies, the majority of them 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 societies have 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.

Of recent years there has been a marked change in the societies' investment policies. Whereas, in 1956-57, 9 per cent of funds were invested in property and 33 per cent in government loans, in 1966-67 the proportions were 31 per cent and 17 per cent respectively.

Particulars of membership and finances during 1966-67 of the various orders of friendly societies are shown in the following table.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES, QUEENSLAND, 1966-67

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	1,105	20,445	6,600	1,360	14,260	174,945
A.O.F.							
N. Queensland District ³	..	..	2,612	3,734	..	4,334	..
Rockhampton District ..	2	357	4,915	2,863	303	4,155	60,946
United Brisbane District	27	2,751	80,182	17,429	33,714	76,105	421,049
G.U.O.O.F.	20	2,343	81,754	20,184	29,725	72,774	443,668
H.A.C.B.S.							
Queensland District ..	47	11,138	792,417	62,162	503,805	703,140	1,919,161
Rockhampton District ..	9	826	12,123	6,986	465	10,696	144,835
I.O.O.F.	20	1,322	20,347	6,795	3,084	17,348	204,554
I.O.R.	53	4,283	120,201	38,005	33,262	112,264	976,166
M.U.I.O.O.F.	142	24,015	1,728,837	76,578	1,092,996	1,526,337	3,549,307
P.A.F.S.	61	8,787	344,975	55,915	179,891	305,003	1,431,245
U.A.O.D.	18	2,627	34,686	22,918	2,056	33,992	440,027
Other	7	3,087	27,961	13,805	2,302	21,733	65,142
Total	415	62,641	3,271,455	333,974	1,882,963	2,902,141	9,831,045

¹ Excluding district and central bodies. ² Including unfinancial members but excluding contributors for Commonwealth benefits only. ³ Amalgamated with Queensland Branch M.U.I.O.O.F. from 31 March 1967.

7 BUILDING AND CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING SOCIETIES

Under *The Building Societies Acts, 1886 to 1968*, any 25 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 67 societies registered under this Act at 30 June 1968, but only 57 operated during the year.

The 1968 amendment of the Act raised the minimum number of members from 10 to 25 and provided for societies to have funds of at least \$200,000 on registration. This amount must be available on terms which would not require repayment in less than 10 years.

Under *The Co-operative Housing Societies Acts, 1958 to 1967*, 12 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 473 societies registered at 30 June 1968, only 455 operated during the year.

The State Treasurer guarantees loans made to co-operative housing societies, and, at 30 June 1968, guaranteed advances of \$29,200,609 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, 1961, and 1966. The amount outstanding on these government advances was \$23,460,091 at 30 June 1968. Details of these Agreements are given on page 476, 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 472 to 476.

BUILDING AND CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING SOCIETIES¹, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Societies	225	294	361	434	512
Shareholders ² : Non-borrowing ..	15,540	15,370	15,681	18,141	25,606
Borrowing	22,091	23,434	24,390	25,540 ^r	27,189
	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
Receipts	19,627	23,627	27,394	31,623	50,514
Government Advances	3,090	3,919	2,724	3,802	3,650
Other Advances	3,902	4,609	6,394	5,595	5,684
Loans Repaid	5,562	6,469	6,720	7,917	10,223
Payments and Deposits on Shares	3,646	4,837	7,048	9,601	22,186
Interest on Loans	2,926	3,269	3,908	3,949	5,608
Other	500	523	601	759	3,163
Expenditure	19,570	24,148	27,064	30,977	49,760
Loans Granted	13,184	16,550	18,560	20,641	29,369
Interest Paid Out	2,789	3,113	3,758	3,482	4,954
Other	3,596	4,485	4,745	6,854	15,437
Total Advances on Mortgages ² ..	59,757	69,657	80,525	92,634	111,825

¹ Figures are for accounting years ended during the financial year shown; in most cases year ended December. ² At end of year. ^r Revised since last issue.

8 CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

Statistics in this section relate to societies registered under *The Primary Producers' Co-operative Associations Acts, 1923 to 1965*, and *The Co-operative and Other Societies Act of 1967*. Those registered under the Primary Producers Acts comprise associations of primary producers; and, in 1967-68, returns were furnished by 111 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 and Other Societies Act of 1967*, which came into force on 1 January 1968, are required to have at least 25 members, with no member holding more than \$2,000 of shares in a society. Societies may be formed with the general object of rendering services to, or promoting the economic or social interests of, its members, but the Act requires them to be classified as one of the following types: (a) trading society, (b) investment society, (c) credit union, (d) community

settlement society, (e) community advancement society, (f) mutual buying group society, or (g) federation or league of societies and primary producers' associations.

Very large numbers of new societies, particularly those formed for collective buying purposes, were registered under *The Co-operative Societies Acts, 1946 to 1962*, in the years immediately prior to their repeal in December 1967. Whereas in 1963-64 there were 74 consumers' societies operating, in 1964-65 there were 143, in 1965-66, 340, in 1966-67, 704, and in 1967-68, 769. New registrations have fallen sharply under the 1967 Act which specifies that the word "co-operative" must not form part of the registered name of credit unions and mutual buying group societies. Societies in those classes formed under the now defunct Act were allowed to retain registration, but were required to amend their names in accordance with the new Act.

The following 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 1968. Societies are included only after they have operated long enough to have had at least one balancing date.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES, QUEENSLAND, 1967-68

Particulars	Producers' Societies	Consumers' Societies	Total
Societies No.	111	769	880
Branches ¹ No.	98	48	146
Members No.	92,261	89,499	181,760
Sales \$1,000	133,826	36,086	169,913
Other Receipts \$1,000	8,149	2,536	10,685
Total Receipts \$1,000	141,975	38,622	180,597
Working Expenses \$1,000	30,788	6,719	37,507
Rebates and Bonuses \$1,000	1,518	311	1,829
Dividends on Share Capital \$1,000	571	52	623
Purchases \$1,000	100,974	28,073	129,047
Other Expenditure \$1,000	5,200	2,294	7,494
Total Expenditure ² \$1,000	139,051	37,448	176,499
Assets \$1,000	110,123	35,740	145,863

¹ In addition to the 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 ten years ended 1967-68 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
1958-59 ..	40,407	174,308	1963-64 ..	44,109	248,300
1959-60 ..	44,651	217,880	1964-65 ..	49,974	302,345
1960-61 ..	41,598	211,399	1965-66 ..	50,328	298,311
1961-62 ..	36,514	182,220	1966-67 ..	54,134	343,825
1962-63 ..	38,168	211,314	1967-68 ..	56,793	390,989

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 1968 in the next table.

MORTGAGES ON REAL PROPERTY, QUEENSLAND

Year	Registered		Released	
	No.	\$1,000	No.	\$1,000
1963-64	31,422	133,889	24,239	92,506
1964-65	34,467	161,024	25,529	99,096
1965-66	34,790	172,915	24,883	95,387
1966-67	38,493	206,897	26,296	115,991
1967-68	41,608	250,598	28,333	149,378

The average value per mortgage registered has increased in the last ten years from \$3,618 to \$6,023.

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 etc., 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 during the five years ended 1967-68 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
		\$1,000			\$1,000	
Bills of Sale etc.¹						
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
1965-66	10,516	25,442	1,706	1,322	6,926	827
1966-67	10,596	25,117	1,861	1,491	6,772	994
1967-68	12,827	33,273	2,062	1,359	6,983	974
Liens on Sugar²						
1963-64	762	8,596	848	..	..	..
1964-65	747	10,165	1,080	..	..	..
1965-66	795	9,915	1,390	..	..	..
1966-67	1,038	9,129	1,478	..	..	..
1967-68	776	10,992	1,416	..	..	..
State Securities³						
1963-64	1,478	3,229	..	1,410	3,683	..
1964-65	1,651	9,132	..	1,226	3,237	..
1965-66	1,648	5,252	..	937	1,903	..
1966-67	2,603	8,741	..	1,115	2,386	..
1967-68	1,788	11,084	..	1,125	2,817	..

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 etc.

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. Each agreement 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*. Details for five years are given in the next table.

INSTALMENT CREDIT FOR RETAIL SALES, QUEENSLAND

Particulars	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
HIRE PURCHASE					
Number of New Agreements	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Motor Vehicles, Tractors, etc. ..	74.3	67.6	56.1	52.6	42.9
Plant and Machinery	9.1	8.0	7.7	7.6	6.6
Household and Personal Goods ..	215.9	197.1	169.3	167.9	169.9
Total	299.3	272.8	233.1	228.2	219.4
Value of Goods	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Motor Vehicles, Tractors, etc. ..	109.1	100.2	86.2	86.7	73.3
Plant and Machinery	14.2	15.9	16.6	18.3	19.7
Household and Personal Goods ..	41.5	39.6	34.2	34.2	34.9
Total	164.7	155.7	136.9	139.2	127.9
Amount Financed					
Motor Vehicles, Tractors, etc. ..	71.5	67.7	56.5	55.4	45.6
Plant and Machinery	9.4	10.6	10.8	12.1	13.2
Household and Personal Goods ..	34.2	32.5	27.6	27.8	27.8
Total	115.1	110.8	94.9	95.3	86.6
Balances Outstanding at End of Year	166.7	173.3	165.8	158.8	148.9
OTHER INSTALMENT CREDIT					
Amount Financed	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Motor Vehicles, Tractors, etc. ..	10.7	26.8	30.1	33.6	61.1
Plant and Machinery	0.2	1.3	1.4	1.7	5.2
Household and Personal Goods ..	22.7	23.4	22.4	22.7	23.9
Total	33.5	51.5	53.9	57.9	90.2
Balances Outstanding at End of Year	34.6	57.1	66.0	75.4	103.8
TOTAL INSTALMENT CREDIT					
Amount Financed	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Motor Vehicles, Tractors, etc. ..	82.2	94.5	86.6	89.0	106.7
Plant and Machinery	9.6	11.9	12.2	13.8	18.4
Household and Personal Goods ..	56.9	55.9	50.0	50.5	51.7
Total	148.6	162.3	148.8	153.2	176.8
Repayments	154.5	174.8	184.1	186.4	199.9
Balances Outstanding at End of Year	201.3	230.5	231.8	234.2	252.8

The figures cover details of all types of goods sold under hire purchase or other instalment credit to final purchasers, whether producer or consumer goods. They are revised from time to time as problems are encountered relating to coverage, reporting, and classification.

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 five years ended 1967-68. Figures are as at the end of each financial year.

**BALANCES OUTSTANDING ON INSTALMENT CREDIT FOR RETAIL SALES,
AUSTRALIA**

State	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
New South Wales ¹	547.4	573.3	559.9	562.6	608.3
Victoria	334.6	354.5	344.5	340.3	374.0
Queensland	201.3	230.5	231.8	234.2	252.8
South Australia ²	121.7	138.1	137.3	132.9	138.3
Western Australia	108.9	109.9	115.5	126.8	152.1
Tasmania	42.3	44.3	45.2	45.8	49.2
Australia	1,355.9	1,450.5	1,434.3	1,442.6	1,574.7

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 ten years ended 1968-69 in the table below. Total turnover for 1968-69 was 18 per cent higher than the previous year's then record level. The increase was due largely to the turnover of oil and mining shares, which was almost 4½ times as great as the average over the previous five years.

TURNOVER ON BRISBANE STOCK EXCHANGE

Year	Industrial Ordinary Shares	Preference Shares	Oil and Mining Shares	Debentures	Common- wealth Loans	Total
	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
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	27,768	283	7,084	1,014	4,208	40,358
1966-67	31,314	299	14,829	936	6,193	53,571
1967-68	78,339	1,020	66,944	2,028	5,536	153,866
1968-69	70,378	251	101,198	2,144	8,132	182,103

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 75 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 45 manufacturing and distributing companies, 11 retail companies, 5 financial companies, and 14 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 share 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.

After a sharp rise in share values in 1959-60 the index levelled off in 1960-61 subsequent to economic measures undertaken by the Commonwealth Government in November 1960. There was another strong upward movement in 1963-64, but share prices slumped again in 1965-66 and 1966-67. Commencing in 1967-68, the mining boom stimulated the market and the total index rose from 198.7 in July 1967 to 243.2 in June 1968. Except for a minor recession towards the end of 1968, market activity was strong throughout 1968-69, with the index rising to 257.8 for June 1969.

SHARE PRICES INDEX, BRISBANE

(June 1954 = 100.0)

Year	Manufacturing and Distributing	Retail	Financial	Miscellaneous	Total Index
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	253.5	179.5	247.2
1965-66 ..	224.6	215.3	199.9	163.3	210.2
1966-67 ..	204.4	207.3	186.2	172.3	197.6
1967-68 ..	212.6	214.8	186.9	227.1	214.0
1968-69 ..	253.1	229.8	228.8	263.1	249.9

APPENDIX

Summary of
Queensland Statistics
Since 1860

SUMMARY OF POPULATION

Year	Population at 31 December			Mean Population Year Ended		Net Immigration ¹	Natural Increase
	Males	Females	Total	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
1916	352,271	324,755	677,026	690,494	684,609	-19,439	11,398
1917	354,497	332,007	686,504	680,772	682,113	-3,754	13,232
1918	363,154	341,097	704,251	688,946	697,798	5,362	12,385
1919	390,122	346,016	736,138	707,731	723,285	22,044	9,843
1920	396,555	354,069	750,624	737,464	745,957	2,177	12,309
1921	403,261	362,463	765,724	754,374	762,072	1,913	13,187
1922	411,955	370,424	782,379	769,180	776,806	3,820	12,835
1923	422,261	379,583	801,844	785,466	795,103	7,376	12,089
1924	431,847	390,237	822,084	804,442	814,078	7,859	12,381
1925	444,330	400,512	844,842	825,313	836,844	10,020	12,738
1926	452,968	409,518	862,486	847,757	857,071	6,094	11,550
1927	460,319	416,066	876,385	864,502	870,643	2,144	11,755
1928	468,323	422,554	890,877	877,753	884,815	2,685	11,807
1929	473,948	428,188	902,136	891,435	897,569	1,082	10,177
1930	481,559	435,177	916,736	903,703	910,319	3,116	11,484
1931	487,932	441,794	929,726	917,830	924,825	2,682	10,308
1932	492,516	446,581	939,097	930,456	935,575	-183	9,554
1933	497,460	451,684	949,144	940,628	945,481	1,251	8,796
1934	502,483	457,361	959,844	950,462	955,810	1,532	9,168
1935	508,348	462,949	971,297	961,200	966,654	2,616	8,837
1936	514,150	468,828	982,978	972,767	979,297	1,519	10,162
1937	519,679	474,901	994,580	984,956	990,643	1,446	10,156
1938	525,264	480,259	1,005,523	996,448	1,001,996	1,152	9,791
1939	532,038	488,057	1,020,095	1,008,207	1,015,043	3,760	10,818
1940	536,712	494,740	1,031,452	1,021,426	1,026,541	199	11,209
1941	537,879	500,592	1,038,471	1,032,122	1,036,555	-4,458	11,989
1942	534,767	503,158	1,037,925	1,036,690	1,036,016	-10,498	11,544
1943	542,738	511,846	1,054,584	1,040,433	1,047,421	5,467	12,658
1944	548,848	519,407	1,068,255	1,054,810	1,061,467	-549	15,135
1945	556,829	528,035	1,084,864	1,068,630	1,076,610	244	17,254
1946	563,013	533,818	1,096,831	1,084,125	1,090,238	-4,340	16,376
1947	570,993	541,825	1,112,818	1,097,303	1,105,882	-2,230	18,242
1948	584,560	553,984	1,138,544	1,114,634	1,127,318	8,330	17,396
1949	601,723	568,596	1,170,319	1,140,816	1,155,638	14,188	17,587
1950	620,329	585,089	1,205,418	1,173,232	1,191,081	16,470	18,629
1951	636,935	601,343	1,238,278	1,207,194	1,223,719	14,313	18,547
1952	652,974	618,282	1,271,256	1,239,868	1,255,896	13,196	19,782
1953	666,348	632,072	1,298,420	1,272,244	1,287,231	7,388	19,776
1954	680,224	645,257	1,325,481	1,300,464	1,313,738	7,229	19,832
1955	696,544	662,314	1,358,858	1,328,064	1,344,445	12,332	21,045
1956	714,288	678,285	1,392,573	1,360,801	1,377,393	13,492	20,223
1957	726,623	693,878	1,420,501	1,394,088	1,408,732	5,844	22,084
1958	740,017	709,320	1,449,337	1,422,349	1,436,156	6,419	22,417
1959	753,906	723,255	1,477,161	1,450,535	1,464,469	4,574	23,250
1960	766,448	735,838	1,502,286	1,478,129	1,491,114	2,282	22,843
1961	779,942	751,422	1,531,364	1,503,703	1,515,516	.. ¹	23,881
1962	790,092	763,499	1,553,591	1,530,755	1,542,188	.. ¹	22,508
1963	805,460	780,341	1,585,801	1,554,095	1,568,863	.. ¹	22,659
1964	820,531	795,950	1,616,481	1,585,350	1,600,968	.. ¹	20,449
1965	836,522	812,476	1,648,998	1,616,898	1,633,800	.. ¹	19,437
1966	850,231	827,012	1,677,243	1,649,648	1,663,773	.. ¹	17,982
1967 ⁴	870,770	847,496	1,718,266	1,688,078	1,702,689	.. ¹	19,956
1968 ⁴	887,289	864,539	1,751,828	1,717,839	1,733,898	.. ¹	19,112

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 ⁴	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
18,912	27.6	5,208	7.6	7,514	11.0	1,329	595	70.3	31.5	1916
19,787	29.0	4,868	7.1	6,555	9.6	1,066	566	53.9	28.6	1917
19,536	28.0	4,815	6.9	7,151	10.3	1,107	569	56.7	29.1	1918
18,699	25.9	5,429	7.5	8,856	12.2	1,344	584	71.9	31.2	1919
20,256	27.2	6,667	8.9	7,947	10.7	1,281	586	63.2	28.9	1920
20,329	26.7	5,963	7.8	7,142	9.4	1,101	561	54.2	27.6	1921
19,987	25.7	5,878	7.6	7,152	9.2	1,007	535	50.4	26.8	1922
19,982	25.1	5,814	7.3	7,893	9.9	1,078	575	54.0	28.8	1923
19,708	24.2	6,234	7.7	7,327	9.0	1,011	549	51.3	27.9	1924
20,283	24.2	6,471	7.7	7,545	9.0	917	556	45.2	27.4	1925
19,764	23.1	6,428	7.5	8,214	9.6	1,001	557	50.6	28.2	1926
19,833	22.8	6,277	7.2	8,078	9.3	1,080	561	54.5	28.3	1927
19,783	22.4	6,322	7.1	7,976	9.0	901	542	45.5	27.4	1928
18,486	20.6	6,169	6.9	8,309	9.3	851	509	46.0	27.5	1929
18,939	20.8	6,199	6.8	7,455	8.2	757	531	40.0	28.0	1930
17,833	19.3	5,951	6.4	7,525	8.1	654	451	36.7	25.3	1931
17,367	18.6	6,415	6.9	7,813	8.4	698	513	40.2	29.5	1932
17,150	18.1	6,471	6.8	8,354	8.8	733	493	42.7	28.7	1933
17,360	18.2	7,635	8.0	8,192	8.6	705	432	40.6	24.9	1934
17,688	18.3	8,280	8.6	8,851	9.2	659	482	37.3	27.3	1935
18,755	19.2	8,306	8.5	8,593	8.8	679	493	36.2	26.3	1936
19,162	19.3	8,353	8.4	9,006	9.1	683	452	35.6	23.6	1937
18,992	19.0	8,853	8.8	9,201	9.2	784	539	41.3	28.4	1938
20,348	20.0	9,108	9.0	9,530	9.4	722	551	35.5	27.1	1939
20,412	19.9	10,287	10.0	9,203	9.0	721	519	35.3	25.4	1940
21,519	20.8	9,885	9.5	9,530	9.2	842	554	39.1	25.7	1941
21,166	20.4	11,722	11.3	9,622	9.3	736	537	34.8	25.4	1942
23,234	22.2	9,979	9.5	10,576	10.1	878	591	37.8	25.4	1943
24,520	23.1	11,325	10.7	9,385	8.8	768	533	31.3	21.7	1944
26,713	24.8	9,905	9.2	9,459	8.8	795	641	29.8	24.0	1945
27,024	24.8	11,666	10.7	10,648	9.8	791	603	29.3	22.3	1946
28,358	25.6	10,999	9.9	10,116	9.1	874	608	30.8	21.4	1947
27,858	24.7	10,125	9.0	10,462	9.3	779	565	28.0	20.3	1948
27,748	24.0	10,234	8.9	10,161	8.8	686	482	24.7	17.4	1949
29,028	24.4	10,304	8.7	10,399	8.7	719	537	24.8	18.5	1950
29,652	24.2	10,814	8.8	11,105	9.1	761	541	25.7	18.2	1951
30,953	24.6	10,056	8.0	11,171	8.9	772	558	24.9	18.0	1952
30,782	23.9	9,859	7.7	11,006	8.6	769	549	25.0	17.8	1953
31,176	23.7	10,027	7.6	11,344	8.6	695	524	22.3	16.8	1954
32,352	24.1	10,098	7.5	11,307	8.4	656	480	20.3	14.8	1955
32,409	23.5	9,934	7.2	12,186	8.8	737	530	22.7	16.4	1956
33,763	24.0	10,271	7.3	11,679	8.3	732	514	21.7	15.2	1957
33,872	23.6	10,255	7.1	11,455	8.0	657	466	19.4	13.8	1958
35,599	24.3	10,581	7.2	12,349	8.4	721	520	20.3	14.6	1959
35,213	23.6	10,227	6.9	12,370	8.3	740	558	21.0	15.8	1960
36,637	24.2	10,392	6.9	12,756	8.4	733	542	20.0	14.8	1961
35,690	23.1	10,642	6.9	13,182	8.6	754	536	21.1	15.0	1962
35,934	22.9	11,431	7.3	13,275	8.5	722	532	20.1	14.8	1963
34,972	21.8	11,752	7.3	14,523	9.1	673	473	19.2	13.5	1964
33,551	20.5	12,967	7.9	14,114	8.6	598	421	17.8	12.5	1965
32,843	19.7	13,325	8.0	14,861	8.9	581	398	17.7	12.1	1966
34,692	20.4	13,634	8.0	14,736	8.7	678	509	19.5	14.7	1967 ⁴
35,190	20.3	14,860	8.6	16,078	9.3	716	520	20.3	14.8	1968 ⁴

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.

⁴ Including full-blood

Aborigines.

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 Licences in Force at End of Year ⁴	Schools	Pupils at Schools ⁵	University Students ⁶	Government Expenditure on Schools ⁷
		Males	Females							
1860	n	28	6	30	n	107	41	1,890	..	\$1,000
1865	392	190	20	99	n	365	101	9,091	..	7
1870	n	206	17	89	n	618	173	16,425	..	54
1875	660	267	29	176	n	940	283	34,591	..	126
1880	626	301	48	171	2	971	415	44,104	..	170
1885	873	467	55	266	2	1,269	551	59,301	..	230
1890	897	580	49	275	10	1,379	737	76,135	..	326
1895	907	538	51	245	4	1,282	923	87,123	..	362
1900	885	511	52	278	13	1,470	1,084	109,963	..	500
1905	912	495	40	258	6	1,561	1,215	110,886	..	564
1910	1,050	494	33	376	21	1,682	1,348	112,863	..	668
1915	1,293	416	34	351	27	1,828	1,565	129,296	265	956
1916	1,276	312	37	266	25	1,806	1,633	133,359	182	1,064
1917	1,248	279	24	226	19	1,760	1,673	136,092	227	1,190
1918	1,231	287	17	193	26	1,731	1,713	142,248	205	1,304
1919	1,212	320	13	234	31	1,708	1,740	145,373	263	1,644
1920	1,215	329	16	203	60	1,682	1,771	150,780	291	2,120
1921	1,173	380	13	338	75	1,650	1,800	154,370	316	2,168
1922	1,180	371	12	378	50	1,632	1,809	156,709	405	2,120
1923	1,209	305	6	278	127	1,604	1,838	162,092	387	2,192
1924-25	1,229	250	7	222	139	1,587	1,874	166,959	347	2,316
1925-26	1,258	335	9	234	125	1,614	1,888	167,247	457	2,414
1926-27	1,247	397	9	269	134	1,614	1,885	171,536	481	2,488
1927-28	1,271	385	11	259	123	1,623	1,897	172,593	532	2,548
1928-29	1,323	394	12	244	123	1,631	1,905	175,245	588	2,620
1929-30	1,311	393	12	193	91	1,616	1,907	174,626	666	2,688
1930-31	1,329	349	10	198	122	1,598	1,897	175,344	778	2,780
1931-32	1,326	335	6	209	115	1,582	1,889	176,025	799	2,496
1932-33	1,331	364	9	198	154	1,566	1,890	173,419	826	2,446
1933-34	1,339	356	7	206	136	1,545	1,903	173,919	875	2,510
1934-35	1,343	350	6	129	154	1,547	1,918	174,979	1,029	2,686
1935-36	1,365	328	6	222	152	1,541	1,925	174,319	1,090	2,770
1936-37	1,401	291	5	154	164	1,536	1,929	180,884	1,148	2,928
1937-38	1,429	296	5	173	210	1,517	1,925	178,740	1,226	3,060
1938-39	1,433	266	5	142	201	1,504	1,940	175,895	1,405	3,214
1939-40	1,493	273	5	214	224	1,494	1,920	163,091 ⁸	1,655	3,228
1940-41	1,543	283	4	145	255	1,472	1,914	163,396	1,902	3,232
1941-42	1,655	290	12	151	248	1,469	1,885	159,536	1,719	3,242
1942-43	1,749	308	12	155	444	1,463	1,807	151,486	1,305	3,102
1943-44	1,766	335	21	200	721	1,464	1,767	155,608	1,419	3,304
1944-45	1,765	489	21	218	907	1,464	1,766	159,873	1,791	3,744
1945-46	1,776	507	17	229	1,162	1,464	1,746	164,365	2,224	4,366
1946-47	1,769	350	23	261	935	1,458	1,776	168,211	3,107	4,858
1947-48	1,830	362	14	270	724	1,448	1,798	173,788	3,811	5,518
1948-49	2,015	367	13	250	732	1,442	1,800	179,071	4,343	6,458
1949-50	2,070	406	17	313	792	1,435	1,807	185,340	4,395	7,720
1950-51	2,251	468	11	346	708	1,428	1,810	198,755	4,245	9,258
1951-52	2,483	480	17	336	711	1,428	1,820	205,448	4,014	11,402
1952-53	2,473	559	11	419	730	1,427	1,846	223,851	3,850	12,670
1953-54	2,427	620	17	502	714	1,414	1,835	227,575	3,735	14,452
1954-55	2,378	597	11	382	803	1,430	1,840	239,009	4,112	16,654
1955-56	2,447	628	19	431	708	1,448	1,845	249,335	4,527	19,716
1956-57	2,514	691	22	584	689	1,444	1,847	261,275	5,329	21,542
1957-58	2,640	816	27	883	767	1,436	1,856	277,139	5,615	23,932
1958-59	2,702	906	19	915	745	1,432	1,853	288,826	6,718	29,823
1959-60	2,665	907	24	1,020	705	1,417	1,845	300,397	7,444	32,379
1960-61	2,690	921	29	1,279	781	1,412	1,827	308,998	8,700	36,599
1961-62	2,764	873	17	1,175	928	1,406	1,801	316,800	9,525	38,991
1962-63	2,812	916	30	1,187	919	1,405	1,783	325,869	10,507	44,088
1963-64	2,832	826	18	1,134	986	1,392	1,776	332,818	11,466	49,634
1964-65	2,822	987	37	1,201	1,059	1,384	1,729	340,583	12,424	50,488
1965-66	2,986	1,035	24	1,330	1,039	1,382	1,686	347,380	13,581	52,173
1966-67	3,067	1,088	18	1,279	1,083	1,381	1,667	357,576	14,821	58,260
1967-68	3,094	1,010	24	1,160	1,140	1,372	1,649	368,385	15,253	67,487

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 licences 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)

Public Hospitals					Mental Hospital Patients		Pensioners at 30 June ^a		Year
Number	Staff	Patients Treated		Expendi- ture ^b			Age	Invalid	
		General	Materni- ty						
6	n	421	.. ¹⁰	\$1,000	7	..	..	..	1860
7	n	1,811	.. ¹⁰	20	68	89	..	..	1865
13	n	2,074	.. ¹⁰	34	84	188	..	..	1870
20	n	4,080	.. ¹⁰	58	231	356	..	..	1875
29	n	4,537	.. ¹⁰	74	254	553	..	..	1880
47	n	10,417	.. ¹⁰	170	296	786	..	..	1885
54	n	13,763	.. ¹⁰	204	360	1,099	..	..	1890
59	n	14,675	.. ¹⁰	191	310	1,393	..	..	1895
71	n	18,766	.. ¹⁰	239	411	1,728	..	..	1900
75	n	20,123	.. ¹⁰	227	370	1,942	..	..	1905
81	914	26,069	.. ¹⁰	307	417	2,267	9,894	492	1910
97	1,359	37,426	.. ¹⁰	517	484	2,451	12,049	2,954	1915
101	1,398	38,931	.. ¹⁰	550	530	2,536	12,313	3,349	1916
100	1,435	38,766	.. ¹⁰	593	498	2,610	12,360	3,679	1917
104	1,499	42,841	.. ¹⁰	666	496	2,644	12,317	4,051	1918
103	1,656	46,716	.. ¹⁰	769	647	2,783	12,722	4,624	1919
102	1,758	48,503	.. ¹⁰	874	571	2,814	13,019	4,960	1920
108	1,943	46,418	.. ¹⁰	992	495	2,822	13,478	5,152	1921
111	2,066	49,396	.. ¹⁰	1,067	567	2,915	13,812	5,359	1922
112	2,147	52,739	.. ¹⁰	1,110	558	2,951	14,717	5,882	1923
117	2,381	56,544	.. ¹⁰	1,194	536	3,060	15,120	6,223	1924-25
119	2,610	59,793	3,495	1,287	525	3,126	16,250	6,800	1925-26
123	2,674	60,137	4,569	1,365	506	3,077	17,236	7,357	1926-27
124	2,843	59,220	4,577	1,430	555	3,102	18,185	7,843	1927-28
125	2,940	62,943	4,860	1,418	524	3,106	19,295	8,553	1928-29
125	3,347	64,898	5,058	1,524	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 ^a	8,677 ^a	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
143	13,975	217,990	36,875	40,298	1,586	3,978	101,608	17,818	1965-66
144	14,263	221,249	38,639	43,383 ^r	1,680	3,910	103,981	18,408	1966-67
145	14,555	228,101	39,530	46,909	1,541	3,736	108,070	19,621	1967-68

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. ^a Enrolments for year ended 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.

^r Revised since last issue.

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
1916 ..	27,137	326,193	697,517	4,250,691	514,966	4,765,657	15,524,293
1917 ..	26,886	315,970	733,014	4,717,296	599,262	5,316,558	17,204,268
1918 ..	26,535	325,875	759,726	5,214,487	572,257	5,786,744	18,220,985
1919 ..	25,958	326,783	731,705	5,380,714	559,719	5,940,433	17,379,332
1920 ..	25,682	325,854	742,217	5,782,116	672,951	6,455,067	17,404,840
1921 ..	25,433	317,021	747,543	6,216,058	831,312	7,047,370	18,402,399
1922 ..	25,078	302,967	714,055	6,109,939	845,524	6,955,463	17,641,071
1923 ..	24,702	307,658	661,593	5,627,721	768,793	6,396,514	16,756,101
1924 ..	24,570	309,658	660,093	5,577,324	877,329	6,454,653	19,028,252
1925 ..	24,363	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 ..	25,992	315,389	481,615	4,422,682	1,041,042	5,463,724	22,542,043
1931 ..	26,714	326,193	469,474	4,435,413	1,114,986	5,550,399	22,324,278
1932 ..	27,933	323,012	452,486	4,394,237	1,140,828	5,535,065	21,312,865
1933 ..	27,968	324,582	450,024	4,523,387	1,257,783	5,781,170	20,072,804
1934 ..	28,023	332,048	448,604	4,698,512	1,354,129	6,052,641	21,574,182
1935 ..	27,991	332,949	441,913	4,654,855	1,378,149	6,033,004	18,060,093
1936 ..	27,933	333,539	441,536	4,631,445	1,319,127	5,950,572	20,011,749
1937 ..	27,905	337,307	446,777	4,569,696	1,389,469	5,959,165	22,497,970
1938 ..	27,872	339,393	445,296	4,602,905	1,494,184	6,097,089	23,158,569
1939 ..	27,853	342,063	445,810	4,726,541	1,472,257	6,198,798	24,190,931
1940 ..	27,833	342,912	442,757	4,764,079	1,446,731	6,210,810	23,936,099
1941 ..	27,826	342,803	432,469 ⁴	4,808,000	1,495,467	6,303,467	25,196,245
1942 ..	27,820	345,930	392,639	4,892,691	1,573,625	6,466,316	25,650,231
1943 ..	27,815	345,956	387,018	4,978,496	1,546,054	6,524,550	23,255,584
1944 ..	27,808	350,768	380,670	5,113,870	1,509,242	6,623,112	21,292,120
1945 ..	27,803	355,149	367,357	5,099,509	1,442,701	6,542,210	18,943,762
1946 ..	27,784	354,777	343,172	4,658,102	1,287,183	5,945,285	16,084,340
1947 ..	27,773	354,433	335,581	4,639,200	1,336,260	5,975,460	16,742,629
1948 ..	27,770	354,989	324,707	4,634,979	1,356,818	5,991,797	16,498,957
1949 ..	27,762	356,735	317,261	4,942,931	1,361,847	6,304,778	17,582,152
1950 ..	27,754	359,421	307,224	5,373,008	1,360,540	6,733,548	17,477,578
1951 ..	27,750	359,644	288,606	5,211,340	1,223,034	6,434,374	16,163,518
1952 ..	27,750	361,213	282,159	5,449,672	1,301,723	6,751,395	17,029,623
1953 ..	27,749	362,131	273,180	5,765,732	1,320,475	7,086,207	18,193,988
1954 ..	27,749	362,211	266,878	5,918,929	1,319,133	7,238,062	20,221,826
1955 ..	27,755	364,434	261,092	6,000,721	1,329,300	7,330,021	22,115,746
1956 ..	27,754	363,685	254,767	6,138,205	1,323,512	7,461,717	23,190,201
1957 ..	27,753	364,069	243,294	5,963,224	1,223,971	7,187,195	22,273,711
1958 ..	27,767	365,339	239,475	5,686,808	1,197,399	6,884,207	22,147,653
1959 ..	27,823	364,257	234,354	5,828,811	1,183,173	7,011,984	23,332,278
1960 ..	27,970	368,412	224,006	5,846,708	1,157,343	7,004,051	22,134,935
1961 ..	28,116	368,617	217,343	5,942,111	1,155,751	7,097,862	22,125,298
1962 ..	28,379	367,251	212,018	6,090,282	1,143,356	7,233,638	22,810,720
1963 ..	29,041	366,333	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
1965 ..	31,597	367,817	189,540	5,929,998	957,945	6,887,943	18,384,484
1966 ..	34,375	365,437	182,483 ⁴	6,019,870	899,288	6,919,158	19,305,316
1967 ..	37,672	361,456	181,028	6,525,944	835,082	7,361,026	19,947,744

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 ⁶		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 ⁴	n	n	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	186	1910
117,787	130,783	12,534	25,457	3,488	4,383	338	1915
129,733	102,220	13,204	28,967	3,714	8,496	608	1916
172,699	87,426	12,568	38,931	5,346	11,142	826	1917
140,966	113,777	16,592	32,372	4,640	8,637	694	1918
99,953	118,035	17,214	26,214	4,258	8,296	750	1919
104,370	114,810	14,352	40,751	8,400	11,512	1,066	1920
145,083	132,580	15,568	60,923	10,256	15,201	1,588	1921
160,617	134,971	21,652	53,786	8,370	10,560	832	1922
132,243	121,913	24,382	40,660	6,748	7,221	688	1923
156,163	140,863	31,108	70,406	9,726	12,644	934	1924
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
417,235	192,773	90,961	70,189	29,208	17,773	4,667	1965
467,572	203,664	93,190	74,375	30,278	23,071	5,817	1966
520,141	226,822	94,874	63,546	25,385	22,181	5,669	1967

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 1924, figures are for the year ended 30 June following the year shown. Values include subsidy or bounty payable from 1942-43. ⁶ Estimated. n Not available. r Revised since last issue.

SUMMARY OF AGRICULTURAL

Season	Sugar				Maize		Wheat	
	Area Cut for Crushing	Cane Pro- duced	Sugar Mills ¹	Raw Sugar Made	Area Har- vested	Grain Pro- duced	Area Har- vested	Grain Pro- duced
	Acres	1,000 Tons	No.	1,000 Tons	Acres	1,000 Bushels	Acres	1,000 Bushels
1860-61	..	..	..	..	1,526	n	196	n
1865-66	n	n	n	n	6,244	n	2,068	n
1870-71	2,188	n	39	3	16,040	n	2,892	40
1875-76	7,668	n	66	6	38,711	n	4,058	97
1880-81	12,497	n	83	16	44,109	1,410	10,944	223
1885-86	38,557	n	166	56	71,741	1,574	5,274	52
1890-91	40,208	n	110	69	99,400	2,374	10,294	208
1895-96	55,771	n	64 ¹	86	100,481	2,391	12,950	124
1900-01	72,651	848	58	93	127,974	2,457	79,304	1,194
1905-06	96,093	1,416	51	153	113,720	2,165	119,356	1,137
1910-11	94,641	1,840	51	211	180,862	4,460	106,718	1,022
1915-16	94,459	1,153	45	140	146,474	2,003	93,703	414
1916-17	75,914	1,580	43	177	181,405	3,019	227,778	2,463
1917-18	108,707	2,704	46	308	165,124	4,189	127,815	1,035
1918-19	111,572	1,675	42	190	149,505	4,106	21,637	105
1919-20	84,877	1,259	32	162	105,260	1,831	46,478	312
1920-21	89,142	1,339	34	167	115,805	2,013	177,320	3,707
1921-22	122,956	2,287	40	282	135,034	2,908	164,670	3,026
1922-23	140,850	2,168	38	288	149,048	3,218	145,492	1,878
1923-24	138,742	2,046	37	269	120,092	2,025	51,149	244
1924-25	167,649	3,171	37	409	229,160	7,331	189,145	2,780
1925-26	189,675	3,668	37	486	154,252	3,384	165,999	1,973
1926-27	189,312	2,926	36	389	137,542	2,659	57,084	379
1927-28	203,748	3,556	36	486	234,013	6,704	215,073	3,784
1928-29	215,674	3,736	35	521	192,173	5,136	218,069	2,516
1929-30	214,880	3,581	35	519	171,614	4,376	204,116	4,235
1930-31	222,044	3,529	35	517	172,176	4,566	272,316	5,108
1931-32	233,304	4,034	35	581	147,669	3,781	248,783	3,864
1932-33	205,046	3,546	33	514	98,487	1,654	250,049	2,494
1933-34	228,154	4,667	33	639	166,948	3,716	232,053	4,362
1934-35	218,426	4,271	33	611	160,607	4,142	221,729	4,076
1935-36	228,515	4,220	33	610	157,370	3,504	239,631	2,690
1936-37	245,918	5,171	33	745	181,266	3,149	283,648	2,016
1937-38	245,131	5,133	33	763	174,243	2,628	372,935	3,749
1938-39	251,847	5,342	33	778	183,415	3,733	442,017	8,584
1939-40	262,181	6,039	33	892	176,844	3,345	362,044	6,795
1940-41	263,299	5,181	33	759	205,310	4,444	322,081	5,687
1941-42	246,073	4,794	33	698	174,450	3,988	290,801	3,080
1942-43	231,256	4,353	32	606	173,816	3,798	334,785	5,005
1943-44	220,932	3,398	33	486	172,722	4,512	281,302	5,084
1944-45	219,652	4,398	32	644	158,170	3,859	332,365	6,981
1945-46	229,736	4,552	32	645	136,445	2,860	392,502	8,188
1946-47	219,394	3,717	31	512	141,487	2,943	247,996	705
1947-48	215,378	4,151	32	572	127,703	3,487	462,239	10,685
1948-49	257,944	6,434	32	910	97,598	2,451	607,750	14,317
1949-50	272,812	6,518	32	896	115,550	3,393	600,013	11,778
1950-51	263,666	6,692	32	880	112,467	3,029	558,780	8,785
1951-52	273,370	5,005	31	704	111,181	2,439	454,543	6,632
1952-53	274,757	6,842	31	935	108,230	2,650	724,495	18,662
1953-54	332,703	8,751	31	1,220	114,735	3,042	579,969	10,180
1954-55	367,640	9,864	31	1,301	114,673	3,080	687,402	16,478
1955-56	365,252	8,616	31	1,136	108,146	2,710	581,732	14,922
1956-57	360,932	8,978	31	1,172	125,606	3,468	359,952	7,061
1957-58	364,985	8,946	31	1,256	122,245	3,161	460,639	6,657
1958-59	356,210	9,741	31	1,354	113,402	3,654	704,005	16,097
1959-60	299,732	8,428	31	1,217	129,803	4,060	683,134	13,523
1960-61	327,246	8,685	31	1,320	132,382	3,847	692,596	10,999
1961-62	372,223	9,021	31	1,315	155,780	4,766	749,682	12,018
1962-63	387,477	12,099	31	1,770	159,285	5,096	918,915	18,683
1963-64	402,060	11,501	31	1,648	166,598	4,427	937,606	22,274
1964-65	450,956	14,286	31	1,855	168,300	4,887	1,025,521	22,830
1965-66	487,375	13,546	31	1,883	153,081	3,209	953,756	17,429
1966-67	534,998	15,513	31	2,203	151,010	4,948	1,227,377	35,730
1967-68	530,828	15,718	31	2,214	147,732	4,778	1,476,589	27,417

¹ Number of mills which actually operated during each season. Prior to 1895-96 the figures include a number of juice mills.

² Figures for the years 1900-01 to 1963-64

PRODUCTION STATISTICS (Chapter 7)

Hay and Green Forage	Cotton		Bananas		Pineapples		Total Area Under Crop	Season
	Area Harvested	Raw Cotton Produced ^a	Total Area	Pro-duction	Total Area	Pro-duction		
Acres	Acres	1,000 Lb	Acres	1,000 Bushels	Acres	1,000 Dozen	Acres	
n	14	n	..	..	..	..	3,353	1860-61
n	478	146	..	..	..	..	14,414	1865-66
n	14,674	1,631	339	n	180	n	52,210	1870-71
n	1,674	314	243	n	86	n	77,347	1875-76
n	619	126	410	36	164	52	113,978	1880-81
41,754	50	5	1,034	83	365	122	198,334	1885-86
40,652	16	5	3,890	1,100	721	263	224,993	1890-91
48,161	494	86	3,916	743	847	377	285,319	1895-96
83,942	..	..	6,215	1,161	939	425	457,397	1900-01
103,608	171	36	6,198	1,255	1,845	507	522,748	1905-06
188,225	460	48	5,198	561	2,170	823	667,113	1910-11
291,467	72	4	8,166	606	3,709	922	729,588	1915-16
229,413	75	8	9,300	526	4,136	867	885,259	1916-17
184,340	133	38	9,141	679	4,166	944	727,958	1917-18
145,407	203	53	7,817	634	4,026	860	525,517	1918-19
206,411	72	12	7,694	478	3,922	676	563,762	1919-20
236,766	166	15	8,981	599	3,909	827	779,497	1920-21
245,290	1,944	317	9,873	872	3,956	876	804,507	1921-22
266,686	8,716	1,256	10,797	1,079	4,195	895	863,755	1922-23
353,602	40,821	3,737	11,668	977	3,925	982	871,968	1923-24
229,116	50,186	4,740	13,491	1,232	3,709	973	1,069,837	1924-25
314,310	40,062	5,727	14,766	1,292	3,995	903	1,033,765	1925-26
382,721	18,743	2,899	16,489	1,378	4,235	953	941,783	1926-27
221,255	14,950	2,311	17,967	1,432	4,204	823	1,066,612	1927-28
236,022	20,316	4,110	19,750	1,633	4,734	938	1,044,632	1928-29
258,369	15,003	2,518	19,357	1,471	5,144	857	1,046,235	1929-30
269,510	22,652	5,599	18,030	1,534	5,543	1,001	1,144,216	1930-31
369,558	22,452	4,891	14,764	1,476	5,789	1,182	1,216,402	1931-32
456,838	29,995	1,990	10,589	935	5,862	1,176	1,245,638	1932-33
404,405	68,203	5,561	10,926	1,014	5,889	1,355	1,313,438	1933-34
424,789	43,397	8,770	10,323	953	5,584	1,127	1,296,619	1934-35
450,960	54,947	7,062	8,500	867	5,779	1,333	1,334,690	1935-36
492,540	62,200	6,654	7,305	724	6,314	1,228	1,506,423	1936-37
515,189	52,692	4,114	8,174	759	6,549	1,331	1,618,738	1937-38
514,375	66,470	4,774	8,781	879	7,049	1,848	1,734,789	1938-39
610,686	41,212	6,183	8,534	844	7,350	2,382	1,725,342	1939-40
657,102	41,262	4,128	8,233	779	7,172	2,143	1,734,706	1940-41
641,960	61,365	5,631	7,120	714	6,480	2,019	1,689,660	1941-42
648,477	56,433	4,925	7,526	653	6,974	1,943	1,743,994	1942-43
672,173	41,389	3,346	7,450	662	6,940	2,001	1,757,396	1943-44
687,051	17,424	2,946	8,132	683	7,004	1,571	1,796,833	1944-45
650,989	7,698	651	9,432	646	7,703	1,643	1,822,108	1945-46
610,787	7,902	1,139	9,447	617	7,866	1,535	1,617,280	1946-47
582,949	8,460	762	9,887	637	9,135	2,073	1,848,539	1947-48
604,311	6,222	713	8,820	665	9,005	2,119	1,952,495	1948-49
636,919	2,688	255	7,504	581	9,319	2,375	2,056,918	1949-50
628,238	2,952	402	6,870	596	9,159	2,507	2,077,010	1950-51
647,498	4,480	549	6,396	447	9,215	1,786	2,021,201	1951-52
637,620	5,866	755	7,260	385	10,064	2,209	2,419,440	1952-53
732,054	8,965	2,068	7,529	533	11,675	2,988	2,358,127	1953-54
724,377	8,377	1,365	8,348	539	12,593	3,581	2,590,774	1954-55
751,921	13,290	2,053	7,113	626	12,316	4,039	2,600,134	1955-56
685,264	11,338	1,411	5,815	525	11,894	3,337	2,465,186	1956-57
782,251	10,364	1,329	5,645	443	13,018	3,692	2,594,613	1957-58
714,981	10,493	1,489	6,171	515	14,264	4,780	2,842,764	1958-59
804,055	20,132	3,544	6,361	636	12,157	4,367	2,921,401	1959-60
956,890	36,847	5,453	5,964	633	10,773	3,599	3,049,461	1960-61
956,202	26,888	3,729	5,919	661	10,299	3,630	3,202,572	1961-62
995,087	35,330	4,449	5,861	730	10,321	3,845	3,474,412	1962-63
1,087,164	28,465	2,817	5,882	684	10,903	4,143	3,640,258	1963-64
1,190,284	13,550	2,238	5,353	767	11,404	4,056	3,952,418	1964-65
1,291,327	13,455	3,621	5,407	751	12,753	4,588	4,079,108	1965-66
1,300,827	11,167	4,214	5,524	809	14,790	5,643	4,569,484	1966-67
1,448,083	11,629	6,685	5,887	883	15,354	6,344	4,875,778	1967-68

were compiled by the Cotton Marketing Board.

n Not available.

SUMMARY OF FISHERIES, MINERAL, AND

Year	Fisheries Production ¹		Mining and Quarrying Production ²					
	Edible Fish etc.	Other ³	Approximate Metal Content					
			Gold	Silver	Lead	Copper	Tin	Zinc
	\$1,000	\$1,000	Oz	Oz	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
1860	n	..	2,738	..	..	1	..	..
1865	n	1	17,473	..	..	721	..	..
1870	n	..	92,040	..	..	1,335	..	..
1875	n	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	..
1916	202	107	215,162	243,084	615	19,520	1,195	..
1917	180	166	179,305	241,639	480	19,062	824	..
1918	204	258	133,571	152,499	222	18,980	918	..
1919	263	362	121,030	92,048	136	9,997	696	..
1920	240	347	155,230	274,235	1,709	15,897	1,040	..
1921	237	169	40,376	195,328	1,057	2,428	735	..
1922	260	398	80,584	273,036	2,802	5,104	769	..
1923	282	302	88,726	469,302	5,487	6,243	632	..
1924	306	544	98,841	276,651	3,695	5,630	837	128
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
1965	4,214	1,872	76,964	4,635,773	49,673	60,406	1,176	30,975
1966	4,610	2,349	139,202	6,191,667	65,541	72,643	1,692	43,588
1967	5,956	1,352	95,601	6,832,247	76,439	51,457	1,649	51,034

¹ For 1924 and thereafter, the figures are for the financial year ended 30 June following.

² Including pearls, pearl-, trochus-, and tortoise-shell, beche-de-mer, and whales.

³ State Department of Mines figures up to 1951, mining census figures thereafter.

TIMBER PRODUCTION STATISTICS (Chapter 7)

			Timber Production ¹					Year
Coal	Mineral Sands Con- centrates	Total Value	Sawn Timber ⁴				Plywood and Veneer	
			Pine		Other			
1,000 Tons	Tons	\$1,000	1,000 Sup Ft	\$1,000	1,000 Sup Ft	\$1,000	\$1,000	
12	..	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
908	..	8,042	75,231	1,315	46,619	996	..	1916
1,048	..	8,026	70,465	1,282	41,197	879	..	1917
983	..	7,482	75,007	1,632	43,429	1,040	..	1918
932	..	5,150	100,690	2,530	43,699	1,240	..	1919
1,100	..	7,236	85,313	2,944	50,691	1,725	..	1920
955	..	2,992	73,554	2,554	39,433	1,456	..	1921
959	..	3,718	76,598	2,610	49,490	1,758	..	1922
1,061	..	4,431	78,958	2,752	62,714	2,195	..	1923
1,123	..	4,611	83,674	3,019	59,949	2,459	..	1924
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 ³	24,104 ³	34,858 ³	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	77,009	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	94,807	97,287	65,482	8,024	157,422	20,914	11,941	1964
4,154	104,645	98,964	57,966	7,733	154,101	24,007	10,174	1965
4,664	131,072	138,483	56,672	7,731	139,715	22,920	10,154	1966
4,679	159,447	135,510	58,544	8,090	135,044	21,062	12,745	1967

⁴ Excluding timber sawn and used in plywood and case mills (for 1967-68, in thousand super feet, pine 2,743; other 2,347). n Not available.

SUMMARY OF FACTORY

Year	Manufacturing ¹						
	Establish- ments	Workers ²			Salaries and Wages Paid ³	Capital Values ⁴	
		Males	Females	Total		Machinery and Plant	Land and Buildings
	No.	No.	No.	No.	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
1860	n	n	n	n	n	n	n
1865	47	n	n	n	n	n	n
1870	471	n	n	n	n	n	n
1875	575	n	n	n	n	n	n
1880	565	n	n	n	n	n	n
1885	1,069	n	n	n	n	n	n
1890	1,308	n	n	n	n	n	n
1895	1,384	n	n	18,584	n	10,856 ⁵	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
1916	1,755	31,538	7,728	39,266	8,136	12,976	9,566
1917	1,763	31,920	7,659	39,579	9,474	13,440	10,044
1918	1,748	32,708	7,365	40,073	9,916	14,400	10,574
1919	1,724	32,880	7,007	39,887	10,338	15,142	11,258
1920	1,766	35,016	7,144	42,160	12,977	16,428	12,018
1921	1,780	34,023	7,162	41,185	13,923	17,386	12,206
1922	1,846	34,481	7,837	42,318	14,371	18,628	12,640
1923	1,880	35,619	8,125	43,744	14,971	19,665	13,953
1924-25	1,848	39,595	7,990	47,585	17,800	22,062	14,841
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	85,605	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	201,675
1965-66	5,948	94,204	21,419	115,623	262,437	364,490	238,249
1966-67	5,956	93,945	21,839	115,784	276,093	477,149	257,619
1967-68	6,099	95,952	22,809	118,761	299,768	481,555	277,643

¹ Not including "Heat, Light, and Power".² Aggregate of average number of workers employed during period each factory was operating up to 1964-65, thereafter average number employed over the whole year.³ Excluding drawings of working proprietors.⁴ Book values, less any depreciation reserve, as stated by factory proprietors.⁵ Output, less

PRODUCTION STATISTICS (Chapter 7)

		Heat, Light, and Power ⁶						
Output	Pro- duction ⁵	Generating Works					Sales of Electricity and Gas ⁷	Year
		Establish- ments	Workers ³	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	\$1,000	
n	n	..	..	..	..	..	..	1860
n	n	..	..	..	..	..	..	1865
n	n	1	n	n	n	n	n	1870
n	n	3	n	n	n	n	n	1875
n	n	6	n	n	n	n	n	1880
n	n	10	n	n	n	n	n	1885
n	n	14	n	n	n	n	n	1890
9,166	n	13	144	n	551 ⁸	.. ⁸	132	1895
15,602	n	25	347	n	947	159	231	1900
15,924	n	21	316	n	918	226	337	1905
31,154	n	21	450	122	988	300	430	1910
49,769	17,465	26	663	213	1,967	405	1,121	1915
49,910	17,230	27	717	228	2,112	464	1,172	1916
62,714	20,272	30	867	284	2,254	458	1,226	1917
59,750	19,814	30	917	326	2,382	464	1,368	1918
63,474	23,998	30	1,004	392	2,594	514	1,432	1919
77,864	28,576	29	1,036	460	2,803	504	1,703	1920
78,685	28,175	30	1,063	513	3,121	541	1,983	1921
73,921	30,163	32	1,085	525	3,569	590	1,727	1922
75,560	30,370	32	1,204	559	4,977	615	2,176	1923
95,803	33,350	42	1,337	658	5,943	906	2,482	1924-25
89,143	31,760	43	1,493	720	6,249	910	2,658	1925-26
79,718	28,359	46	1,603	828	6,962	941	2,937	1926-27
90,186	31,689	46	1,511	762	7,850	1,044	2,739	1927-28
92,841	31,790	47	1,509	760	7,188	1,079	2,442	1928-29
87,143	29,984	47	1,147	614	5,587	891	3,029	1929-30
77,774	24,723	57	1,091	538	5,973	1,031	3,072	1930-31
70,930	22,028	58	1,047	498	6,002	1,002	2,900	1931-32
73,888	23,208	64	991	496	5,730	905	2,983	1932-33
81,948	25,288	69	1,080	556	6,279	976	2,938	1933-34
89,045	27,044	69	1,127	590	5,819	1,255	2,998	1934-35
92,713	29,627	65	1,073	563	5,936	1,292	3,159	1935-36
103,716	33,001	67	713	392	4,564	1,348	3,870	1936-37
116,851	35,868	68	730	423	4,522	1,364	4,222	1937-38
123,979	37,125	70	768	452	4,685	1,406	4,532	1938-39
134,689	40,422	69	824	504	4,625	1,396	4,878	1939-40
137,402	41,646	64	814	490	4,694	1,402	5,072	1940-41
148,913	47,899	64	870	540	4,662	1,478	5,408	1941-42
168,718	56,223	64	867	576	4,916	1,564	5,958	1942-43
176,132	57,957	64	933	664	5,014	1,568	6,948	1943-44
180,482	59,225	63	1,004	708	5,138	1,632	7,362	1944-45
177,479	58,211	63	1,148	794	5,612	1,730	7,474	1945-46
195,068	68,478	62	1,190	868	6,285	1,857	7,932	1946-47
244,648	83,593	62	1,196	1,013	7,085	2,058	9,102	1947-48
301,807	104,543	63	1,294	1,229	8,712	2,460	11,118	1948-49
341,418	120,183	61	1,393	1,432	10,051	2,730	12,886	1949-50
421,241	147,540	61	1,444	1,691	13,300	3,202	16,784	1950-51
485,215	178,610	60	1,495	2,147	16,512	4,434	21,396	1951-52
572,361	190,045	68	1,618	2,741	25,598	7,145	26,456	1952-53
642,877	212,529	70	1,744	2,809	36,545	9,161	30,558	1953-54
688,082	231,721	75	1,740	2,964	46,935	13,947	34,106	1954-55
720,054	248,661	73	1,915	3,217	52,770	15,801	35,446	1955-56
767,110	266,828	72	1,932	3,644	54,222	17,557	40,306	1956-57
783,326	275,564	76	1,970	3,681	70,161	18,857	44,554	1957-58
870,699	297,157	79	1,996	3,923	78,709	20,445	48,176	1958-59
904,499	309,452	77	1,980	4,108	79,796	21,687	50,622	1959-60
948,644	325,123	73	1,975	4,412	85,005	22,906	55,118	1960-61
957,129	334,569	68	1,980	4,656	89,261	26,039	58,032	1961-62
1,089,319	361,009	67	1,999	4,635	88,999	25,911	60,190	1962-63
1,249,739	420,673	68	2,005	4,846	101,587	27,573	61,710	1963-64
1,293,466	455,351	63	1,940	5,297	95,840	31,877	68,657	1964-65
1,460,031	518,688	62	1,958	5,609	112,968	35,310	74,058	1965-66
1,568,173	566,488	57	2,153	6,116	124,244	37,043	78,910	1966-67
1,722,249	626,696	55	2,091	6,187	149,675	37,855	88,365	1967-68

value of goods consumed in process of production. ⁶ Electricity and gas works.
⁷ Valued at prices paid by consumers. ⁸ Value of Land and Buildings included with
Machinery and Plant. n Not available.

SUMMARY OF TRANSPORT AND

Year	Shipping Entered All Ports from Other States and Countries ¹	Railways					
		Lines Open	Passenger Journeys ²	Goods and Live- stock Carried ³	Earnings	Working Expenses	Capital Account ⁴
	1,000 Tons	Miles	1,000	1,000 Tons	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
1860	46						
1865	173	21	17	3	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 ⁵	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
1916-17	1,541	5,214	13,580	4,035	7,664	5,988	77,162
1917-18	1,189	5,295	13,896	4,154	8,048	6,820	78,944
1918-19	1,158	5,469	14,173	3,783	7,969	7,381	80,870
1919-20	1,365	5,685	14,905	3,791	9,920	8,647	84,374
1920-21	1,772	5,752	14,908	3,868	10,559	10,097	87,114
1921-22	1,985	5,799	14,822	3,732	10,309	9,621	89,506
1922-23	2,713	5,905	28,358 ²	4,209	10,841	9,429	94,277
1923-24	2,718	6,040	29,536	4,274	11,428	9,981	99,422
1924-25	2,863	6,114	29,658	5,084	14,218	10,850	103,824
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 ⁵
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	7,477	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
1965-66	8,513	5,785	25,979	10,050	84,178	84,370	246,699
1966-67	9,023	5,730	26,371	10,185	87,864	84,561	258,543
1967-68	9,769	5,825	26,591	11,133	94,019	87,717	268,095

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 1922-23, journeys made by season ticket holders were not included. ³ Until 1895-96, tonnage of livestock was not included. From 1930-31 to 1953-54, includes some duplication due to transfers between the uniform gauge and 3ft 6in systems. ⁴ From 1 July 1931, the capital account was reduced by \$56,000(000) under the *Railway Capital Indebtedness Reduction Act of 1931*. ⁵ From 1966-67, figures are for

COMMUNICATION STATISTICS (Chapter 8)

Metropolitan ⁵ Transport (Passengers)				Con- structed Roads at End of Year	Motor Vehicles		Post Office Revenue ⁷	Broadcast Listeners' Licences ⁸	Year
Rail	Trams ⁶	Mun- icipal 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 ⁹	..	1890-91
n	n	..	n	n	..	..	463 ⁹	..	1895-96
n	13,362	..	n	n	..	..	630 ⁹	..	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	51,030	..	n	n	n	n	1,597	..	1916-17
n	51,860	..	n	n	n	n	1,703	..	1917-18
n	57,457	..	n	n	5,000 ¹⁰	n	1,763	..	1918-19
n	61,415	..	n	n	n	n	1,930	..	1919-20
n	69,237	..	n	n	n	n	2,460	..	1920-21
n	68,056	..	n	n	13,807	98	2,707	..	1921-22
21,676	71,529	..	n	n	19,185	136	2,863	..	1922-23
22,894	74,722	..	n	n	28,215	223	2,807	..	1923-24
22,840	78,367	..	n	n	38,524	302	2,894	1,076	1924-25
22,170	82,515	..	n	n	53,293	408	3,147	8,129	1925-26
21,278	81,803	..	n	31,100 ⁹	68,818	550	3,348	22,290	1926-27
19,420	78,058	..	n	31,153 ⁹	75,989	808	3,548	25,172	1927-28
19,210	77,703	..	n	29,653 ⁹	84,089	954	3,722	24,636	1928-29
19,977	76,117	..	n	30,412 ⁹	91,515	1,042	3,880	23,247	1929-30
17,118	73,617	..	n	29,851 ⁹	90,831	1,034	3,851	24,062	1930-31
16,098	68,642	..	n	32,498 ⁹	88,960	1,043	3,742	28,938	1931-32
17,577	68,470	..	n	34,915 ⁹	89,216	1,052	3,741	36,146	1932-33
18,071	69,976	..	n	35,617 ⁹	92,836	1,178	3,908	51,998	1933-34
19,208	77,053	..	n	32,333 ⁹	100,020	1,267	4,189	67,351	1934-35
20,229	82,583	..	n	33,274 ⁹	107,592	1,430	4,402	83,025	1935-36
20,517	86,096	..	n	34,011 ⁹	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 ⁷	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	18,646	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	10,675	21,682	301,371	1955-56
28,783	89,346	35,849	n	58,748	344,357	11,432	24,646	312,527	1956-57
28,524	85,808	37,768	n	61,435	363,907	11,923	26,668	320,626	1957-58
28,398	81,825	37,751	n	65,031	381,860	13,172	27,804	337,760	1958-59
27,548	80,670	37,512	11,633	67,316	404,027	14,447	31,764	344,198	1959-60
24,582	73,659	33,200	12,661	71,424	418,579	15,385	35,194	341,101	1960-61
22,890	72,664	33,431	13,228	72,131	431,745	16,875	35,698	328,525	1961-62
22,414	67,133	34,444	12,921	71,665 ¹¹	459,005	18,769	38,298 ⁷	334,566	1962-63
22,512	63,382	36,193	13,435	73,796	497,889	21,862	41,498 ⁷	342,321	1963-64
22,254	63,029	37,327	14,721	76,688	536,907	24,872	47,399	343,401	1964-65
23,227	56,011	33,864	13,579	78,212	564,542	25,015	50,769	340,687	1965-66
23,703	48,525	29,225	17,210	77,867 ¹¹	590,042	30,123	54,762	340,477	1966-67
24,065	46,290	29,973	17,306	77,599 ¹¹	622,702	35,436	62,308	371,637	1967-68

the Brisbane Statistical Division.

⁶ Figures up to 1930-31 are for the calendar year ended six months earlier than the year shown.⁷ Revenue credited to Queensland up to 1941-42; thereafter actual collections are shown. Radio revenue excluded from 1 July 1949.⁸ Excluding licences for receivers in excess of one, issued from July 1942 to January 1952.⁹ Calendar year ended six months earlier than the year shown.¹⁰ Estimated.¹¹ Decrease due to re-surveys.

n Not available.

r Revised since last issue.

SUMMARY OF TRADE

Year	Imports ¹			Exports ¹			Visible Balance of Trade ¹
	Overseas	Interstate	Total	Overseas	Interstate	Total	
1860	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
1865	115	1,352	1,467	1	1,044	1,045	-422
1870	1,444	3,478	4,922	491	1,816	2,307	-2,615
1875	875	2,267	3,142	1,336	3,731	5,067	1,925
1880	2,781	3,277	6,508	2,040	5,656	7,696	1,188
1885	2,052	4,113	6,164	1,836	5,055	6,891	727
1890	6,152	5,976	12,128	3,470	6,975	10,446	-1,682
1895	5,189	4,312	9,501	4,929	12,144	17,073	7,572
1900	5,496	4,000	9,496	7,266	10,674	17,939	8,443
1905	8,199	5,446	13,645	8,264	10,825	19,089	5,444
1910	6,313	6,195	12,508	6,697	17,006	23,703	11,195
1915-16	10,856	n	n	16,238	n	n	n
	14,002	n	n	16,212	n	n	n
1916-17	12,526	n	n	29,082	n	n	n
1917-18	8,985	n	n	21,914	n	n	n
1918-19	12,151	n	n	24,895	n	n	n
1919-20	14,437	n	n	28,797	n	n	n
1920-21	23,681	n	n	30,341	n	n	n
1921-22	17,279	n	n	35,146	n	n	n
1922-23	21,567	n	n	31,564	n	n	n
1923-24	23,211	n	n	29,257	n	n	n
1924-25	25,667	n	n	46,626	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
1965-66	201,349 ^a	700,526	901,875	462,596	382,732 ^r	845,328 ^r	-56,547 ^r
1966-67	193,677	710,084	903,761	499,967	385,436 ^r	885,404 ^r	-18,358 ^r
1967-68	227,020 ^a	774,269	1,001,289	562,928	405,750	968,678	-32,611

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	Sugar		
1,000 Lb	\$1,000	Cwt	\$1,000	\$1,000	Tons	\$1,000	
2,508	396	..	..	..	..	..	1860
17,791	1,019	..	..	..	..	..	1865
17,567	1,569	..	..	23	..	..	1870
17,244	1,361	8	..	5	309 ^a	18	1875
41,252	2,739	7	..	46	158 ^a	8	1880
47,850	3,644	43	..	85	1,509 ^a	56	1885
57,226	3,117	320	2	278	2,016 ^a	74	1890
37,749	2,571	9,237	78	1,922	7,589 ^a	229	1895
35,323	2,655	63,125	581	2,697	4,976 ^a	137	1900
102,405	8,357	153,689	1,503	1,320	218	5	1905
85,158	7,844	21,018	272	3,288	27	1	1910
				5,533	5	..	1915-16
85,710	10,804	160,223	2,570	11,656	3	..	1916-17
53,218	7,083	174,963	2,642	8,936	7	..	1917-18
102,229	13,530	69,994	1,217	6,746	11	1	1918-19
132,875	18,333	51,727	938	5,912	23	1	1919-20
101,175	12,434	232,745	5,928	7,446	1	..	1920-21
191,157	21,723	363,606	4,764	4,095	1	..	1921-22
134,649	20,857	188,041	3,176	3,754	3	..	1922-23
104,252	20,318	148,778	2,263	2,690	5,993	300	1923-24
111,538	23,986	393,995	5,617	8,368	80,228	1,925	1924-25
175,862	25,888	326,855	4,809	6,914	195,476	4,413	1925-26
111,177	16,987	203,799	3,006	3,053	62,986	1,882	1926-27
119,862	19,640	404,798	6,043	4,752	152,417	3,696	1927-28
140,907	19,602	401,862	6,361	5,843	199,160	4,126	1928-29
145,666	13,830	417,697	5,733	5,292	178,801	4,134	1929-30
169,726	13,350	603,419	7,063	5,288	207,214	3,869	1930-31
180,304	12,327	645,600	7,072	4,505	288,190	6,256	1931-32
179,970	12,830	683,436	5,566	3,868	186,195	3,585	1932-33
169,101	19,947	875,754	6,520	4,444	307,406	5,675	1933-34
175,591	14,741	911,909	7,353	5,672	310,657	5,432	1934-35
140,899	15,741	680,628	7,623	5,367	299,786	5,480	1935-36
153,068	20,341	481,116	6,183	6,541	405,587	7,385	1936-37
167,656	18,784	670,192	9,070	9,118	426,165	8,016	1937-38
187,113	17,043	1,138,804	15,047	9,771	441,788	8,312	1938-39
180,193	20,208	953,094	13,054	11,798	522,343	12,292	1939-40
122,056	15,361	671,190	9,163	11,081	372,525	9,668	1940-41
136,446	16,916	383,968	5,373	8,648	195,866	5,150	1941-42
161,507	22,502	401,196	5,595	3,036	60,332	1,749	1942-43
120,218	18,205	358,705	5,245	2,939	82,967	2,489	1943-44
132,622	19,224	287,830	5,738	3,414	104,843	3,141	1944-45
162,879	24,261	549,575	10,945	8,487	137,684	5,300	1945-46
291,883	48,887	329,360	6,809	13,989	109,081	4,885	1946-47
156,340	40,719	657,471	16,414	16,973	94,647	5,706	1947-48
235,656	94,307	753,009	21,726	23,250	405,046	25,934	1948-49
193,456	93,277	649,047	20,468	24,924	426,911	27,802	1949-50
185,000	206,123	495,879	16,983	26,560	381,819	28,967	1950-51
148,318	107,505	39,486	1,768	23,906	160,526	13,043	1951-52
150,341	112,280	526,722	21,481	50,502	453,412	42,529	1952-53
191,756	142,716	374,501	15,395	57,197	699,206	62,336	1953-54
178,733	114,040	426,755	17,696	60,007	730,782	61,547	1954-55
174,598	96,834	550,721	19,148	59,325	585,313	48,598	1955-56
243,070	170,827	372,610	11,154	54,140	668,374	56,552	1956-57
221,324	133,535	226,336	6,327	45,672	703,258	69,314	1957-58
207,304	91,687	452,046	13,678	87,625	798,189	63,771	1958-59
253,645	126,237	417,487	15,132	78,841	695,024	52,793	1959-60
235,885	108,345	219,789	6,737	59,581	787,347	69,322	1960-61
243,720	116,037	286,440	7,670	78,663	833,350	66,965	1961-62
234,451	119,548	257,613	6,924	93,312	1,134,838	89,823	1962-63
251,271	146,880	314,632	8,880	104,061	1,106,963	154,616	1963-64
245,022	127,479	272,142	9,214	118,206	1,259,407	111,632	1964-65
213,069	106,208	194,157	6,360	116,073	1,238,836	92,819	1965-66
186,278	93,153	239,139	7,158	118,533	1,619,759	98,113	1966-67
216,363	98,828	170,040	5,245	117,850	1,576,334	95,616	1967-68

^a Chiefly refined sugar.
port. n Not available.

^a Excluding import of a naval vessel cleared through a Queensland
r Revised since last issue.

SUMMARY OF MARKETING

Year	Raw Sugar Production				Butter		Wool
	Average Net Price per Ton ¹			Proportion of Australian Production Exported	Return to Manufacturer ² per Cwt	Proportion Sold Overseas	Average Price per Lb (Greasy) ³
	Australian Sales	Overseas Sales	Total Pooled Sugar				
	\$	\$	\$	%	\$	%	Cents
1860	..	..	..	..	..	..	n
1865	n	..	n	..	..	..	n
1870	n	..	n	..	..	..	n
1875-76	n	..	n	..	..	..	n
1880-81	n	..	n	..	..	..	n
1885-86	n	..	n	..	..	..	n
1890-91	n	..	n	..	..	..	n
1895-96	19.25	..	19.25	..	n	1	n
1900-01	19.25	..	19.25	..	n	12	5.07
1905-06	20.22	..	20.22	..	n	35	8.24
1910-11	18.75	..	18.75	..	n	55	8.47
1915-16	36.00	..	36.00	..	n	56	9.79
1916-17	36.00	..	36.00	..	n	8	13.28
1917-18	42.00	..	42.00	..	n	46	15.04
1918-19	42.00	..	42.00	..	n	61	14.89
1919-20	42.00	..	42.00	..	n	30	15.32
1920-21	60.67	..	60.67	..	n	14	10.10
1921-22	60.67	..	60.67	..	n	43	12.81
1922-23	60.67	..	60.67	..	n	76	16.82
1923-24	54.00	n	54.00	6	n	52	20.78
1924-25	54.00	42.00	52.00	18	n	24	22.16
1925-26	52.00	22.58	39.06	44	n	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	48.33	45	47.82
1965-66	121.95	67.23	84.58	67	46.28	45	48.50
1966-67	121.25	57.45	83.00	72	45.04 ^r	49 ^r	46.93
1967-68	142.80	59.37	83.38	73	44.41	37	43.50

¹ Queensland sugar only, including "excess" sugar. ² Overall return including subsidy or bounty which commenced in 1942. ³ On Brisbane wool market. Estimated on an average bale weight of 329 lb prior to 1925-26. For further particulars see pages 196, 197, and 359. ⁴ Slaughtering in slaughterhouses estimated up to 1900-01. See also page 188. ⁵ Average prices of fat stock, Brisbane saleyards. See also

STATISTICS (Chapter 10)

Meat				Export Price Index, Australia ^a	Index of Volume of Exports, Queensland ^b	Year
Livestock Slaughtered ^d			Average Price of Bullocks ^e			
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
578	910	165	n	..	..	1916-17
583	690	200	n	..	..	1917-18
499	542	248	n	..	..	1918-19
461	717	201	n	..	..	1919-20
449	461	158	n	..	..	1920-21
500	769	187	n	..	..	1921-22
504	763	236	n	..	..	1922-23
566	618	263	n	..	..	1923-24
893	446	270	n	..	..	1924-25
778	635	310	n	..	..	1925-26
568	679	280	n	..	..	1926-27
740	670	310	n	..	..	1927-28
685	805	381	n	31	..	1928-29
634	1,090	367	n	25	..	1929-30
648	1,671	408	n	19	..	1930-31
541	1,762	408	n	19	..	1931-32
597	1,564	377	n	19	..	1932-33
719	1,299	406	n	24	..	1933-34
851	1,276	488	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	..	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 ^a	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
1,900	2,786	642	133.11	107	150	1965-66
1,684	2,160	668	141.68	105	177	1966-67
1,671	2,496	760	149.65	100	206	1967-68

page 370. ^a 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 335. ^b Base: Pre-war year 1938-39 = 100. For particulars see page 315.

n Not available.

r Revised since last issue.

SUMMARY OF PRICES AND WAGES

Year	Wholesale Price Index Numbers, Australia ¹ (Basic Materials and Foodstuffs)			Retail Price Index Numbers,			
	Goods Principally Imported	Goods Principally Home Produced	Total All Groups	Food	Clothing and Drapery	Housing ²	Household Supplies and Equipment
1910-11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1915-16	..	..	..	24	18	..	..
1916-17	..	..	..	21	20	..	..
1917-18	..	..	..	23	24	..	..
1918-19	..	..	..	24	27	..	..
1919-20	..	..	..	30	31	..	..
1920-21	..	..	..	31	33	..	..
1921-22	..	..	..	26	30	..	..
1922-23	..	..	..	25	26	..	..
1923-24	..	..	..	27	28	..	..
1924-25	..	..	..	26	27	..	..
1925-26	..	..	..	27	27	..	..
1926-27	..	..	..	27	26	..	..
1927-28	..	..	..	26	25	..	..
1928-29	91	118	110	26	25	..	..
1929-30	94	118	111	25	25	..	..
1930-31	100	99	99	22	23	..	..
1931-32	100	92	95	21	22	..	..
1932-33	97	87	90	20	21	..	..
1933-34	89	89	90	20	21	..	..
1934-35	92	89	90	20	20	..	..
1935-36	95	92	93	22	20	..	..
1936-37	99	98	99	23	21	..	..
1937-38	102	101	101	23	21	..	..
1938-39	99	100	100	24	22	..	..
1939-40	111	101	104	24	23	..	..
1940-41	133	106	114	25	27	..	..
1941-42	153	112	124	26	32	..	..
1942-43	176	120	136	27	36	..	..
1943-44	182	122	140	27	38	..	..
1944-45	182	124	141	27	38	..	..
1945-46	178	127	142	27	38	..	..
1946-47	177	130	144	28	40	..	..
1947-48	192	145	159	31	43	..	..
1948-49	201	172	180	36.8 ³	47.8 ³	41.3	58.9
1949-50	223	196	204	39.7	54.9	45.1	62.3
1950-51	256	240	244	44.7	63.3	49.1	68.7
1951-52	288	300	297	58.7	76.1	54.5	79.9
1952-53	292	331	319	65.2	80.9	61.5	85.9
1953-54	271	339	319	67.4	81.6	62.4	87.3
1954-55	277	340	322	67.8	81.9	64.3	88.0
1955-56	292	352	334	70.1	82.7	67.9	88.1
1956-57	311	357	344	72.7	84.7	72.8	91.5
1957-58	301	355	339	73.7	87.2	76.1	92.9
1958-59	283	358	336	78.1	88.5	78.9	93.6
1959-60	281	375	348	80.9	90.5	81.5	95.0
1960-61	278	394	360	84.9	93.1	84.6	95.5
1961-62	270	363	336	85.2	94.4	86.3	97.0
1962-63	272	368	340	84.6	94.6	88.5	96.9
1963-64	275	376	346	86.7	95.3	89.2	95.9
1964-65	277	388	355	92.2	96.6	91.5	96.8
1965-66	280	409	371	98.4	97.8	97.3	98.8
1966-67	283	425	383	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1967-68	287	431	388	103.7	102.4	105.8	101.2

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: 1966-67 = 100.0. "C" Series Index numbers, arithmetically converted from their original base, are shown from 1915-16 to 1947-48; thereafter Consumer Price Index numbers are shown. The group headings are those of the Consumer Price Index and are applicable to the "C" Series Index only in a broad sense. Because of the different weighting patterns and fields covered there is no direct line of continuity between the two indexes. For particulars of a long-term index see page 381.

³ Not available prior to 1948-49 as the "C" Series Index included only rents of

STATISTICS (Chapters 11 and 12)

Brisbane ²		Basic Wage, Brisbane Adult Weekly Rate ⁴			Average Weekly Wage Rate ⁵ for Adult Males, Queensland	Year
Miscellaneous	All Groups	Commonwealth Authority ⁶	State Authority			
			Males	Males			Females
		\$	\$	\$	\$	
26	24	..	..	..	4.92	1910-11
		..	..	..	5.43	1915-16
26	23	..	..	..	6.03	1916-17
28	26	..	..	..	6.52	1917-18
31	28	..	..	..	6.95	1918-19
33	32	..	..	..	7.86	1919-20
39	35	..	..	..	9.15	1920-21
32	31	..	8.50	4.30	9.67	1921-22
31	29	..	8.00	4.10	9.38	1922-23
32	31	7.60	8.00	4.10	9.42	1923-24
32	30	7.50	8.00	4.10	9.58	1924-25
31	31	7.70	8.50	4.30	9.99	1925-26
32	31	8.25	8.50	4.30	10.01	1926-27
32	30	7.95	8.50	4.30	10.01	1927-28
32	30	7.90	8.50	4.30	10.12	1928-29
32	30	8.05	8.50	4.30	10.12	1929-30
31	27	7.05	7.70	3.95	9.24	1930-31
31	26	5.85	7.40	3.90	8.90	1931-32
31	25	5.67	7.40	3.90	8.84	1932-33
30	25	5.93	7.40	3.90	8.81	1933-34
31	25	6.20	7.40	3.90	8.88	1934-35
30	26	6.40	7.40	3.90	8.84	1935-36
32	27	6.60	7.40	3.90	8.86	1936-37
32	28	7.40	7.80	4.10	9.27	1937-38
32	29	7.50	8.10	4.30	9.58	1938-39
33	29	7.60	8.40	4.50	9.94 ⁴	1939-40
34	31	7.90	8.40	4.50	10.01	1940-41
36	33	8.40	8.90	4.80	10.62	1941-42
37	35	9.10	9.40	5.15	11.25	1942-43
38	35	9.30	9.70	5.45	11.58	1943-44
38	35	9.30	9.70	5.45	11.71	1944-45
38	36	9.30	9.70	5.45	11.81	1945-46
39	37	10.10	10.50	6.05	12.68	1946-47
40	39	10.50	10.90	6.45	13.45	1947-48
44.4 ⁴	43.1 ¹	11.50	11.90	7.25	15.32	1948-49
45.2	46.6	12.50	12.90	7.95	16.52	1949-50
49.7	52.2	15.40	15.40	10.25	19.52	1950-51
60.0	63.8	18.50	18.50	12.30	22.99	1951-52
64.2	69.5	21.60	21.60	14.45	25.85	1952-53
65.3	70.9	21.80	22.20	14.90	26.47	1953-54
65.5	71.4	21.80	22.50	15.10	27.56	1954-55
69.4	73.8	21.80	22.90	15.40	28.35	1955-56
76.4	77.8	22.80	24.10	16.25	30.28	1956-57
77.4	79.4	23.80	24.10	16.25	30.43	1957-58
79.4	82.1	24.30	25.60	17.35	31.78	1958-59
80.6	84.2	25.80	26.70	18.20	33.43	1959-60
83.1	87.1	25.80	27.60	19.10	35.07	1960-61
85.6	88.4	27.00	28.40	21.30	35.98	1961-62
86.3	88.7	27.00	28.40	21.30	35.97	1962-63
86.8	89.6	27.00	28.60	21.45	37.00	1963-64
90.4	93.0	29.00	30.60	22.95	39.22	1964-65
95.5	97.5	29.00	31.40	23.55	41.66	1965-66
100.0	100.0	31.00	32.70	24.55	43.56	1966-67
103.2	103.3	35.75 ⁶	34.20	25.90	45.55	1967-68

privately owned houses. The Consumer Price Index includes costs of home ownership and government and private rents. ⁴ Ruling at 31 December, middle of financial year shown.

⁵ Average minimum weekly wage rate as at 31 December, middle of financial year shown. From 1939-40, the series, previously unweighted, has been revised by weighting for numbers engaged in various occupations, and by the exclusion of rural occupations.

⁶ The Commonwealth Basic Wage was abolished on 5 June 1967. The figure shown for 1967-68 is the Commonwealth Minimum Wage, which, on its introduction on 11 July 1966, was \$3.75 above the then current basic wage.

SUMMARY OF PUBLIC

Year	State Government Receipts					State Government Expenditure		
	Taxation (All Funds)	From Common- wealth ¹	Total Consoli- dated Revenue Fund	Total Trust Funds	All Receipts	Consoli- dated Revenue Fund	Trust Funds	All Expendi- ture
1860	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
1865	127	..	357	..	357	360	..	360
1870	442	..	945	86	1,031	898	21	919
1875-76	728	..	1,486	56	1,542	1,532	34	1,566
1880-81	1,208	..	2,527	116	2,643	2,630	84	2,714
1885-86	1,316	..	4,047	106	4,154	3,515	94	3,610
1889-90	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
1916-17	3,190	1,641	15,762	3,515	19,277	16,269	4,989	21,258
1917-18	3,626	1,686	16,983	5,043	22,026	17,802	4,704	22,506
1918-19	5,608	1,707	18,831	4,807	23,638	19,175	4,893	24,068
1919-20	6,712	1,786	22,587	5,865	28,453	22,534	6,153	28,687
1920-21	7,440	1,821	25,202	8,220	33,422	25,182	9,288	34,471
1921-22	7,044	1,902	24,623	8,115	32,738	25,000	8,477	33,477
1922-23	6,882	2,002	25,199	9,996	35,195	25,569	10,935	36,504
1923-24	7,530	2,058	26,856	12,638	39,494	26,831	13,285	40,115
1924-25	8,216	2,280	29,795	12,640	42,435	29,761	12,826	42,587
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	21,177	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	122,323	301,262
1958-59	91,335	36,281	187,591 ⁴	133,121	320,712	189,973	130,004 ⁴	320,013
1959-60	115,393	27,131	203,824 ⁴	142,898	346,722	204,154	144,356 ⁴	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 ⁴	228,915	474,551	254,582	223,223 ⁴	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
1965-66	181,660	60,662	294,502	289,627	584,129	298,022	288,701	586,723
1966-67	204,702	70,038	323,781	321,055	644,836	323,523	315,191	638,714
1967-68	232,685	76,301	376,987 ⁴	355,120	732,107 ⁴	376,017 ⁴	348,442	724,459 ⁴

¹ Including interest contributions from 1900-01, road grants from 1922-23, non-recurring grants from 1934-35, and grants for local public works from 1935-36. The figures are inflated in 1942-43 and 1943-44 by receipts on account of the Allied Works Fund spent through the Main Roads Commission. Taxation reimbursements are included with Taxation. ² Prior to 1937-38 the figures are for the calendar year ended six months earlier than the year shown

FINANCE STATISTICS (Chapter 13)

Gross Loan Expendi- ture	State Gross Public Debt at 30 June					Local Government Revenue ²	Year
	Where Payable		Total	Average Rate of Interest per \$100	Accum- lated 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
4,536	24,146	99,404	123,550	3.72	709	3,421	1916-17
3,657	25,204	101,960	127,165	3.89	739	3,670	1917-18
6,542	27,814	104,292	132,106	3.90	771	3,713	1918-19
9,596	31,064	109,240	140,305	3.83	805	4,487	1919-20
8,502	50,394	111,096	161,489	3.65	882	5,775	1920-21
6,583	53,574	117,808	171,382	4.00	788	4,444	1921-22
7,460	60,758	115,252	176,010	4.30	1,378	4,992	1922-23
9,337	64,350	117,908	182,257	4.28	1,880	6,472	1923-24
10,912	68,098	125,906	194,003	4.74	2,215	5,508	1924-25
9,944	72,602	132,298	204,899	4.78	2,816	6,236	1925-26
8,373	78,660	134,300	212,960	4.79	3,442	9,050	1926-27
20,068 ³	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	821,469	4.28	744	123,966	1963-64
79,104	771,706	107,986	879,691	4.41	664	134,567	1964-65
79,095	836,050	100,475	936,525	4.56	278	147,588	1965-66
82,600	947,522	64,140	1,011,662	4.71	423	159,599	1966-67
89,003	1,015,768	61,888	1,077,656	4.74	437	175,701	1967-68

and up to 1923 include loan receipts. All receipts of business undertakings are included.
³ Loan assets and liabilities of the Agricultural Bank and State Advances Corporation Trust Funds transferred to Loan Fund. ⁴ Excluding amounts transferred from Trust Funds to offset accumulated debit balance in the Consolidated Revenue Fund. ⁵ Including Commonwealth Government loan of \$19,768(000) to the Sugar Board. n Not available.

SUMMARY OF PRIVATE FINANCE STATISTICS (Chapter 14)

Year	Trading Banks			Savings Banks Deposits at 30 June	Life Insurance Annual Premiums ^a	Friendly Societies Benefits Paid	Real Property Transactions	
	Advances ¹	Deposits ¹	Weekly Transactions ²				Transfers	Mortgages Registered ⁴
	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
1859-60	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	3,222 ^a	n	n	n	6,224
1895-96	31,285	21,627	n	4,659	n	66	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
1916-17	35,559	54,429	3,848	29,452	1,452	237	n	6,015
1917-18	37,408	62,612	4,596	33,003	1,584	246	n	4,045
1918-19	43,584	64,816	5,156	35,022	1,642	280	n	5,006
1919-20	43,007	58,856	4,924	35,819	2,033	316	n	6,130
1920-21	46,594	57,835	6,174	37,176	2,244	285	n	8,497
1921-22	47,435	64,003	6,060	38,788	2,472	300	n	6,266
1922-23	55,133	71,598	6,648	40,967	n	326	n	9,372
1923-24	59,928	71,324	7,497	40,821	2,850	340	n	10,079
1924-25	62,789	82,339	8,162	42,680	3,134	337	n	9,900
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 ²	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 ³	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	478,344	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	54,700	1,899	302,345	161,024
1965-66	426,645	709,952	232,458	637,652	59,984	2,089	298,311	172,915
1966-67	450,930	754,469	256,850	700,029	66,135	2,217	343,825	206,897
1967-68	499,821	805,527	289,184	757,031	n	n	390,989	250,598

¹ To 1944-45, average during quarter ended 30 June; in 1945-46, average of Mondays in June; from 1946-47, average of Wednesdays in June, for the Commonwealth and private trading banks.

² To 1945-46, average weekly Brisbane clearings, and, prior to 1928-29, for the calendar year ended six months earlier than the financial year shown; from 1946-47, average weekly Queensland debits to customers' accounts.

³ Calendar year ended six months later than the financial year shown.

⁴ Financial years 1924-25 onwards. Up to 1923-24, calendar years ended six months earlier.

n Not available.

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